TOYOTA

Owner's Manual

For your safety and comfort,

read carefully and keep in the vehicle.

HIACE

Foreword

Welcome to the growing group of value–conscious people who drive Toyotas. We are proud of the advanced engineering and quality construction of each vehicle we build.

This Owner's Manual explains the operation of your new Toyota. Please read it thoroughly and have all the occupants follow the instructions carefully. Doing so will help you enjoy many years of safe and trouble–free motoring. For important information about this manual and your Toyota, read the following pages carefully.

When it comes to service, remember that your Toyota dealer knows your vehicle very well and is interested in your complete satisfaction. He will provide quality maintenance and any other assistance you may require.

Please leave this Owner's Manual in this vehicle at the time of resale. The next owner will need this information also.

All information and specifications in this manual are current at the time of printing. However, because of Toyota's policy of continual product improvement, we reserve the right to make changes at any time without notice.

Please note that this manual applies to all models and explains all equipment, including options. Therefore, you may find some explanations for equipment not installed on your vehicle.

TOYOTA MOTOR CORPORATION

Important information about this manual

Safety and vehicle damage warnings

Throughout this manual, you will see safety and vehicle damage warnings. You must follow these warnings carefully to avoid possible injury or damage.

The types of warnings, what they look like, and how they are used in this manual are explained as follows:

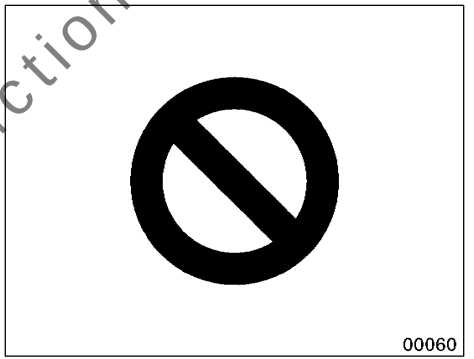
⚠ CAUTION

This is a warning against anything which may cause injury to people if the warning is ignored. You are informed about what you must or must not do in order to reduce the risk of injury to yourself and others.

NOTICE

This is a warning against anything which may cause damage to the vehicle or its equipment if the warning is ignored. You are informed about what you must or must not do in order to avoid or reduce the risk of damage to your vehicle and its equipment.

Safety symbol



When you see the safety symbol shown above, it means: “Do not...”; “Do not do this”; or “Do not let this happen”.

Important information about your Toyota

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. Using these spare parts and accessories which are not genuine Toyota products may adversely affect the safety of your vehicle, even though these parts may be approved by certain authorities in your country. Toyota therefore cannot accept any liability or guarantee spare parts and accessories which are not genuine Toyota products, nor for replacement or installation involving such parts.

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, anti–lock brake system and SRS airbag system, be sure to check with your Toyota dealer for precautionary measures or special instructions regarding installation.

Maintenance schedule

Please refer to the separate “Warranty and Service Booklet”.

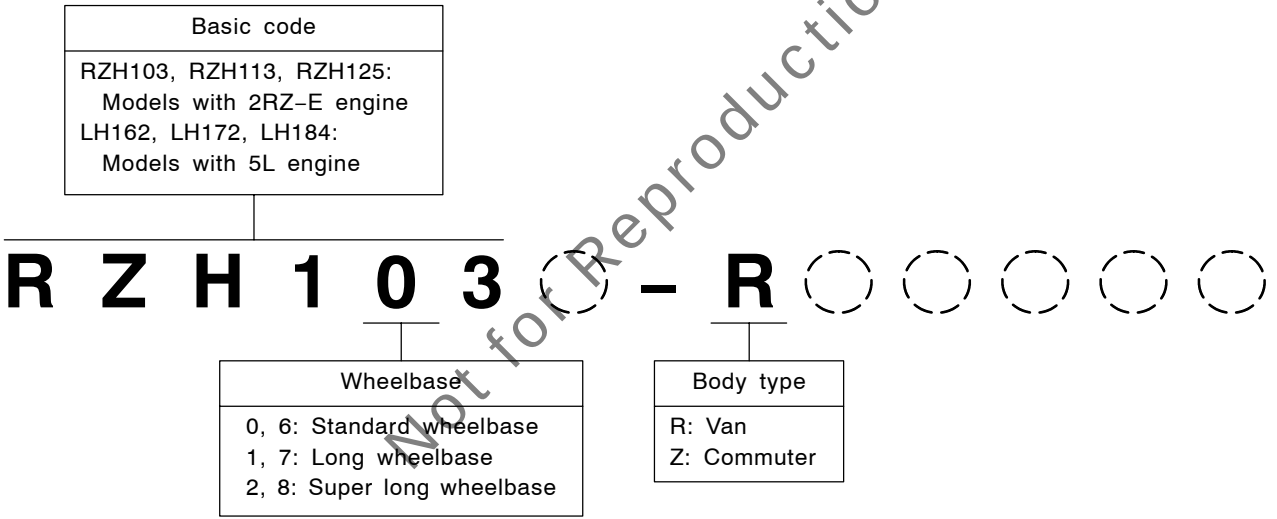
Scrapping of your Toyota

The SRS airbag device in your Toyota contains explosive chemicals. If the vehicle is scrapped with the airbags left as they are, this may cause an accident such as fire. Be sure to have the SRS airbag system removed and disposed of by a qualified service shop or by your Toyota dealer before you dispose of your vehicle.

Table of contents

Model code

Check the model code to see what type of model your vehicle is.



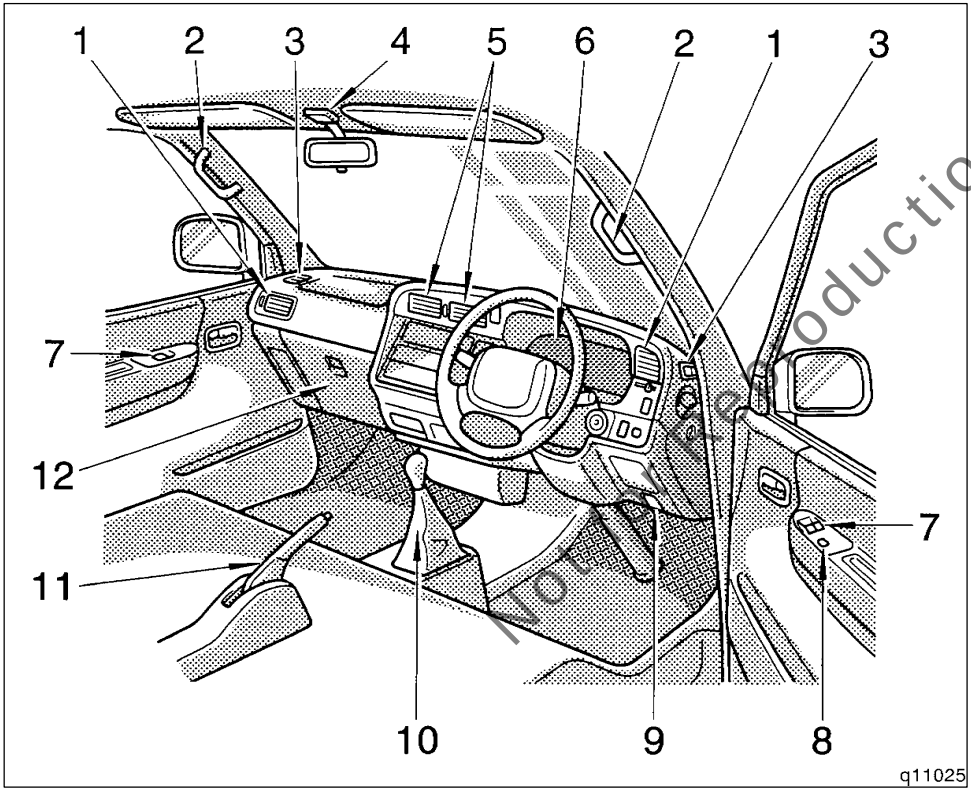
The model code appears on the manufacturer's plate with the heading "MODEL".
See "Your Toyota's identification" in Section 2 for the manufacturer's plate location.

SECTION 1 – 1

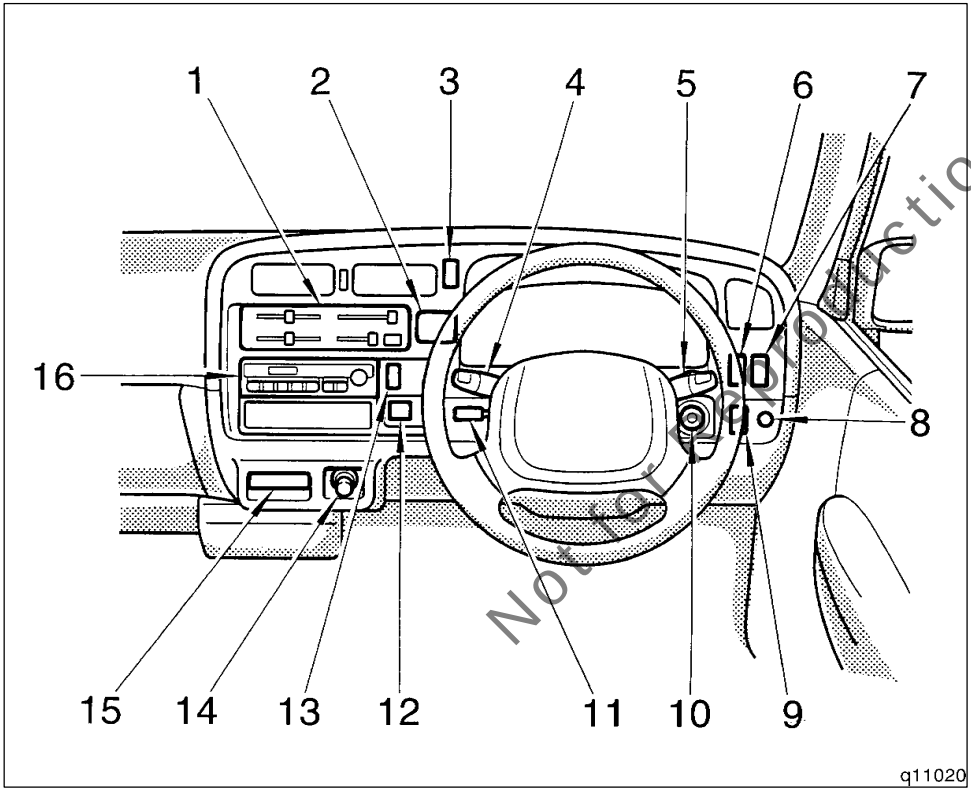
OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS

Overview of instruments and controls

Instrument panel overview



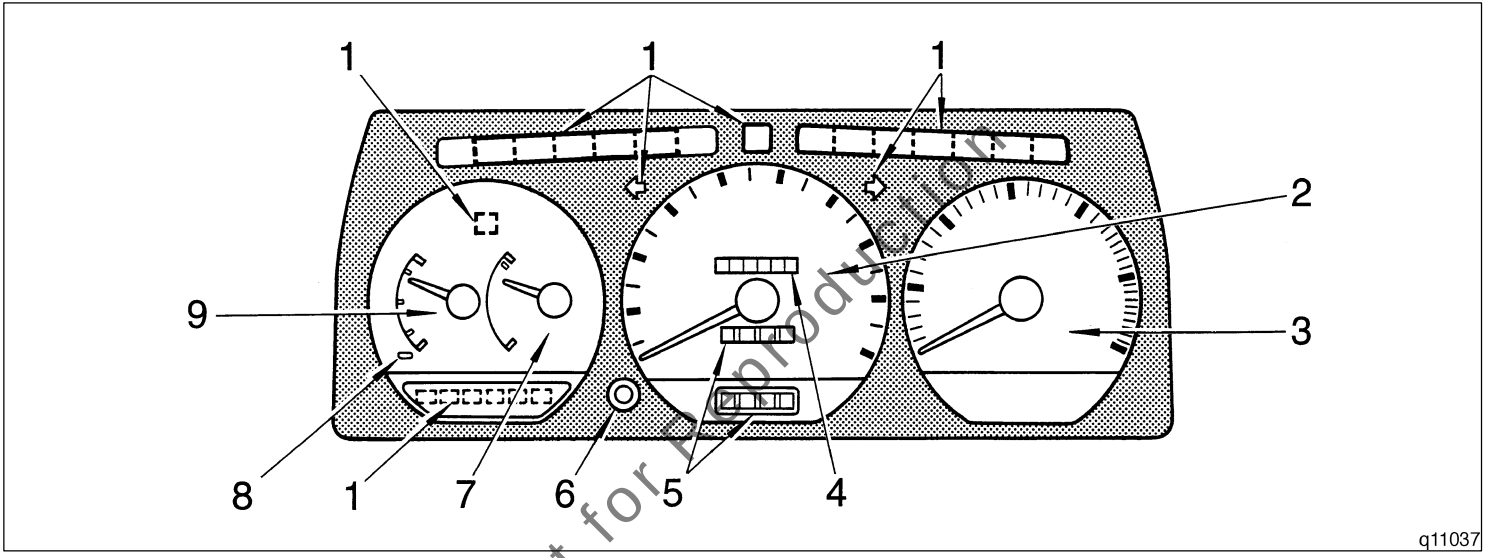
1. Side vents
2. Front pillar assist grips
3. Side defroster outlets
4. Front interior light
5. Center vents
6. Instrument cluster
7. Power window switches
8. Window lock switch
9. Fuel filler door opener
10. Manual transmission gear shift lever or automatic transmission selector lever
11. Parking brake lever
12. Glove box



1. Air conditioning controls
2. Clock
3. Emergency flasher switch
4. Wiper and washer switches
5. Headlight and turn signal switches
6. Rear interior light switch
7. Power back door lock switch
8. Throttle knob
9. Instrument panel light control dial
10. Ignition switch
11. Tilt steering lock release lever
12. Power rear view mirror control switches
13. Rear window defogger switch
14. Cigarette lighter
15. Ashtray
16. Car audio

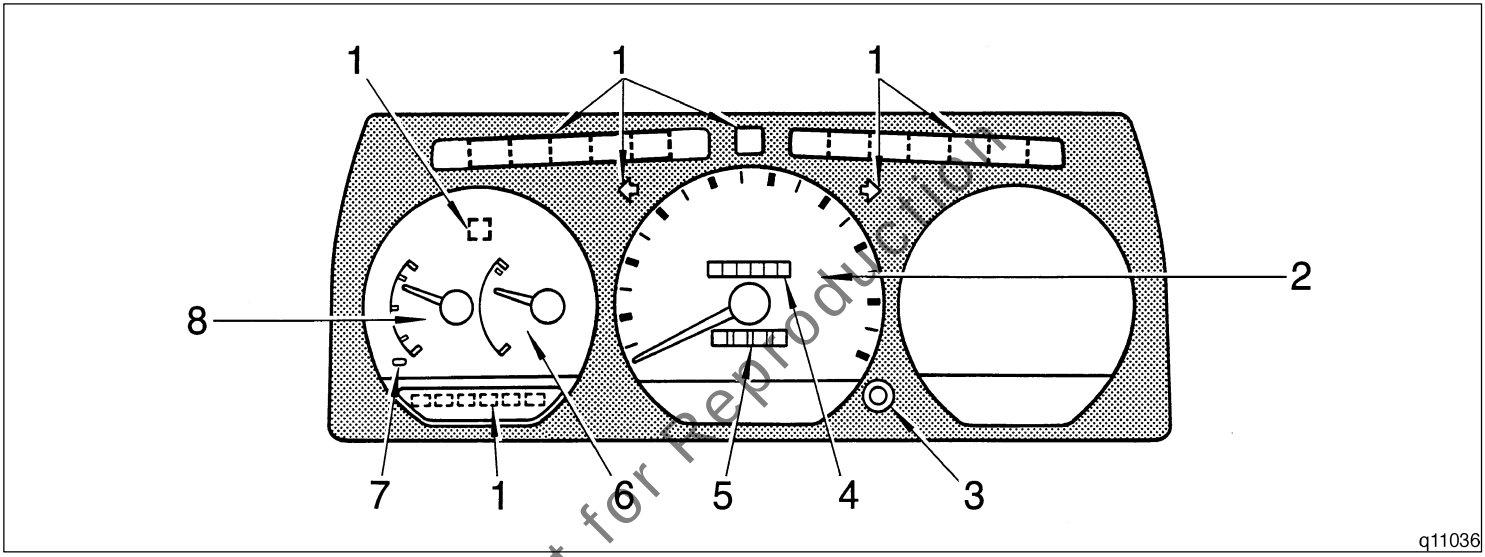
Instrument cluster overview

▶With tachometer



1. Service reminder indicators and indicator lights
2. Speedometer
3. Tachometer
4. Odometer
5. Twin trip meters
6. Trip meter reset knob
7. Engine coolant temperature gauge
8. Low fuel level warning light
9. Fuel gauge

▶**Without tachometer**



1. Service reminder indicators and indicator lights
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3. Trip meter reset knob
4. Odometer
5. Trip meter
6. Engine coolant temperature gauge
7. Low fuel level warning light
8. Fuel gauge

Indicator symbols on the instrument panel

	Brake system warning light*
	Discharge warning light*
	Low engine oil pressure warning light*
	Low engine oil level warning light*
	Fuel filter warning light*
T-BELT	Timing belt replacement warning light*
	Low engine coolant level warning light*
	SRS warning light*
	Open door warning light*

ABS	Anti-lock brake system warning light*
	Malfunction indicator lamp*
	Turn signal indicator lights
	Headlight high beam indicator light
	Engine preheating indicator light
P R N D 2 L	Automatic transmission indicator lights
O/D OFF	Overdrive-off indicator light

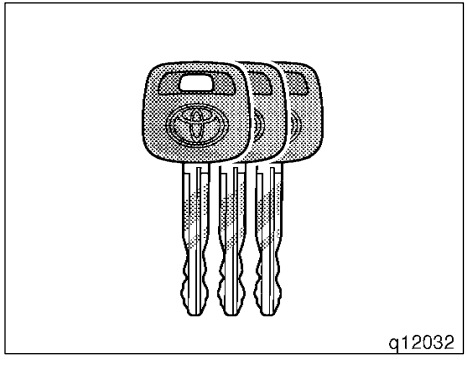
The indicators marked with * are service reminder indicators. For details, see “Service reminder indicators and warning buzzer” in Section 1-5.

SECTION 1 – 2

OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS

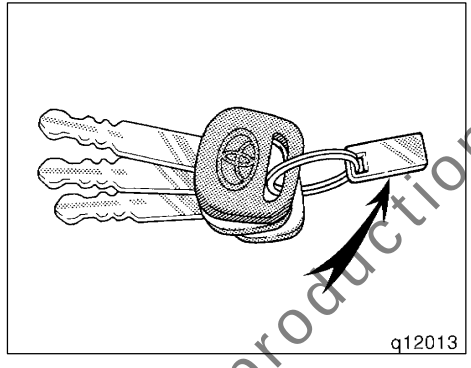
Keys and Doors

Keys



These keys work in every lock.

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

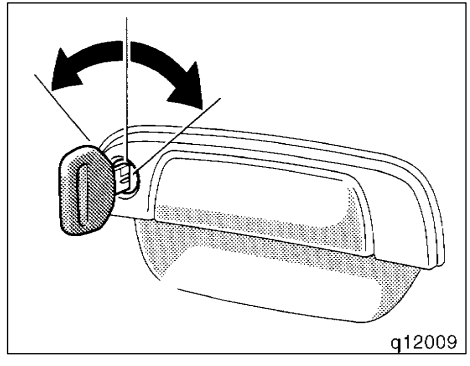


Keep the key number plate in a safe place such as your wallet, not in the vehicle.

If you should lose your keys or if you need additional keys, duplicates can be made by a Toyota dealer using the key number.

We recommend writing down the key number and storing it in a safe place.

Side doors— —Front doors

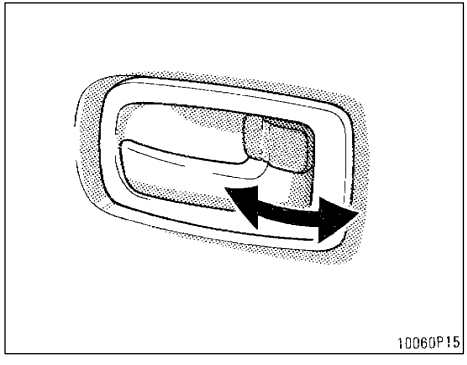


LOCKING AND UNLOCKING WITH KEY

Insert the key into the keyhole and turn it.

To lock: Turn the key forward.
To unlock: Turn the key backward.

Vehicles with a power door lock system— The front passenger's door, sliding door and back door lock and unlock simultaneously with the driver's door.



LOCKING AND UNLOCKING WITH INSIDE LOCK KNOB

Move the lock knob.

To lock: Push the knob forward.
To unlock: Pull the knob backward.

Vehicles with a power door lock system—The driver's door can be opened from the inside even with the lock knob in the locked position.

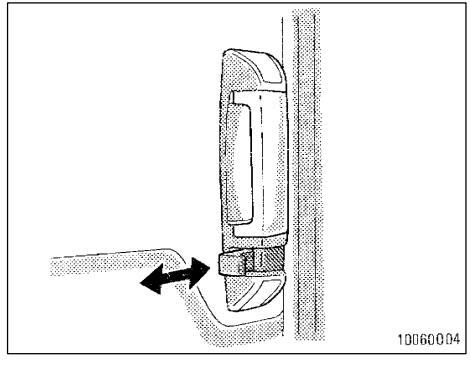
If you want to lock the door from the outside, set the knob in the locked position before closing the door. The outside door handle must be held up while the door is being closed. Be careful not to lock your keys in the vehicle.

Vehicles with a power door lock system—The front passenger's door, sliding door and back door lock and unlock simultaneously with the driver's door.

⚠ CAUTION

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

—Sliding door



LOCKING AND UNLOCKING WITH INSIDE LOCK BUTTON

Move the lock button.

To lock: Push the button forward.
To unlock: Pull the button backward.

If you want to lock the door from the outside, set the button in the locked position before closing the door. Be careful not to lock your keys in the vehicle.

Vehicles with a power door lock system—All the doors lock and unlock simultaneously with the driver's door.

⚠ CAUTION

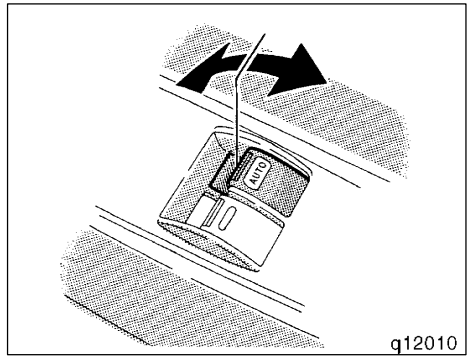
- **When closing the sliding door, confirm safety of the area around. Keep the heads, hands and other parts of the bodies of all occupants away from the sliding door. Otherwise, they will be possibly caught and pinched by the closing door causing an unexpected serious injury.**
- **Before driving, be sure that the door is closed and locked, especially small children are in the vehicle. Along with the proper use of seat belts, locking the door helps prevent the driver and passengers from being thrown out from the vehicle in an accident. It also helps prevent the door from being opened unintentionally.**
- **When the vehicle is stopped on a gradient, the door will slide faster when opening or closing, so be especially careful that the passengers do not get hit or pinched by the door.**

- **When stopping on a downward slope, open the door fully while passengers are getting on or off. Do not pull the outside handle or push door handle while the door is open. The door could suddenly close by itself causing injury.**

NOTICE

Do not close the sliding door by applying the brakes. Doing so could cause the door to be damaged.

Power windows



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

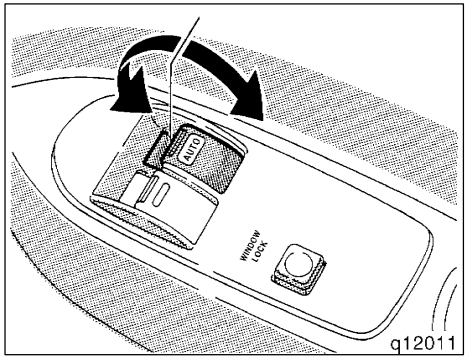
The power windows work when the ignition switch is in the “ON” position.

OPERATING THE DRIVER’S WINDOW

Use the switch on the driver’s door.

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

To open: Lightly push down the switch.
To close: Lightly pull up the switch.



Automatic operation: Push the switch completely down or pull it completely up, and then release it. The window will fully open or close. To stop the window partway, lightly move the switch in the opposite direction and then release it.

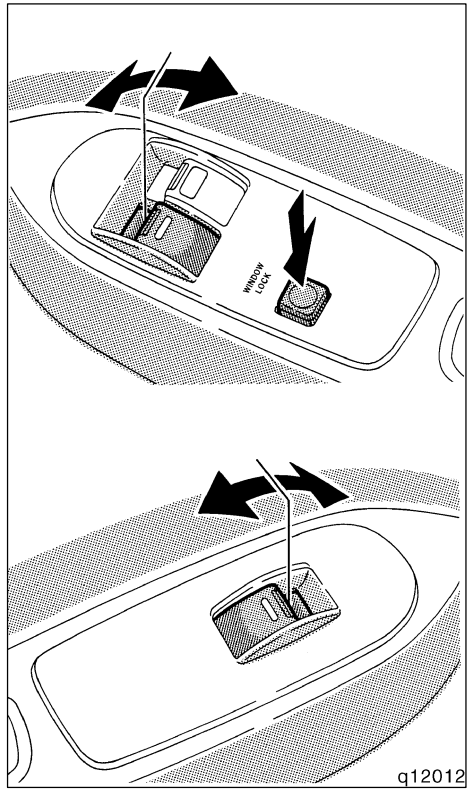
Key off operation: The driver's power window works for about 43 seconds even after the ignition switch is turned off. It stops working when you open either front door.

Jam protection function: During automatic closing operation or key off closing operation, the window stops and opens half way if something gets caught between the window and window frame.

If the window receives a strong impact, this function may work even if nothing is caught.

⚠ CAUTION

- **Never try jamming any part of your body to activate the jam protection function intentionally.**
- **The jam protection function may not work if something gets caught just before the window is fully closed.**



OPERATING THE FRONT PASSENGER'S WINDOW

Use the switch on the front passenger's door. The driver's door also has a switch that controls the passenger's window.

The window moves as long as you hold the switch.

To open: Push down the switch.
To close: Pull up the switch.

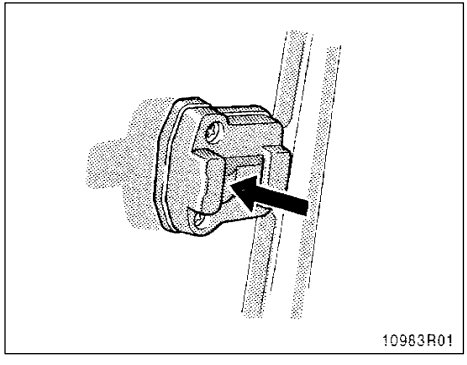
If you push in the "WINDOW LOCK" switch on the driver's door, the passenger's window cannot be operated.

⚠ CAUTION

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

- **Before you close the power windows, always make sure there is nobody around the power windows. You must also make sure the heads, hands and other parts of the bodies of all occupants are kept completely inside the vehicle. If someone's neck, head or hands get caught in a closing window, it could result in death or serious injury. When anyone closes the power windows, make sure he or she operates the windows safely.**
- **When small children are in the vehicle, never let them use the power window switches without supervision. Use the "WINDOW LOCK" switch to prevent them from making unexpected use of the switches.**
- **Be sure to remove the ignition key when you leave your vehicle.**
- **Never leave anyone (particularly a small child) alone in your vehicle, especially with the ignition key still inserted. Otherwise, he/she could use the power window switches and get trapped in a window. Unattended person (particularly a small child) can be involved in a serious accident.**

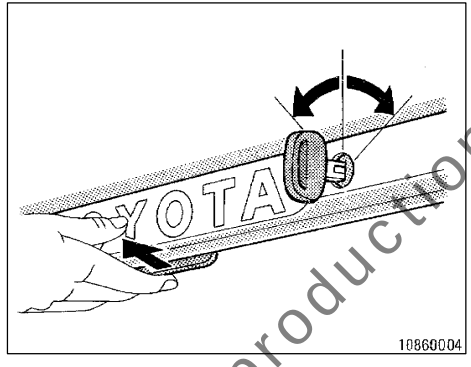
Side windows



Push the lever to unlock and slide the window.

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

Back door



OPERATING FROM OUTSIDE

Insert the key into the key hole and turn it.

To lock: Turn the key clockwise.
To unlock: Turn the key counterclockwise.

To open the back door, unlock the back door, pull the handle up and raise the back door.

See “Luggage stowage precautions” in Section 2 for precautions when loading luggage.

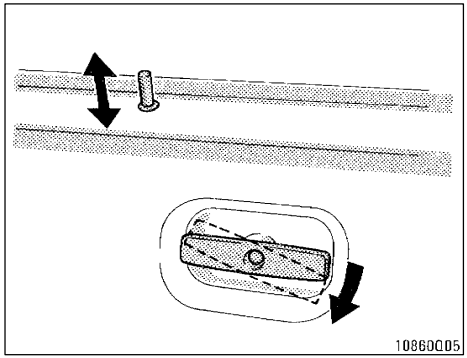
To close the back door, lower it and press down on it. After closing the back door, try pulling it up to make sure it is securely closed. Closing the back door with the inside lock button pushed in will also lock the back door. Be careful not to lock your keys in the vehicle.

⚠ CAUTION

Keep the back door closed while driving. This not only keeps the luggage from being thrown out but also prevents exhaust gases from entering the vehicle.

NOTICE

To prevent damage to the back door dampers, do not apply any force, paint or let any other foreign matter on them.



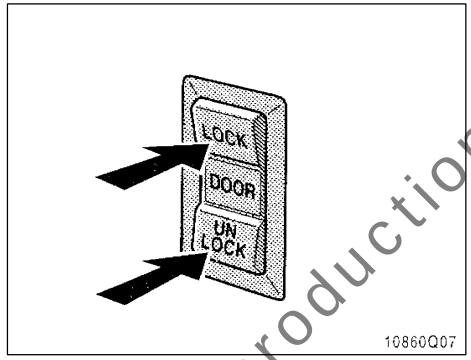
OPERATING FROM INSIDE

Move the lock button.

To lock: Push the button downward.
To unlock: Pull the button upward.

To open the back door, turn the inside lever clockwise and push the back door outward.

Vehicles with a power door lock system—The back door lock will be controlled with the driver's door lock knob. (For instructions, see "Side doors" in this Section.)

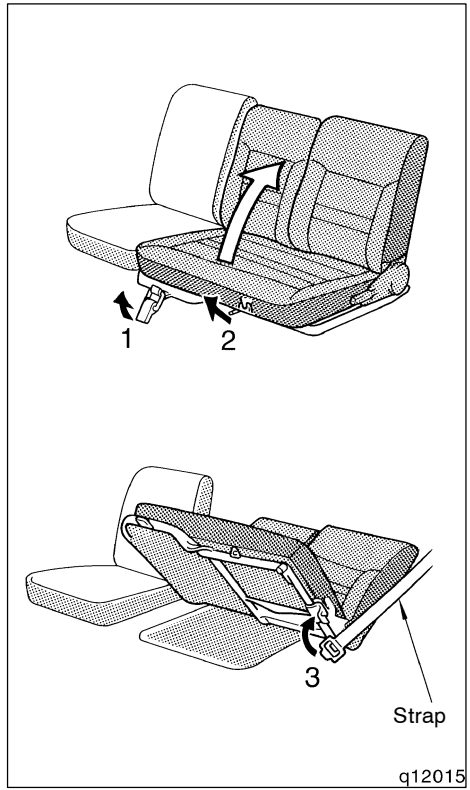


LOCKING AND UNLOCKING WITH POWER BACK DOOR LOCK SWITCH

Push the power back door lock switch.

To lock: Push the switch on the "LOCK" side.
To unlock: Push the switch on the "UNLOCK" side.

Engine access hole cover



To open the engine access hold cover, release the latch and push the lock release lever sideward. Then raise the engine access hole cover with the seatbacks in the normal upright position. After lifting the cover up, hold it open with the strap.

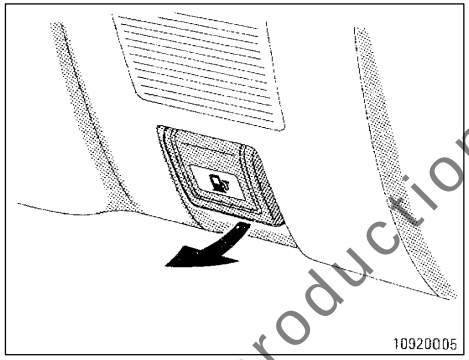
Put the strap between the seat and seatback lock release lever.

Before closing the engine access hole cover, check to see that you have not forgotten any tools, rags, etc.

⚠ CAUTION

- **Make sure the strap supports the engine access hole cover securely.**
- **After closing the cover, make sure it is securely locked by pushing forward and rearward on the top of the seatback.**

Fuel tank cap (with fuel filler door opener)

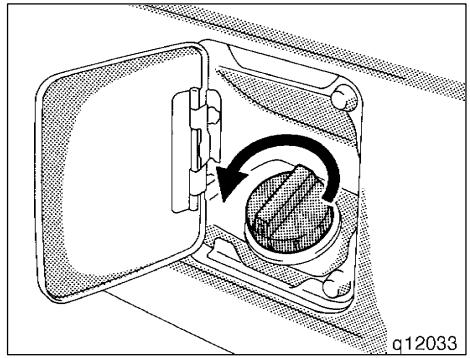


1. To open the fuel filler door, pull the lever.

When refueling, turn off the engine.

⚠ CAUTION

- **Do not smoke, cause sparks or allow open flames when refueling. The fumes are flammable.**
- **When opening the cap, do not remove the cap quickly. In hot weather, fuel under pressure could cause injury by spraying out of the filler neck if the cap is suddenly removed.**



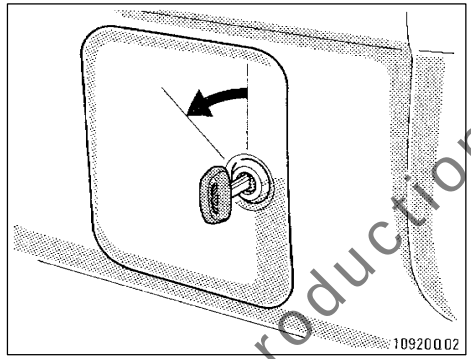
2. To remove the fuel tank cap, turn the cap slowly counterclockwise, then pause slightly before removing it.

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

Fuel tank cap (without fuel filler door opener)

⚠ CAUTION

- **Make sure the cap is tightened securely to prevent fuel spillage in the event of an accident.**
- **Use only a genuine Toyota fuel tank cap for replacement. It is designed to regulate fuel tank pressure.**



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

When refueling, turn off the engine.

⚠ CAUTION

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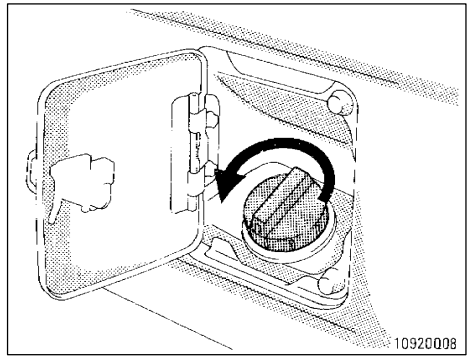

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SECTION 1 – 3

OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS

Seats, Seat belts, Steering wheel and Mirrors

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 or cargo area. Persons not properly seated and/or 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.**

Driver's seat— —Seat adjustment precautions

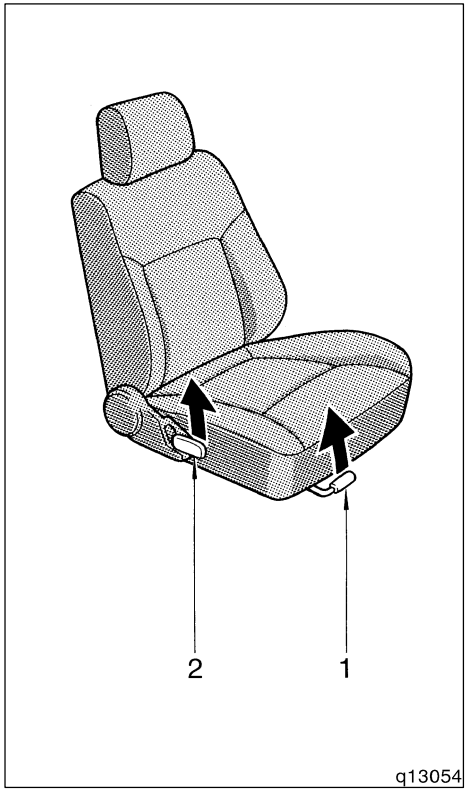
Adjust the driver's seat so that the foot pedals, steering wheel and instrument panel controls are within easy reach of the driver.

⚠ 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 that the seat does not hit 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, push back your body to make sure it is locked in position.**

- **Do not put objects under the seats. Otherwise, the objects may interfere with the seat–lock mechanism or unexpectedly push up the seat position adjusting lever and 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. Otherwise, you may catch and injure your hands or fingers.**

—Adjusting driver's seat



1. SEAT POSITION ADJUSTING LEVER

Pull the lever up. Then slide the seat to the desired position with slight body pressure and release the lever.

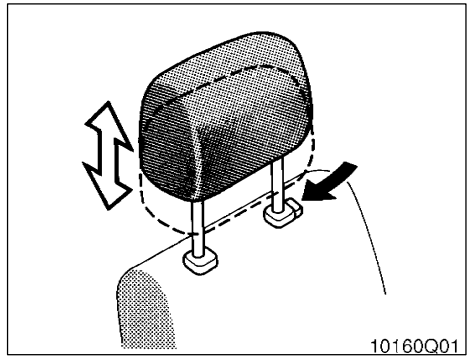
2. SEATBACK ANGLE ADJUSTING LEVER

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

⚠ CAUTION

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 front 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 or your neck may contact the shoulder belt. In the event of a frontal collision, the more the seat is reclined, the greater the risk of death or personal injury.

Head restraints



For your safety and comfort, adjust the head restraint before driving.

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

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 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.

The seat belts provided for your vehicle are designed for people of adult size, large enough to properly wear them.

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

If a child is too large for a child restraint system, the child should sit in the seat and must be restrained using the vehicle's seat belt:

- Models with rear seat belts—Put the child in the rear seat and use the seat belt. According to accident statistics, the child is safer when properly restrained in the rear seat than in the front seat.
- Models without rear seat belts—We recommend installing the rear seat belts on your vehicle. Ask your Toyota dealer in rear seat belts can be installed on your vehicle. On models without a rear seat, also ask if a rear seat with seat belts can be installed. If installation is possible, put the child in the rear seat and use the seat belts. According to accident statistics, the child is safer when properly restrained in the rear seat than in the front seat. If installation is not possible, let the child sit in the front seat and use the seat belt.

Vehicles with a passenger airbag—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.

If seat belt regulations exist in the country where you reside, please contact your Toyota dealer for seat belt replacement or installation.

⚠ CAUTION

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 seatback any more than needed. The seat belts provide maximum protection in a frontal or rear collision when the driver and the front 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 or your neck may contact the shoulder belt. In the event of a frontal collision, the more the seat is reclined, the greater the risk of death or personal injury.**
- **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 Section 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.**
- **Australian owners: Observe the following additional WARNINGS.**

  WARNING: Seat belts are designed to bear upon the bony structure of the body, and should be worn low across the front of the pelvis or the pelvis, chest and shoulders, as applicable; wearing the lap section of the belt across the abdominal area must be avoided.

  Seat belts should be adjusted as firmly as possible, consistent with comfort, to provide the protection for which they have been designed. A slack belt will greatly reduce the protection afforded to the wearer.

Care should be taken to avoid contamination of the webbing with polishes, oils and chemicals, and particularly battery acid. Cleaning may safely be carried out using mild soap and water. The belt should be replaced if webbing becomes frayed, contaminated or damaged.

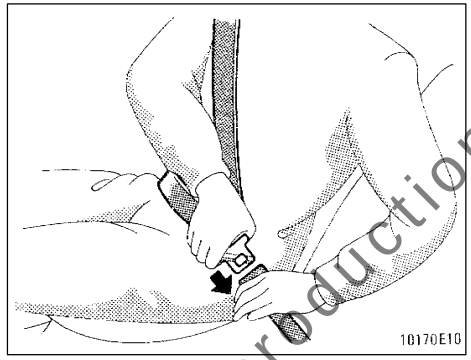
It is essential to replace the entire assembly after it has been worn in a severe impact even if damage to the assembly is not obvious.

Belts should not be worn with straps twisted.

Each belt assembly must only be used by one occupant; it is dangerous to put a belt around a child being carried on the occupant's lap.

WARNING: No modifications or additions should be made by the user which will either prevent the seat belt adjusting devices from operating to remove slack, or prevent the seat belt assembly from being adjusted to remove slack.

—3–point type



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

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

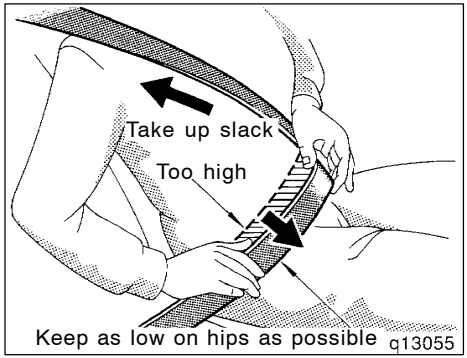
The seat belt length automatically adjusts to your size and the seat position.

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

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

⚠ 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.**

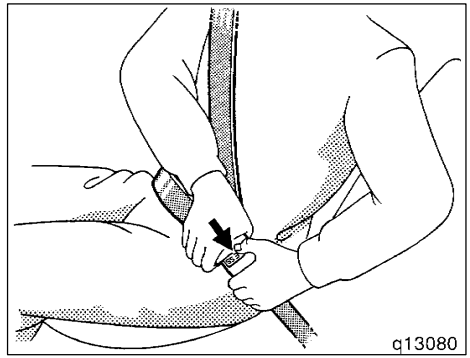


Adjust the position of the lap and shoulder belts.

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

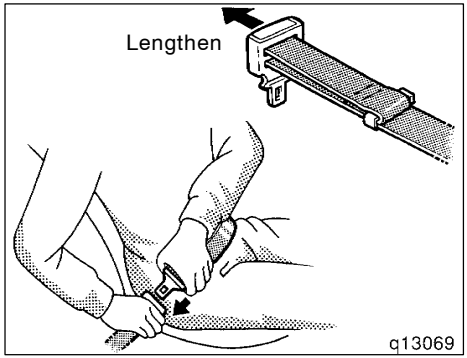
- **Both high–positioned lap belts and loose–fitting belts could cause serious injuries due to sliding under the lap belt during a collision or other unintended result. Keep the lap belt positioned as low on hips as possible.**
- **For your safety, do not place the shoulder belt under your arm.**



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 type



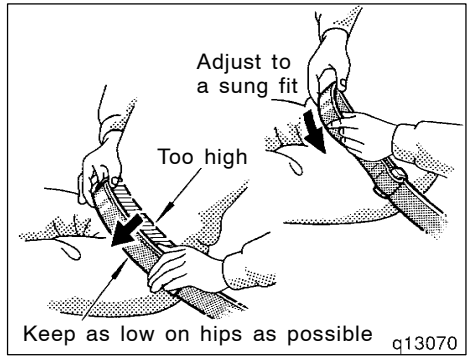
Sit up straight and well back in the seat. To fasten your belt, insert the tab into the buckle.

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

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

⚠ CAUTION

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

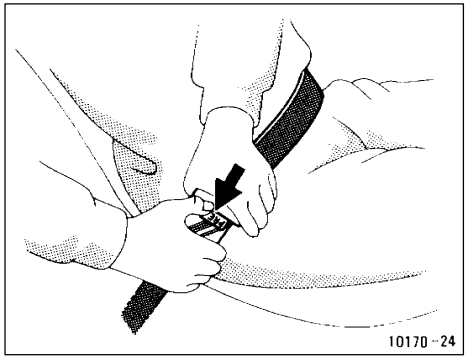
To shorten the belt, pull the free end of the belt.

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

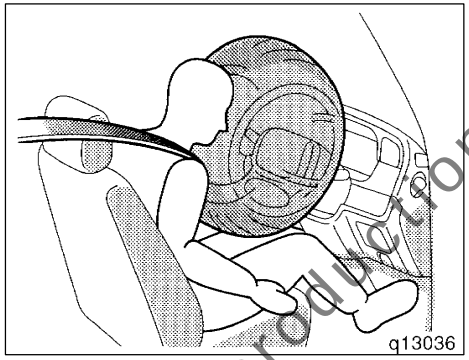
⚠ CAUTION

Both 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.

SRS driver airbag



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



The SRS (Supplemental Restraint System) airbag is designed to provide further protection for the driver in addition to the primary safety protection provided by the seat belt.

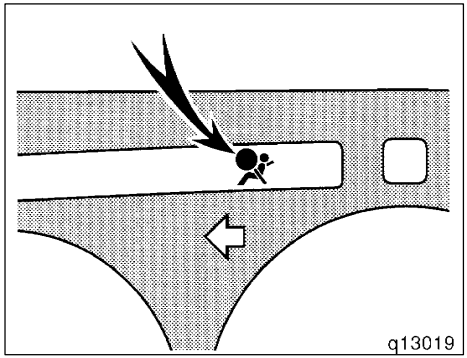
In response to a severe frontal impact, the SRS airbag works together with the seat belt to help reduce injury by inflating. The SRS airbag helps to reduce injuries mainly to the driver's head or chest caused by directly hitting the steering wheel.

Be sure to wear your seat belt properly.

⚠ CAUTION

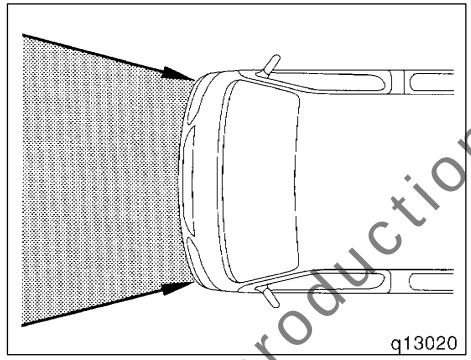
A driver too close to the steering wheel during airbag deployment can be killed or seriously injured. Toyota strongly recommends that:

- **The driver sit as far back as possible from the steering wheel while still maintaining control of the vehicle.**
- **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 airbag is operating properly.

This warning light system monitors the airbag sensor assembly, inflator, warning light, interconnecting wiring and power sources. (For details, see “Service reminder indicators and warning buzzer” in Section 1–5.)



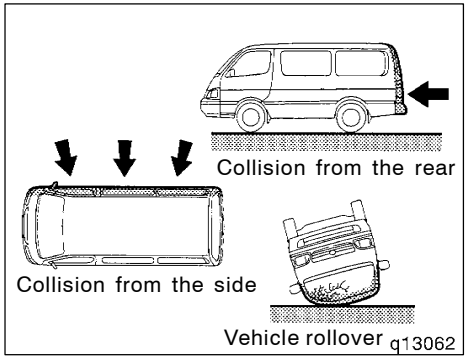
The SRS airbag system is designed to activate in response to a severe frontal impact within the shaded area between the arrows in the illustration.

The SRS airbag 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.

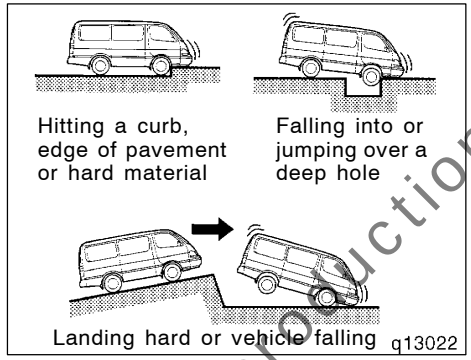
If the severity of the impact is below the above threshold level, the SRS airbag may not deploy.

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

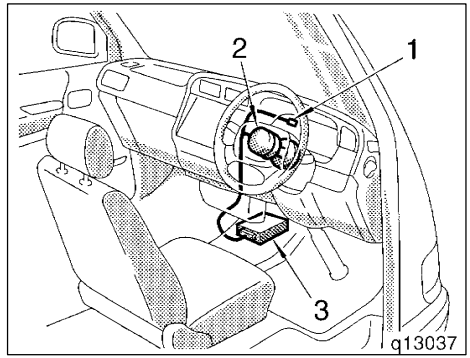
For the safety of all occupants, always wear your seat belts properly.



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



The SRS airbag may deploy if a serious impact occurs to the underside of your vehicle. Some examples are shown in the illustration.



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

1. SRS warning light
2. Airbag module for driver (airbag and inflator)
3. Airbag sensor assembly

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

In a severe frontal impact, the sensor detects deceleration and the system triggers the airbag inflator. At this time a chemical reaction in the inflator quickly fills the airbag with non–toxic gas to help restrain the forward motion of the driver.

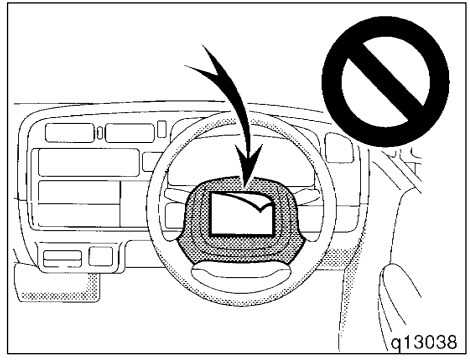
When the airbag inflates, it produces a fairly loud noise and releases some smoke and residue along with non–toxic gas. This does not indicate a fire. This gas is normally harmless; however, for those who have delicate skin, it may cause a minor skin irritation. Be sure to wash off any residue as soon as possible to prevent any potential skin irritation.

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

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

⚠ CAUTION

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



- **Do not put objects or your pets on or in front of the steering wheel pad. They might restrict inflation or cause death or serious injury as they are projected rearward by the force of the deploying airbag. Likewise, the driver should not hold objects in his/her arms or on his/her knees.**

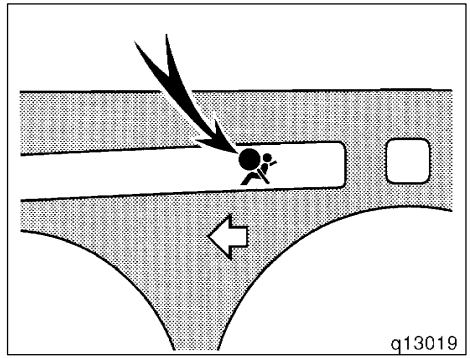
- **Do not modify or remove any wiring. Do not modify, remove, strike or open any components such as the steering wheel pad, steering wheel, column cover or airbag sensor assembly. Doing so may cause sudden SRS airbag inflation or disable the system, which could result in death or serious injury.**

Failure to follow these instructions can result in death or serious injury. Consult your Toyota dealer about any repairs and modifications.

NOTICE

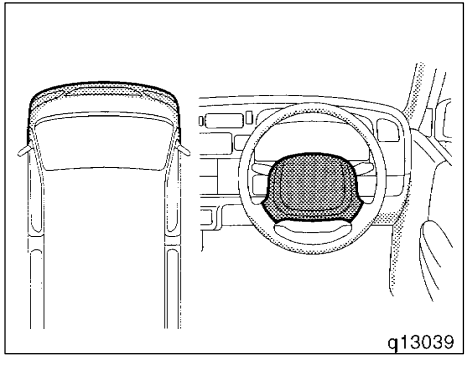
Do not perform any of the following changes without consulting your Toyota dealer. Such changes can interfere with proper operation of the SRS airbag system in some cases.

- ***Installation of electronic devices 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 end structure, console, steering column or steering wheel***



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

- The light does not come on when the ignition key is turned to the “ACC” or “ON” position or remains on for more than 6 seconds.
- The light comes on while driving.

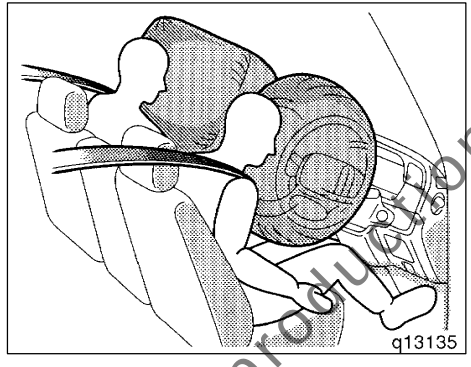


In the following cases, contact your Toyota dealer as soon as possible:

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

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

SRS driver airbag and front passenger airbag



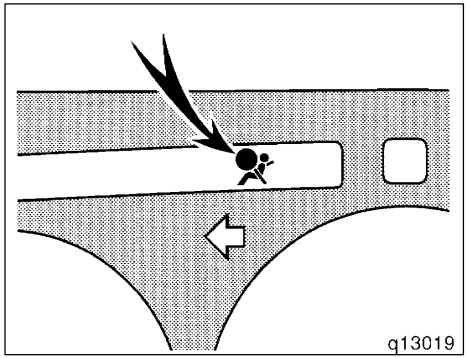
The SRS (Supplemental Restraint System) airbags are designed to provide further protection for the driver and front outside passenger in addition to the primary safety protection provided by the seat belts.

The SRS airbags are designed to protect the driver and front outside passenger. They are not designed to protect occupant in the center position.

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

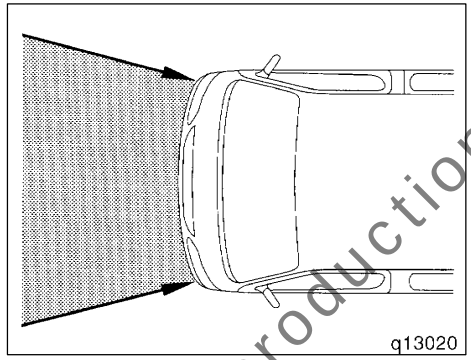
Be sure to wear your seat belt properly.

⚠ CAUTION
The driver or front passenger who is 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.

This warning light system monitors the airbag sensor assembly, inflators, warning light, interconnecting wiring and power sources. (For details, see “Service reminder indicators and warning buzzer” in Section 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.

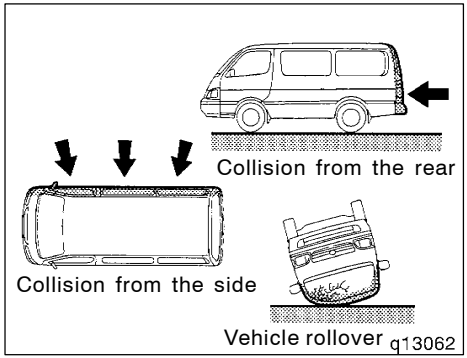
The SRS airbags will deploy if the severity of the impact is above the designed threshold level, comparable to an approximate 25 km/h (15 mph) collision when impacting straight into a fixed barrier that does not move or deform.

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

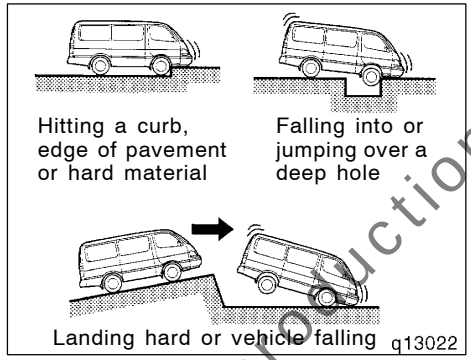
However, this threshold velocity will be considerably higher if the vehicle strikes an object, such as a parked vehicle or sign pole, which can move or deform on impact, or if it is involved in an underride collision (e.g. a collision in which the nose of the vehicle “underrides”, or goes under, the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

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.

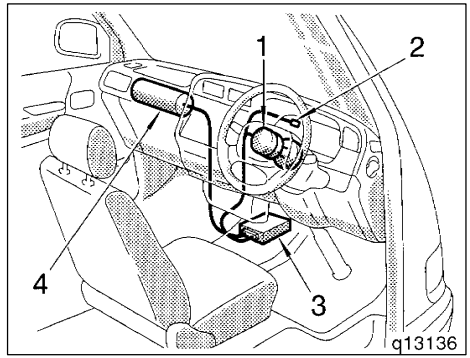
For the safety of all occupants, always wear your seat belts properly.



The SRS airbags are not designed to inflate if the vehicle is involved in a side or rear collision, if it rolls over, or if it is involved in a low–speed frontal collision.



The SRS airbags may deploy if a serious impact occurs to the underside of your vehicle. Some examples are shown in the illustration.



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

1. Airbag module for driver (airbag and inflator)
2. SRS warning light
3. Airbag sensor assembly
4. Airbag module for front passenger (airbag and inflator)

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

In a severe frontal impact, the sensor detects deceleration and the system triggers the airbag inflators. At this time a chemical reaction in the inflators quickly 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 and residue along with non–toxic gas. This does not indicate a fire. This gas is normally harmless; however, for those who have delicate skin, it may cause a minor skin irritation. Be sure to wash off any residue as soon as possible to prevent any potential skin irritation.

Deployment of the airbags happens 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 swelling.

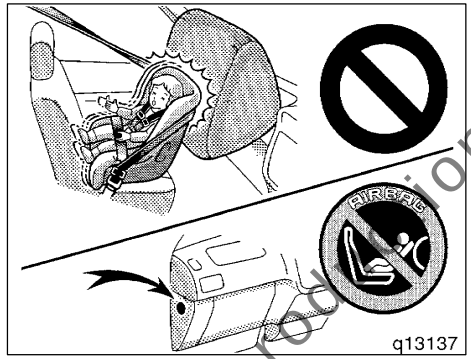
Parts of the airbag module (steering wheel hub, dashboard) may be hot for several minutes, but the airbags themselves will not be hot. The airbags are designed to inflate only once.

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.

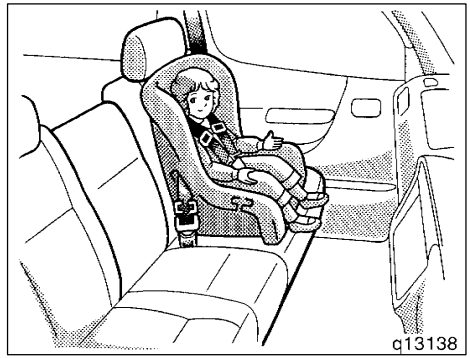
⚠ CAUTION

- **The SRS airbag system is designed only as a supplement to the primary protection of the driver side and front outside passenger side seat belt systems. The front seat occupants can be killed or seriously injured by the inflating airbags if they do not wear the available seat belts properly. 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 ensure maximum protection in an accident, the driver and all passengers in the vehicle must wear their seat belts properly. Wearing a seat belt properly during an accident reduces the chances of death or serious injury or being thrown out of the vehicle. For instructions and precautions concerning the seat belt system, see “Seat belts” in this Section.**

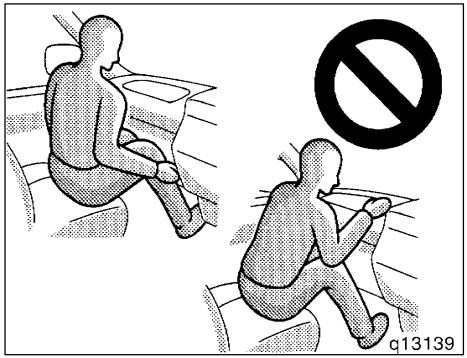
- **Improperly seated and/or restrained infants and children can be killed or seriously injured by a deploying airbags. An infant or child who is too small to use a seat belt should be properly secured using a child restraint system. Toyota recommends that all infants and children be placed in the rear seat of the vehicle and properly restrained. The rear seat is the safest for infants and children.**



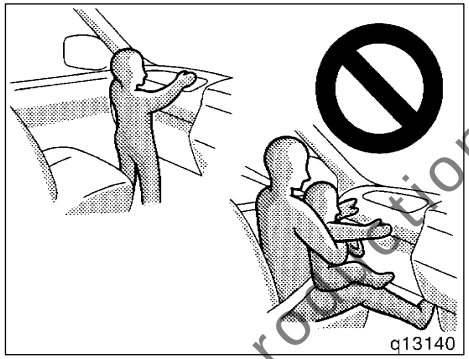
- **Extreme Hazard! Do not use a rearward facing child restraint on a seat protected by an airbag in front of it! This is because the force of the rapid inflation of the front passenger airbag can cause death or serious injury to the child. Vehicles with the front passenger airbag display a warning label on the passenger side instrument panel as shown above to remind you not to install a rear–facing child restraint system on the front passenger seat at any time.**



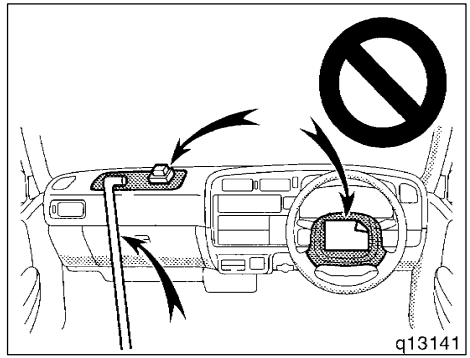
- **A forward–facing child restraint system should be allowed to be installed on the front passenger seat only when it is unavoidable.**



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



- **Do not allow a child to stand up or to kneel on the front passenger seat, since the airbag inflates with considerable speed and force. Otherwise, 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.**



- **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 the deploying airbags. Likewise, the driver and front passenger should not hold objects in their arms or on their knees.**

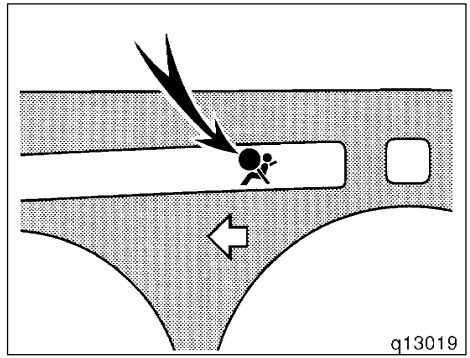
- **Do not modify or remove any wiring. Do not modify, remove, strike or open any components such as the steering wheel pad, steering wheel, column cover, front passenger airbag cover, front passenger airbag or airbag sensor assembly. Doing so may cause sudden SRS airbag inflation or disable the system,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

Failure to follow these instructions can result in death or serious injury. Consult your Toyota dealer about any repairs and modifications.

NOTICE

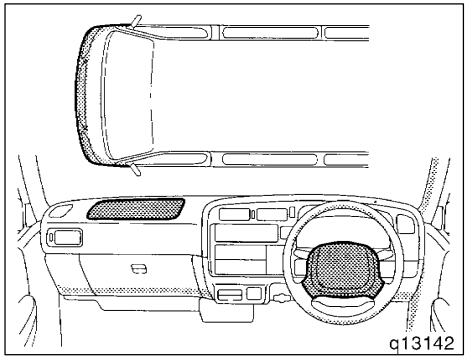
Do not perform any of the following changes without consulting your Toyota dealer. Such changes can interfere with proper operation of the SRS airbag system in some cases.

- ***Installation of electronic devices 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 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 for more than 6 seconds.
- The light comes on while driving.



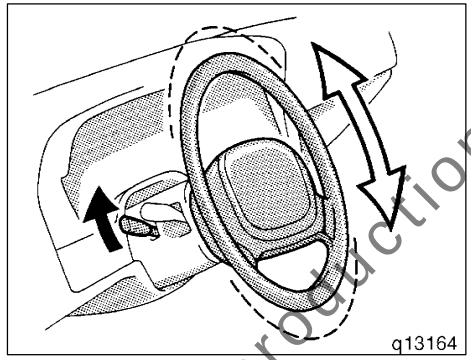
In the following cases, contact your Toyota dealer as soon as possible:

- The SRS airbags have been inflated.
- The front of the vehicle (shaded in the illustration) was involved in an accident that was not severe enough 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.

Tilt steering wheel



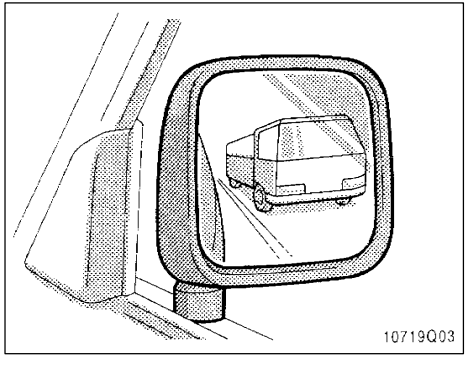
To change the steering wheel angle, hold the steering wheel, pull up the lock release lever, tilt the steering wheel to the desired angle and release the lever.

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. Doing so may cause the driver to mishandle the vehicle and an accident may occur resulting in death or serious injuries.**
- **After adjusting the steering wheel, try moving it up and down to make sure it is locked in position.**

Outside rear view mirrors—

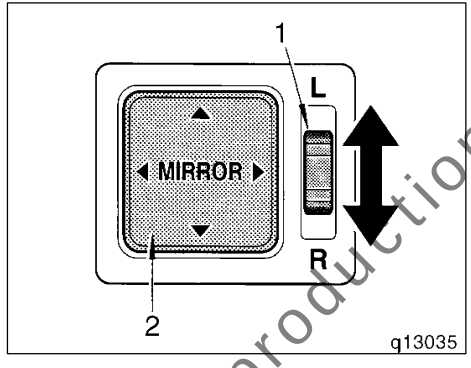


Adjust the mirror so that you can just see the side of your vehicle in the mirror.

⚠ CAUTION

Do not adjust the mirror while the vehicle is moving. Doing so may cause the driver to mishandle the vehicle and an accident may occur resulting in death or serious injuries.

—Power rear view mirror control



To adjust a mirror, use the switches.

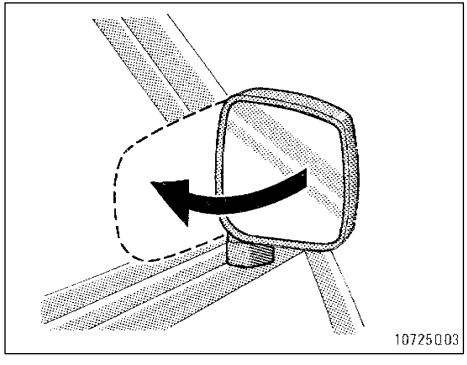
The key must be in the “ACC” or “ON” position.

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

NOTICE

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

—Folding rear view mirrors



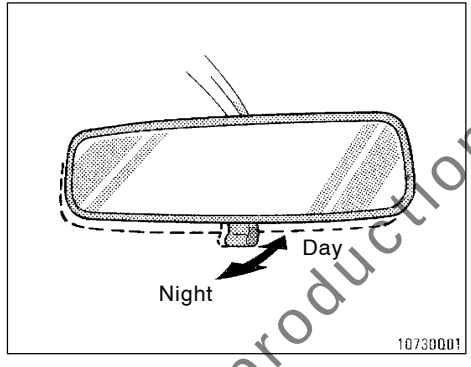
The rear view mirrors can be folded backward for parking in compact areas.

To fold the rear view mirror, push backward.

⚠ 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.

Pull the lever toward you to reduce glare from the headlights of the vehicle behind you during night driving.

Before adjusting the mirror to the position with most clarity, push the day–night change lever away from you (daylight driving position).

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

⚠ CAUTION

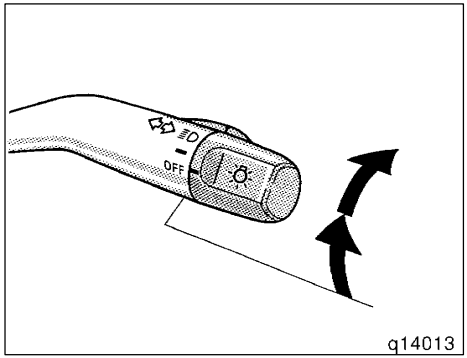
Do not adjust the mirror while the vehicle is moving. Doing so may cause the driver to mishandle the vehicle and an accident may occur resulting in death or serious injuries.

SECTION 1-4

OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS

Lights, Wipers and Defogger

Headlights and turn signals

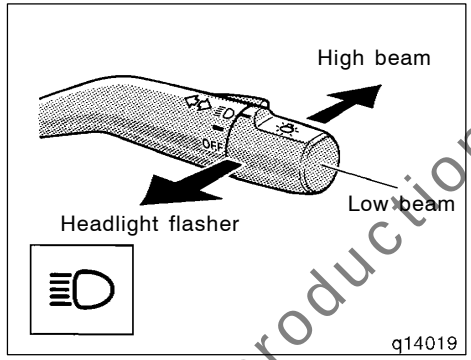


To turn the lights on, twist the knob on the end of the lever.

FIRST CLICKSTOP: Only the parking, tail, license plate and instrument panel lights turn on.

SECOND CLICKSTOP: The headlights also turn on.

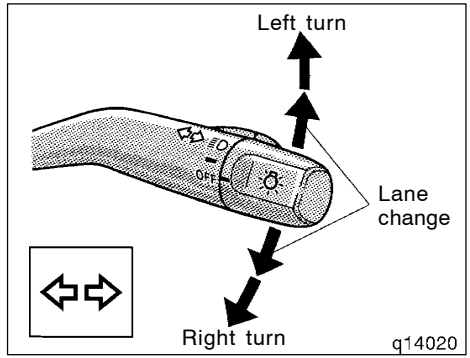
NOTICE
To prevent the battery from being discharged, do not leave the lights on for a long period when the engine is not running.



For high beam, push the lever away from you. Pull it toward you for low beam. For the headlight flasher, pull the lever all the way back and release.

A blue light in the instrument panel indicates high beam is on.

The headlight flasher works even when the headlight switch is off.

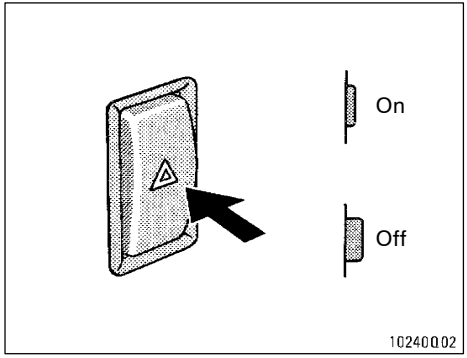


For signaling turns, move the lever up or down in the conventional manner.

The key must be in the “ON” position.

The turn signal is self–cancelling after a turn, but after a lane change, you may have to cancel it by hand. You can also signal a lane change by moving the turn signal lever partway and holding it there. If the green light in the instrument panel flashes faster than normal, it indicates that the front or rear turn signal bulb has burned out.

Emergency flashers



To turn on the emergency flashers, push the switch.

All the turn signal lights will flash.

Turn on the emergency flashers to warn other drivers if your vehicle must be stopped where it might be a traffic hazard.

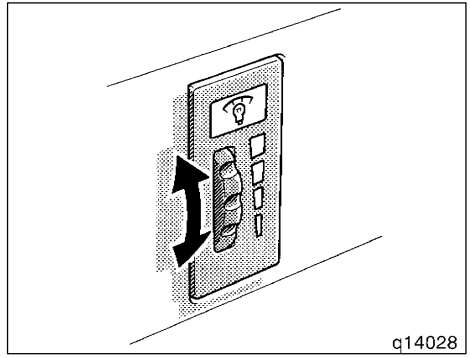
Always pull as far off the road as possible.

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

NOTICE

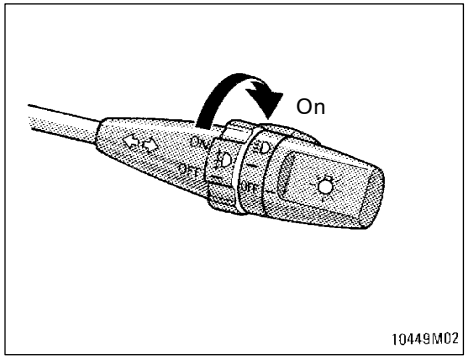
To prevent the battery from being discharged, do not leave the switch on longer than necessary when the engine is not running.

Instrument panel light control



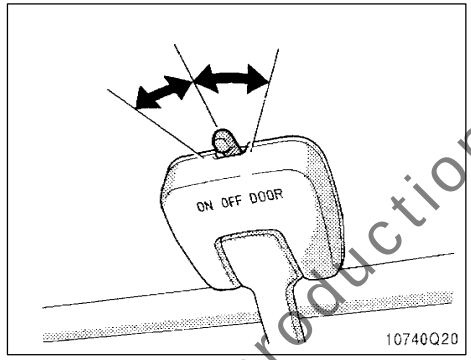
To adjust the brightness of the instrument panel lights, turn the dial.

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.

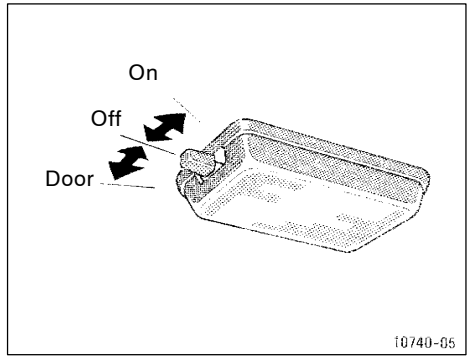
Front interior light



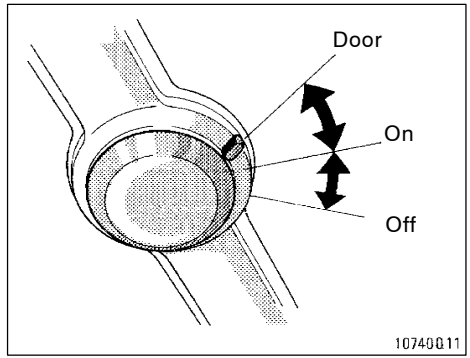
To turn on the front interior light, slide the switch.

With the switch in the “DOOR” position, the light comes on when either front door is opened.

Rear interior lights—



Type A



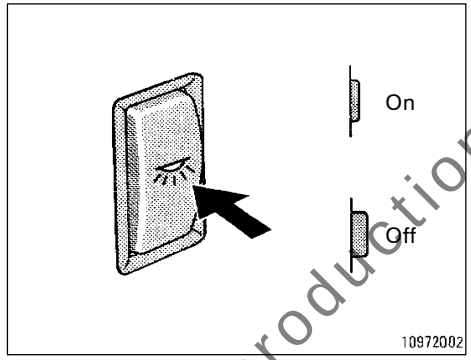
Type B

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—Turns the light on when either sliding door or back door is opened. The light goes off when both doors are closed.

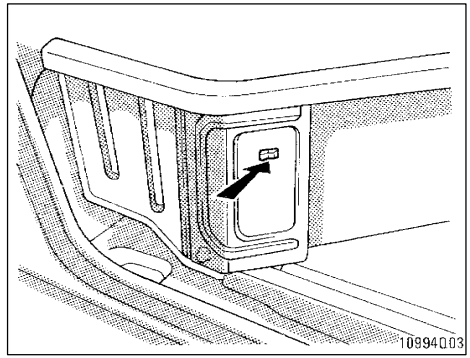
—Operating from driver's seat



To turn on the rear interior lights, push the switch in.

The rear interior lights will come on when you open either sliding door or back door.

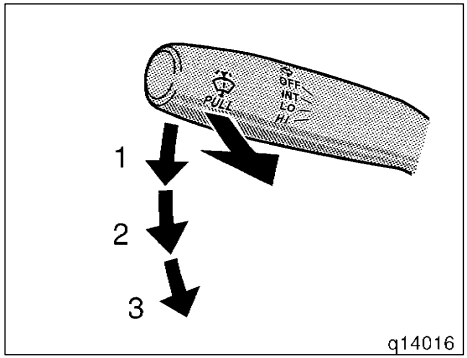
Step light



To turn on the step light, push the switch in.

The step light will turn off when the sliding door and back door are closed.

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

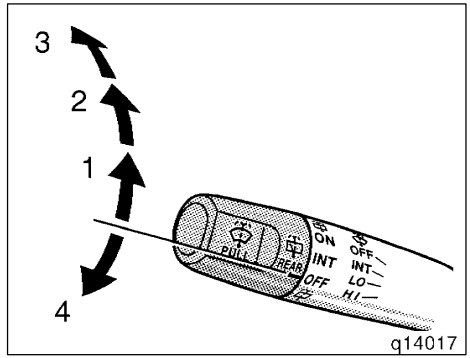
To squirt washer fluid, pull the lever toward you.

For instructions on adding washer fluid, see “Adding washer fluid” in Section 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.

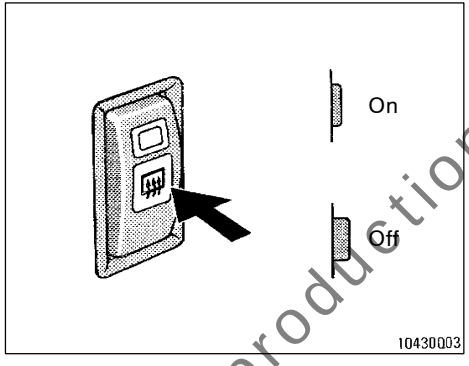
Lever position	Speed setting
Position 1	Intermittent
Position 2	Normal

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 Section 7–3.

Rear window defogger

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



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

The key must be in the “ON” position.

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

Push the switch once again to turn the defogger off.

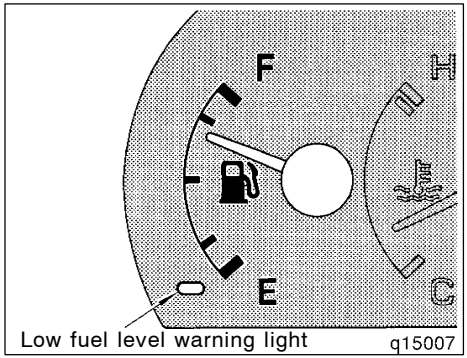
Make sure you turn the defogger off when the window is clear. Leaving the defogger on for a long time could cause the battery to discharge, especially during stop–and–go driving. The defogger is not designed for drying rain water or for melting snow.

NOTICE
◆ ***To prevent the battery from being discharged, turn the switch off when the engine is not running.***
◆ ***When cleaning the inside of the rear window, be careful not to scratch or damage the heater wires or connectors.***

OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS

Gauges, Meters and Service reminder indicators

Fuel gauge



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

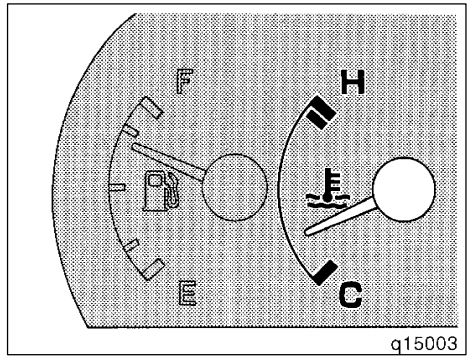
It is a good idea to keep the tank over 1/4 full.

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

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

On inclines or curves, due to the movement of fuel in the tank, the fuel gauge needle may fluctuate or the low fuel level warning light may come on earlier than usual.

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.

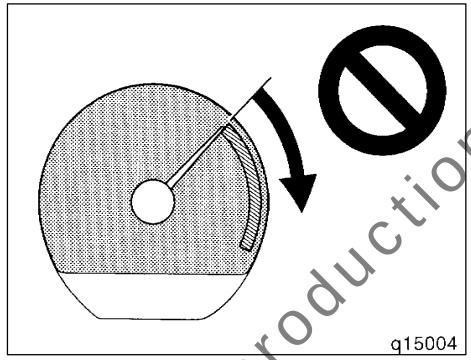
Your vehicle may overheat during severe operating conditions, such as:

- 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.

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 Section 4.***

Tachometer



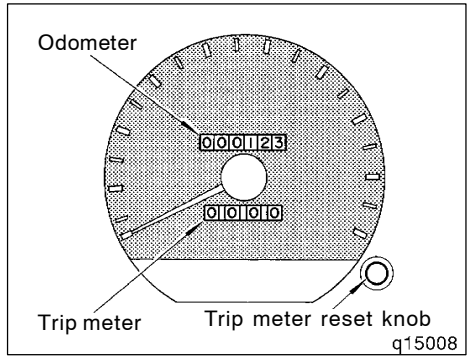
The tachometer indicates engine speed in thousands of rpm (revolutions per minute). Use it while driving to select correct shift points and to prevent engine lugging and over–revving.

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

NOTICE

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

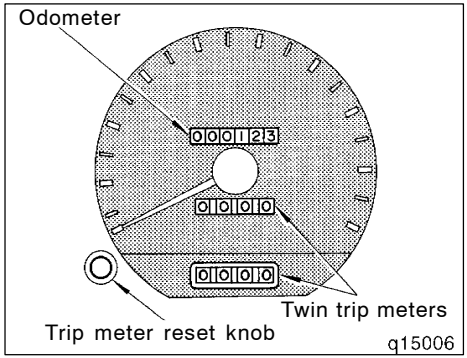
Odometer and trip meter



The odometer records the total distance the vehicle has been driven. The trip meter may be set to zero to record the distance on each trip. To reset the trip meter, press the trip meter reset knob.

The black digits on white indicate tenths of kilometers.

Odometer and twin trip meters



The odometer records the total distance the vehicle has been driven. The twin trip meters may be set to zero to record two different distances independently. To reset the upper trip meter, press the trip meter reset knob. To reset the lower meter, turn the knob clockwise and press it.

The black digits in white of the left meter indicate tenths of kilometers.

For example, you can use one meter to calculate the fuel economy and the other to measure the distance on each trip.

Service reminder indicators and warning buzzer

If the indicator or buzzer comes on...		Do this.
(a)		If parking brake is off, stop immediately and contact Toyota dealer.
(b)		Stop and check.
(c)		Stop and check.
(d)		Add engine oil.
(e)	Low fuel level warning light	Fill up tank.
(f)	 (indicator and buzzer)	Drain water.
(g)	**T-BELT**	Take vehicle to Toyota dealer.

If the indicator or buzzer comes on...		Do this.
(h)		Add engine coolant.
(i)		Take vehicle to Toyota dealer immediately.
(j)		Close both front doors, sliding door and back door.
(k)	ABS	Take vehicle to Toyota dealer.
(l)		Take vehicle to Toyota dealer.

(a) Brake System Warning Light

This light comes on in the following cases when the ignition key is in the “ON” position.

- **When the parking brake is applied...**
- **When the brake fluid level is low...**

⚠ CAUTION

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

- **When vacuum is low (diesel–powered vehicles)...**

Have your vehicle checked at your Toyota dealer in the following case:

- The light does not come on even if the parking brake is applied when the ignition key is in the “ON” position.

⚠ CAUTION

If the light does not turn off even after the parking brake is released while the engine is running, immediately stop your vehicle at a safe place and contact your Toyota dealer. In this case, the brakes may not work properly and your stopping distance will become longer. Depress the brake pedal firmly and bring the vehicle to an immediate stop.

(b) Discharge Warning Light

This light warns that the battery is being discharged.

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

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

NOTICE

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

(c) Low Engine Oil Pressure Warning Light

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

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

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

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

NOTICE

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

(d) Low Engine Oil Level Warning Light

The light warns that the engine oil level is too low. Add oil as soon as possible. (For instructions, see “Checking the engine oil level” in Section 7–2.)

While driving on steep inclines or rough roads which causes the vehicle to substantially sway or on curves, this light may come on due to the movement of engine oil in the engine.

In normal conditions, due to engine oil consumption, this light may come on earlier than the specified service interval of the scheduled maintenance. This is because the engine oil is consumed to the low level within the scheduled maintenance interval and does not indicate a problem. (For detailed information, see “Facts about engine oil consumption” in Section 2.)

NOTICE
Continued driving with low engine oil will cause the engine to be damaged.

(e) Low Fuel Level Warning Light

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

On inclines or curves, due to the movement of fuel in the tank, the low fuel level warning light may come on earlier than usual.

(f) Fuel Filter Warning Light and Buzzer (diesel–powered vehicles)

The light and buzzer warn you that the amount of accumulated water in the fuel filter has reached the specified level.

If they come on, drain the water immediately. (See Section 7–2 for instructions for how to drain the water.)

NOTICE
Never drive the vehicle with the warning light and buzzer on. Continued driving with water accumulated in the fuel filter will damage the fuel injection pump.

(g) Timing Belt Replacement Warning Light (diesel–powered vehicles)

This light will come on every time when the trip amount gets between 140000 km and 150000 km in kilometer reading or 90000 miles in mile reading to indicate that the timing belt should be replaced. When it comes on, have the belt replaced and the warning light reset by your Toyota dealer.

NOTICE
Continued driving without having the belt replaced will result in a broken belt and engine damage.

(h) Low Engine Coolant Level Warning Light

The light warns that the engine coolant level is too low. Add coolant into the reservoir as soon as possible. (For instructions, see “Checking the engine coolant level” in Section 7–2.)

NOTICE
Continued driving with low coolant will cause the engine to overheat.

(i) SRS Warning Light

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

This warning light system monitors the airbag sensor assembly, inflators, warning light, interconnecting wiring and power sources.

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

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

(j) Open Door Warning Light

This light remains on until both front doors, sliding door and back door are completely closed.

(k) "ABS" Warning Light

The light comes on when the ignition key is turned to the "ON" position. If the anti–lock brake system works properly, the light turns off after a few seconds. Thereafter, if the system malfunctions, the light comes on again.

When the "ABS" warning light is on (and the brake system warning light is off), the anti–lock brake system does not operate, but the brake system still operates conventionally.

When the "ABS" warning light is on (and the brake system warning light is off), the anti–lock brake system does not operate so that the wheels could lock up during a sudden braking or braking on slippery road surfaces.

If either of the following conditions occurs, this indicates a malfunction somewhere in the components 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 "ON" position, or remains on.
- The light comes on while you are driving.

A warning light turning on briefly during operation does not indicate a problem.

(l) Malfunction Indicator Lamp

This lamp warns that there is a problem somewhere in your engine electrical system.

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

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

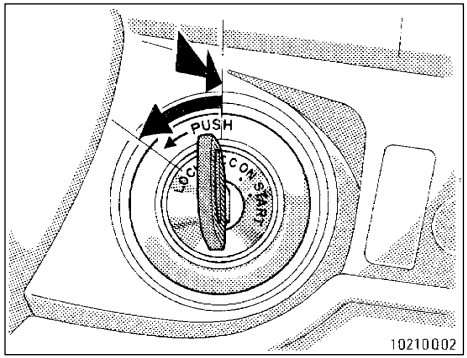
1. Apply the parking brake.
2. Open one of the front doors, sliding door or back door.
   The open door warning light should come on.
3. Close the door.
   The open door warning light should go off.
4. Turn the ignition key to “ACC”.
   The SRS warning light should come on. It goes off after about 6 seconds.
5. 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 warning light should come on. The “ABS” warning light goes off after a few seconds. The SRS warning light goes off after about 6 seconds.

If any service reminder indicator or warning buzzer does not function as described above, have it checked by your Toyota dealer as soon as possible.

OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS

Ignition switch, Transmission and Parking brake

Ignition switch with steering lock (gasoline engine)



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

For starting tips, see Section 3.

“ON”—Engine on and all accessories on.

This is the normal driving position.

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

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

You must push in the key to turn it from “ACC” to the “LOCK” position.

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

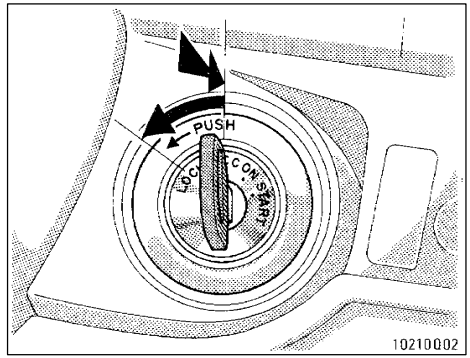
⚠ CAUTION

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

NOTICE

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

Ignition switch with steering lock (diesel engine)



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

For starting tips, see Section 3.

“ON”—Engine on and all accessories on. Before starting, glow plugs on and engine preheated.

This is the normal driving position.

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

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

You must push in the key to turn it from “ACC” to the “LOCK” position.

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

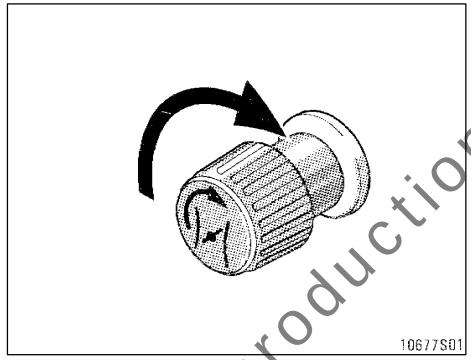
⚠ CAUTION

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

NOTICE

Do not leave the key in the “ON” position if the engine is not running. The battery will discharge.

Throttle knob (diesel engine)



Turn the throttle knob clockwise to increase engine speed. To return the engine to the normal idle speed, turn the knob counterclockwise.

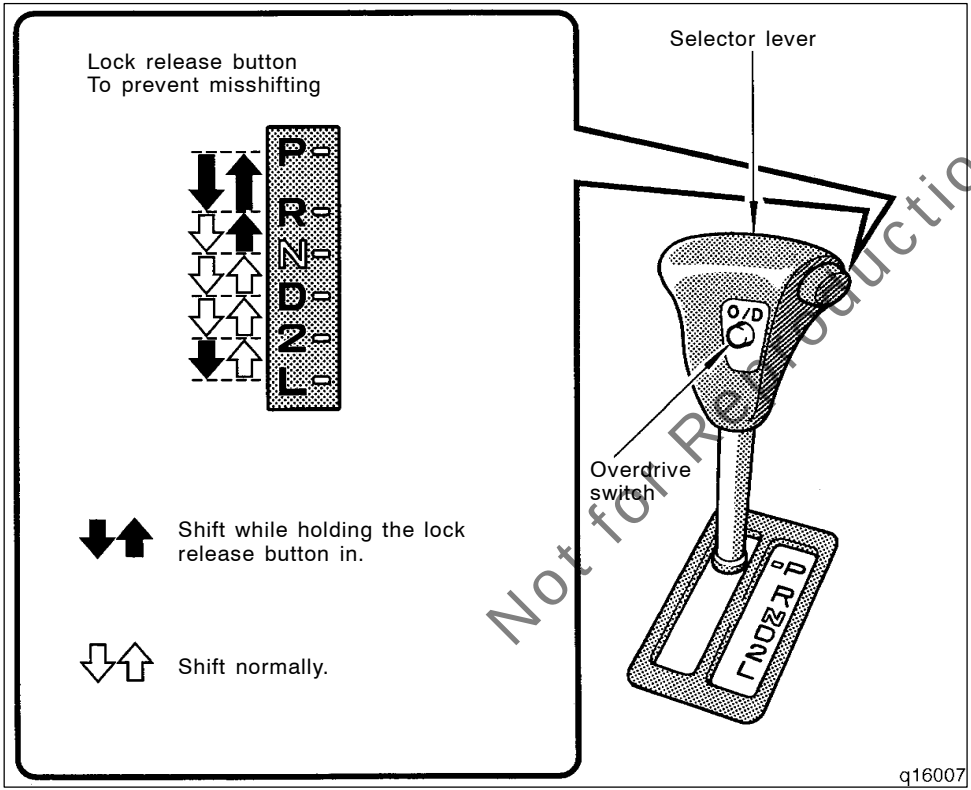
Use the throttle knob in the following cases:

- The heating effect boosts in extremely cold conditions when the vehicle is not moving.
- If the engine runs roughly after starting from extreme cold. (For details, see “How to start the engine” in Section 3.)

⚠ CAUTION

Do not use the throttle knob when the vehicle is moving. This could result in longer stopping distance.

Automatic transmission



(a) Selector lever

The shift position is also displayed on the instrument cluster.

P: Parking and engine starting

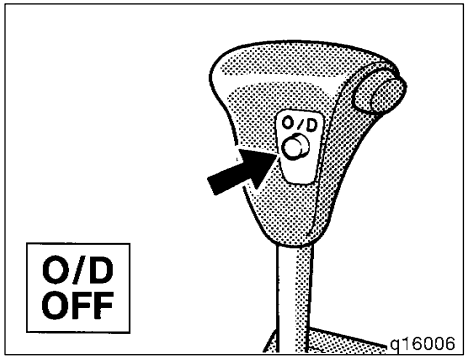
R: Reverse

N: Neutral

D: Normal driving (with overdrive on)

2: Stronger engine braking

L: Maximum engine braking



(b) Overdrive switch

You can select either a third gear (with overdrive off) or fourth gear (with overdrive on) by pushing this switch.

To turn the overdrive off, push the switch. The “O/D OFF” indicator light should come on. To turn the overdrive on again, push the switch again. The “O/D OFF” indicator light should go off.

Always drive your vehicle with the overdrive on for better fuel economy and quieter driving.

(c) Normal driving

1. Start the engine as instructed in “How to start the engine” in Section 3. The transmission must be in “P” or “N”.
2. With your foot holding down the brake pedal, shift the selector lever to “D”.

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

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

⚠ CAUTION

Never put your foot on the accelerator pedal while shifting.

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

(d) Using engine braking

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

- Push the overdrive switch. The “O/D OFF” indicator light will come on and the transmission will downshift to third gear.
- Shift into the “2” position when the vehicle speed is lower than the following speed. The transmission will downshift to second gear and stronger engine braking will be enabled.

2RZ–E engine	81 km/h (50 mph)
5L engine	61 km/h (37 mph)

- Shift into the “L” position when the vehicle speed is lower than 38 km/h (23 mph). The transmission will downshift to first gear and maximum engine braking will be enabled.

⚠ CAUTION

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

NOTICE

To prevent engine over–revving, do not down shift if you are going faster than the above speed in each position.

(e) Using the “2” and “L” positions

The “2” and “L” positions are used for strong engine braking as described previously.

With the selector lever in “2” or “L”, you can start the vehicle in motion as with the lever in “D”.

With the selector lever in “2”, the vehicle will start in first gear and automatically shift to second gear.

With the selector lever in “L”, the transmission is engaged in first gear.

NOTICE

- ***Be careful not to over–rev the engine. Watch the tachometer to keep engine rpm from going into the red zone. The approximate maximum allowable speed for each position is given below for your reference:***

  2RZ–E engine

  “2” ..... 93 km/h (57 mph)
  “L” ..... 49 km/h (30 mph)

  5L engine

  “2” ..... 73 km/h (45 mph)
  “L” ..... 38 km/h (23 mph)

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

(f) Backing up

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

NOTICE

Never shift into reverse while the vehicle is moving.

(g) Parking

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

CAUTION

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

Manual transmission

(h) Good driving practice

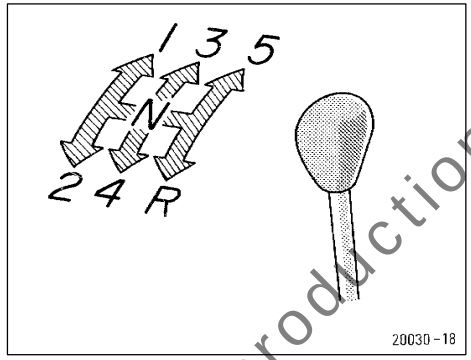
- If the transmission repeatedly shifts up and down between third gear and overdrive when climbing a gentle slope, the overdrive switch should be turned off. Be sure to turn the switch on immediately afterward.
- When towing a trailer, in order to maintain engine braking efficiency, do not use overdrive.

⚠ CAUTION

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

NOTICE

Always use the brake pedal or the parking brake to hold the vehicle on an upgrade. Do not attempt to hold the vehicle using the accelerator pedal, as this can cause the transmission to overheat.



The shift pattern is conventional as shown above.

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

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

Maximum allowable speeds

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

2RZ–E engine

gear	km/h (mph)
1	34 (21)
2	59 (37)
3	103 (64)

5L engine

gear	km/h (mph)
1	30 (18)
2	51 (31)
3	87 (54)

NOTICE

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

Good driving practice

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

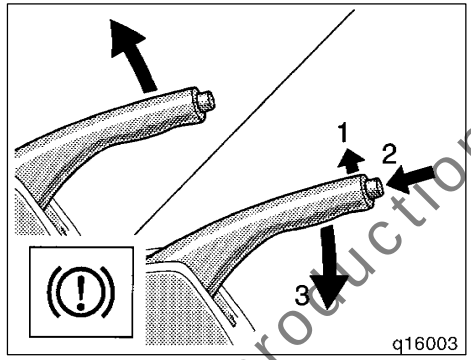
⚠ CAUTION

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

NOTICE

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

Parking brake



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

To set: Pull up the lever. For better holding power, first depress the brake pedal and hold it while setting the parking brake.

To release: Pull up the lever slightly (1), press the lock release button (2), and lower (3).

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

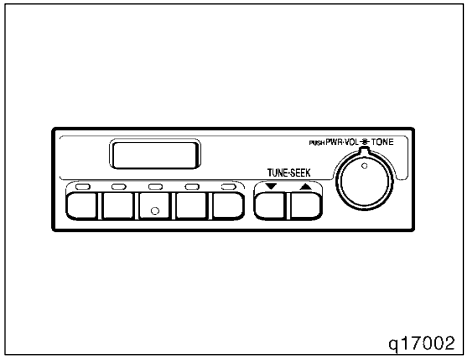
⚠ CAUTION

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

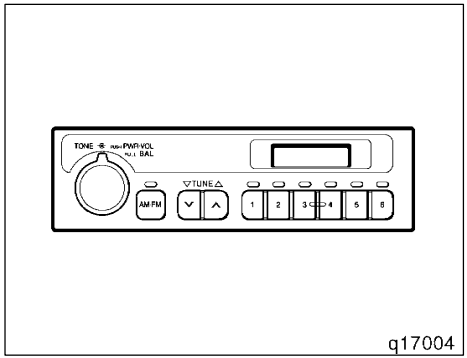
OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS

Car audio system

Reference



Type 1: AM radio



Type 2: AM·FM radio

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” to turn on that function without pushing “PWR·VOL”.

SWITCHING BETWEEN FUNCTIONS

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

TONE AND BALANCE

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

Tone

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

Balance

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

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

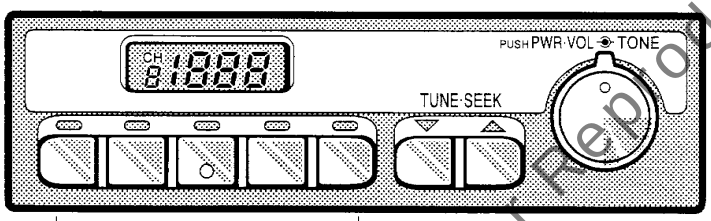
YOUR RADIO ANTENNA

To lower a manual antenna, carefully push it down.

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

—Controls and features

▶Type 1



q17008

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

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·SEEK"). Push and hold down the button until you hear a beep—this will set the station to the button. The button location will appear on the display.

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

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

PWR·VOL (Power·Volume)

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

TONE

Turn the "TONE" knob to adjust the tone.

TUNE·SEEK

Tuning

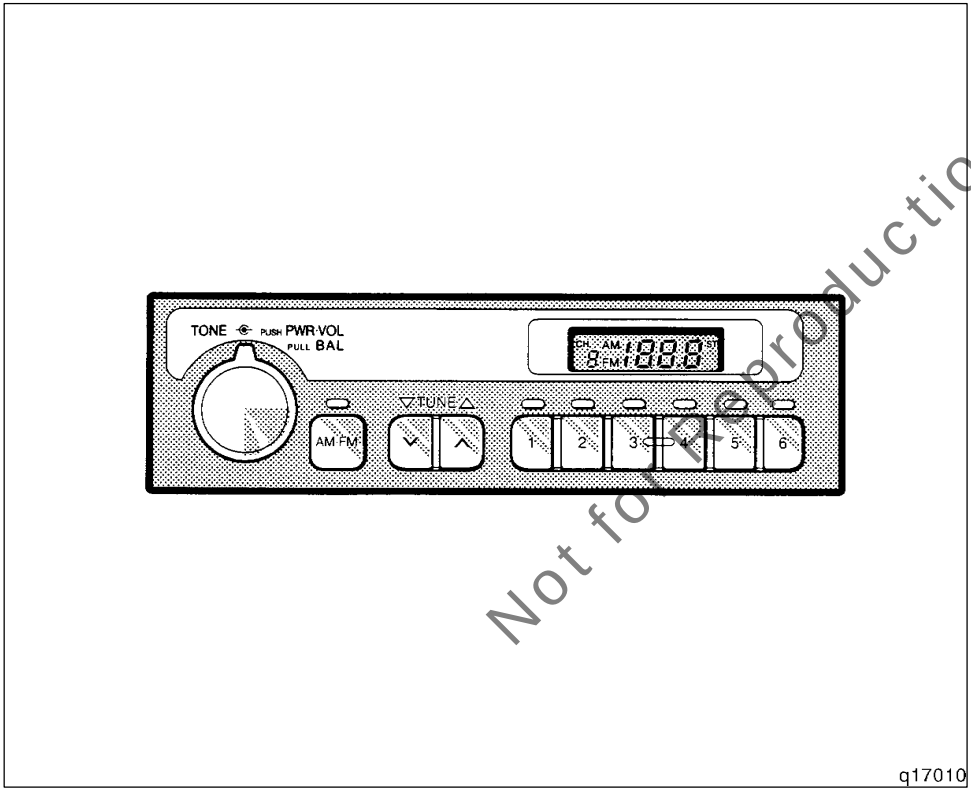
Push and release the "▲" (up) or "▼" (down) side of "TUNE·SEEK" to step up or down the station band. If you hear a beep, you held the button too long and the radio will go into the seek mode.

Seeking

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

To seek a station, push and hold the "▲" or "▼" side of "TUNE·SEEK" until you hear a beep. Do this again to find another station.

▶**Type 2**



Details of specific buttons, controls, and features are described in the alphabetical list 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” 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 one FM station for each button. The preset station memory will be canceled out if the power source is interrupted (battery disconnected or fuse blown).

AM·FM

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

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

BAL (Balance)

Turn the “BAL” knob with pulling to adjust the balance between the right and left speakers.

PWR·VOL (Power·Volume)

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

ST (Stereo reception) display

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

TONE

Move the “TONE” ring around “BAL” to adjust the tone.

TUNE

Tuning

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

Seeking

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

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

Car audio system operating hints

NOTICE
To ensure correct audio system operations: ◆ ***Be careful not to spill beverages over the audio system.*** ◆ ***The use of a cellular phone inside or near the vehicle may cause a noise from the speakers of the audio system which you are listening to. However, this does not indicate a malfunction.***

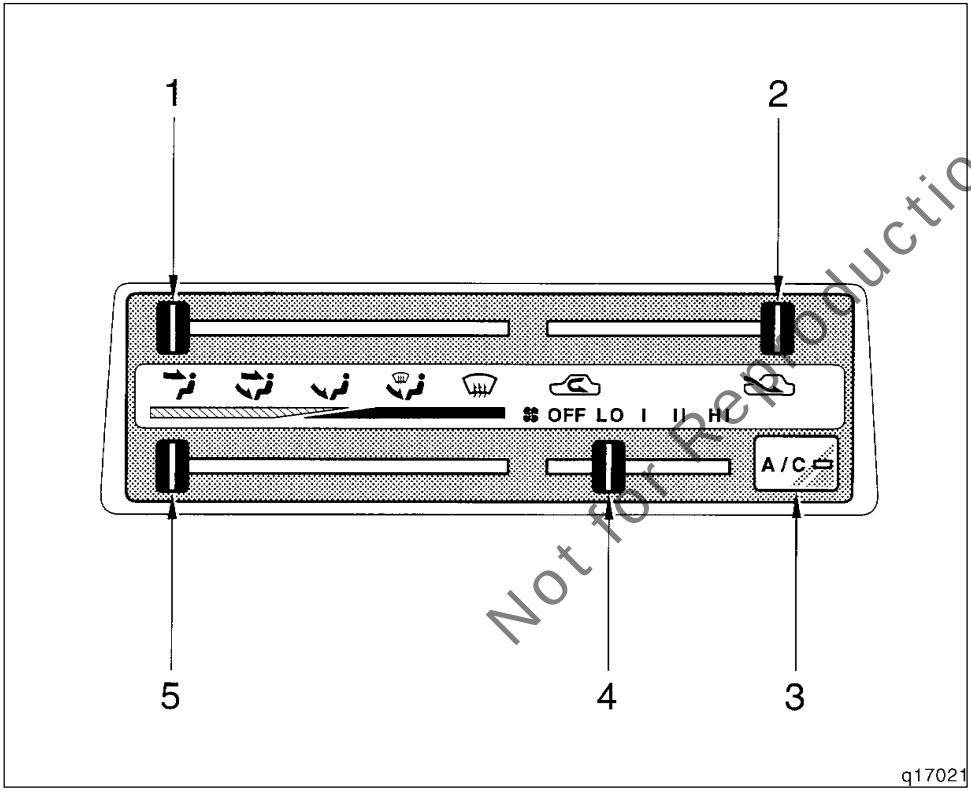
RADIO RECEPTION

FM broadcasts have a range of about 40 km or 25 miles. When driving away from a station you may have to fine–tune your radio and turn up the volume as the station gets weaker. Because FM uses a line–of–sight signal, tall buildings or hills may sometimes block reception. These are all normal characteristics of FM reception and do not indicate any problem with the radio itself.

OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS

Air conditioning system

Front air conditioning system—
—Controls



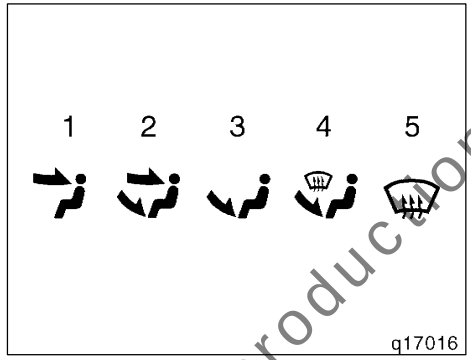
1. Air flow selector
2. Air intake selector
3. “A/C” button (on some models)
4. Fan speed selector
5. Temperature selector

Fan speed selector

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

Temperature selector

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

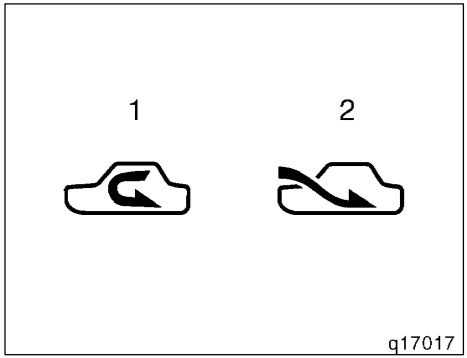


Air flow selector

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

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

For details about air flow selector settings, see "—Air flow selector settings" described below.



Air intake selector

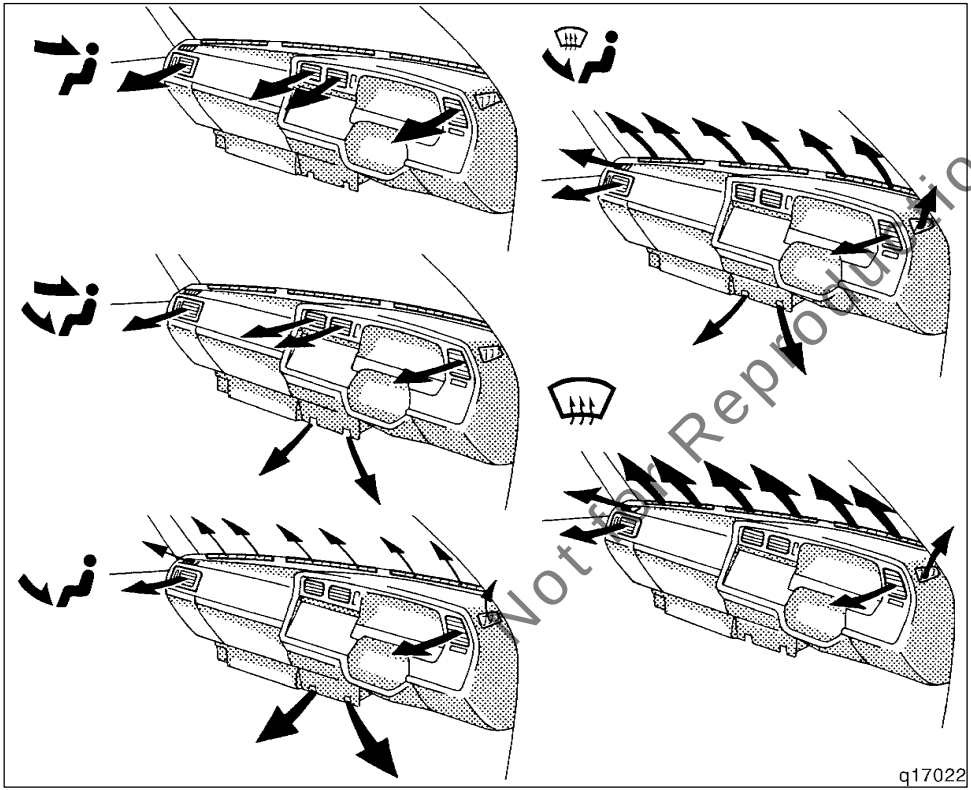
Move the lever to select the air source.

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

“A/C” button (on some models)

To turn 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.

—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, set the fan speed to high for a minute to help clear the intake ducts of snow or moisture. This can reduce the amount of fogging on the windows.

- When driving on dusty roads, close all windows. If dust thrown up by the vehicle is still drawn into the vehicle after closing the windows, it is recommended that the air intake selector be set to FRESH and the fan speed selector to any setting except “OFF”.
- If following another vehicle on a dusty road, or driving in windy and dusty conditions, it is recommended that the air intake selector be temporarily set to RECIRCULATE, which will close off the outside passage and prevent outside air and dust from entering the vehicle interior.

Heating

For best results, set controls to:

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

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

Air conditioning

For best results, set controls to:

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

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

Ventilation

For best results, set controls to:

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

Defogging

The inside of the windshield

For best results, set controls to:

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

Defrosting

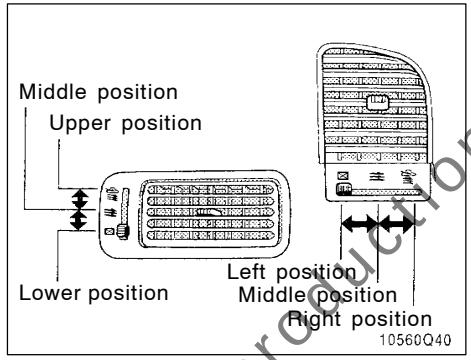
The outside of the windshield

For best results, set controls to:

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

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

—Side vents



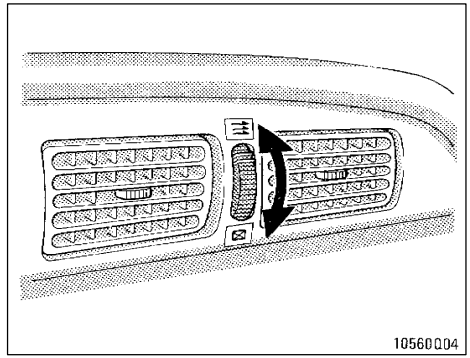
The side vents may be opened or closed as shown.

Right or upper position—The side vent also allows fresh outside air to flow directly into the vehicle. You can have heated or cooled air mixed up with fresh outside air. The amount of air entering depends on vehicle speed.

Middle position—The side vent allows air to enter into the vehicle through the heater/air conditioner unit. You can have heated or cooled air through these vents.

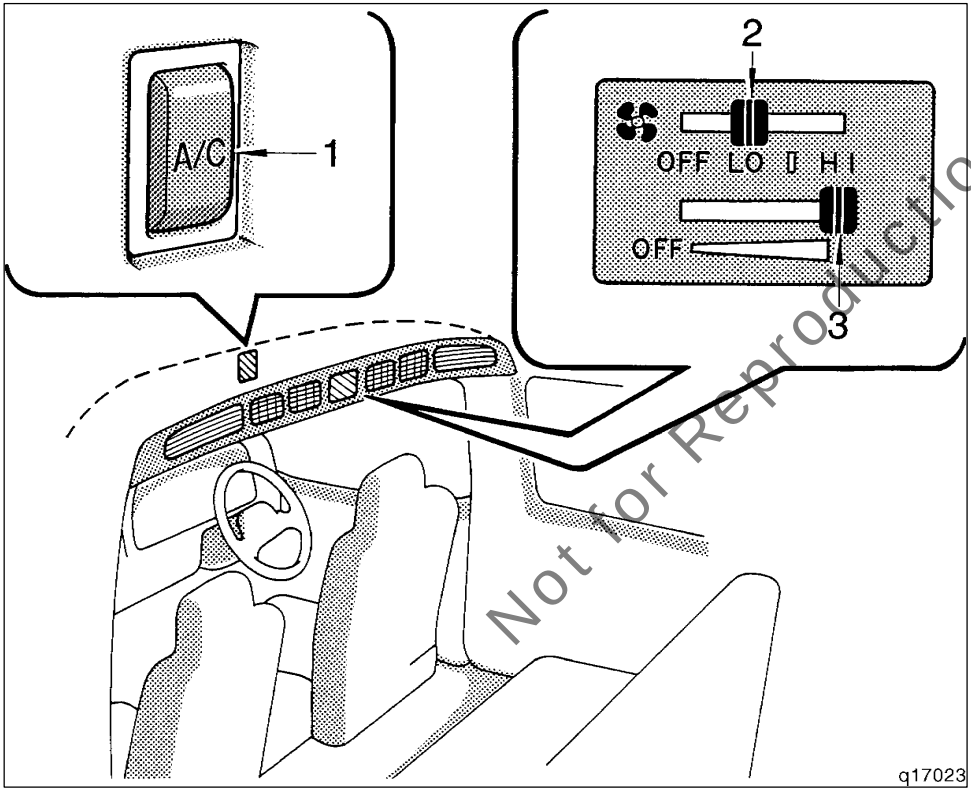
Left or lower position—The side vent does not allow air entering.

—Center vents



The center vents may be opened or closed as shown.

Rear cooler system



1. “A/C” button
2. Fan speed selector
3. Temperature selector

“A/C” button

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

Fan speed selector

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

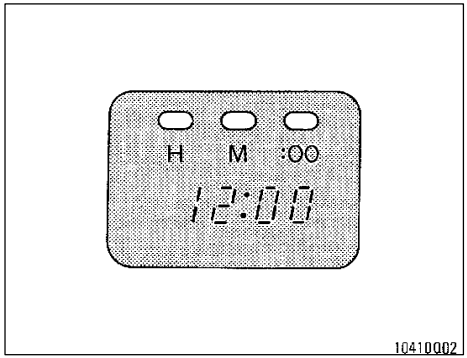
Temperature selector

Move the lever to adjust the temperature—to the right to cool.

OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS

Other equipment

Clock



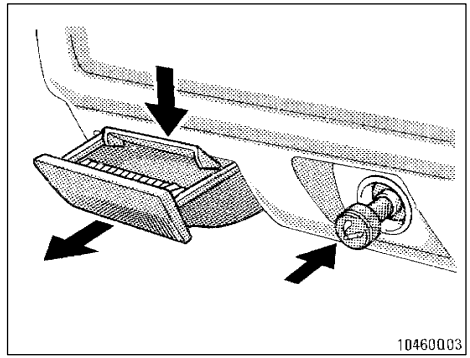
The digital clock indicates the time with the ignition key at the “ACC” or “ON” position. To reset the hour, depress the “H” button. To reset the minutes, depress the “M” button. To adjust the time to a full hour, depress the “:00” button.

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

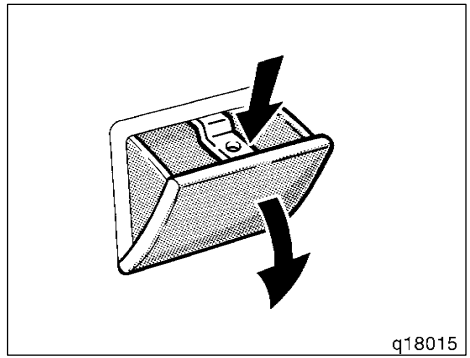
When the instrument panel lights are turned on, the brightness of the time indication will be reduced.

If the electrical power source has been disconnected from the clock, the time display will automatically be set to 1:00 (one o’clock).

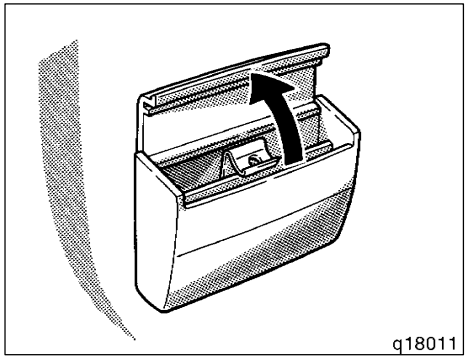
Cigarette lighter and ashtrays



Cigarette lighter and front ashtray



Rear ashtray (type A)



Rear ashtray (type B)

CIGARETTE LIGHTER

To use the cigarette lighter, press it in. After it finishes heating up, it automatically pops out ready for use.

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

Do not hold the cigarette lighter pressed in.

Use a Toyota genuine cigarette lighter or equivalent for replacement.

ASHTRAYS

Front ashtray and rear ashtray (type A):

To use the ashtray, pull it out.

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

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

Rear ashtray (type B):

To use the ashtray, raise the lid.

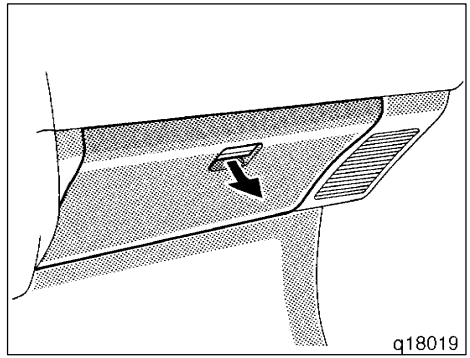
When finished with your cigarette, thoroughly extinguish it in the ashtray to prevent other cigarette butts from catching fire. After using the ashtray, close the lid completely.

To remove the ashtray, pull it out.

⚠ CAUTION

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

Glove box

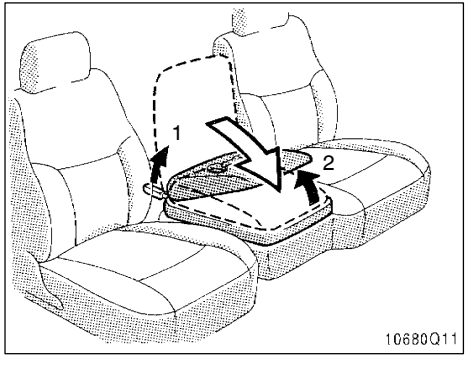


To open the glove box door, pull the lever.

⚠ CAUTION

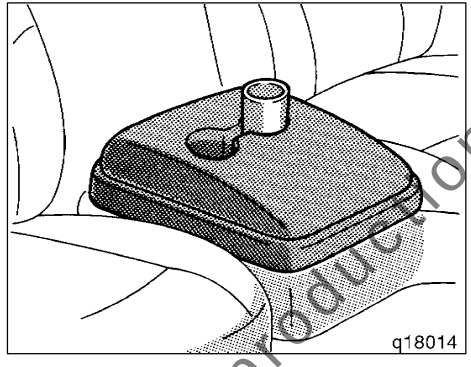
To reduce the chance of injury in case of an accident or a sudden stop, always keep the glove box door closed while driving.

Center console box



To use the center console box, pull the lever up and tilt the center seatback forward until it locks.

Cup holder

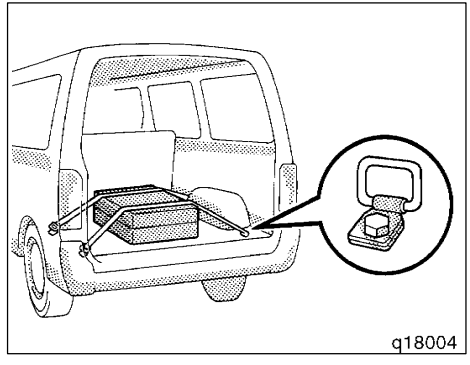


The cup holder is designed for holding cups or drink–cans securely.

⚠ CAUTION

- **Do not place anything else other than cups or drink–cans in the cup holder, as such items may be thrown about in the compartment and possibly injure people in the vehicle during sudden braking or in an accident.**
- **Do not lift the center seatback upright when the cup holder is in use.**

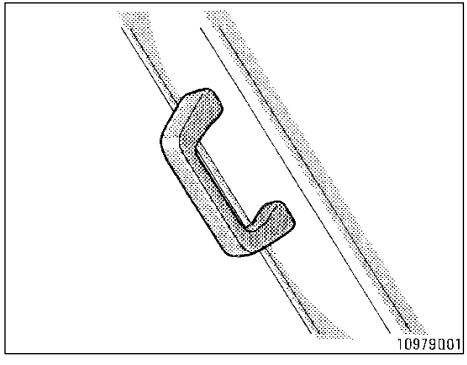
Tie–down hooks



To secure your luggage, use the tie–down hooks as shown above.

See “Luggage stowage precautions” in Section 2 for precautions when loading luggage.

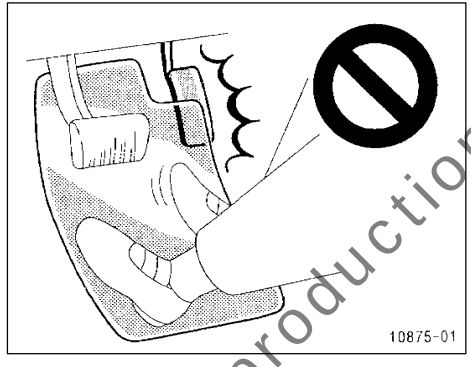
Front pillar assist grips



For easy front door entry, use the front pillar assist grip.

When driving with 3 persons seated in the front, have the center seat passenger hold the passenger's side assist grip to avoid interference with your driving if driving on winding or rough roads.

Floor mat



Use a floor mat of the correct size.

CAUTION

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

SECTION 2

INFORMATION BEFORE DRIVING YOUR TOYOTA

Break–in period

Drive gently and avoid high speeds.

Your vehicle does not need an elaborate break–in. But following a few simple tips for the first 1000 km (600 miles) can add to the future economy and long life of your vehicle:

- Avoid full throttle acceleration when starting and driving.
- Avoid racing the engine.
- Try to avoid hard stops during the first 300 km (200 miles).
- Do not drive slowly with the manual transmission in a high gear.
- Do not drive for a long time at any single speed, either fast or slow.
- Do not tow a trailer during the first 800 km (500 miles).

Fuel

Selecting the proper fuel is essential for satisfactory engine performance.

Engine damage caused by use of improper fuels is not covered under Toyota's new vehicle warranty.

FUEL TYPE

Gasoline engine—Use only unleaded gasoline.

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

NOTICE

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

Diesel engine—Use only diesel fuel.

OCTANE/CETANE NUMBER

Gasoline engine—
Select Research Octane Number 91 or higher.

Diesel engine—
Select cetane number 50 (cetane index 45) or higher.

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

If your engine knocks...

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

However, occasionally, you may notice light knocking for a short time while accelerating or driving up hills. This is normal and there is no need for concern.

FUEL TANK CAPACITY

70 L (18.5 gal., 15.4 Imp. gal.)

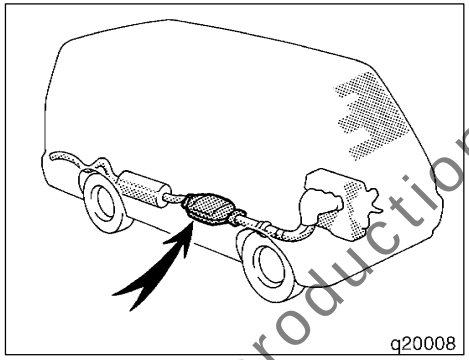
Operation in foreign countries

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

First, comply with the vehicle registration laws.

Second, confirm the availability of the correct fuel.

Three–way catalytic converter (2RZ–E engine with manual transmission)



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

The purpose is to reduce pollutants in the exhaust gas.

⚠ CAUTION

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

NOTICE

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

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

Engine exhaust cautions

◆ *Keep your engine in good running order. Malfunctions in the engine electrical system, electronic ignition system/distributor ignition system or fuel system could cause an extremely high three–way catalytic converter temperature.*

◆ *If the engine becomes difficult to start or stalls frequently, take your vehicle in for a check–up as soon as possible. Remember, your Toyota dealer knows your vehicle and its three–way catalytic converter system best.*

◆ *To ensure that the three–way catalytic converter and the entire emission control system operate properly, your vehicle must receive the periodic inspections required by the Toyota Maintenance Schedule. (See Section 6.)*

⚠ CAUTION

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

Facts about engine oil consumption

FUNCTIONS OF ENGINE OIL

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

ENGINE OIL CONSUMPTION

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

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

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

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

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

Oil consumption: Max. 1.0 L per 1000 km (1.1 qt./600 miles, 0.9 Imp. qt./600 miles)

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

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

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

IMPORTANCE OF ENGINE OIL LEVEL CHECK

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

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

For detailed information on oil level check, see “Checking the engine oil level” in Section 7–2.

Brake system

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

⚠ CAUTION

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

BRAKE BOOSTER

The brake booster uses engine vacuum to power–assist the brakes. If the engine should quit while you are driving or if the engine drive belt is broken (diesel engine only), you can bring the vehicle to a stop with normal pedal pressure. There is enough reserved vacuum for one or two stops—but no more!

⚠ CAUTION

- **Do not pump the brake pedal if the engine stalls. Each push on the pedal uses up your reserved vacuum.**
- **Even if the power assist is completely lost, the brakes will still work. But you will have to push the pedal hard, much harder than normal. And your braking distance will increase.**

ANTI–LOCK BRAKE SYSTEM (with "ABS" warning light)

The anti–lock brake system is designed to help prevent lock–up of the wheels during a sudden braking or braking on slippery road surfaces. This assists in providing directional stability and steering performance of the vehicle under these circumstances.

Effective way to press the ABS brake pedal: When the anti–lock brake system function is in action, you may feel the brake pedal pulsating and hear a noise. In this situation, to let the anti–lock brake system work for you, just hold the brake pedal down more firmly. Do not pump the brake in a panic stop. This will result in reduced braking performance.

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

Depressing the brake pedal on slippery road surfaces such as on a manhole cover, a steel plate at a construction site, joints in a bridge, etc. on a rainy day tends to activate the anti–lock brake system.

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

When the anti–lock brake system is activated, the following conditions may occur. They do not indicate a malfunction of the system:

- You may hear the anti–lock brake system operating and feel the brake pedal pulsating and the vibrations of the vehicle body and steering wheel. You may also hear the motor sound in the engine compartment even after the vehicle is stopped.
- At the end of the anti–lock brake system activation, the brake pedal may move a little forward.

⚠ CAUTION

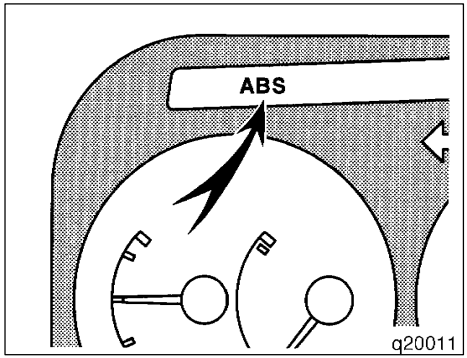
Do not overestimate the anti–lock brake system: Although the anti–lock brake system assists in providing vehicle control, it is still important to drive with all due care and maintain a moderate speed and safe distance from the vehicle in front of you, because there are limits to the vehicle stability and effectiveness of steering wheel operation even with the anti–lock brake system on.

If tire grip performance exceeds its capability, or if hydroplaning occurs during high speed driving in the rain, the anti–lock brake system does not provide vehicle control.

Anti–lock brake system is not designed to shorten the stopping distance: Always drive at a moderate speed and maintain a safe distance from the vehicle in front of you. Compared with vehicles without an anti–lock brake system, your vehicle may require a longer stopping distance in the following cases:

- **Driving on rough, gravel or snow–covered roads.**
- **Driving with tire chains installed.**
- **Driving over the steps such as the joints on the road.**
- **Driving on roads where the road surface is pitted or has other differences in surface height.**

Install all 4 tires of specified size at appropriate pressure: The anti–lock brake system detects vehicle speeds using the speed sensors for respective wheels' turning speeds. The use of tires other than specified may fail to detect the accurate turning speed resulting in a longer stopping distance.



“ABS” warning light

The light comes on with the ignition key turned to the “ON” position. If the anti–lock brake system works properly, the light goes out after a few seconds. Thereafter, if the system malfunctions, the light comes on.

When the “ABS” warning light is on (and the brake system warning light is off), the anti–lock brake system does not operate, but the brake system still operates conventionally.

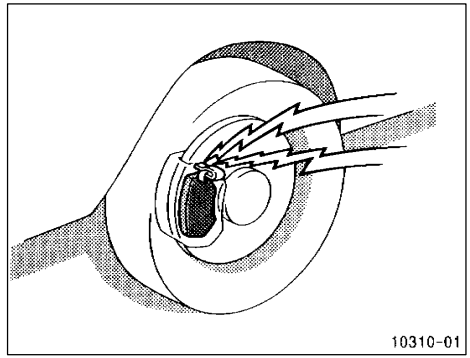
When the “ABS” warning light is on (and the brake system warning light is off), the anti–lock brake system does not operate so that the wheels could lock up during a sudden braking or braking on slippery road surfaces.

If either of the following conditions occurs, this indicates a malfunction somewhere in the components 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 “ON” position, or remains on.
- The light comes on while you are driving.

A warning light turning on briefly during operation does not indicate a problem.

Brake pad wear indicators



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

If you hear a squealing or scraping noise while driving, have the brake pads checked and replaced by your nearest Toyota dealer immediately.

Avoid continuous driving with the warning noise.

Continuous driving without replacing the brake pads will cause expensive rotor damage and increasing brake pedal effort to get the same stopping distance.

Luggage stowage precautions

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

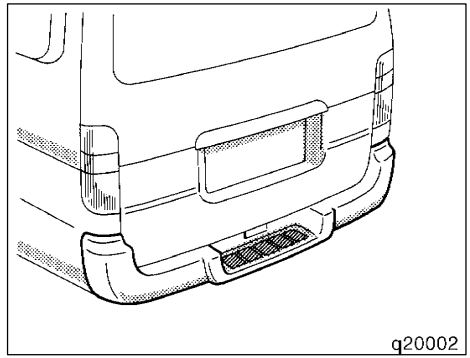
- Put luggage or cargo in the luggage compartment when at all possible. Be sure all items are secured in place.
- Be careful to keep the vehicle balanced. Locating the weight as far forward as possible helps maintain balance.
- For better fuel economy, do not carry unneeded weight.

⚠ CAUTION

- **To prevent luggage or packages from sliding forward during braking, do not stack anything in the luggage compartment higher than the seatbacks. Keep luggage or packages low, as close to the floor as possible.**
- **Never allow anyone to ride in the luggage compartment. It is not designed for passengers. They could be injured in sudden braking or a collision.**

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

Rear step bumper



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

⚠ CAUTION

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

Limited–slip differential

Some Toyotas are equipped with a limited–slip differential. If one rear wheel begins to spin, the limited–slip differential is designed to aid traction by automatically transmitting driving force to the other rear wheel. If you are not sure whether your vehicle is equipped with one, you can ask your Toyota dealer.

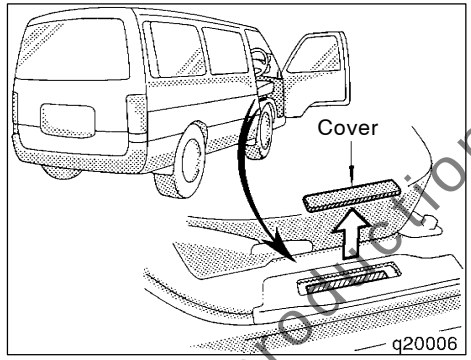
⚠ CAUTION

Do not start or run the engine while your vehicle is supported by a jack. The vehicle could be driven off the jack and could pose a danger or result in serious injury.

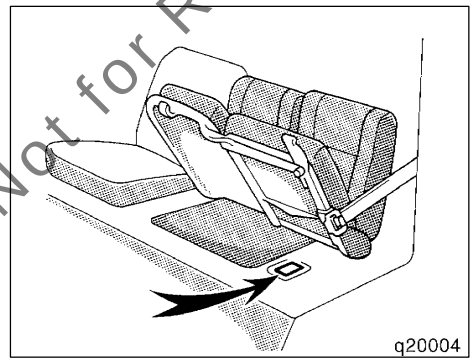
NOTICE

Use only a spare tire of the same size, construction and load capacity as the original tires on your Toyota because damage to the limited–slip differential could possibly occur with another tire type.

Your Toyota's identification——Vehicle identification number



Vehicle identification number



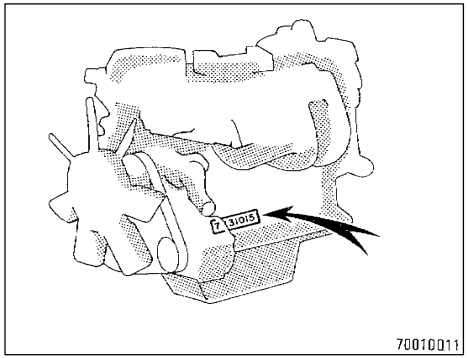
Manufacturer's plate

The vehicle identification number (VIN) is the legal identifier for your vehicle.

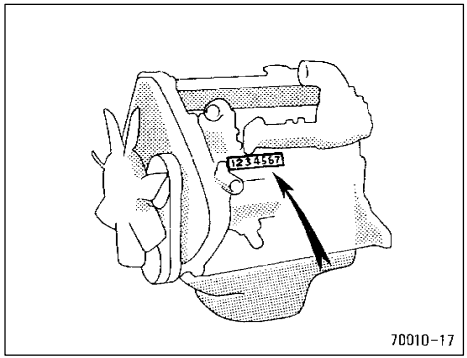
The vehicle identification number (VIN) is also on the manufacturer's plate.

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

—Engine number



Gasoline engine



Diesel engine

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

Suspension and chassis

⚠ CAUTION

Do not modify the suspension/chassis with lift kits, spacers, springs, etc. It can cause dangerous handling characteristics, resulting in loss of control.

SECTION 3

STARTING AND DRIVING

Before starting the engine

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

How to start the engine—(a) Before cranking

1. Apply the parking brake firmly.
2. Turn off unnecessary lights and accessories.
3. **Manual transmission:** Press the clutch pedal to the floor and shift the transmission into neutral. Hold the clutch pedal to the floor until the engine is started.

   Automatic transmission: Put the selector lever in "P". If you need to restart the engine while the vehicle is moving, put the selector lever in "N". A starter safety device will prevent the starter from operating if the selector lever is in any drive position.
4. **Automatic transmission only:** Depress the brake pedal and hold it to the floor until driving off.

(b) Starting the engine (gasoline engine)

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

Normal starting procedure

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

With your foot off the accelerator pedal, crank the engine by turning the key to "START". Release it when the engine starts.

Engine should be warmed up by driving, not in idle. For warming up, drive with smoothly turning engine until engine coolant temperature is within normal range.

If the engine stalls...

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

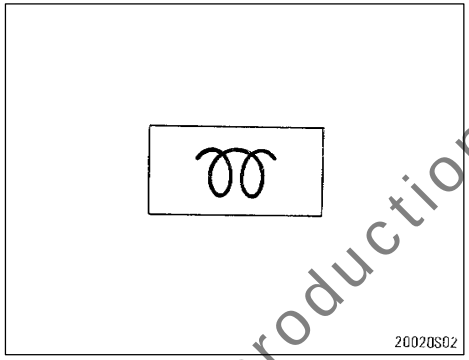
If the engine will not start...

See "If your vehicle will not start" in Section 4.

(b) Starting the engine (diesel engine)

NOTICE

- ***Do not crank for more than 30 seconds at a time. This may overheat the starter and wiring systems.***
- ***Do not race a cold engine.***
- ***If the engine becomes difficult to start or stalls frequently, have the engine checked immediately.***



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

Normal starting procedure (engine cold)

1. Turn the key to "ON" and verify that the engine preheating indicator light has come on. Keep the key in the "ON" position until the light goes off.
2. With the accelerator pedal about halfway down, crank the engine by turning the key to "START". Release the key and accelerator pedal when the engine starts.

Engine should be warmed up by driving, not in idle. For warming up, drive with smoothly turning engine until engine coolant temperature is within normal range.

If the weather is extremely cold...

1. Turn the key to "ON" and verify that the engine preheating indicator light has come on. Keep the key in the "ON" position until the light goes off.
2. With the accelerator pedal fully down to the floor, crank the engine by turning the key to "START". Release the key and accelerator pedal when the engine starts.
3. After the engine runs, you are ready to drive.

If the engine runs rough, adjust the throttle knob to increase engine speed to where the engine runs smoothly. After that, be sure to return the throttle knob to its original position before driving off.

If the engine is warm...

Follow the above "Normal starting procedure".

If the engine stalls...

Simply restart it, using the correct procedure given above, depending on the engine temperature.

If the engine will not start...

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

NOTICE

- ***Do not crank for more than 30 seconds at a time. This may overheat the starter and wiring systems.***
- ***Do not race a cold engine.***
- ***If the engine becomes difficult to start or stalls frequently, have the engine checked immediately.***

Pre–trip safety check

It is a good idea to do a safety check before starting out on a trip. A few minutes of checking can help ensure safe and pleasant driving. Just a basic familiarity with your vehicle is required and a careful eye! Or, if you would like, your Toyota dealer will be pleased to make this check for you at a nominal cost.

⚠ CAUTION

If you make this check in an enclosed garage, make sure there is adequate ventilation. Engine exhaust is poisonous.

BEFORE STARTING THE ENGINE

Outside the vehicle

Tires (spare included). Check the pressure with a gauge and look carefully for cuts, damage, or excessive wear.

Wheel nuts. Make sure no nuts are missing or loose.

Fluid leaks. After the vehicle has been parked for a while, check underneath for leaking fuel, oil, water, or fluid. (Water dripping from the air conditioning after use is normal.)

Lights. Make sure the headlights, stop lights, tail lights, turn signals and other lights are all working. Check the headlight aim.

Inside the vehicle

Jack and wheel nut wrench. Make sure you have your jack and wheel nut wrench.

Seat belts. Check that the buckles lock securely. Make sure the belts are not worn or frayed.

Instruments and controls. Especially make sure the service reminder indicators, instrument lights, and defroster are working.

Brakes. Make sure the pedal has enough clearance.

Brake fluid level. Make sure the brake fluid level is correct.

Spare fuses. Make sure you have spare fuses. They should cover all the amperage ratings designated on the fuse box lid.

Battery and cables. All the battery cells should be filled to the proper level with distilled water. Look for corroded or loose terminals and a cracked case. Check the cables for good condition and connections.

Coolant level (diesel engine). Make sure the coolant level is correct. (See Section 7–2 for instructions.)

In the engine compartment

Coolant level (gasoline engine). Make sure the coolant level is correct. (See Section 7–2 for instructions.)

Wiring. Look for damaged, loose, or disconnected wires.

Fuel lines. Check the lines for leaks or loose connections.

AFTER STARTING THE ENGINE

Exhaust system. Listen for any leakage. Have any leaks fixed immediately. (See "Engine exhaust cautions" in Section 2.)

Engine oil level. Stop the engine and check the dipstick with the vehicle parked on a level spot. (See Section 7–2 for instructions.)

WHILE DRIVING

Instruments. Make sure the speedometer and gauges are working.

Brakes. In a safe place, check that the brakes do not pull to one side when applied.

Anything unusual? Look for loose parts and leaks. Listen for abnormal noises.

If everything looks O.K., set your mind at ease and enjoy your trip!

Tips for driving in various conditions

- Always slow down in gusty crosswinds. This will allow you much better control.
- Drive slowly onto curbs and, if possible, at a right angle. Avoid driving onto high, sharp–edged objects and other road hazards. Failure to do so can lead to severe tire damage such as a tire burst.

  Drive slowly when passing over bumps or travelling on a bumpy road. Otherwise, the impact could cause severe damage to the tires and/or wheels.
- When parking on a hill, turn the front wheels until they touch the curb so that the vehicle will not roll. Apply the parking brake, and place the transmission in "P" (automatic) or in first or reverse (manual). If necessary, block the wheels.
- Washing your vehicle or driving through deep water may get the brakes wet. To see whether they are wet, check that there is no traffic near you, and then press the pedal lightly. If you do not feel a normal braking force, the brakes are probably wet. To dry them, drive the vehicle cautiously while lightly pressing the brake pedal with the parking brake applied. If they still do not work safely, pull to the side of the road and call a Toyota dealer for assistance.

⚠ CAUTION

- **Before driving off, make sure the parking brake is fully released and the parking brake reminder light is off.**
- **Do not leave your vehicle unattended while the engine is running.**
- **Do not rest your foot on the brake pedal while driving. It can cause dangerous overheating, needless wear, and poor fuel economy.**
- **To drive down a long or steep hill, reduce your speed and downshift. Remember, if you ride the brakes excessively, they may overheat and not work properly.**

- **Be careful when accelerating, upshifting, downshifting or braking on a slippery surface. Sudden acceleration or engine braking, could cause the vehicle to skid or spin.**
- **Do not continue normal driving when the brakes are wet. If they are wet, your vehicle will require a longer stopping distance, and it may pull to one side when the brakes are applied. Also, the parking brake will not hold the vehicle securely.**

NOTICE
When driving on wet roads, avoid driving through large amounts of standing water on the road. Large amounts of water entering the engine compartment may cause damage to the engine and/or electrical components.

Winter driving tips

Make sure you have a proper freeze protection for engine coolant.

Only use “Toyota Super Long Life Coolant” or similar high quality ethylene glycol based non–silicate, non–amine, non–nitrite and non–borate coolant with long–life hybrid organic acid technology. (Coolant with long–life hybrid organic acid technology is a combination of low phosphates and organic acids.)

See “Checking the engine coolant level” in Section 7–2 for details of coolant type selection.

“Toyota Super Long Life Coolant” is a mixture of 50% coolant and 50% deionized water. This coolant provides protection down to about –35°C (–31°F).

NOTICE
Do not use plain water alone.

Check the condition of the battery and cables.

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

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

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

Keep the door locks from freezing.

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

Use a washer fluid containing an antifreeze solution.

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

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

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

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

Keep ice and snow from accumulating under the fenders.

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

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

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

Trailer towing

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

For towing purposes, we recommend use of the following parts:

- When towing a caravan trailer etc., use a distributing hitch.
- When the total trailer weight is grater than the vehicle weight, use a sway control device.

NOTICE

When towing a trailer, be sure to consult your Toyota dealer for further information on additional requirements such as a towing kit, etc.

WEIGHT LIMITS

Before towing, make sure the total trailer weight, gross vehicle weight, gross axle weight and trailer tongue load are all within the limits.

The total trailer weight and tongue load can be measured with platform scales found at a public weighbridge, building supply company, trucking company, junk yard, etc.

⚠ CAUTION

- **The total trailer weight (trailer weight plus its cargo load) must not exceed 1400 kg (3086 lb.). Exceeding this weight is dangerous.**

- **Trailer hitch assemblies have different weight capacities established by the hitch manufacturer. Even though the vehicle may be physically capable of towing a higher weight, the operator must determine the maximum weight rating of the particular hitch assembly and never exceed the maximum weight rating specified for the trailer–hitch. Exceeding the maximum weight rating set by the trailer hitch manufacturer can cause an accident resulting in serious personal injuries.**

- **The gross vehicle weight must not exceed the following. The gross vehicle weight is the sum of weights of the unloaded vehicle, driver, passengers, luggage, hitch and trailer tongue load. It also includes the weight of any special equipment installed on your vehicle.**

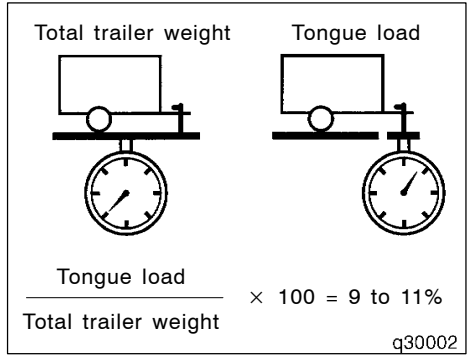
  LH184R–ZRMRSQ and LH184R–ZRPRSQ models **2850 kg (6283 lb.)**

  Others **2800 kg (6172 lb.)**

- **The load on either the front or rear axle resulting from distribution of the gross vehicle weight on both axles must not exceed the following.**

  Front **1390 kg (3064 lb.)**

  Rear **1680 kg (3703 lb.)**



- **The trailer cargo load should be distributed so that the tongue load is 9 to 11% of the total trailer weight, not exceeding 140 kg (308 lb.).**

  Never load the trailer with more weight in the back than in the front. About 60% of the trailer load should be in the front half of the trailer and the remaining 40% in the rear.

HITCHES

- Use only a hitch which is recommended by the hitch manufacturer and conforms to the total trailer weight requirement.
- Follow the directions supplied by the hitch manufacturer, and bolt the hitch securely to the vehicle. Lubricate the hitch ball with a light coat of grease.
- Toyota recommends removing the tongue whenever you are not towing a trailer to reduce the possibility of additional damage caused if your vehicle is struck from behind.
- If removing the hitch assembly, seal any mounting holes in the vehicle body to prevent entry of pollutants such as exhaust fumes, dirt, water, etc.

NOTICE

Do not use axle–mounted hitches as they can cause damage to the axle housing, wheel bearings, wheels or tires.

BRAKES AND SAFETY CHAINS

- **Toyota recommends trailers with brakes that conform to any applicable state law.**
- **Safety chains must always be used between the towing vehicle and the trailer. Leave sufficient slack in the chains for turns. The chains should cross under the trailer tongue to prevent the tongue from dropping to the ground in case it becomes damaged or the trailer separates from the vehicle. For correct safety chains procedures, follow the hitch or trailer manufacturer's recommendations.**

⚠ CAUTION

- **If the total trailer weight exceeds 400 kg (811 lb.), trailer brakes are required.**
- **Never tap into your vehicle's hydraulic system as it would lower its braking effectiveness.**

- **Never tow a trailer without using safety chains securely attached to both the trailer and the vehicle. If damage occurs to the coupling unit or hitch ball, there is danger of the trailer wandering over into another lane.**

TIRES

- Ensure that your vehicle's tires are properly inflated. See Section 7–2 and Section 8 for instructions.
- The trailer tires should be inflated to the pressure recommended by the trailer manufacturer in respect to the total trailer weight.

TRAILER LIGHTS

- Trailer lights must comply with state law. See your local recreational vehicle dealer or rental agency for the correct type of wiring and relays for your trailer. Check for correct operation of the turn signals and stop lights each time you hitch up. Direct splicing may damage your vehicle's electrical system and cause a malfunction of your lights.

BREAK–IN SCHEDULE

- Toyota recommends that you do not tow a trailer with a new vehicle or a vehicle with any new power train component (engine, transmission, differential, wheel bearing, etc.) for the first 800 km (500 miles) of driving.

MAINTENANCE

- If you tow a trailer, your vehicle will require more frequent maintenance due to the additional load. For this information, please refer to the scheduled maintenance information in the "Warranty and Service Booklet".
- Retighten all fixing bolts of the towing ball and bracket after approximately 1000 km (600 miles) of trailer driving.

PRE–TOWING SAFETY CHECK

- Check that your vehicle remains level when a loaded or unloaded trailer is hitched. Do not drive if the vehicle has an abnormal nose–up or nose–down condition, and check for improper tongue load, overload, worn suspension or other possible causes.
- Make sure the trailer cargo is securely loaded so that it cannot shift.
- Check that your rear view mirrors conform to any applicable state law. If not, install the rear view mirrors required for towing purpose.

TRAILER TOWING TIPS

When towing a trailer, your vehicle will handle differently than when not towing. The three main causes of vehicle–trailer accidents are driver error, excessive speed and improper trailer loading. Keep these in mind when towing:

- Before starting out, check operation of the lights and all vehicle–trailer connections. After driving a short distance, stop and recheck the lights and connections. Before actually towing a trailer, practice turning, stopping and backing with a trailer in an area away from traffic until you learn the feel.
- Backing with a trailer is difficult and requires practice. Grip the bottom of the steering wheel and move your hand to the left to move the trailer to the left. Move your hand to the right to move the trailer to the right. (This procedure is generally opposite to that when backing without a trailer). Also, just turn the steering wheel a little at a time, avoiding sharp or prolonged turning. Have someone guide you when backing to reduce the risk of an accident.
- Because stopping distance may be increased, vehicle–to–vehicle distance should be increased when towing a trailer. For each 10 km/h (6 mph) of speed, allow at least one vehicle and trailer length between you and the vehicle ahead. Avoid sudden braking as you may skid, resulting in jackknifing and loss of control. This is especially true on wet or slippery surfaces.
- Avoid jerky starts or sudden acceleration. If your vehicle has a manual transmission, prevent excessive clutch slippage by keeping engine rpm low and not racing the engine. Always start out in first gear.

- Avoid jerky steering and sharp turns. The trailer could hit your vehicle in a tight turn. Slow down before making a turn to avoid the necessity of sudden braking.
- Remember that when making a turn, the trailer wheels will be closer than the vehicle wheels to the inside of the turn. Therefore, compensate for this by making a larger than normal turning radius with your vehicle.
- Crosswinds and rough roads will adversely affect handling of your vehicle and trailer, causing sway. Pay attention to the rear from time to time to prepare yourself for being passed by large trucks or buses, which may cause your vehicle and trailer to sway. If swaying happens, firmly grip the steering wheel and reduce speed immediately but gradually. Never increase speed. If it is necessary to reduce speed, brake slowly. Steer straight ahead. If you make no extreme correction with the steering or brakes, the vehicle and trailer will stabilize.
- Be careful when passing other vehicles. Passing requires considerable distance. After passing a vehicle, do not forget the length of your trailer and be sure you have plenty of room before changing lanes.
- In order to maintain engine braking efficiency, do not use fifth gear (manual transmission) or overdrive (automatic transmission).
- Because of the added load of the trailer, your vehicle's engine may overheat on hot days (at temperatures over 30°C [85°F]) when going up a long or steep grade with a trailer. If the engine coolant temperature gauge indicates overheating, immediately turn off the air conditioning (if in use), pull off the road and stop in a safe spot. Refer to "If your vehicle overheats" in Section 4.
- Always place wheel blocks under both the vehicle and trailer wheels when parking. Apply the parking brake firmly. Put the transmission in "P" (automatic) or in first or reverse (manual). Avoid parking on a slope with a trailer, but if it cannot be avoided, do so only after performing the following:

1. Apply the brakes and hold.
2. Have someone place wheel blocks under both the vehicle and trailer wheels.
3. When the wheel blocks are in place, release your brakes slowly until the blocks absorb the load.
4. Apply the parking brake firmly.
5. Shift into first or reverse (manual) or "P" (automatic) and turn off the engine.

When restarting out after parking on a slope:

1. With the transmission in "P" position (automatic) or the clutch pedal depressed (manual), start the engine. (With an automatic transmission, be sure to keep the brake pedal depressed.)
2. Shift into gear.
3. Release the parking brake (also foot brake on automatic transmission vehicles) and slowly pull or back away from the wheel blocks. Stop and apply your brakes.
4. Have someone retrieve the blocks.

⚠ CAUTION

- **Observe the legal maximum speeds for trailer towing.**
- **Slow down and downshift before descending steep or long downhill grades. Do not make sudden downshifts.**
- **Avoid holding the brake pedal down too long or too frequently. This could cause the brakes to overheat and result in reduced braking efficiency.**

How to save fuel and make your vehicle last longer

Improving fuel economy is easy—just take it easy. It will help make your vehicle last longer, too. Here are some specific tips on how to save money on both fuel and repairs:

- **Keep your tires inflated at the correct pressure.** Underinflation causes tire wear and wastes fuel. See Section 7–2 for instructions.
- **Do not carry unneeded weight in your vehicle.** Excess weight puts a heavier load on the engine, causing greater fuel consumption.
- **Avoid lengthy warm–up idling.** Once the engine is running smoothly, begin driving–but gently. Remember, however, that on cold winter days this may take a little longer.
- **Keep the automatic transmission overdrive turned on when engine braking is not required.** Driving with the overdrive off will reduce the fuel economy. (For details, see “Automatic transmission” in Section 1–6.)
- **Accelerate slowly and smoothly.** Avoid jackrabbit starts. Get into high gear as quickly as possible.
- **Avoid long engine idling.** If you have a long wait and you are not in traffic, it is better to turn off the engine and start again later.
- **Avoid engine lugging or over–revving.** Use a gear position suitable for the road on which you are travelling.
- **Avoid continuous speeding up and slowing down.** Stop–and–go driving wastes fuel.
- **Avoid unnecessary stopping and braking.** Maintain a steady pace. Try to time the traffic signals so you only need to stop as little as possible or take advantage of through streets to avoid traffic lights. Keep a proper distance from other vehicles to avoid sudden braking. This will also reduce wear on your brakes.
- **Avoid heavy traffic or traffic jams whenever possible.**
- **Do not rest your foot on the clutch or brake pedal.** This causes premature wear, overheating and poor fuel economy.
- **Maintain a moderate speed on highways.** The faster you drive, the greater the fuel consumption. By reducing your speed, you will cut down on fuel consumption.

- **Keep the front wheels in proper alignment.** Avoid hitting the curb and slow down on rough roads. Improper alignment not only causes faster tire wear but also puts an extra load on the engine, which, in turn, wastes fuel.
- **Keep the bottom of your vehicle free from mud, etc.** This not only lessens weight but also helps prevent corrosion.
- **Keep your vehicle tuned–up and in top shape.** A dirty air cleaner, carburetor out of adjustment, improper valve clearance, dirty plugs, dirty oil and grease, brakes not adjusted, etc. all lower engine performance and contribute to poor fuel economy. For longer life of all parts and lower operating costs, keep all maintenance work on schedule, and if you often drive under severe conditions, see that your vehicle receives more frequent maintenance.

⚠ CAUTION

Never turn off the engine to coast down hills. Your power steering and brake booster will not function without the engine running. Also, the emission control system operates properly only when the engine is running.

SECTION 4

IN CASE OF AN EMERGENCY

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 Section 3 and that you have sufficient fuel.

If the engine is not turning over or is turning over too slowly—

1. Check that the battery terminals are tight and clean.
2. If the battery terminals are O.K., switch on the interior light.
3. If the light is out, dim or goes out when the starter is cranked, the battery is discharged. You may try jump starting or, if your vehicle has a manual transmission and is not equipped with a three–way catalytic converter, push starting. A vehicle with an automatic transmission or a three–way catalytic converter cannot be push–started. Diesel–powered vehicles may not be push–started if the battery is discharged too much. See “(d) 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–start the vehicle. It may damage the vehicle or cause a collision when the engine starts. On vehicles with a three–way catalytic converter, do not try push–starting either. 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—

Gasoline–powered vehicles

1. The engine may be flooded because of repeated cranking. See “(b) Starting a flooded engine” for further instructions.
2. If the engine still will not start, it needs adjustment or repair. Call a Toyota dealer or qualified repair shop.

Diesel–powered vehicles

1. If you are starting the engine that has died from an empty tank, you may have needed to bleed the fuel system before cranking the engine. See “(c) Bleeding the fuel system” for further instructions.
2. If the fuel system is O.K., but the engine still will not start, it needs adjustment or repair. Call a Toyota dealer or qualified repair shop for assistance.

(b) Starting a flooded engine (gasoline 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 fully depressed. Keep the key and accelerator pedal in these positions 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.

Vehicles with a three–way catalytic converter—

If the engine still will not start, it needs adjustment or repair. Call a Toyota dealer or qualified repair shop for assistance.

Vehicles without a three–way catalytic converter—

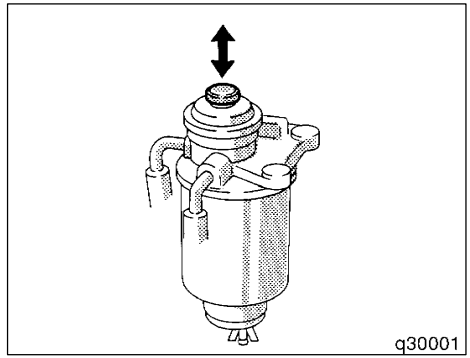
If the engine does not start with the procedure described above, try the following.

1. Remove the spark plugs and dry the wet electrodes of the plugs in heat with a drier.
2. Turn the key to “START” with the accelerator pedal held down for 15 seconds.
3. Install the spark plugs.
4. Tray starting the engine with your foot off the accelerator pedal.

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) Bleeding the fuel system (diesel engine)



If you run out of fuel and the engine dies, the engine may not restart after refueling. In such case, operate the priming pump until you feel more resistance.

The priming pump is located on the fuel filter in the engine compartment. (See Section 7–1.)

(d) 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 en route to the medical office.**

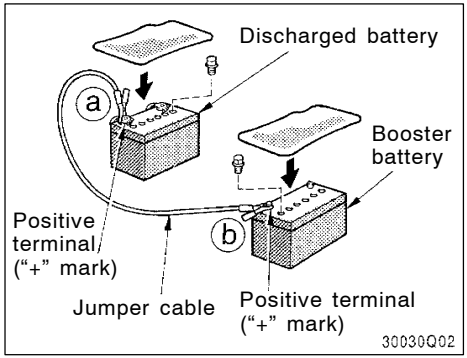
- **The gas normally produced by a battery will explode if a flame or spark is brought near. Use only standardized jumper cables and do not smoke or light a match while jump starting.**

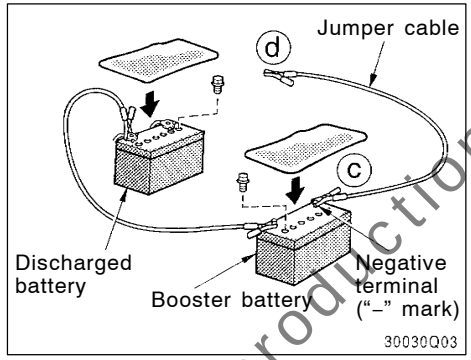
NOTICE

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

JUMP STARTING PROCEDURE

1. If the booster battery is installed in another vehicle, make sure the vehicles are not touching. Turn off all unnecessary lights and accessories.
2. If required, remove all the vent plugs from the booster and discharged batteries. Lay a cloth over the open vents on the batteries. (This helps reduce the explosion hazard, personal injuries and burns.)
3. If the engine in the vehicle with the booster battery is not running, start it and let it run for a few minutes. During jump starting, run the engine at about 2000 rpm with the accelerator pedal lightly depressed.





4. Make the cable connections in the order a, b, c, d.

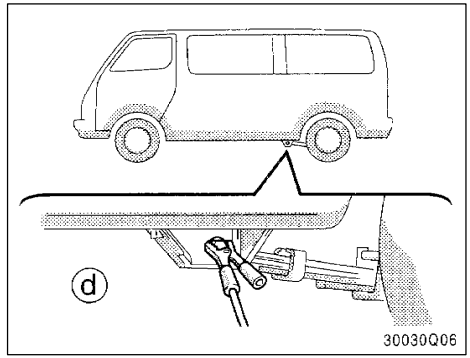
   a. Connect the clamp of the positive (red) jumper cable to the positive (+) terminal on the discharged battery.

   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:



Connecting point

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. Diesel–powered vehicles only:
   Charge the discharged battery with jumper cable connected for approximately 5 minutes. At this time, run the engine in the vehicle with the booster battery at about 2000 rpm with the accelerator pedal lightly depressed.
6. Start your engine in the normal way. After starting, run it at about 2000 rpm for several minutes with the accelerator pedal lightly depressed.
7. Carefully disconnect the cables in the exact reverse order: the negative cable and then the positive cable.
8. Carefully dispose of the battery cover cloths—they may now contain sulfuric acid.
9. 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 at your Toyota dealer.

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 over–heating, if you experience a loss of power, or if you hear a loud knocking or pinging noise, the engine has probably overheated. You should follow this procedure...

1. Pull safely off the road, stop the vehicle and turn on your emergency flashers. Put the transmission in "P" (automatic) or neutral (manual) and apply the parking brake. Turn off the air conditioning if it is being used.
2. If coolant or steam is boiling out of the radiator or reservoir, stop the engine. Wait until the steam subsides before opening the engine access hole cover. If there is no coolant boiling over or steam, leave the engine running.

⚠ CAUTION

To help avoid personal injury, keep the engine access hole cover 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. For the coolant type, see “Coolant type selection” in Section 7–2.

⚠ CAUTION

Do not attempt to remove the radiator cap when the engine and radiator are hot. Serious injury could result from scalding hot fluid and steam blown out under pressure.

7. After the engine coolant temperature has cooled to normal, again check the coolant level in the reservoir. If necessary, bring it up to half full again. Serious coolant loss indicates a leak in the system. You should have it checked as soon as possible at your Toyota dealer.

If you have a flat tire—

1. Reduce your speed gradually, keeping a straight line. Move cautiously off the road to a safe place well away from the traffic. Avoid stopping on the center divider of a highway. Park on a level spot with firm ground.
2. Stop the engine and turn on your emergency flashers.
3. Firmly set the parking brake and put the transmission in “P” (automatic) or reverse (manual).
4. Have everyone get out of the vehicle on the side away from traffic.
5. Read the following instructions thoroughly.

⚠ CAUTION

When jacking, be sure to observe the following to reduce the possibility of personal injury:

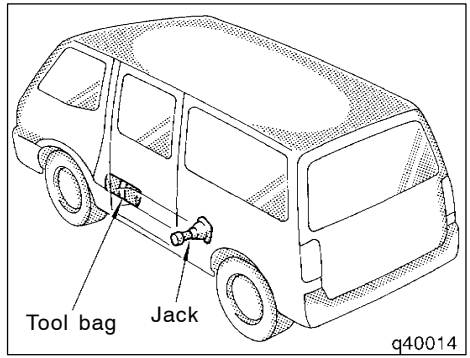
- **Follow jacking instructions.**
- **Do not put any part of your body under the vehicle supported by the jack. Otherwise, personal injury may occur.**
- **Do not start or run the engine while your vehicle is supported by the jack.**

- **Stop the vehicle on a level firm ground, firmly set the parking brake and put the transmission in "P" (automatic) or reverse (manual). 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 vehicle support stands.**
- **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 place any objects on top of or underneath the jack.**
- **Raise the vehicle only high enough to remove and change the tire.**

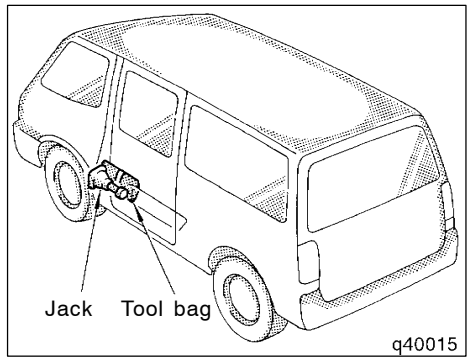
NOTICE

Do not continue driving with a deflated tire. Driving even a short distance can damage a tire and wheel beyond repair.

—Required tools and spare tire



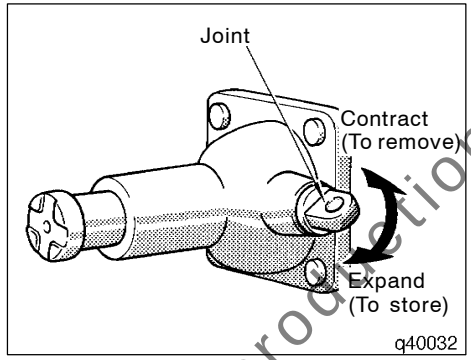
Type A



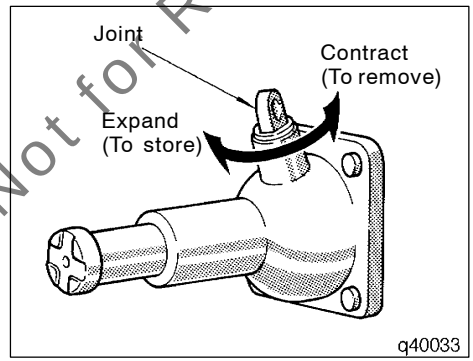
Type B

1. Get the tool bag, jack and 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.



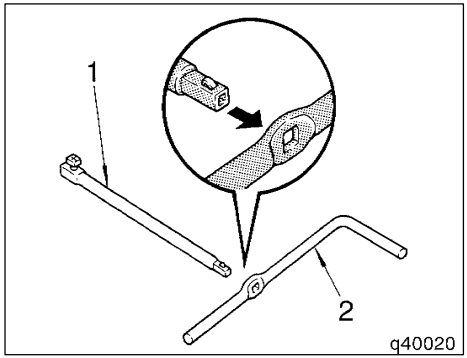
Type A



Type B

When removing the jack, turn the joint by hand towards the CONTRACT direction until the jack is free. When storing, turn the joint by hand towards the EXPAND direction until the jack is firmly secured to prevent it from flying forward during a collision or sudden baking.

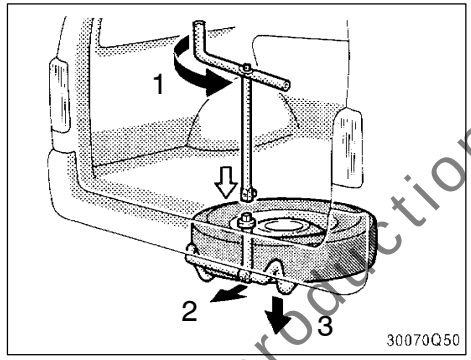
When storing the jack, put it in place and secure to prevent it from flying forward during a collision or sudden braking.



To remove the spare tire:

Put the jack handle and jack handle extension together as shown in the illustration.

1. Jack handle extension
2. Jack handle

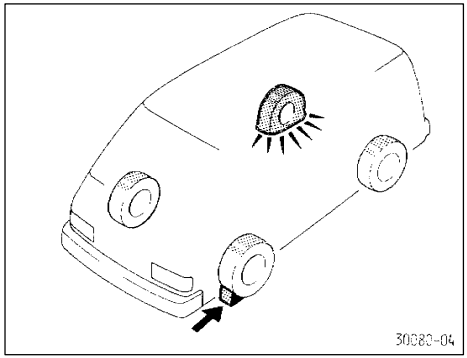


1. Open the back door, and you will find the spare tire clamp bolt near the back door latch.
2. Loosen the spare tire clamp bolt with the jack handle and extension.
3. Unlock the clamp from the tire holder while lifting the holder slightly up. The spare tire will drop to the ground.

When storing the spare tire, put it in place with the outer side of the wheel facing up. Then secure the tire by repeating the above removal steps in reverse order to prevent it from flying forward during a collision or sudden braking.

NOTICE
Tighten the spare tire clamp bolt to hold the spare wheel carrier by the hook securely.

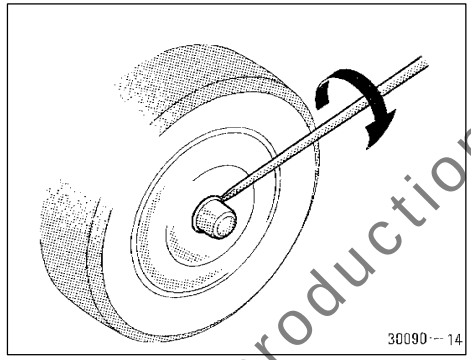
—Blocking the wheel



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 in front of one of the front wheels or behind one of the rear wheels.

—Removing wheel ornament



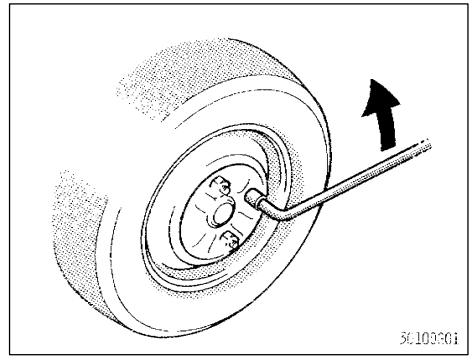
3. Remove the wheel ornament.

Pry off the wheel ornament, using the beveled end of the wheel nut wrench as shown.

⚠ CAUTION

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.

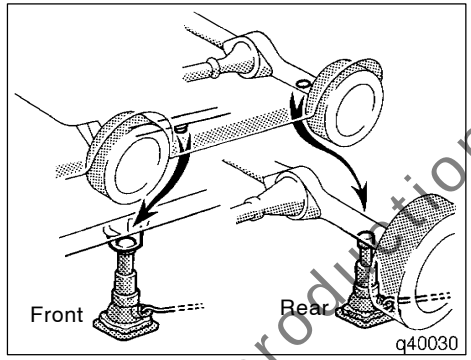
Turn the wheel nuts counterclockwise to loosen. To get maximum leverage, fit the wrench to the nut so that the handle is on the right side, as shown above. Grab the wrench near the end of the handle and pull up on the handle. Be careful that the wrench does not slip off the nut.

Do not remove the nuts yet—just unscrew them about one–half turn.

—Positioning the jack

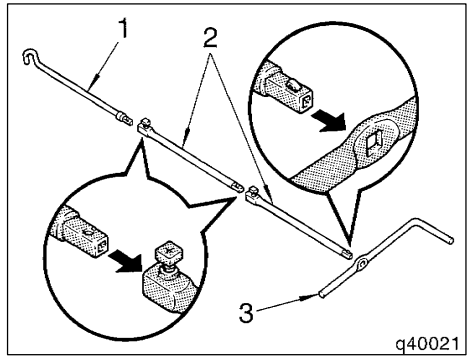
CAUTION

Never use oil or grease on the bolts or nuts. The nuts may loose and the wheels may fall off, which could cause a serious accident.



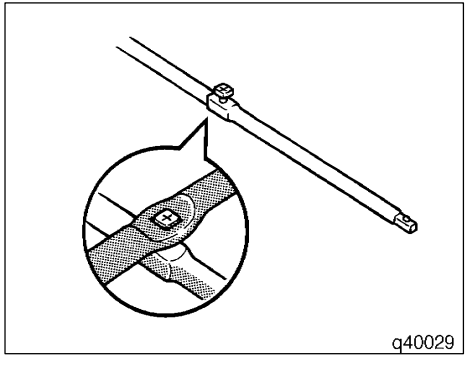
5. Position the jack at the correct jack point as shown.

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



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

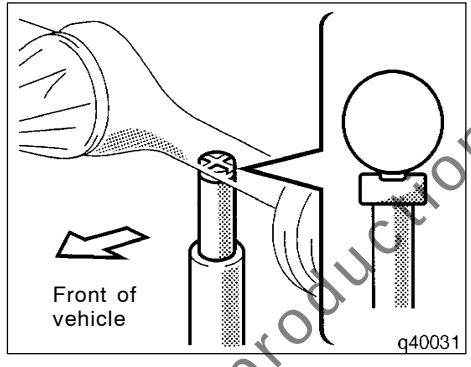
1. Jack handle end
2. Jack handle extensions
3. Jack handle



When connecting the jack handle extension/extensions and jack handle end, use the jack handle to tighten the bolt on the joint as shown in the illustration.

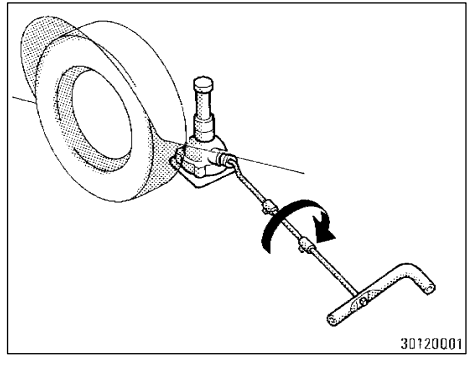
When you tighten the bolt, make sure that it fits into the depression on the joint.

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



6. After making sure that no one is in the vehicle, as the jack touches the vehicle and begins to fit, double–check that it is properly positioned.

Rear side only—
When positioning the jack under the rear axle housing, make sure the groove on the top of the jack fits with the rear axle housing.



7. Raise the vehicle high enough so that the spare tire can be installed.

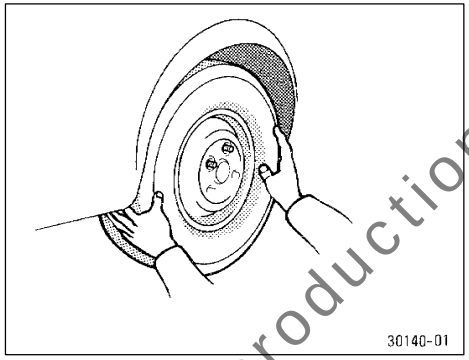
Remember you will need more ground clearance when putting on the spare tire than when removing the flat tire.

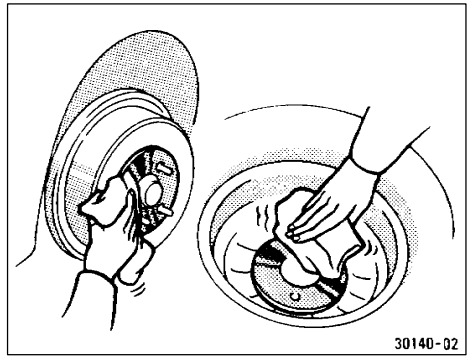
To raise the vehicle, insert the jack handle end into the jack (it is a loose fit) and turn it clockwise with the handle.

—Changing wheels

⚠ CAUTION

Never get under the vehicle when the vehicle is supported by the jack alone; use vehicle support stands.





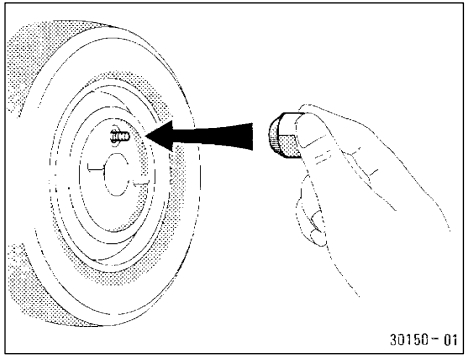
8. Remove the wheel nuts and change tires.

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.

—Reinstalling wheel nuts



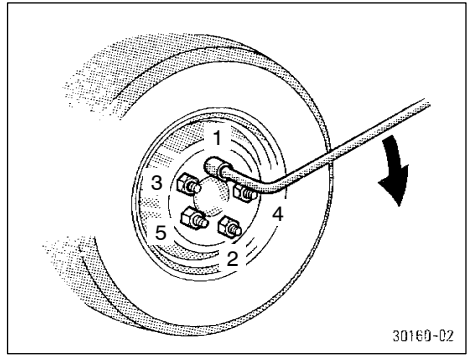
9. Reinstall all the wheel nuts finger tight.

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.

⚠ CAUTION

Never use oil or grease on the bolts or nuts. Doing so may lead to overtightening the nuts and damaging the bolts. The nuts may loose and the wheels may fall off, which could cause a serious accident. If there is oil or grease on any bolt or nut, clean it.

—Lowering your vehicle



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

To lower the vehicle, turn the jack handle extension counterclockwise with the handle, making sure the handle remains firmly fitted into the jack handle extension.

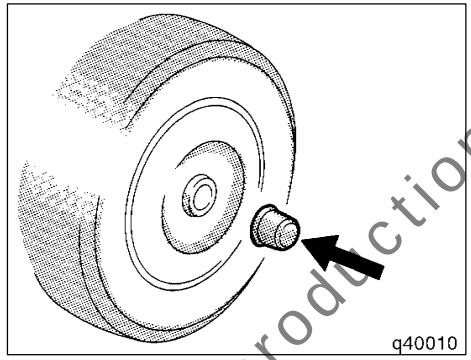
Use only the wheel nut wrench to tighten the nuts. Do not use other tools or any additional leverage other than your hands, such as a hammer, pipe or your foot. Make sure the wrench is securely engaged over the nut.

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.**
- **Have the wheel nuts tightened with torque wrench to 100 N·m (10.5 kgf·m, 76 ft·lbf), as soon as possible after changing wheels. Otherwise, the nuts may loosen and the wheels may fall off, which could cause a serious accident.**

—Reinstalling wheel ornament



11. 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

12. Check the air pressure of the replaced tire.

Adjust the air pressure to the specification designated in Section 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.

13. Restow all the tools, jack and flat tire securely.

As soon after changing wheels as possible, tighten the wheel nuts to the torque specified in Section 8 with a torque wrench. Have a technician repair the flat tire and replace the spare tire with it.

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 becomes stuck

If your vehicle becomes stuck in snow, mud, sand, etc., then you may attempt to rock the vehicle free by moving it forward and backward.

⚠ CAUTION

Do not attempt to rock the vehicle free by moving it forward and backward if people or objects are anywhere near the vehicle. During the rocking operation the vehicle may suddenly move forward or backward as it becomes unstuck, causing injury or damage to nearby people or objects.

NOTICE

If you rock your vehicle, observe the following precautions to prevent damage to the transmission and other parts.

- ***Do not depress the accelerator pedal while shifting the selector lever or before the transmission is completely shifted to forward or reverse gear.***
- ***Do not race the engine and avoid spinning the wheels.***
- ***If your vehicle remains stuck after rocking the vehicle several times, consider other ways such as towing.***

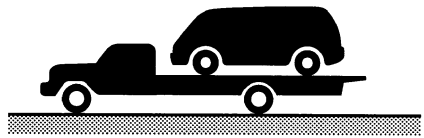
If your vehicle needs to be towed—

(a) Towing with wheel lift type truck—

—From front

—From rear

(b) Using flat bed truck



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If towing is necessary, we recommend you to 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 Section.

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 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

From front—

- Manual transmission:

  We recommend using a towing dolly under the rear wheels. If you do not use a towing dolly, release the parking brake and put the transmission in neutral.

- Automatic transmission:

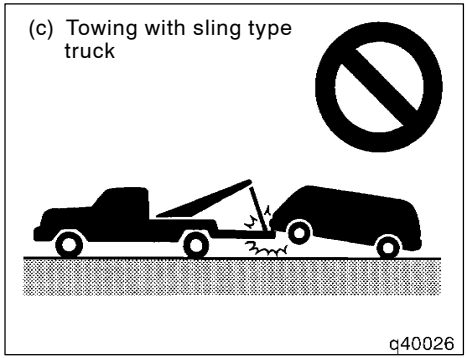
  Use a towing dolly under the rear wheels.

NOTICE
Never tow a vehicle with an automatic transmission from the front with the rear wheels on the ground, as this may cause serious damage to the transmission.

From rear—Place the ignition key in the "ACC" position.

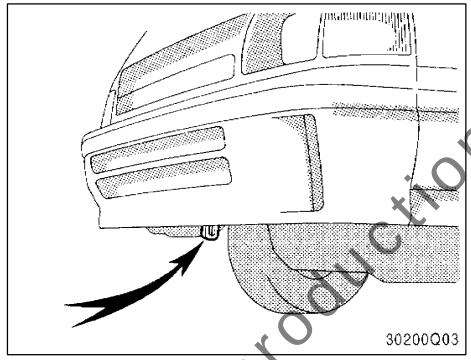
NOTICE
◆ ***When lifting wheels, take care to ensure adequate ground clearance for towing at the opposite end of the raised vehicle. Otherwise, the bumper and/or underbody of the towed vehicle will be damaged during towing.***
◆ ***Do not tow with the key removed or in the "LOCK" position, as the steering lock mechanism is not strong enough to hold the front wheels straight while towing.***

(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.



If towing is necessary, we recommend you 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 emergency towing eyelet under the front of the vehicle. Use extreme caution when towing the vehicles.

NOTICE
Only use specified towing eyelet; otherwise your vehicle may be damaged.

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 the vehicl. Avoid sudden starts or erratic driving maneuvers which would place excessive stress on the emergency towing eyelet and towing cable or chain. The eyelet and towing cable or chain may break and cause serious injury or damage.

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

Before towing, release the parking brake and put the transmission in neutral (manual) or “N” (automatic). The key must be in “ACC” (engine off) or “ON” (engine running).

⚠ 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 you lose your keys

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

See the suggestion given in “Keys” in Section 1–2.

If your keys is 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.

SECTION 5

CORROSION PREVENTION AND APPEARANCE CARE

Protecting your Toyota from corrosion

Toyota, through the diligent research, design and use of the most advanced technology available, helps prevent corrosion and provides 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 ambient temperatures can cause corrosion to those components of the vehicle which do not dry quickly 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. 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 covered with water or snow, your garage may be so damp as to 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 exposed to coal tar, tree sap, bird droppings and carcass of an insect
- When driving in areas where there is a lot of smoke, soot, dust, iron dust or chemical substances
- 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.

⚠ CAUTION

When cleaning under the 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.

Plastic wheel ornaments: The plastic wheel ornaments are damaged easily by organic substances. If any organic substances splashes an ornament, be sure to wash it off with water and check if the ornament is damaged.

⚠ CAUTION

Do not attach the heavily damaged plastic wheel ornament. It may fly off the wheel and cause accidents while the vehicle is moving.

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 organic substances (gasoline, kerosene, benzine 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 types 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 running your vehicle through an automatic car wash.

Waxing your Toyota

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

Apply wax once a month or if the vehicle surface does not repel water well.

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.

Touch–up paint

Touch–up paint may be used to cover small chips or scratches.

Apply the paint soon after the damage occurs or corrosion may set in. To do a good job, use a small artist's brush and stir the paint well. Make sure the area is clean and dry. To apply the touch–up paint so it is hardly noticeable, the trick is to apply it only to the bare spots. Apply only the smallest amount possible and do not paint the surface around the scratch or chip.

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.

Seats 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 rear window, be careful not to scratch or damage the heater wires or connectors.

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

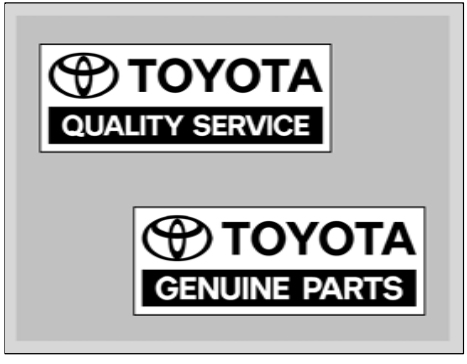
- ***Do not use organic substances (solvents, kerosene, alcohol, gasoline, etc.) or alkaline or acidic solutions. These chemicals can cause discoloring, staining or peeling of the surface.***
- ***If you use cleaners or polishing agents, make sure their ingredients do not include the substances mentioned 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.***

If you have any questions about the cleaning of your Toyota, your local Toyota dealer will be pleased to answer them.

SECTION 6

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

Maintenance facts



Regular maintenance is essential.

We urge you to protect your new vehicle by having your Toyota serviced according to the maintenance schedule given in the separate booklet. Regular maintenance will aid:

- Good fuel economy
- Long vehicle life
- Driving enjoyment
- Safety
- Reliability
- Warranty coverage
- Compliance with government regulations

Your Toyota has been designed for economical driving and economical maintenance. Many formerly required maintenance items are no longer required or are not required as often. To make sure your vehicle runs at peak efficiency, follow the maintenance schedule.

For full details of your maintenance schedule, read the separate "Warranty and Service Booklet".

Where to go for service?

It makes good sense to take your vehicle to your local Toyota dealer for service.

Toyota technicians are well–trained specialists. And they are receiving 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. Doesn't that seem like the best way?

Your Toyota dealer has invested a lot of money in special Toyota tools and service equipment. It helps do the job better and at less cost.

Your Toyota dealer's service department will perform all of the scheduled maintenance on your vehicle—reliably and economically.

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 Section 7.

Note, however, that some maintenance tasks require special tools and skills. These are best performed by qualified technicians. Even if you are an experienced do–it–yourself mechanic, we recommend that repairs and maintenance be conducted by your Toyota dealer who will keep a record of maintenance on your Toyota. This record could be helpful should you ever require Warranty Service.

The service interval for scheduled maintenance is determined by the odometer reading or time interval, whichever comes first, shown in the schedule.

Rubber hoses (for heater system, brake system and fuel system) should be inspected by a qualified technician in accordance with the Toyota maintenance schedule.

They are particularly important maintenance items. Have any deteriorated or damaged hoses replaced immediately. Note that rubber hoses will deteriorate with age, resulting in swelling, chafing or cracks.

Does your vehicle need repairing?

Be on the alert for changes in performance, sounds, and visual tip–offs that indicate service is needed. Some important clues are as follows:

- Engine missing, stumbling, or pinging
- Appreciable loss of power
- Strange engine noises
- A leak under the vehicle (However, water dripping from the air conditioning after use is normal.)
- Change in exhaust sound (This may indicate a dangerous carbon monoxide leak. Drive with the windows open and have the exhaust system checked immediately.)
- Flat–looking tire; excessive tire squeal when cornering; uneven tire wear
- Vehicle pulls to one side when driving straight on a level road
- Strange noises related to suspension movement
- Loss of brake effectiveness; spongy feeling brake or clutch pedal; pedal almost touches floor; vehicle pulls to one side when braking
- Engine coolant temperature continually higher than normal

If you notice any of these clues, take your vehicle to your Toyota dealer as soon as possible. It probably needs adjustment or repair.

⚠ CAUTION

Do not continue driving with the vehicle unchecked. It could result in serious vehicle damage and possibly personal injury.

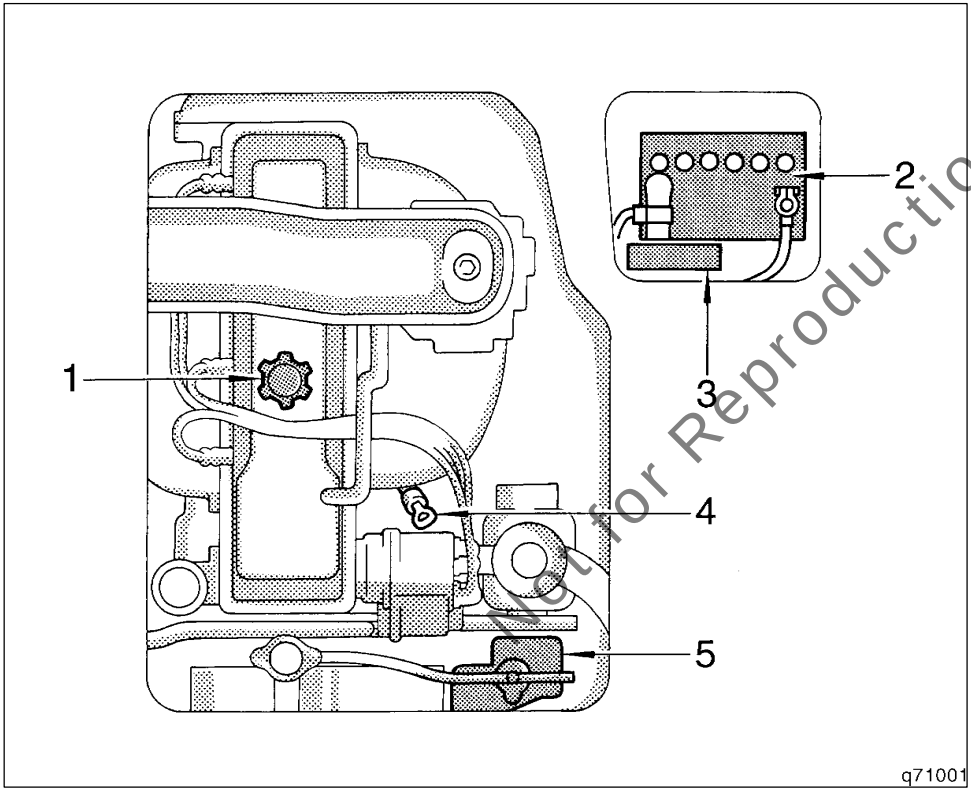
SECTION 7 – 1

DO–IT–YOURSELF MAINTENANCE

Introduction

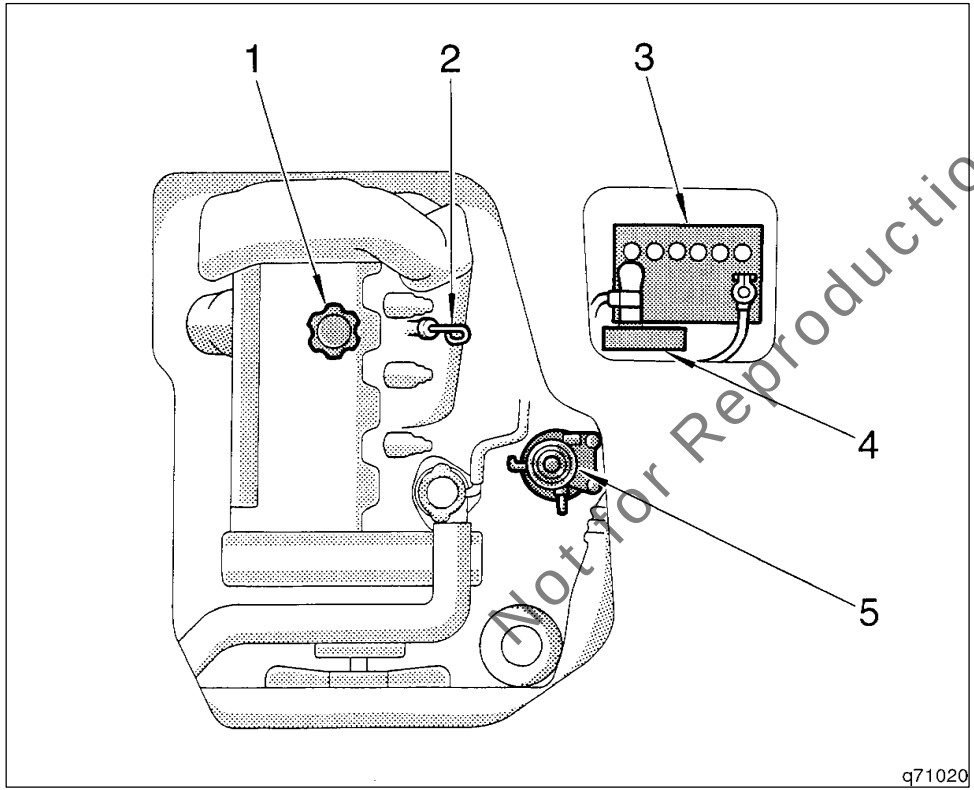
Engine compartment overview

▶Gasoline engine



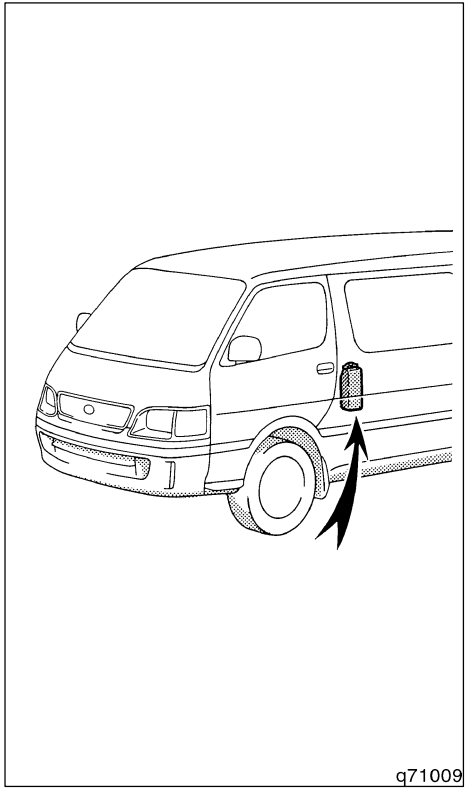
1. Engine oil filler cap
2. Battery
3. Fuse block
4. Engine oil level dipstick
5. Engine coolant reservoir

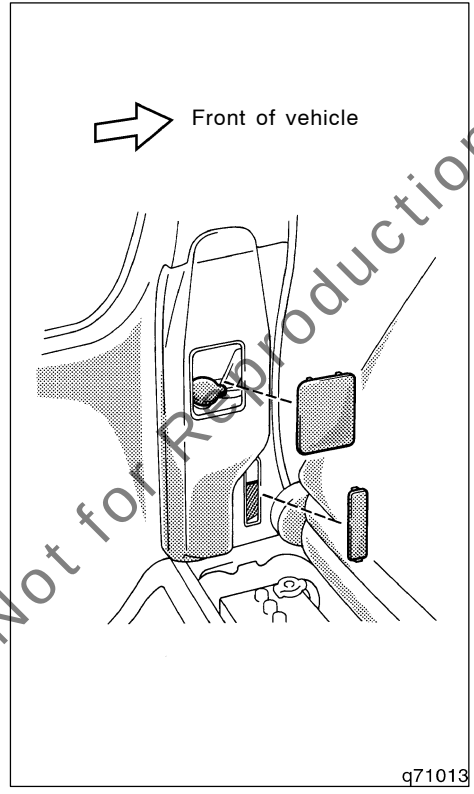
▶Diesel engine



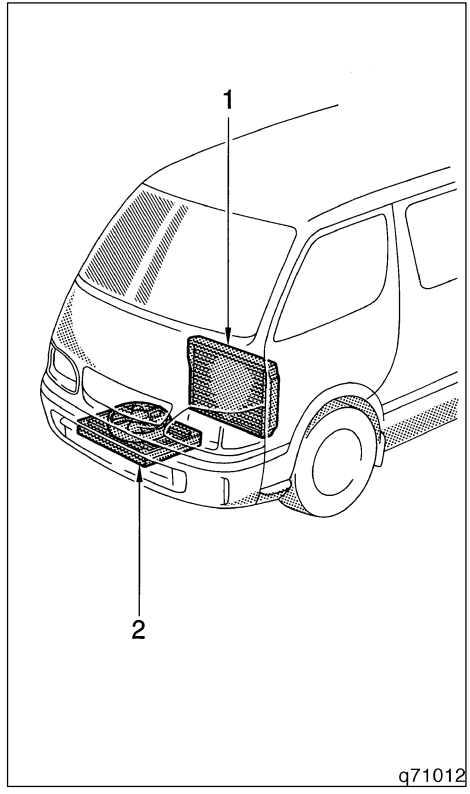
1. Engine oil filler cap
2. Engine oil level dipstick
3. Battery
4. Fuse block
5. Fuel filter

Engine coolant reservoir location (diesel engine)



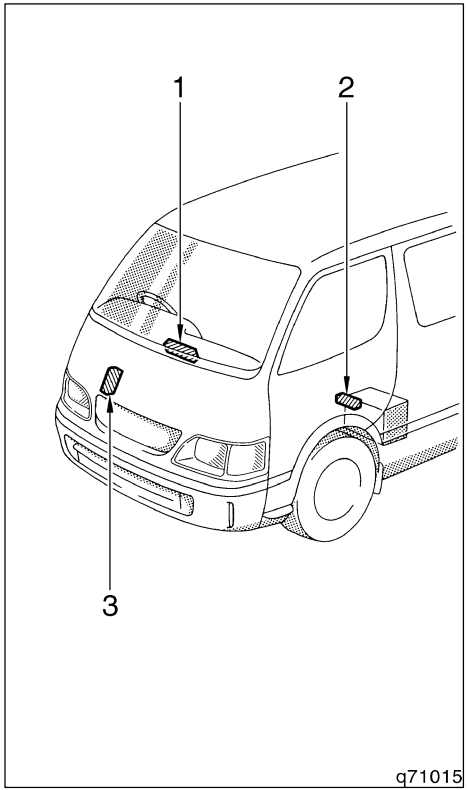


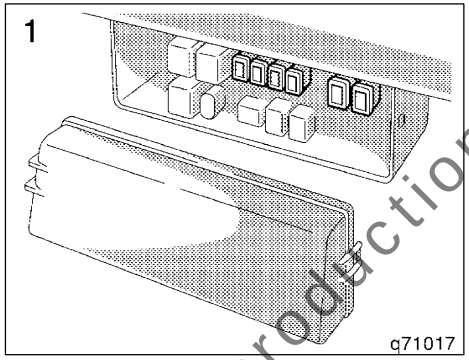
Radiator and condenser locations



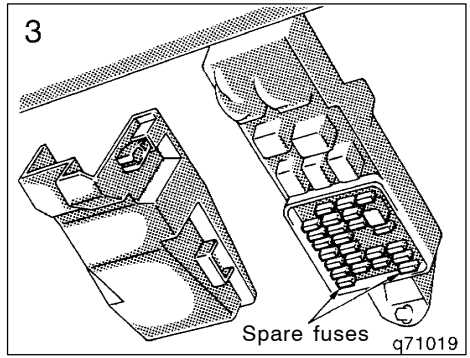
1. **Radiator**
2. **Condenser**

Fuse locations

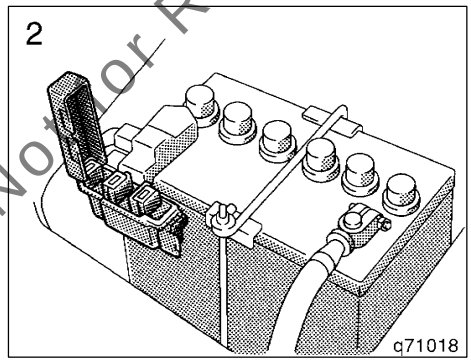




Instrument panel



Instrument panel



Engine compartment

Do–it–yourself service precautions

If you perform maintenance by yourself, be sure to follow the correct procedure given in this Section.

You should be aware that improper or incomplete servicing may result in operating problems.

This section gives instructions only for those items that are relatively easy for an owner to perform. As explained in Section 6, there are still a number of items that must be done by a qualified technician with special tools.

Utmost care should be taken when working on your vehicle to prevent accidental injury. Here are a few precautions that you should be especially careful to observe:

⚠ CAUTION

- **When the engine is running, keep hands, clothing, and tools away from the moving fan and engine drive belts. (Removing rings, watches, and ties is advisable.)**
- **Right after driving, the engine compartment—the engine, radiator, exhaust manifold, power steering fluid reservoir and spark plug boots, etc.—will be hot. So be careful not to touch them. Oil, fluids and spark plugs may also be hot.**
- **If the engine is hot, do not remove the radiator cap or loosen the drain plugs to prevent burning yourself.**
- **Do not leave anything that may burn easily, such as paper or rags, in the engine compartment.**
- **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.**

- **Take care when filling the brake and clutch fluid reservoirs because brake fluid can harm your hands or eyes. If fluid gets on your hands or in your eyes, flush the affected area with clean water immediately. If you still feel uncomfortable with your hands or eyes, go to the doctor.**

NOTICE

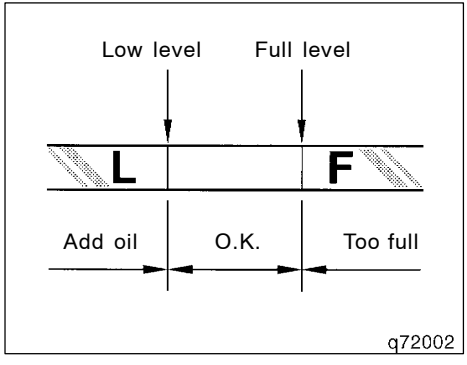
- ***Remember that battery and ignition cables carry high currents or voltages. Be careful of accidentally causing a short circuit.***
- ***Add only "Toyota Super Long Life Coolant" or similar high quality ethylene glycol based non–silicate, non–amine, non–nitrite, and non–borate coolant with long–life hybrid organic acid technology to fill the radiator. "Toyota Super Long Life Coolant" is a mixture of 50% coolant and 50% deionized water.***
- ***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 platinum–tipped spark plugs by cleaning or regapping.***
- ***Do not overfill automatic transmission fluid, and power steering fluid—the transmission and the power steering could be damaged.***
- ***If you spill brake fluid, be sure to wash it off with water to prevent it from damaging the parts or paint.***
- ***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 access hole cover, check to see that you have not forgotten any tools, rags, etc.***

SECTION 7-2

DO-IT-YOURSELF MAINTENANCE

Engine and Chassis

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 correct reading, the vehicle should be on level ground. After turning off the engine, wait a few minutes for the oil to drain back into the bottom of the engine.
2. Pull the dipstick out, hold a rag under the end and wipe it clean.
3. Reinsert the dipstick—push it in as far as it will go, or the reading will not be correct.
4. Pull the dipstick out and look at the oil level while holding a rag under the end.

NOTICE
Be careful not to drop engine oil on the vehicle components.

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. We recommend that you use a funnel when adding oil.

The approximate quantity of oil needed to raise the level between low and full 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.):

Gasoline engine	1.5 (1.6, 1.3)
Diesel engine	1.25 (1.3, 1.1)

NOTICE
◆ ***Be careful not to spill engine oil on the vehicle components.***
◆ ***Avoid overfilling, or the engine could be damaged.***
◆ ***Check the oil level on the dipstick once again after adding the oil.***

ENGINE OIL SELECTION

Gasoline engine—

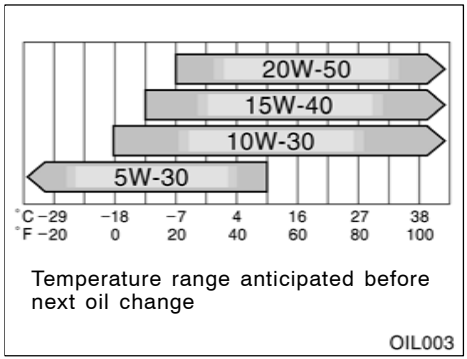
"Toyota Genuine Motor Oil" is used in your Toyota vehicle. Use Toyota approved "Toyota Genuine Motor Oil" or equivalent to satisfy the following grade and viscosity.

Oil grade:

20W–50 and 15W–40—
API grade SJ or SL multigrade engine oil

10W–30 and 5W–30—
API grade SJ "Energy–Conserving", SL "Energy–Conserving" or ILSAC multigrade engine oil

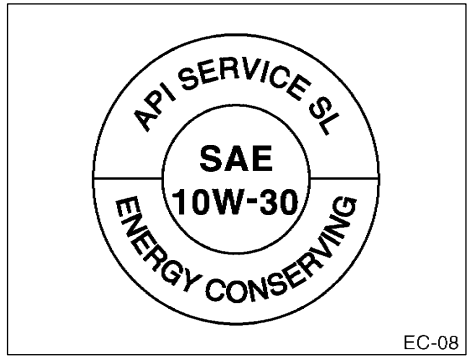
Recommended viscosity (SAE):



Temperature range anticipated before next oil change

OIL003

If you use SAE 10W–30 or a higher viscosity engine oil in extremely low temperatures, the engine may become difficult to start, so SAE 5W–30 engine oil is recommended.



EC-08

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 SL. The center portion of the label shows the SAE viscosity grade such as SAE 10W–30. “Energy–Conserving” shown in the lower portion, indicates that the oil has fuel–saving capabilities.

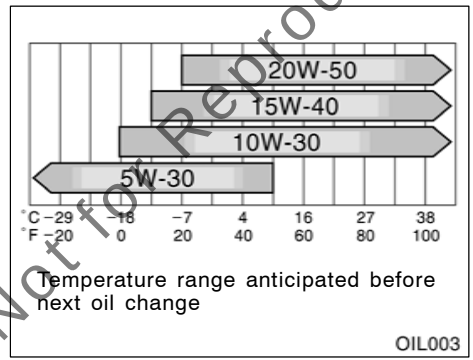
The ILSAC (International Lubricant Standardization and Approval Committee) Certification Mark is displayed on the front of the container.

Diesel engine—

“Toyota Genuine Motor Oil” is used in your Toyota vehicle. Use Toyota approved “Toyota Genuine Motor Oil” or equivalent to satisfy the following grade and viscosity.

Oil grade:
G–DLD–1, API CF–4 or API CF
(You may also use API CE or CD.)

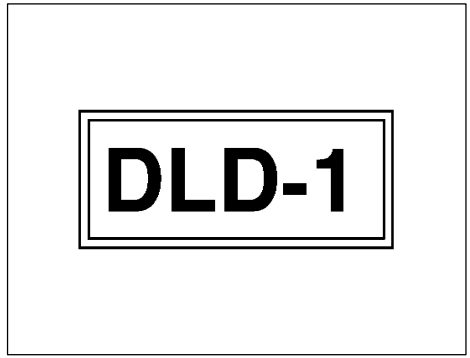
Recommended viscosity (SAE):



Temperature range anticipated before next oil change

OIL003

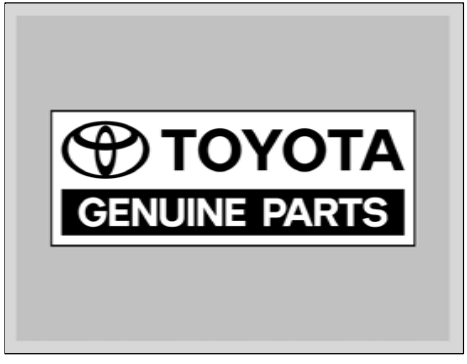
If you use SAE 10W–30 or a higher viscosity engine oil in extremely low temperatures, the engine may become difficult to start, so SAE 5W–30 engine oil is recommended.



DLD logo mark

The Global DLD–1 logo mark, attached on some oil containers to help in selecting the oil you should use, indicates that the oil meets the guidelines recommended by the following associations:

- **ACEA (Association des Constructeurs Européens d’Automobiles)**
- **AAM (Alliance of Automobile Manufacturers)**
- **EMA (Engine Manufacturers Association)**
- **JAMA (Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association)**



To ensure excellent lubrication performance for your engine, “Toyota Genuine Motor Oil” is available, which has been specifically tested and approved for all Toyota engines.

Please contact your Toyota dealer for further details about “Toyota Genuine Motor Oil”.

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” or “F” and “LOW” or “L” lines on the reservoir. If the level is low, add the coolant. (For the coolant type, see “Coolant type selection” described below.)

The coolant level in the reservoir will vary with engine temperature. However, if the level is on or below the “LOW” or “L” line, add coolant. Bring the level up to the “FULL” or “F” line.

If the coolant level drops within a short time after replenishing, there may be a leak in the system. Visually check the radiator, hoses, radiator cap and drain cock and water pump.

If you can find no leak, have your Toyota dealer test the cap pressure and check for leaks in the cooling system.

⚠ CAUTION

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

Coolant type selection

Use of improper coolants may damage your engine cooling system.

Only use “Toyota Super Long Life Coolant” or similar high quality ethylene glycol based non–silicate, non–amine, non–nitrite, and non–borate coolant with long–life hybrid organic acid technology. (Coolant with long–life hybrid organic acid technology is a combination of low phosphates and organic acids.)

“Toyota Super Long Life Coolant” is a mixture of 50% coolant and 50% deionized water. This coolant provides protection down to about –35°C (–31°F).

NOTICE

Do not use plain water alone.

Toyota recommends “Toyota Super Long Life Coolant”, which has been tested to ensure that it will not cause corrosion nor result in malfunction of your engine coolant system with proper usage. “Toyota Super Long Life Coolant” is formulated with long–life hybrid organic acid technology and has been specifically designed to avoid engine cooling system malfunction on Toyota vehicles.

Please contact your Toyota dealer for further details.

Checking the radiator and condenser

If any of the above parts are extremely dirty or you are not sure of their condition, take your vehicle to a Toyota dealer.

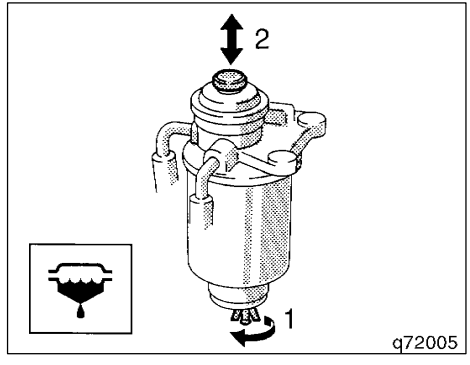
⚠ CAUTION

To prevent burning yourself, be careful not to touch the radiator or condenser when the engine is hot.

NOTICE

To prevent damage to the radiator and condenser, do not perform the work by yourself.

Draining fuel filter water (diesel engine)



When the fuel filter warning light comes on, the water in the fuel filter must be drained immediately.

Place a small tray under the drain plug to catch the water.

1. Turn the drain plug about 2—2–1/2 turns, as shown above. (Loosening more than this will cause water oozing from around the drain plug.)
2. Operate the priming pump until fuel begins to run out.

After draining, retighten the drain plug. Do not use a tool.

Checking tire pressure

Keep your tire pressures at the proper level.

The recommended cold tire pressures and tire sizes are given in Section 8.

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

Incorrect tire pressure may waste fuel, reduce the comfort of driving, reduce tire life and make your vehicle less safe to drive.

If a tire frequently needs refilling, have it checked by your Toyota dealer.

⚠ CAUTION

Keep your tire pressure properly inflated. Otherwise, the following conditions may occur and cause an accident resulting in death or serious injuries.

Low tire pressure (underinflation)—

- **Excessive wear**
- **Uneven wear**
- **Poor handling**
- **Possibility of blowouts from an overheated tire**
- **Poor sealing of the tire bead**
- **Wheel deformation and/or tire separation**

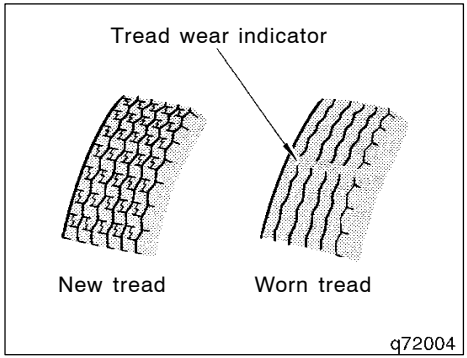
High tire pressure (overinflation)—

- **Poor handling**
- **Excessive wear at the center of the tire tread**
- **A greater possibility of tire damage from road hazards**

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 ride and handling.
- **Do not bleed or reduce tire pressure after driving.** It is normal for the tire pressure to be higher after driving.
- **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's tread for 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.).

If you have tire damage such as cuts, splits, cracks deep enough to expose the fabric, or bulges indicating internal damage, the tire should be replaced.

If a tire often goes flat or cannot be properly repaired due to the size or location of a cut or other damage, it should be replaced. If you are not sure, consult with your Toyota dealer.

If air loss occurs while driving, do not continue driving. Driving even a short distance can damage a tire beyond repair.

Any tires which are over 6 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 a tire of the same size and construction, and the same or greater load capacity as the originally installed tires.

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

Observe the following instructions. Otherwise, an accident may occur resulting in death or serious injuries.

- **Do not mix radial, bias belted, or bias–ply tires on your vehicle, as this may cause dangerous handling characteristics resulting in loss of control.**
- **Do not use tires other than the manufacturer's recommended size, as this may cause dangerous handling characteristics resulting in loss of control.**

Never use second–hand tires on your Toyota.

Using tires whose previous history is unknown is a risk.

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

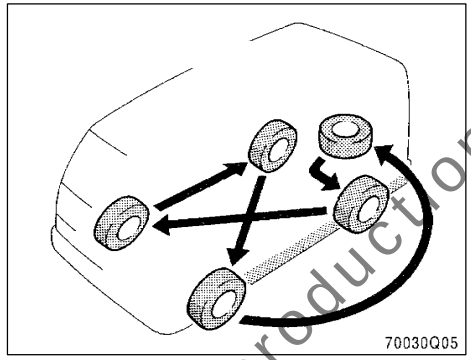
See “If you have a flat tire” in Section 4 for tire change procedure.

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 5000 km (3000 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 Section 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 tires of the same size, construction and load capacity as the originally installed tires.

Do not use tires other than those mentioned above. Do not install studded tires without first checking local regulations for possible restrictions.

⚠ CAUTION

Do not use snow tires other than the manufacturer's recommended size, as this may cause dangerous handling characteristics resulting in loss of control. Otherwise, an accident may occur resulting in death or serious injuries.

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.

Snow tires should be inflated to the same pressure as original tires.

When storing removed tires, you should store them in a cool dry place.

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

⚠ CAUTION

- **Do not drive with the snow tires incorrectly inflated.**
- **Observe permissible maximum speed for your snow tires and the legal speed limit.**

TIRE CHAIN SELECTION

Use the tire chains of correct size.

Regulations regarding the use of tire chains vary according to location or type of road, so always check local regulations 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

- **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.**
- **When driving with chains installed, be sure to drive carefully. Slow down before entering curves to avoid losing control of the vehicle. Otherwise an accident may occur.**

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 a damaged wheel, the tire may slip off the wheel or 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.

⚠ CAUTION

Do not use wheels other than the manufacturer's recommended size, as this may cause dangerous handling characteristics resulting in loss of control. Otherwise, an accident may occur resulting in death or serious injuries.

SECTION 7-3

DO-IT-YOURSELF MAINTENANCE

Electrical components

Checking battery condition—
—Precautions

⚠ CAUTION

BATTERY PRECAUTIONS

The battery produces flammable and explosive hydrogen gas.

- **Do not cause a spark from the battery with tools.**
- **Do not smoke or light a match near the battery.**

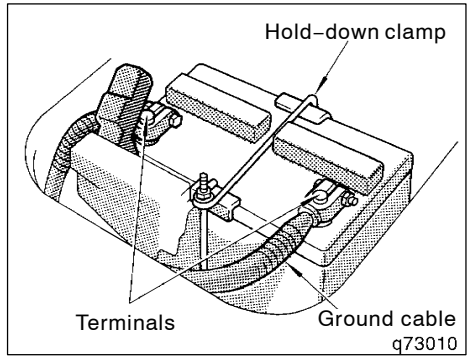
The electrolyte contains poisonous and corrosive sulfuric acid.

- **Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothes.**
- **Never ingest electrolyte.**
- **Wear protective safety glasses when working near the battery.**
- **Keep children away from the battery.**

EMERGENCY MEASURES

- **If electrolyte gets in your eyes, flush your eyes with clean water immediately and get immediate medical attention. If possible, continue to apply water with a sponge or cloth while en route to the medical office.**
- **If electrolyte gets on your skin, thoroughly wash the contact area. If you feel pain or burning, get medical attention immediately.**
- **If electrolyte gets on your clothes, there is a possibility of its soaking through to your skin, so immediately take off the exposed clothing and follow the procedure above, if necessary.**
- **If you accidentally swallow electrolyte, drink a large quantity of water or milk. Follow with milk of magnesia, beaten raw egg or vegetable oil. Then go immediately for emergency help.**

—Checking battery exterior



Check the battery for corroded or loose terminal connections, cracks, or loose hold–down clamp.

a. If the battery is corroded, wash it off with a solution of warm water and baking soda. Coat the outside of the terminals with grease to prevent further corrosion.

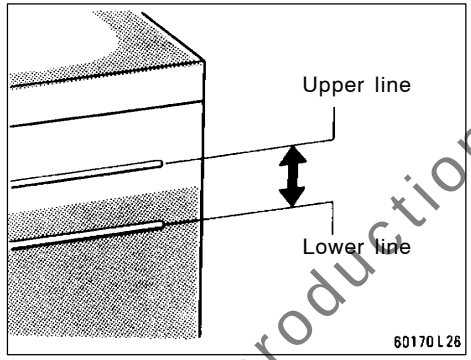
b. If the terminal connections are loose, tighten their clamp nuts—but do not overtighten.

c. Tighten the hold–down clamp only enough to keep the battery firmly in place. Overtightening may damage the battery case.

—Checking battery fluid

NOTICE

- ***Be sure the engine and all accessories are off before performing maintenance.***
- ***When checking the battery, remove the ground cable from the negative terminal ("–" mark) first and reinstall it last.***
- ***Be careful not to cause a short circuit with tools.***
- ***Take care no solution gets into the battery when washing it.***

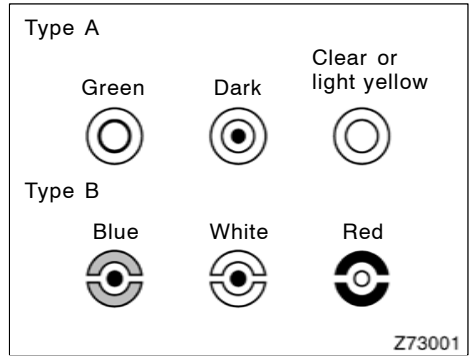


CHECKING BY FLUID LEVEL LINES

The fluid (electrolyte) level must be between the upper and lower lines.

When checking the fluid level, look at all six cells, not just one or two.

If the level is lower than the lower line, add distilled water. (See "ADDING DISTILLED WATER".)

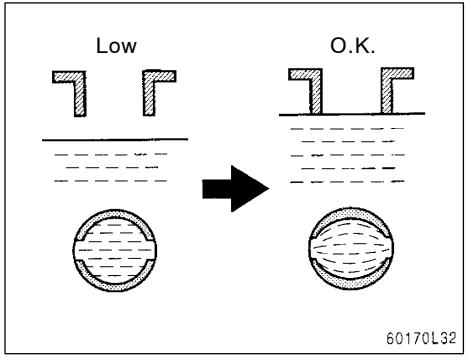


CHECKING BY INDICATOR

Check the battery condition by the indicator color.

Indicator color		Condition
Type A	Type B	
Green	Blue	Good
Dark	White	Charging necessary. Have battery checked by your Toyota dealer.
Clear or light yellow	Red	Add distilled water.*

*: See "ADDING DISTILLED WATER".



ADDING DISTILLED WATER

1. Remove the vent plugs.
2. Add distilled water to cells needing fluid.

If the side of your battery is covered, check the water level by looking down directly above the cell as illustrated above.

3. Retighten the vent plugs securely.

NOTICE
Do not overfill the cells. Excess electrolyte could squirt out of the battery during heavy charging, causing corrosion or damage.

Battery recharging precautions

During recharging, the battery is producing hydrogen gas.

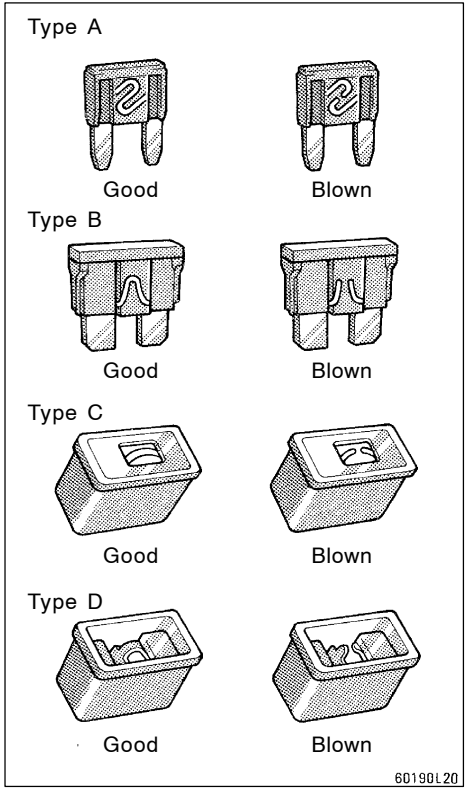
Therefore, before recharging:

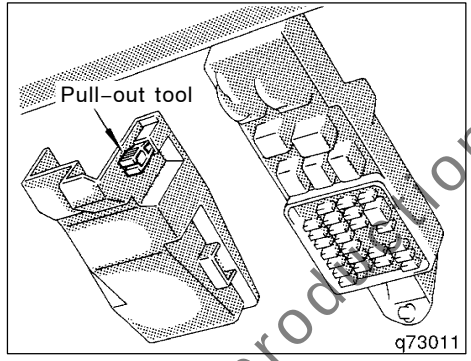
1. Remove the vent plugs.
2. If recharging with the battery installed on the vehicle, be sure to disconnect the ground cable.
3. Be sure the power switch on the recharger is off when connecting the charger cables to the battery and when disconnecting them.

⚠ CAUTION
• **Always charge the battery in an unconfined area. Do not charge the battery in a garage or closed room where there is not sufficient ventilation.** • **Be sure to remove the vent plugs before recharging.**

NOTICE
Never recharge the battery while the engine is running. Also, be sure all accessories are turned off.

Checking and replacing fuses





Instrument panel

If the headlights or other electrical components do not work, check the fuses. If any of the fuses are blown, they must be replaced.

See "Fuse locations" in Section 7–1 for locations of the fuses.

Turn the ignition switch and inoperative component off. Pull the suspected fuse straight out and check it.

Determine which fuse may be causing the problem. The lid of the fuse box shows the name of the circuit for each fuse. See Section 8 for the functions controlled by each circuit.

Type A and B fuses can be pulled out by the pull–out tool.

If you are not sure whether the fuse has blown, try replacing the suspected fuse with one that you know is good.

If the fuse has blown, push a new fuse into the clip.

Only install a fuse with the amperage rating designated on the fuse box lid.

If you do not have a spare fuse, in an emergency you can pull out the "RADIO", "CIG", "DOME" or "A.C." fuse, which may be dispensable for normal driving, and use it if its amperage rating is the same.

If you cannot use one of the same amperage, use one that is lower, but as close to the rating as possible. If the amperage is lower than that specified, the fuse might blow out again but this does not indicate anything wrong. Be sure to get the correct fuse as soon as possible and return the substitute to its original clip.

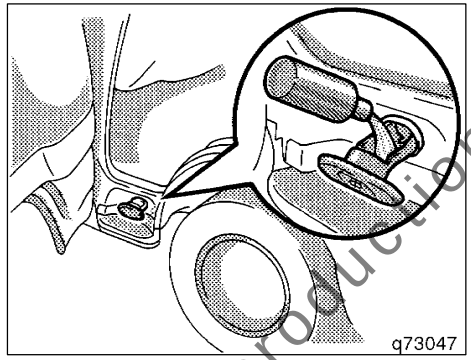
It is a good idea to purchase a set of spare fuses and keep them in your vehicle for emergencies.

If the new fuse immediately blows out, there is a problem with the electrical system. Have your Toyota dealer correct it as soon as possible.

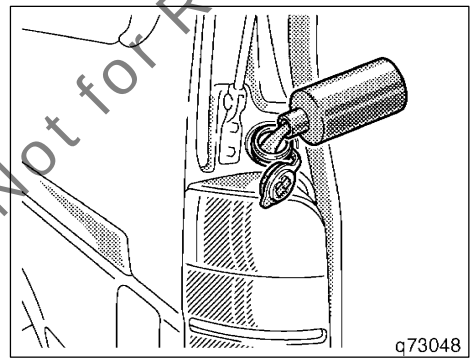
CAUTION

Never use a fuse with a higher amperage rating, or any other object, in place of a fuse. This may cause extensive damage and possibly a fire.

Adding washer fluid



Windshield washer fluid tank



Rear window washer fluid tank

If any washer does not work, the washer tank may be empty. Add washer fluid.

You may use plain water as washer fluid. However, in cold areas where temperatures range below the freezing point, use washer fluid containing antifreeze. This product is available at your Toyota dealer and most auto parts stores. Follow the manufacturer's directions for how much to mix with water.

NOTICE

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

Replacing light bulbs—

The following illustrations show how to gain access to the bulbs. When replacing a bulb, make sure the ignition switch and light switch are off. Use bulbs with the wattage ratings given in the table.

⚠ CAUTION

- **To prevent burning yourself, do not replace the light bulbs while they are hot.**
- **Halogen bulbs have pressurized gas inside and require special handling. They can burst or shatter if scratched or dropped. Hold a bulb only by its plastic or metal case. Do not touch the glass part of a bulb with bare hands.**

NOTICE

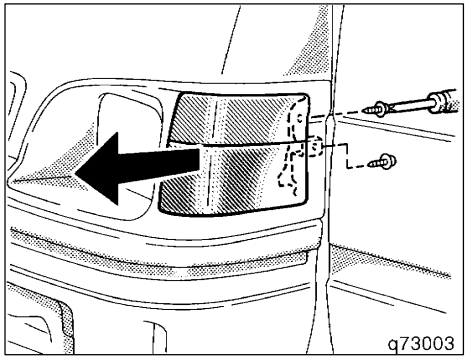
Only use a bulb of the listed type.

The inside of the lens of exterior lights such as headlights may temporarily fog up when the lens becomes wet in the rain or in a car wash. This is not a problem because the fogging is caused by the temperature difference between the outside and inside of the lens, just like the windshield fogs up in the rain. However, if there is a large drop of water on the inside of the lens, or if there is water pooled inside the light, contact your Toyota dealer.

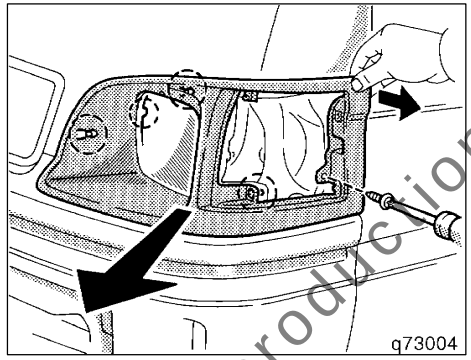
Light Bulbs	W	Type
Headlights	60/55	A
Front fog lights	55	B
Parking lights	5	D
Front turn signal lights	21	C
Side turn signal lights	5	D
Rear turn signal lights	21	C
Stop/tail lights	21/5	C
Back–up lights	21	C
High mounted stoplight	21	C
License plate lights	5	D
Front interior light	10	E
Rear interior lights	10	E
Step light	5	E
Door courtesy lights	3	E

A: H4 halogen bulbs
B: H3 halogen bulbs
C: Single end bulbs
D: Wedge base bulbs
E: Double end bulbs

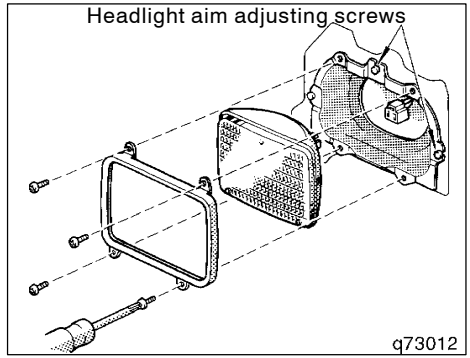
—Headlights



1. **Open the front door. Remove the parking, front turn signal and side turn signal light retaining screws and take out the light unit. Then unplug the connectors.**



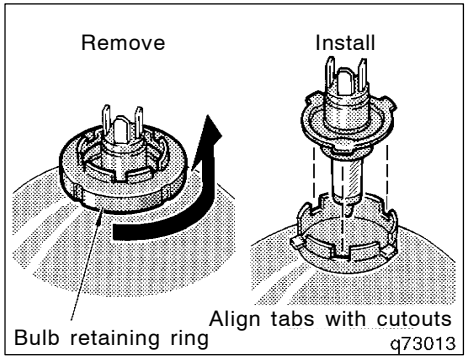
2. **Remove the headlight door retaining screw and pull out the headlight door.**



3. **Loosen the retainer screws and take out the beam unit together with the retainer, unplugging the connector. Remove the rubber cover.**

If the connector is tight, wiggle it.

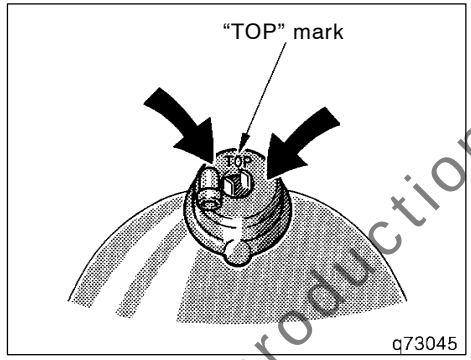
NOTICE
Never attempt to loosen the headlight aim adjusting screws.



4. Remove the bulb retaining ring and bulb. Install a new bulb and the bulb retaining ring.

Turn the ring counterclockwise to remove it and clockwise to install it.

To install a bulb, align the tabs of the bulb with the cutouts of the mounting hole.



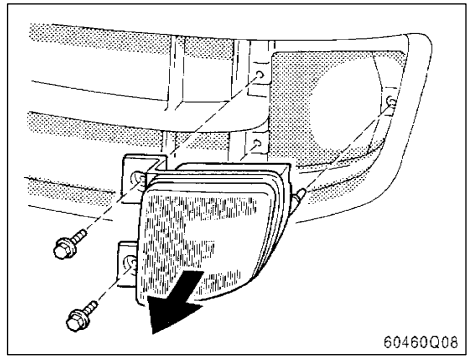
5. Install the rubber cover with the "TOP" mark upward and fit it securely on the boss.

Make sure the rubber cover fits securely on the bulb base and the mounting body.

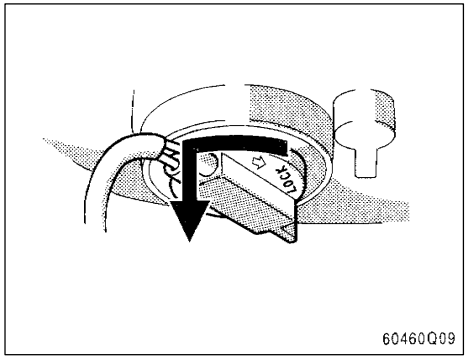
6. To install the beam unit and headlight door, follow the removal procedure in reverse order.

When aiming adjustment is necessary, contact your Toyota dealer.

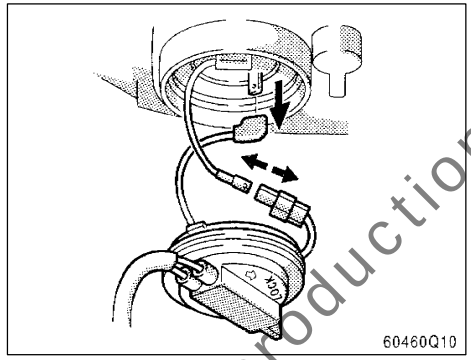
—Front fog lights



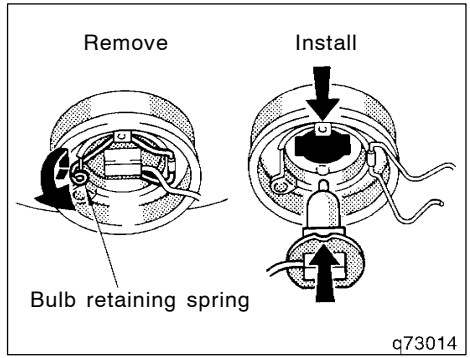
1. Remove the bolts and take out the fog light unit.



2. Turn the cover counterclockwise and remove it.



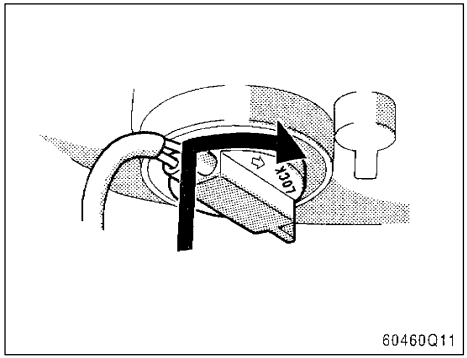
3. Disconnect the cords.



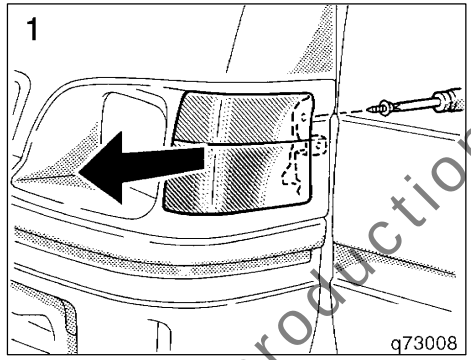
4. Release the bulb retaining spring and remove the bulb. Install a new bulb and the bulb retaining spring.

To install the bulb, align the cutouts of the bulb with the protrusions of the mounting hole.

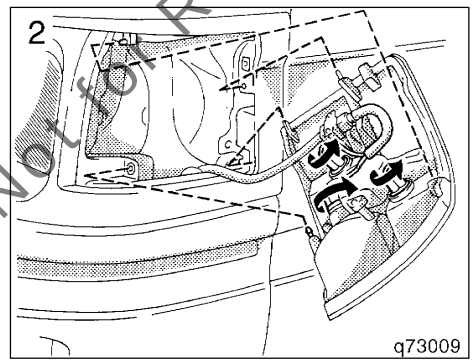
—Parking, front turn signal and side turns signal lights

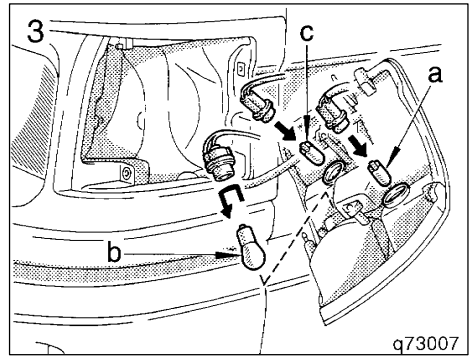


5. Connect the cords and install the cover by turning it clockwise.
6. Install the fog light unit and tighten the bolts.



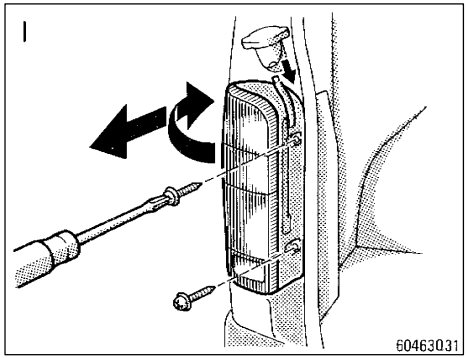
Use a Phillips-head screwdriver.





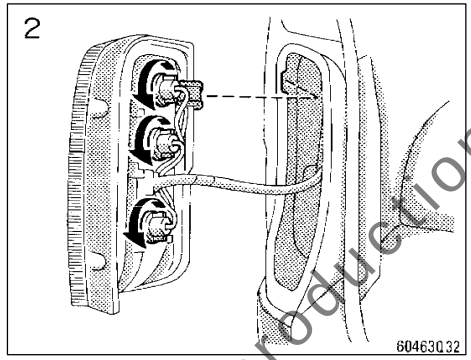
a: Parking light
b: Front turn signal light
c: Side turn signal light

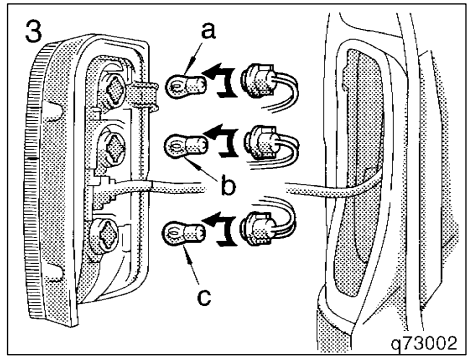
—Rear turn signal, stop/tail, and back–up lights



Use a Phillips–head screwdriver.

Left side light unit only: Release the hose from the reservoir inlet. Do not remove the hose from the light unit.





Type A

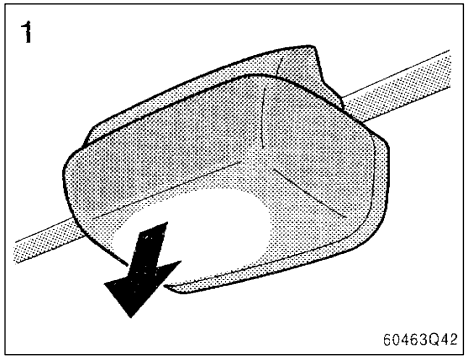
a: Stop/tail light
b: Rear turn signal light
c: Back–up light

Type B

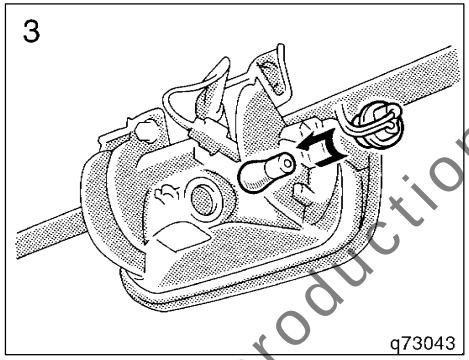
a: Rear turn signal light
b: Back–up light
c: Stop/tail light

—High mounted stoplight

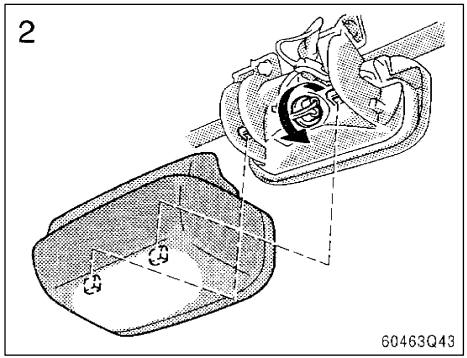
1



3

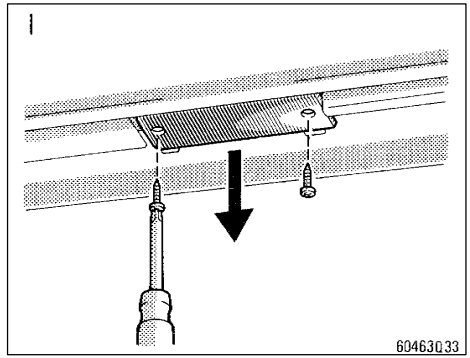


2



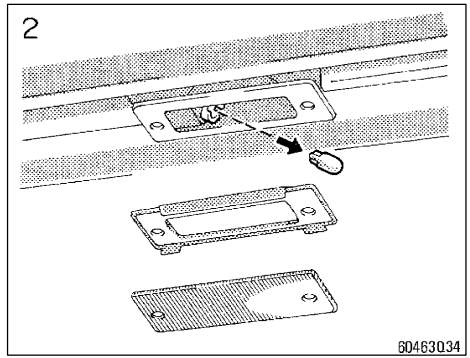
—License plate lights

1



Use a Phillips-head screwdriver.

2



SECTION 8

SPECIFICATIONS

Dimensions

	VAN		COMMUTER
	Standard wheelbase	Long wheelbase	
Overall length mm (in.)	4640 (182.7) 4595 (180.1)*1	4900 (192.9) 4855 (191.1)*1	5200 (204.7)
Overall width mm (in.)	1690 (66.5)	1690 (66.5)	1690 (66.5)
Overall height mm (in.)	1945 (76.6)	1945 (76.6)	2225 (87.6)
Wheelbase mm (in.)	2330 (91.7)	2590 (102.0)	2890 (113.8)
Front tread mm (in.)	1450 (57.1) 1465 (57.7)*2	1450 (57.1) 1465 (57.7)*2	1450 (57.1) 1465 (57.7)*2
Rear tread mm (in.)	1430 (56.3) 1445 (56.9)*2	1430 (56.3) 1445 (56.9)*2	1430 (56.3) 1445 (56.9)*2

*1: With rear step bumper
*2: With 195/70R15C tires

Engine

Model:
2RZ–E and 5L

Type:

2RZ–E engine
4 cylinder in line, 4 cycle, gasoline

5L engine
4 cylinder in line, 4 cycle, diesel

Bore and stroke, mm (in.):

2RZ–E engine
95.0 × 86.0 (3.74 × 3.39)

5L engine 99.5 × 96.0 (3.92 × 3.78)

Displacement, cm^3 (cu. in.):

2RZ–E engine	2438 (148.8)
5L engine	2986 (182.2)

Fuel

Fuel type:

Gasoline engine
Unleaded gasoline, Research Octane Number 91 or higher

Diesel engine
Diesel fuel, cetane number 50 (cetane index 45) or higher

Fuel tank capacity, L (gal., Imp. gal.):
70 (18.5, 15.4)

Service specifications

ENGINE

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

Gasoline engine

Intake	0.20—0.30 (0.008—0.012)
Exhaust	0.25—0.35 (0.010—0.014)

Diesel engine

Intake	0.20—0.30 (0.008—0.012)
Exhaust	0.40—0.50 (0.016—0.020)

Spark plug type:

DENSO	P16R
NGK	BPR5EP–11

Spark plug gap, mm (in.):
1.1 (0.043)

Drive belt deflection with 98 N (10 kgf, 22 lbf) thumb force (used belt), mm (in.):

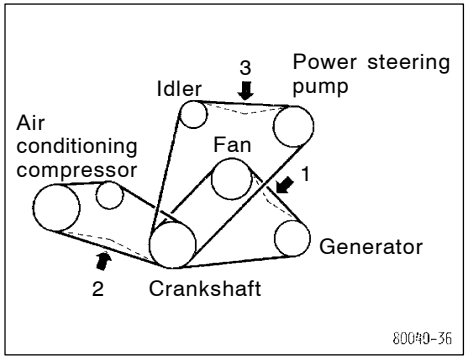
Gasoline engine

1. 7— 8 (0.28—0.31)
2. 13—18 (0.51—0.71)
3. 8—12 (0.31—0.47)

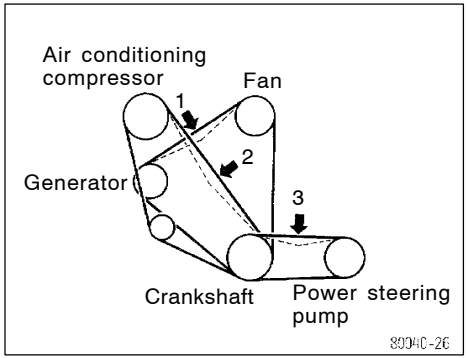
Diesel engine

1. 10—14 (0.39—0.55)
2. 15—21 (0.59—0.83)
3. 9—13 (0.35—0.51)

Gasoline engine



Diesel engine



ENGINE LUBRICATION

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

Gasoline engine	
With filter	5.3 (5.6, 4.7)
Without filter	4.5 (4.8, 4.0)
Diesel engine	
With filter	6.0 (6.3, 5.3)
Without filter	5.1 (5.4, 4.5)

"Toyota Genuine Motor Oil" is used in your Toyota vehicle. Use Toyota approved "Toyota Genuine Motor Oil" or equivalent to satisfy the following grade and viscosity.

Oil grade:

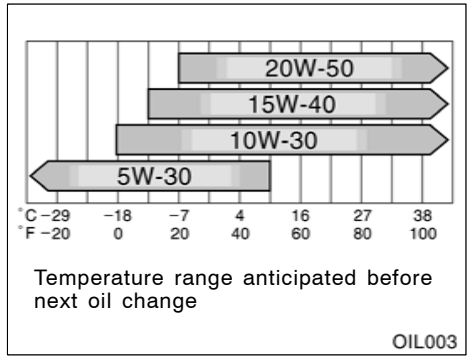
Gasoline engine

20W–50 and 15W–40—
API grade SJ or SL multigrade engine oil

10W–30 and 5W–30—
API grade SJ "Energy–Conserving", SL "Energy–Conserving" or ILSAC multigrade engine oil

Diesel engine
G–DLD–1, API CF–4 or API CF
(You may also use API CE or CD.)

Recommended oil viscosity (SAE):



Temperature range anticipated before next oil change

Please contact your Toyota dealer for further details.

COOLING SYSTEM

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

Gasoline engine	
Manual transmission	9.0 (9.5, 7.9)
Automatic transmission	8.7 (9.2, 7.7)
Diesel engine	9.5 (10.0, 8.4)

Coolant type:
"Toyota Super Long Life Coolant" is used in your Toyota vehicle at factory fill. In order to avoid technical problems, only use "Toyota Super Long Life Coolant" or similar high quality ethylene glycol based non–silicate, non–amine, non–nitrite, and non–borate coolant with long–life hybrid organic acid technology. (Coolant with long–life hybrid organic acid technology is a combination of low phosphates and organic acids.)

Do not use plain water alone.

Please contact your Toyota dealer for further details.

BATTERY

Specific gravity reading at 20°C (68°F):

1.250—1.290	Fully charged
1.160—1.200	Half charged
1.060—1.100	Discharged

Charging rates:

Quick charge	15 A max.
Slow charge	5 A max.

CLUTCH

Pedal free play, mm (in.):
5—15 (0.2—0.6)

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

MANUAL TRANSMISSION

Oil capacity, L (qt., Imp. qt.):
2.2 (2.3, 1.9)

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 2.4 (2.5, 2.1)

Fluid type:
Toyota Genuine ATF D–II or DEXRON®III (DEXRON®II)

Please contact your Toyota dealer for further details.

DIFFERENTIAL

Oil capacity, L (qt., Imp. qt.):
2.2 (2.3, 1.9)

"Toyota Genuine Differential Gear Oil" is filled in your Toyota vehicle. Use Toyota approved "Toyota Genuine Differential Gear Oil" or equivalent to satisfy the following specification.

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°)
SAE 90

Below –18°C (0°F)
SAE 80W or 80W–90

Please contact your Toyota dealer for further details.

CHASSIS LUBRICATION

Wheel bearings:
Lithium complex base wheel bearing grease, NLGI No.2

BRAKES

Minimum pedal clearance when depressed with the force of 490 N (50 kgf, 110 lbf) with the engine running, mm (in.):
58 (2.3)

Pedal free play, mm (in.):
1—6 (0.04—0.24)

Parking brake adjustment when pulled with the force of 196 N (20 kgf, 44 lbf):
5—7 clicks

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

STEERING

Wheel free play:
Less than 40 mm (1.6 in.)

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

Tires

Tire size and pressure:

kPa (kgf/cm^2 or bar, psi)

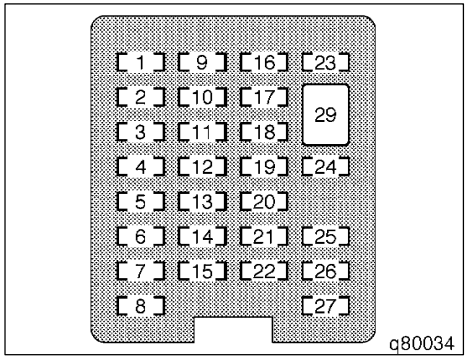
Tire size	Front	Rear
185R14C	325 (3.25, 47) 350 (3.50, 51)*	450 (4.50, 65)
195/70R15C	325 (3.25, 47) 350 (3.50, 51)*	425 (4.25, 62)

*: Diesel–powered vehicles for New Zealand

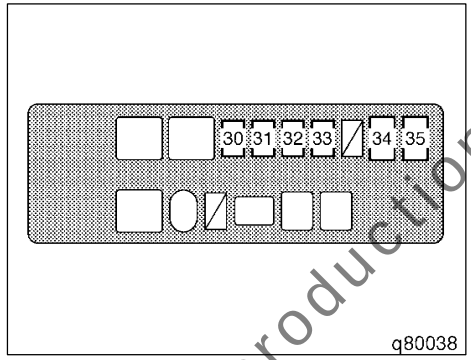
Wheel nut torque, N·m (kgf·m, ft·lbf):
100 (10.5, 76)

NOTE: For a complete information on tires (e.g. replacing tires or replacing wheels), see “Checking tire pressure” through “Replacing wheels” in Section 7–2.

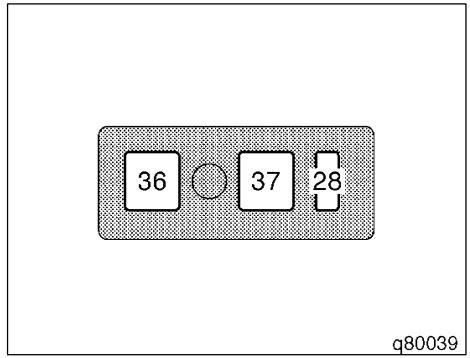
Fuses



Instrument panel



Instrument panel



Engine compartment

Fuses (type A)

1. **W/PUMP 7.5 A:** No circuit
2. **ECU–IG 15 A:** Anti–lock brake system
3. **TURN 10 A:** Turn signal lights, back–up lights
4. **WIP 20 A:** Windshield wipers and washer, rear wiper and washer
5. **H–LP (RH) 15 A:** Right–hand headlight
6. **H–LP (LH) 15 A:** Left–hand headlight
7. **IGN 10 A:** Discharge warning light, fuel cut system and engine glow system
8. **SPARE 10 A:** Spare fuse
9. **FOG 15 A:** Front fog lights
10. **RADIO 10 A:** Radio
11. **ST 5 A:** Starting system
12. **DEF 20 A:** Rear window defogger
13. **GAUGE 10 A:** Gauges and meters, service reminder indicators and warning buzzers (except discharge warning light)
14. **A.C. 15 A:** Air conditioning system
15. **EFI:ECD 15 A:** Multiport fuel injection system/sequential multiport fuel injection system, fuel pump
16. **CIG 15 A:** Cigarette lighter
17. **RR HTR 20 A:** Air conditioning system
18. **RADIO NO.2 15 A:** Audio system
19. **OBD II 10 A:** No circuit
20. **AC 100V 15 A:** No circuit
21. **AM2 20 A:** Charging system
22. **DOME 10 A:** Interior lights, step light, clock
23. **ECU–B 15 A:** No circuit
24. **TAIL 15 A:** Tail lights, parking lights, license plate lights, instrument panel lights, digital clock display
25. **STOP 15 A:** Stop lights
26. **HAZ 15 A:** Emergency flashers
27. **SPARE 15 A:** Spare fuse

Fuse (type B)

28. **ALT–S 7.5 A:** Charging system

Fuses (type C)

29. **PWR 30 A:** Power windows, power door lock system
30. **FR HTR 40 A:** Air conditioning system
31. **CDS FAN 30 A:** Air conditioning system
32. **HEAD 30 A:** Headlights and “HAZ” fuse
33. **A/C NO.2 30 A:** Air conditioning system

Fuses (type D)

34. **ABS 60 A:** Anti–lock brake system
35. **AM1 60 A:** “RADIO”, “CIG”, “ECU–IG”, “DEF”, “WIP”, “TURN” and “GAUGE” fuses
36. **GLOW 80 A (diesel engine only):** Engine glow system
37. **MAIN 100 A:** “H–LP (RH)”, “H–LP (LH)”, “AM1”, “FR HTR”, “PWR”, “A/C NO.2”, “A.C.”, “AM2”, “DOME”, “ECU–B” and “STOP” fuses

SECTION 9

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Quick index

Gas station information

Fuel type:

Gasoline engine—
UNLEADED gasoline, Research Octane Number 91 or higher

Diesel engine—
Diesel fuel, cetane number 50 (cetane index 45) or higher

See page 94 for detailed information.

Fuel tank capacity: 70 L (18.5 gal., 15.4 Imp. gal.)

Engine oil: See pages 159 and 160.

Tire information: See pages 163 through 167.

Tire pressure: See page 188.

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