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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. Your Toyota dealer 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

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Important information about this manual

Safety and vehicle damage warnings

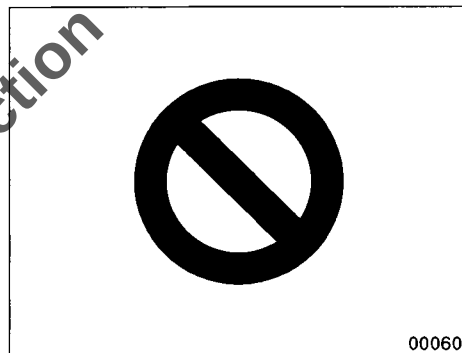
Throughout this manual, you will see safety and vehicle damage warnings. You must follow these warnings carefully to avoid possible injury or damage.

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
<i>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.</i>

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

Fuel and fuel filter (diesel engine)

The fuel filter for a diesel engine does not need to be replaced periodically.

NOTICE

For long life performance of your vehicle, please follow these instructions:

- ◆ *Only fill your fuel tank at a standard station.*
- ◆ *If the fuel system warning light comes on, have your vehicle checked and the warning light reset by your Toyota dealer as soon as possible.*
- ◆ *The fuel filter should only be replaced at your Toyota dealer to prevent the mixing of fuel with foreign material and impurities.*

Occupant restraint systems

Toyota encourages you and your family to take the time to read Section 1–3 of this Owner's Manual carefully. In terms of helping you understand how you can receive the maximum benefit of the occupant restraint systems this vehicle provides, Section 1–3 of this Owner's Manual is the most important Section for you and your family to read.

Section 1–3 describes the function and operation concerning seats, seat belts, SRS airbags and child restraint systems of this vehicle and some potential hazards you should be aware of. These systems work together along with the overall structure of this vehicle in order to provide occupant restraint in the event of a crash. The effect of each system is enhanced when it is used properly and together with other systems. No single occupant restraint system can, by itself, provide you or your family with the equal level of restraint which these systems can provide when used together. That is why it is important for you and your family to understand the purpose and proper use of each of these systems and how they relate to each other.

The purpose of all occupant restraint systems is to help reduce the possibility of death or serious injury in the event of a collision. None of these systems, either individually or together, can ensure that there is no injury in the event of collision. However, the more you know about these systems and how to use them properly, the greater your chances become of surviving an accident without death or serious injury.

Seat belts provide the primary restraint to all occupants of the vehicle, and every occupant of the vehicle should wear seat belts properly at all times. Children should always be secured in child restraint systems that are appropriate for their age and size. SRS (Supplemental Restraint System) airbags are, as their names imply, designed to work with, and be supplemental to, seat belts and are not substitutes for them. SRS airbags can be very effective in reducing the risk of head and chest injuries by preventing contact of the head and chest with interior portions of the vehicle.

In order to be effective, the SRS airbags must deploy with tremendous speed. The rapid deployment of the SRS airbags makes the SRS airbags themselves potential sources of death or serious injury if an occupant is too close to an airbag, or if an object or some part of his or her body has been placed between the occupant and the airbag at the time of deployment. This is just one example of how the instructions in Section 1–3 of this Owner's Manual will help ensure proper use of the occupant restraint systems, and increase the safety they can provide to you and your family in the event of an accident.

Toyota recommends you to read the provisions in Section 1–3 carefully and refer to them as needed during your time of ownership of this vehicle.

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, electronically controlled fuel injection pump system, electronic throttle control system, anti-lock brake system, SRS airbag system and seat belt pretensioner system, be sure to check with your Toyota dealer for precautionary measures or special instructions regarding installation.

Maintenance schedule

Please refer to the separate "Warranty and Service Booklet".

Scrapping of your Toyota

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

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Model code

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

Basic code
TRH: Models with 2TR-FE engine KDH: Models with 1KD-FTV engine

T R H 2 0 1 () - () () () () () ()

Overall width and wheelbase
0: Standard body, long wheelbase 2: Wide body, super long wheelbase

Body type
1: Van 3: Commuter

The model code appears on the manufacturer's label with the heading "MODEL".
See "Your Toyota's identification" on page 135 in Section 2 for the manufacturer's label location.

SECTION 1 - 1

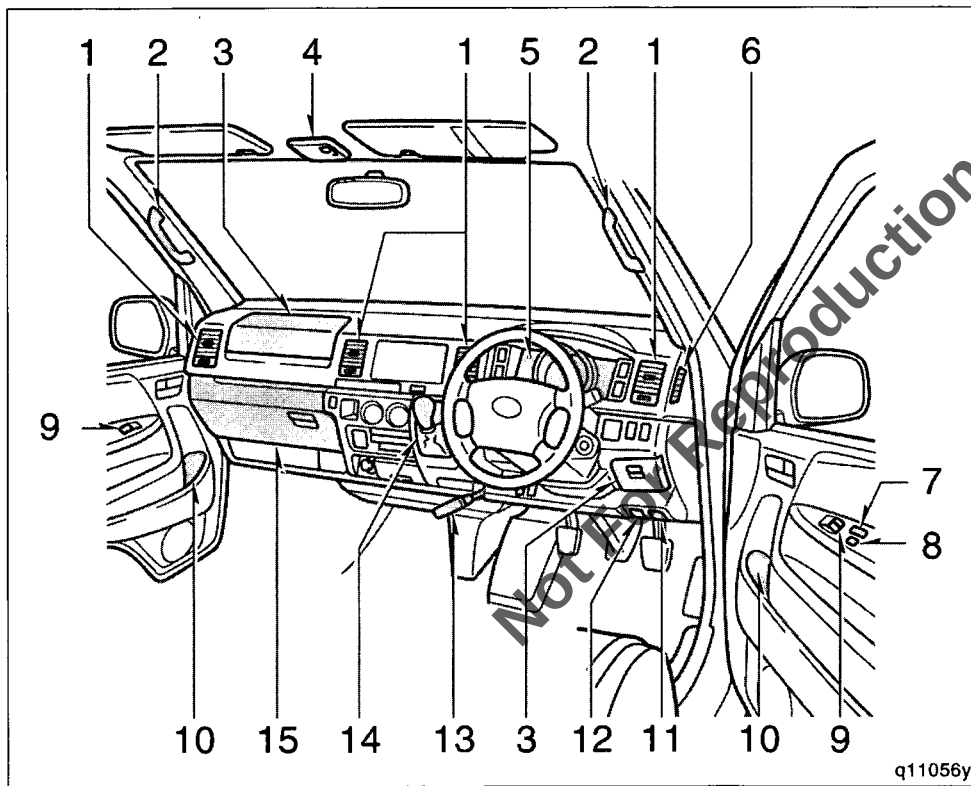
OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS

Overview of instruments and controls

Instrument panel overview	2
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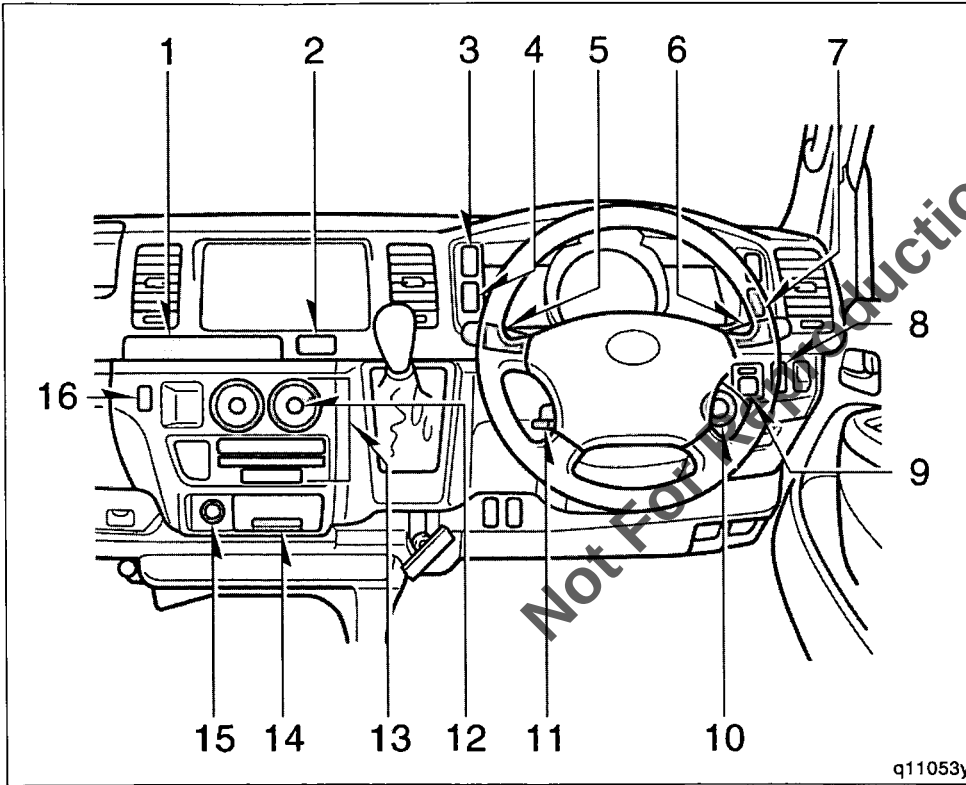
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Instrument panel overview



1. Instrument panel vents
2. Front pillar assist grips
3. Auxiliary boxes
4. Front interior light
5. Instrument cluster
6. Side defroster outlets
7. Power door lock switch (with power windows)
8. Window lock switch
9. Power window switches
10. Bottle holders
11. Fuel filler door opener
12. Hood lock release lever
13. Parking brake lever
14. Manual transmission gear shift lever or automatic transmission selector lever
15. Glove box

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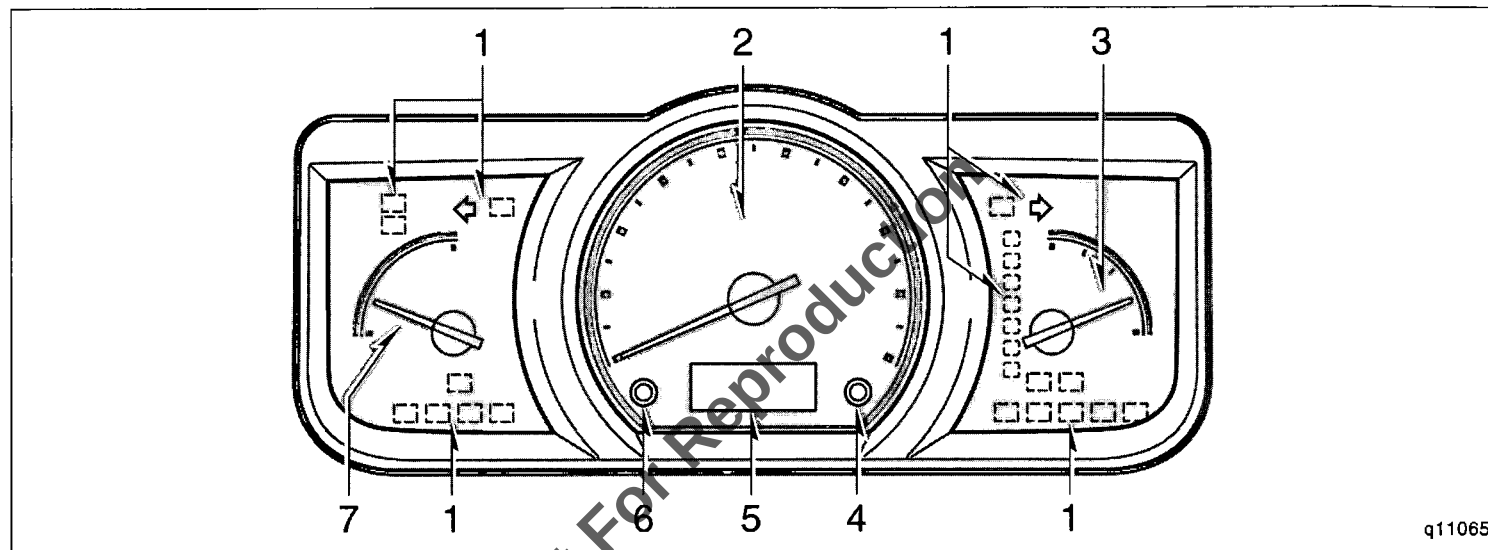


1. Cup holder
2. Emergency flasher switch
3. Rear interior light switch
4. Heater idle up switch
5. Wiper and washer switches
6. Headlight and turn signal switches
7. Rear fog light switch
8. Power door lock switch (without power windows)
9. Power rear view mirror control switches
10. Ignition switch
11. Tilt steering lock release lever
12. Rear window defogger switch
13. Air conditioning controls
14. Ashtray
15. Cigarette lighter
16. Rear heater main switch or rear cooler main switch

q11053y

Instrument cluster overview

► For Australia



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1. Service reminder indicators and indicator lights

2. Speedometer

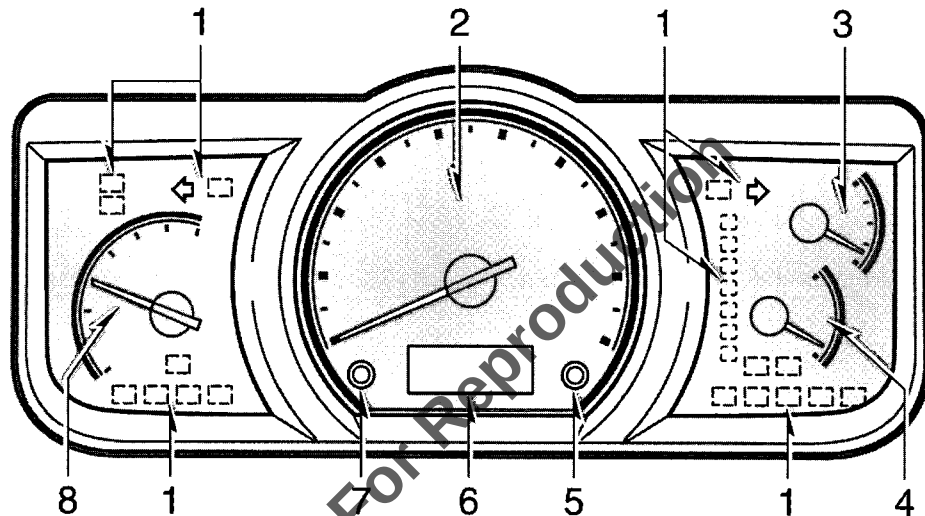
3. Fuel gauge

4. Odometer, two trip meters, meter light control and clock adjust knob

5. Odometer, two trip meters, meter light control display and clock

6. Clock adjust knob

7. Engine coolant temperature gauge



q11067

1. Service reminder indicators and indicator lights

2. Speedometer

3. Fuel gauge

4. Engine coolant temperature gauge

5. Odometer, two trip meters, meter light control and clock adjust knob

6. Odometer, two trip meters, meter light control display and clock

7. Clock adjust knob

8. Tachometer

Indicator symbols on the instrument panel

	Brake system warning light*
	Driver's seat belt reminder light*
	Charging system warning light*
	Low engine oil pressure warning light*
	Low engine oil level warning light*
	Malfunction indicator lamp*
	Low fuel level warning light*
	Open door warning light*

	Anti-lock brake system warning light*
	SRS warning light*
T-BELT	Timing belt replacement warning light*
	Fuel system warning light*
	Engine immobilizer system indicator light
	Tail light indicator light
	Headlight high beam indicator light
	Turn signal indicator lights

<i>PRND 3 2 L</i>	Automatic transmission indicator lights
	Engine preheating indicator light

The indicators marked with * are service reminder indicators. For details, see "Service reminder indicators and warning buzzers" on page 89 in Section 1-6.

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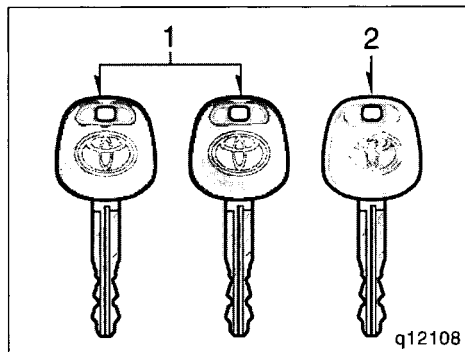
OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS

Keys and Doors

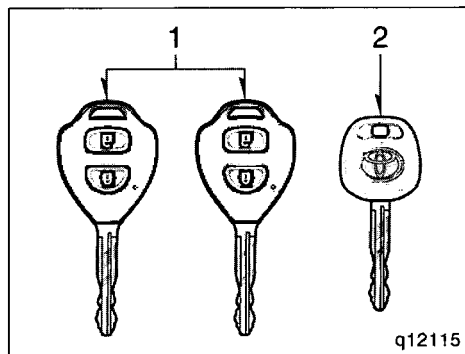
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Keys



Type A



Type B

Your vehicle is supplied with two kinds of keys.

1. Master keys (black)—

These keys work in every lock. Your Toyota dealer will need one of them to make a new key with a built-in transponder chip.

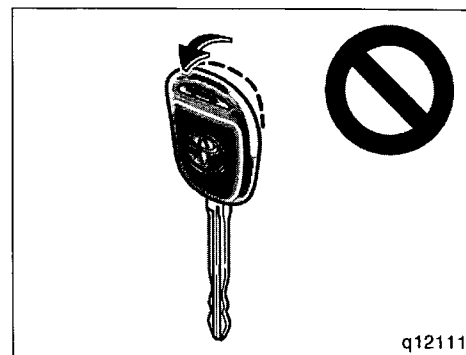
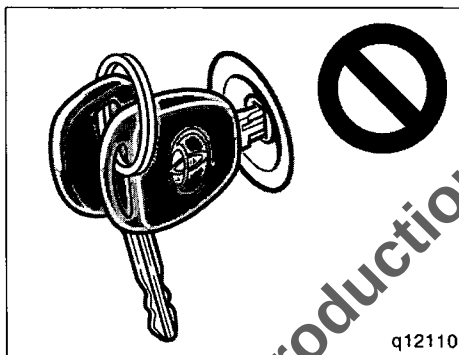
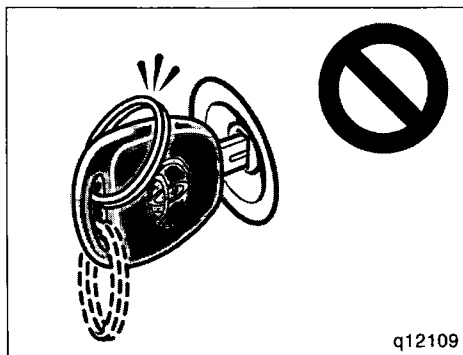
Type B only—These keys are fitted with the wireless remote control transmitter. For information on use of the wireless remote control transmitter, see "Wireless remote control" on page 13 in this Section.

2. Sub key (gray)—

This key also works 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.

A transponder chip for engine immobilizer system has been placed in the head of the master and sub keys. These chips are needed to enable the system to function correctly, so be careful not to lose these keys. If you make your own duplicate key, you will not be able to cancel the system or start the engine.



NOTICE

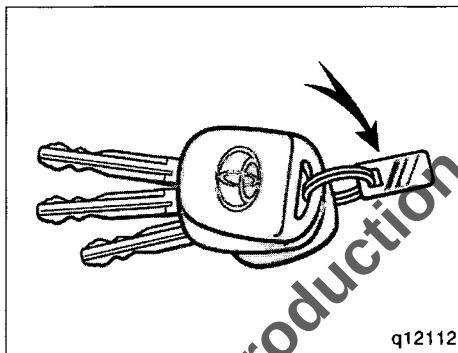
When using a key containing a transponder chip, observe the following precautions:

- ◆ *When starting the engine, do not use the key with a key ring resting on the key grip and do not press the key ring against the key grip. Otherwise the engine may not start, or may stop soon after it starts.*

- ◆ *When starting the engine, do not use the key with other transponder keys around (including keys of other vehicles) and do not press other key plates against the key grip. Otherwise the engine may not start, or may stop soon after it starts. If this happens, remove the key once and then insert it again after removing other transponder keys (including keys of other vehicles) from the ring or while gripping or covering them with your hand to start the engine.*

- ◆ *Do not bend the key grip.*

- ◆ *Do not cover the key grip with any material that cuts off electromagnetic waves.*
- ◆ *Do not knock the key hard against other objects.*
- ◆ *Do not leave the key exposed to high temperatures for a long period, such as on the dashboard and hood under direct sunlight.*
- ◆ *Do not put the key in water or wash it in an ultrasonic washer.*
- ◆ *Do not use the key with electromagnetic materials.*

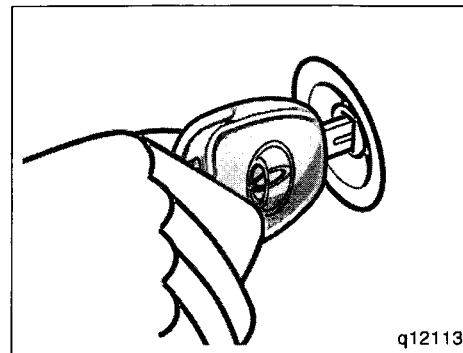


Keep the key number plate in a safe place such as your wallet, not in the vehicle.

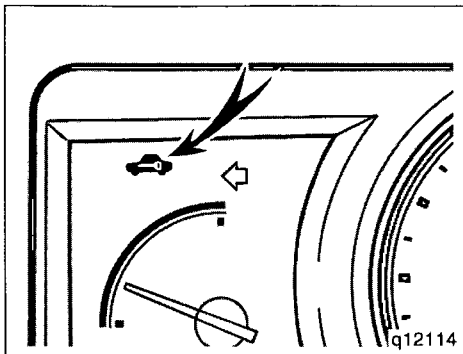
If you should lose your keys or if you need additional keys, duplicates can be made by a Toyota dealer using the key number.

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

Engine immobilizer system



The engine immobilizer system is a theft prevention system. When you insert the key in the ignition switch, the transponder chip in the key's head transmits an electronic code to the vehicle. The engine will start only when the electronic code in the chip corresponds to the registered ID code for the vehicle.



The system is automatically set when the key is removed from the ignition switch. The indicator light will start flashing to show the system is set.

If any of the following indicator conditions occurs, contact your Toyota dealer.

- The indicator light stays on.
- The indicator light does not start flashing when the key is removed from the ignition switch.
- The indicator light flashes inconsistently.

Inserting the registered key in the ignition switch automatically cancels the system, which enables the engine to start. The indicator light will go off.

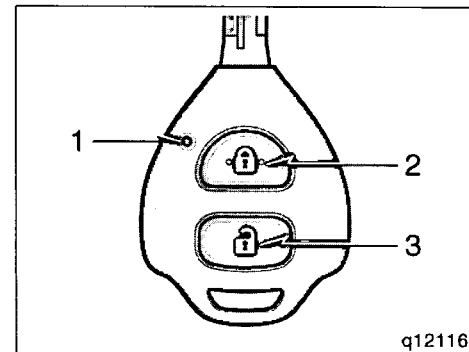
For your Toyota dealer to make you a new key with built-in transponder chip, your dealer will need your key number and master key. However, there is a limit to the number of additional keys your Toyota dealer can make for you.

If you make your own duplicate key, you will not be able to cancel the system or start the engine.

NOTICE

Do not modify, remove or disassemble the engine immobilizer system. If any unauthorized changes or modifications are made, proper operation of the system cannot be guaranteed.

Wireless remote control—



1. Indicator light
2. Lock switch
3. Unlock switch

The wireless remote control system is designed to lock or unlock all the side doors and back door from a distance within approximately 1 m (3 ft.) of the vehicle.

When you operate any switch, push it slowly and securely. At this time, the indicator light flashes once.

The wireless remote control key is an electronic component. Observe the following instructions in order not to cause damage on the key.

- Do not leave the key in places where the temperature becomes high such as on the dashboard.
- Do not disassemble it.
- Avoid knocking it hard against other objects or dropping it.
- Avoid putting it in water.

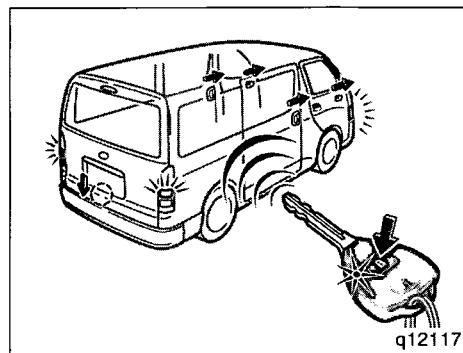
You can use up to 4 wireless remote control keys for the same vehicle. Contact your Toyota dealer for detailed information.

If the wireless remote control key does not actuate the doors, or operate from a normal distance, or the indicator on the key is dimmed or does not come on.

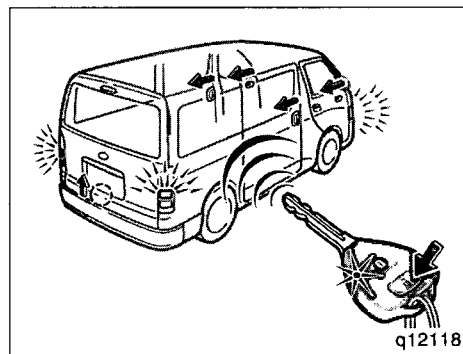
- Check for closeness to a radio transmitter such as a radio station or an airport which can interfere with normal operation of the key.
- The battery may have been consumed. Check the battery in the key. To replace the battery, see following "—Replacing battery".

If you lose your wireless remote control key, contact your Toyota dealer as soon as possible to avoid the possibility of theft, or an accident. (See "If you lose your keys" on page 175 in Section 4.)

—Locking and unlocking doors



Locking operation



Unlocking operation

To lock and unlock all the side doors and back door, push the switches of the key slowly and securely.

When you lock with the wireless remote control key, all the side doors and back door cannot be unlocked with the power door lock switch. The power door lock switch can be reset by unlocking with the wireless remote control key. (See "Side doors" on page 17 in this Section.)

To lock: Push the lock switch. All the side doors and back door are locked simultaneously. At this time, the turn signal lights flash once.

Check to see that all the side doors and back door are securely locked.

If any of the side doors or back door is not securely closed, or if the key is in the ignition switch, locking cannot be performed by the lock switch.

To unlock: Push the unlock switch. All the side doors and back door are unlocked simultaneously. At this time, the turn signal lights flash twice.

If the key is in the ignition switch, unlocking cannot be performed by the unlock switch.

You have 30 seconds to open a door after using the wireless remote unlock feature. If a door is not opened by then, all the side doors and back door will be automatically locked again.

If the lock or unlock switch is kept pressed in, the locking or unlocking operation is not repeated. Release the switch and then push again.

—Replacing battery

For replacement, use a CR2016 lithium battery or equivalent.

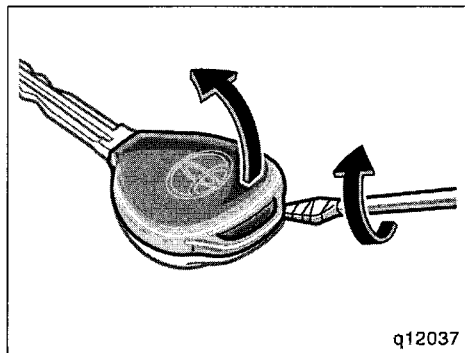


Special care should be taken to prevent small children from swallowing the removed battery or components.

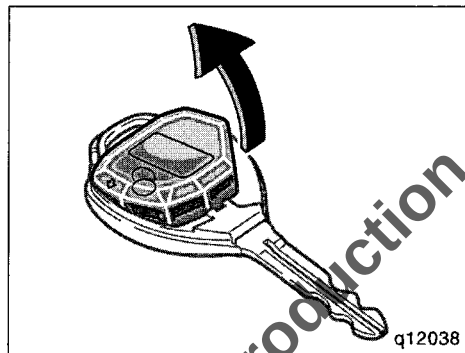
NOTICE

- ◆ *When replacing the battery, be careful not to lose the components.*
- ◆ *Replace only with the same or equivalent type recommended by a Toyota dealer.*
- ◆ *Dispose of used batteries according to the local laws.*

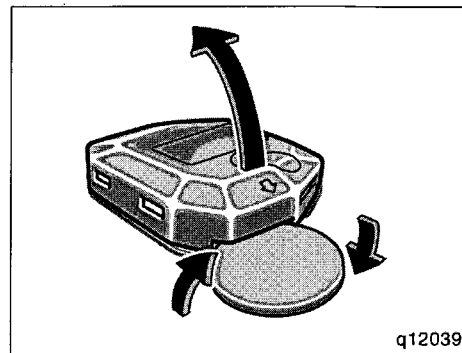
Replace the battery by following these procedures:



1. Open the cover using a flathead screwdriver wrapped with plastic tape.

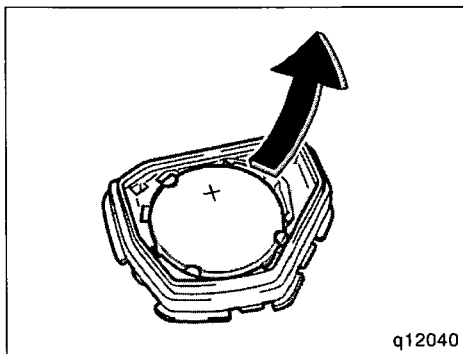


2. Remove the module from the key frame.



3. Open and remove the battery case cover using a coin.

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4. Take out the discharged battery and put in a new battery with the positive side up.

NOTICE

Do not bend the terminals.

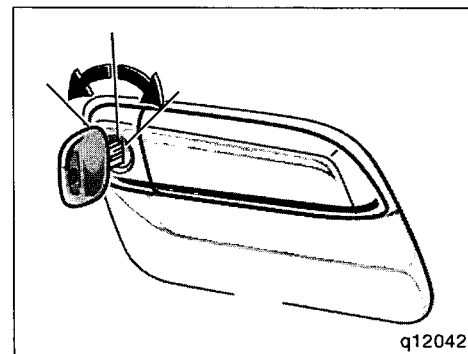
5. Install the module lid and then install the module into the key flame. Close the cover.

After replacing the battery, check that the key operates properly. If the key still does not operate properly, contact your Toyota dealer.

NOTICE

- ◆ *Make sure the positive side and negative side of the battery are faced correctly.*
- ◆ *Do not replace the battery with wet hands. Water may cause unexpected rust.*
- ◆ *Do not touch or move any components inside the transmitter, or it may interfere with proper operation.*
- ◆ *Be careful not to bend the electrode of the battery insertion and that dust or oils do not adhere to the case.*
- ◆ *Close the cover securely.*

Side doors— —Front doors



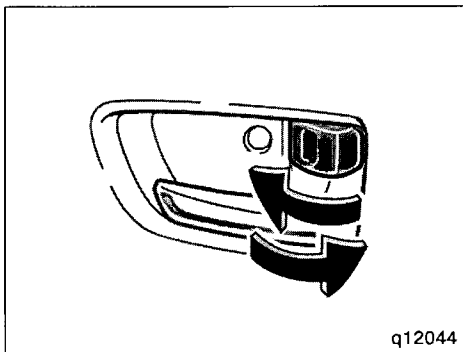
LOCKING AND UNLOCKING WITH KEY

Insert the key into the keyhole and turn it.

To lock: Turn the key forward.

To unlock: Turn the key backward.

All the side doors and back door lock and unlock simultaneously with the front doors.



LOCKING AND UNLOCKING WITH INSIDE LOCK KNOB

Move the lock knob.

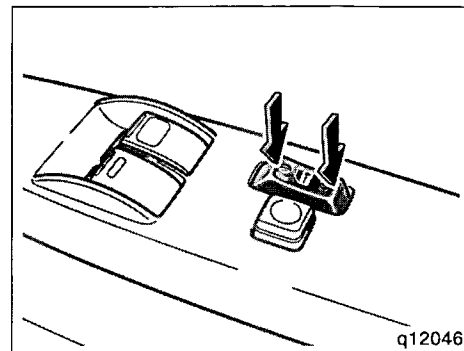
To lock: Push the knob forward.

To unlock: Pull the knob backward.

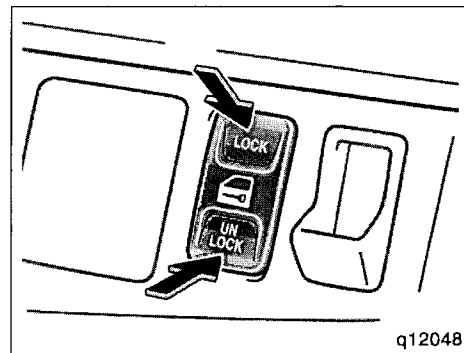
If you want to lock the door from the outside, set the knob in the locked position before closing the door. The outside door handle must be held up while the door is being closed. Be careful not to lock your keys in the vehicle.

Vehicles with wireless remote control—The driver's door cannot be locked if you leave the key in the ignition switch with the door open.

The driver's door can be opened from the inside even with the lock knob in the locked position.



With power windows



Without power windows

LOCKING AND UNLOCKING WITH POWER DOOR LOCK SWITCH

Push the switch.

Vehicles with power windows—

To lock: Push the switch down on the front side.

To unlock: Push the switch down on the rear side.

Vehicles without power windows—

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

To unlock: Push the switch on the "UNLOCK" side

The side doors and back door lock or unlock simultaneously.

Vehicles with wireless remote control—

If you do any of the following, no door can be unlocked with the power door lock switch.

- Lock all the side doors and back door simultaneously with the front door.
- Lock all the side doors and back door with the wireless remote control key.
- Set the driver's door inside lock knob in the lock position, and close the driver's door while holding up the outside door handle.

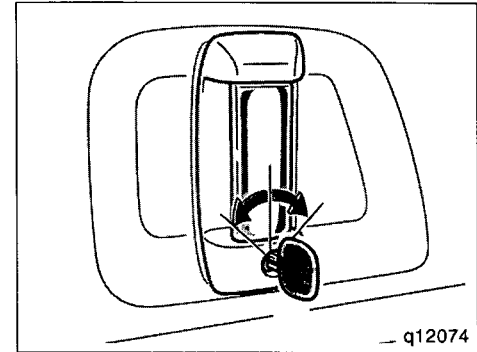
The power door lock switch can be reset in the following ways.

- Turn the ignition key to "ON".
- Unlock all the side doors and back door simultaneously with the front door.
- Unlock all the side doors and back door with the wireless remote control key.
- Unlock the driver's door with the inside lock knob, and then unlock all the doors with the power door lock switch.

CAUTION

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

—Sliding doors

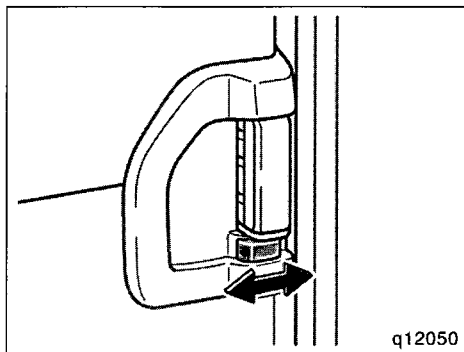


LOCKING AND UNLOCKING WITH KEY

Insert the key into the keyhole and turn it.

To lock: Turn the key forward.

To unlock: Turn the key backward.



LOCKING AND UNLOCKING WITH INSIDE LOCK KNOB

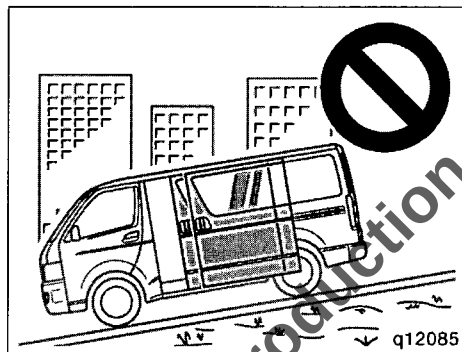
Move the lock knob.

To lock: Push the knob forward.

To unlock: Pull the knob backward.

The sliding doors lock and unlock simultaneously via front door locks, power door lock or wireless remote control depending on your vehicle's equipment. (For instructions, see “—Locking and unlocking doors” on page 14 or “—Front doors” on page 17 in this Section.)

Closing the sliding door with the lock knob in the lock position will also lock the sliding door. Be careful not to lock your keys in the vehicle.



CAUTION

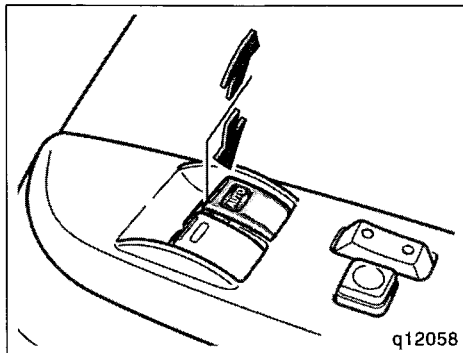
- When closing the sliding door, confirm safety of the area around. Keep the heads, hands and other parts of the bodies of all occupants away from the sliding door. Otherwise, the closing door may cause an unexpected serious injury.
- When the vehicle is stopped on a gradient, the door will slide faster when opening or closing, so be especially careful that the passengers do not get hit or pinched by the door.

- When the vehicle is stopped 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.
- 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 passengers from being thrown out from the vehicle during an accident. It also helps prevent the doors from being opened unintentionally.

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.

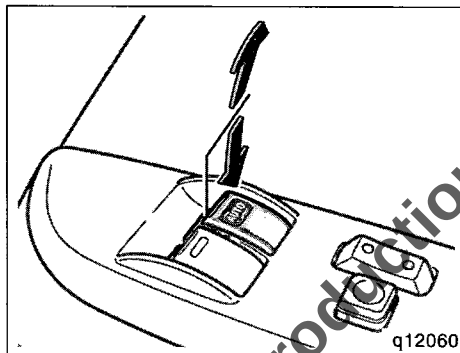
The power windows work when the ignition switch is in the "ON" position.

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 part-way, 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 will stop and return to the half-open position if something gets caught between the window and window frame. If you pull and hold the switch completely up, this function does not work.

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

If the battery is disconnected or run down, the power window may not operate automatically and the jam protection function will not function correctly after you reconnect, replace or recharge the battery. In any of these cases, you should normalize the power window.

To normalize the power window:

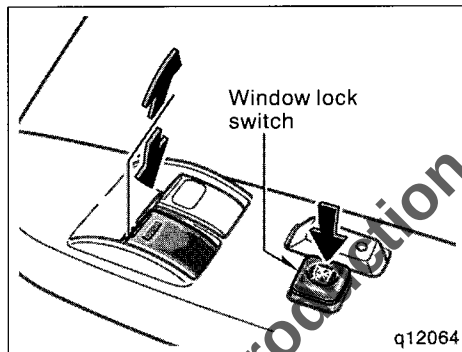
1. Push down the power window switch and lower the window halfway.
2. Pull up the switch until the window closes and hold the switch for a second.

Make sure that the window opens and closes automatically. If the power window cannot be operated properly, have it checked by your Toyota dealer.

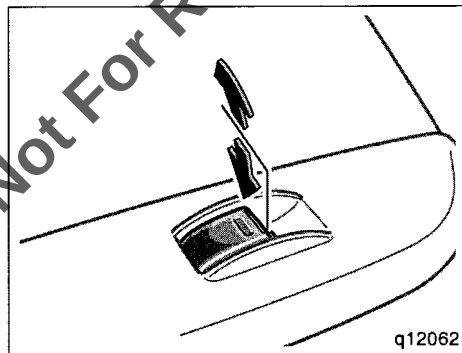


CAUTION

- Never try jamming any part of your body to activate the jam protection function intentionally, as it could result in a death or serious injury.
- The jam protection function may not work if something gets caught just before the window is fully closed.



For driver's use



For front passenger's use

OPERATING THE FRONT PASSENGER'S WINDOW

Use the switch on front passenger's door or the switch on the driver's door that control front 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.

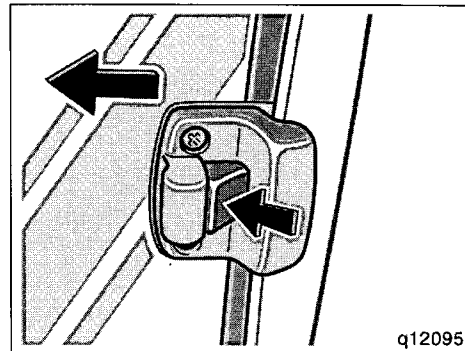
⚠ CAUTION

To avoid death or 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.

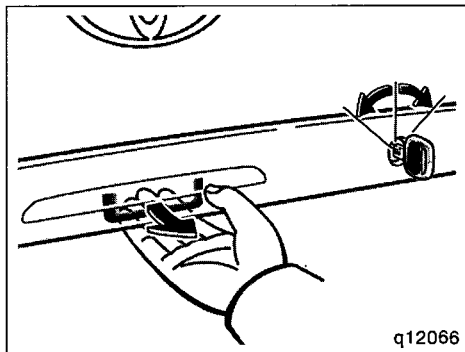
Rear side windows



To open the side window, push the lever to unlock and slide the window.

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

Back door



OPERATING FROM OUTSIDE

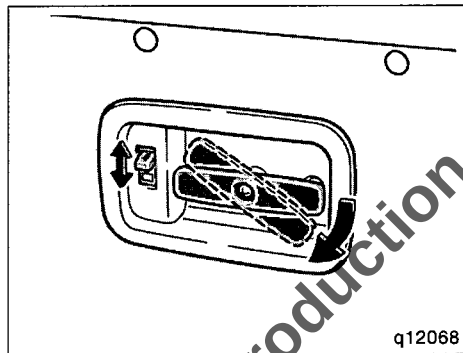
Insert the key into the keyhole and turn it.

To lock: Turn the key clockwise.

To unlock: Turn the key counterclockwise.

To open the back door, pull the lever and raise the back door.

The back door locks and unlocks simultaneously via front door locks, power door lock or wireless remote control depending on your vehicle's equipment. (For instructions, see "—Locking and unlocking doors" on page 14 or "—Front doors" on page 17 in this Section.)



OPERATING FROM INSIDE

Move the lock knob.

To lock: Push the knob downward.

To unlock: Pull the knob upward.

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

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 knob pushed down will also lock the back door. Be careful not to lock your keys in the vehicle.

See "Luggage stowage precautions" on page 135 in Section 2 for precautions when loading luggage.

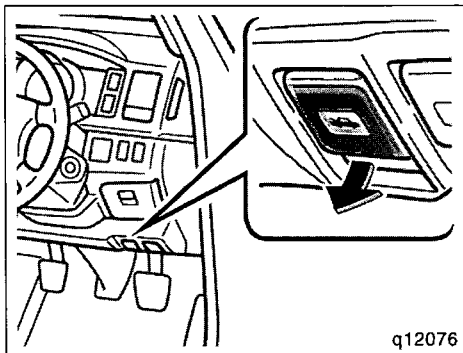
⚠ CAUTION

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.

Hood

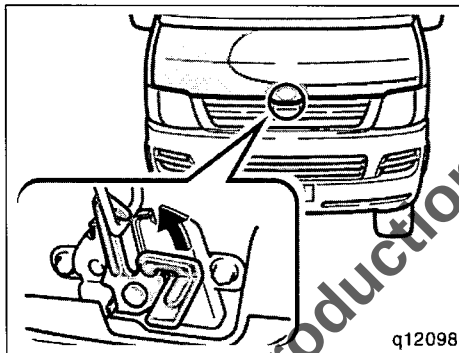


To open the hood:

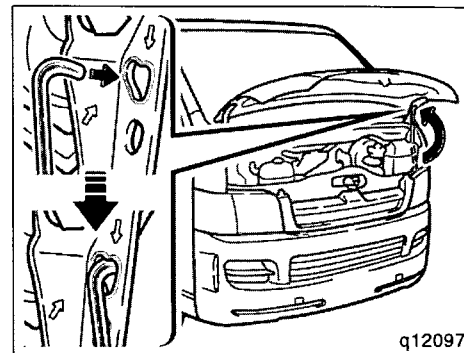
1. Pull the hood lock release lever. The hood will spring up slightly.

CAUTION

Before driving, be sure that the hood is closed and securely locked. Otherwise, the hood may open unexpectedly while driving and an accident may occur.



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



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

To insert the support rod into the slot, move it straight up. If it is moved to the side or toward the inside of the vehicle, it may become detached.

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



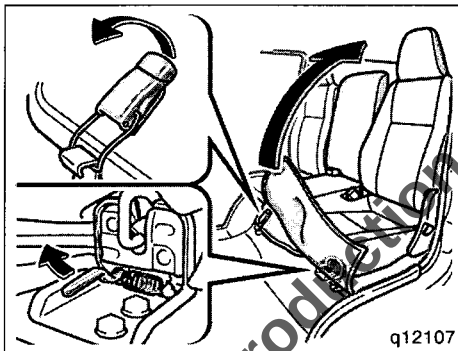
CAUTION

After inserting the support rod into the slot, make sure the rod supports the hood securely from falling down on to your head or body.

NOTICE

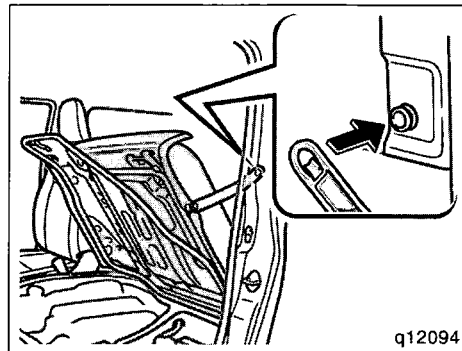
Be sure to return the support rod to its clip before closing the hood. Closing the hood with the support rod up could cause the hood to bend.

Engine access hole cover

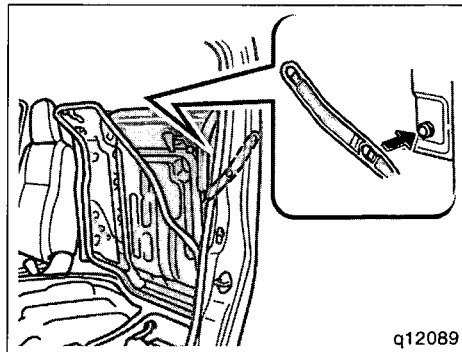


To open the engine access hole cover:

1. Release the latch and lock. Then raise the cover.



Position 1



Position 2

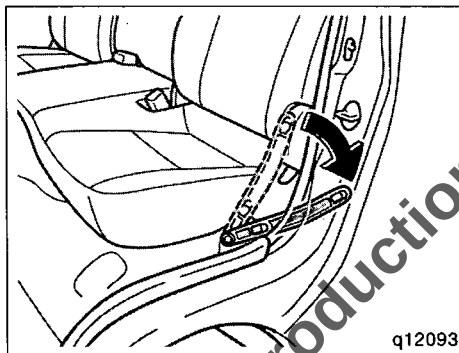
2. Hook the strap on position 1 or position 2.

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.



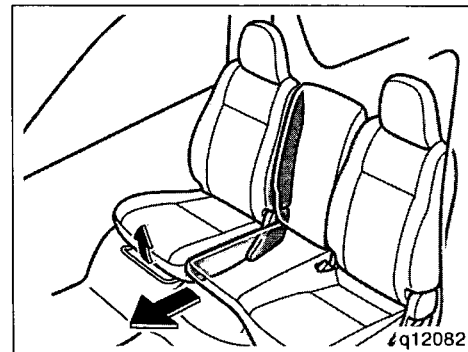
After closing the engine access hole cover, stow the strap as shown.



CAUTION

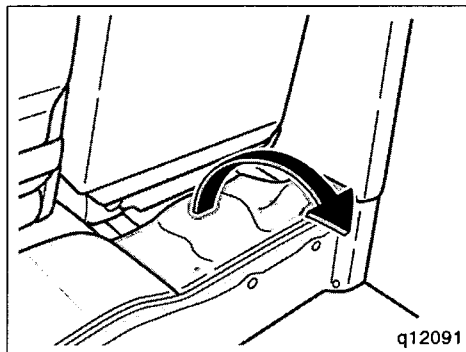
After closing the cover, make sure it is securely locked by pushing forward and rearward on the top of the seat-back.

Sub battery access hole cover

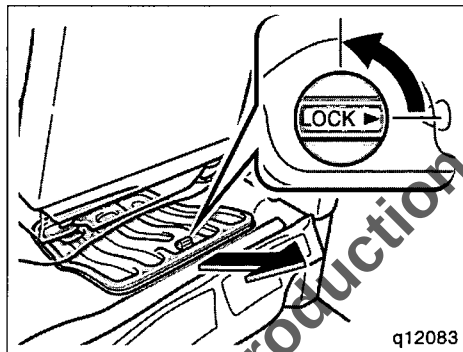


To open the sub battery access hole cover:

1. Hold the center of the front right seat lever and pull it up. Then slide the seat to the forward most position.

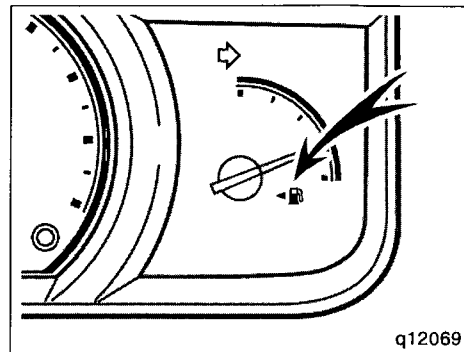


2. Take off the cover.

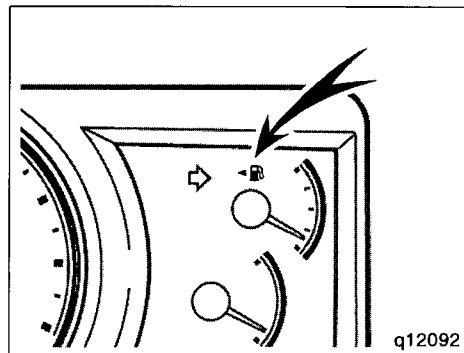


3. Turn the knob and remove the battery access hole cover.

Fuel tank cap

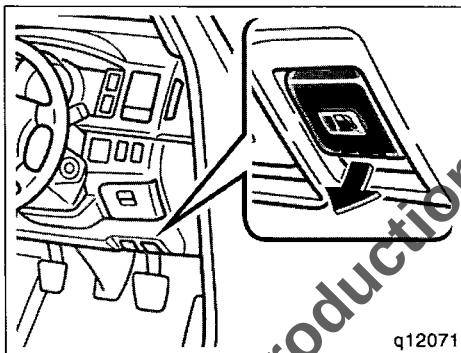


For Australia



For New Zealand

This indicates that the fuel filler door is on the left side of your vehicle.

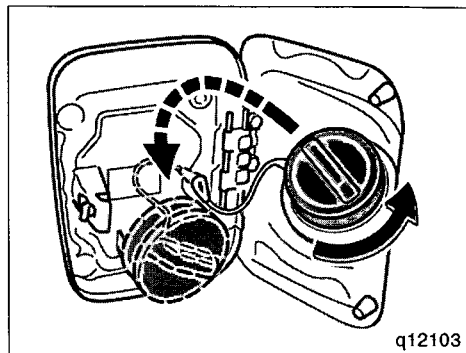


1. To open the fuel filler door, pull the lever.

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. After removing the cap, hang it on the cap hanger.

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



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.

Not For Reproduction

OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS

Occupant restraint systems

Seats	32
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Seat belts	38
SRS driver airbag	48
SRS driver airbag and front passenger airbag	53
Child restraint	60

Not For Reproduction

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 any passenger to sit on top of a folded-down seatback, or in the luggage compartment or cargo area. Persons not properly seated and/or not properly restrained by seat belts can be killed or severely injured in the event of emergency braking or a collision.
- During driving, do not allow any passengers to stand up or move around between seats. Otherwise, death or severe injuries can occur in the event of emergency braking or a collision.

Front seats— —Front seat precautions

Driver seat (with SRS driver airbag)



CAUTION

The SRS driver airbag deploys with considerable force, and can cause death or serious injury especially if the driver is very close to the airbag.

Since the risk zone for driver airbag is the first 50—75 mm (2—3 in.) of inflation, placing yourself 250 mm (10 in.) from your driver airbag provides you with a clear margin of safety. This distance is measured from the center of the steering wheel to your breastbone. If you sit less than 250 mm (10 in.) away now, you can change your driving position in several ways:

- Move your seat to the rear as far as you can while still reaching the pedals comfortably.

- Slightly recline the back of the seat. Although vehicle designs vary, many drivers can achieve the 250 mm (10 in.) distance, even with the driver seat all the way forward, simply by reclining the back of the seat somewhat. If reclining the back of your seat makes it hard to see the road, raise yourself by using a firm, non-slippery cushion, or raise the seat if your vehicle has that feature.

- If your steering wheel is adjustable, tilt it downward. This points the airbag toward your chest instead of your head and neck.

The seat should be adjusted as recommended above, while still maintaining control of the foot pedals, steering wheel, and your view of the instrument panel controls.

Front passenger seat (with SRS front passenger airbag)

 CAUTION

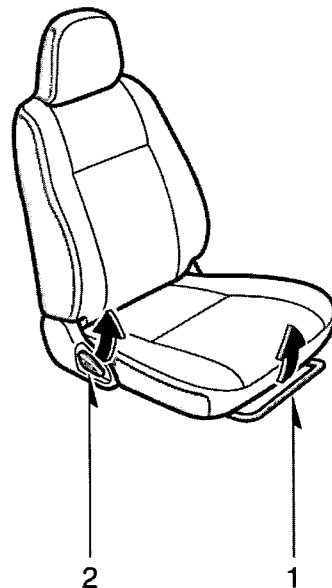
The SRS front passenger airbag also deploys with considerable force, and can cause death or serious injury especially if the front passenger is very close to the airbag. The front passenger seat should be as far from the airbag as possible with the seatback adjusted, so the front passenger sits upright.

—Seat adjustment precautions

 CAUTION

- Do not adjust the seat while the vehicle is moving as the seat may unexpectedly move and cause the driver to lose control of the vehicle.
- Be careful that the seat does not hit a passenger or luggage.
- After adjusting the seat position, release the lever and try sliding the seat forward and backward to make sure it is locked in position.
- After adjusting the seatback, push your body back against the seat to make sure the seat 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, your hands or fingers may be caught and injured.

—Adjusting front seats



q13187

—Folding down front passenger's seat

1. SEAT POSITION ADJUSTING LEVER

Hold the center of the lever and pull it up. Then slide the seat to the desired position with slight body pressure and release the lever.

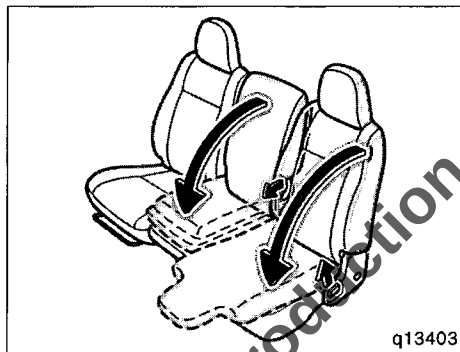
2. SEATBACK ANGLE ADJUSTING LEVER

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.



q13403

Pull the lever and fold down the seatbacks as shown.



CAUTION

When returning the seatback to the upright position, observe the following precautions in order to prevent death or serious injury in a collision or sudden stop:

- Make sure the seatback is securely locked by pushing forward and rearward on the top of the seatback. Failure to do so will prevent the seat belt from operating properly.
- Make sure the seat belts are not twisted or caught under the seat and are arranged in their proper position and are ready to use.

Rear seats— —Rear seat precautions

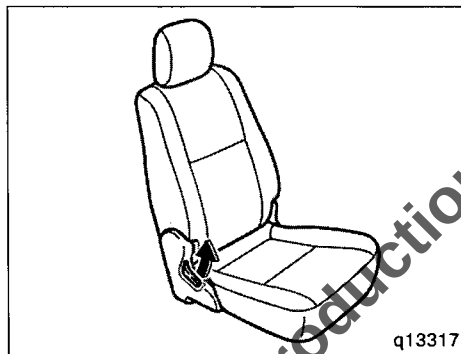
CAUTION

- Adjustment should not be made while the vehicle is moving.
- When adjusting the seat, be careful not to hit the seat against a passenger or luggage.
- After adjusting the seatback, push back your body to make sure it is locked in position.
- When returning seats to their original position, observe the following precautions in order to prevent personal injury in a collision or sudden stop:

Make sure the seat is securely locked by pushing forward and rearward on the top of the seatback or by trying to pull up the edge of the bottom cushion. Failure to do so will prevent the seat belt from operating properly.

Make sure the seat belts are not twisted or caught under the seat and are arranged in their proper position and are ready to use.

—Adjusting rear seats



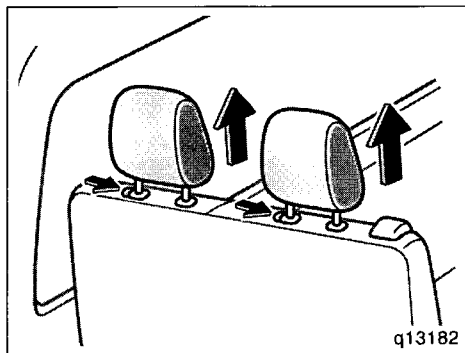
SEATBACK ANGLE ADJUSTING LEVER

Lean forward and pull the lever. 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 passengers 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.

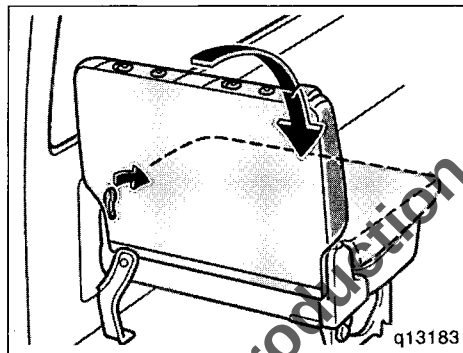
—Folding up fifth seats



BEFORE FOLDING UP FIFTH SEATS

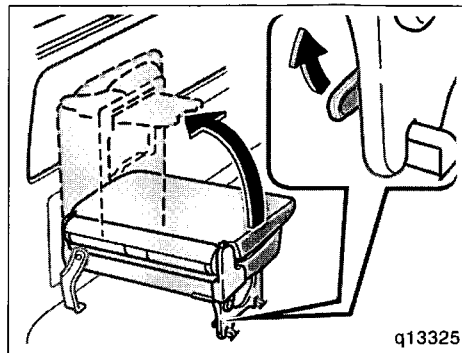
Remove the head restraints as shown in the illustration.

Folding up the seats will enlarge the luggage compartment. See "Luggage stowage precautions" on page 135 in Section 2 for precautions when loading luggage.

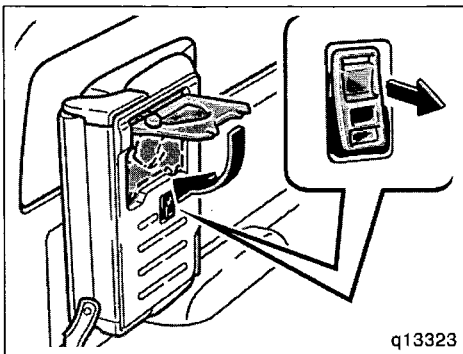


FOLDING UP FIFTH SEATS

1. Push the lever and fold down the seatback.



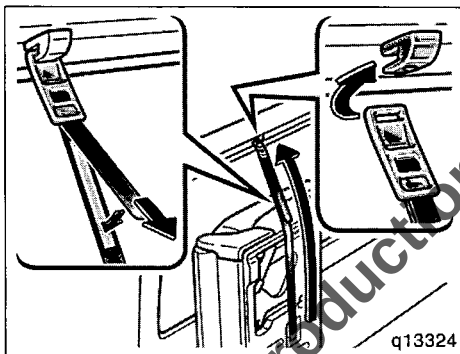
2. Pull the lock release lever and swing the whole seat up sideward.



3. Stow the leg. Take the holding strap out of its holder.

⚠ CAUTION

When folding up the fifth seats, fix the seats securely by adjusting the length of the holding strap. Failure to do so may cause an unexpected injury in the event of emergency braking or collision.



4. Attach the strap on to the hook. Pull the end of the strap to eliminate the slackness and fix it with the fastener.

When returning the seat to its original position, stow the holding strap. Be certain to lock the rear leg and replace the head restraints.

⚠ CAUTION

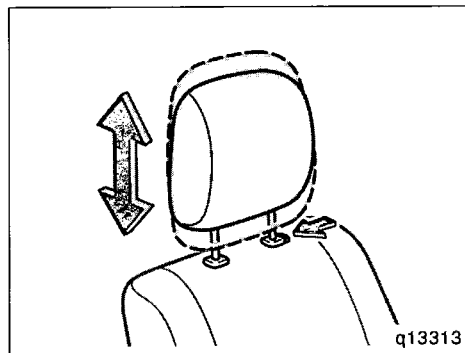
When folding up or returning the seat, observe the following precautions in order to prevent personal injury:

- Do not fold up the seat while the vehicle is moving.
- Be careful not to get your hands or feet pinched in the seat.

After returning seats to their original position, observe the following precautions in order to prevent personal injury in a collision or sudden stop:

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

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. See "Child restraint" on page 60 in this Section for details.

If a child is too large for a child restraint system, the child should sit in the rear seat and must be restrained using the vehicle's seat belt. According to accident statistics, the child is safer when properly restrained in the rear seat than in the front seat.

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 any children 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. Holding a child in your arms 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.

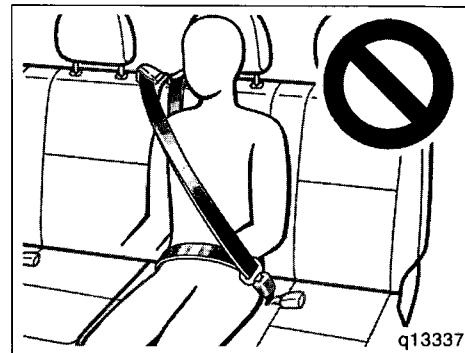
If seat belt regulations exist in the country where you reside, please contact your Toyota dealer for seat belt replacement or installation.

 CAUTION

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

When using the seat belts, observe the following:

- Use the belt for only one person at a time. Do not use a single belt for two or more people—even children.
- Avoid reclining the seatback any more than needed. The seat belts provide maximum protection in a frontal or rear collision when the driver and 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.



- Use seat belts only with the seats for which they were intended. For example, do not use the right rear seat belt for the left rear seat.
- 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, or allow them to come into contact with the belts—they may severely weaken the belts. (See “Cleaning the interior” on page 181 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.

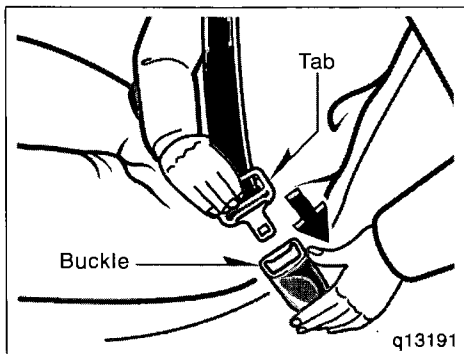
It is essential to replace the entire assembly after it has been worn in a severe impact even if damage to the assembly is not obvious.

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.

—Fastening 3-point type seat belts



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

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

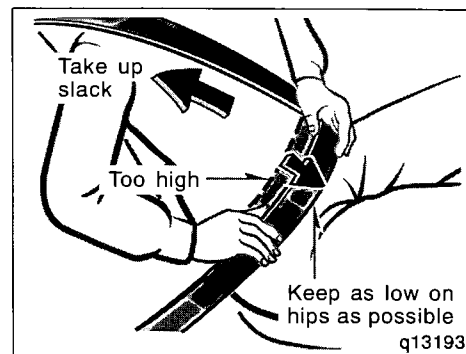
The seat belt length automatically adjusts to your size and the seat position.

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

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

 **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, because it cannot protect an adult occupant or your child from death or serious injury.

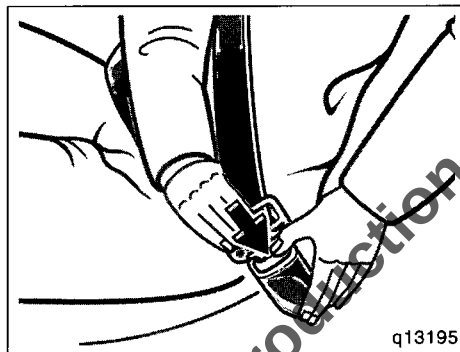


Adjust the position of the lap and shoulder belts.

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

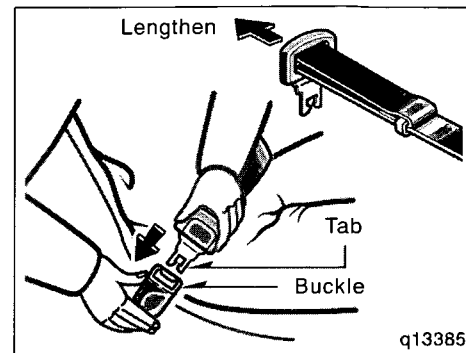
- Both high-positioned lap belts and loose-fitting belts could cause serious injuries due to sliding under the lap belt during a collision or other unintended event. Keep the lap belt positioned as low on hips as possible.
- Do not place the shoulder belt under your arm.



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.

—Fastening 2-point type seat belts



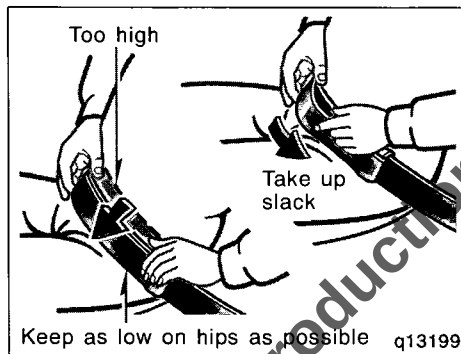
Sit up straight and well back in the seat. To fasten your belt, insert the tab into the buckle.

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, because it cannot protect an adult occupant or your child from death or serious injury.



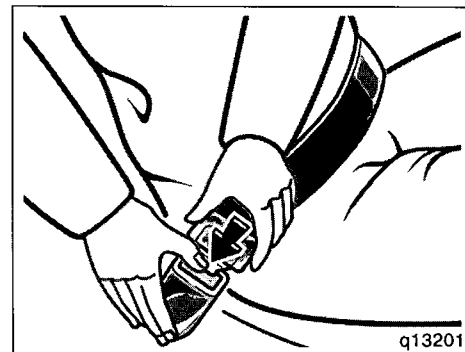
Remove excess length of the belt and adjust the belt position.

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 snug fit.

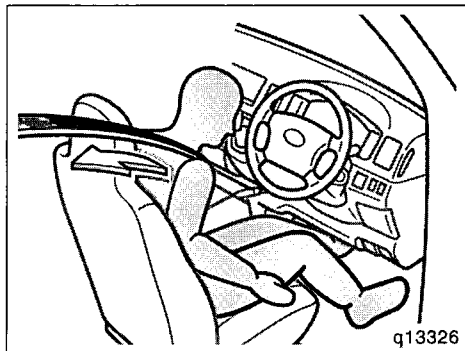
! CAUTION

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 event. Keep the lap belt positioned as low on hips as possible.



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

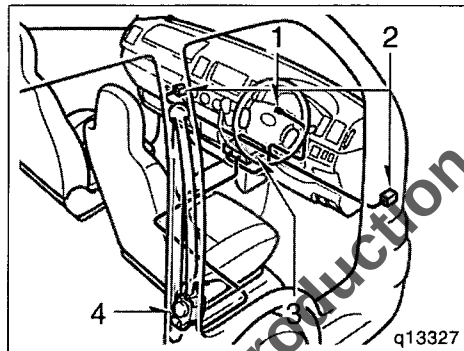
—Seat belt pretensioner (driver seat belt)



The driver seat belt pretensioner is designed to be activated in response to a severe frontal impact.

When the sensor detects a severe frontal impact, the driver seat belt is quickly drawn back by the retractor so that the belt snugly restrains the driver.

The seat belt pretensioner and SRS airbag may not operate together in all collisions.



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

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

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

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

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

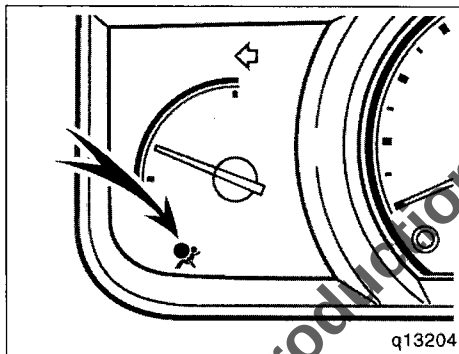
CAUTION

Do not modify, remove, strike or open the seat belt pretensioner assembly, airbag sensor or surrounding area or wiring. Failure to follow these instructions may prevent the seat belt pretensioner from activating correctly, cause sudden operation of the system or disable the system, which could result in death or serious injury. Consult your Toyota dealer about any repair and modification.

NOTICE

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

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



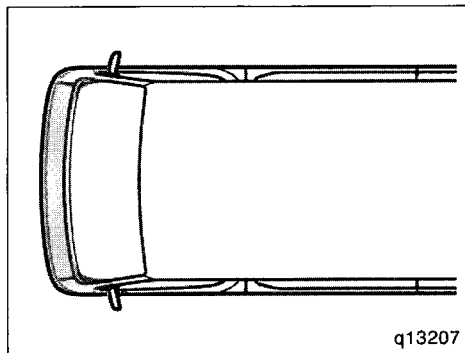
This indicator comes on when the ignition key is turned to the "ON" position. It goes off after about 6 seconds. This means the seat belt pretensioner is operating properly.

This warning light system monitors the airbag sensor assembly, front airbag sensors, seat belt pretensioner assembly, inflator, interconnecting wiring and power sources. (For details, see "Service reminder indicators and warning buzzers" on page 89 in Section 1-6.)

If any of the following conditions occurs, this indicates a malfunction of the airbag or seat belt pretensioner. Contact your Toyota dealer as soon as possible.

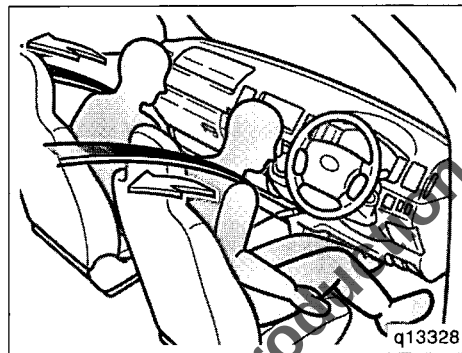
- The light does not come on when the ignition key is turned to the "ON" position or remains on for more than 6 seconds.
- The light comes on while driving.
- If driver seat belt does not retract or can not be pulled out due to a malfunction or activation of the relevant seat belt pretensioner.
- The seat belt pretensioner assembly or surrounding area has been damaged.

**—Seat belt pretensioners
(driver seat belt and front
passenger seat belt)**



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

- The front of the vehicle (shaded in the illustration) was involved in an accident that was not severe enough to cause the seat belt pretensioner to operate.
- Seat belt pretensioner assembly or surrounding area is scratched, cracked, or otherwise damaged.

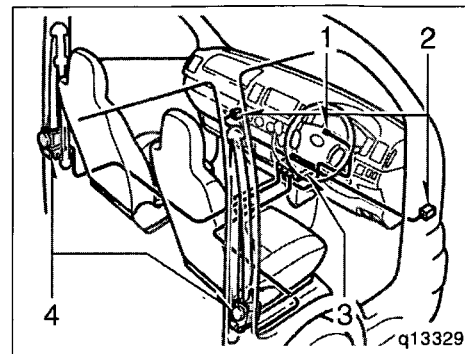


The driver and front passenger seat belt pretensioners are designed to be activated in response to a severe frontal impact.

When the sensor detects a severe frontal impact, the front seat belts are quickly drawn back by the retractors so that the belts snugly restrain the occupants.

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

The seat belt pretensioners and SRS airbags may not operate together in all collisions.



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

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

The seat belt pretensioners are controlled by the airbag sensor assembly. The airbag sensor assembly consists of a safing sensor and airbag sensor.

When the seat belt pretensioners are activated, an operating noise may be heard and a small amount of non-toxic gas may be released. This does not indicate that a fire is occurring. This gas is normally harmless.

Once the seat belt pretensioners have been activated, the seat belt retractors remain locked.

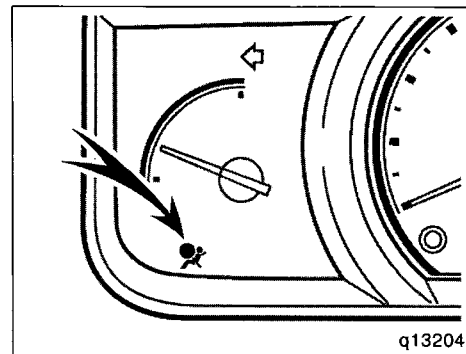
! CAUTION

Do not modify, remove, strike or open the seat belt pretensioner assemblies, airbag sensor or surrounding area or wiring. Failure to follow these instructions may prevent the seat belt pretensioners from activating correctly, cause sudden operation of the system or disable the system, which could result in death or serious injury. Consult your Toyota dealer about any repair and modification.

NOTICE

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

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

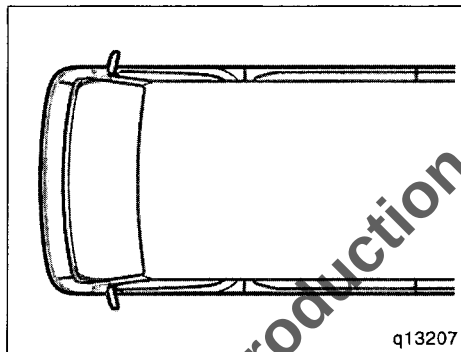


This indicator comes on when the ignition key is turned to the "ON" position. It goes off after about 6 seconds. This means the seat belt pretensioners are operating properly.

This warning light system monitors the airbag sensor assembly, front airbag sensors, seat belt pretensioner assemblies, inflators, interconnecting wiring and power sources. (For details, see "Service reminder indicators and warning buzzers" on page 89 in Section 1-6.)

If any of the following conditions occurs, this indicates a malfunction of the airbags or seat belt pretensioners. Contact your Toyota dealer as soon as possible.

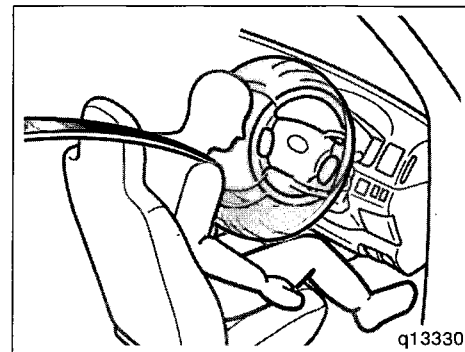
- The light does not come on when the ignition key is turned to the "ON" position or remains on for more than 6 seconds.
- The light comes on while driving.
- If any front seat belt does not retract or can not be pulled out due to a malfunction or activation of the relevant seat belt pretensioner.
- The seat belt pretensioner assembly or surrounding area has been damaged.



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

- The front of the vehicle (shaded in the illustration) was involved in an accident that was not severe enough to cause the seat belt pretensioners to operate.
- Either seat belt pretensioner assembly or surrounding area is scratched, cracked, or otherwise damaged.

SRS driver airbag



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 with the seat belt to help reduce injury by inflating. The SRS airbag helps reduce injuries mainly to the driver's head or chest caused by hitting vehicle interior.

Always wear your seat belt properly.

⚠ CAUTION

The SRS airbag system is designed only as a supplement to the primary protection of the driver 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" on page 38 in this Section.

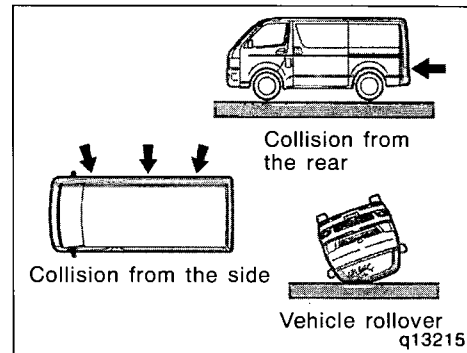
The SRS airbag is designed to deploy in severe (usually frontal) collisions where the magnitude and duration of the forward deceleration of the vehicle exceeds the designed threshold level.

The SRS front 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 the vehicle has the impact straight into a fixed barrier that does not move or deform.

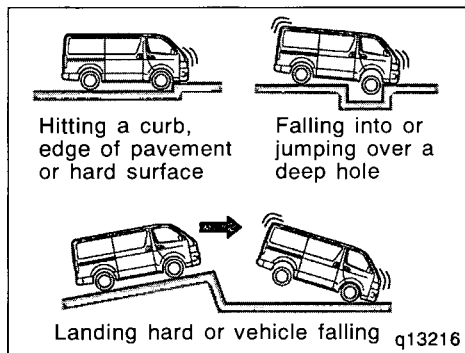
However, this threshold velocity will be considerably higher if the vehicle strikes an object, such as a parked vehicle or sign pole, which can move or deform on impact, or if the vehicle is involved in an underride collision (e.g. a collision in which the front of the vehicle "underrides", or goes under,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

It is possible that in some collisions where the forward deceleration of the vehicle is very close to the designed threshold level, the SRS airbag and the seat belt pretensioner may not activate together.

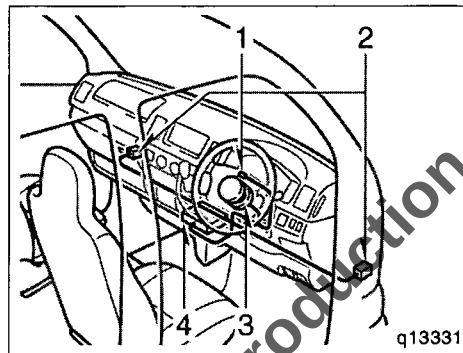
Always wear your seat belts properly.



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. But, whenever a collision of any type causes sufficient forward deceleration of the vehicle, deployment of the SRS airbag may occur.



The SRS airbag may also 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. Front airbag sensors
3. Airbag module (airbag and inflator)
4. Airbag sensor assembly

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

The front airbag sensor constantly monitor the forward deceleration of the vehicle. If an impact results in a forward deceleration beyond the designed threshold level, the system triggers the airbag inflator. At this time a chemical reaction in the inflator very quickly fills the airbag with non-toxic gas to help restrain the forward motion of the occupants. The airbag then quickly deflate, so that there is no obstruction of the driver's vision should it be necessary to continue driving.

When the airbag inflates, they produce a loud noise and release some smoke and residue along with non-toxic gas. This does not indicate a fire. This smoke may remain inside the vehicle for some time, and may cause some minor irritation to the eyes, skin or breathing. Be sure to wash off any residue as soon as possible to prevent any potential skin irritation with soap and water. If you can safely exit from the vehicle, you should do so immediately.

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, primarily to the head and chest, it may also cause other, less severe injuries to the face, chest, arms and hands. These are usually in the nature of minor burns or abrasions and swelling, but the force of a deploying airbag can cause more serious injuries, especially if an occupant's hands, arms, chest or head is in close proximity to the airbag module at the time of deployment. This is why it is important for the occupant to: avoid placing any object or part of the body between the occupant and the airbag module; sit straight and well back into the seat; wear the available seat belt properly; and sit as far as possible from the airbag module, while still maintaining control of the vehicle.

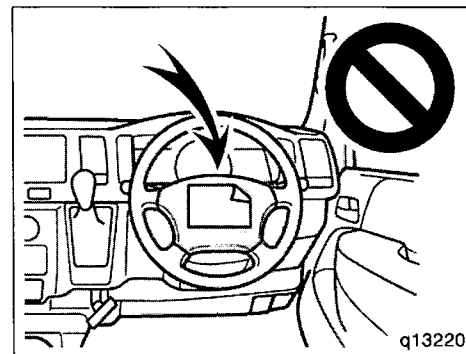
Parts of the airbag module (steering wheel hub) may be hot for several minutes after deployment, so do not touch! The airbag inflates only once. The windshield may be damaged by absorbing some of the force of the inflating airbag.

 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.

For instructions and precautions concerning the seating position, see "—Front seat precautions" on page 32 in this Section.



- Do not put anything or any part of your body 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 a deploying airbag. Likewise, the driver should not hold objects in his/her arms or on his/her knees.

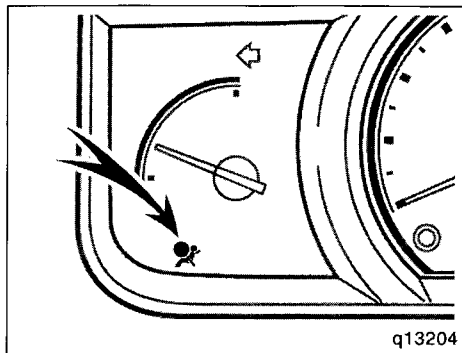
- Do not modify or remove any wiring. Do not modify, remove, strike or open any components such as the steering wheel pad, steering wheel, column cover or airbag sensor assembly. Doing so may prevent the airbag system from activating correctly, cause sudden activation of the system or disable the system, 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 repair and modification.

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 fenders, front end structure, console, steering column or steering wheel*

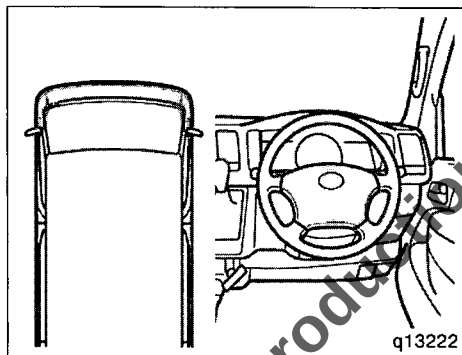


This indicator comes on when the ignition key is turned to the "ON" position. It goes off after about 6 seconds. This means the SRS airbag is operating properly.

This warning light system monitors the airbag sensor assembly, front airbag sensors, seat belt pretensioner assembly, inflator, interconnecting wiring and power sources. (For details, see "Service reminder indicators and warning buzzers" on page 89 in Section 1-6.)

If any of the following conditions occurs, this indicates a malfunction of the airbag or seat belt pretensioner. Contact your Toyota dealer as soon as possible.

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



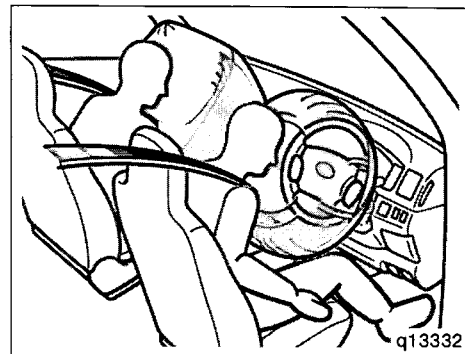
In the following cases, contact your Toyota dealer as soon as possible:

- 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) front airbags are designed to provide further protection for the driver and front passenger in addition to the primary safety protection provided by the seat belts.

- Vehicle without front center seat—The SRS front airbags are designed to protect the driver and front passenger.
- Vehicle with front center seat—The SRS front airbags are designed to protect the driver and front outside passenger, and they are not designed to protect an occupant in the front center seating position.

In response to a severe frontal impact, the SRS front airbags work with the seat belts to help reduce injury by inflating. The SRS front airbags help reduce injuries mainly to the driver's or front passenger's head or chest caused by hitting the vehicle interior.

The front passenger airbag is activated even with no passenger in the front seat. Always wear your seat belt properly.



CAUTION

- **The SRS front airbag system is designed only as a supplement to the primary protection of the driver and front passenger seat belt systems. The driver and front passenger 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" on page 38 in this Section.**

- **Improperly seated and/or restrained infants and children can be killed or seriously injured by the 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 strongly recommends that all infants and children be placed in the rear seat of the vehicle and properly restrained. The rear seat is the safest for infants and children. For instructions concerning the installation of a child restraint system, see "Child restraint" on page 60 in this Section.**

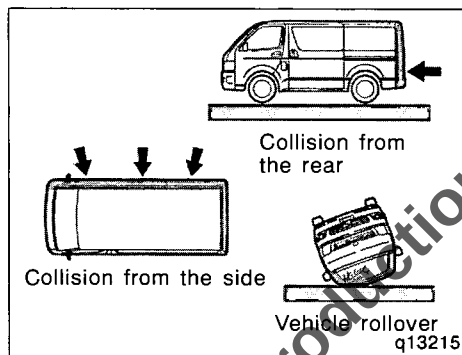
The SRS front airbags are designed to deploy in severe (usually frontal) collisions where the magnitude and duration of the forward deceleration of the vehicle exceeds the designed threshold level.

The SRS front 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 the vehicle has the impact straight into a fixed barrier that does not move or deform.

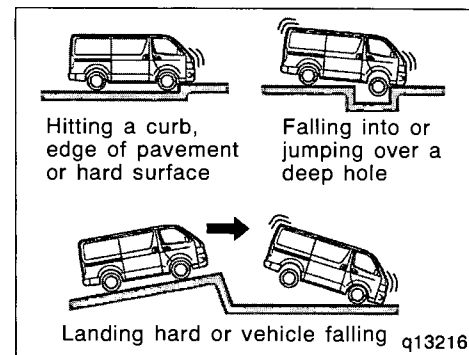
However, this threshold velocity will be considerably higher if the vehicle strikes an object, such as a parked vehicle or sign pole, which can move or deform on impact, or if the vehicle is involved in an underride collision (e.g. a collision in which the front of the vehicle “underrides”, or goes under,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

It is possible that in some collisions where the forward deceleration of the vehicle is very close to the designed threshold level, the SRS front airbags and the seat belt pretensioners may not activate together.

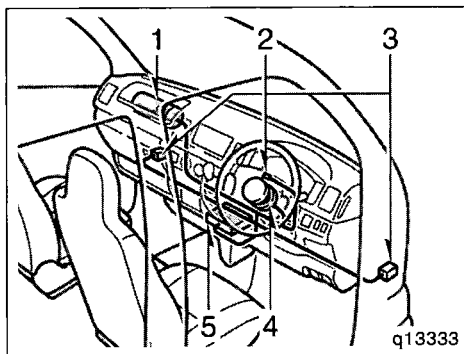
Always wear your seat belts properly.



The SRS front airbags are generally 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. But, whenever a collision of any type causes sufficient forward deceleration of the vehicle, deployment of the SRS front airbags may occur.



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



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

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

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

The front airbag sensors constantly monitor the forward deceleration of the vehicle. If an impact results in a forward deceleration beyond the designed threshold level, the system triggers the airbag inflators. At this time a chemical reaction in the inflators very quickly fills the airbags with non-toxic gas to help restrain the forward motion of the occupants. The front airbags then quickly deflate, so that there is no obstruction of the driver's vision should it be necessary to continue driving.

When the airbags inflate, they produce a loud noise and release some smoke and residue along with non-toxic gas. This does not indicate a fire. This smoke may remain inside the vehicle for some time, and may cause some minor irritation to the eyes, skin or breathing. Be sure to wash off any residue as soon as possible to prevent any potential skin irritation with soap and water. If you can safely exit from the vehicle, you should do so immediately.

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, primarily to the head and chest, it may also cause other, less severe injuries to the face, chest, arms and hands. These are usually in the nature of minor burns or abrasions and swelling, but the force of a deploying airbag can cause more serious injuries, especially if an occupant's hands, arms, chest or head is in close proximity to the airbag module at the time of deployment. This is why it is important for the occupant to: avoid placing any object or part of the body between the occupant and the airbag module; sit straight and well back into the seat; wear the available seat belt properly; and sit as far as possible from the airbag module, while still maintaining control of the vehicle.

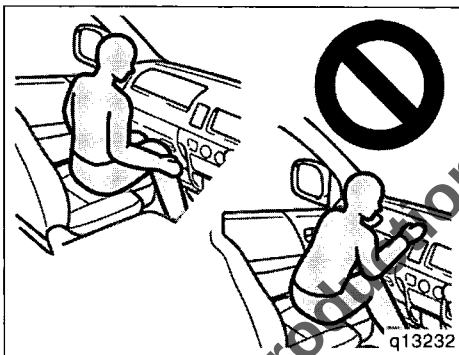
Parts of the airbag module (steering wheel hub, airbag cover and inflator) may be hot for several minutes after deployment, so do not touch! The airbags inflate only once. The windshield may be damaged by absorbing some of the force of the inflating airbag.

⚠ CAUTION

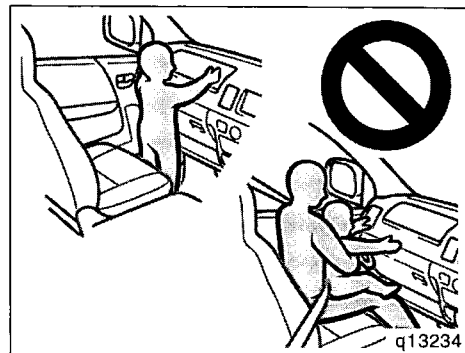
The driver or front passenger who is too close to the steering wheel or dashboard during airbag deployment can be killed or seriously injured. Toyota strongly recommends that:

- 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 must be properly restrained using the available seat belts.

For instructions and precautions concerning the seating position, see “—Front seat precautions” on page 32 in this Section.

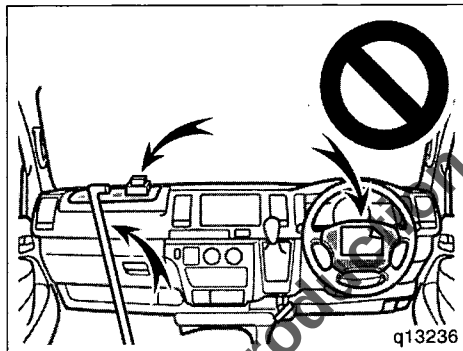


- Do not sit on the edge of the seat or lean against the dashboard when the vehicle is in use, since the front passenger airbag could inflate with considerable speed and force. Anyone who is up against, or very close to, an airbag when it inflates, can be killed or seriously injured. Sit up straight and well back in the seat, and always use your seat belt properly.



- Toyota strongly recommends that all infants and children be placed in the rear seat of the vehicle and be properly restrained.
- Do not allow a child to stand up or kneel on the front passenger seat, since the front passenger airbag could inflate 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. For instructions concerning the installation of a child restraint system, see "Child restraint" on page 60 in this Section.



- Do not put anything or any part of your body on or in front of the dashboard or steering wheel pad that houses the front 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.

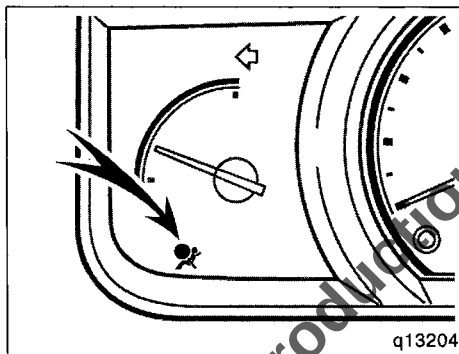
- Do not modify or remove any wiring. Do not modify, remove, strike or open any components such as the steering wheel pad, steering wheel, column cover, front passenger airbag cover, front passenger airbag or airbag sensor assembly. Doing so may prevent the front airbag system from activating correctly, cause sudden activation of the system 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 repair and modification.

NOTICE

Do not perform any of the following changes without consulting your Toyota dealer. Such changes can interfere with proper operation of the SRS front 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 fenders, front end structure, console, steering column, steering wheel or dashboard near the front passenger airbag**

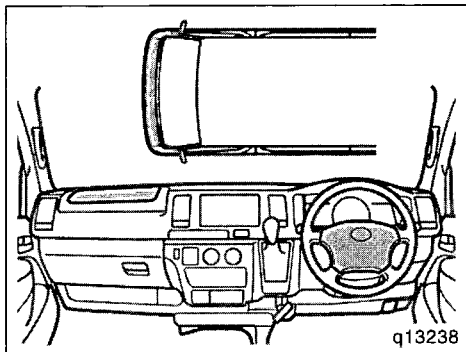


This indicator comes on when the ignition key is turned to the "ON" position. It goes off after about 6 seconds. This means the SRS front airbags are operating properly.

This warning light system monitors the airbag sensor assembly, front airbag sensors, seat belt pretensioner assemblies, inflators, interconnecting wiring and power sources. (For details, see "Service reminder indicators and warning buzzers" on page 89 in Section 1-6.)

If any of the following conditions occurs, this indicates a malfunction of the airbags or seat belt pretensioners. Contact your Toyota dealer as soon as possible.

- The light does not come on when the ignition key is turned to the "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 front 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 front airbags to inflate.
- The pad section of the steering wheel or front passenger airbag cover (shaded in the illustration) is scratched, cracked, or otherwise damaged.

NOTICE

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

Child restraint— —Child restraint precautions

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

If a child is too large for a child restraint system, the child should sit in the rear seat and must be restrained using the vehicle's seat belt. See "Seat belts" on page 38 in this Section for details.

⚠ CAUTION

- For effective protection in automobile accidents and sudden stops, a child must be properly restrained, using a seat belt or child restraint system depending on the age and size of the child. Holding a child in your arms is not a substitute for a child restraint system. In an accident, the child can be crushed against the windshield, or between you and the vehicle's interior.
- Toyota strongly urges use of a proper child restraint system which conforms to the size of the child, installed on the rear seat. According to accident statistics, the child is safer when properly restrained in the rear seat than in the front seat.

- Vehicles with a front passenger airbag:

Never install a rear-facing child restraint system on the front passenger seat. In the event of an accident, the force of the rapid inflation of the front passenger airbag can cause death or serious injury to the child if the rear-facing child restraint system is installed on the front passenger seat.

A forward-facing child restraint system should be allowed to be installed on the front passenger seat only when it is unavoidable. Always move the seat as far back as possible, because the front passenger airbag could inflate with considerable speed and force. Otherwise, the child may be killed or seriously injured.

- If child restraint system regulations exist in the country where you reside, please contact your Toyota dealer for the installation of the child restraint system.

- **Make sure you have complied with all installation instructions provided by the child restraint manufacturer and that the system is properly secured. If it is not secured properly, it may cause death or serious injury to the child in the event of a stop or accident.**

—Child restraint system

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

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

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

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

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

When installing a child restraint system securely, you will need a locking clip.

If your child restraint system does not provide a locking clip, you can purchase the following item from your Toyota dealer.

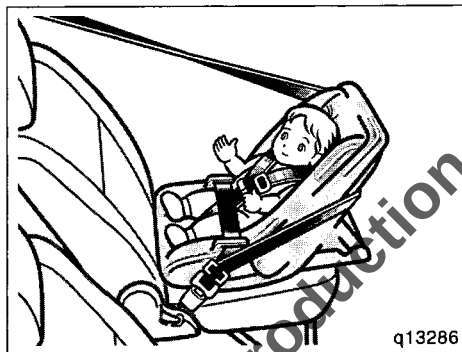
Locking clip for child restraint system
(Part No. 73119-22010)

—Types of child restraint system

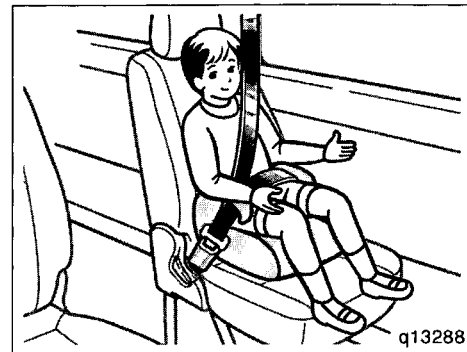
Child restraint systems are classified into the following 3 types depending on the child's age and size.

- (A) Baby (infant) seat
- (B) Child (convertible) seat
- (C) Junior (booster) seat

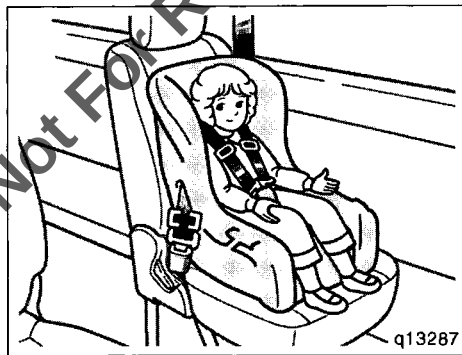
Install the child restraint system following the instructions provided by its manufacturer.



(A) Baby (infant) seat

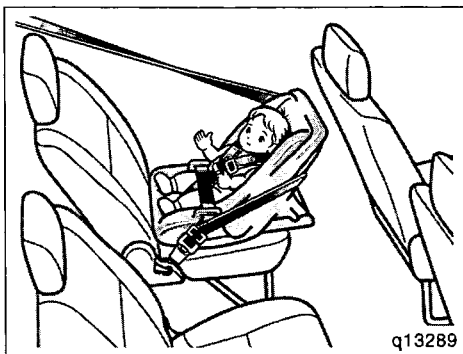


(C) Junior (booster) seat



(B) Child (convertible) seat

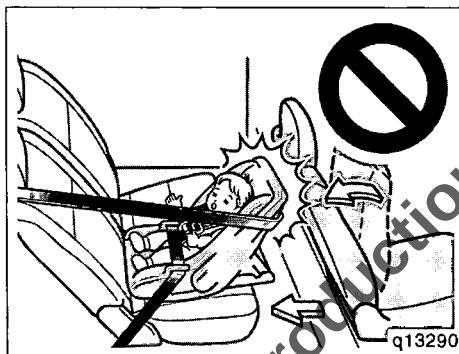
—Installation for rear seat



(A) BABY (INFANT) SEAT INSTALLATION

A baby (infant) seat must be used in rear-facing position only.

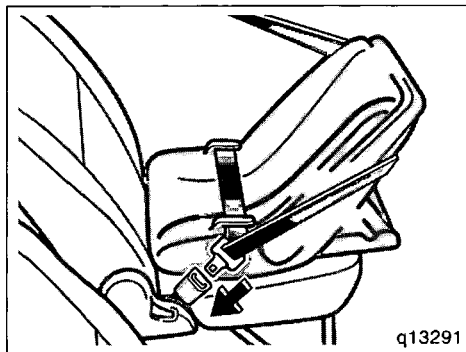
An ELR (Emergency Locking Retractor) belt requires a locking clip to install a child restraint system.



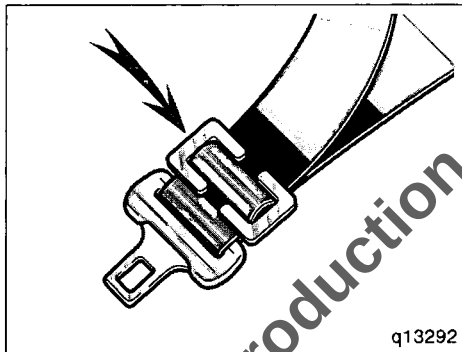
⚠ CAUTION

- Do not install a child restraint system on the second seat if it interferes with the lock mechanism of the front seats. Otherwise, the child or front seat occupant(s) may be killed or seriously injured in case of sudden braking or a collision.

- If the driver's seat position does not allow sufficient space for safe installation, install the child restraint system on the second left seat, third seats, fourth seats or fifth seats.



1. Run the lap and shoulder belt through or around the baby (infant) seat following the instructions provided by its manufacturer and insert the tab into the buckle taking care not to twist the belt. Keep slack out of the lap portion of the belt. Holding the tab in that position, release the buckle.

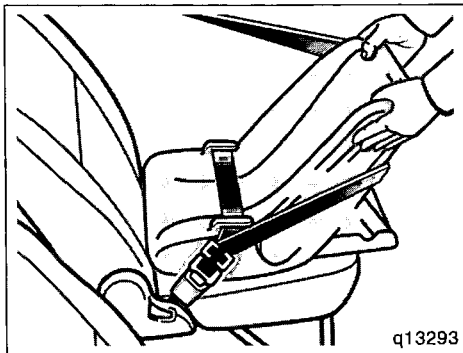


2. Install a locking clip near the tab of the lap and shoulder belt by inserting the lap and shoulder webbing through the recesses of the locking clip. Buckle the belt again. If the belt has any slack, release the buckle and reinstall the locking clip.

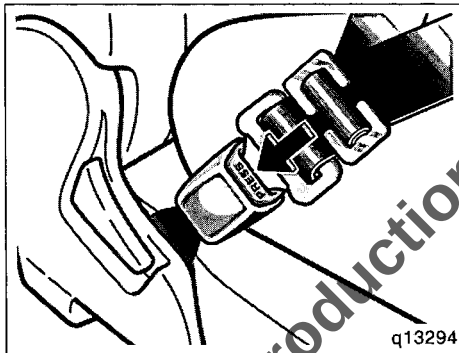
If your child restraint system does not provide a locking clip, you can purchase one at your Toyota dealer. (See “—Child restraint system” on page 61 for details.)

⚠ CAUTION

- After inserting the tab, make sure the tab and buckle are locked and that the lap and shoulder portions of the belt are not twisted.
- Do not insert coins, clips, etc. in the buckle as this may prevent your child from properly latching the tab and buckle.
- If the seat belt does not function normally, it cannot protect your child from death or serious injury. **Contact your Toyota dealer immediately. Do not install the child restraint system on the seat until the seat belt is fixed.**

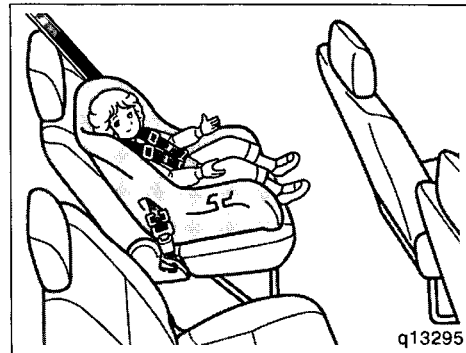


- Push and pull the child restraint system in different directions to be sure it is secure. Follow all the installation instructions provided by its manufacturer.



3. To remove the baby (infant) seat, press the buckle release button and allow the belt to retract completely.

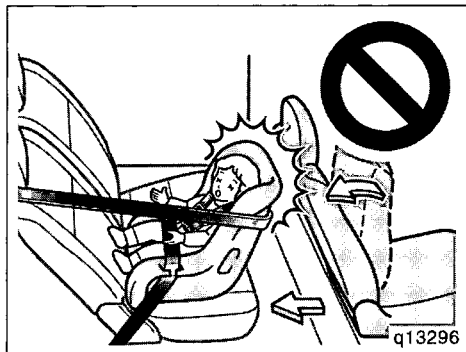
 CAUTION
Always remove the locking clip when the child restraint system is not installed.



(B) CHILD (CONVERTIBLE) SEAT INSTALLATION

A child (convertible) seat must be used in forward-facing or rear-facing position depending on the age and size of the child. When installing, follow the manufacturer's instructions about the applicable age and size of the child as well as directions for installing the child restraint system.

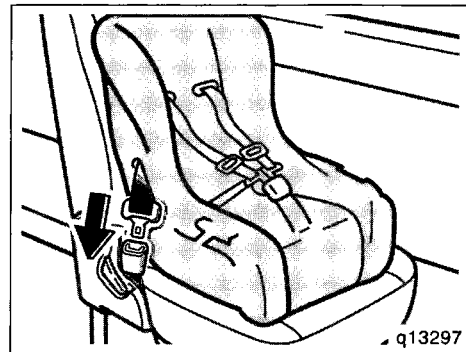
An ELR (Emergency Locking Retractor) belt requires a locking clip to install a child restraint system.



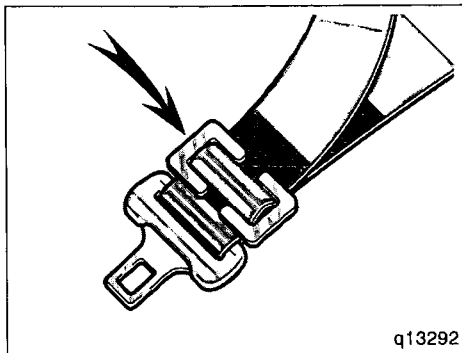
- If the driver's seat position does not allow sufficient space for safe installation, install the child restraint system on the second left seat, third seats, fourth seats or fifth seats.

⚠ CAUTION

- Do not install a child restraint system on the second seat if it interferes with the lock mechanism of the front seats. Otherwise, the child or front seat occupant(s) may be killed or seriously injured in case of sudden braking or a collision.



1. Run the lap and shoulder belt through or around the child (convertible) seat following the instructions provided by its manufacturer and insert the tab into the buckle taking care not to twist the belt. Keep slack out of the lap portion of the belt. Holding the tab in that position, release the buckle.

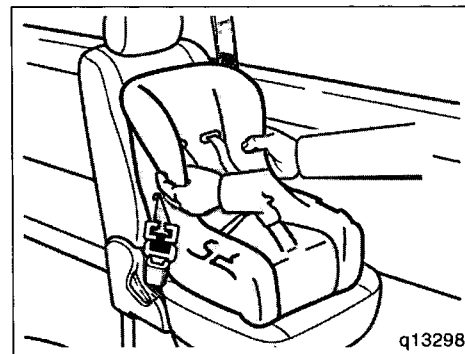


2. Install a locking clip near the tab of the lap and shoulder belt by inserting the lap and shoulder webbing through the recesses of the locking clip. Buckle the belt again. If the belt has any slack, release the buckle and reinstall the locking clip.

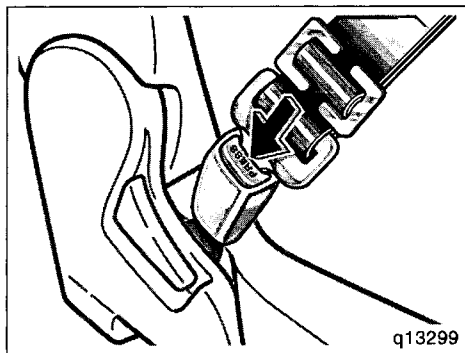
If your child restraint system does not provide a locking clip, you can purchase one at your Toyota dealer. (See “—Child restraint system” on page 61 for details.)

 **CAUTION**

- After inserting the tab, make sure the tab and buckle are locked and that the lap and shoulder portions of the belt are not twisted.
- Do not insert coins, clips, etc. in the buckle as this may prevent your child from properly latching the tab and buckle.
- If the seat belt does not function normally, it cannot protect your child from death or serious injury. Contact your Toyota dealer immediately. Do not install the child restraint system on the seat until the seat belt is fixed.



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

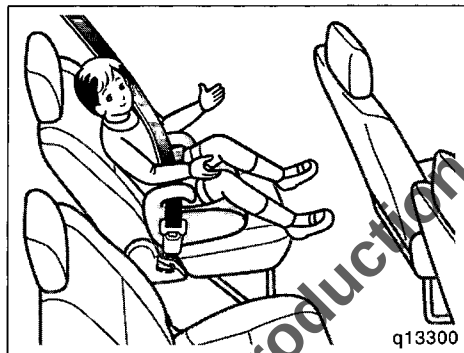


3. To remove the child (convertible) seat, press the buckle release button and allow the belt to retract completely.



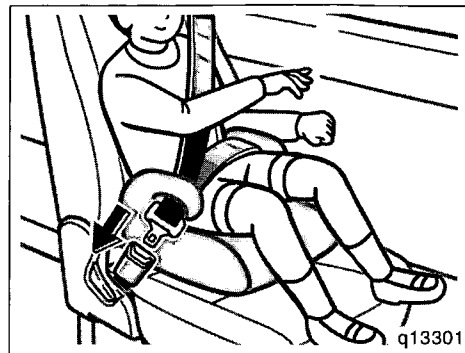
CAUTION

Always remove the locking clip when the child restraint system is not installed.



(C) JUNIOR (BOOSTER) SEAT INSTALLATION

A junior (booster) seat must be used in forward-facing position only.



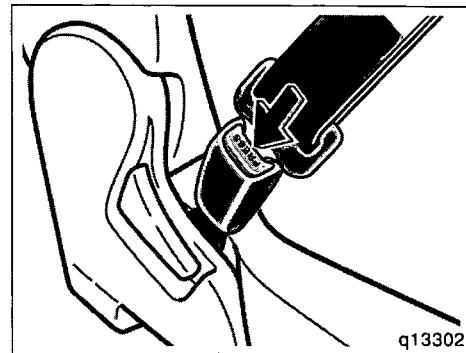
1. Sit the child on a junior (booster) seat. Run the lap and shoulder belt through or around the junior (booster) seat and across the child following the instructions provided by its manufacturer and insert the tab into the buckle taking care not to twist the belt.

Make sure the shoulder belt is correctly across the child's shoulder and that the lap belt is positioned as low as possible on the child's hips. See "Seat belts" on page 38 in this Section for details.

⚠ CAUTION

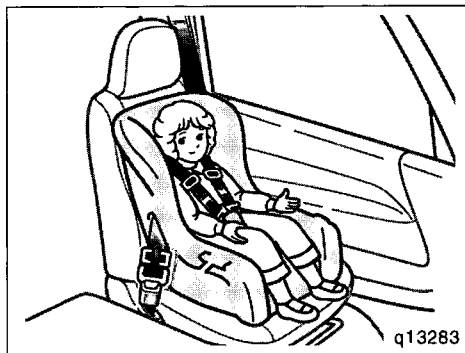
- Always make sure the shoulder belt is positioned across the center of child's shoulder. The belt should be kept away from child's neck, but not falling off child's shoulder. Otherwise, the child may be killed or seriously injured in case of sudden braking or a collision.
- Both high-positioned lap belts and loose-fitting belts could cause death or serious injuries due to sliding under the lap belt during a collision or other unintended event. Keep the lap belt positioned as low on a child's hips as possible.
- For child's safety, do not place the shoulder belt under child's arm.
- After inserting the tab, make sure the tab and buckle are locked and that the lap and shoulder portions of the belt are not twisted.
- Do not insert coins, clips, etc. in the buckle as this may prevent your child from properly latching the tab and buckle.

- If the seat belt does not function normally, it cannot protect your child from death or serious injury. Contact your Toyota dealer immediately. Do not install the child restraint system on the seat until the seat belt is fixed.



2. To remove the junior (booster) seat, press the buckle release button and allow the belt to retract.

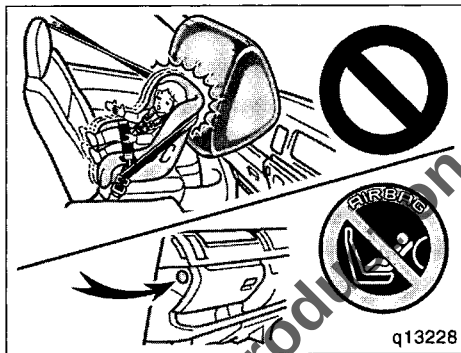
—Installation for front seat



When installing a child restraint system, follow the instructions provided by its manufacturer.

Depending on the type of your child restraint system, you will need a locking clip to install a child restraint system properly.

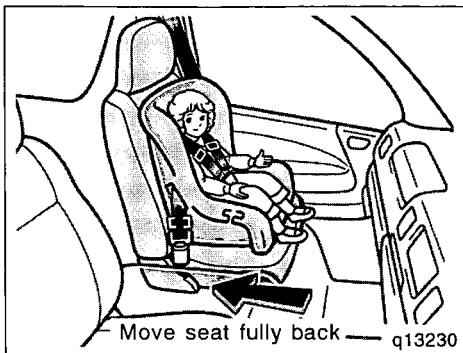
If your child restraint system does not provide a locking clip, you can purchase one at your Toyota dealer. (See “—Child restraint system” on page 61 for details.)



CAUTION

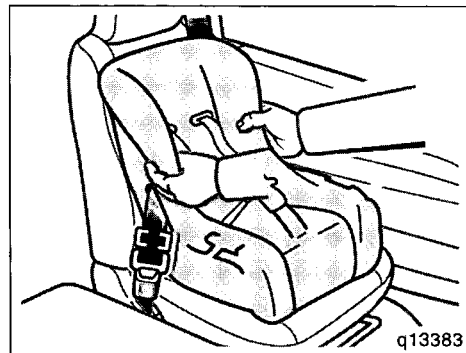
- Vehicles with a front passenger airbag:

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. Always move the seat as far back as possible, because the front passenger airbag could inflate with considerable speed and force. Otherwise, the child may be killed or seriously injured.

- After inserting the tab, make sure the tab and buckle are locked and that the lap and shoulder portions of the belt are not twisted.
- Do not insert coins, clips, etc. in the buckle as this may prevent your child from properly latching the tab and buckle.
- If the seat belt does not function normally, it cannot protect your child from death or serious injury. Contact your Toyota dealer immediately. Do not install the child restraint system on the seat until the seat belt is fixed.



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

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SECTION 1-4

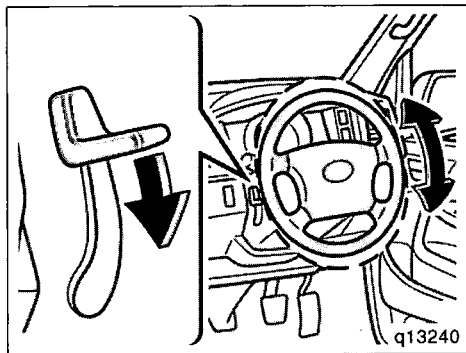
OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS

Steering wheel and Mirrors

Tilt steering wheel	74
Outside rear view mirrors	74
Anti-glare inside rear view mirror	76

Not For Reproduction

Tilt steering wheel



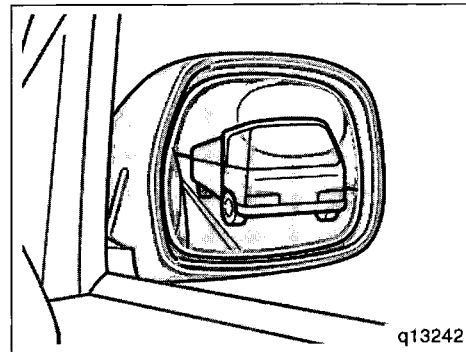
To change the steering wheel angle, hold the steering wheel, push down the lock release lever, tilt the steering wheel to the desired angle and return the lever.



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—



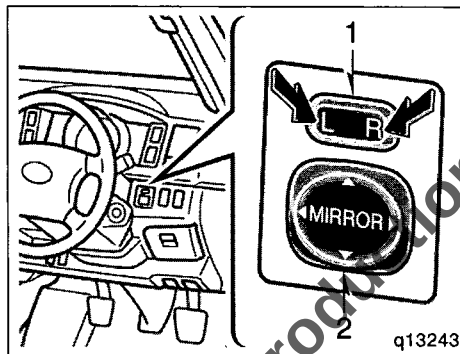
Adjust the mirror so that you can just see the side of your vehicle in the mirror.

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



NOTICE

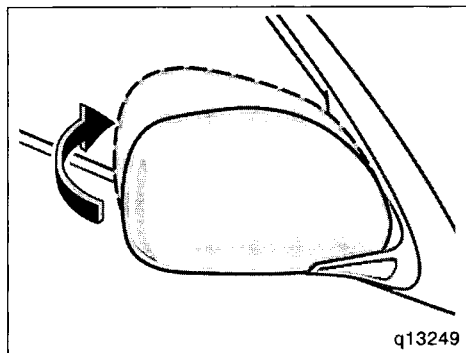
If ice should jam the mirror, do not operate the control or scrape the mirror face. Use a spray de-icer to free the mirror.

To adjust a mirror, use the switches.

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

Mirrors can be adjusted when the key is in the “ACC” or “ON” position.

—Folding rear view mirrors

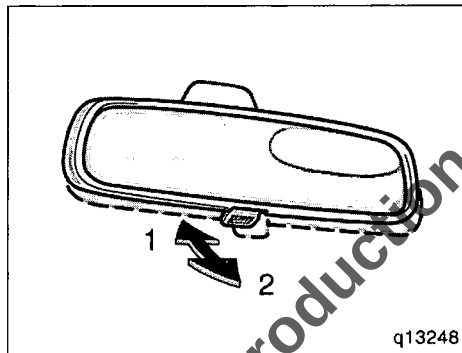


The rear view mirrors can be folded backward for parking in compact areas. To fold the rear view mirror, push backward.

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.

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

Daylight driving—Lever at position 1

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

Night driving—Lever at position 2

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

CAUTION

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

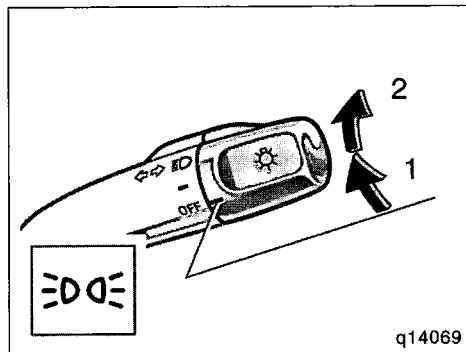
OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS

Lights, Wipers and Defogger

Headlights and turn signals	78
Emergency flashers	79
Rear fog light	80
Front interior light	80
Rear interior lights	80
Step light	81
Windshield wipers and washer	81
Rear window wiper and washer	82
Rear window defogger	83

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Headlights and turn signals



HEADLIGHTS

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

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

The tail light indicator lights up in the instrument cluster.

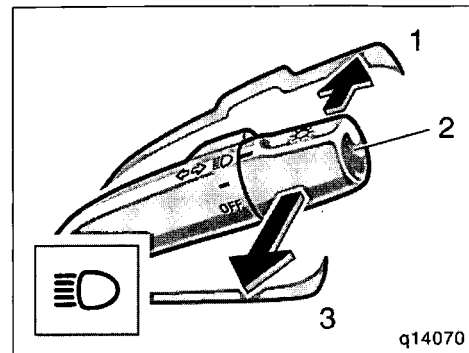
Position 2—Headlights and all of the above

Light reminder buzzer

A buzzer acts as a reminder to turn the lights off when the driver's door is opened if you remove the key with the headlight switch 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.

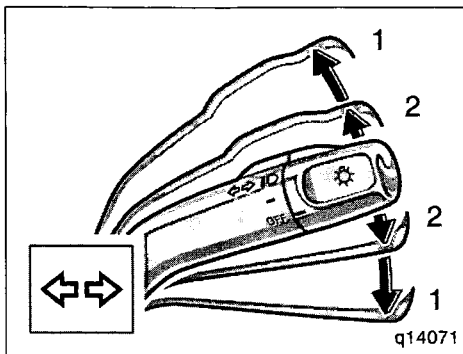


High-Low beams—For high beams, turn the headlights on and push the lever away from you (position 1). Pull the lever toward you (position 2) for low beams.

The headlight high beam indicator light on the instrument cluster will tell you that the high beams are on.

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

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



TURN SIGNALS

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

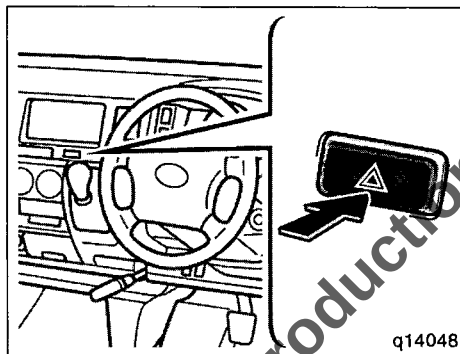
The key must be in the "ON" position.

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

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

If the turn signal indicator lights on the instrument cluster flash faster than normal, a front or rear turn signal bulb is burned out. To have light bulbs replaced, contact your Toyota dealer.

Emergency flashers



To turn on the emergency flashers, push the switch.

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

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

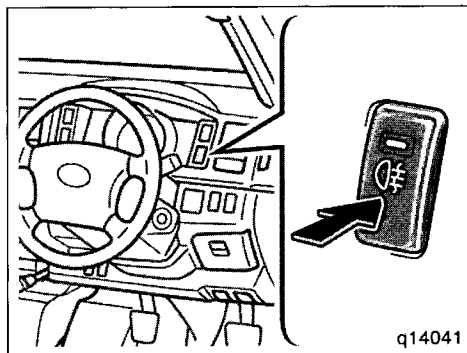
Always pull as far off the road as possible.

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.

Rear fog light



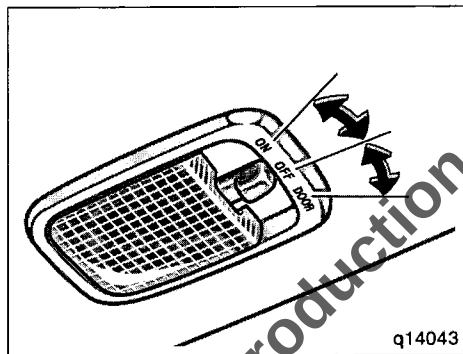
To turn on the rear fog light, push the switch. It will come on when the headlights are on.

The indicator light on the switch will tell you that the rear fog light is turned on. The rear fog light will go off automatically when all other lights are turned off.

After the headlight switch is turned off, the rear fog light does not come on even if you turn on the headlight switch again.

To turn on the rear fog light, push the switch again when the headlights are on.

Front interior light



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

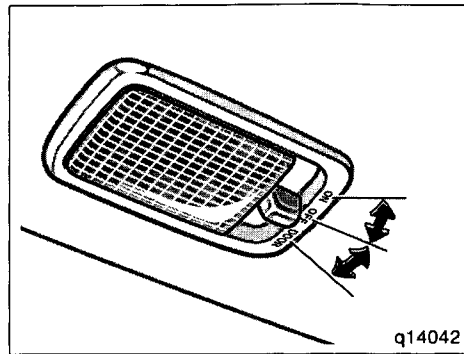
The front interior light switch has the following positions:

"ON"—Keeps the light on all the time.

"OFF"—Turns the light off.

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

Rear interior lights—



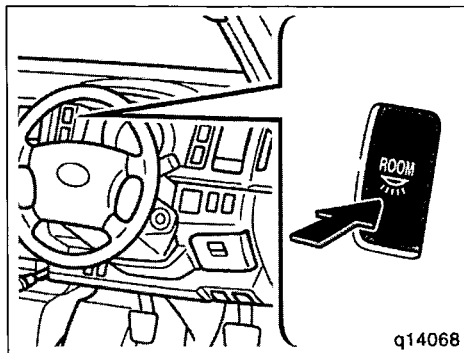
To turn on the rear interior light, slide the switch.

The rear interior light switch has the following positions:

"ON"—Keeps the light on all the time.

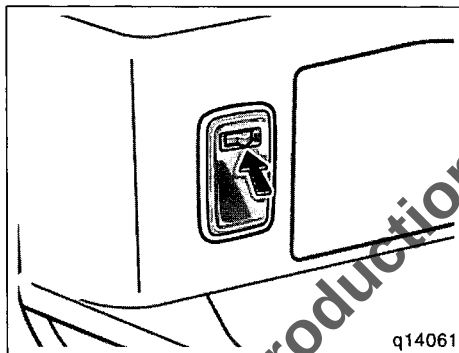
"OFF"—Turns the light off.

"DOOR"—Turns the light on when any of the sliding doors or the back door is opened. The light goes off when both sliding doors and back door are closed.



DISABLING THE REAR INTERIOR LIGHT
To disable the rear interior light, release the switch.

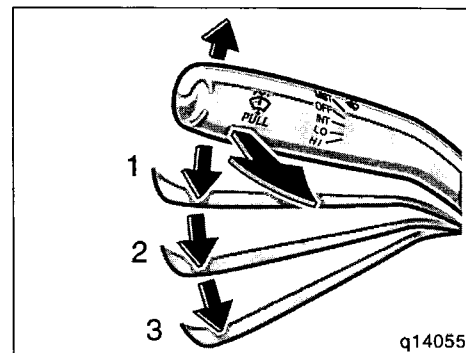
Step light



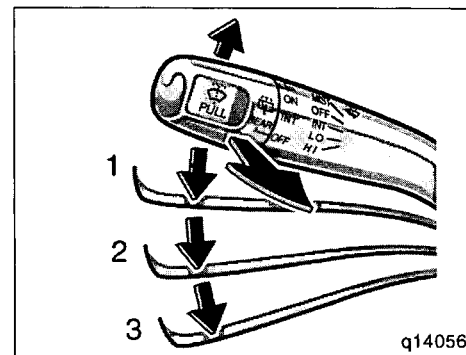
To turn on the step light, push the switch in.

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

Windshield wipers and washer



Type A



Type B

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

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

To squirt washer fluid, pull the lever toward you.

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

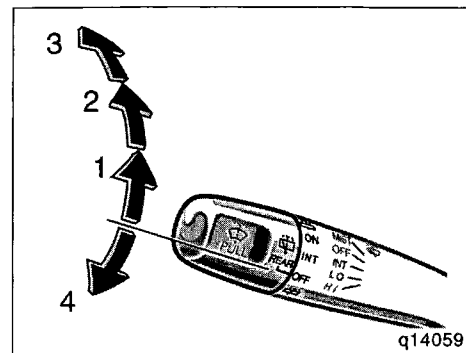
For instructions on adding washer fluid, see "Adding washer fluid" on page 212 in Section 7-3.

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

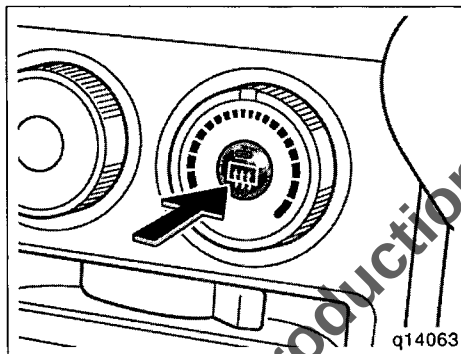
To squirt washer fluid on the rear window, twist the knob upward or downward as far as it will go (position 3 or 4). The knob automatically returns from these positions after you release it.

For instructions on adding washer fluid, see "Adding washer fluid" on page 212 in Section 7-3.

NOTICE

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

Rear window defogger



To defog or defrost the 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.

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

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

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

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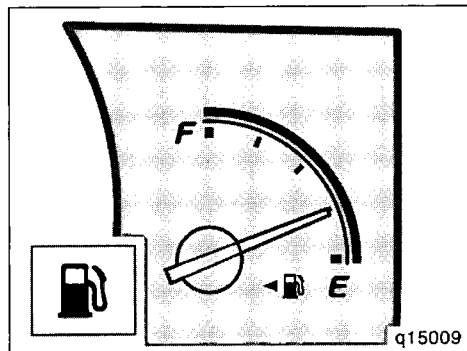
OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS

Gauges, Meters and Service reminder indicators

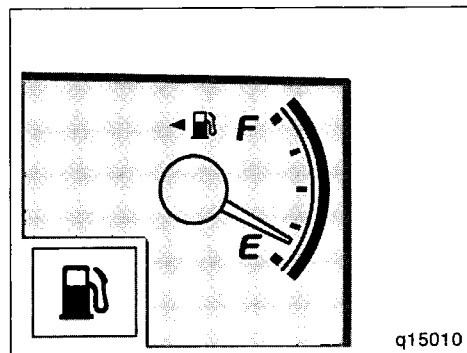
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Fuel gauge



For Australia



For New Zealand

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

Nearly full—Needle at "F"

Nearly empty—Needle at "E"

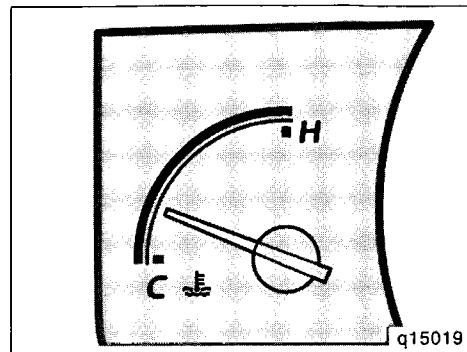
It is a good idea to keep the tank over 1/4 full.

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

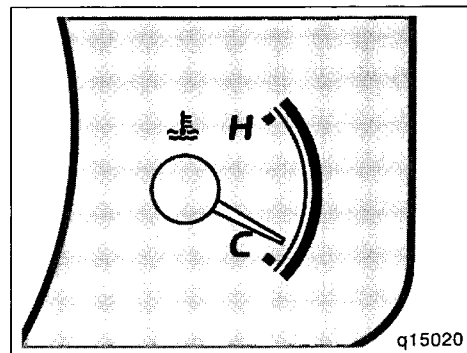
If the fuel level approaches "E" or the low fuel level warning light comes on, fill the fuel tank as soon as possible.

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



For Australia



For New Zealand

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.

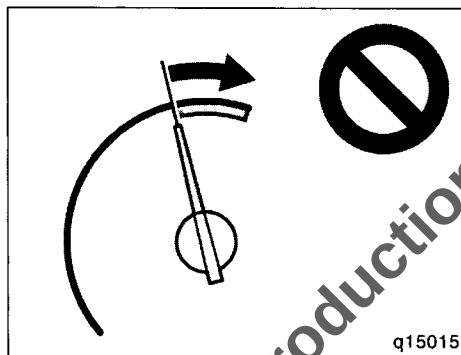
Your vehicle may overheat during severe operating conditions, such as:

- 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" on page 159 in Section 4.**

Tachometer



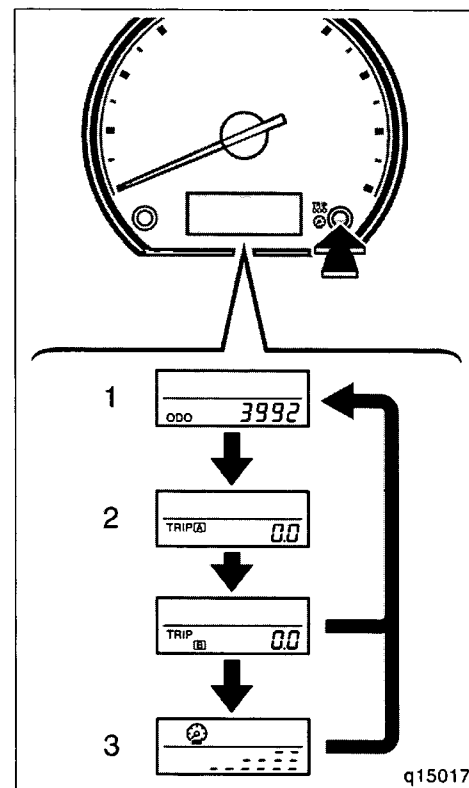
The tachometer indicates engine speed in thousands of rpm (revolutions per minute). Use it while driving to select correct shift points and to prevent engine lugging and over-revving.

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, two trip meters and meter light control display



The display contains the odometer, two trip meters and meter brightness indicator that appears when the tail lights/headlights are on. You can adjust the brightness when displayed.

The key must be in the "ON" position. The display remains on for 10 minutes after the ignition is turned to the "ACC" or "LOCK" position.

To change the meter display, quickly push and release the knob. The meter display changes in the order from the odometer to trip meter A to trip meter B to meter light control (when tail lights/headlights are turned on), then back to the odometer each time you push it.

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

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

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

3. Meter light control display: You can adjust the brightness by 4 levels.

To adjust the brightness, push and hold the knob until the desired brightness is obtained.

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Service reminder indicators and warning buzzers

If the indicator or buzzer comes on...		Do this.
(a)		If parking brake is off, stop immediately and contact Toyota dealer.
(b)		Fasten driver's seat belt.
(c)		Stop immediately and contact Toyota dealer.
(d)		Stop and check.
(e)		Add engine oil.
(f)		Take vehicle to Toyota dealer.
(g)		Fill up tank.

If the indicator or buzzer comes on...		Do this.
(h)		Close both front doors, sliding doors and back door.
(i)		Take vehicle to Toyota dealer.
(j)		Take vehicle to Toyota dealer immediately.
(k)	T-BELT	Take vehicle to Toyota dealer.
(l)		Take vehicle to Toyota dealer. If flashing, drain water.
(m)	Key reminder buzzer	Remove key.
(n)	Light reminder buzzer	Turn off lights.

(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) Driver's Seat Belt Reminder Light

The light acts as a reminder to buckle up the driver's seat belt.

Once the ignition key is turned to "ON", the reminder light flashes if the driver's seat belt is not fastened. Unless the driver fastens the belt, the light continues flashing.

(c) Charging System Warning Light

This warning light comes on when the ignition switch is turned to the "ON" position, and goes off when the engine is started.

When there are problems in the charging system while the engine is running, the warning light comes on.

NOTICE

When the charging system warning light comes on while the engine is running, malfunctions such as the engine drive belt being broken may have occurred. If the warning light comes on, immediately stop the vehicle in a safe place and contact your Toyota dealer.

(d) 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.

(e) 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" on page 196 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" on page 130 in Section 2.)

NOTICE

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

(f) Malfunction Indicator Lamp

Gasoline engine—

This lamp warns that there is a problem somewhere in your engine electrical system, automatic transmission electrical system or electronic throttle control system.

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

If engine speed does not increase when the accelerator pedal is depressed, there may be a problem somewhere in the electronic throttle control system.

At this time, vibration may occur. However, if you depress the accelerator pedal more firmly and slowly, you can drive your vehicle at low speeds. Have your vehicle checked by your Toyota dealer as soon as possible.

Even if the abnormality of the electronic throttle control system is corrected during low speed driving, the system may not be recovered until the engine is stopped and the ignition key is turned to "ACC" or "LOCK" position.



CAUTION

Be especially careful to prevent erroneous pedal operation.

Diesel engine—

This lamp warns that there is a problem somewhere in the engine electrical system or electronic engine control system.

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

If engine speed does not increase when the accelerator pedal is depressed, there may be a problem somewhere in the electronic engine control system. Stop the vehicle and contact your Toyota dealer or take your vehicle carefully, since the vehicle performance will be lower than normal, to your Toyota dealer as soon as possible.

Even if the abnormality in the electronic engine control system is corrected during low speed driving, the system may not recover until the engine is stopped and the ignition key is turned to the "ACC" or "LOCK" position.

(g) 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.

(h) Open Door Warning Light

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

(i) "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 but the brake assist system still operates. In this case, 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.

(j) SRS Warning Light

This indicator comes on when the ignition key is turned to the "ON" position. It goes off after about 6 seconds. This means the SRS airbag and seat belt pretensioners are operating properly.

This warning light system monitors the airbag sensor assembly, front airbag sensors, seat belt pretensioner assemblies, inflators, interconnecting wiring and power sources.

If any of the following conditions occurs, this indicates a malfunction of the airbags or seat belt pretensioners. Contact your Toyota dealer as soon as possible.

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

(k) 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.

(l) Fuel System Warning Light (diesel-powered vehicles)

The light has two modes:

When the light flashes, it warns that the amount of accumulated water in the fuel filter has reached the specified level.

In this case, drain the water immediately. (See page 200 in Section 7-2 for instructions for how to drain the water.)

When the light comes on, it warns that there may be a problem with the fuel system.

In this case, have your vehicle checked and the warning light reset by your Toyota dealer as soon as possible.

NOTICE

Never drive the vehicle with the warning light flashing. Continued driving with water accumulated in the fuel filter will damage the fuel injection pump.

(m) Key Reminder Buzzer

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

(n) Light Reminder Buzzer

This buzzer will sound if the headlight switch is left on and the driver's door is opened with the key removed from the ignition switch.

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

1. Apply the parking brake.
2. Open one of the front doors, sliding doors or back door.
The open door warning light should come on.
3. Close the door.
The open door warning light should go off.
4. Turn the ignition key to "ON", but do not start the engine.
All the service reminder indicators except the open door 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 does not function as described above, have it checked by your Toyota dealer as soon as possible.

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SECTION 1-7

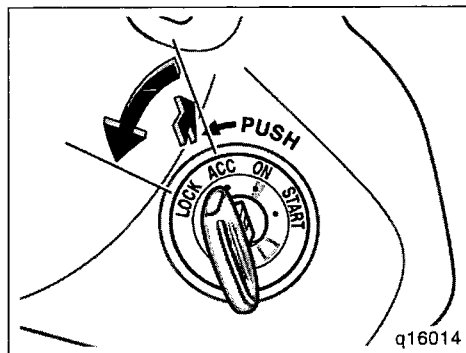
OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS

Ignition switch, Transmission and Parking brake

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Ignition switch (gasoline engine)



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

For starting tips, see page 139 in Section 3.

“ON”—Engine on and all accessories on.

This is the normal driving position.

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

If you leave the key in the “ACC” or “LOCK” position and open driver’s door, a buzzer act as reminder to remove the key.

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

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

Once you remove the key, the engine immobilizer system is automatically set. (See “Engine immobilizer system” on page 12 in Section 1-2.)

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.

It is not a malfunction if the needle on all meters and gauges move slightly when the key is turned to the “ACC”, “ON” or “START” position.

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.

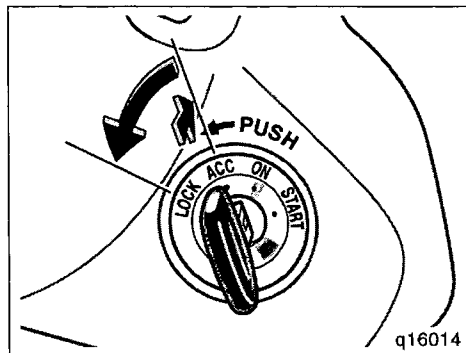


CAUTION

For manual transmission:

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

Ignition switch (diesel engine)



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

For starting tips, see page 139 in 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 cigarette lighter operate, but the engine is off.

If you leave the key in the “ACC” or “LOCK” position and open driver’s door, a buzzer act as reminder to remove the key.

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

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

Once you remove the key, the engine immobilizer system is automatically set. (See “Engine immobilizer system” on page 12 in Section 1-2.)

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.

It is not a malfunction if the needle on all meters and gauges move slightly when the key is turned to the “ACC”, “ON” or “START” position.



CAUTION

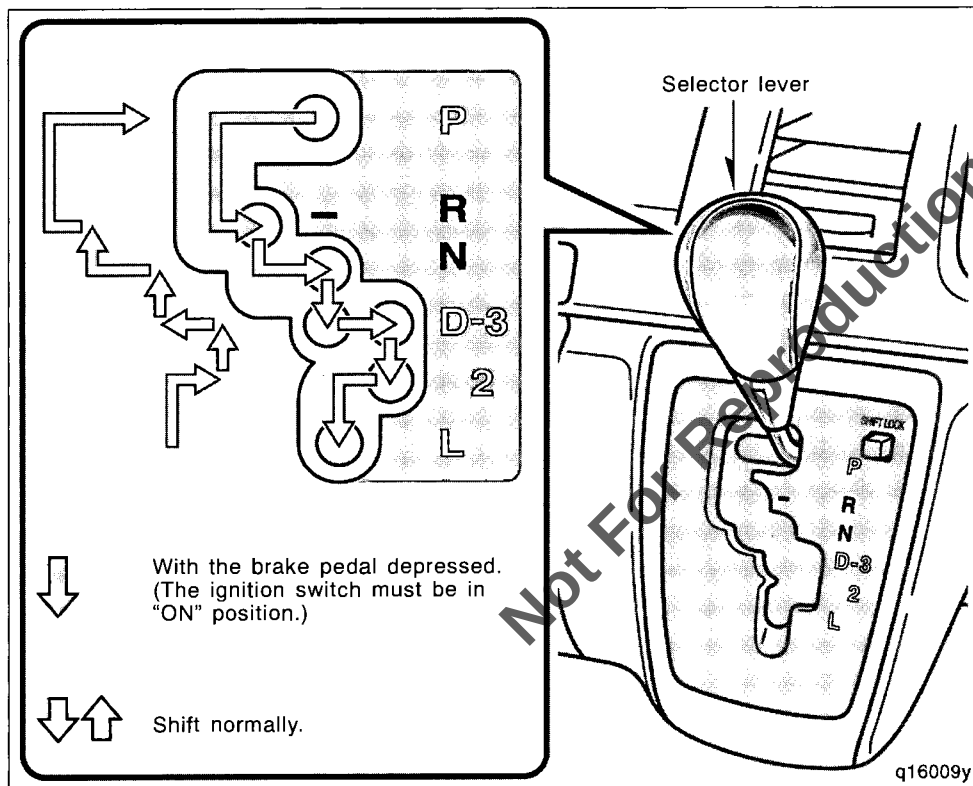
For manual transmission:

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

NOTICE

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

Automatic transmission



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

(a) Selector lever

The shift position is also displayed on the instrument cluster.

- P:** Parking, engine starting and key removal
- R:** Reverse
- N:** Neutral
- D:** Normal driving
(shifting into overdrive possible)
- 3:** Engine braking
(shifting into overdrive not possible)
- 2:** Stronger engine braking
- L:** Maximum engine braking

(b) Normal driving

1. Start the engine as instructed in "How to start the engine" on page 140 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 use the "D" position for better fuel economy and quieter driving. If the engine coolant temperature is low, the transmission will not shift into the overdrive gear even in the "D" position.



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.

(c) Using engine braking

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

- Shift into the "3" position. The transmission will downshift to third gear and engine braking will be enabled.
- Shift into the "2" position. The transmission will downshift to second gear when the vehicle speed drops down to or lower than the following speed, and stronger engine braking will be enabled.

Gasoline engine . . . 86 km/h (59 mph)

Diesel engine . . . 85 km/h (52 mph)

- Shift into the "L" position. The transmission will downshift to first gear when the vehicle speed drops down to or lower than the following speed, and maximum engine braking will be enabled.

Gasoline engine . . . 46 km/h (28 mph)

Diesel engine 49 km/h (30 mph)



CAUTION

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

(d) 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:**

Gasoline engine

"2" 98 km/h (60 mph)

"L" 54 km/h (33 mph)

Diesel engine

"2" 88 km/h (54 mph)

"L" 48 km/h (29 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" or "3" position should be used in hill climbing or hard towing.***

(e) Backing up

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

NOTICE

Never shift into reverse while the vehicle is moving.

(f) Parking

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



CAUTION

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

(g) Good driving practice

- If the transmission repeatedly shifts up and down between third gear and overdrive gears when climbing a gentle slope, shift the selector lever to the "3" position. Be sure to shift the selector lever to the "D" position immediately afterward.
- When towing a trailer, in order to maintain engine braking efficiency, do not use "D" position. The selector lever must be in the "3" position.



CAUTION

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

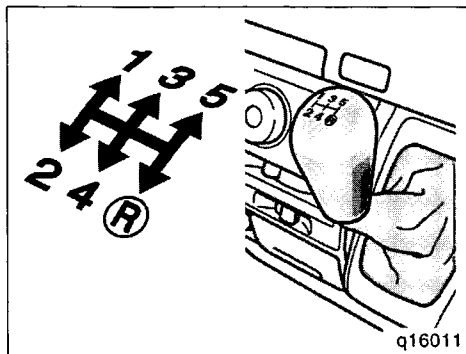
NOTICE

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.

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

If you cannot shift the selector lever from "P" position even though the brake pedal is depressed, use "SHIFT LOCK" button. For instructions, see "If you cannot shift automatic transmission selector lever" on page 175 in Section 4.

Manual transmission



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 ping-ing. 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:

Gasoline engine

gear	km/h (mph)
1	38 (23)
2	70 (43)
3	114 (70)
4	165 (101)

Diesel engine

gear	km/h (mph)
1	33 (20)
2	61 (37)
3	98 (60)
4	141 (87)

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.



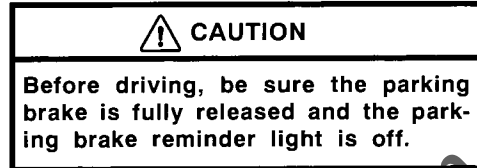
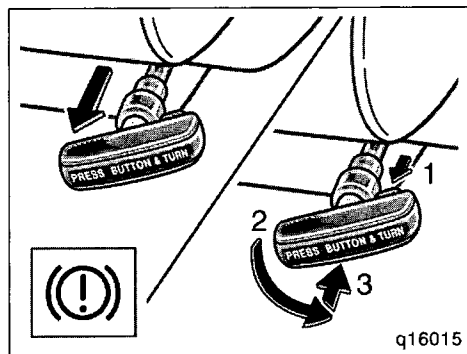
CAUTION

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

NOTICE

- ◆ ***Do not use any gears other than first gear when starting off and moving forward. Doing so may damage the clutch.***
- ◆ ***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 out on the lever. For better holding power, first depress the brake pedal and hold it while setting the parking brake.

To release: Press the lock release button (1), turn the lever (2), then push it in (3).

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

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OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS

Air conditioning system

Front air conditioning system

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Rear cooler system

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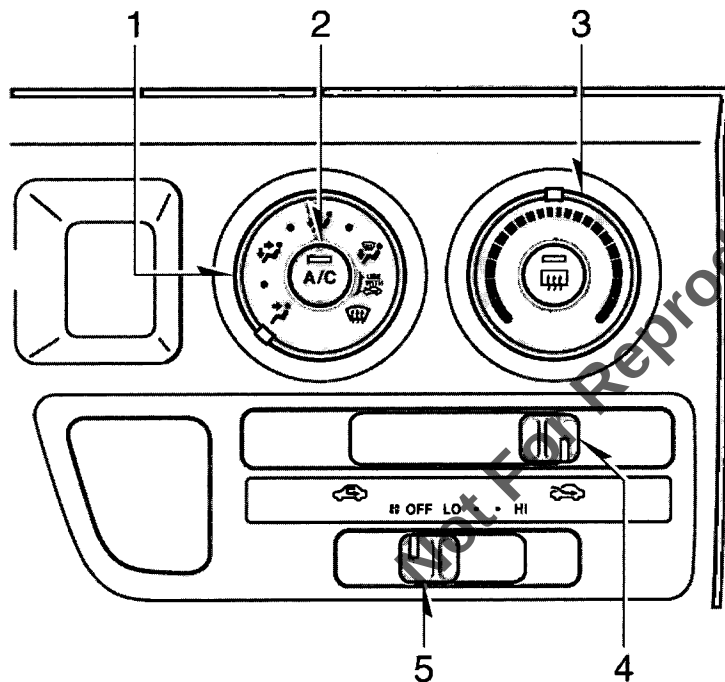
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Front air conditioning system— —Controls



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

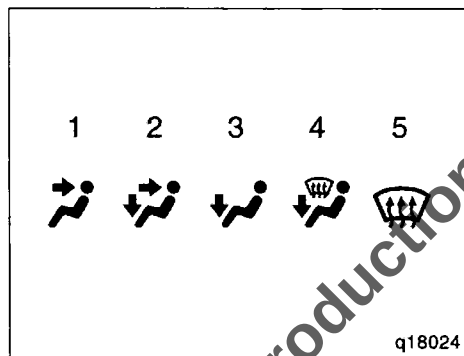
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Fan speed selector

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

Temperature selector

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



Air flow selector

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

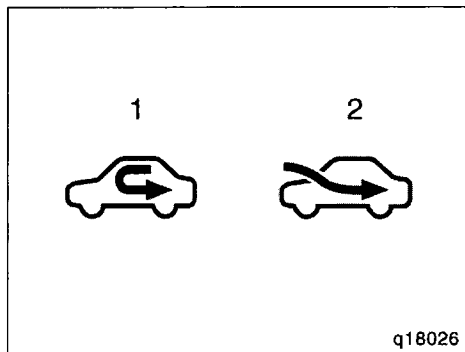
1. **Panel**—Air flows mainly from the instrument panel vents.
2. **Bi-level**—Air flows from both the floor vents and the instrument panel vents.
3. **Floor**—Air flows mainly from the floor vents.
4. **Floor/Windshield**—Air flows mainly from the floor vents and windshield vents.

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

Use with the air intake selector in fresh.

It is possible to select positions between each mode. In these positions, air flows from vents for both modes, and air volume of each vent is the mean of both modes.

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.

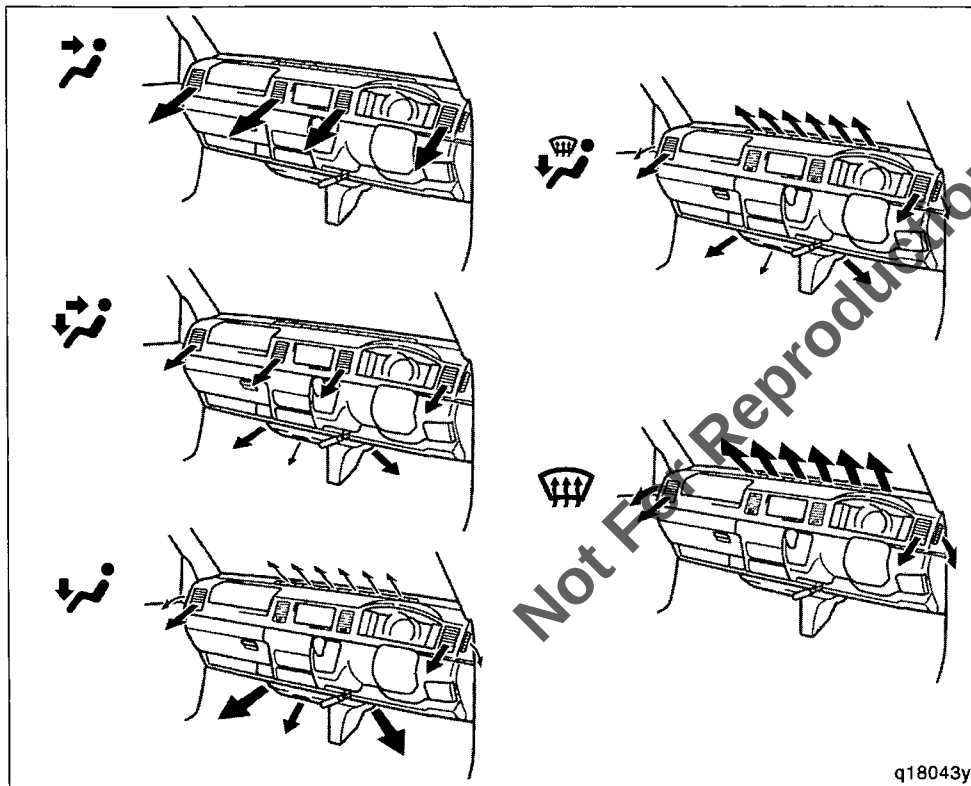
"A/C" button (on some models)

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.

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

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—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 **WARM**
 (red zone)
Air intake—**FRESH** (outside air)
Air flow—**FLOOR**
Air conditioning—**OFF**

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

Air conditioning

For best results, set controls to:

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

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

Ventilation

For best results, set controls to:

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

Defogging

The inside of the windshield

For best results, set controls to:

Fan speed—Any setting except “OFF”

Temperature—Towards **WARM** (red zone) to heat; **COLD** (blue zone) to cool

Air intake—**FRESH** (outside air)

Air flow—**WINDSHIELD**

Air conditioning—**ON**

Defrosting

The outside of the windshield

For best results, set controls to:

Fan speed—Any setting except “OFF”

Temperature—Towards **WARM** (red zone)

Air intake—**FRESH** (outside air)

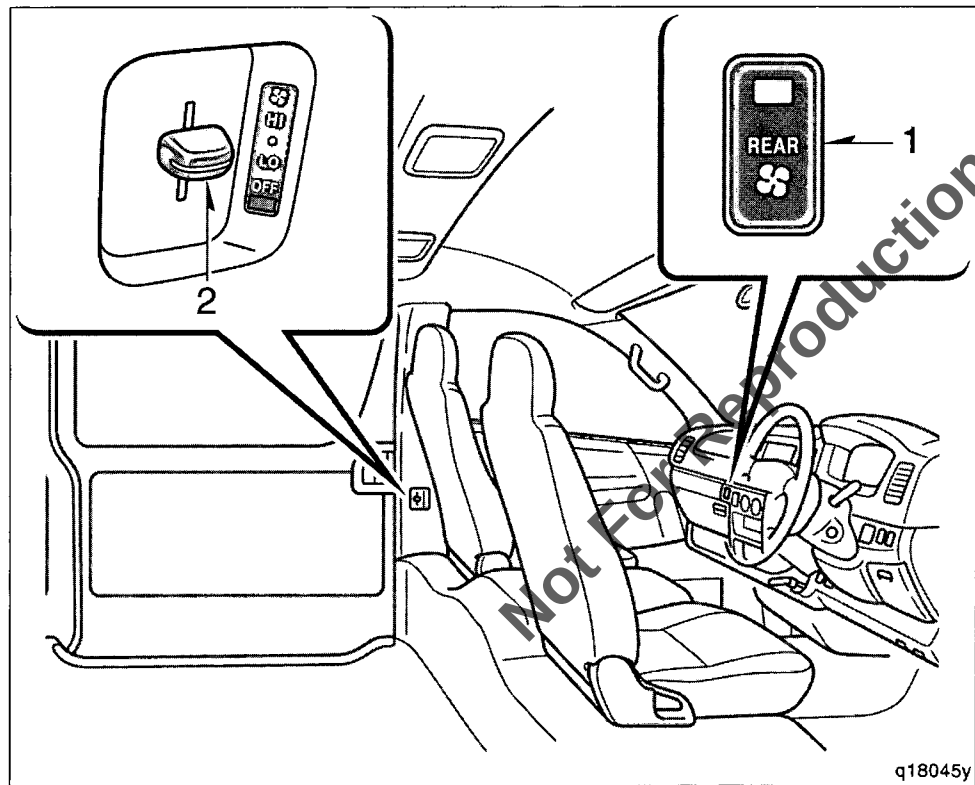
Air flow—**WINDSHIELD**

Air conditioning—**OFF**

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

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Rear heater system



1. Main switch

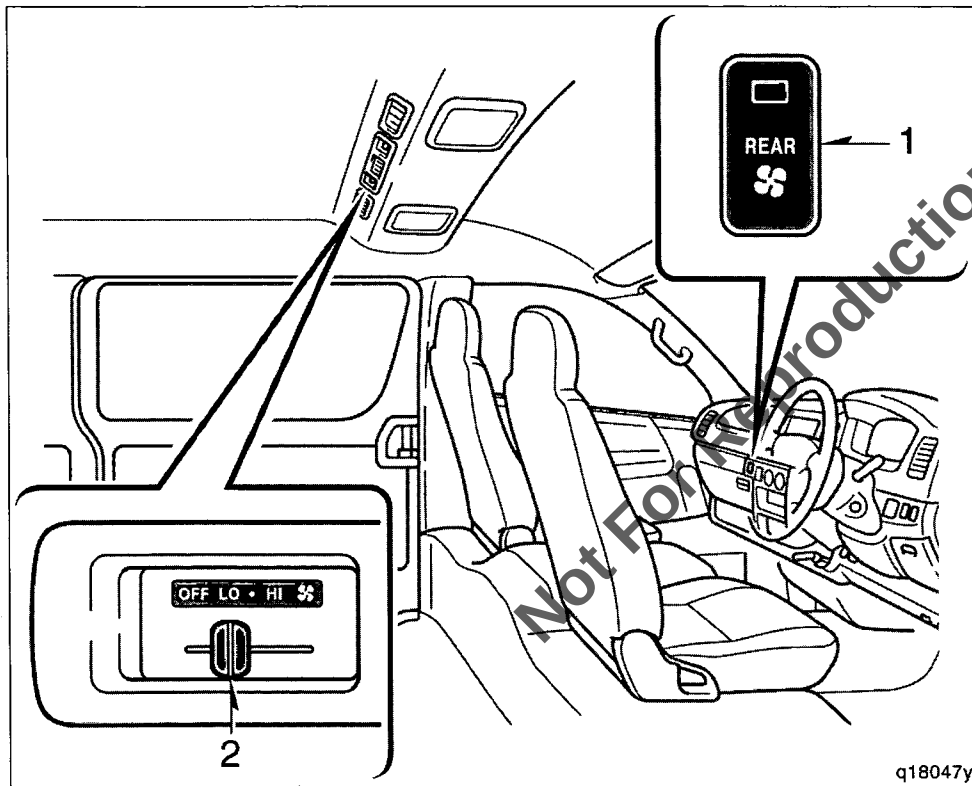
Push the switch to turn on or off the rear heater system.

2. Fan speed selector

Move the lever to adjust the fan speed—to the upward to increase, to the downward to decrease.

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Rear cooler system —Controls



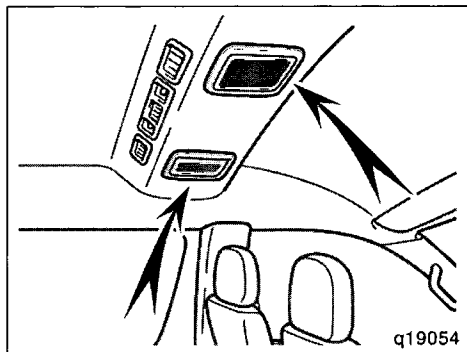
1. Main switch

Push the switch to turn on or off the rear cooler system.

2. Fan speed selector

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

—Checking and cleaning the rear cooler air filter



The air filter is installed to prevent dust from entering the air intake when interior air is recirculated.

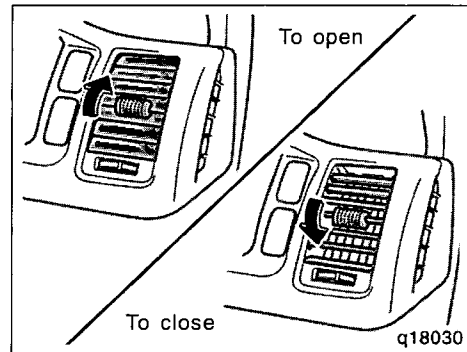
The air filter is located in the air intake grill of the front roof.

Dust on the surface of the air filter may degrade the performance of the rear cooler. Visually check the air filter, and remove dust using a vacuum cleaner as necessary.

NOTICE

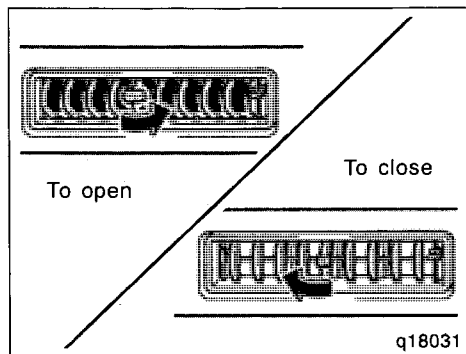
- ◆ The air intake grill cannot be removed.
- ◆ Turn the engine switch to the LOCK position before cleaning the air filter.
- ◆ If the air volume from the rear cooler decreases significantly, the air filter may be clogged. Clean the air filter.

Instrument panel vents

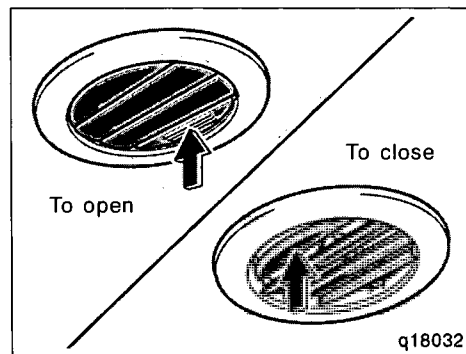


If air flow control is not satisfactory, check the instrument panel vents. The instrument panel vents may be opened or closed as shown.

Roof vents

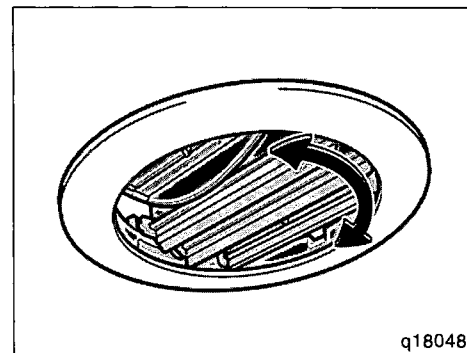


Type A



Type B

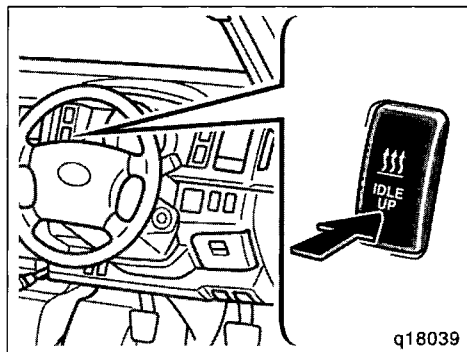
If air flow control is not satisfactory, check the roof vents. The roof vents may be opened or closed as shown.



Type B only—You can change air flow direction by turning the roof vents.

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Heater idle up switch



Push the switch to increase engine speed. Push the switch once again to return the engine to the normal idle speed.

Use the heater idle up switch to boost the heating effect in extremely cold conditions when the vehicle is not moving.

In the following cases, the system may not operate.

- When the outside temperature is warm.
- When the engine coolant is hot (normal operating temperature).

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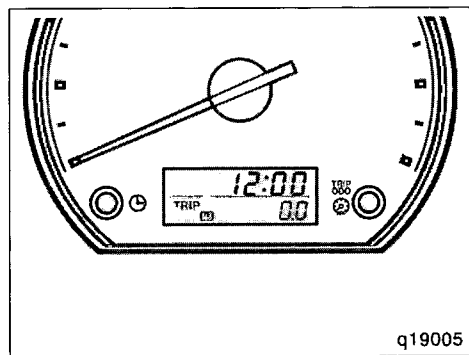
OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS

Other equipment

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Seatback table and console box	120
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Clock



To set the clock, do the following:

1. Push and hold the left knob until the display flashes.
2. Adjust the time.
To advance: Push the left knob.
To retard: Push the right knob.
3. Leave it untouched for 5 seconds.

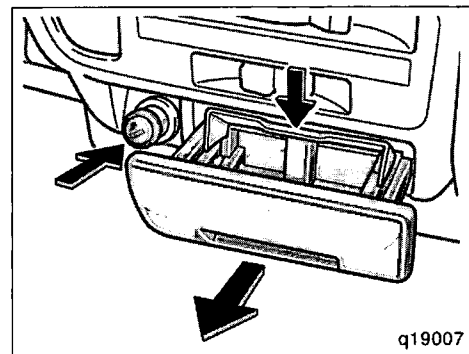
If quick adjustment to a full hour is desired, push quickly the left knob.

For example, if the left knob 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.

The key must be in the "ON" position. The display remains on for 10 minutes after the ignition is turned to the "ACC" or "LOCK" position.

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 ashtray



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.

ASHTRAY

To use the ashtray, pull it out.

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

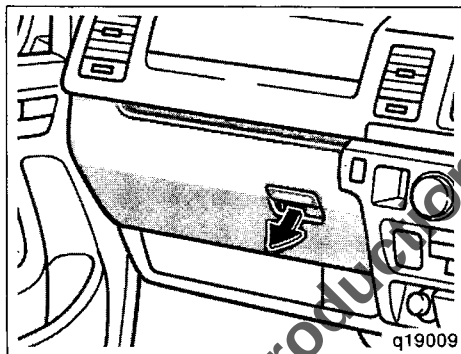
To remove the ashtray, press down on the lock spring plate and pull out.



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



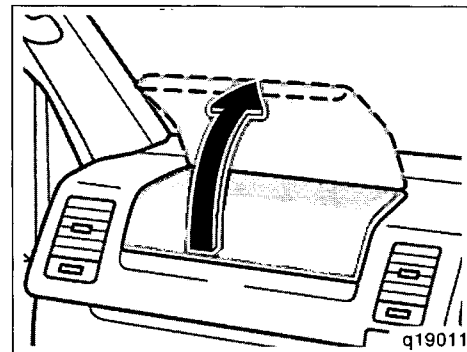
To open the glove box door, pull the lever.



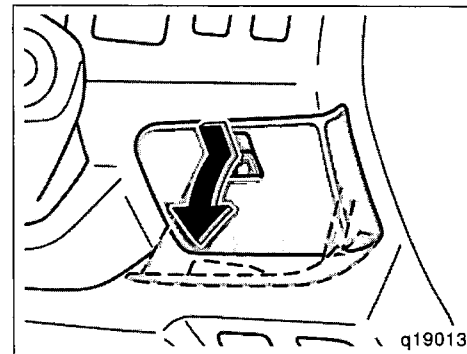
CAUTION

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

Auxiliary boxes



Type A (without SRS front passenger air bag)



Type B

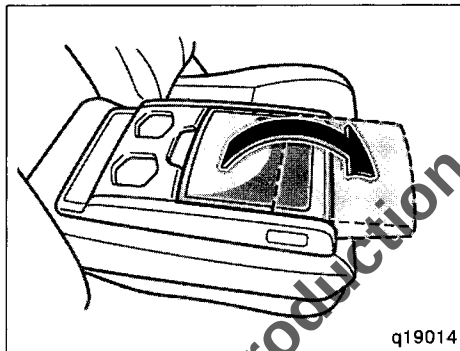
To use the auxiliary boxes, open the lids as shown in the following illustrations.



CAUTION

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

Seatback table and console box



To use the seatback table and console box, fold the front center seatback down. (For detailed information, see “—Folding down front passenger’s seat” on page 34 in Section 1-3.)

To access the console box, raise the lid.



CAUTION

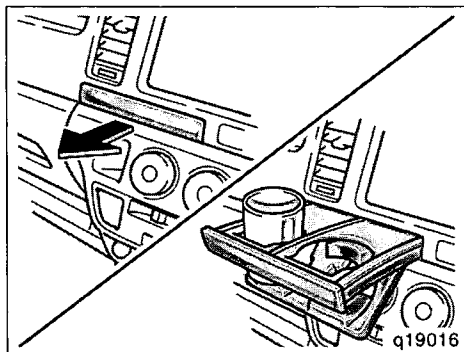
To avoid serious injury:

- Do not sit on the seatback table.
- Always keep the console box closed while driving.

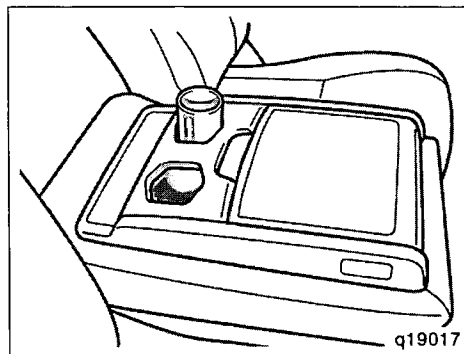
NOTICE

To prevent the seat from damaging, avoid putting heavy loads on the table.

Cup holders



Type A (instrument panel)



Type B (seatback table)

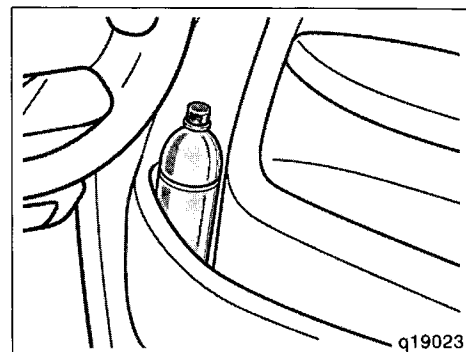
The cup holders are designed for holding cups or drink-cans securely.

Type A—To use the cup holder, pull it out completely.

⚠ 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.
- Type A: To reduce the chance of injury in case of an accident or sudden stop while driving, keep the cup holder retracted when it is not in use.
- Type B: Do not lift the center seat-back upright when the cup holder is in use.

Bottle holders



The bottle holders are designed to hold bottles securely.

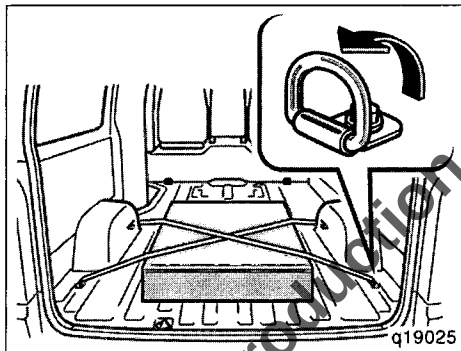
⚠ CAUTION

Do not attempt to use the holder for any other purpose for which it was intended. Inappropriately sized or shaped objects may be thrown about in the compartment and possibly injure people in the vehicle during a sudden braking or an accident.

NOTICE

Do not put a cup or open bottle in the bottle holder because the contents may spill.

Tie-down hooks



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

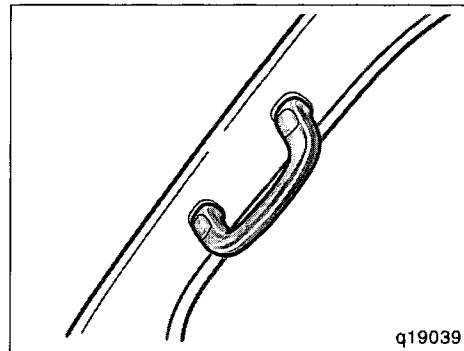
See "Luggage stowage precautions" on page 135 in Section 2 for precautions when loading luggage.



CAUTION

To avoid personal injury, keep the tie-down hooks folded in place on the floor when not in use.

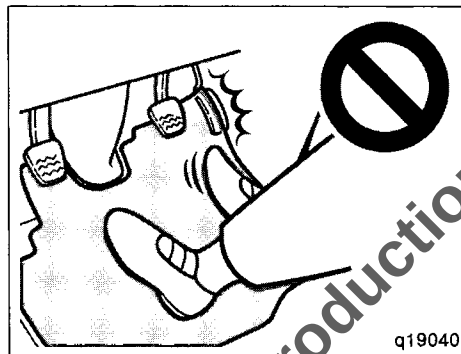
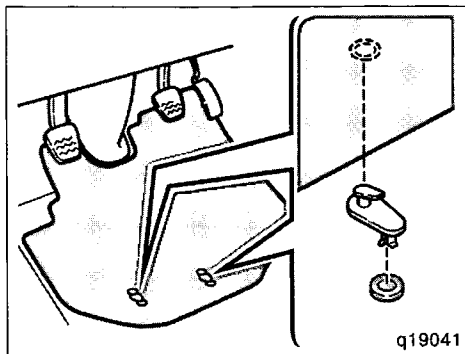
Front pillar assist grips



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.

If the vehicle carpet and floor mat have two holes, then they are designed for use with two locking clips. Attach the floor mat to the vehicle carpet using the clips into the holes in the vehicle carpet.



CAUTION

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

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INFORMATION BEFORE DRIVING YOUR TOYOTA

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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.)

Fuel pump shut off system (gasoline-powered vehicles with SRS airbag system)

The fuel pump shut off system stops supplying fuel to the engine to minimize the risk of fuel leakage when the engine stalls or an airbag inflates upon collision. To restart the engine after the fuel pump shut off system activates, turn the ignition switch to "ACC" or "LOCK" once and start it.



CAUTION

Inspect the ground under the vehicle before restarting the engine. If you find that fuel has leaked onto the ground, the fuel system has been damaged and is in need of repair. In this case, do not restart the engine.

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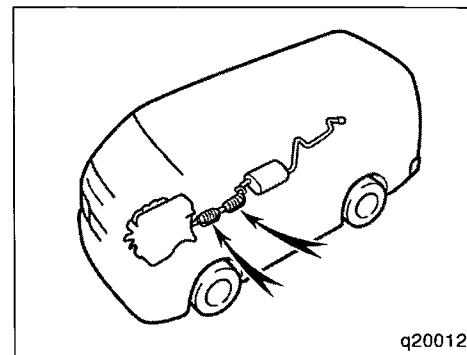
Operation in foreign countries

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 converters (gasoline engine)



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

The purpose is to reduce pollutants in the exhaust gas.



CAUTION

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

NOTICE

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

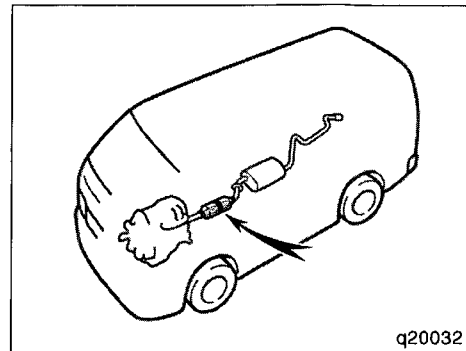
- ◆ Use only unleaded gasoline.
- ◆ Do not drive with an extremely low fuel level; running out of fuel could cause the engine to misfire, creating an excessive load on the three-way catalytic converter.
- ◆ Do not allow the engine to run at idle speed for more than 20 minutes.
- ◆ Avoid racing the engine.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

◆ Keep your engine in good running order. Malfunctions in the engine electrical system, electronic ignition system/distributor ignition system or fuel 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. For scheduled maintenance information, refer to the "Warranty and Service Booklet"

Catalytic converter (diesel engine)



The 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 catalytic converter may cause it to overheat and create a fire hazard. To prevent this and other damage, observe the following precautions:

- ◆ **Use only diesel fuel.**
- ◆ **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 catalytic converter.**
- ◆ **Do not allow the engine to run at idle speed for more than 20 minutes.**
- ◆ **Do not push-start or pull-start your vehicle.**
- ◆ **Do not turn off the ignition while the vehicle is moving.**
- ◆ **Keep your engine in good running order. Malfunctions in the engine electrical system or fuel system could cause an extremely high 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 catalytic converter system best.**

◆ **To ensure that the catalytic converter and the entire emission control system operate properly, your vehicle must receive the periodic inspections required by the Toyota Maintenance Schedule. For scheduled maintenance information, refer to the "Warranty and Service Booklet"**

Engine exhaust cautions



CAUTION

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

- 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, open the windows and close the back door to ensure plenty of fresh air enters the vehicle. If you can smell exhaust fumes even though there are no other vehicles in the surrounding area, have your vehicle checked by your Toyota dealer. Continued inhalation of exhaust fumes can lead to death by gas poisoning.

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

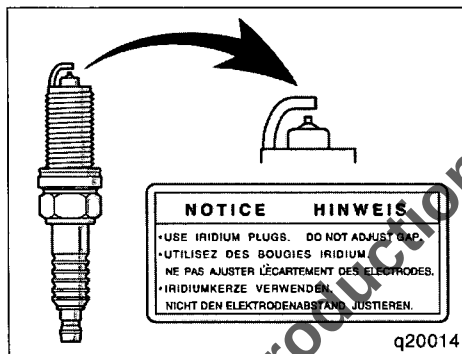
One of the most important points in proper vehicle maintenance is to keep the engine oil at the optimum level so that oil function will not be impaired. Therefore, it is essential that the oil level be checked regularly. Toyota recommends that the oil level be checked every time you refuel the vehicle.

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" on page 196 in Section 7-2.

Iridium-tipped spark plugs (gasoline engine)



Your engine is fitted with iridium-tipped spark plugs.

NOTICE

Use only iridium-tipped spark plugs. Do not adjust gaps for engine performance or smooth driveability.

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, 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

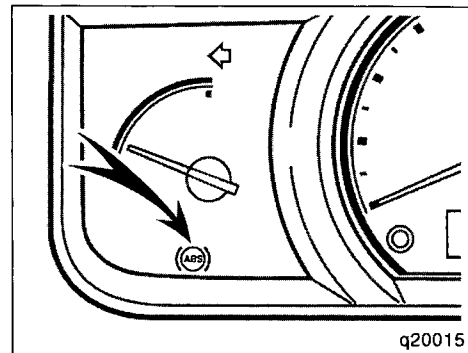
Do not overestimate the anti-lock brake system: Although the anti-lock brake system assists in providing vehicle control, it is still important to drive with all due care and maintain a moderate speed and safe distance from the vehicle in front of you, because there are limits to the vehicle stability 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 but the brake assist system still operates. In this case, 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.

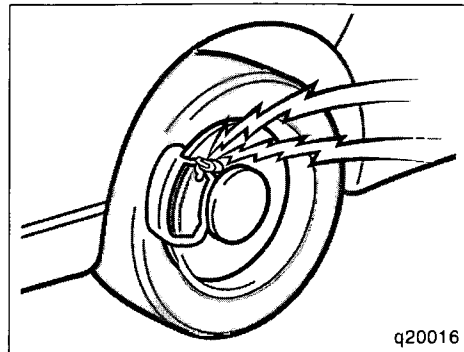
A warning light turning on briefly during operation does not indicate a problem.

BRAKE ASSIST SYSTEM (with the anti-lock brake system)

When you slam the brakes on, the brake assist system judges as an emergency stop and provides more powerful braking for a driver who cannot hold down the brake pedal firmly.

When you slam the brakes on, more powerful braking will be applied. At this time, you may hear a sound in the engine compartment and feel the vibrations of the brake pedal. This does not indicate a malfunction.

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 cargo and luggage in the vehicle, observe the following:

- Put cargo and luggage 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.

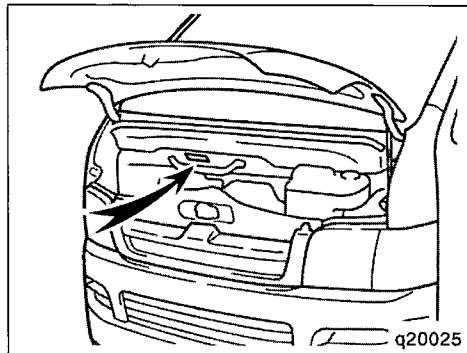


CAUTION

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

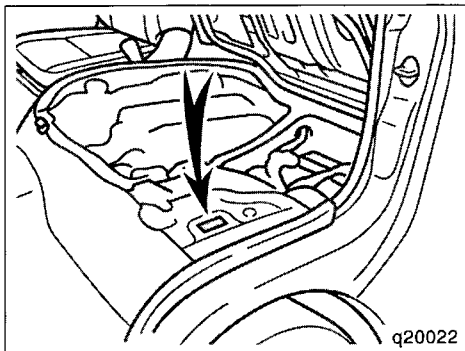
- Do not drive with objects left on top of the instrument panel. They may interfere with the driver's field of view. Or they may move during sharp vehicle acceleration or turning, and impair the driver's control of the vehicle. In an accident they may injure the vehicle occupants.

Your Toyota's identification— —Vehicle identification number



The vehicle identification number (VIN) is the legal identifier for your vehicle. This number is stamped under the hood as shown.

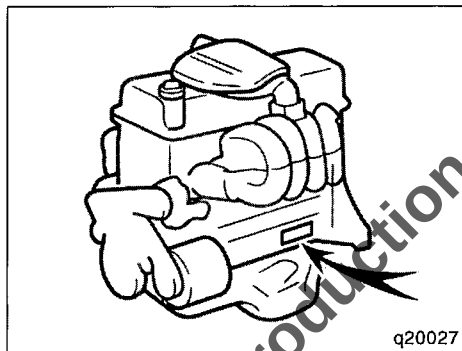
This is the primary identification number for your Toyota. It is used in registering the ownership of your vehicle.



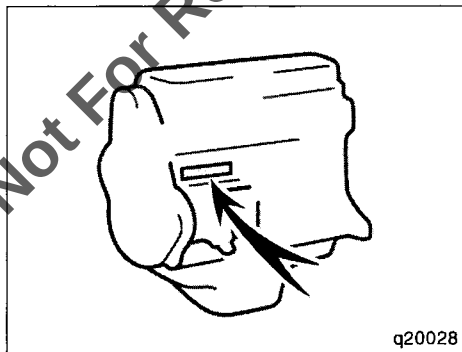
The vehicle identification number (VIN) is also on the manufacturer's label.

To check the manufacturer's label, open the engine access hole cover. (For detailed information, see "Engine access hole cover" on page 26 in Section 1-2.)

—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.

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STARTING AND DRIVING

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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.

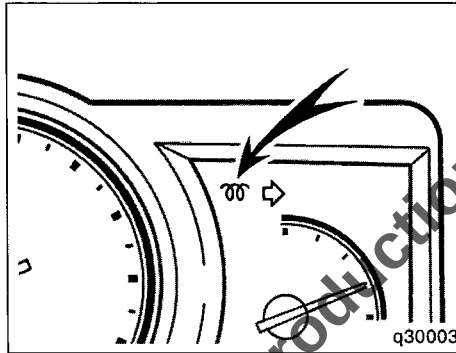
If the engine will not start...

See “If your vehicle will not start” on page 154 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 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 above, depending on the engine temperature.

If the engine will not start...

See "If your vehicle will not start" on page 154 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.***

Precautions for turning off an engine with turbocharger (diesel engine)

After high-speed or extended driving, etc., requiring a heavy engine load, the engine should be allowed to idle, as shown in the chart, before turning it off.

Driving condition and required idling time

Normal city driving
Idling time—Not necessary

High-speed driving
About 80 km/h (50 mph)
Idling time—About 20 seconds
About 100 km/h (63 mph)
Idling time—About 1 minute

Steep mountain slopes or continued driving above 100 km/h (63 mph)
Idling time—About 2 minute

NOTICE

Do not turn the engine off immediately after a heavy load has been placed on the engine in order to prevent engine damage.

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.

Coolant level. Make sure the coolant level is correct. (See page 199 in Section 7-2 for instructions.)

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.

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

In the engine compartment

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.

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" on page 129 in Section 2.)

Engine oil level. Stop the engine and check the dipstick with the vehicle parked on a level spot. (See page 196 in 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.

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- 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" on page 199 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 page 197 in 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—they will be pleased to help.

Keep the door locks from freezing.

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

Use a washer fluid containing an anti-freeze solution.

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

NOTICE

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

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

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

Keep ice and snow from accumulating under the fenders.

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

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

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

Trailer towing

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

Diesel engine—The gross combination weight (sum of your vehicle weight plus its load and the total trailer weight) must not exceed the following.

Standard body*

3800 kg (8377 lb.)

Wide body*

4200 kg (9259 lb.)

- 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.

Standard body*

2800 kg (6172 lb.)

Wide body*

Commuter with gasoline engine

3150 kg (6944 lb.)

Others

3200 kg (7054 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

1650 kg (3637 lb.)

Rear

1900 kg (4188 lb.)

*: See "Model code" (page viii in the beginning of this manual) if you are not sure of which model your vehicle is.

*: See "Model code" (page viii in the beginning of this manual) if you are not sure of which model your vehicle is.

Total trailer weight

Tongue load



Tongue load

$\frac{\text{Tongue load}}{\text{Total trailer weight}} \times 100 = 9 \text{ to } 11\%$

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- 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 page 201 in Section 7-2 and page 222 in 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 federal and state regulations. See your local recreational vehicle dealer or rental agency for the correct type of wiring and relays for your trailer. Check for correct operation of the turn signals and stop lights each time you hitch up. Direct splicing may damage your vehicle's electrical system and cause a malfunction of your lights.

BREAK-IN SCHEDULE

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

MAINTENANCE

- If you tow a trailer, your vehicle will require more frequent maintenance due to the additional load. For this information, please refer to the scheduled maintenance information in the "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 federal and state regulations. 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 "D" position (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" on page 159 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 page 201 in 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.
- **Automatic transmission—Put the selector lever into the "D" when engine braking is not required.** Driving with the select lever in a position other than "D" will reduce the fuel economy. (For details, see "Automatic transmission" on page 100 in Section 1-7.)
- **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.

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IN CASE OF AN EMERGENCY

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If you cannot shift automatic transmission selector lever	175
If you lose your keys	175
If you must escape from the side rear window	175

Not For Reproduction

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” on page 140 in Section 3 and that you have sufficient fuel. Also check whether the other keys will start the engine. If they work, your key may be broken. Have the key checked at your Toyota dealer. If none of your keys work, there may be a malfunction in the immobilizer system. Call your Toyota dealer. (See “Keys” on page 10 in Section 1–2.)

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

1. Check that the battery terminals are tight and clean.
2. If the battery terminals are O.K., switch on the interior light.

3. If the light is out, dim or goes out when the starter is cranked, the battery is discharged. You may try jump starting 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” on page 156 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

Models without SRS airbag system—

1. The engine may be flooded because of repeated cranking. See “(b) Starting a flooded engine” on page 155 for further instructions.
2. If the engine still will not start, it needs adjustment or repair. Call a Toyota dealer or qualified repair shop.

Models with SRS airbag system—

1. Turn the ignition key to “ACC” or “LOCK” and try starting the engine again.
2. If the engine will not start, the engine may be flooded because of repeated cranking. See “(b) Starting a flooded engine” on page 155 for further instructions.
3. 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" on page 155 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.

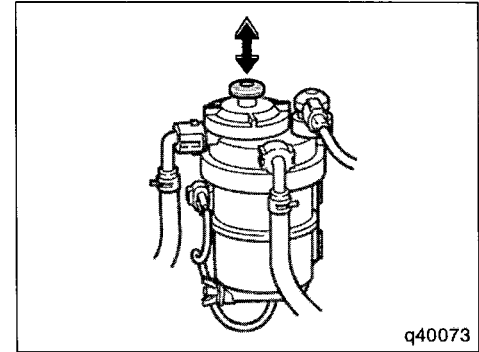
If the engine does not start after 15 seconds of cranking, release the key, wait a few minutes and try again.

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 page 189 in 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.

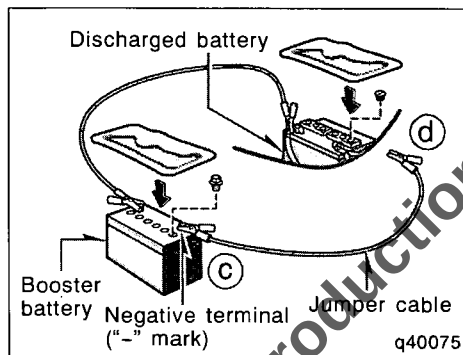
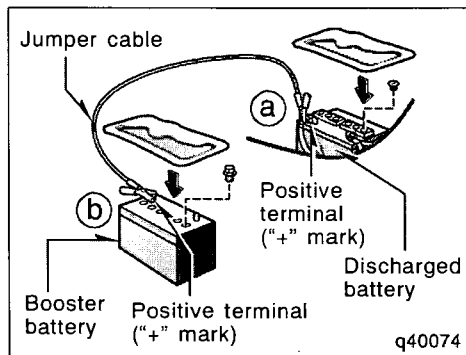
JUMP STARTING PROCEDURE

1. If the booster battery is installed in another vehicle, make sure the vehicles are not touching. Turn off all unnecessary lights and accessories.

When boosting, use the battery of matching or higher quality. Any other battery may be difficult to jump start with.

If jump starting is difficult, charge the battery for several minutes.

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.

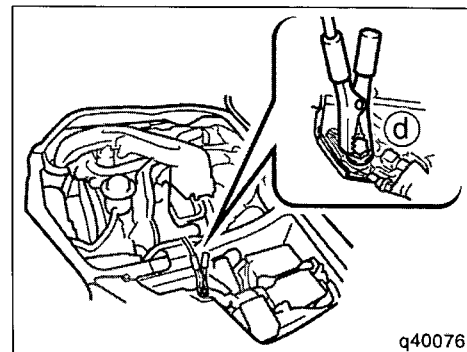
a. Connect the clamp of the positive (red) jumper cable to the positive (+) terminal on the discharged battery.

b. Connect the clamp at the other end of the positive (red) jumper cable to the positive (+) terminal on the booster battery.

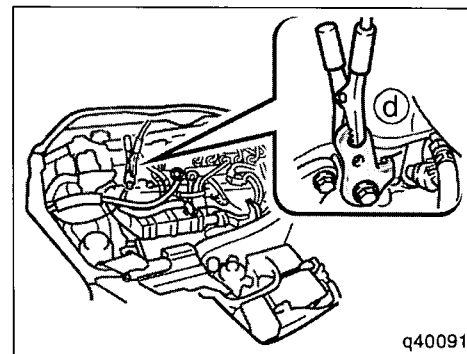
c. Connect the clamp of the negative (black) jumper cable to the negative (-) terminal on the booster battery.

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 points are shown in the following illustrations:



Connecting point for gasoline engine



Connecting point for diesel engine

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 the first start attempt is not successful...

Check that the clamp on the jumper cables are tight. Recharge the discharged battery with the jumper cables connected for several minutes and restart your engine in the normal way.

If the another attempt is not successful, the battery may be depleted. 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. Gasoline-powered vehicles without SRS airbag system and diesel-powered vehicles—Try starting the engine again.

Gasoline-powered vehicles with SRS airbag system—Turn the ignition key to “ACC” or “LOCK”, and try starting the engine again.

If the engine will not start, see “If your vehicle will not start” on page 154 in this Section.



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 cannot increase engine speed (gasoline engine)

If engine speed does not increase when the accelerator pedal is depressed, there may be a problem somewhere in the electronic throttle control system.

At this time, vibration may occur. However, if you depress the accelerator pedal more firmly and slowly, you can drive your vehicle at low speeds. Have your vehicle checked by your Toyota dealer as soon as possible.

Even if the abnormality of the electronic throttle control system is corrected during low speed driving, the system may not be recovered until the engine is stopped and the ignition key is turned to "ACC" or "LOCK" position.



CAUTION

Be especially careful to prevent erroneous pedal operation.

If you cannot increase engine speed (diesel engine)

If engine speed does not increase when the accelerator pedal is depressed, there may be a problem somewhere in the electronic engine control system. Stop the vehicle and contact your Toyota dealer or take your vehicle carefully, since the vehicle performance will be lower than normal, to your Toyota dealer as soon as possible.

Even if the abnormality of the electronic throttle control system is corrected during low speed driving, the system may not be recovered until the engine is stopped and the ignition key is turned to "ACC" or "LOCK" position.

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 and make sure the electric cooling fan is operating. If it is not, turn the ignition off.



CAUTION

To help avoid personal injury, keep the engine access hole cover and hood closed until there is no steam. Escaping steam or coolant is a sign of very high pressure.

3. Visually check to see if the engine drive belt (water pump 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, 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" on page 199 in Section 7-2.



CAUTION

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

6. 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 death or serious injury:

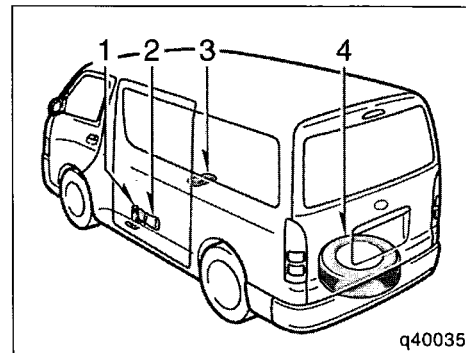
- Follow jacking instructions.
- Do not put any part of your body under the vehicle supported by the jack. Otherwise, personal injury may occur.
- Do not start or run the engine while your vehicle is supported by the jack.

- 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.

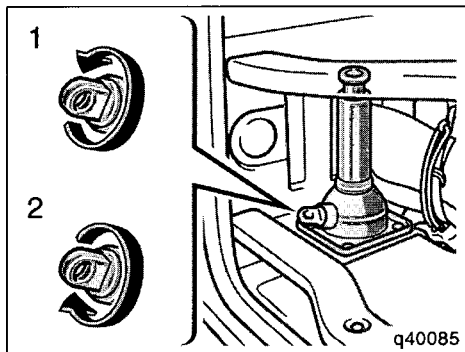
—Required tools and spare tire



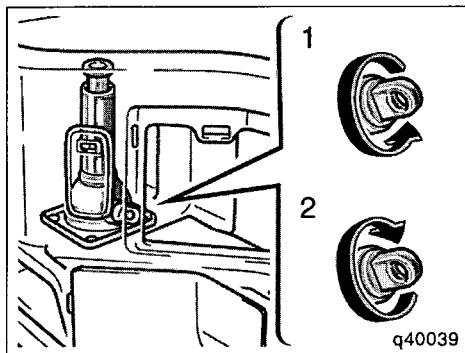
1. Get the tool bag, jack and spare tire.

1. Jack
2. Tool bag (van)
3. Tool bag (commuter)
4. 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.



Without side step cover

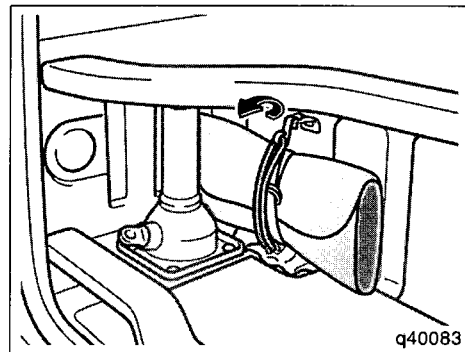


With side step cover

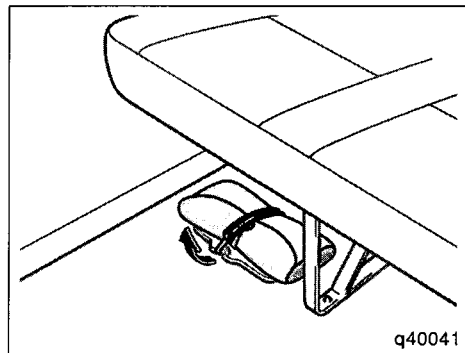
To remove and store the jack:

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

To store: Turn the joint in direction 2 until the jack is firmly secured to prevent it flying forward during a collision or sudden braking.



Van

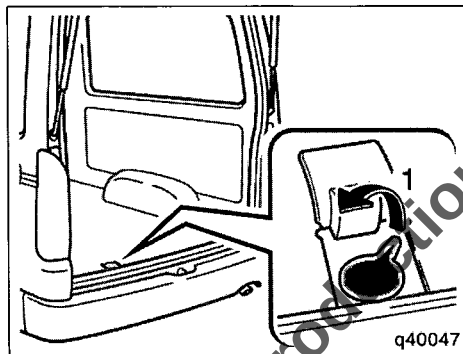


Commuter

To remove and store the tool bag:

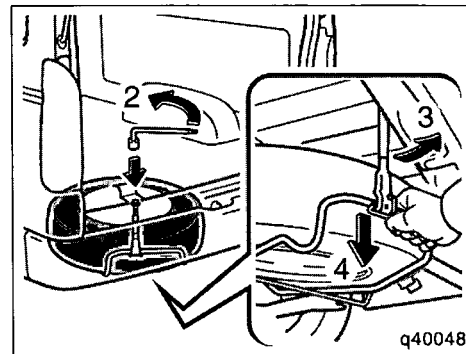
To remove: Unhook the tightening strap

To store: Hook the tightening strap



To remove the spare tire:

1. Open the back door and you will find the cap on the floor. Remove the cap to find the spare tire clamp bolt.



2. Loosen the spare tire clamp bolt with the wheel nut wrench enough to unlock the clamp from the tire holder.

⚠ CAUTION

Do not loosen the bolt too much. If you turn the bolt more than necessary, the tire holder may drop on the ground.

3. Unlock the clamp from the tire holder while lifting the holder slightly up as shown in the illustration.

4. Lower the tire holder securely and slowly until it touches the ground and take out the spare tire.



CAUTION

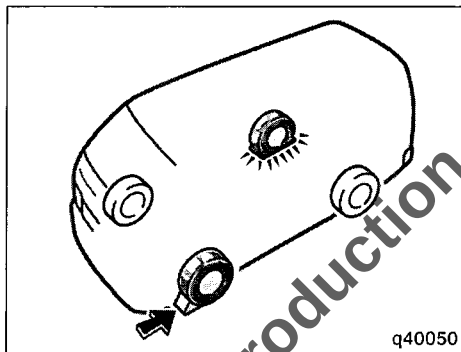
Hold the tire holder to the right of the clamp as shown in the illustration. Otherwise, your hand may be held between the tire holder and the ground.

5. Install the cap on the floor.

NOTICE

After taking out or stowing the spare tire, make sure to secure the tire holder by tightening the clamp bolt to prevent the holder from dropping or hitting the under body of the vehicle during driving.

—Blocking the wheel

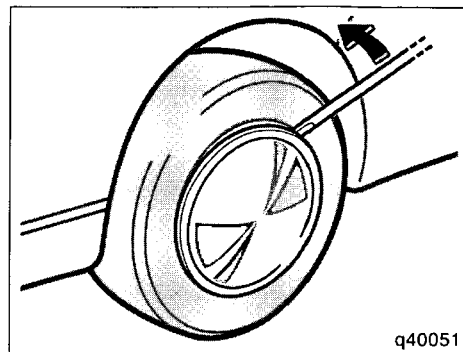


2. Block the wheel diagonally opposite the flat tire to keep the vehicle from rolling when it is jacked up.

Two collapsible wheel blocks for securing the vehicle can be found in the tool bag.

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.

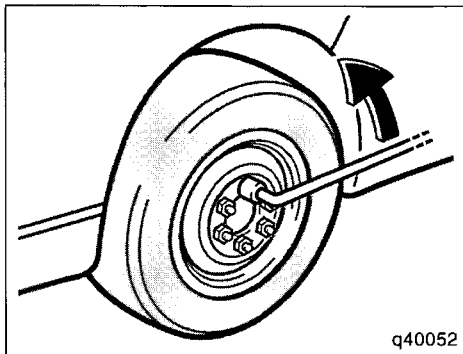
Pry off the wheel ornament, using the beveled end of the wheel nut wrench as shown.



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

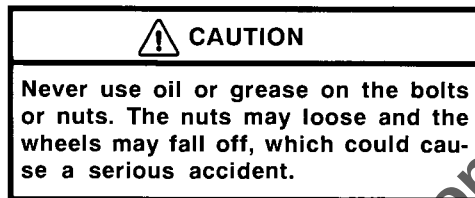


4. Loosen all the wheel nuts.

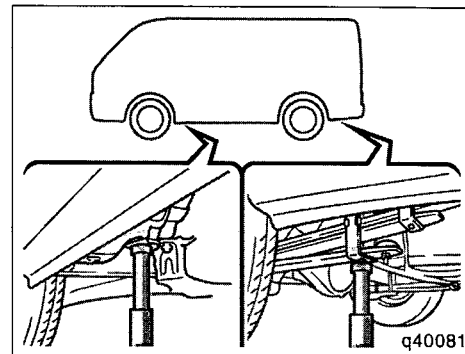
Always loosen the wheel nuts before raising the vehicle.

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

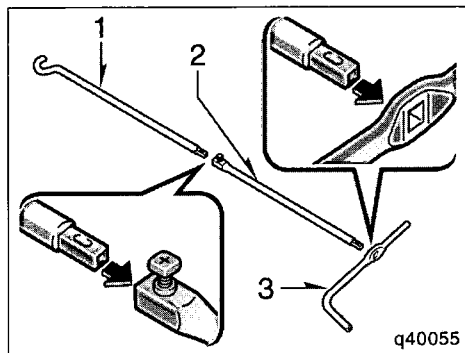


5. Position the jack at the correct jack point as shown.

NOTICE

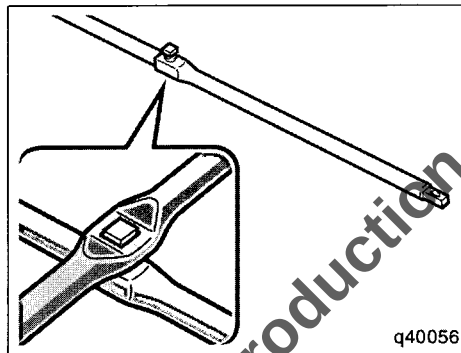
Make sure to place the jack as shown in the illustration. Otherwise your vehicle may be damage.

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



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

1. Jack handle end
2. Jack handle extension
3. Jack handle



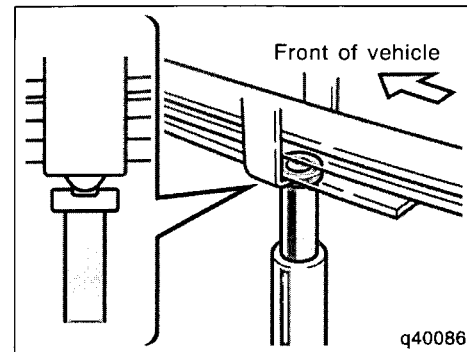
When connecting the jack handle extension and jack handle end, use the jack handle to tighten the bolt on the joint as shown in the illustration.

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.

—Raising your vehicle

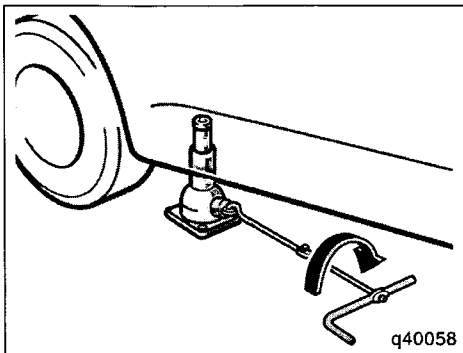


6. After making sure that no one is in the vehicle, as the jack touches the vehicle and begins to fit, double-check that it is properly positioned.

Rear side only—

When positioning the jack, make sure the groove on the top of the jack fits as shown.

—Changing wheels



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

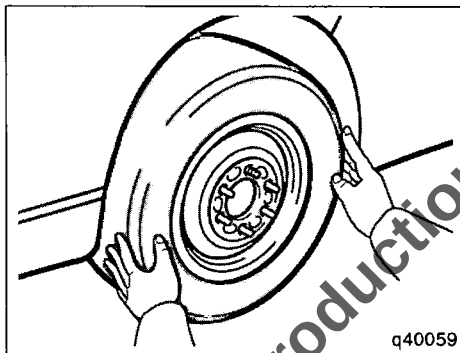
Remember you will need more ground clearance when putting on the spare tire than when removing the flat tire.

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



CAUTION

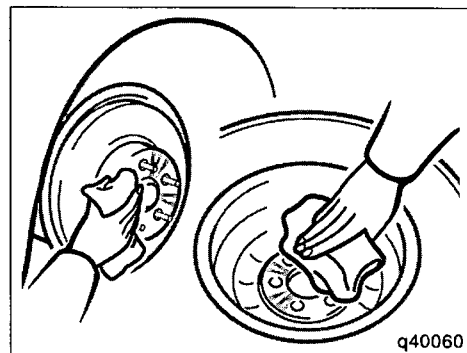
Never get under the vehicle when the vehicle is supported by the jack alone; use vehicle support stands.



8. Remove the wheel nuts and change tires.

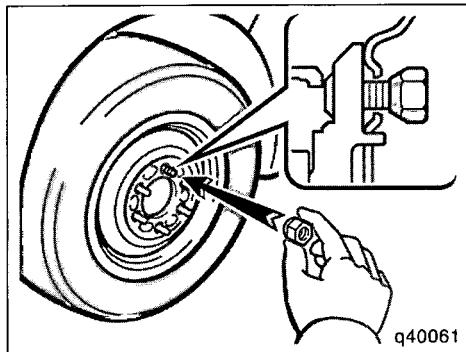
Lift the flat tire straight off and put it aside.

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.



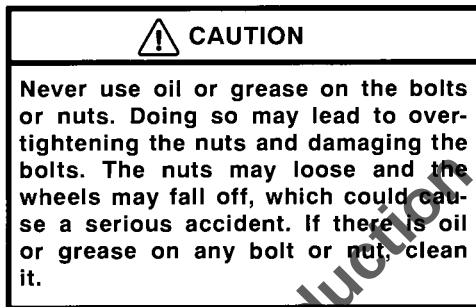
Before putting on wheels, remove any corrosion on the mounting surfaces with a wire brush or such. Installation of wheels without good metal-to-metal contact at the mounting surface can cause wheel nuts to loosen and eventually cause a wheel to come off while driving.

—Reinstalling wheel nuts

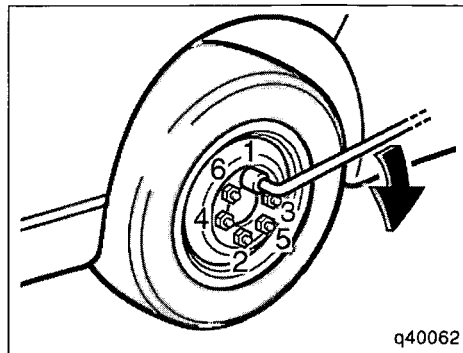


9. Reinstall all the wheel nuts finger tight.

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.



—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.

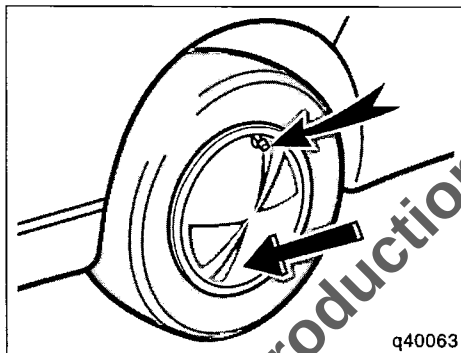
Use only the wheel nut wrench to tighten the nuts. Do not use other tools or any additional leverage other than your hands, such as a hammer, pipe or your foot. Make sure the wrench is securely engaged over the nut.

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

—After changing wheels

12. Check the air pressure of the replaced tire.

Adjust the air pressure to the specification designated on page 222 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 on page 222 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



q40064

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” on page 172 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.

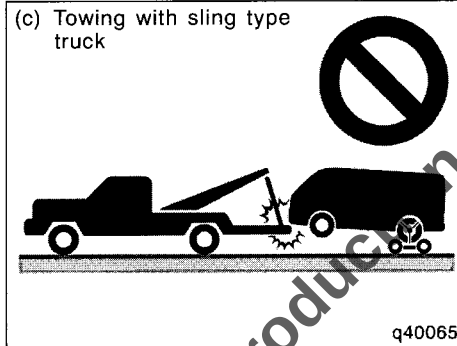
NOTICE

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.

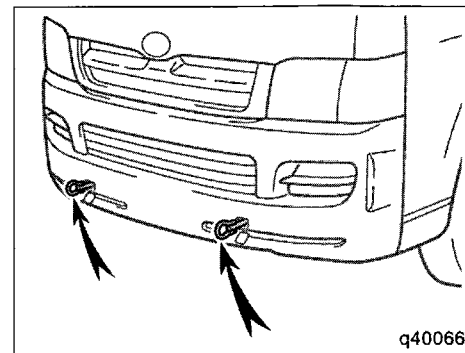


(c) Towing with sling type truck

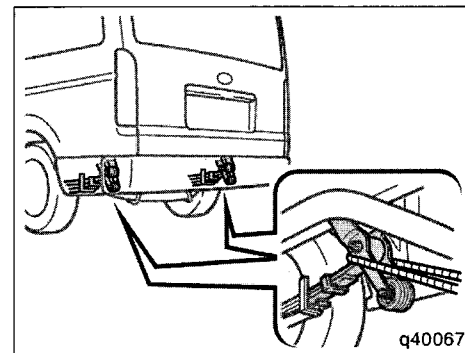
NOTICE

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

—Emergency towing



Front



Rear

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

If towing service is not available in an emergency, your vehicle may be temporarily towed by a cable or chain secured to the emergency towing eyelets (front) or brackets (rear). Use extreme caution when towing vehicles.

Vehicles with an automatic transmission, use only the front towing eyelets when towing your vehicle.

To install the front towing eyelets, see "—Installing front towing eyelets" on page 174 in this Section.

NOTICE

- ◆ *Only use specified towing eyelets or brackets as shown in the illustration; otherwise your vehicle may be damaged.*
- ◆ *Vehicles with an automatic transmission, never tow a vehicle from the rear with four wheels on the ground. This may cause serious damage to the transmission.*

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

NOTICE

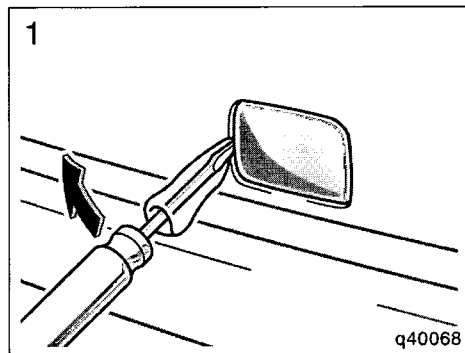
Use only a cable or chain specifically intended for use in towing vehicles. Securely fasten the cable or chain to the towing eyelets or brackets provided.

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).

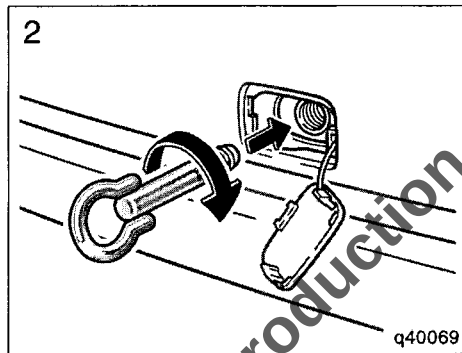
CAUTION

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.

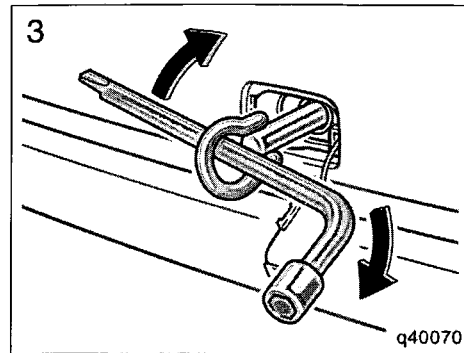
—Installing front towing eyelets



1. Remove the front towing eyelet cover on the front bumper, using a flathead screwdriver which is wrapped with a cloth.



2. Use the front towing eyelet in the tool bag. Secure it to the hole on the bumper by turning clockwise. (For the tool bag storage location, see “—Required tools and spare tire” on page 161 in this Section.)

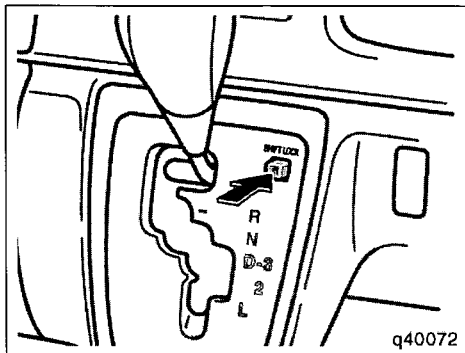


3. Tighten the front towing eyelet securely by a wheel nut wrench.

CAUTION

When installing the eyelets on the vehicle, be sure to tighten the front eyelet securely. If the eyelet is loose, it may come off when being towed and result in death or serious injury.

If you cannot shift automatic transmission selector lever



If you cannot shift the selector lever out of "P" position to other positions even though the brake pedal is depressed, use the "SHIFT LOCK" button as follows:

1. Turn the ignition key to the "LOCK" position. Make sure the parking brake is applied.
2. Push the "SHIFT LOCK" button. You can shift out of the "P" position only while pushing the button.
3. Shift into the "N" position.
4. Start the engine. For your safety, keep the brake pedal depressed.

Be sure to have the system checked by your Toyota dealer as soon as possible.

If you lose your keys

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

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

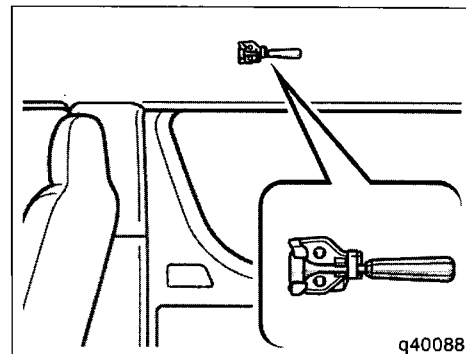
See the suggestion given in "Keys" on page 10 in Section 1-2.

Wireless remote control key

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

If your keys are locked in the vehicle and you cannot get a duplicate, many Toyota dealers can still open the door for you, using their special tools. If you must break a window to get in, we suggest breaking the smallest side window because it is the least expensive to replace. Be extremely cautious to avoid cuts from the glass.

If you must escape from the side rear window



Tap the side window glass with the hammer from the inside until the glass breaks off.

Use the hammer only for this purpose.

CAUTION

- Avoid using your hands.
- Do not use this system while the vehicle is moving.

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CORROSION PREVENTION AND APPEARANCE CARE

Protecting your Toyota from corrosion	178
Washing and waxing your Toyota	179
Cleaning the interior	181

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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 seacoast or in areas of industrial pollution.
- High humidity accelerates corrosion especially when temperatures range just above the freezing point.

- Wetness or dampness to certain parts of your vehicle for an extended period of time, may cause corrosion even though other parts of the vehicle may be dry.
- High 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" on page 179 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.

Washing and waxing your Toyota

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 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 warm to the touch.



CAUTION

- **When cleaning under the floor or chassis, be careful not to injure your hands.**
- **Exhaust gases cause the exhaust pipe to become quite hot. When washing the vehicle, be careful not to touch the pipe until it has cooled sufficiently, as touching a hot exhaust pipe can cause burns.**

1. Rinse off loose dirt with a hose. Remove any mud or road salt from the underside of the vehicle or 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 splash an ornament, be sure to wash them 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.

Exterior lights: Wash carefully. Do not use organic substances or scrub them with a hard brush. This may damage the surfaces of the lights.

Road tar: Remove with turpentine or cleaners that are marked safe for painted surfaces.

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.

NOTICE

- ◆ *Do not use organic substances (gasoline, kerosene, benzine or strong solvents), which may be toxic or cause damage.*
- ◆ *Do not scrub any part of the vehicle with a hard brush, which may cause damage.*

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 driving 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.

Exterior lights: Do not apply wax on the surfaces of the lights. Wax may cause damage to the lenses. If you accidentally put wax on the light surfaces, wipe or wash it off.

3. Wax the vehicle again when water does not bead but remains on the surface in large patches.

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, audio panel, 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.

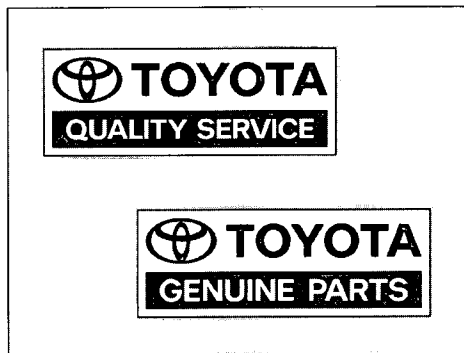
SECTION 6

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

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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 on page 187 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 ping
- 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.

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DO-IT-YOURSELF MAINTENANCE

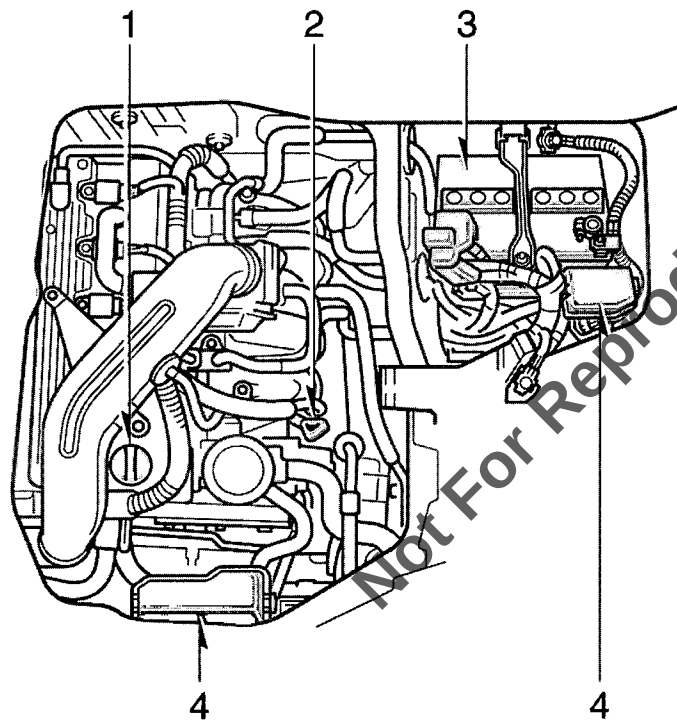
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Engine compartment overview

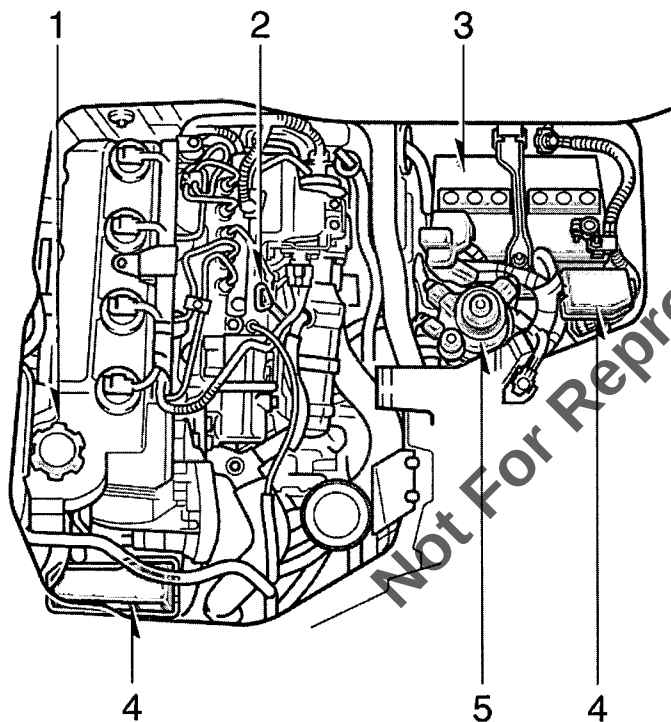
► Gasoline engine



1. Engine oil filler cap
2. Engine oil level dipstick
3. Battery
4. Fuse blocks

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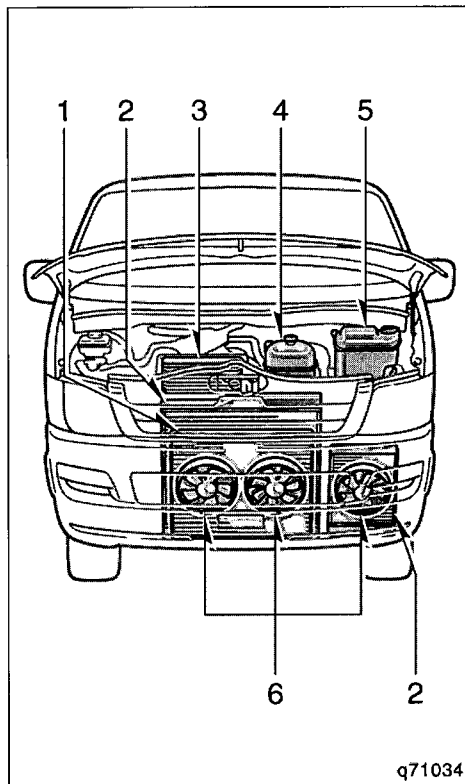
► Diesel engine



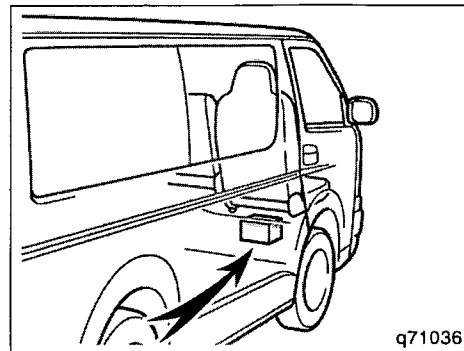
1. Engine oil filler cap
2. Engine oil level dipstick
3. Battery
4. Fuse blocks
5. Fuel filter

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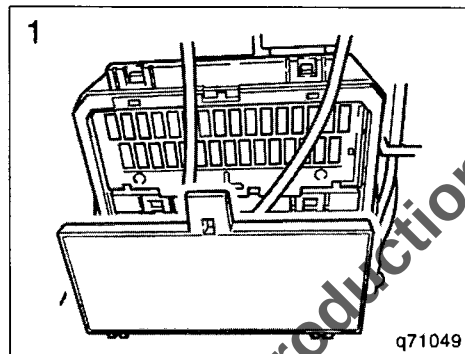
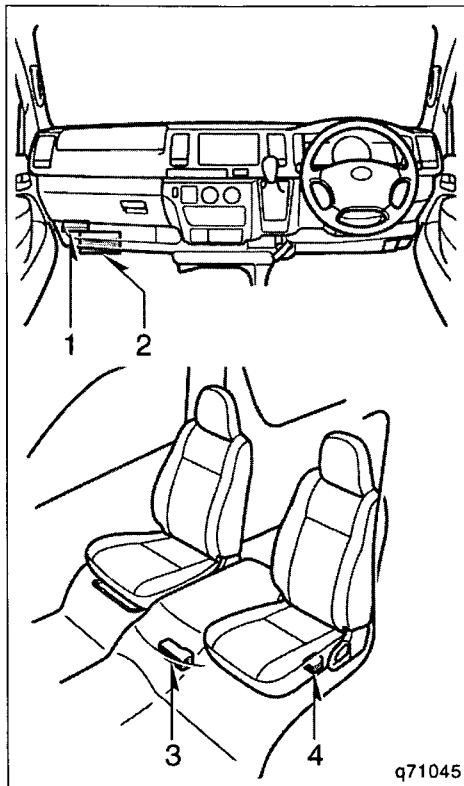
Under hood overview



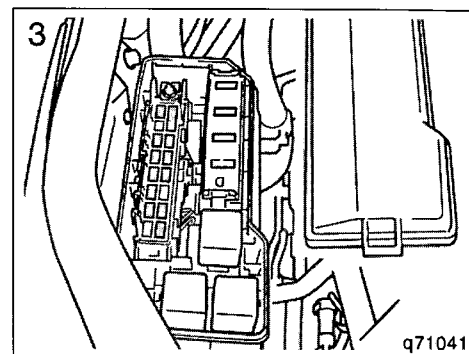
Sub battery location



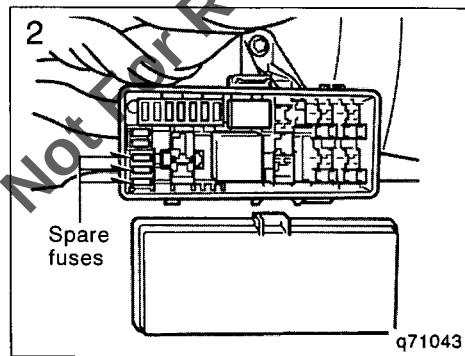
Fuse locations



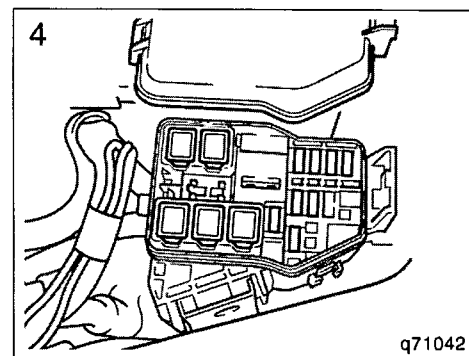
Instrument panel



Engine compartment



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 coolant reservoir 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.
- Be sure that the ignition is off if you work near the electric cooling fan or radiator grille. With the ignition on, the electric cooling fan will automatically start to run if the air conditioning is on.
- 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.

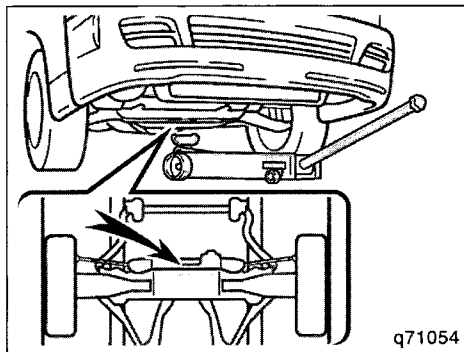
- Dispose of used oil and filter only in a safe and acceptable manner. Do not dispose of used oil and filter in household trash, in sewers or onto the ground. Call your dealer or a service station for information concerning recycling or disposal.
- Take care when filling the brake and clutch fluid reservoirs 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

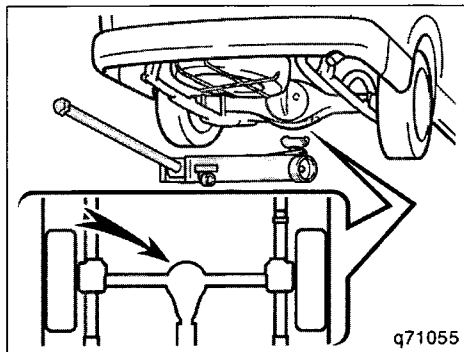
- ◆ Remember that battery and ignition cables carry high currents or voltages. Be careful of accidentally causing a short circuit.
- ◆ Add only "Toyota Super Long Life Coolant" or similar high quality ethylene glycol based non-silicate, non-amine, non-nitrite, and non-borate coolant with long-life hybrid 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 iridium-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 hood or the engine access hole cover, check to see that you have not forgotten any tools, rags, etc.

Positioning the jack



Front



Rear

When jacking up your vehicle with the jack, position the jack correctly as shown in the illustrations.

CAUTION

When jacking, be sure to observe the following to reduce the possibility of death or serious injury:

- Follow jacking instructions.
- Do not put any part of your body under the vehicle supported by the jack. 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 wheels on the opposite side of the jack up point 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.
- 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.

NOTICE

Make sure to place the jack correctly, or your vehicle may be damaged.

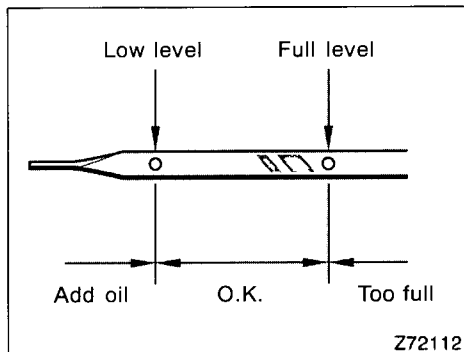
DO-IT-YOURSELF MAINTENANCE

Engine and Chassis

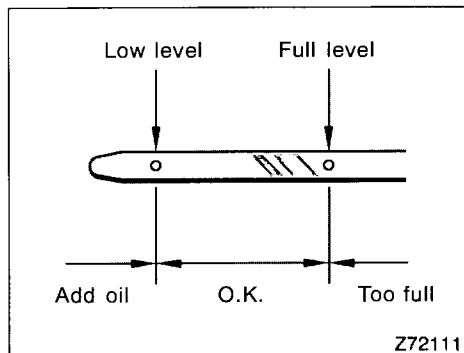
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Checking the engine oil level



Gasoline engine



Diesel engine

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 as follows:

Gasoline engine

1.2 L (1.3 qt., 1.1 Imp. qt.)

Diesel engine

1.9 L (2.0 qt., 1.7 Imp. qt.)

For the engine oil capacity, see "Service specifications" on page 219 in Section 8.

When the level reaches within the correct range, install the filler cap hand-tight.

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

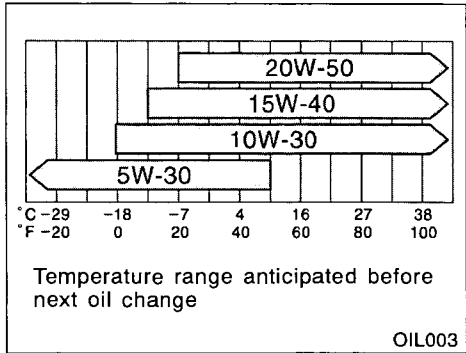
Gasoline engine—

“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:

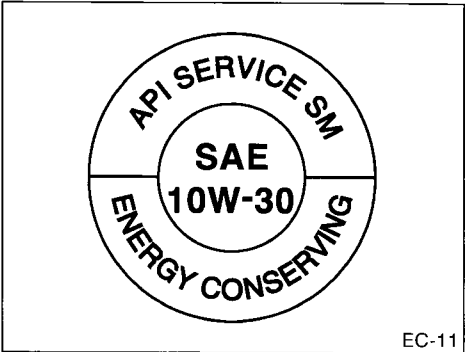
- 20W-50 and 15W-40—
API grade SL or SM multigrade engine oil
- 10W-30 and 5W-30—
API grade SL “Energy-Conserving”, SM “Energy-Conserving” or ILSAC multigrade engine oil

Recommended viscosity (SAE):



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.

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API service symbol



ILSAC certification mark

Oil identification marks

Either or both API registered marks are added to some oil containers to help you select the oil you should use.

The API Service Symbol is located anywhere on the outside of the container.

The top portion of the label shows the oil quality by API (American Petroleum Institute) designations such as SM. 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.

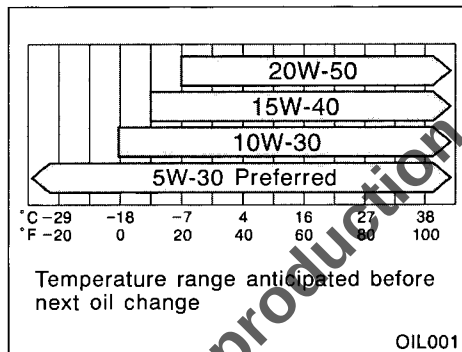
Diesel engine—

"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:

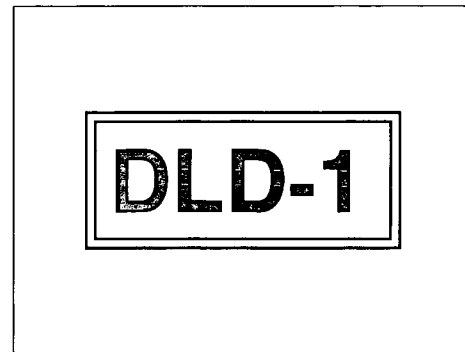
G-DLD-1, API CF-4, API CF or ACEA B1

Recommended viscosity (SAE):



SAE 5W-30 is the best choice for your vehicle, for good fuel economy and good starting in cold weather.

If you use SAE 10W-30 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" and "LOW" 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" line, add coolant. Bring the level up to the "FULL" 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 coolant reservoir cap when the engine is hot.

Coolant type selection

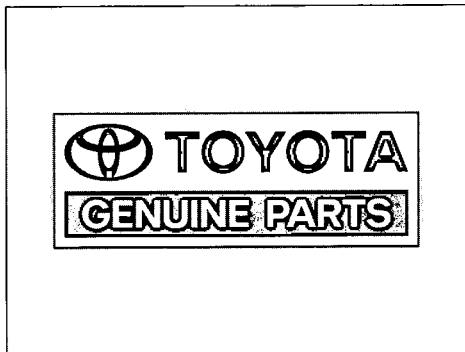
Use of improper coolants may damage your engine cooling system.

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, condenser and intercooler

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



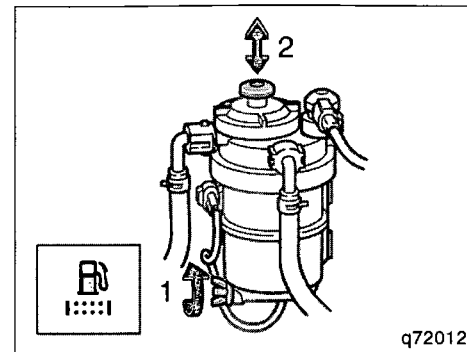
CAUTION

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

NOTICE

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

Draining fuel filter water (diesel engine)



When the fuel system warning light flashes, 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 inflation pressure

Keep your tire inflation pressures at the proper level.

The recommended cold tire inflation pressures and tire sizes are given on page 222 in Section 8.

You should check the tire inflation pressure every two weeks, or at least once a month. And do not forget the spare!

Incorrect tire inflation 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.

The following instructions for checking tire inflation 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 inflation pressure reading.
- **Always use a tire pressure gauge.** The appearance of a tire can be misleading. Besides, tire inflation pressures that are even just a few pounds off can degrade ride and handling.

- **Do not bleed or reduce tire inflation pressure after driving.** It is normal for the tire inflation pressure to be higher after driving.
- **Be sure to reinstall the tire 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.



CAUTION

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

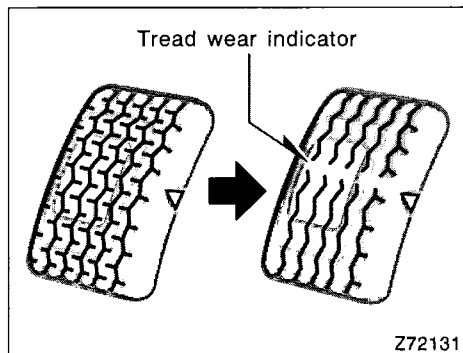
Low tire pressure (underinflation)—

- 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
- A greater possibility of tire damage from road hazards

High tire pressure (overinflation)—

- Poor handling
- Excessive wear
- Uneven wear
- A greater possibility of tire damage from road hazards

Checking and replacing tires



CHECKING YOUR TIRES

Check the tire's tread for tread wear indicators. If the indicators show, replace the tires. The location of tread wear indicators is shown by the "TWI" or "Δ" marks, etc., molded on the sidewall of each tire.

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 applies also 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 at a time as a set.

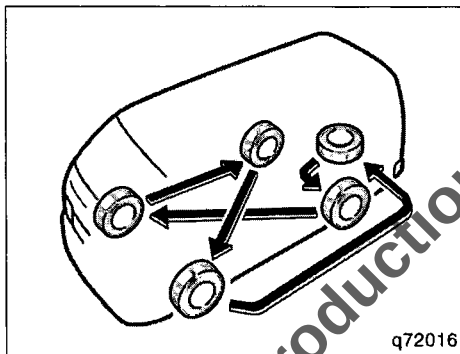
See "If you have a flat tire" on page 160 in Section 4 for tire change procedure.

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" on page 160 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.

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.

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SECTION 7-3

DO-IT-YOURSELF MAINTENANCE

Electrical components

Checking battery condition	208
Battery recharging precautions	210
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Replacing light bulbs	213

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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.

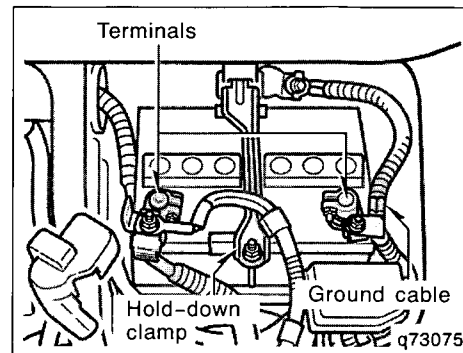
The electrolyte contains poisonous and corrosive sulfuric acid.

- 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.

- 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.
- If the terminal connections are loose, tighten their clamp nuts—but do not overtighten.
- Tighten the hold-down clamp only enough to keep the battery firmly in place. Overtightening may damage the battery case.

NOTICE

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

If the battery is disconnected or run down, the power window may not operate automatically and the jam protection function will not function correctly after you reconnect, replace or recharge the battery. In any of these cases, you should normalize power window. To normalize power window, see "Power windows" on page 21 in Section 1–2.

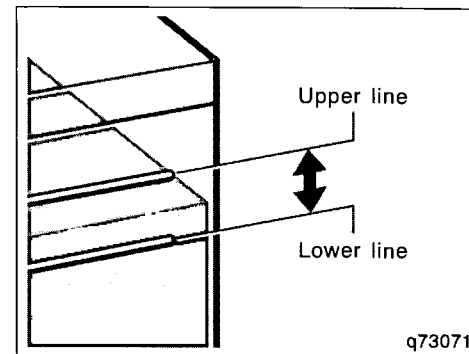
Vehicles with sub battery—

When disconnecting the batteries, be sure to disconnect both negative terminals ("–" mark) on the two batteries.

NOTICE

Do not disconnect either of the positive terminals ("+" mark) with both negative terminals ("–" mark) connected. It may cause a short circuit.

—Checking battery fluid

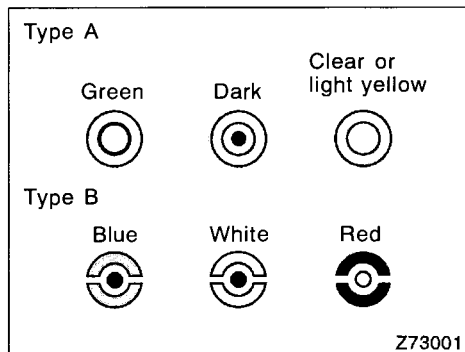


CHECKING BY FLUID LEVEL LINES

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" described below.)

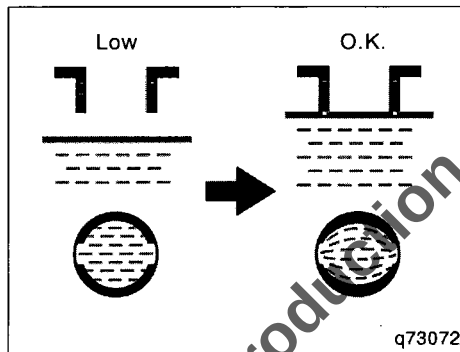


CHECKING BY INDICATOR

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" described below.



ADDING DISTILLED WATER

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

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

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.

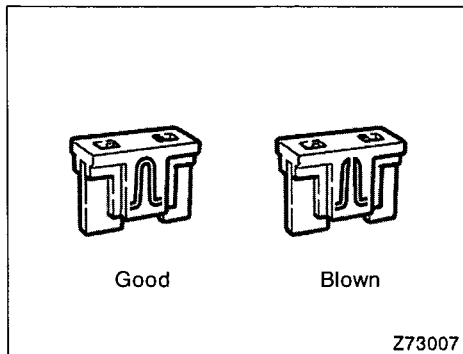
CAUTION

- 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.

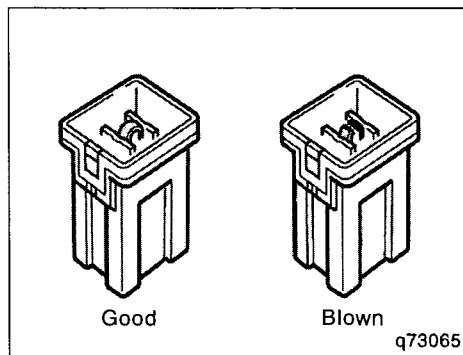
NOTICE

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

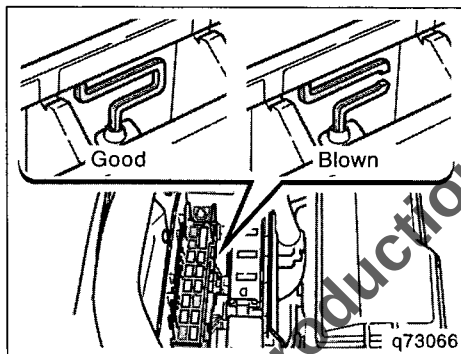
Checking and replacing fuses



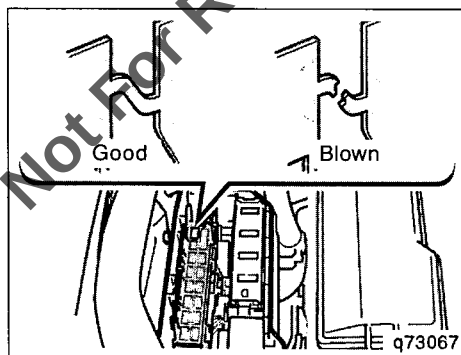
Type A



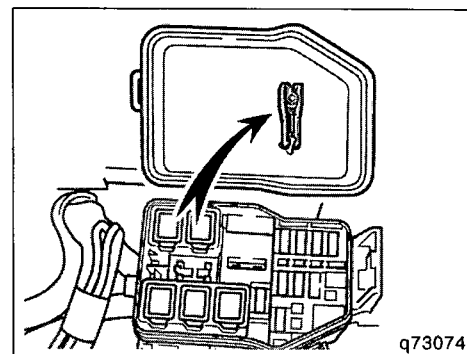
Type B



Type C



Type D



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" on page 191 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 page 222 in Section 8 for the functions controlled by each circuit.

Type C and D—When any of the fuses are blown, contact your Toyota dealer.

Type A fuses can be pulled out by using the pull-out tool. The location of the pull-out tool is shown in the illustration.

If 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" 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

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.

The high mounted stoplight consists of a number of LEDs. If any of the LEDs burn out, take your vehicle to your Toyota dealer to have the light replaced.



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
Parking lights	5	B
Front turn signal lights	21	C
Rear turn signal lights	21	C
Stop/tail lights	21/5	B
Back-up lights	16	B
Rear fog light	21	B
License plate lights	5	B
Front interior light	8	D
Rear interior lights	8	D
Step light	5	D

A: H4 halogen bulbs

B: Wedge base bulbs (clear)

C: Wedge base bulbs (amber)

D: Double end bulbs

—Headlights, parking and front turn signal lights

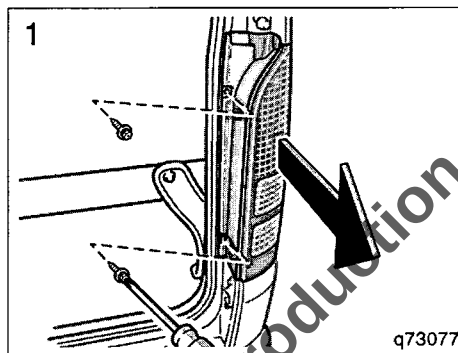
If any of the following lights burns out, contact your Toyota dealer.

- Headlights
- Parking lights
- Front turn signal lights

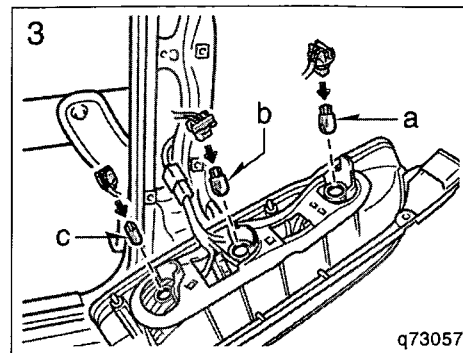
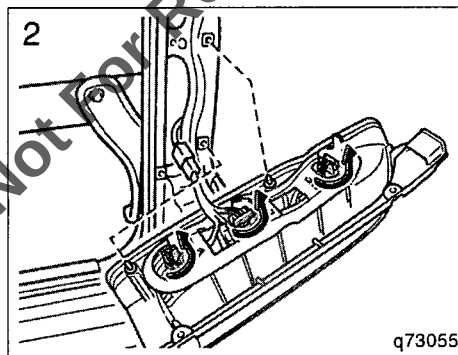
NOTICE

Do not try to replace any of the light bulbs mentioned above by yourself. You may damage the vehicle.

—Rear turn signal, stop/tail, back-up and rear fog lights



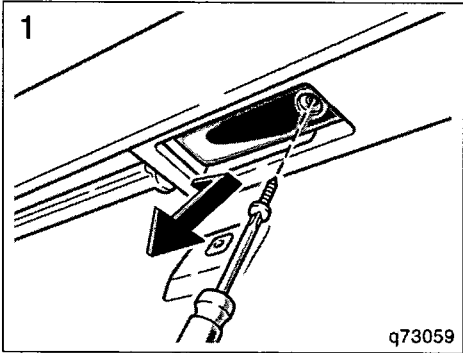
Use a Phillips-head screwdriver.



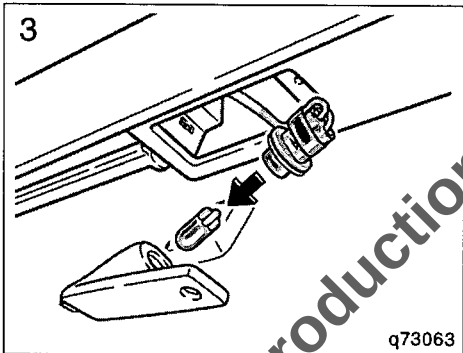
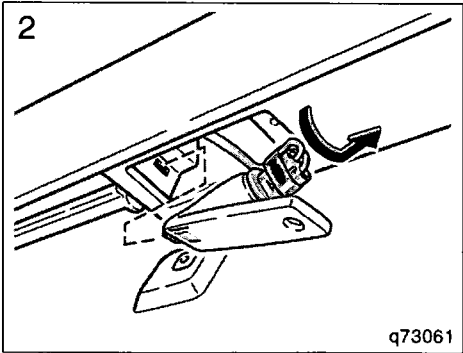
- a: Stop/tail light
b: Rear turn signal light
c: Back-up light or rear fog light

Vehicles with rear fog light—Back-up light is on the passenger's side. Rear fog light is on the driver's side.

—License plate lights



Use a Phillips-head screwdriver.



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SPECIFICATIONS

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Fuses	222

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Dimensions

		Standard body*	Wide body*
Overall length	mm (in.)	4695 (184.8)	5380 (211.8)
Overall width	mm (in.)	1695 (66.7)	1880 (74.0)
Overall height	mm (in.)	1980 (78.0)	2285 (90.0)
Wheelbase	mm (in.)	2570 (101.2)	3110 (122.4)
Front tread	mm (in.)	1470 (57.9)	1655 (65.2)
Rear tread	mm (in.)	1465 (57.7)	1650 (65.0)

*: See "Model code" (page viii in the beginning of this manual) if you are not sure of which model your vehicle is.

Engine

Model:

2TR-FE and 1KD-FTV

Type:

2TR-FE engine

4 cylinder in line, 4 cycle, gasoline

1KD-FTV engine

4 cylinder in line, 4 cycle, diesel (with turbocharger)

Bore and stroke, mm (in.):

2TR-FE engine

95.0 × 95.0 (3.74 × 3.74)

1KD-FTV engine

96.0 × 103.0 (3.78 × 4.06)

Displacement, cm³ (cu. in.):

2TR-FE engine 2694 (164.4)

1KD-FTV engine 2982 (182.0)

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.):

Diesel engine

Intake 0.20—0.30 (0.008—0.012)

Exhaust 0.35—0.45 (0.014—0.018)

Spark plug type:

DENSO SK20HR11

Spark plug gap, mm (in.):

1.1 (0.043)

ENGINE LUBRICATION

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

Gasoline engine

With filter 5.5 (5.8, 4.8)

Without filter 5.0 (5.4, 4.5)

Diesel engine

With filter 7.0 (7.4, 6.2)

Without filter 6.8 (7.2, 6.0)

“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 SL or SM multigrade engine
oil

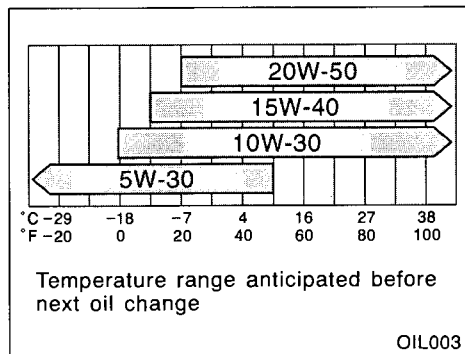
10W-30 and 5W-30—

API grade SL “Energy-Conserving”,
SM “Energy-Conserving” or ILSAC
multigrade engine oil

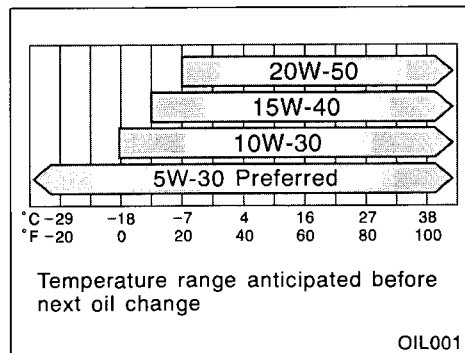
Diesel engine

G-DLD-1, API CF-4, API CF or
ACEA B1

Recommended oil viscosity (SAE):
Gasoline engine



Diesel engine



Please contact your Toyota dealer for further details.

COOLING SYSTEM

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

Gasoline engine

With rear heater

15.0 (15.9, 13.2)

Without rear heater 13.0 (13.7, 11.4)

Diesel engine

With rear heater

17.0 (18.0, 15.0)

Without rear heater 15.0 (15.9, 13.2)

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.):

2.6 (2.7, 2.3)

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 2.7 (2.9, 2.4)

Fluid type:

Toyota Genuine ATF Type T-IV

Change automatic transmission fluid only as necessary.

Generally, it is necessary to change automatic transmission fluid only if your vehicle is driven under one of the Special Operating Conditions listed in your "Warranty and Service Booklet". When changing the automatic transmission fluid, use only "Toyota Genuine ATF Type T-IV" (ATF JWS3309 or NWS6500) to aid in assuring optimum transmission performance.

Notice: Using automatic transmission fluid other than "Toyota Genuine ATF Type T-IV" may cause deterioration in shift quality, locking up of your transmission accompanied by vibration, and ultimately damage the automatic transmission of your vehicle.

Please contact your Toyota dealer for further details.

DIFFERENTIAL

Oil capacity, L (qt., Imp. qt.):

Standard body* 3.1 (3.3, 2.7)

Wide body* 3.2 (3.4, 2.8)

*: See "Model code" (page viii in the beginning of this manual) if you are not sure of which model your vehicle is.

"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:

Hypoid gear oil API GL-5

Recommended oil viscosity:

Above -18°C (0°F)

SAE 90

Below -18°C (0°F)

SAE 80W or 80W-90

Please contact your Toyota dealer for further details.

BRAKES

Minimum pedal clearance when depressed with the force of 500 N (51 kgf, 112 lbf) with the engine off and no negative pressure in brake booster, mm (in.):

121 (4.8)

Pedal free play, mm (in.):

1—6 (0.04—0.24)

Parking brake adjustment when pulled with the force of 200 N (20 kgf, 45 lbf):

Standard body*

10—16 clicks

Wide body*

12—18 clicks

*: See "Model code" (page viii in the beginning of this manual) if you are not sure of which model your vehicle is.

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:

195R15C 8PR 106/104S

Cold tire inflation pressure:

kPa (kgf/cm² or bar, psi)

Model*1		Front	Rear
Van	Standard body	350 (3.50, 51)	350 (3.50, 51)
	Wide body	375 (3.75, 54)	375 (3.75, 54)
Commuter	Wide body	350 (3.50, 51)	425 (4.25, 62) 400 (4.00, 58)*2

*1: See "Model code" (page viii in the beginning of this manual) if you are not sure of which model your vehicle is.

*2: For New Zealand

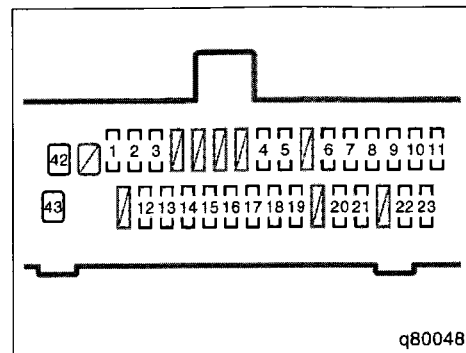
Wheel nut torque, N·m (kgf·m, ft·lbf):

100 (10.5, 76)

NOTE:

- When towing a trailer, set the cold tire inflation pressure at the following:
Front 400 kPa (4.00 kgf/cm² or bar, 58 psi)
Rear 450 kPa (4.50 kgf/cm² or bar, 65 psi)
- For a complete information on tires (e.g. replacing tires or replacing wheels), see "Checking tire inflation pressure" through "Replacing wheels", pages 201 through 205 in Section 7-2.

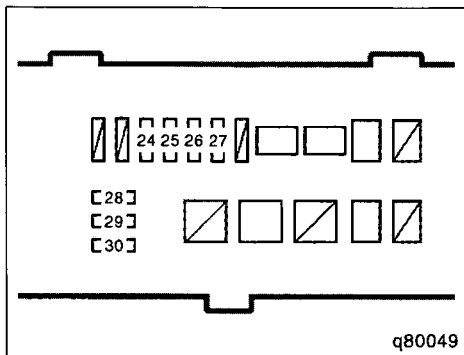
Fuses



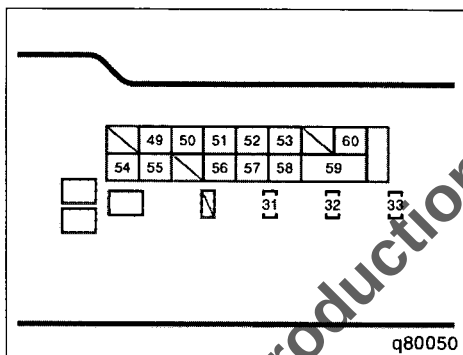
Instrument panel

Fuses (type A)

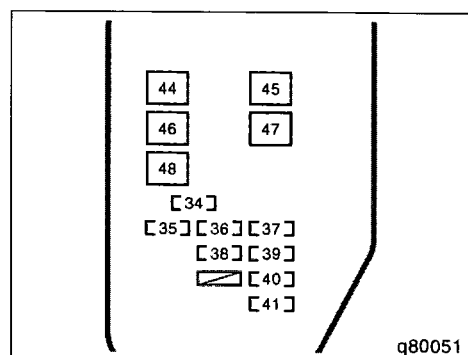
- TAIL 10 A:** Parking lights, rear turn signal lights, stop/tail lights, back-up lights, rear fog light, license plate lights, clock, instrument panel light, multiport fuel injection system/sequential multiport fuel injection system
- PANEL 10 A:** Instrument panel light
- A/C 10 A:** Air conditioning system
- CIG 15 A:** Cigarette lighter
- ACC 7.5 A:** Power rear view mirror, automatic transmission shift lock control system



Instrument panel



Engine compartment



Engine compartment

6. **ELS 10 A:** Multiport fuel injection system/sequential multiport fuel injection system
7. **AC100V 15 A:** No circuit
8. **RR FOG 15 A:** Rear turn signal lights, stop/tail lights, back-up lights, rear fog light
9. **WELCAB 15 A:** No circuit
10. **IGN 15 A:** Multiport fuel injection system/sequential multiport fuel injection system, electronic throttle control system, SRS airbag system
11. **MET IGN 10 A:** Gauges and meters
12. **ACCL INT LCK 25 A:** No circuit

13. **WIP 25 A:** Windshield wipers
14. **RR WIP-WSH 15 A:** Rear window wipers and washer
15. **WSH 20 A:** Windshield wipers and washer, rear window wipers and washer
16. **ECU-IG 7.5 A:** Air conditioning system, automatic transmission shift lock control system, anti-lock brake system, multiport fuel injection system/sequential multiport fuel injection system, multiplex communication system

17. **GAUGE 10 A:** Gauges and meters, rear turn signal lights, stop/tail lights, back-up lights, rear fog light, rear window defogger, electric cooling fans, charging system, air conditioning system, power windows
18. **OBD 7.5 A:** On-board diagnosis system
19. **STOP 10 A:** Rear turn signal lights, stop/tail lights, back-up lights, rear fog light, high-mounted stop light
20. **DOOR 30 A:** Power windows, power door lock system
21. **RR HTR 15 A:** Air conditioning system

- 22. FR FOG 15 A:** No circuit
- 23. AM1 30 A:** All components in "ACC", and "CIG" fuses, starting system
- 24. HEAD LH 15 A:** Left-hand headlight
- 25. HEAD RH 15 A:** Right-hand headlight
- 26. ST 7.5 A:** Starting system, multiport fuel injection system/sequential multiport fuel injection system, gauges and meters
- 27. A/C NO.3 7.5 A:** Air conditioning system
- 28. SPARE 25 A:** Spare fuse
- 29. SPARE 15 A:** Spare fuse
- 30. SPARE 10 A:** Spare fuse
- 31. EFI 20 A (gasoline engine) or EFI 25 A (diesel engine):** Electronically controlled fuel pump, multiport fuel injection system/sequential multiport fuel injection system, electronic throttle control system
- 32. HAZ-HORN 15 A:** Horn, emergency flasher
- 33. A/F 15 A (gasoline engine):** Multiport fuel injection system/sequential multiport fuel injection system
- 34. D.C.C 30 A:** All components in "RADIO" and "DOME" fuses

- 35. ALT-S 7.5 A:** Charging
- 36. RADIO 15 A:** No circuit
- 37. ABS SOL 25 A:** Anti-lock brake system
- 38. DOME 10 A:** Personal lights, interior lights, step light, gauges and meters
- 39. PSD 25 A:** No circuit
- 40. ETCS 10 A:** Electronic throttle control system
- 41. ECU-B 10 A:** Multiplex communication system, air conditioning system, wireless remote control system

Fuses (type B)

- 42. DEF 30 A:** Rear window defogger
- 43. PWR 30 A:** Power windows
- 44. AM2 30 A:** All components in "IGN" and "MET IGN" fuses, starting system, multiport fuel injection system/sequential multiport fuel injection system
- 45. ABS MTR 40 A:** Anti-lock brake system
- 46. RR DOOR 30 A:** No circuit
- 47. HEAD 40 A:** Headlight
- 48. BACK DOOR 30 A:** No circuit

Fuses (type C)

- 49. FAN1 50 A:** Electric cooling fans
- 50. FAN3 30 A:** Electric cooling fans
- 51. FAN2 50 A:** Electric cooling fans
- 52. MAIN3 50 A:** All components in "A/F", "HAZ-HORN" and "EFI" fuses
- 53. A/PUMP 50 A (gasoline engine):** Emission control system
- GLOW 80 A (diesel engine):** Engine glow system
- 54. PTC2 50 A:** Air conditioning system
- 55. RR CLR 30 A:** Air conditioning system
- 56. HTR 40 A:** Air conditioning system
- 57. PTC3 50 A:** Air conditioning system
- 58. MAIN4 120 A:** All components in "WELCAB", "AC100V", "RR FOG", "RR HTR", "OBD", "STOP", "AM1", "DOOR", "FR FOG", "PWR", "DEF", "ELS", "TAIL", "PANEL", "ECU-IG", "WIP", "WSH", "GAUGE", "RR WIP-WSH" and "A/C" fuses
- 59. PTC1 50 A:** Air conditioning system

Fuses (type D)

- 60. ALT 140 A:** All components in "MAIN3", "FAN1", "FAN2", "FAN3" and "GLOW" fuses

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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 126 for detailed information.

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

Engine oil: See pages 197 and 198.

Tire information: See pages 201 through 205.

Tire inflation pressure: See page 222.

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