



Owner's Manual

*For your safety and comfort,
read carefully and keep in the vehicle.*

LAND CRUISER

NOT FOR REPRODUCTION

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

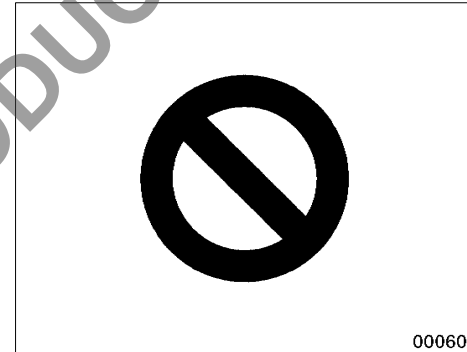
Throughout this manual, you will see safety and vehicle damage warnings. You must follow these warnings carefully to avoid possible injury or damage.

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

 CAUTION
<p>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.</p>

NOTICE
<p><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></p>

Safety symbol



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

Important information about your Toyota

Accessories, spare parts and modification of your Toyota

A wide variety of non-genuine spare parts and accessories for Toyota vehicles are currently available in the market. Using these spare parts and accessories which are not genuine Toyota products may adversely affect the safety of your vehicle, even though these parts may be approved by certain authorities in your country. Toyota therefore cannot accept any liability or guarantee spare parts and accessories which are not 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 an RF-transmitter system

As the installation of an RF-transmitter system in your vehicle could affect electronic systems such as electronically controlled fuel injection pump system, electronic engine control system and SRS airbag system, be sure to check with your Toyota dealer for precautionary measures or special instructions regarding installation of an RF-transmitter system.

Further information regarding frequency bands, power levels, antenna positions and installation provisions for the installation of RF-transmitters, is available on request at your Toyota dealer.

Maintenance schedule

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

On-pavement and off-road driving tips

This vehicle belongs to the utility vehicle class. Utility vehicles have a significantly higher rollover rate than other types of vehicles. This vehicle will handle and maneuver differently from an ordinary passenger car because it is designed for off-road use also. In addition, this vehicle has a higher ground clearance and center of gravity than that of an ordinary passenger car. This vehicle design feature causes this type of vehicle to be more likely to rollover. Failure to operate this vehicle correctly may result in loss of control, accidents or vehicle rollover causing death or serious injury. Be sure to read "Off-road vehicle precautions" in Section 2 and "Off-road driving precautions" in Section 3.

Scrapping of your Toyota

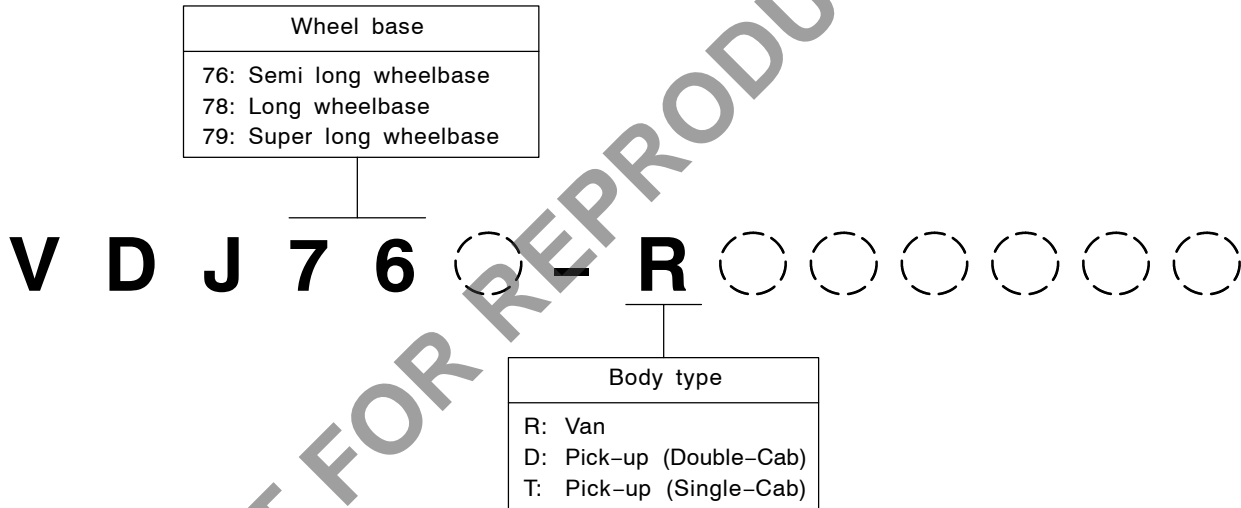
The SRS airbag device in your Toyota contains explosive chemicals. If the vehicle is scrapped with the airbags left as they are, this may cause an accident such as fire. Be sure to have the system of the SRS airbag removed and disposed of by a qualified service shop or by your Toyota dealer before you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

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Model code

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



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

SECTION 1 - 1

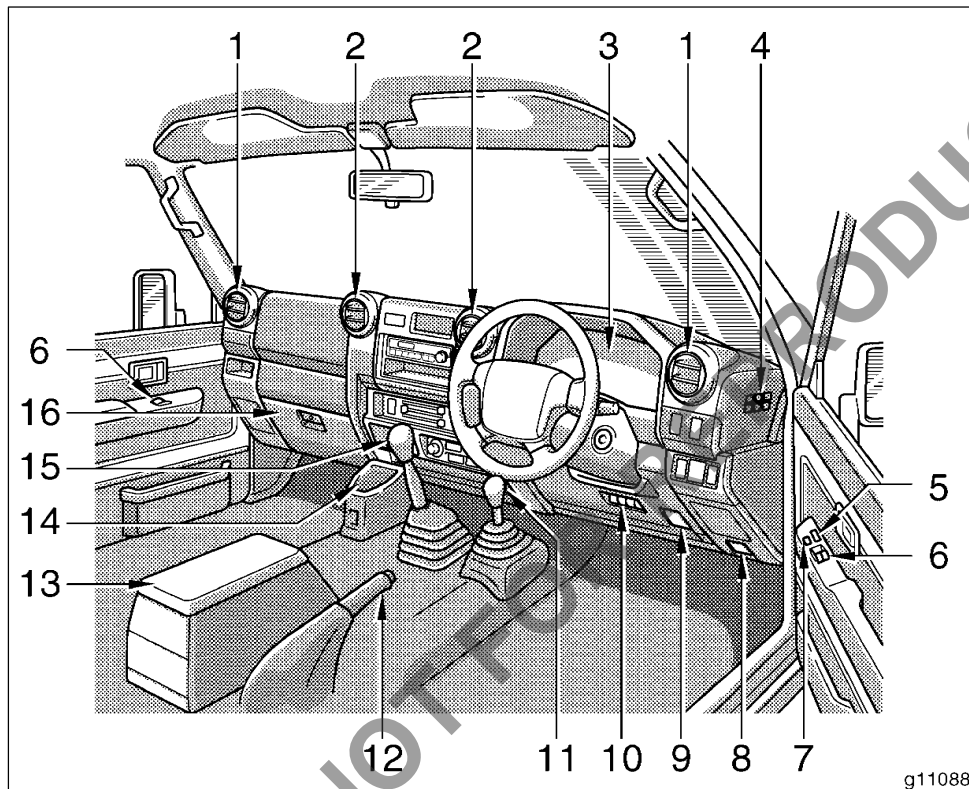
OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS

Overview of instruments and controls

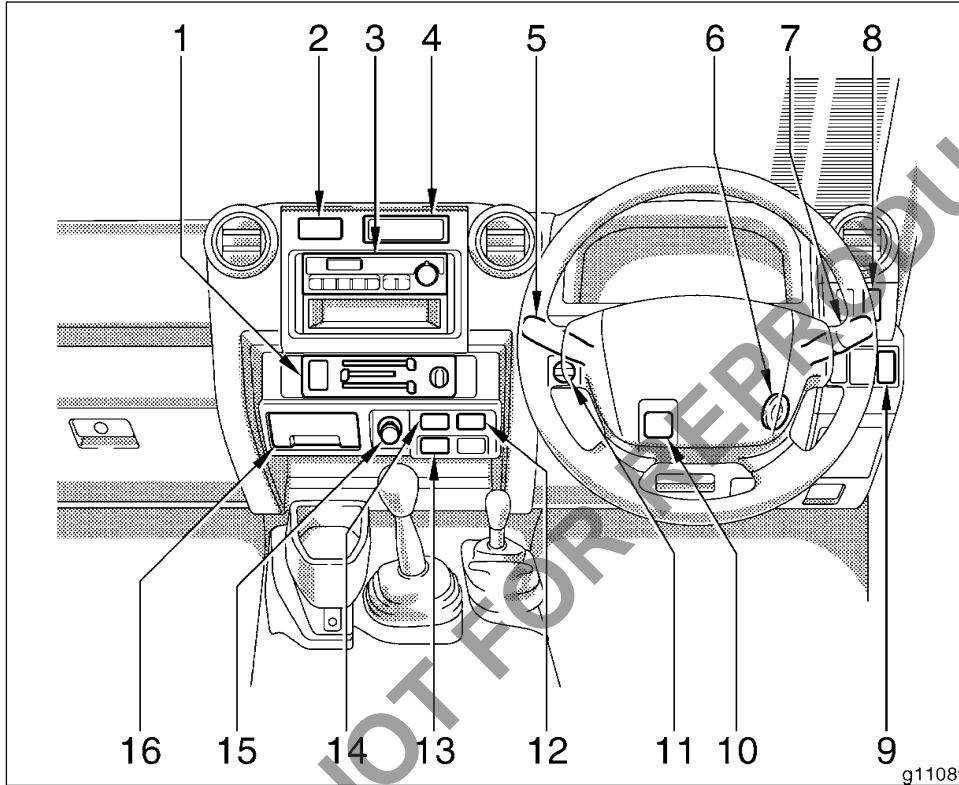
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Instrument panel overview

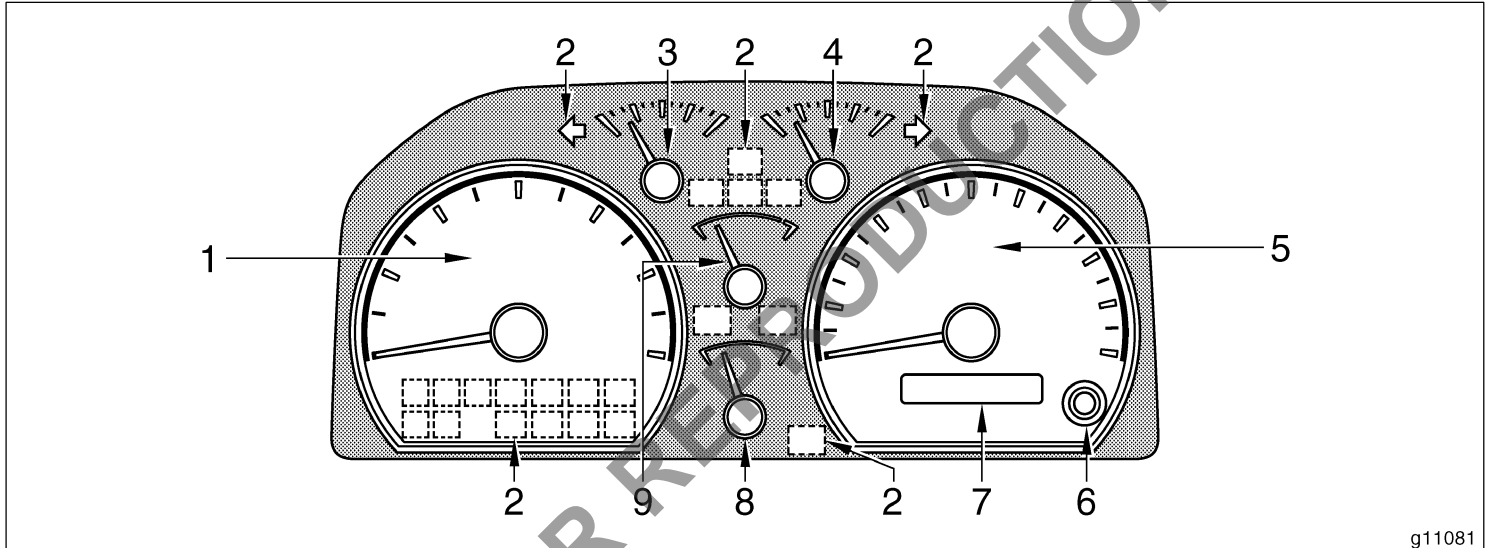


1. Side vents
2. Center vents
3. Instrument cluster
4. Side defroster outlets
5. Power door lock switch
6. Power window switches
7. Window lock switch
8. Hood lock release lever
9. Fuel filler door opener
10. Lower vent
11. Four-wheel drive control lever
12. Parking brake lever
13. Rear console box
14. Front console box
15. Manual transmission gear shift lever
16. Glove box



1. Air conditioning controls
2. Emergency flasher switch
3. Audio system
4. Clock
5. Wiper and washer switches
6. Engine switch
7. Headlight and turn signal switches
8. Idle up switch
9. Power door lock switch
10. Tilt and telescopic steering lock release lever
11. Front and rear differential lock switch
12. Rear window defogger switch
13. Sub fuel tank switch
14. Power antenna switch
15. Cigarette lighter
16. Ashtray


















Instrument cluster overview






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- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1. Tachometer | 4. Fuel gauge | 7. Odometer, two trip meters and meter light control display |
| 2. Service reminder indicators and indicator lights | 5. Speedometer | 8. Voltmeter |
| 3. Oil pressure gauge or sub fuel gauge | 6. Odometer, two trip meters and meter light control knob | 9. Engine coolant temperature gauge |

Indicator symbols on the instrument panel

	Brake system warning light*1		SRS warning light*1
	Seat belt reminder light*1		Fuel system warning light*1
	Charging system warning light*1		Fuel filter warning light*1
	Low engine oil level warning light*1		Engine immobilizer system indicator light
	Low engine oil pressure warning light*1		Headlight high beam indicator light
	Malfunction indicator lamp*1		Turn signal indicator lights
	Low fuel level warning light*1		Front fog light indicator light
	Anti-lock brake system warning light*1	SUB	Sub fuel tank indicator light*2
	Open door warning light*1		Four-wheel drive indicator light

	Rear differential lock indicator light
	Front differential lock indicator light
	Engine preheating indicator light

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

*2: If this light flashes, see "Fuel gauge" in Section 1-5.

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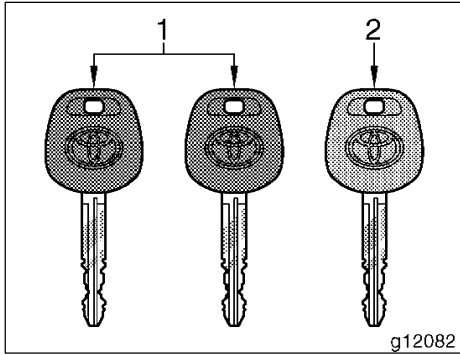
OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS

Keys and Doors

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Side windows	21
Rear window	22
Back door	22
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Keys



Your vehicle is supplied with two kinds of keys.

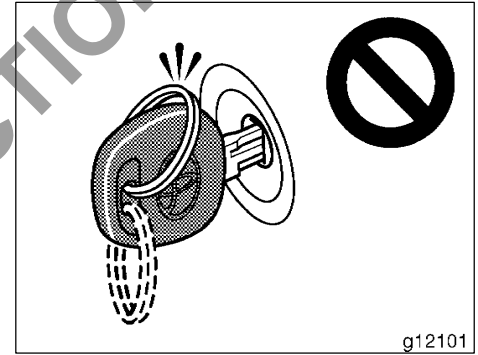
1. Master keys (black)—These keys work in every lock. Your Toyota dealer will need one of them to make a new key with a built-in transponder chip.

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

2. Sub key (gray)—This key will not work in the glove box.

To protect things locked in the glove box when you have your vehicle parked, leave the sub key with the attendant.

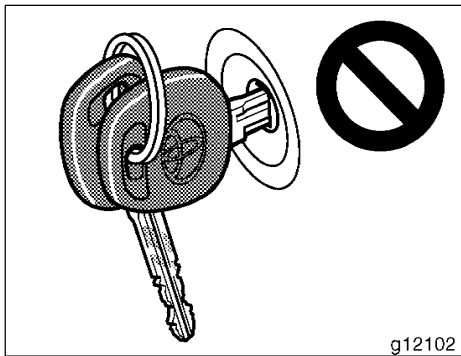
A transponder chip for engine immobilizer system has been placed in the head of the master and sub keys. These chips are needed to enable the system to function correctly, so be careful not to lose these keys. If you make your own duplicate key, you will not be able to cancel the system or start the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



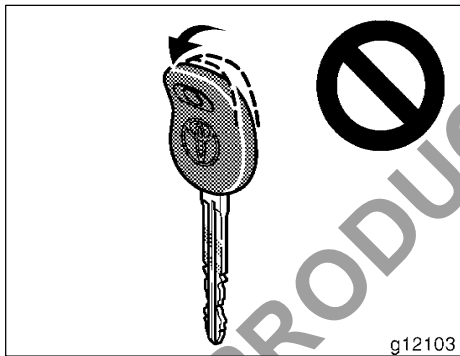
NOTICE

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.***



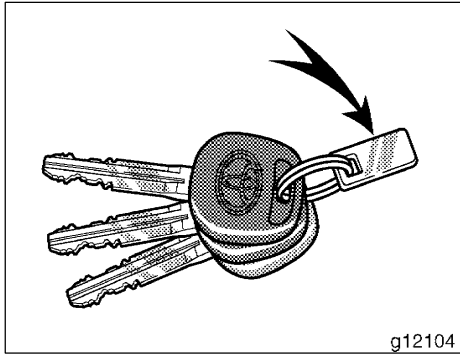
◆ **When starting the engine, do not use the key with other transponder keys around (including keys of other vehicles) and do not press other key plates against the key grip. Otherwise the engine may not start, or may stop soon after it starts. If this happens, remove the key once and then insert it 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.**

Engine immobilizer system

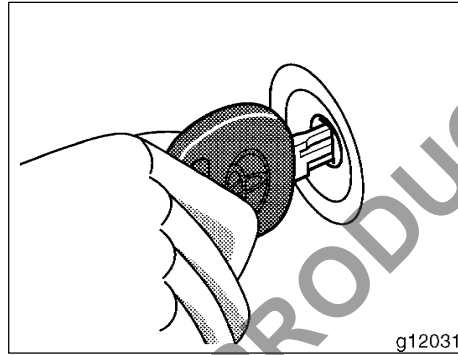


KEY NUMBER PLATE

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

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

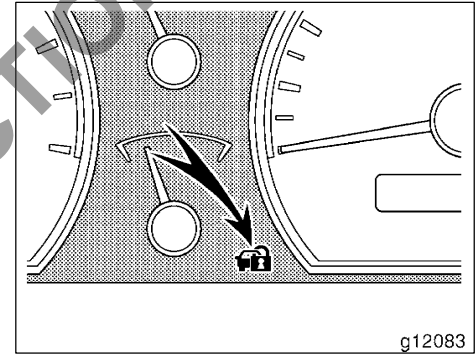
We recommend writing down the key number and storing it in a safe place.



The engine immobilizer system is a theft prevention system. When you insert the key in the engine 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.

Never leave the keys inside the vehicle when you leave the vehicle.

This system is designed to help prevent vehicle theft but does not guarantee absolute security against all vehicle thefts.



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

If either 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 engine switch.
- The indicator light flashes inconsistently.

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

The system is maintenance-free.

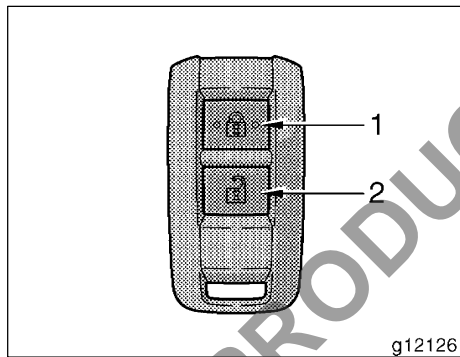
For your Toyota dealer to make you a new key with built-in transponder chip, your dealer will need your key number and master key. However, there is a limit to the number of additional keys your Toyota dealer can make for you.

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. Lock switch
2. Unlock switch

The wireless remote control function 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.

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

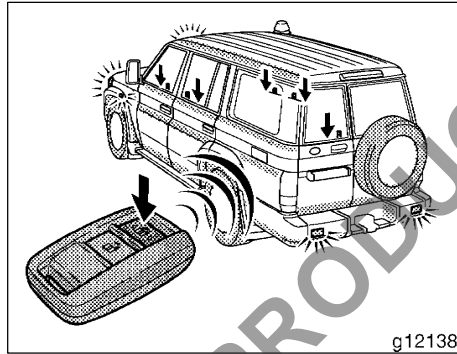
—Locking and unlocking doors

You can use up to 3 keys for the same vehicle. Contact your Toyota dealer for detailed information.

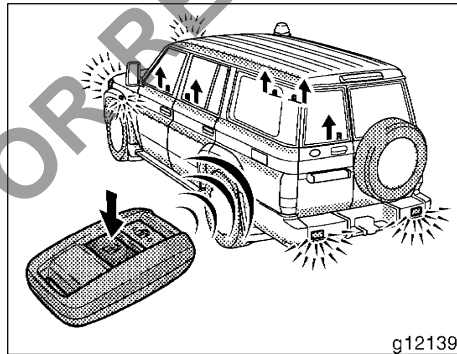
If the key does not actuate the side doors and back door, or operate from a normal distance, or the indicator on the key is dimmed or does not come on.

- 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 “—Replacing battery” on page 13 in this Section.

If you lose your 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 196 in Section 4.)



Locking operation



Unlocking operation

The wireless remote control will not operate when the engine switch is in the “ACC” or “ON” position.

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

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

The turn signal lights can be not to flash. For details, contact your Toyota dealer.

Check to see that all the doors are securely locked.

If the key is in the engine switch, locking cannot be performed by the lock switch.

To stop the beep, take out the key from the vehicle or push the unlock switch.

The beep can be disabled. For details, contact any your Toyota dealer.

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

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 doors 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 button and then push again.

—Replacing battery

The transmitter can easily be damaged when replacing the battery. We recommend having the battery replaced by your Toyota dealer. If you have to do it yourself, use a CR2032 lithium battery or equivalent and a flathead screwdriver.

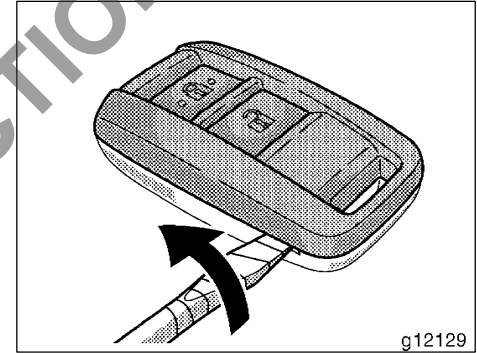
CAUTION

Special care should be taken to prevent small children from swallowing the removed battery or components. Failure to do so could result in death or serious injury.

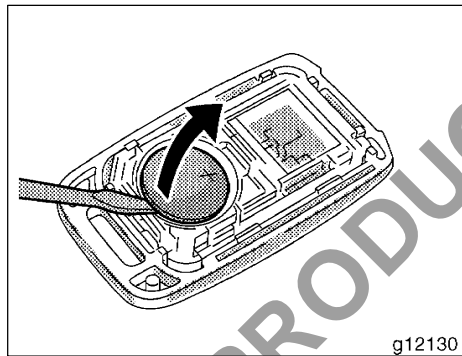
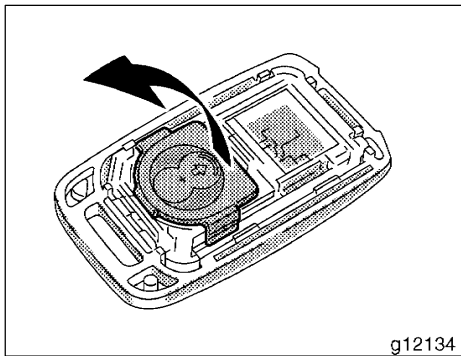
NOTICE

- ◆ *When replacing the battery, be careful not to lose the components.*
- ◆ *Replace only with the same or equivalent type recommended by the manufacturer.*
- ◆ *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 battery cover.

3. Take out the discharged battery and put in a new battery with the positive (+) side up.

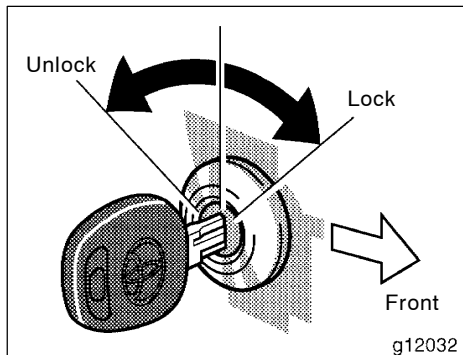
4. Install the battery cover. Close the cover.

NOTICE

- ◆ **Do not bend the terminals.**
- ◆ **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 when inserting the battery and that dust or oils do not adhere to the case.**
- ◆ **Close the cover securely.**

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

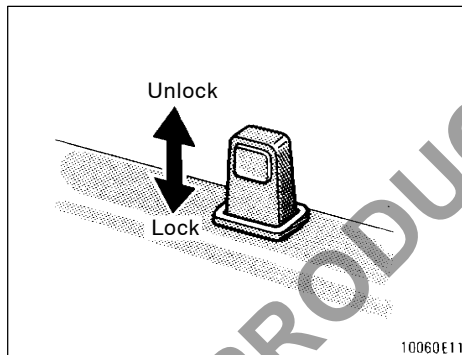
Side doors



LOCKING WITH KEY

Turn the key towards the front of the vehicle to lock and towards the back to unlock.

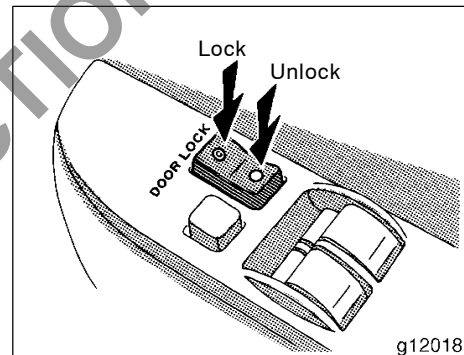
On vehicles with a power door lock system, locking the driver's door locks all the other doors simultaneously. To unlock all the doors simultaneously, unlock the driver's door. The back door will also be controlled at the same time.



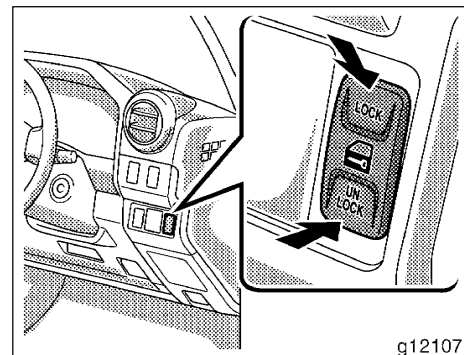
LOCKING WITH INSIDE LOCK BUTTON

Push in the lock button to lock and pull it out to unlock.

If you want to lock the door from the outside, push the button in 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.



With power window



Without power window

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.

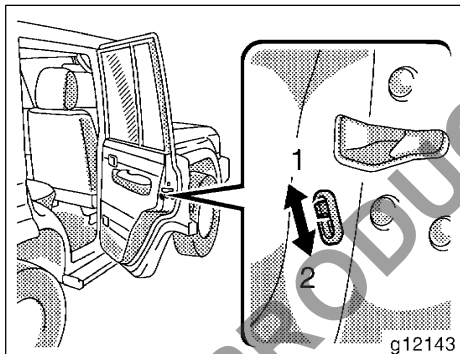
To unlock: Push the switch down on the rear side.

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.



REAR DOOR CHILD-PROTECTORS

The door cannot be opened from inside the vehicle when the lock is set.

Position 1—Unlock

Position 2—Lock

These locks can be set to prevent children from opening the rear doors.

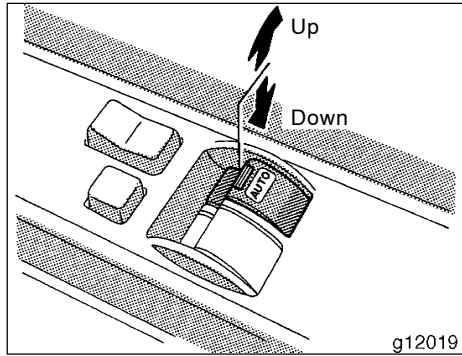
Push down on each rear door switch to lock both rear doors.



CAUTION

- Before driving, be sure that the doors are closed.
- When small children are on the rear seats of the vehicle, the child-protector system should be used to help prevent the doors from being opened unintentionally from the inside during driving.
- If the doors are left unlocked while driving, they can be easily opened in case of an accident. This can result in a serious injuries or even death.

Power windows (type A)



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

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

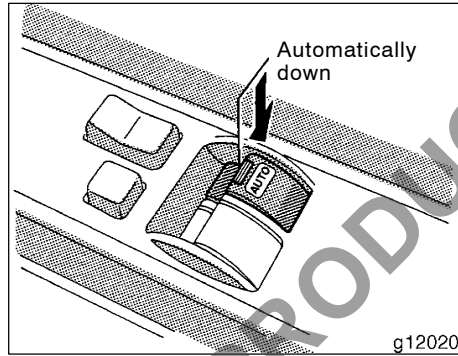
OPERATING THE DRIVER'S WINDOW

Use the switch on the driver's door.

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

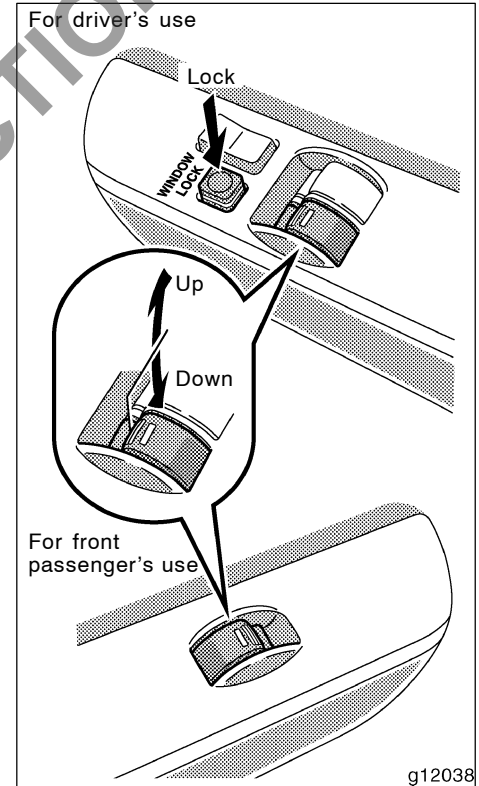
To open: Lightly push down the switch.

To close: Pull up the switch.



Automatic operation (to open only):

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



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OPERATING THE PASSENGER'S WINDOW

Use the switch on the passenger's door. The driver's door also has switches that control the passenger's window.

The window moves as long as you hold the switch.

To open: Push down the switch.

To close: Pull up the switch.

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



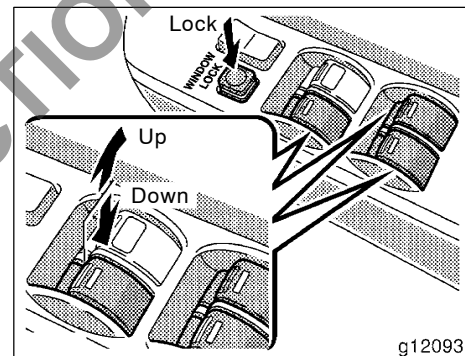
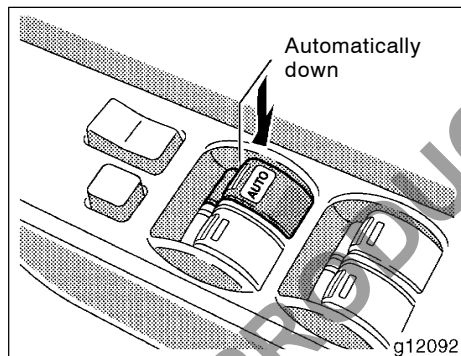
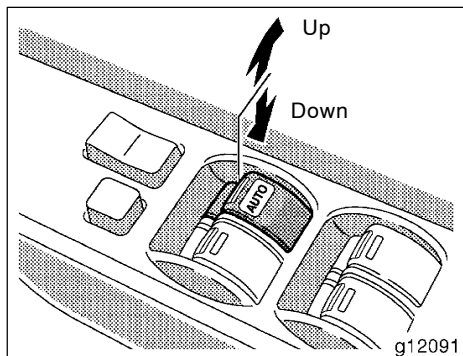
CAUTION

To avoid death or serious 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 key from the engine switch when you leave your vehicle.
- Never leave anyone (particularly a small child) alone in your vehicle, especially with the key still inserted in the engine switch. 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.

Power windows (type B)



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

The power windows work when the engine 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: Pull up the switch.

Automatic operation (to open only):

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

OPERATING THE PASSENGERS' WINDOWS

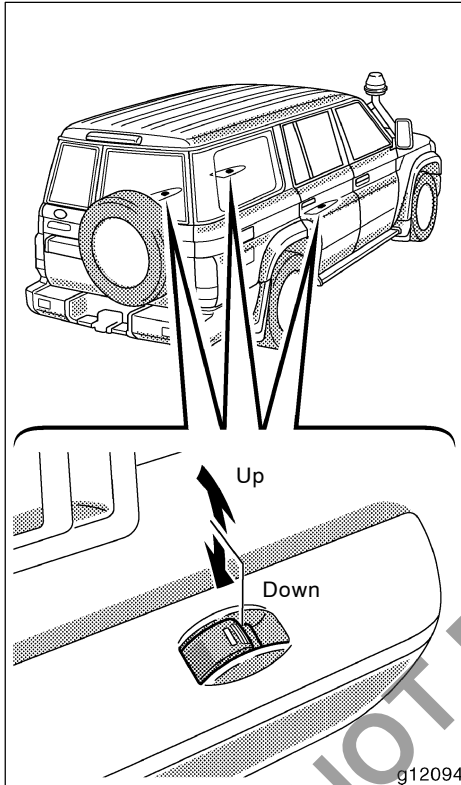
Use the switch on each passenger's door or the switches on the driver's door that control each passenger's window.

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 passengers' windows cannot be operated.



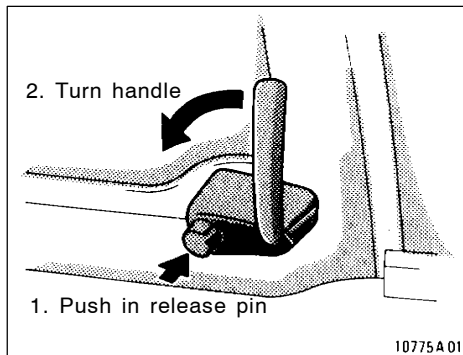
CAUTION

To avoid death or serious 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 a 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 key from the engine switch when you leave your vehicle.
- Never leave anyone (particularly a small child) alone in your vehicle, especially with the key still inserted in the engine switch. 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.

Door vent windows

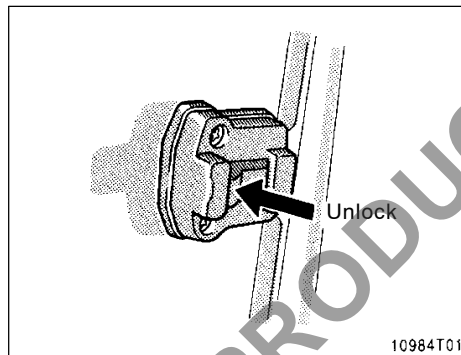


To open: Push in the release pin, turn the handle forward and push the window outward.

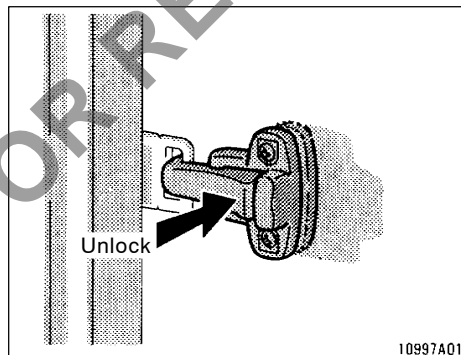
To close: Pull the window inward and turn the handle until it locks against the window frame.

To protect things in the vehicle when you leave the vehicle unattended, be sure to lock the vent windows as well as the doors.

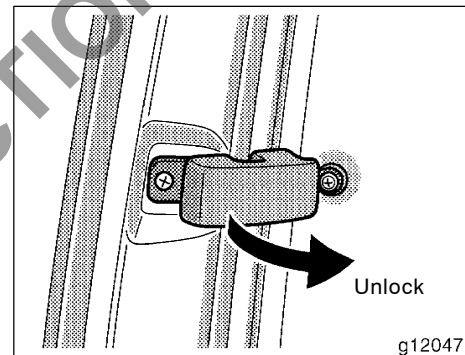
Side windows (on some models)



Type A



Type B



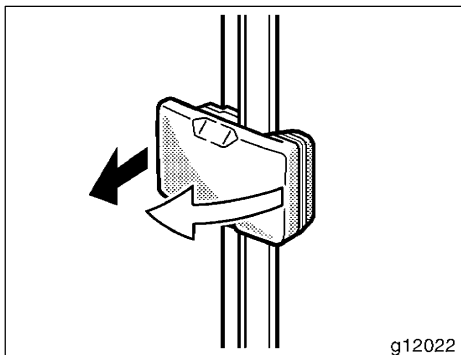
Type C

Type A and B—To open the side window, push the lever and slide the window open.

Type C—To open the side window, pull the latch toward you and swing it fully out.

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

Rear window (pick-up)



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

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

Back door (van)— —Back door precautions

CAUTION

Keep the back door closed while driving. If the back door is left open, it may hit near-by objects while driving or luggage may be unexpectedly thrown out, causing an accident. In addition, exhaust gases may enter the vehicle, causing death or a serious health hazard. Make sure to close the back door before driving.

Before driving the vehicle, make sure that the back door is fully closed. If the back door is not fully closed, it may open unexpectedly while driving, causing an accident.

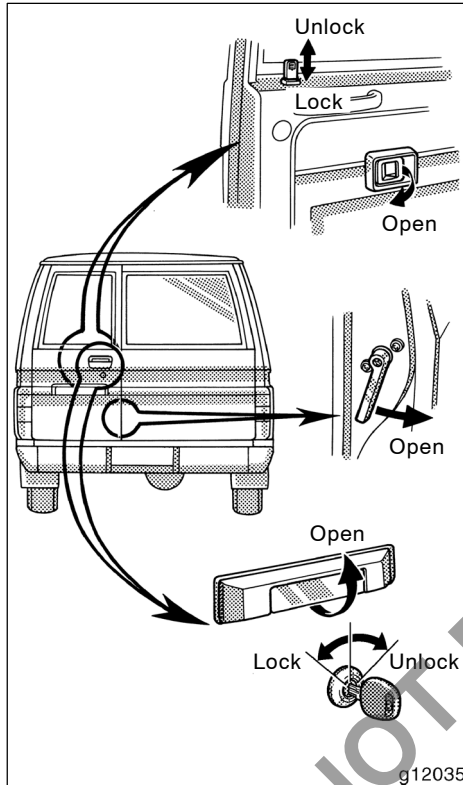
Never let anyone sit in the luggage compartment. In the event of sudden braking or a collision, they are susceptible to death or serious injury.

When children are in the vehicle, observe the following precautions. Failure to do so may result in death or serious injury:

- Do not allow children to play in the luggage compartment. If a child is accidentally locked in the luggage compartment, they could heat exhaustion or other injuries.

- Do not allow a child to open or close the back door. Doing so may cause the back door to operate unexpectedly, or cause the child's hands, head, or neck to be caught by the closing back door.

—Operating



The back door can be opened as shown.

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

After closing the back door, try pulling it out to make sure it is securely closed.

CAUTION

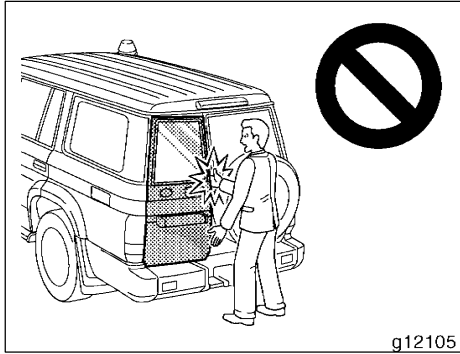
When operating the back door, observe the following precautions. Failure to do so may cause parts of the body to be caught, resulting in serious injury.

- When opening or closing the back door, thoroughly check to make sure the surrounding area is safe.
- If anyone is in the vicinity, make sure they are safe and let them know that the back door is about to open or close.
- Use caution when opening or closing the back door in windy weather as it may move abruptly in strong wind.

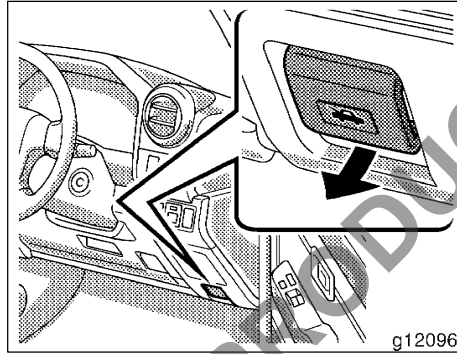
- The back door is more difficult to open or close on an incline than on a level surface, so beware of the back door unexpectedly opening or closing by itself. Make sure that the back door is fully open and secure before using the luggage compartment.

- If the open back door hides the rear stop and tail lights or rear turn signal lights while you are parked, other road users must be warned of the presence of your vehicle by a warning triangle or other device.

Hood



- When closing the back door, take extra care to prevent your fingers etc. from being caught.

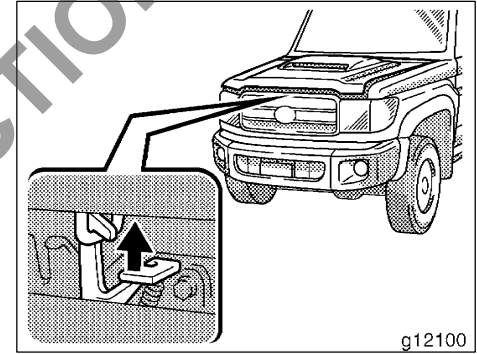


To open the hood:

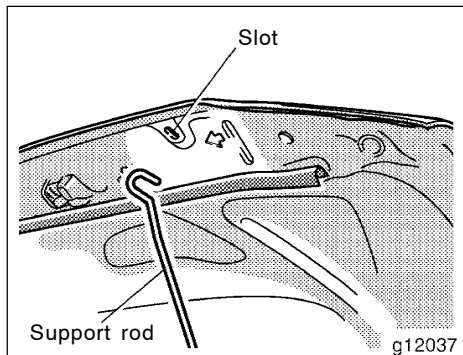
1. Pull the hood lock release lever. The hood will spring up slightly.

 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.



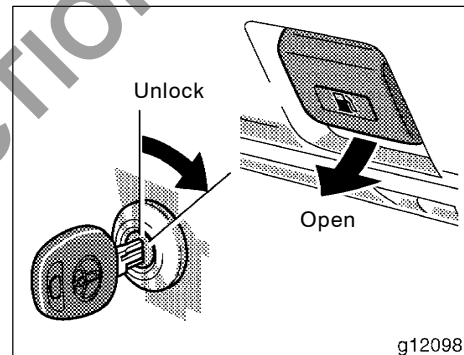
3. Hold the hood open by inserting the support rod into the slot.

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
<p>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.</p>


NOTICE
<p><i>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.</i></p>

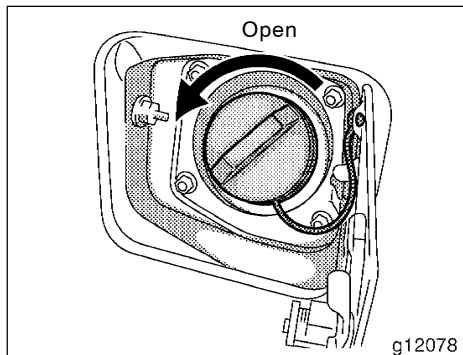
Fuel tank cap (except pick-up)




1. To open the fuel filler door, pull the handle out or unlock it with your key.

When refueling, turn off the engine.

 CAUTION
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Do not smoke, cause sparks or allow open flames when refuelling. The fumes are flammable.• When opening the cap, do not remove the cap quickly. In hot weather, fuel under pressure could cause injury by spraying out of the filler neck if the cap is suddenly removed.

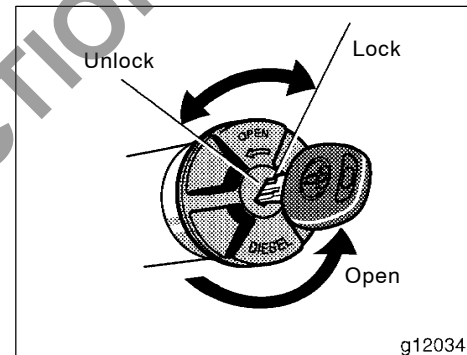


 CAUTION
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Make sure the cap is tightened securely to prevent fuel spillage in the event of an accident.● Use only a genuine Toyota fuel tank cap for replacement. It is designed to regulate fuel tank pressure.

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

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

Fuel tank cap (pick-up)



- To remove the fuel tank cap, unlock it with your key, turn it slowly counterclockwise, then pause slightly before removing it.

When refueling, turn off the engine.

It is not unusual to hear a slight swoosh when the cap is opened. When installing, make sure the tabs in the cap are properly aligned with the cutouts in the tank opening.



CAUTION

- Do not smoke, cause sparks or allow open flames when refuelling. The fumes are inflammable.
- 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.
- 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

NOT FOR REPRODUCTION

OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS

Seats, Seat belts, Steering wheel and Mirrors

Seats	30
Front seats	30
Rear seats	33
Head restraints	38
Seat belts	39
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Child restraint	51
Tilt and telescopic steering wheel	71
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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 occupants to sit on top of a folded-down seatback, or in the luggage compartment or cargo area. If the occupants are improperly seated or restrained by seat belts, death or serious injury could result in the event of emergency braking, sudden swerving or an accident.
- During driving, do not allow any passengers to stand up or move around between seats. Otherwise, death or serious injuries can occur in the event of emergency braking, sudden swerving or an accident.

Front seats—

—Front seat precautions

Driver seat



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



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

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

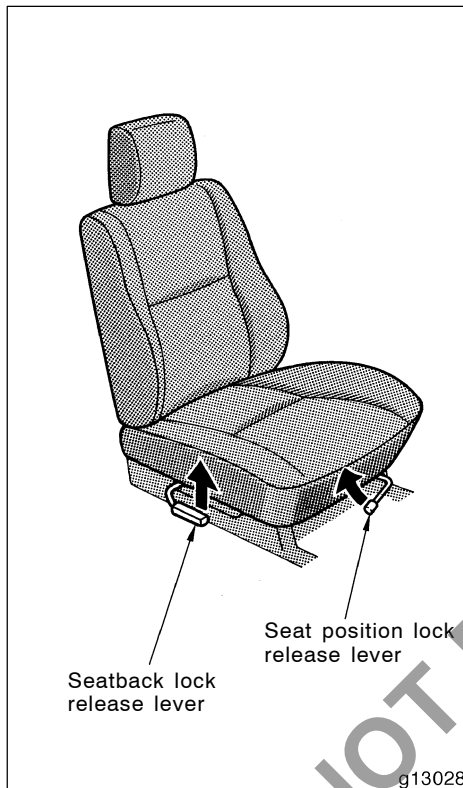


CAUTION

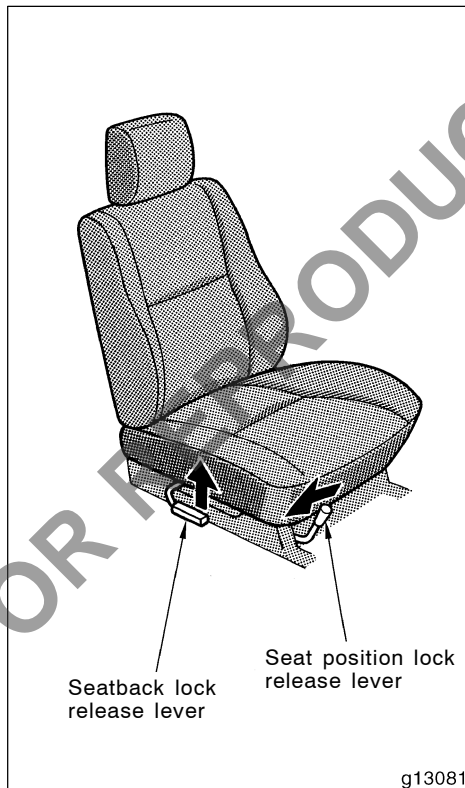
- Adjustments should not be made while the vehicle is moving, as the seat may unexpectedly move and cause the driver to lose control of the vehicle.
- When adjusting the seat, be careful that the seat does not hit a passenger or luggage.
- After adjusting the seat position, try sliding it forward and backward to make sure it is locked in position.
- 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.
- After putting back the seat, try pushing the seat forward and rearward to make sure that it is secured in place.

- Do not put objects under the seats. Otherwise, the objects may interfere with the seat-lock mechanism or unexpectedly push up the seat position adjusting lever and the seat may suddenly move, causing the driver to lose control of the vehicle.
- While adjusting the seat, do not put your hands under the seat or near the moving parts. Otherwise, you may catch and injure your hands or fingers.

—Adjusting front seats



Type A



Type B

ADJUSTING SEAT POSITION

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

ADJUSTING SEATBACK ANGLE

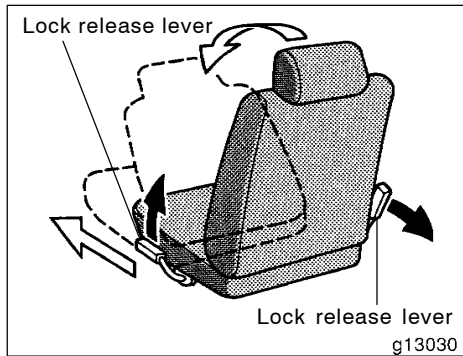
Lean forward and pull the seatback lock release lever. Then lean back to the desired angle and release the lever.



CAUTION

Avoid reclining the seatback any more than needed. The seat belts provide maximum protection in a frontal or rear collision when the 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 serious injury.

—Moving passenger's seat for rear seat entry



For easy access to the rear seat:

1. Pull one of the two seatback lock release levers.
The seat will slide forward slightly.
2. Move the seat to front-most position.
After passengers are in, lift up the seatback and return the seat until it locks.



CAUTION

- After putting back the seat, try pushing the seat forward and rearward to make sure it is secured in place.
- Passengers sitting in the rear seat must be careful not to accidentally release the lever while the vehicle is in motion.

Rear seats— —Rear seat precautions



CAUTION

- Adjustments should not be made while the vehicle is moving.
- When returning the seat cushion to the normal position, make sure that it is securely locked by pulling it upward.
- When returning seats to their original position, observe the following precautions in order to prevent death or serious injury in the event of a sudden stop, sudden swerve or accident:

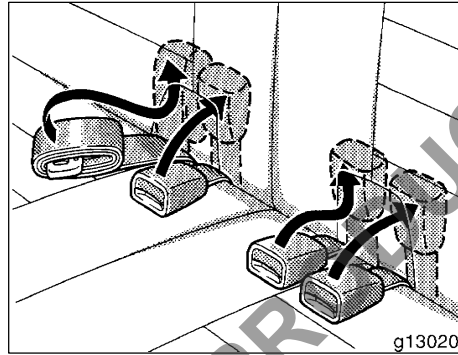
Make sure the seat is securely locked by pushing forward and rearward on the top of the seatback or by trying to pull up the edge of the bottom cushion. Failure to do so will prevent the seat belt from operating properly.

If you removed head restraints, be certain to replace them.

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.

Folding the seats up will enlarge the luggage compartment. See “Luggage stowage precautions” in Section 2 for precautions when loading luggage.

—Tumbling rear seat (type A)



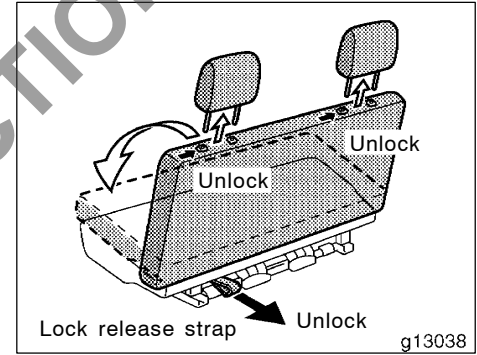
BEFORE TUMBLING REAR SEAT

Stow the seat belt and buckles as shown in the illustration.

This prevents the seat belt and buckles from falling out when you tumble the rear seat.

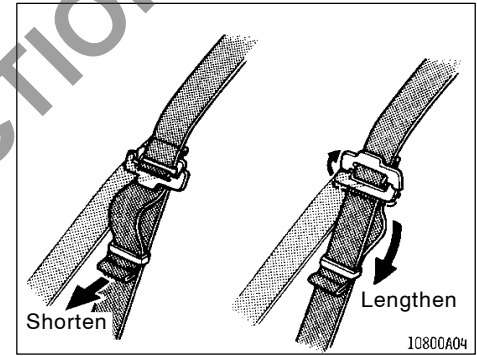
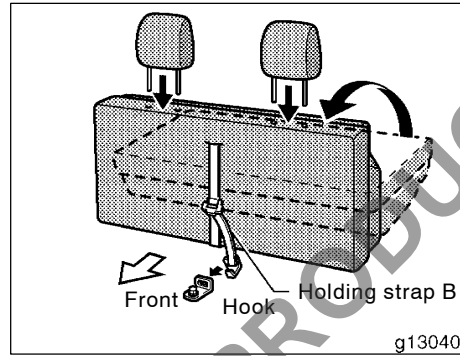
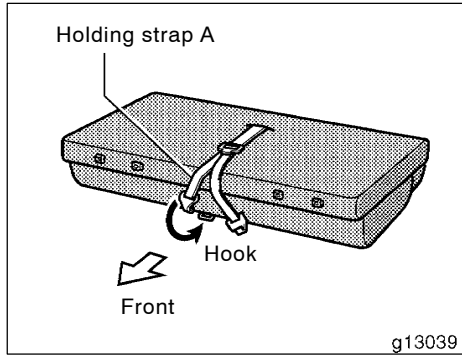
NOTICE

The seat belt and buckles must be stowed before you tumble the rear seat.



TUMBLING REAR SEAT

1. Remove the head restraints, and pull the lock release strap to unlock and fold the seatback down.



2. Hook the holding strap A to the eyelet under the seat cushion.

3. Pull the lock release strap again to unlock the seat cushion and tumble the whole seat. Then hook the holding strap B to the eyelet on the floor and store the head restraints using the holes in the seatback.

4. Adjust the strap length to secure the seat.

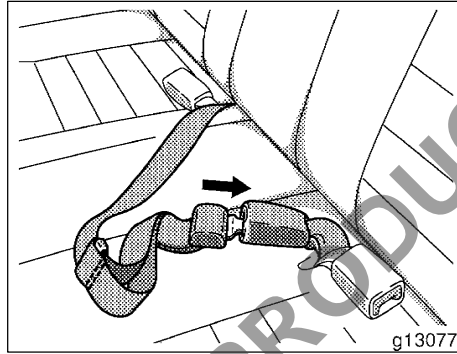
To shorten the strap, pull the free end; to lengthen it, turn up the tab and pull the strap.



CAUTION

After returning the seat, make sure the seat is securely locked by pushing forward and rearward on the top of the seatback or by trying to pull up the edge of the bottom cushion. Failure to do so will prevent the seat belt from operating properly. Be certain to replace head restraints.

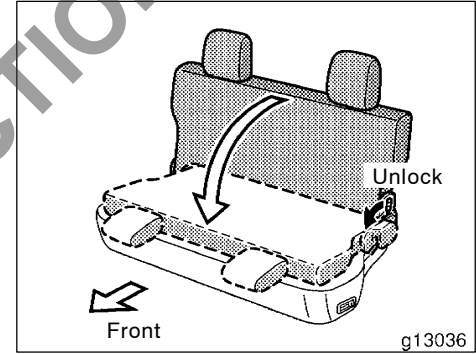
—Tumbling rear seat (type B)



BEFORE TUMBLING REAR SEAT

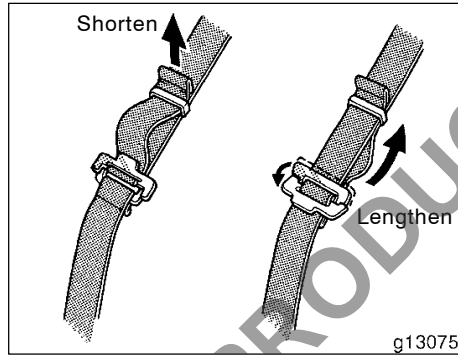
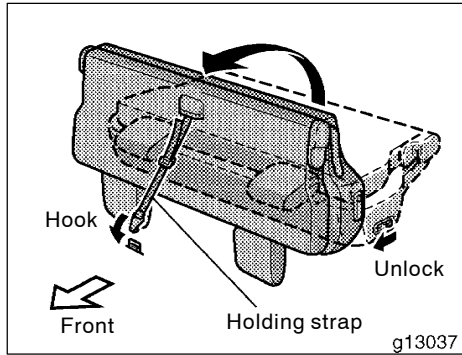
1. Slide the front seats forward.
2. Lower the head restraints of the rear seat to the lowest position.
3. Latch the seat belt tab into the buckle as shown in the illustration.

This prevents the seat belt from falling out when you tumble the rear seat.



TUMBLING REAR SEAT

1. Pull the lock release lever to unlock and fold the seatback down.




2. Pull the lock release lever to unlock the seat cushion and tumble the whole seat. Then hook the holding strap to the eyelet on the floor.

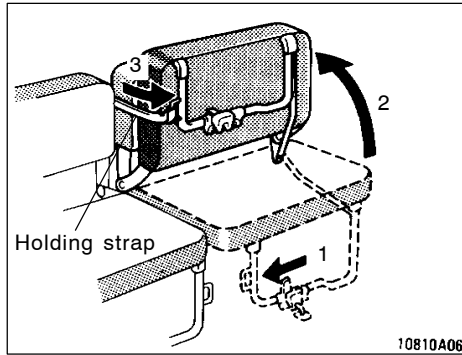
3. Adjust the strap length to secure the seat.

To shorten the strap, pull the free end; to lengthen it, turn up the tab and pull the strap.

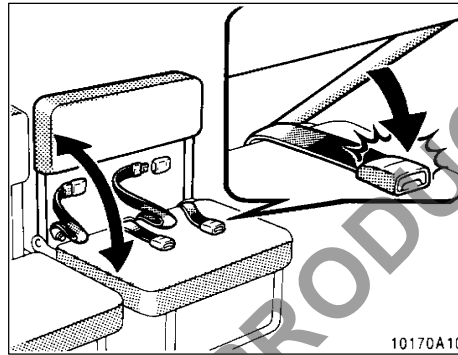
4. Return the front seats to the original position.

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

—Folding rear seats (longitudinal type)



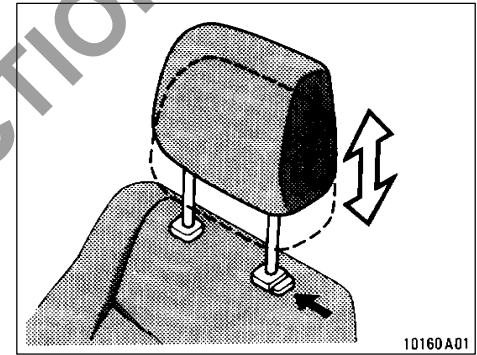
Slide the lock release lever and swing the seat cushion fully up. Next, secure the seat by hooking the holding strap to the eyelet on the seat support.



NOTICE

When folding rear seats, make sure to place the seat belt buckle as shown in the illustration to avoid damage to the buckle.

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.

To remove:

- Except double-cab models
Pull the head restraint up while pressing the lock release button.

- Double-cab models

Front—

Pull the head restraint up while pressing the lock release button.

Rear—

1. Pull the lock release lever to unlock and fold the seatback.
2. Pull the head restraint up 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.**
- **Use the head restraint designed for each respective seat.**
- **After adjusting the head restraints, push down on them and make sure they are 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" 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.

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 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 serious injury.

- Be careful not to damage the belt webbing or hardware. Take care that they do not get caught or pinched in the seat or doors.
- Inspect the belt system periodically. Check for cuts, fraying, and loose parts. Damaged parts should be replaced. Do not disassemble or modify the system.
- Keep the belts clean and dry. If they need cleaning, use a mild soap solution or lukewarm water. Never use bleach, dye, or abrasive cleaners, or allow them to come into contact with the belts—they may severely weaken the belts. (See “Cleaning the interior” in Section 5.)
- Replace the belt assembly (including bolts) if it has been used in a severe impact. The entire assembly should be replaced even if damage is not obvious.

- Australian owners: Observe the following additional WARNINGS.

WARNING: Seatbelts 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.

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

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

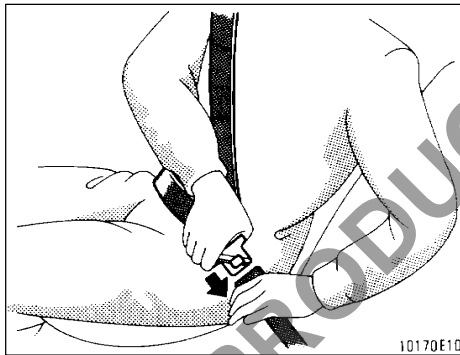
It is essential to replace the entire assembly after it has been worn in a severe impact even if damage to the assembly is not obvious.

Belts should not be worn with straps twisted.

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

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

—3-point type



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

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

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

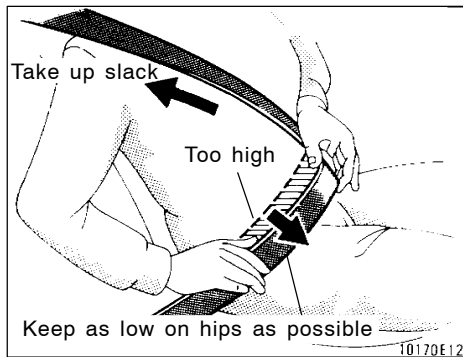
The retractor will lock the belt during a sudden stop or on impact. It also may lock if you lean forward too quickly. A slow, easy motion will allow the belt to extend, and you can move around freely.

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



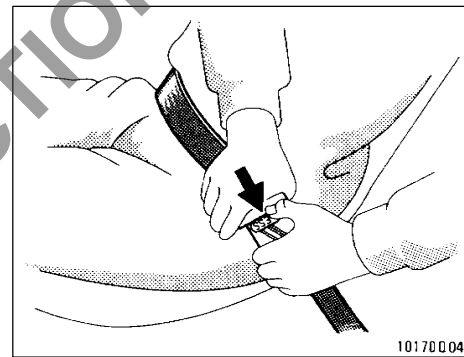
CAUTION

- After inserting the tab, make sure the tab and buckle are locked and that the belt is not twisted.
- Do not insert coins, clips, etc. in the buckle as this may prevent you from properly latching the tab and buckle.
- If the seat belt does not function normally, immediately contact your Toyota dealer. Do not use the seat until the seat belt is fixed, because it cannot protect an adult occupant or your child from death or serious injury.



CAUTION

- 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 result. Keep the lap belt positioned as low on hips as possible.
- For your safety, do not place the shoulder belt under your arm.



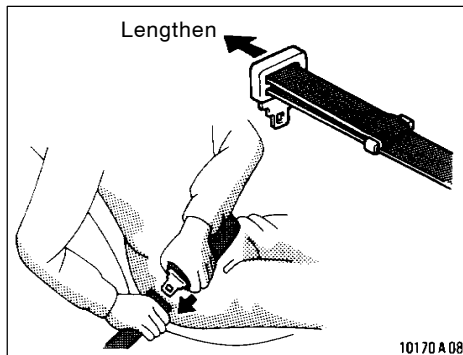
Adjust the position of the lap and shoulder belts.

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.

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

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

—2—point type



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

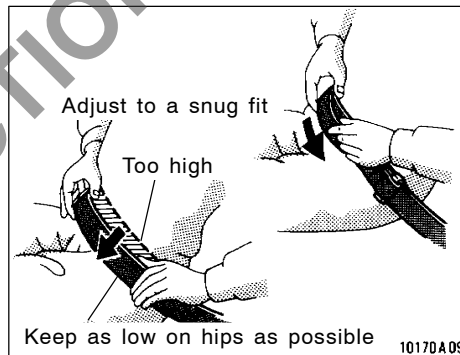
You will hear a click when the tab locks into the buckle.

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 belt 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.

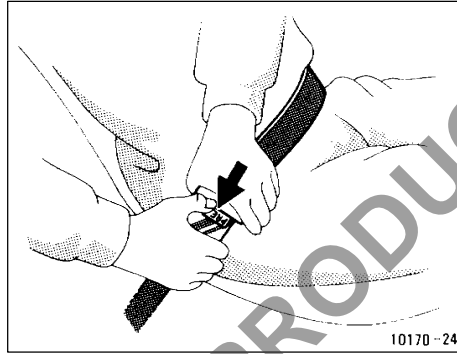
To shorten the belt, pull the free end of the belt.

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

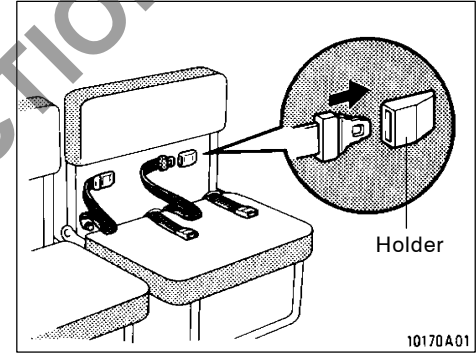


CAUTION

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

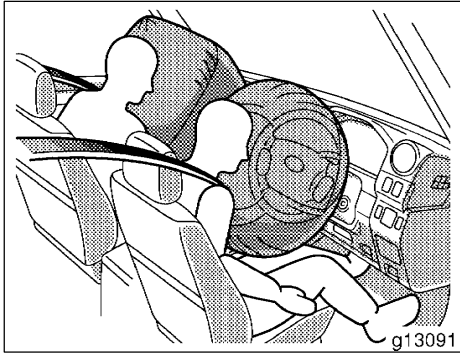


To release the belt, press the buckle release button.



Longitudinal type rear seats: When a rear seat belt is not in use, insert the seat belt tab into the holder.

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.

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 belts 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" in this Section.

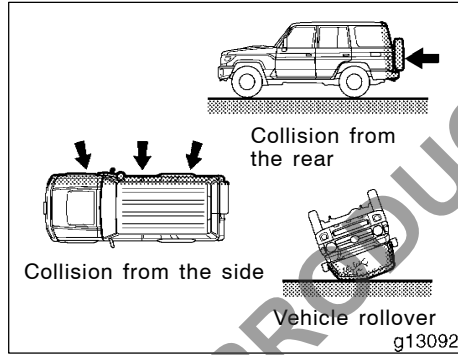
- Improperly seated and/or restrained infants and children can be killed or seriously injured by the deploying airbags. An infant or child who is too small to use a seat belt should be properly secured using a child restraint system. Toyota strongly recommends that all infants and children be placed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

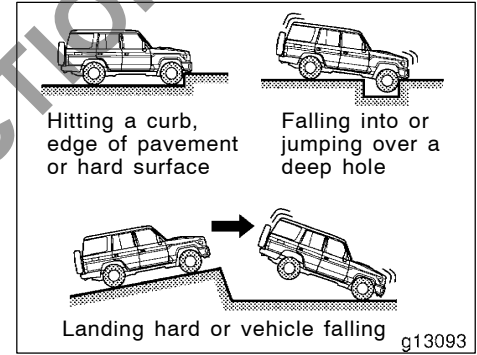
The SRS front airbags will deploy in the event of an impact that exceeds the set threshold level (the level of force corresponding to an approximately 20–30 km/h [12–18 mph] frontal collision with a fixed wall that does not move or deform).

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.).

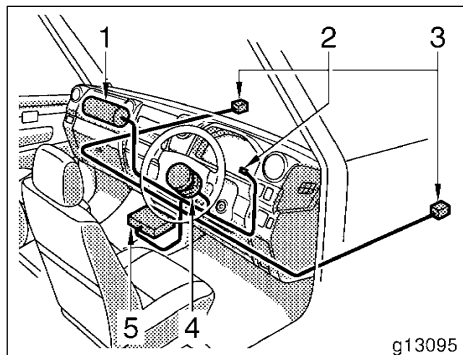
Always wear your seat belts properly.



The SRS front airbags are not generally 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.

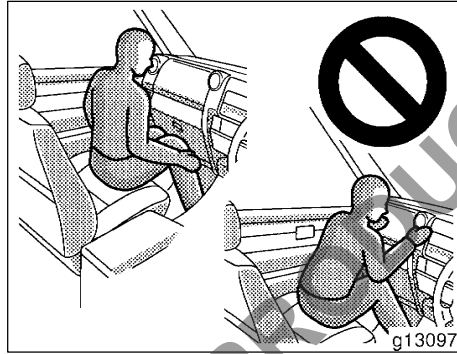


CAUTION

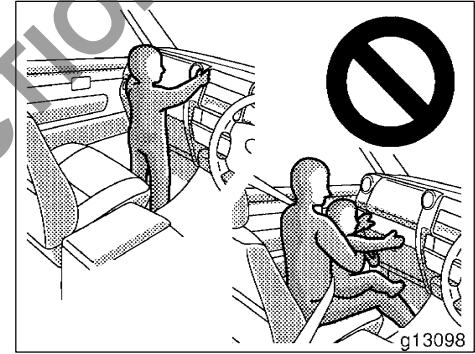
The driver or front passenger who is too close to the steering wheel or dashboard during airbag deployment can be killed or seriously injured. Toyota strongly recommends that:

- 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” in this Section.

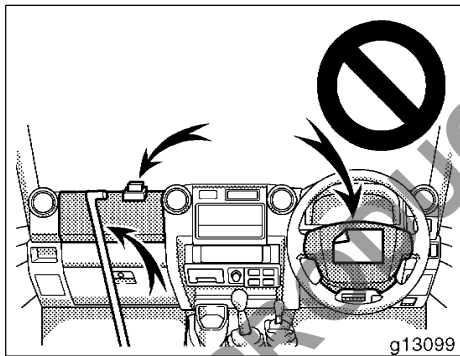


- Do not sit on the edge of the seat or lean against the dashboard when the vehicle is in use, since the front passenger airbag could inflate with considerable speed and force. Anyone who is up against, or very close to, an airbag when it inflates, can be killed or seriously injured. Sit up straight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

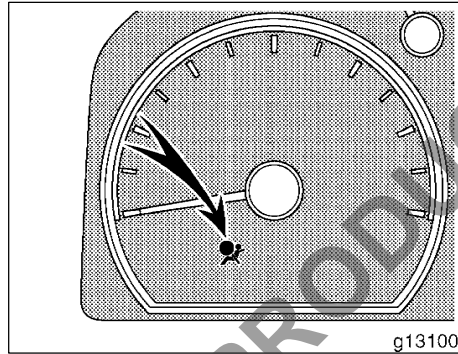
- Do not modify or remove any wiring. Do not modify, remove, strike or open any components such as the steering wheel pad, steering wheel, column cover, front passenger airbag cover, front passenger airbag or airbag sensor assembly. Doing so may prevent the front airbag system from activating correctly, 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 an RF-transmitter, 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**

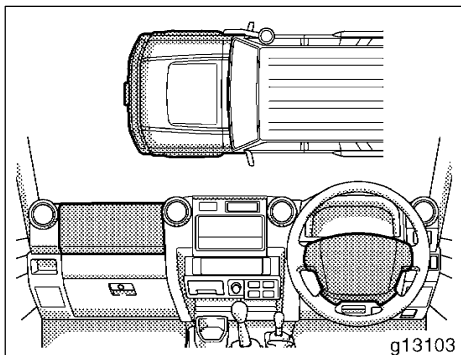


This indicator comes on when the engine switch is turned to the "ON" position. It goes off after about 6 seconds. This means the SRS front airbags are operating properly.

This warning light system monitors the airbag sensor assembly, front airbag sensors, inflators, interconnecting wiring and power sources. (For details, see "Service reminder indicators and warning buzzers" in Section 1-5.)

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

- The light does not come on when the engine switch 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.

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" 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.

- 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 sudden stop, sudden swerve 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.



CAUTION

When the child restraint system is not in use:

- **Keep the child restraint system properly secured on the seat even if it is not in use. Do not store the restraint unsecured in the passenger compartment.**
- **If it is necessary to detach the child restraint system, remove it from the vehicle or store it securely in the luggage compartment. This will prevent it from injuring passengers in the event of a sudden stop, sudden swerve 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.

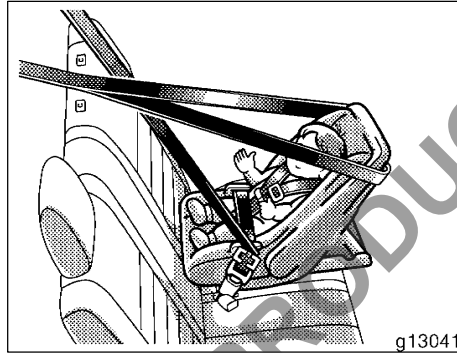
Locking clip for child restraint system
(Part No. 73119-22010)

—Types of child restraint system

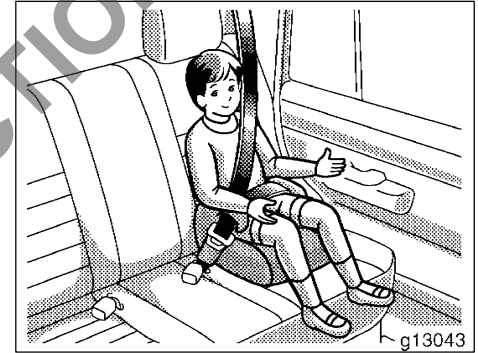
Child restraint systems are classified into the following 3 types depending on the child's age and size.

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

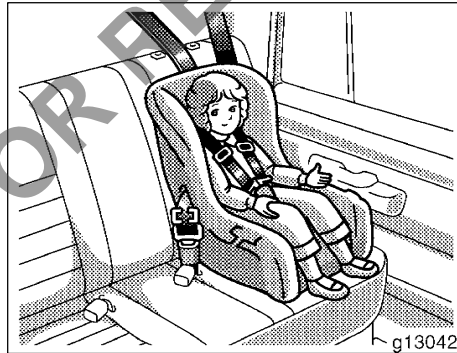
Install the child restraint system following the instructions provided by its manufacturer.



(A) Baby (infant) seat

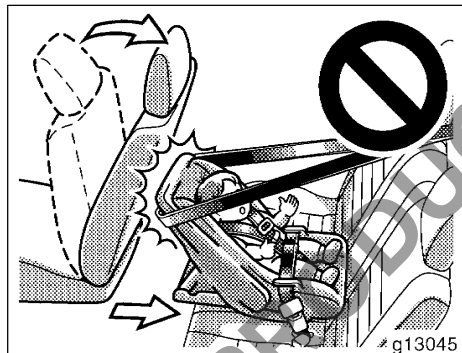
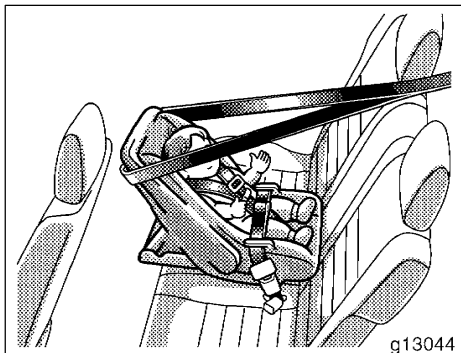


(C) Junior (booster) seat



(B) Child (convertible) seat

—Installation with 2-point
type seat belt



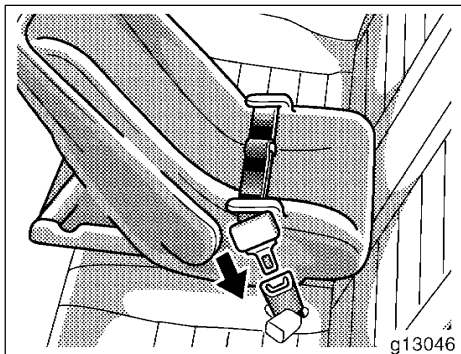
(A) BABY (INFANT) SEAT INSTALLATION

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

 **CAUTION**

- Do not install a child restraint system on the rear 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 the event of sudden braking, sudden swerving or an accident.

- If the driver's seat position does not allow sufficient space for safe installation, install the child restraint system on the rear left seat. Child restraint system installed on the rear seat should not contact the front seatbacks.



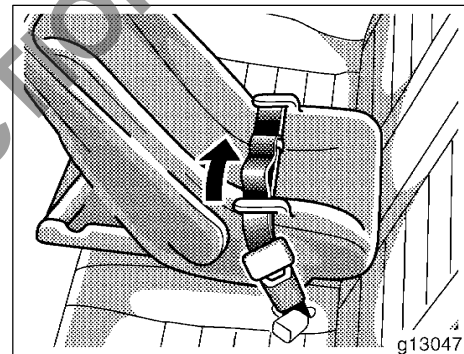
To install the baby (infant) seat:

1. Run the center lap 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 lap belt.



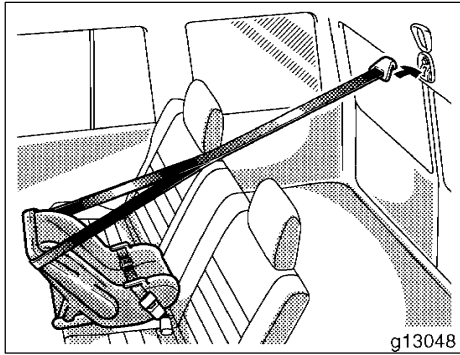
CAUTION

- After inserting the tab, make sure the tab and buckle are locked and that the lap belt is 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.

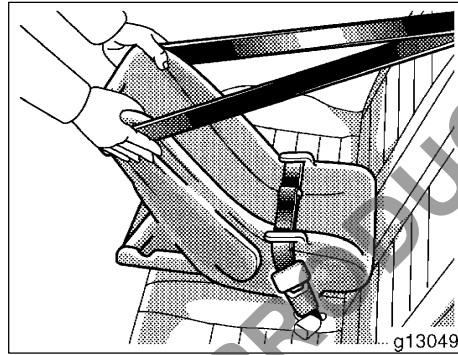


2. While pressing the baby (infant) seat firmly against the seat cushion and seatback, tighten the lap belt by pulling its free end to hold the baby (infant) seat securely.

NOT FOR REPRODUCTION



g13048

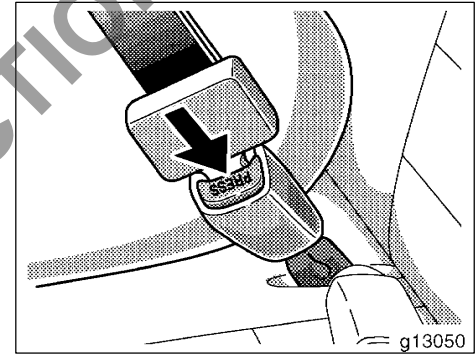


g13049

3. Attach the child restraint attaching clip to the child restraint anchor fitting. Make sure the clip is securely attached and tighten the upper anchorage strap. See “—Child restraint anchor fittings” in this Section for instructions.

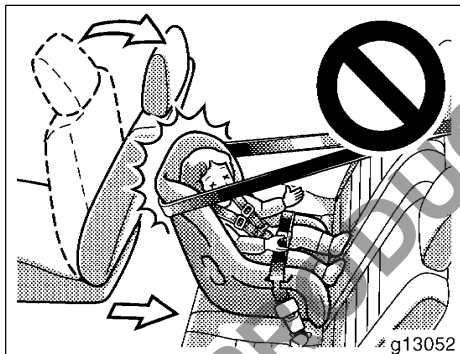
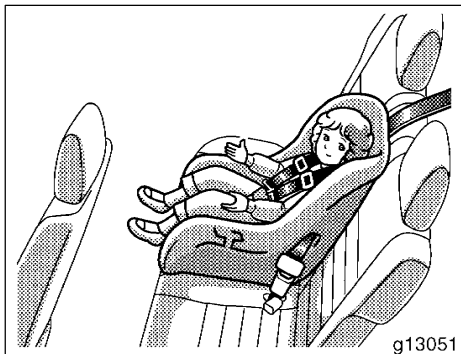
 **CAUTION**

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



g13050

To remove the baby (infant) seat:
Press the buckle release button and unhook the child restraint attaching clip from the child restraint anchor fitting.



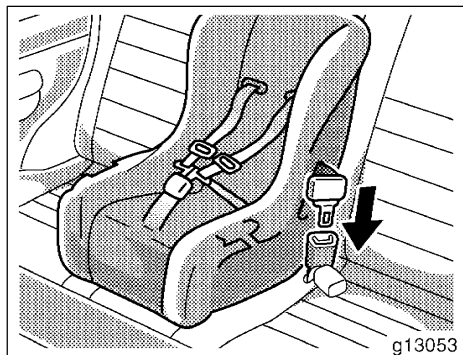
(B) CHILD (CONVERTIBLE) SEAT INSTALLATION

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.

CAUTION

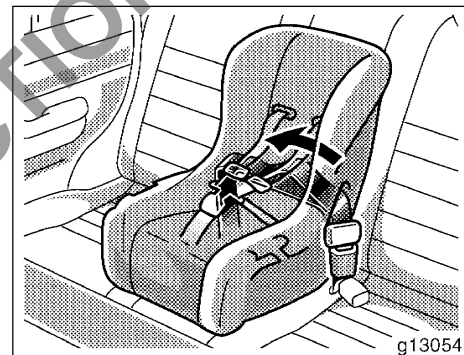
- Do not install a child restraint system on the rear seat if it interferes with the lock mechanism of the front seats. Otherwise, the child or front seat occupant(s) may be killed or seriously injured in the event of sudden braking, sudden swerving or an accident.

- If the driver's seat position does not allow sufficient space for safe installation, install the child restraint system on the rear left seat. Child restraint system installed on the rear seat should not contact the front seatbacks.



⚠ CAUTION

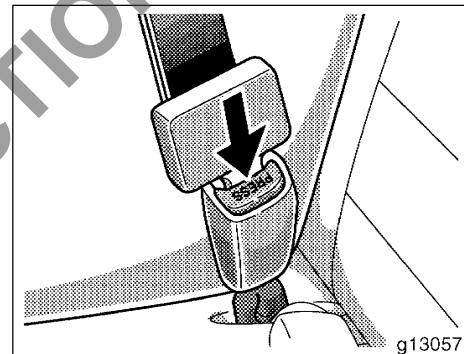
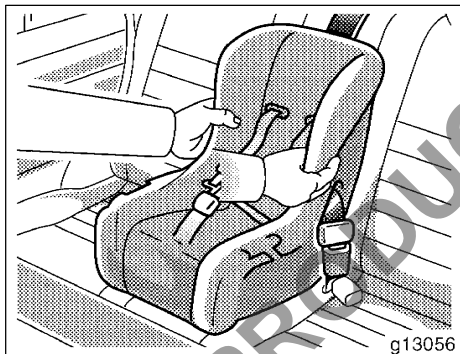
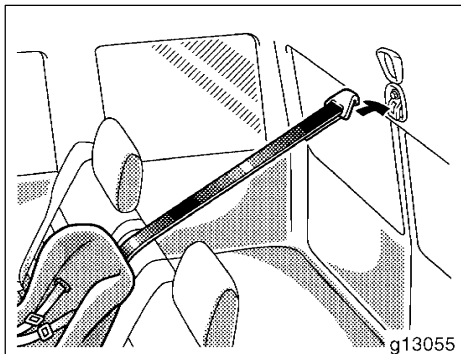
- After inserting the tab, make sure the tab and buckle are locked and that the lap belt is not twisted.
- Do not insert coins, clips, etc. in the buckle as this may prevent you from properly latching the tab and buckle.
- If the seat belt does not function normally, it cannot protect your child from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



To install the child (convertible) seat:

1. Run the center lap 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 lap belt.

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



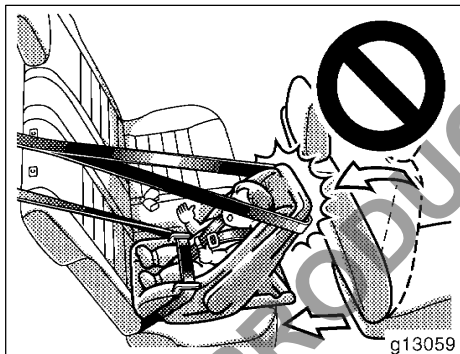
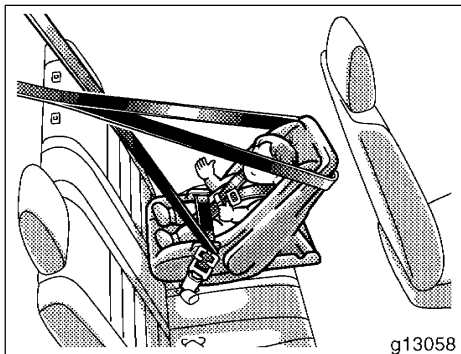
3. Attach the child restraint attaching clip to the child restraint anchor fitting. Make sure the clip is securely attached and tighten the upper anchorage strap. See “—Child restraint anchor fittings” in this Section for instructions.

 **CAUTION**

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

To remove the child (convertible) seat:
Press the buckle release button and unhook the child restraint attaching clip from the child restraint anchor fitting.

—Installation with 3-point type seat belt (rear seat)



(A) BABY (INFANT) SEAT INSTALLATION

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

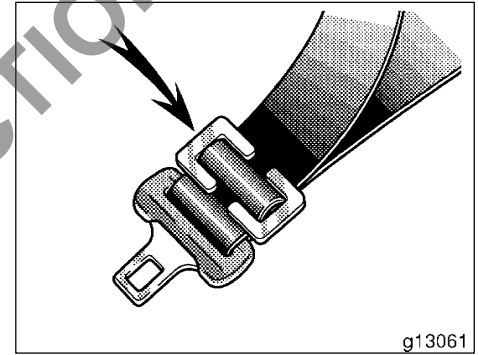
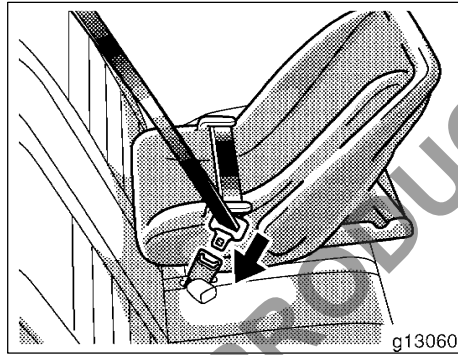
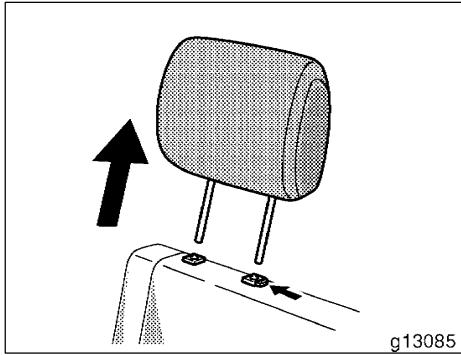
An ELR (Emergency Locking Retractor) belt requires a locking clip to install a child restraint system.



CAUTION

- Do not install a child restraint system on the rear 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 the event of sudden braking, sudden swerving or an accident.

- If the driver's seat position does not allow sufficient space for safe installation, install the child restraint system on the rear left seat. Child restraint system installed on the rear seat should not contact the front seatbacks.



To install the baby (infant) seat:

1. Remove the head restraint.

2. 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.

3. 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.

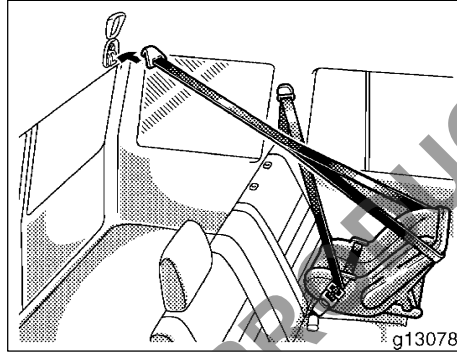
If your child restraint system does not provide a locking clip, you can purchase one at your Toyota dealer. (See “—Child restraint system” in this Section for details.)

NOT FOR PRODUCTION

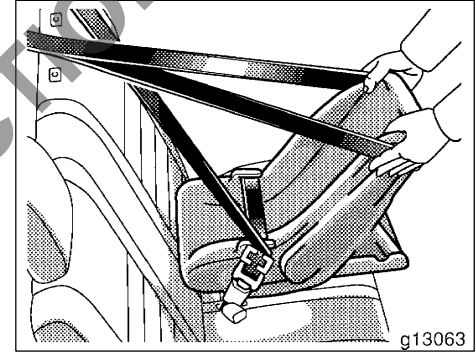


CAUTION

- 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.

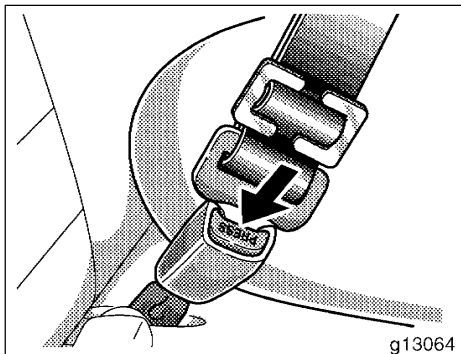


4. Attach the child restraint attaching clip to the child restraint anchor fitting. Make sure the clip is securely attached and tighten the upper anchorage strap. See “—Child restraint anchor fittings” in this Section for instructions.



CAUTION

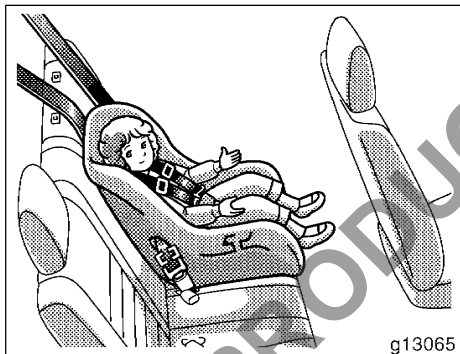
Push and pull the child restraint system in different directions to be sure it is secure. Follow all the installation instructions provided by its manufacturer.



To remove the baby (infant) seat:
Press the buckle release button and allow the belt to retract completely.

⚠ CAUTION

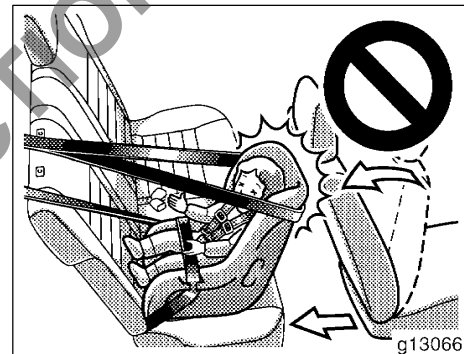
Always remove the locking clip when the child restraint system is not installed.



(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.

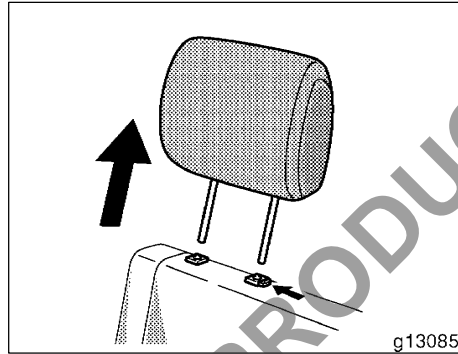
An ELR (Emergency Locking Retractor) belt requires a locking clip to install a child restraint system.



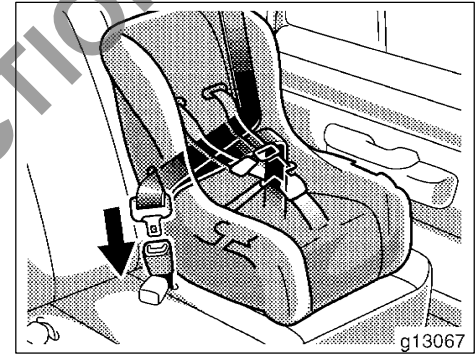
⚠ CAUTION

- Do not install a child restraint system on the rear 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 the event of sudden braking, sudden swerving or an accident.

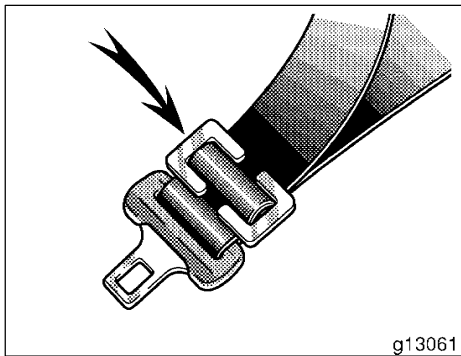
- If the driver's seat position does not allow sufficient space for safe installation, install the child restraint system on the rear left seat. Child restraint system installed on the rear seat should not contact the front seatbacks.



To install the child (convertible) seat:
1. Remove the head restraint.




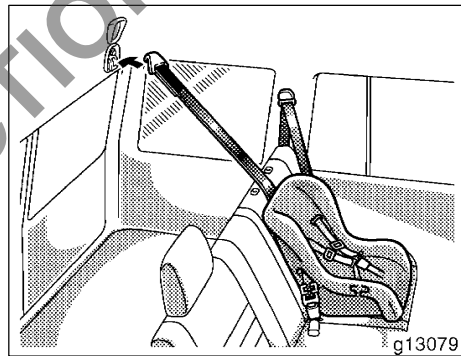
2. Run the lap and shoulder belt through or around the child (convertible) seat following the instructions provided by its manufacturer and insert the tab into the buckle taking care not to twist the belt. Keep slack out of the lap portion of the belt. Holding the tab in that position, release the buckle.



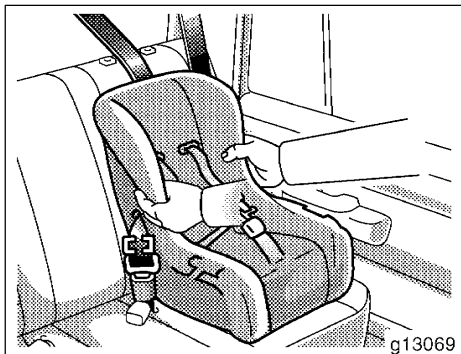
3. Install a locking clip near the tab of the lap and shoulder belt by inserting the lap and shoulder webbing through the recesses of the locking clip. Buckle the belt again. If the belt has any slack, release the buckle and reinstall the locking clip.

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

 CAUTION	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● 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.	

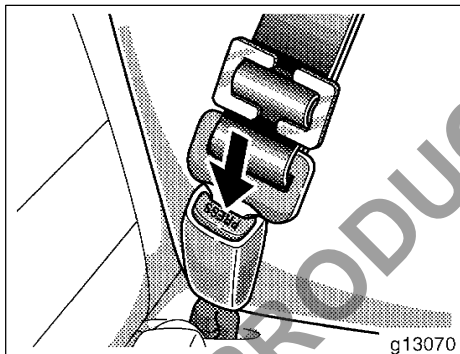


4. Attach the child restraint attaching clip to the child restraint anchor fitting. Make sure the clip is securely attached and tighten the upper anchorage strap. See “—Child restraint anchor fittings” in this Section for instructions.



⚠ CAUTION

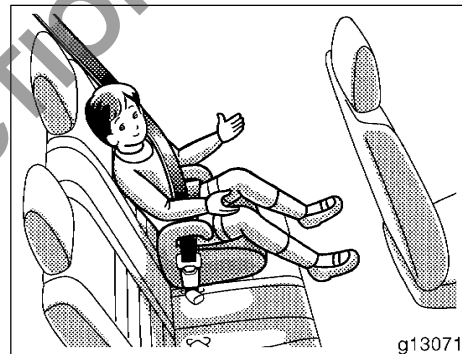
Push and pull the child restraint system in different directions to be sure it is secure. Follow all the installation instructions provided by its manufacturer.



To remove the child (convertible) seat:
Press the buckle release button and allow the belt to retract completely.

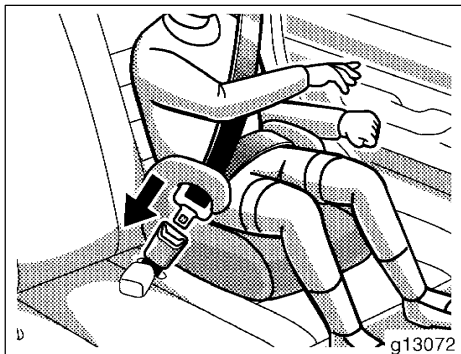
⚠ CAUTION

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.



To install the junior (booster) seat:

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" in this Section for details.

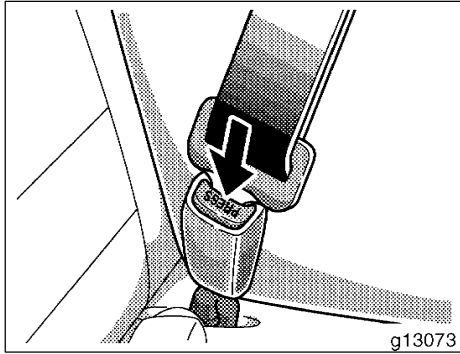


CAUTION

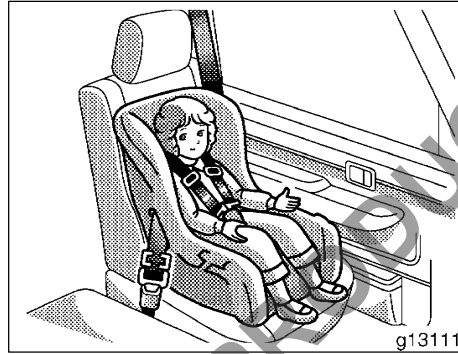
- Always make sure the shoulder belt is positioned across the center of child's shoulder. The belt should be kept away from child's neck, but not falling off child's shoulder. Otherwise, the child may be killed or seriously injured in the event of sudden braking, sudden swerving or an accident.
- Both 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.

—Installation on front seat



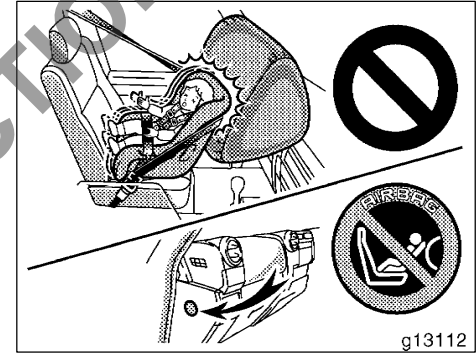
To remove the junior (booster) seat:
Press the buckle release button and allow
the belt to retract.



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

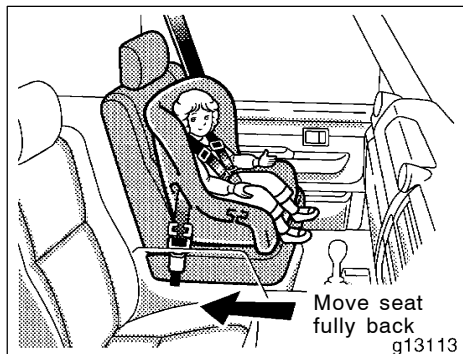
Depending on the type of your child re-
straint system, you will need a locking clip
to install a child restraint system properly.

If your child restraint system does not
provide a locking clip, you can purchase
one at your Toyota dealer. (See “—Child
restraint system” in this Section for de-
tails.)



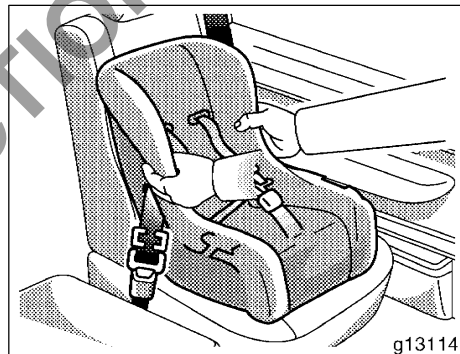
CAUTION

- **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.**



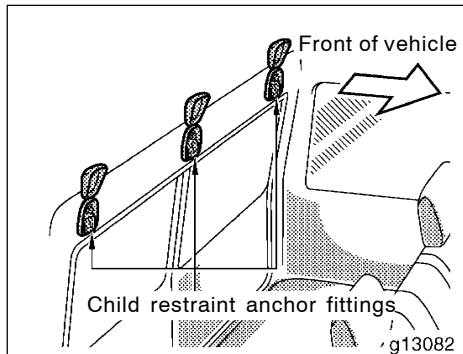
A forward-facing child restraint system should be allowed to be installed on the front passenger seat only when it is unavoidable. Always move the seat as far back as possible, because the front passenger airbag could inflate with considerable speed and force. Otherwise, the child may be killed or seriously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



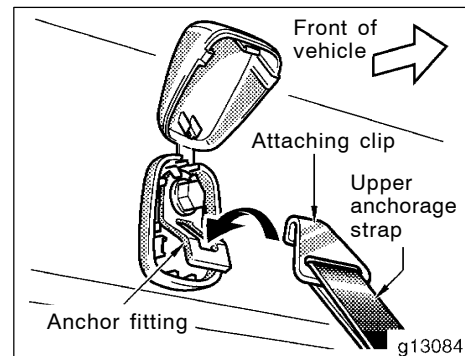
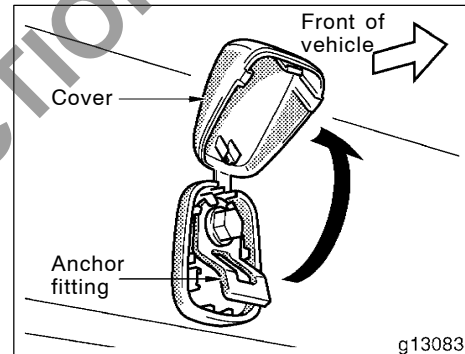
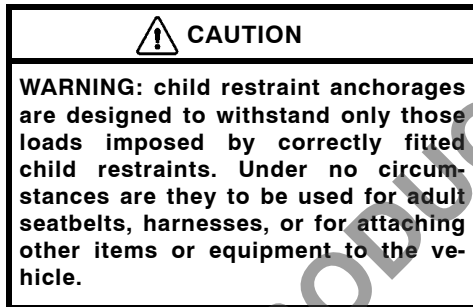
- Push and pull the child restraint system in different directions to be sure it is secure. Follow all the installation instructions provided by its manufacturer.

—Child restraint anchor fittings



For easy installation of child restraints, your vehicle has three child restraint anchor fittings on the upper rear roof frame.

When installing a child restraint, follow both the instructions here and those provided by the manufacturer of your child restraint.



TO USE THE CHILD RESTRAINT ANCHOR FITTING:

Fix the child restraint system with the seat belt.

Open the cover of the child restraint anchor fitting and attach the child restraint anchor attaching clip to the child restraint anchor fitting. Make sure the clip is securely attached and tighten the upper anchorage strap.

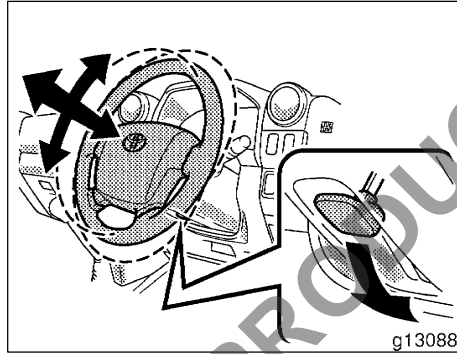
For instructions to install the child restraint system, see "Child restraint" in this Section.



CAUTION

Make sure the seat belt is securely locked, and check that the child restraint system is secure by pushing and pulling it in different directions. Follow all the installation instructions provided by its manufacturer.

Tilt and telescopic steering wheel



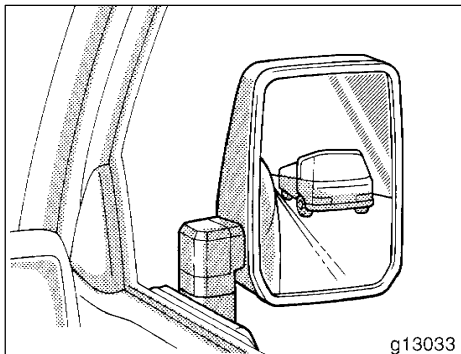
To adjust the steering wheel position, hold the steering wheel, push down the lock release lever. Then tilt the steering wheel to the desired angle, push or pull it to the desired steering column length and return the lever to its original position.



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 or forward and rearward to make sure it is locked in position.

Outside rear view mirrors

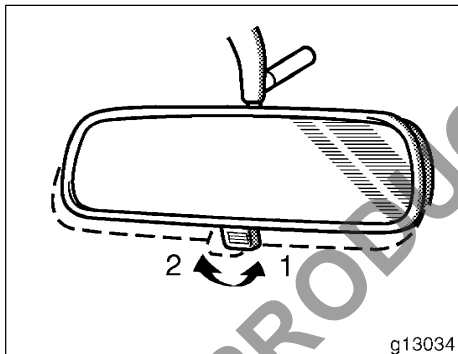


Adjust the mirror so that you can just see the side of your vehicle in the mirror.

CAUTION

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

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.

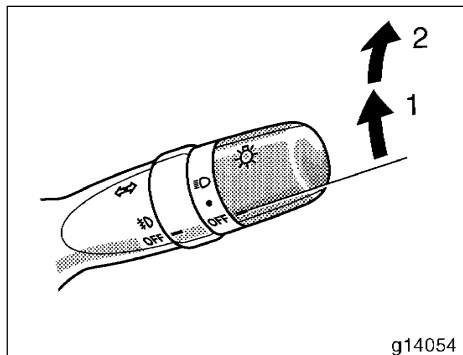
OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS

Lights and Wipers

Headlights and turn signals	74
Emergency flashers	75
Front fog lights	76
Interior light	76
Luggage compartment light	77
Windshield wipers and washer	77
Rear window wiper and washer	78
Rear window defogger	79

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Headlights and turn signals



HEADLIGHTS

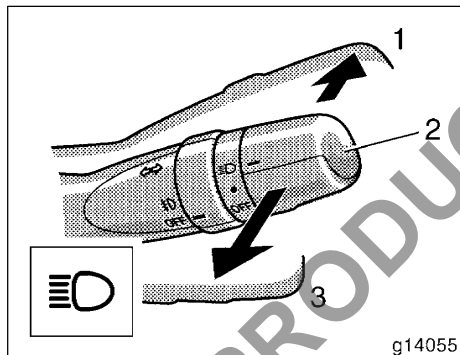
To turn on the following lights: Twist the headlight/turn signal lever knob.

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

Position 2—Headlights and all of the above

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.

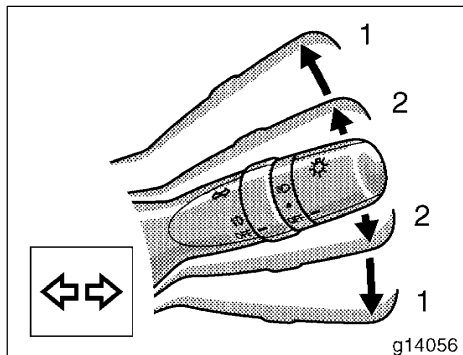
The headlight high beam indicator light (blue light) on the instrument panel will tell you that the high beams are on.

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

You can flash the high beam headlights even when the headlight switch is off.

Light reminder buzzer

A buzzer sounds when the engine switch is turned off and the driver's door is opened while the tail lights remain on.



If the turn signal indicator lights (green lights) on the instrument panel flash faster than normal, a front or rear turn signal bulb is burned out. See “Replacing light bulbs” in Section 7-3.

TURN SIGNALS

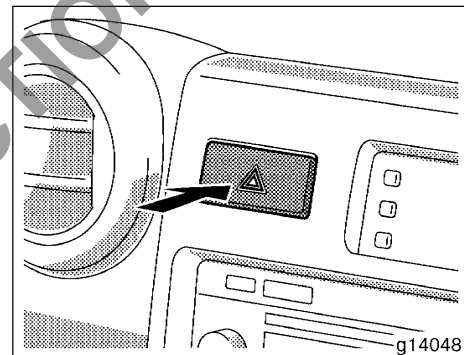
To signal a turn, push the headlight/turn signal lever up or down to position 1.

The engine switch 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.

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.

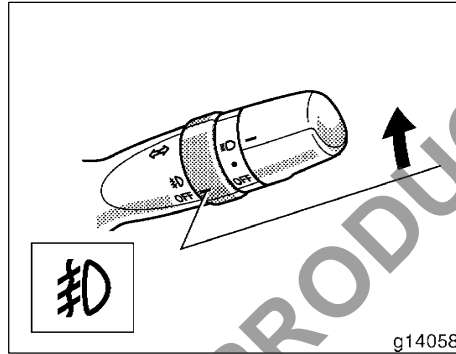
Turn on the emergency flashers to warn other drivers if your vehicle must be stopped where it might be a traffic hazard. Always pull as far off the road as possible.

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.

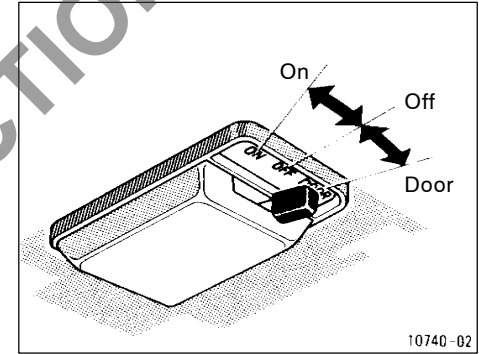
Front fog lights



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

Front fog light indicator light on the instrument panel will tell you that the front fog lights are on.

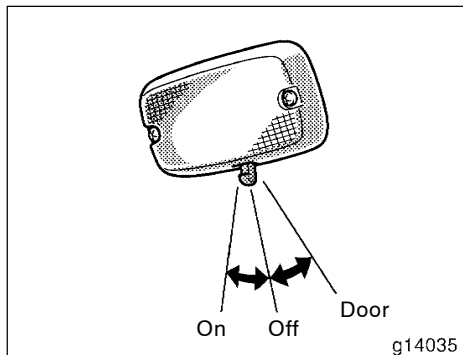
Interior light (van)



To turn on the interior light, slide the switch.

With the switch in the "DOOR" position, the light comes on when any of the side doors or back door is opened.

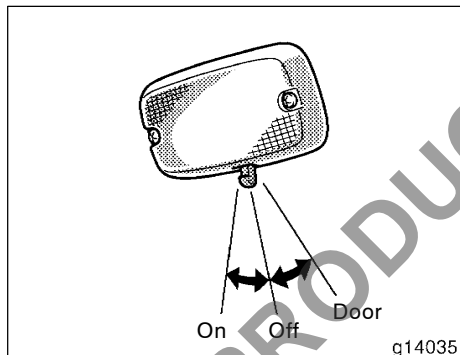
Interior light (pick-up)



To turn on the interior light, slide the switch.

With the switch in the “Door” position, the light comes on when either of the side doors is opened.

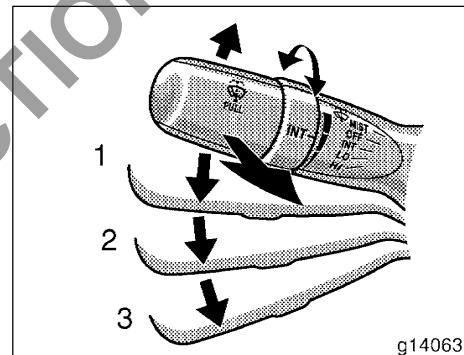
Luggage compartment light (van)



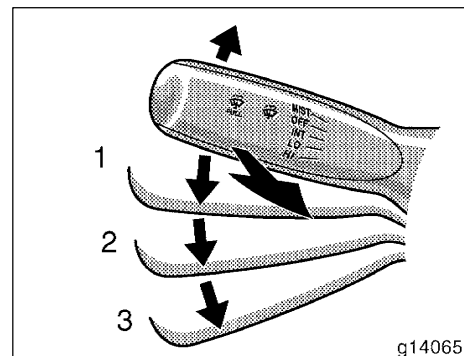
To turn on the luggage compartment light, slide the switch.

With the switch in the “Door” position, the light comes on when any of the side doors or back door is opened.

Windshield wipers and washer



Type A



Type B

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To turn on the windshield wipers, move the lever to the desired setting.

The engine switch 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.

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

To squirt washer fluid, pull the lever toward you.

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

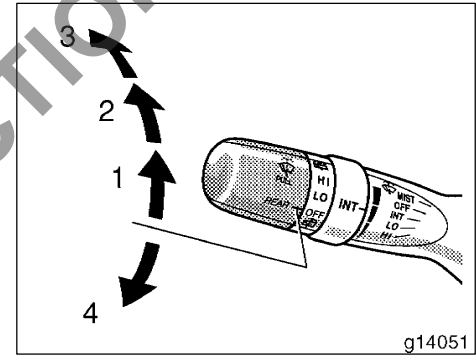
For instructions on adding washer fluid, see “Adding washer fluid” in Section 7–3.

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 engine switch must be in the “ON” position.

Lever position	Speed setting
Position 1	Slow
Position 2	Fast

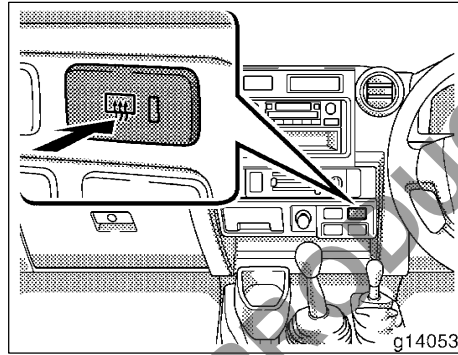
To squirt washer fluid on the rear window, twist the knob upward or downward as far as it will go (position 3 or 4). The knob automatically returns from these positions after you release it. The rear window wiper operates while the washer squirts (position 3 only).

For instructions on adding washer fluid, see “Adding washer fluid” 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 engine switch 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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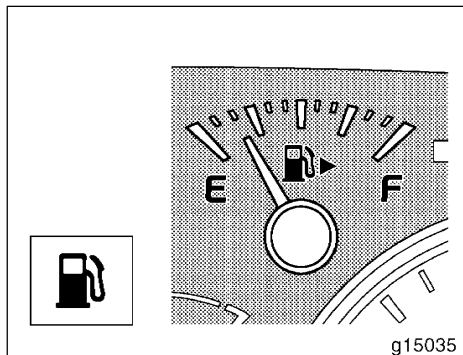
OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS

Gauges, Meters and Service reminder indicators

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Oil pressure gauge	84
Voltmeter	85
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Odometer, two trip meters and meter light control display	85
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Fuel gauge



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.

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

Nearly full—Needle at “F”

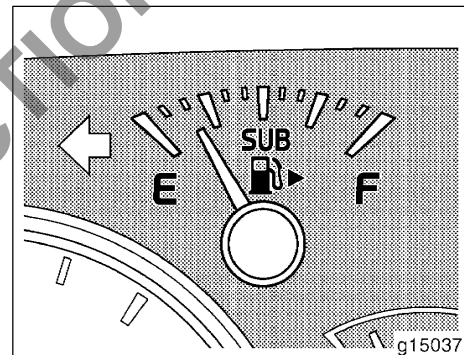
Nearly empty—Needle at “E”

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 fuel moving 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.

Sub fuel gauge—



SUB FUEL TANK GAUGE

The gauge indicates the approximate quantity of fuel remaining in the sub fuel tank when the engine 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 fuel moving in the tank.

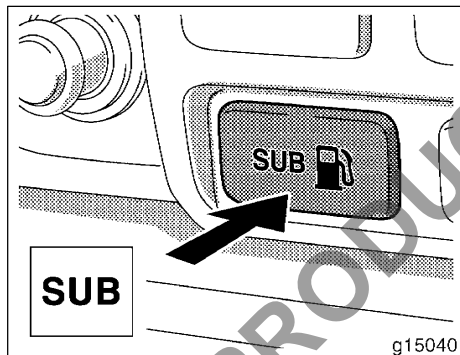
If the fuel level approaches “E”, fill the fuel tank as soon as possible.

On inclines or curves, due to the movement of fuel in the tank, the fuel gauge needle may fluctuate.

CAUTION

If the gauge operation in use of the sub fuel tank is not normal, do not use the sub fuel tank system. Contact your local Toyota dealer as soon as possible.

—Sub fuel tank switch

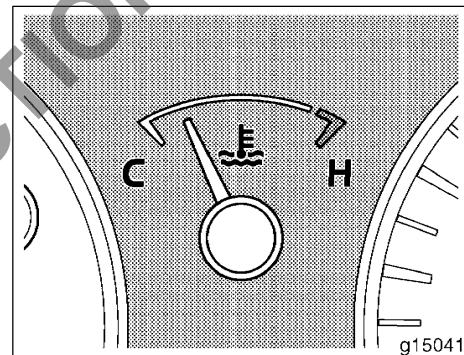


To use the sub fuel tank, push the switch.

The sub fuel tank indicator light shows that the fuel in the sub fuel tank is being used and the sub fuel gauge starts indicating the quantity of the fuel remaining in the sub fuel tank.

To use the main fuel tank, push the switch again.

Engine coolant temperature gauge



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

If the needle points to the red zone or higher, stop your vehicle and allow the engine to cool.

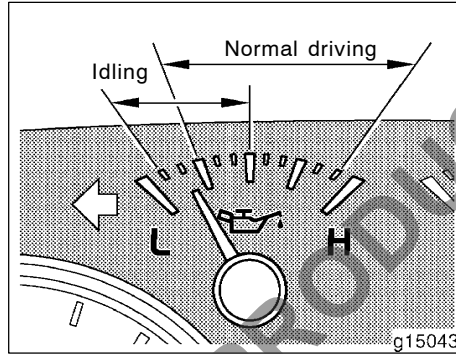
Your vehicle may overheat during severe operating conditions, such as:

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

NOTICE

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

Oil pressure gauge



NOTICE

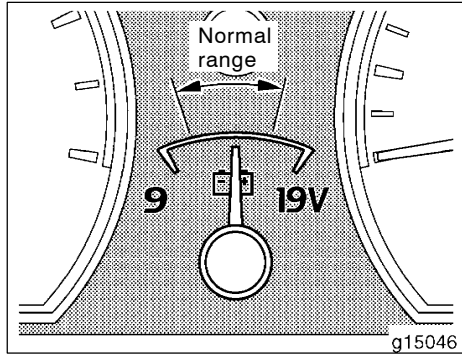
Do not drive the vehicle with the oil pressure below the normal range until the cause is fixed—it may ruin the engine.

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

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

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

Voltmeter

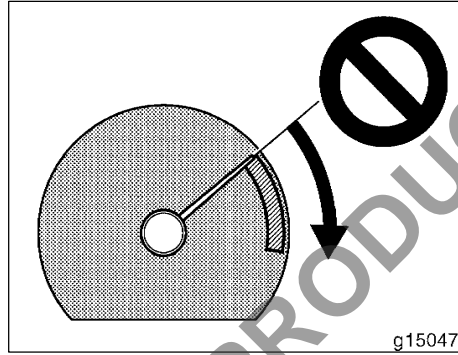


The voltmeter tells whether the battery is charged or discharged. Check it while the engine is running—the needle should always indicate as shown above.

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

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

Tachometer



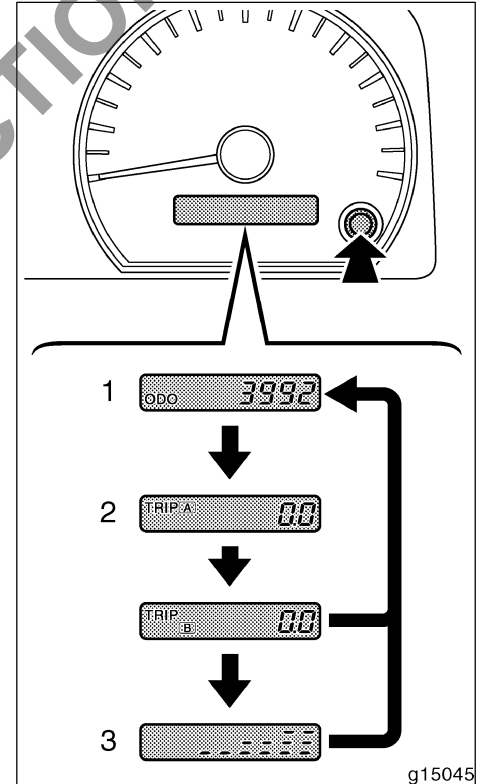
The tachometer indicates engine speed in thousands of rpm (revolutions per minute). Use it while driving to select correct shift points and to prevent engine lugging and over-revving.

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 engine switch must be in the “ON” 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.

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)	 (indicator and buzzer)	Fasten seat belt.
(c)		Stop immediately and contact Toyota dealer.
(d)		Add engine oil.
(e)		Stop and check.
(f)		Take vehicle to Toyota dealer.
(g)		Fill up tank.

If the indicator or buzzer comes on...		Do this.
(h)		Take vehicle to Toyota dealer. If brake system warning light is also on, stop immediately and contact Toyota dealer.
(i)		Close all side doors and back door.
(j)		Take vehicle to Toyota dealer immediately.
(k)		Take vehicle to Toyota dealer.
(l)	 (indicator and buzzer)	Drain water.
(m)	Parking brake reminder buzzer	Release parking brake.
(n)	Light reminder buzzer	Turn off lights.

(a) Brake System Warning Light

This light comes on in the following cases when the engine switch 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...

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 engine switch 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) Seat Belt Reminder Light and Buzzer

The light and buzzer act as a reminder to buckle up the driver's seat belt.

Once the engine switch is turned to “ON” or “START”, the reminder light flashes if the driver's seat belt is not fastened. Unless the driver fastens the belt, the light continues flashing.

If the vehicle speed rises above 20 km/h (12 mph) with the seat belt unfastened, the buzzer will sound for 30 seconds. Then, if the seat belt is still unfastened, the buzzer will sound in a different tone for 90 seconds or less. Even if the vehicle speed drops below 20 km/h (12 mph), the buzzer will continue to sound. To stop the buzzer, fasten the seat belt.

The vehicle speed linked seat belt reminder buzzer can be disabled. For details, contact your Toyota dealer.

NOT FOR REPRODUCTION

(c) Charging System Warning Light

This warning light comes on when the engine 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 Level Warning Light

This light indicates that the engine oil level needs to be checked. If the light comes on while you are driving on rough roads or steep inclines, take your vehicle to a level spot to see whether the light goes off. If it remains on, check the oil level following the instructions of “Checking the engine oil level” in Section 7-2.

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

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

NOTICE

Continued engine operation with low engine oil will damage the engine.

(e) 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.

(f) Malfunction Indicator Lamp

This lamp warns that there is a problem somewhere in the engine electrical system, 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 engine switch 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) "ABS" Warning Light

The light comes on when the engine switch is in the "ON" position. If the anti-lock brake system works properly, the light turns off after a few seconds. Thereafter, if the system malfunctions, the light comes on again.

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

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

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

- The light does not come on when the engine switch 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.

(i) Open door Warning Light

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

(j) SRS Warning Light

This indicator comes on when the engine switch 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, inflators, interconnecting wiring and power sources.

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

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

(k) Fuel System Warning Light

This light 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.

(l) Fuel Filter Warning Light and Buzzer

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

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

NOTICE

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

(m) Parking Brake Reminder Buzzer

The buzzer sounds intermittently when the parking brake is not completely released at the vehicle speed of 5 km/h (3 mph) or more. Stop the vehicle and release the parking brake fully.

(n) Light Reminder Buzzer

This buzzer will sound if the headlight switch is left on and the driver’s door is opened with the engine switch is turned off.

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

1. Apply the parking brake.
2. Open one of the side doors or back door.
The open door warning light should come on.
3. Close the door.
The open door warning light should go off.
4. Turn the engine switch to “ON”, but do not start the engine.
All the service reminder indicators except the open door warning light should come on. The SRS warning light goes off after 6 seconds.

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

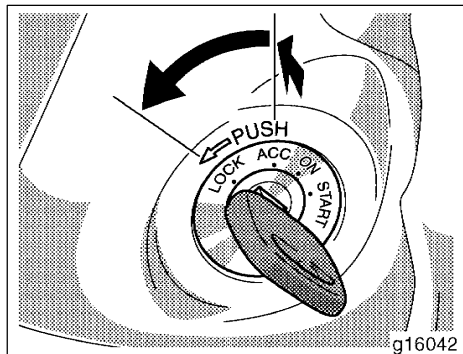
OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS

Engine (ignition) switch, Transmission and Parking brake

Engine (ignition) switch	94
Idle up switch	94
Manual transmission	95
Four-wheel drive system	96
Front and rear differential lock system	97
Parking brake	99

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Engine (ignition) switch



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

For starting tips, see Section 3.

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

This is the normal driving position.

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

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

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

Once you remove the key, the engine immobilizer system is automatically set. (See “Engine immobilizer system” 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 engine switch is turned to the “ON” or “START” position.



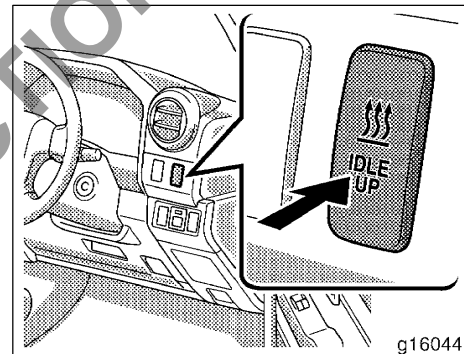
CAUTION

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

NOTICE

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

Idle up switch



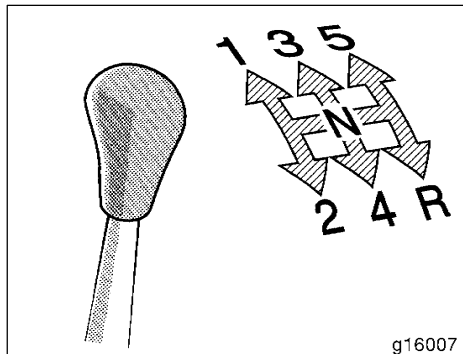
Push the idle up switch to increase engine speed. To return the engine to the normal idle speed, push the switch again or turn the engine switch to “ACC”.

Use the idle up switch in the following cases:

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

If you do not turn the idle up switch to off, the engine speed is increased whenever the vehicle is started.

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-pong. Regularly revving the engine to maximum speed in each gear will cause excessive engine wear and high fuel consumption.

Maximum allowable speeds

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

Transmission	km/h (mph)	
	“H”, “H2” or “H4”	“L4”
1	37 (23)	15 (9)
2	68 (42)	27 (17)
3	112 (70)	45 (28)

With 265/70R16 115R LT tires

Transmission	km/h (mph)	
	“H”, “H2” or “H4”	“L4”
1	36 (22)	14 (9)
2	66 (41)	26 (16)
3	109 (68)	44 (27)

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.



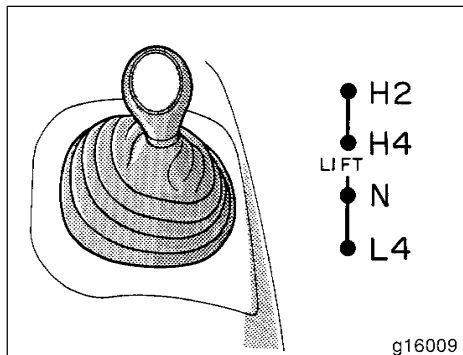
CAUTION

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

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.**

Four-wheel drive system— (a) Four-wheel drive control



Use the four-wheel drive control lever to select the following transfer modes.

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

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

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

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

“N” (neutral position): Lever at “N”
No power is delivered to the wheels. The vehicle must be stopped.

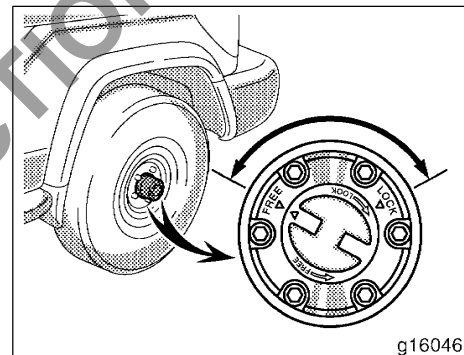
“L4” (low speed position, four-wheel drive): Lever at “L4”

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

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

See “(c) Shifting procedure” for further instructions.

(b) Free-wheeling hubs



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

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

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

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

(c) Shifting procedure

SHIFTING BETWEEN “H2” AND “H4”

To shift from “H2” to “H4”, move the four-wheel drive control lever with both the free-wheeling hubs engaged.

This can be done at any vehicle speed. You need not depress the clutch pedal. If you have trouble shifting, depress or release the accelerator pedal momentarily while pushing the four-wheel drive control lever.

CAUTION

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

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

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

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

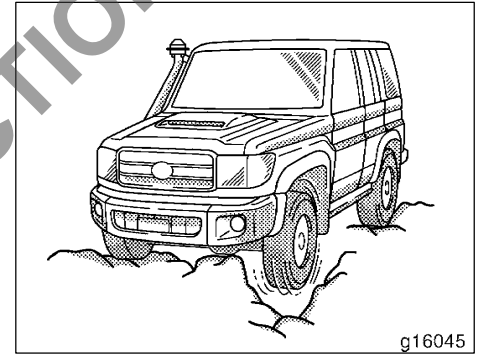
SHIFTING BETWEEN “H4” AND “L4”

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

To shift from “L4” to “H4”, depress the clutch pedal with your foot off the accelerator pedal and move the four-wheel drive control lever.

This can be done at any vehicle speed.

Front and rear differential lock system



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

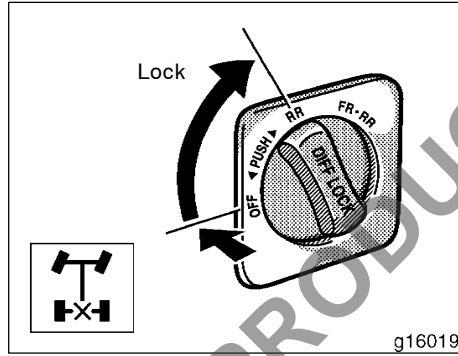
This differential lock system is effective in case one or either right or left pair of the wheels are spinning.

Before using the front and rear differential lock system, first shift the four-wheel drive control into “H4” or “L4” with the free-wheeling hubs engaged to see if it works. If this has no effect, additionally use the front and rear differential lock system.



CAUTION

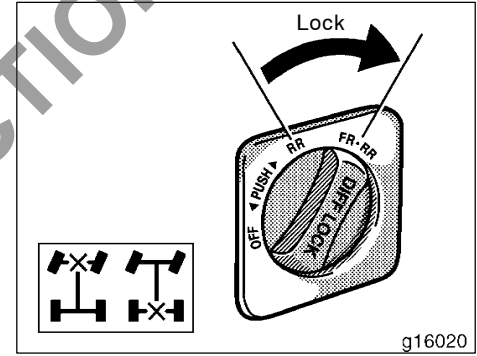
Do not use the front and rear differential locks in the conditions other than above. Large steering effort and careful cornering control will be required. Especially use of the front differential lock in addition to the rear will result in extremely difficult steering control and may cause the vehicle to spin suddenly during acceleration or engine braking.



To lock the rear differential, push and turn the switch clockwise until it clicks. If this does not help, turn the switch fully clockwise to lock the front differential in addition.

Be sure to stop the wheels before locking the differentials.

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



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

When the rear differential or front and rear differentials are locked, the ABS warning light turns on and the ABS will not operate.

CAUTION

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

To check the indicator bulb, turn the engine switch to the “ON” position, but do not start the engine.

CAUTION

Do not keep driving with the differential lock switch on.

To unlock the differentials, turn the switch fully counterclockwise.

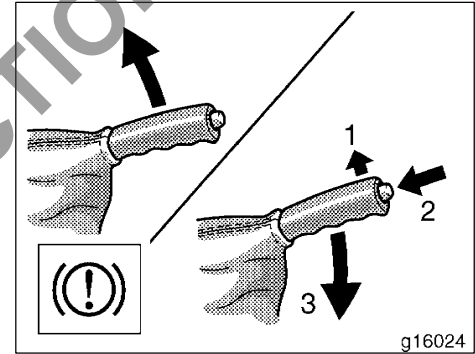
Unlock the differentials as soon as the vehicle moves out.

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

When the differential lock(s) is/are disengaged, check that both the differential lock indicator light and ABS warning light turn off.

The differentials will also unlock if you shift the four-wheel drive control lever to “H2”. Never forget to turn off the switch after using this feature.

Parking brake



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

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

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

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

If the vehicle speed rises above 5 km/h (3 mph) with the parking brake remaining set, a buzzer will sound intermittently. Stop the vehicle and release the parking brake fully.



CAUTION

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

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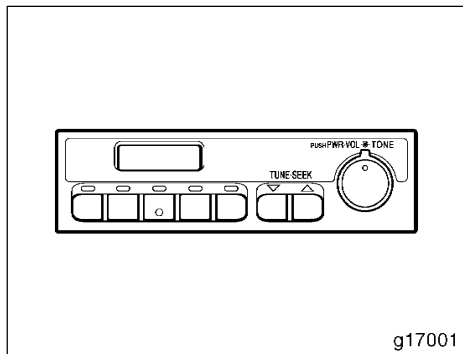
OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS

Audio system

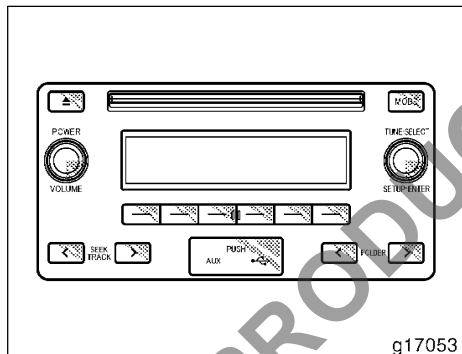
Audio system type	102
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Audio system type



Type 1: AM radio



Type 2: AM-FM radio/compact disc player/
iPod/USB audio

Using cellular phones

Interference may be heard through the audio system's speakers if a cellular phone is being used inside or close to the vehicle while the audio system is operating.

NOTICE

- ◆ *To prevent battery discharge, do not leave the audio system on longer than necessary with the engine stopped.*
- ◆ *To avoid damaging the audio system, take care not to spill drinks or other fluids over the audio system.*

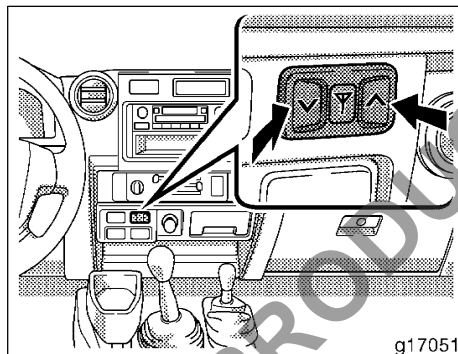
Your radio antenna

To lower a manual antenna, carefully press it down.

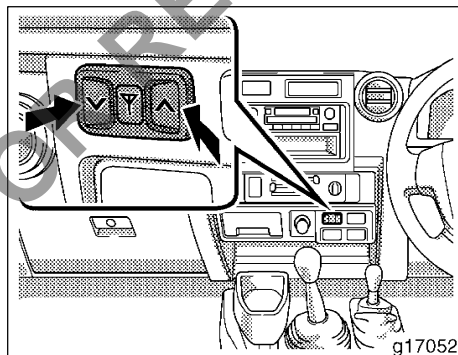
To lower a power antenna, press the “∨” switch. Also, turning off the audio system by pressing “PWR·VOL” or turning the engine switch to “LOCK” lowers the antenna automatically.

NOTICE

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



Left-hand drive vehicle



Right-hand drive vehicle

Adjusting the power antenna

To adjust the power antenna height, press the switch.

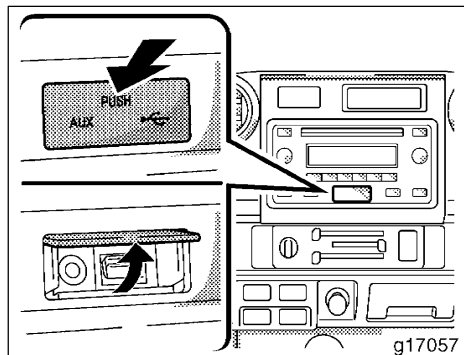
Confirm that no one is close enough to get pushed before extending the antenna.

Clean the antenna mast periodically with a clean dry cloth.

NOTICE

Before extending the antenna, confirm that no one is close enough to get injured.

AUX port/USB port



Connect an iPod, USB memory device or portable audio player to the AUX port/USB port as indicated below. Press the “MODE” button to select “iPod”, “USB” or “AUX”.

Connecting using the AUX port/USB port

iPod

Open the cover and connect an iPod using an iPod cable.

Turn on the power of the iPod if it is not turned on.

USB memory

Open the cover and connect the USB memory device.

Turn on the power of the USB memory device if it is not turned on.

Portable audio player

Open the cover and connect the portable audio player.

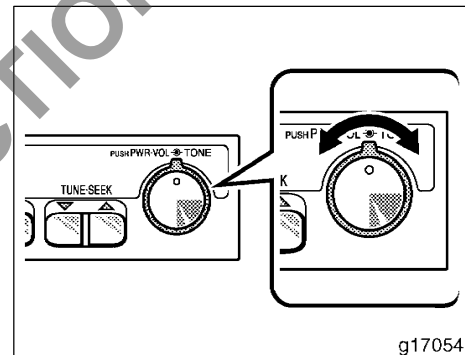
Turn on the power of the portable audio player if it is not turned on.



CAUTION

While driving, do not connect a device or operate the device controls.

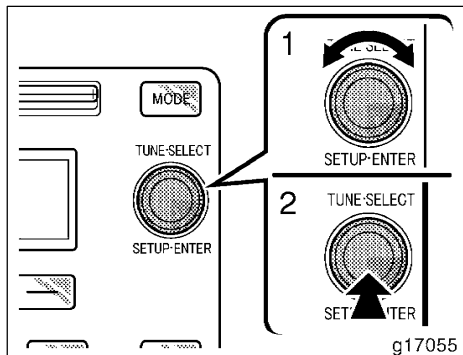
Optimal use of the audio system



Type 1

Adjusts the volume balance

Turn the “TONE” knob to adjust the balance between the right and left speakers.



Type 2

1. Displays the “SETUP” menu/Selecting the mode
2. Change the following settings

Changing sound quality modes

The sound quality and balance setting can be changed to produce the best sound.

1. Press the “TUNE-SELECT” knob.
2. Turn the knob to select “Sound Setting”.
3. Press the knob.
4. Turn the knob as corresponds to the desired mode.
“BASS”, “TREBLE”, “FADER”, “BALANCE”, or “ASL” can be selected.
5. Press the knob.

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Adjusting sound quality

Turning "TUNE·SELECT" knob adjusts the level.

Sound quality mode	Mode displayed	Level	Turn to the left	Turn to the right
Bass*1	"BASS"	-5 to 5	Low	High
Treble*1	"TREBLE"			
Front/rear volume balance*2	"FADER"	F7 to R7	Shifts to rear	Shifts to front
Left/right volume balance	"BALANCE"	L7 to R7	Shifts to left	Shifts to right

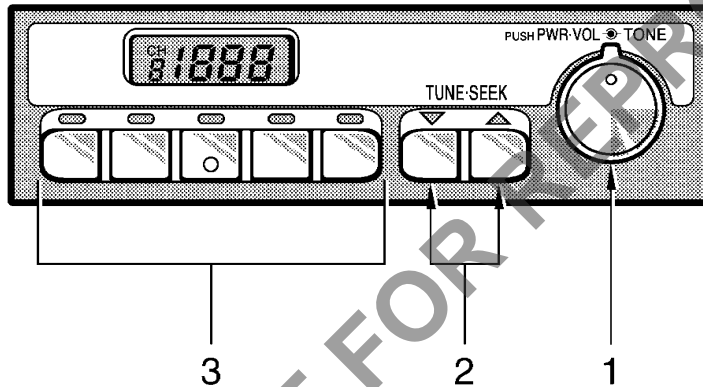
*1: The sound quality level is adjusted individually in each audio mode.

*2: For vehicles equipped with two speakers, no sound will be emitted if R7 is selected.

Press the knob or  (BACK) to return to the sound setting menu.

Radio operation—

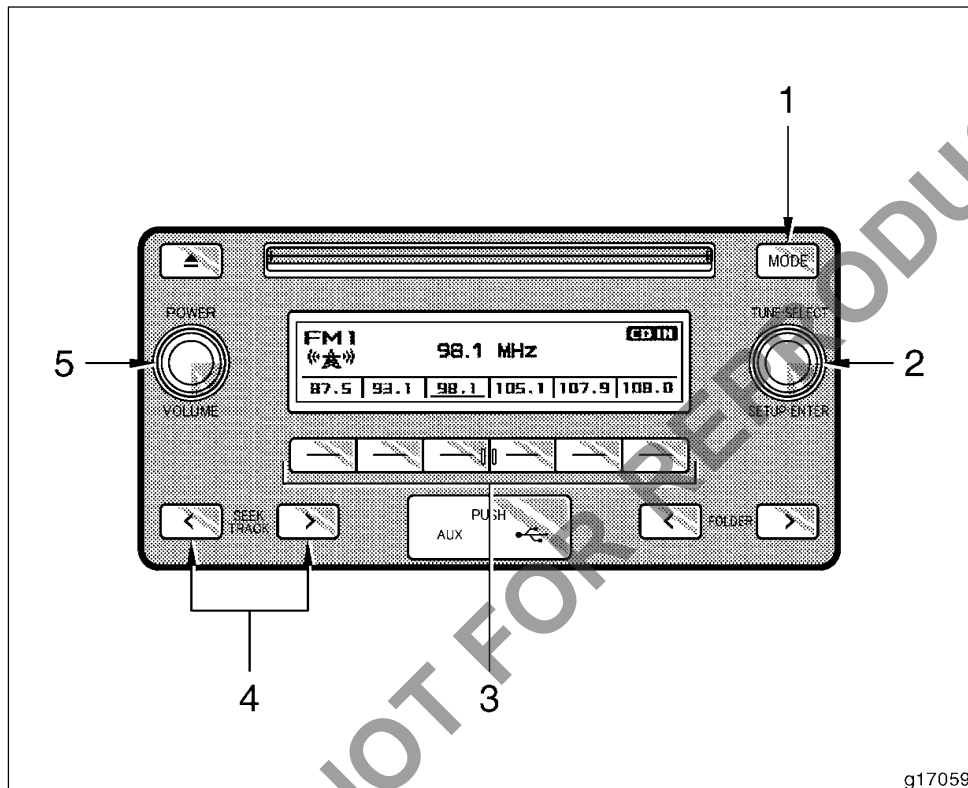
► Type 1



1. "POWER-VOLUME" knob
Press: Turning the audio system on or off
Turn: Adjusting the volume
2. "TUNE-SEEK" button
Press: Adjusting the frequency
Press and hold: Seeking the frequency.
3. Station selectors

g17058

► Type 2



1. AM/FM mode button
Press the “MODE” button until “AM” or “FM” is displayed.
2. “TUNE-SELECT” knob
Adjusting the frequency
3. Station selectors
4. Seeking the frequency
5. “POWER/VOLUME” knob
Press: Turning the audio system on or off
Turn: Adjusting the volume.

g17059

—Setting station presets

1. Search for the desired stations by the following methods:
Type 1: Press the “^” or “v” button of the “TUNE·SEEK” or press and hold the “^” or “v” button of the “TUNE·SEEK” until you hear a beep.
Type 2: Turn the “TUNE·SELECT” knob or press the “^” or “v” button of the “SEEK/TRACK”
2. Press and hold a desired station selector button until you hear a beep.

When the battery is disconnected

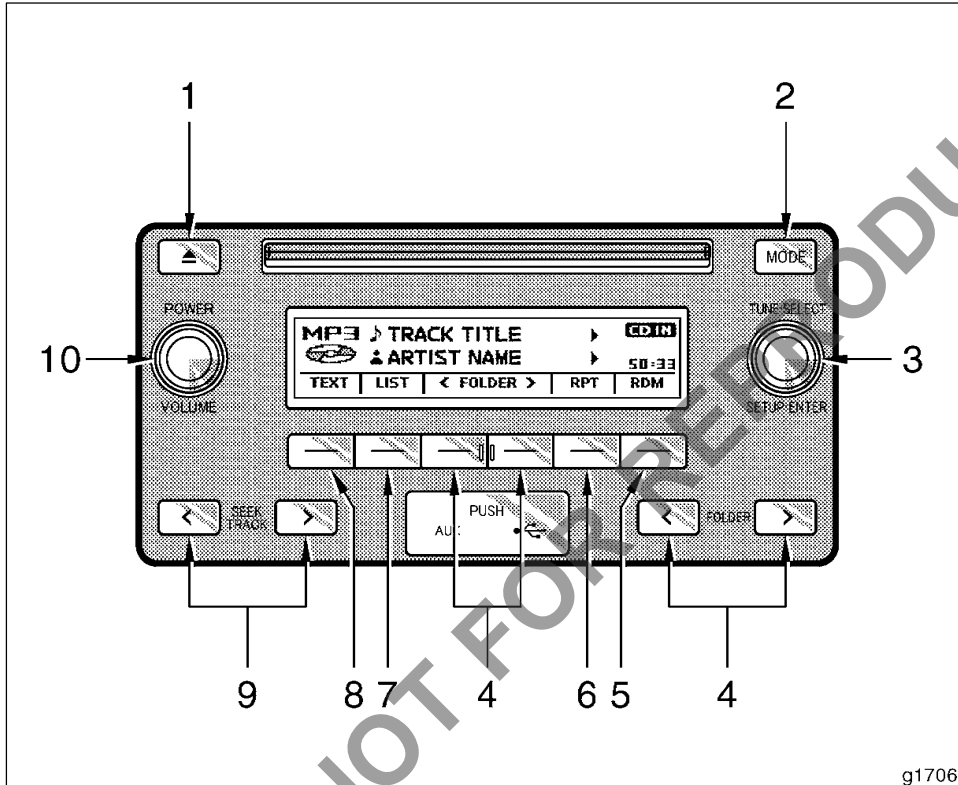
Stations presets are erased.

Reception sensitivity

- Maintaining perfect radio reception at all times is difficult due to the continually changing position of the antenna, differences in signal strength and surrounding objects, such as trains, transmitters, etc.
- The radio antenna is mounted on the front fender.

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CD player operation—




1. Disc eject
2. Changing the audio source/playback
3. "TUNE-SELECT" knob
Selecting a track/file
4. Selecting a folder (MP3/WMA discs only)
5. Random play or back button
6. Repeat play
7. Displaying track/folder list
8. Displaying text message
9. Selecting a track/file, fast-forwarding or rewinding
10. "POWER/VOLUME" knob
Press: Turning the audio system on or off
Turn: Adjusting the volume.

Loading CDs or MP3 and WMA discs

Insert a disc.

Ejecting CDs or MP3 and WMA discs

Press  and remove the disc.


—Using the CD player

Insert a disc, press the “MODE” button to begin listening to a CD.

Selecting a track

Turn the “TUNE·SELECT” knob or press the “<” or “>” button of “SEEK TRACK” to move up or down until the desired track number is displayed.

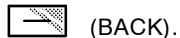
Selecting a track from a track list

1. Press  (LIST).

The track list will be displayed.

2. Turn and press the “TUNE·SELECT” knob to select a track.


To return to the previous display, press



Fast-forwarding and rewinding tracks

Press and hold the “<” or “>” button of “SEEK TRACK”.

Random play

Press  (RDM).


To cancel, press the button again.


Repeat play

Press  (RPT).

To cancel, press the button again.

Switching the display



Press  (TEXT) to display or hide the CD title.

If there are continuing texts,  is displayed.

Press and hold the button to display the remaining texts.

—Playing back MP3 and WMA discs

Selecting folders one at a time

Press  (<FOLDER) or  (FOLDER>) or the “<” or “>” button of “FOLDER” to select the desired folder.

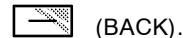
Selecting a folder and file from folder list

1. Press  (LIST).


The folder list will be displayed.

2. Turn and press the “TUNE·SELECT” knob to select a folder and a file.

To return to the previous display, press



Returning to the first folder

Press and hold  (<FOLDER) or the “<” button of “FOLDER” until you hear a beep.


Selecting a file

Turn the “TUNE·SELECT” knob or press the “<” or “>” button of “SEEK TRACK” to select the desired file.

Fast-forwarding and rewinding files


Press and hold the “<” or “>” button of “SEEK TRACK”.

Random play

Pressing  (RDM) changes modes in the following order:

Folder random → Disc random → Off


Repeat play

Pressing  (RPT) changes modes in the following order:

File repeat → Folder repeat* → Off

*: Available except when RDM (random play) is selected

Switching the display

Press  (TEXT) to display or hide the album title.

If there are continuing texts, ">" is displayed.

Press and hold the button to display the remaining texts.

—Information

Display

Depending on the contents recorded, the characters may not be displayed properly or may not be displayed at all.

Error messages

If an error message is displayed, refer to the following table and take the appropriate measures. If the problem is not rectified, take the vehicle to your Toyota dealer.

Message	Cause	Correction procedures
"CD CHECK"	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•The disc is dirty or damaged.•The disc is inserted upside down.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Clean the disc.•Insert the disc correctly.
"ERROR"	There is a malfunction within the system.	Eject the disc.
"WAIT"	Operation has stopped due to a high temperature inside the player.	Wait for a while and then press the "MODE" button. Contact your Toyota dealer if the CD still cannot be played.
"NO SUP-PORT"	MP3/WMA files are not included in the CD.	Eject the disc.



Discs that can be used

Discs with the marks shown below can be used.

Playback may not be possible depending on recording format or disc features, or due to scratches, dirt or deterioration.

CDs with copy-protect features may not play correctly.

CD player protection feature

To protect the internal components, playback is automatically stopped when a problem is detected while the CD player is being used.

If a CD is left inside the CD player or in the ejected position for extended periods

The CD may be damaged and may not play properly.

Lens cleaners

Do not use lens cleaners. Doing so may damage the CD player.

MP3 and WMA files

MP3 (MPEG Audio LAYER3) is a standard audio compression format.

Files can be compressed to approximately 1/10 of their original size by using MP3 compression.

WMA (Windows Media Audio) is a Microsoft audio compression format.

This format compresses audio data to a size smaller than that of the MP3 format.

There is a limit to the MP3 and WMA file standards and to the media/formats recorded by them that can be used.

- MP3 file compatibility
 - Compatible standards
 - MP3 (MPEG1 LAYER3, MPEG2 LSF LAYER3)
 - Compatible sampling frequencies
 - MPEG1 LAYER3: 32, 44.1, 48 (kHz)
 - MPEG2 LSF LAYER3: 16, 22.05, 24 (kHz)
 - Compatible bit rates (compatible with VBR)
 - MPEG1 LAYER3: 32–320 (kbps)
 - MPEG2 LSF LAYER3: 8–160 (kbps)
 - Compatible channel modes: stereo, joint stereo, dual channel and monaural
- WMA file compatibility
 - Compatible standards
 - WMA Ver. 7, 8, 9
 - Compatible sampling frequencies
 - 32, 44.1, 48 (kHz)
 - Compatible bit rates (only compatible with 2-channel playback)
 - Ver. 7, 8: CBR 48–192 (kbps)
 - Ver. 9: CBR 48–320 (kbps)

NOT FOR REPRODUCTION

- Compatible media

Media that can be used for MP3 and WMA playback are CD-Rs and CDRWs.

Playback in some instances may not be possible, depending on the status of the CD-R or CD-RW. Playback may not be possible or the audio may jump if the disc is scratched or marked with fingerprints.

- Compatible disc formats

The following disc formats can be used.

- Disc formats:

CD-ROM Mode 1 and Mode 2

CD-ROM XA Mode 2, Form 1 and Form 2

- File formats: ISO9660 Level 1, Level 2, (Romeo, Joliet)

MP3 and WMA files written in any format other than those listed above may not play correctly, and their file names and folder names may not be displayed correctly. Items related to standards and limitations are as follows.

- Maximum directory hierarchy: 8 levels
- Maximum length of folder names/file names: 32 characters

- Maximum number of folders: 192 (including the root)

- Maximum number of files per disc: 255

- File names

The only files that can be recognized as MP3/WMA and played are those with the extension .mp3 or .wma.

- Multi-sessions

As the audio system is compatible with multi-sessions, it is possible to play discs that contain MP3 and WMA files. However, only the first session can be played.

- ID3 and WMA tags

ID3 tags can be added to MP3 files, making it possible to record the track title and artist name, etc.

The system is compatible with ID3 Ver. 1.0, 1.1, and Ver. 2.2, 2.3, 2.4 ID3 tags. (The number of characters is based on ID3 Ver. 1.0 and 1.1.)

WMA tags can be added to WMA files, making it possible to record the track title and artist name in the same way as with ID3 tags.

- MP3 and WMA playback

When a disc containing MP3 or WMA files is inserted, all files on the disc are first checked. Once the file check is finished, the first MP3 or WMA file is played. To make the file check finish more quickly, we recommend you do not write in any files other than MP3 or WMA files or create any unnecessary folders.

If the discs contain a mixture of music data and MP3 or WMA format data, only music data can be played.

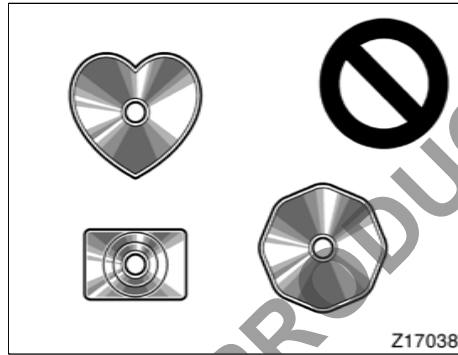
- Extensions

If the file extensions .mp3 and .wma are used for files other than MP3 and WMA files, they will be mistakenly recognized and played as MP3 and WMA files. This may result in large amounts of interference and damage to the speakers.

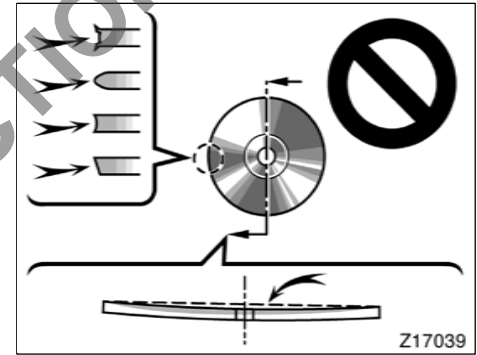
- Playback

- To play MP3 file with steady sound quality, we recommend a fixed bit rate of 128 kbps and a sampling frequency of 44.1 kHz.
- CD-R or CD-RW playback may not be possible in some instances, depending on the characteristics of the disc.

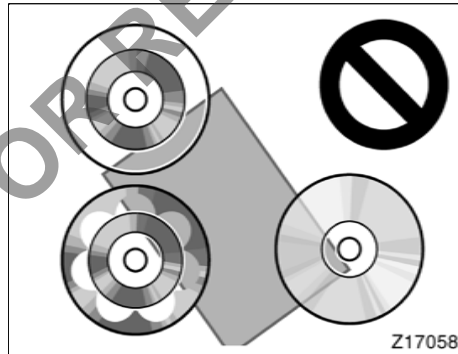
- There is a wide variety of freeware and other encoding software for MP3 and WMA files on the market, and depending on the status of the encoding and the file format, poor sound quality or noise at the start of playback may result. In some cases, playback may not be possible at all.
- When files other than MP3 or WMA files are recorded on a disc, it may take more time to recognize the disc and in some cases, playback may not be possible at all.
- Microsoft, Windows, and Windows Media are the registered trademarks of Microsoft Corporation in the U.S. and other countries.



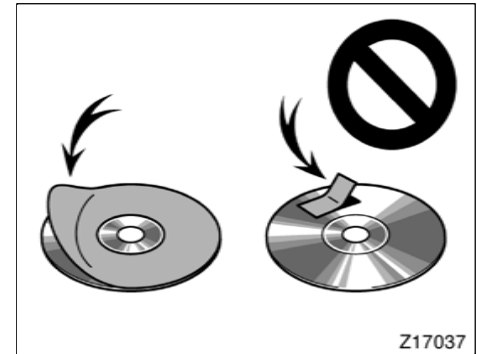
Special shaped discs



Low quality discs



Transparent/translucent discs



Labeled discs

NOT FOR PREPRODUCTION

NOTICE

Do not use the following types of discs.

Also, do not use 8 cm (3 in.) disc adapters, DualDiscs or printable discs.

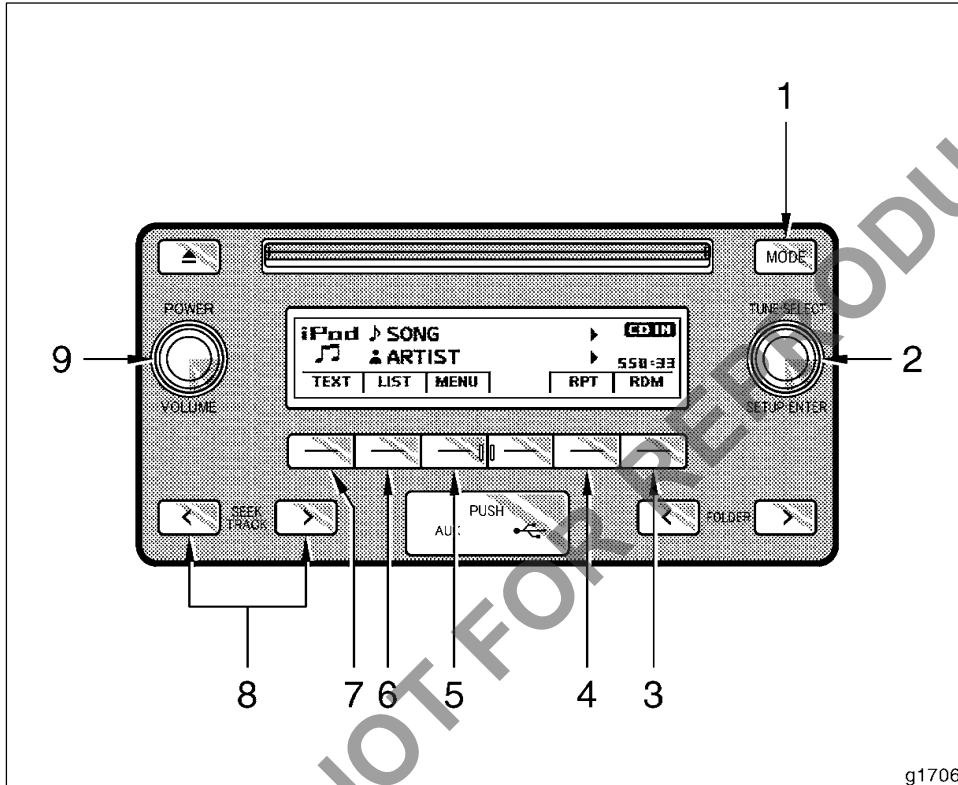
Doing so may damage the player and/or the disc insert/eject function.

- ◆ *Discs that have a diameter that is not 12 cm (4.7 in.).*
- ◆ *Low-quality or deformed discs.*
- ◆ *Discs with a transparent or translucent recording area.*
- ◆ *Discs that have tape, stickers or CD-R labels attached to them, or that have had the label peeled off.*

Failure to follow the precautions below may result in serious damage to the disc or the player itself.

- ◆ *Do not insert anything other than discs into the disc slot.*
- ◆ *Do not apply oil to the player.*
- ◆ *Store discs away from direct sunlight.*
- ◆ *Never try to disassemble any part of the player.*

Listening to an iPod—




1. Changing the audio source/playback
2. "TUNE-SELECT" knob
Selecting an iPod menu/song
3. Random play or back button
4. Repeat play
5. iPod menu mode, playback
6. Displaying song list
7. Displaying text message
8. Selecting a song, fast-forwarding or re-winding
9. "POWER/VOLUME" knob
Press: Turning the audio system on or off
Turn: Adjusting the volume.

Connecting an iPod

See "AUX port/USB port" in this Section

Connecting an iPod enables you to enjoy music from the vehicle speakers. Press the “MODE” button until “iPod” is displayed.

Selecting a play mode


1. Press  (MENU) to select iPod menu mode.
2. Turning the “TUNE·SELECT” knob clockwise changes the play mode in the following order:
“Playlists” → “Artists” → “Albums” → “Songs” → “Podcasts” → “Genres” → “Composers” → “Audiobooks”
3. Press the knob to select the desired play mode.

Play mode list

Play mode	First selection	Second selection	Third selection	Fourth selection
“Playlists”	Playlists select	Songs select	—	—
“Artists”	Artists select	Albums select	Songs select	—
“Albums”	Albums select	Songs select	—	—
“Songs”	Songs select	—	—	—
“Podcasts”	Podcasts select	Episodes select	—	—
“Genres”	Genre select	Artists select	Albums select	Songs select
“Composers”	Composers select	Albums select	Songs select	—
“Audiobooks”	Audiobooks select	Chapter select	—	—

Selecting a list

1. Turn the “TUNE-SELECT” knob to display the first selection list.
2. Press the knob to select the desired item and display the second selection list.
3. Repeat the same procedure to select the desired item.


To return to the previous selection list, press  (BACK).

Press  (PLAY) to play the desired selection.

Selecting songs


Turn the “TUNE-SELECT” knob or press the “<” or “>” button of “SEEK TRACK” to select the desired song.

Selecting a song from the song list

1. Press  (LIST).
The song list will be displayed.

2. Turn the “TUNE-SELECT” knob to select a song.

3. Press the knob to play the song.

To return to the previous display, press  (BACK).

Fast-forwarding and rewinding songs


Press and hold the “<” or “>” button of “SEEK TRACK”.

Repeat play

Press  (RPT).


To cancel, press the button again.


Random play

Pressing  (RDM) changes modes in the following order:

Track random → Album random → Off

Switching the display

Press  (TEXT) display or hide the album title.

If there are continuing texts,  is displayed.

Press and hold the button to display the remaining texts.

—Information

About iPod

Made for



iPod



iPhone

- “Made for iPod” and “Made for iPhone” mean that an electronic accessory has been designed to connect specifically to iPod, or iPhone, respectively, and has been certified by the developer to meet Apple performance standards.
- Apple is not responsible for the operation of this device or its compliance with safety and regulatory standards. Please note that the use of this accessory with iPod or iPhone may affect wireless performance.
- iPhone, iPod, iPod classic, iPod nano, iPod shuffle, and iPod touch are trademarks of Apple Inc., registered in the U.S. and other countries.

iPod functions

- When an iPod is connected and the audio source is changed to iPod mode, the iPod will resume play from the same point in which it was last used.
- Depending on the iPod that is connected to the system, certain functions may not be available. Disconnecting the device and reconnecting it once again may resolve some malfunctions.
- While connected to the system, the iPod cannot be operated with its own controls. It is necessary to use the controls of the vehicle's audio system instead.

iPod problems

To resolve most problems encountered when using your iPod, disconnect your iPod from the vehicle iPod connection and reset it.

For instructions on how to reset your iPod, refer to your iPod Owner's Manual.

Display

Depending on the contents recorded, the characters may not be displayed properly or may not be displayed at all.

Error messages

If an error message is displayed, refer to the following table and take the appropriate measures. If the problem is not rectified, take the vehicle to your Toyota dealer.

Message	Cause/Correction procedures
"ERROR"	The disc is dirty or damaged.
"NO SONGS"	This indicates that there is no music data in the iPod.
"NO PLAYLIST"	This indicates that some available songs are not found in a selected playlist.
"UPDATE YOUR iPod"	This indicates that the version of the iPod is not compatible. Upgrade your iPod software to the latest version.

Compatible models

The following iPod®, iPod nano®, iPod classic®, iPod touch® and iPhone® devices can be used with this system.

• Made for

- iPod touch (5th generation)
- iPod touch (4th generation)
- iPod touch (3rd generation)
- iPod touch (2nd generation)
- iPod touch (1st generation)
- iPod classic
- iPod with video
- iPod nano (7th generation)
- iPod nano (6th generation)
- iPod nano (5th generation)
- iPod nano (4th generation)
- iPod nano (3rd generation)
- iPod nano (2nd generation)
- iPod nano (1st generation)
- iPhone 5
- iPhone 4S
- iPhone 4
- iPhone 3GS
- iPhone 3G
- iPhone

Depending on differences between models or software versions etc., some models might be incompatible with this system.

Items related to standards and limitations are as follows:

- Maximum number of lists in device: 9999
- Maximum number of songs in device: 65535
- Maximum number of songs per list: 65535



CAUTION

While driving, do not connect iPod or operate the controls. Doing so may cause an accident, resulting in death or serious injury.

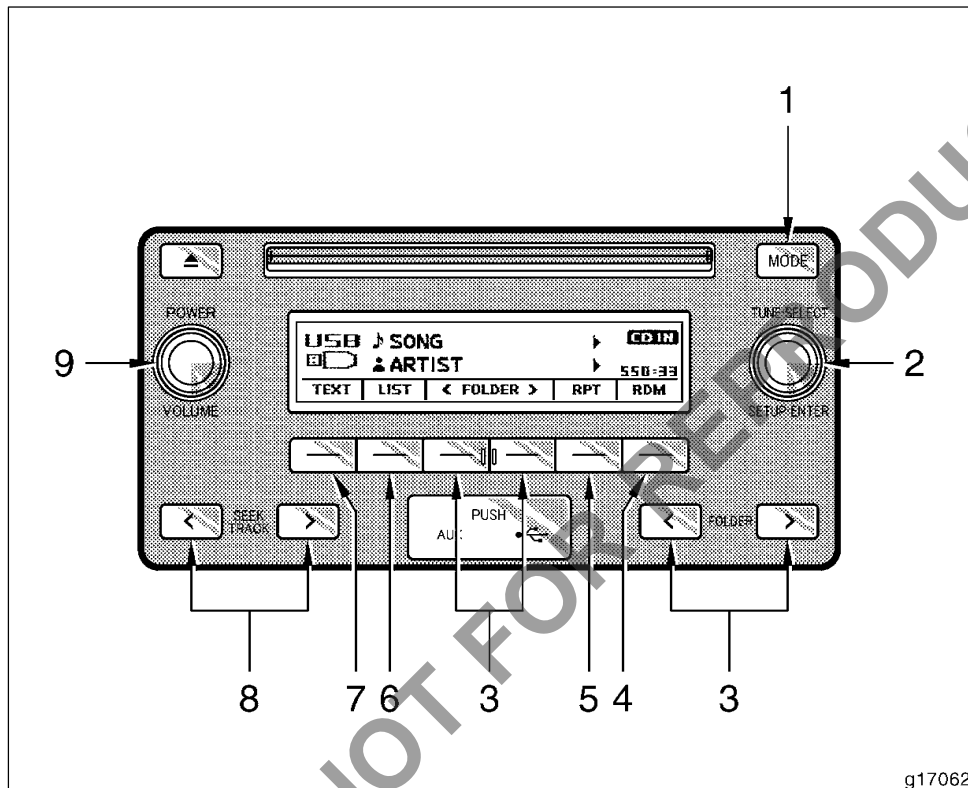
NOTICE

To prevent damage to iPod or its terminal

- ◆ ***Do not leave iPod in the vehicle. The temperature inside the vehicle may become high.***
- ◆ ***Do not push down on or apply unnecessary pressure to the iPod while it is connected.***
- ◆ ***Do not insert foreign objects into the port.***

NOT FOR REPRODUCTION

Listening USB memory device —



1. Changing the audio source/playback
2. "TUNE-SELECT" knob
Selecting a file
3. Selecting a folder
4. Random play or back button
5. Repeat play
6. Displaying folder list
7. Displaying text message
8. Selecting a file, fast-forwarding or re-winding
9. "POWER/VOLUME" knob
Press: Turning the audio system on or off
Turn: Adjusting the volume.



Connecting a USB memory

See "AUX port/USB port" in this Section

Connecting a USB memory enables you to enjoy music from the vehicle speakers. Press the “MODE” button until “USB” is displayed.

Selecting a folder

Selecting folders one at a time


Press  (<FOLDER) or  (FOLDER>) or the “<” or “>” button of “FOLDER” to select the desired folder.

Selecting a folder and file from folder list


1. Press  (LIST).

The folder list will be displayed.

2. Turn and press the “TUNE-SELECT” knob to select a folder and file.

To return to the previous display, press  (BACK).

Returning to the first folder

Press and hold  (<FOLDER) or the “<” button of “FOLDER” until you hear a beep.


Selecting a file

Turn the “TUNE-SELECT” knob or press the “<” or “>” button of “SEEK TRACK” to select the desired file.

Fast-forwarding and rewinding files

Press and hold the “<” or “>” button of “SEEK TRACK”.

Random play

Pressing  (RDM) changes modes in the following order:

Folder random → All folder random → Off


Repeat play

Pressing  (RPT) changes modes in the following order:

File repeat → Folder repeat* → Off

*: Available except when RDM (random play) is selected

Switching the display

Press  (TEXT) to display or hide the album title.

If there are continuing texts, is displayed.

Press and hold the button to display the remaining texts.

—Information

USB memory functions

- Depending on the USB memory that is connected to the system, the device itself may not be operable and certain functions may not be available. If the device is inoperable or a function is unavailable due to a malfunction (as opposed to a system specification), disconnecting the device and reconnecting it once again may resolve the problem.
- If the USB memory still does not begin operation after being disconnected and reconnected, format the memory.

Display

Depending on the contents recorded, the characters may not be displayed properly or may not be displayed at all.

Error messages

If an error message is displayed, refer to the following table and take the appropriate measures. If the problem is not rectified, take the vehicle to your Toyota dealer.

Message	Cause/Correction procedures
"ERROR"	This indicates a problem in the USB memory or its connection.
"NO MUSIC"	This indicates that no MP3/WMA files are included in the USB memory.

USB memory

- Compatible devices

USB memory that can be used for MP3 and WMA playback

- Compatible device formats

The following device formats can be used:

- USB communication formats: USB2.0 FS (12mbps)
- File formats: FAT12/16/32 (Windows)
- Correspondence class: Mass storage class

MP3 and WMA files written in any format other than those listed above may not play correctly, and their file names and folder names may not be displayed correctly.

Items related to standards and limitations are as follows:

- Maximum directory hierarchy: 8 levels
- Maximum number of folders in a device: 999 (including the root)
- Maximum number of files in a device: 9999
- Maximum number of files per folder: 255
- MP3 and WMA files

MP3 (MPEG Audio LAYER3) is a standard audio compression format.

Files can be compressed to approximately 1/10 of their original size by using MP3 compression.

WMA (Windows Media Audio) is a Microsoft audio compression format.

This format compresses audio data to a size smaller than that of the MP3 format.

There is a limit to the MP3 and WMA file standards and to the media/formats recorded by them that can be used.

- MP3 file compatibility
- Compatible standards
MP3 (MPEG1 LAYER3, MPEG2 LSF LAYER3)
- Compatible sampling frequencies
MPEG1 LAYER3: 32, 44.1, 48 (kHz)
MPEG2 LSF LAYER3: 16, 22.05, 24 (kHz)
- Compatible bit rates (compatible with VBR)
MPEG1 LAYER3: 32–320 (kbps)
MPEG2 LSF LAYER3: 8–160 (kbps)
- Compatible channel modes: stereo, joint stereo, dual channel and monaural
- WMA file compatibility
- Compatible standards
WMA Ver. 7, 8, 9
- Compatible sampling frequencies
32, 44.1, 48 (kHz)
- Compatible bit rates (only compatible with 2-channel playback)
Ver. 7, 8: CBR 48–192 (kbps)
Ver. 9: CBR 48–320 (kbps)

- File names

The only files that can be recognized as MP3/WMA and played are those with the extension .mp3 or .wma.

- ID3 and WMA tags

ID3 tags can be added to MP3 files, making it possible to record the track title, artist name, etc.

The system is compatible with ID3 Ver. 1.0, 1.1, and Ver. 2.2, 2.3, 2.4 ID3 tags. (The number of characters is based on ID3 Ver. 1.0 and 1.1.)

WMA tags can be added to WMA files, making it possible to record the track title and artist name in the same way as with ID3 tags.

- MP3 and WMA playback

- When a device containing MP3 or WMA files is connected, all files in the USB memory device are checked. Once the file check is finished, the first MP3 or WMA file is played. To make the file check finish more quickly, we recommend that you do not include any files other than MP3 or WMA files or create any unnecessary folders.
- When the USB device is connected and the audio source is changed to USB memory mode, the USB device will start playing the first file in the first folder. If the same device is removed and reinserted (and the contents have not been changed), the USB memory will resume play from the same point in which it was last used.

- Extensions

If the file extensions .mp3 and .wma are used for files other than MP3 and WMA files, they will be skipped (not played).

- Playback
- To play MP3 files with steady sound quality, we recommend a fixed bit rate of at least 128 kbps and a sampling frequency of 44.1 kHz.
- There is a wide variety of freeware and other encoding software for MP3 and WMA files on the market, and depending on the status of the encoding and the file format, poor sound quality or noise at the start of playback may result. In some cases, playback may not be possible at all.
- Microsoft, Windows, and Windows Media are registered trademarks of Microsoft Corporation in the U.S.A. and other countries.



CAUTION

While driving, do not connect USB memory or operate the controls. Doing so may cause an accident, resulting in death or serious injury.

NOTICE

To prevent damage to USB memory or its terminal

- ◆ ***Do not leave USB memory in the vehicle. The temperature inside the vehicle may become high.***
- ◆ ***Do not push down on or apply unnecessary pressure to the USB memory while it is connected.***
- ◆ ***Do not insert foreign objects into the port.***

Using the AUX port

This port can be used to connect a portable audio device and listen to it using the vehicle's speakers. Press the "MODE" button until "AUX" is displayed.

Connecting a portable player

See "AUX port/USB port" in this Section

Operating portable audio devices connected to the audio system

The volume can be adjusted using the vehicle's audio controls. All other adjustments must be made on the portable audio device itself.

When using a portable audio device connected to the power outlet

Noise may occur during playback. Use the power source of the portable audio device.

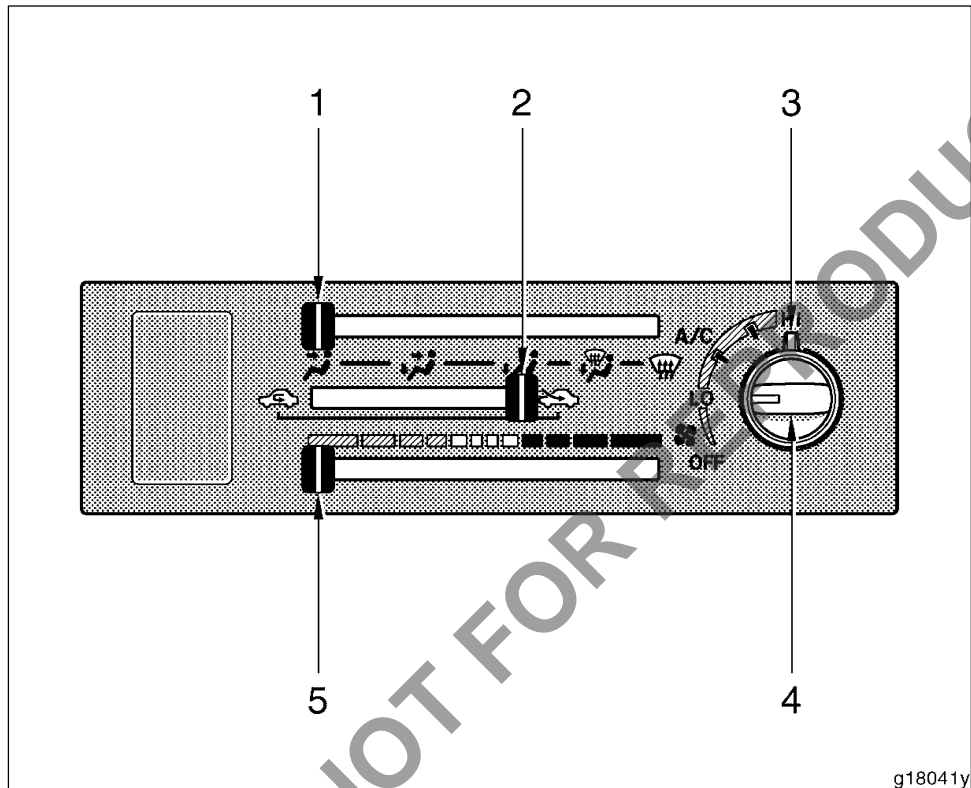
OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS

Air conditioning system

Controls	128
Air flow selector settings	131
Operating tips	131
Instrument panel vents	133
Air conditioning filter	134

NOT FOR REPRODUCTION

Controls



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

g18041y

Fan speed selector

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

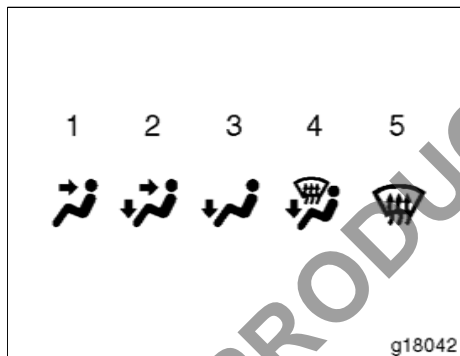
Temperature selector

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

“A/C” knob (on some models)

To turn on the air conditioning, turn the “A/C” knob anywhere except “OFF” position.

The knob is used to adjust the temperature. Turn the knob to the right to warm, to the left to cool.



Air flow selector

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

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

It is recommended that you close the lower vent. For details about this, see “Instrument panel vents” in this Section.

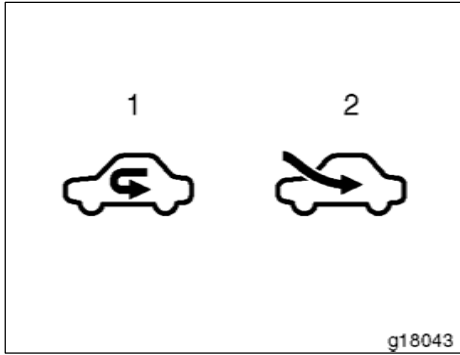
- 4. Floor/Windshield**—Air flows mainly from the floor vents and windshield vents.

It is recommended that you close the lower vent. For details about this, see “Instrument panel vents” in this Section.

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

It is recommended that you close the lower vent. For details about this, see “Instrument panel vents” in this Section.

For details about air flow selector settings, see “Air flow selector settings” described below.



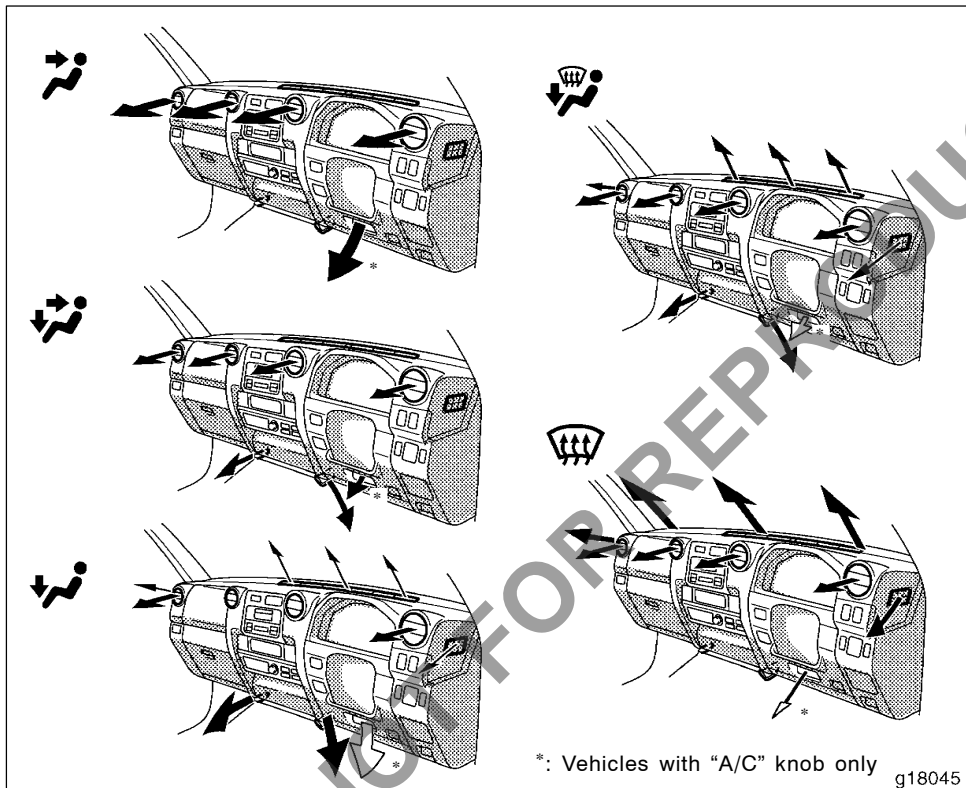
Air intake selector

Move the lever to select the air source.

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

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Air flow selector settings



⇒ : See "Instrument panel vents" in this Section.

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).
- 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.



CAUTION

To prevent the windshield from fogging up, do not select the windshield air outlets during cool air operation in extremely humid weather. The difference between the temperature of the outside air and that of the windshield can cause the outer surface of the windshield to fog up, blocking your vision.

NOTICE

To prevent battery discharge, do not leave the air conditioning system on longer than necessary when the engine is stopped.

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**
Lower vent—**CLOSED**
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.
- Turn on the air conditioning for dehumidified heating.
- Choose floor/windshield air flow to heat the vehicle interior while defrosting or defogging the windshield.

Air conditioning

For best results, set controls to:

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

- 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 and defrosting

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**

Lower vent—**CLOSED**

Air conditioning—Anywhere except
“OFF”

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

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)

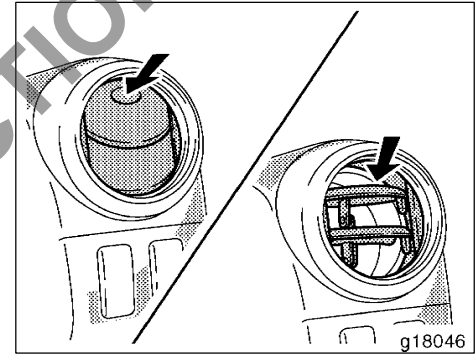
Air flow—**WINDSHIELD**

Lower vent—**CLOSED**

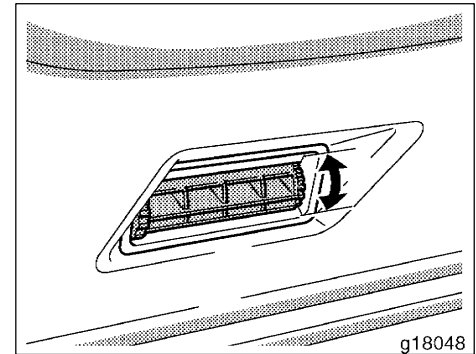
Air conditioning—**OFF**

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

Instrument panel vents



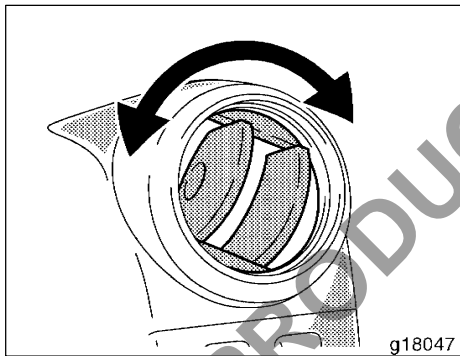
Side and center vents



Lower vent

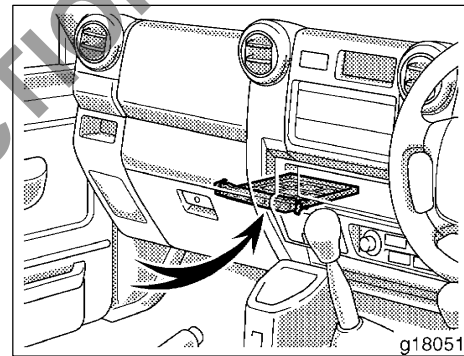
If air flow control is not satisfactory, check the instrument panel vents. The instrument panel vents may be opened or closed as shown.

For removing frost or fog, it is recommended that you close the lower vent when using the "Floor", "Floor/windshield" or "Windshield" mode.



You can change air flow direction by turning the side and center vents.

Air conditioning filter— (on some models)



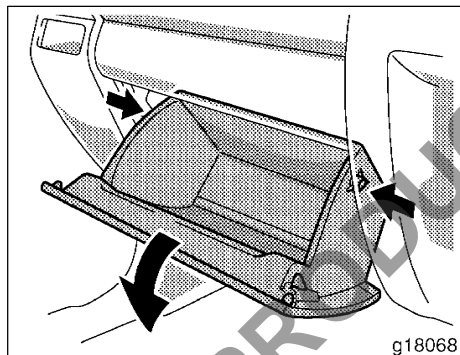
The air conditioning filter is behind the glove box.

The air conditioning filter prevents dust from entering the vehicle through the air conditioning vent.

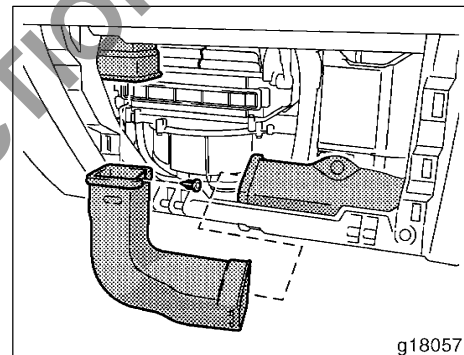
—Checking and cleaning the air condition filter

The air conditioning filter may clog after long use. The filter may need to be cleaned if the air flow of the air conditioning and heater experiences extreme reductions in operating efficiency, or if the windows begin to fog up easily.

To maintain the air conditioning efficiency, inspect and clean the air conditioning filter according to the maintenance schedule. (For scheduled maintenance information, please refer to the "Warranty and Service Booklet".)

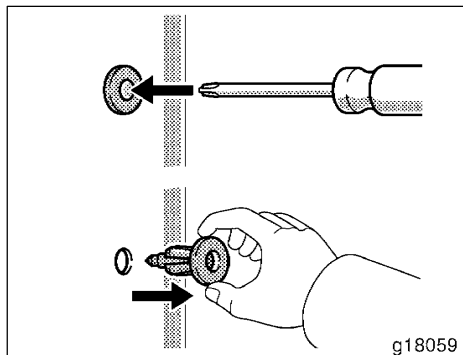


1. Before cleaning the air conditioning filter, be sure to turn off the fan.
Push in each side of the glove box to disconnect the claws.

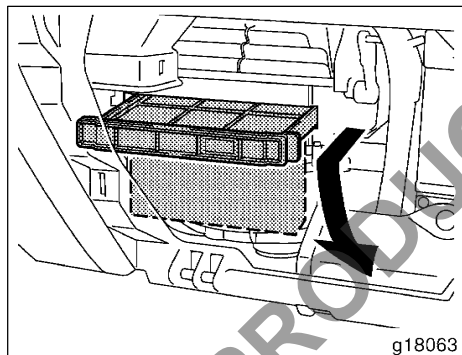


2. Remove the clip and then remove the air duct.

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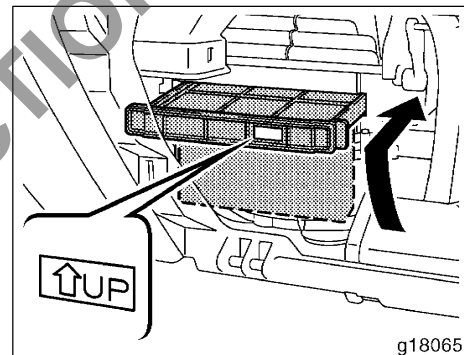


Removing clip

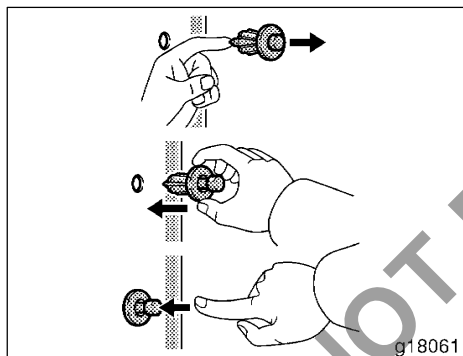


3. Pull out the filter and fold down it as shown in the illustration to remove.

After washing with a mild detergent, rinse and dry.



When inserting the filter in the filter outlet, keep the arrow pointing up and insert the filter as shown in the illustration above.



Installing clip

INFORMATION

The air conditioning filter should be installed properly. The use of the air conditioning system with the filter removed may cause deteriorated dust-proof performance and then affect overall air conditioning system performance.

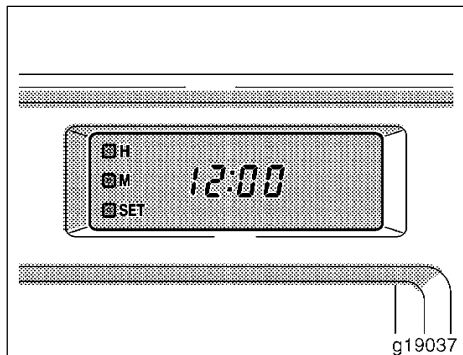
OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS

Other equipment

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Power outlet box	142
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Clock (type A)



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

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

To round up or down to the nearest hour, push the “SET” button.

For example, if the “SET” button is pushed when the displayed time is between 1:01—1:29, the display will change to 1:00.

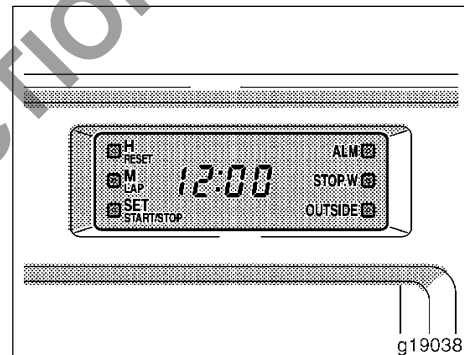
If the displayed time is between 1:30—1:59, the display will change to 2:00.

The clock is displayed when the engine switch is in the “ACC” or “ON” position.

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

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

Clock (type B)



The multi-function clock shows the time or outside temperature* and also has a stopwatch and an alarm function.

The multi-function clock is displayed and can be used when the engine switch is in the “ACC” or “ON” position.

*The outside temperature can only be displayed when the engine switch is in the “ON” position.

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

If the electrical power source is disconnected, the time display will automatically be set to 1:00 (one o'clock).

Clock Mode

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

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

“A” and “P” on the display represent A.M. and P.M.

To round up or down to the nearest hour, push the “SET” button.

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

Stopwatch Mode

Push the “STOP.W” button to switch to stopwatch mode.

To start timing: Push the “START/STOP” button.

To stop timing: Push the “START/STOP” button again.

To reset the stopwatch: Push the “RESET” button.

To display the lap time, push the “LAP” button while the stopwatch is running. The stopwatch display will pause but the stopwatch will continue running in the background. Push the lap button again to return to the running stopwatch display. The time shown is the total time elapsed since the stopwatch was started. The dot will flash while the system is in lap mode.

If the display reaches “19:59.9” it will restart from zero.

Alarm Mode

Push the “ALM” button to switch to alarm mode. To set the alarm, adjust the display to the desired time using the same procedure as described in the clock mode section and push the “SET” button. The dot will appear next to the minute display to indicate that the alarm is set. After 2 seconds, the display will automatically return to the previous mode.

The alarm will sound for 1 minute even when the engine switch is turned off. To stop the alarm, push any button on the clock display.

If no buttons are pushed for 6 seconds after the display is switched to the alarm mode, the display will automatically return to the previous mode.

To change the set alarm time, push the “ALM” button and readjust the display to the new desired time. Then, instead of pushing the “SET” button, push the “ALM” button to return to clock mode or wait 6 seconds.

To cancel the set alarm time, push the “SET” button while in alarm mode. Make sure that the dot next to the minute display disappears.

Outside temperature

Push the “OUTSIDE” button to show the outside temperature.

The outside temperature display is only available when the engine switch is in the “ON” position.

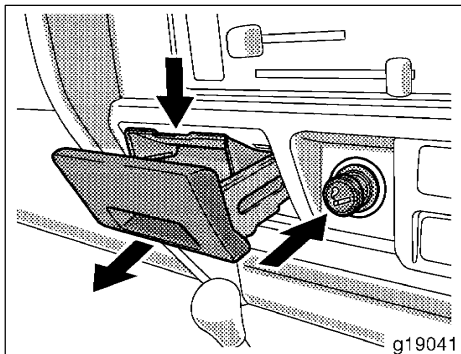
The displayed value is updated every 1 second.

The displayed temperature ranges from -30°C (-22°F) to 50°C (122°F).

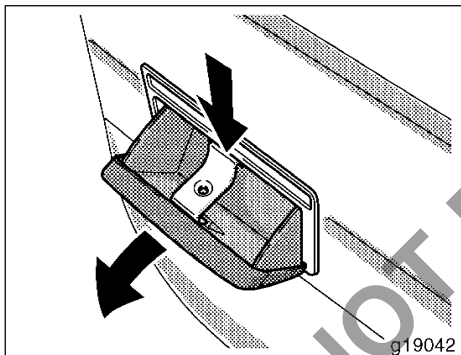
If there is any abnormality in the connection of the outside air temperature sensor, “--” will appear on the display. In that case, contact your Toyota dealer.

“--” may also appear momentarily if the engine switch is quickly turned to the “ON” position. Operation is normal if “--” disappears quickly.

Cigarette lighter and ashtrays



Cigarette lighter and front ashtray



Rear ashtray (on some models)

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 engine switch must be in the "ACC" position.

Do not hold the cigarette lighter pressed in.

Use a Toyota genuine cigarette lighter or equivalent for replacement.

ASHTRAYS

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.

Storage precautions



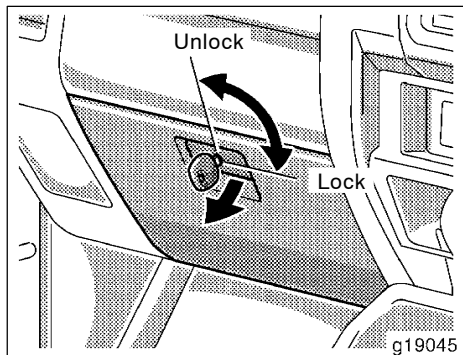
Do not leave glasses, lighters or spray cans in the storage spaces, as this may cause the following when cabin temperature becomes high:

- Glasses may be deformed by heat or cracked if they come into contact with other stored items.
- Lighters or spray cans may explode. If they come into contact with other stored items, the lighter may catch fire or the spray can may release gas, causing a fire hazard.



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

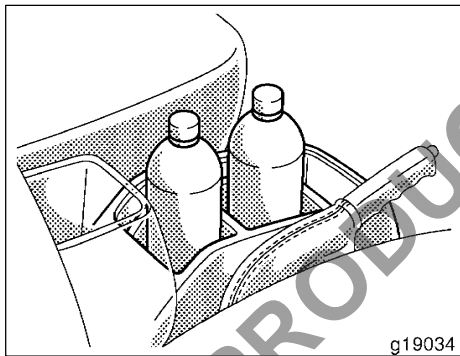


To open the glove box door, pull the lever. To lock the glove box door, insert the master key and turn it clockwise.

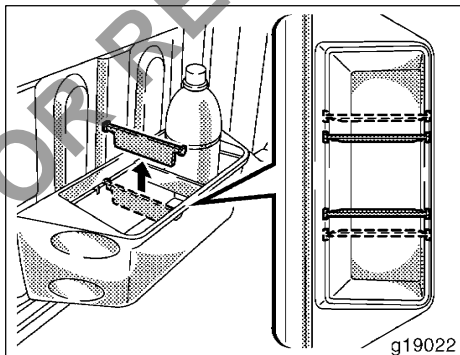
CAUTION

Keep the glove box closed. In the event of sudden braking or sudden swerving, an accident may occur due to an occupant being struck by the open glove box or the items stored inside.

Bottle holders



Type A



Type B

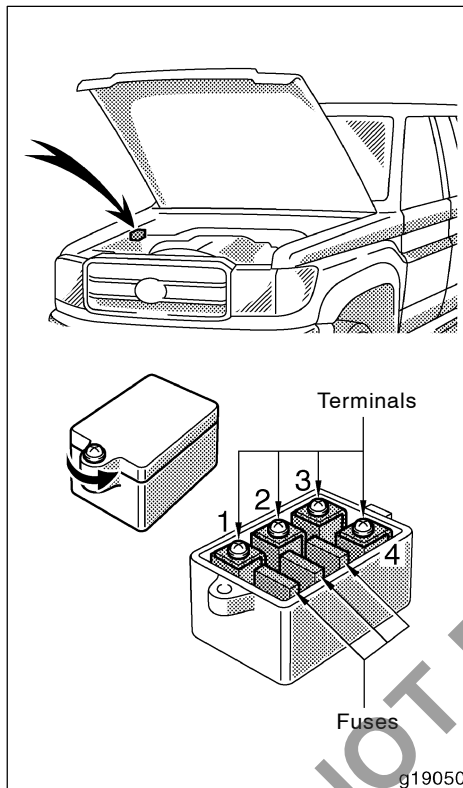
The bottle holders are designed to hold bottles securely.

Type B only—The bottle holder can be adjusted to fit the size of the bottle by moving the separators as shown in the illustration.

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.

Power outlet box



The power outlet box is designed to supply power to additional electrical components.

It is installed in the engine compartment.

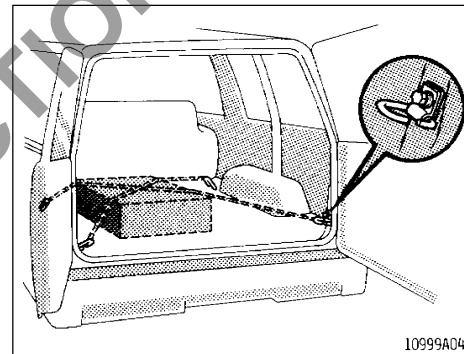
Terminals

- 1—Power regardless of the engine switch position.
(20 A fuse used)
- 2—Power when the engine switch is in the “ON” position.
(10 A fuse used)
- 3—Power when the engine switch is in the “ACC” position.
(10 A fuse used)
- 4—For body ground

NOTICE

- ◆ **Never use a fuse with a higher amperage rating nor some other object in place of a fuse.**
- ◆ **When using power from the power outlet box, avoid the use of other electrical components to prevent battery discharge.**

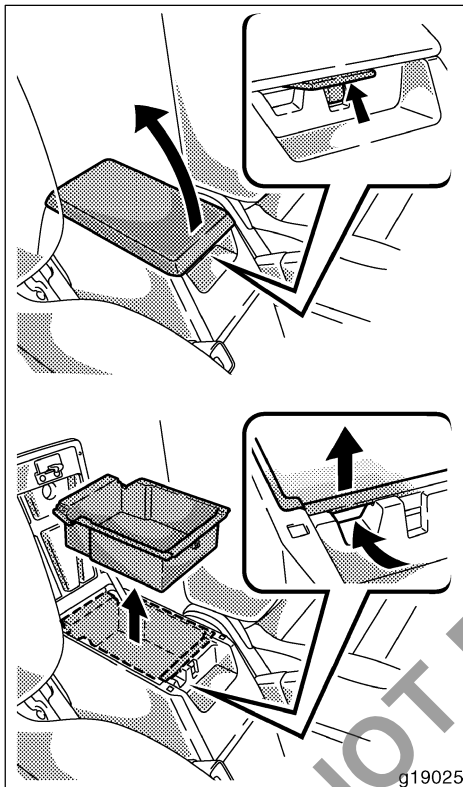
Tie-down hooks



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

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

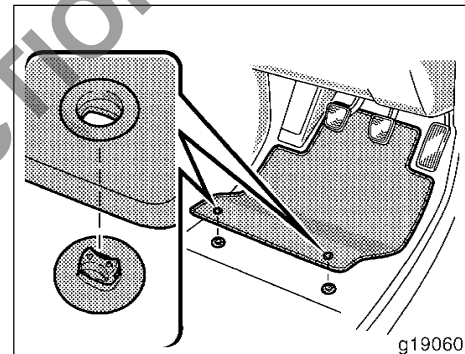
Rear console box



To open the rear console box lid, pull up the lock release lever and raise the lid.

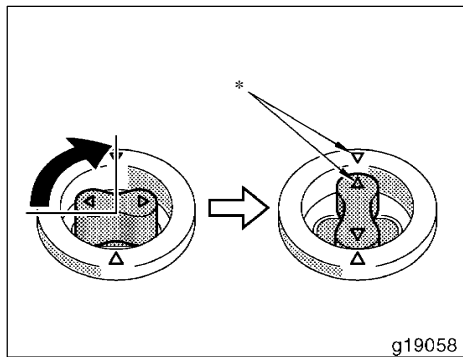
The upper tray can be pulled out as shown in the illustration.

Floor mat



Use only floor mats designed specifically for vehicles of the same model and model year as your vehicle. Fix them securely in place onto the carpet.

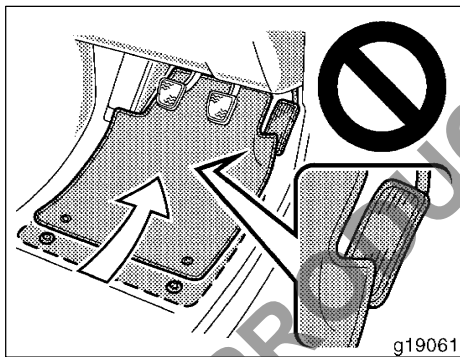
Insert the retaining hooks (clips) into the floor mat eyelets.



Turn the upper knob of each retaining hook (clip) to secure the floor mats in place.

*: Always align the Δ marks.

The shape of the retaining hooks (clips) may differ from that shown in the illustration.



CAUTION

Observe the following precautions. Failure to do so may cause the driver's floor mat to slip, possibly interfering with the pedals while driving. An unexpectedly high speed may result or it may become difficult to stop the vehicle, leading to a serious accident.

When installing the driver's floor mat:

- Do not use floor mats designed for other models or different model year vehicles, even if they are Toyota Genuine floor mats.
- Only use floor mats designed for the driver's seat.
- Always install the floor mat securely using the retaining hooks (clips) provided.
- Do not use two or more floor mats on top of each other.
- Do not place the floor mat bottom-side up or upside-down.

Before driving:

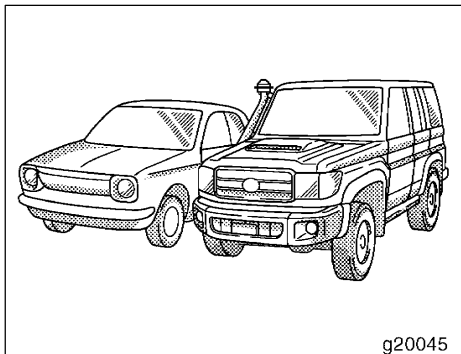
- Check that the floor mat is securely fixed in the correct place with all the provided retaining hooks (clips). Be especially careful to perform this check after cleaning the floor.
- With the engine stopped and the shift lever in neutral, fully depress each pedal to the floor to make sure it does not interfere with the floor mat.

INFORMATION BEFORE DRIVING YOUR TOYOTA

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Off-road vehicle precautions



This vehicle belongs to the utility vehicle class, which has higher ground clearance and narrower tread in relation to the height of its center of gravity to make it capable of performing in a wide variety of off-road applications. Specific design characteristics give it a higher center of gravity than ordinary passenger cars. This vehicle design feature causes this type of vehicle to be more likely to rollover. And, utility vehicles have a significantly higher rollover rate than other types of vehicles. An advantage of the higher ground clearance is a better view of the road allowing you to anticipate problems. It is not designed for cornering at the same speeds as ordinary passenger cars any more than low-slung sports cars designed to perform satisfactorily under off-road conditions. Therefore, sharp turns at excessive speeds may cause rollover.



CAUTION

Always observe the following precautions to minimize the risk of death, serious injury or damage to the vehicle:

- In a rollover crash, an unbelted person has a significantly higher risk of death or serious injury than a person wearing a seat belt. Therefore, the driver and all passengers should fasten their seat belts whenever the vehicle is moving.
- Avoid sharp turns or abrupt maneuvers, if at all possible. Failure to operate the vehicle correctly may result in loss of control or vehicle rollover causing death or serious injury.

- **Loading cargo on the roof luggage carrier will make the vehicle center of gravity higher. When cargo is on the roof luggage carrier, take extra care to avoid high speeds, sudden starts, sharp turns, sudden braking or abrupt maneuvers. These actions may result in loss of control or vehicle rollover due to failure to operate the vehicle correctly. If at all possible, avoid loading any heavy cargo on the roof.**
- **Always slow down in gusty crosswinds. Because of its profile and higher center of gravity, your vehicle is more sensitive to side winds than an ordinary passenger car. Slowing down will allow you to have better control.**
- **When driving off-road or in rugged terrain, do not drive at excessive speeds, jump, make sharp turns, strike objects, etc. This may cause loss of control or vehicle rollover causing death or serious injury. You are also risking expensive damage to your vehicle's suspension and chassis.**

- **Do not drive horizontally across steep slopes. Driving straight up or straight down is preferred. Your vehicle (or any similar off-road vehicle) can tip over sideways much more easily than forward or backward.**

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).

For the first 500 km (300 miles):

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

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.

NOTICE

- ◆ *Do not use improper fuels. If improper fuels are used the engine will be damaged.*
- ◆ *FAME (Fatty Acid Methyl Ester) fuel sold under names such as "B30" or "B100" and fuel containing a large amount of FAME should not be used. Your vehicle can use diesel mixed with 5% max biodiesel FAME (B5). The use of fuel with more than 5% FAME content (B5) will damage the vehicle's fuel system. You must ensure that refueling is carried out only from a source where fuel specification and quality can be guaranteed. In case of any doubt, ask your Toyota dealer.*

FUEL TYPE

Use only diesel fuel.

CETANE NUMBER

Select cetane number 50 (cetane index 45) or higher.

Use of fuel with an 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

Vehicles without sub fuel tank system

Type A

90 L (23.8 gal., 19.8 Imp. gal.)

Type B

130 L (34.3 gal., 28.6 Imp. gal.)

Vehicles with sub fuel tank system

Main fuel tank

90 L (23.8 gal., 19.8 Imp. gal.)

Sub fuel tank

90 L (23.8 gal., 19.8 Imp. gal.)

Operation in foreign countries

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

First, comply with the vehicle registration laws.

Second, confirm the availability of the correct fuel.

Catalytic converters

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 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.*
- ◆ *Avoid racing the engine.*
- ◆ *Do not pull- or push-start your vehicle.*
- ◆ *Do not turn off the engine switch 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

- Exhaust gases include harmful carbon monoxide (CO) that is colorless and odorless. Inhaling exhaust gases may lead to death or a serious health hazard.
- The exhaust should be checked occasionally. If there is a hole or crack caused by corrosion, damage to a joint or abnormal exhaust noise, be sure to have the vehicle inspected and repaired by your Toyota dealer. Failure to do so may allow exhaust gases to enter the vehicle, resulting in death or a serious health hazard.
- If the vehicle is in a poorly ventilated area, turn the engine off. In a closed area, such as a garage, exhaust gases may collect and enter the vehicle. This may lead to death or a serious health hazard.

- Do not remain for a long time in a parked vehicle with the engine running. If it is unavoidable, however, do so only in an unconfined area and adjust the heating or cooling system to force outside air into the vehicle.

- To allow proper operation of your vehicle's ventilation system, keep the inlet grilles in front of the windshield clear of snow, leaves, or other obstructions.

- EXCEPT PICK-UP: Keep the back door closed while driving. An open or unsealed back door may cause exhaust gases to be drawn into the vehicle.

If the smell of exhaust is noticed inside the vehicle, open the windows. Large amounts of exhaust in the vehicle can cause driver drowsiness and an accident, resulting in death or a serious health hazard. Have the vehicle inspected by your Toyota dealer immediately.

- PICK-UP: If you smell exhaust fumes in the vehicle, open the side windows 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.

- Do not leave the engine running in an area with snow build-up, or where it is snowing. If snowbanks build up around the vehicle while the engine is running, exhaust gases may collect and enter the vehicle. This may lead to death or a serious health hazard.

- **When taking a nap in the vehicle, always turn the engine off. Otherwise, you may accidentally move the shift lever or depress the accelerator pedal, which could cause an accident or fire due to engine overheating. Additionally, if the vehicle is parked in a poorly ventilated area, exhaust gases may collect and enter the vehicle, leading to death or a serious health hazard.**
- **PICK-UP: Toyota does not recommend occupying the rear cargo area when it is fitted with a slide-in camper, camper shell or other type cover while the engine is running. This caution applies to both driving and stopped or parked situations with the engine running. Particular care should be taken to prevent exhaust gases from entering camper bodies, trailers or other enclosures on or around your vehicle. If exhaust fumes are detected, open all windows and thoroughly ventilate the area.**

Facts about engine oil consumption

FUNCTIONS OF ENGINE OIL

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

ENGINE OIL CONSUMPTION

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

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

A certain amount of engine oil will be consumed while driving. In the following situations, oil consumption may increase, and engine oil may need to be refilled in between oil maintenance intervals.

- When the engine is new, for example directly after purchasing the vehicle or after replacing the engine
- If low quality oil or oil of an inappropriate viscosity is used
- When driving at high engine speeds or with a heavy load, or when driving while accelerating or decelerating frequently
- When leaving the engine idling for a long time, or when driving frequently through heavy traffic

IMPORTANCE OF ENGINE OIL LEVEL CHECK

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

NOTICE

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

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

Brake system

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



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!



- **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. Have your brakes fixed immediately.**

ANTI-LOCK BRAKE SYSTEM

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.

A sound may be heard from 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. This sound 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.

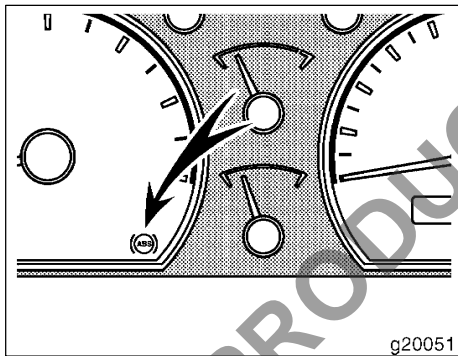
If tire grip performance exceeds its capability, or if hydroplaning occurs during high speed driving in the rain, the anti-lock brake system does not provide vehicle control.

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 when the engine switch is turned to the “ON” position. If the anti-lock brake system works properly, the light turns off after a few seconds. Thereafter, if the system malfunctions, the light comes on again.

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

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

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

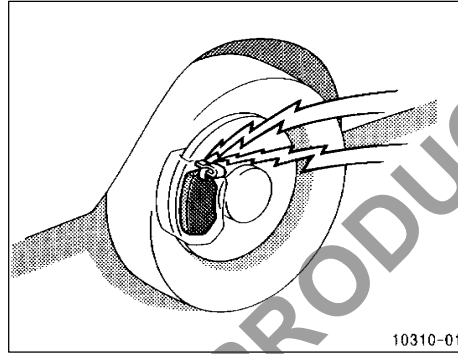
- The light does not come on when the engine switch is set at the “ON” position, or remains on.
- The light comes on while you are driving.

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

DRUM-IN-DISC TYPE PARKING BRAKE SYSTEM

Your vehicle has a drum-in-disc type parking brake system. This type of brake system needs bedding-down of the brake shoes periodically or whenever the parking brake shoes and/or drums are replaced. Have your Toyota dealer perform the bedding-down.

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 storage precautions

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

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

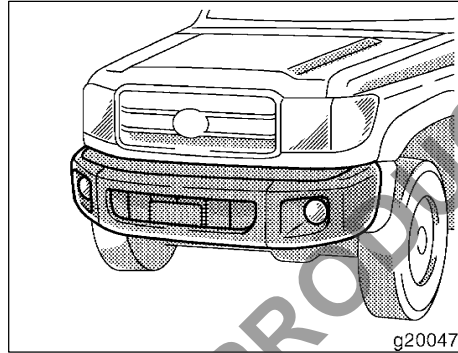


CAUTION

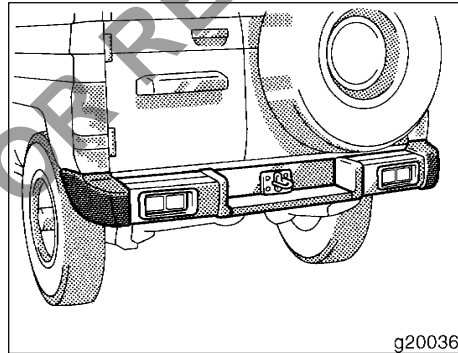
- To prevent cargo and luggage from sliding forward during braking, do not stack anything in the luggage compartment higher than the seat-backs. Keep cargo and luggage low, as close to the floor as possible.
- Never allow anyone to ride in the luggage compartment. It is not designed for passengers. They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

Step bumpers



Front



Rear

The step bumpers are for protection and easier step-up loading.



CAUTION

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

Limited-slip differential

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

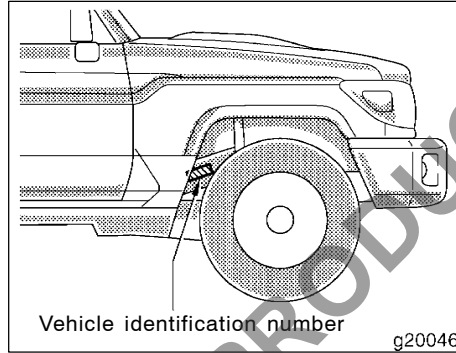
CAUTION

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

NOTICE

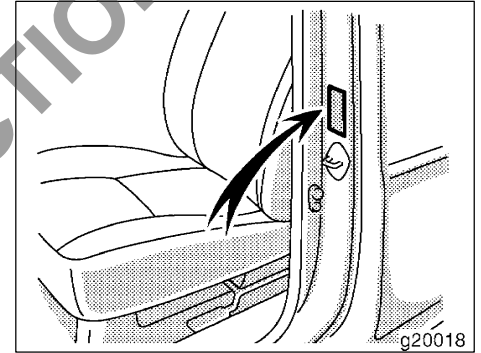
Use only a spare tire of the same size, construction and load capacity as the original tires on your Toyota because damage to the limited-slip differential could possibly occur with another tire type.

Your Toyota's identification— —Vehicle identification number



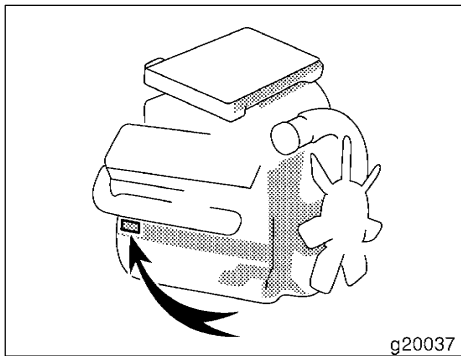
The vehicle identification number (VIN) is the legal identifier for your vehicle.

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.

—Engine number



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.

STARTING AND DRIVING

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NOT FOR REPRODUCTION

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.

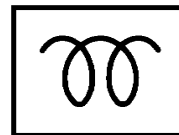
How to start the engine—

(a) Before cranking

1. Apply the parking brake firmly.
2. Turn off unnecessary lights and accessories.
3. 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.

(b) Starting the engine

Engine preheating indicator light



g30001

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

Normal starting procedure (engine cold)

1. Turn the engine switch to “ON” and verify that the engine preheating indicator light has come on. Keep the engine switch in the “ON” position until the light goes off.
2. With your foot off the accelerator pedal, crank the engine by turning the engine switch 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" 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

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 minutes

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 conditioner after use is normal.)

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

Inside the vehicle

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

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

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

Brakes. Make sure the pedal has enough clearance.

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

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

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” in Section 2.)

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

WHILE DRIVING

Instruments. Make sure the speedometer and gauges are working.

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

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

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

Tips for driving in various conditions

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

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

- Toyota recommends not using four-wheel drive on dry hard-surfaced roads, because four-wheel driving will cause unnecessary noise and wear, and poor fuel economy.
- In cold temperatures, noise may occur when driving in two-wheel drive before the transfer is warmed up. Therefore, first drive in four-wheel drive until the transfer is warmed up.



CAUTION

- Before driving off, make sure 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.

Driving in the rain

Driving on a slippery road surface

Drive carefully when it is raining, because visibility will be reduced, the windows may become fogged-up, and the road will be slippery.

- Drive carefully when it starts to rain, because the road surface will be especially slippery.
- Refrain from high speeds when driving on an expressway in the rain, because there may be a layer of water between the tires and the road surface, preventing the steering and brakes from operating properly.



CAUTION

- Sudden braking, acceleration and steering when driving on a slippery road surface may cause tire slippage and reduce your ability to control the vehicle, resulting in an accident.
- Sudden changes in engine speed, such as sudden engine braking, may cause the vehicle to skid, resulting in an accident.

- After driving through a puddle, lightly depress the brake pedal to make sure that the brakes are functioning properly. Wet brake pads may prevent the brakes from functioning properly. If the brakes on only one side are wet and not functioning properly, steering control may be affected, resulting in an accident.

When encountering flooded roads

Do not drive on a road that has flooded after heavy rain etc. Doing so may cause serious damage to the vehicle.

NOTICE

Driving on a flooded road may cause the engine to stall as well as cause serious vehicle malfunctions such as shorts in electrical components and engine damage from water immersion. In the event that you drive on a flooded road and the vehicle is flooded, be sure to have your Toyota dealer check brake function, changes in quantity and quality of oil and fluid used for the engine, transmission, transfer, differentials, etc. and lubricant condition for the propeller shaft, bearings and suspension joints (where possible) and the function of all joints and bearings.

Off-road driving precautions



CAUTION

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

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

- In a rollover crash, an unbelted person is significantly more likely to die than a person wearing a seat belt. Therefore, the driver and all passengers should fasten their seat belts whenever the vehicle is moving.
- When driving off-road or in rugged terrain, do not drive at excessive speeds, jump, make sharp turns, strike objects, etc. This may cause loss of control or vehicle rollover causing death or serious injury. You are also risking expensive damage to your vehicle's suspension and chassis.

NOTICE

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

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

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

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

- ◆ *Sand and mud that has accumulated in brake drums and around brake discs may affect braking efficiency and may damage brake system components.*
- ◆ *Always perform a maintenance inspection after each day of off-road driving that has taken you through rough terrain, sand, mud, or water.*

Winter driving tips

Make sure your coolant is properly protected against freezing.

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

See "Checking the engine coolant level" in Section 7-2 for details of coolant type selection.

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

NOTICE

Do not use plain water alone.

Check the condition of the battery and cables.

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

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

See Section 7-2 for recommended viscosity. Leaving a heavy summer oil in your vehicle during winter months may cause harder starting. If you are not sure about which oil to use, call your Toyota dealer—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 as washer fluid 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 first or reverse 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 3500 kg (7716 lb.). Exceeding this weight is dangerous.
- Trailer hitch assemblies have different weight capacities established by the hitch manufacturer. Even though the vehicle may be physically capable of towing a higher weight, the operator must determine the maximum weight rating of the particular hitch assembly and never exceed the maximum weight rating specified for the trailer-hitch. Exceeding the maximum weight rating set by the trailer hitch manufacturer can cause an accident resulting in serious personal injuries.

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

Semi long wheelbase*
3060 kg (6746 lb.)

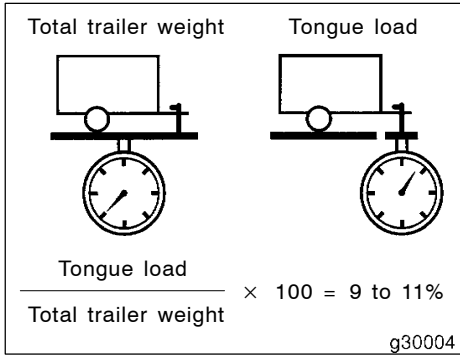
Long wheelbase and super long wheelbase*
3300 kg (7275 lb.)

- 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.

Semi long wheelbase*
Front: 1480 kg (3263 lb.)
Rear: 2180 kg (4806 lb.)

Long wheelbase and super long wheelbase*
Front: 1480 kg (3263 lb.)
Rear: 2300 kg (5071 lb.)

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



- The trailer cargo load should be distributed so that the tongue load is 9 to 11% of the total trailer weight, not exceeding 350 kg (772 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 750 kg (1654 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 correctly inflated. See Section 7-2 and Section 8 for instructions.
- The trailer tires should be inflated to the pressure recommended by the trailer manufacturer in respect to the total trailer weight.

TRAILER LIGHTS

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

BREAK-IN SCHEDULE

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

MAINTENANCE

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

PRE-TOWING SAFETY CHECK

- The trailer ball is set up at the proper height for the coupler on the trailer.
- The trailer is level when it is hitched. Do not drive if the trailer is not level, and check for improper tongue weight, overloading, worn suspension, or other possible causes.
- Make sure the trailer cargo is securely loaded so that it cannot shift.

- Check that your rear view mirrors conform to any applicable state law. If not, install the rear view mirrors required for towing purpose.

TRAILER TOWING TIPS

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

- Before starting out, check operation of the lights and all vehicle-trailer connections. After driving a short distance, stop and recheck the lights and connections. Before actually towing a trailer, practice turning, stopping and backing with a trailer in an area away from traffic until you learn the feel.

- Backing with a trailer is difficult and requires practice. Grip the bottom of the steering wheel and move your hand to the left to move the trailer to the left. Move your hand to the right to move the trailer to the right. (This procedure is generally opposite to that when backing without a trailer.) Also, just turn the steering wheel a little at a time, avoiding sharp or prolonged turning. Have someone guide you when backing to reduce the risk of an accident.
- Because stopping distance may be increased, vehicle-to-vehicle distance should be increased when towing a trailer. For each 10 km/h (6 mph) of speed, allow at least one vehicle and trailer length between you and the vehicle ahead. Avoid sudden braking as you may skid, resulting in jackknifing and loss of control. This is especially true on wet or slippery surfaces.
- Avoid jerky starts or sudden acceleration. 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.
- To maintain engine braking efficiency and charging system performance when using engine braking, do not use fifth gear.
- Because of the added load of the trailer, your vehicle's engine may overheat on hot days (at temperatures over 30°C [85°F]) when going up a long or steep grade with a trailer. If the engine coolant temperature gauge indicates overheating, immediately turn off the air conditioning (if in use), pull off the road and stop in a safe spot. Refer to "If your vehicle overheats" in Section 4.
- Always place wheel blocks under both the vehicle and trailer wheels when parking. Apply the parking brake firmly. Put the transmission in first or reverse. 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 and turn off the engine.

When restarting out after parking on a slope:

1. With the clutch pedal depressed, start the engine.
2. Shift into gear.
3. Release the parking brake 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 shift down before descending steep or long downhill grades. Do not make sudden downshifts while descending steep or long downhill grades.**
- **Avoid holding the brake pedal down too long or too frequently. This could cause the brakes to overheat and result in reduced braking efficiency.**

How to save fuel and make your vehicle last longer

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

- **Keep your tires inflated at the correct pressure.** Underinflation causes tire wear and wastes fuel. See Section 7-2 for instructions.
- **Do not carry unneeded weight in your vehicle.** Excess weight puts a heavier load on the engine, causing greater fuel consumption.
- **Avoid lengthy warm-up idling.** Once the engine is running smoothly, begin driving—but gently. Remember, however, that on cold winter days this may take a little longer.
- **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, improper valve clearance, 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.

IN CASE OF AN EMERGENCY

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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” 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” 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. See “(c) Jump starting” for further instructions.

If the light is O.K., but the engine still will not start, it needs adjustment or repair. Call a Toyota dealer or qualified repair shop.

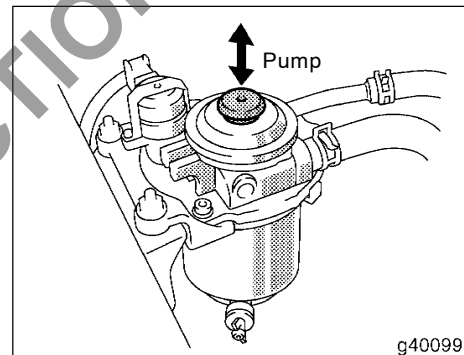
NOTICE

Do not pull- or push-start the vehicle. It may damage the vehicle or cause a collision when the engine starts. The catalytic converter may overheat and become a fire hazard.

If the engine turns over at its normal speed but will not start—

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 “(b) Bleeding the fuel system” for further instructions.
2. If the fuel system is O.K., but the engine still will not start, it needs adjustment or repair. Call a Toyota dealer or qualified repair shop for assistance.

(b) Bleeding the fuel system



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

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

(c) Jump starting

To avoid serious personal injury and damage to your vehicle which might result from battery explosion, acid burns, electrical burns, or damaged electronic components, these instructions must be followed precisely.

If you are unsure about how to follow this procedure, we strongly recommend that you seek the help of a competent mechanic or towing service.



CAUTION

- Batteries contain sulfuric acid which is poisonous and corrosive. Wear protective safety glasses when jump starting, and avoid spilling acid on your skin, clothing, or vehicle.
- If you should accidentally get acid on yourself or in your eyes, remove any contaminated clothing and flush the affected area with water immediately. Then get immediate medical attention. If possible, continue to apply water with a sponge or cloth while 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.

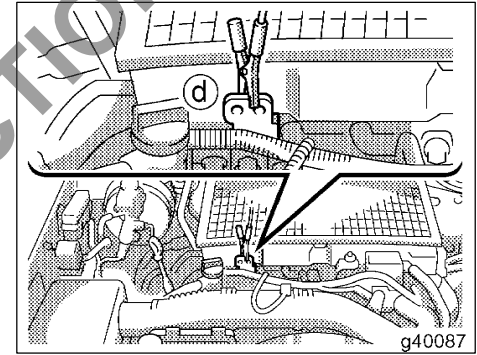
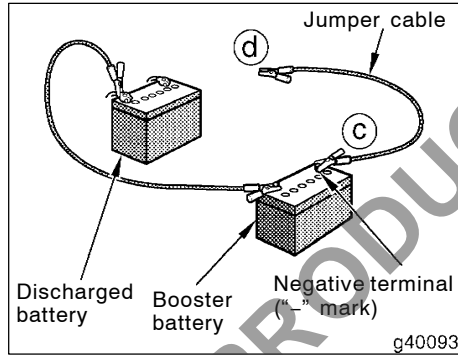
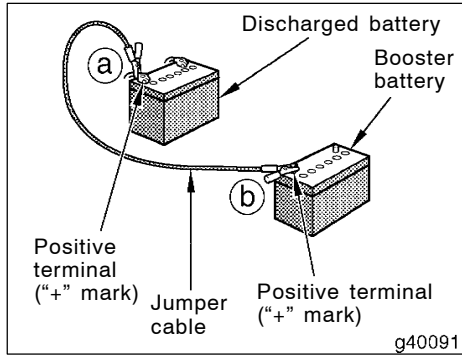
JUMP STARTING PROCEDURE

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 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.



3. 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 illustration:

Connecting point

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

CAUTION

When making the connections, to avoid death or 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.

4. 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.
5. Start your engine in the normal way. After starting, run it at about 2000 rpm for several minutes with the accelerator pedal lightly depressed.
6. Carefully disconnect the cables in the exact reverse order: the negative cable and then the positive cable.

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. Try starting the engine again.

If the engine will not start, see "If your vehicle will not start".



CAUTION

If the engine is not running, the power assist for the brakes and steering will not work so steering and braking will be much harder than usual.

NOT FOR REPRODUCTION

If you cannot increase engine speed

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.

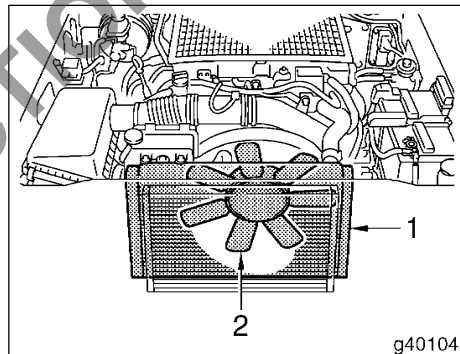
If your vehicle overheats

The following may indicate that your vehicle is overheating.

- The needle of the engine coolant temperature gauge (see "Engine coolant temperature gauge" in Section 1-5) enters the red zone or a loss of engine power is experienced. (For example, the vehicle speed does not increase.)
- Steam comes out from under the hood.

Correction procedures

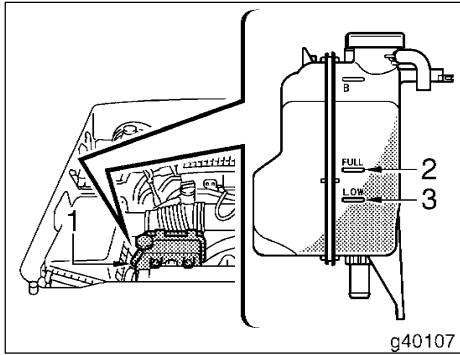
1. Stop the vehicle in a safe place and turn off the air conditioning system, and then stop the engine.
2. If you see steam:
Carefully lift the hood after the steam subsides.
If you do not see steam:
Carefully lift the hood.



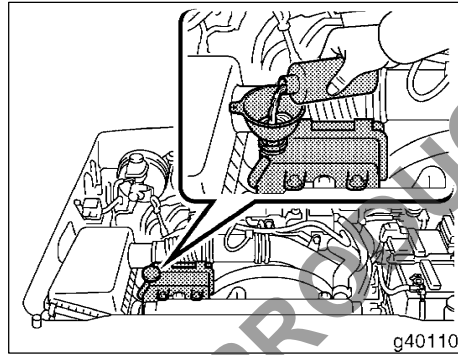
3. After the engine has cooled down sufficiently, inspect the hoses and radiator core (radiator) for any leaks.

1. Radiator
2. Cooling fan

If a large amount of coolant leaks, immediately contact your Toyota dealer.



g40107



g40110

4. The coolant level is satisfactory if it is between the "FULL" and "LOW" lines on the reservoir.

1. Reservoir
2. "FULL"
3. "LOW"

5. Add coolant if necessary. Water can be used in an emergency if coolant is unavailable.
6. Start the engine to check that the radiator cooling fan operates and to check for coolant leaks from the radiator or hoses.
7. If the fan is not operating: Stop the engine immediately and contact your Toyota dealer.
If the fan is operating: Have the vehicle inspected at the nearest Toyota dealer.

CAUTION

To prevent an accident or injury when inspecting under the hood of your vehicle

- If steam is seen coming from under the hood, do not open the hood until the steam has subsided. The engine compartment may be very hot, causing serious injuries such as burns.
- Keep hands and clothing (especially a tie, a scarf or a muffler) away from the fan and belts. Failure to do so may cause the hands or clothing to be caught, resulting in serious injury.
- Do not loosen the coolant reservoir cap while the engine and radiator are hot. Serious injury, such as burns, may result from hot coolant and steam released under pressure.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

NOTICE

When adding engine coolant, wait until the engine has cooled down before adding engine coolant.

When adding coolant, do so slowly. Adding cool coolant to a hot engine too quickly can cause damage to the engine.

To prevent damage to the cooling system

Observe the following precautions:

- ◆ *Avoid contaminating the coolant with foreign matter (such as sand or dust etc.).*
- ◆ *Do not use any coolant additive.*



CAUTION

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

8. 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—

Your vehicle is equipped with a spare tire. The flat tire can be replaced with the spare 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 reverse.
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:

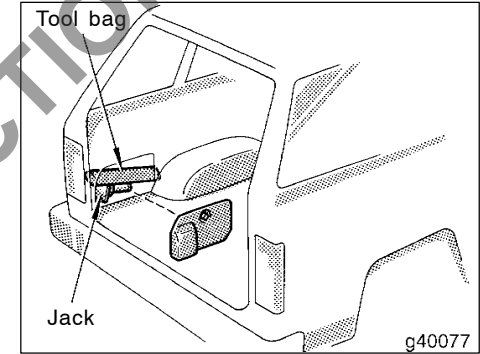
- Follow jacking instructions.
- Do not put any part of your body under the vehicle supported by the jack. Otherwise, death or serious injury may occur.
- Do not start or run the engine while your vehicle is supported by the jack.
- Stop the vehicle on a level firm ground, firmly set the parking brake and put the transmission in reverse. Block the wheel diagonally opposite to the one being changed if necessary.
- Make sure to set the jack properly in the jack point. Raising the vehicle with jack improperly positioned will damage the vehicle or may allow the vehicle to fall off the jack and cause death or serious 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.

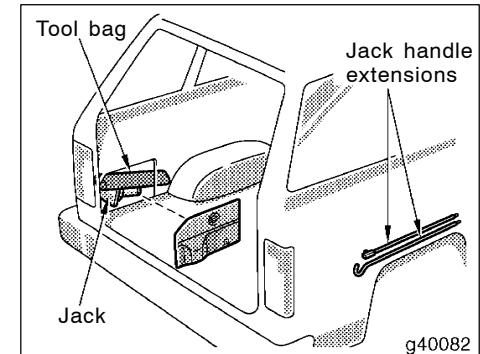
NOTICE

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 (van)



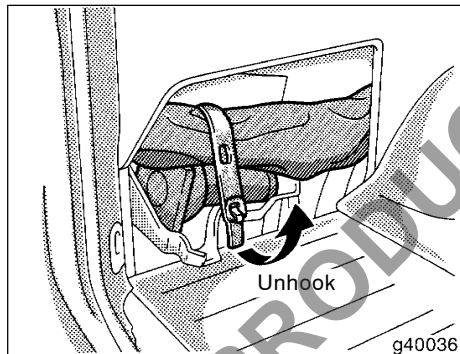
Type A



Type B

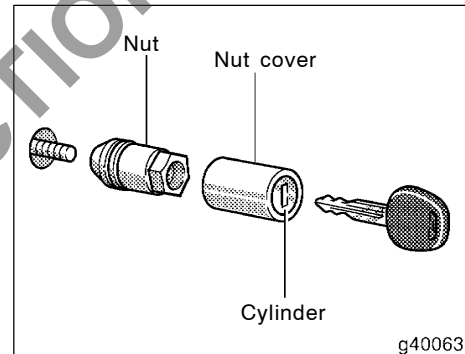
1. Get the tool bag, jack, jack handle extensions and spare tire.

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



To remove the tool and jack, unhook the strap.

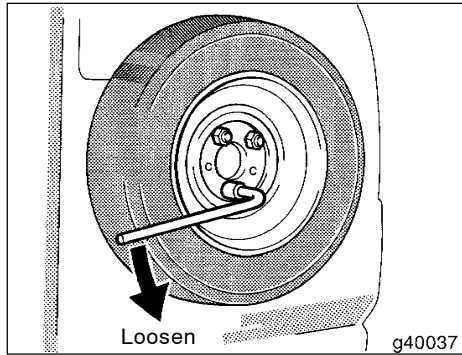
When storing the tool and jack, put them in place and secure to prevent them from flying forward during a collision or sudden braking.



To remove the spare tire:

BACK DOOR-MOUNTED TYPE

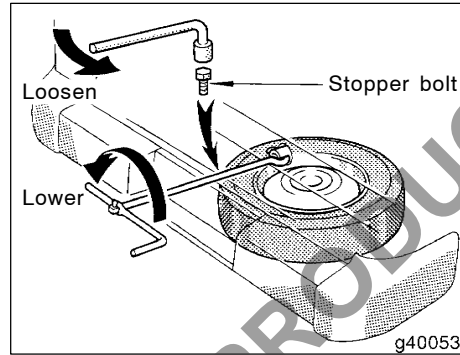
1. Insert the key into the cylinder and remove the nut cover (some models only).



2. Turn the hold-down nuts counterclockwise with the wheel nut wrench and remove them.

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

Some models only—When reinstalling the nut cover, put the nut cover on with the key inserted in the cylinder. Remove the key while pushing on the cylinder. Use the nut lock only for the spare tire.

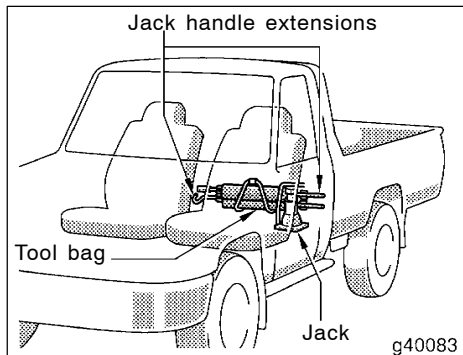


UNDERFRAME-MOUNTED TYPE

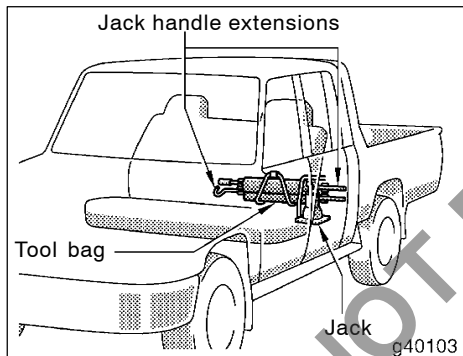
1. Remove the stopper bolt with the wheel nut wrench.
2. Insert the end of the jack handle extension into the lowering screw and turn it counterclockwise with the handle, making sure the handle remains firmly fitted onto the jack handle extension.
3. After the tire is lowered completely to the ground, remove the holding bracket.

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

—Required tools and spare tire (pick-up)



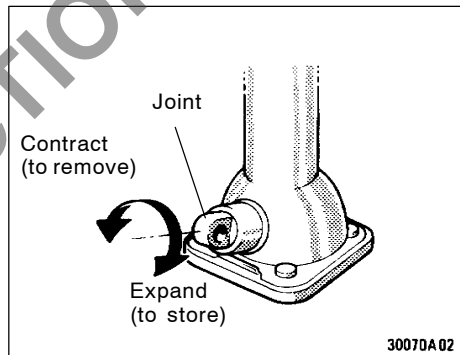
Single-cab models



Double-cab models

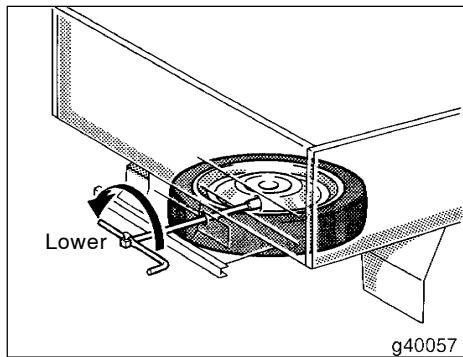
1. Get the tool bag, jack, jack handle extensions and spare tire.

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

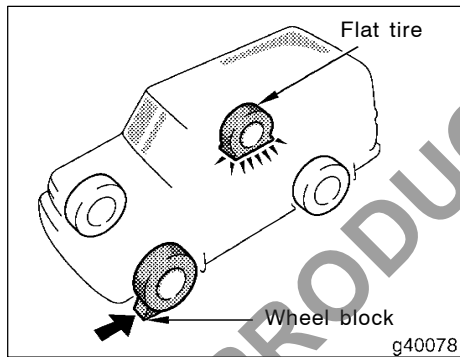


To remove the jack, turn the joint by hand towards the “Contract” position until the jack is free.

When storing the jack, turn the joint by hand towards the “Expand” position until the jack is firmly secured to prevent it from flying forward during a collision or sudden braking.



—Blocking the wheel



To remove the spare tire:

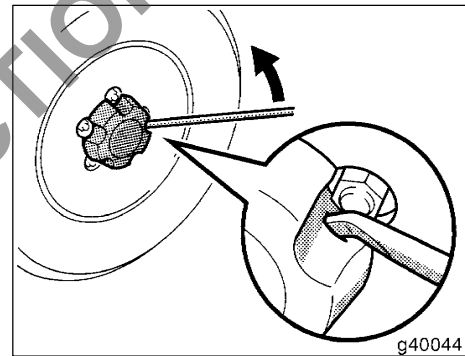
1. Insert the end of the jack handle extension into the lowering screw and turn it counterclockwise with the handle, making sure the handle remains firmly fitted onto the jack handle extension.
2. After the tire is lowered completely to the ground, remove the holding bracket.

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

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

When blocking the wheel, place a wheel block in front of one of the front wheels or behind one of the rear wheels.

—Removing wheel ornament (on some models)



3. **Remove the wheel ornament.**

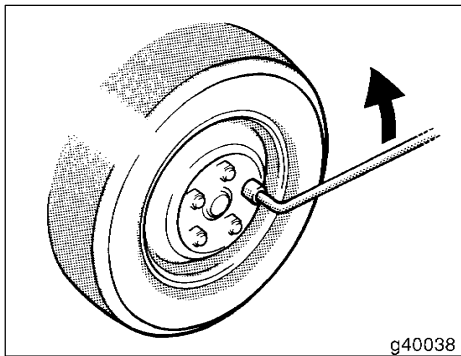
Pry off the wheel ornament, using the beveled end of the wheel ornament remover as shown.



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.

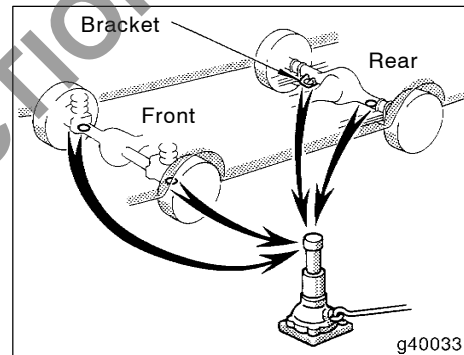
Do not remove the nuts yet—just unscrew them about one-half turn.



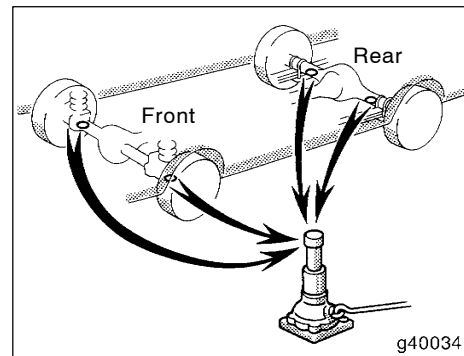
CAUTION

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

—Positioning the jack



Models with rear stabilizer bar



Models without rear stabilizer bar

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

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

JACK POINTS:

Models with rear stabilizer bar

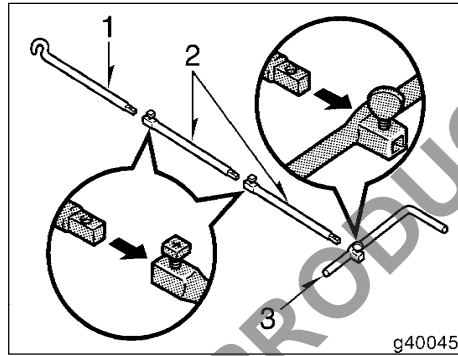
Front—Under the front axle housing between the suspension arm and the wheel

Rear—Under the rear stabilizer bar bracket (right-hand side) between the wheel and the differential or under the rear axle housing (left-hand side) between the wheel and the differential

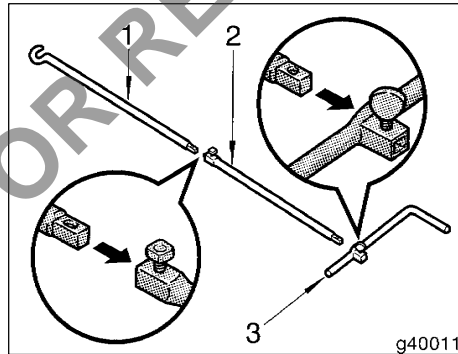
Models without rear stabilizer bar

Front—Under the front axle housing between the suspension arm and the wheel

Rear—Under the rear axle housing between the suspension arm and the differential



Type A



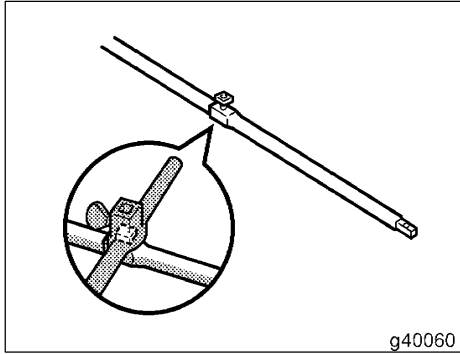
Type B

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

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

NOT FOR REPRODUCTION

—Raising your vehicle



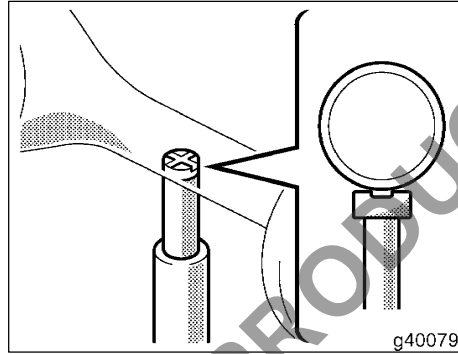
When connecting the jack handle extension/extensions and jack handle end, use the jack handle to tighten the bolt on the joint as shown in the illustration.

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

When connecting the jack handle with the extension, tighten the wing bolt on the joint securely by hand.

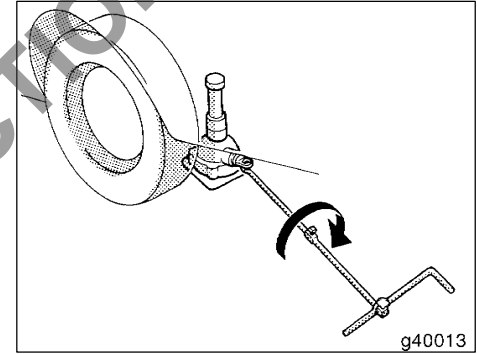
NOTICE

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



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

When positioning the jack under the axle housing, make sure the groove on the top of the jack fits with the axle housing.



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

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

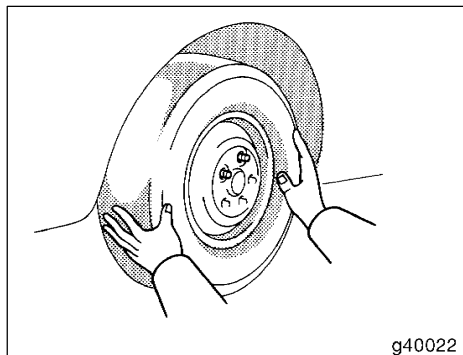
To raise the vehicle, insert the jack handle end into the jack (it is a loose fit) and turn it clockwise with the handle.



CAUTION

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

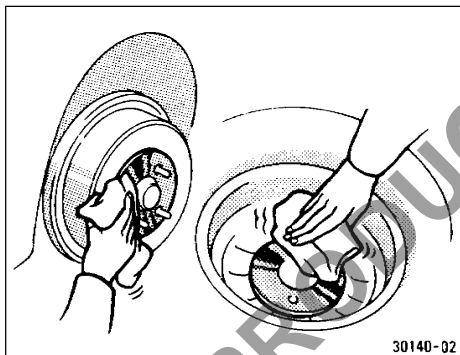
—Changing wheels



8. Remove the wheel nuts and change tires.

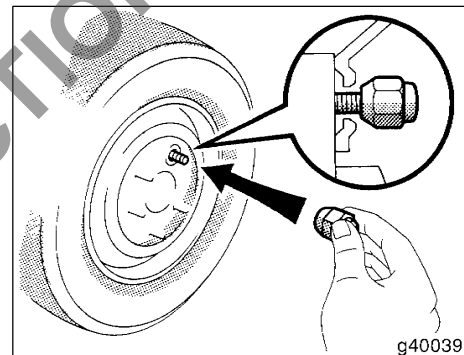
Lift the flat tire straight off and put it aside.

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.

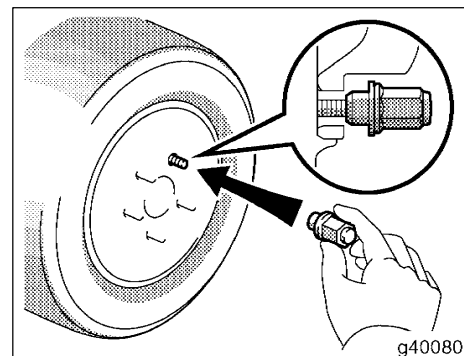


Before putting on wheels, remove any corrosion on the mounting surfaces with a wire brush or such. Installation of wheels without good metal-to-metal contact at the mounting surface can cause wheel nuts to loosen and eventually cause a wheel to come off while driving.

—Reinstalling wheel nuts



Type A



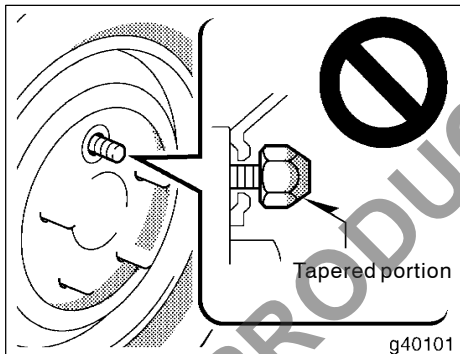
Type B

9. Reinstall all the wheel nuts finger tight.

Reinstall the wheel nuts (tapered end inward) and tighten them as much as you can by hand. Press back on the tire and see if you can tighten them more.

CAUTION

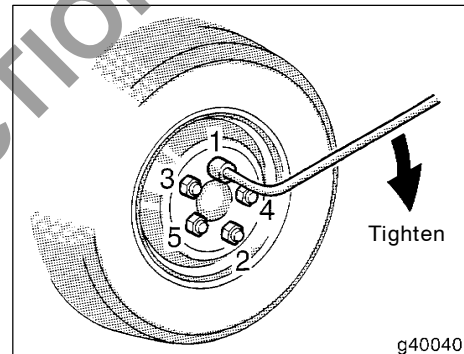
Never use oil or grease on the bolts or nuts. Doing so may lead to over-tightening the nuts and damaging the bolts. The nuts may loose and the wheels may fall off, which could cause a serious accident. If there is oil or grease on any bolt or nut, clean it.



CAUTION

Be sure to install the wheel nuts with the tapered end facing inward. Installing the nuts with the tapered end facing outward can cause wheel to break and eventually cause a wheel to come off while driving, which could lead to an accident resulting in death or serious injury.

—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 onto the jack handle extension.

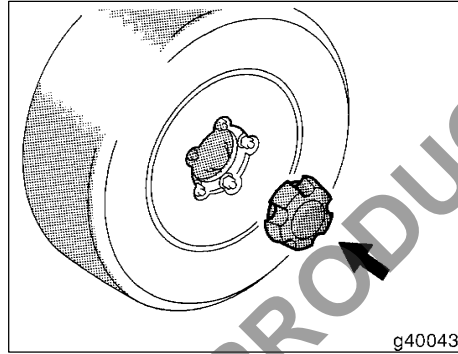
Use only the wheel nut wrench to tighten the nuts. Do not use other tools or any additional leverage other than your hands, such as a hammer, pipe or your foot. Make sure the wrench is securely engaged over the nut.

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

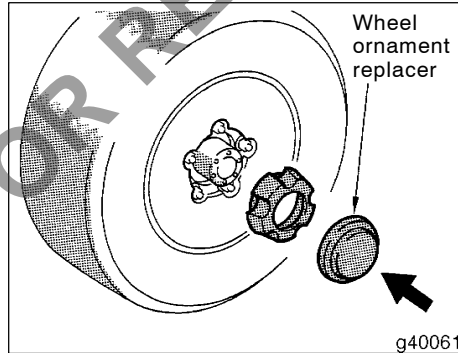
—Reinstalling wheel ornament (on some models)

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 209 N·m (21.3 kgf·m, 154.2 ft·lbf) for steel wheels or 131 N·m (13.4 kgf·m, 96.6 ft·lbf) for aluminum wheels, as soon as possible after changing wheels. Otherwise, the nuts may loosen and the wheels may fall off, which could cause a serious accident.



Type A



Type B

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.

On ornaments for free-wheeling hubs, place the wheel ornament replacer over the opening and tap on the replacer to snap the ornament 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 in Section 8. If the pressure is lower, drive slowly to the nearest service station and fill to the correct pressure.

Do not forget to reinstall the tire inflation valve cap as dirt and moisture could get into the valve core and possibly cause air leakage. If the cap is missing, have a new one put on as soon as possible.

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

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

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



CAUTION

Before driving, make sure all the tools, jack and flat tire are securely in place in their storage location to reduce the possibility of death or serious injury during sudden braking, sudden swerving or an accident.

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.

If your vehicle is equipped with the differential lock system, you can use it in this situation. For details, see “Front and rear differential lock system” in Section 1-6.



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 race the engine and avoid spinning the wheels.*
- ◆ *If your vehicle remains stuck after rocking the vehicle several times, consider other ways such as towing.*

If your vehicle needs to be towed—

(a) Towing with wheel lift type truck—

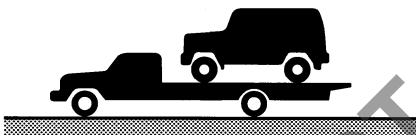
—From front



—From rear



(b) Using flat bed truck



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

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

Proper equipment will help ensure that your vehicle is not damaged while being towed. Commercial operators are generally aware of the state/provincial and local laws pertaining to towing.

Your vehicle can be damaged if it is towed incorrectly. Although most operators know the correct procedure, it is possible to make a mistake. To avoid damage to your vehicle, make sure the following precautions are observed. If necessary, show this page to the tow truck driver.

TOWING PRECAUTIONS:

Use a safety chain system for all towing, and abide by the state/provincial and local laws. The wheels and axle on the ground must be in good condition. If they are damaged, use a towing dolly.

(a) Towing with wheel lift type truck

From front—We recommend using a towing dolly under the rear wheels. If you do not use a towing dolly, release the parking brake, put the transmission in neutral and the transfer in “H2”.

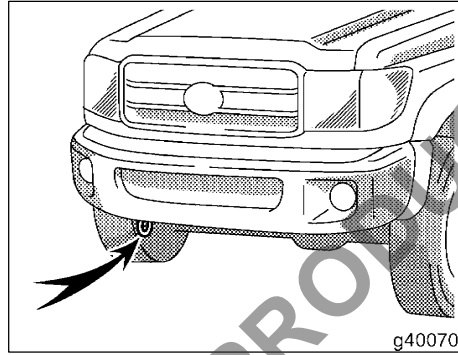
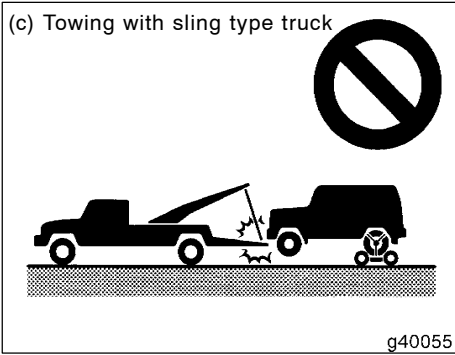
From rear—We recommend using a towing dolly under the front wheels. If you do not use a towing dolly, place the ignition key in the “ACC” position, put the transmission in neutral and the transfer in “H2”. Disengage both free-wheeling hubs if so equipped.

NOTICE

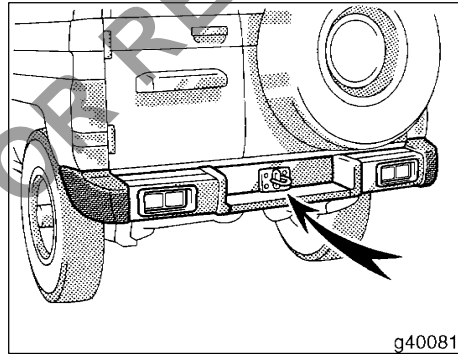
Do not tow with the key removed or in the “LOCK” position when towing from the rear without a towing dolly. The steering lock mechanism is not strong enough to hold the front wheels straight.

(b) Using flat bed truck

—Emergency towing



Front



Rear

(c) Towing with sling type truck

NOTICE

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

If towing is necessary, we recommend you 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.

NOTICE

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

A driver must be in the vehicle to steer it and operate the brakes.

Towing in this manner may be done only on hard-surfaced roads for a short distance and at low speeds. Also, the wheels, axles, drive train, steering and brakes must all be in good condition.



CAUTION

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



CAUTION

If the engine is not running, the power assist for the brakes and steering will not work so steering and braking will be much harder than usual.

NOTICE

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

Before towing, release the parking brake, put the transmission in neutral and the transfer in "H2". The key must be in "ACC" (engine off) or "ON" (engine running).

—Emergency towing eyelet precautions

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

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CAUTION

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

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

—Tips for towing a stuck vehicle

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

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

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” in Section 1–2.

Wireless remote control key—You can use the wireless remote control system by new key. 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 your vehicle has to be stopped in an emergency

Only in an emergency, such as if it becomes impossible to stop the vehicle in the normal way, stop the vehicle using the following procedure:

1. Steadily step on the brake pedal with both feet and firmly depress it. Do not pump the brake pedal repeatedly as this will increase the effort required to slow the vehicle.

2. Shift the shift lever to neutral.

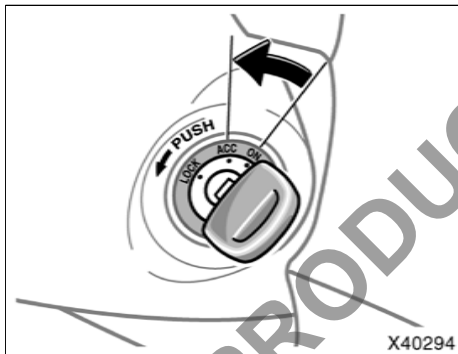
If the shift lever is shifted to neutral:

3. After slowing down, stop the vehicle in a safe place by the road.

4. Stop the engine.

If the shift lever cannot be shifted to neutral:

3. Keep depressing the brake pedal with both feet to reduce vehicle speed as much as possible.



4. Stop the engine by turning the engine switch to the "ACC" position.

5. Stop the vehicle in a safe place by the road.



CAUTION

If the engine has to be turned off while driving:

- Power assist for the brakes and steering wheel will be lost, making the brake pedal harder to depress and the steering wheel heavier to turn. Decelerate as much as possible before turning off the engine.
- Never attempt to remove the key, as doing so will lock the steering wheel.

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CORROSION PREVENTION AND APPEARANCE CARE

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Washing and waxing your Toyota	201
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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 sea-coast or in areas of industrial pollution.
- High humidity accelerates corrosion especially when temperatures range just above the freezing point.

- Wetness or dampness to certain parts of your vehicle for an extended period of time, may cause corrosion even though other parts of the vehicle may be dry.
- High ambient temperatures can cause corrosion to those components of the vehicle which do not dry quickly due to lack of proper ventilation.

The above signifies the necessity to keep your vehicle, particularly the underside, as clean as possible and to repair any damage to paint or protective coatings as soon as possible.

To help prevent corrosion on your Toyota, follow these guidelines:

Wash your vehicle frequently. It is, of course, necessary to keep your vehicle clean by regular washing, but to prevent corrosion, the following points should be observed:

- If you drive on salted roads in the winter or if you live near the ocean, you should hose off the undercarriage at least once a month to minimize corrosion.

- High pressure water or steam is effective for cleaning the vehicle's underside and wheel housings. Pay particular attention to these areas as it is difficult to see all the mud and dirt. It will do more harm than good to simply wet the mud and debris without removing. The lower edge of doors, rocker panels and frame members have drain holes which should not be allowed to clog with dirt as trapped water in these areas can cause corrosion.

- Wash the underside of the vehicle thoroughly when winter is over.

See "Washing and waxing your Toyota" for more tips.

Check the condition of your vehicle's paint and trim. If you find any chips or scratches in the paint, touch them up immediately to prevent corrosion from starting. If the chips or scratches have gone through the bare metal, have a qualified body shop make the repair.

Washing and waxing your Toyota

Washing your Toyota

Keep your vehicle clean by regular washing.

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

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

Hand-washing your Toyota

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



CAUTION

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

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.

● **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.

Aluminum wheels: Use only a mild soap or neutral detergent.

NOTICE

- ◆ **Do not use corrosive chemical-based cleaners on your wheels. (Example: hydrofluoric acid)**
- ◆ **Do not use steam cleaners or the chemicals therein to clean your wheels.**
- ◆ **Do not use scouring pads, wire brushes, or coarse abrasives to clean your wheels.**
- ◆ **Do not use alcohol, solvents, gasoline, or other non-neutral detergents, because they may alter the wheel's appearance and resistance to corrosion.**

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 Toyota 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.

Cleaning the interior

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.



CAUTION

- Do not splash or spill liquid in the vehicle. Doing so may cause electrical components etc. to malfunction or catch fire.
- When cleaning the interior (especially instrument panel), do not use polish wax or polish cleaner. The instrument panel may reflect off the windshield, obstructing the driver's view and leading to an accident, resulting in death or serious injury.

NOTICE

- ◆ 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.
- ◆ When cleaning the interior, do not use polish wax or polish cleaner. The instrument panel's or other interior part's painted surface may be damaged.

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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 can and others are powders or liquids which you mix with water to produce a foam. To shampoo the carpets, use a sponge or brush to apply the foam. Rub in overlapping circles.

Do not apply water—the best results are obtained by keeping the carpet as dry as possible. Read the shampoo instructions and follow them closely.

Seat belts

The seat belts may be cleaned with mild soap and water or with lukewarm water.

Use a cloth or sponge. As you are cleaning, check the belts for excessive wear, fraying, or cuts.

NOTICE

- ◆ ***Do not use dye or bleach on the belts—it may weaken them.***
- ◆ ***Do not use the belts until they become dry.***

Windows

NOTICE

- ◆ *Do not use glass cleaner to clean the inside of the rear window, as this may cause damage to the rear window defogger heater wires. Use a cloth dampened with lukewarm water to gently wipe the window clean. Wipe the window in strokes running parallel to the heater wires.*
- ◆ *When cleaning the inside of the rear window, be careful not to scratch or damage the heater wires.*

Air conditioning control panel, audio panel, instrument panel, console panel, door switch panels, and switches

Use a soft damp cloth for cleaning.

Soak a clean soft cloth in water or lukewarm water then lightly wipe off any dirt.

NOTICE

- ◆ *Do not use organic substances (solvents, kerosene, alcohol, gasoline, etc.) or alkaline or acidic solutions. These chemicals can cause discoloring, staining or peeling of the surface.*
- ◆ *If you use cleaners or polishing agents, make sure their ingredients do not include the substances mentioned above.*
- ◆ *If you use a liquid car freshener, do not spill the liquid onto the vehicle's interior surfaces. It may contain the ingredients mentioned above. Immediately clean any spill using the method mentioned above.*

Leather Interior

The leather upholstery may be cleaned with neutral detergent for wool.

Remove dirt using a soft cloth dampened with 5% solution of neutral detergent for wool. Then thoroughly wipe off all traces of detergent with a clean damp cloth.

After cleaning or whenever any part of the leather gets wet, dry with a soft clean cloth. Allow the leather to dry in a ventilated shaded area.

NOTICE

- ◆ *If a stain should fail to come out with a neutral detergent, apply a cleaner that does not contain an organic solvent.*
- ◆ *Never use organic substances such as benzine, alcohol or gasoline, or alkaline or acid solutions for cleaning the leather as these could cause discoloring.*
- ◆ *Use of a nylon brush or synthetic fiber cloth, etc. may scratch the fine grained surface of the leather.*
- ◆ *Mildew may develop on soiled leather upholstery. Be especially careful to avoid oil spots. Try to keep your upholstery always clean.*
- ◆ *Long exposure to direct sunlight may cause the leather surface to harden and shrink. Keep your vehicle in a shaded area, especially in the summer.*

- ◆ *The interior of your vehicle is apt to heat up on hot summer days, so avoid placing on the upholstery items made of vinyl or plastic or containing wax as these tend to stick to leather when warm.*
- ◆ *Improper cleaning of the leather upholstery could result in discoloration or staining.*

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

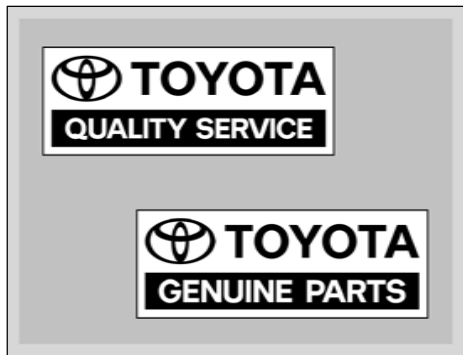
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MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

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Does your vehicle need repairing?	209

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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 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 cooling and 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 continually runs hot; oil pressure gauge stays low
- If you notice any of these clues, take your vehicle to your Toyota dealer as soon as possible. It probably needs adjustment or repair.
- Engine missing, stumbling, or pinging
- Appreciable loss of power
- Strange engine noises
- A leak under the vehicle (However, water dripping from the air conditioning after use is normal.)
- Change in exhaust sound (This may indicate a dangerous carbon monoxide leak. Drive with the windows open and have the exhaust system checked immediately.)
- Flat-looking tire; excessive tire squeal when cornering; uneven tire wear
- Vehicle pulls to one side when driving straight on a level road
- Strange noises related to suspension movement
- Loss of brake effectiveness; spongy feeling brake or clutch pedal; pedal almost touches floor; vehicle pulls to one side when braking
- Engine coolant temperature continually higher than normal



CAUTION

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

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SECTION 7-1

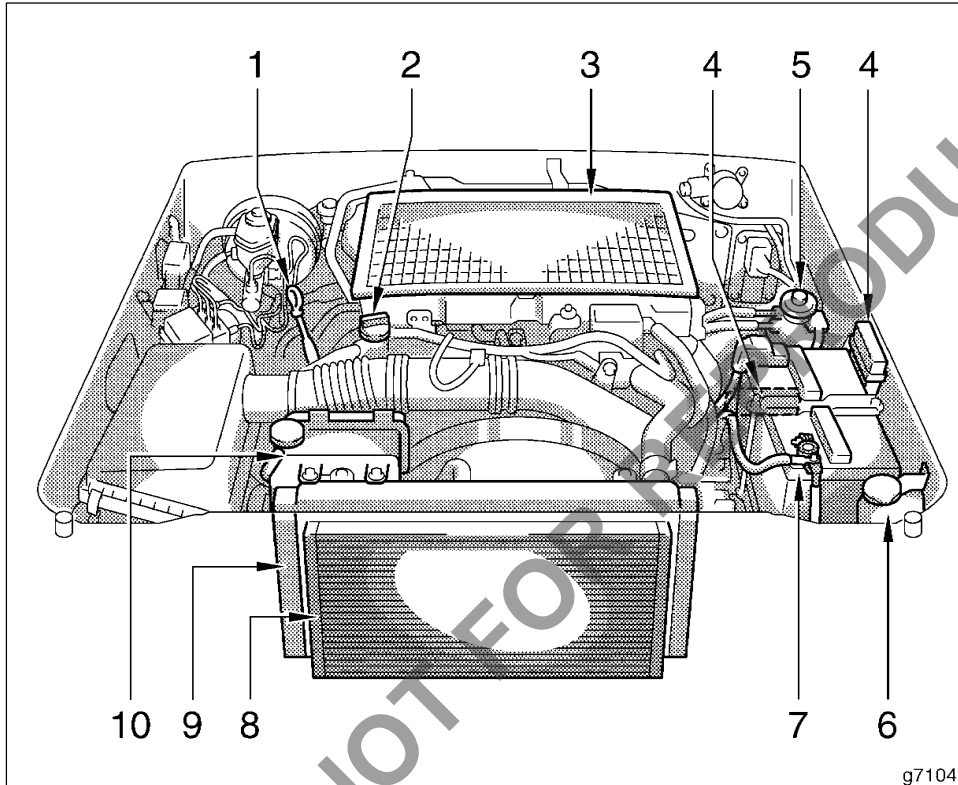
DO-IT-YOURSELF MAINTENANCE

Introduction

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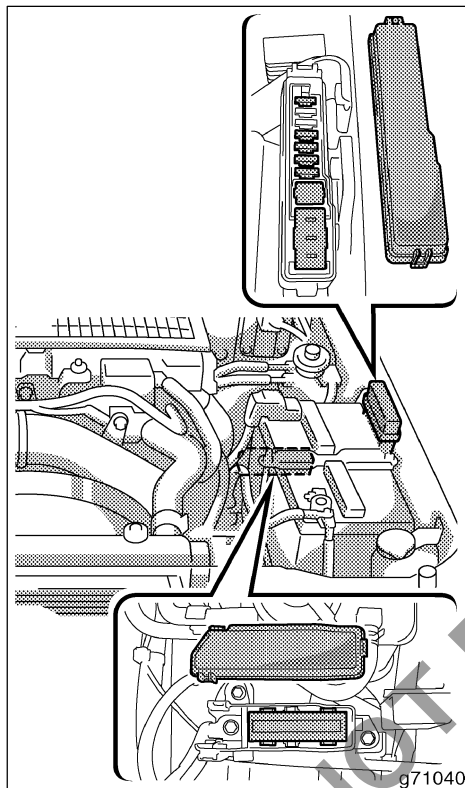
Engine compartment overview



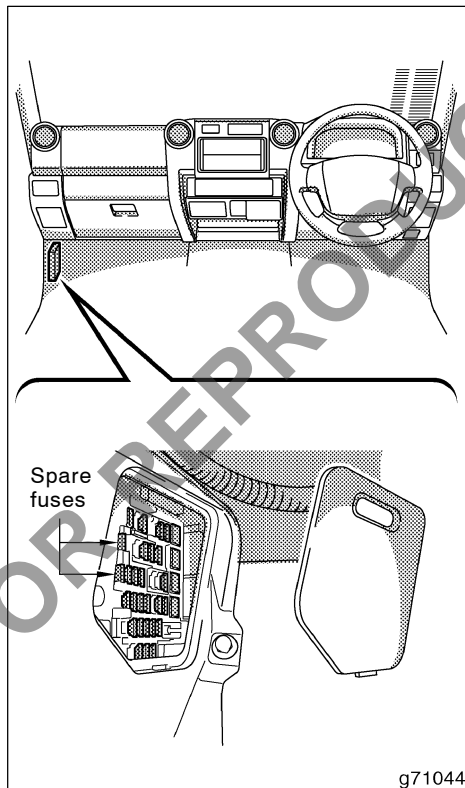
1. Engine oil level dipstick
2. Engine oil filler cap
3. Intercooler
4. Fuse blocks
5. Fuel filter
6. Windshield washer fluid tank
7. Battery
8. Condenser
9. Radiator
10. Engine coolant reservoir

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Fuse location



Engine compartment



Instrument panel

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 and power steering fluid reservoir, etc.—will be hot. So be careful not to touch them. Oil and fluids may also be hot.
- If the engine is hot, do not remove the coolant reservoir cap or air release valve or loosen the drain plugs to prevent burning yourself.
- Do not leave anything that may burn easily, such as paper or rags, in the engine compartment.
- Do not smoke, cause sparks or allow open flames around fuel or the battery. Their fumes are flammable.
- Be extremely cautious when working on the battery. It contains poisonous and corrosive sulfuric acid.

- Do not get under your vehicle with just the body jack supporting it. Always use automotive jack stands or other solid supports.
- Use eye protection whenever you work on or under your vehicle where you may be exposed to flying or falling material, fluid spray, etc.
- Used engine oil contains potentially harmful contaminants which may cause skin disorders such as inflammation or skin cancer, so care should be taken to avoid prolonged and repeated contact with it. To remove used engine oil from your skin, wash thoroughly with soap and water.
- Do not leave used oil within the reach of children.
- Dispose of used oil and filter only in a safe and acceptable manner. Do not dispose of used oil and filter in household trash, in sewers or onto the ground. Call your dealer or a service station for information concerning recycling or disposal.

- Take care when filling the brake and clutch fluid reservoirs because brake fluid can harm your eyes and damage painted surfaces. If fluid gets in your eyes, flush your eyes with clean water immediately. If you still feel uncomfortable with your eyes, go to the doctor.

NOTICE

- ◆ Remember that battery cables carry high currents. 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 overfill power steering fluid—the power steering could be damaged.*
- ◆ *If you spill brake fluid and clutch 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.*
- ◆ *Be careful not to scratch the glass surface with the wiper frame.*
- ◆ *When closing the engine hood, check to see that you have not forgotten any tools, rags, etc.*

NOT FOR REPRODUCTION

NOT FOR REPRODUCTION

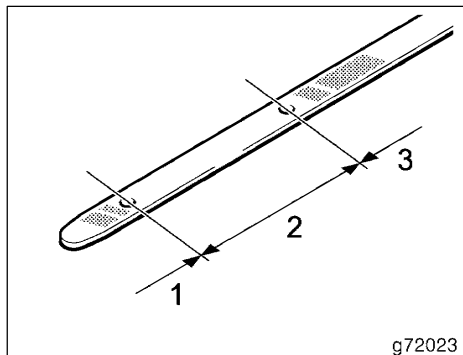
DO-IT-YOURSELF MAINTENANCE

Engine and Chassis

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Checking the engine oil level



1. Low
2. Normal
3. Excessive

The shape of the dipstick may differ depending on the type of vehicle or 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 more than five 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.



CAUTION

Be careful not to touch the hot exhaust manifold.

NOTICE

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

The approximate quantity of oil needed to raise the level between low and full on the dipstick is indicated as follows:

1.5 L (1.6 qt., 1.3 Imp. qt.)

For the engine oil capacity, see “Service specifications” 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.**

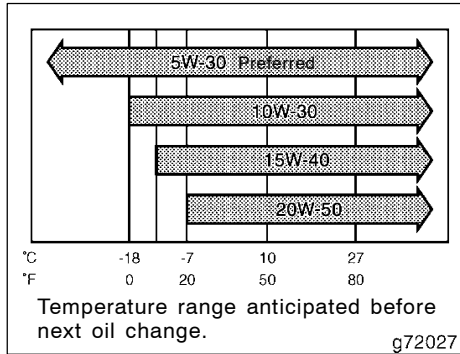
ENGINE OIL SELECTION

“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:

API CF-4, CF or ACEA B1

Recommended viscosity (SAE):

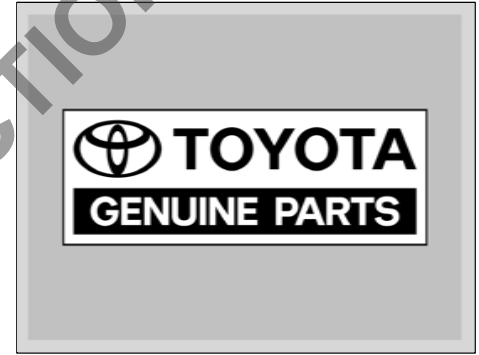


SAE 5W-30 is the best choice for good fuel economy and good starting in cold weather.

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.

Oil viscosity (5W-30 is explained here as an example):

- The 5W in 5W-30 indicates the characteristic of the oil which allows cold startability. Oils with a lower value before the W allow for easier starting of the engine in cold weather.
- The 30 in 5W-30 indicates the viscosity characteristic of the oil when the oil is at high temperature. An oil with a higher viscosity (one with a higher value) may be better suited if the vehicle is operated at high speeds, or under extreme load conditions.



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 or air release valve 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.



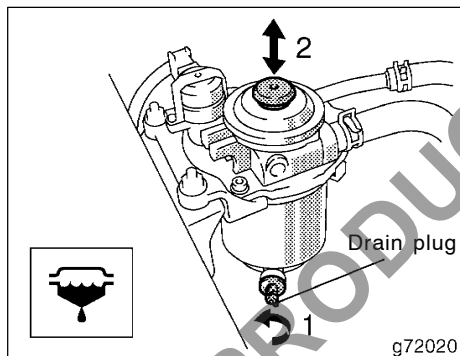
CAUTION

To prevent burning yourself, be careful not to touch the radiator, condenser or 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



When the fuel filter warning light and buzzer come on, the water in the fuel filter must be drained immediately.

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

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

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

Checking tire inflation pressure

Keep your tire inflation pressures at the proper level.

The recommended cold tire inflation pressures and tire sizes are given 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.

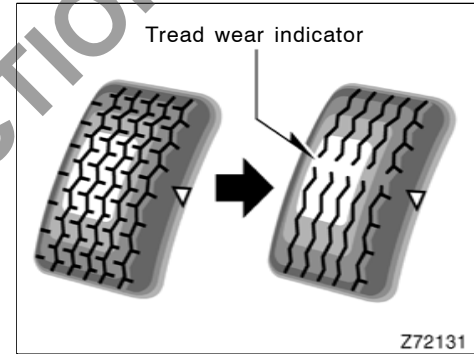
Low tire pressure (underinflation)—

- 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 treadwear indicators. If the indicators show, replace the tires. The location of treadwear 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 treadwear 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. Also, all the tires must be the same brand and have the same tread patterns.

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.

- Do not mix tires of different makes, models or tread patterns, and do not mix tires of remarkably different treadwear. 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.

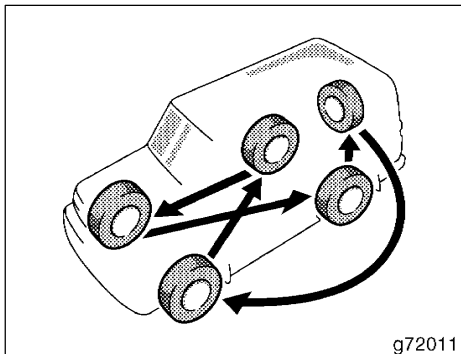
See "If you have a flat tire" in Section 4 for tire change procedure.

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 10000 km (6000 miles). However, the most appropriate timing for tire rotation may vary according to your driving habits and road surface conditions.

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

When rotating tires, check for uneven wear and damage. Abnormal wear is usually caused by incorrect tire pressure, improper wheel alignment, out-of-balance wheels, or severe braking.

Installing snow tires and chains

WHEN TO USE SNOW TIRES OR CHAINS

Snow tires or chains are recommended when driving on snow or ice.

On wet or dry roads, conventional tires provide better traction than snow tires.

SNOW TIRE SELECTION

If you need snow tires, select tires of the same size, construction and load capacity as the originally installed tires. Also, all the tires must be the same brand and have the same tread patterns.

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

CAUTION

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

- Do not use snow tires other than the manufacturer's recommended size, as this may cause dangerous handling characteristics resulting in loss of control.

- Do not use snow tires of different brands, sizes, construction or tread patterns, as this may cause dangerous handling characteristics resulting in loss of control.

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 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.

NOTICE

If the wrong combination of tire and chain is used, the chains could damage the vehicle body.

CHAIN INSTALLATION

When two-wheel driving, install the chains on the rear wheels. Do not use them on the front tires. When four-wheel driving, install them on the rear and/or front wheels. Install the chains as tightly as possible. 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

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

- **Do not use wheels other than the manufacturer's recommended size, as this may cause dangerous handling characteristics resulting in loss of control.**
- **Do not use wheels of different brands, sizes and types, as this may cause dangerous handling characteristics resulting in loss of control.**
- **Be sure to install the wheel nuts with the tapered end facing inward, see "—Reinstalling wheel nuts" in Section 4.**

Aluminum wheel precautions

- When installing aluminum wheels, check that the wheel nuts are tight after driving your vehicle the first 1600 km (1000 miles).
- If you have rotated, repaired or changed your tires, check that the wheel nuts are still tight after driving 1600 km (1000 miles).
- When using tire chains, be careful not to damage the aluminum wheels.
- Use only Toyota wheel nuts and wrench designed for your aluminum wheels.
- When balancing your wheels, use only Toyota balance weights or equivalent and a plastic or rubber hammer.
- As with any wheel, periodically check your aluminum wheels for damage. If damaged, replace immediately.

DO-IT-YOURSELF MAINTENANCE

Electrical components

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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.

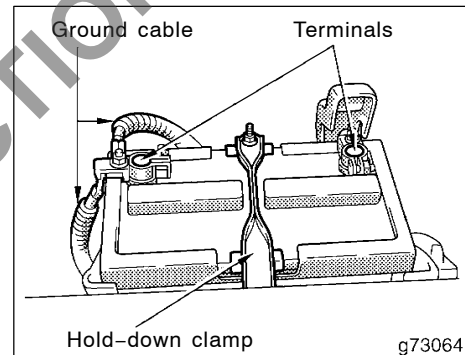
EMERGENCY MEASURES

- 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.

The electricity stored in the battery will discharge gradually even when the vehicle is not in use, due to natural discharge and the draining effects of certain electrical appliances. If the vehicle is left for a long time, the battery may discharge, and the engine may be unable to start. (The battery recharges automatically during driving.)

—Checking battery exterior



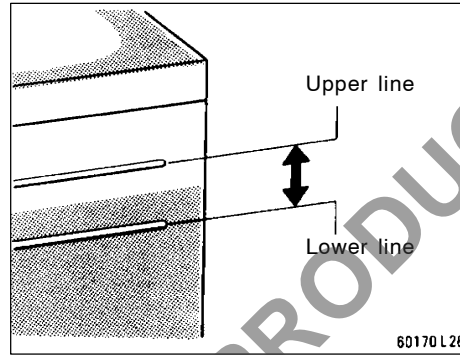
Check the battery for corroded or loose terminal connections, cracks, or loose hold-down clamp.

- 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.**

—Checking battery fluid

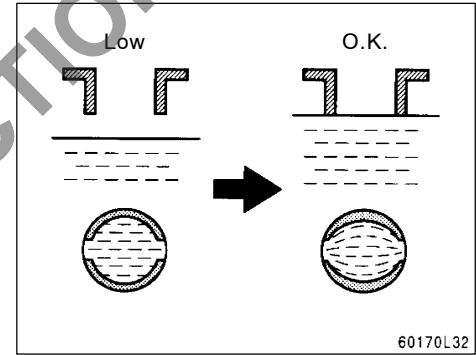


CHECKING BY FLUID LEVEL LINES

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”.)



ADDING DISTILLED WATER

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

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

3. Retighten the vent plugs securely.

NOTICE

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

Battery recharging precautions

During recharging, the battery is producing hydrogen gas.

Therefore, before recharging:

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



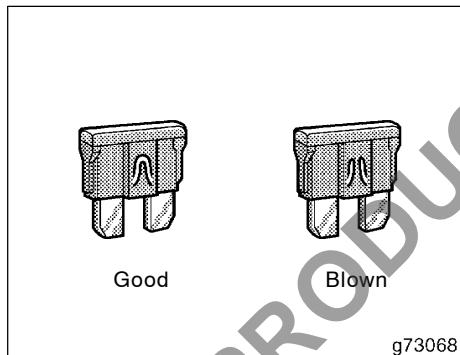
CAUTION

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.

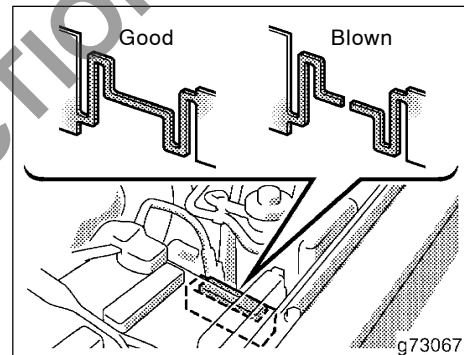
NOTICE

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

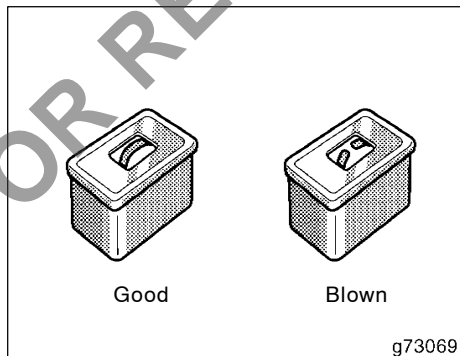
Checking and replacing fuses



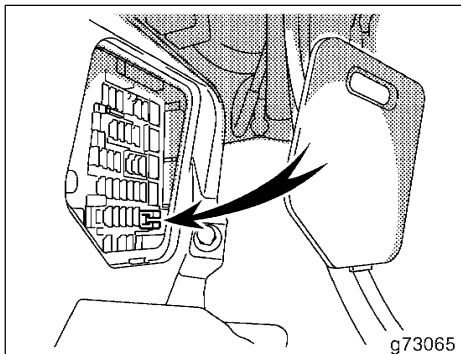
Type A



Type C



Type B



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 location" in Section 7-1 for location of the fuses.

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

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

Type A fuses can be pulled out by 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 "CIG", "DOME" or "A/C" fuse, which may be dispensable for normal driving, and use it if its amperage rating is the same.

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

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

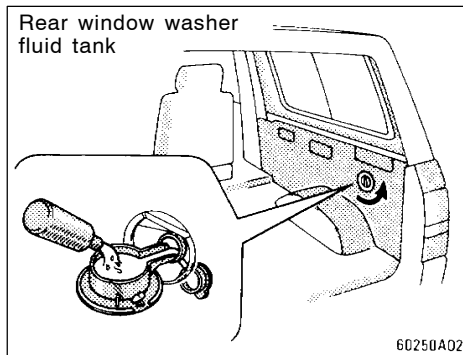
If the new fuse immediately blows out, there is a problem with the electrical system. Have your Toyota dealer correct it as soon as possible.



CAUTION

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

Adding washer fluid



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 engine 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 portion of the light bulb with bare hands. When it is unavoidable to hold the glass portion, use and hold with a clean dry cloth to avoid getting moisture and oils on the bulb.

NOTICE

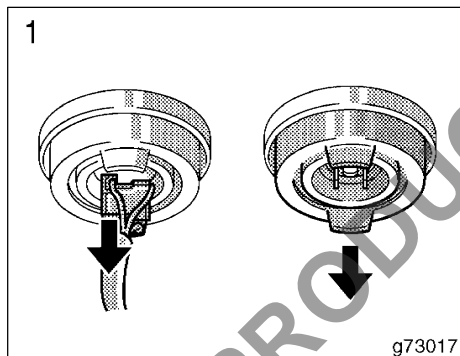
Only use a bulb of the listed type.

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

Light bulbs	W	Type
Headlights	60/55	A
Front turn signal lights	21	E
Front fog lights	51	B
Parking lights	5	C
Side turn signal lights	5	C
Rear turn signal lights	21	E
Stop/tail lights	21/5	E
Back-up lights	21	E
License plate lights		
Van	5	E
Pick-up	10	E
Interior light	10	D
Luggage compartment light	10	D

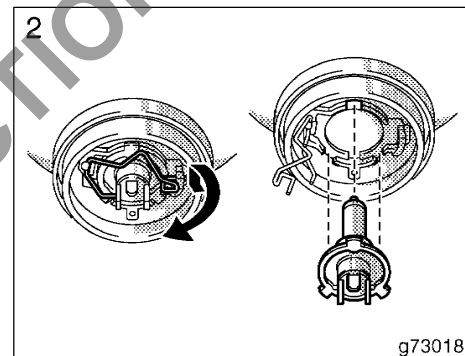
- A: H4 halogen bulbs
 B: HB4 halogen bulbs
 C: Wedge base bulbs
 D: Double end bulbs
 E: Single end bulbs

—Headlights



- 1. Open the hood. Unplug the connector. Remove the rubber cover.**

If the connector is tight, wiggle it.

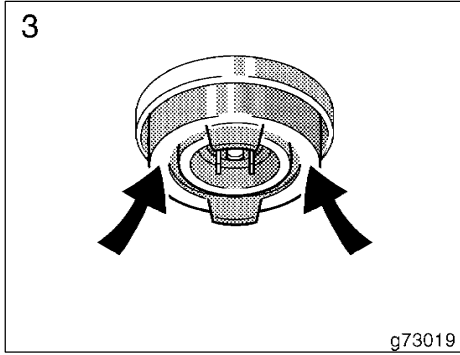


- 2. Release the bulb retaining spring and remove the bulb. Install a new bulb and the bulb retaining spring.**

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

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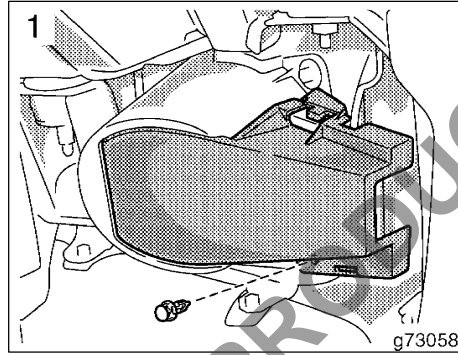
—Front fog lights



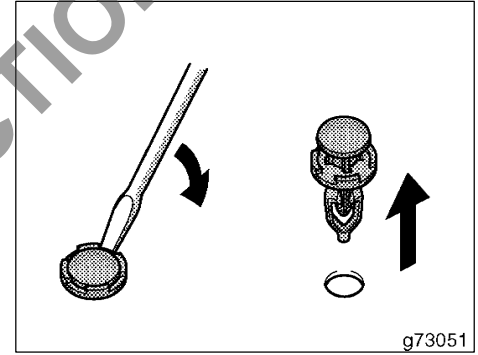
3. Install the rubber cover as shown, and fit it securely on the boss. Plug in the connector.

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

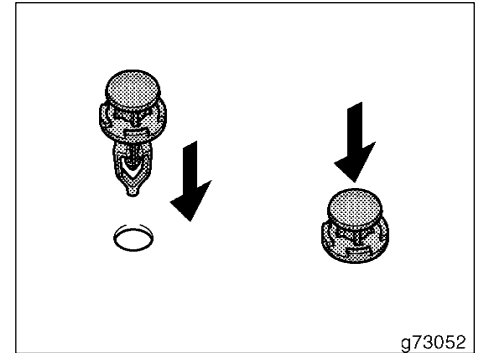
Aiming is not necessary after replacing the bulb. When aiming adjustment is necessary, contact your Toyota dealer.



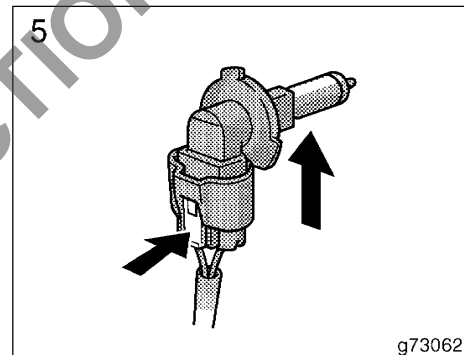
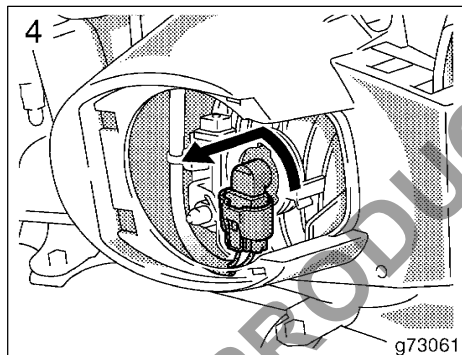
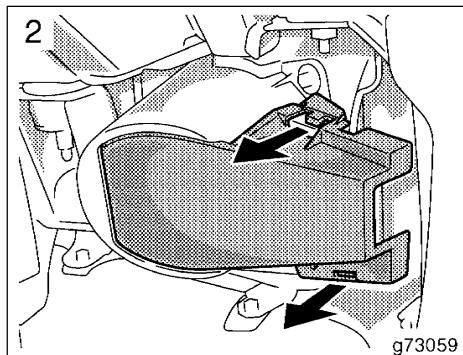
1. Remove the clip and open the cover.
Remove and install the cover clip as shown in the following illustration.



Removing clip



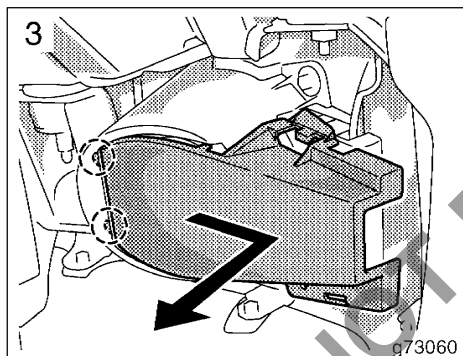
Installing clip



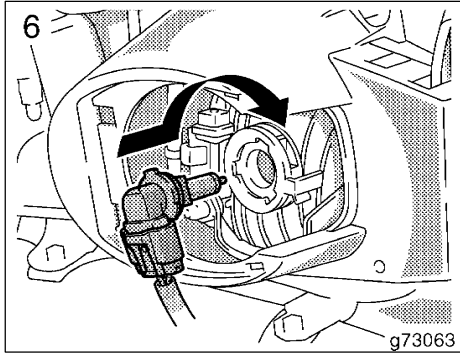
4. Turn the bulb base counterclockwise to the front of the vehicle as shown.

5. Unplug the connector while depressing the lock release.

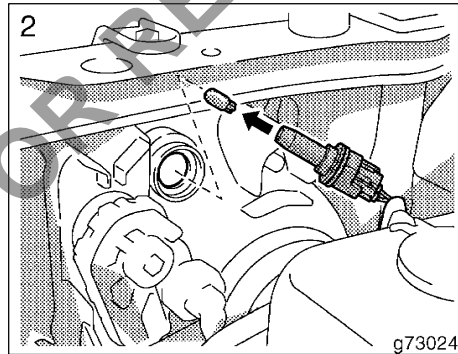
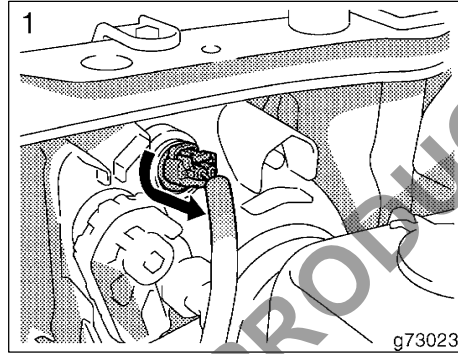
If the connector is tight, wiggle it.



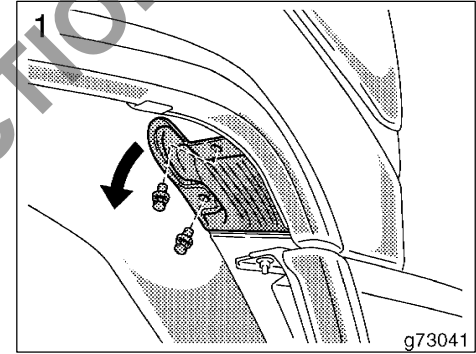
—Parking lights



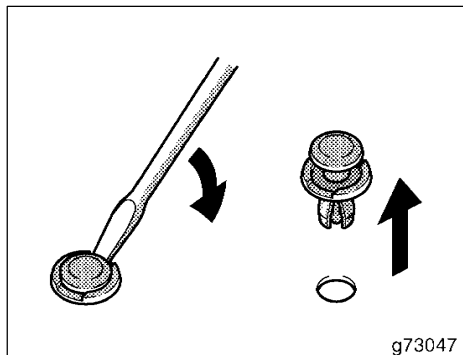
6. Install a new bulb and connector into the mounting hole and turn them clockwise to the front of the vehicle.



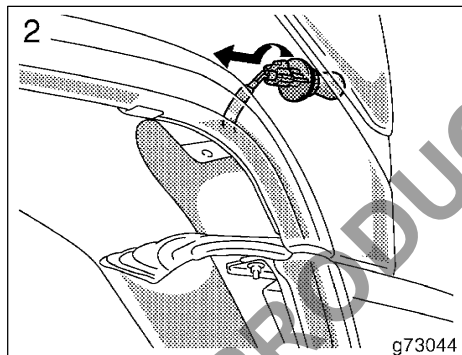
—Front turn signal lights



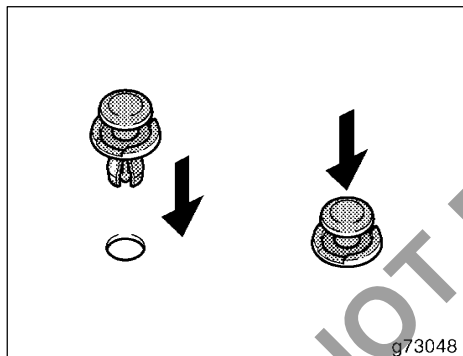
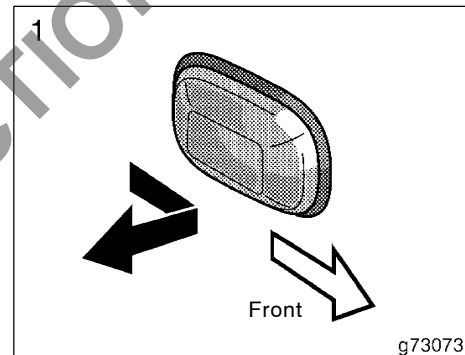
1. Remove the clip and open the cover. Remove and install the cover clip as shown in the following illustration.



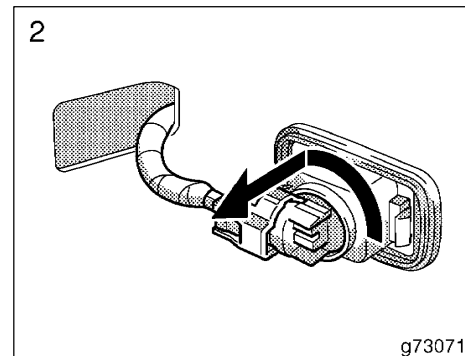
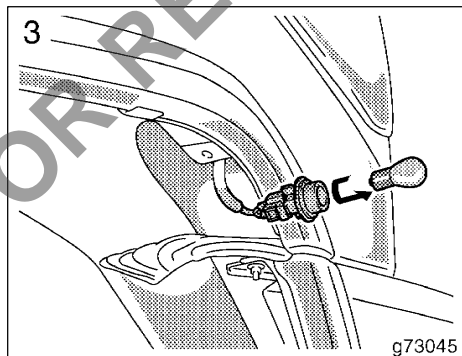
Removing clip



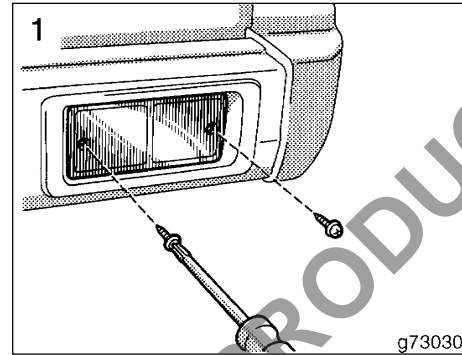
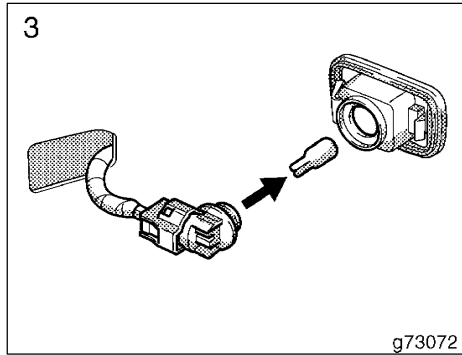
—Side turn signal lights



Installing clip

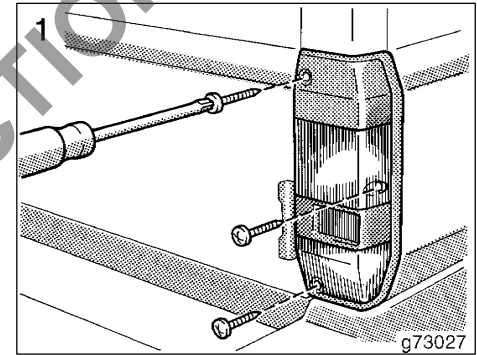


—Rear turn signal and
stop/tail lights (van)

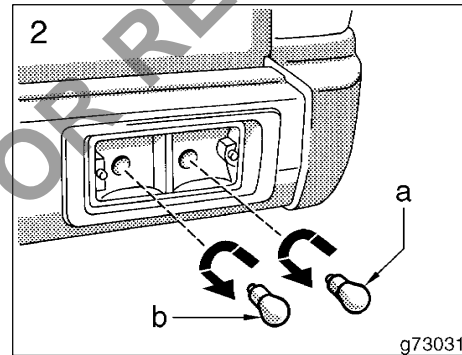


Use a Phillips-head screwdriver.

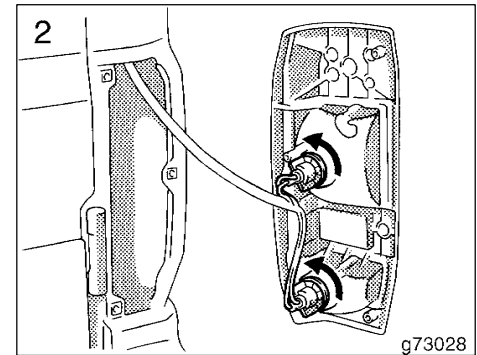
—Stop/tail and back-up
lights (van)



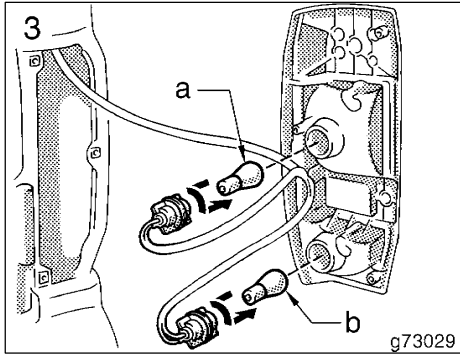
Use a Phillips-head screwdriver.



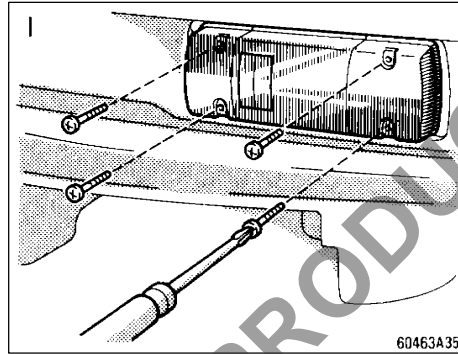
a: Rear turn signal light
b: Stop/tail light



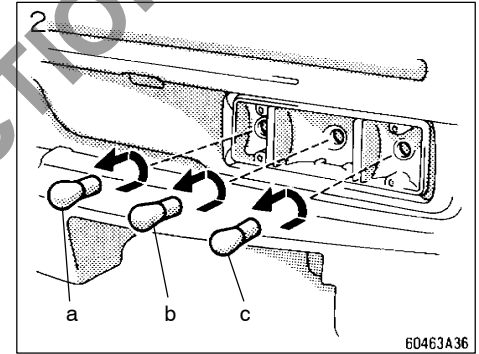
—Rear turn signal, stop/tail,
and back-up lights (pick-up)



- a: Stop/tail light
- b: Back-up light



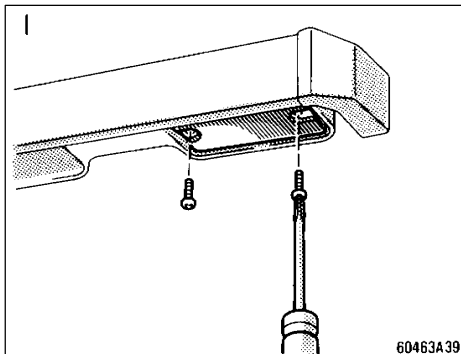
Use a Phillips-head screwdriver.



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

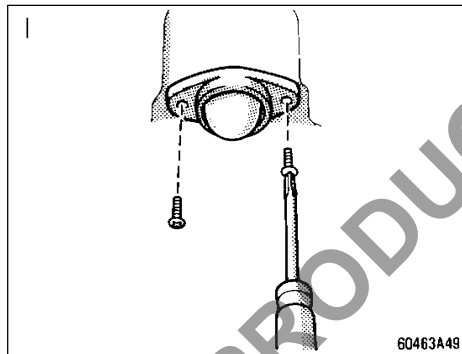
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—License plate lights
(van)

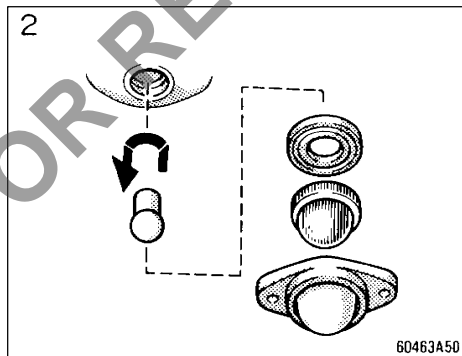
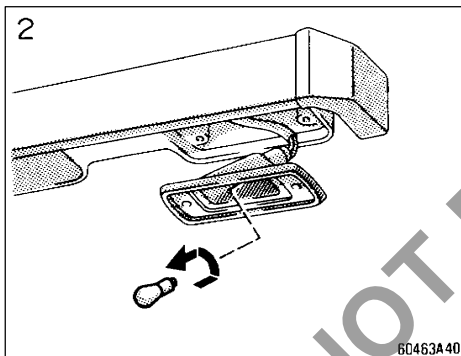


Use a Phillips-head screwdriver.

—License plate lights
(pick-up)



Use a Phillips-head screwdriver.



SPECIFICATIONS

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Dimensions

mm (in.)

Models*1	Overall length	Overall width	Overall height	Wheelbase	Front tread	Rear tread
VDJ76	4860 (191.3)*3 4870 (191.7) 4900 (192.9)*2 and 3 4910 (193.3)*2	1790 (70.5) 1870 (73.6)*2	1940 (76.4)*2 1955 (77.0)	2730 (107.5)	1515 (59.6) 1555 (61.2)*2	1420 (56.0) 1460 (57.5)*2
VDJ78	5210 (205.1) 5220 (205.5)*4	1790 (70.5)	2115 (83.3)	2980 (117.3)	1515 (59.6)	1420 (56.0)
VDJ79	5220 (205.5) 5230 (205.9)*4	1790 (70.5) 1870 (73.6)*2	1945 (76.6)*2 and 6 1955 (77.0)*2 1960 (77.2)*5 1970 (77.6)	3180 (125.2)	1515 (59.6) 1555 (61.2)*2	1420 (56.0) 1460 (61.2)*2

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

*2: With 265/70R16 115R LT tires

*3: Low grade package

*4: With plated front bumper

*5: Double-cab models only

Engine

Model:

1VD-FTV

Type:

8 cylinder V type, 4 cycle, diesel (with turbocharger)

Bore and stroke, mm (in.):

86.0 × 96.0 (3.39 × 3.78)

Displacement, cm³ (cu. in.):

4461 (272.2)

Fuel

Fuel type:

Diesel fuel with cetane number 50 (cetane index 45) or higher

Fuel tank capacity, L (gal., Imp. gal.):

Vehicles without sub fuel tank system

Type A 90 (23.8, 19.8)

Type B 130 (34.3, 28.6)

Vehicles with sub fuel tank system

Main fuel tank 90 (23.8, 19.8)

Sub fuel tank 90 (23.8, 19.8)

Service specifications

ENGINE LUBRICATION

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

With filter 9.4 (9.9, 8.3)

Without filter 8.5 (9.0, 7.5)

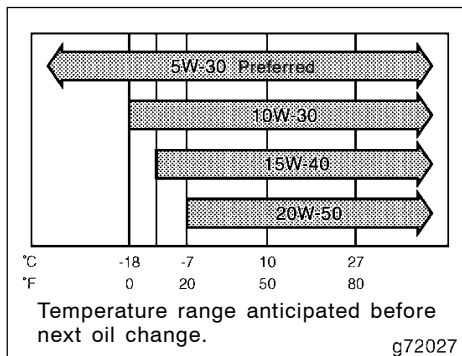
“Toyota Genuine Motor Oil” is used in your Toyota vehicle. Use Toyota approved “Toyota Genuine Motor Oil” or equivalent to satisfy the following grade and viscosity.

Oil grade:

API CF-4, CF or ACEA B1

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Recommended viscosity (SAE):



Please contact your Toyota dealer for further details.

COOLING SYSTEM

Total capacity, L (qt., Imp. qt.):
14.8 (15.6, 13.0)

Coolant type:

Your Toyota vehicle is filled with “Toyota Super Long Life Coolant” at the factory. 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.):
2.9 (3.1, 2.6)

Oil type:

Gear oil API GL-4

Recommended oil viscosity:

SAE 75W-90

TRANSFER

Oil capacity, L (qt., Imp. qt.):
1.5 (1.6, 1.3)

Oil type:

Gear oil API GL-4 or GL-5

Recommended oil viscosity:

SAE 75W-90

DIFFERENTIAL

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

Front 2.85 (3.01, 2.51)

Rear

With differential lock system

2.3 (2.4, 2.0)

Without differential lock system

2.4 (2.5, 2.1)

Your Toyota vehicle is filled with “Toyota Genuine Differential Gear Oil” at the factory. Use Toyota approved “Toyota Genuine Differential Gear Oil” or equivalent to satisfy the following specification.

Oil type:

Standard differential

Hypoid gear oil API GL-5

Limited slip differential

Hypoid gear oil API GL-5 for limited slip differential

Recommended oil viscosity:

SAE 75W-85

Please contact your Toyota dealer for further details.

CHASSIS LUBRICATION

Wheel bearings:

Lithium base wheel bearing grease, NLGI No.2

Steering knuckles:

Molybdenum-disulfide lithium base chassis grease, NLGI No.2

Propeller shafts:

Spiders—

Lithium base multipurpose grease, NLGI No.2

Slide yokes—

Molybdenum-disulfide lithium base chassis grease, NLGI No.2 or lithium base multipurpose grease, NLGI No.2

BRAKES

Minimum pedal clearance when depressed with the force of 300 N (31 kgf, 67 lbf) with the engine off and no negative pressure in brake booster, mm (in.):

136 (5.4)

Pedal free play, mm (in.):

1—6 (0.04—0.24)

Parking brake adjustment when pulled with the force of 196 N (20 kgf, 44 lbf):

7—9 clicks

Fluid type:

SAE J1703 or FMVSS No.116 DOT 3

STEERING

Wheel free play:

Less than 40 mm (1.6 in.)

Power steering fluid type:

Automatic transmission fluid DEXRON®II or III

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Tires

Tire size and cold tire inflation pressure:

kPa (kgf/cm² or bar, psi)

Models*1	Tire size	Unladen vehicle		Fully laden vehicle	
		Front	Rear	Front	Rear
VDJ76	7.50R16-8PRLT	240 (2.4, 35)*2	250 (2.5, 36)*2	250 (2.5, 36)	425 (4.25, 62)
	265/70R16 115R LT	230 (2.3, 33)*2	230 (2.3, 33)*2	250 (2.5, 36)	350 (3.5, 50)
VDJ78	7.50R16-8PRLT	250 (2.5, 36)*3	280 (2.8, 41)*3	250 (2.5, 36)	475 (4.75, 69)
VDJ79	7.50R16-8PRLT	240 (2.4, 35)*4	260 (2.6, 38)*4	250 (2.5, 36)	475 (4.75, 69)
	265/70R16 115R LT	250 (2.5, 36)*4	250 (2.5, 36)*4	250 (2.5, 36)	350 (3.5, 50)

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

*2: Unladen with 2 occupants and 200 kg (441 lb.) of luggage or less

*3: Unladen with 2 occupants and 400 kg (882 lb.) of luggage or less

*4: Unladen with 2 occupants and 500 kg (1102 lb.) of luggage or less

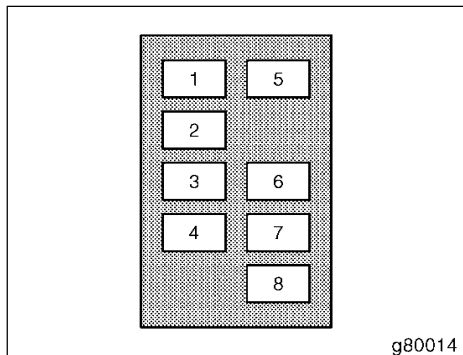
Wheel nut torque, N·m (kgf·m, ft·lbf):

Steel wheels 209 (21.3, 154.2)

Aluminum wheels 131 (13.4, 96.6)

NOTE: For a complete information on tires (e.g. replacing tires or replacing wheels), see “Checking tire inflation pressure” through “Aluminum wheel precautions” in Section 7-2.

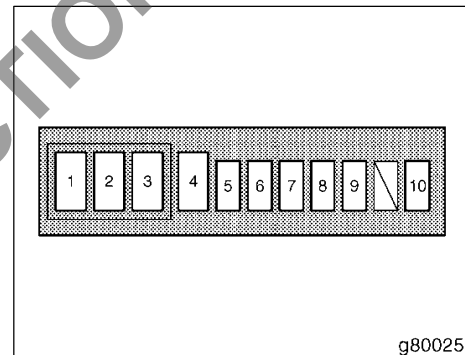
Fuses



- 6. AM1 30 A:** Cigarette lighter, starting system, all components in “ST” and “ACC” fuses
- 7. AM1 NO.3 50 A:** Cigarette lighter, all components in “ACC” fuse
- 8. ALT MAIN 50 A:** Stop lights, air conditioning system, on-board diagnosis system, audio system

Engine compartment (type A)

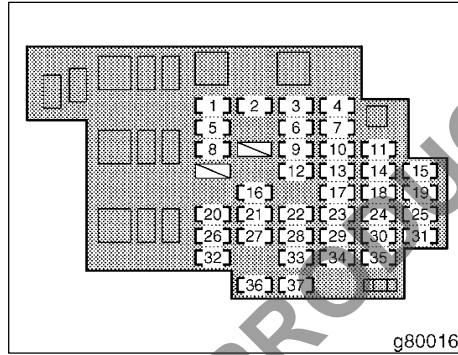
- 1. HTR 50 A:** Air conditioning system
- 2. ALT 140 A:** All components in “GLOW1”, “GLOW2”, “HEAD”, “MAIN1”, “MAIN2”, “AM2”, “HORN”, “EFI MAIN”, “EFI MAIN2”, “TURN&HAZ”, “ALT-S”, “H/LP LO RH”, “H/LP LO LH”, “TRAILER”, “H/LP HI RH”, “TAIL”, “PANEL”, “FR FOG”, “DOME”, “ECU-B”, “RADIO” and “DOOR” fuses
- 3. GLOW1 80 A:** Engine glow system
- 4. GLOW2 80 A:** Engine glow system
- 5. AM1 NO.2 50 A:** All components in “ECU IG”, “GAUGE” and “WIP” fuses, front fog lights, rear fog lights



Engine compartment (type B)

- 1. HEAD 50 A:** Right-hand headlight (low beam), left-hand headlight (low beam), right-hand headlight (high beam), left-hand headlight (high beam)
- 2. ABS MTR 50 A:** ABS
- 3. MAIN1 50 A:** Tail lights, all components in “PANEL” fuse, trailer, audio system, all components in “ECU-B”, “DOME NO.1” and “DOOR” fuses
- 4. AM2 50 A:** All components in “MET”, “IGN” and “INJ” fuses
- 5. HORN 10 A:** Horns

- 6. **EFI MAIN 15 A:** Electronically controlled fuel injection pump system
- 7. **EFI MAIN2 15 A:** Electronically controlled fuel injection pump system
- 8. **TURN&HAZ 15 A:** Turn signal lights, tail lights, service reminder indicators and warning buzzers, trailer lights (tail lights)
- 9. **ABS SOL 30 A:** ABS
- 10. **ALT-S 7.5 A:** Charging system



Instrument panel

- 1. **DIFF 30 A:** Differential lock system
- 2. **DOOR 30 A:** Power door lock system/wireless remote control system
- 3. **POWER 30 A:** Power windows
- 4. **TRAILER 30 A:** Trailer lights (tail lights), turn signal lights
- 5. **ECU IG 15 A:** Electronically controlled fuel injection pump system, charging system, engine glow system, four-wheel drive control system, windshield wipers and washer, power antenna, differential lock system, ABS, wireless remote control system
- 6. **WIP 20 A:** Windshield wipers and washer

- 7. **CIG 15 A:** Cigarette lighter
- 8. **GAUGE 15 A:** Back-up lights, air conditioning system, rear window defogger, electronically controlled fuel injection pump system, clock, emergency flashers
- 9. **FUEL HTR 15 A:** Fuel heater
- 10. **ACC 7.5 A:** Clock, audio system, power antenna
- 11. **STOP 15 A:** Electronically controlled fuel injection pump system, stop lights, high mounted stoplight
- 12. **DC/DC 15 A:** DC/DC converter
- 13. **H/LP HI LH 10 A:** No circuit
- 14. **TRAILER STOP 15 A:** Trailer lights (tail lights)
- 15. **PANEL 10 A:** Clock, audio system, emergency flashers, instrument panel light control, door lock system, rear window defogger, power antenna, gauges and meters, air conditioning system
- 16. **DOM NO.1 10 A:** Gauges and meters, interior light, wireless remote control system
- 17. **H/LP HI RH 10 A:** Right-hand headlight (high beam), service reminder indicators and warning buzzers

18. **OBD2 7.5 A:** On-board diagnosis system
19. **TAIL 10 A:** Parking lights, tail lights, license plate lights, electronically controlled fuel injection pump system, trailer lights (tail lights)
20. **FR FOG 15 A:** Front fog lights, gauges and meters
21. **ECU-B 10 A:** Electronically controlled fuel injection pump system, clock, power antenna
22. **INJ 10 A:** Electronically controlled fuel injection pump system
23. **H/LP LO LH 10 A:** Left-hand headlight (low beam)
24. **STOP 30 A:** All components in "STOP" and "TRAILER STOP" fuses
25. **DOME NO.2 10 A:** Interior lights
26. **RR FOG 15 A:** No circuit
27. **RADIO 15 A:** Audio system
28. **IGN 10 A:** Electronically controlled fuel injection pump system, SRS airbag system
29. **H/LP LO RH 10 A:** Right-hand headlight (low beam)
30. **DEFOG 20 A:** Electronically controlled fuel injection pump system, rear window defogger
31. **EFI-NO.2 10 A:** Electronically controlled fuel injection pump system
32. **A/C 10 A:** Air conditioning system
33. **MET 10 A:** Gauges and meters
34. **ST 7.5 A:** Electronically controlled fuel injection pump system, starting system, engine glow system
35. **BLACK 7.5 A:** No circuit
36. **SPARE 10 A:** Spare fuse
37. **SPARE 20 A:** Spare fuse

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Gas station information

Fuel type:

Diesel fuel with cetane number 50 (cetane index 45) or higher
 See page 148 for detailed information.

Fuel tank capacity: See page 148.

Engine oil:

API CF-4, CF or ACEA B1
 See page 218 for detailed information.

Tire information: See pages 221 through 226.

Tire inflation pressure: See page 246.

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