

Foreword

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

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

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

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

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

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

TOYOTA MOTOR CORPORATION

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Important information about this manual

Safety and vehicle damage warnings

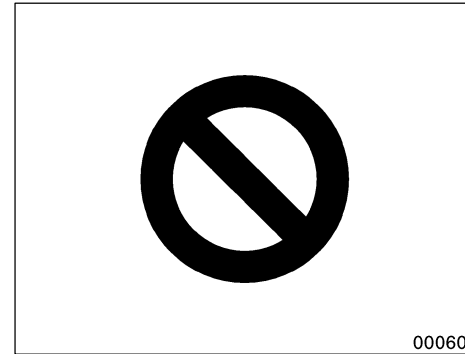
Throughout this manual, you will see safety and vehicle damage warnings. You must follow these warnings carefully to avoid possible injury or damage.

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

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

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

Safety symbol



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

Important information about your Toyota

Accessories, spare parts and modification of your Toyota

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

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

Installation of a mobile two-way radio system

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

Scrapping of your Toyota

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

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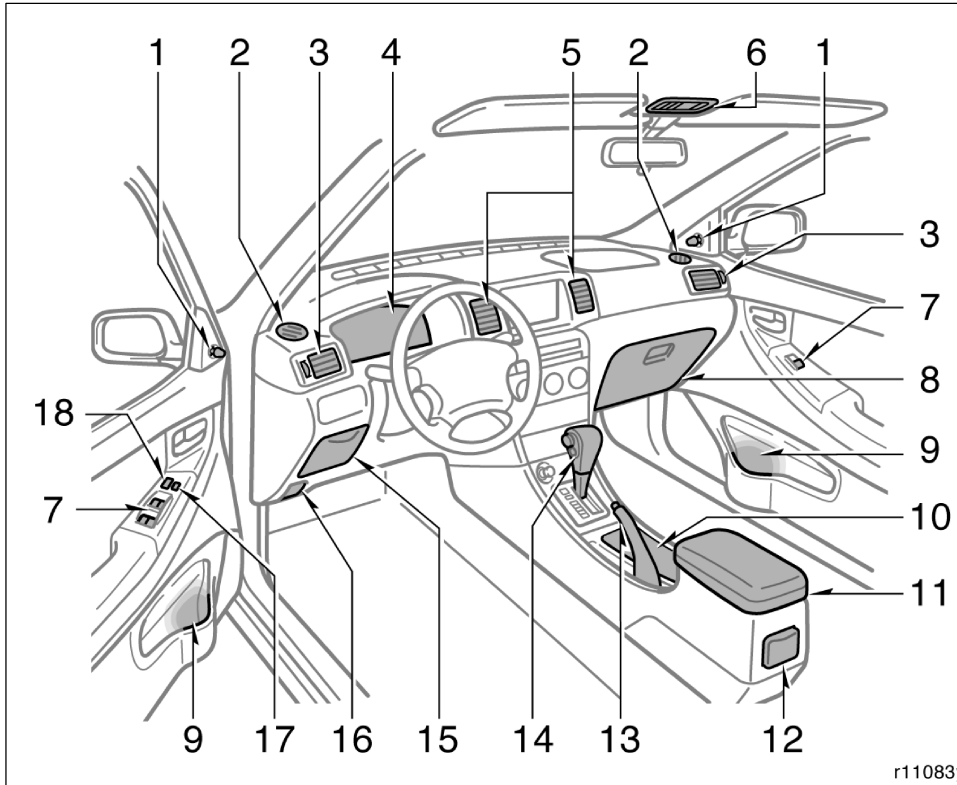
OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS

Overview of Instruments and Controls

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Instrument panel overview

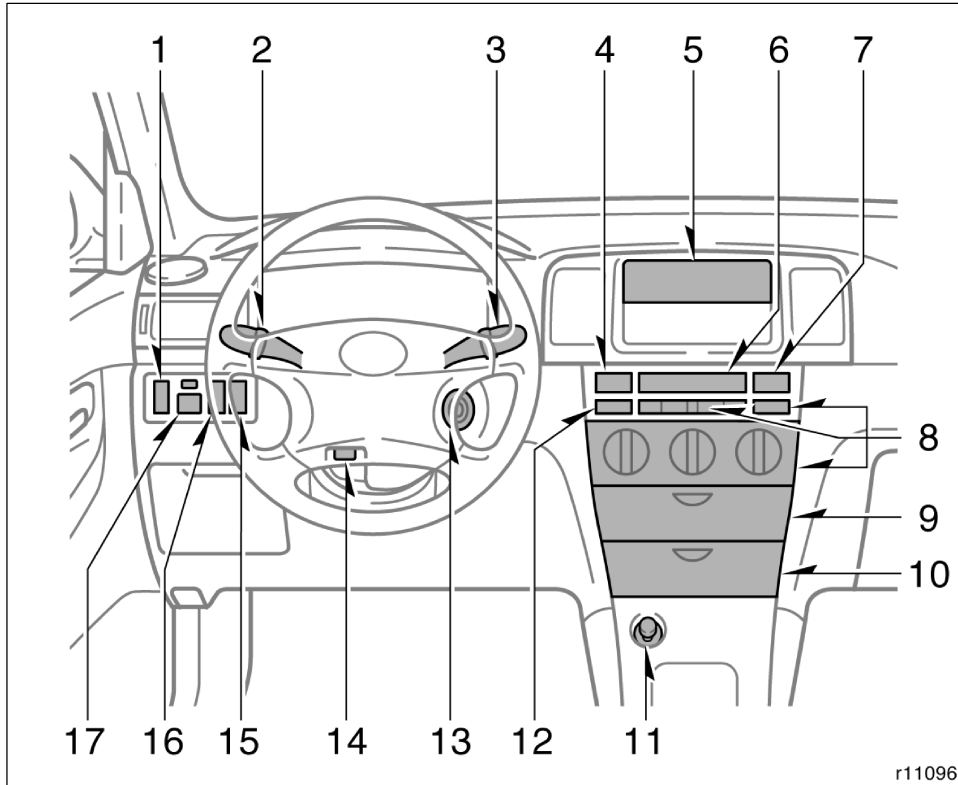
► Left-hand drive vehicles (view A)



1. Rear view mirror remote control levers
2. Side defroster outlets
3. Side vents
4. Instrument cluster
5. Center vents
6. Electric moon roof switches and personal lights
7. Power window switches
8. Glove box
9. Bottle holders
10. Cup holder
11. Rear console box
12. Ashtray
13. Parking brake lever
14. Automatic transmission selector lever or manual transmission gear shift lever
15. Auxiliary box
16. Hood lock release lever
17. Window lock switch
18. Power door lock switch (with power windows)

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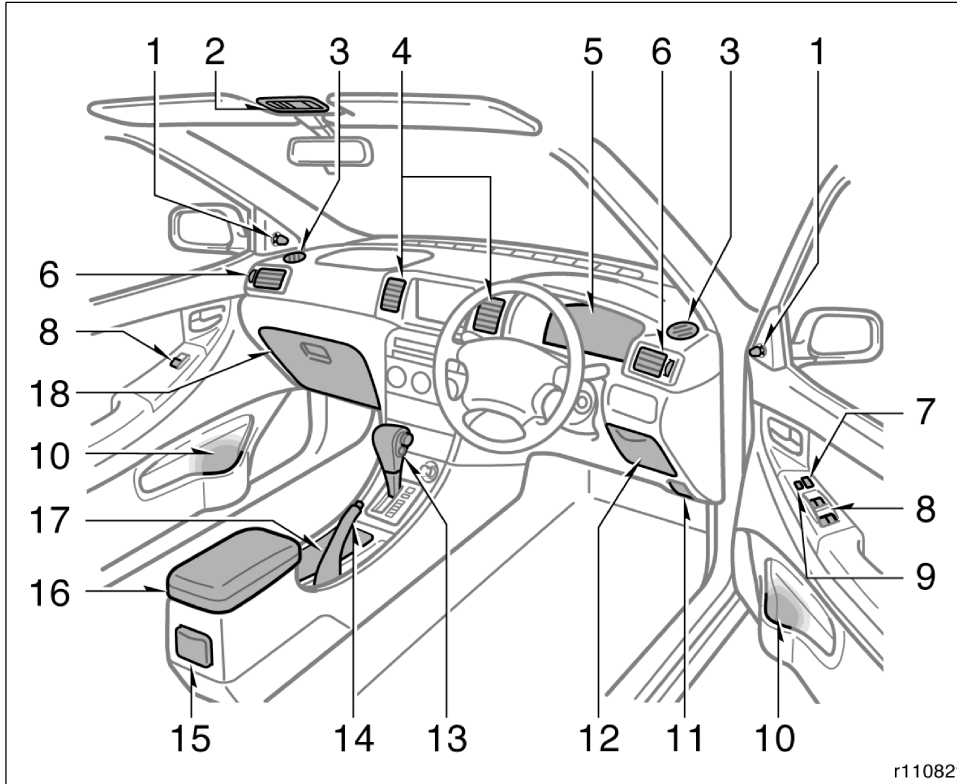
► Left-hand drive vehicles (view B)



1. Headlight beam level control dial
2. Headlight, turn signal and front fog light switches
3. Wiper and washer switches
4. Emergency flasher switch
5. Car audio
6. Clock
7. Front passenger's seat belt reminder light
8. Air conditioning controls
9. Auxiliary box
10. Ashtray
11. Cigarette lighter
12. Rear window defogger switch
13. Ignition switch
14. Tilt steering lock release lever
15. Sedan—
Power door lock switch
(without power windows)
Wagon—
Power door lock switch or power back
door lock switch
(without power windows)
16. Engine immobilizer system indicator light
17. Power rear view mirror control switches

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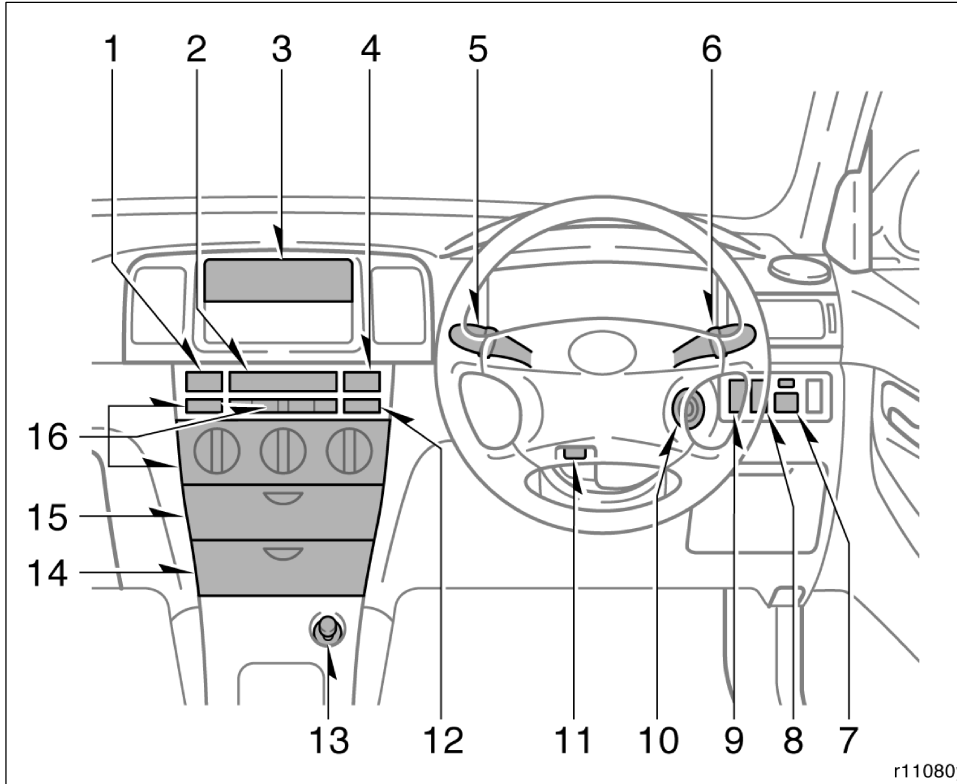
► Right-hand drive vehicles (view A)



1. Rear view mirror remote control levers
2. Electric moon roof switches and personal lights
3. Side defroster outlets
4. Center vents
5. Instrument cluster
6. Side vents
7. Power door lock switch (with power windows)
8. Power window switches
9. Window lock switch
10. Bottle holders
11. Hood lock release lever
12. Auxiliary box
13. Automatic transmission selector lever or manual transmission gear shift lever
14. Parking brake lever
15. Ashtray
16. Rear console box
17. Cup holder
18. Glove box

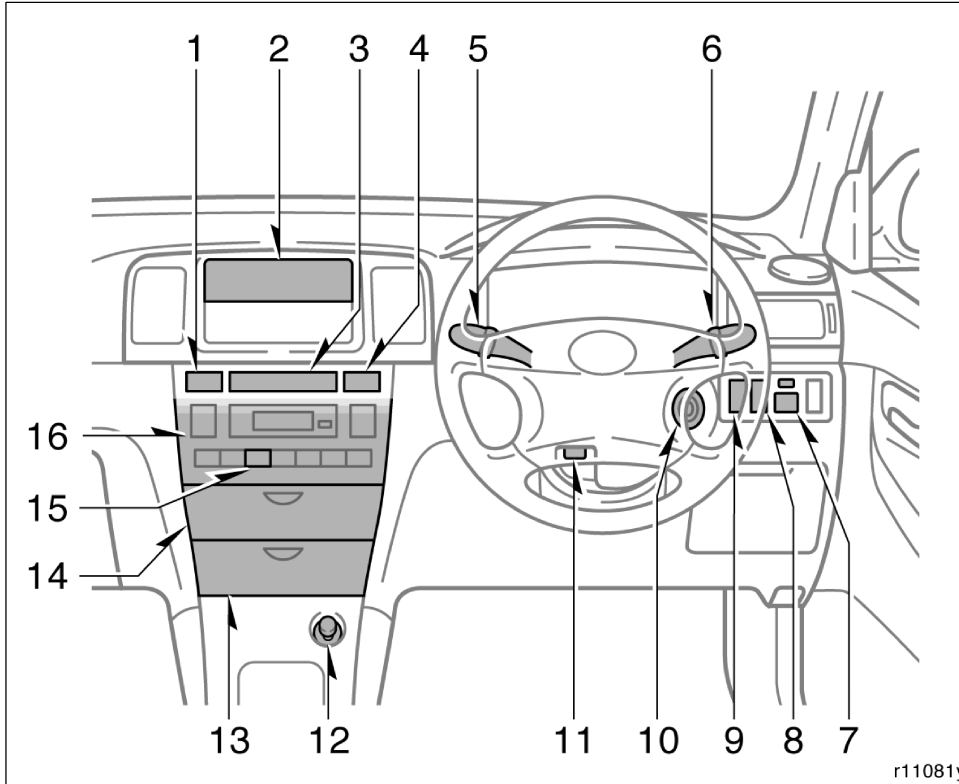
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► Right-hand drive vehicles (view B with manual air conditioning controls)



1. Front passenger's seat belt reminder light
2. Clock
3. Car audio
4. Emergency flasher switch
5. Wiper and washer switches
6. Headlight, turn signal and front fog light switches
7. Power rear view mirror control switches
8. Engine immobilizer system indicator light
9. Sedan—
Power door lock switch
(without power windows)
Wagon—
Power door lock switch or power back
door lock switch
(without power windows)
10. Ignition switch
11. Tilt steering lock release lever
12. Rear window defogger switch
13. Cigarette lighter
14. Ashtray
15. Auxiliary box
16. Air conditioning controls

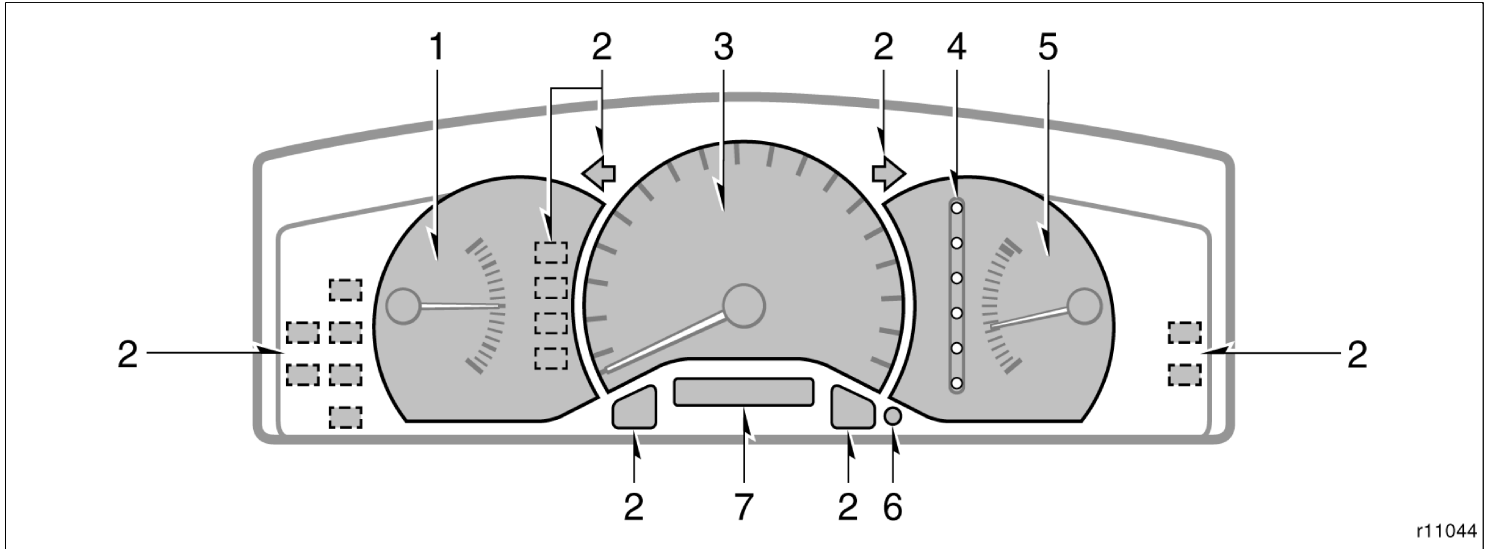
► Right-hand drive vehicles (view B with automatic air conditioning controls)



1. Front passenger's seat belt reminder light
2. Car audio
3. Clock
4. Emergency flasher switch
5. Wiper and washer switches
6. Headlight, turn signal and front fog light switches
7. Power rear view mirror control switches
8. Engine immobilizer system indicator light or headlight beam level control dial
9. Power door lock switch (without power windows)
10. Ignition switch
11. Tilt steering lock release lever
12. Cigarette lighter
13. Ashtray
14. Auxiliary box
15. Rear window defogger switch
16. Air conditioning controls

Instrument cluster overview

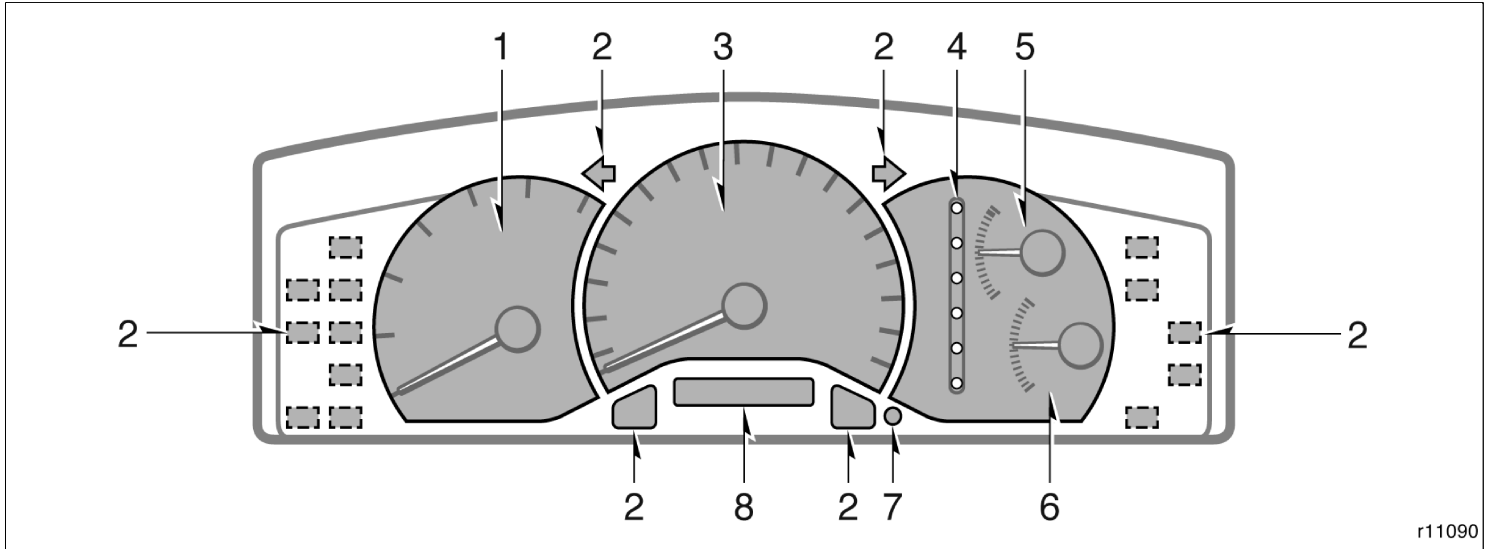
► Without tachometer



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1. Fuel gauge
2. Service reminder indicators and indicator lights
3. Speedometer
4. Automatic transmission indicator lights
5. Engine coolant temperature gauge
6. Trip meter reset knob
7. Odometer and two trip meters

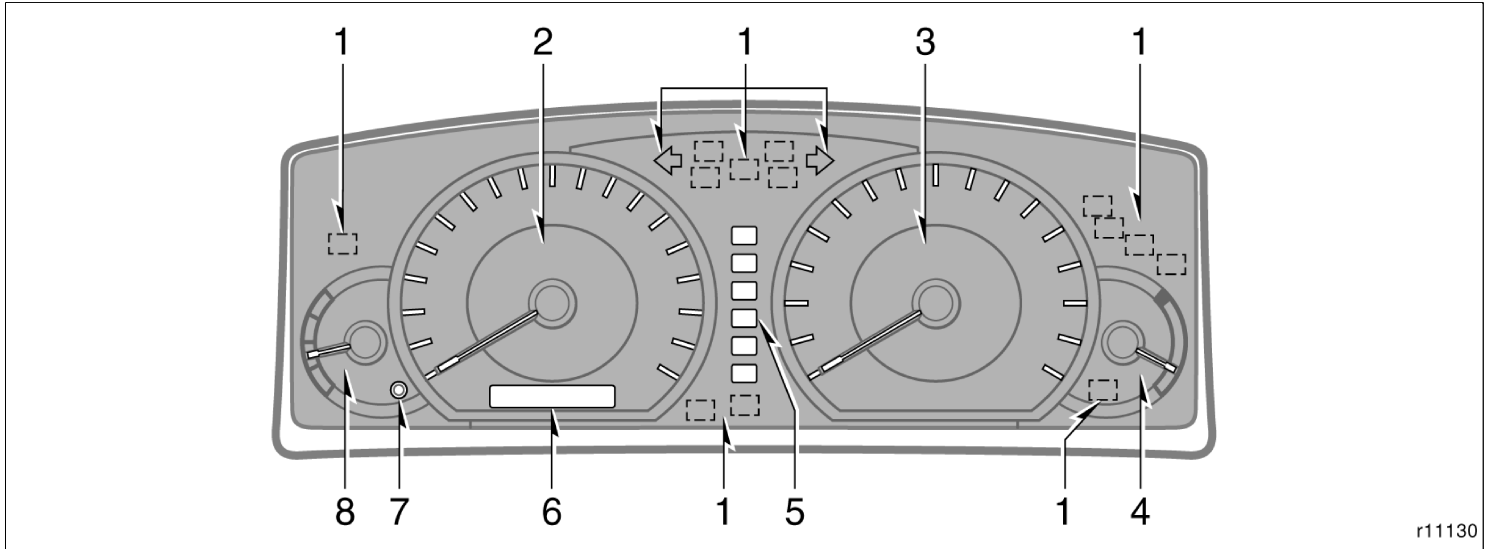
► With tachometer (type A)



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- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 1. Tachometer | 4. Automatic transmission indicator lights | 7. Trip meter reset knob/instrument panel light control knob |
| 2. Service reminder indicators and indicator lights | 5. Engine coolant temperature gauge | 8. Odometer, two trip meters and instrument panel light control display |
| 3. Speedometer | 6. Fuel gauge | |

► With tachometer (type B)



r11130

1. Service reminder indicators and indicator lights

2. Speedometer

3. Tachometer

4. Engine coolant temperature gauge









5. Automatic transmission indicator lights








6. Odometer, two trip meters and instrument panel light control display



7. Trip meter reset knob/instrument panel light control knob


8. Fuel gauge

Indicator symbols on the instrument panel

	Brake system warning light*
	Driver's seat belt reminder light*
	Front passenger's seat belt reminder light*
	Discharge warning light*
	Low engine oil pressure warning light*
	Malfunction indicator lamp*
	Low fuel level warning light*
	Anti-lock brake system warning light*

	Open door warning light*
	SRS warning light*
P/S	Electric power steering system warning light*
	Fuel filter warning light*
	Automatic headlight leveling system warning light*
	Tail light indicator light
	Headlight high beam indicator light
	Turn signal indicator lights

	Overdrive-off indicator light
	Engine preheating indicator light

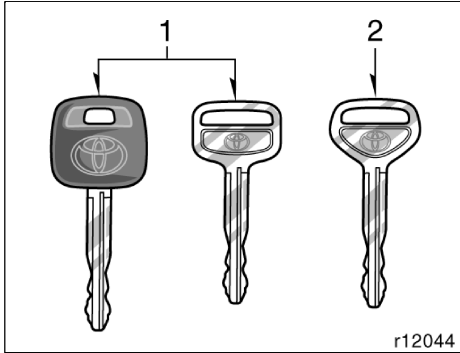
The indicators marked with  are service reminder indicators. For details, see "Service reminder indicators and warning buzzer" on [page 117](#) in Section 1-8.

OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS

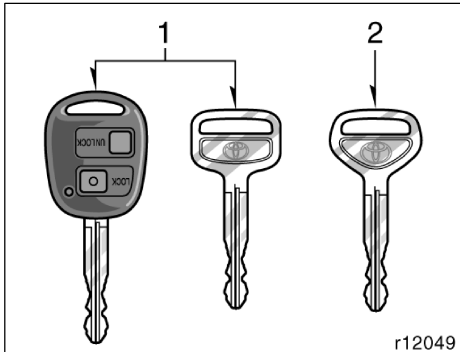
Keys and Doors

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Trunk Lid	27
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Keys (without engine immobilizer system)



Without wireless remote control system



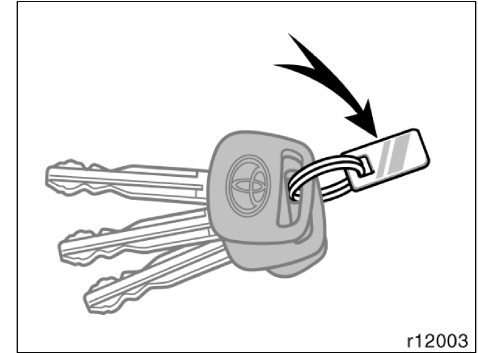
With wireless remote control system

Your vehicle is supplied with two kinds of keys.

1. Master keys—These keys work in every lock.
2. Sub key—This key will not work in the trunk.

To protect items locked in the trunk when using valet parking, leave the sub key with the attendant.

Since all the side doors and trunk lid or 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.



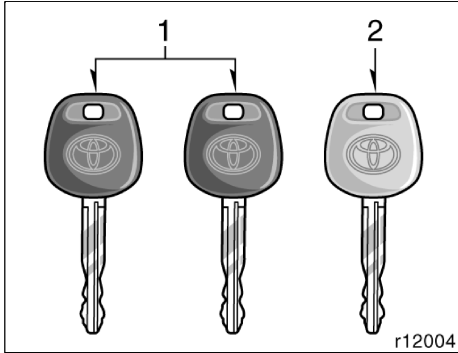
KEY NUMBER PLATE

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

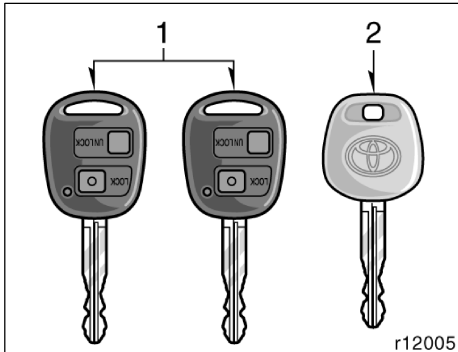
If you should lose your keys or if you need additional keys, duplicates can be made by a Toyota dealer using the key number.

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

Keys (with engine immobilizer system)



Without wireless remote control system



With wireless remote control system

Your vehicle is supplied with two kinds of keys.

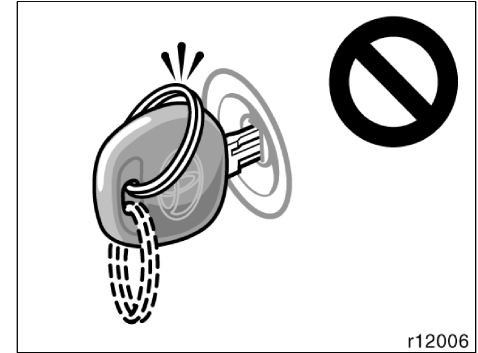
1. Master keys (black) — These keys work in every lock. Your Toyota dealer will need one of them to make a new key with built-in transponder chip.
2. Subkey (gray) — This key will not work in the trunk.

A transponder chip for engine immobilizer system has been placed in the head of the master and subkeys. 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.

To protect items placed in the trunk when using valet parking, leave the subkey with the attendant.

Since all the side doors and trunk lid or 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.

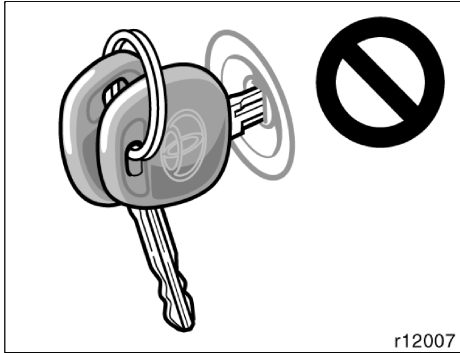
For information on use of the wireless remote control key, see Wireless remote control on [page 18](#) in this Section.



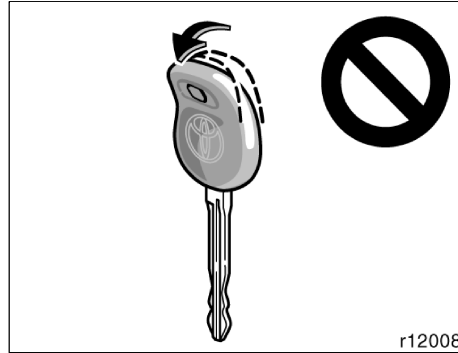
NOTICE

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.



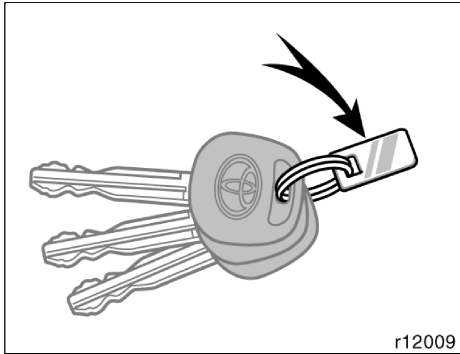
◆ *When starting the engine, do not use the key with other transponder keys around (including keys of other vehicles) and do not press other key plates against the key grip. Otherwise the engine may not start, or may stop soon after it starts. If this happens, remove the key once and then insert it again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

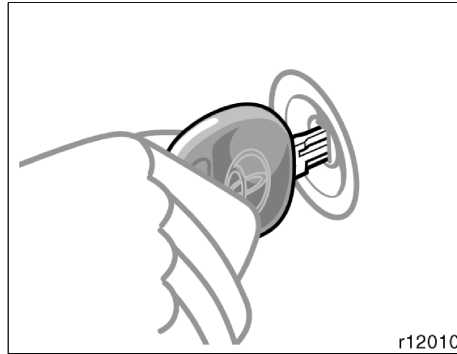


KEY NUMBER PLATE

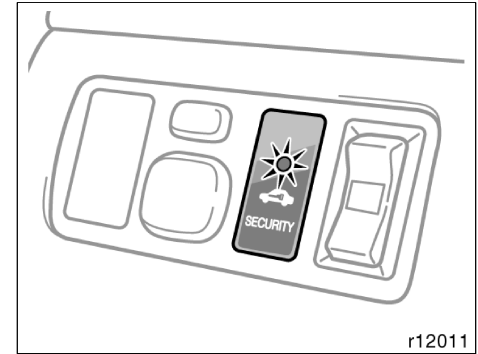
Your key number is shown on the plate. Keep the plate in a safe place such as your wallet, not in the vehicle.

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 ignition switch, the transponder chip in the key's head transmits an electronic code to the vehicle. The engine will start only when the electronic code in the chip corresponds to the registered ID code for the vehicle.



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

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

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

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

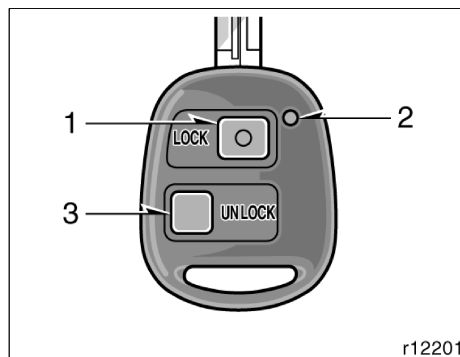
For your Toyota dealer to make you a new key with built-in transponder chip, your dealer will need your key number and master key. However, there is a limit to the number of additional keys your Toyota dealer can make for you.

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

NOTICE

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

Wireless remote control—



1. "LOCK" switch
2. Indicator light
3. "UNLOCK" switch

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

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

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

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

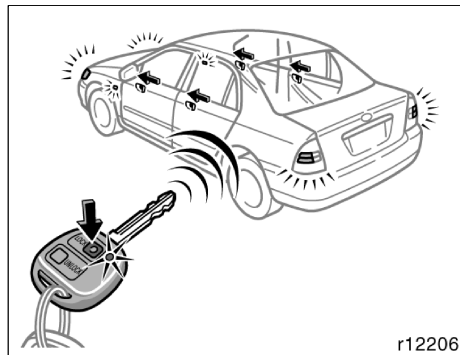
You can use up to 4 wireless remote control keys for the same vehicle. Contact your Toyota dealer for detailed information.

—Locking and unlocking doors

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

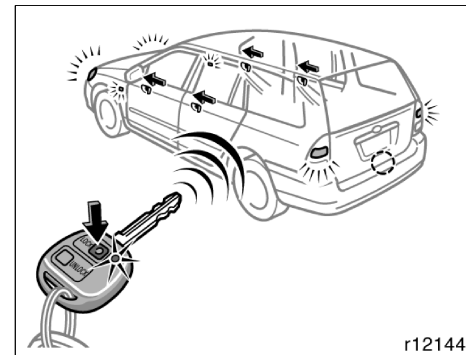
- Check for closeness to a radio transmitter such as a radio station or an airport which can interfere with normal operation of the key.
- The battery may have been consumed. Check the battery in the key. To replace the battery, see “Replacing battery” on [page 20](#).

If you lose your wireless remote control key, contact your Toyota dealer as soon as possible to avoid the possibility of theft or an accident. (See “If you lose your keys” on [page 229](#) in Section 4.)



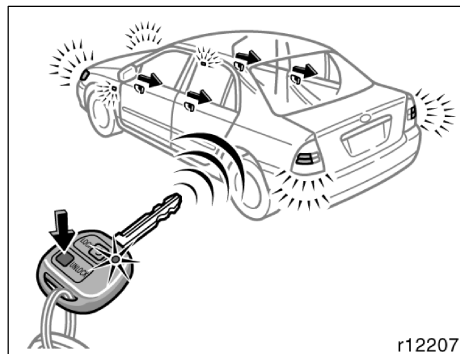
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Locking operation (sedan)



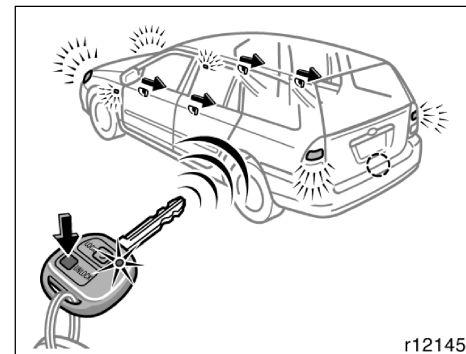
r12144

Locking operation (wagon)



r12207

Unlocking operation (sedan)



r12145

Unlocking operation (wagon)

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

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

Check to see that the doors are securely locked.

If any of the doors do not securely close, or if the key is on the ignition switch, locking cannot be performed by the "LOCK" switch.

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

When all the doors are unlocked simultaneously with a wireless remote control key, the interior light and ignition switch light come on for about 15 seconds and then fade out even if the door is not opened. (For further information, see Interior Light on [page 104](#) and Ignition Switch Light on [page 105](#) in Section 1-4.)

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 switch and then push again.

—Replacing battery

For replacement, use a CR1616 lithium battery or equivalent and a special screwdriver.



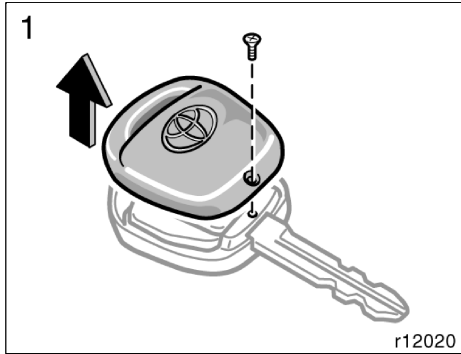
CAUTION

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

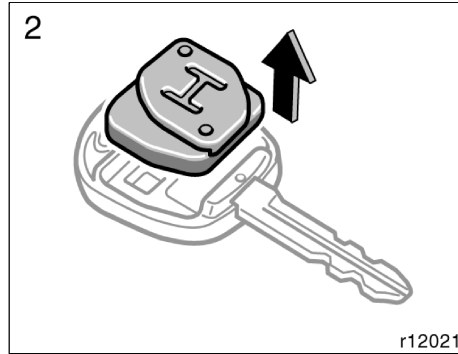
NOTICE

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

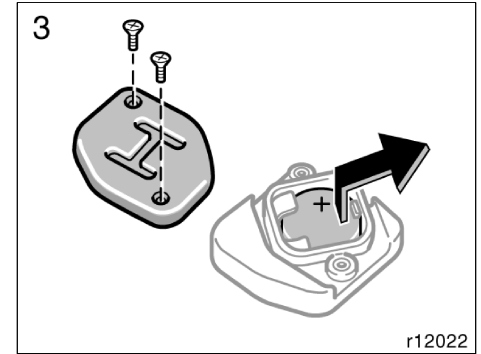
Replace the battery by following these procedures



1. Remove the screw, and then the cover.



2. Remove the module from the key frame.



3. Remove the 2 screws to take out the lid of the module. Take out the discharged battery and put in a new battery with the positive side up.

NOTICE

Do not bend the terminals.

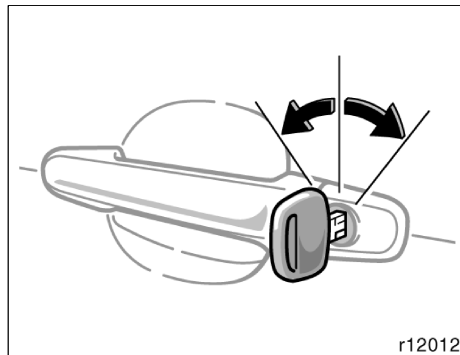
4. Install the lid with the 2 screws.
5. Install the module into the key frame and secure the cover with the screw.
6. When pushing any switch on the wireless key, make sure the indicator light comes on.

NOTICE

- ◆ **Make sure the positive side and negative side of the battery are faced correctly.**
- ◆ **Do not replace the batteries 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.**
- ◆ **Take care not to lose the screws.**
- ◆ **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 AND UNLOCKING WITH KEY

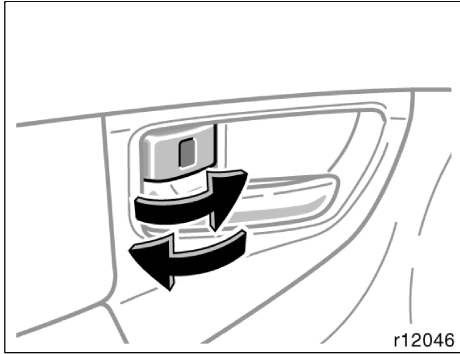
Insert the key into the keyhole and turn it.

To lock: Turn the key forward.

To unlock: Turn the key backward.

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

Vehicles with the wireless remote control system—When the interior light switch is in the "DOOR" position, and all the side doors and back door are unlocked simultaneously with the driver's door or wireless remote control, the interior light and ignition switch light will come on and remain on for about 15 seconds before fading out. (For further information, see "Interior Light" on page 104 and "Ignition Switch Light" on page 105 in Section 4.)



LOCKING AND UNLOCKING WITH INSIDE LOCK KNOB

Move the lock knob.

To lock: Push the knob forward.

To unlock: Pull the knob backward.

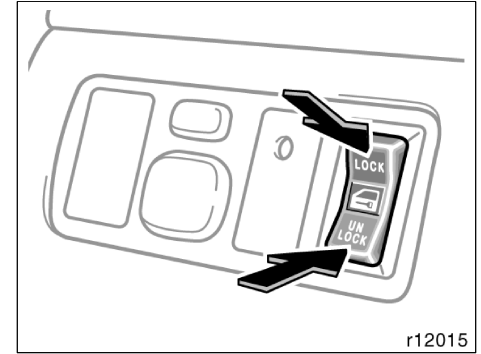
If you want to lock the door from the outside, set the knob in the lock position before closing the door. The outside door handle must be held up while the front door is being closed. Be careful not to lock your keys in the vehicle.

Vehicles with the power door lock system—

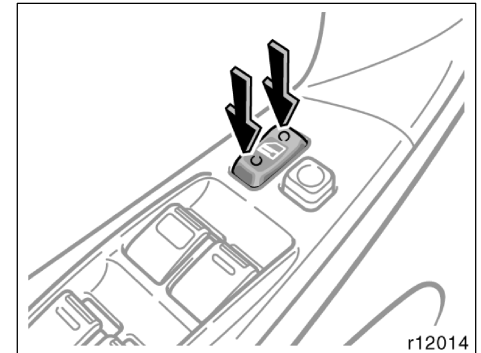
The driver's door cannot be locked when the driver's door is open and the key is in the ignition.

Locked doors will unlock if you try to lock any door from the driver's door when the driver's door is open and the key is in the ignition.

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



Without power windows



With power windows

LOCKING AND UNLOCKING WITH POWER DOOR LOCK SWITCH

Push the switch.

Without power windows—

To lock: Push the switch on the “LOCK” side.

To unlock: Push the switch on the “UNLOCK” side.

With power windows—

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

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

All the side doors and back door lock or unlock simultaneously.

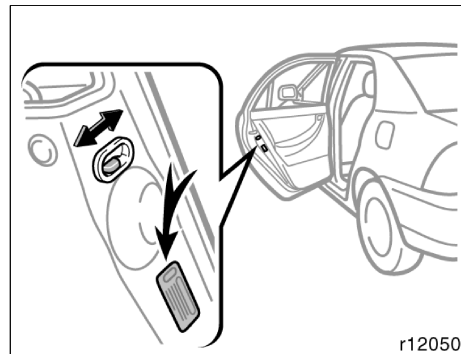
If you do any of the following when the ignition switch is in the “ACC” or “LOCK” position or the key is removed, neither side door nor back door can be unlocked with the power door lock switch.

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

- Lock all the side doors and back door simultaneously with the driver’s door.

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

- Turn the ignition key to “ON”.
- Unlock all the side doors and back door simultaneously with the driver’s door.
- Vehicles with the wireless remote control system—Unlock all the side doors and back door with the wireless remote control key.
- Unlock the driver’s door with the inside lock knob, and then unlock all the side doors with the power door lock switch.



REAR DOOR CHILD-PROTECTORS

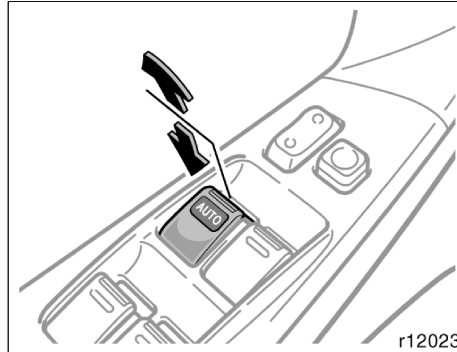
Move the lock lever to the “LOCK” position as shown on the label.

When the child-protector is locked, you cannot open the rear door by the inside door handle. We recommend using this feature whenever small children are in the vehicle.

 CAUTION

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

Power windows



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

The ignition key must be in the "ON" position.

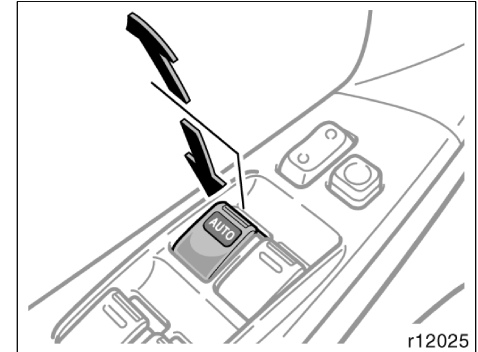
OPERATING THE DRIVER'S WINDOW

Use the switch on the driver's door.

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

To open: Lightly push down the switch.

To close: Lightly pull up the switch.



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

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

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

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

To normalize the power window:

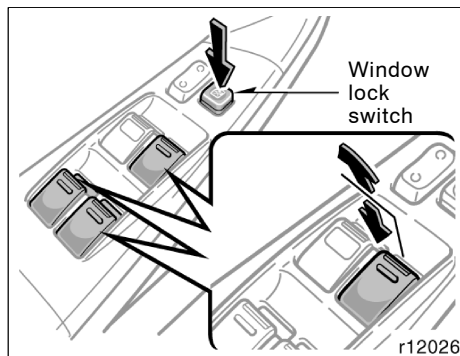
1. Push down the power window switch and lower the window halfway.
2. Pull up the switch until the window closes and hold the switch for a second.

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



CAUTION

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



OPERATING THE PASSENGERS' WINDOWS

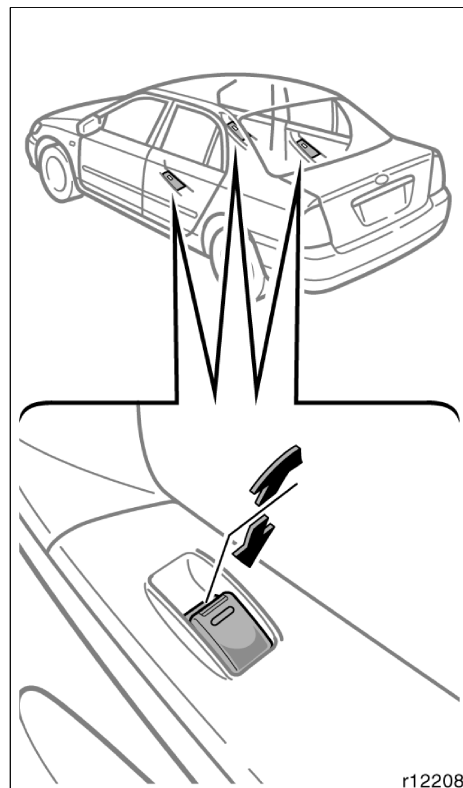
Use the switch on each passenger's door or the switches on the driver's door that control each passenger's window.

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.





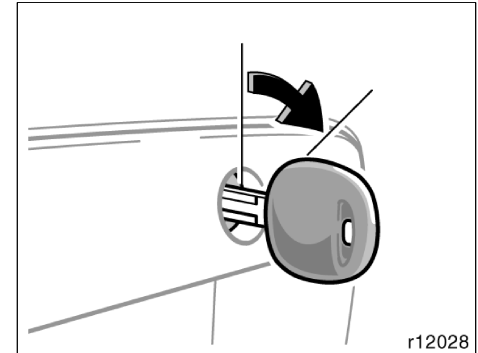
CAUTION

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

- Before you close the power windows, always make sure there is nobody around the power windows. You must also make sure the heads, hands and other parts of the bodies of all occupants are kept completely inside the vehicle. If someone's neck, head or hands get caught in a closing window, it could result in death or serious injury. When anyone closes the power windows, make sure he or she operates the windows safely.
- When small children are in the vehicle, never let them use the power window switches without supervision. Use the window lock switch to prevent them from making unexpected use of the switches.

- Be sure to remove the ignition key when you leave your vehicle.
- Never leave anyone (particularly a small child) alone in your vehicle, especially with the ignition key still inserted. Otherwise, he/she could use the power window switches and get trapped in a window. Unattended person (particularly a small child) can be involved in a serious accident.

Trunk lid—



To open the trunk lid from the outside, insert the master key and turn it clockwise.

See “Luggage stowage precautions” on page 191 in Section 2 for precautions when loading luggage.

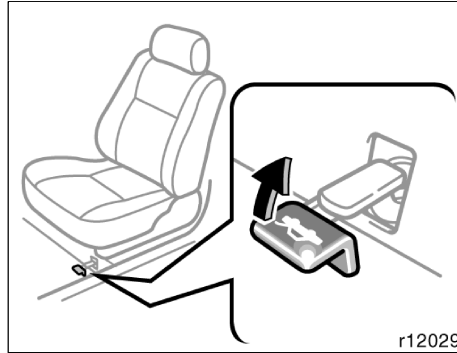
To close the trunk lid, lower it and press down on it. After closing the trunk lid, try pulling it up to make sure it is securely closed.



CAUTION

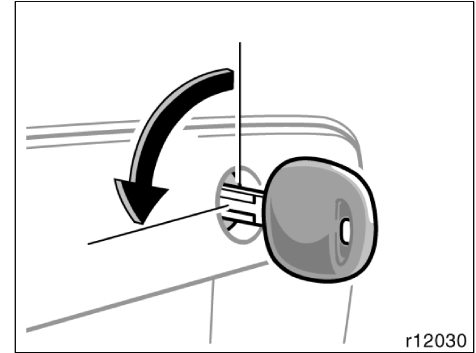
Keep the trunk lid closed while driving. This not only keeps the luggage from being thrown out but also prevents exhaust gases from entering the vehicle.

—Lock release lever



To open the trunk lid from the driver's seat, pull up on the lock release lever.

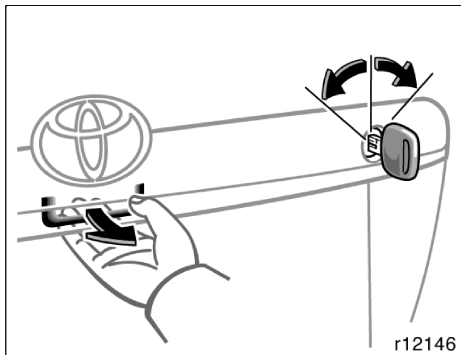
—Lock release lever cancelling system



After closing the trunk lid, insert the master key and turn it counterclockwise to deactivate the lock release lever.

After closing the trunk lid, try pulling it up to make sure it is securely locked.

Back door



LOCKING AND UNLOCKING WITH KEY

Insert the key into the keyhole and turn it.

To lock: Turn the key clockwise.

To unlock: Turn the key counter-clockwise.

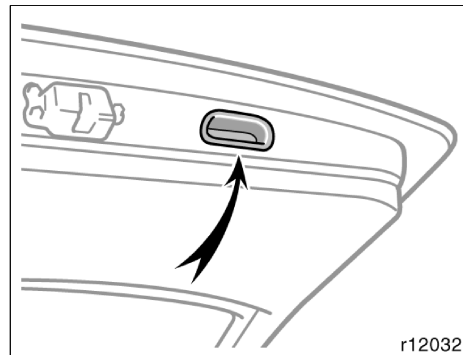
To open the back door, pull the lever.

Vehicles with the power door lock system—

Operating the power door lock switch or wireless remote control simultaneously locks or unlocks the back door. (See “Locking and unlocking doors” on page 19 and “Side doors” on page 22 in this Section.)

Locked doors will unlock if you try to lock any door from the driver's door when the driver's door is open and the key is on the ignition.

See “Luggage storage precautions” on page 191 in Section 2 for precautions when loading luggage.



When closing the back door, use the inside handle can be used to make the reach easier.

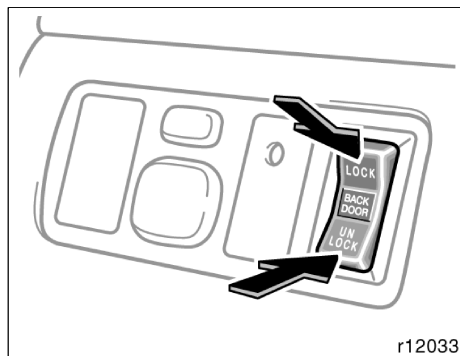
To close the back door, lower it and press down on it. After closing the back door, try pulling it up to make sure it is securely closed.

CAUTION

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

NOTICE

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



LOCKING AND UNLOCKING WITH POWER BACK DOOR LOCK SWITCH

Push the switch.

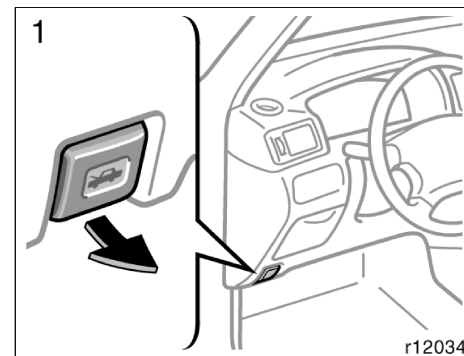
To lock: Push the switch on the "LOCK" side.

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

Vehicles with the power door lock system—

Operating the power door lock switch or wireless remote control simultaneously locks or unlocks the back door. (See "Locking and unlocking doors" on page 19 and "Side doors" on page 22 in this Section.)

Hood

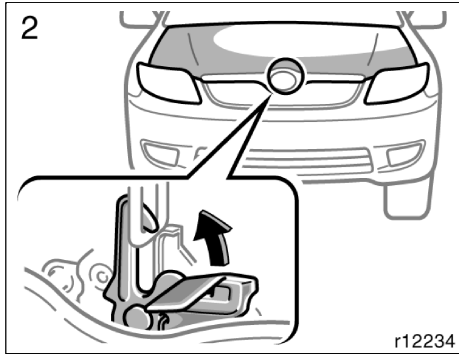


To open the hood:

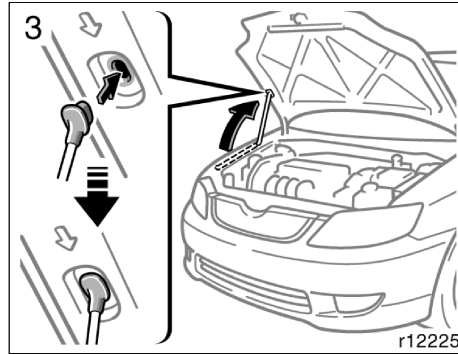
1. Pull the hood lock release lever. The hood will spring up slightly.

CAUTION

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



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



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

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

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

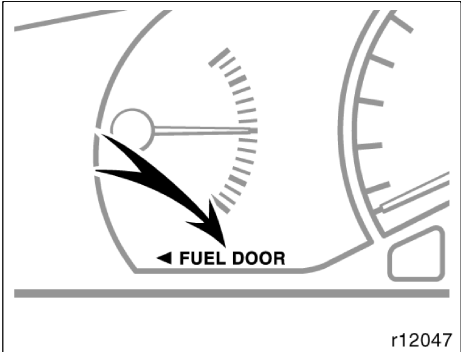
 **CAUTION**

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

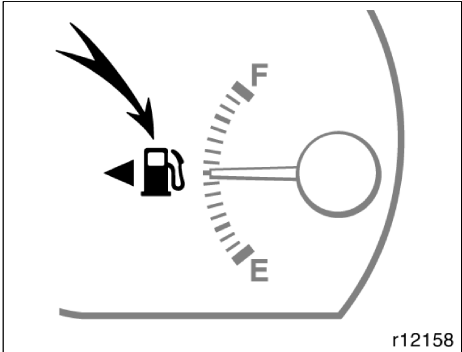
NOTICE

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

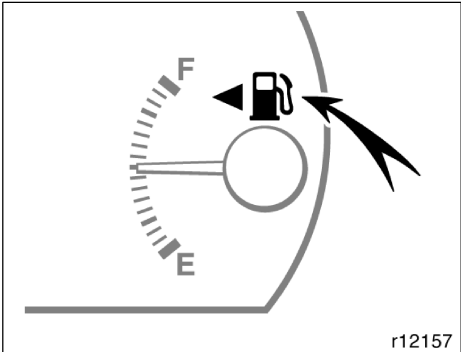
Fuel tank cap



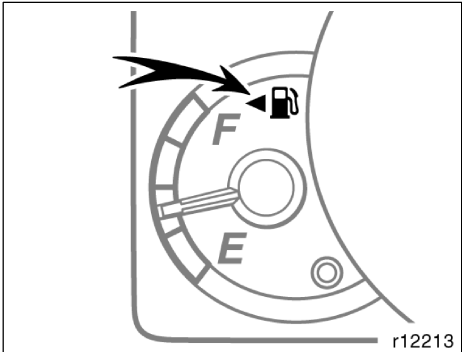
Type A



Type C

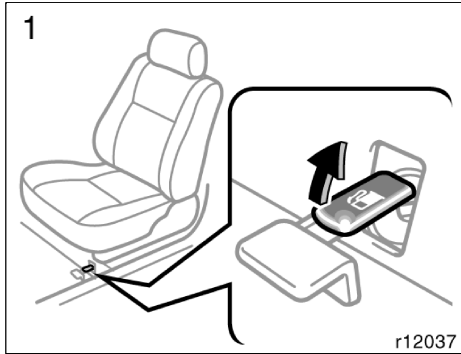


Type B



Type D

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

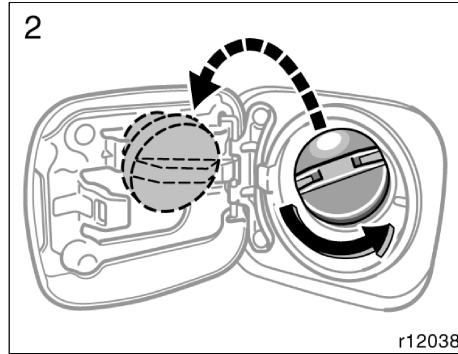


1. To open the fuel filler door, pull the lever up.

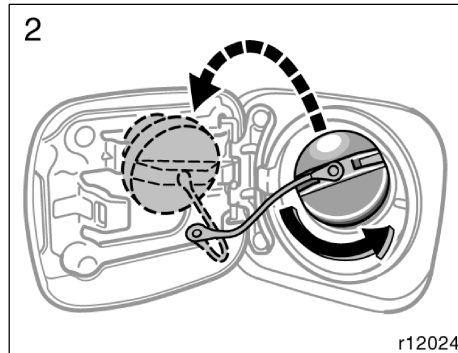
When refueling, turn off the engine.

⚠ CAUTION

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



Type A



Type B

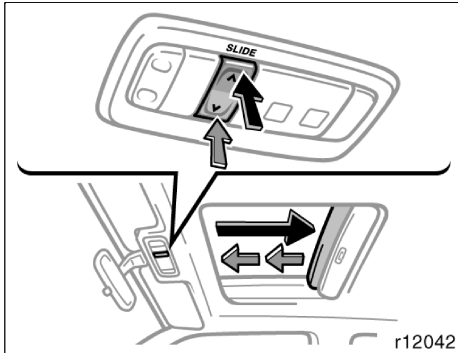
2. To remove the fuel tank cap, turn the cap slowly counterclockwise, then pause slightly before removing it. After removing the cap, hang it on the cap hanger.

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

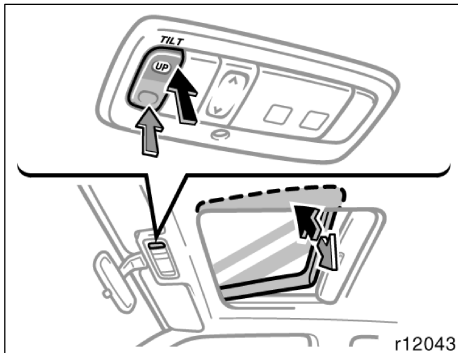
⚠ CAUTION

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

Electric moon roof



Sliding operation



Tilting operation

To operate the moon roof, use the switches beside the personal light.

The moon roof works when the ignition switch is in the “ON” position.

The sun shade can be opened or closed by hand.

Sliding operation—

To open: Push the switch on the “SLIDE” side.

The sun shade will be opened together with the roof.

To close: Push the switch on the opposite side of the “SLIDE” side.

As a precaution when closing, the roof stops at the half closed position before fully closing. Therefore, release the switch and then push it again to close it completely.

Tilting operation—

To tilt up: Push the switch on the “UP” side.

To lower: Push the switch on the opposite side of the “UP” side.

You may stop the moon roof at any desired position. The roof will move while the switch is being pushed and stop when released.

CAUTION

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

- While the vehicle is moving, always keep the heads, hands and other parts of the bodies of all occupants away from the roof opening. Otherwise, they could be seriously injured if the vehicle stops suddenly or if the vehicle is involved in an accident.
- Before you close the moon roof, always make sure there is nobody around the moon roof. You must also make sure nobody places his or her head, hands and other parts of the body in the roof opening. If someone’s neck, head or hands get caught in the closing roof, it could result in a serious injury. When anyone closes the moon roof, first make sure it is safe to do so.

- **Be sure to remove the ignition key when you leave your vehicle.**
- **Never leave anyone (particularly a small child) alone in your vehicle, especially with the ignition key still inserted. Otherwise, he/she could use the moon roof switches and get trapped in the roof opening. Unattended person (particularly a small child) can be involved in a serious accident.**
- **Never sit on top of the vehicle around the roof opening.**

OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS

Seats, Seat Belts, Steering Wheel and Mirrors

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Seats

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

CAUTION

- Do not drive the vehicle unless the occupants are properly seated. Do not allow sitting on top of a folded-down seatback, or in the luggage compartment or cargo area. Persons not properly seated and/or properly restrained by seat belts can be severely injured in the event of emergency braking or a collision.
- During driving, do not allow passengers to stand up or move around between seats. Severe injuries can occur in the event of emergency braking or a collision.

Front seats— —Front seat precautions (on vehicles with SRS side airbags)

CAUTION

The SRS side airbags are installed in the driver and front passenger seats. Observe the following precautions.

- Do not lean against the front door when the vehicle is in use, since the side airbag inflates with considerable speed and force. Otherwise, you may be killed or seriously injured.
- Do not use seat accessories which cover the parts where the side airbags inflate. Such accessories may prevent the side airbags from activating correctly, causing death or serious injury.
- Do not modify or replace the seats or upholstery of the front seats equipped with the side airbags. Such changes may disable the system or cause the side airbags to inflate accidentally, resulting in death or serious injury. Consult your Toyota dealer if you insist on modifications of this kind.

—Seat adjustment precautions

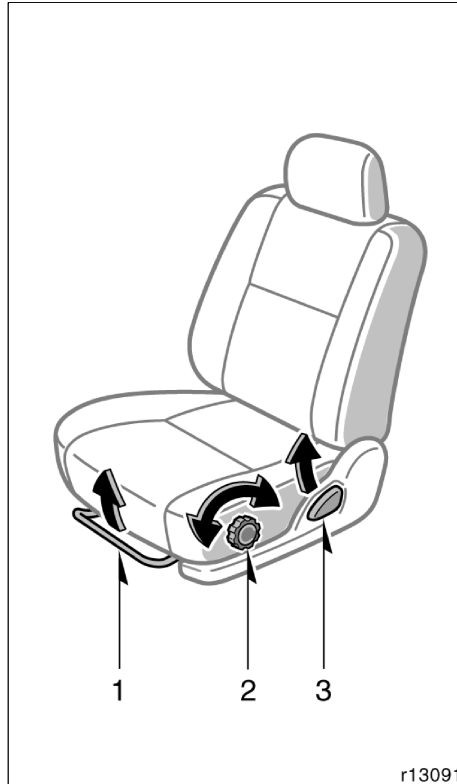
Adjust the driver's seat so that the foot pedals, steering wheel and instrument panel controls are within easy reach of the driver.

CAUTION

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

—Adjusting front seats (manual seat)

- While adjusting the seat, do not put your hands under the seat or near the moving parts. You may catch and injure your hands or fingers.



1. SEAT POSITION ADJUSTING LEVER

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

2. SEAT HEIGHT ADJUSTING KNOB

Turn the knob either way.

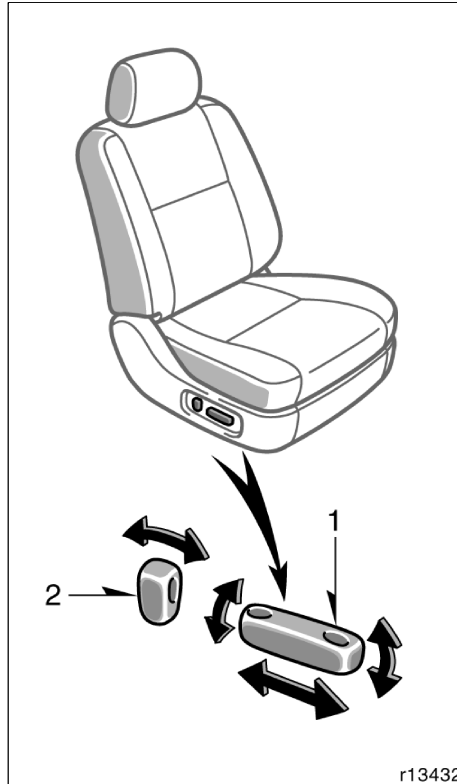
3. SEATBACK ANGLE ADJUSTING LEVER

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

—Adjusting front seats (power seat)

CAUTION

Avoid reclining the seatback any more than needed. The seat belts provide maximum protection in a frontal or rear collision when the driver and the front passenger are sitting up straight and well back in the seats. If you are reclined, the lap belt may slide past your hips and apply restraint forces directly to the abdomen or your neck may contact the shoulder belt. In the event of a frontal collision, the more the seat is reclined, the greater the risk of death or personal injury.



1. SEAT POSITION AND SEAT CUSHION HEIGHT ADJUSTING SWITCH

Move the control switch in the desired direction.

Releasing the switch will stop the seat at that position.

Do not place anything under the front seats, as this might interfere with the seat movement.

2. SEATBACK ANGLE ADJUSTING SWITCH

Move the control switch in the desired direction.

Releasing the switch will stop the seatback at that position.

r13432

 CAUTION

Avoid reclining the seatback any more than needed. The seat belts provide maximum protection in a frontal or rear collision when the driver and the front passenger are sitting up straight and well back in the seats. If you are reclined, the lap belt may slide past your hips and apply restraint forces directly to the abdomen or your neck may contact the shoulder belt. In the event of a frontal collision, the more the seat is reclined, the greater the risk of death or personal injury.

Rear seats—
—Rear seat precautions

 CAUTION

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

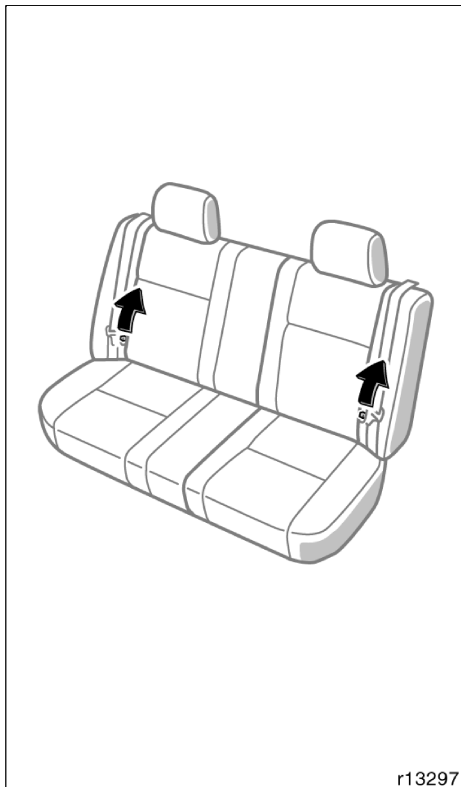
Make sure the seat is securely locked by pushing the top of the seatback forward and rearward or by trying to slightly pull up the edge of the bottom cushion. Failure to do so will prevent the seat belt from operating properly. Be careful to replace headrests.

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.

- When operating the seat, be careful not to get your hands or feet pinched in the seat.

Folding up the rear seats will enlarge the luggage compartment. See Luggage Storage Precautions on page 191 in Section 2 for precautions when loading luggage.

—Adjusting rear seats (wagon)



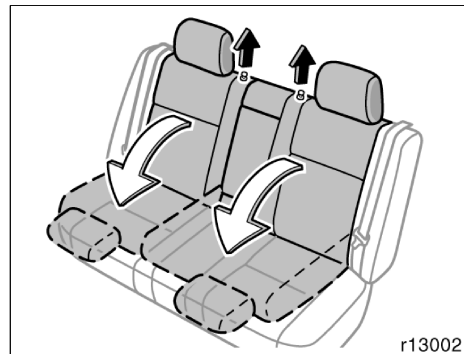
SEATBACK ANGLE ADJUSTING LEVER

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

CAUTION

- Adjustments should not be made while the vehicle is moving.
- Avoid reclining the seatback any more than needed. The seat belts provide maximum protection in a frontal or rear collision when the passengers are sitting up straight and well back in the seats. If you are reclined, the lap belt may slide past your hips and apply restraint forces directly to the abdomen or your neck may contact the shoulder belt in the event of a frontal collision. The more the seat is reclined, the greater the risk of death or personal injury.
- After adjusting the seatback, push back your body to make sure it is locked in position.

—Fold-down rear seat (sedan)



Unlock the seatback by pulling up the button on the top of the seatback and fold it down.

See “Luggage stowage precautions” on page 191 in Section 2 for precautions when loading luggage.

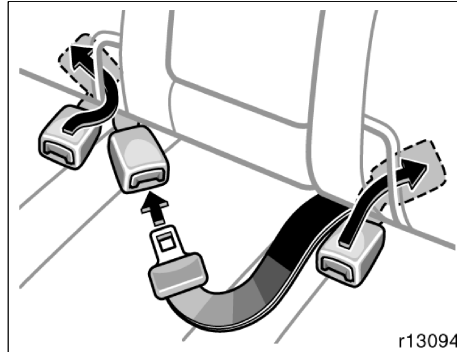
If desired, each seatback can be folded separately.

 CAUTION

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

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

—Fold-down rear seat
(wagon)



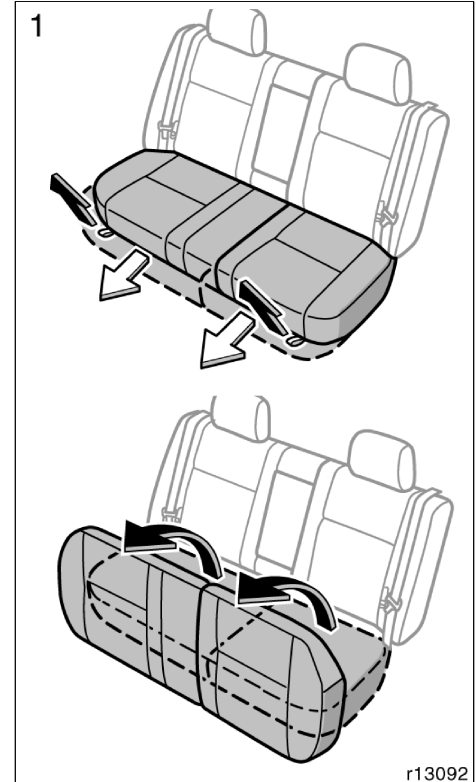
BEFORE FOLDING REAR SEAT

Insert the tab into the rear center seat belt buckle and stow the rear outside seat belt buckles as shown in the illustration.

This prevents the belt and buckles from falling out when you fold the seatback.

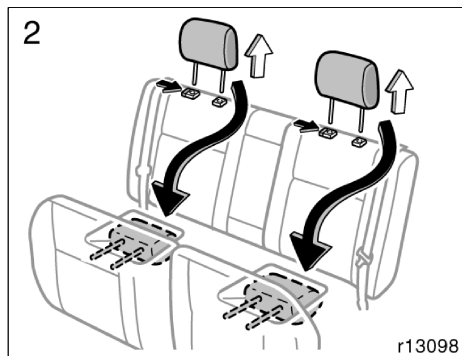
NOTICE

The seat belt buckles must be stowed before you fold the seatback.

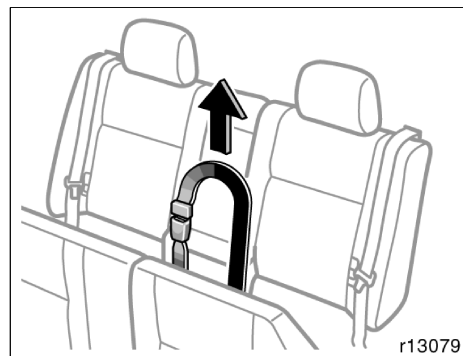


FOLDING REAR SEAT

1. Swing the bottom cushion up by pulling up and forward the both straps.



2. Remove the head restraints and store them as shown in the illustration.

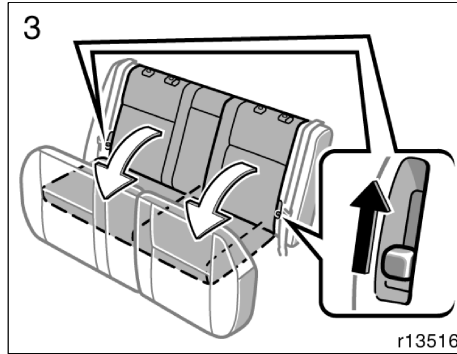


When returning the seat bottom cushion to its original position, hold the rear center seat belt up, so it is not caught under the seat bottom cushion.

! CAUTION

When returning the bottom cushion to its original position, observe the following in order to prevent personal injury in a collision or sudden stop:

- Make sure the bottom cushion is securely locked by trying to slightly pull it up on the rear edge. Failure to do so will prevent the seat belt from operating properly.
- Make sure the seat belts are not twisted or caught under the bottom cushion and are arranged in their proper position and are ready to use.



3. Unlock the seat back by pulling up the side levers and fold the seat backs down.

Folding up the rear seats will enlarge the luggage compartment. See Luggage Stowage precautions on page 191 in Section 2 for precautions when loading luggage.

If desired, each seat back can be folded separately.

! CAUTION

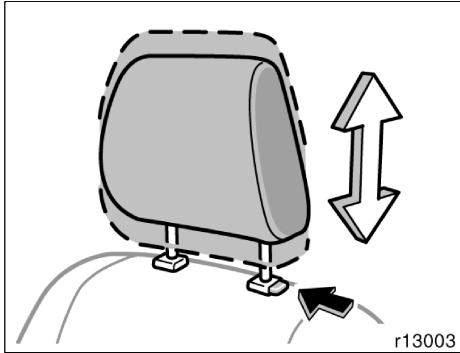
● Do not allow passengers to ride on the folded seat or in the luggage compartment while driving; use the seat in its normal position.

● When returning the seat back to the upright position, observe the following in order to prevent personal injury in a collision or sudden stop:

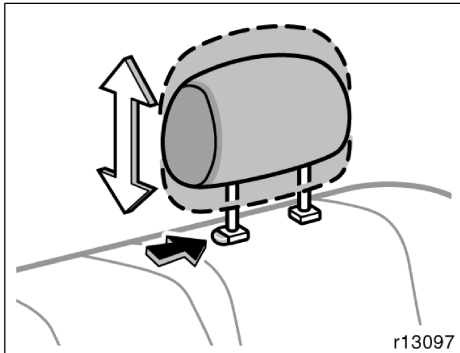
Make sure the seat back is securely locked by pushing the top of the seat back forward and rearward. Failure to do so will prevent the seat belt from operating properly. Be certain to replace head restraints.

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

Head restraints



Front



Rear

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

To raise: Pull it up.

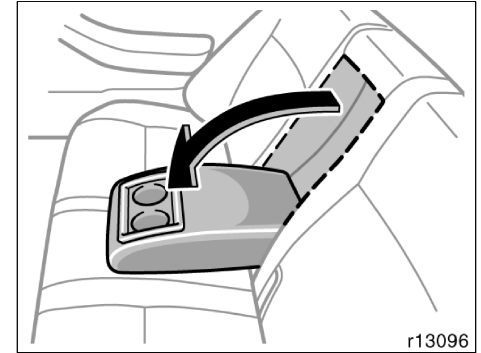
To lower: Push it down while pressing the lock release button.

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

CAUTION

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

Armrest



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

Seat belts—

—Seat belt precautions

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

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

Child. Use a child restraint system appropriate for the child until the child becomes large enough to properly wear the vehicle's seat belts. See "Child restraint" on [page 74](#) for details.

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

- Models with rear seat belts—Put the child in the rear seat and use the seat belt. According to accident statistics, the child is safer when properly restrained in the rear seat than in the front seat.
- Models without rear seat belts—We recommend installing the rear seat belts on your vehicle. Ask your Toyota dealer if rear seat belts can be installed on your vehicle.

If installation is possible, put the child in the rear seat and use the seat belt. According to accident statistics, the child is safer when properly restrained in the rear seat than in the front seat. If installation is not possible, let the child sit in the front seat and use the seat belt.

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

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

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

Injured person. Toyota recommends the use of a seat belt. Depending on the injury, it is best to check with your doctor for specific recommendations.

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

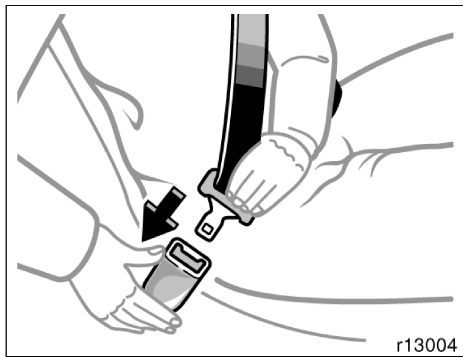
CAUTION

When using the seat belts, observe the following:

- Use the belt for only one person at a time. Do not use a single belt for two or more people—even children.
- Avoid reclining the seat back 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 their seats. If you are reclined, the lap belt may slide past your hips and apply restraint forces directly to the abdomen or your neck may contact the shoulder belt. In the event of a frontal collision, the more the seat is reclined, the greater the risk of death or personal injury.

- Be careful not to damage the belt webbing or hardware. Take care that they do not get caught or pinched in the seat or doors.
- Inspect the belt system periodically. Check for cuts, fraying, and loose parts. Damaged parts should be replaced. Do not disassemble or modify the system.
- Keep the belts clean and dry. If they need cleaning, use a mild soap solution or lukewarm water. Never use bleach, dye, or abrasive cleaners—they may severely weaken the belts. (See “Cleaning the interior” on page 235 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.

—3-point type



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

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

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

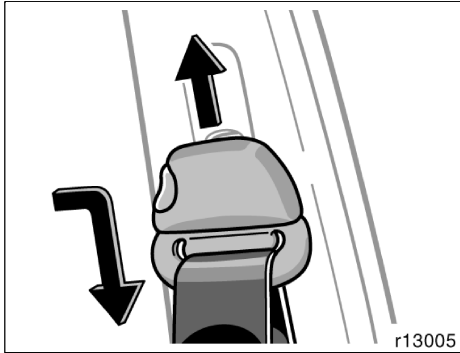
The retractor will lock the belt during a sudden stop or on impact. It also may lock if you lean forward too quickly. As slow, easy motion will allow the belt to extend, and you can move around freely.

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

When a rear shoulder belt is completely extended and is then retracted even slightly, the belt is locked in that position and cannot be extended. This feature is used to hold the child restraint system securely. (For details, see “Child restraint” on page 74 in this Section.) To free the belt again, fully retract the belt and then pull the belt out once more.

⚠ CAUTION

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




Seat belts with an adjustable shoulder anchor—

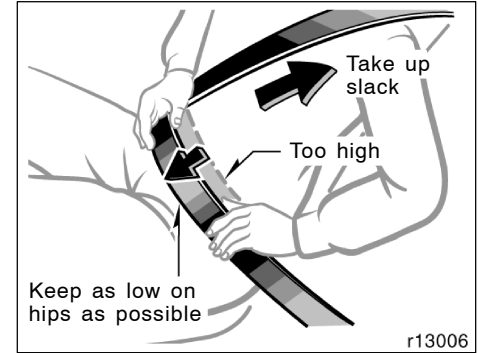
Adjust the shoulder anchor position to your size.

To raise: Slide the anchor up.

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

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

 CAUTION	
<p>Always make sure the shoulder belt is positioned across the center of your shoulder. The belt should be kept away from your neck, but not falling off your shoulder. Failure to do so could reduce the amount of protection in an accident and cause serious injuries in a collision.</p>	

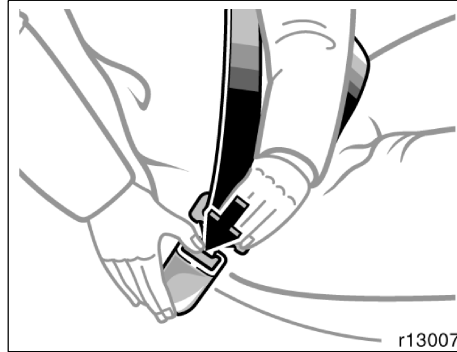


Adjust the position of the lap and shoulder belts.

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

CAUTION

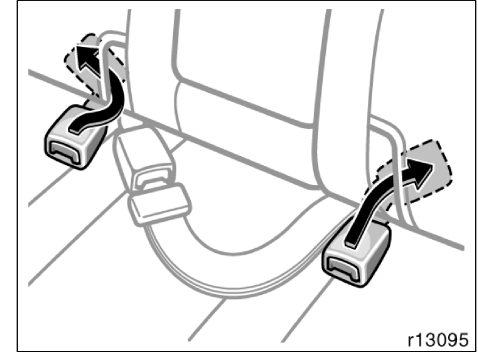
- Both high-positioned lap belts and loose-fitting belts could cause serious injuries due to sliding under the lap belt during a collision or other unintended result. Keep the lap belt positioned as low on hips as possible.
- For your safety, do not place the shoulder belt under your arm.



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

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

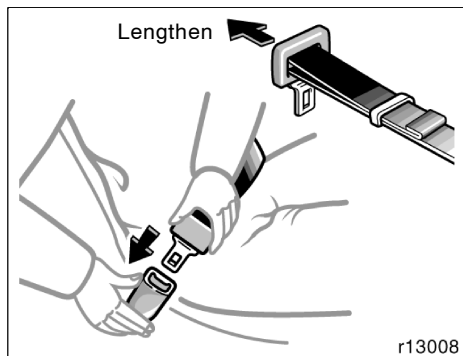
—Stowing the rear outer seat belt buckles (wagon)



The rear seat belt buckles can be stowed when it is not in use.

The rear outside seat belt buckles must be stowed before you fold the seat back. (See —Fold-down rear seat on page 43 in this Section.)

—2-point type



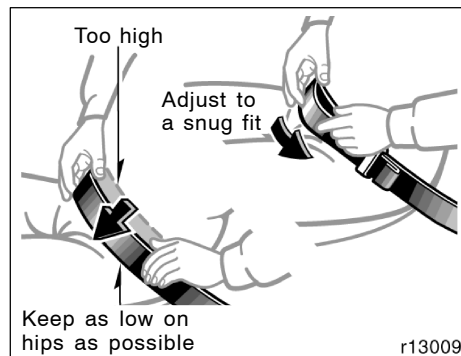
Sit up straight and well back in the seat. To fasten your belt, insert the tab into the buckle.

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

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

⚠ CAUTION

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



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

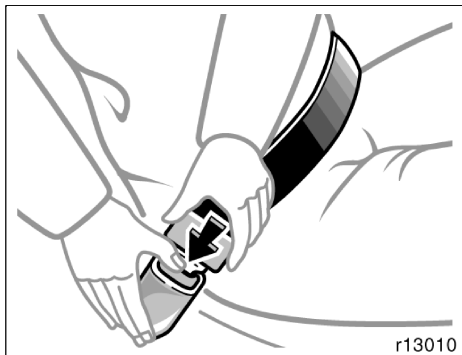
To shorten the belt, pull the free end of the belt.

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

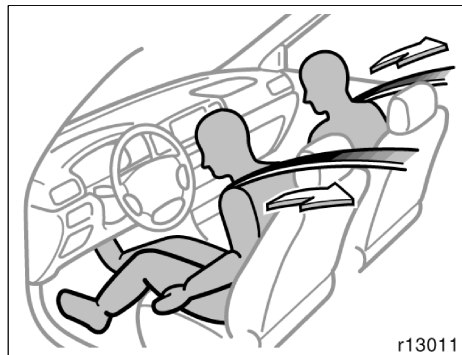
⚠ CAUTION

Both high-positioned and loose-fitting lap belts could cause 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.

—Front seat belt pretensioners



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

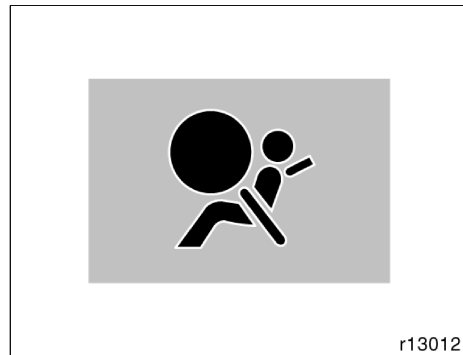


The driver and front passenger's seat belt pretensioners are designed to be activated in response to a severe frontal impact.

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

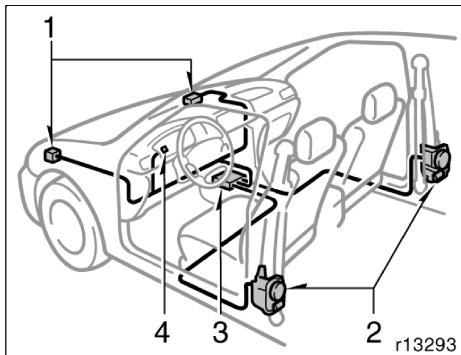
The front seat belt pretensioners are activated even with no passenger in the front seat.

The seat belt pretensioners and SRS air bags may not operate together in case of collisions at a certain speeds and angles.



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

This warning light system monitors the air bag sensor assembly, front air bag sensors and curtain side air bag sensors, curtain side air bag sensors, front seat belt pretensioner assemblies, inflators, warning light, interconnecting wiring and power sources. For details, see Service remainder indicators and warning buzzers on [page 117](#) in Section 1-8.



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

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

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

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

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

⚠ CAUTION

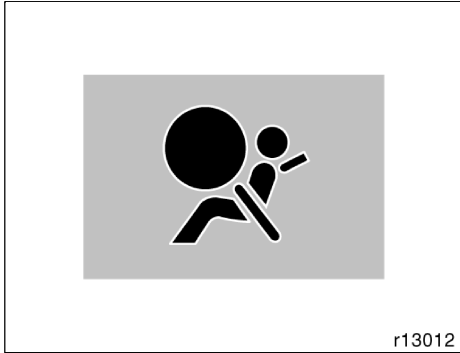
Do not modify, remove, strike or open the front seat belt pretensioner assemblies, airbag sensor or surrounding area or wiring. Doing so may cause sudden operation of the front seat belt pretensioners or disable the system, which could result in death or serious injury.

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

NOTICE

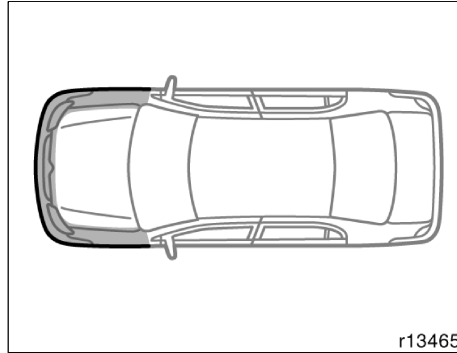
Do not perform any of the following changes without consulting your Toyota dealer. Such changes can interfere with proper operation of the front seat belt pretensioners in some cases.

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



This front seat belt pretensioner system has a service reminder indicator to inform the driver of operating problems. If any of the following conditions occurs, this indicates a malfunction of the airbags or pretensioners. Contact your Toyota dealer as soon as possible to service the vehicle.

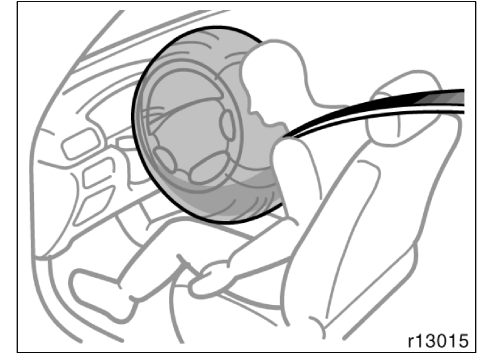
- The light does not come on when the ignition key is turned to the “ON” position or remains on for more than 6 seconds or flashes.
- The light comes on or flashes while driving.
- If either front seat belt does not retract or cannot be pulled out due to a malfunction or activation of the relevant front seat belt pretensioner.



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

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

SRS driver airbag



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

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

Be sure to wear your seat belt properly.



CAUTION

The driver to close to the steering wheel during air bag deployment can be killed or seriously injured. Toyota strongly recommends that:

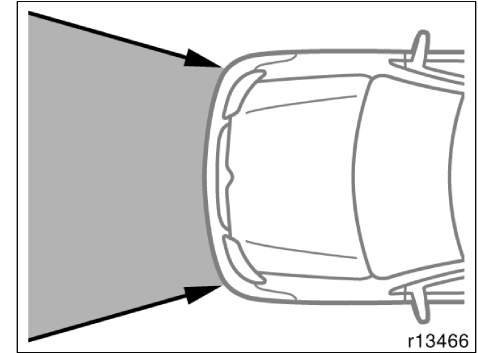
- The driver sit as far back as possible from the steering wheel while still maintaining control of the vehicle.
- All vehicle occupants be properly restrained using the available seat belts.



r13012

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

This warning light system monitors the air bag sensor assembly, front air bag sensor, side and curtain side air bag sensors, curtain side air bag sensors, front seat belt pretensioner assemblies, inflators, warning light, interconnecting wiring and power sources. For details see Service reminder indicators and warning buzzers on page 117 in Section 1-8.



r13466

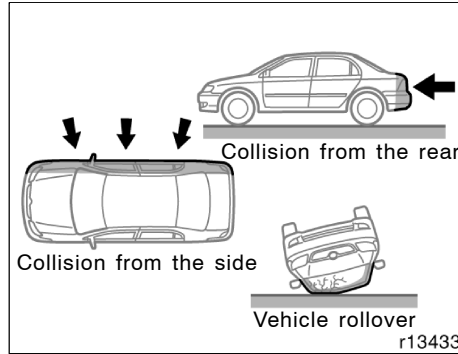
The SRS front air bag system is designed to activate in response to a severe frontal impact within the shaded area between the arrows in the illustration.

The SRS air bag will deploy if the severity of the impact is above the designed threshold level comparable to an approximate 30 km/h (18 mph) collision when impacting straight into a fixed barrier that does not move or deform.

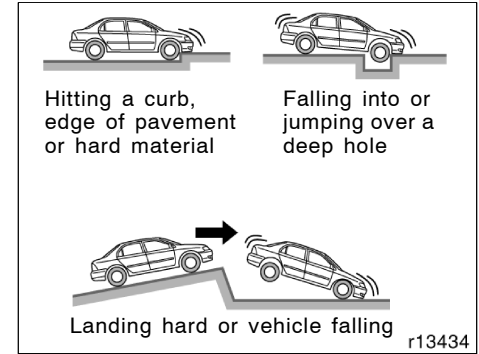
If the severity of the impact is below the above threshold level, the SRS front airbag may not deploy.

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

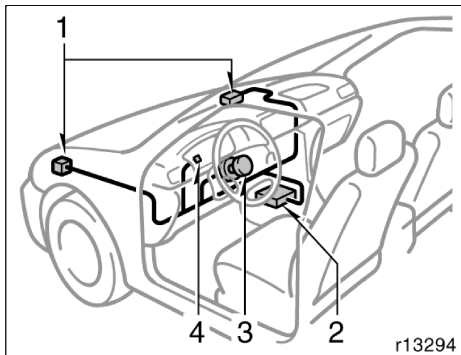
It is possible that in some collisions at the lower zone of airbag sensor detection and activation the SRS airbag and seat belt pretensioner will not operate all together. For the safety of all occupants, always wear your seat belts properly.



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



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



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

1. Front airbag sensor
2. Airbag sensor assembly
3. Airbag module (airbag and inflator)
4. SRS wiring loom

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

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

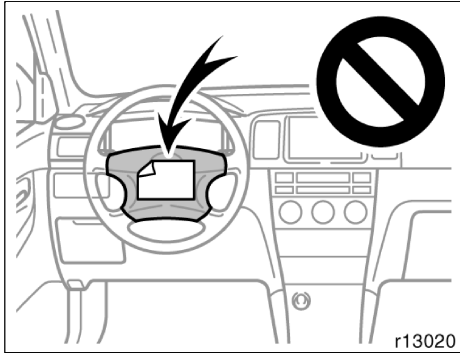
When the airbag inflates it produces a fair amount of noise and releases some smoke and residue along with non-toxic gas. This does not indicate a fire. This gas is normal, harmless, however, for those who have delicate skin, it may cause a minor skin irritation. Be sure to wash off any residue as soon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

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

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

⚠ CAUTION

- The SRS airbag system is designed only as a supplement to the primary protection of the driver side seat belt system. The driver can be killed or seriously injured by the inflating airbag if he/she does not wear the available seat belt properly. During sudden braking just before a collision, an unrestrained driver can move forward into direct contact with or close proximity to the airbag which may then deploy during the collision. To ensure maximum protection in an accident, the driver and all passengers in the vehicle must wear their seat belts properly. Wearing a seat belt properly during an accident reduces the chances of death or serious injury or being thrown out of the vehicle. For instructions and precautions concerning the seat belt system, see "Seat belts" on page 47 in this Section.



⚠ CAUTION

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

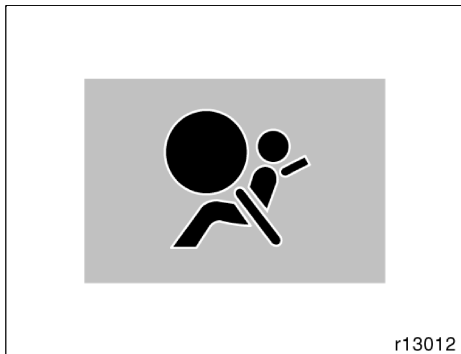
- Do not modify or remove any wiring. Do not modify, remove, strike or open any components such as the steering wheel pad, steering wheel, column cover or airbag sensor assembly. Doing so may cause sudden SRS airbag inflation or disable the system, which could result in death or serious injury.

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

NOTICE

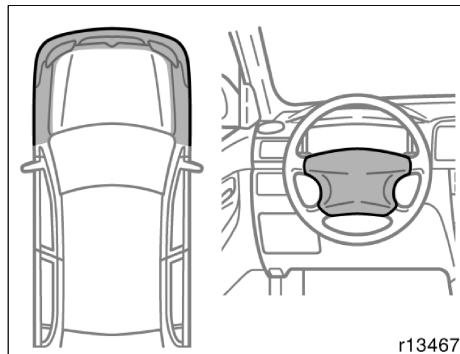
Do not perform any of the following changes without consulting your Toyota dealer. Such changes can interfere with proper operation of the SRS airbag system in some cases.

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



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

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



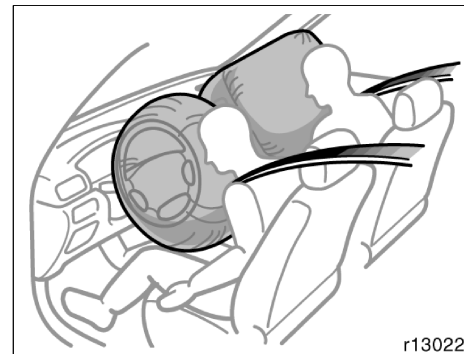
In the following cases, contact your Toyota dealer as soon as possible:

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

NOTICE

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

SRS driver airbag and front passenger airbag



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

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

Be sure to wear your seat belt properly.

CAUTION

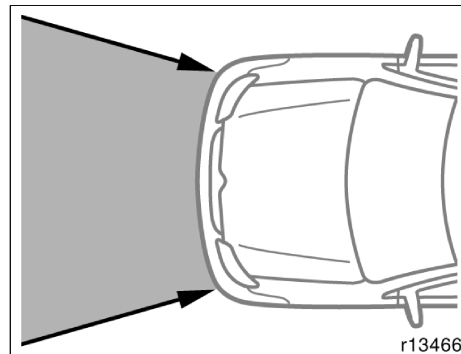
The driver or front passenger too close to the steering wheel or dashboard during airbag deployment can be killed or seriously injured. Toyota strongly recommends that

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



This indicator comes on when the ignition key is turned to the "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 sensor, side and curtain side airbag sensors, curtain side airbag sensors, front seat belt pretensioner assemblies, inflators, warning light, interconnecting wiring and power sources. For details, see Service reminder indicators and warning buzzers on page 117 in Section 1-5.



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

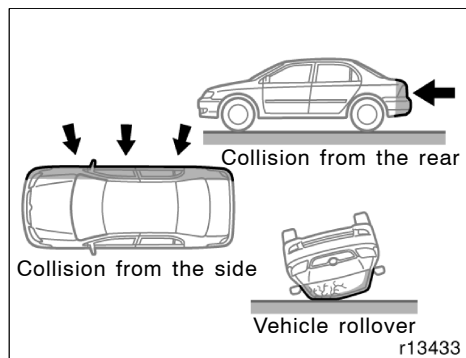
The SRS airbags will deploy if the severity of the impact is above the designed threshold level comparable to an approximate 30 km/h (18 mph) collision when impacting straight into a fixed barrier that does not move or deform.

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

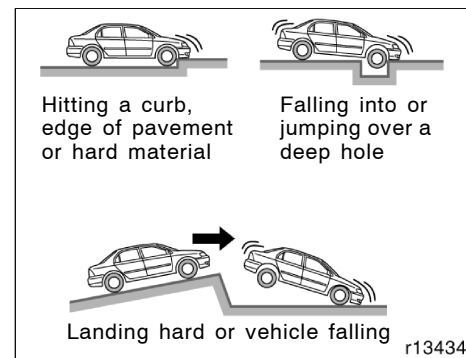
However, this threshold velocity will be considerably higher if the vehicle strikes an object, such as a parked vehicle or sign pole, which can move or deform on impact, or if it is involved in an underride collision (e.g. a collision in which the nose of the vehicle “underrides”, or goes under, the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

It is possible that in some collisions at the lower zone of airbag sensor detection and activation the SRS airbags and seat belt pretensioners will not operate all together.

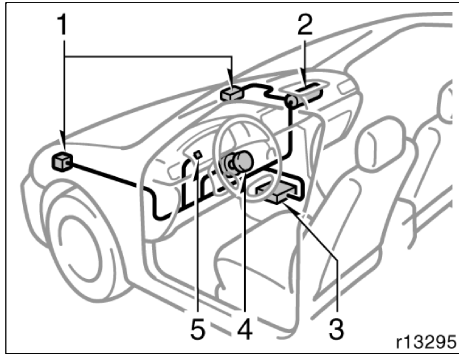
For the safety of all occupants, always wear your seat belts properly.



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



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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

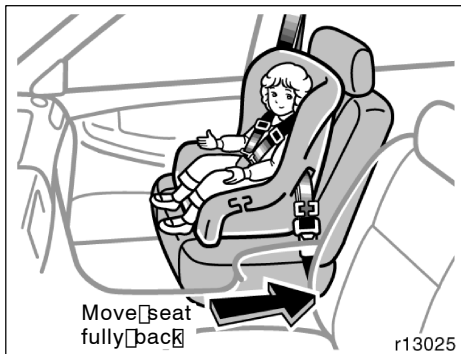
⚠ CAUTION

● The SRS airbag system is designed only as a supplement to the primary protection of the driver-side and front passenger-side seat belt systems. The front seat occupants can be killed or seriously injured by the inflating airbags if they do not wear the available seat belts properly. During sudden braking just before a collision, an unrestrained driver or front passenger can move forward into direct contact with or close proximity to the airbag which may then deploy during the collision. To ensure maximum protection in an accident, the driver and all passengers in the vehicle must wear their seat belts properly. Wearing a seat belt properly during an accident reduces the chances of death or serious injury or being thrown out of the vehicle. For instructions and precautions concerning the seat belt system, see "Seat belts" on page 47 in this Section.

● Improperly seated and/or restrained infants and children can be killed or seriously injured by the deploying airbags. An infant or child who is too small to use a seat belt should be properly secured using a child restraint system. Toyota strongly recommends that all infants and children be placed in the rear seat of the vehicle and properly restrained. The rear seat is the safest for infants and children. For instructions concerning the installation of a child restraint system, see "Child restraint" on page 74 in this Section.



● **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.



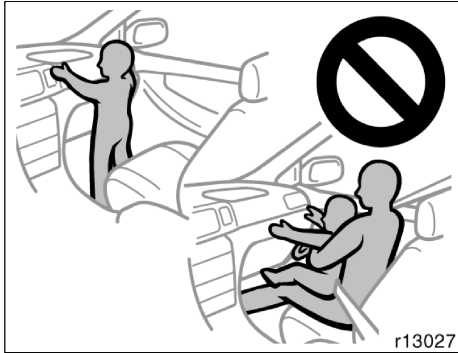
- A forward-facing child restraint system should be allowed to be installed on the front passenger seat only when it is unavoidable. Always move the seat as far back as possible, because the force of the deploying front passenger airbag could cause death or serious injury to the child.

- On vehicles with side airbags and curtain shield airbags, do not allow the child to lean against the front door or around the front door even if the child is seated in the child restraint system. It is dangerous if the side airbag and/or curtain shield airbag inflates, because the impact could cause death or serious injury to the child.

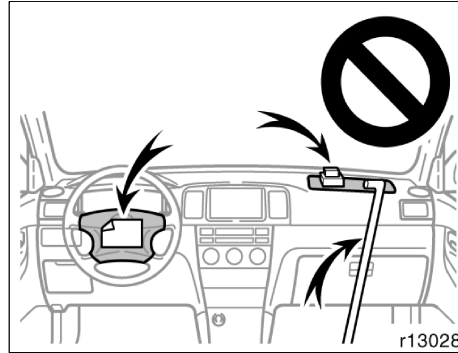
- For instructions concerning the installation of a child restraint system, see "Child restraint" on page 74 in this Section.



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



- Do not allow a child to stand up or to kneel on the front passenger seat, since the front airbag inflates with considerable speed and force. Otherwise, the child may be killed or seriously injured.
- Do not hold a child on your lap or in your arms. Use a child restraint system in the rear seat. For instructions concerning the installation of a child restraint system, see "Child restraint" on page 74 in this Section.



- Do not put objects or your pets 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 cause sudden SRS front airbag inflation or disable the system, which could result in death or serious injury.

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

NOTICE

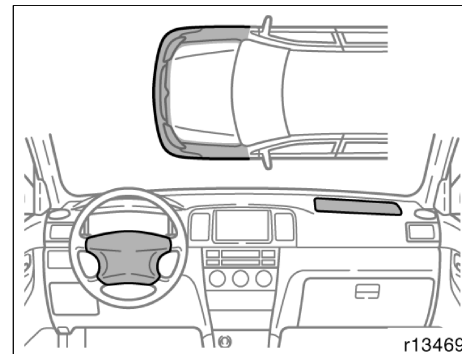
Do not perform any of the following changes without consulting your Toyota dealer. Such changes can interfere with proper operation of the SRS front airbag system in some cases.

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



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

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



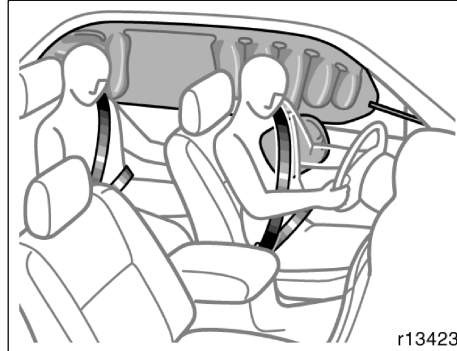
In the following cases, contact your Toyota dealer as soon as possible.

- 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 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.

SRS side airbags and curtain shield airbags

NOTICE

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



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

In response to a severe side impact, the SRS side airbags and curtain shield airbags work with the seat belts to help reduce injury by inflating. The SRS side airbags help to reduce injuries mainly to the driver's or front passenger's chest and the SRS curtain shield airbags help to reduce injuries mainly to the driver's, front passenger's or rear outside passenger's head. The SRS side airbag and curtain shield airbag on the passenger side are activated even with no passenger in the front seat or rear seat.

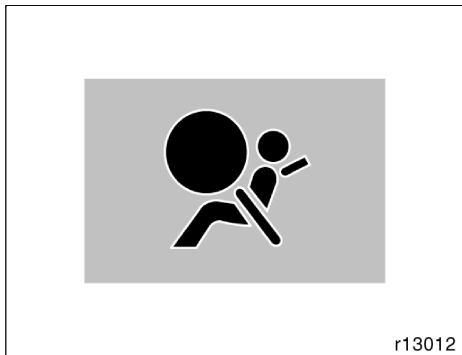
The curtain shield airbags may activate even when the side airbags are not activated.

Be sure to wear your seat belt properly.

⚠ CAUTION

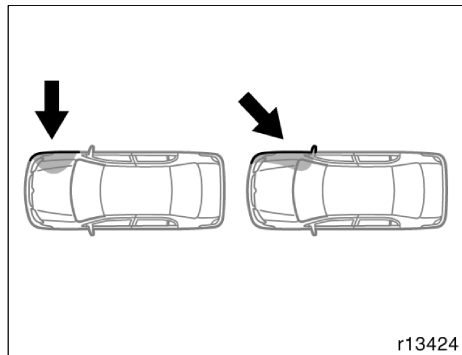
SRS side airbags and curtain shield airbags inflate with considerable force. To avoid potential death or serious injury when they inflate, the driver, front passenger and rear outside passengers must:

- **Wear their seat belts properly.**
- **Remain properly seated with their back upright and against the seat at all times.**



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

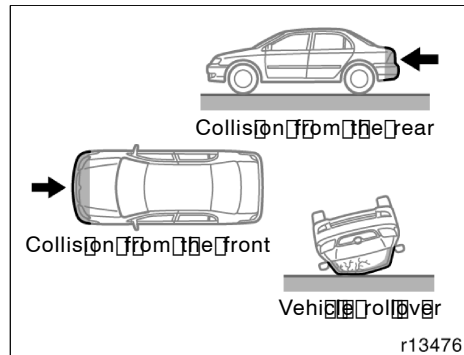
This warning light system monitors the airbag sensors or assemblies, front airbag sensors in the side and curtain shield airbags sensors, curtain shield airbag sensors, front seat belt pretensioner assemblies, inflator or warning light interconnecting wiring and power sources. For details, see Service Reminder Indicators and Warning Buzzer on [page 117](#) in Section 1-5.



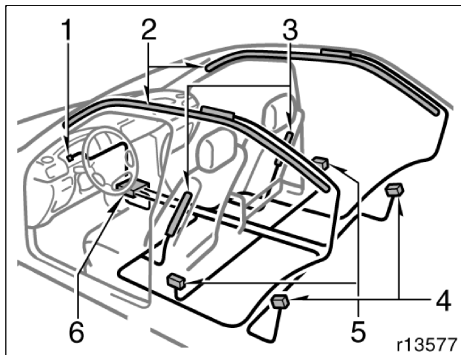
The SRS side airbag and curtain shield airbag system may not inflate if the vehicle is subjected to a collision from the side at certain angles, or a collision to the side of the vehicle body other than the passenger compartment as shown in the illustration.

The SRS side airbags and curtain shield airbags are designed to inflate when the passenger compartment area suffers a severe impact from the side.

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



The SRS side airbags and curtain shield airbags are not designed to inflate if the vehicle is involved in a front or rear collision, if it rolls over, or if it is involved in a low-speed side collision.



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

1. SRS warning light
2. Curtain shield airbag module (airbag and inflator)
3. Side airbag module (airbag and inflator)
4. Curtain shield airbag sensors
5. Side and curtain shield airbag sensors
6. Airbag sensor assembly

The SRS side airbag and curtain shield airbag system is controlled by the airbag sensor assembly. The airbag sensor assembly consists of a sensing sensor and airbag sensor.

In a severe side impact the side and curtain shield airbag sensor and/or the curtain shield airbag sensor trigger the side airbag and curtain shield airbag inflators and/or the curtain shield airbag inflators. At this time a chemical reaction in the inflators quickly fills the airbags with non-toxic gas to help restrain the lateral motion of the occupants.

When the airbags inflate, they produce a fair amount of noise and release some smoke and residue along with non-toxic gas. This does not indicate a fire. This gas is normally harmless; however, for those who have delicate skin, it may cause a minor skin irritation. Be sure to wash off any residue as soon as possible to prevent any potential skin irritation.

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

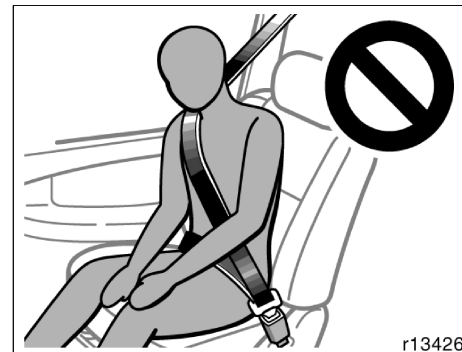
Front seats as well as parts of the front and rear pillars, and roof side may be hot for several minutes, but the airbags themselves will not be hot. The airbags are designed to inflate only once.

CAUTION

- The SRS side airbag and curtain shield airbag system is designed only as a supplement to the primary protection of the driver side, and front and rear outside passenger side seat belt systems. To ensure maximum protection in an accident the driver and all passengers in the vehicle must wear their seat belts. Wearing a seat belt during an accident reduces the chances of death or serious injury or being thrown out of the vehicle. For instructions and precautions concerning the seat belt system, see "Seat belts" on page 47 in this Section.

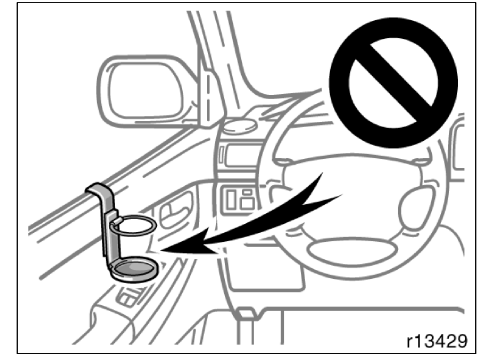
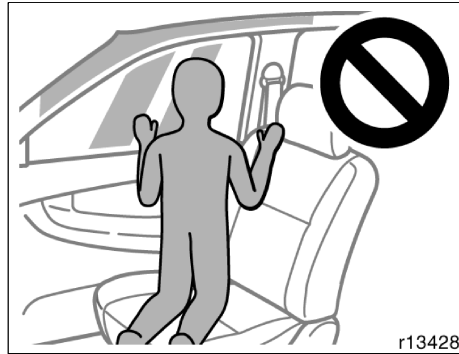
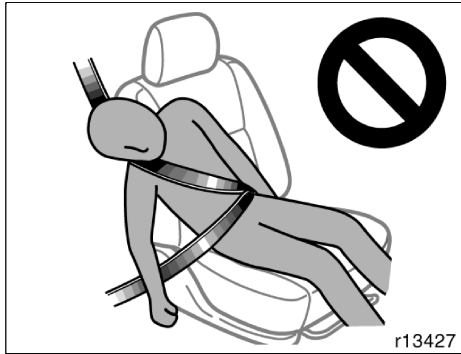
- **In**properly seated and/or restrained infants and children can be killed or seriously injured by a deploying airbag. An infant or child who is too small to use a seat belt should be properly secured using a child restraint system. Toyota strongly recommends that all infants and children be placed in the rear seat of the vehicle and properly restrained. The rear seat is the safest for infants and children. For instructions concerning the installation of a child restraint system, see "Child restraint" on page 74 in this Section.

- **Do not** allow a child to lean his/her head or any part of his/her body against the front door or the area of the seat, front pillar, rear pillar or roof side from which the side airbag and curtain shield airbag deploy even if he/she is seated in the child restraint system. It is dangerous if the side airbag and curtain shield airbag inflate, and the impact could cause death or serious injury to the child. For instructions concerning the installation of a child restraint system, see "Child restraint" on page 74 in this Section.



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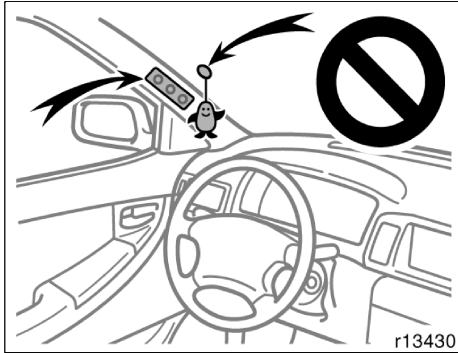
- **Do not** lean against the front door when the vehicle is in use, since the side airbag and curtain shield airbag inflate with considerable speed and force. Otherwise, you may be killed or seriously injured. Special care should be taken especially when you have a small child in the vehicle.
- **Sit up** straight and well back in the seat, distributing your weight evenly in the seat. Do not apply excessive weight to the outer side of the front seats with a side airbag, and to the front pillar, rear pillar and roof side rail with a curtain shield airbag.



- Do not get your head closer to the area where the side airbag and curtain shield airbag inflate, since these airbags inflate with considerable speed and force. Otherwise, you may be killed or seriously injured. Special care should be taken especially when you have a small child in the vehicle.

- Do not allow a child to kneel on the passenger seat facing the passenger's side door, since the side airbag and curtain shield airbag inflate with considerable speed and force. Otherwise, the child may be killed or seriously injured.

- Do not attach a cup holder or any other device or object on or around the door. When the side airbag inflates, the cup holder or any other device or object will be thrown with great force or the side airbag may not activate correctly, resulting in death or serious injury. Likewise, the driver and front passenger should not hold objects in their arms or on their knees.



- Do not attach a microphone or any other device or object around the part where the curtain shield airbag activates such as on the windshield glass, side door glass, front and rear pillars, roof side and assist grips. When the curtain shield airbag inflates, the microphone or other device or object will be hurled with great force or the curtain shield airbag may not activate correctly, resulting in death or serious injury.

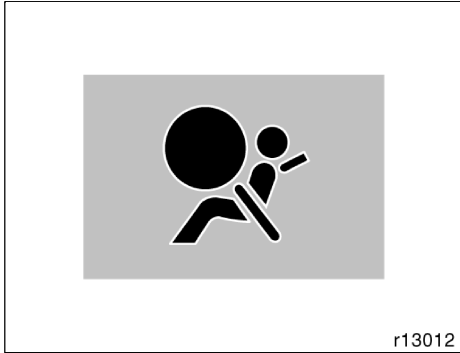
- Do not hook a hanger, heavy or sharp pointed objects on the coat hook. If the curtain shield airbag inflates, those items will be thrown away with great force or the curtain shield airbag may not activate correctly. When you hang clothes, hang them on the coat hook directly.
- Do not use seat accessories which cover the parts where the side airbags inflate. Such accessories may prevent the side airbags from activating correctly, causing death or serious injury.
- Do not modify or replace the seats or upholstery of front seats with side airbags. Such changes may disable the system or cause the side airbags to inflate accidentally, resulting in death or serious injury.
- Do not disassemble or repair the front pillar, rear pillar and roof side rail containing the curtain shield airbags. Such changes may disable the system or cause the curtain shield airbags to inflate accidentally, resulting in death or serious injury.

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

NOTICE

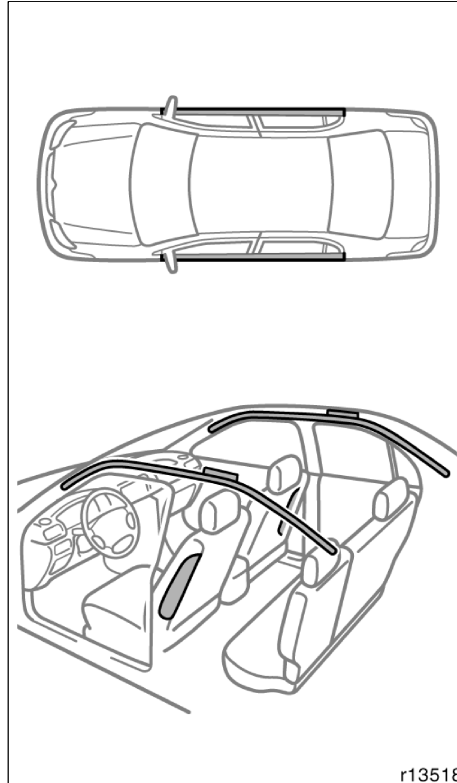
Do not perform any of the following changes without consulting your Toyota dealer. Such changes can interfere with proper operation of the SRS side airbag and curtain shield airbag system in some cases.

- ◆ *Installation of electronic devices such as a mobile two-way radio, cassette tape player or compact disc player*
- ◆ *Modification of the suspension system*
- ◆ *Modification of the side structure of the passenger compartment*
- ◆ *Repairs made on or near the console*



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

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



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

- The SRS side airbags and curtain shield airbags have been inflated.
- The portion of the doors (shaded in the illustration) was involved in an accident that was not severe enough to cause the SRS side airbags and curtain shield airbags to inflate.
- The surface of the seats with the side airbag (shaded in the illustration) is scratched, cracked, or otherwise damaged.
- The portion of the front pillars, rear pillars and roof side rail garnishes (padding) containing the curtain shield airbags inside (shaded in the illustration) is scratched, cracked, or otherwise damaged.

NOTICE

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

Child restraint

—Child restraint precautions

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

If a child is too large for a child restraint system, the child should sit in the rear seat and must be restrained using the vehicle's seat belt. See "Seat belts" on page 47 for details.



CAUTION

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

● Vehicles with a passenger air bag:

Never install a rear-facing child restraint system on the front seat in the event of an accident. The force of the rapid inflation of the air bag can cause death or serious injury if a rear-facing child restraint system is installed on the front 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 force of the deploying front passenger air bag could cause death or serious injury to the child.

- On vehicles with side airbags and curtain shield airbags, do not allow the child to lean against the front door or around the front door even if the child is seated in the child restraint system. It is dangerous if the side airbag and curtain shield airbag inflate, because the impact could cause death or serious injury to the child.

- Make sure that you have complied with all installation instructions provided by the child restraint manufacturer and that the system is properly secured.

—Child restraint system

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

- **Vehicles with a passenger airbag:**
Never install a rear-facing child restraint system on the front seat. In the event of an accident, the force of the rapid inflation of the airbag can cause death or serious injury if a rear-facing child restraint system is installed on the front 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 force of the deploying front passenger airbag could cause death or serious injury to the child.
- **On vehicles with side airbags and curtain shield airbags, do not allow the child to lean against the front door or around the front door even if the child is seated in the child restraint system. It is dangerous if the side airbag and curtain shield airbag inflate, because the impact could cause death or serious injury to the child.**

- **After installing the child restraint system, make sure it is secured in place following the manufacturer's instructions. If it is not restrained securely, it may cause death or serious injury to the child in the event of a sudden stop or accident.**

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

Types of 3-point seat belts

There are two types of 3-point seat belt. Check the type before installing a child restraint system.

ALR/ELR (Automatic Locking Retractor/Emergency Locking Retractor) belt—

This belt locks when the belt is pulled out quickly. Also, this belt has an additional fully-extended lock mode; when the shoulder belt is completely extended and is then retracted even slightly, the retractor locks the belt in that position and the belt cannot be extended. When installing a child restraint system, fully extend the belt to put it in the lock mode.

—Types of child restraint system

ALR/ELR belts are equipped for the rear seat belts.

ELR (Emergency Locking Retractor) belt— This belt also locks when the belt is pulled out quickly but it does not have an additional fully-extended lock mode. When installing a child restraint system, 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)

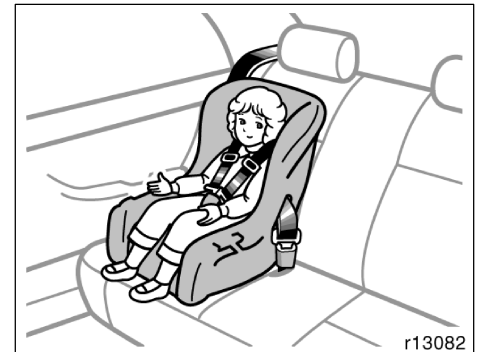
Child restraint systems are classified into the following 3 types depending on the child's age and size.

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

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

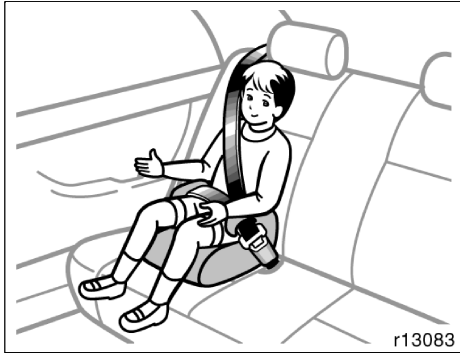


(A) Baby (infant) seat

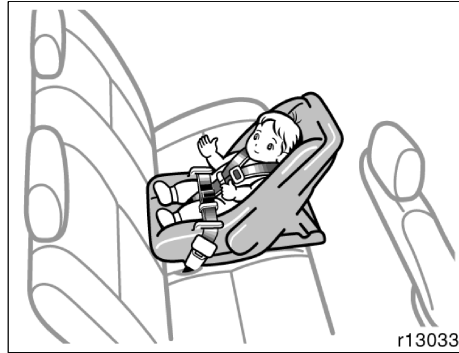


(B) Child (convertible) seat

—Installation with 2-point
type seat belt



(C) Junior (booster) seat



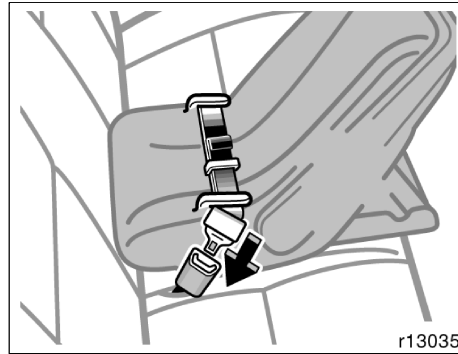
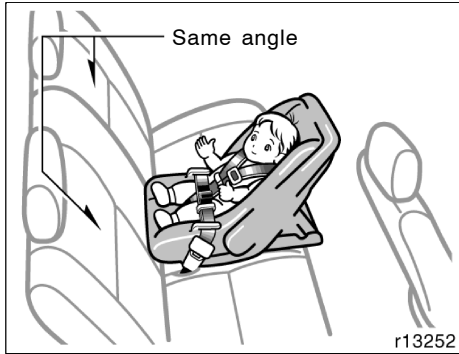
(A) BABY (INFANT) SEAT INSTALLATION

A baby (infant) seat is 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. This can cause death or serious injury to the child and front passenger in case of sudden braking or a collision.
- If the driver's seat position does not allow sufficient space for safe installation, install the child restraint system on the rear right seat (left-hand drive vehicle) or rear left seat (right-hand drive vehicle).

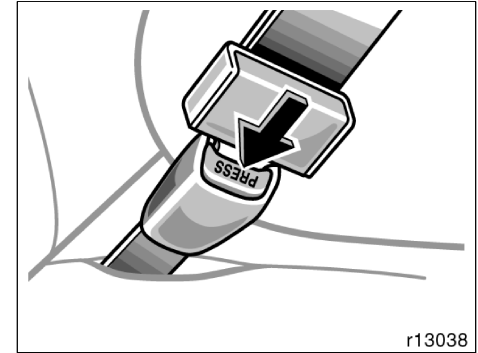
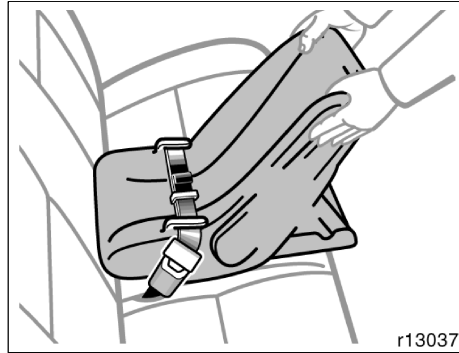
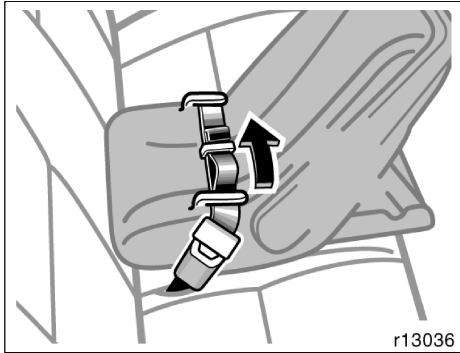


- **Wagon:** When installing a child restraint system in the rear center position, align both seatbacks at the same angle. Otherwise, the child restraint system cannot be securely restrained and this may cause death or serious injuries in a collision.

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 you from properly latching the tab and buckle.
- If the seat belt does not function normally, it cannot protect your child from injury. Contact your Toyota dealer immediately. Do not use the child restraint system until the seat belt is fixed.

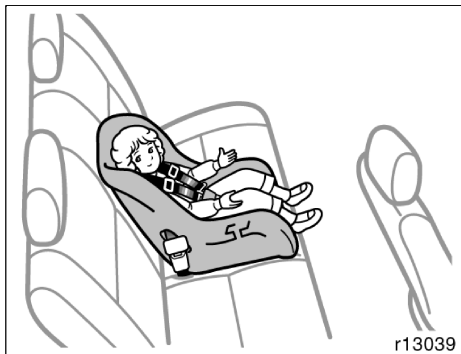


2. While pressing the baby (infant) seat firmly against the seat cushion and seatback, tighten the lap belt by pulling its free end to hold the baby (infant) seat securely.

⚠ CAUTION

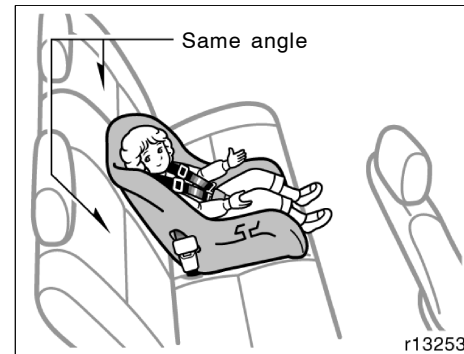
Push and pull the child restraint system in different directions to be sure it is secure. Follow all the installation instructions provided by its manufacturer.

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



(B) CHILD (CONVERTIBLE) SEAT INSTALLATION

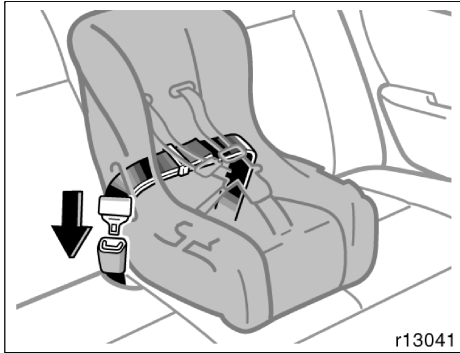
A child (convertible) seat is used in forward-facing or rear-facing position depending on the child's age and size. When installing, follow the manufacturer's instructions about the applicable child's age and size as well as directions for installing the child restraint system.



⚠ CAUTION

- Do not install a child restraint system on the rear seat if it interferes with the lock mechanism of the front seats. This can cause death or serious injury to the child and front passenger in case of sudden braking or a collision.
- If the driver's seat position does not allow sufficient space for safe installation, install the child restraint system on the rear right seat (left-hand drive vehicle) or rear left seat (right-hand drive vehicle).

- **Wagon:** When installing a child restraint system in the rear center position, align both seatbacks at the same angle. Otherwise, the child restraint system cannot be securely restrained and this may cause death or serious injuries in a collision.



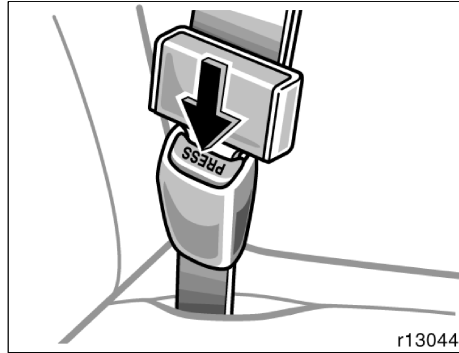
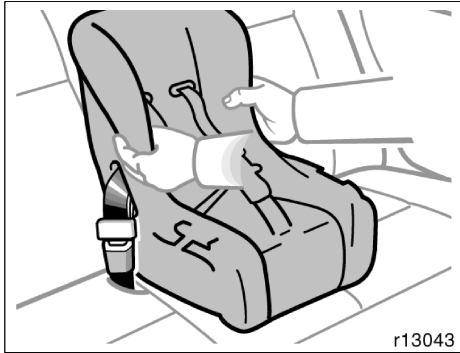
1. Run the center lap belt through or around the child (convertible) seat following the instructions provided by its manufacturer and insert the tab into the buckle taking care not to twist the lap belt.

⚠ 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 injury. Contact your Toyota dealer immediately. Do not use the child restraint system until the seat belt is fixed.

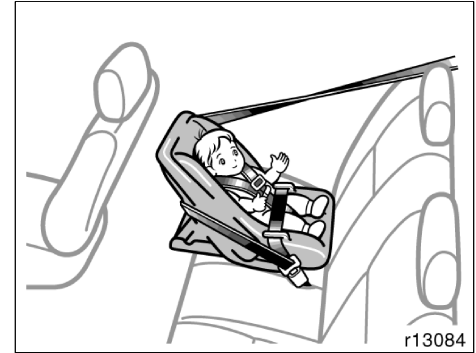


2. While pressing the child (convertible) seat firmly against the seat cushion and seatback, tighten the lap belt by pulling its free end to hold the child (convertible) seat securely.



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

—Installation with 3-point type seat belt (ALR/ELR belt)



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

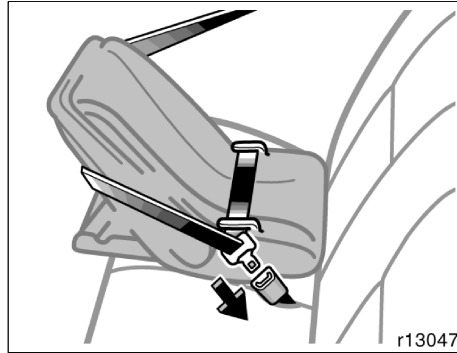
CAUTION

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.



! CAUTION

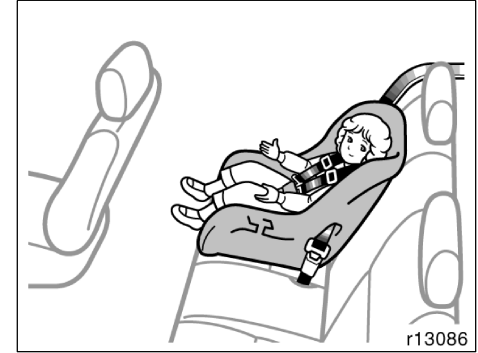
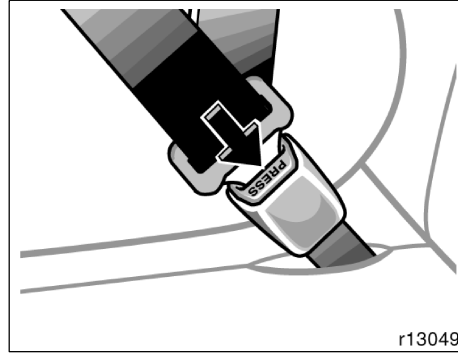
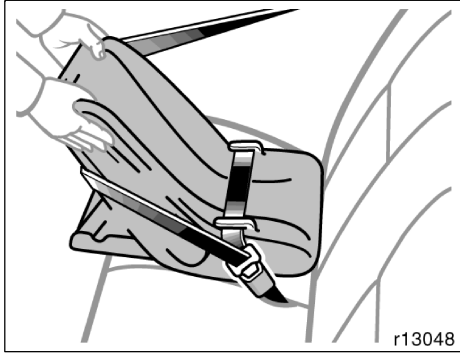
- Do not install a child restraint system on the rear seat if it interferes with the lock mechanism of the front seats. This can cause death or serious injury to the child and front passenger in case of sudden braking or a collision.
- If the driver's seat position does not allow sufficient space for safe installation, install the child restraint system on the rear right seat (left-hand drive vehicle) or rear left seat (right-hand drive vehicle).



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

! CAUTION

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



! 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.

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

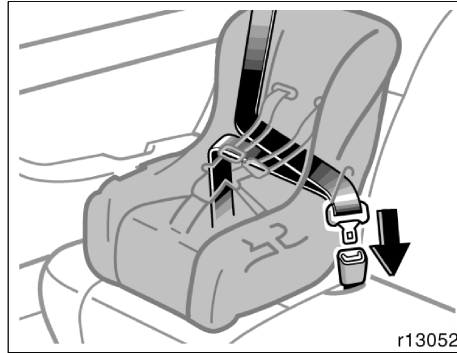
(B) CHILD (CONVERTIBLE) SEAT INSTALLATION

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



! CAUTION

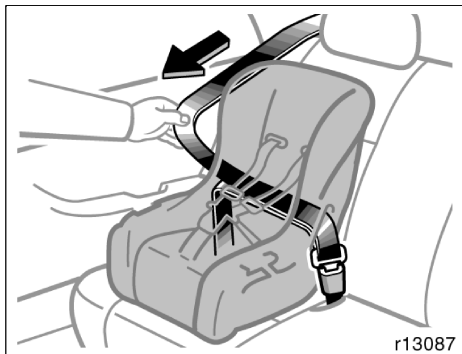
- Do not install a child restraint system on the rear seat if it interferes with the lock mechanism of the front seats. This can cause death or serious injury to the child and front passenger in case of sudden braking or a collision.
- If the driver's seat position does not allow sufficient space for safe installation, install the child restraint system on the rear right seat (left-hand drive vehicle) or rear left seat (right-hand drive vehicle).



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

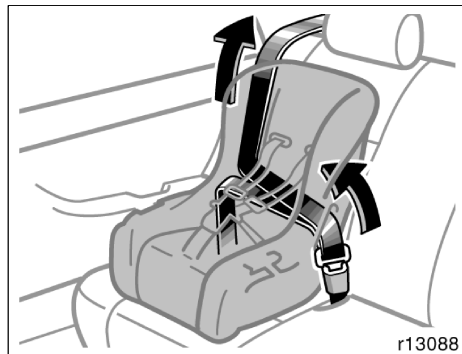
! CAUTION

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



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

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

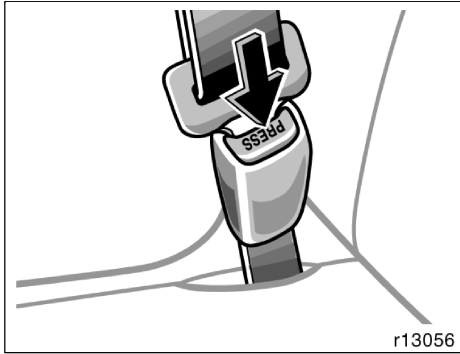


3. While pressing the child (convertible) seat firmly against the seat cushion and seatback, let the shoulder belt retract as far as it will go to hold the child (convertible) seat securely.

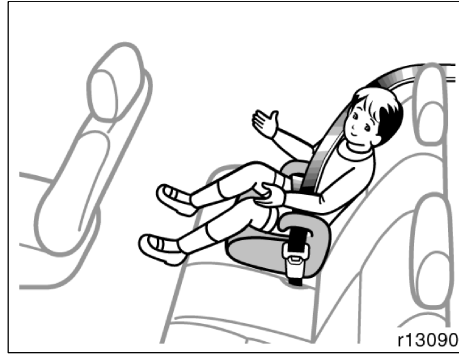


⚠ CAUTION

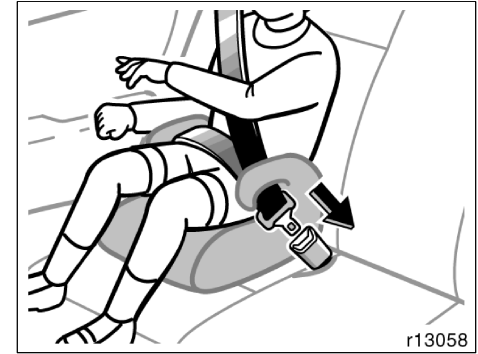
Push and pull the child restraint system in different directions to be sure it is secure. Follow all the installation instructions provided by its manufacturer.



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



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



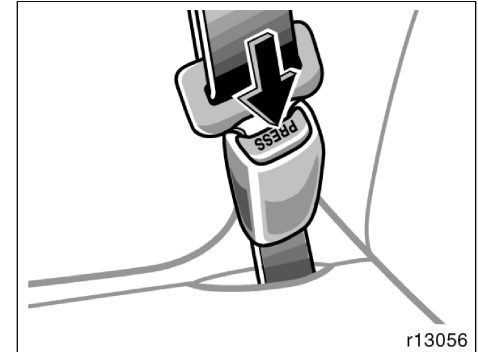
1. Sit the child on a Junior (Booster) Seat. Run the lap and shoulder belt through or around the Junior (Booster) Seat and child following the instructions provided by the manufacturer and insert the tab into the buckle. **Do not twist the belt.**

Make sure the shoulder belt is correctly across the child's shoulder and that the lap belt is positioned as low as possible on the child's hips. See "Seat belts" on [page 47](#) for details.

 CAUTION

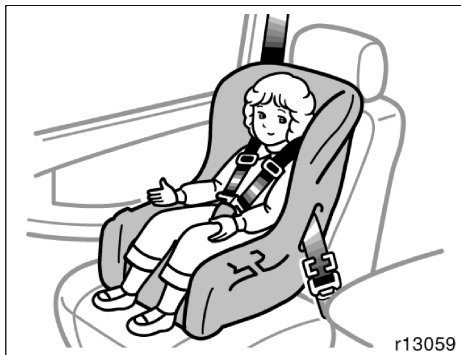
- Always make sure the shoulder belt is positioned across the center of child's shoulder. The belt should be kept away from child's neck, but not falling off child's shoulder. Failure to do so could reduce the amount of protection in an accident and cause serious injuries in a collision.
- Both high-positioned lap belts and loose-fitting belts could cause serious injuries due to sliding under the lap belt during a collision. 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 injury. Contact your Toyota dealer immediately. Do not use the child restraint system until the seat belt is fixed.



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

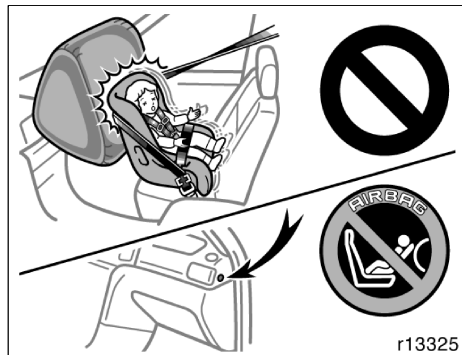
—Installation with 3-point type seat belt (ELR belt)



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

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

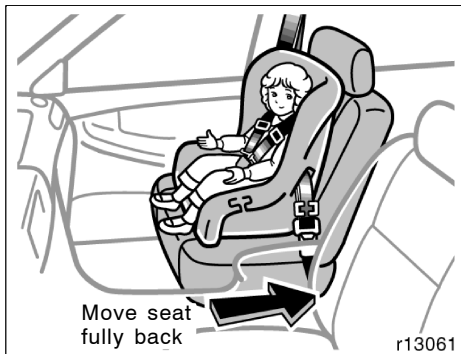
If your child restraint system does not provide a locking clip, you can purchase one at your Toyota dealer. (See "Child restraint system" on page 75.)



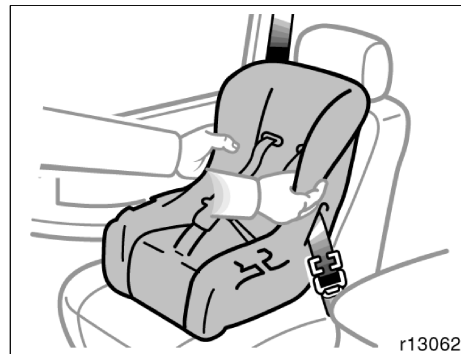
CAUTION

● Vehicles with a passenger airbag:

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



- On vehicles with side airbags and curtain shield airbags, do not allow the child to lean against the front door or around the front door even if the child is seated in the child restraint system. It is dangerous if the side airbag and curtain shield airbag inflate, because the impact could cause death or serious injury to the child.

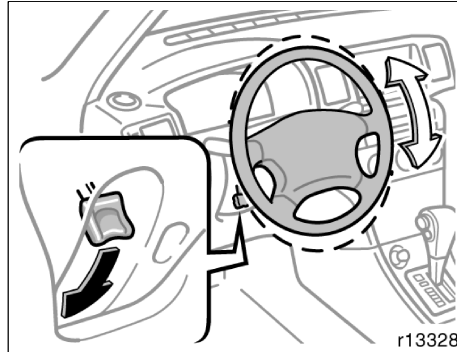


A forward-facing child restraint system should be allowed to be installed on the front passenger seat only when it is unavoidable. Always move the seat as far back as possible, because the force of the deploying front passenger airbag could cause death or serious injury to the child.

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

Tilt steering wheel

- 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.

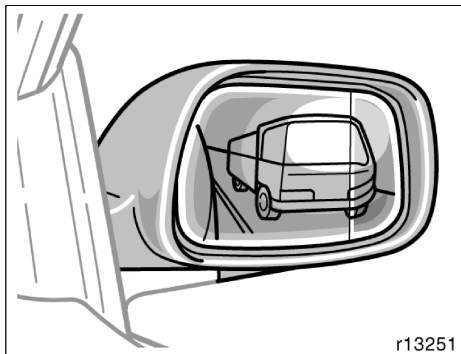


To change the steering wheel angle, hold the steering wheel, push down the lock release lever, tilt the steering wheel to the desired angle and return the lever to its original position.

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 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.

On some models, the driver's side mirror is a wide view mirror with different curvature combined at the separate line. It offers different sense of distance between the inner portion and outer portion of the separate line. Objects seen in the outer portion will look farther away than those seen in the inner portion.

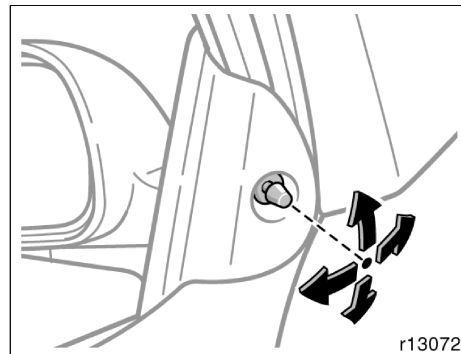
Right-hand drive vehicles with the mirror folding button—the outside rear view mirrors are a folding mirror that clear the driver's rear view when it rains (for details see "Folding mirrors" on [page 237](#) in Section 5.)



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.

—Rear view mirror remote control

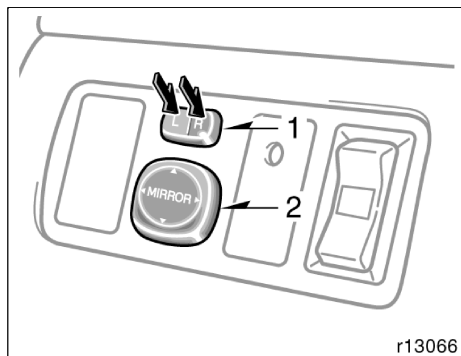


To adjust the rear view mirror, simply operate the control lever.

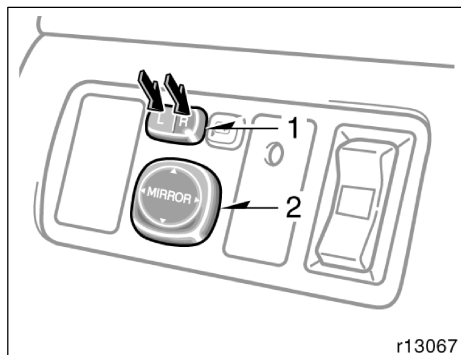
NOTICE

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

—Power rear view mirror control



Type A



Type B

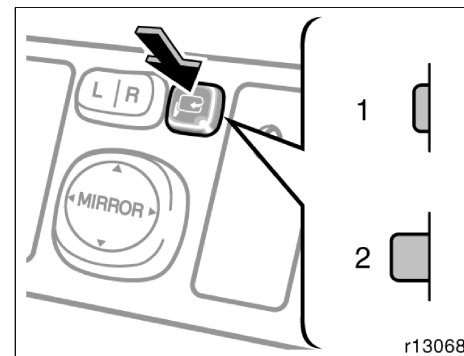
To adjust a mirror, use the switches.

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

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

NOTICE

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



FOLDING MIRRORS (type B only)

To fold mirrors for parking in restricted areas, push the mirror folding button.

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

Position 1—To fold the mirrors.

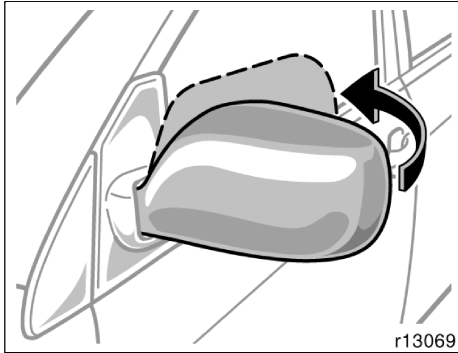
Position 2—To return the mirrors back to their original positions.



CAUTION

To avoid personal injury and any mirror malfunction, do not touch the mirror while it is moving.

Folding rear view mirrors



To fold the rear view mirror, push backward.

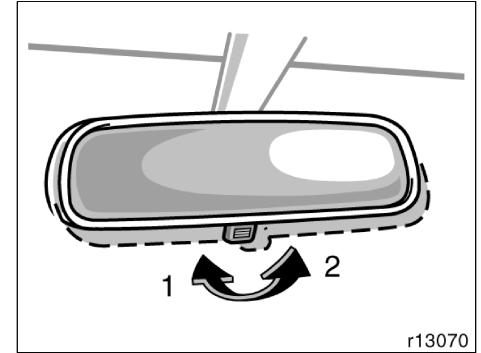
The rear view mirrors can be folded backward for parking in restricted areas.

With a mirror folding button—the key is turned from “LOCK” to “ACC” the mirror will move automatically according to the position of the mirror folding button. (See “Power rear view mirror control” on page 93.)

CAUTION

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

Anti-glare inside rear view mirror



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

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

Daylight driving—lever at position 1

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

Night driving—lever at position 2

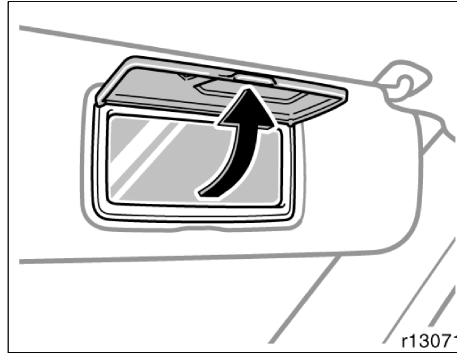
Remember that by reducing glare you also lose some rear view clarity.



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.

Vanity mirrors



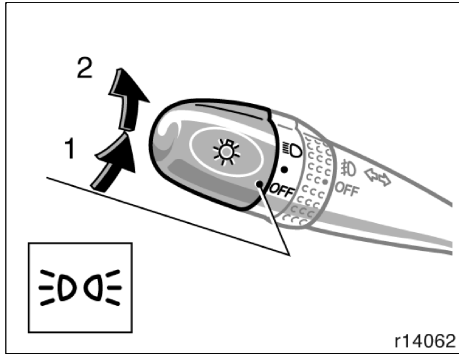
To use the vanity mirror, swing down the sun visor and open the cover.

OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS

Lights, Wipers and Defogger

Headlights and Turn signals	98
Headlight Beam Level Control	101
Emergency Flashers	103
Front Fog Lights	103
Interior Light	104
Ignition Switch Light	105
Personal Lights	106
Luggage Compartment Light	106
Windshield Wipers and Washer	107
Rear Window Wiper and Washer	109
Rear Window Defogger	110

Headlights and turn signals (without automatic light control system)



HEADLIGHTS

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

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

With tachometer—The tail indicator light (green light) on the instrument panel will tell you that the tail lights are on.

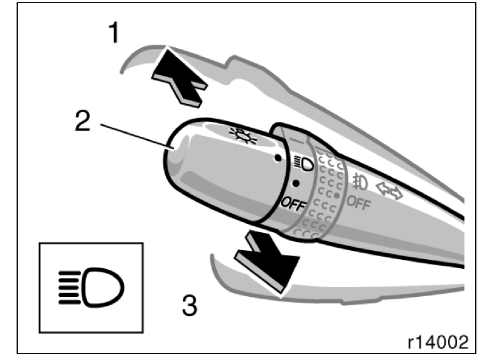
Position 2—Headlights and all of the above

Light reminder buzzer

A buzzer will remind you to turn the lights off when the driver's door is opened if you remove the key with the headlight switch on.

NOTICE

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



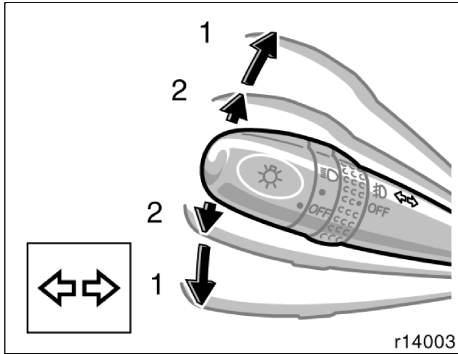
High-Low beams—For high beams, turn the headlights on and push the lever away from you (position 1). Pull the lever toward you (position 2) for low beams.

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

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

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

Headlights and turn signals (with automatic light control system)



TURN SIGNALS

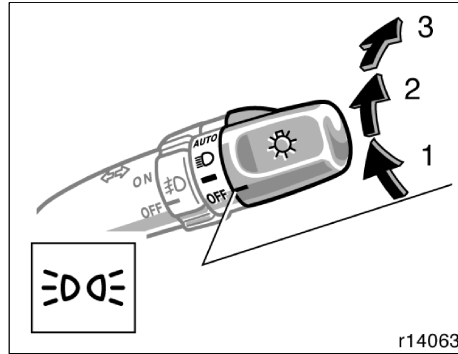
To signal a turn, push the headlight/turn signal lever up or down to position 1.

The key must be in the "ON" position.

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

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

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



HEADLIGHTS

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

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

The tail indicator light (green light) on the instrument panel will tell you that the tail lights are on.

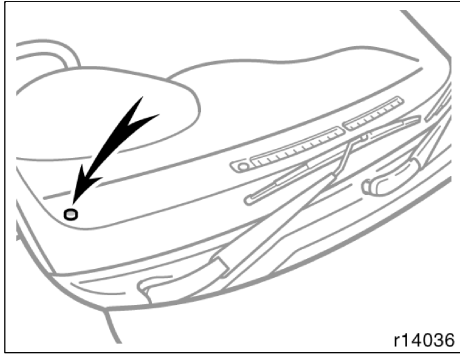
Position 2—Headlights and all of the above.

Position 3 ("AUTO")—Headlights and/or all of the lights in position 1.

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

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

With the headlight beam level control dial, adjust the headlight beam level before turning on the headlights. (See "Headlight beam level control" on page 101 in this Section.)



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

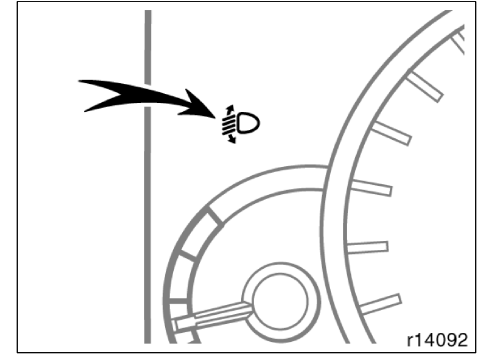
Do not place anything on the instrument panel, and/or do not affix anything on the windshield to block this sensor.

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

Light reminder buzzer

A buzzer will remind you to turn the lights off when the driver's door is opened if you remove the key with the headlight switch on.

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

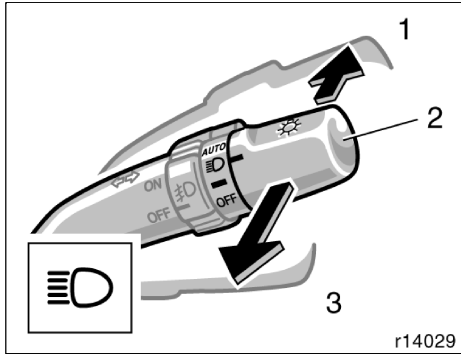


Automatic headlight leveling system

Vehicle position changes according to loading condition, passengers getting on and off, etc. However, while the vehicle is stopped, the system automatically adjust the headlight beam level to the proper level so that your headlights do not dazzle other road users.

If this system fails, the warning light in the instrument cluster comes on. If this occurs, have your vehicle checked by your Toyota dealer.

If you replace the rear suspension, contact your Toyota dealer to check the automatic headlight leveling system and headlight beam level.

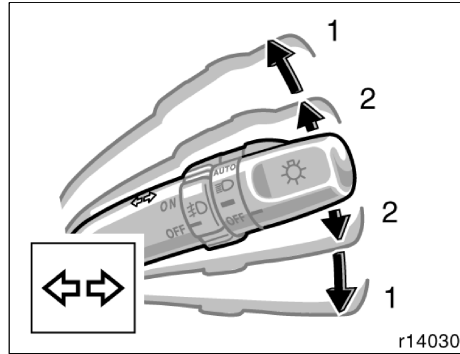


High-Low beams—For high beams, turn the headlights on and push the lever away from you (position 1). Pull the lever toward you (position 2) for low beams.

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

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

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



TURN SIGNALS

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

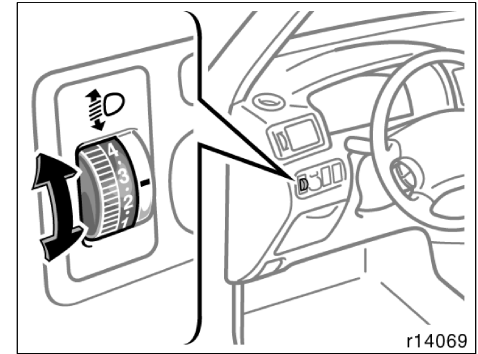
The key must be in the “ON” position.

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

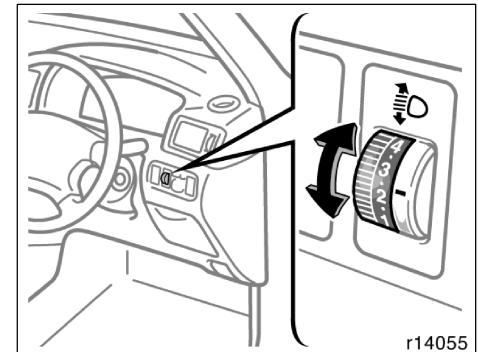
To signal a lane change, move the lever up or down to the pressure point (position 2) and hold it.

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

Headlight beam level control



Without discharge headlights



With discharge headlights

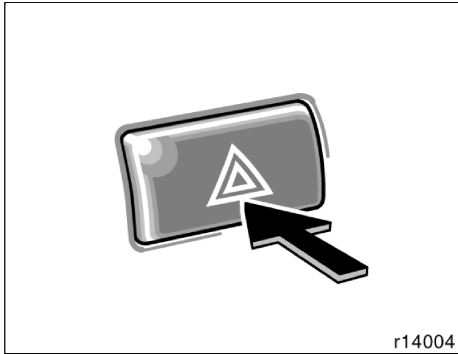
To adjust the headlight beam level, turn the dial.

The following list shows examples of proper dial settings. For loading conditions other than those listed, adjust the dial position so that the beam level is the same as the one obtained according to the list when only the driver is in the vehicle. The higher the number of the dial position, the lower the headlight beam level.

Always keep the headlight beam at the proper level according to the loading condition, or your headlights may dazzle other road users.

Loading condition	Dial position	
	Without discharge headlights	With discharge headlights
Driver only	0	0
Driver + front passenger	0	0.5
Full passengers (including driver)	1.5	1.5
Full passengers (including driver) + full luggage loading to the trunk	3	3.5
Driver + full luggage loading to the trunk	4	4.5

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.

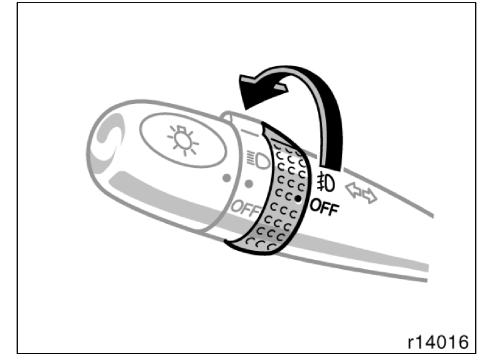
Always pull as far off the road as possible.

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

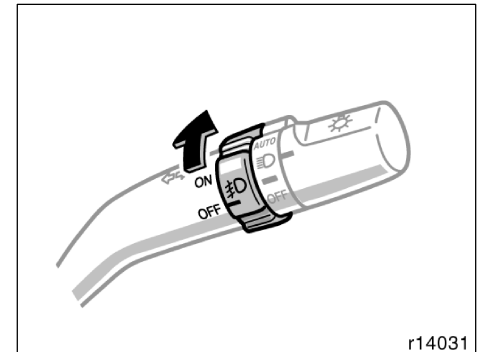
NOTICE

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



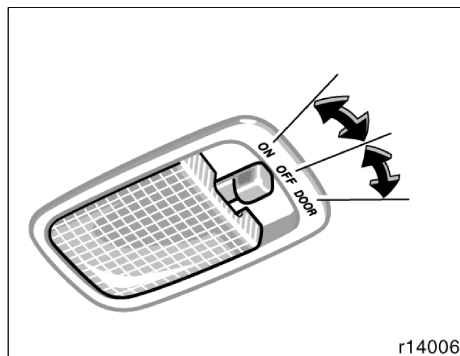
Without automatic light control system



With automatic light control system

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

Interior light



To turn on the interior light, slide the switch.

The interior light switch has the following positions:

“ON”—Keeps the light on all the time.

“OFF”—Turns the light off.

“DOOR”—Turns the light on when any of the side doors and back door are opened. The light goes off when all the side doors and back door are closed.

ILLUMINATED ENTRY SYSTEM (with wireless remote control system)

When the switch is in the “DOOR” position and any of the side doors and back door is opened, the light will come on. After all the side doors and back door are closed, the light remains on for about 15 seconds before fading out.

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

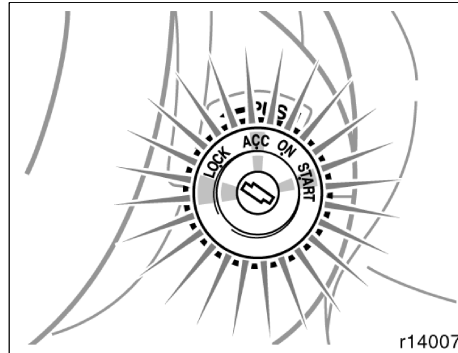
- All the side doors and back door are closed when the ignition key is in the “ON” position.
- The ignition key is turned to “ACC” or “ON” when all the side doors and back door are closed.
- All the side doors and back door are closed and driver’s door is locked.

When all the side doors and back door are unlocked using either the key or the wireless remote control simultaneously, the light will come on and remain on for about 15 seconds before fading out.

To prevent the battery being discharged, the light will automatically turn off when the key is removed and the door is left opened with the switch at “DOOR” position for 20 minutes or more.

If you open any closed doors while this system is in operation, this system will reset itself.

Ignition switch light



For easy access to the ignition switch, the ignition switch light comes on when any of the side doors or the back door is opened.

The light remains on for about 15 seconds when all the side doors and the back door are closed.

However, in the following cases, the lights go off immediately.

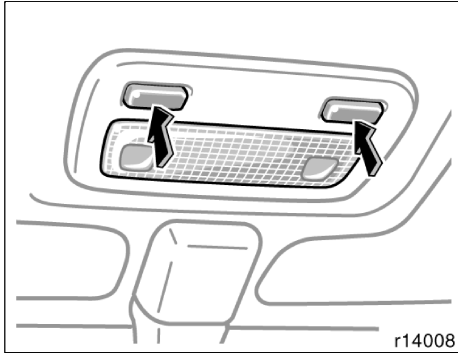
- All the side doors and back door are closed when the ignition key is in the "ON" position.
- The ignition key is turned to "ACC" or "ON" when all the side doors and back door are closed.

- All the side doors and back door are closed and the driver's door is locked.

When all the side doors and back door are unlocked using either the key or the wireless remote control simultaneously, the light will come on and remain on for about 15 seconds before fading out.

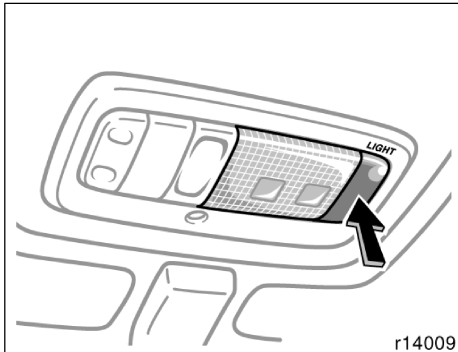
To prevent the battery being discharged, the light will automatically turn off when the key is removed and the door is left opened for 20 minutes or more.

Personal lights



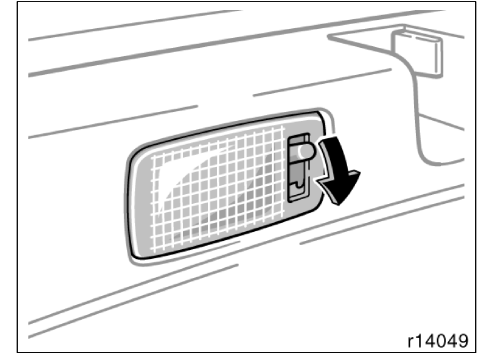
Without electric moon roof

To turn on the personal light, push the switch. To turn it off, push the switch once again.



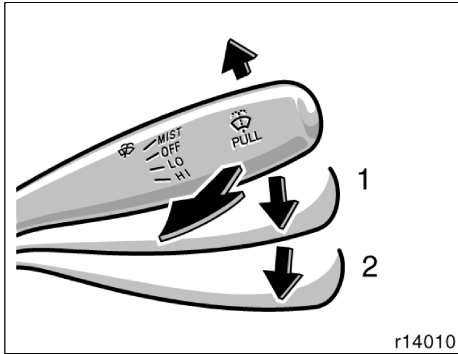
With electric moon roof

Luggage compartment light (wagon)

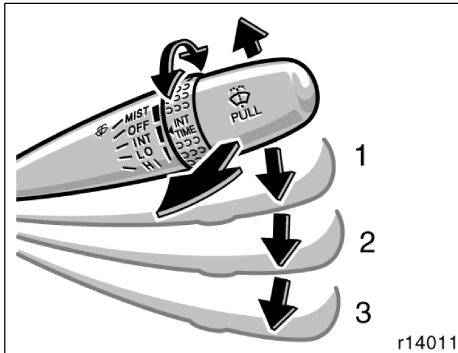


To turn the luggage compartment light on, open the back door and slide the switch. Closing the back door will turn the light off.

Windshield wipers and washer (without automatic control adjuster)



Type A



Type B

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

The key must be in the "ON" position.

Type A-

Lever position	Operation
Position 1	Slow
Position 2	Fast

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

Type B-

Lever position	Operation
Position 1	intermittent
Position 2	Slow
Position 3	Fast

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

On some models "INT TIME" band lets you adjust the wiping time interval when the wiper lever is in the intermittent position (Position 1). Twist the band upward to increase the time between sweeps and downward to decrease it.

To squirt washer fluid, pull the lever toward you and release it.

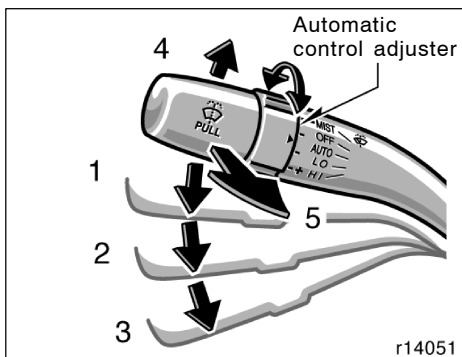
Type B—If the windshield wipers are off they will operate a couple of times after the washer squirts.

For instructions on adding washer fluid, see "Adding washer fluid" on [page 280](#) 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.

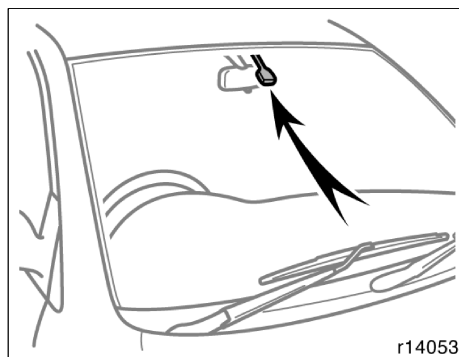
Windshield wipers and washer (with automatic control adjuster)



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

The key must be in the “ON” position.

Lever position	Operation
Position 1	Automatic operation
Position 2	Low speed operation
Position 3	High speed operation
Position 4	Single sweep operation
Position 5	Washer on



Automatic operation (position 1)

The wiper speed is determined by the amount of raindrops and sunlight detected by the automatic wiper control sensor.

The automatic wiper control sensor is on the inside of the windshield as shown above.

If you feel that the operation of the automatic wiper control is too fast or too slow, twist the automatic control adjuster in the “-” direction to lower sensitivity, and “+” direction to boost the sensitivity.

Even if the wiper lever is in the position 1, the system will switch to intermittent operations in the following conditions:

- When the windshield gets extremely cold (at less than -10°C [14°F])
- When the system malfunctions

However, when the windshield gets extremely hot (at more than 80°C [176°F]), the wipers do not operate even if the wiper lever is in the position 1.

When the ignition switch is turned off with the wiper lever in the position 1, and then the ignition switch is turned on again, the automatic operation may not work even if raindrops are on the windshield.

In this case, move the lever to another position and return it to the position 1 again.

CAUTION

Be careful not to get your fingers caught between the wipers and windshield.

When the wiper lever is in the position 1 with the ignition switch on, the wipers could operate automatically in the following cases:

- If you touch the upper center of the windshield adjacent to the sensor.
- If you wipe the upper center of the windshield (adjacent to which the sensor is located) with a towel or other object.
- If the windshield vibrates.
- If you touch the sensor.

NOTICE

Do not apply detergent to or wet the automatic wiper control sensor when cleaning the inside of the windshield.

To squirt washer fluid, pull the lever toward you (position 5).

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

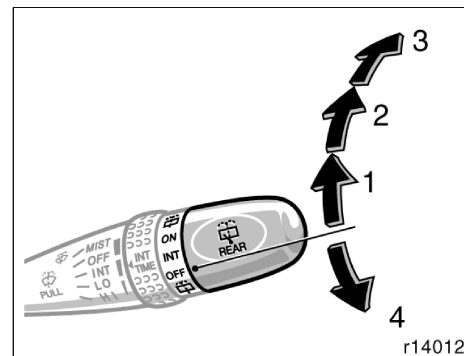
For instructions on adding washer fluid, see "Adding washer fluid" on page 280 in Section 7-3.

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

NOTICE

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

Rear window wiper and washer



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

The key must be in the "ON" position.

Lever position	Speed setting
Position 1	Intermittent
Position 2	Normal

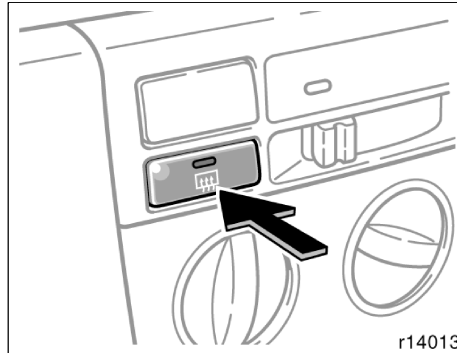
To squirt washer fluid on the rear window, twist the knob upward or downward as far as it will go (positions 3 or 4). The knob automatically returns from these positions after you release it.

For instructions on adding washer fluid, see "Adding washer fluid" on page 280 in Section 7-3.

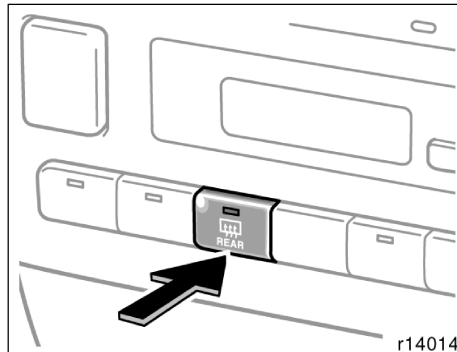
NOTICE

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

Rear window defogger



With manual air conditioning controls



With automatic air conditioning controls

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

The key must be in the “ON” position.

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

Push the switch once again to turn the defogger off.

With automatic air conditioning controls—The system will automatically shut off after the defogger has 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

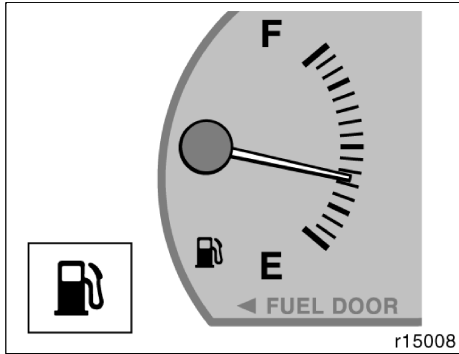
- ◆ ***Without timer: To prevent the battery from being discharged, turn the switch off when the engine is not running.***
- ◆ ***When cleaning the inside of the rear window, be careful not to scratch or damage the heater wires or connectors.***

OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS

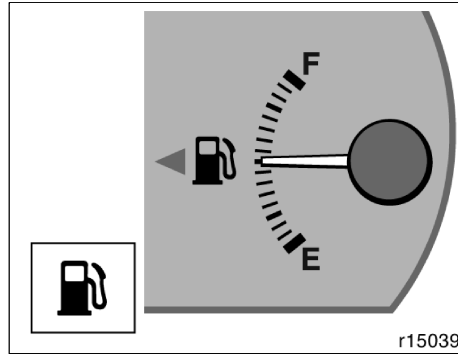
Gauges, Meters and Service Reminder Indicators

Fuel Gauge	112
Engine Coolant Temperature Gauge	113
Tachometer	114
Odometer and Two Trip Meters	115
Odometer, Two Trip Meters and Instrument panel Light Control Display	115
Service Reminder Indicators and Warning Buzzers	117

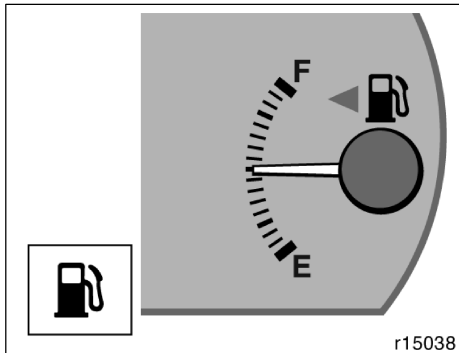
Fuel gauge



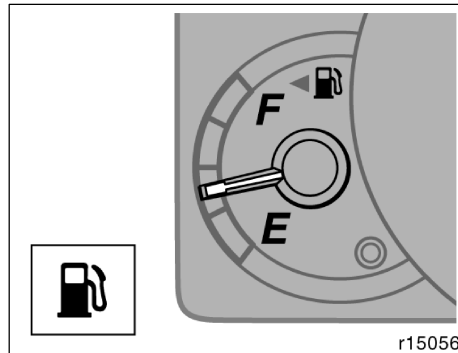
Type A



Type C



Type B



Type D

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

Nearly full—Needle at “F”

Nearly empty—Needle at “E”

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

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

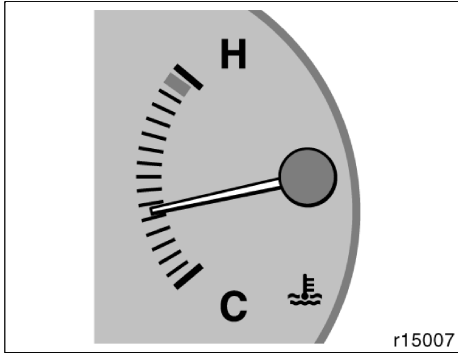
If the fuel level approaches “E” or the low fuel level warning light comes on, fill the fuel tank as soon as possible.

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.

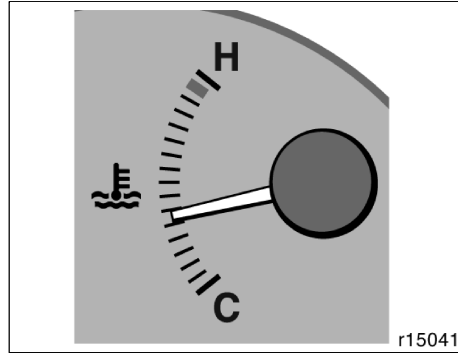
If the fuel tank is completely empty, the malfunction indicator lamp comes on. Fill the fuel tank immediately.

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

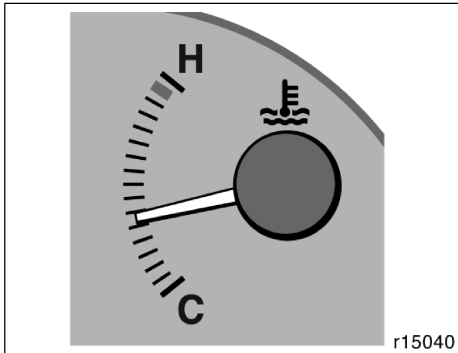
Engine coolant temperature gauge



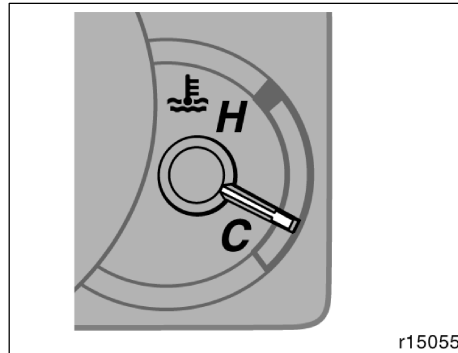
Type A



Type C



Type B



Type D

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

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

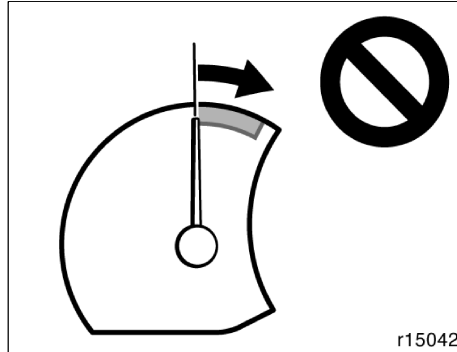
Your vehicle may overheat during severe operating conditions, such as:

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

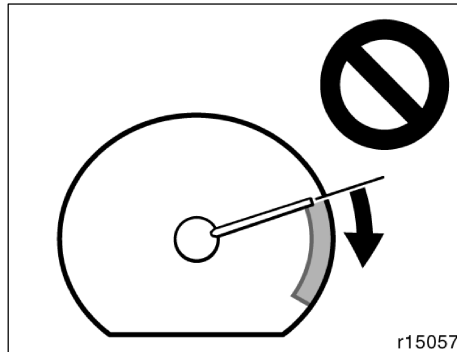
NOTICE

- ◆ Do not remove the thermostat in the engine cooling system as this may cause the engine to overheat. The thermostat is designed to control the flow of coolant to keep the temperature of the engine within the specified operating range.
- ◆ Do not continue driving with an overheated engine. See "If your vehicle overheats" on pages 215 and 216 in Section 4.

Tachometer



Except for Hong Kong



For Hong Kong

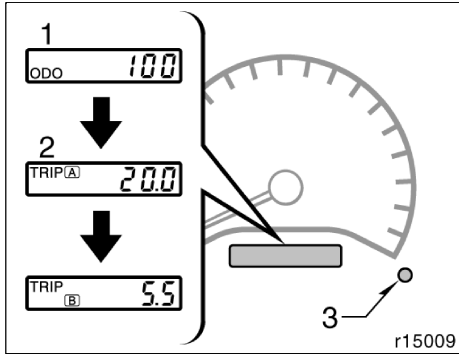
The tachometer indicates engine speed in thousands of rpm (revolutions per minute). Use it while driving to select correct shift points and to prevent engine lugging and over-revving.

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

NOTICE

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

Odometer and two trip meters (without tachometer)



This meter displays the odometer and two trip meters.

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

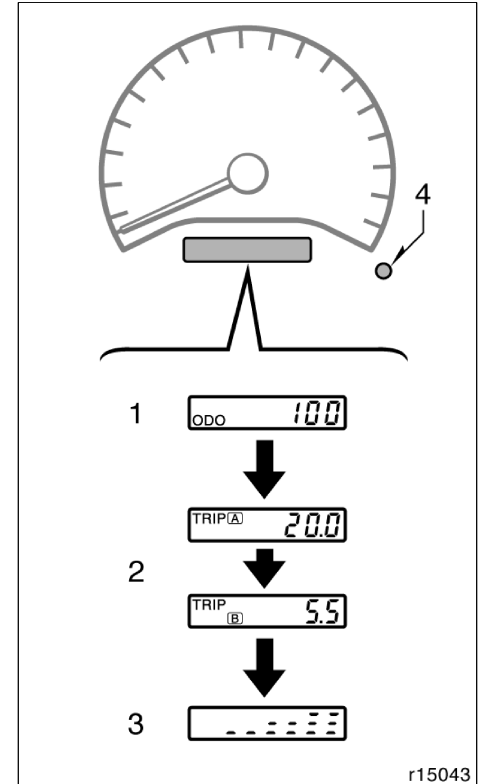
You can use one trip meter to calculate the fuel economy and the other to measure the distance on each trip. All trip meter data is cancelled if the electrical power source is disconnected.

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

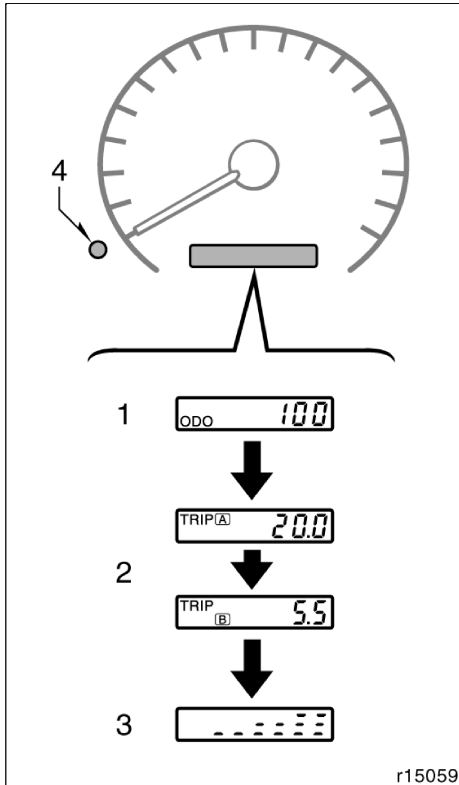
To change the meter display, quickly push and release the knob. The meter display changes in the order from the odometer to trip meter A to trip meter B, then back to the odometer each time you push.

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

Odometer, two trip meters and instrument panel light control display (with tachometer)



Except for Hong Kong



The following information is shown in this display.

1. Odometer—Shows the total distance the vehicle has been driven.
2. Two trip meters—Show two different distances driven independently since the last time when 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.

3. Instrument panel light control display (when the headlight switch is on)—Shows the brightness of the instrument panel lights. The more amount the bar gains, the brighter the instrument panel light gets.
4. Trip meter reset knob/instrument panel light control knob—Resets the two trip meters to zero, change the meter display, and adjust the brightness of the instrument panel lights.







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

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







To adjust the brightness of the instrument panel lights, display the instrument panel light control reading, push and hold the knob until the desired brightness is obtained.

For Hong Kong

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 driver's seat belt.
(c)	PASSENGER  (indicator and buzzer*)	Fasten front passenger's seat belt.
(d)		Stop and check.
(e)		Stop and check.
(f)		Take vehicle to Toyota dealer.

*: GCC countries (Saudi Arabia, Sultanate of Oman, Bahrain, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Kuwait) and vehicles with SRS side airbags and curtain shield airbags

If the indicator or buzzer comes on...	Do this.
(g) 	Fill up tank.
(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) P/S	Take vehicle to Toyota dealer immediately.
(l) 	Drain water.
(m) 	Take vehicle to Toyota dealer.
(n) Speed warning buzzer	Reduce vehicle speed.

If the indicator or buzzer comes on...		Do this.
(o)	Key reminder buzzer	Remove key.
(p)	Light reminder buzzer	Turn off lights.

(a) Brake System Warning Light

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

- **When the parking brake is applied...**

This light comes on for a few seconds when the ignition key is turned to the “ON” position even after the parking brake is released.

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



It is dangerous to continue driving normally when the brake fluid level 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 ignition key is in the “ON” position.
- The light does not come on even if the ignition key is turned on with the parking brake released.

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



CAUTION

If either of the following conditions occurs, immediately stop your vehicle at a safe place and contact your Toyota dealer.

- **The light does not turn off even after the parking brake is released while the engine is running.**

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.

- **The brake system warning light remains on together with the “ABS” warning light.**

In this case, not only the anti-lock brake system will fail but also the vehicle will become extremely unstable during braking.

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

This light reminds you to buckle up the driver’s seat belt.

For GCC countries* and vehicles with SRS side airbags and curtain shield airbags—

Once the ignition key 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 keeps flashing.

If the vehicle speed rises above 15 km/h (9 mph) with the seat belt remaining 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 more seconds. If the vehicle speed drops below 15 km/h (9 mph), the buzzer sound will continue. To stop the buzzer, fasten the seat belt.

Others—

Once the ignition key is turned to “ON” or “START”, the reminder light comes on if the driver’s seat belt is not fastened. Unless the driver fastens the belt, the light stays on.

*: Saudi Arabia, Sultanate of Oman, Bahrain, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Kuwait

(c) Front Passenger's Seat Belt Reminder Light and Buzzer

This light reminds you to buckle up the front passenger's seat belt.

For GCC countries* and vehicles with SRS side airbags and curtain shield airbags—

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

If the vehicle speed rises above 15 km/h (9 mph) with the seat belt remaining 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 more seconds. If the vehicle speed drops below 15 km/h (9 mph), the buzzer sound will continue. To stop the buzzer, fasten the seat belt.

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

Others—

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

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

*: Saudi Arabia, Sultanate of Oman, Bahrain, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Kuwait

(d) Discharge Warning Light

This light warns that the battery is being discharged.

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

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

NOTICE

<i>Do not continue driving if the engine drive belt is broken or loose.</i>
--

(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 when it goes out when the engine is accelerated smoothly.

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 comes on in the following cases.

1. The fuel tank is completely empty. (See "Fuel Gauge" on page 112 in this Section for instructions)
2. There is a problem somewhere in your engine or automatic transmission electrical system.

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

(g) Low Fuel Level Warning Light

This light comes on when the fuel level in the tank becomes near 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 ignition key is turned to the "ON" position. If the anti-lock brake system and the brake assist system work properly, the light turns off after a few seconds. Thereafter, if either of the systems 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 and the brake assist system do 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.

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

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

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

⚠ CAUTION

If the "ABS" warning light remains on together with the brake system warning light, immediately stop your vehicle at a safe place and contact your Toyota dealer.

In this case, not only the anti-lock brake system will fail but also the vehicle will become extremely unstable during braking.

(H) Open Door Warning Light

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

(J) SRS Warning Light

This light will come on when the ignition key is turned to the "ON" position. After about 6 seconds, the light will go off. This means the system of the air bag and front seat belt pretensioners are operating properly.

The warning light system monitors the air bag sensors and assembly, front air bag sensors, front seat belt pretensioners and assemblies, inflators, warning light, side and curtain shield air bag sensors and assemblies in front of the seat and connecting wiring and power sources.

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

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

(K) Electric Power Steering System Warning Light (1NZ-FE engine only)

The light comes on when the ignition key is turned to the "ON" position. If the electric power steering system warning light works properly, the light turns off after a few seconds. If the system has malfunctions, the light comes on again.

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

- The light does not come on when the ignition key is turned to the "ON" position or remains on.
- The light stays on while you are driving.

The warning light during on while driving the engine for a long time may not indicate malfunction. To turn off the light, restart the engine and start driving.



CAUTION

If the electric power steering system warning light comes on, take your vehicle to your Toyota dealer as soon as possible. In this case, more effort is required for the steering wheel to turn than usual. Drive your vehicle while firmly gripping the steering wheel.

(L) Fuel Filter Warning Light (diesel-powered vehicles)

The light warns you about the amount of accumulated water in the fuel filter has reached the specified level.

If they come on, drain the water immediately. (See page 269 in Section 7-2 for instructions for how to drain the water.)

NOTICE

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

(m) Automatic Headlight Leveling System Warning Light

This light warns that when there is a problem somewhere in the automatic headlight leveling system.

The light will come on when the ignition key is turned to “ON”, and will go off after a few seconds.

If it comes on, have your vehicle checked by your Toyota dealer.

(n) Speed Warning Buzzer (GCC countries* only)

This buzzer will sound if your vehicle speed reaches or exceeds 120 km/h (75 mph) and will continue to sound until speed is reduced to below 120 km/h (75 mph).

*: Saudi Arabia, Sultanate of Oman, Bahrain, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Kuwait

(o) Key Reminder Buzzer

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

(p) Light Reminder Buzzer

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

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

1. Apply the parking brake.
2. Open one of the 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 ignition key to “ON”, but do not start the engine.
All the service reminder indicators except the open door warning light should come on. The “ABS” and electric motor power steering system warning lights go off after a few seconds. The SRS warning light goes off after about 6 seconds.

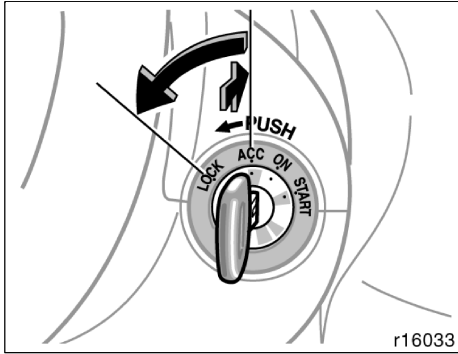
If any service reminder indicator or warning buzzer does not function as described above, have it checked by your Toyota dealer as soon as possible.

OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS

Ignition switch, Transmission and Parking brake

Ignition switch with steering lock.....	126
Automatic transmission.....	128
Manual transmission.....	132
Parking brake.....	133

Ignition switch with steering lock (gasoline engine)



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

For starting tips see [page 197](#) in Section 3.

“ON”—Engine on and all accessories on.

This is the normal driving position.

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

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

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

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

Vehicles with engine immobilizer system—Once you remove the key, the engine immobilizer system is automatically set. (See “Engine immobilizer system” on [page 17](#) in Section 1-2.)

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

CAUTION

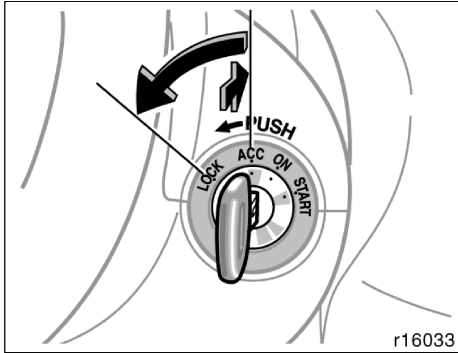
For manual transmission:

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

NOTICE

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

Ignition switch with steering lock (diesel engine)



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

For starting tips see page 197 in Section 3.

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

This is the normal driving position.

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

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

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

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

Vehicles with engine immobilizer system—Once you remove the key, the engine immobilizer system is automatically set. (See “Engine immobilizer system” on page 17 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.

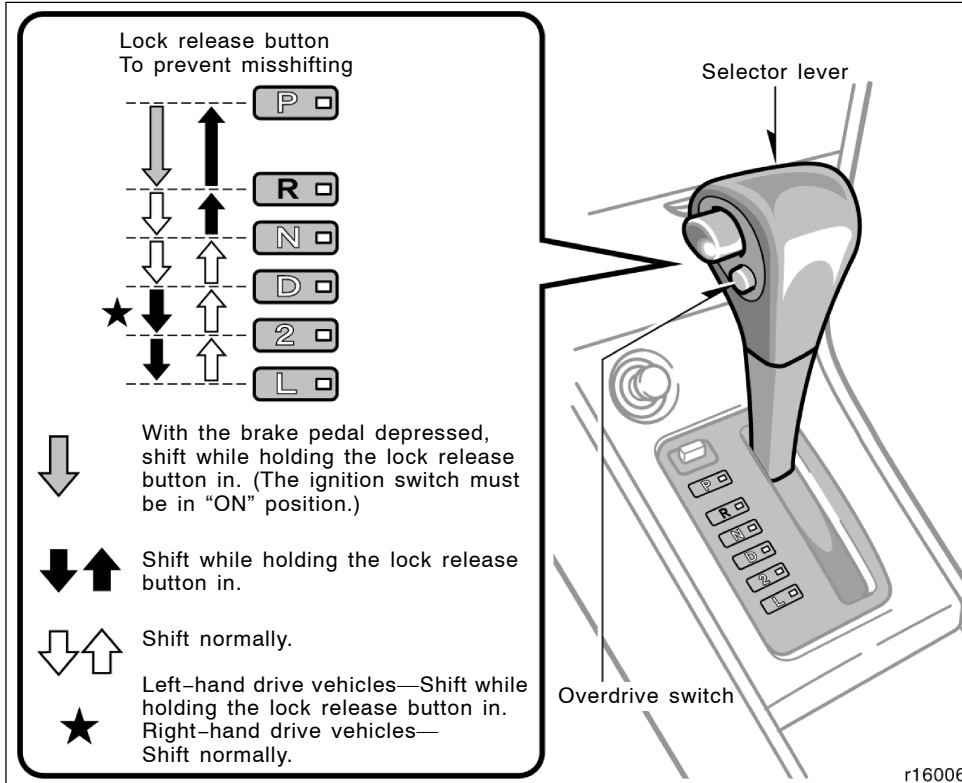
CAUTION

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

NOTICE

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

Automatic transmission



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

(a) Selector lever

The shift position is also displayed on the instrument cluster.

P: Parking, engine starting and key removal

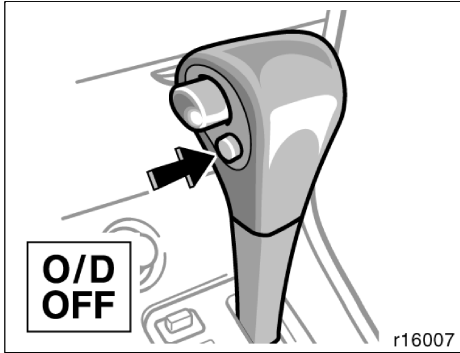
R: Reverse

N: Neutral

D: Normal driving (with overdrive on)

2: Stronger engine braking

L: Maximum engine braking



(b) Overdrive switch

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

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

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


If the engine is turned off when the overdrive is off and restarted, the overdrive will be on automatically.

(c) Normal driving

1. Start the engine as instructed in "How to start the engine" on page 198 in Section 3. The transmission must be in "P" or "N".
2. With your foot holding down the brake pedal, shift the selector lever to "D".

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

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



CAUTION

Never put your foot on the accelerator pedal while shifting.

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

(d) Using engine braking

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

- Push the overdrive switch. The "O/D OFF" indicator light will come on and the transmission will downshift to first gear.
- Shift into the "2" position. The transmission will downshift to second gear when the vehicle speed drops down or lower than the following speed, and stronger engine braking will be enabled.

2NZ-IE engine	98 km/h (60 mph)
1NZ-IE engine	101 km/h (62 mph)
3ZZ-IE engine	96 km/h (59 mph)
1ZZ-IE engine	Except for GCC countries*
	101 km/h (62 mph)
	For GCC countries*
	104 km/h (64 mph)

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

2NZ-FE engine	..... 50 km/h (31 mph)
1NZ-FE engine	..... 47 km/h (29 mph)
3ZZ-FE engine	..... 45 km/h (28 mph)
1ZZ-FE engine	..... 48 km/h (30 mph)
Except for GCC countries*	..... 52 km/h (33 mph)
For GCC countries*	..... 52 km/h (33 mph)

(e) Using the “2” and “L” positions

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

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

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

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



CAUTION

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

*: Saudi Arabia, Sultanate of Oman, Bahrain, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Kuwait

NOTICE

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

2NZ-FE engine

“2”	..... 109 km/h (67 mph)
“L”	..... 59 km/h (36 mph)

1NZ-FE engine

“2”	..... 116 km/h (72 mph)
“L”	..... 63 km/h (39 mph)

3ZZ-FE engine

“2”	..... 113 km/h (70 mph)
“L”	..... 62 km/h (38 mph)

1ZZ-FE engine

“2”	..... 118 km/h (73 mph)
“L”	..... 65 km/h (40 mph)

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

(f) Backing up

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

NOTICE

Never shift into reverse while the vehicle is moving.

(g) Parking

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



CAUTION

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

(h) Good driving practice

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



CAUTION

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

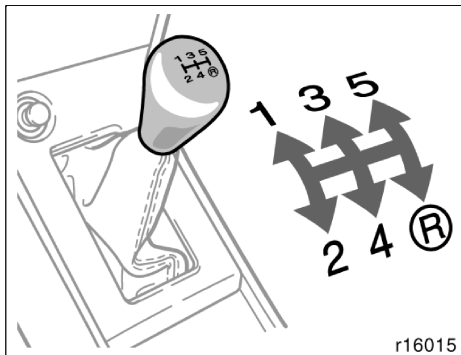
NOTICE

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

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

If you cannot shift the selector lever from “P” position even though the brake pedal is depressed, use the shift lock override button. For instructions see if you cannot shift automatic transmission selector lever on [page 229](#) in Section 4.

Manual transmission



The shift pattern is conventional as shown above.

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

Upshifting too soon or downshifting too late will cause lugging, and possibly ping-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:

2NZ-FE engine

gear	km/h (mph)
1	46 (28)
2	86 (53)
3	125 (77)
4	168 (104)

1NZ-FE engine

gear	km/h (mph)
1	50 (31)
2	94 (58)
3	145 (90)
4	202 (125)

3ZZ-FE engine

Right-hand drive vehicles

gear	km/h (mph)
1	51 (31)
2	85 (52)
3	124 (77)
4	169 (105)

Left-hand drive vehicles

gear	km/h (mph)
1	46 (28)
2	86 (53)
3	125 (78)
4	169 (105)

1ZZ-FE engine

gear	km/h (mph)
1	55 (34)
2	91 (56)
3	133 (82)
4	179 (111)

2C engine

gear	km/h (mph)
1	41 (25)
2	71 (43)
3	109 (67)
4	149 (92)

NOTICE

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

Good driving practice

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

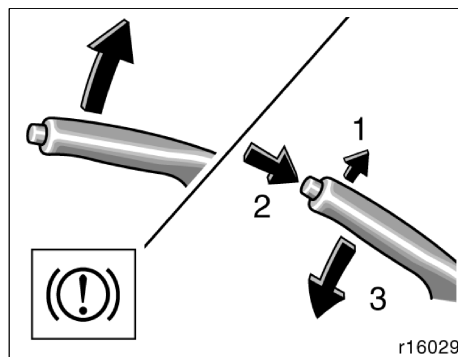
CAUTION

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

NOTICE

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

Parking brake



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

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

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

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

CAUTION

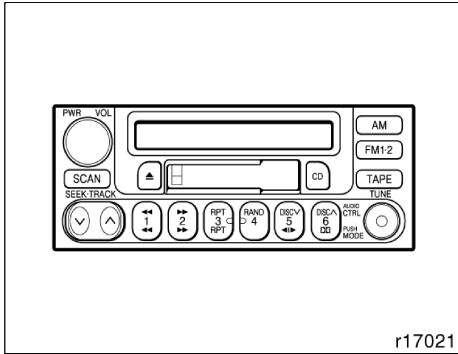
Before driving, be sure the parking brake is fully released and the parking brake reminder light is off.

OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS

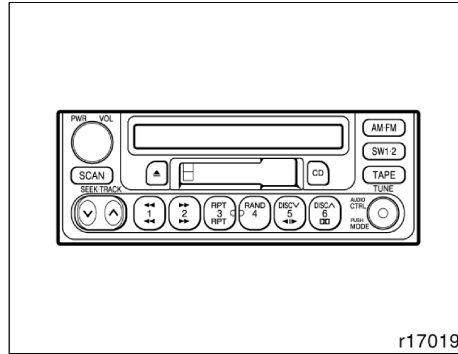
Car audio system

Reference 136
Using your audio system 137
Car audio system operating hints 151

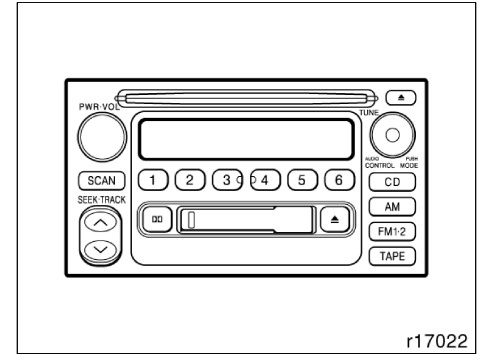
Reference



Type 1-1: AM-FM radio/cassette player/compact disc player (with compact disc changer controller)



Type 1-2: AM-FM-SW radio/cassette player (with compact disc changer controller)



Type 2: AM-FM radio/cassette player/compact disc player (with compact disc changer controller)

Using your audio system— —Some basics

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

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

TURNING THE SYSTEM ON AND OFF

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

Push “AM”, “FM1·2”, “SW1·2”, “TAPE” or “CD” to turn on that function without pushing “PWR/VOL” or “PWR·VOL”.

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

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

SWITCHING BETWEEN FUNCTIONS

Push “AM”, “FM1·2”, “SW1·2”, “TAPE” or “CD” if the system is already on but you want to switch from one function to another.

TONE AND BALANCE

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

Tone

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

Balance

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

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

YOUR RADIO ANTENNA

Retractable antenna

To lower a retractable antenna, carefully push it down.

NOTICE

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

Detachable antenna

To remove a detachable antenna, carefully turn it counterclockwise.

NOTICE

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

YOUR CASSETTE PLAYER

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

NOTICE

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

YOUR COMPACT DISC PLAYER

When you insert a disc, gently push it in with the label side up. The compact disc player will play from track 1 through to the end of the disc. Then it will play from track 1 again.

NOTICE

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

8 cm (3 in.) compact disc singles

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

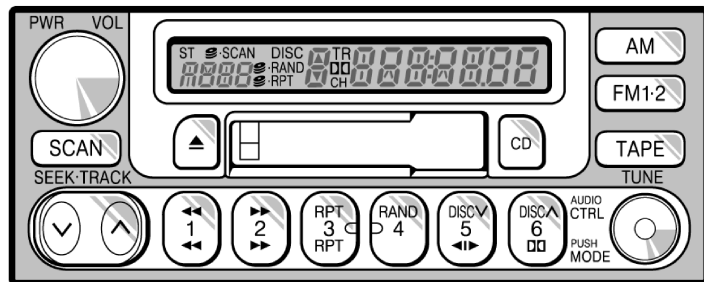
After you eject a compact disc single, do not insert a standard 12 cm (4.7 in.) disc until “DISC” disappears from the display.

NOTICE

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

—Controls and features

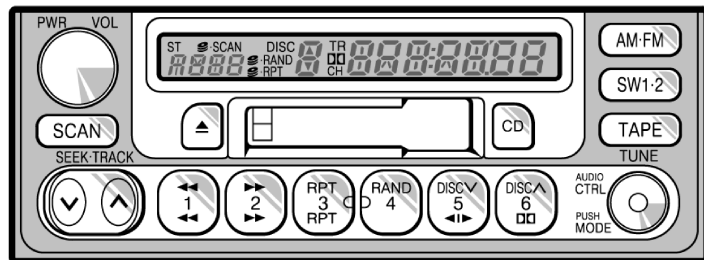
►Type 1-1



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

r17023

► Type 1-2



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

r17020

1 2 3 4 5 6 (Preset buttons)

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

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

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

Type 1-1—These systems can store one AM and two FM stations for each button. (The display will show “AM”, “FM1” or “FM2” when you push “AM” “FM1·2”.)




Type 1-2—These systems can store one AM and one FM, one SW1 and SW2 stations for each button. (The display will show “AM”, “FM” or “SW1·2” when you push “AM·FM” or “SW1·2”.)

(Eject button)

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

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

(Program)

Push “” to select the other side of a cassette tape. The display indicates which side is currently selected (“” indicates top side, “” indicates bottom side).

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

(Reverse/Fast forward buttons)

Cassette Player

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

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

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

Compact Disc Player

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

AM

Type 1-1 only

Push “AM” to turn on the radio and select the AM band. “AM” will appear on the display.

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

AM-FM

Type 1-2 only

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

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

CTRL / MODE (Audio control and mode adjustment)

Manual tone adjustment function—

This knob is used to adjust the tone manually.

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

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

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

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

Sound balance adjustment function—

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

For front/rear adjustment, push “CTRL / MODE” repeatedly until “FAd” appears on the display. Then turn the knob to adjust the front/rear balance.

The display will show the range from “FAd-F7” to “FAd-R7”.

For left/right adjustment, push “CTRL / MODE” repeatedly until “BAL” appears on the display. Then turn the knob to adjust the left/right balance.

The display will show the range from “BAL-L7” to “BAL-R7”.

CD (Compact Disc)

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

When the audio is set into compact disc operation, the display shows the track or, track and disc number currently being played. Each time you push “CD”, the system changes to the automatic changer.

If the player malfunctions, your audio system will display one of the six following error messages.

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

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

If “Err 2” appears on the display, it indicates no disc is loaded inside the magazine. Insert a disc.

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

If “OPEN” appears on the display, it indicates the compact disc changer lid is open. Close the compact disc changer lid.

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

DISC ∨ ∧

Compact disc changer only—

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

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

Dolby® DD B NR*

If you are listening to a tape that was recorded with Dolby® B Noise Reduction, push the “DD” button. The “DD” will appear on the display. Push the button again to turn off Dolby® B NR.

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

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

FM1·2

Type 1–1 only

Push “FM1·2” to turn on the radio and select the FM band. “FM1” or “FM2” will appear on the display. This system allows you to set twelve FM stations, two for each button.

If the audio system is off, you can turn on the radio by pushing “FM1·2”. Also, push “FM1·2” to switch from cassette or compact disc operation to radio operation.

PWR/VOL (Power/Volume)

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


RAND (Random)

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

To randomly play the tracks on a disc: Quickly push and release “RAND”. “RAND” will appear on the display. The disc you are listening to will play in random order. If you hear a beep, you held the button too long, and the player will play all the tracks in the magazine in random order. To turn off the random feature, push “RAND” again.

Compact disc changer only—

To randomly play all the tracks in the magazine:

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

RPT (Repeat)

Cassette Player

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

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

Compact Disc Player


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

Repeating a track:

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

Compact disc changer only—

Repeating a disc:

Push and hold “RPT” until you hear a beep. “ RPT” will appear on the display. The player will repeat all the tracks on the disc you are listening to. When the disc ends, the player will automatically go back to the first track on the disc and replay. To turn off the repeat feature, push this button again.

SCAN

Radio

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

To scan the preset stations:

Push and hold “SCAN” until you hear a beep. The radio will tune in the next preset station up the band, stay there for 5 seconds, and then move to the next preset station. To select a station, push “SCAN” again.

To scan all the frequencies:

Quickly push and release “SCAN”. If you hear a beep, you held the button too long, and the radio will scan the preset stations. The radio will find the next station up the station band, stay there for 5 seconds, and then scan again. To select a station, push “SCAN” again.

Compact disc player


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

Scanning the tracks on a disc:

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

Compact disc changer only—

Scanning the first track of all the discs in the magazine:

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

SEEK (Seeking)

Radio

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

To seek a station, quickly push and release the “^” or “v” under the “SEEK”. Do this again to find another station.

Cassette Player

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

You can skip up to nine tracks at a time.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ST (Stereo reception) display

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

SW1-2

Type 1-2 only

Push "SW1-2" to turn the radio on and select the SW band. "SW 1" or "SW 2" will appear on the display.

The radio has the following two short wave bands.

Band	Wave length (m)	Frequency (kHz)
SW 1	90	2940— 3575
	75	3580— 4215
	60	4540— 5175
	49	5820— 6455
	41	7100— 7735
SW 2	31	9500—10135
	25	11580—12215
	19	15100—15735
	16	17500—18135
	13	21340—21975

TAPE

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

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

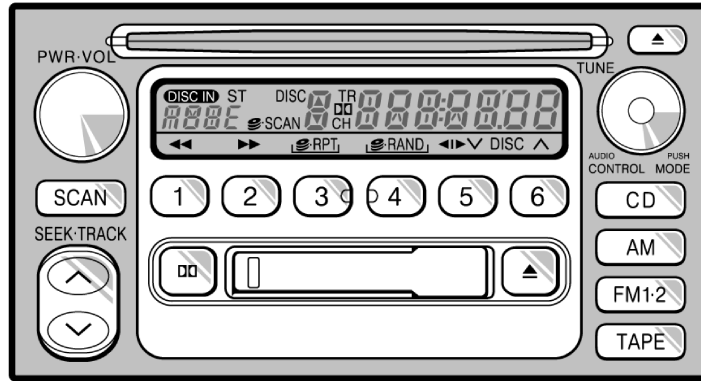
By using this button, you can skip up or down to a different track.

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

TUNE (Tuning)

Turn the knob clockwise to step up the frequency. Turn the knob counterclockwise to step down the frequency.

► Type 2



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

r17024

1 2 3 4 5 6 (Preset buttons)

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

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

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

These systems can store one AM and two FM stations for each button. (The display will show “AM”, “FM1” or “FM2” when you push “AM” “FM1·2”.)

▲ (Eject button)

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

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

◀▶ (Program)

Push “◀▶” to select the other side of a cassette tape. The display indicates which side is currently selected (“▲” indicates top side, “▼” indicates bottom side).

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

◀◀/▶▶ (Reverse/Fast forward buttons)

Cassette Player

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

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

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

Compact Disc Player

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

AM

Push “AM” to turn on the radio and select the AM band. “AM” will appear on the display.

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

CD (Compact Disc)

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

When the audio is set into compact disc operation, the display shows the track or, track and disc number currently being played. Each time you push “CD”, the system changes to the automatic changer.

If the player malfunctions, your audio system will display one of the six following error messages.

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

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

If **“Err 2”** appears on the display, it indicates no disc is loaded inside the magazine. Insert a disc.

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

If **“OPEn”** appears on the display, it indicates the compact disc changer lid is open. Close the compact disc changer lid.

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

CONTROL / MODE (Audio control and mode adjustment)

Manual tone adjustment function—

This knob is used to adjust the tone manually.

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

The display will show the range from **“BAS -5”** to **“BAS 5”**.

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

The display will show the range from **“TRE -5”** to **“TRE 5”**.

Sound balance adjustment function—

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

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

The display will show the range from **“FAd-F7”** to **“FAd-R7”**.

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

The display will show the range from **“BAL-L7”** to **“BAL-R7”**.

DISC ∨ ^

Compact disc changer only—

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

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

Dolby® DD B NR*

If you are listening to a tape that was recorded with Dolby® B Noise Reduction, push the **“DD”** button. The **“DD”** will appear on the display. Push the button again to turn off Dolby® B NR.

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

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

FM1·2

Push “FM1·2” to turn on the radio and select the FM band. “FM1” or “FM2” will appear on the display. This system allows you to set twelve FM stations, two for each button.


If the audio system is off, you can turn on the radio by pushing “FM1·2”. Also, push “FM1·2” to switch from cassette or compact disc operation to radio operation.

PWR·VOL (Power and Volume)

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


RAND (Random)

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

To randomly play the tracks on a disc: Quickly push and release “RAND”. “RAND” will appear on the display. The disc you are listening to will play in random order. If you hear a beep, you held the button too long, and the player will play all the tracks in the magazine in random order. To turn off the random feature, push this button again.


Compact disc changer only—

To randomly play all the tracks in the magazine:

Push and hold “RAND” until you hear a beep. “RAND” will appear on the display and the player will perform all the tracks on all the discs in the magazine in random order. To turn off the random feature, push this button again.

RPT (Repeat)

Cassette Player


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

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

Compact Disc Player


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

Repeating a track:

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

Compact disc changer only—

Repeating a disc:

Push and hold “RPT” until you hear a beep. “RPT” will appear on the display. The player will repeat all the tracks on the disc you are listening to. When the disc ends, the player will automatically go back to the first track on the disc and replay. To turn off the repeat feature, push this button again.

SCAN

Radio

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

To scan the preset stations:

Push and hold “SCAN” until you hear a beep. The radio will tune in the next preset station up the band, stay there for 5 seconds, and then move to the next preset station. To select a station, push “SCAN” again.

To scan all the frequencies:

Quickly push and release “SCAN”. If you hear a beep, you held the button too long, and the radio will scan the preset stations. The radio will find the next station up the station band, stay there for 5 seconds, and then scan again. To select a station, push “SCAN” again.

Compact disc player


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

Scanning the tracks on a disc:

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

Compact disc changer only—

Scanning the first track of all the discs in the magazine:

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

SEEK (Seeking)

Radio

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

To seek a station, quickly push and release the “^” or “v” under the “SEEK”. Do this again to find another station.

Cassette Player

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

You can skip up to nine tracks at a time.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ST (Stereo reception) display

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

TAPE

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

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

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

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

TUNE (Tuning)

Turn the knob clockwise to step up the frequency. Turn the knob counterclockwise to step down the frequency.

Car audio system operating hints

NOTICE

To ensure correct audio system operations:

- ◆ ***Be careful not to spill beverages over the audio system.***
- ◆ ***Do not put anything other than a cassette tape or Compact Disc into the slot.***
- ◆ ***The use of a cellular phone inside or near the vehicle may cause a noise from the speakers of the audio system which you are listening to. However, this does not indicate a malfunction.***

RADIO RECEPTION

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

CARING FOR YOUR CASSETTE PLAYER AND TAPES

For the best performance for your cassette player and tapes:

Clean the tape head and other parts regularly.

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

Use high-quality cassettes.

- Low-quality cassette tapes can cause many problems, including poor sound, inconsistent playing speed, and constant auto-reversing. They can also get stuck or tangled in the cassette player.
- Do not use a cassette if it has been damaged or tangled or if its label is peeling off.
- Do not leave a cassette in the player if you are not listening to it, especially if it is hot outside.
- Store cassettes in their cases and out of direct sunlight.

- Avoid using cassettes with a total playing time longer than 100 minutes (50 minutes per side). The tape used in these cassettes is thin and could get stuck or tangled in the cassette player.

CARING FOR YOUR COMPACT DISC PLAYER AND DISCS

- Extremely high temperatures can keep your compact disc player from working. On hot days, use the air conditioning to cool the vehicle interior before you listen to a disc.
- Bumpy roads or other vibrations may make your compact disc player skip.
- If moisture gets into your compact disc player, you may not hear any sound even though your compact disc player appears to be working. Remove the disc from the player and wait until it dries.



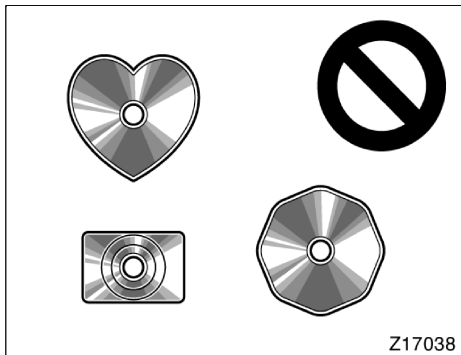
CAUTION

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



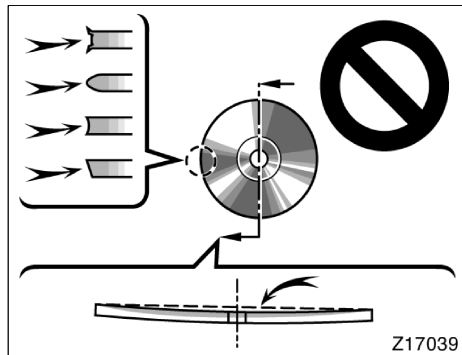
- Use only compact discs marked as shown above. The following products may not be playable on your compact disc player.

Copy-protected CD
CD-R (CD-Recordable)
CD-RW (CD-Re-writable)
CD-ROM



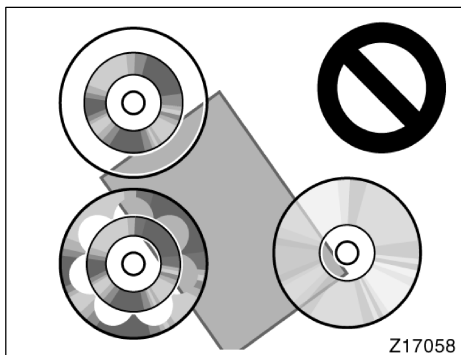
Z17038

Special shaped discs



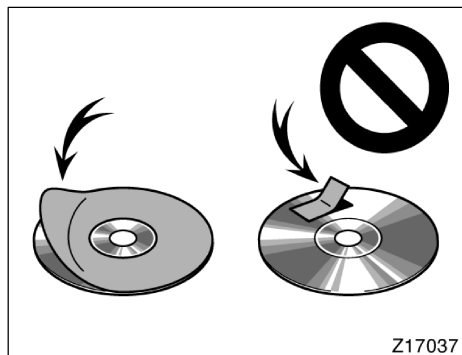
Z17039

Low quality discs



Z17058

Transparent/translucent discs

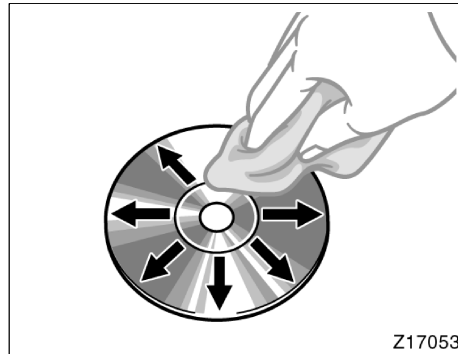
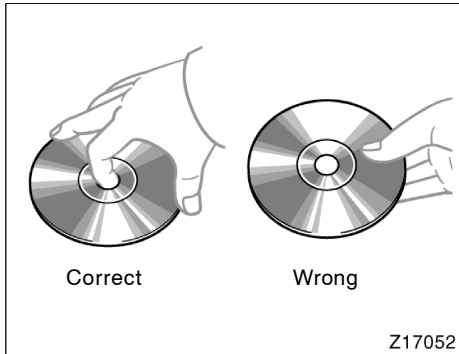


Z17037

Labeled discs

NOTICE

Do not use special shaped, transparent/translucent, low quality or labeled discs such as those shown in the illustrations. The use of such discs may damage the player or changer, or it may be impossible to eject the disc.



- Handle compact discs carefully, especially when you are inserting them. Hold them on the edge and do not bend them. Avoid getting fingerprints on them, particularly on the shiny side.
- Dirt, scratches, warping, pin holes, or other disc damage could cause the player to skip or to repeat a section of a track. (To see a pin hole, hold the disc up to the light.)
- Remove discs from the compact disc player when you are not listening to them. Store them in their plastic cases away from moisture, heat, and direct sunlight.

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

OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS

Air conditioning system

Manual air conditioning system

Controls	156
Air flow selector settings	161
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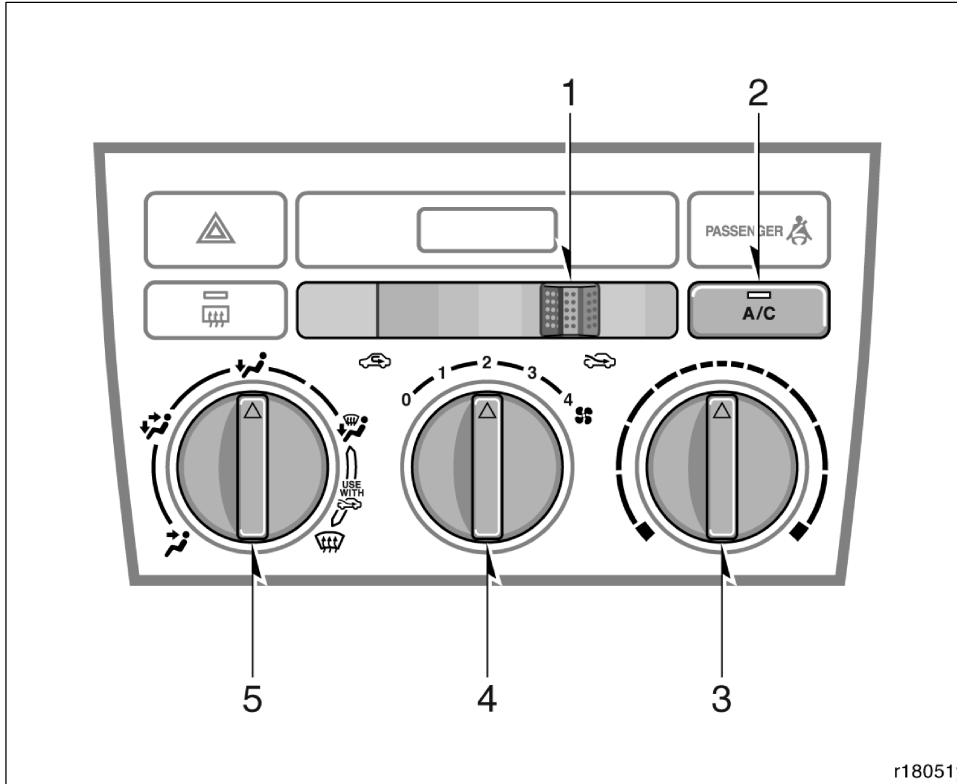
Automatic air conditioning system

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Side vents	170
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Manual air conditioning system— —Controls

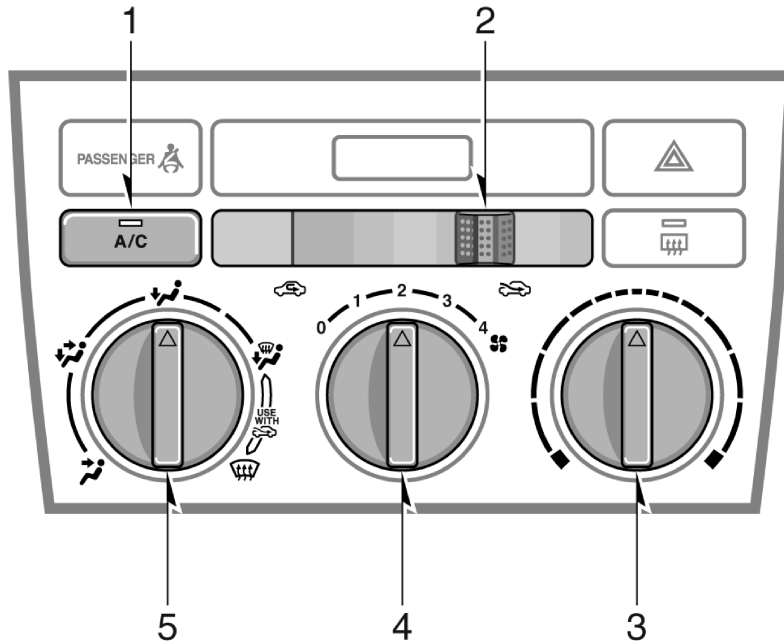
►Type 1 (left-hand drive vehicles)



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

r18051y

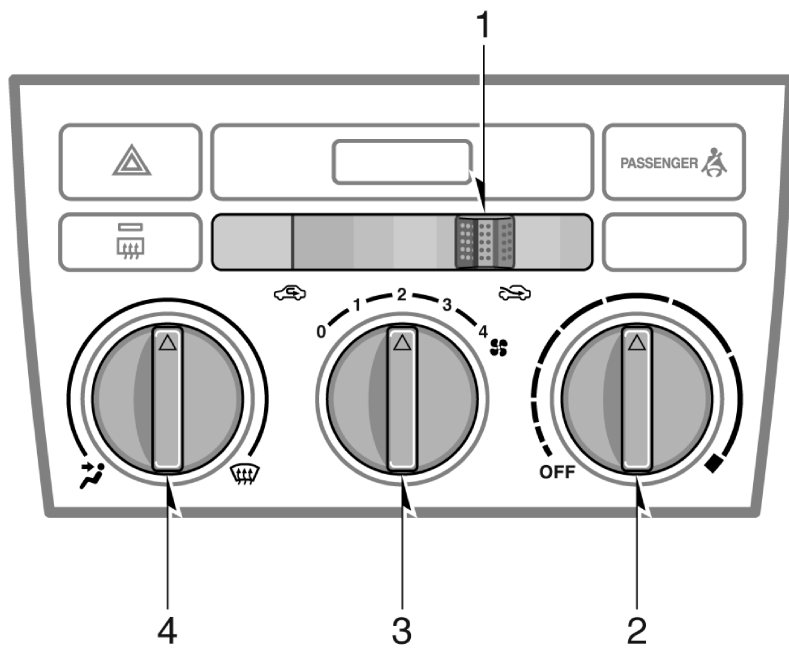
► Type 1 (right-hand drive vehicles)



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

r18052y

► Type 2



1. Air intake selector
2. Temperature selector (on some models)
3. Fan speed selector
4. Air flow selector

r18053y

Fan speed selector

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

Temperature selector

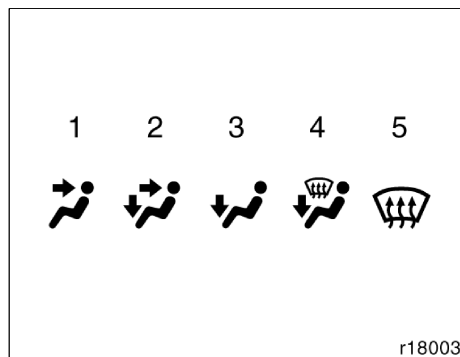
Type 1—

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

Type 2—

This knob is used to turn the cooler on and off and adjust the temperature of the cooled air.

Turn the knob to the right to lower the temperature. Moving the knob to the “OFF” position turns off the cooler.



Air flow selector

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

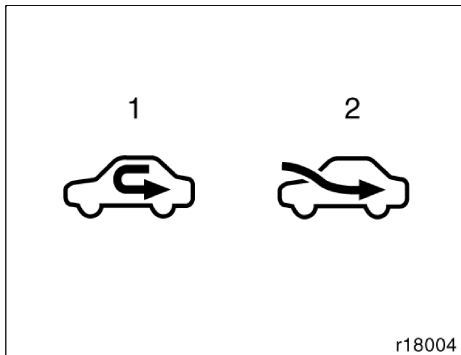
- 1. Panel**—Air flows mainly from the instrument panel vents.
- 2. Bi-level (type 1 only)**—Air flows from both the floor vents and the instrument panel vents.
- 3. Floor (type 1 only)**—Air flows mainly from the floor vents.
- 4. Floor/Windshield (type 1 only)**—Air flows mainly from the floor vents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

Use with the air intake selector positioned in Fresh.

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

Use with the air intake selector positioned in Fresh.

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



Air intake selector

Move the lever to select the air source.

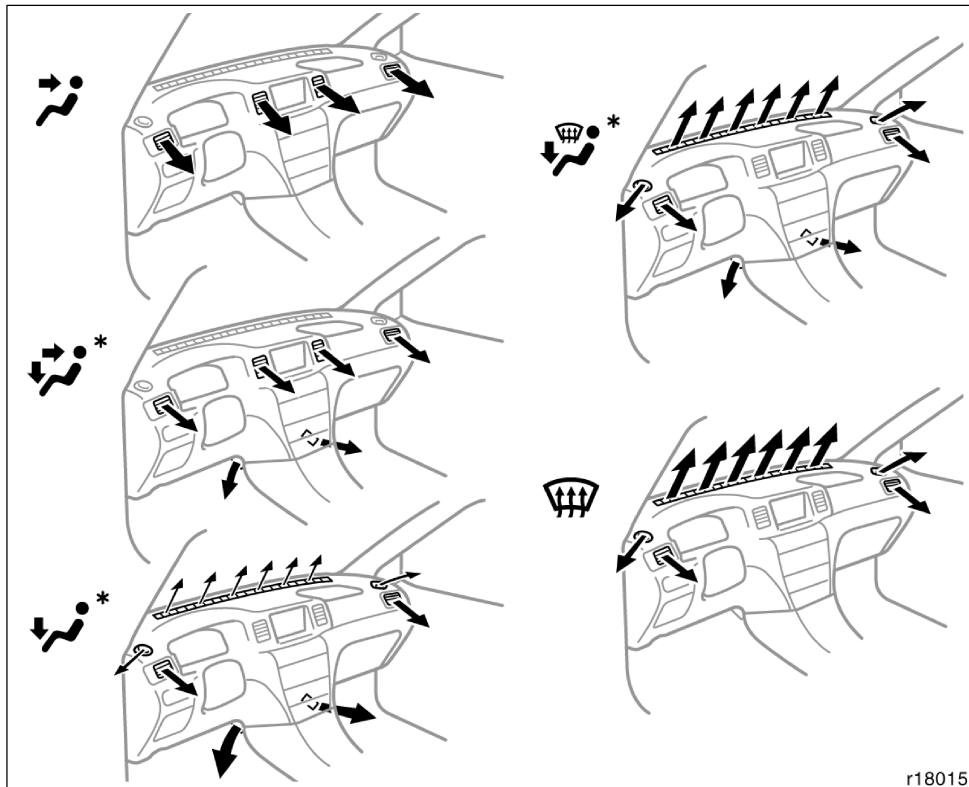
1. **RECIRCULATE**—Recirculates the air inside the vehicle.
2. **FRESH**—Draws outside air into the system.

“A/C” button (type 1 only)

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

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

—Air flow selector settings



*: Type 1 only

—Operating tips

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

- When driving on dusty roads, close all windows. If dust thrown up by the vehicle is still drawn into the vehicle after closing the windows, it is recommended that the air intake selector be set to FRESH and the fan speed selector to any setting except “0”.
- If following another vehicle on a dusty road, or driving in windy and dusty conditions, it is recommended that the air intake selector be temporarily set to RECIRCULATE, which will close off the outside passage and prevent outside air and dust from entering the vehicle interior.

Heating (type 1 only)

For best results, set controls to:

Fan speed—Any setting except “0”
Temperature—Towards **WARM**
 (red zone)
Air intake—**FRESH** (outside air)
Air flow—**FLOOR**
Air conditioning—**OFF**

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

Air conditioning

For best results, set controls to:

Type 1—

Fan speed—Any setting except “0”
Temperature—Towards **COLD**
 (blue zone)
Air intake—**FRESH** (outside air)
Air flow—**PANEL**
Air conditioning—**ON**

Type 2—

Fan speed—Any setting except “0”
Temperature—Any setting except “OFF”
Air intake—**FRESH** (outside air)
Air flow—**PANEL**

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

Ventilation

For best results, set controls to:

Type 1—

Fan speed—Any setting except “0”
Temperature—Towards **COLD**
(blue zone)
Air intake—**FRESH** (outside air)
Air flow—**PANEL**
Air conditioning—**OFF**

Type 2—

Fan speed—Any setting except “0”
Temperature—“OFF” position
Air intake—**FRESH** (outside air)
Air flow—**PANEL**

Defogging

The inside of the windshield

For best results, set controls to:

Type 1—

Fan speed—Any setting except “0”
Temperature—Towards **WARM**
(red zone) to heat;
COLD (blue zone) to
cool
Air intake—**FRESH** (outside air)
Air flow—**WINDSHIELD**
Air conditioning—**ON**

Type 2—

Fan speed—Any setting except “0”
Temperature—Any setting except “OFF”
towards right to cool
Air intake—**FRESH** (outside air)
Air flow—**WINDSHIELD**

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

Defrosting (type 1 only)

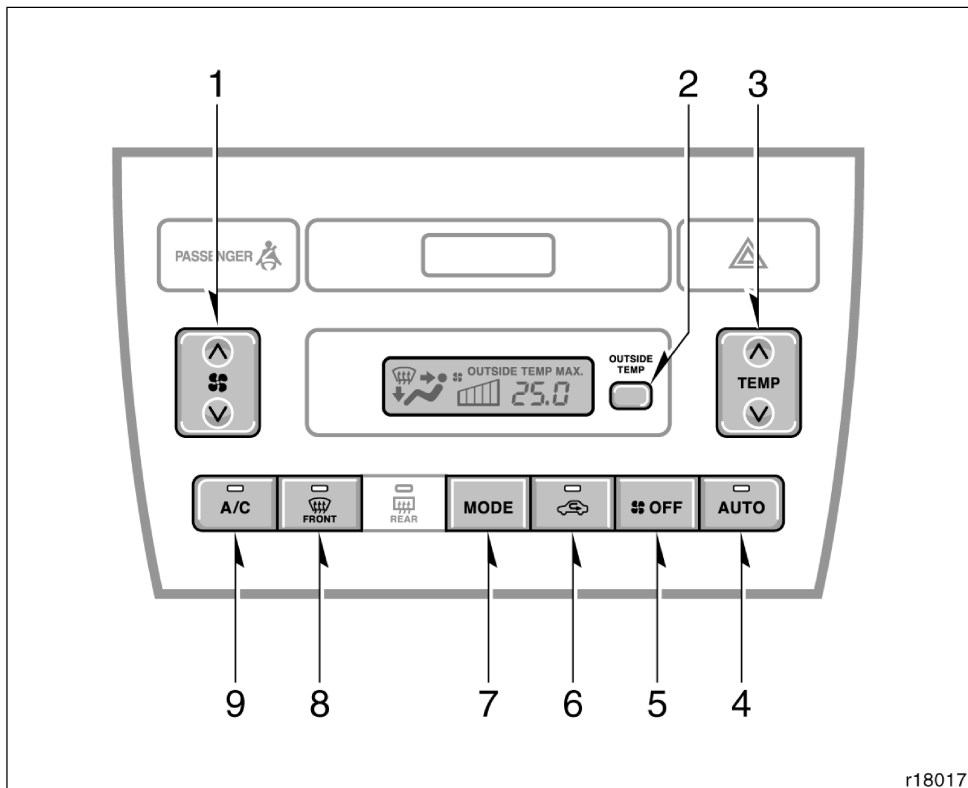
The outside of the windshield

For best results, set controls to:

Fan speed—Any setting except “0”
Temperature—Towards **WARM**
(red zone)
Air intake—**FRESH** (outside air)
Air flow—**WINDSHIELD**
Air conditioning—**OFF**

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

Automatic air conditioning system— —Controls



1. Fan speed selector
2. “OUTSIDE TEMP” button
3. “TEMP” button
4. “AUTO” button
5. “OFF” button
6. Air intake selector
7. “MODE” button (air flow selector)
8. Windshield air flow button
9. “A/C” button

“AUTO” button

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

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

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

To turn off the automatic operation, press the air flow selector or fan speed selector button.

Fan speed selector

Push the ^ (increase) or v (decrease) button to adjust the fan speed.

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

“TEMP” button

To increase the temperature, press the “^” side, to decrease it, press the “v” side.

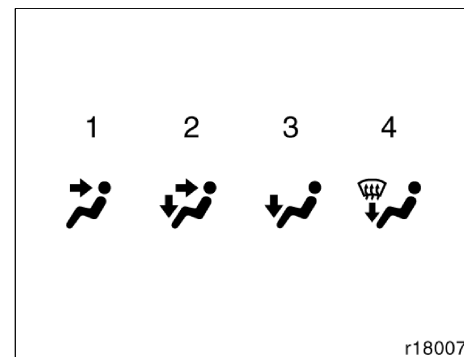
“MAX. COLD” appears when you adjust to maximum cooling, and “MAX. HOT” appears when you adjust to maximum warming.

“OUTSIDE TEMP” button

Pushing “OUTSIDE TEMP” button changes the temperature display between the air conditioning temperature and outside temperature. (For details, see “Outside temperature display” on [page 172](#) in Section 1-9.)

“OFF” button

Push the button to turn off the air conditioning system.



“MODE” button (air flow selector)

Push the “MODE” button to select the vents used for air flow.

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

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

Windshield air flow button

When this button is pressed, air flows mainly from the windshield vents.

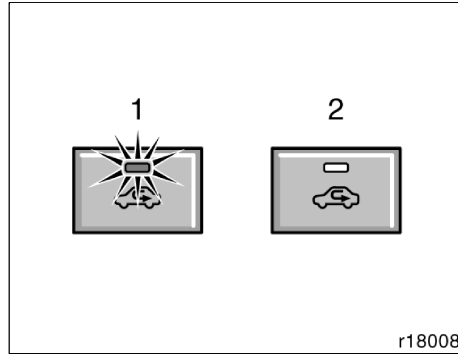
Pressing the button once again returns the air flow mode to the last one used.

Pressing the windshield button turns on the defroster-linked air conditioning. At this time, the “A/C” button indicator comes on when the air intake selector is in recirculate mode regardless of whether or not the “A/C” button is pressed in. This is to clean up the front view more quickly.

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

When the “A/C” button is not pressed in, pressing another air flow button turns off the air conditioning.

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



Air intake selector

Press the button to select the air source.

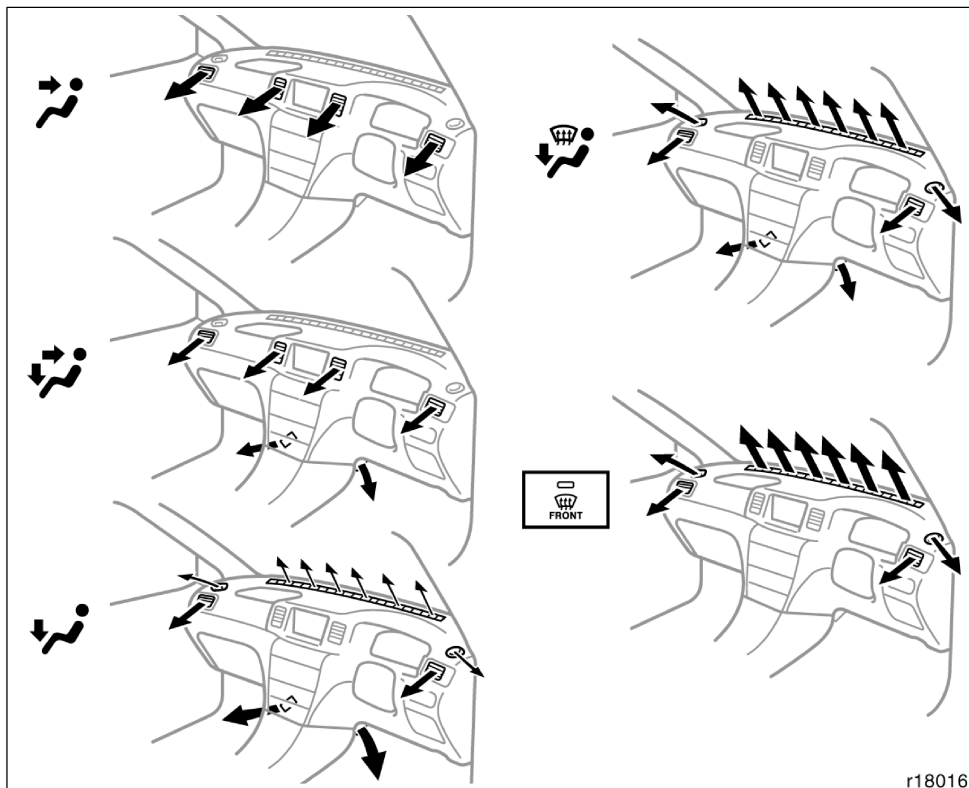
- 1. RECIRCULATE**—Recirculates the air inside the vehicle.
- 2. FRESH**—Draws outside air into the system.

“A/C” button

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

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

—Air flow selector settings



—Operating tips

- To cool off your Toyota after it has been parked in the hot sun, drive with the windows open for a few minutes. This vents the hot air, allowing the air conditioning to cool the interior more quickly.
- Make sure the air intake grilles in front of the windshield are not blocked (by leaves or snow, for example).
- On humid days, do not blow cold air on the windshield. The windshield could fog up because of the difference in air temperature on the inside and outside of the windshield.
- Keep the area under the front seats clear to allow air to circulate throughout the vehicle.
- On cold days, 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 to any setting.
- If following another vehicle on a dusty road, or driving in windy and dusty conditions, it is recommended that the air intake selector be temporarily set to RECIRCULATE, which will close off the outside passage and prevent outside air and dust from entering the vehicle interior.

Heating

For best results, set controls to:

—For automatic operation

Press in the “AUTO” button.
Temperature—To the desired temperature
Air intake—FRESH (outside air)
Air conditioning—OFF

—For manual operation

Fan speed—To the desired fan speed
Temperature—Towards high temperature
Air intake—FRESH (outside air)
Air flow—FLOOR
Air conditioning—OFF

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

Air conditioning

For best results, set controls to:

—For automatic operation

Press in the “AUTO” button.
Temperature—To the desired temperature
Air intake—FRESH (outside air)
Air conditioning—ON

—For manual operation

Fan speed—To the desired fan speed
Temperature—Towards low temperature
Air intake—FRESH (outside air)
Air flow—PANEL
Air conditioning—ON

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

Ventilation

For best results, set controls to:

—For automatic operation

Press in the “AUTO” button.
Temperature—Towards low temperature
Air intake—FRESH (outside air)
Air conditioning—OFF

—For manual operation

Fan speed—To the desired fan speed
Temperature—Towards low temperature
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:

—For automatic operation

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

—For manual operation

Fan speed—To the desired fan speed
Temperature—Towards high temperature
to heat; low temperature
to cool
Air intake—FRESH (outside air)
Air flow—WINDSHIELD
Air conditioning—ON

Pressing the windshield air flow button turns on the defroster–linked air conditioning. At this time, the “A/C” button indicator comes on regardless of whether or not the “A/C” button is pressed in. This is to clean up the front view more quickly.

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

When the “A/C” button is not pressed in, pressing another air flow button turns off the air conditioning.

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

—The outside of the windshield

For best results, set controls to:

—For automatic operation

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

—For manual operation

Fan speed—To the desired fan speed
Temperature—Towards high temperature
Air intake—FRESH (outside air)
Air flow—WINDSHIELD
Air conditioning—OFF

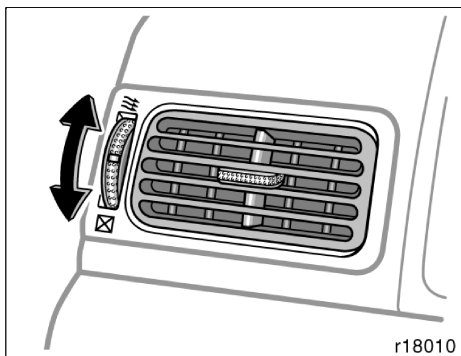
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To turn off the air conditioning alone, press the “A/C” button once again.

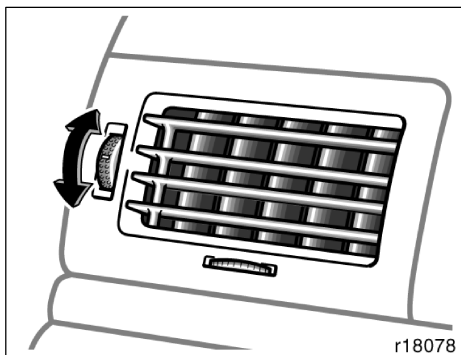
When the “A/C” button is not pressed in, pressing another air flow button turns off the air conditioning.

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

Side vents



Type A



Type B

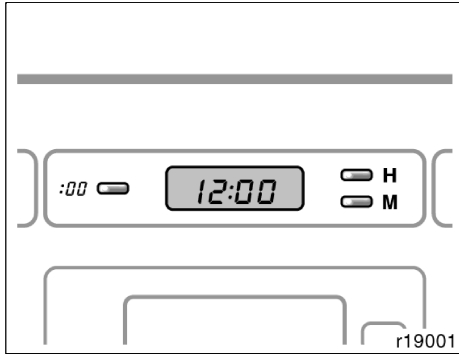
If air flow control is not satisfactory, check the side vents. The side vents may be opened or closed as shown.

OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS

Other equipment

Clock	172
Outside temperature display	172
Cigarette lighter and ashtrays	172
Glove box	173
Auxiliary boxes	173
Rear console box	174
Cup holders	175
Bottle holders	177
Tie-down hooks	177
Luggage cover	178
Separation net fixing hook	179
Floor mat	180

Clock



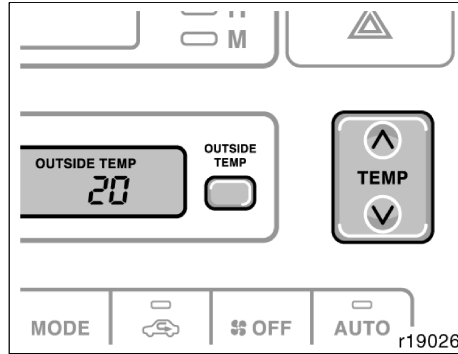
To reset the hour: Push the “H” button.
To reset the minutes: Push the “M” button.
If quick adjustment to a full hour is desired, push the “:00” button.

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

With automatic air conditioning controls only—The key must be in the “ACC” or “ON” position.

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

Outside temperature display

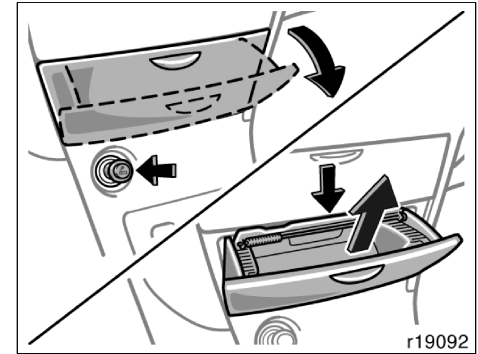


The outside temperature display indicates the outside air temperature in Celsius when you push the “OUTSIDE TEMP” button.

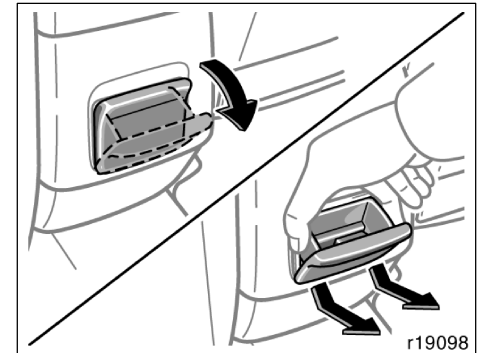
The key must be in the “ON” position.
Pushing the button once again will turn off the display.

When the air conditioning system is on, pushing the “OUTSIDE TEMP” button once indicates the outside temperature. Pushing the “OUTSIDE TEMP” or “TEMP” button changes the display back to the air conditioning temperature.

Cigarette lighter and ashtrays



Cigarette lighter and front ashtray



Rear ashtray

CIGARETTE LIGHTER

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

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

Do not hold the cigarette lighter pressed in.

Use a Toyota genuine cigarette lighter or equivalent for replacement.

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.

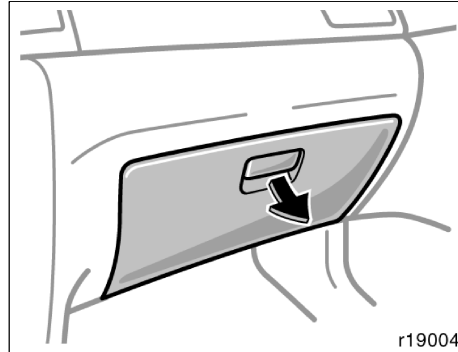
Front: To remove the ashtray, press down on the lock spring plate and pull out.

Rear: To remove the ashtray, hold the ashtray on both sides and pull it out.

CAUTION

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

Glove box

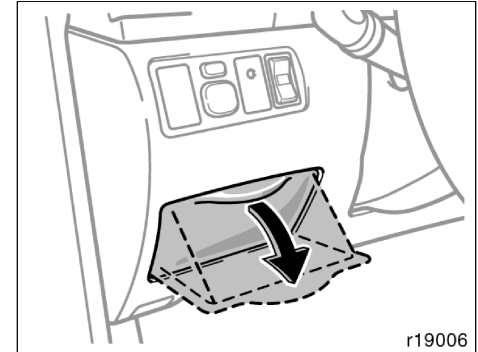


To open the glove box door, pull the lever.

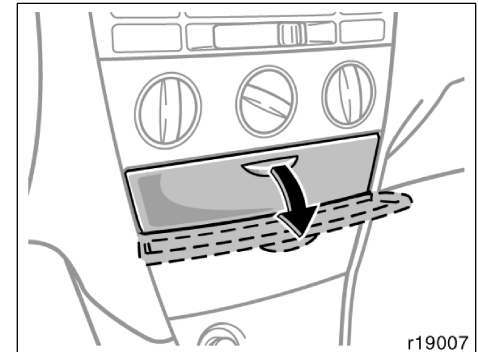
CAUTION

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

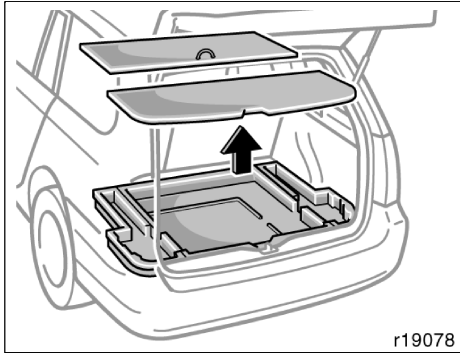
Auxiliary boxes



Type A (instrument panel)



Type B (instrument panel)



Type C (luggage compartment)

To use the box, do the following.

Type A and B: Pull on the handle.

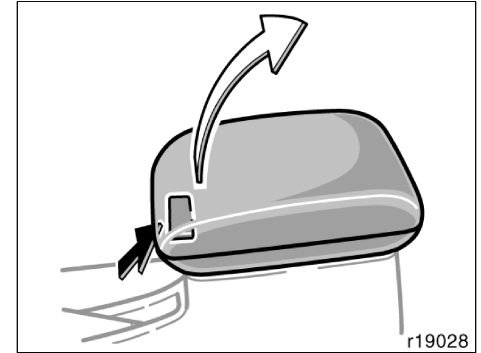
Type C: Remove one or both deck boards.

Type D: Turn the knob and remove the cover.



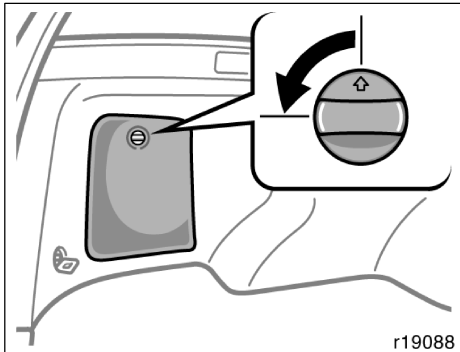
To reduce the chance of injury in case of an accident or a sudden stop, always keep the auxiliary box closed while driving.

Rear console box

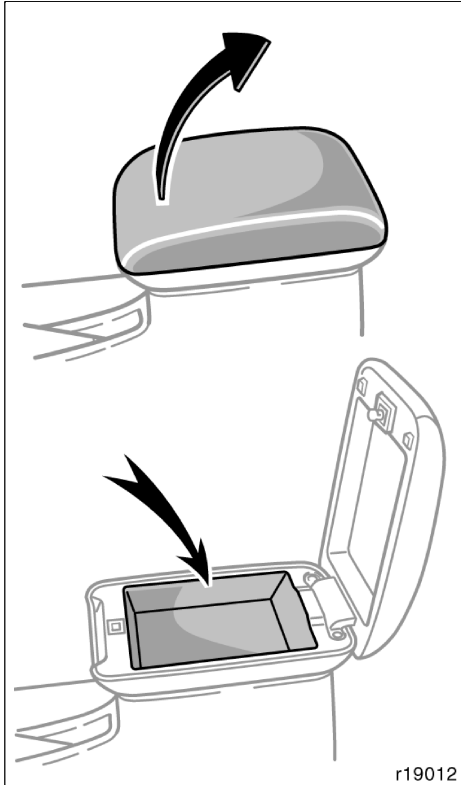


CONSOLE BOX

To access the rear console box, pull up the lock release lever while raising the rear console box lid.



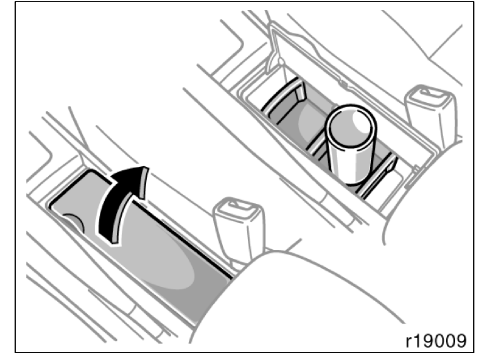
Type D (luggage compartment)



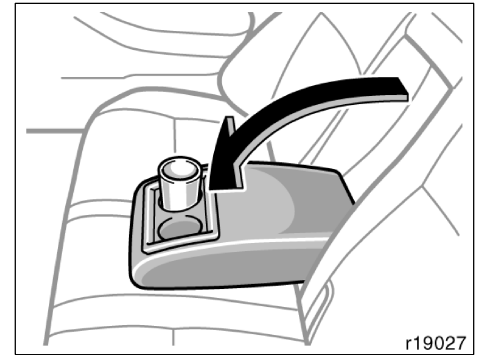
UPPER TRAY (on some models)

To access the upper tray, raise the console box lid without touching the lock release lever.

Cup holders



Type A (for front seats)

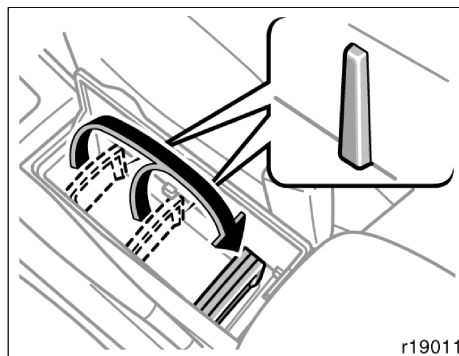


Type B (for rear seats)

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

Type A: To use the holder, open the lid.

Type B: To use the holder, pull the arm-rest out.



Type A only—

It is possible to use it as an auxiliary box by moving the dividers aside as shown in the illustration.

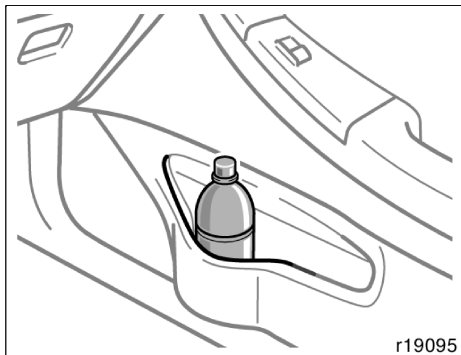
When using it as a cup holder, make sure the dividers are aligned in the grooves.



CAUTION

- **Do not place anything else other than cups or drink-cans in the cup holders when the lid is open, as items may be thrown about in the compartment and possibly injure people in the vehicle during sudden braking or in an accident.**
- **To reduce the chance of injury in case of an accident or a sudden stop while driving, keep the cup holder closed when other objects are placed in the cup holder.**

Bottle holders



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The bottle holders are designed to hold bottles securely.

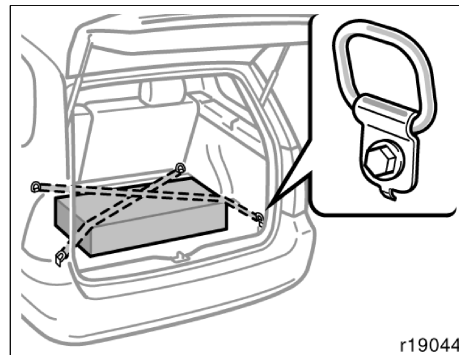
CAUTION

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

NOTICE

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

Tie-down hooks (wagon)



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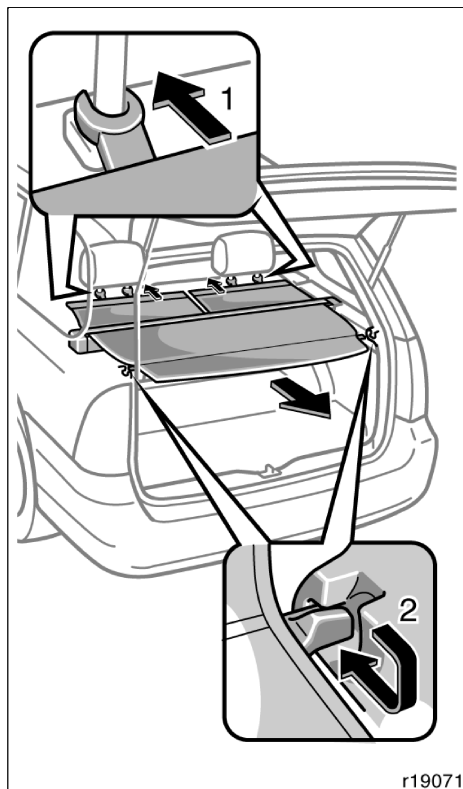
To secure your luggage, use the tie-down hooks as shown above.

See "Luggage storage precautions" on page 191 in Section 2 for precautions when loading luggage.

CAUTION

To avoid personal injury, keep the tie-down hooks stored under the carpet when not in use.

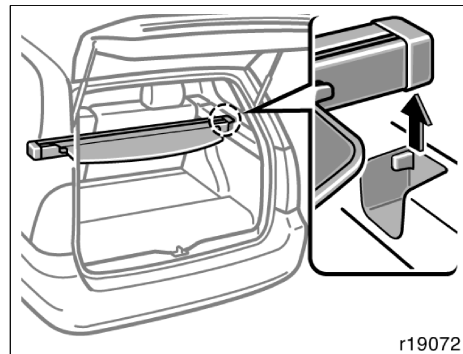
Luggage cover (wagon)



USING THE LUGGAGE COVER

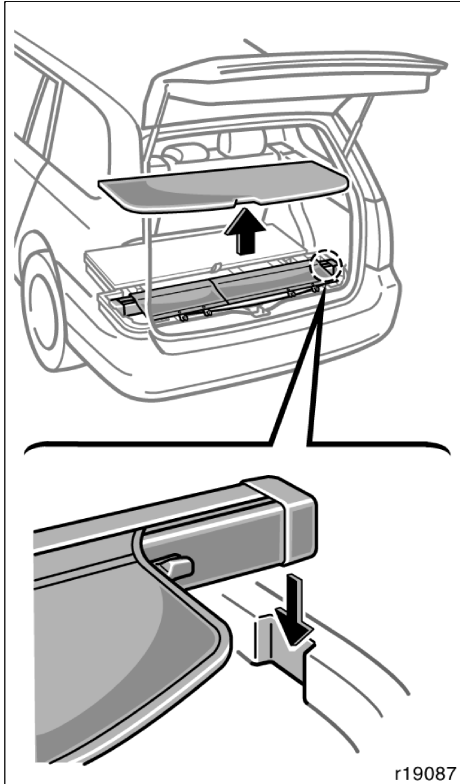
To use the luggage cover:

1. Attach the front hooks of the luggage cover to the head restraint.
2. Pull out the rear luggage cover and hook it on the anchors.



REMOVING THE LUGGAGE COVER

To remove the luggage cover, lift it up.



When you remove the luggage cover, place it under the deck board. This will prevent passengers from injury in the event of a sudden stop or accident.

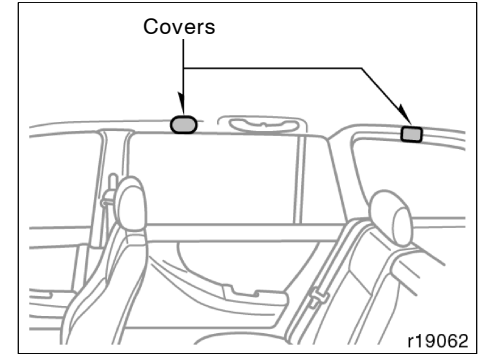
1. Remove the deck board.
2. Place the luggage cover into the holders.



CAUTION

Make sure the luggage cover is surely stowed.

Separation net fixing hook



This is the hook to fix the separation net which is the option installment kit for your Toyota dealer.

When using this, raise up the cover.

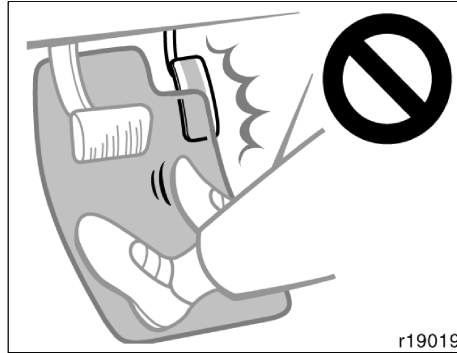
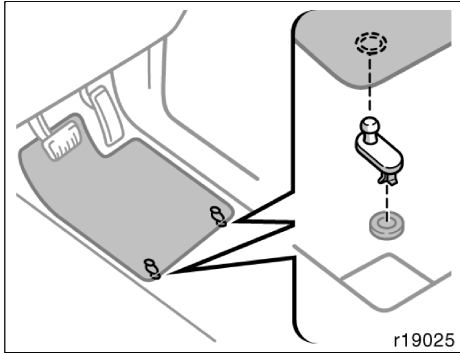
Refer to the attached instruction manual for installment.



CAUTION

When not using the separation net, make sure that cover of the fixing hook is closed. If the cover is open, it might cause the unexpected injury like hitting a head.

Floor mat



Use a floor mat of the correct size.

If the floor carpet and floor mat have two holes, then it is designed for use with two locking clips. Fix the floor mat and locking clips into the holes in the floor carpet.

⚠ CAUTION

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

INFORMATION BEFORE DRIVING YOUR TOYOTA

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Break-in period

Drive gently and avoid high speeds.

Your vehicle does not need an elaborate break-in. But following a few simple tips for the first 2000 km (1200 miles) can add to the future economy and long life of your vehicle:

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

Fuel

Selecting the proper fuel is essential for satisfactory engine performance.

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

FUEL TYPE

Gasoline engine—

Vehicles with a three-way catalytic converter: Use only unleaded gasoline.

Vehicles without a three-way catalytic converter: You may use either of leaded or unleaded gasoline.

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

NOTICE

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

Diesel engine—

Use only diesel fuel.

OCTANE/CETANE NUMBER

Gasoline engine—

Vehicles without a three-way catalytic converter: Select Research Octane Number 91 or higher.

Vehicles with a three-way catalytic converter: Select the following Research Octane Number or higher.

1NZ-FE engine	95*
2NZ-FE, 3ZZ-FE and 1ZZ-FE engines	91

*: Use only premium unleaded gasoline.

Diesel engine—

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

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

If your engine knocks...

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

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

FUEL TANK CAPACITY

50 L (13.2 gal., 11.0 Imp. gal.)

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

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



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

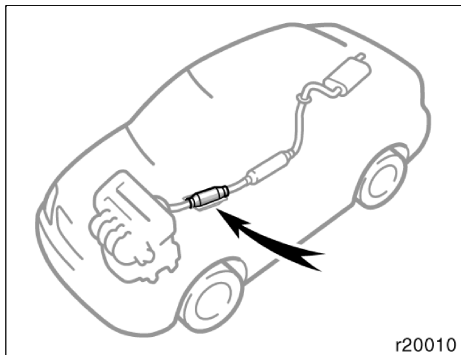
Operation in foreign countries

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

First, comply with the vehicle registration laws.

Second, confirm the availability of the correct fuel.

Three-way catalytic converter



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

The purpose is to reduce pollutants in the exhaust gas.

CAUTION

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

NOTICE

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

- ◆ Use only unleaded gasoline.
- ◆ Do not drive with an extremely low fuel level; running out of fuel could cause the engine to misfire, creating an excessive load on the three-way catalytic converter.
- ◆ Do not allow the engine to run at first idle speed for more than 10 minutes or at normal idle speed for more than 20 minutes.
- ◆ Avoid racing the engine.
- ◆ Do not push-start or pull-start your vehicle.
- ◆ Do not turn off the ignition while the vehicle is moving.

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

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

◆ To ensure that the three-way catalytic converter and the entire emission control system operate properly, your vehicle must receive the periodic inspections required by the Toyota Maintenance Schedule. (See page 242 in Section 6.)

Engine exhaust cautions

CAUTION

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

- **Keep the trunk lid or back door closed while driving. An open or unsealed trunk lid or back door may cause exhaust gases to be drawn into the vehicle.**
- **To allow proper operation of your vehicle's ventilation system, keep the inlet grilles in front of the windshield clear of snow, leaves, or other obstructions.**
- **If you smell exhaust fumes in the vehicle, drive with the windows open and the trunk lid or back door closed. Have the cause immediately located and corrected.**

Facts about engine oil consumption

FUNCTIONS OF ENGINE OIL

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

ENGINE OIL CONSUMPTION

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

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

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

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

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

Oil consumption: Max 1.0 L per 1000 km (0.1 qt per 1000 miles) 0.9 L (0.1 qt) per 1000 miles

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

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

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

IMPORTANCE OF ENGINE OIL LEVEL CHECK

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

NOTICE

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

For detailed information on oil level check, see "Checking the engine oil level" on page 264 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 reserve vacuum for one or two stops but no more!



CAUTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

 **CAUTION**

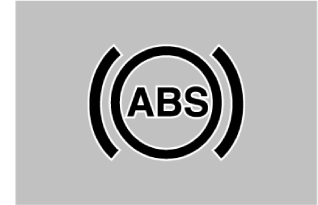
Do not overestimate the anti-lock brake system: Although the anti-lock brake system assists in providing vehicle control, it is still important to drive with all due care and maintain a moderate speed and safe distance from the vehicle in front of you, because there are limits to the vehicle stability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

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

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

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

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



r20009

“ABS” warning light

The light comes on when the ignition key is turned to the “ON” position. If the anti-lock brake system and the brake assist system work properly, the light turns off after a few seconds. Thereafter, if either of the systems 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 and the brake assist system do not operate, but the brake system still operates conventionally.

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

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

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

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

CAUTION

If the "ABS" warning light remains on together with the brake system warning light, immediately stop your vehicle at a safe place and contact your Toyota dealer.

In this case, not only the anti-lock brake system will fail but also the vehicle will become extremely unstable during braking.

BRAKE ASSIST SYSTEM

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

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

The brake assist 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).

For an explanation of this system's warning light, see "Service reminder indicators and warning buzzers" on page 17 of Section 1-5.

DRUM-IN-DISC TYPE PARKING BRAKE SYSTEM (except 2NZ-FE engine)

Vehicles with the anti-lock brake system only—

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.

Electric power steering system (1NZ-FE engine)

The electric power steering system, using an electric motor, assists the turning of the steering wheel.

In the following cases, you may feel the steering becomes heavy. However, the electric power steering system warning light does not come on. (Because it is not a malfunction.)

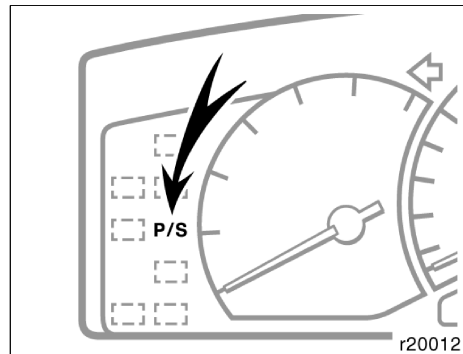
- When maneuvering or turning frequently over a long time

The power steering effect will be reduced to prevent the system from overheating. Avoid turning the steering wheel or stop the vehicle and turn the ignition key to "ACC" or "LOCK". The system will become cool in about 10 minutes.

NOTICE

Frequent maneuvering and turning over a long time may cause damage to the system in which the mechanism prevents overheating of the electric power steering system.

- When racing the engine for 30 seconds or more with the vehicle stopped
The normal power steering effect will be obtained when you start driving.
- When the battery is discharged
Check the battery's condition. If necessary, recharge or replace the battery. For details, see "Checking battery condition" on page 276 in Section 7-3.



Electric power steering system warning light

The light comes on when the ignition key is turned to the "ON" position. If the electric power steering system warning light works properly, the light turns off after a few seconds. If the system has a malfunction, the light comes on again.

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

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

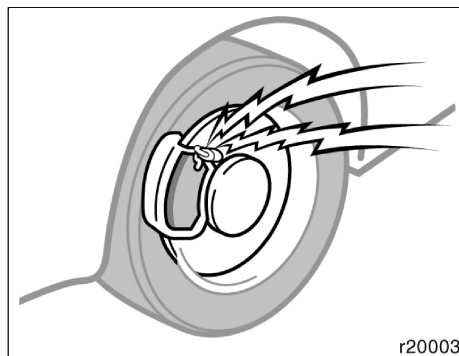
- The light stays on while you are driving.

The warning light turning on while racing the engine for a long time may not indicate malfunction. To turn off the light, restart the engine and start driving.

! CAUTION

If the electric power steering system warning light comes on, take your vehicle to your Toyota dealer as soon as possible. In this case, more effort is required for the steering wheel to turn than usual. Drive your vehicle while firmly gripping the steering wheel.

Brake pad wear indicators



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

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

Avoid continuous driving with the warning noise.

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

Luggage stowage precautions

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

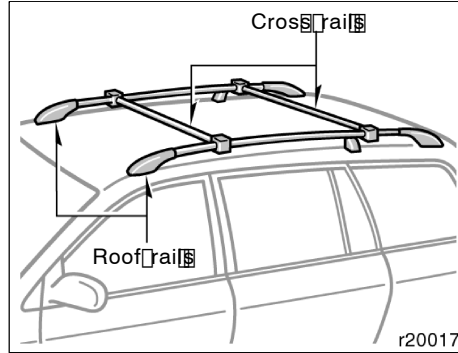
- Put cargo and luggage in the trunk or luggage compartment when at all possible. Be sure all items are secured in place.
- Be careful to keep the vehicle balanced. Locating the weight as far forward as possible helps maintain balance.
- For better fuel economy, do not carry unneeded weight.

! CAUTION

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

Roof luggage carrier precautions

- Do not place anything on the package tray behind the rear seat back or luggage cover. Such items may be thrown about and possibly injure people in the vehicle during sudden braking or an accident.
- 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.



To use the roof rails as a roof luggage carrier, you must fit the roof rails with two or more genuine Toyota cross rails or their equivalent.

Follow the manufacturer's instructions and precautions when installing the cross rails or their equivalent.

CAUTION

When you load cargo on the roof luggage carrier, observe the following:

- Place the cargo so that its weight is distributed evenly between the front and rear axles.

● If loading long or wide cargo, never exceed the vehicle overall length or width. (See "Dimensions" on page 294 in Section B for information on your vehicle overall length and width.)

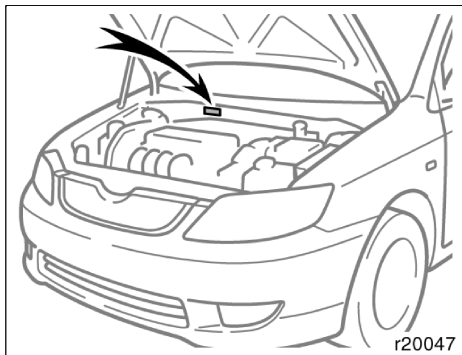
● Before driving, make sure the cargo is securely fastened on the roof luggage carrier.

● Loading cargo on the roof luggage carrier will make the center of the vehicle gravity higher. Avoid high speeds, sudden starts, sharp turns, sudden braking or abrupt maneuvers, otherwise it may result in loss of control or vehicle rollover due to failure to operate this vehicle correctly.

● If driving for a long distance, on rough roads, or at high speeds, stop the vehicle now and then during the trip to make sure the cargo remains in its place.

● Do not exceed 100 kg (220 lb) cargo weight on the roof rails. However, if the allowable cargo weight of the cross rails is under 100 kg (220 lb), observe the load limit and other instructions for the cross rails.

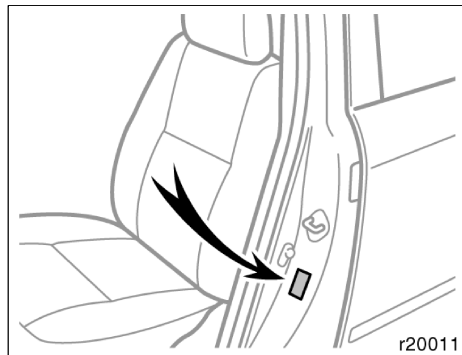
**Your Toyota's identification—
—Vehicle identification number
(except GCC countries*)**



The vehicle identification number (VIN) is the legal identifier for your vehicle. This number is stamped in the engine compartment as shown in the illustrations.

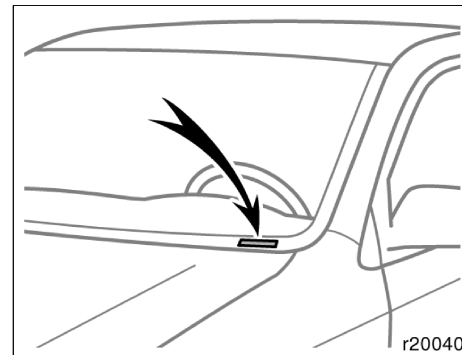
This is the primary identification number for your Toyota. It is used in registering the ownership of your vehicle.

*: Saudi Arabia, Sultanate of Oman, Bahrain, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Kuwait



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

—Vehicle identification number (GCC countries*)



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

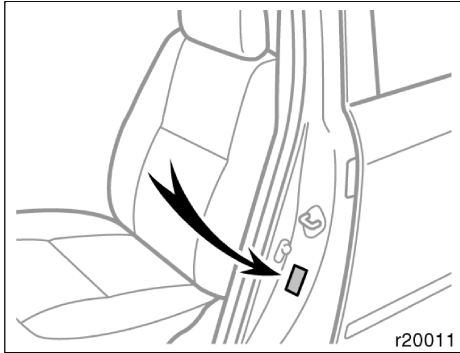
This is the primary identification number for your Toyota. It is used in registering the ownership of your vehicle.

*: Saudi Arabia, Sultanate of Oman, Bahrain, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Kuwait

—Year of manufacture and country of origin (GCC countries*)

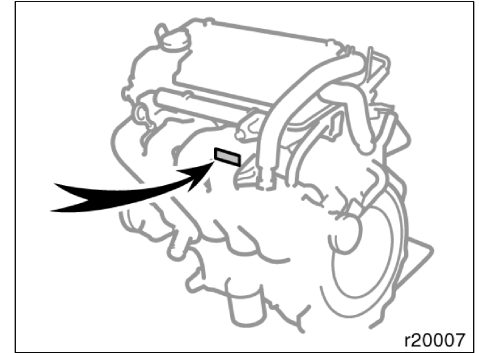
The year of manufacture and country of origin are shown on the Certification Regulation Plate. (See the previous column for the location of the Certification Regulation Plate.)

*: Saudi Arabia, Sultanate of Oman, Bahrain, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Kuwait

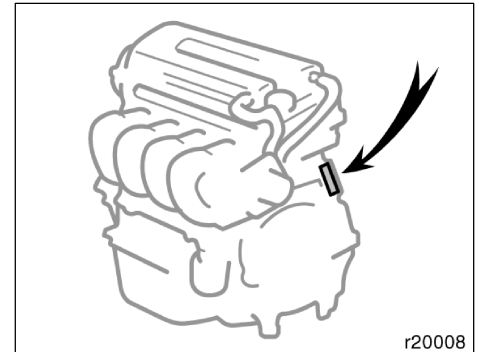


The vehicle identification number (VIN) is also on the Certification Regulation label.

—Engine number

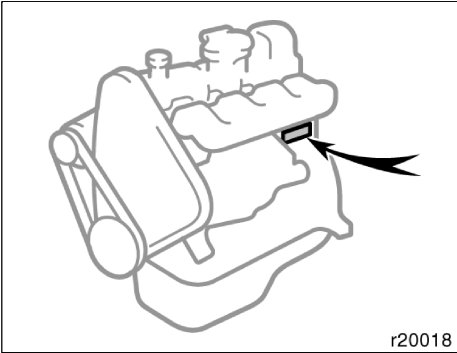


2NZ-FE and 1NZ-FE engines



3ZZ-FE and 1ZZ-FE engines

Suspension and chassis



2C engine

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



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

Before starting the engine	198
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Before starting the engine

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

How to start the engine— (a) Before cranking

1. Apply the parking brake firmly.
2. Turn off unnecessary lights and accessories
3. **Manual transmission:** Press the clutch pedal to the floor and shift the transmission into neutral. Hold the clutch pedal to the floor until the engine is started.
- Automatic transmission:** Put the selector lever in “P”. If you need to restart the engine while the vehicle is moving, put the selector lever in “N”. A start safety device will prevent the starter from operating if the selector lever is in any drive position.
4. **Automatic transmission only:** Depress the brake pedal and hold it to the floor until driving off

(b) Starting the engine (gasoline engine)

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

Normal starting procedure

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

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

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

If the engine stalls...

Simply restart using the correct procedure given in normal starting.

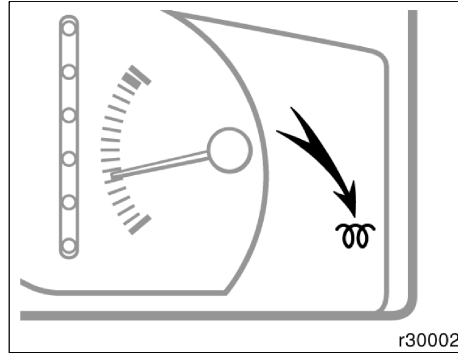
If the engine will not start

See if your vehicle will start on [page 210](#) 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.*

(b) Starting the engine (diesel engine)



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

Normal starting procedure (engine cold)

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

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

If the weather is extremely cold...

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

If the engine is warm...

With the accelerator pedal about halfway down, crank the engine by turning the key to “START”. Release the key and accelerator pedal when the engine starts.

If the engine does not start, try the above “Normal starting procedure”.

If the engine stalls...

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

If the engine will not start

See if your vehicle will not start on [page 210](#) in Section 4.

NOTICE

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

Pre-trip safety check

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

⚠ CAUTION

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

BEFORE STARTING THE ENGINE

Outside the vehicle

Tires. 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 antifreeze. (Water dripping from the air conditioning after use is normal.)

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

Inside the vehicle

Spare tire, jack and wheel nut wrench. Check the tire pressure and make sure you have your jack and wheel nut wrench.

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

Instruments and controls. Especially make sure the speedometer indicator instrument lights and defroster are working.

Brakes. Make sure the pedal has enough clearance.

in the engine compartment

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

Coolant level. Make sure the coolant level is correct. (See [page 267](#) in Section 7-2 for instructions.)

Battery and cables. All the battery cables should be filled to the proper level with distilled water. Look for corroded prongs, terminals and cracked cases. Check the cables for good condition and connections.

Warning. Look for damaged, loose, or disconnected wires

Fuel lines. Check the lines for leaks or loose connections

AFTER STARTING THE ENGINE

Exhaust system. Listen for any leakage. Have any leaks fixed immediately. (See "Engine Exhaust Cautions" on [page 185](#) Section 2.)

Engine oil level. Stop the engine and check the dipstick with the vehicle parked on a level spot. (See [page 264](#) 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 OK, 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 slow on curves and, if possible, at a right angle.** Avoid driving on high, sharp-edged objects and other road hazards. Failure to do so can lead to severe tire damage such as a tire burst.

Drive slow when passing over bumps or traveling on a bumpy road. Otherwise, the impact could cause severe damage to the tires and/or wheels.
- **When parking on a hill, turn the front wheels until they touch the curb so that the vehicle will not roll.** Apply the parking brake, and place the transmission in "P" (Automatic) or in "R" or reverse (Manual) if necessary, block the wheels.
- **Wasn't it you who drove through deep water?** May be the brakes wet. To see whether they are wet, check that there is no traffic near you, and then press the pedal lightly. If you do not feel a normal braking force, the brakes are probably wet. To dry them, drive the vehicle cautiously while lightly pressing the brake pedal with the parking brake applied. If they still do not work safely, pull to the side of the road and call a Toyota dealer for assistance.



CAUTION

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

- Do not continue normal driving when the brakes are wet. If they are wet, your vehicle will require a longer stopping distance, and it may pull to one side when the brakes are applied. Also, the parking brake will not hold the vehicle securely.

NOTICE

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

Winter driving tips

Make sure 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-nitrate, and non-borate coolant with long-life hybrid organic acid technology. (Coolant with long-life hybrid organic acid technology is a combination of low phosphates and organic acids.)

See “Checking the engine coolant level” on page 267 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 may be in top shape to provide enough power for winter starting. Section 7-3 tells you how to visually inspect the battery. Your Toyota dealer and most service stations will be pleased to check the level of charge.

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

See page 265 in Section 7-2 for recommended viscosities. Leaving a heavy summer oil in your vehicle during winter months may cause harder starting. If you are not sure about which oil to use, call your Toyota dealer. He will be pleased to help.

Keep the door locks free from freezing.

Squirt lock de-icer or glycerine into the locks to keep them free from freezing.

Use a washer fluid containing an antifreeze solution.

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

NOTICE

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

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

When parking, put the transmission into "P" (automatic) or into the first or reverse (manual) and block the rear 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 buildup 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-carving 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. Toyota warranties do not apply to damage or malfunction caused by towing a trailer for commercial purposes. Ask your local Toyota dealer for further details before towing, as there are additional legal requirements in some countries.

WEIGHT LIMITS

Before towing, confirm the towing capacity with your local Toyota dealer or the vehicle documents and make sure your trailer is within the towing capacity.

Towing capacity has been tested at sea-level. If you have to go to a high mountain area, keep in mind that the engine power and towing capacity will decrease.

CAUTION

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.

TOWING BRACKETS

Toyota recommends using only a bracket which has been designed and type-approved for your vehicle.

TIRES

- Ensure that your vehicle's tires are properly inflated. [See page 269](#) in Section 7-2 for instructions.
- The trailer tires should be inflated to the pressure recommended by the trailer manufacturer or respect to the total trailer weight.

TRAILER LIGHTS

- 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.
- Retighten all fixing bolts of the towing ball and bracket after approximately 1000 km (600 miles) of trailer driving.

PRE-TOWING SAFETY CHECK

- Be sure not to exceed designated maximum load for the ball coupling of the towing bracket. Please remember that the ball coupling load will increase the load on the vehicle. Maximum permissible rear axle capacity must not be exceeded.
- Make sure the trailer cargo is securely loaded so that it cannot shift.
- If the traffic behind the trailer cannot be seen properly with the standard rear view mirrors, additional outside mirrors will be necessary. Both outside mirrors must be fitted on folding arms and adjusted to give a good rear view at all times.

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.
- Because stopping distance may be increased, vehicle-to-vehicle distance should be increased when towing a trailer. For each 10 km/h (6 mph) of speed, allow at least one vehicle and trailer length between you and the vehicle ahead. Avoid sudden braking as you may skid, resulting in jackknifing and loss of control. This is especially true on wet or slippery surfaces.
- Avoid jerky starts or sudden acceleration. If your vehicle has a manual transmission, prevent excessive clutch slippage by keeping engine rpm low and not racing the engine. Always start out in first gear.
- Avoid jerky steering and sharp turns. The trailer could hit your vehicle in a tight turn. Slow down before making a turn to avoid the necessity of sudden braking.

- 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, use a turn of the steering wheel at a time, avoiding sharp or prolonged turning. Have someone guide you when backing to reduce the risk of an accident.
- Remember that when making a turn, the trailer wheels will be closer than the vehicle wheels to the outside 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. Wind 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. It is necessary to reduce speed, brake slowly, steer straight ahead. If you make no extreme correction with the steering or brakes, the vehicle and trailer will stabilize.
- Be careful when passing other vehicles. Passing requires considerable distance. After passing a vehicle, do not forget the length of your trailer and be sure you have plenty of room before changing lanes.
- In order to maintain engine braking efficiency, do not use fifth gear (manual transmission) or overdrive (automatic transmission).

- Because of the added load of the trailer, your vehicle's engine may overheat on hot days (at temperatures over 30°C [85°F]). When going up a long or steep grade with a trailer, the engine coolant temperature gauge indicates overheating. Immediately turn off the air conditioning (if used), pull off the road and stop in a safe spot. Refer to "If your vehicle overheats" on pages 215 and 216 in Section 4 of this manual.
- Always place wheel blocks under both the vehicle and trailer wheels when parking. Apply the parking brake firmly. Put the transmission in "P" (Automatic) or "R" (Reverse) (Manual). Avoid parking on a slope with a trailer, but if it cannot be avoided, do so only after performing the following:
 1. Apply the brakes and hold.
 2. Have someone place wheel blocks under both the vehicle and trailer wheels.
 3. When the wheel blocks are in place, release your brakes slowly until the blocks absorb the load.
 4. Apply the parking brake firmly.
 5. Shift into "R" (Reverse) (Manual) or "P" (Automatic) and turn off the engine.

When restarting out after parking on a slope.

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

CAUTION

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


How to save fuel and make your vehicle last longer

Improving fuel economy is easy. It will help make your vehicle last longer. Here are some suggestions on how to save money on both fuel and repairs.

- **Keep your tires inflated at the correct pressure.** Underinflated tires wear and waste fuel. See page 269 in Section 7-2 for instructions.
- **Do not carry unneeded weight in your vehicle.** Excess weight puts a heavier load on the engine, causing greater fuel consumption.
- **Avoid lengthy warm-up idling.** Once the engine is running, start driving—gently. Remember, however, that on cold winter days this may take a little longer.
- **Keep the automatic transmission overdrive turned on when engine braking is not required.** Driving with the overdrive off will reduce the fuel economy. (For details see “Automatic transmission” on page 128 in Section 1-8.)
- **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 traveling.
- **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 thorough stops 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. If proper alignment not only causes faster tire wear but also puts an extra load on the engine, which, in turn, wastes fuel.
- **Keep the bottom of your vehicle free from mud, etc.** This not only lessens weight but also helps prevent corrosion.
- **Keep your vehicle tuned-up and in top shape.** A dirty air cleaner, carburetor out of adjustment, improper valve clearance, dirty plugs, dirty oil and grease, brakes not adjusted, etc. all lower engine performance and contribute to poor fuel economy. For longer life of all parts and lower operating costs, keep all maintenance work on schedule, and if you often drive under severe conditions see that your vehicle receives more frequent maintenance. (See page 242 in Section 6.)

 CAUTION
<p>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.</p>

IN CASE OF AN EMERGENCY

If your vehicle will not start	210
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If your vehicle will not start— (a) Simple checks

Before making these checks, make sure you have followed the correct starting procedure given in “How to start the engine” on [page 198](#) in Section 3 and that you have sufficient fuel. If your vehicle is equipped with the engine immobilizer system, 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 (with engine immobilizer system)” on [page 15](#) 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 inter- or light

3. If the light is out dim or goes out when the starter is cranked, the battery is discharged. You may jump start it or, if your vehicle has a manual transmission and is not equipped with a three-way catalytic converter, push start it. A vehicle with an automatic transmission and/or a three-way catalytic converter cannot be push started. Diesel-powered vehicles may not be push-started if the battery is discharged too much. (See “Jump starting” on [page 212](#) for further instructions)

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

NOTICE

Do not pull-start the vehicle. It may damage the vehicle or cause a collision when the engine starts. On vehicles with a three-way catalytic converter, do not try push-starting either. The three-way catalytic converter may overheat and become a fire hazard.

If the engine turns over at its normal speed but will not start— Gasoline-powered vehicles

Vehicles with out SRS airbag system—

1. The engine may be flooded because of repeated cranking. (See “(D) Starting a flooded engine (Gasoline engine)” on [page 211](#) for further instructions)
2. If the engine still will not start it needs adjustment or repair. Call a Toyota dealer or qualified repair shop.

Vehicles with SRS airbag system—

1. Turn the ignition key to “ACC” or “LOCK” and try starting the engine again.
2. If the engine will not start the engine may be flooded because of repeated cranking. (See “(D) Starting a flooded engine (Gasoline engine)” on [page 211](#) for further instructions)
3. If the engine still will not start it needs adjustment or repair. Call a Toyota dealer or qualified repair shop.

Diesel-powered vehicles

1. If you are starting the engine that has died from an empty tank, you may have needed to bleed the fuel system before cranking the engine. See “(c) Bleeding the fuel system (diesel engine)” on page 211 for further instructions.
2. If the fuel system is O.K., but the engine still will not start, it needs adjustment or repair. Call a Toyota dealer or qualified repair shop for assistance.

(b) Starting a flooded engine (gasoline engine)

If the engine will not start, your engine may be flooded because of repeated cranking.

If this happens, turn the key to “START” with the accelerator pedal fully depressed. Keep the key and accelerator pedal in these positions for 15 seconds and release them. Then try starting the engine with your foot off the accelerator pedal.

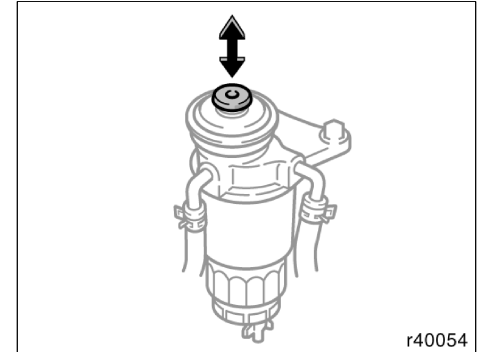
If the engine does not start after 15 seconds of cranking, release the key, wait a few minutes and try again.

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

NOTICE

Do not crank for more than 30 seconds at a time. This may overheat the starter and wiring systems.

(c) Bleeding the fuel system (diesel engine)



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

(d) Jump starting

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

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



CAUTION

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

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

NOTICE

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

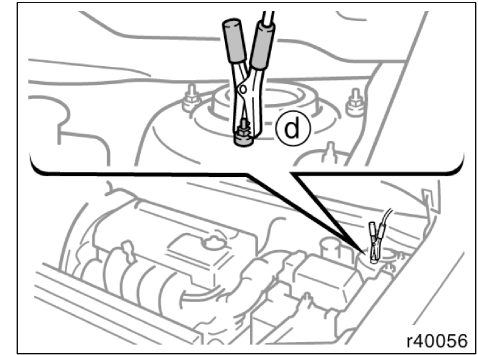
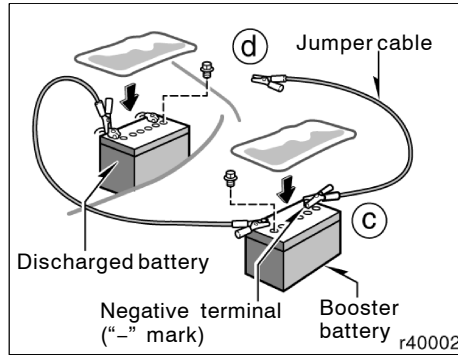
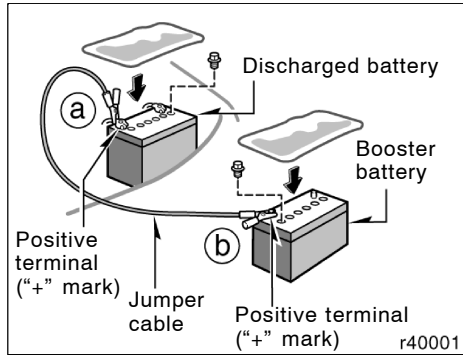
JUMP STARTING PROCEDURE

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

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

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

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



Connecting point

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

CAUTION

When making the connections, to avoid serious injury, do not lean over the battery or accidentally let the jumper cables or clamps touch anything except the correct battery terminals or the ground.

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

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

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

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

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

The recommended connecting point is shown in the following illustration:

5. Diesel-powered vehicles only
Charge the discharged battery with the jumper cables connected for approx-
imately 5 minutes. At this time, turn the
engine in the vehicle with the booster
battery at about 2000 rpm with the ac-
celerator pedal light depressed.
6. Start your engine in the normal way.
After starting, run at about 2000 rpm
for several minutes with the accelerator
pedal light depressed.
7. Carefully disconnect the cables in the
exact reverse order: the negative cable
and then the positive cable.
8. Carefully dispose of the battery cover
caps—they may now contain sulfuric
acid.
9. If removed, replace all the battery vent
plugs

If the cause of your battery discharging is
not apparent (for example, lights left on)
you should have it checked at your Toyota
dealer.

If the first start attempt is not successful...

Check that the clamp on the jumper
cables are tight. Recharge the discharged
battery with the jumper cables connect-
ed for several minutes and restart your en-
gine 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.

Gasoline engine:


1. Reduce your speed gradually, keep in-
gite a straight line. Move cautiously off the
road to a safe place.
2. Turn on your emergency flashers
3. Vehicles without SRS air bag system—
Try starting the engine again.

Vehicles with SRS air bag system—
Turn the ignition key to "ACC" or
"LOCK" and try starting the engine
again.

Diesel engine:

1. Reduce your speed gradually, keep in-
gite 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 "Your
vehicle will not start" on page 210 in this
Section.

 **CAUTION**

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

If your vehicle overheats (2NZ-FE and 1NZ-FE engines)

If your engine coolant temperature gauge indicates overheating, if you experience a loss of power, or if you hear a loud knocking or pinging noise, the engine has probably overheated. You should follow this procedure.

1. Pull safely off the road, stop the vehicle and turn on your emergency flashers. Put the transmission in "P" (Automatic) or "Neutral" (Manual) and apply the parking brake. Turn off the air conditioning if it is being used.
2. If coolant or steam is boiling out of the radiator or reservoir, stop the engine. Wait until the steam subsides before opening the hood. If there is no coolant boiling over or steam, leave the engine running and make sure the electric cooling fan is operating. If it is not, turn the ignition off.

CAUTION

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

3. Visually check to see if the engine drive belt (water pump belt) is broken or loose. Look for obvious coolant leaks from the radiator, hoses and water draining from the air conditioning system if it has been used.

CAUTION

When the engine is running, keep hands and clothing away from the moving fan and engine drive belts.

4. If the engine drive belt is broken or the coolant is leaking, stop the engine immediately. Call a Toyota dealer for assistance.
5. If the engine drive belt is O.K. and there are no obvious leaks, check the coolant reservoir. If it is dry, add coolant to the reservoir while the engine is running. Fill it about half full. For the coolant type, see "Coolant Type Selection" on page 267 in Section 7-2.

CAUTION

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

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

If your vehicle overheats (2C3Z-FE and 1ZZ-FE engines)

If your engine coolant temperature gauge indicates over-heating, if you experience a loss of power, or if you hear a loud knocking or pinging noise, the engine has probably overheated. You should follow this procedure.

1. Pull safely off the road, stop the vehicle and turn on your emergency flashers. Put the transmission in "P" (automatic) or "neutral" (manual) and apply the parking brake. Turn off the air conditioning if it is being used.
2. If coolant or steam is boiling out of the radiator or reservoir, stop the engine. Wait until the steam subsides before opening the hood. If there is no coolant boiling over or steam, leave the engine running and make sure the electric cooling fan is operating. If it is not, turn the ignition off.

CAUTION

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

3. Look for obvious coolant leaks from the radiator, hoses and under the vehicle. However, hot water draining from the air conditioning is normal if it has been used.

CAUTION

When the engine is running, keep hands and clothing away from the moving fan and engine drive belts.

4. If the coolant is leaking, stop the engine immediately. Call a Toyota dealer for assistance.
5. If there are no obvious leaks, check the coolant reservoir. If it is dry, add coolant to the reservoir. While the engine is running, fill it about halfway full. For the coolant type, see "Coolant Type Selection" on [page 267](#) in Section 7-2.

CAUTION

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

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

If you have a flat tire—

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



CAUTION

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

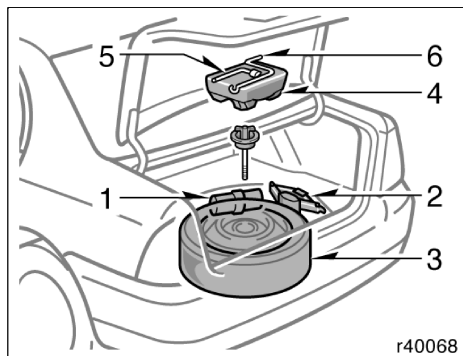
- Follow jacking instructions.
- Do not put any part of your body under the vehicle supported by the jack. Otherwise, personal injury may occur.
- Do not start or run the engine while your vehicle is supported by the jack.

- Stop the vehicle on a level firm ground, firmly set the parking brake and put the transmission in “P” (automatic) or reverse (manual). Block the wheel diagonally opposite to the one being changed if necessary.
- Make sure to set the jack properly in the jack point. Raising the vehicle with jack improperly positioned will damage the vehicle or may allow the vehicle to fall off the jack and cause personal injury.
- Never get under the vehicle when the vehicle is supported by the jack alone.
- Use 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

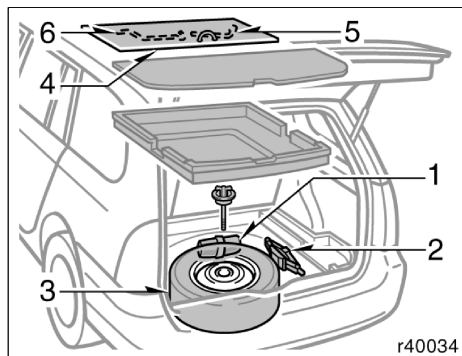
Do not continue driving with a deflated tire. Driving even a short distance can damage a tire and wheel beyond repair.

—Required tools and spare tire



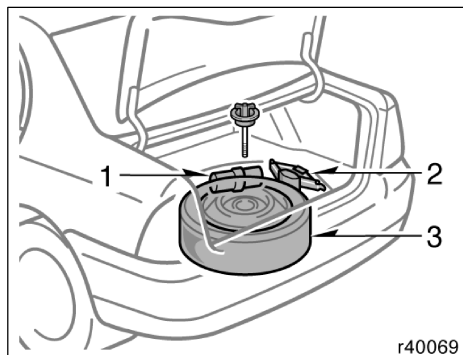
r40068

Sedan (175/70R14 tires)



r40034

Wagon



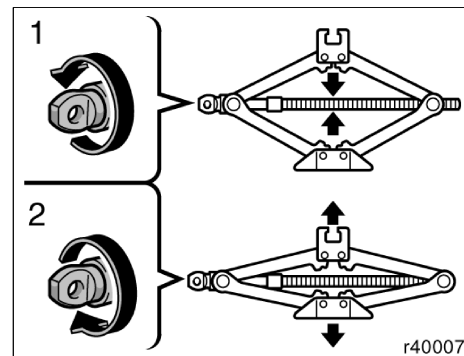
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Sedan (185/70R14 and 195/60R15 tires)

1. Get the required tools and spare tire.

- 1 Tool bag
- 2 Jack
- 3 Spare tire
- 4 Tool tray (sedan) or deck board (wagon)
- 5 Wheel nut wrench
- 6 Jack handle

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

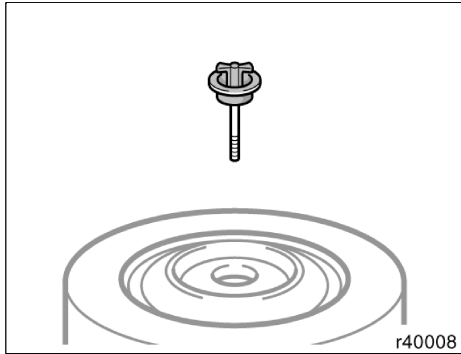


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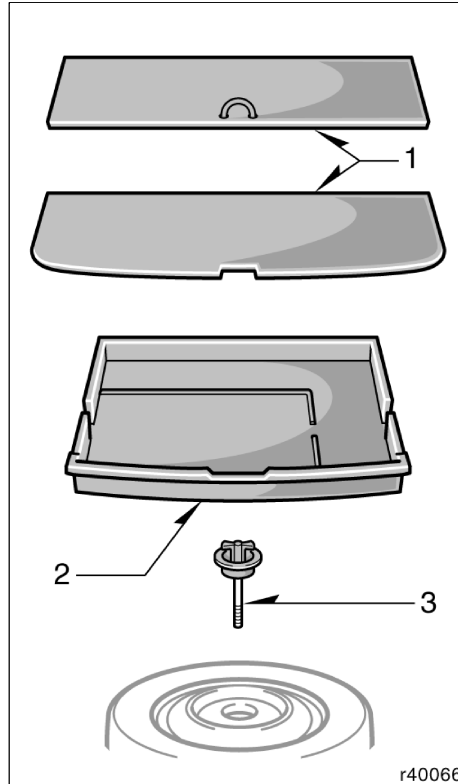
Turn the jack joint by hand.

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

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



Sedan



Wagon

To remove the spare tire:

Sedan—

Loosen the bolt and remove it.

Wagon—

1. Remove the two deck boards.

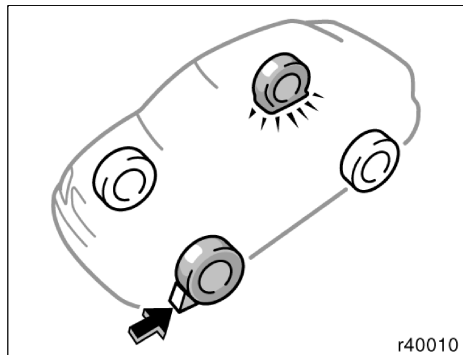
2. Remove the auxiliary box.

3. Loosen the bolt and remove it.

Then take the spare tire out of the vehicle.

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

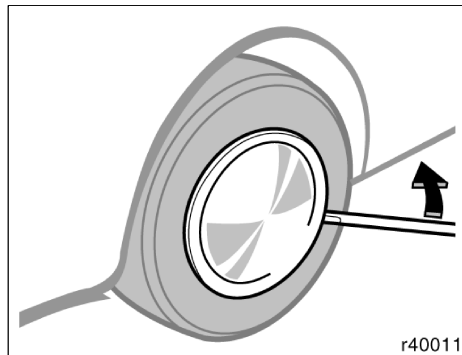
—Blocking the wheel



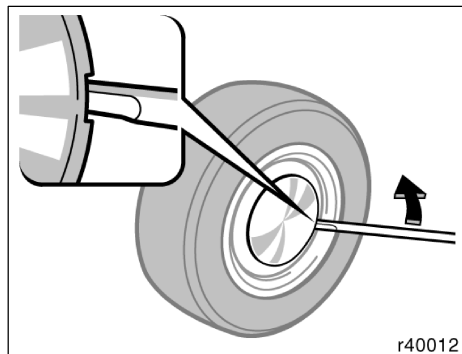
2. Block the wheel diagonally opposite the flat tire to keep the vehicle from rolling when it is jacked up.

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

—Removing wheel ornament



Type A



Type B

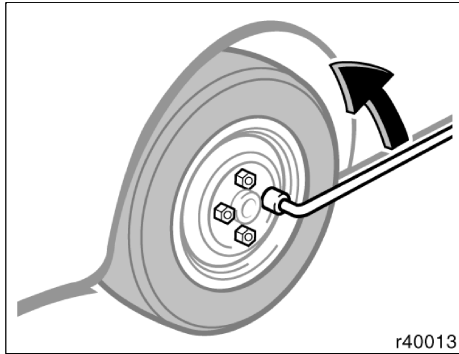
3. Remove the wheel ornament.

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



Do not try to pull off the ornament by hand. Take due care in handling the ornament to avoid unexpected personal injury.

—Loosening wheel nuts



4. Loosen all the wheel nuts.

Always loosen the wheel nuts before raising the vehicle.

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.

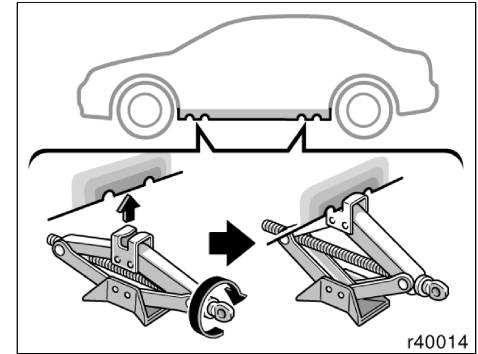
Do not remove the nuts yet—just unscrew them about one-half turn.



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.

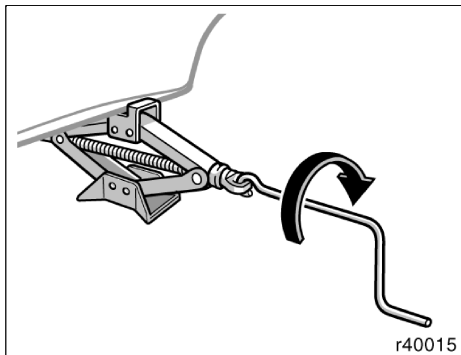
—Positioning the jack



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

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

—Raising your vehicle



6. After making sure that no one is in the vehicle, raise it high enough so that the spare tire can be installed.

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

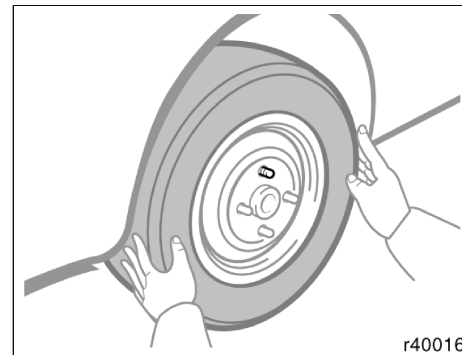
To raise the vehicle, insert the jack handle into the jack (it is a loose fit) and turn it clockwise. As the jack touches the vehicle and begins to lift, double-check that it is properly positioned.



CAUTION

Never get under the vehicle when the vehicle is supported by the jack alone.

—Changing wheels

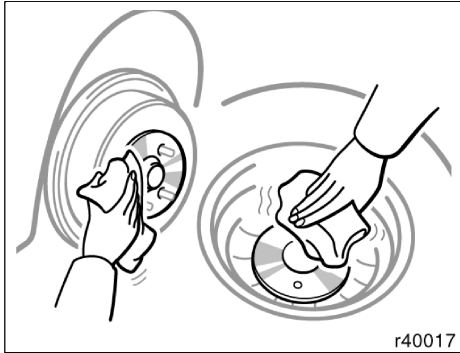


7. Remove the wheel nuts and change tires.

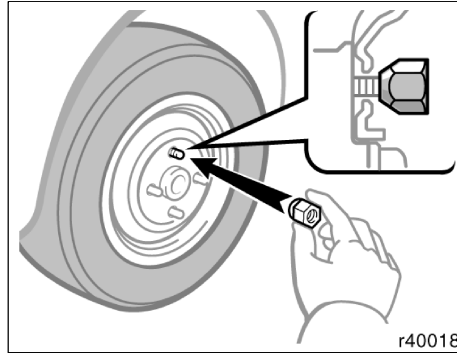
Lift the flat tire straight off and put it aside.

Roll the spare wheel into position and align the holes in the wheel with the bolts. Then lift up the wheel and get at least the top bolt started through its hole. Wiggle the tire and press it back over the other bolts.

—Reinstalling wheel nuts



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.



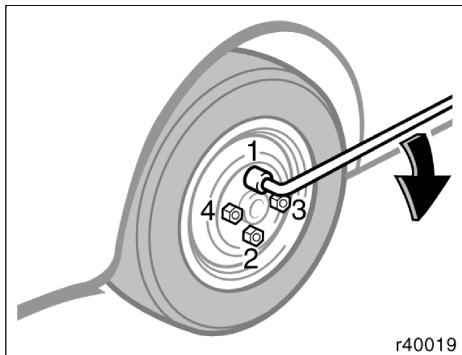
8. Reinstall all the wheel nuts finger tight.

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

CAUTION

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

—Lowering your vehicle



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

To lower the vehicle, turn the jack handle counterclockwise.

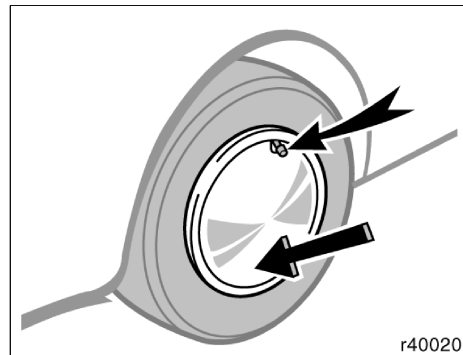
Use only the wheel nut wrench to tighten the nuts. Do not use other tools or any additional leverage other than your hands, such as a hammer, pipe or your foot. Make sure the wrench is securely engaged over the nut.

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

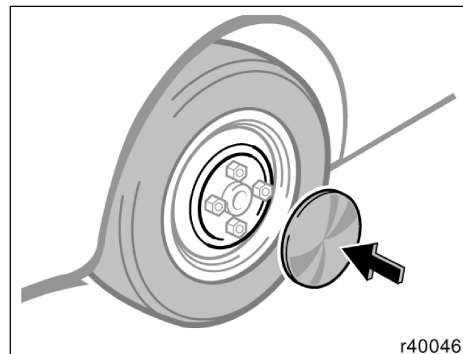
⚠ CAUTION

- When lowering the vehicle, make sure all portions of your body and all other persons around will not be injured as the vehicle is lowered to the ground.
- Have the wheel nuts tightened with torque wrench to 103 N·m (10.5 kgf·m, 76 ft·lbf), as soon as possible after changing wheels. Otherwise, the nuts may loosen and the wheels may fall off, which could cause a serious accident.

—Reinstalling wheel ornament



Type A



Type B

10. Reinstall the wheel ornament

1. Put the wheel ornament in the position.

Type A—Align the cutout of the wheel ornament with the valve stem as shown.

2. Press hand firm on one side of wheel ornament and then firm tap the other side around the edge of wheel ornament with the heel of your hand to snap it in place.



CAUTION

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

—After changing wheels

11. Check the air pressure of the replaced tire.

Adjust the air pressure to the specification designated on [page 299](#) in Section 8. If the pressure is lower than specified, drive slow to the nearest service station and fill to the correct pressure.

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

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

As soon after changing wheels as possible, tighten the wheel nuts to the torque specified on [page 299](#) in Section 8 with a torque wrench. Have a technician repair the flat tire.



CAUTION

Before driving, make sure all the tools, jack and flat tire are securely in place in their storage location to reduce the possibility of personal injury during a collision or sudden braking.

If your vehicle becomes stuck

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



CAUTION

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

NOTICE

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

◆ Do not depress the accelerator pedal while shifting the selector lever or before the transmission is completely shifted to forward or reverse gear.

◆ Do not race the engine and avoid spinning the wheels.

◆ If your vehicle remains stuck after racking 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 flatbed truck



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

Only when you cannot receive a towing service from a Toyota dealer or commercial tow truck service, tow your vehicle carefully in accordance with the instructions given in “Emergency towing” on page 228 in this Section.

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

Your vehicle can be damaged if it is towed incorrectly. Although 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. In the case of a tow, follow this page to the tow truck driver.

r40021

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—Release the parking brake.

NOTICE

When lifting wheels, take care to ensure adequate ground clearance for towing at the opposite end of the raised vehicle. Otherwise, the bumper and/or underbody of the towed vehicle will be damaged during towing.

From rear—

- Manual transmission:

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 and put the transmission in neutral.

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.

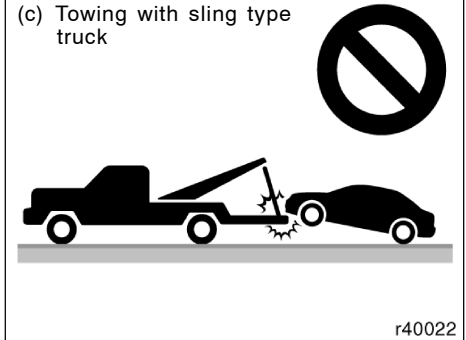
- Automatic transmission:

Use a towing dolly under the front wheels.

NOTICE

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

(b) Using flat bed truck

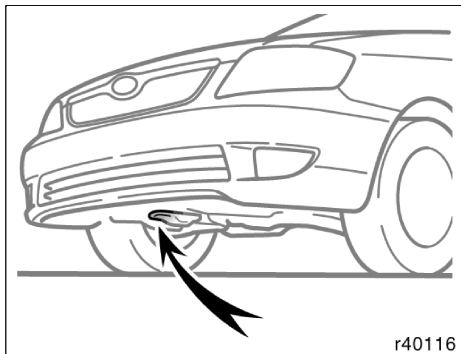


(c) Towing with sling type truck

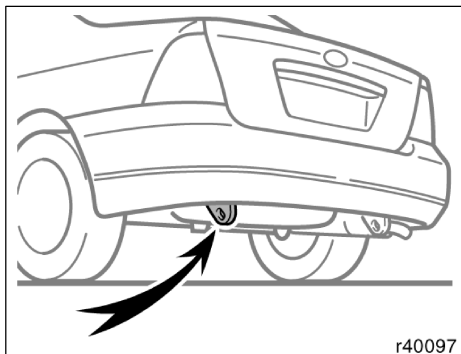
NOTICE

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

—Emergency towing



Front



Rear

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

If towing service is not available in an emergency, your vehicle may be temporarily towed by a cable or chain secured to one of the emergency towing eyelets under the vehicle. Use extreme caution when towing vehicle.

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

NOTICE

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

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

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

CAUTION

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

NOTICE

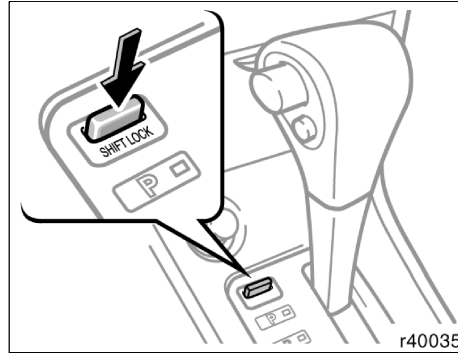
Use only a cable or chain specifically intended for use in towing vehicles. Securely fasten the cable or chain to the towing eyelets provided.

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

CAUTION

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

If you cannot shift automatic transmission selector lever



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

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

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

If you lose your keys

You can purchase a new key at your Toyota dealer if you can give them the key number. If your vehicle is equipped with the engine immobilizer system, the dealer will also need your master key.

Vehicles with engine immobilizer system— Even if you only see only one key, contact your Toyota dealer to make a new key. If you see all your master keys, you cannot make new keys. The whole engine immobilizer system must be replaced.

See the suggestion given in “Keys” on page 14 or 15 in Section 1-2.

Wireless remote control key— You can use the wireless remote control system with the 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 simply 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.

CORROSION PREVENTION AND APPEARANCE CARE

Protecting your Toyota from corrosion.....	232
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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 can contribute to chemical wear and 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 as high as 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 situations are the reasons 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. Wet the mud and debris without removing. The lower edge of door sills, rocker panels and frame members have drain holes which should not be allowed to clog with dirt as trapped water in these areas can cause corrosion.

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

See [Washing and waxing your Toyota](#) on [page 233](#) 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 barrier metal, have a qualified body shop make the repair.

Washing and waxing your Toyota

Check the interior of your vehicle. Water and dirt can accumulate under the floor mats and could cause corrosion. Occasionally check under the mats to make sure the area is dry. Be particularly careful when transporting chemicals, cleansers, fertilizers, salt, etc.; these should be transported in proper containers. If a spill or leak should occur, immediately clean and dry the area.

Use mud shields on your wheels. If you drive on salted or gravel roads, mud shields help protect your vehicle. Full-size shields, which come as near to the ground as possible, are the best. We recommend that the fittings and the area where the shields are installed be treated to resist corrosion. Your Toyota dealer will be happy to assist in supplying and installing the shields if they are recommended for your area.

Keep your vehicle in a well ventilated garage or a roofed place. Do not park your vehicle in a damp, poorly ventilated garage. If you wash your vehicle in the garage, or if you drive it covered with water or snow, your garage may be so damp as to cause corrosion. Even if your garage is heated, a wet vehicle can corrode if the ventilation is poor.

Washing your Toyota

Keep your vehicle clean by regular washing.

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

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

Hand-washing your Toyota

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



CAUTION

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

1. Rinse off loose dirt with a hose. Remove any mud or road salt from the underside of the vehicle or in the wheel wells.
2. Wash with a mild car-wash soap, mixed according to the manufacturer's instructions. Use a soft cotton mitt and keep it wet by dipping it frequently into the wash water. Do not rub hard—let the soap and water remove the dirt.

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



CAUTION

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

Aluminum wheels: Use only a mild soap or neutral detergent.

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

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

NOTICE

Do not use organic substances (gasoline, kerosene, benzine or strong solvents), which may be toxic or cause damage.

3. Rinse thoroughly—dried soap can cause streaking. In hot weather you may need to rinse each section right after you wash it.
4. To prevent water spots, dry the vehicle using a clean soft cotton towel. Do not rub or press hard—you might scratch the paint.

Automatic car wash

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

NOTICE

To prevent damage to the antenna, make sure it is retracted before driving your Toyota through an automatic car wash. On vehicles with a detachable type antenna, remove the antenna before using an automatic car wash.

Waxing your Toyota

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

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

1. Always wash and dry the vehicle before you begin waxing, even if you are using a combined cleaner and wax.
2. Use a good quality polish and wax. If the finish has become extremely weathered, use a car-cleaning polish, followed by a separate wax. Carefully follow the manufacturer's instructions and precautions. Be sure to polish and wax the chrome trim as well as the paint.
3. Wax the vehicle again when water does not bead but remains on the surface in large patches.

NOTICE

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

Touch-up paint

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

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

Cleaning the interior



CAUTION

- Be careful not to splash water or spill liquid on the floor. This may prevent the side airbags and curtain shield airbags from activating correctly, resulting in serious injury.
- Do not wash the vehicle floor with water, or allow water to get onto the floor when cleaning the vehicle interior or exterior. Water may get into audio components or other electrical components above or under the floor carpet (or mat) and cause a malfunction; and it may cause body corrosion.

Vinyl interior

The vinyl upholstery may be easily cleaned with a mild soap or detergent and water.

First vacuum over the upholstery to remove loose dirt. Then, using a sponge or soft cloth, apply the soap solution to the vinyl. After allowing it to soak in for a few minutes to loosen the dirt, remove the dirt and wipe off the soap with a clean damp cloth. If all the dirt do not come off, repeat the procedure. Commercial foaming-type vinyl cleaners are also available which work well. Follow the manufacturer's instructions.

NOTICE

Do not use solvent, thinner, gasoline or window cleaner on the interior.

Carpets

Use a good foam-type shampoo to clean the carpets.

Begin by vacuuming thoroughly to remove as much dirt as possible. Several types of foam cleaners are available; some are in aerosol cans and others are powders or liquids which you mix with water to produce a foam. To shampoo the carpets, use a sponge or brush to apply the foam. Rub in overlapping circles.

Do not apply water—the best results are obtained by keeping the carpet as dry as possible. Read the shampoo instructions and follow them closely.

Seat belts

The seat belts may be cleaned with mild soap and water or with lukewarm water.

Use a cloth or sponge. As you are cleaning, check the belts for excessive wear, fraying, or cuts.

NOTICE

- ◆ *Do not use dye or bleach on the belts—it may weaken them.*
- ◆ *Do not use the belts until they become dry.*

Windows

The windows may be cleaned with any household window cleaner.

NOTICE

- ◆ *Do not apply detergent to or wet the automatic wiper control sensor when cleaning the inside of the windshield.*
- ◆ *When cleaning the inside of the rear window, be careful not to scratch or damage the heater wires or connectors.*

Air conditioning control panel, car audio, instrument panel, console panel, and switches

Use a soft damp cloth for cleaning.

Soak a clean soft cloth in water or lukewarm water then lightly wipe off dirt.

NOTICE

- ◆ *Do not use organic substances (solvents, kerosene, alcohol, gasoline, etc.) or alkaline or acidic solutions. These chemicals can cause discoloring, staining or peeling of the surface.*
- ◆ *If you use cleaners or polishing agents, make sure their ingredients do not include the substances mentioned above.*
- ◆ *If you use a liquid car freshener, do not spill the liquid onto the vehicle's interior surfaces. It may contain the ingredients mentioned above. Immediately clean any spill using the method mentioned above.*

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 benzene, 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.*

Rain clearing mirrors (right-hand drive vehicles with the mirror folding button)

The power retractable rear view mirrors have been coated to produce a “rain clearing” effect. This coating causes the raindrops to spread, clearing the driver’s rear view when it rains.

It is sufficient to wash the mirrors with water for day to day care.

The rain clearing effect is reduced in drizzle and light rain.

In the following cases, the rain clearing effect will be reduced temporarily, but will gradually recover.

- After wiping dirt off the mirrors
- When the mirrors fog up
- After waxing your vehicle in an automatic car wash
- After your vehicle has been parked for a long period in underground parking lots, etc. where there is no direct sunlight.

If you would like to restore the rain clearing effect to its normal level immediately in the above cases, wash the mirrors with neutral detergent, then rinse thoroughly.

◆ *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.

NOTICE

To maintain the rain clearing ability, and prevent the mirrors from being scratched, observe the following precautions.

◆ *Do not use any glass cleaners that contain compounds.*

◆ *If ice should jam the mirror, do not scrape the mirror. Use a spray de-icer to free the mirror.*

◆ *Wash off any wax stuck to the mirrors with neutral detergent and rinse thoroughly as any wax on the surface of the mirrors can cause the rain clearing effect to be lost.*

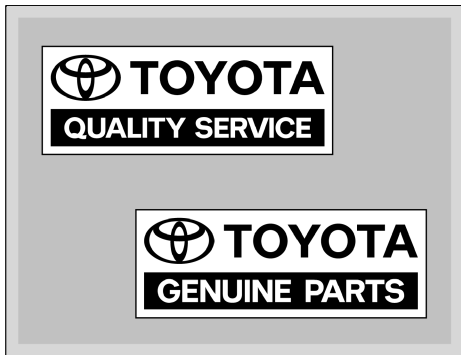
◆ *Do not use any water repellents as they can destroy the rain clearing effect. If any repellent gets stuck on the surface of the mirrors, wash it off with neutral detergent, then rinse thoroughly.*

SECTION 6

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

Maintenance facts.....	240
Does your vehicle need repairing?.....	241
Toyota maintenance schedule.....	242

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 on the following pages. 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 former requirements are no longer required or are not required as often. To make sure your vehicle runs at peak efficiency, follow the maintenance schedule.

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-dealer ship training programs. They learn to work on Toyotas before they work on your vehicle, rather than when they are working on it. Doesn't that seem like the best way?

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

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

What about do-it-yourself maintenance?

Many of the maintenance items are easy to do yourself if you have a little mechanical ability and a few basic automotive tools. Simple instructions for how to perform them are presented on [page 253](#) in Section 7.

Not, 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.

Does your vehicle need repairing?

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

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

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



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

Toyota maintenance schedule

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

The maintenance services beyond the last period should be performed at the same intervals.

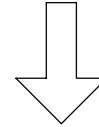
The service interval of each item can be obtained from the maintenance schedule.

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.

Maintenance schedule requirements

Your Toyota needs to be serviced in accordance with the normal maintenance schedule. (See "Maintenance schedule" on page 243.)



If you mainly operate your Toyota under one or more of the special operating conditions below, some of the maintenance schedule items need to be serviced more frequentlv. (See "The additional maintenance schedule" on page 249.)

A. Road condition

1. Operating on rough, muddy or melted-snow roads
2. Operating on dusty roads
3. Diesel-powered vehicles only

With high altitude compensator—
Operating frequently higher than
2000m (6562ft.) above sea level

Without high altitude compensator—
Operating frequently higher than
700m (2297ft.) above sea level

B. Driving condition

1. Towing a trailer, using a camper or car top carrier
2. Repeated short trips less than 10km (6 miles) and outside temperature remains below freezing
3. Extended idling and/or low speed driving for a long distance such as police cars, taxis or door-to-door calls
4. Continuous high speed driving (80% or more of maximum vehicle speed) for over 2 hours

—Maintenance schedule

Maintenance operations:

A = Check and/or adjust as necessary; **I** = Inspect and correct or replace as necessary;
R = Replace, change or lubricate.

SERVICE INTERVAL: (Odometer reading or months, whichever comes first.)	ODOMETER READING										MONTHS
	× 1000 km	1	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	
	× 1000 miles	0.6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	

BASIC ENGINE COMPONENTS

1	Timing belt (diesel engine)	Replace every 100000 km (60000 miles).									—
2	Valve clearance										
	Gasoline engine «See note 1.»										
	Vehicles with a three-way catalytic converter .....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	I	96
	Vehicles without a three-way catalytic converter .....	.	.	I	.	I	.	I	.	I	24
	Diesel engine «See note 2.» .....	.	.	.	.	I	.	.	.	I	48
3	Drive belts .....	.	.	I	.	I	.	I	.	I	24
4	Engine oil										
	Gasoline engine (API SJ or SL, or ILSAC) .....	.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	12
	Diesel engine (G-DLD-1, API CF-4 or API CF) «See note 3.»	Change every 5000 km (3000 miles) or 6 months.									
5	Engine oil filter .....	.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	12

NOTE:

1. Inspect the tappet noise and engine vibration and adjust if necessary.
2. Inspect valve clearance using thickness gauge and adjust if necessary.
3. You may also use API CE or CD.

Maintenance operations:

A = Check and/or adjust as necessary. **I** = Inspect and correct or replace as necessary. **R** = Replace, change or update.

SERVICE INTERVAL:	ODOMETER READING										MONTHS
(Odometer reading or months)	× 1000 km	1	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	
which ever comes first	× 1000 miles	0.6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	
6 Cooling and heater system «See notes 4 and 5.»			24
7 Engine coolant «See notes 6 and 7.»			—
8 Exhaust pipes and mountings			12

NOTE:

- After 30000 km (18000 miles) or 48 months inspect every 20000 km (12000 miles) or 12 months
- Check that the radiator and condenser are not blocked with leaves, dirt or insects and clean the hose connection.
- Change at 160000 km (100000 miles) then every 80000 km (50000 miles)
- Only use Toyota Super Long Life Coolant or similar high quality ethylene glycol based non-silicate, non-amine, non-phosphate and non-borate coolant with long-life hybrid organic acid technology. Coolant with long-life hybrid organic acid technology is a combination of low phosphates and organic acids. See Checking the engine coolant level on [page 267](#) in Section 7-2 for details of coolant type selection.

Maintenance operations:

A = Check and/or adjust as necessary; **I** = Inspect and correct or replace as necessary;
R = Replace, change or lubricate.

SERVICE INTERVAL: (Odometer reading or months, whichever comes first.)	ODOMETER READING										MONTHS
	× 1000 km	1	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	
	× 1000 miles	0.6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	

IGNITION SYSTEM

9 Spark plugs (gasoline engine)

1NZ-FE engine .....	.	.	.	.	R	.	.	.	R	48
3ZZ-FE engine .....	.	.	.	.	R	.	.	.	R	48
2NZ-FE engine										
Vehicles with a three-way catalytic converter .....	.	.	.	.	R	.	.	.	R	48
Vehicles without a three-way catalytic converter .....	.	I	R	I	R	I	R	I	R	I:12 R:24
1ZZ-FE engine										
Vehicles with a three-way catalytic converter .....	.	.	.	.	R	.	.	.	R	48
Vehicles without a three-way catalytic converter .....	.	I	R	I	R	I	R	I	R	I:12 R:24
10 Battery .....	.	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	12

Maintenance operations:

A = Check and/or adjust as necessary; **I** = Inspect and correct or replace as necessary;
R = Replace, change or lubricate.

SERVICE INTERVAL: (Odometer reading or months, whichever comes first.)	ODOMETER READING										MONTHS
	× 1000 km	1	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	
	× 1000 miles	0.6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	

FUEL AND EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEMS

11 Fuel filter											
Gasoline engine (including filter in fuel tank)											
Vehicles with a three-way catalytic converter										R	96
Vehicles without a three-way catalytic converter						R				R	48
Diesel engine «See note 8.»			R		R		R		R	R	24
12 Water sedimenter (diesel engine)		I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	12
13 Air cleaner filter			I		R		I		R	I: 24 R: 48	
14 Idle mixture (gasoline-powered vehicles without a three-way catalytic converter)	A		A		A		A		A	A	24
15 Idle speed (diesel engine)	A		A		A		A		A	A	24
16 Diesel smoke (diesel engine)					I				I	I	48
17 Fuel tank cap, fuel lines and connections «See note 9.»					I				I	I	24

NOTE:

- If the fuel used has a high level of impurities, such as fuel supplied from a drum, replace every 10000 km (6000 miles) or 12 months.
- After 80000 km (48000 miles) or 48 months, inspect every 20000 km (12000 miles) or 12 months.

Maintenance operations:

A = Check and/or adjust as necessary; **I** = Inspect and correct or replace as necessary;
R = Replace, change or lubricate.

SERVICE INTERVAL: (Odometer reading or months, whichever comes first.)	ODOMETER READING										MONTHS	
	× 1000 km	1	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80		
	× 1000 miles	0.6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48		
18 Positive crankcase ventilation valve, ventilation hoses and connections (gasoline-powered vehicles without a three-way catalytic converter)	I	.	I	.	I	.	I	.	I	12
19 Charcoal canister (gasoline engine)	I	.	.	.	.	I	.	24
CHASSIS AND BODY												
20 Brake pedal and parking brake	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	6
21 Brake linings and drums	I	.	I	.	I	.	I	.	I	12
22 Brake pads and discs	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	6
23 Steering wheel, linkage and steering gear box oil	I	.	I	.	I	.	I	.	I	12
24 Drive shaft boots	I	.	I	.	I	.	I	.	I	24
25 Ball joints and dust covers	I	.	I	.	I	.	I	.	I	12
26 Brake fluid	I	I	I	R	I	I	I	I	R	I	I: 6 R: 24
27 Clutch fluid	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	6
28 Brake pipes and hoses	I	.	I	.	I	.	I	.	I	12
29 Vacuum pump for brake booster (diesel engine) «See note 10.»	Inspect every 200000 km (120000 miles).											
30 Power steering fluid	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	6
31 Manual transaxle oil	I	.	.	.	.	I	.	48

NOTE:

10. Replace the blade with new one and never reuse the blade.

Maintenance operations:

A = Check and/or adjust as necessary; **I** = Inspect and correct or replace as necessary;
R = Replace, change or lubricate.

SERVICE INTERVAL: (Odometer reading or months, whichever comes first.)	ODOMETER READING										MONTHS
	× 1000 km	1	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	
	× 1000 miles	0.6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	
32 Automatic transaxle fluid		24
33 Front and rear suspensions			12
34 Tires and inflation pressure										6
35 All lights, horns, wipers and washer										6
AIR CONDITIONING/COOLER REFRIGERANT			12

—The additional maintenance schedule

Refer to the following tables for maintenance schedule items requiring more frequent service depending on the type of service operating conditions. (For outline, see “Maintenance schedule requirements” on [page 242](#).)

A-1: Operating on rough, muddy or melted-snow roads	
<input type="checkbox"/> Inspection of brake linings and drums	Every 10000 km (6000 miles) or 6 months
<input type="checkbox"/> Inspection of brake pads and discs	Every 5000 km (3000 miles) or 3 months
<input type="checkbox"/> Inspection of brake pipes and hoses	Every 10000 km (6000 miles) or 6 months
<input type="checkbox"/> Inspection of ball joints and dust covers	Every 10000 km (6000 miles) or 6 months
<input type="checkbox"/> Inspection of drive shaft boots	Every 10000 km (6000 miles) or 12 months
<input type="checkbox"/> Inspection of steering wheel knuckle and steering gear box oil	Every 5000 km (3000 miles) or 3 months
<input type="checkbox"/> Inspection of front and rear suspensions	Every 10000 km (6000 miles) or 6 months
<input type="checkbox"/> Tightening of bolts and nuts on chassis and body	Every 10000 km (6000 miles) or 6 months
A-2: Operating on dusty roads	
<input type="checkbox"/> Replacement of engine oil	Gasoline engine: Every 5000 km (3000 miles) or 6 months Diesel engine: Every 2500 km (1500 miles) or 3 months
<input type="checkbox"/> Replacement of engine oil filter	Every 5000 km (3000 miles) or 6 months
<input type="checkbox"/> Inspection or replacement of air cleaner filter	I: Every 2500 km (1500 miles) or 3 months R: Every 4000 km (2400 miles) or 48 months
<input type="checkbox"/> Inspection of brake linings and drums	Every 10000 km (6000 miles) or 6 months
<input type="checkbox"/> Inspection of brake pads and discs	Every 5000 km (3000 miles) or 3 months

A-3: Diesel-powered vehicles only: With high altitude compensator— Operating frequently higher than 2000 m (6252 ft.) above sea level Without high altitude compensator— Operating frequently higher than 700 m (2297 ft.) above sea level	
<input type="checkbox"/> Replacement of engine oil	Every 2500 km (1500 miles) or 3 months
B-1: Towing a trailer, using a camper or car top carrier	
<input type="checkbox"/> Replacement of engine oil <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement of engine oil filter <input type="checkbox"/> Inspection of brake linings and drums <input type="checkbox"/> Inspection of brake pads and discs <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement of manual transaxle oil <input type="checkbox"/> Inspection or replacement of automatic transaxle fluid <input type="checkbox"/> Inspection of front and rear suspensions <input type="checkbox"/> Tightening of bolts and nuts on chassis and body	Gasoline engine; Every 5000 km (3000 miles) or 6 months Diesel engine; Every 2500 km (1500 miles) or 3 months Every 5000 km (3000 miles) or 6 months Every 10000 km (6000 miles) or 6 months Every 5000 km (3000 miles) or 3 months Every 40000 km (24000 miles) or 48 months I: Every 40000 km (24000 miles) or 24 months R: Every 80000 km (48000 miles) or 48 months Every 10000 km (6000 miles) or 6 months Every 10000 km (6000 miles) or 6 months

B-2: Repeated short trips less than 8 km (5 miles) and outside temperature remains below freezing	
<input type="checkbox"/> Replacement of engine oil	Gasoline engine; Every 5000 km (3000 miles) or 6 months Diesel engine; Every 2500 km (1500 miles) or 3 months
<input type="checkbox"/> Replacement of engine oil filter	Every 5000 km (3000 miles) or 6 months
B-3: Extensive idling and/or low speed driving for a long distance such as police cars, taxis or door-to-door calls	
<input type="checkbox"/> Replacement of engine oil	Gasoline engine; Every 5000 km (3000 miles) or 6 months Diesel engine; Every 2500 km (1500 miles) or 3 months
<input type="checkbox"/> Replacement of engine oil filter	Every 5000 km (3000 miles) or 6 months
<input type="checkbox"/> Replacement of timing belt	Every 10000 km (6000 miles)
<input type="checkbox"/> Inspection of brake linings and drums	Every 10000 km (6000 miles) or 6 months
<input type="checkbox"/> Inspection of brake pads and discs	Every 5000 km (3000 miles) or 3 months
B-4: Continuous high speed driving (80% or more of maximum vehicle speed) for over 2 hours	
<input type="checkbox"/> Replacement of manual transaxle oil	Every 40000 km (24000 miles) or 48 months
<input type="checkbox"/> Inspection or replacement of automatic transaxle fluid	I: Every 40000 km (24000 miles) or 24 months R: Every 80000 km (48000 miles) or 48 months

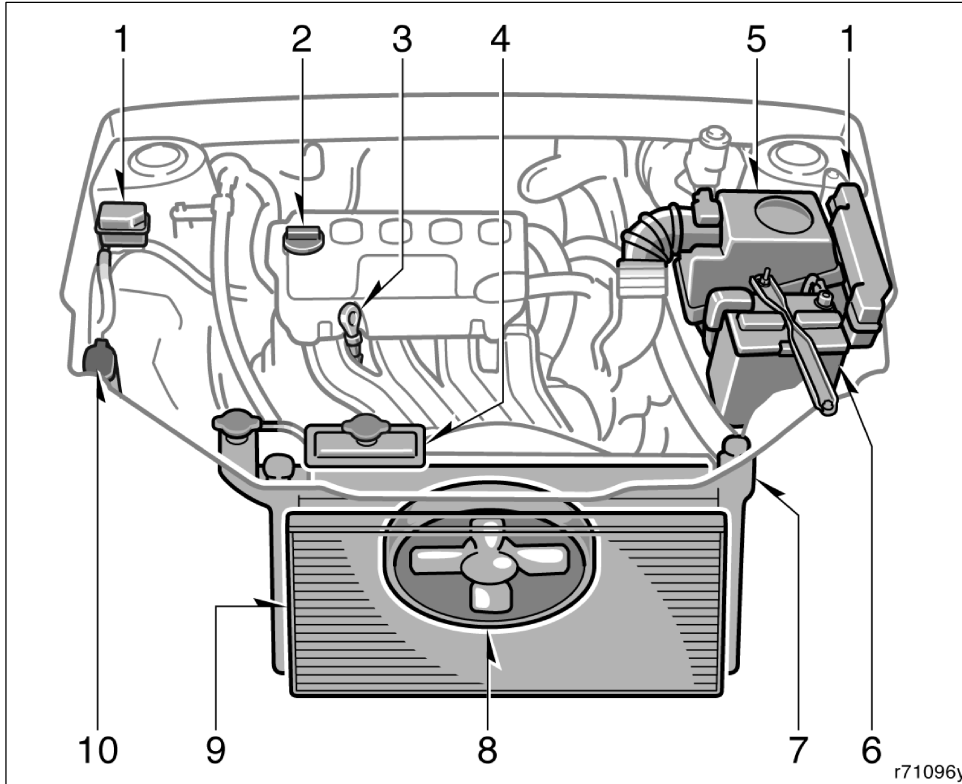
DO-IT-YOURSELF MAINTENANCE

Introduction

Engine compartment overview	254
Fuse locations	257
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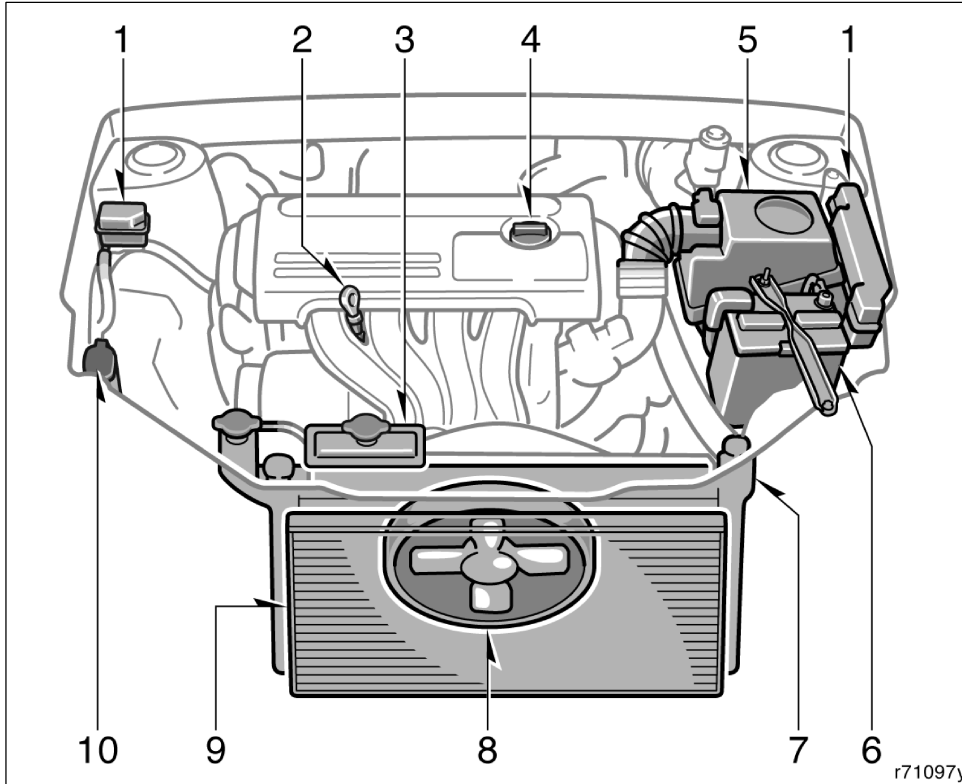
Engine compartment overview

► 2NZ-FE and 1NZ-FE engines



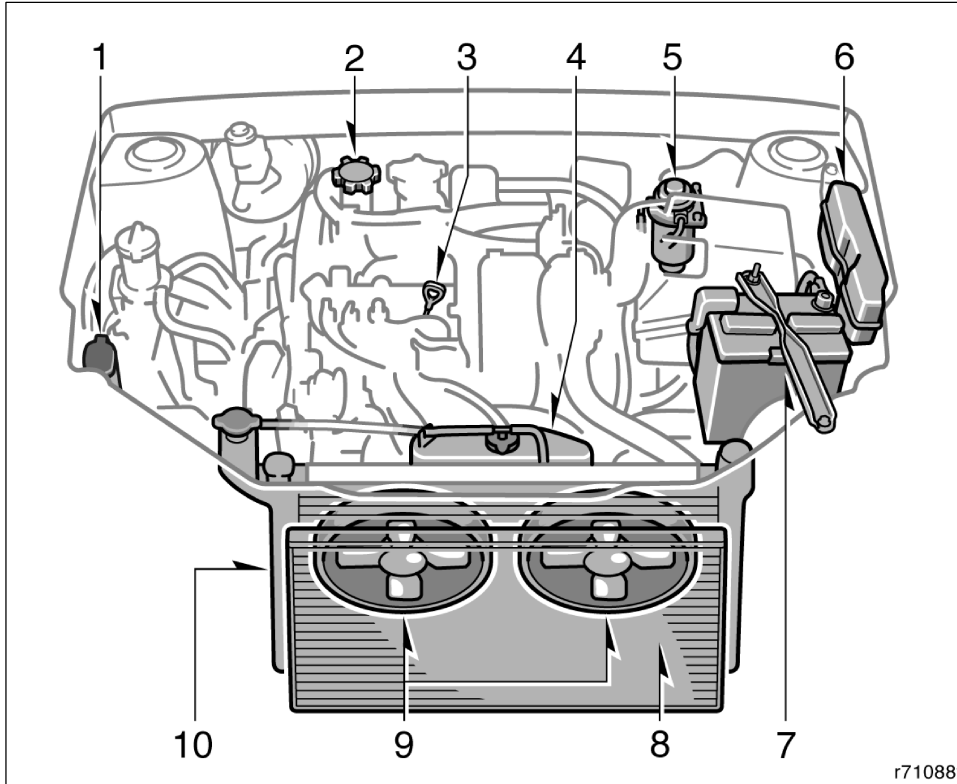
1. Fuse blocks
2. Engine oil filler cap
3. Engine oil level dipstick
4. Engine coolant reservoir
5. Air cleaner
6. Battery
7. Radiator
8. Electric cooling fan
9. Condenser
10. Windshield washer and rear window washer fluid tank

► 3ZZ-FE and 1ZZ-FE engines



1. Fuse blocks
2. Engine oil level dipstick
3. Engine coolant reservoir
4. Engine oil filler cap
5. Air cleaner
6. Battery
7. Radiator
8. Electric cooling fan
9. Condenser
10. Windshield washer and rear window washer fluid tank

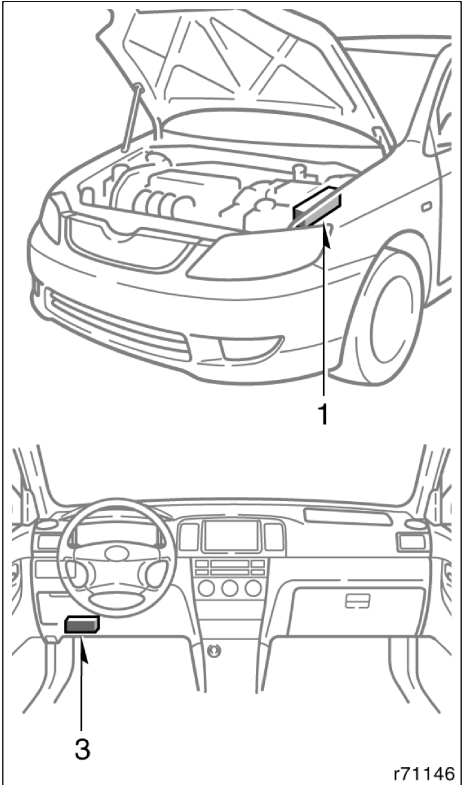
► 2C engine



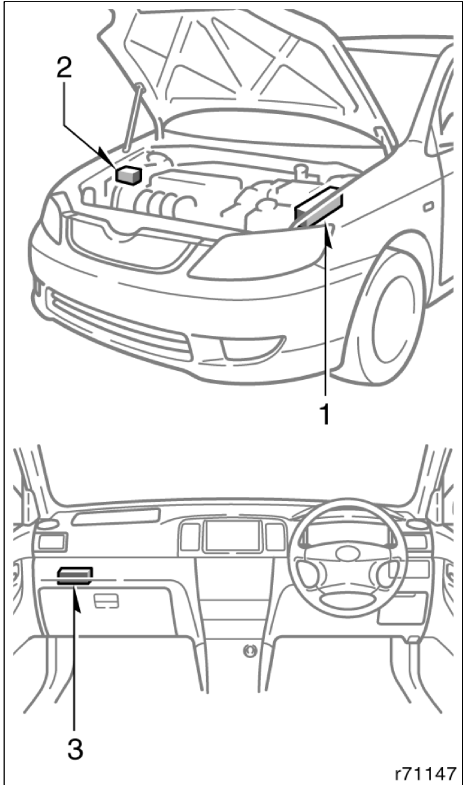
1. Windshield washer and rear window washer fluid tank
2. Engine oil filler cap
3. Engine oil level dipstick
4. Engine coolant reservoir
5. Fuel filter
6. Fuse block
7. Battery
8. Condenser
9. Electric cooling fans
10. Radiator

r71088y

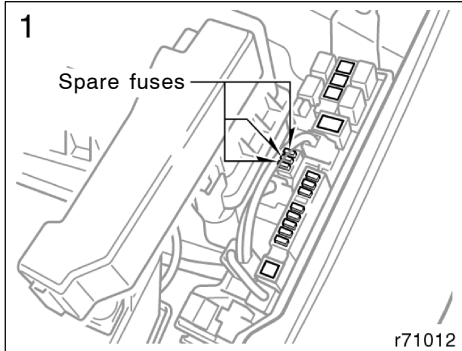
Fuse locations



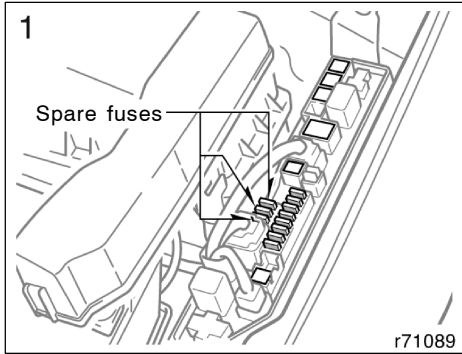
Left-hand drive vehicles



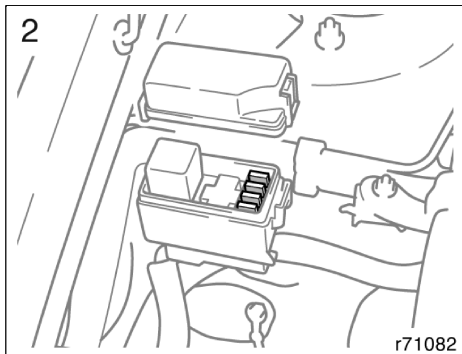
Right-hand drive vehicles



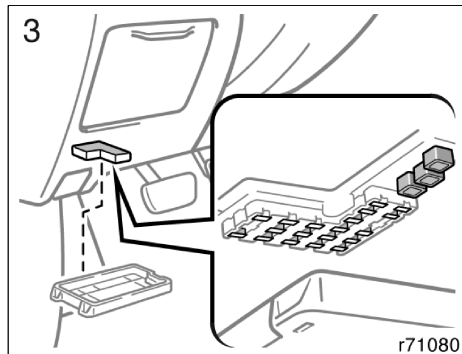
Gasoline engine



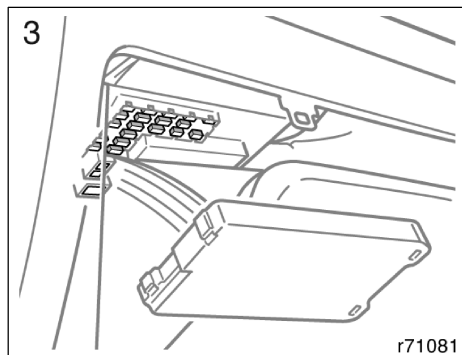
Diesel engine



With discharge headlight or automatic light control system



Left-hand drive vehicles



Right-hand drive vehicles

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 relative easy for an owner to perform. As explained in [Section 6](#), there are a number of items that must be done by a qualified technician with special tools.

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

 **CAUTION**

- When the engine is running, keep hands, clothing, and tools away from the moving fan and engine drive belts. (Removing rings, watches, and ties is advisable.)
- Right after driving, the engine compartment—the engine, radiator, exhaust manifold, power steering fluid reservoir and spark plug boots, etc.—will be hot. So be careful not to touch them. Oil, fluids and spark plugs may also be hot.
- If the engine is hot, do not remove the radiator cap or loosen the drain plugs to prevent burning yourself.
- Do not leave anything that may burn easily, such as paper or rags, in the engine compartment.
- Do not smoke, cause sparks or allow open flames around fuel or the battery. Their fumes are flammable.
- Be extremely cautious when working on the battery. It contains poisonous and corrosive sulfuric acid.

- Do not get under your vehicle with just the body jack supporting it. Always use automotive jack stands or other solid supports.
- Be sure that the ignition is off if you work near the electric cooling fan or radiator grille. With the ignition on, the electric cooling fan will automatically start to run if the engine coolant temperature is high and/or the air conditioning is on.
- Use eye protection whenever you work on or under your vehicle where you may be exposed to flying or falling material, fluid spray, etc.
- Used engine oil contains potentially harmful contaminants which may cause skin disorders such as inflammation or skin cancer, so care should be taken to avoid prolonged and repeated contact with it. To remove used engine oil from your skin, wash thoroughly with soap and water.
- Do not leave used oil within the reach of children.

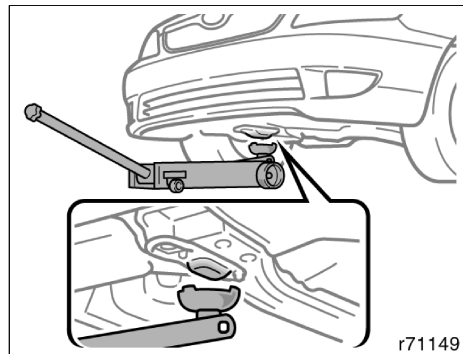
- Dispose of used oil and filter only in a safe and acceptable manner. Do not dispose of used oil and filter in household trash, in sewers or onto the ground. Call your dealer or a service station for information concerning recycling or disposal.
- Take care when filling the brake and clutch fluid reservoirs because brake fluid can harm your hands or eyes. If fluid gets on your hands or in your eyes, flush the affected area with clean water immediately. If you still feel uncomfortable with your hands or eyes, go to the doctor.

NOTICE

- ◆ Remember that battery and ignition cables carry high currents or voltages. Be careful of accidentally causing a short circuit.
- ◆ Add only “Toyota Super Long Life Coolant” or similar high quality ethylene glycol based non-silicate, non-amine, non-nitrite, and non-borate coolant with long-life hybrid organic acid technology to fill the radiator. “Toyota Super Long Life Coolant” is a mixture of 50% coolant and 50% deionized water.
- ◆ If you spill some of the coolant, be sure to wash it off with water to prevent it from damaging the parts or paint.
- ◆ Do not allow dirt or anything else to fall through the spark plug holes.
- ◆ Do not pry the outer electrode of a spark plug against the center electrode.
- ◆ Use only spark plugs of the specified type. Using other types will cause engine damage, loss of performance or radio noise.

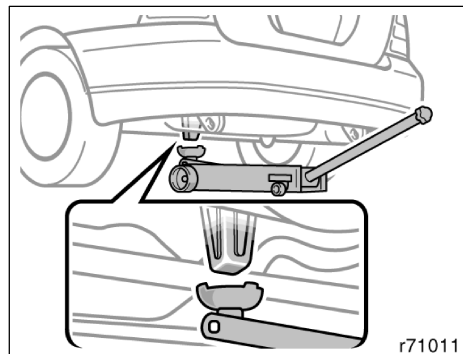
- ◆ Do not overfill automatic transmission fluid and power steering fluid—the automatic transmission and power steering could be damaged.
- ◆ If you spill brake fluid, be sure to wash it off with water to prevent it from damaging the parts or paint.
- ◆ Do not drive with the air cleaner filter removed, or excessive engine wear could result. Also backfiring could cause a fire in the engine compartment.
- ◆ Be careful not to scratch the glass surface with the wiper frame.
- ◆ When closing the engine hood, check to see that you have not forgotten any tools, rags, etc.

Positioning the jack



r71149

Front



r71011

Rear

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



CAUTION

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

- Follow jacking instructions.
- Do not put any part of your body under the vehicle supported by the jack. Personal injury may occur.
- Do not start or run the engine while your vehicle is supported by the jack.
- Stop the vehicle on a level firm ground, firmly set the parking brake and put the transmission in “P” (automatic) or reverse (manual). Block the wheels on the opposite side of the jack up point if necessary.
- Make sure to set the jack properly in the jack point. Raising the vehicle with jack improperly positioned will damage the vehicle or may allow the vehicle to fall off the jack and cause personal injury.

- Never get under the vehicle when the vehicle is supported by the jack alone; use vehicle support stands.
- Do not raise the vehicle with someone in the vehicle.
- When raising the vehicle, do not place any objects on top of or underneath the jack.

NOTICE

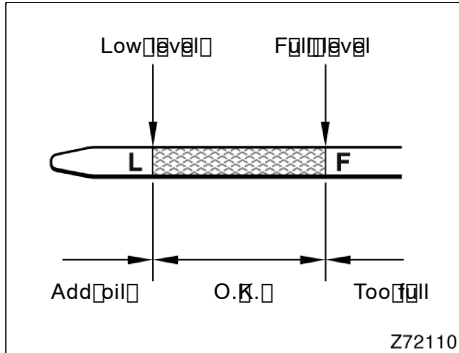
Make sure to place the jack correctly, or your vehicle may be damaged.

DO-IT-YOURSELF MAINTENANCE

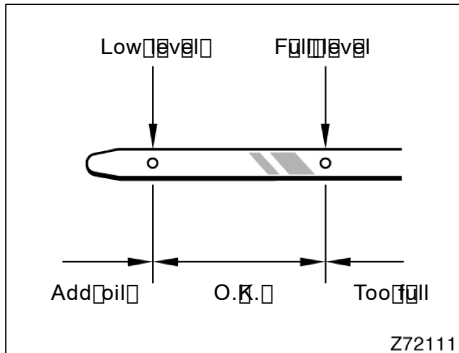
Engine and Chassis

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Checking the engine oil level



2NZ-FE, 1NZ-FE and 2C engines



3ZZ-FE and 1ZZ-FE engines

With the engine at operating temperature and turned off, check the oil level on the dipstick.

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

NOTICE

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

If the oil level is below or only slightly above the low level, add engine oil of the same type as already in the engine.

Remove the oil filler cap and add engine oil in small amounts at a time, checking the dipstick. We recommend that you use a funnel when adding oil.

The approximate quantity of oil needed to raise the level between low and full on the dipstick is indicated as follows:

2NZ-FE and 1NZ-FE engines
1.5 L (1.6 qt., 1.3 Imp. qt.)

3ZZ-FE and 1ZZ-FE engines
1.3 L (1.4 qt., 1.1 Imp. qt.)

2C engine 0.6 L (0.7 qt., 0.6 Imp. qt.)

For the engine oil capacity, see "Service specifications" on page 295 in Section B.

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's components.**
- ◆ **Avoid overfilling, or the engine could be damaged.**
- ◆ **Check the oil level on the dipstick once again after adding the oil.**

ENGINE OIL SELECTION

Gasoline engine—

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

Oil grade:

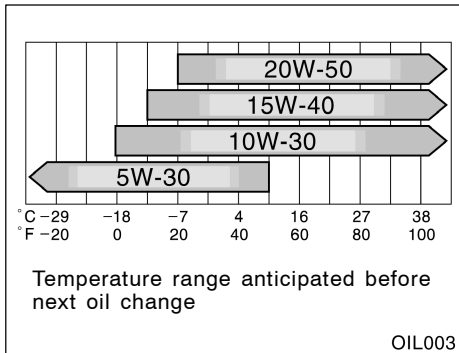
20W-50 and 15W-40—

API grade SJ or SL multigrade engine oil

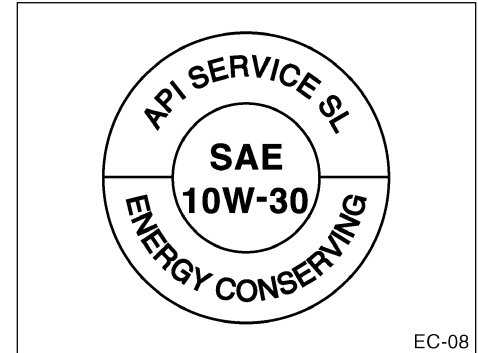
10W-30 and 5W-30—

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

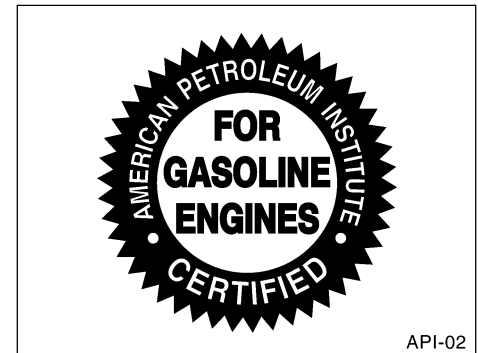
Recommended viscosity (SAE):



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.



API service symbol



ILSAC certification mark

Oil identification marks

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

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

The top portion of the label shows the oil quality by API (American Petroleum Institute) designations such as SL. The center portion of the label shows the SAE viscosity grade such as SAE 10W-30. "Energy-Conserving" shown in the lower portion, indicates that the oil has fuel-saving capabilities.

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

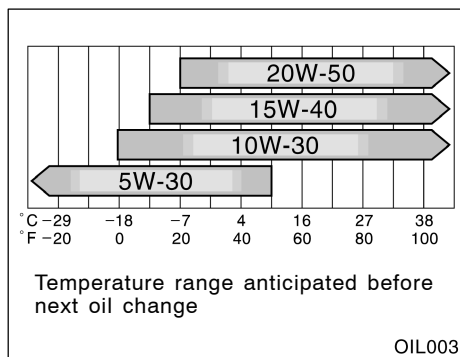
Diesel engine—

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

Oil grade:

G-DLD-1, API CF-4 or API CF
(You may also use API CE or CD.)

Recommended viscosity (SAE):



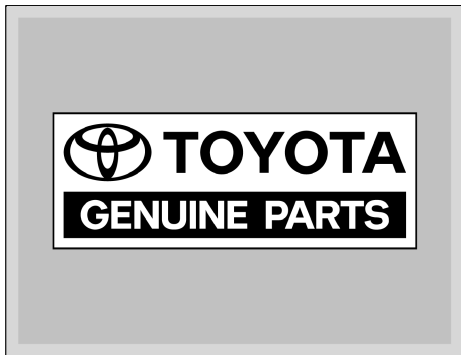
If you use SAE 10W-30 or a higher viscosity engine oil in extremely low temperatures, the engine may become difficult to start, so SAE 5W-30 engine oil is recommended.



DLD logo mark

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

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



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

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

Checking the engine coolant level

Look at the see-through coolant reservoir when the engine is cold. The coolant level is satisfactory if it is between the "FULL" and "LOW" lines on the reservoir. If the level is low, add the coolant. (For the coolant type, see "Coolant type selection" described below.)

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

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

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

CAUTION

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

Coolant type selection

Use of improper coolants may damage your engine cooling system.

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

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

NOTICE

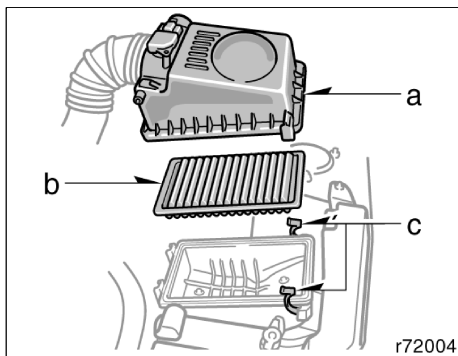
Do not use plain water alone.



Toyota recommends Toyota Super Long Life Coolant¹ which has been tested to ensure that it will not cause corrosion or rust 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 and replacing the air cleaner filter



To remove the air cleaner filter:

1. Release the clips.
2. Lift the air cleaner cap and take out the filter.

- a. Air cleaner cap
- b. Filter
- c. Clips

Inspect the surface of the filter. If it is dirty, it should be replaced. If it is just moderately dusty, blow dust out of the filter with compressed air.

When installing the filter, be sure to remove dust from the case and air cleaner cap.

Check or replace air cleaner filters according to the Toyota maintenance schedule on page 242 in Section 6.

CAUTION

Wear a respirator when cleaning the air cleaner filter with an air compressor.

NOTICE

Do not drive with the air cleaner filter removed, or excessive engine wear could result. Also, backfiring could cause a fire in the engine compartment.

Checking the radiator and condenser

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



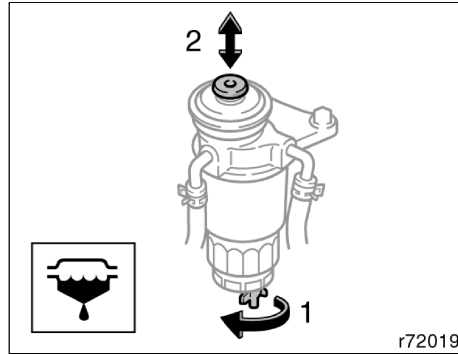
CAUTION

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

NOTICE

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

Draining fuel filter water (diesel engine)



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

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

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

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

Checking tire inflation pressure

Keep your tire inflation pressures at the proper level.

The recommended cold tire inflation pressures and tire sizes are given on page 299 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.

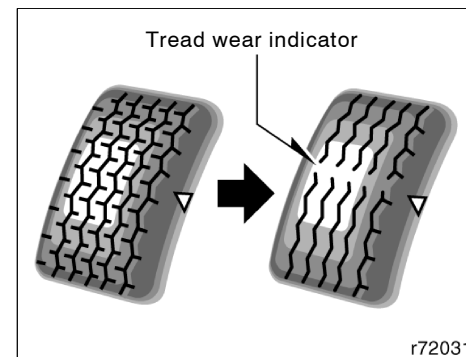
Low tire pressure (underinflation)—

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

High tire pressure (overinflation)—

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

Checking and replacing tires



CHECKING YOUR TIRES

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

The tires on your Toyota have built-in tread wear indicators to help you know when the tires need replacement. When the tread depth wears to 1.6 mm (0.06 in.) or less, the indicators will appear. If you can see the indicators in two or more adjacent grooves, the tire should be replaced. The lower the tread, the higher the risk of skidding.

The effectiveness of snow tires is lost if the tread wears down below 4 mm (0.16 in.).

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

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

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

Any tires which are over 6 years old must be checked by a qualified technician even if damage is not obvious.

Tires deteriorate with age even if they have never or seldom been used.

This applies also to the spare tire and tires stored for future use.

REPLACING YOUR TIRES

When replacing a tire, use a tire of the same size and construction, and the same or greater load capacity as the originally installed tires.

Using any other size or type of tire may seriously affect handling, ride, speedometer/dometer calibration, ground clearance, and clearance between the body and tires or snow chains.

CAUTION

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

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

Never use second-hand tires on your Toyota.

Using tires whose previous history is unknown is a risk.

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

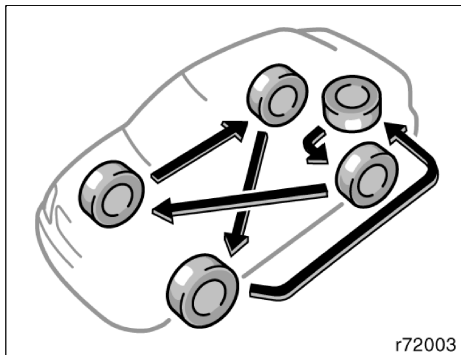
See "If You Have a Flat Tire" on page 217 in Section 4 for tire change procedure.

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" on [page 217](#) 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 original installed tires.

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

CAUTION

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

SNOW TIRE INSTALLATION

Snow tires should be installed on all wheels.

Installing snow tires on the front wheels only can lead to an excessive difference in road grip capability between the front and rear tires which could cause loss of vehicle control.

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

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

CAUTION

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

TIRE CHAIN SELECTION

Use the tire chains of correct size.

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

CHAIN INSTALLATION

Install the chains on the front tires as tightly as possible. Do not use tire chains on the rear tires. Retighten chains after driving 0.5—1.0 km (1/4—1/2 mile).

When installing chains on your tires, carefully follow the instructions of the chain manufacturer.

If wheel covers are used, they will be scratched by the chain band, so remove the covers before putting on the chains.



CAUTION

- Do not exceed 50 km/h (30 mph) or the chain manufacturer's recommended speed limit, whichever is lower.
- Drive carefully avoiding bumps, holes, and sharp turns, which may cause the vehicle to bounce.
- Avoid sharp turns or locked-wheel braking as use of chains may adversely affect vehicle handling.

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

Replacing wheels

WHEN TO REPLACE YOUR WHEELS

If you have wheel damage such as bending, cracks or heavy corrosion, the wheel should be replaced.

If you fail to replace a damaged wheel, the tire may slip off the wheel or cause loss of handling control.

WHEEL SELECTION

When replacing wheels, care should be taken to ensure that the wheels are replaced by ones with the same load capacity, diameter, rim width, and offset.

Correct replacement wheels are available at your Toyota dealer.

A wheel of a different size or type may adversely affect handling, wheel and bearing life, brake cooling, speedometer/odometer calibration, stopping ability, headlight aim, bumper height, vehicle ground clearance, and tire or snow chain clearance to the body and chassis.

Replacement with used wheels is not recommended as they may have been subjected to rough treatment or high mileage and could fail without warning. Also, bent wheels which have been straightened may have structural damage and therefore should not be used. Never use an inner tube in a leaking wheel which is designed for a tubeless tire.



CAUTION

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

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

Checking battery condition	276
Battery recharging precautions	278
Checking and replacing fuses	278
Adding washer fluid	280
Replacing light bulbs	281

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.

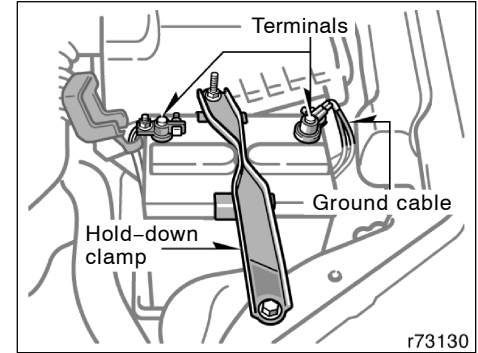
- Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothes.
- Never ingest electrolyte.
- Wear protective safety glasses when working near the battery.
- Keep children away from the battery.

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 burn, get medical attention immediately.
- If electrolyte gets on your clothes, there is a possibility of its soaking through to your skin, so immediately take off the exposed clothing and follow the procedure above, if necessary.
- If you accidentally swallow electrolyte, drink a large quantity of water or milk. Follow with milk of magnesia, beaten raw egg or vegetable oil. Then go immediately for emergency help.

—Checking battery exterior



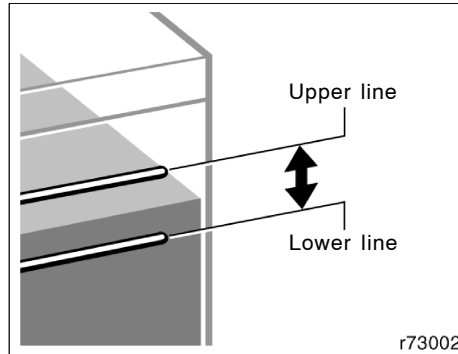
Check the battery for corroded or loose terminal connections, cracks, or loose hold-down clamp.

- a. If the battery is corroded, wash it off with a solution of warm water and baking soda. Coat the outside of the terminals with grease to prevent further corrosion.
- b. If the terminal connections are loose, tighten their clamp nuts—but do not overtighten.
- c. Tighten the hold-down clamp only enough to keep the battery firmly in place. Overtightening may damage the battery case.

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

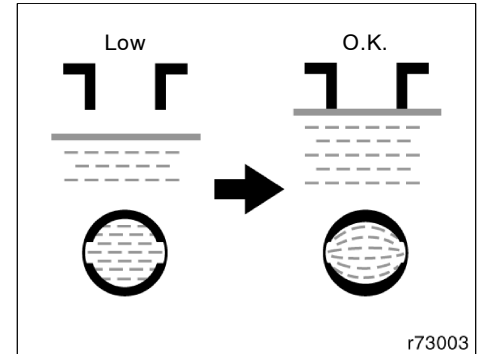


CHECKING BY FLUID LEVEL LINES

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” on page 277.)



ADDING DISTILLED WATER

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

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

3. Retighten the vent plugs securely.

NOTICE

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

Battery recharging precautions

During recharging, the battery is producing hydrogen gas.

Therefore, before recharging:

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



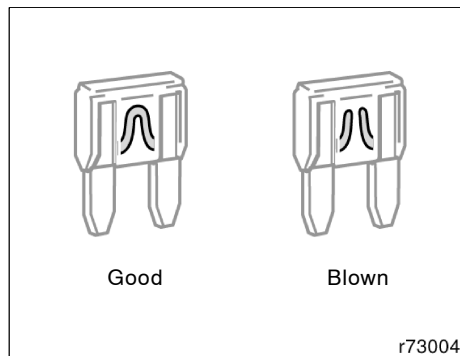
CAUTION

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

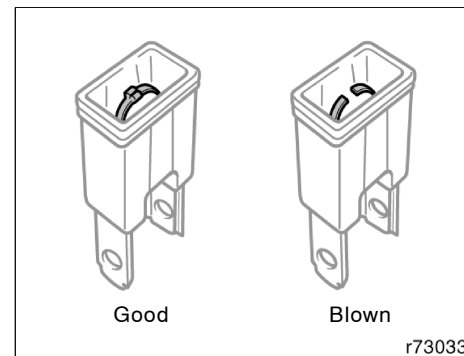
NOTICE

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

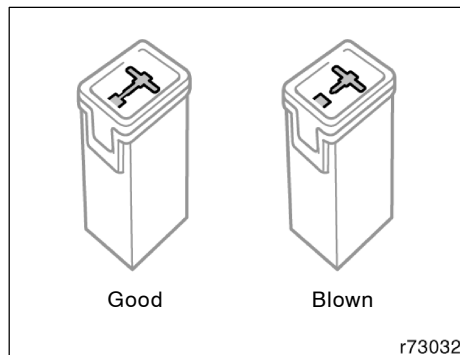
Checking and replacing fuses



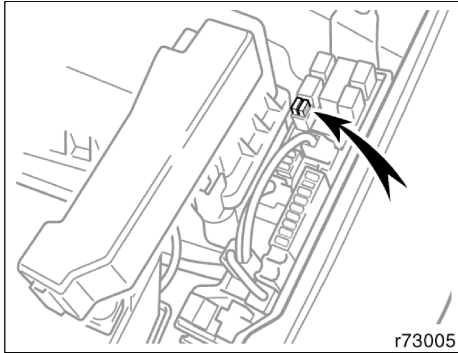
Type A



Type C

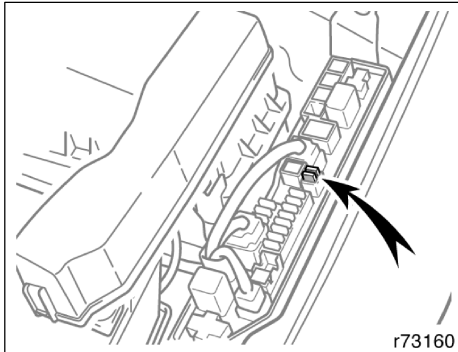


Type B



r73005

Gasoline engine



r73160

Diesel engine

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

See fuse locations on page 257 in Section 7 - for locations of the fuses.

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

Determine which fuse may be causing the problem. The lid of the fuse box shows the name of the circuit for each fuse. See page 299 in 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 "DOME" fuse, which may be dispensable for normal driving, and use it if it is the same.

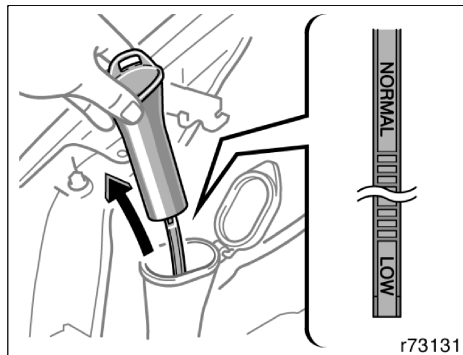
If you cannot use one of the same amperage, use one that is lower, but as close to the rating as possible. If the amperage is lower than that specified, the fuse might blow out again but this does not indicate anything wrong. Be sure to get the correct fuse as soon as possible and return the substitute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

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

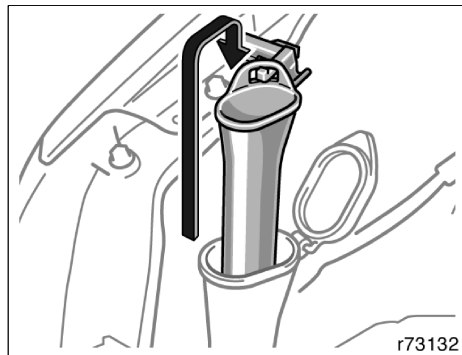
If the new fuse immediately blows out, there is a problem with the electrical system. Have your Toyota dealer correct it as soon as possible.

 CAUTION
<p>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.</p>

Adding washer fluid



If any washer does not work, the washer tank may be empty. Check the washer fluid level on the level gauge. If the washer fluid level is below “LOW”, add washer fluid.



BEFORE ADDING WASHER FLUID

Pull out the washer fluid funnel and hang it on the hood support rod holder.

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.

After filling the washer fluid reservoir, ensure that the funnel is put back in its original position.

NOTICE

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

Replacing light bulbs—

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



CAUTION

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

Vehicles with discharge headlights—

- Do not touch the high voltage socket when the headlight turns on. 20000 V is momentarily generated and may cause severe injury by electric shock.

● Do not disassemble, repair or take apart the headlight bulbs, connector, power supply circuits and rotated components. Or you may be injured by electric shocks. Call your dealer when the headlights fail to work or have to be replaced or disposed of.

NOTICE

Only use a bulb of the listed type.

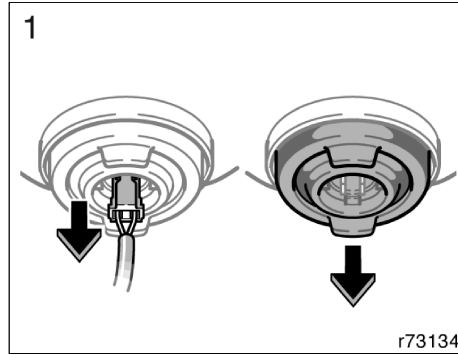
The inside of the lens of exterior lights such as headlights may temporarily fog up when the lens becomes wet in the rain or in a car wash. This is not a problem because the fogging is caused by the temperature difference between the outside and inside of the lens, just like the windshield fogs up in 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 (low beam)		
Halogen bulb	55	A
Discharge bulb	35	B
Headlights (high beam)	60	C
Front fog lights	51	D
Parking lights	5	H
Front turn signal lights		
With halogen headlight	21	E
With discharge headlight	21	G
Side turn signal lights	5	G
Rear turn signal lights	21	G
Stop/tail lights	21/5	H
Tail lights	5	H
Back-up lights	21	H
High mounted stoplight	16	H
License plate lights	5	H
Interior light	8	I
Personal lights		
Without electric moon roof	8	F
With electric moon roof	10	F

—Low beam headlights (with halogen headlight)

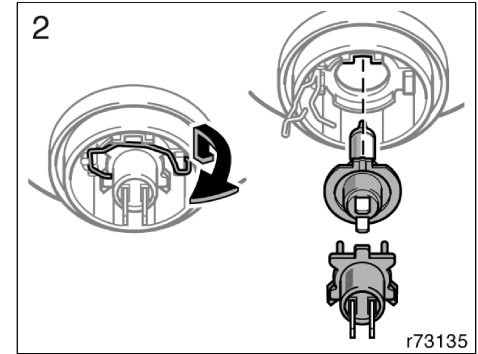
Light Bulbs	W	Type
Luggage compartment light	5	I
Trunk light	3.8	H

- A: H7 halogen bulbs
- B: D2R discharge bulbs
- C: HB3 halogen bulbs
- D: HB4 halogen bulbs
- E: Single end bulbs (amber)
- F: Single end bulbs (clear)
- G: Wedge base bulbs (amber)
- H: Wedge base bulbs (clear)
- I: Double end bulbs



- 1. Unplug the connector. Remove the rubber cover.**

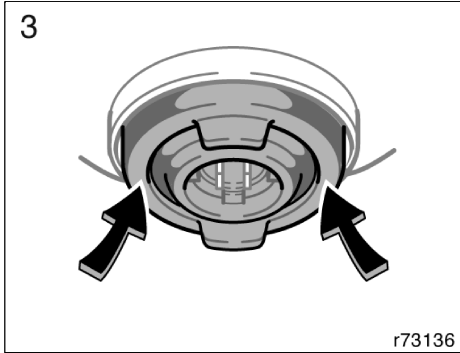
If the connector is tight, wiggle it.



- 2. Release the bulb retaining spring and remove the bulb along with the socket. Install a new bulb into the socket and return the bulb retaining spring to its original position.**

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

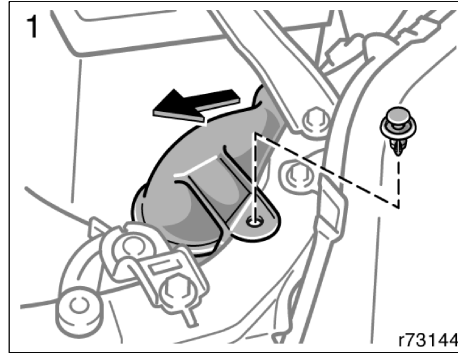
—High beam headlights (with halogen headlight)



3. Install the rubber cover as shown, and fit it securely on the boss. Plug in the connector.

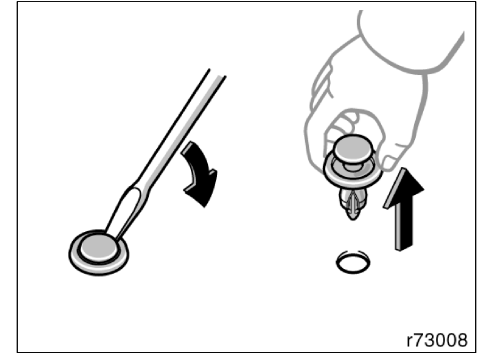
Make sure the rubber cover fits securely on the bulb base and the mounting body.

Aiming is not necessary after replacing the bulb. When aiming adjustment is necessary, contact your Toyota dealer.

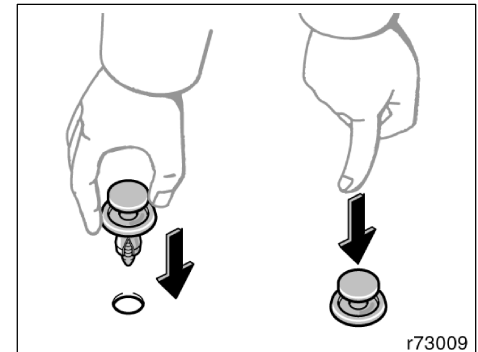


1. LEFT-HAND HEADLIGHT: Remove the clip and move the air cleaner duct.

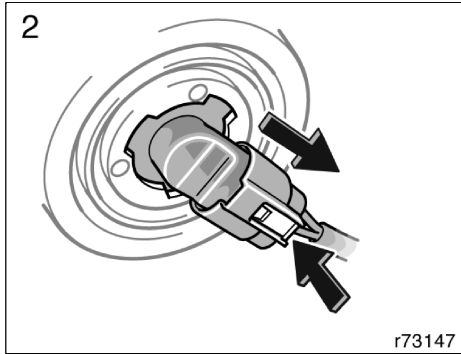
Remove and install the cover clip as shown in the following illustration.



Removing clip

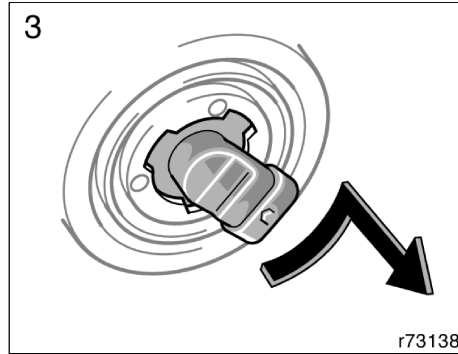


Installing clip

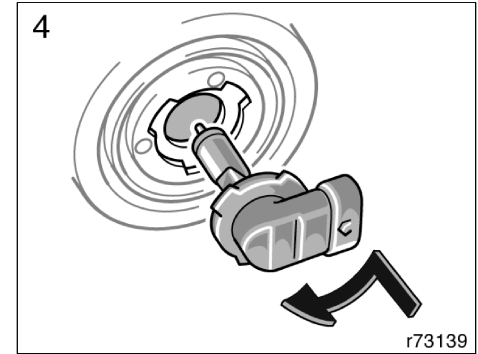


2. Unplug the connector while depressing the lock release.

If the connector is tight, wiggle it.



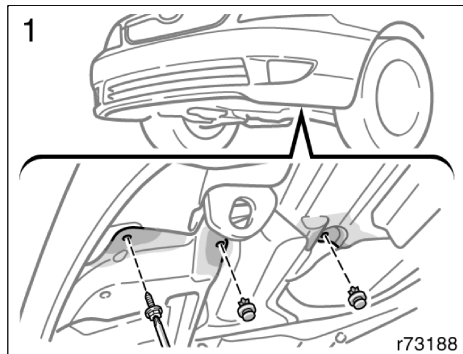
3. Turn the bulb counterclockwise and remove it.



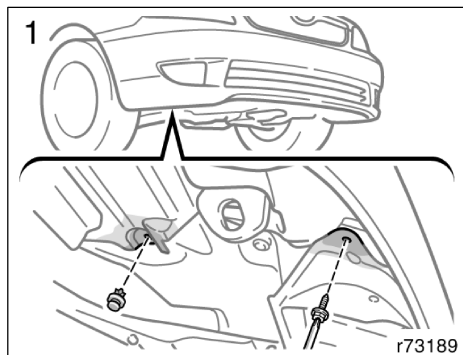
4. Install a new bulb into the mounting hole by turning it clockwise.

Aiming is not necessary after replacing the bulb. When aiming adjustment is necessary, contact your Toyota dealer.

—Front fog lights



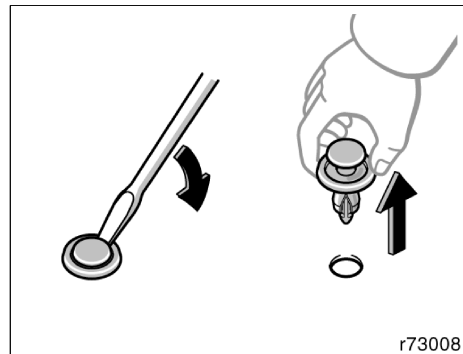
Left-hand fog light



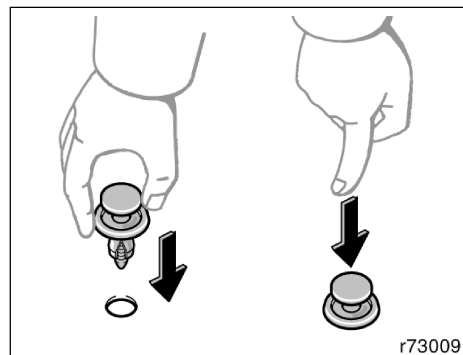
Right-hand fog light

1. Remove the bolt with a Phillips-head screwdriver and the clips.

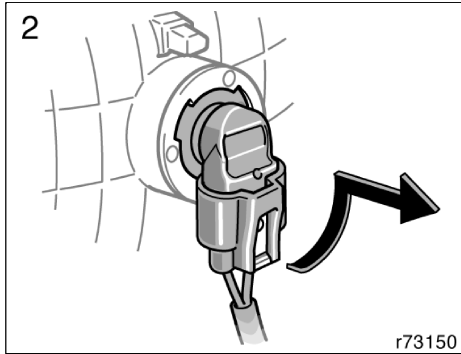
Remove and install the cover clips as shown in the following illustration.



Removing clip

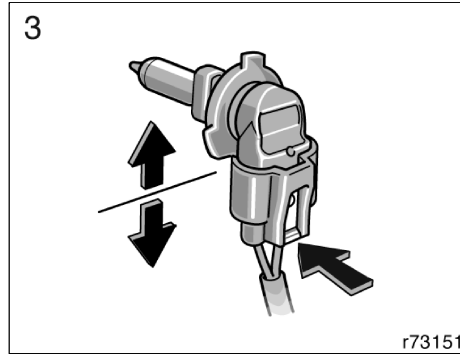


Installing clip

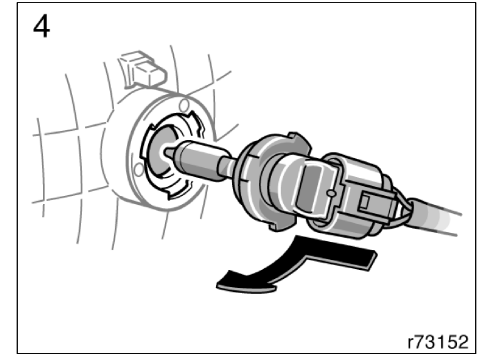


2. Turn the bulb base counterclockwise and remove it.

If the connector is tight, wiggle it.

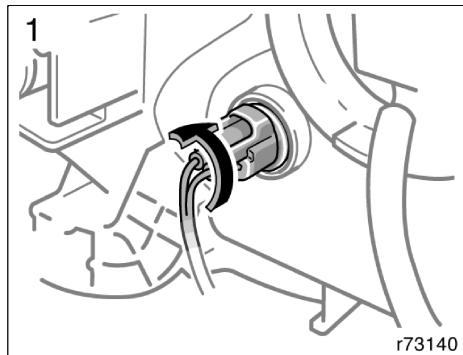


3. Pull the bulb out of the base. Install a new bulb.

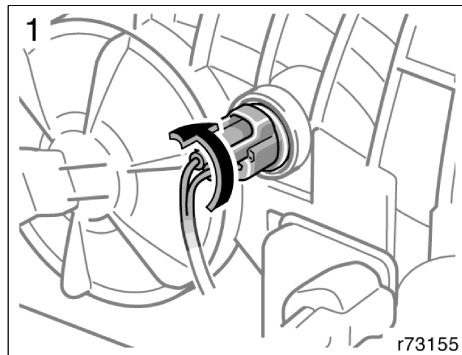


4. Install the bulb base into the mounting hole by turning it clockwise.

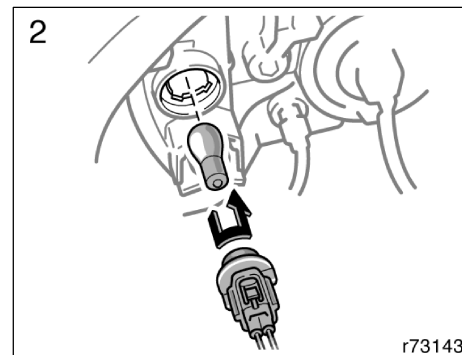
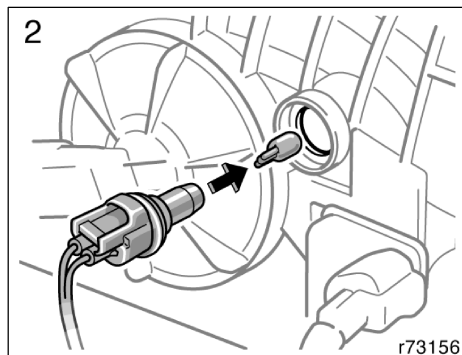
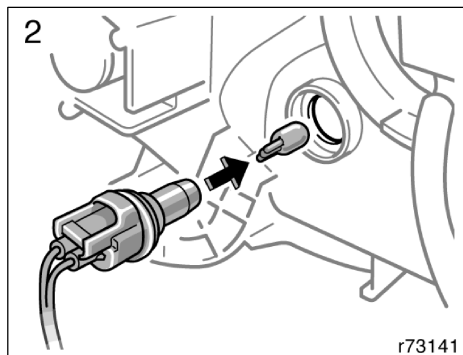
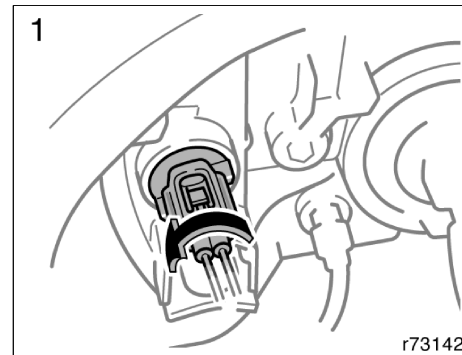
—Parking lights
(with halogen headlight)



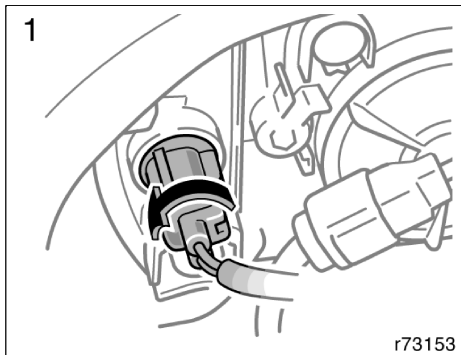
—Parking lights
(with discharge headlight)



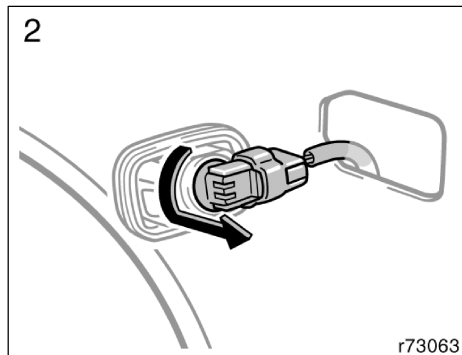
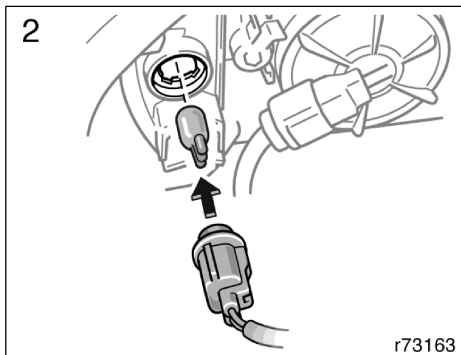
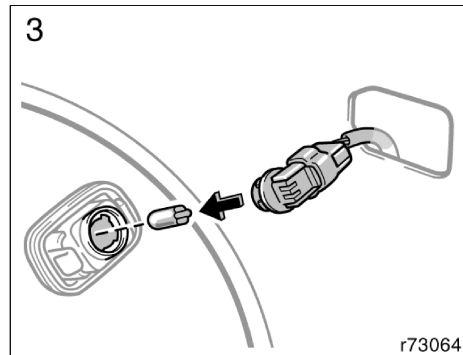
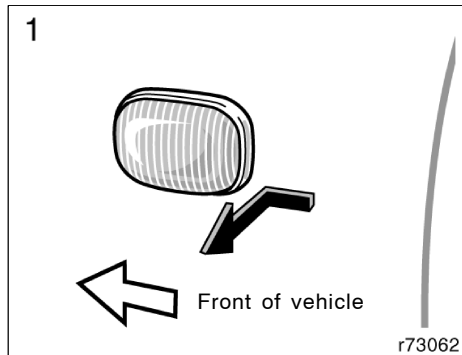
—Front turn signal lights
(with halogen headlight)



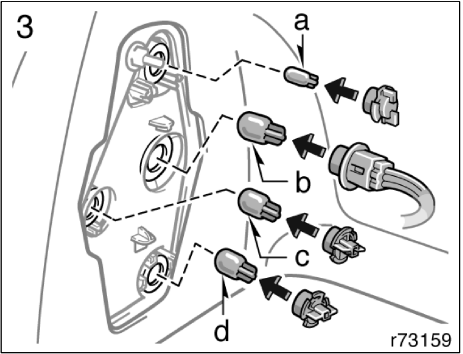
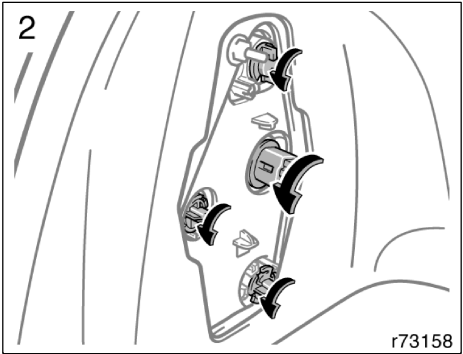
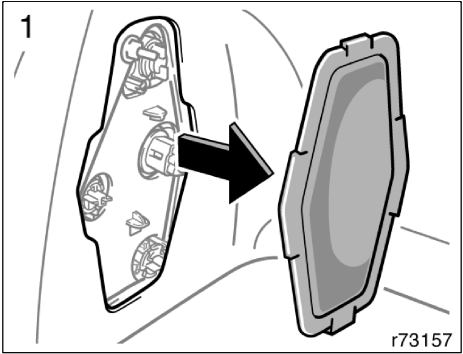
—Front turn signal lights
(with discharge headlight)



—Side turn signal lights

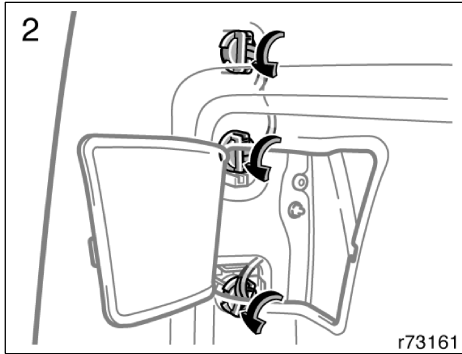
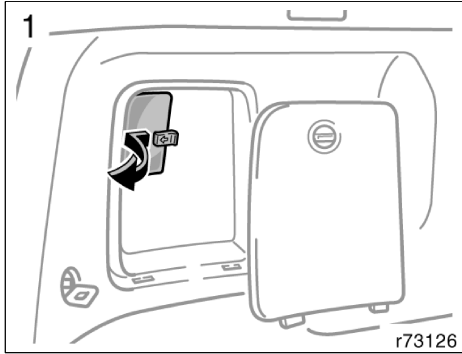


—Rear turn signal, tail, stop/tail, and back-up lights (sedan)

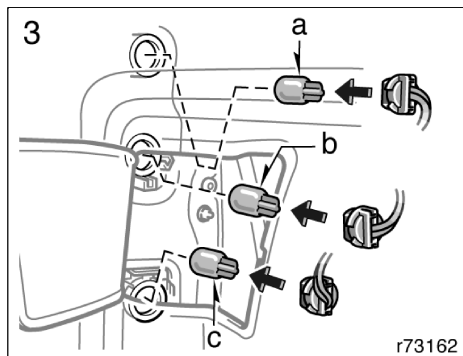


- a: Tail light
- b: Rear turn signal light
- c: Back-up light
- d: Stop/tail light

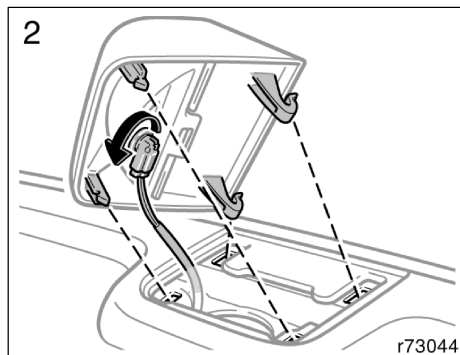
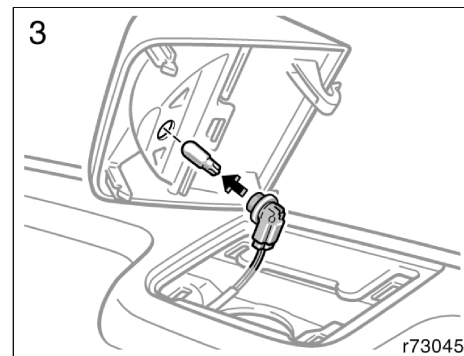
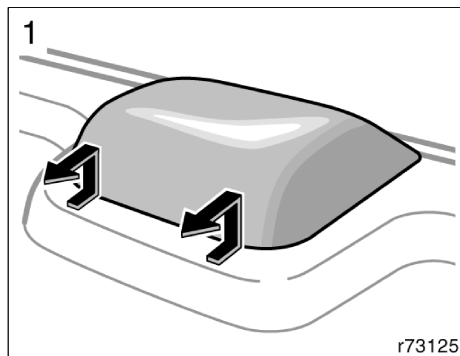
—Rear turn signal, stop/tail, and back-up lights (wagon)



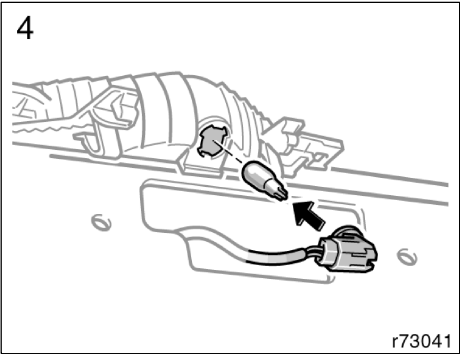
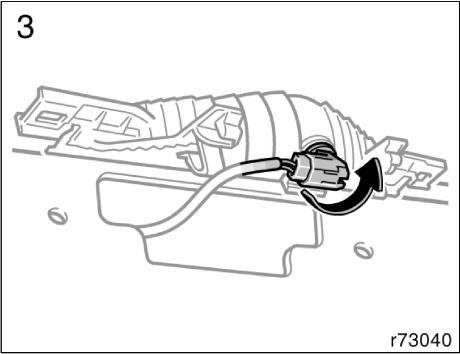
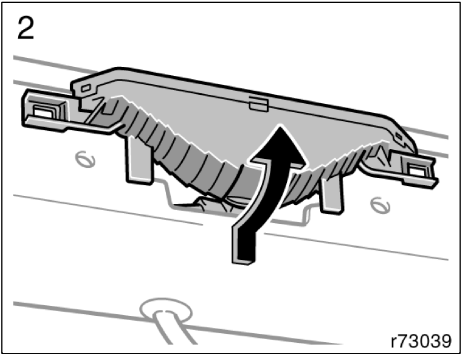
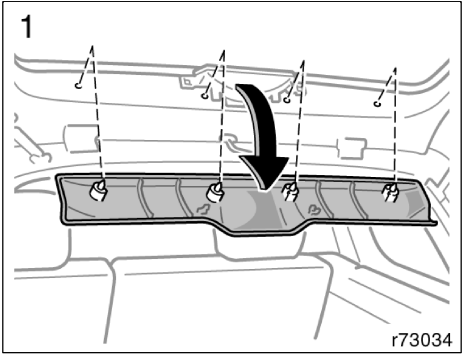
—High mounted stoplight (sedan)



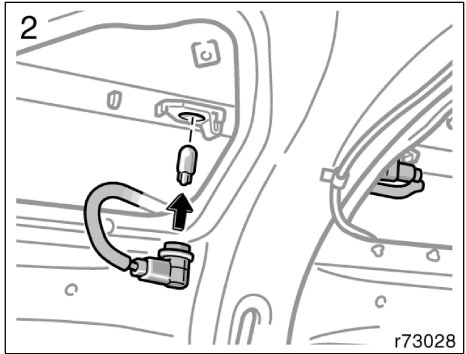
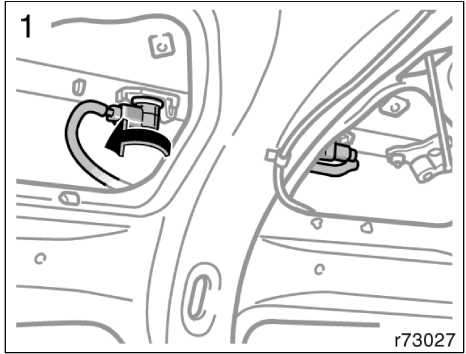
- a: Stop/tail light
- b: Rear turn signal light
- c: Back-up light



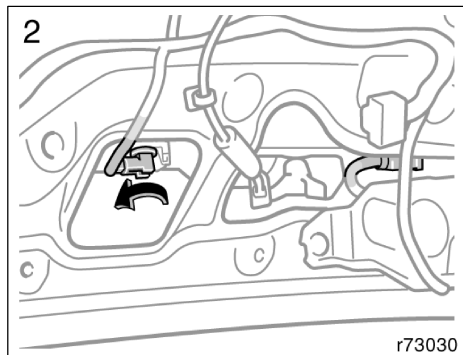
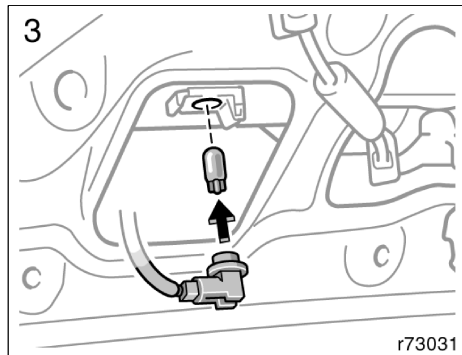
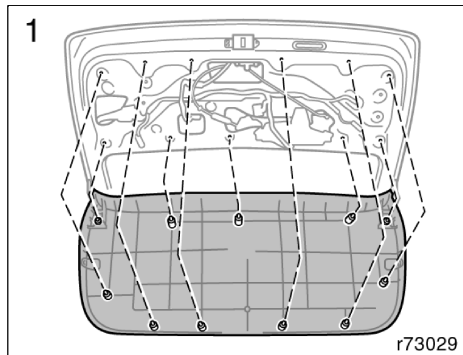
—High mounted stoplight
(wagon)



—License plate lights (sedan)



—License plate lights (wagon)



SPECIFICATIONS

Dimensions	294
Engine	294
Fuel	295
Service Specifications	295
Types	299
Fuses	299

Dimensions

		Sedan	Wagon
Overall length	mm (in.)	4410 (173.6)* ¹	4410 (173.6)
		4410 (173.6)* ²	
		4390 (172.8)* ³	
Overall width	mm (in.)	1695 (66.7)	1695 (66.7)
Overall height	mm (in.)	1470 (57.9)	1510 (59.4)
		1490 (58.7)* ⁴	1520 (59.8)* ⁵
			1530 (60.2)* ⁴
		1540 (60.6)* ^{4,5}	
Wheelbase	mm (in.)	2600 (102.4)	2600 (102.4)
Front tread	mm (in.)	1490 (58.7)* ⁶	1490 (58.7)* ⁶
		1480 (58.3)* ⁷	1480 (58.3)* ⁷
Rear tread	mm (in.)	1470 (57.9)* ⁶	1470 (57.9)* ⁶
		1460 (57.5)* ⁷	1460 (57.5)* ⁷

*1: For GCC countries (Saudi Arabia, Sultanate of Oman, Bahrain, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Kuwait)

*2: With narrow license plate

*3: With wide license plate

*4: With rough road package

*5: With roof rails

*6: With 175/70R14 tire

*7: With 185/70R14 and 195/60R15 tires

Engine

Model:

2NZ-FE, 1NZ-FE, 3ZZ-FE, 1ZZ-FE and 2C

Type:

2NZ-FE, 1NZ-FE, 3ZZ-FE and 1ZZ-FE engines

4 cylinder in line, 4 cycle, gasoline

2C engine

4 cylinder in line, 4 cycle, diesel

Bore and stroke, mm (in.):

2NZ-FE engine

75.0 × 73.5 (2.95 × 2.89)

1NZ-FE engine

75.0 × 84.7 (2.95 × 3.33)

3ZZ-FE engine

79.0 × 81.5 (3.11 × 3.21)

1ZZ-FE engine

79.0 × 91.5 (3.11 × 3.60)

2C engine

86.0 × 85.0 (3.39 × 3.35)

Displacement, cm³ (cu. in.):

2NZ-FE engine 1299 (79.3)

1NZ-FE engine 1497 (91.4)

3ZZ-FE engine 1598 (97.5)

1ZZ-FE engine 1794 (109.5)

2C engine 1975 (120.5)

Fuel

Fuel type:

Gasoline engine

Vehicles without a three-way catalytic converter—

Gasoline, leaded or unleaded, Research Octane Number 91 or higher

Vehicles with a three-way catalytic converter—

1NZ-FE engine:

Premium unleaded gasoline, Research Octane Number 95 or higher

2NZ-FE, 3ZZ-FE and 1ZZ-FE engines:

Unleaded gasoline, Research Octane Number 91 or higher

Diesel engine

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

Fuel tank capacity, L (gal., Imp. gal.):

50 (13.2, 11.0)

Service specifications

ENGINE

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

Gasoline engine

Intake 0.15—0.25 (0.006—0.010)

Exhaust 0.25—0.35 (0.010—0.014)

Diesel engine

Intake 0.20—0.30 (0.008—0.012)

Exhaust 0.25—0.35 (0.010—0.014)

Spark plug type:

DENSO K16R-U11

NGK BKR5EYA11

Spark plug gap, mm (in.):

1.1 (0.043)

Drive belt deflection with 98 N (10 kgf, 22 lbf) thumb force (used belt), mm (in.):

2NZ-FE and 1NZ-FE engines

1. 11—13 (0.43—0.51)

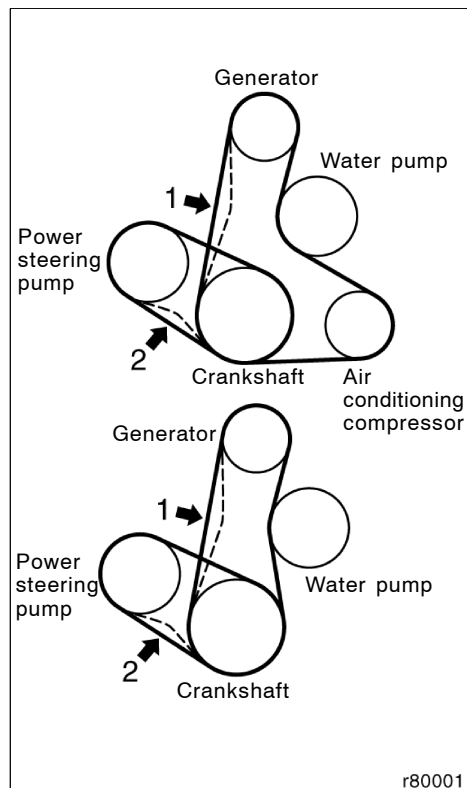
2. 11—13 (0.43—0.51)*

*: Without electric power steering system

2C engine

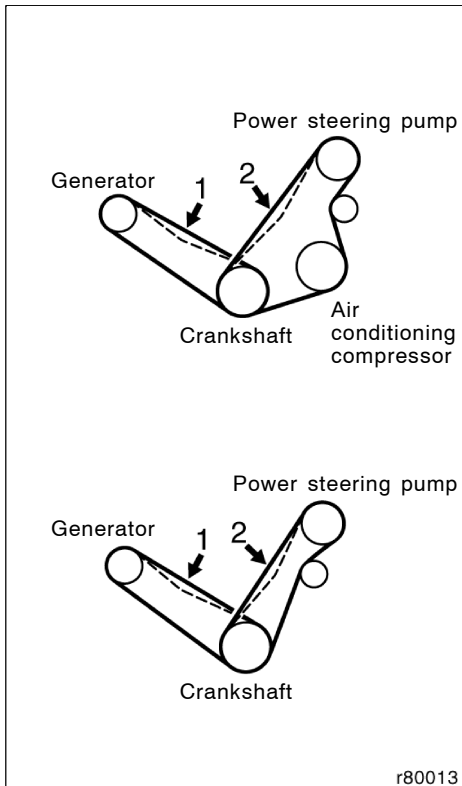
1. 12—14 (0.47—0.55)

2. 14—17 (0.55—0.67)



2NZ-FE and 1NZ-FE engines

r80001



2C engine

ENGINE LUBRICATION

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

2NZ-FE and 1NZ-FE engines	
With filter	3.7 (3.9, 3.3)
Without filter	3.4 (3.6, 3.0)
3ZZ-FE and 1ZZ-FE engines	
With filter	3.7 (3.9, 3.3)
Without filter	3.5 (3.7, 3.1)
2C engine	
With filter	5.1 (5.4, 4.5)
Without filter	4.4 (4.7, 3.9)

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

Oil grade:

Gasoline engine

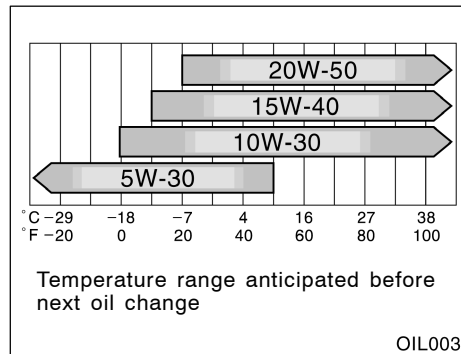
20W-50 and 15W-40—
API grade SJ or SL multigrade engine oil

10W-30 and 5W-30—
API grade SJ “Energy-Conserving”,
SL “Energy-Conserving” or ILSAC
multigrade engine oil

Diesel engine

G-DLD-1, API CF-4 or API CF
(You may also use API CE or CD.)

Recommended oil viscosity (SAE):



Please contact your Toyota dealer for further details.

COOLING SYSTEM

Total capacity

L (qt., Imp. qt.)

			1NZ-FE engine	2NZ-FE engine	3ZZ-FE and 1ZZ-FE engines	2C engine
With heater	Manual transaxle	For Iran, Iraq, Yemen, GCC countries* and vehicles with hot area package	—	6.3 (6.7, 5.5)	7.1 (7.5, 6.2)	—
		Others	5.9 (6.2, 5.2)	5.8 (6.1, 5.1)	6.5 (6.9, 5.7)	6.9 (7.3, 6.1)
	Automatic transaxle	For Iran, Iraq, Yemen, GCC countries* and vehicles with hot area package	—	6.3 (6.7, 5.5)	7.0 (7.4, 6.2)	—
		Others	5.9 (6.2, 5.2)	5.7 (6.0, 5.0)	6.5 (6.9, 5.7)	—
Without heater	Manual transaxle	For Iran, Iraq, Yemen, GCC countries* and vehicles with hot area package	—	5.1 (5.4, 4.5)	5.9 (6.2, 5.2)	—
		Others	4.7 (5.0, 4.1)	4.6 (4.9, 4.0)	5.4 (5.7, 4.8)	6.2 (6.6, 5.5)
	Automatic transaxle	For Iran, Iraq, Yemen, GCC countries* and vehicles with hot area package	—	5.1 (5.4, 4.5)	5.9 (6.2, 5.2)	—
		Others	4.7 (5.0, 4.1)	4.5 (4.8, 4.0)	5.3 (5.6, 4.7)	—

*: Saudi Arabia, Sultanate of Oman, Bahrain, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Kuwait

Coolant type:

“Toyota Super Long Life Coolant” is used in your Toyota vehicle at factory fill. In order to avoid technical problems, only use “Toyota Super Long Life Coolant” or similar high quality ethylene glycol based non-silicate, non-amine, non-nitrite, and non-borate coolant with long-life hybrid organic acid technology. (Coolant with long-life hybrid organic acid technology is a combination of low phosphates and organic acids.)

Do not use plain water alone.

Please contact your Toyota dealer for further details.

BATTERY

Specific gravity reading at 20°C (68°F)

1.250—1.290	Full charged
1.160—1.200	Half charged
1.060—1.100	Discharged

Charging rates

Quick charge	15A max
Slow charge	5A max

CLUTCH

Pedal free play, mm (in.)

5—15 (0.2—0.6)

Fluid type:

SAE J1703 or FMVSS No. 116 DOT 3

MANUAL TRANSAXLE

Oil capacity, L (qt.) (imp. qt.)

Gasoline-powered vehicles
1.9 (2.0, 1.7)
Diesel-powered vehicles
2.5 (2.6, 2.2)

Oil type:

Gear oil API GL-4 or GL-5

Recommended oil viscosities

SAE 75W-90

AUTOMATIC TRANSAXLE

Fluid capacity (drain and refill)

L (qt., imp. qt.):

2NZ-FE engine	Up to 2.0 (2.1, 1.8)
1NZ-FE engine	Up to 2.9 (3.1, 2.6)
3ZZ-FE engine	Up to 3.0 (3.2, 2.6)
1ZZ-FE engine	

Except for GGC countins*

Up to 3.0 (3.2, 2.6)

For GGC countins*

Up to 2.9 (3.1, 2.6)

Fluid type:

Toyota Genuine ATF Type T-IV

Change automatic transmission fluid only as necessary.

Generally, it is necessary to change automatic transmission fluid only if your vehicle is driven under one of the Special Operating Conditions listed in "Maintenance schedule requirements" on [page 242](#) in Section 6. When changing the automatic transmission fluid, use only "Toyota Genuine ATF Type T-IV" (ATF JWS3309 or NWS6500) to aid in assuring optimum transmission performance.

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

Please contact your Toyota dealer for further details.

*: Saudi Arabia, Sultanate of Oman, Bahrain, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Kuwait

BRAKES

Minimum pedal clearance when depressed with the force of 490 N (50 kgf) 110 (6) with the engine running, mm (in.)
60 (2.4)

Pedal free play, mm (in.)
1—8 (0.04—0.24)

Parking brake adjustment when pulled with the force of 196 N (20 kgf) 44 (6) 6—9 clicks

Fluid type:

SAE J1703 or FMVSS No. 116 DOT 3

STEERING

Wheel free play

Less than 30 mm (1.2 in.)

Power steering fluid type:

Automatic Transmission Fluid DEXRON® II or III

Tires

Tire size

175/70R14 84H

185/70R14 88H

195/60R15 88V

Cold tire inflation pressure, kPa (kgf/cm² or bar, psi)

For driving at speeds of 160 km/h (100 mph) or over
250 (2.5, 36)

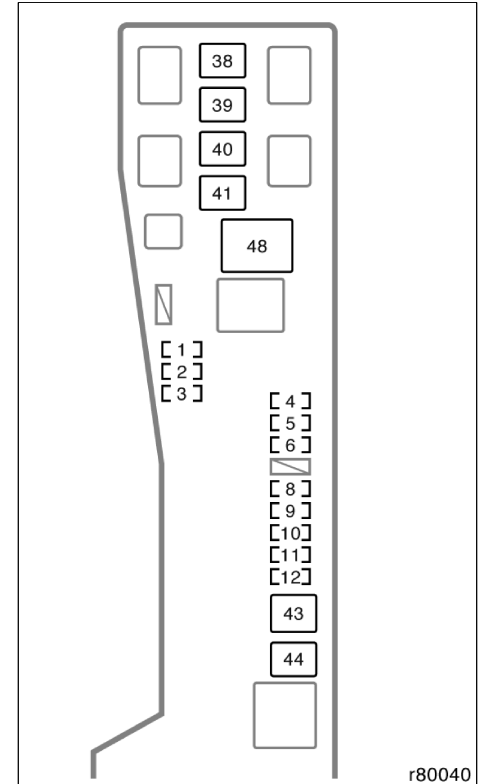
For driving at speeds under 160 km/h (100 mph)
210 (2.1, 30)

Wheel nut torque, Nm (kgf·m, ft·lb)

103 (10.5, 76)

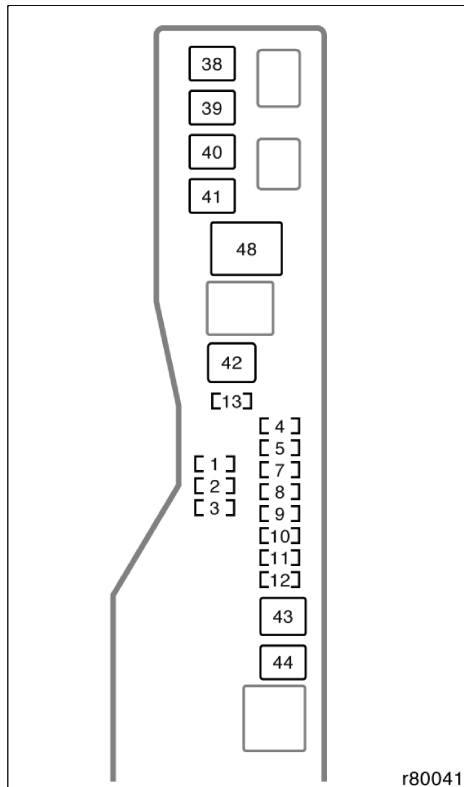
NOTE: For a complete information on tires (e.g. replacing tires or replacing wheel studs) see "Checking tire pressure" on page 269 through "Aluminum wheel precautions" on page 274 in Section 7-2.

Fuses

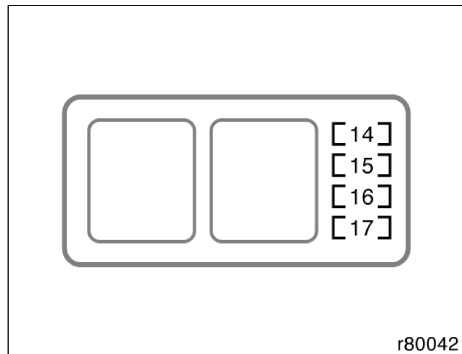


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Engine compartment (gasoline engine)



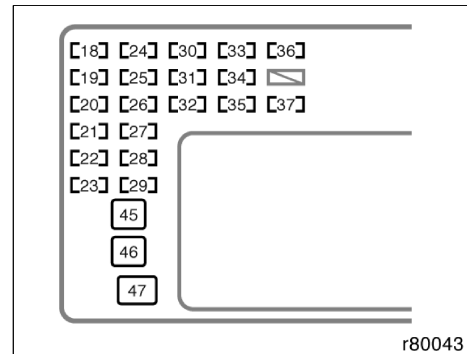
Engine compartment (diesel engine)



Engine compartment (vehicles with discharge headlight or automatic light control system)

Fuses (type A)

1. **SPARE 15 A:** Spare fuse
2. **SPARE 10 A:** Spare fuse
3. **SPARE 5 A:** Spare fuse
4. **AM2 30 A:** Starter system, "IG2" and "ST" fuses
5. **DOME 15 A:** Car audio system, interior light, personal lights, luggage compartment light, trunk light, ignition switch light
6. **EFI 15 A:** Multipoint fuel injection system/sequential multipoint fuel injection system



Instrument panel

7. **EDU 15 A:** No circuit
8. **ALT-S 5 A:** Charging system
9. **HAZARD 10 A:** Turn signal lights, emergency flashers
10. **HORN 10 A:** Horns
11. **HEAD LH 15 A:** Left-hand headlight
12. **HEAD RH 15 A:** Right-hand headlight
13. **HTR SUB 30 A:** No circuit
14. **LO RH 15 A (vehicles with discharge headlight) or 10 A (vehicles with automatic light control system):** Right-hand headlight (low beam)

- 15. **LO LH 15 A (vehicles with discharge headlight) or 10 A (vehicles with automatic light control system):** Left-hand headlight (low beam)
 - 16. **HI RH 10 A:** Right-hand headlight (high beam)
 - 17. **HI LH 10 A:** Left-hand headlight (high beam)
 - 18. **WASH 15 A:** Windshield wipers and washer
 - 19. **ECU-IG 10 A:** SRS airbag system, electric cooling fan, anti-lock brake system, shift lock control system, electric power steering system
 - 20. **GAUGE 10 A:** Gauge and meters, air conditioning system, rear window defogger, charging system, automatic transmission overdrive system, buck-up lights, power windows, power door lock system
 - 21. **DOOR DL/S-HTR 15 A:** No circuit
 - 22. **P/POINT 15 A:** No circuit
 - 23. **FUEL HTR 25 A:** Fuel heater
 - 24. **WIPER 25 A:** Windshield wipers and washer, rear window wiper and washer
 - 25. **TAIL 15 A:** Parking lights, tail lights, licence plate lights, front fog lights, headlight beam level control, car audio system, gauge and meter, air conditioning system, power rear view mirrors, rear window defogger, clock, multiport fuel injection system/sequential multiport fuel injection system, power door lock system
 - 26. **STOP 15 A:** Stop/tail lights, high mounted stoplight, shift lock control system, multiport fuel injection system/sequential multiport fuel injection system, anti-lock brake system
 - 27. **DOOR 25 A:** Power door lock system
 - 28. **P/W 30 A:** Power windows
 - 29. **OBD 7.5 A:** On-board diagnosis system
 - 30. **AM1 25 A:** "CIG" fuse
 - 31. **ECU-B 10 A:** Air conditioning system, on-board diagnosis system
 - 32. **FOG 15 A:** Front fog lights
 - 33. **ST 7.5 A:** Multiport fuel injection system/sequential multiport fuel injection system, gauge and meter
 - 34. **A/C 10 A:** Air conditioning system
 - 35. **IG2 15 A:** Multiport fuel injection system/sequential multiport fuel injection system, starter system, discharge warning light, SRS airbag system
 - 36. **DEF I/UP M-HTR 10 A:** Multiport fuel injection system/sequential multiport fuel injection system
 - 37. **CIG 15 A:** Cigarette lighter, car audio system, clock, power rear view mirrors
- Fuses (type B)**
- 38. **ABS NO.2 40 A:** Anti-lock brake system
 - 39. **ABS NO.1 30 A:** Anti-lock brake system
 - 40. **RDI FAN 40 A:** Electric cooling fan
 - 41. **P/SEAT 30 A:** Power seat
 - 42. **CDS FAN 30 A:** Electric cooling fan
 - 43. **HEAD MAIN 40 A (vehicles with discharge headlight or automatic light control system):** Headlights
 - 44. **EMPS 50 A:** Electric power steering system
 - 45. **POWER 30 A:** Power windows, electric moon roof

- 46. **DEFOG 30 A:** Rear window defogger, "DEF I/UP M-HTR" fuse
- 47. **HEATER 40 A:** Air conditioning system, "A/C" fuse

Fuses (type C)

- 48. **ALT 100 A:** Charging system, "ABS NO.1", "ABS NO.2", "CDS FAN", "RDI FAN", "P/POINT", "FUEL HTR", "HEATER", "DEFOG", "GAUGE", "ECU-IG", "WIPER", "WASH", "AM1", "POWER", "DOOR", "ECU-B", "TAIL", "STOP", "FOG" and "OBD" fuses

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Gas station information

Fuel type: See page 182.

Fuel tank capacity: 50 L (13.2 gal., 11.0 Imp. gal.)

Engine oil

Gasoline engine

20W-50 and 15W-40—API grade SJ or SL multigrade engine oil

10W-50 and 5W-50—API grade SJ “Energy-Conserving,” SL “Energy-Conserving” or ILSAC multigrade engine oil

Diesel engine

G-DLD—API CF-4 or API CF

(You may also use API CE or CD.)

See pages 265 and 266 for detailed information.

Tire information: See pages 269 through 274.

Tire inflation pressure: See page 299.

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