TOYOTA

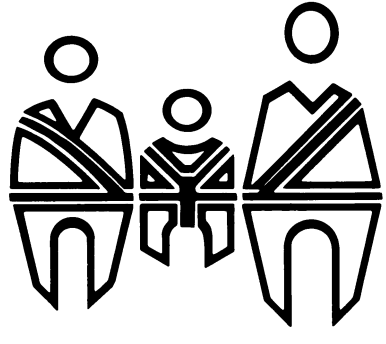
2008 Owner's Manual

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

TOYOTA TACOMA

WE REALLY CARE ABOUT YOU — PLEASE BUCKLE UP

Toyota has made a special effort to encourage use of seat belts.



Toyota belts are:

- **Comfortable**
- **Easy to use**
- **Convenient**

We encourage you to use your belts every time you drive.

Foreword

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

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

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

If there is not a Toyota dealer near you, please call the following number:

U.S. OWNERS:
- When traveling in the U.S. mainland or Canada:
  Toyota Customer Experience Center **Toll–free:1–800–331–4331**
- Hawaii:
  Servco Automotive Customer Services **Toll–free:1–888–272–5515**

CANADIAN OWNERS:
- When traveling in Canada or the U.S. mainland:
  Toyota Canada Customer Interaction Centre **Toll–free:1–888–TOYOTA–8 or 1–888–869–6828**

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.

Please access our websites for further information.

- The U.S. mainland **www.toyota.com**
- Hawaii **www.toyotahawaii.com**
- Canada **www.toyota.ca**

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:

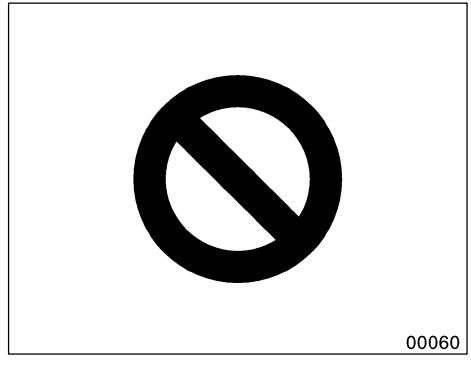
⚠ CAUTION

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

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

Safety symbol



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

Important information about your Toyota

Occupant restraint systems

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

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

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

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

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

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

Event data recorder

Your vehicle has computers that monitor and control certain aspects of your vehicle. These computers assist in driving and maintaining optimal vehicle performance. Besides storing data useful for troubleshooting, there is a system to record data in a crash or a near car crash event. This is called an Event Data Recorder (EDR).

The SRS airbag sensor assembly contains the EDR. In a crash or a near car crash event, this device may record some or all of the following information:

- Engine speed
- Whether the brake pedal was applied or not
- Vehicle speed
- To what extent the accelerator pedal was depressed
- Position of the transmission selector lever
- Whether the driver and front passenger wore the seat belts or not
- Driver's seat position
- Front passenger's occupant classification

- SRS airbag deployment data
- SRS airbag system diagnostic data

If your vehicle is equipped with a vehicle stability control (VSC) system, its Electronic Control Unit (ECU) may contain another EDR. There are a variety of driving situations which include activating the VSC under which the VSC EDR will record certain information. The VSC EDR may record some or all of the following information:

- Behavior of the vehicle
- Steering wheel angle
- Vehicle speed
- To what extent the accelerator pedal was depressed
- To what extent the brake pedal was applied
- To what extent the ECU controlled the condition of the 4 wheels
- vehicle stability control system diagnostic data

The information above is intended to be used for the purpose of improving vehicle safety performance. Unlike general data recorders, the EDR does not record sound data such as conversation between passengers.

Toyota will not disclose the data recorded in an EDR to a third party except when:

- An agreement from the vehicle's owner (or the leasing company for a leased vehicle) is obtained
- Officially requested by the police or other authorities
- Used as a defense for Toyota in a law suit
- Ordered by the court

However, if necessary Toyota will:

- Use the data for research on Toyota vehicle safety performance
- Disclose the data to a third party for research purposes without disclosing details of the vehicle owner, and only when it is deemed necessary
- Disclose summarized data cleared of vehicle identification information to a non–Toyota organization for research purposes

New vehicle warranty

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

- New vehicle warranty
- Emission control systems warranty
- Others

For further information, please refer to the “Owner’s Warranty Information Booklet” or “Owner’s Manual Supplement”.

Your responsibility for maintenance

It is the owner’s responsibility to make sure that the specified maintenance is performed. Section 6 gives details of these maintenance requirements. Also included in Section 6 is general maintenance. For scheduled maintenance information, please refer to the “Scheduled Maintenance Guide” or “Owner’s Manual Supplement”.

Important health and safety information about your Toyota

⚠CAUTION

- **WARNING: Engine exhaust, some of its constituents, and a wide variety of automobile components contain or emit chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects and other reproductive harm. In addition, oils, fuels and fluids contained in vehicles as well as waste produced by component wear contain or emit chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.**
- **Battery posts, terminals and related accessories contain lead and lead compounds. Wash your hands after handling. Used engine oil contains chemicals that have caused cancer in laboratory animals. Always protect your skin by washing thoroughly with soap and water.**

Accessories, spare parts and modification of your Toyota

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

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

Spark ignition system of your Toyota

The spark ignition system in your Toyota meets all requirements of the Canadian Interference–Causing Equipment Standard.

Installation of a mobile two–way radio system

As the installation of a mobile two–way radio system in your vehicle could affect the following electronic systems, be sure to check with your Toyota dealer for precautionary measures or special instructions regarding installation.

- Multiport fuel injection system/sequential multiport fuel injection system
- SRS airbag system
- Seat belt pretensioner system

- Traction control system
- “AUTO LSD” system
- Vehicle stability control system
- Downhill assist control system
- Hill–start assist control system (automatic transmission only)
- Cruise control system
- Anti–lock brake system
- Electronic throttle control system
- Tire pressure warning system

Tires and loading on your Toyota

Underinflated or overinflated tire inflation pressure and the excess load may result in the deterioration of steering ability and braking ability, leading to an accident. Check the tire inflation pressure periodically and be sure to keep the load limits given in this Owner’s Manual. For details about tire inflation pressure and load limits, see “Checking tire inflation pressure” on page 376 in Section 7–2 and “Vehicle load limits” on page 299 in Section 2.

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.

On–pavement and off–road driving tips (four–wheel drive models and PreRunner)

This vehicle will handle and maneuver differently from an ordinary passenger car because it is also designed for off–road use. It has a significantly higher rollover rate than other types of vehicles. In addition, this vehicle has a higher ground clearance and center of gravity than that of an ordinary passenger car. This vehicle design feature causes this type of vehicle to be more likely to rollover. Failure to operate this vehicle correctly may result in loss of control, accidents or vehicle rollover causing death or serious injury. Be sure to read “Off–road vehicle precautions” on page 270 in Section 2 and “Off–road driving precautions” on page 307 in Section 3.

Leak detection pump

This pump performs fuel evaporation leakage check. This check is done approximately five hours after the engine is turned off. So you may hear sound coming from underneath the deck for several minutes. It does not indicate a malfunction.

Perchlorate Material

Special handling may apply,
See www.dtsc.ca.gov/hazardouswaste/perchlorate.

Your vehicle has components that may contain perchlorate. These components may include airbag, seat belt pretensioners, and wireless remote control batteries.

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SECTION 1 – 1

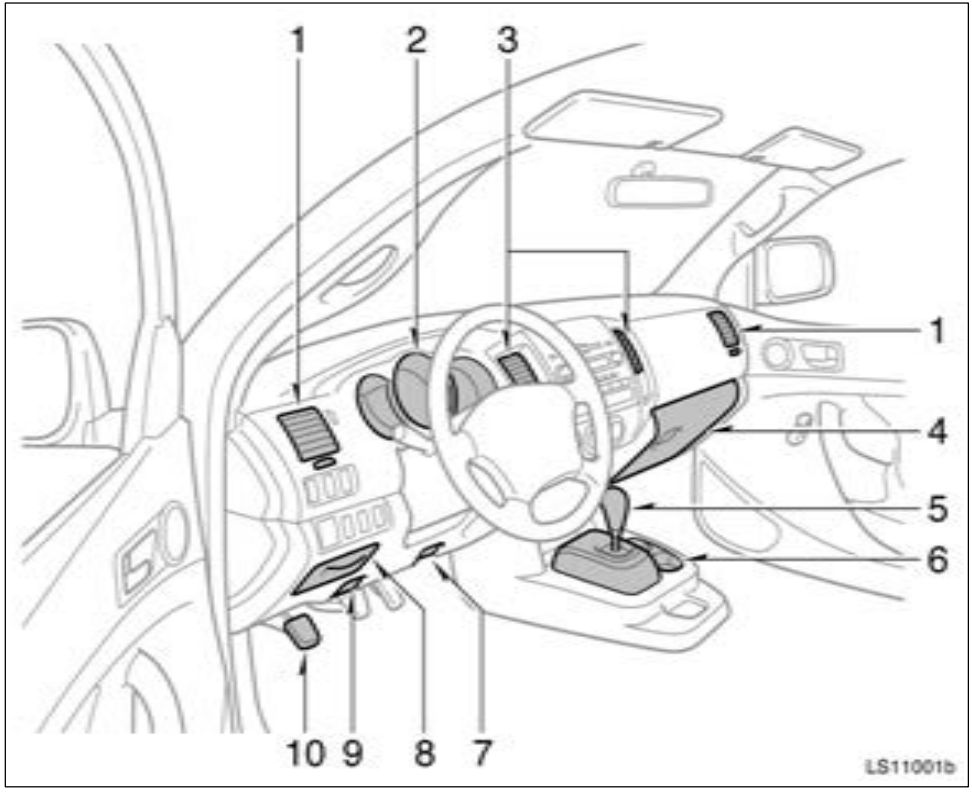
OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS

Overview of instruments and controls

Instrument panel overview 2
Instrument cluster overview 7
Indicator symbols on the instrument panel 8

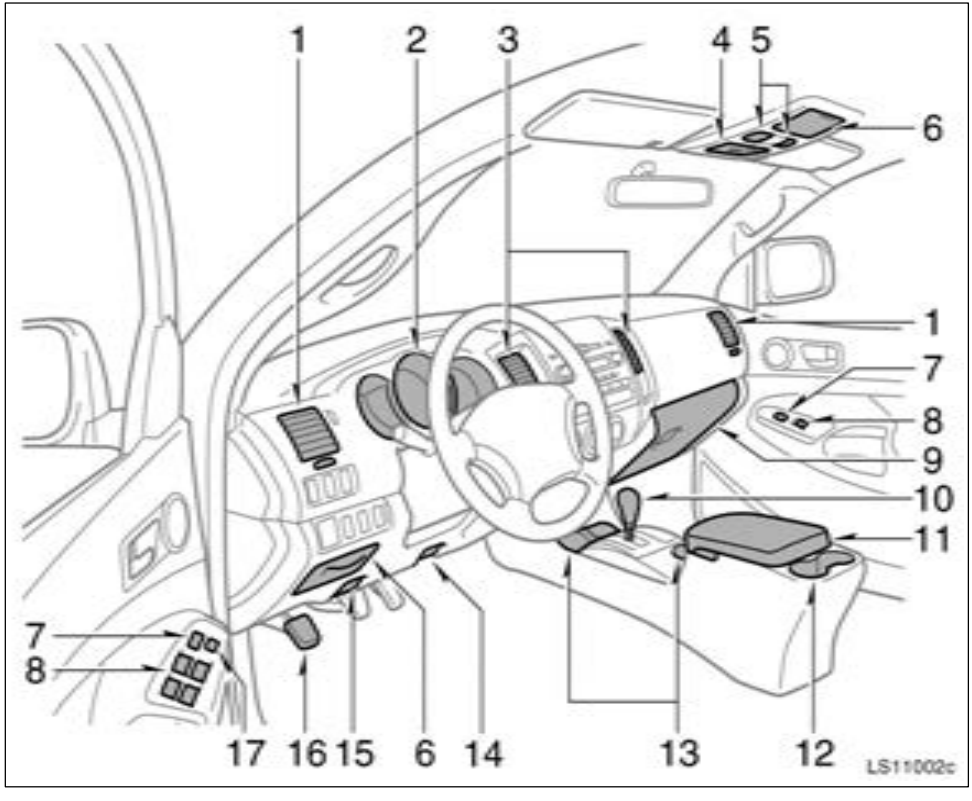
Instrument panel overview

▶Bench seat



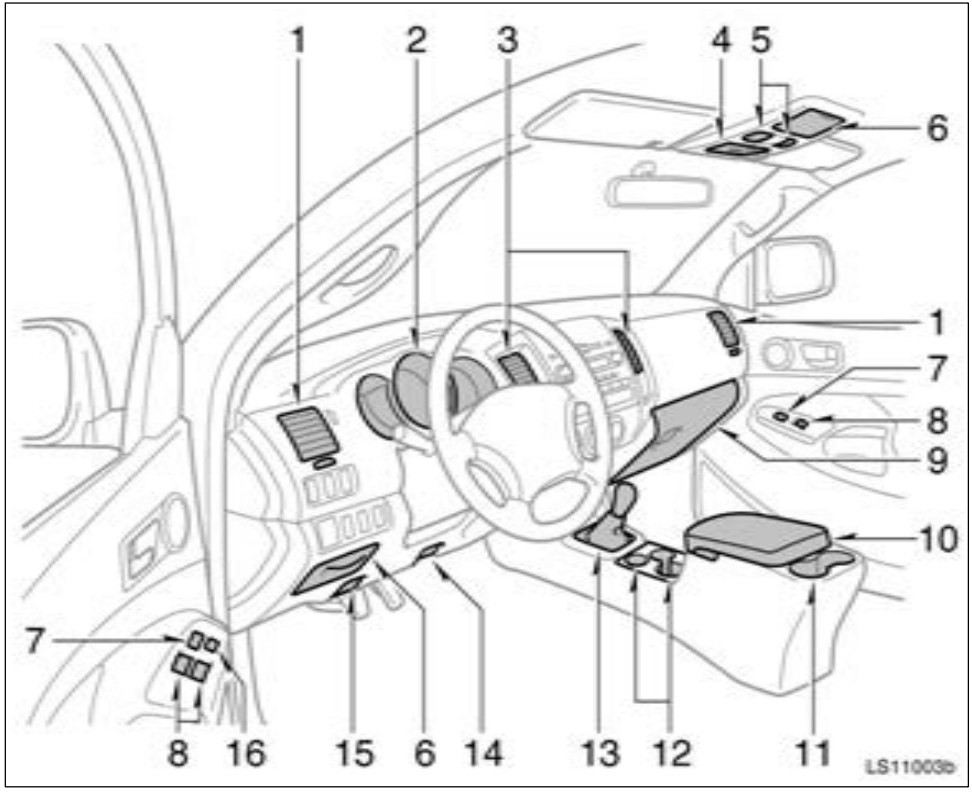
1. Side vents
2. Instrument cluster
3. Center vents
4. Glove box
5. Automatic transmission selector lever or manual transmission gear shift lever
6. Cup holders
7. Tire pressure warning reset switch
8. Auxiliary box
9. Hood lock release lever
10. Parking brake pedal (automatic transmission)

▶Separate seats with automatic transmission

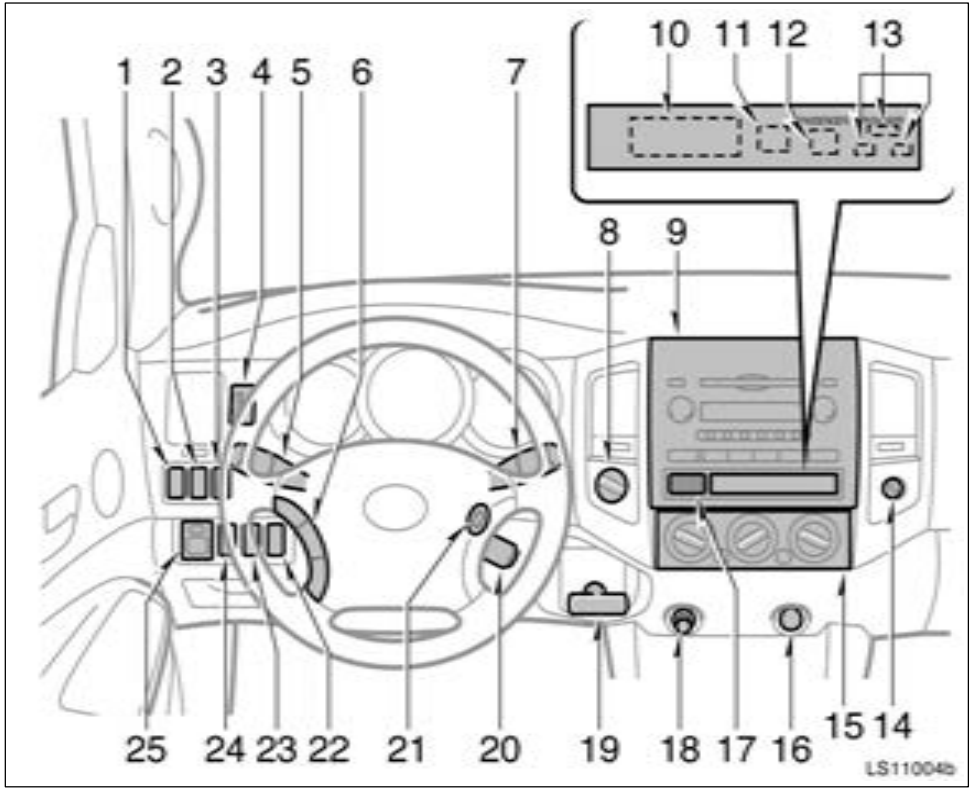


1. Side vents
2. Instrument cluster
3. Center vents
4. Garage door opener box or accessory meter
5. Personal lights
6. Auxiliary boxes
7. Power door lock switches
8. Power window switches
9. Glove box
10. Automatic transmission selector lever
11. Rear console box
12. Bottle holders
13. Cup holders
14. Tire pressure warning reset switch
15. Hood lock release lever
16. Parking brake pedal
17. Window lock switch

▶Separate seats with manual transmission



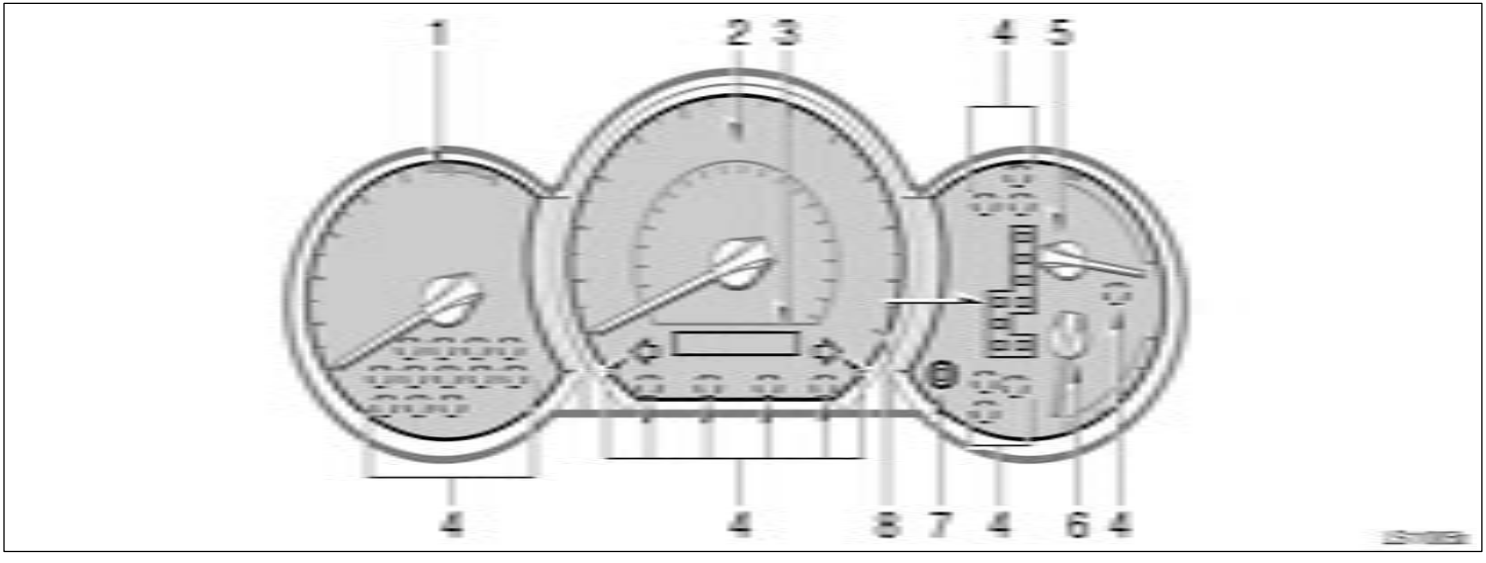
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9. Glove box
10. Rear console box
11. Bottle holders
12. Cup holders
13. Manual transmission gear shift lever
14. Tire pressure warning reset switch
15. Hood lock release lever
16. Window lock switch



1. Front fog light switch
2. Rear differential lock switch
3. Power outlet main switch
4. Instrument panel light control dial
5. Headlight and turn signal switches
6. Audio remote control switches
7. Wiper and washer switches
8. Front drive control switch knob
9. Audio system
10. Clock
11. Engine immobilizer system indicator light
12. Front passenger's seat belt reminder light
13. Front passenger occupant classification indicator lights or passenger airbag on–off indicator lights
14. Passenger airbag off switch
15. Air conditioning controls
16. Power outlet
17. Emergency flasher switch
18. Cigarette lighter
19. Parking brake lever (manual transmission)

20. Cruise control switch
21. Engine switch
22. Roll sensing of curtain shield airbags off switch
23. “DAC” switch or clutch start cancel switch
24. “VSC OFF” switch
25. Power rear view mirror control switches

Instrument cluster overview



1. Tachometer
2. Speedometer
3. Odometer and two trip meters
4. Service reminder indicators and indicator lights
5. Engine coolant temperature gauge
6. Fuel gauge
7. Trip meter reset knob
8. Shift position indicator lights (automatic transmission)

Indicator symbols on the instrument panel

	Brake system warning light*1
	Driver's seat belt reminder light*1
	Front passenger's seat belt reminder light*1
	Front passenger occupant classification indicator light or passenger airbag on–off indicator light
	Charging system warning light*1
	Low engine oil pressure warning light*1
	Malfunction indicator lamp*1
MAINT REQD	Engine oil replacement reminder light*1 (for vehicles sold in U.S.A.)

ABS or 	Anti–lock brake system warning light*1
	Open door warning light*1
	SRS warning light*1
	Tire pressure warning light*1
A/T OIL TEMP	Automatic transmission fluid temperature warning light*1 (four–wheel drive models only)
	Engine immobilizer system indicator light*1
RSCA OFF	Roll sensing of curtain shield airbags off indicator light*5

	Headlight low beam indicator light
	Tail light indicator light
	Headlight high beam indicator light
	Turn signal indicator lights
P R N D **4 3 2 L**	Automatic transmission indicator lights (5–speed)
P R N D **3 2 L**	Automatic transmission indicator lights (4–speed)
	Four–wheel drive indicator light*3
4LO	Low speed four–wheel drive indicator light*3
	Rear differential lock indicator light*4

	Slip indicator light
VSC **OFF**	Vehicle stability control system off indicator/warning light*1
	Downhill assist control system indicator light
AUTO **LSD**	“AUTO LSD” indicator light
CRUISE	Cruise control indicator light*2

*1: For details, see “Service reminder indicators and warning buzzers” on page 153 in Section 1–6.

*2: If this light flashes, see “Cruise control” on page 201 in Section 1–7.

*3: If this light flashes, see “Four–wheel drive system” on page 175 in Section 1–7.

*4: If this light flashes, see “Rear differential lock system” on page 192 in Section 1–7.

*5: For details, see “Roll sensing of curtain shield airbags off switch” on page 92 in Section 1–3.

SECTION 1 – 2

OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS

Keys and Doors

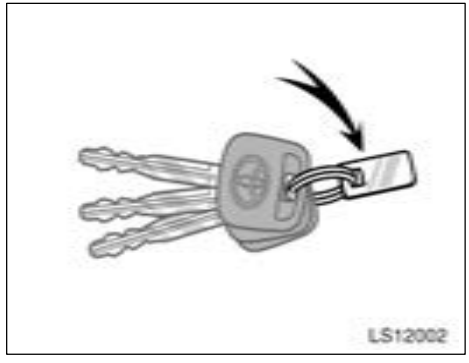
Keys 12
Engine immobilizer system 15
Wireless remote control 16
Side doors 20
Access doors 23
Power windows 24
Rear window 27
Tailgate 28
Hood 29
Fuel tank cap 30

Keys (without engine immobilizer system)



These keys work in every lock.

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



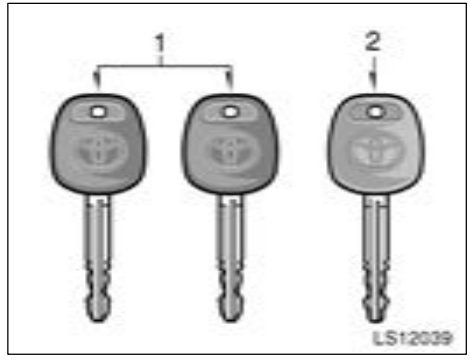
KEY NUMBER PLATE

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)



Your vehicle is supplied with the two kinds of keys.

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

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

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





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.***

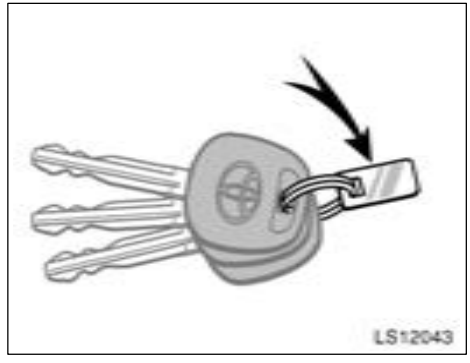
◆ ***Do not cover the key grip with any material that cuts off electromagnetic waves.***

◆ ***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.***



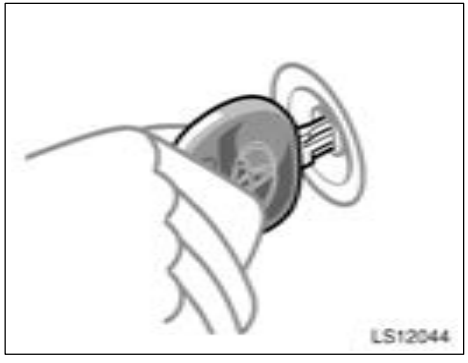
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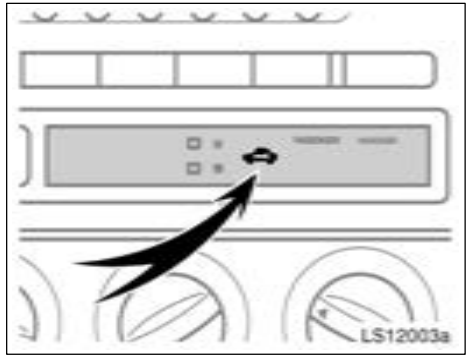
We recommend writing down the key number and storing it in a safe place.

Engine immobilizer system



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

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



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

If 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 engine switch.
- The indicator light flashes inconsistently.

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

The system is maintenance–free.

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

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

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

For vehicles sold in U.S.A.

FCCID:MOZRI–21BTY

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

(1) this device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

⚠ CAUTION

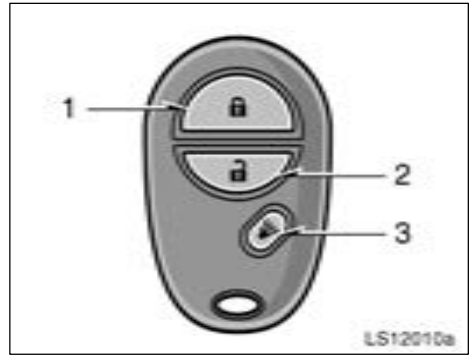
Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

For vehicles sold in Canada

This device complies with RSS–210 of Industry Canada. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

(1) this device may not cause interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference, including interference that may cause undesired operation of the device.

Wireless remote control—



1. LOCK switch
2. UNLOCK switch
3. Alarm switch

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

When you operate any switch, push it slowly and securely.

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

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

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

If the wireless remote control transmitter does not actuate the doors or alarm, or operate from a normal distance:

- Check for closeness to a radio transmitter such as a radio station or an airport which can interfere with normal operation of the transmitter.
- The battery may be depleted. Check the battery in the transmitter. To replace the battery, see "—Replacing battery" on page 19.

If you lose your transmitter, contact your Toyota dealer as soon as possible to avoid the possibility of theft, or an accident. (See "If you lose your wireless remote control transmitter" on page 346 in Section 4.)

MODEL/FCC IDs:

Transmitter: GQ43VT20T

Receiver: GQ43VT29R

IC (Canada) IDs:

Transmitter: 1470A–1T

Receiver: 1470A–1R

MADE IN U.S.A.

This complies with Part 15 of the FCC rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

(1) this device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

—Locking and unlocking doors



Locking operation



Unlocking operation

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

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

Check to see that the doors are securely locked.

If any door is not securely closed, or if the key is in the engine switch, locking cannot be performed by the "🔒" switch.

To unlock: Push the "🔓" switch once to unlock the driver's door alone. Pushing the switch twice within 3 seconds unlocks all the doors simultaneously. At this time, the turn signal lights will flash twice.

When unlocking a door when all the doors are locked, the interior light comes on. The lights remain on for about 15 seconds unless either door is opened and closed. (For further information, see "Interior light" on page 145 in Section 1–5.)

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 "🔒" or "🔓" switch is kept pushed in, the locking or unlocking operation is not repeated. Release the switch and then push again.

—Activating alarm



Pushing the "📢" (alarm) switch blows the horn intermittently and flashes the headlights, tail lights, turn signal lights, and interior light.

The "📢" switch is used to deter vehicle theft when you witness anyone attempting to break into or damage your vehicle.

The alarm will last for one minute. To stop alarm midway, push the "📢" switch once again, lock or unlock a door with transmitter, or turn the engine switch from the "LOCK" to "ON" position.

The alarm does not work when the engine switch is in the "ON" position.

—Replacing battery

For replacement, use a CR2032 lithium battery or equivalent.

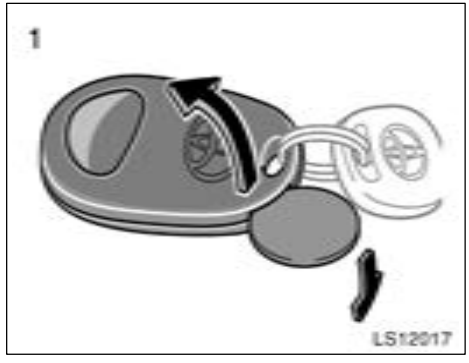
⚠ CAUTION

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

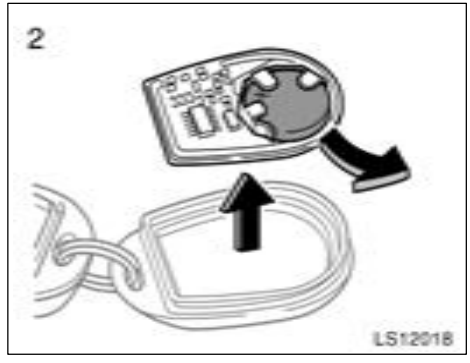
NOTICE

- ***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 transmitter battery by following these procedures:



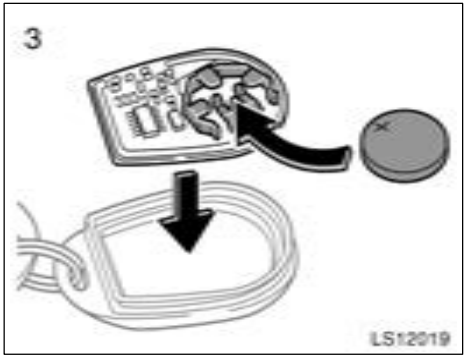
1. Using a coin or equivalent, open the transmitter case.



2. Remove the circuit board, then remove the discharged transmitter battery.

NOTICE

- ***Take care not to damage the circuit board.***
- ***Do not bend the terminals.***



3. Put in a new transmitter battery with positive (+) side up. Install the circuit board into the transmitter case.

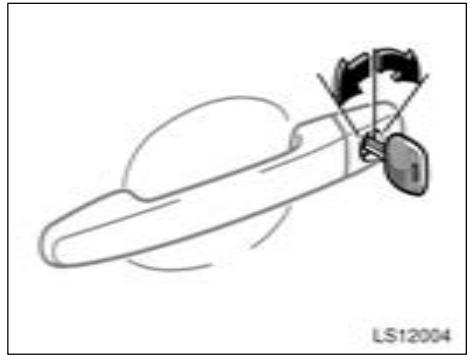
Close the transmitter case securely.

NOTICE

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

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

Side doors



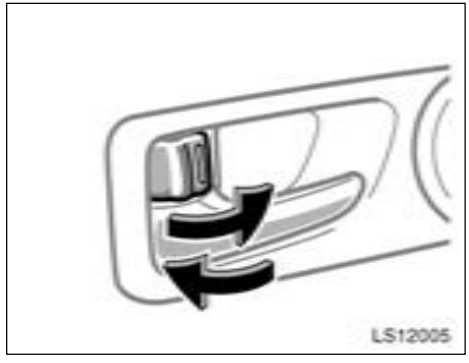
LOCKING AND UNLOCKING WITH KEY

Insert the key into the keyhole and turn it.

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

Vehicles with power door lock system—All the doors lock and unlock simultaneously with either front door. In the driver's door lock, turning the key once will unlock the driver's door and twice in succession will unlock all the door simultaneously.

Vehicles with a power door lock system—When the interior light switch is in the “DOOR” position, and all the doors are unlocked using either the key or wireless remote control transmitter, the interior light will come on and remain on for about 15 seconds before fading out. (For further information, see “Interior light” on page 145 in Section 1–5.)



LOCKING AND UNLOCKING WITH INSIDE LOCK KNOB

Move the lock knob.

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

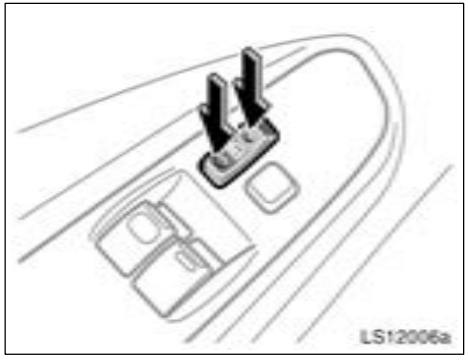
The front doors can be opened by pulling the inside handles even if the lock knobs are in the locked position.

⚠ CAUTION

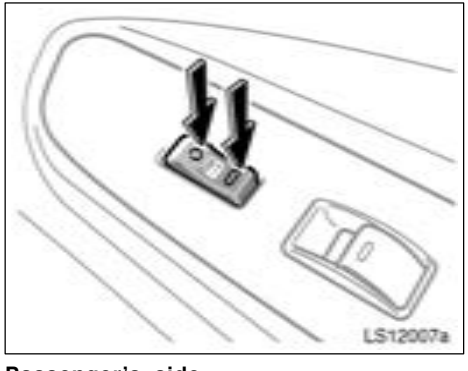
Do not pull the inside handle of the front doors while driving. The doors will open and an accident may occur. Toyota strongly recommends that all children be placed in the rear seat of the vehicle.

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

Vehicles with power door lock system—The door will not lock if the key is left in the engine switch when closing the front doors.



Driver's side



Passenger's side

LOCKING AND UNLOCKING WITH POWER DOOR LOCK SWITCH

Push the switch.

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

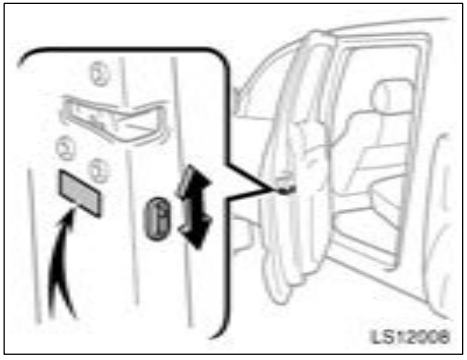
Operating the switch simultaneously locks or unlocks all the doors.

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

- Lock all the doors with the key or wireless remote control transmitter when all the doors are closed.
- Open the driver's door or front passenger's door and move the inside lock knobs of both front doors to the lock position, then close the doors.

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

- Turn the engine switch to "ON".
- Unlock all the doors with the key or wireless remote control transmitter.
- Unlock the driver's door or front passenger's door with the inside lock knob, and then unlock all the doors with the power door lock switch.



REAR DOOR CHILD–PROTECTORS (double cab models only)

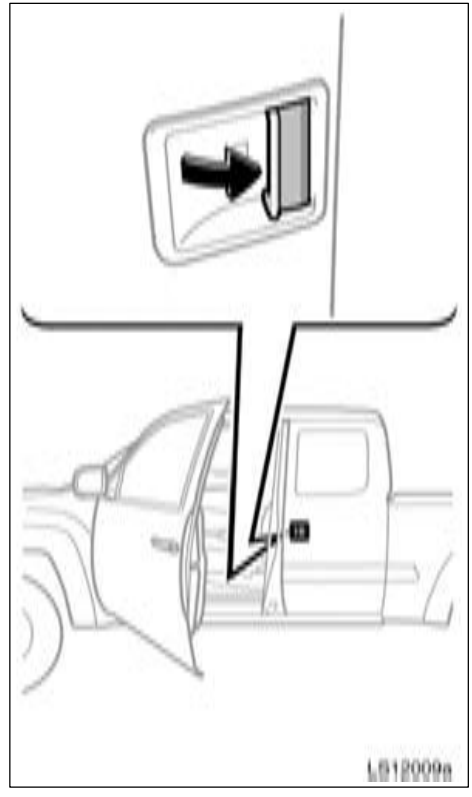
Move the lock lever to the "LOCK" position as shown on the label.

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.

Access doors (access cab models)



Power windows

For easy access to the rear seat, open the access door (rear door).

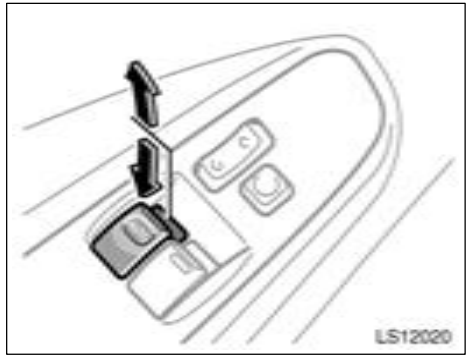
To open: First, open the front door widely. Then pull (from the outside) or push (from the inside) the inside handle of the access door.

If you try to open the front and rear doors simultaneously, they will not open.

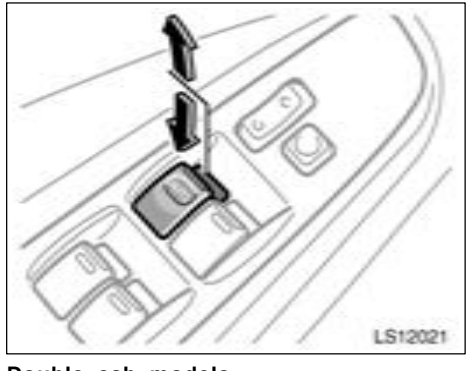
To close: First, close the access door completely. Then close the front door.

You can open and close the access door only when the front door is widely opened.

NOTICE
The front door and access door could be damaged if they hit each other when being opened or closed. Be sure to follow the above instructions.



Access cab models



Double cab models

The windows can be operated with the switch on either front door (access cab models)/each door (double cab models).

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

Key off operation: If both front doors are closed, they work for 43 seconds even after the engine switch is turned off. They stop working when either front door is opened.

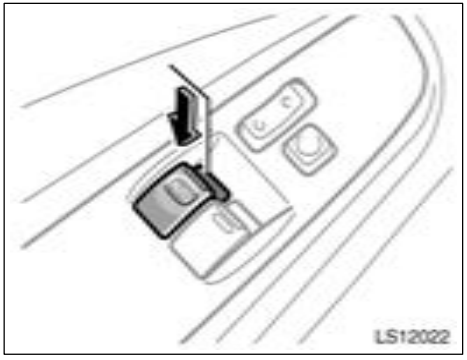
The indicator light (“AUTO”) on the switch tells you the switch can be operated.

OPERATING THE DRIVER’S WINDOW

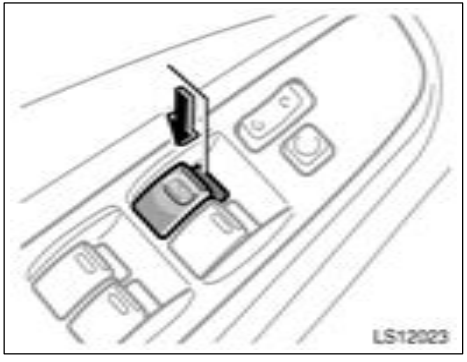
Use the switch on the driver’s door.

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

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

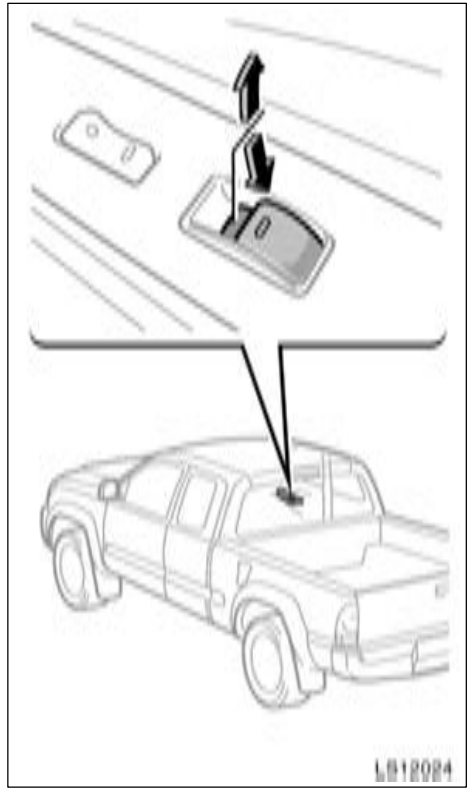


Access cab models

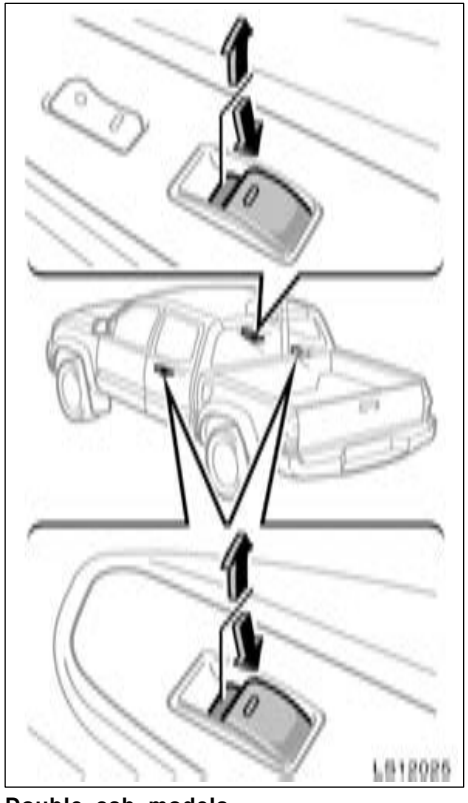


Double cab models

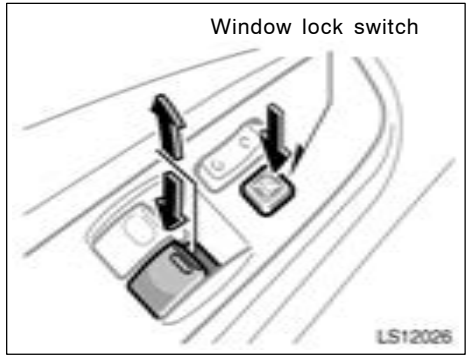
Automatic operation (to open only): Push the switch completely down and then release it. The window will fully open. To stop the window partway, lightly pull the switch up and then release it.



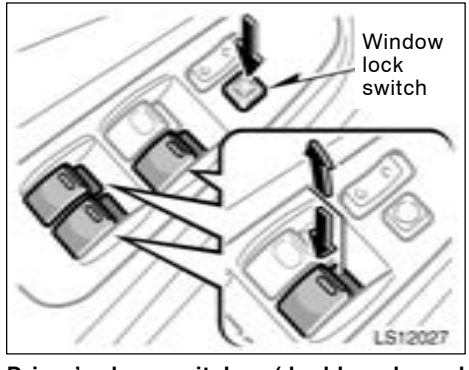
Access cab models



Double cab models



Driver's door switch (access cab models)



Driver's door switches (double cab models)

OPERATING THE PASSENGERS' WINDOW

Use the switches on the passenger's door (access cab models)/passengers' doors (double cab models) or the switch on the driver's door that controls 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 passenger's (access cab models)/ passengers' (double cab models) window cannot be operated.

⚠ CAUTION

To avoid death or serious injury, you must do the following.

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

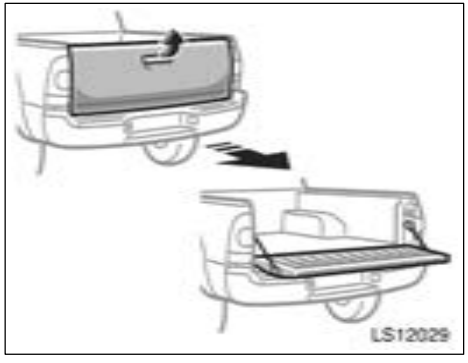
Rear window



To open the rear window, push the lever and slide the window.

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

Tailgate



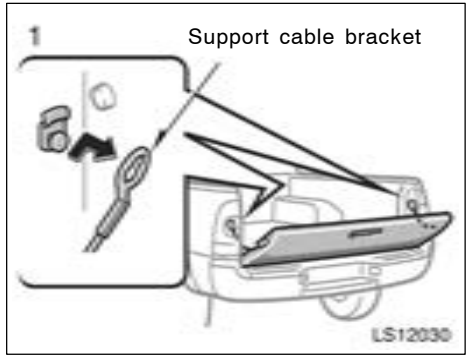
To open the tailgate, pull the handle up.

The support cables will hold the tailgate horizontal.

See "—Stowage precautions" on page 300 in Section 2 for precautions when loading luggage.

After closing the tailgate, try pulling it toward you to make sure it is securely locked.

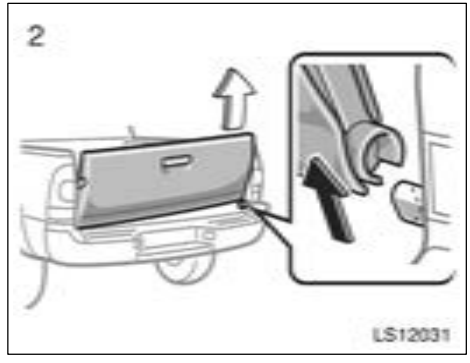
NOTICE
Avoid driving with the tailgate open.



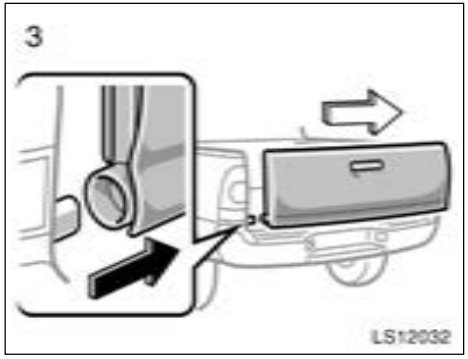
REMOVAL

1. **Open the tailgate to the angle where you can release the brackets on the support cables from the lugs on both sides.**

To release the support cable bracket, lift it up and slide it off.



2. **Tilt the tailgate to about 30° from vertical and pull up the right side of the tailgate to unhook the right side.**



3. Slide the tailgate a little to the right to unhook the left side.

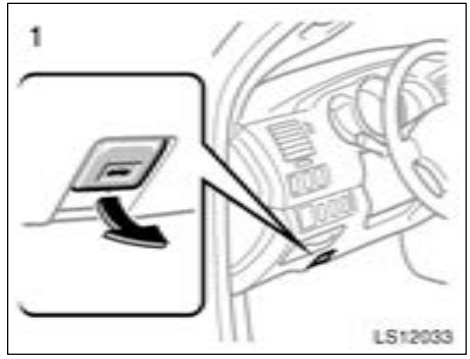
To attach the tailgate, follow the removal procedure in reverse order.

After closing the tailgate, try pulling it toward you to make sure it is securely closed.

We recommend you keep the tailgate closed when not in use.

NOTICE
Make sure the support brackets are securely latched on both side panels when installing the tailgate.

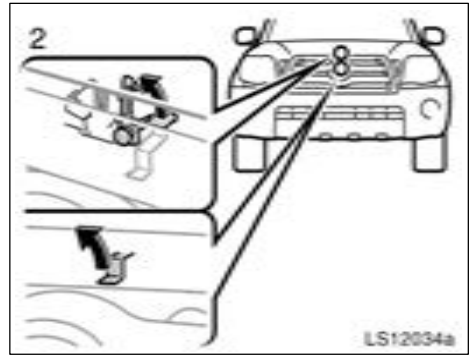
Hood



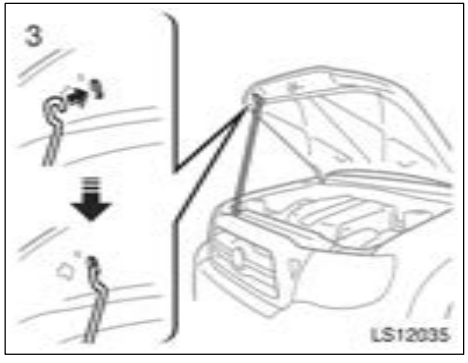
To open the hood:

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

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



2. Pull up the auxiliary catch lever inside the engine compartment, and lift the hood. (by inserting your finger through either the opening between the hood and grille or through the grille.)



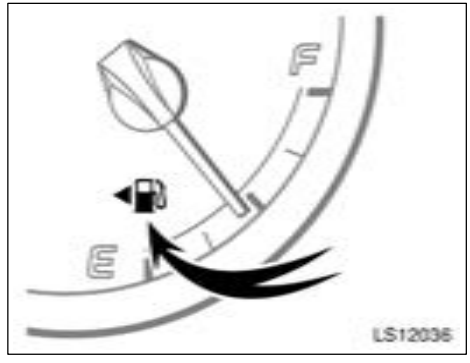
3. Hold the hood open by inserting the support rod into the slot.

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

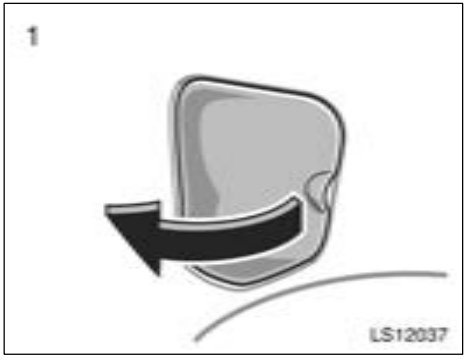
⚠ CAUTION

After inserting the support rod into the slot, make sure the rod supports the hood securely to prevent injury due to unexpected, sudden hood closure.

Fuel tank cap



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

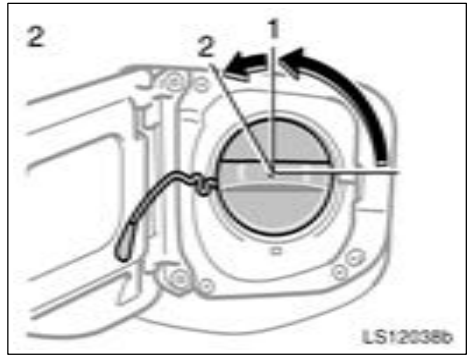


1. To open the fuel filler door, pull the door toward out as shown.

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.**
- **Do not fill a fuel container in the bed under any circumstances. A static electricity charge could cause a spark and fire hazard. The proper procedure is to place an approved fuel container on the ground away from the truck for filling.**



2. To remove the fuel tank cap, turn the cap counterclockwise by 90 degrees (to the pressure point 1), and then turn it an additional 30 degrees (to point 2). Pause slightly before removing it.

It is not unusual to hear a slight swoosh when the cap is opened.

When installing the cap, turn the cap clockwise until you hear a click. When you hear the click, the cap is fully closed.

If the cap is not tightened securely, the malfunction indicator lamp comes on. Make sure the cap is tightened securely.

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.

⚠ CAUTION

- **Make sure the cap is installed 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.**

NOTICE

To prevent damage to the cap, apply force only in the turning direction to the cap. Do not pull or pry it.

SECTION 1 – 3

OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS

Occupant restraint systems

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Front seats 34
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Folding rear seats 40
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SRS driver airbag and front passenger airbag 53
Passenger airbag off switch 70
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Front passenger occupant classification system 82
Roll sensing of curtain shield airbags off switch 92
Child restraint 93

Seats

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

⚠ CAUTION

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

Front seats—
—Front seat precautions

Driver seat

⚠ CAUTION

The SRS driver airbag deploys with considerable force, and can cause death or serious injury especially if the driver is very close to the airbag. The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (“NHTSA”) advises:

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

- **Move your seat to the rear as far as you can while still reaching the pedals comfortably.**
- **Slightly recline the back of the seat. Although vehicle designs vary, many drivers can achieve the 250 mm (10 in.) distance, even with the driver seat all the way forward, simply by reclining the back of the seat somewhat. If reclining the back of your seat makes it hard to see the road, raise yourself by using a firm, non–slippery cushion, or raise the seat if your vehicle has that feature.**
- **If your steering wheel is adjustable, tilt it downward. This points the airbag toward your chest instead of your head and neck.**

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

Front passenger seats

CAUTION

- The SRS front passenger airbag also deploys with considerable force, and can cause death or serious injury especially if the front passenger is very close to the airbag. The front passenger seat should be as far from the airbag as possible with the seatback adjusted, so the front passenger sits upright.
- Bench seat only—Do not use seat accessory, such as a cushion or seat cover, that covers the front seat, or do not modify or replace the upholstery of the front seat. Such accessories or changes may prevent the front passenger airbag system from activating correctly, disable the system or cause the front passenger airbag to inflate accidentally, resulting in death or serious injury.

Front seats (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 area 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 seats with side airbags. Such change may prevent the side airbag system from activating correctly, disable the system, or cause the side airbags to inflate accidentally, resulting in death or serious injury.

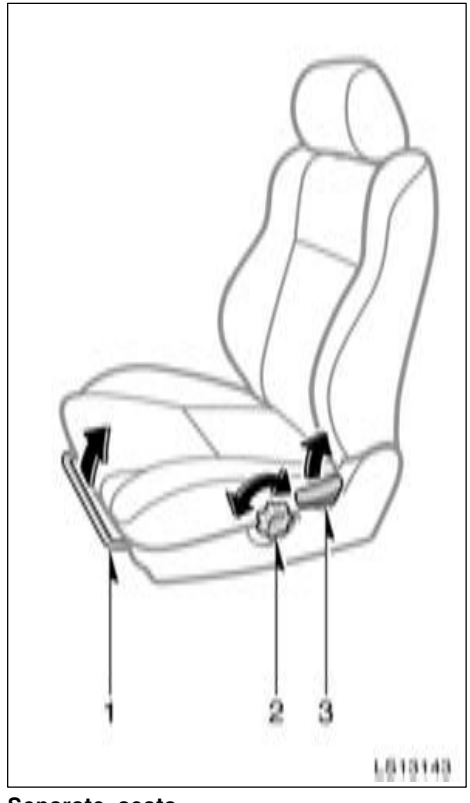
—Seat adjustment precautions

CAUTION

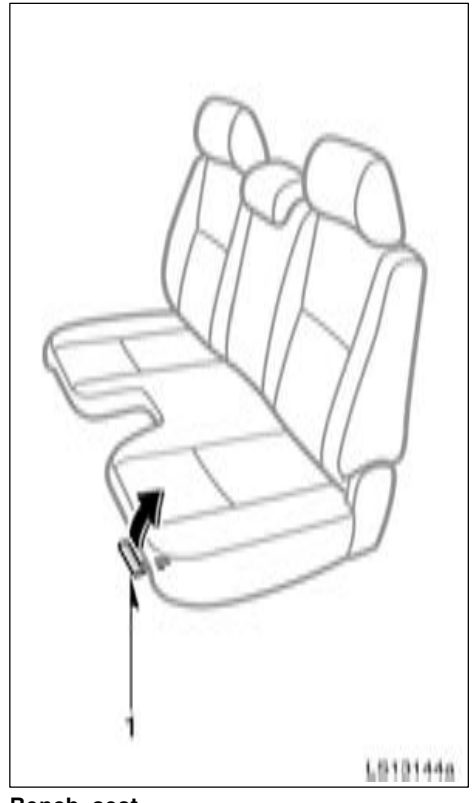
- Do not adjust the seat while the vehicle is moving as the seat may unexpectedly move and cause the driver to lose control of the vehicle.
- Be careful that the seat does not hit a passenger or luggage.
- After adjusting the seat position, release the lever and try sliding the seat forward and backward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

—Adjusting front seats

- **While adjusting the seat, do not put your hands under the seat or near the moving parts. Otherwise, your hands or fingers may be caught and injured.**



Separate seats



Bench seat

1. SEAT POSITION ADJUSTING LEVER

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

2. DRIVER'S SEAT LUMBAR SUPPORT ADJUSTING KNOB (on some models)

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.

⚠ CAUTION

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

—Moving passenger's seat for rear seat entry (access cab models)



For easy access to the rear seat:

1. Lift the seatback angle adjusting lever or press the pedal behind the seatback.

   The seat will slide forward.

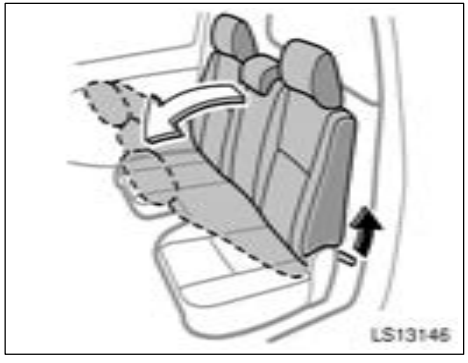
2. Move the seat to the front–most position.

After passengers are in, lift up the seatback and return the seat until it locks.

⚠ CAUTION

- **After putting back the seat, try pushing the seat forward and rearward to make sure it is secured in place.**
- **Never allow anyone to rest their foot on the press pedal while the vehicle is moving.**

—Folding seatback (bench seat only)



Pull the seatback lock release lever and fold down the seatback.

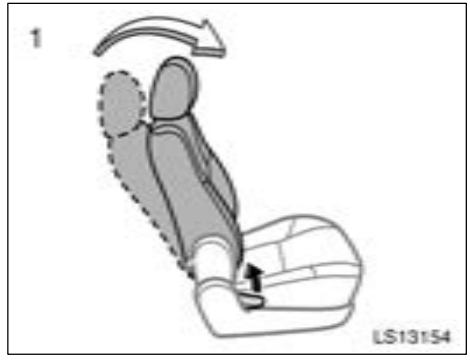
Hold the lever until you have swung the seatback forward slightly.

⚠ CAUTION

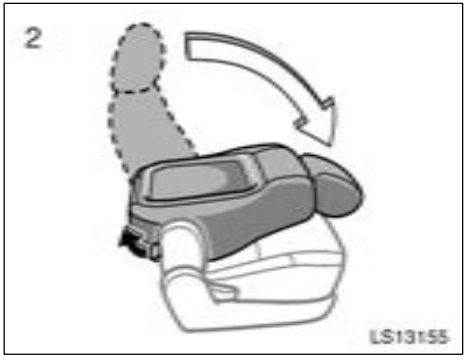
When returning the seatback to the upright position, observe the following precautions in order to prevent death or serious injury in a collision or sudden stop:

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

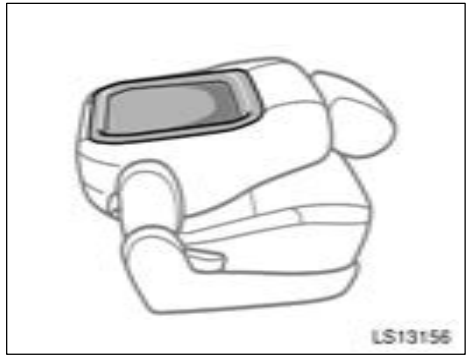
—Folding front passenger's seat (on some models)



1. **Pull the seatback angle adjusting lever and raise the seatback to its upright position.**



2. Pull the seatback folding lever and fold the seatback down.



You should use the seatback as a temporary table only when the vehicle is stopped.

⚠ CAUTION

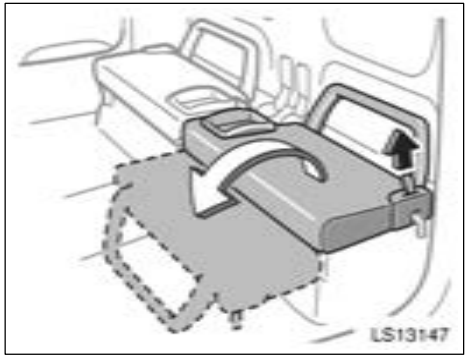
To avoid death or serious injury:

- **Do not set up the seatback table while the vehicle is moving.**
- **Do not sit on the folded seatback.**
- **Make sure the front passenger's seat is securely locked in sliding position when you set the seat as a temporary table.**

NOTICE

To prevent damage to the seat, avoid putting heavy loads on the temporary table.

Flip–over jump seats (access cab models)



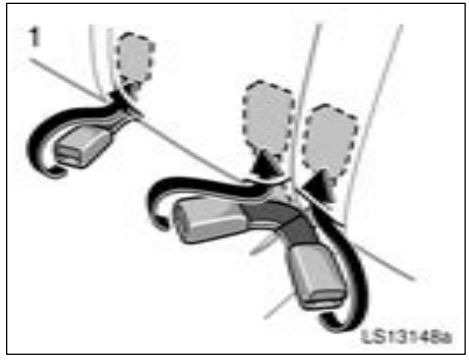
To flip over the bottom cushion, pull the lock release strap.

See "—Stowage precautions" on page 300 in Section 2 for precautions when loading luggage.

⚠ CAUTION

When returning the bottom cushion to its original position, 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.

Folding rear seats (double cab models)



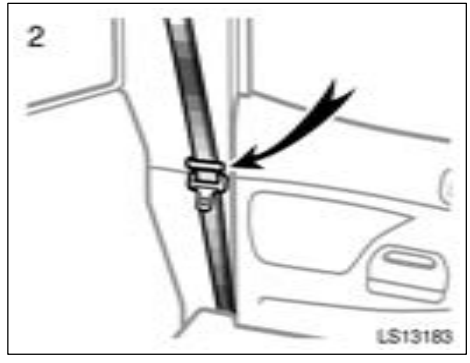
BEFORE FOLDING REAR SEATS

1. Stow the rear seat belt buckles as shown in the illustration.

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

NOTICE

To prevent damage to the seat belt buckles, the seat belt buckles must be stowed before you fold the seatback.

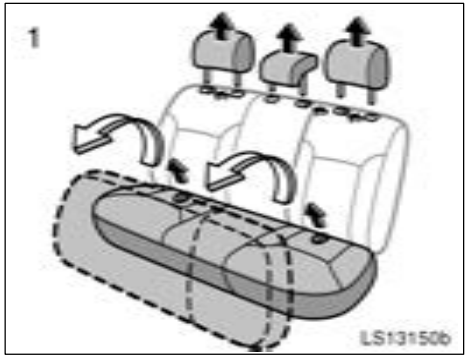


2. Make sure the shoulder belt passes through the hanger when folding the rear seat.

This prevents the shoulder belt from being damaged.

⚠ CAUTION

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



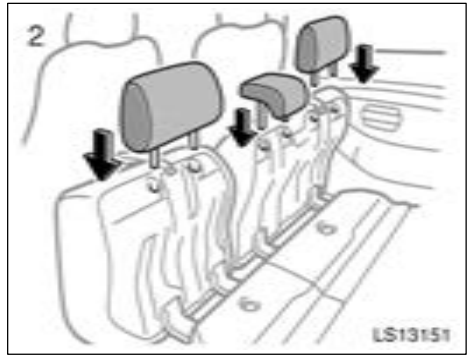
FOLDING REAR SEATS

1. **Swing the bottom cushion up by pulling the lock release strap, and remove the head restraint.**

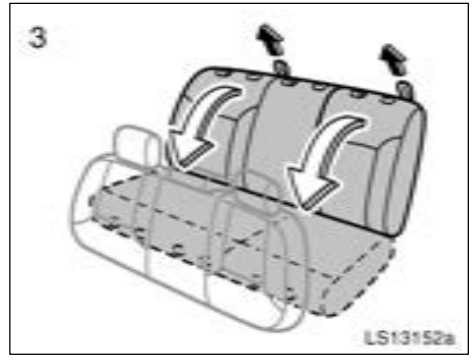
If desired, each bottom cushion may be raised separately.

NOTICE

To prevent damage to the box under the seat, do not sit on the box when the bottom cushion is in the raised position.



2. **Attach the head restraints to the holders located on the back sides of the bottom cushions.**



3. **Fold down the seatback by pulling the lock release strap.**

If desired, each seatback can be folded down separately.

⚠ CAUTION

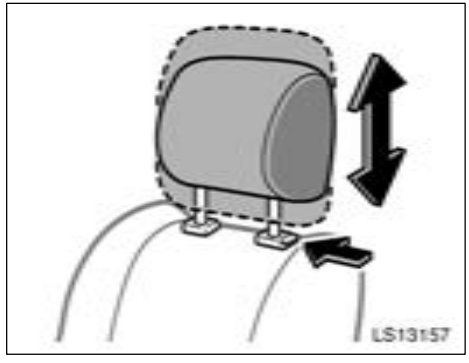
To avoid death or serious injury, do not sit on or place anything on the folded seatback while the vehicle is moving.

Head restraints

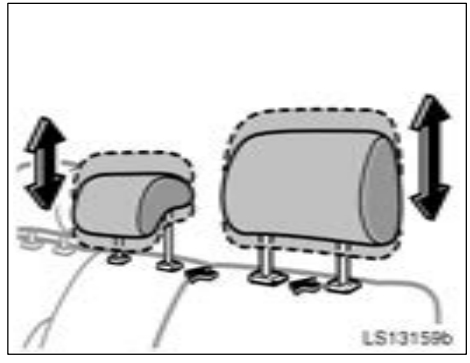
⚠ CAUTION

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

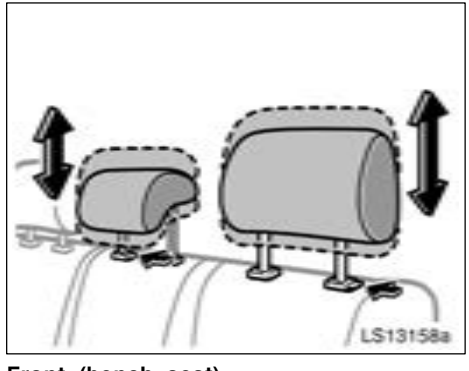
- **Make sure the seatback is securely locked by pushing forward and rearward on the top of the seatback. Failure to do so will prevent the seat belt from operating properly.**
- **Make sure the seat belts are not twisted or caught in the seatback and are arranged in their proper position and are ready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



Front (separate seats)



Rear (double cab models)



Front (bench seat)

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.

Rear center head restraint (double cab models) and front center head restraint (bench seat)—When an occupant sits on the center position of the rear seats (double cab models) or the front seats (bench seat), always pull up the center head restraint to the lock position.

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

⚠ CAUTION

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

Seat belts—
—Seat belt precautions

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

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

Child. Use a child restraint system appropriate for the child until the child becomes large enough to properly wear the vehicle's seat belts. See "Child restraint" on page 93 in this Section for details.

REGULAR CAB MODELS—
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.

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

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

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

Small–framed person or youth in a seat belt. On models with a bench seat, have a small–framed person or youth sit slightly closer to the center of the vehicle (so the shoulder belt does not cross over the neck). On models with separate seats, move the seat fully backward.

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

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

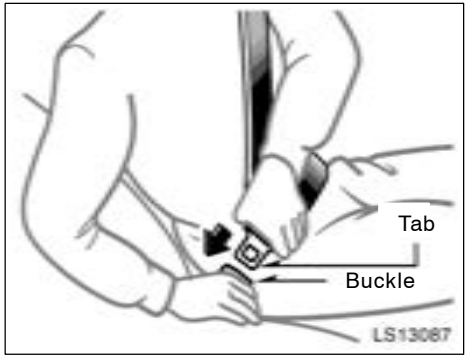
⚠ CAUTION

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

When using the seat belts, observe the following:

- **Use the belt for only one person at a time. Do not use a single belt for two or more people—even children.**
- **Avoid reclining the seatback any more than needed. The seat belts provide maximum protection in a frontal or rear collision when the driver and the front passenger are sitting up straight and well back in the seats. If you are reclined, the lap belt may slide past your hips and apply restraint forces directly to the abdomen or your neck may contact the shoulder belt. In the event of a frontal collision, the more the seat is reclined, the greater the risk of death or serious injury.**
- **Be careful not to damage the belt webbing or hardware. Take care that they do not get caught or pinched in the seat or side doors.**
- **Inspect the belt system periodically. Check for cuts, fraying, and loose parts. Damaged parts should be replaced. Do not disassemble or modify the system.**
- **Keep the belts clean and dry. If they need cleaning, use a mild soap solution or lukewarm water. Never use bleach, dye, or abrasive cleaners, or allow them to come into contact with the belts—they may severely weaken the belts. (See "Cleaning the interior" on page 351 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.**

—Fastening front and rear seat belts



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

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

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

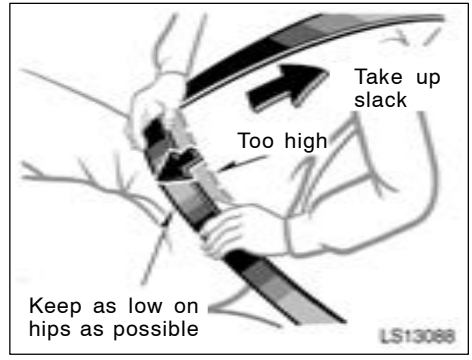
The retractor will lock the belt during a sudden stop or on impact. It also may lock if you lean forward too quickly. A slow, easy motion will allow the belt to extend, and you can move around freely.

When a passenger's shoulder belt is completely extended and is then retracted even slightly, the belt is locked in that position and cannot be extended. This feature is used to hold the child restraint system securely. (For details, see "Child restraint" on page 93 in this Section.) To free the belt again, fully retract the belt and then pull the belt out once more.

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

⚠ CAUTION

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

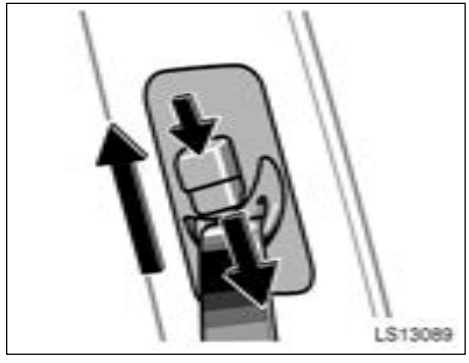


Adjust the position of the lap and shoulder belts.

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

⚠ CAUTION

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



Seat belts with an adjustable shoulder anchor—

Adjust the shoulder anchor position to your size.

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

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

⚠ CAUTION

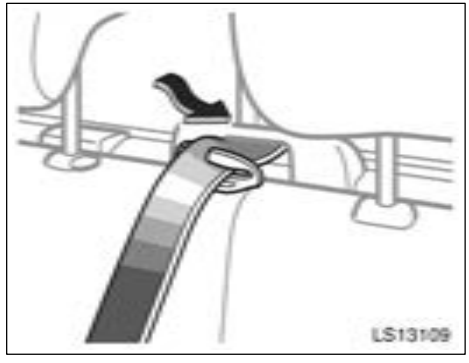
Always make sure the shoulder belt is positioned across the center of your shoulder. The belt should be kept away from your neck, but not falling off your shoulder. Failure to do so could reduce the amount of protection in an accident and cause death or serious injuries in a collision.

—Stowing the rear seat belt buckles (access cab models)



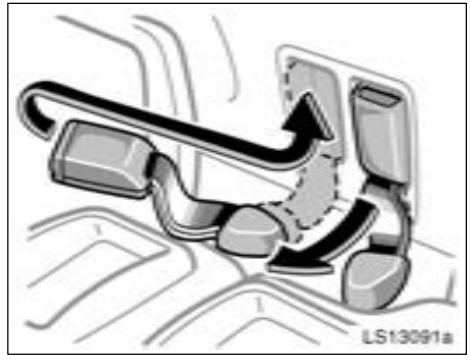
To release the belt, press the buckle release button and allow the belt to retract.

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.



CENTER SEAT BELT OF THE BENCH SEAT

Make sure the shoulder belt pass through the guide when using the center seat belt.



The buckles can be fixed when not in use.

When taking out the buckle from the holder, pull on the belt webbing to remove the buckle from the lower portion.

—Seat belt extender

If your seat belts cannot be fastened securely because they are not long enough, a personalized seat belt extender is available from your Toyota dealer free of charge.

Please contact your local Toyota dealer so that the dealer can order the proper required length for the extender. Bring the heaviest coat you expect to wear for proper measurement and selection of length. Additional ordering information is available at your Toyota dealer.

⚠ CAUTION

When using the seat belt extender, observe the following precautions. Failure to follow these instructions could reduce the effectiveness of the seat belt restraint system in case of an accident, increasing the chance of death or serious injury.

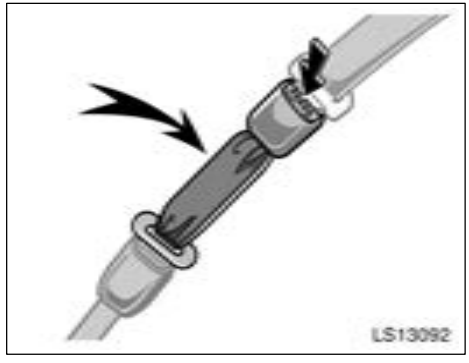
- **Remember that the extender provided for you may not be safe when used on a different vehicle, for another person, or at a different seating position than the one originally intended.**



- **If the seat belt extender has been connected to the driver's seat belt buckle without the driver actually wearing the seat belt, the SRS driver's airbag system will judge that the driver is wearing it. In this case, the driver's airbag may not activate correctly, causing death or serious injury in the event of collision. Be sure to wear the seat belt with the seat belt extender.**

- **Make sure the front passenger occupant classification indicator light indicates "ON" when using the seat belt extender for the front passenger seat. If the indicator light indicates "OFF", disconnect the extender tongue from the seat belt buckle, then reconnect the seat belt. Reconnect the seat belt extender after making sure the indicator light indicates "ON". If you use the seat belt extender while the indicator light indicates "OFF", the front passenger airbag and side airbag on the front passenger side may not activate correctly, which could cause death or serious injury in the event of collision.**
- **Do not use the seat belt extender if it is not absolutely necessary.**

- **Do not use the seat belt extender when installing a child restraint system on the front or rear passenger seat. If installing a child restraint system with the seat belt extender connected to the seat belt, the seat belt will not securely hold the child restraint system, which could cause death or serious injury to the child or other passengers in the event of collision.**



To connect the extender to the seat belt, insert the tab into the seat belt buckle so that the "PRESS" signs on the buckle release buttons of the extender and the seat belt are both facing outward as shown.

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

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

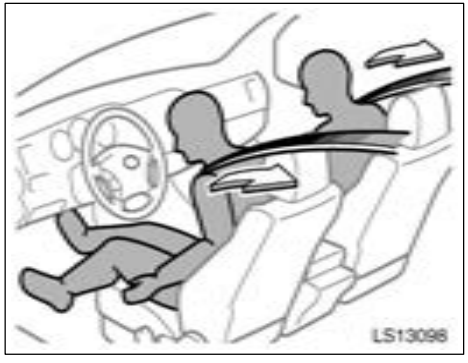
As far as the seat belt extender on the front passenger side is concerned, do not fail to disconnect the extender from the seat belt after the above operation in order to activate the front passenger airbag correctly when getting into the vehicle next time.

When not in use, remove the extender and store in the vehicle for future use.

⚠ CAUTION

- **After inserting the tab, make sure the tab and buckle are locked and that the lap and shoulder portions of the belt and the seat belt extender 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, immediately contact your Toyota dealer. Do not use the seat until the seat belt is fixed, because it cannot protect an adult occupant or your child from death or serious injury.**

—Seat belt pretensioners

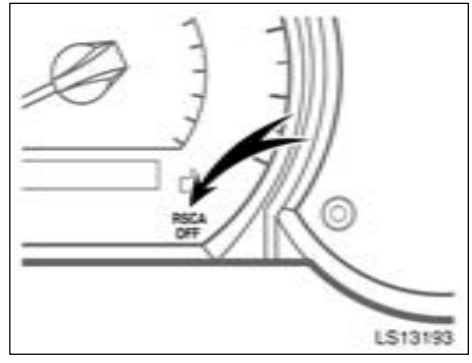


The driver and front passenger seat belt pretensioners are designed to be activated in response to a severe frontal impact. On vehicles equipped with curtain shield airbags, the pretensioners are also activated during vehicle roll over.

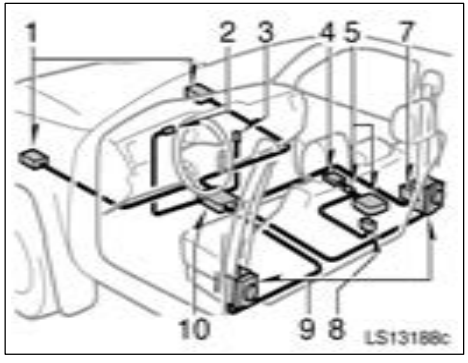
When the sensor detects a severe frontal impact or a vehicle roll over, the front seat belts are quickly drawn back by the retractors so that the belts snugly restrain the occupants.

The front passenger's seat belt pretensioner will not activate if no passenger is detected in the front passenger seat by the front passenger occupant classification system. However, the front passenger's seat belt pretensioner may activate if luggage is put on the seat, or the seat belt is buckled up regardless of the presence of an occupant in the seat. (As for the front passenger occupant classification system, see "Front passenger occupant classification system" on page 82 in this Section.)

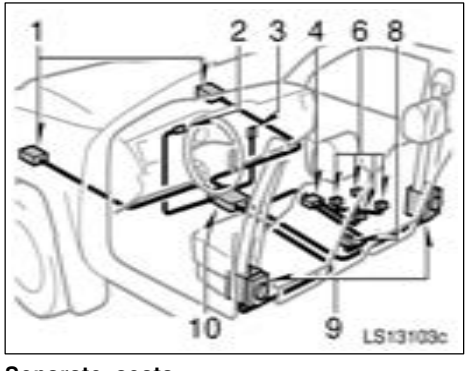
The seat belt pretensioners and SRS airbags may not operate together in all collisions.



The seat belt pretensioners will not operate in a vehicle rollover if the "RSCA OFF" indicator light is on. For details, see "Roll sensing of curtain shield airbags off switch" on page 92 in this Section.



Bench seat



Separate seats

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

1. Front airbag sensors
2. SRS warning light
3. Front passenger occupant classification indicator light or passenger airbag on–off indicator light
4. Front passenger occupant classification ECU
5. Pressure sensor
6. Load sensor
7. Belt tension sensor
8. Front passenger's seat belt buckle switch
9. Seat belt pretensioner assemblies
10. Airbag sensor assembly

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

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

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

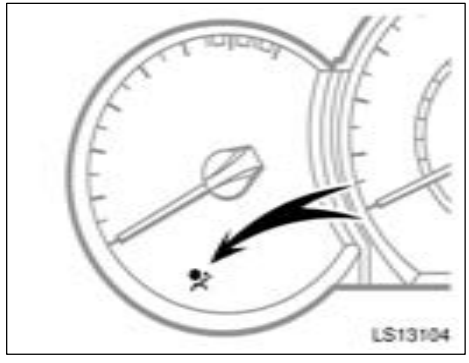
⚠ CAUTION

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

NOTICE

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

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



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

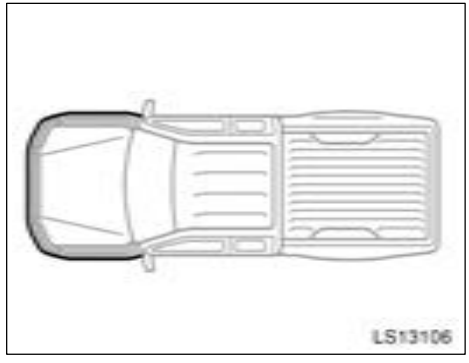
This warning light system monitors the airbag sensor assembly, front airbag sensors, side and curtain shield airbag sensors, curtain shield airbag sensors, driver's seat position sensor, driver's seat belt buckle switch, front passenger occupant classification system* and indicator light, passenger airbag off switch, seat belt pretensioner assemblies, inflators, "RSCA OFF" indicator light, interconnecting wiring and power sources. (For details, see "Service reminder indicators and warning buzzers" on page 153 in Section 1–6.)

*: The front passenger occupant classification system includes the front passenger occupant classification ECU, pressure sensor, load sensor, front passenger's seat belt buckle switch, front passenger's seat position sensor and belt tension sensor.

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

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

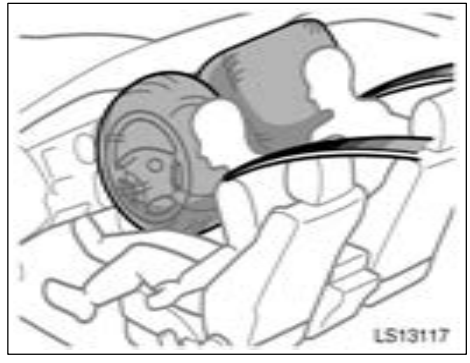
- If any seat belt does not retract or can not be pulled out due to a malfunction or activation of the relevant seat belt pretensioner.
- The seat belt pretensioner assembly or surrounding area has been damaged.



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

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

SRS driver airbag and front passenger airbag (regular cab models with separate seats and access cab models)



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.

Your vehicle is equipped with “ADVANCED AIRBAGS” designed based on US motor vehicle safety standards (FMVSS208). The airbag system controls airbag deployment power for the driver and front passenger. The driver airbag system consists of the driver seat’s position sensor etc. The front passenger’s airbag system consists of the front passenger occupant classification sensor etc.

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

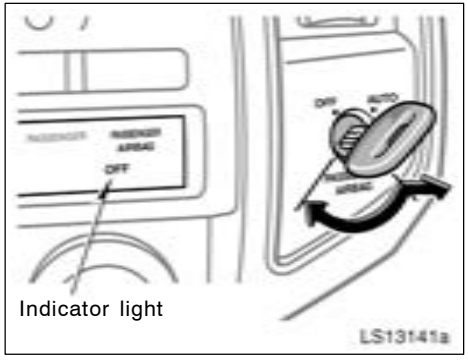
The SRS front passenger airbag will not activate if there is no passenger sitting in the front passenger seat. However, the front passenger airbag may deploy if luggage is put in the seat. (As for the front passenger occupant classification system, see "Front passenger occupant classification system" on page 82 in this Section.)

Always wear your seat belt properly.

⚠ CAUTION

- **The SRS front airbag system is designed only as a supplement to the primary protection of the driver and front passenger seat belt systems. The driver and front passenger can be killed or seriously injured by the inflating airbags if they do not wear the available seat belts properly. During sudden braking just before a collision, an unrestrained driver or front passenger can move forward into direct contact with or close proximity to the airbag which may then deploy during the collision. To ensure maximum protection in an accident, the driver and all passengers in the vehicle must wear their seat belts properly. Wearing a seat belt properly during an accident reduces the chances of death or serious injury or being thrown out of the vehicle. For instructions and precautions concerning the seat belt system, see "Seat belts" on page 43 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. As to access cab models, 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 93 in this Section.**



The passenger airbag system is equipped with a off switch and indicator light. Turning the passenger airbag off switch clockwise to the "AUTO" position makes the front passenger airbag system operational. To disable the front passenger airbag system, turn the off switch counterclockwise to the "OFF" position and remove the key. The "OFF" indicator light will come on when the front passenger airbag system has been disabled.

See "Passenger airbag off switch" on page 70 in this Section for detail.

⚠ CAUTION

- **Do not turn off the passenger airbag off switch except when a member of a passenger risk group identified in TABLE 1 is occupying the front passenger seating position.**
- **When the passenger airbag off switch is turned off, the front passenger airbag will not inflate in a collision and turning off the front passenger airbag can reduce the occupant protection which your vehicle safety systems can provide to you in certain accidents and increase the likelihood of death or serious injuries.**

TABLE 1: A PASSENGER RISK GROUP
Infant. An infant (less than 1 year old) who must ride in the front seat because: ● Vehicle has no rear seat; ● Vehicle has a rear seat too small to accommodate a rear–facing infant seat; or ● The infant has a medical condition which, according to the infant's physician, makes it necessary for the infant to ride in the front seat so that the driver can constantly monitor the child's condition.
Child age 1 to 12. A child age 1 to 12 must ride in the front seat because: ● Vehicle has no rear seat: ● Although children ages 1 to 12 ride in the rear seat(s) whenever possible, children ages 1 to 12 sometimes must ride in the front because no space is available in the rear seat(s) of vehicle; or ● The child has a medical condition which, according to the child's physician, makes it necessary for the child to ride in the front seat so that the driver can constantly monitor the child's condition.
Medical condition. A passenger has a medical condition which according to his or her physician: ● Causes the passenger airbag to pose a special risk for the passenger: and ● Makes the potential harm from the passenger airbag in a crash greater than the potential harm from turning off the airbag and allowing the passenger, even if belted, to hit the dashboard, or windshield in a crash.

For more detailed information concerning about the passenger risk group, please contact NHTSA at 1–888–327–4236 or Transport Canada at 1–800–333–0371.

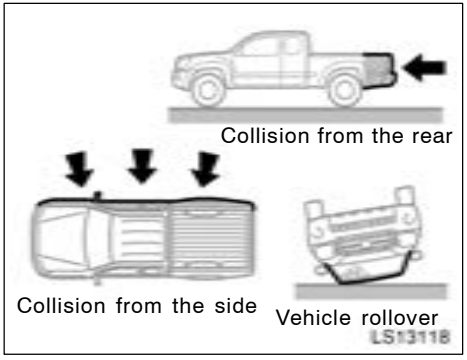
The SRS front airbags are designed to deploy in severe (usually frontal) collisions where the magnitude and duration of the forward deceleration of the vehicle exceeds the designed threshold level.

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

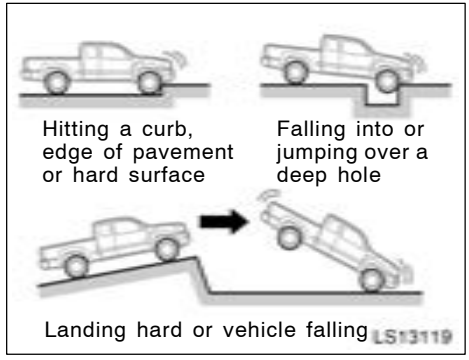
However, this threshold velocity will be considerably higher if the vehicle strikes an object, such as a parked vehicle or sign pole, which can move or deform on impact, or if the vehicle is involved in an underride collision (e.g. a collision in which the front of the vehicle "underrides", or goes under,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

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

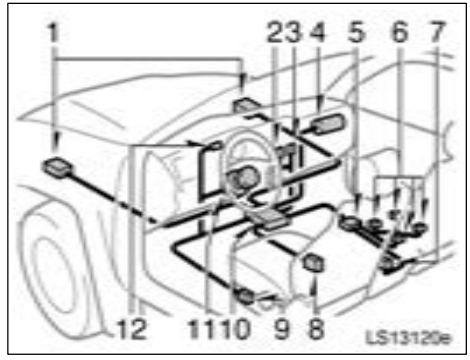
Always wear your seat belts properly.



The SRS front airbags are not generally designed to inflate if the vehicle is involved in a side or rear collision, if it rolls over, or if it is involved in a low–speed frontal collision. But, whenever a collision of any type causes sufficient forward deceleration of the vehicle, deployment of the SRS front airbags may occur.



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



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

1. Front airbag sensors
2. Passenger airbag on–off indicator light
3. Passenger airbag off switch
4. Airbag module for front passenger (airbag and inflator)
5. Front passenger occupant classification ECU
6. Load sensor
7. Front passenger's seat belt buckle switch
8. Driver's seat belt buckle switch

9. Driver's seat position sensor
10. Airbag sensor assembly
11. Airbag module for driver (airbag and inflator)
12. SRS warning light

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

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

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

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

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

⚠ CAUTION

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

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

- **If the seat belt extender has been connected to the driver's seat belt buckle without the driver actually wearing the seat belt, the SRS driver's airbag system will judge that the driver is wearing it. In this case, the driver's airbag may not activate correctly, causing death or serious injury in the event of collision. Be sure to wear the seat belt with the seat belt extender.**

For instructions and precautions concerning the seating position, see "—Front seat precautions" on page 34 in this Section.

⚠ CAUTION

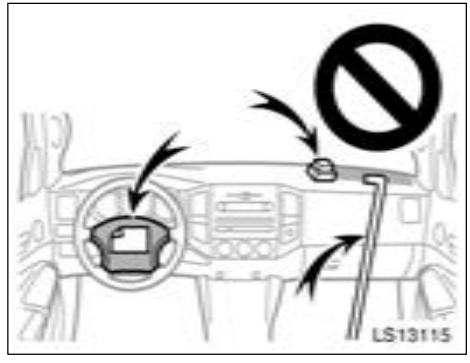
A member of a passenger risk group should never sit or be occupied in the front passenger seat with airbag off switch in the "AUTO" position. (For details, see "SRS driver airbag and front passenger airbag" on page 53 in this Section.)



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



- **Toyota strongly recommends that all infants and children be placed in the rear seat of the vehicle and be properly restrained.**
- **Do not 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 93 in this Section.**



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

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

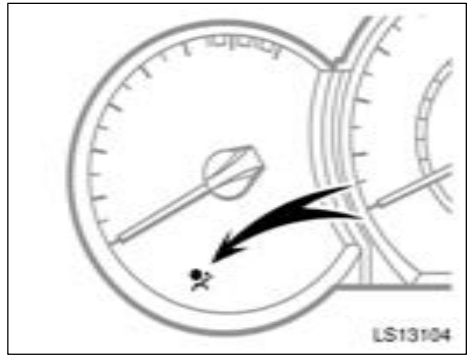
Failure to follow these instructions can result in death or serious injury. Consult your Toyota dealer about any repair and modification.

If you wish to modify your vehicle for a person with a physical disability, consult your Toyota dealer. It may dangerously interfere with the SRS front airbags operation.

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, steering wheel, front passenger's seat or dashboard near the front passenger airbag***



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

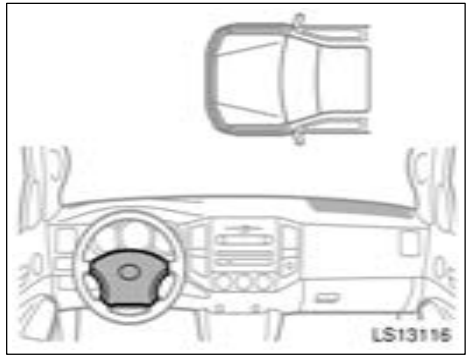
This warning light system monitors the airbag sensor assembly, front airbag sensors, driver's seat position sensor, driver's seat belt buckle switch, front passenger occupant classification system* and indicator light, passenger airbag off switch, seat belt pretensioner assemblies, inflators, interconnecting wiring and power sources. (For details, see "Service reminder indicators and warning buzzers" on page 153 in Section 1–6.)

*: The front passenger occupant classification system includes the front passenger occupant classification ECU, load sensor and front passenger's seat belt buckle switch.

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

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

The SRS warning light will come on and front passenger occupant classification indicator light will indicate "OFF" if there is a malfunction in the front passenger occupant classification system.

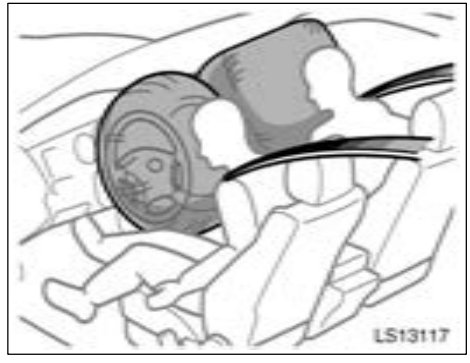


In the following cases, contact your Toyota dealer as soon as possible:

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

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

SRS driver airbag and front passenger airbag (regular cab models with bench seat and double cab models)



The SRS (Supplemental Restraint System) front airbags are designed to provide further protection for the driver and right front passenger (regular cab models with bench seat) or front passenger (double cab models) in addition to the primary safety protection provided by the seat belts.

Your vehicle is equipped with “ADVANCED AIRBAGS” designed based on US motor vehicle safety standards (FMVSS208). The airbag system controls airbag deployment power for the driver and front passenger. The driver airbag system consists of the driver seat’s position sensor etc. The front passenger’s airbag system consists of the front passenger occupant classification sensor etc.

Vehicles with bench seat—The SRS airbags are designed to protect the driver and right front passenger, and they are not designed to protect an occupant in the front center seating position.

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

The SRS front passenger airbag will not activate if there is no passenger sitting in the right front passenger seat (regular cab models with bench seat) or front passenger seat (double cab models). However, the front passenger airbag may deploy if luggage is put in the seat. (As for the front passenger occupant classification system, see “Front passenger occupant classification system” on page 86 in this Section.)

Always wear your seat belt properly.

⚠ CAUTION

- **The SRS front airbag system is designed only as a supplement to the primary protection of the driver and front passenger seat belt systems. The driver and front passenger can be killed or seriously injured by the inflating airbags if they do not wear the available seat belts properly. During sudden braking just before a collision, an unrestrained driver or front passenger can move forward into direct contact with or close proximity to the airbag which may then deploy during the collision. To ensure maximum protection in an accident, the driver and all passengers in the vehicle must wear their seat belts properly. Wearing a seat belt properly during an accident reduces the chances of death or serious injury or being thrown out of the vehicle. For instructions and precautions concerning the seat belt system, see “Seat belts” on page 43 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. As to double cab models, 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 93 in this Section.**

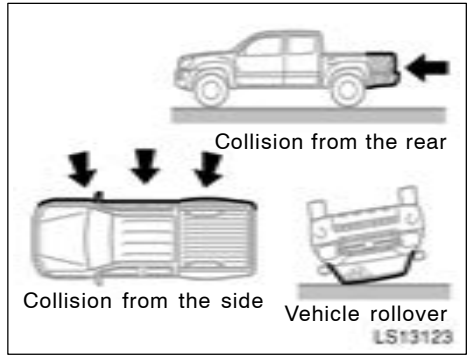
The SRS front airbags are designed to deploy in severe (usually frontal) collisions where the magnitude and duration of the forward deceleration of the vehicle exceeds the designed threshold level.

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

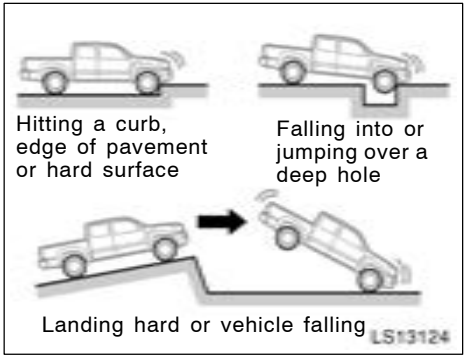
However, this threshold velocity will be considerably higher if the vehicle strikes an object, such as a parked vehicle or sign pole, which can move or deform on impact, or if the vehicle is involved in an underride collision (e.g. a collision in which the front of the vehicle "underrides", or goes under,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

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

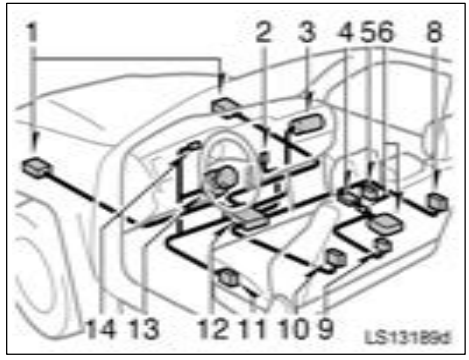
Always wear your seat belts properly.



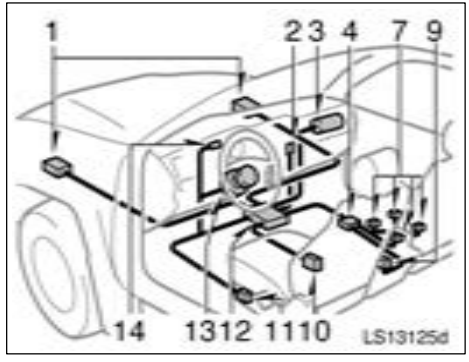
The SRS front airbags are not generally designed to inflate if the vehicle is involved in a side or rear collision, if it rolls over, or if it is involved in a low–speed frontal collision. But, whenever a collision of any type causes sufficient forward deceleration of the vehicle, deployment of the SRS front airbags may occur.



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



Regular cab models with bench seat



Double cab models

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

1. Front airbag sensors
2. Front passenger occupant classification indicator light
3. Airbag module for front passenger (airbag and inflator)
4. Front passenger occupant classification ECU
5. Front passenger's seat position sensor
6. Pressure sensor
7. Load sensor
8. Belt tension sensor
9. Front passenger's seat belt buckle switch
10. Driver's seat belt buckle switch
11. Driver's seat position sensor
12. Airbag sensor assembly
13. Airbag module for driver (airbag and inflator)
14. SRS warning light

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

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

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

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

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

⚠ CAUTION

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

- **The driver sit as far back as possible from the steering wheel while still maintaining control of the vehicle.**
- **The front passenger sit as far back as possible from the dashboard.**
- **All vehicle occupants be properly restrained using the available seat belts.**
- **If the seat belt extender has been connected to the driver's seat belt buckle without the driver actually wearing the seat belt, the SRS driver's airbag system will judge that the driver is wearing it. In this case, the driver's airbag may not activate correctly, causing death or serious injury in the event of collision. Be sure to wear the seat belt with the seat belt extender.**

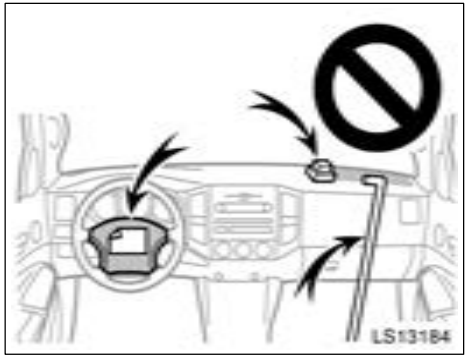
For instructions and precautions concerning the seating position, see "—Front seat precautions" on page 34 in this Section.



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



- **Toyota strongly recommends that all infants and children be placed in the rear seat of the vehicle and be properly restrained.**
- **Do not 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 93 in this Section.**



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

- **Do not modify or remove any wiring. Do not modify, remove, strike or open any components such as the steering wheel pad, steering wheel, column cover, dashboard near the front passenger airbag, front passenger airbag cover, front passenger airbag or airbag sensor assembly. Doing so may prevent the front airbag system from activating correctly, cause sudden activation of the system or disable the system, which could result in death or serious injury.**
- **Bench seat only—Do not use seat accessory, such as a cushion or seat cover, that covers the front seat, or do not modify or replace the upholstery of the front seat. Such accessories or changes may prevent the front passenger airbag system from activating correctly, disable the system or cause the front passenger airbag to inflate accidentally, resulting in death or serious injury.**

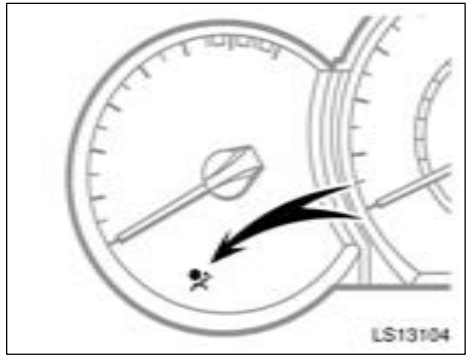
Failure to follow these instructions can result in death or serious injury. Consult your Toyota dealer about any repair and modification.

If you wish to modify your vehicle for a person with a physical disability, consult your Toyota dealer. It may dangerously interfere with the SRS front airbags operation.

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, front passenger's seat or dashboard near the front passenger airbag***



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

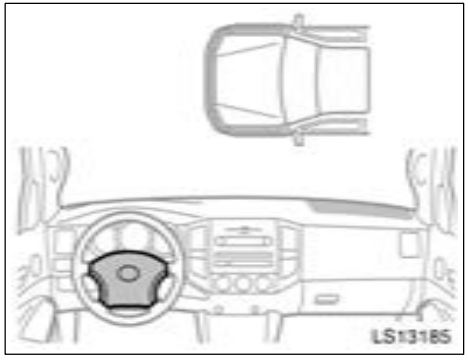
This warning light system monitors the airbag sensor assembly, front airbag sensors, side and curtain shield airbag sensors, curtain shield airbag sensors, driver's seat position sensor, driver's seat belt buckle switch, front passenger occupant classification system* and indicator light, seat belt pretensioner assemblies, inflators, "RSCA OFF" indicator light, interconnecting wiring and power sources. (For details, see "Service reminder indicators and warning buzzers" on page 153 in Section 1–6.)

*: The front passenger occupant classification system includes the front passenger occupant classification ECU, pressure sensor, load sensor, front passenger's seat belt buckle switch, front passenger's seat position sensor and belt tension sensor.

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

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

The SRS warning light will come on and front passenger occupant classification indicator light will indicate "OFF" if there is a malfunction in the front passenger occupant classification system.



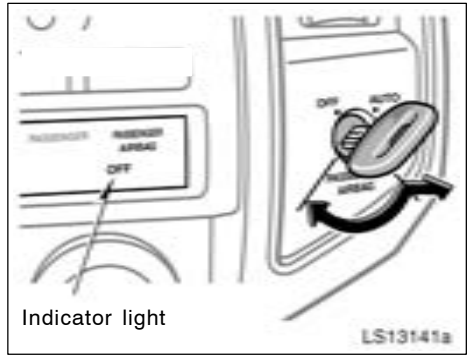
In the following cases, contact your Toyota dealer as soon as possible:

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

NOTICE

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

Passenger airbag off switch (regular cab models with separate seats and access cab models only)



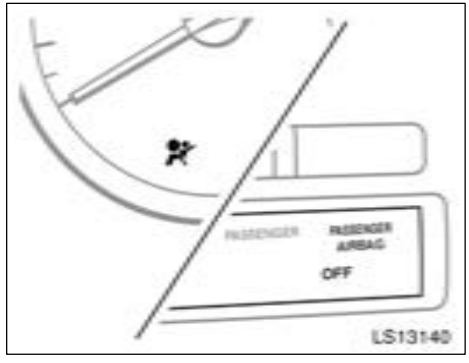
This off switch is designed to disable the front passenger airbag in order to allow usage, if necessary, of a member of a passenger risk group identified in TABLE 1 is occupying the front passenger seating position. (For details, see “SRS driver airbag and front passenger airbag” on page 53 in this Section.)

Operate off switch as follows:

Insert key into the keyhole.

To turn the front passenger airbag on—Turn the key clockwise to the “AUTO” position. At this time, the indicator light condition varies depending on the occupant in the front passenger seat. (For details, see “Front passenger occupant classification system” on page 82 in this Section.)

To turn the front passenger airbag off—Turn the key counterclockwise to the “OFF” position and remove it. At this time, the “OFF” indicator light comes on. If the key is removed at any other position than “OFF”, the switch will automatically return to the “AUTO” position.



The SRS warning light and the passenger airbag on–off indicator light will indicate “OFF” if there is a malfunction in the passenger airbag off switch.

⚠ CAUTION

- **Do not turn off the passenger airbag off switch except when a member of a passenger risk group identified in TABLE 1 is occupying the front passenger seating position.**
- **When the passenger airbag off switch is turned off, the front passenger airbag will not inflate in a collision and turning off the front passenger airbag can reduce the occupant protection which your vehicle safety systems can provide to you in certain accidents and increase the likelihood of death or serious personal injuries.**

For details, see “SRS driver airbag and front passenger airbag” on page 53 in this Section.

SRS side airbags and curtain shield airbags



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 in the impacted side work with the seat belts to help reduce injury by inflating. The SRS side airbags help reduce injuries mainly to the driver's or front passenger's chest. The SRS curtain shield airbags help reduce injuries mainly to the driver's, front passenger's or rear outside passenger's head and help prevent them from being thrown out of the vehicle.

The SRS side airbag on the passenger seat will not activate if there is no passenger sitting in the front passenger seat. However, the side airbag on the passenger seat may deploy if luggage is put in the seat. (As for the front passenger occupant classification system, see "Front passenger occupant classification system" on page 86 in this Section.)

The SRS curtain shield airbag on the passenger side are activated even with no passenger in the front seat or rear outside seat.

Roll sensing function:
In response to a vehicle rollover, the curtain shield airbags on both sides work with the seat belts to help reduce injury by inflating. The curtain shield airbags help reduce injuries mainly to the driver's, front passenger's or rear passenger's head and help prevent them from being thrown out of the vehicle. (This function can be turned off if inflation is not desired. See "Roll sensing of curtain shield airbags off switch" on page 92 in this Section.)

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

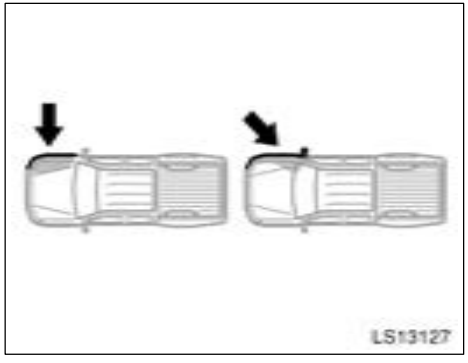
Always wear your seat belt properly.

⚠ CAUTION

- **The SRS side airbag and curtain shield airbag system is designed only as a supplement to the primary protection of the driver, front passenger and rear outside passenger seat belt systems. To ensure maximum protection in an accident, the driver and all passenger 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 43 in this Section.**

- **Do not allow anyone to lean his/her head or any part of his/her body against the door or the area of the seat, front pillar, rear pillar or roof side rail from which the SRS side airbag and curtain shield airbag deploy even if he/she is a child seated in the child restraint system. It is dangerous if the SRS side airbag and curtain shield airbag inflate, and the impact of the deploying airbag could cause death or serious injury to the occupant.**

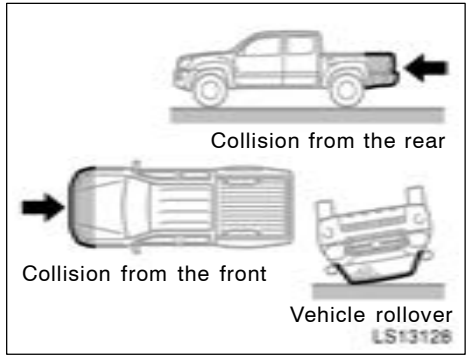
- **Improperly seated and/or restrained infants and children can be killed or seriously injured by the deploying airbags. An infant or child who is too small to use a seat belt should be properly secured using a child restraint system. Toyota strongly recommends that all infants and children be placed in the rear seats of the vehicle and properly restrained. The rear seats are the safest for infants and children. For instructions concerning the installation of a child restraint system, see "Child restraint" on page 93 in this Section.**



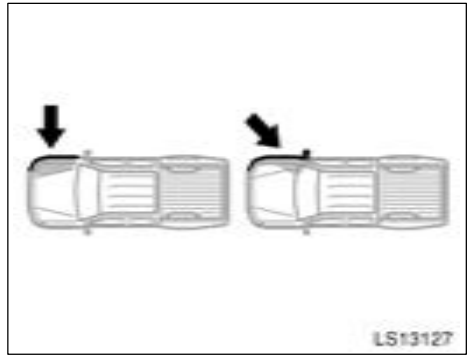
The SRS side airbags may not activate if the vehicle is subjected to a collision from the side at certain angles, or a collision to the side of the vehicle body other than the passenger compartment as shown in the illustration.

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

Always wear your seat belts properly.



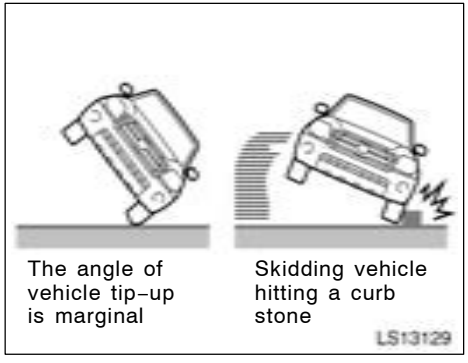
The SRS side airbags are not generally designed to inflate if the vehicle is involved in a front or rear collision, if it rolls over, or if it is involved in a low–speed side collision.



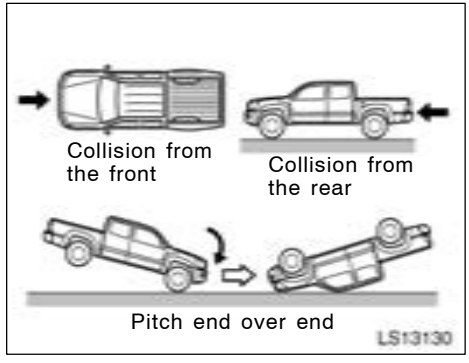
The SRS curtain shield airbags may not activate if the vehicle is subjected to a collision from the side at certain angles, or a collision to the side of the vehicle body other than the passenger compartment as shown in the illustration.

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

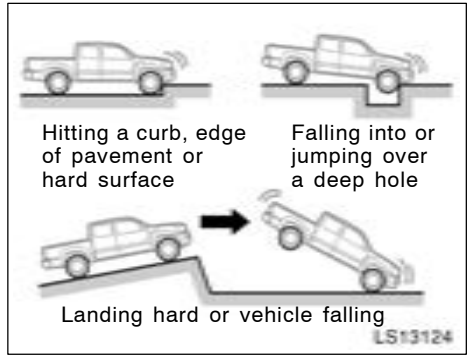
Always wear your seat belts properly.



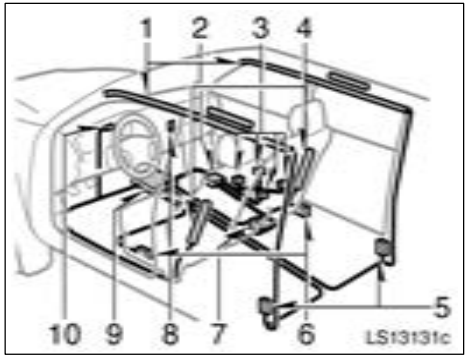
The SRS curtain shield airbags may inflate if the angle of vehicle tip–up is marginal or if the skidding vehicle's tires hit a curb stone laterally as shown in the illustration.



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



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



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

1. Curtain shield airbag modules (airbag and inflator)
2. Front passenger occupant classification ECU
3. Load sensor
4. Side airbag modules (airbag and inflator)
5. Curtain shield airbag sensors
6. Side and curtain shield airbag sensors
7. Front passenger's seat belt buckle switch
8. Front passenger occupant classification indicator light
9. Airbag sensor assembly
10. SRS warning light

The SRS side airbag and curtain shield airbag system is controlled by the airbag sensor assembly.

In a severe side impact, the side and curtain shield airbag sensor and/or the curtain shield airbag sensor trigger(s) the side 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.

In a vehicle rollover, the airbag sensor assembly triggers the curtain shield airbag inflator. 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 fairly loud noise and release some smoke and residue along with non–toxic gas. This does not indicate a fire. This smoke may remain inside the vehicle for some time, and may cause some minor irritation to the eyes, skin or breathing. Be sure to wash off any residue as soon as possible to prevent any potential skin irritation with soap and water. If you can safely exit from the vehicle, you should do so immediately.

Deployment of the airbags happens in a fraction of a second, so the airbags must inflate with considerable force. While the system is designed to reduce serious injuries, 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 rail may be hot for several minutes, but the airbags themselves will not be hot. The airbags are designed to inflate only once.

⚠ CAUTION

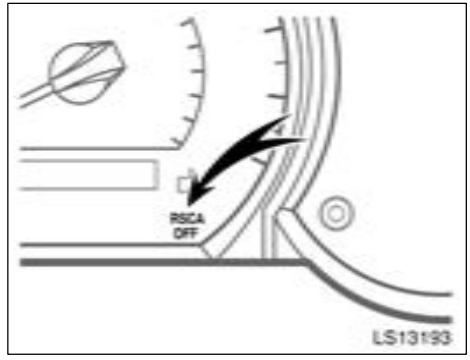
SRS side airbags and curtain shield airbags inflate with considerable force. To reduce the possibility of death or serious injury when they inflate, the driver, front passenger and rear outside passengers must:

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

Improper sitting and wearing of the seat belts may not retain you inside the vehicle.



- **Do not allow anyone to lean against the door when the vehicle is in use, since the side airbag and curtain shield airbag could inflate with considerable speed and force. Otherwise, he/she 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 seats with a side airbag, and to the front pillar, rear pillar and roof side rail with a curtain shield airbag.**



- **Make sure the "RSCA OFF" indicator light is off. The curtain shield airbags will not inflate in a vehicle rollover if this indicator light is on and you may be killed or seriously injured. For details, see "Roll sensing of curtain shield airbags off switch" on page 92 in this Section.**



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



- **Do not allow anyone to kneel on the passenger seat, facing the passenger's side door, since the side airbag and curtain shield airbag could inflate with considerable speed and force. Otherwise, he/she may be killed or seriously injured. Special care should be taken especially when you have a small child in the vehicle.**



- **Do not allow anyone to get his/her head or hands out of windows since the curtain shield airbags could inflate with considerable speed and force. Otherwise, he/she may be killed or seriously injured. Special care should be taken especially when you have a small child in the vehicle.**



- **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 area where the curtain shield airbag activates such as on the windshield glass, side door glass, front and rear pillars, roof side rail and assist grips. When the curtain shield airbags inflate, the microphone or other device or object will be thrown away with great force or the curtain shield airbags 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, resulting in death or serious injury. 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 the seats with side airbags. Such changes may prevent the side airbag system from activating correctly, disable the system or cause the side airbags to inflate accidentally, resulting in death or serious injury.**

- **Do not disassemble or repair the front and rear pillars 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.**
- **Do not modify or change the suspension system. Such changes may cause the curtain shield airbags to inflate accidentally, which could result in death or serious injury.**
- **Do not use tires or wheels other than the manufacturer's recommended size. Such a use may cause the curtain shield airbags to inflate accidentally, which could result in death or serious injury. For details, see "Checking and replacing tires" on page 379 in Section 7–2.**

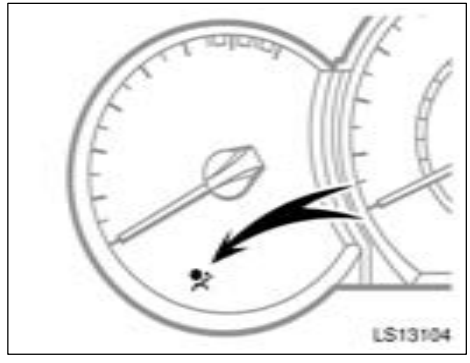
Failure to follow these instructions can result in death or serious injury. Consult your Toyota dealer about any repair and modification.

If you wish to modify your vehicle for a person with a physical disability, consult your Toyota dealer. It may dangerously interfere with the SRS side airbags and curtain shield airbags operation.

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 or front seat***



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

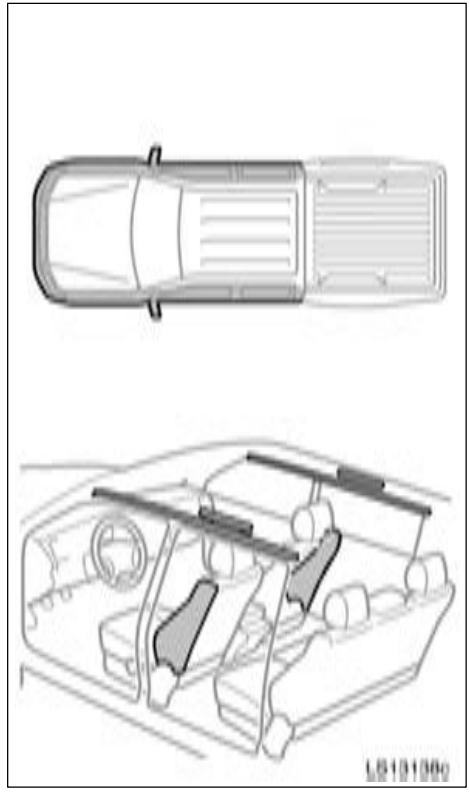
This warning light system monitors the airbag sensor assembly, front airbag sensors, side and curtain shield airbag sensors, curtain shield airbag sensors, driver's seat position sensor, driver's seat belt buckle switch, front passenger occupant classification system* and indicator light, seat belt pretensioner assemblies, inflators, "RSCA OFF" indicator light, interconnecting wiring and power sources. (For details, see "Service reminder indicators and warning buzzers" on page 153 in Section 1–6.)

*: The front passenger occupant classification system includes the front passenger occupant classification ECU, load sensor and front passenger's seat belt buckle switch.

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

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

The SRS warning light will come on and front passenger occupant classification indicator light will indicate "OFF" if there is a malfunction in the front passenger occupant classification system.



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

- Any of 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 or headlining (padding) containing the curtain shield airbag inside (shaded in the illustration) is scratched, cracked, or otherwise damaged.

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

Front passenger occupant classification system (regular cab models with separate seats and access cab models)

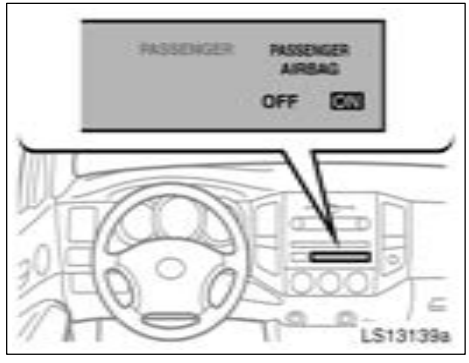
Your vehicle is equipped with a front passenger occupant classification system. The system detects conditions 1—4 (Shown in the table on page 84) Based on these conditions, the systems below are activated or deactivated:

- Front passenger airbag
- Front passenger's seat belt pretensioner

The system monitors the weight and load on the front passenger seat, and the seat belt buckle switch to determine conditions 1—4.

In order to ensure that the system detects the conditions correctly:

- Do not place a heavy load on the front passenger seat or the seatback table, etc.
- Do not attach a commercial seatback table or other heavy item to the back of the front passenger seat.
- Do not apply pressure to the front passenger seat by resting hands or legs on the seatback.



The front passenger occupant classification indicator light indicates the actuation of the front passenger airbag and front passenger seat belt pretensioner.

The front passenger occupant classification indicator light will indicate "ON" and "OFF" when the engine switch is turned to the "ON" position. After about four seconds, it will go off. After that, the front passenger occupant classification system operates and judges whether to indicate "ON" or "OFF".

The indicator light will indicate "OFF" when the engine switch is in the "ON" position with the condition 2 in the table shown below.

If the front passenger occupant classification system determines that a person of adult size sits in the front passenger seat but the "OFF" indicator is illuminated, one of the following is likely to have occurred:

- A rear passenger lifts the front passenger seat cushion with their legs.
- Objects are placed under the front passenger seat.
- The front passenger seatback is in contact with the rear seat or the back wall.

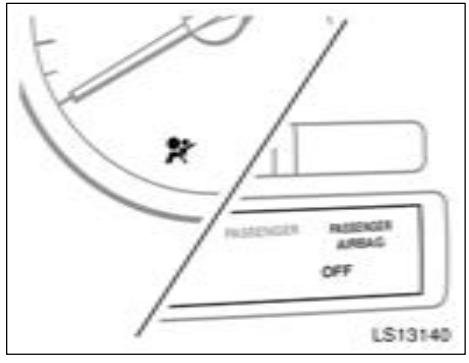
To ensure that the system correctly detects the presence or absence of a person of adult size sitting in the front passenger seat, make sure that none of the above occur.

Make sure that the "ON" indicator is illuminated when a person of adult size is seated in the front passenger seat. If the "OFF" indicator is illuminated, follow the procedure below:

1. Turn the engine switch off.
2. Make sure the airbag off switch is set to the "AUTO" position.

3. Make sure the front passenger seat belt is worn correctly.
4. Ask the front passenger to adjust the seatback to the upright position and to sit up straight on the center of the seat cushion, with his/her legs comfortably extended forward.
5. Turn the engine switch on, having the passenger remain in that position until the front passenger occupant classification system indicator light indicates “ON”.

If the “OFF” indicator remains illuminated, either ask the passenger to move to the rear seat, or if that is not possible, move the front passenger seat fully rearward.



The SRS warning light will come on and the front passenger occupant classification indicator light will indicate “OFF” if there is a malfunction in the front passenger occupant classification system. Contact your Toyota dealer as soon as possible.

Condition and operation in the front passenger occupant classification system

Condition detected by the front passenger occupant classification system	Passenger airbag off switch position	Indicator/warning light			Devices	
		Front passenger occupant classification indicator light	SRS warning light	Front passenger's seat belt reminder light	Front passenger airbag	Front passenger's seat belt pretensioner
1. Adult[*1]	"AUTO"	"ON"	Off	Flashing[*4]	Activated	Activated
	"OFF"	"OFF"			Deactivated	
2. Child[*2] or child restraint system[*3]	"AUTO"	"OFF"[*5]	Off	Flashing[*4]	Deactivated	Activated
	"OFF"					
3. Unoccupied	"AUTO"	Not illuminated	Off	Off	Deactivated	
	"OFF"	"OFF"				
4. There is a malfunction in the system	"AUTO"	"OFF"	On	Off	Deactivated	Activated
	"OFF"					

[*1]: The system judges a person of adult size as an adult. When a smaller adult sits in the front passenger seat, the system may recognize him/her as a child depending on his/her physique and posture.

[*2]: When a larger child who has outgrown a child restraint system sits in the front passenger seat, the system may recognize him/her as an adult depending on his/her physique or posture.

[*3]: Never install a rear–facing child restraint system on the front passenger seat. A forward–facing child restraint system should only be installed on the front passenger seat when it is unavoidable. (See "Child restraint" on page 93 in this Section as for installing the child restraint system.)

[*4]: In the event the front passenger does not wear a seat belt.

[*5]: In case the indicator is not illuminated, see "Child restraint" on page 93 as for installing the child restraint system properly.

⚠ CAUTION

To avoid potential death or serious injury when the front passenger occupant classification system does not detect the conditions correctly, observe the following.

- **Make sure the front passenger occupant classification indicator light indicates "ON" when using the seat belt extender for the front passenger seat. If the indicator light indicates "OFF", disconnect the extender tongue from the seat belt buckle, then reconnect the seat belt. Reconnect the seat belt extender after making sure the indicator light indicates "ON". If you use the seat belt extender while the indicator light indicates "OFF", the front passenger airbag may not activate correctly, which could cause death or serious injury in the event of collision.**
- **Do not recline the front passenger seatback so far that it touches a rear seat or a backwall. This may cause the "OFF" indicator to be illuminated, which indicates that the passenger's airbags will not deploy in the event of a severe accident. If the seatback touches the rear seat or backwall, return the seatback to a position where it does not touch the rear seat or backwall.**

  Keep the front passenger seatback as upright as possible when the vehicle is moving. Reclining the seatback excessively may lessen the effectiveness of the seat belt system.
- **If an adult sits in the front passenger seat, the occupant classification indicator light should indicate "ON". If the "OFF" indicator is illuminated, ask the passenger to sit up straight, well back in the seat, feet on the floor, and with the seat belt worn correctly. If the "OFF" indicator still remains illuminated, either ask the passenger to move to the rear seat, or if that is not possible, move the front passenger seat fully rearward.**
- **Wear the seat belt properly.**
- **Make sure the front passenger's seat belt tab has not been left inserted in the buckle before someone sits in the front passenger seat.**
- **Do not place a heavy load on the front passenger seat or the seatback table, etc.**
- **Do not apply pressure to the front passenger seat by resting hands or legs on the seatback.**
- **Do not let a rear passenger lift the front passenger seat with their feet or press on the seatback with their legs.**
- **Do not put objects under the front passenger seat.**
- **Do not attach a commercial seatback table or other heavy item to the back of the front passenger seat.**
- **Child restraint systems installed on the rear seat should not contact the front seatbacks.**

- **When it is unavoidable to install the forward–facing child restraint system on the front passenger seat, install the child restraint system on the front passenger seat in the proper order. (As for the installation order, see "—Installation with seat belt" on page 96 in this Section.)**
- **Do not modify or remove the front seats.**
- **Do not kick the front passenger seat or subject it to severe impact. Otherwise, the SRS warning light may come on to indicate a malfunction of the detection system. In this case, contact your Toyota dealer immediately.**

The front passenger occupant classification indicator light may indicate "ON" (the front passenger airbag may deploy) even if observing the above cautions, when a child sits in, or a forward–facing child restraint system is installed on the front passenger seat. Refer to all the cautions in "SRS driver airbag and front passenger airbag" on page 53 and "Child restraint" on page 93.

Front passenger occupant classification system (regular cab models with bench seat and double cab models)

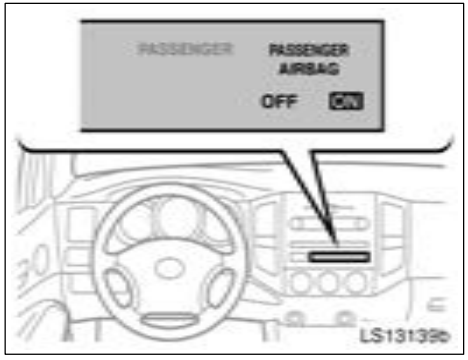
Your vehicle is equipped with a front passenger occupant classification system. The system detects conditions 1—4 (Shown in the table on page 89) Based on these conditions, the systems below are activated or deactivated:

- Front passenger airbag
- Side airbag on the front passenger seat
- Front passenger's seat belt pretensioner

The system monitors the weight and load on the right front passenger seat (regular cab models with bench seat) or front passenger seat (double cab models), and the seat belt buckle switch to determine conditions 1—4.

In order to ensure the system detects the conditions correctly:

- Double cab models—Do not place a heavy load on the front passenger seat or the seatback table, etc.
- Regular cab models with bench seat—Do not place a heavy load on the front passenger seat.
- Double cab models—Do not attach a commercial seatback table or other heavy item to the back of the front passenger seat.
- Do not apply pressure to the front passenger seat by resting hands or legs on the seatback.
- Regular cab models with bench seat—Do not use a seat accessory, such as a cushion or seat cover, that covers the seat cushion surface.



The front passenger occupant classification indicator light indicates the actuation of the front passenger airbag, side airbag on the front passenger seat and front passenger seat belt pretensioner.

The front passenger occupant classification indicator light will indicate "ON" and "OFF" when the engine switch is turned to the "ON" position. After about four seconds, it will go off. After that, the front passenger occupant classification system operates and judges whether to indicate "ON" or "OFF".

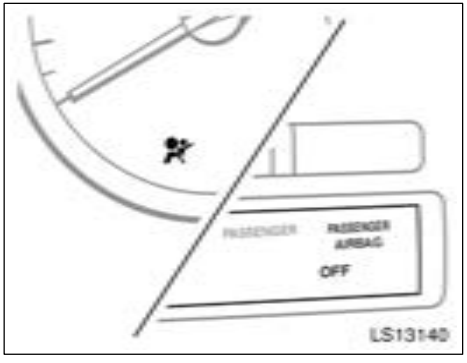
The indicator light will indicate "OFF" when the engine switch is in the "ON" position with the condition 2 in the table shown below.

If the front passenger occupant classification system determines that a person of adult size sits in the front passenger seat but the "OFF" indicator is illuminated, one of the following is likely to have occurred:

- A rear passenger lifts the front passenger seat cushion with their legs.
- Objects are placed under the front passenger seat.
- Double cab models—The front passenger seatback is in contact with the rear seat.

To ensure that the system correctly detects the presence or absence of a person of adult size sitting in the front passenger seat, make sure that none of the above occur.

Make sure that the "ON" indicator is illuminated when a person of adult size is seated in the right front passenger seat (regular cab models with bench seat) or front passenger seat (double cab models). If the "OFF" indicator is illuminated, ask the passenger to sit up straight, well back in the seat, and with the seat belt worn correctly. If the "OFF" indicator remains illuminated, either ask the passenger to move to the rear seat, or if that is not possible, move the front passenger seat fully rearward.



The SRS warning light will come on and the front passenger occupant classification indicator light will indicate “OFF” if there is a malfunction in the front passenger occupant classification system. Contact your Toyota dealer as soon as possible.

Condition and operation in the front passenger occupant classification system

Condition detected by the front passenger occupant classification system*1	Indicator/warning light			Devices			
	Front passenger occupant classification indicator light	SRS warning light	Front passenger's seat belt reminder light	Front passenger airbag	Side airbag on the front passenger seat	Curtain shield airbag in the front passenger side	Front passenger's seat belt pretensioner
1. Adult*2	"ON"	Off	Flashing*5	Activated			
2. Child*3 or child restraint system*4	"OFF"*6	Off	Flashing*5	Deactivated		Activated	Activated
3. Unoccupied	Not illuminated	Off	Off	Deactivated			Deactivated
4. There is a malfunction in the system	"OFF"	On	Off	Deactivated			Activated

*1: Regular cab models with bench seat—The right front passenger on the bench seat.

*2: The system judges a person of adult size as an adult. When a smaller adult sits in the front passenger seat, the system may recognize him/her as a child depending on his/her physique and posture.

*3: When a larger child who has outgrown a child restraint system sits in the front passenger seat, the system may recognize him/her as an adult depending on his/her physique or posture.

*4: Never install a rear–facing child restraint system on the front passenger seat. A forward–facing child restraint system should only be installed on the front passenger seat when it is unavoidable. (See "Child restraint" on page 93 in this Section as for installing the child restraint system.)

*5: In the event the front passenger does not wear a seat belt.

*6: In case indicator is not illuminated, see "Child restraint" on page 93 as for installing the child restraint system properly.

⚠ CAUTION

To avoid potential death or serious injury when the front passenger occupant classification system does not detect the conditions correctly, observe the following.

- **Make sure the front passenger occupant classification indicator light indicates "ON" when using the seat belt extender for the front passenger seat. If the indicator light indicates "OFF", disconnect the extender tongue from the seat belt buckle, then reconnect the seat belt. Reconnect the seat belt extender after making sure the indicator light indicates "ON". If you use the seat belt extender while the indicator light indicates "OFF", the front passenger airbag and side airbag on the front passenger side may not activate correctly, which could cause death or serious injury in the event of collision.**
- **Do not recline the front passenger seatback so far that it touches a rear seat or a backwall. This may cause the "OFF" indicator to be illuminated, which indicates that the passenger's airbags will not deploy in the event of a severe accident. If the seatback touches the rear seat or backwall, return the seatback to a position where it does not touches the rear seat or backwall.**

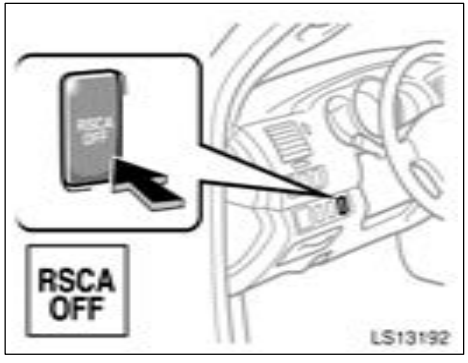
  Keep the front passenger seatback as upright as possible when the vehicle is moving. Reclining the seatback excessively may lessen the effectiveness of the seat belt system.
- **If an adult sits in the front passenger seat, the occupant classification indicator light should indicate "ON". If the "OFF" indicator is illuminated, ask the passenger to sit up straight, well back in the seat, feet on the floor, and with the seat belt worn correctly. If the "OFF" indicator still remains illuminated, either ask the passenger to move to the rear seat, or if that is not possible, move the front passenger seat fully rearward.**
- **Wear the seat belt properly.**
- **Make sure the front passenger's seat belt tab has not been left inserted in the buckle before someone sits in the front passenger seat.**
- **Double cab models—Do not place a heavy load on the front passenger seat or the seatback table, etc.**
- **Regular cab models with bench seat—Do not place a heavy load on the front passenger seat.**
- **Do not apply pressure to the front passenger seat by resting hands or legs on the seatback.**

- **Do not let a rear passenger lift the front passenger seat with their feet or press on the seatback with their legs.**
- **Do not put objects under the front passenger seat.**
- **Double cab models—Do not attach a commercial seatback table or other heavy item to the back of the front passenger seat.**
- **Regular cab models with bench seat—Do not use a seat accessory, such as a cushion or seat cover, that covers the seat cushion surface.**
- **Regular cab models with bench seat—Do not modify or replace the upholstery of the front seat.**
- **Child restraint systems installed on the rear seat should not contact the front seatbacks.**

- **When it is unavoidable to install the forward–facing child restraint system on the front passenger seat, install the child restraint system on the front passenger seat in the proper order. (As for the installation order, see "—Installation with seat belt" on page 106 in this Section.)**
- **Do not modify or remove the front seats.**
- **Do not kick the front passenger seat or subject it to severe impact. Otherwise, the SRS warning light may come on to indicate a malfunction of the detection system. In this case, contact your Toyota dealer immediately.**

The front passenger occupant classification indicator light may indicate "ON" (the front passenger airbag and side airbag on the front passenger seat may deploy) even if observing the above cautions, when a child sits in, or a forward–facing child restraint system is installed on the front passenger seat. Refer to all the cautions in "SRS driver airbag and front passenger airbag" on page 62, "SRS side airbags and curtain shield airbags" on page 72 and "Child restraint" on page 93.

Roll sensing of curtain shield airbags off switch



The roll sensing of curtain shield airbags off switch (“RSCA OFF” switch) can turn off the curtain shield airbags and seat belt pretensioners in a vehicle rollover. This switch should only be used if inflation is not desired (such as extreme off–road driving).

When you push the “RSCA OFF” switch for a few seconds with the engine switch on, the “RSCA OFF” indicator light comes on and the roll sensing function is turned off. When you push the switch again, the indicator light goes off and the roll sensing function is turned on. (For details about the roll sensing function, see “SRS side airbags and curtain shield airbags” on page 72 in this Section.)

In a severe side impact, the curtain shield airbags on impacted side will inflate even if the roll sensing function is turned off. (For details about the curtain shield airbags, see “SRS side airbags and curtain shield airbags” on page 72 in this Section.)

In a severe frontal impact, the seat belt pretensioners will work even if the roll sensing function is turned off. (For details about the seat belt pretensioners, see “—Seat belt pretensioners” on page 50 in this Section.)

If the engine switch is turned to “ACC” or “LOCK” with the roll sensing function off and then the engine switch is turned back to “ON”, the roll sensing function will turn back on automatically.

⚠ CAUTION

- **Before normal driving, make sure the “RSCA OFF” indicator light is off.**
- **When the roll sensing function is turned off (and the “RSCA OFF” indicator light is on), the curtain shield airbags and seat belt pretensioners will not work in a vehicle rollover. Turning off the curtain shield airbags and seat belt pretensioners reduces occupant protection which your vehicle safety systems can provide in accidents and increase the likelihood of death or serious injuries.**

Child restraint—
—Child restraint precautions

Toyota strongly urges the use of appropriate child restraint systems for children.

The laws of all 50 states in the U.S.A. and Canada now require the use of a child restraint system.

Your vehicle conforms to SAEJ1819.

If a child is too large for a child restraint system, the child should sit in the rear seat and must be restrained using the vehicle's seat belt. See "Seat belts" on page 43 in this Section for details.

⚠ CAUTION

- **For effective protection in automobile accidents and sudden stops, a child must be properly restrained, using a seat belt or child restraint system depending on the age and size of the child. Holding a child in your arms is not a substitute for a child restraint system. In an accident, the child can be crushed against the windshield, or between you and the vehicle's interior.**

Regular cab models with separate seats and access cab models—

- **Regular cab models with separate seats—**
  Toyota strongly urges use of a proper child restraint system which conforms to the size of the child.
  Access cab models—
  Toyota strongly urges use of a proper child restraint system which conforms to the size of the child, installed in the rear of the cabin per the instructions in this manual. According to accident statistics, the child is safer when properly restrained in the rear of the vehicle cabin than in the front.
- **Never put infant or child age 1 to 12 in a passenger risk group on the right front passenger seat with the passenger airbag off switch in the "AUTO" position. In the event of an accident, the force of the rapid inflation of the front passenger airbag can cause death or serious injury to the child.**
  If you must put infant or child age 1 to 12 in a passenger risk group on the right front seat, make sure that the passenger airbag off switch is in the "OFF" position with the key removed and that the indicator light is on. (For details, see "SRS driver airbag and front passenger airbag" on page 53 in this Section.)
- **Do not use the seat belt extender when installing a child restraint system on the front passenger seat or in the rear of the cabin. If installing a child restraint system with the seat belt extender connected to the seat belt, the seat belt will not securely hold the child restraint system, which could cause death or serious injury to the child or other passengers in the event of collision.**
- **Make sure you have complied with all installation instructions provided by the child restraint manufacturer and that the system is properly secured. If it is not secured properly, it may cause death or serious injury to the child in the event of a sudden stop or accident.**

Regular cab models with bench seat and double cab models—

- **Regular cab models with bench seat—**
  Toyota strongly urges use of a proper child restraint system which conforms to the size of the child.

  Double cab models—
  Toyota strongly urges use of a proper child restraint system which conforms to the size of the child, installed on the rear seat. According to accident statistics, the child is safer when properly restrained in the rear seat than in the front seat.
- **Never install a rear–facing child restraint system on the front passenger seat even if the front passenger occupant classification indicator light indicates "OFF". In the event of an accident, the impact of the rapid inflation of the front passenger airbag could cause death or serious injury to the child if the rear–facing child restraint system is installed on the front passenger seat.**
- **A forward–facing child restraint system should be allowed to be installed on the front passenger seat only when it is unavoidable. Always move the seat as far back as possible even if the front passenger occupant classification indicator light indicates "OFF", because the front passenger airbag could inflate with considerable speed and force. Otherwise, the child may be killed or seriously injured.**
- **On vehicles with side airbags and curtain shield airbags, do not allow the child to lean his/her head or any part of his/her body against the door or the area of the seat, front or rear pillar or roof side rail from which the side airbags or curtain shield airbags deploy even if the child 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.**
- **Do not use the seat belt extender when installing a child restraint system on the front or rear passenger seat. If installing a child restraint system with the seat belt extender connected to the seat belt, the seat belt will not securely hold the child restraint system, which could cause death or serious injury to the child or other passengers in the event of collision.**
- **Make sure you have complied with all installation instructions provided by the child restraint manufacturer and that the system is properly secured. If it is not secured properly, it may cause death or serious injury to the child in the event of a sudden stop or accident.**

—Child restraint system

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

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

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

The child restraint system should be installed in the rear seat if your vehicle is equipped with rear seats. According to accident statistics, the child is safer when properly restrained in the rear of the vehicle cabin than in the front.

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

—Types of child restraint system

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

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

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

Your vehicle has anchor brackets for securing the top strap of a child restraint system.

For instructions about how to use the anchor bracket, see "—Using a top strap" on page 116, 119 or 122 in this Section.

The child restraint lower anchorages approved for your vehicle may also be used. See "—Installation with child restraint lower anchorages" on page 124, 126 or 131 in this Section.

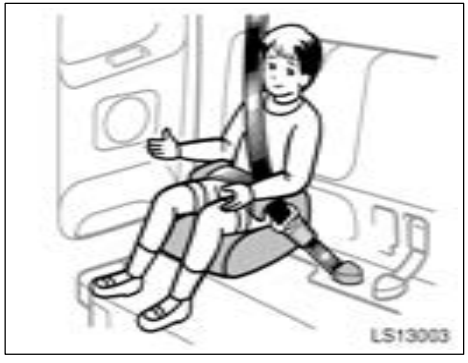


(A) Infant seat

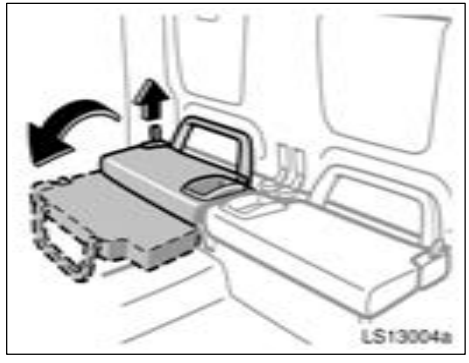


(B) Convertible seat

—Installation with seat belt (regular cab models with separate seats and access cab models)



(C) Booster seat

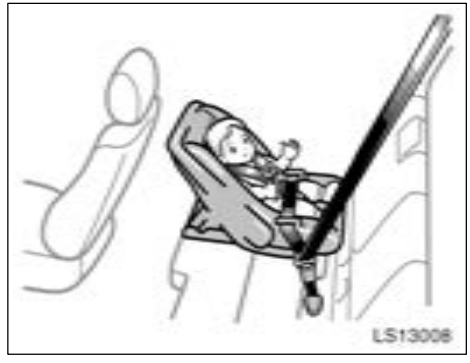


WHEN INSTALLING IN THE REAR SEAT (access cab models):

Flip over the bottom cushion before installing the child restraint system.

⚠ CAUTION

To install the child restraint system properly, make sure the bottom cushion is flipped over whenever you use a child restraint system in the rear seating area.



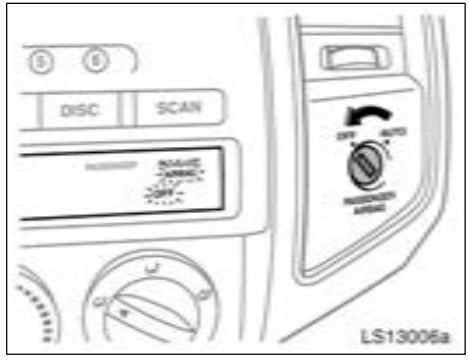
(A) INFANT SEAT INSTALLATION

An infant seat must be used in rear–facing position only.



⚠ CAUTION

Never install a rear–facing child restraint system on the front seat with the passenger airbag off switch in the "AUTO" position. In the event of an accident, the force of the rapid inflation of the front passenger airbag can cause death or serious injury to the child if the rear–facing child restraint system is installed on the front passenger seat.



When you install a rear–facing child restraint system which belongs to a passenger risk group on the front passenger seat, turn the passenger airbag off switch counterclockwise to the "OFF" position and remove the key. (For details, see "SRS driver airbag and front passenger airbag" on page 53 in this Section.)

The indicator light comes on when the system is off.

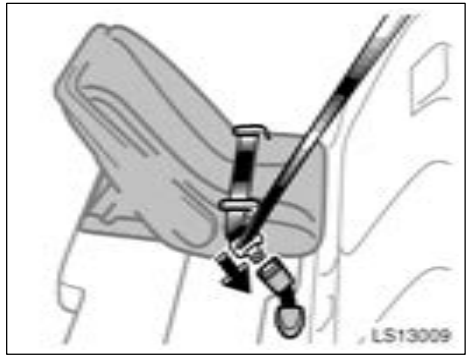
⚠ CAUTION

If you must install a rear–facing child restraint system on the front passenger seat, make sure that the front passenger airbag off switch is in the "OFF" position with the key removed and that the indicator light is on.



⚠ CAUTION

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

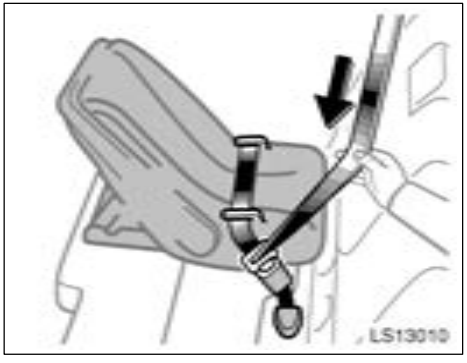


To install the infant seat:

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

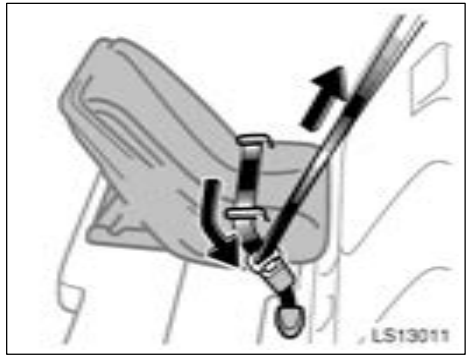
⚠ CAUTION

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

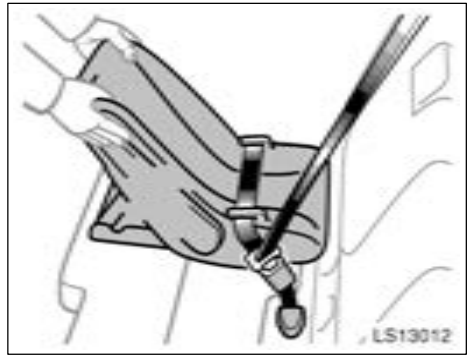


2. Fully extend the shoulder belt to put it in the lock mode. When the belt is then retracted even slightly, it cannot be extended.

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



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



⚠ CAUTION

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



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



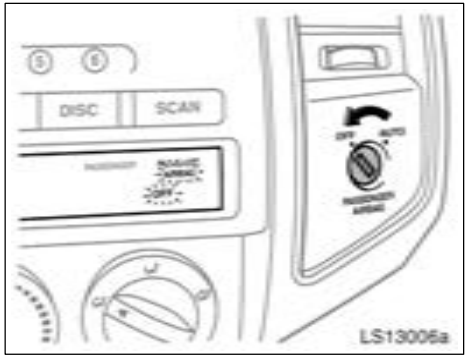
(B) CONVERTIBLE SEAT INSTALLATION

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



⚠ CAUTION

Rear–facing child restraint system: Never install a rear–facing child restraint system on the front passenger seat with the passenger airbag off switch in the "AUTO" position. In the event of an accident, the force of the rapid inflation of the front passenger airbag can cause death or serious injury to the child if the rear–facing child restraint system is installed on the front passenger seat.



When you install a rear–facing child restraint system which belongs to a passenger risk group on the front passenger seat, turn the passenger airbag off switch counterclockwise to the “OFF” position and remove the key. (For details, see “SRS driver airbag and front passenger airbag” on page 53 in this Section.)

The indicator light comes on when the system is off.

⚠ CAUTION

If you must install a rear–facing child restraint system on the front passenger seat, make sure that the passenger airbag off switch is in the “OFF” position with the key removed and that the indicator light is on.

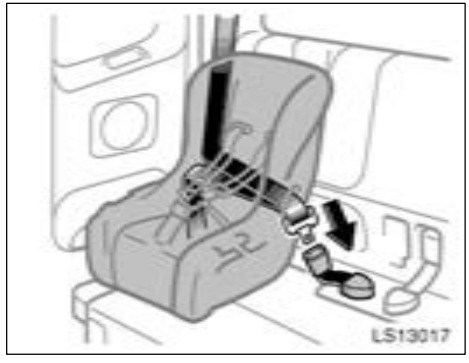
⚠ CAUTION

Forward–facing child restraint system: A forward–facing child restraint system which belongs to a passenger risk group should never be installed on the front passenger seat with the passenger airbag off switch in the “AUTO” position, because the force of the deploying airbag could cause death or serious injury to the child in forward seating position. (For details, see “SRS driver airbag and front passenger airbag” on page 53 in this Section.)



⚠ CAUTION

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



To install the forward–facing convertible seat:

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

For instructions concerning the installation of the rear–facing convertible seat, see "(A) INFANT SEAT INSTALLATION" on page 96.

⚠ CAUTION

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

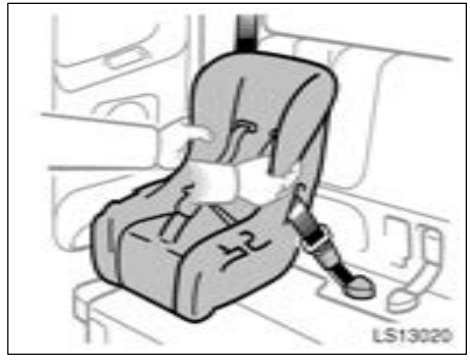


2. Fully extend the shoulder belt to put it in the lock mode. When the belt is then retracted even slightly, it cannot be extended.

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



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

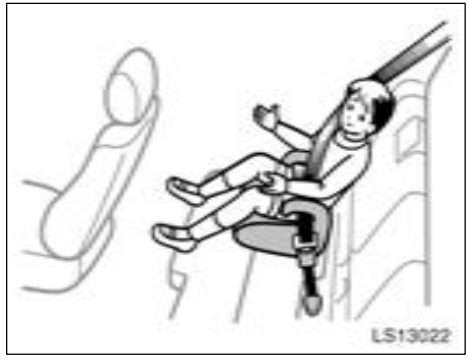


⚠ CAUTION

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



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



(C) BOOSTER SEAT INSTALLATION

A booster seat must be used in forward–facing position only.

⚠ CAUTION

A forward–facing child restraint system which belongs to a passenger risk group should never be installed on the front passenger seat with the passenger airbag off switch in the "AUTO" position, because the force of the deploying airbag could cause death or serious injury to the child in forward seating position. (For details, see "SRS driver airbag and front passenger airbag" on page 53 in this Section.)



To install the booster seat:

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

Make sure the shoulder belt is correctly across the child's shoulder and that the lap belt is positioned as low as possible on the child's hips. See "Seat belts" on page 43 in this Section for details.

⚠ CAUTION

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

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

—Installation with seat belt (regular cab models with bench seat and double cab models)



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



(A) INFANT SEAT INSTALLATION

An infant seat must be used in rear–facing position only.

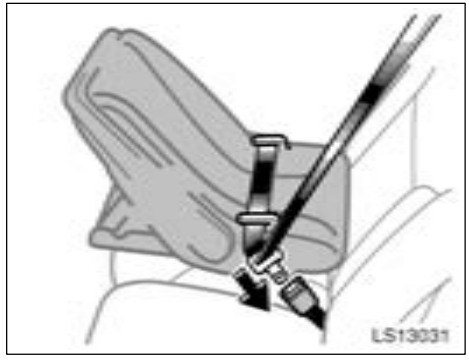


⚠ CAUTION

- **Never install a rear–facing child restraint system on the front passenger seat even if the front passenger occupant classification indicator light indicates “OFF”. In the event of an accident, the impact of the rapid inflation of the front passenger airbag could cause death or serious injury to the child if the rear–facing child restraint system is installed on the front passenger seat.**



- **Do not install a child restraint system on the rear seat if it interferes with the lock mechanism of the front seats. Otherwise, the child or front seat occupant(s) may be killed or seriously injured in 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. Child restraint system installed on the rear seat should not contact the front seatbacks.**

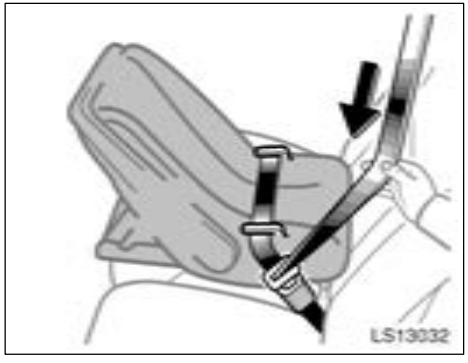


To install the infant seat:

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

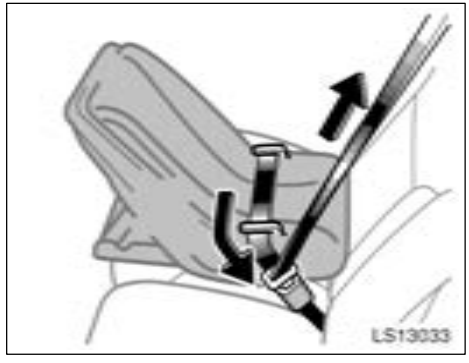
⚠ CAUTION

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

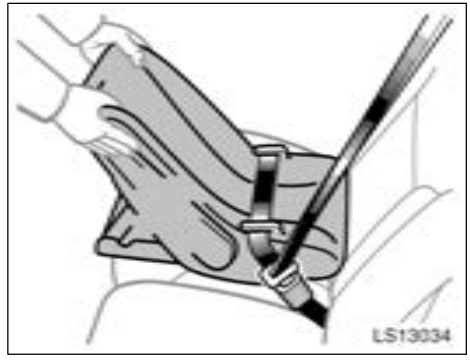


2. Fully extend the shoulder belt to put it in the lock mode. When the belt is then retracted even slightly, it cannot be extended.

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



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



⚠ CAUTION

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



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



(B) CONVERTIBLE SEAT INSTALLATION

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

Install the child restraint system on the right front passenger seat (regular cab models with bench seat) or front passenger seat (double cab models) only when it is unavoidable. Your vehicle is equipped with a front passenger occupant classification system. In order to activate the occupant classification system correctly, install the forward–facing child restraint system on the front passenger seat in the following order:

1. Turn the engine switch to the "ON" position.
2. Move the right front passenger seat (regular cab models with bench seat) or front passenger seat (double cab models) to the rearward position.
3. Put the child restraint system on the right front passenger seat (regular cab models with bench seat) or front passenger seat (double cab models) without putting your weight on the right front passenger seat (regular cab models with bench seat) or front passenger seat (double cab models).
4. Insert the seat belt tab into the seat belt buckle.

5. Fully extend the shoulder belt to put it in the lock mode. When the belt is then retracted even slightly, it cannot be extended. To hold the seat securely, make sure the belt is in the lock mode before letting the belt retract.
6. While pressing the convertible seat firmly against the seat cushion and seatback, let the shoulder belt retract as far as it will go to hold the convertible seat securely.

⚠ CAUTION

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

7. Put a child on the child restraint system and secure the child, complying with the instructions provided by the child restraint system manufacturer.

The front passenger occupant classification indicator light should indicate “OFF” when the engine switch is in the “ON” position and the child is in the child restraint system after following these procedures. The “OFF” indicator indicates the SRS front passenger airbag and side airbag on the passenger side will not deploy. if the indicator light indicates “ON”, do the following procedure:

1. Turn the engine switch off.
2. Remove the child restraint system.
3. When reinstalling a child restraint system, make sure the seatback does not press the child restraint system into the seat cushion. If this occurs, adjust the seatback angle slightly.
4. Then make sure the head restraint is not pressing the child restraint system into the seat cushion. If this occurs, raise the head restraint.
5. Turn the engine switch on again.

The front passenger occupant classification indicator light should indicate “OFF”. If the indicator light still indicates “ON” when the engine switch is turned to the “ON” position, then the SRS front passenger airbag and side airbag on the passenger side may deploy in an accident. Do not drive the vehicle in this condition. Remove the child restraint system and contact your Toyota dealer.

⚠ CAUTION

- **Never install a rear–facing child restraint system on the front passenger seat. A forward–facing child restraint system should only be installed on the front passenger seat when unavoidable. If you must install the child restraint system on the front passenger seat, put the seat in its most rearward position, and install the forward–facing child restraint system in the proper order. Otherwise, the front passenger occupant classification system can not detect the presence of the child restraint system and the front passenger airbag and side airbag on the front passenger seat could deploy.**





- **On vehicles with side airbags and curtain shield airbags, do not allow the child to lean his/her head or any part of his/her body against the door or the area of the seat, front or rear pillar or roof side rail from which the side airbags or curtain shield airbags deploy even if the child 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.**

⚠ CAUTION

- **Never install a rear–facing child restraint system on the front passenger seat even if the front passenger occupant classification indicator light indicates “OFF”. In the event of an accident, the impact of the rapid inflation of the front passenger airbag could cause death or serious injury to the child if the rear–facing child restraint system is installed on the front passenger seat.**

- **A forward–facing child restraint system should be allowed to be installed on the front passenger seat only when it is unavoidable. Always move the seat as far back as possible even if the front passenger occupant classification indicator light indicates “OFF”, because the front passenger airbag could inflate with considerable speed and force. Otherwise, the child may be killed or seriously injured.**



- **Do not install a child restraint system on the rear seat if it interferes with the lock mechanism of the front seats. Otherwise, the child or front seat occupant(s) may be killed or seriously injured in 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. Child restraint system installed on the rear seat should not contact the front seatbacks.**



To install the forward–facing convertible seat:

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

For instructions concerning the installation of the rear–facing convertible seat, see "(A) INFANT SEAT INSTALLATION" on page 106.

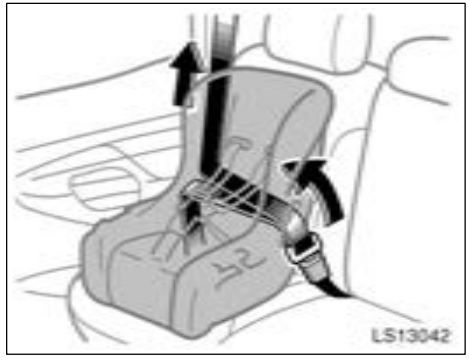
⚠ CAUTION

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

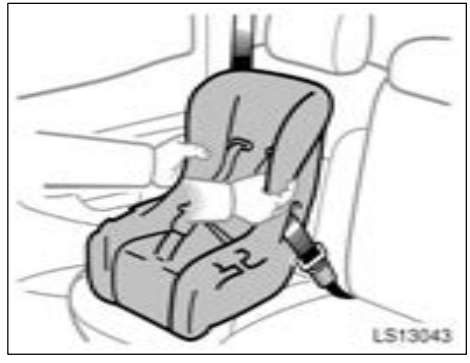


2. Fully extend the shoulder belt to put it in the lock mode. When the belt is then retracted even slightly, it cannot be extended.

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



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

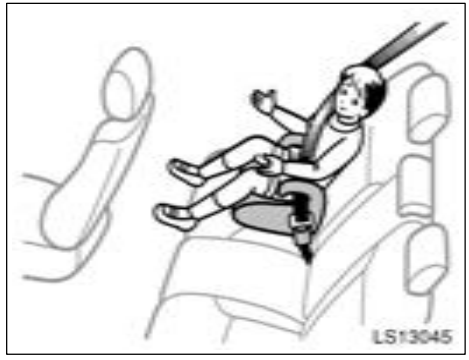


⚠ CAUTION

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



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



(C) BOOSTER SEAT INSTALLATION

A booster seat must be used in forward–facing position only.



⚠ CAUTION

- **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 even if the front passenger occupant classification indicator light indicates “OFF”, because the front passenger airbag could inflate with considerable speed and force. Otherwise, the child may be killed or seriously injured.**

- **On vehicles with side airbags and curtain shield airbags, do not allow the child to lean his/her head or any part of his/her body against the door or the area of the seat, front or rear pillar or roof side rail from which the side airbags or curtain shield airbags deploy even if the child 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.**



To install the booster seat:

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

Make sure the shoulder belt is correctly across the child's shoulder and that the lap belt is positioned as low as possible on the child's hips. See "Seat belts" on page 43 in this Section for details.

⚠ CAUTION

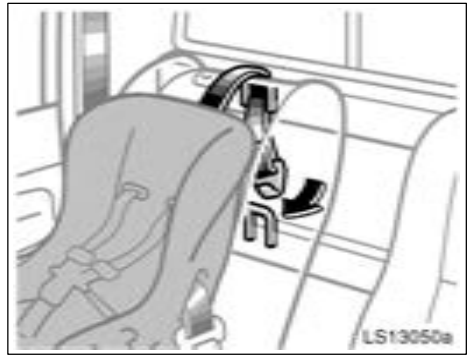
- **Always make sure the shoulder belt is positioned across the center of child's shoulder. The belt should be kept away from child's neck, but not falling off child's shoulder. Otherwise, the child may be killed or seriously injured in case of sudden braking or a collision.**
- **Both high–positioned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

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

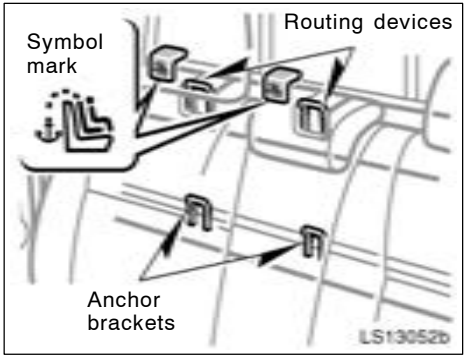


To remove the booster seat:
Press the buckle release button and allow the belt to retract.

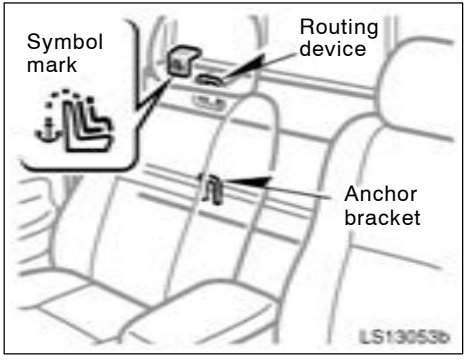
—Using a top strap (regular cab models)



Follow the procedure below for a child restraint system that requires the use of a top strap.



Bench seat

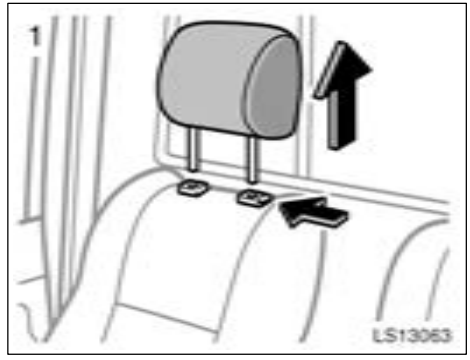


Separate seats

Use the routing device and the anchor bracket on the back panel to attach the top strap.

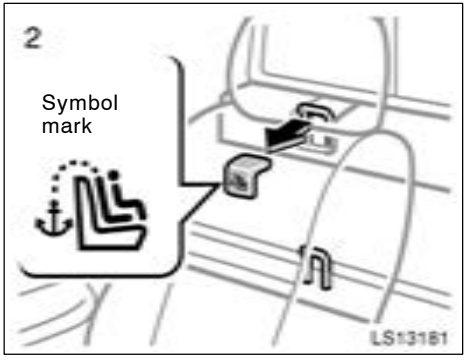
Anchor brackets are installed for (each) passenger seating position.

This symbol indicates the locations of the anchor brackets.



TO USE THE ANCHOR BRACKET:

1. Remove the passenger head restraint.



2. **Lightly push down on the top surface of the routing device cover with the symbol mark shown in the illustration, then pull it forward to remove.**



3. **Pull the seatback release lever and swing the seatback forward slightly.**

   Route the top strap through the routing device as shown in the illustration.

   Latch the hook onto the anchor bracket.

   Return the seatback to upright position.



4. **Fix the child restraint system with the seat belt and tighten the top strap.**

   Replace the passenger head restraint.

Store the removed cover in a safe place such as the glove box.

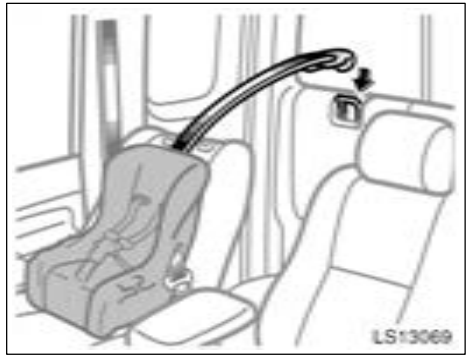
Be sure to replace the cover when the anchor bracket is not in use.

For instructions on installing the child restraint system, see “Child restraint” on page 93 in this Section.

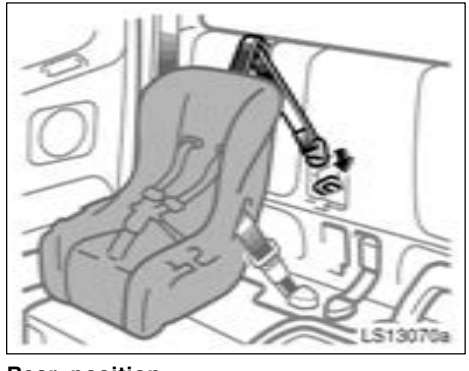
—Using a top strap (access cab models)

CAUTION

- **When returning the seatback to its original position, make sure the seatback is securely locked by pushing forward and rearward on the top of the seatback.**
- **Make sure the top strap is securely latched, and check that the child restraint system is secure by pushing and pulling it in different directions. Follow all the installation instructions provided by its manufacturer.**

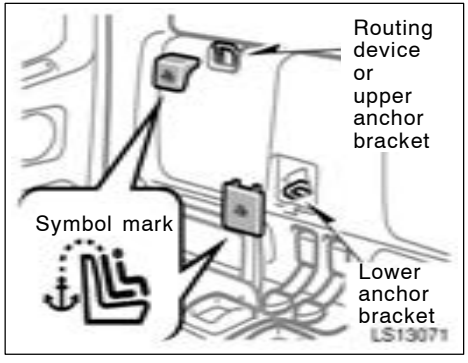


Front position



Rear position

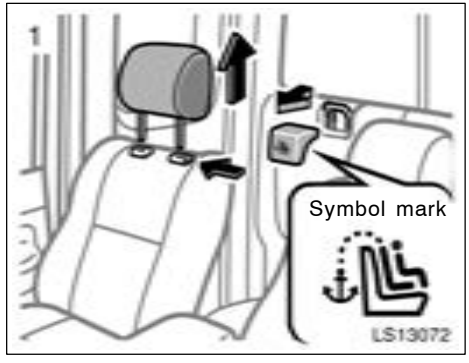
Follow the procedure below for a child restraint system that requires the use of a top strap.



Use the routing device and the anchor bracket to attach the top strap.

Upper anchor bracket is installed for front passenger's seating position, lower anchor bracket is installed for right–rear seating position.

This symbol indicates the locations of user ready anchor brackets.

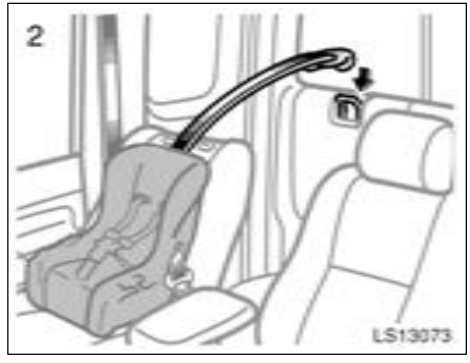


TO USE THE ANCHOR BRACKET:

Front position—

1. **Remove the passenger head restraint.**

   Lightly push down on the top surface of the anchor bracket cover with the symbol mark shown in the illustration, then pull it forward to remove.



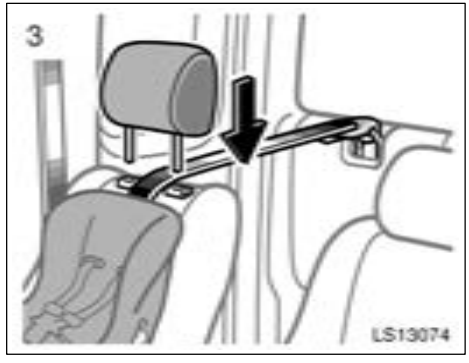
2. **Fix the child restraint system with the seat belt.**

   Latch the hook onto the anchor bracket on the back panel and tighten the top strap.

For instructions on installing the child restraint system, see "Child restraint" on page 93 in this Section.

⚠ CAUTION

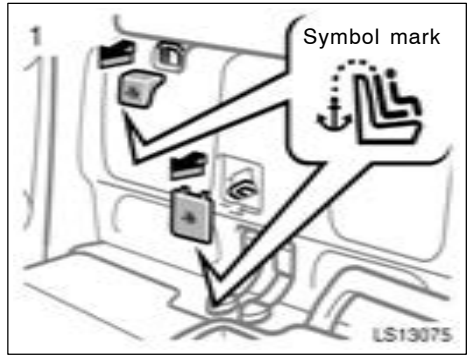
Make sure the top strap is securely latched, and check that the child restraint system is secure by pushing and pulling it in different directions. Follow all the installation instructions provided by its manufacturer.



3. Replace the head restraint.

Store the removed cover in a safe place such as the glove box.

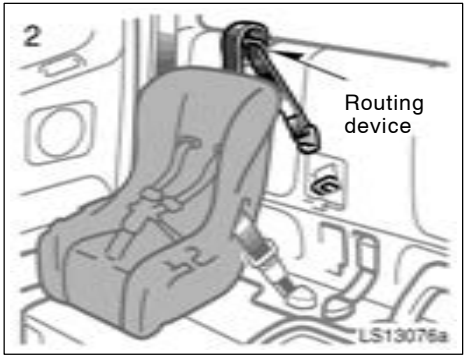
Be sure to replace the cover when the anchor bracket is not in use.



Rear position—

1. Upper anchor bracket:
Lightly push down on the top surface of the upper anchor bracket cover with the symbol mark shown in the illustration, then pull it forward to remove.

Lower anchor bracket:
Pull up the lower anchor bracket.



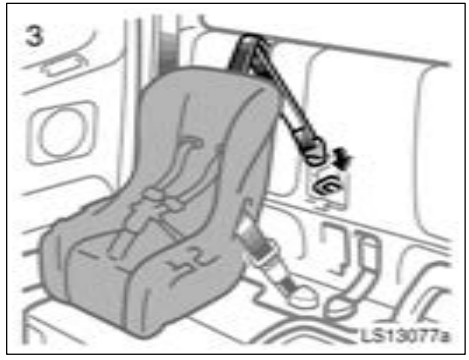
2. **Fix the child restraint system with the seat belt.**

   Route the top strap through the routing device as shown in the illustration.

For instructions on installing the child restraint system, see “Child restraint” on page 93 in this Section.

⚠ CAUTION

Make sure the top strap is not twisted.



3. **Latch the hook onto the rear lower anchor bracket and tighten the top strap.**

Store the removed covers in a safe place such as the glove box.

Be sure to replace the covers when the anchor bracket is not in use.

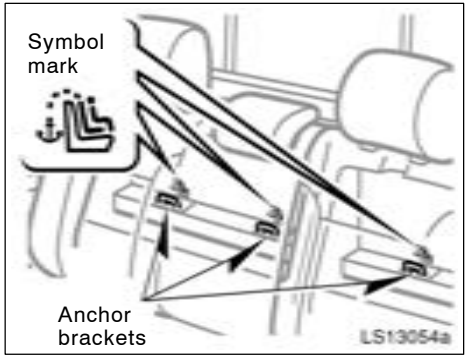
⚠ CAUTION

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

—Using a top strap (double cab models)



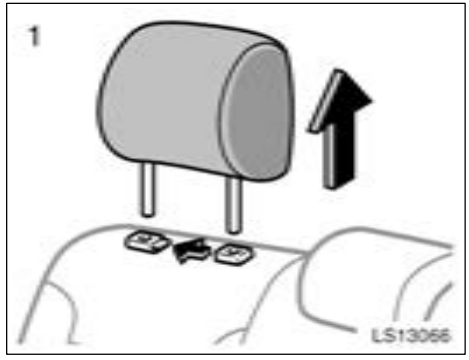
Follow the procedure below for a child restraint system that requires the use of a top strap.



Use the anchor bracket on the back panel to attach the top strap.

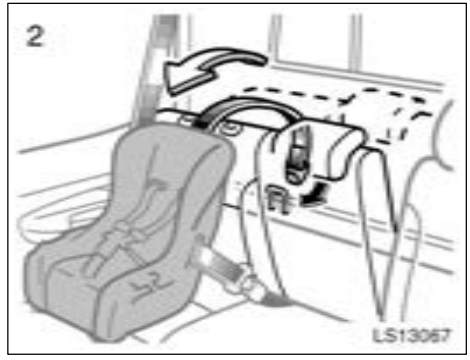
Anchor brackets are installed for each rear seating position.

This symbol indicates the locations of the anchor brackets.



TO USE THE ANCHOR BRACKET:

1. Remove the head restraint.



2. Pull the seatback release strap and swing the seatback forward slightly, then latch the hook onto the anchor bracket.

Return the seatback to its original position.



3. Fix the child restraint system with the seat belt and tighten the top strap.

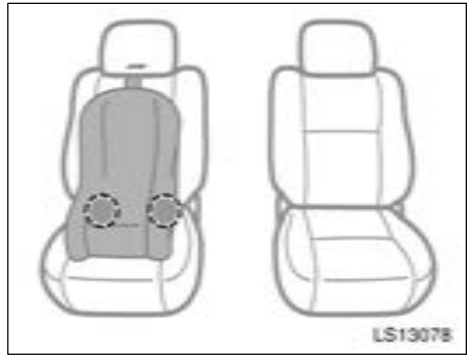
Replace the head restraint.

For instructions on installing the child restraint system, see “Child restraint” on page 93 in this Section.

⚠ CAUTION

- **When returning the seatback to its original position, make sure the seatback is securely locked by pushing forward and rearward on the top of the seatback. Failure to do so will prevent the seat belt from operating properly.**
- **Make sure the top strap is securely latched, and check that the child restraint system is secure by pushing and pulling it in different directions. Follow all the installation instructions provided by its manufacturer.**

—Installation with child restraint lower anchorages (regular cab models)

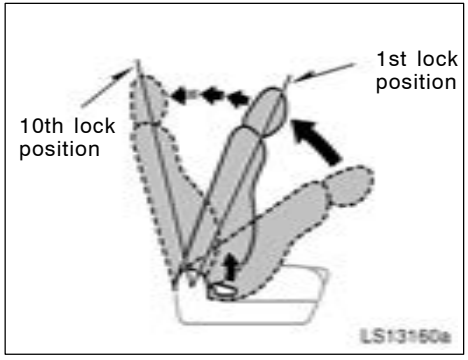


Separate seats only

Lower anchorages for Child Restraint Systems equipped with hook or buckle type attachments are installed in the front passenger seat.

The anchorages are installed in the gap between the seat cushion and seatback of the front passenger seat as shown in the illustration.

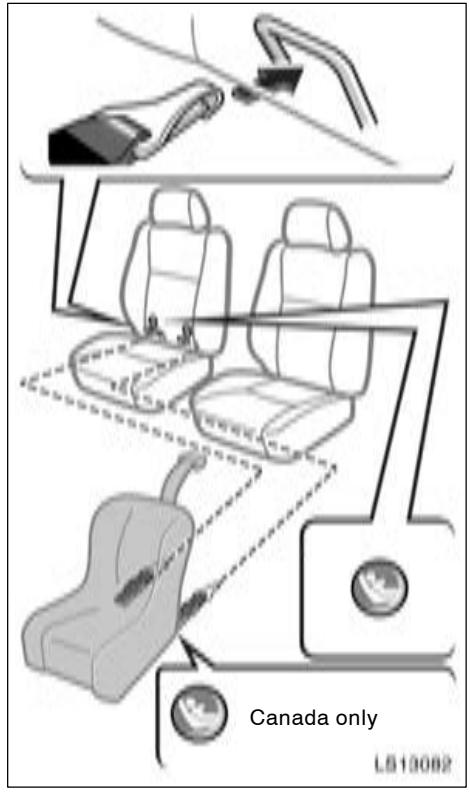
Child Restraint Systems equipped with hook or buckle type attachments can be installed using these anchorages. For such systems, it is not necessary to use the vehicle seatbelts.



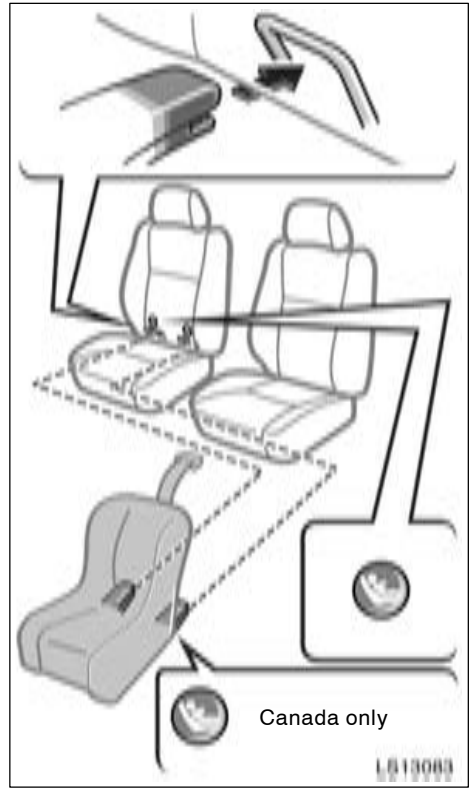
CHILD RESTRAINT SYSTEM INSTALLATION

1. **Fold down the seatback and back to the 1st lock position (most upright position) until it locks into place. Adjust the seatback to the 10th lock position.**

Make sure the seatback is locked securely.



Type A



Type B

2. **Widen the gap between the seat cushion and seatback slightly and confirm the position of the lower anchorages near the button on the seatback.**
3. **Type A—Latch the hooks of lower straps onto the anchorages and tighten the lower straps.**

   Type B—Latch the buckles onto the anchorages.

For owners in Canada—The symbol on a child restraint system indicates the presence of a lower connector system.

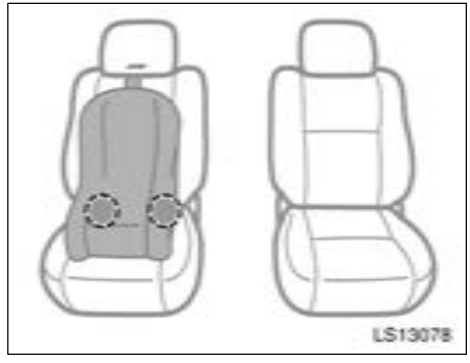
If your child restraint system has a top strap, it should be anchored. (For the installation of the top strap, see "—Using a top strap" on page 116 in this Section.)

For installation details, refer to the instruction manual equipped with each product.

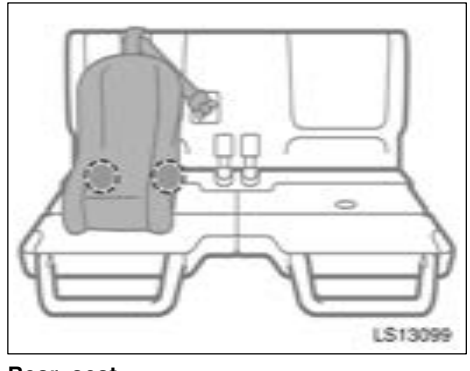
⚠ CAUTION

- **When using the lower anchorages for the child restraint system, be sure that there are no irregular objects around the anchorages or that the seat belt is not caught.**
- **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.**
- **After securing the child restraint system, never slide or recline the seat.**

—Installation with child restraint lower anchorages (access cab models)



Front seat



Rear seat

Lower anchorages for Child Restraint Systems equipped with hook or buckle type attachments are installed in the front passenger seat and the right rear auxiliary seat.

For front seat without a seatback table—

The anchorages are installed in the gap between the seat cushion and seatback as shown in the illustration.

For front seat with a seatback table—

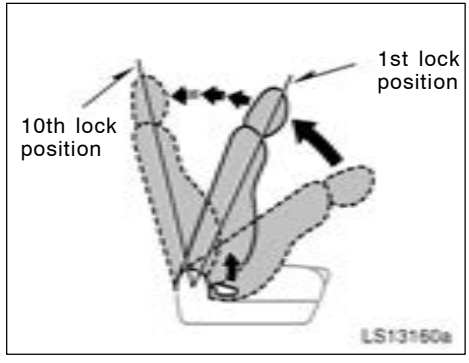
The anchorages are installed in the seat cushion.

Child Restraint Systems equipped with hook or buckle type attachments can be installed using these anchorages. For such systems, it is not necessary to use the vehicle seatbelts.

Instructions for installing these types of Child Restraint Systems in the right rear seating area are shown in the illustration on page 129.

⚠ CAUTION

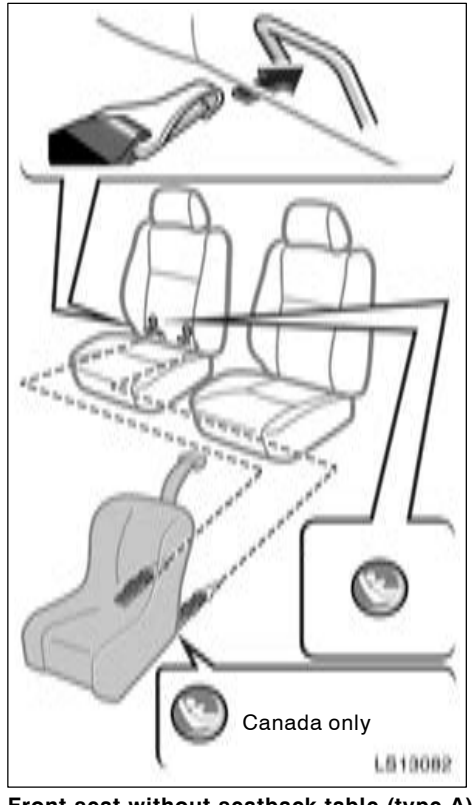
To install the child restraint system properly, make sure the bottom cushion is flipped over whenever you use a child restraint system in the rear seating area.



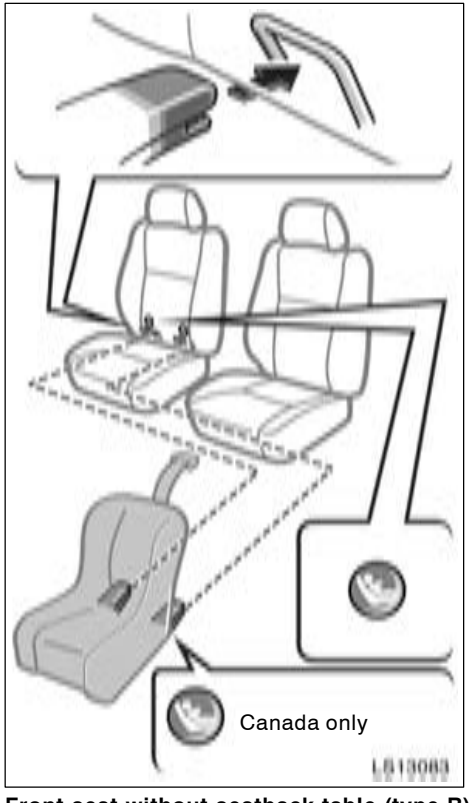
CHILD RESTRAINT SYSTEM INSTALLATION

1. **Front seat—Fold down the front seat seatback and back to the 1st lock position (most upright position) until it locks into place. Adjust the seatback to the 10th lock position.**

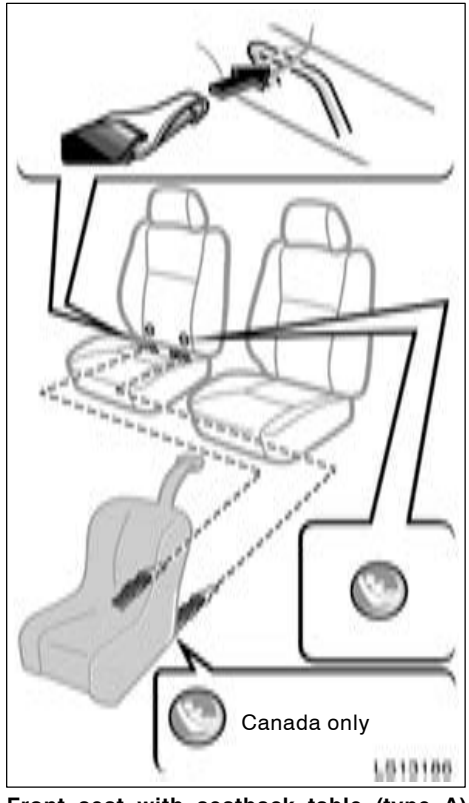
Make sure the seatback is locked securely.



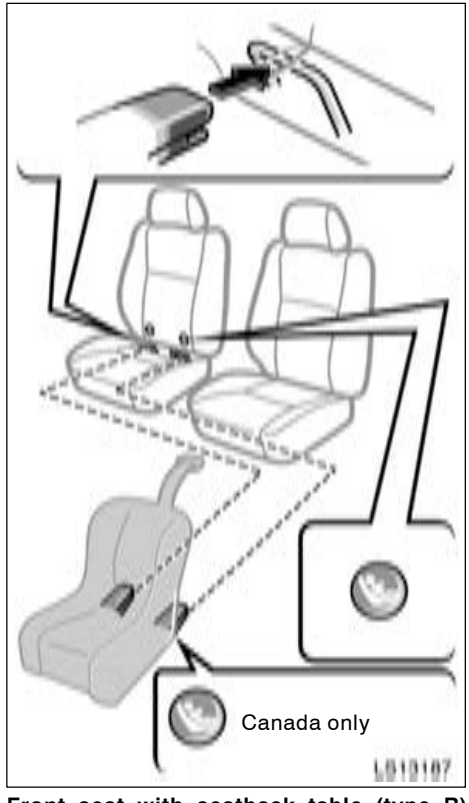
Front seat without seatback table (type A)



Front seat without seatback table (type B)



Front seat with seatback table (type A)



Front seat with seatback table (type B)

Front seat—

2. **Front seat without seatback table—Widen the gap between the seat cushion and seatback slightly and confirm the position of the lower anchorages near the button on the seatback.**

   Front seat with seatback table—Widen the slits of the seat cushion slightly and confirm the position of the lower anchorages near the button on the seat cushion.

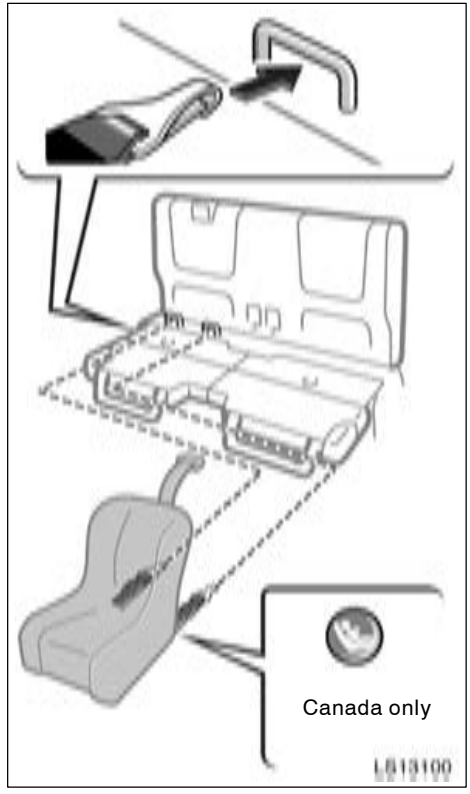
3. **Type A—Latch the hooks of lower straps onto the anchorages and tighten the lower straps.**

   Type B—Latch the buckles onto the anchorages.

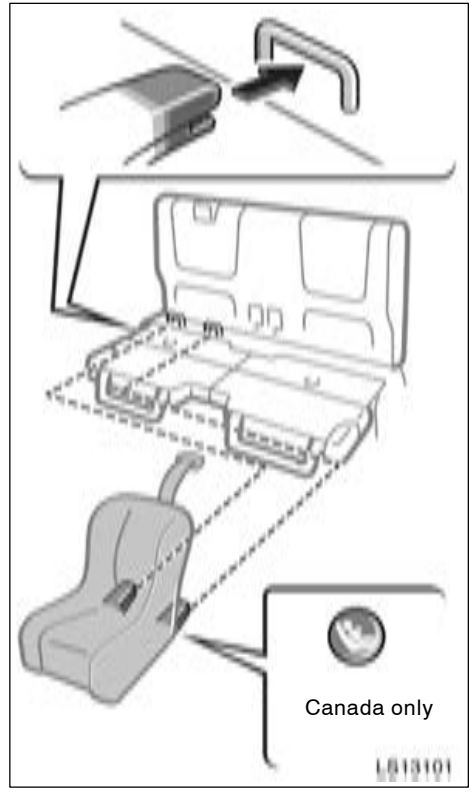
Rear seat—

See the diagrams at right and the instructions on page 130.

For owners in Canada—The symbol on a child restraint system indicates the presence of a lower connector system.



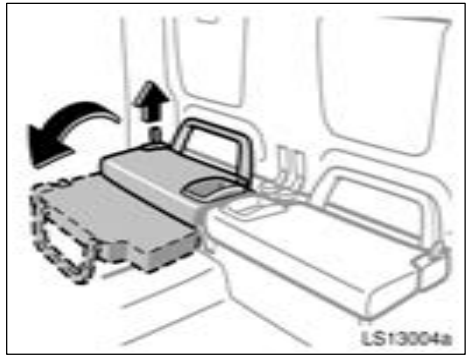
Rear seat (type A)



Rear seat (type B)

To install a Child Restraint System in the rear seat properly, make sure the bottom seat cushion is flipped over. If the bottom seat cushion is already flipped over, proceed to step 3.

1. Pull the lock release strap.
2. Flip over the bottom cushion.



3. Be sure to follow the Child Restraint System manufacturer's instructions for the recommended installation procedure.
4. Push and pull the Child Restraint System in different directions to ensure a secure installation.
5. If the Child Restraint System shakes or vibrates when used, install a cushion between the Child Restraint System and the flipped–over surface of the seat.

⚠ CAUTION

To install the child restraint system properly, make sure the bottom cushion is flipped over whenever you use a child restraint system in the rear seating area.

If your child restraint system has a top strap, it should be anchored. (For the installation of the top strap, see "—Using a top strap" on page 119 in this Section.)

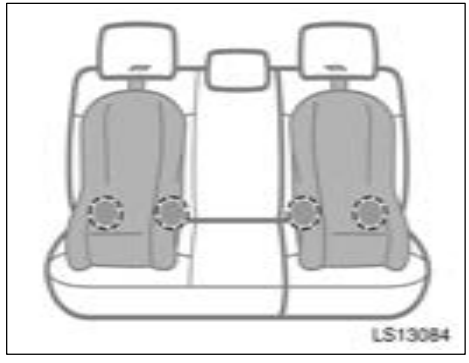
For installation details, refer to the instruction manual equipped with each product.

⚠ CAUTION

- **When using the lower anchorages for the child restraint system, be sure that there are no irregular objects around the anchorages or that the seat belt is not caught.**
- **Push and pull the child restraint system in different directions to be sure it is secure. Follow all the installation instructions provided by its manufacturer.**

—Installation with child restraint lower anchorages (double cab models)

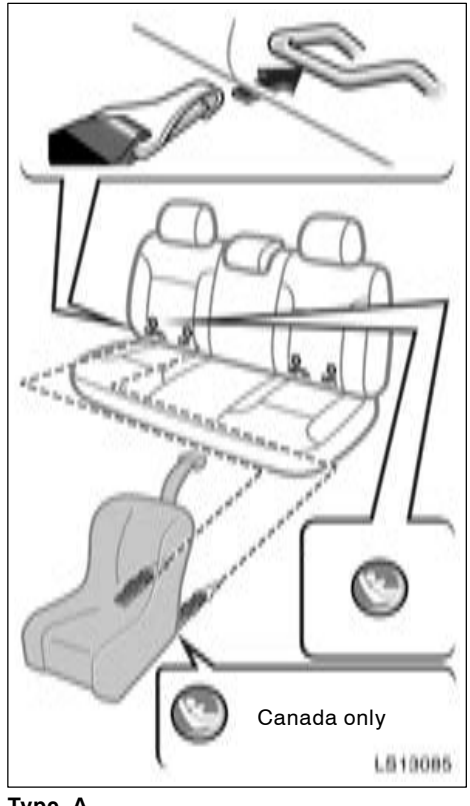
- **After securing the child restraint system, never slide or recline the seat.**
- **Do not install a child restraint system on the rear seat if it interferes with the lock mechanism of the front seats. Otherwise, the child or front seat occupant(s) may be killed or seriously injured in case of sudden braking or a collision.**



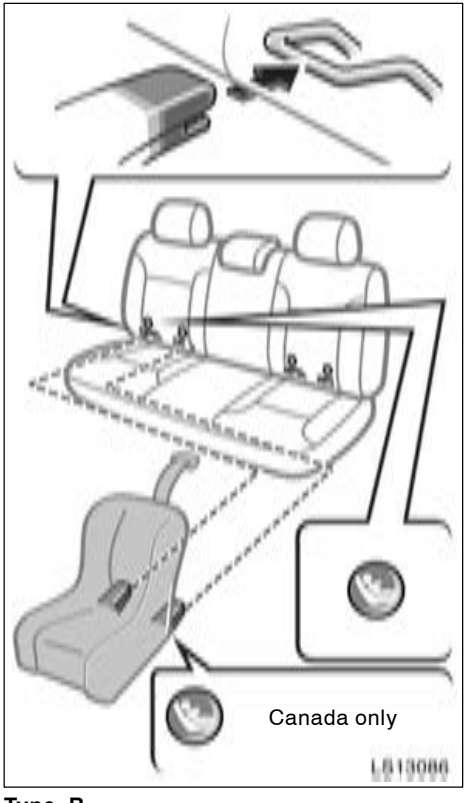
Lower anchorages for Child Restraint Systems equipped with hook or buckle type attachments are installed in the rear seat.

The anchorages are installed in the gap between the seat cushion and seatback of both outside rear seats as shown in the illustration.

Child Restraint Systems equipped with hook or buckle type attachments can be installed using these anchorages. For such systems, it is not necessary to use the vehicle seatbelts.



Type A



Type B

CHILD RESTRAINT SYSTEM INSTALLATION

1. **Widen the gap between the seat cushion and seatback slightly and confirm the position of the lower anchorages near the button on the seatback.**
2. **Type A—Latch the hooks of lower straps onto the anchorages and tighten the lower straps.**

   Type B—Latch the buckles onto the anchorages.

For owners in Canada—The symbol on a child restraint system indicates the presence of a lower connector system.

If your child restraint system has a top strap, it should be anchored. (For the installation of the top strap, see "—Using a top strap" on page 122 in this Section.)

For installation details, refer to the instruction manual equipped with each product.

⚠ CAUTION

- **When using the lower anchorages for the child restraint system, be sure that there are no irregular objects around the anchorages or that the seat belt is not caught.**
- **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.**
- **After securing the child restraint system, never recline the seat.**
- **Do not install a child restraint system on the rear seat if it interferes with the lock mechanism of the front seats. Otherwise, the child or front seat occupant(s) may be killed or seriously injured in case of sudden braking or a collision.**

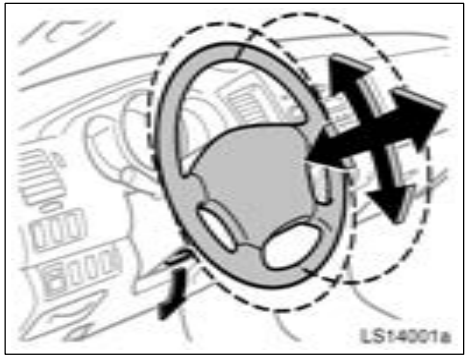
SECTION 1 – 4

OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS

Steering wheel and Mirrors

Tilt and telescopic steering wheel 134
Outside rear view mirrors 134
Anti–glare inside rear view mirror 136
Auto anti–glare inside rear view mirror 137
Sun visors 138
Vanity mirrors 138

Tilt and telescopic steering wheel



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

⚠ CAUTION

- **Do not adjust the steering wheel while the vehicle is moving. Doing so may cause the driver to mishandle the vehicle and an accident may occur resulting in death or serious injuries.**
- **After adjusting the steering wheel, try moving it up and down to make sure it is locked in position.**

Outside rear view mirrors—



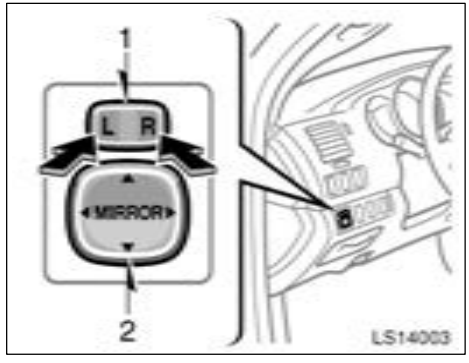
Adjust the mirror so that you can just see the side of your vehicle in the mirror.

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

—Power rear view mirror control

⚠ 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.



To adjust a mirror, use the switches.

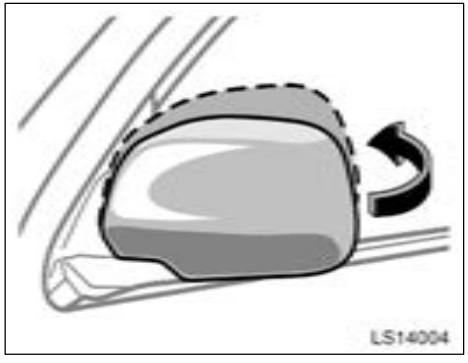
1. Master switch—To select the mirror to be adjusted
   Push the switch to “L” (left) or “R” (right).
2. Control switch—To move the mirror
   Push the switch in the desired direction.

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

NOTICE

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

—Folding rear view mirrors



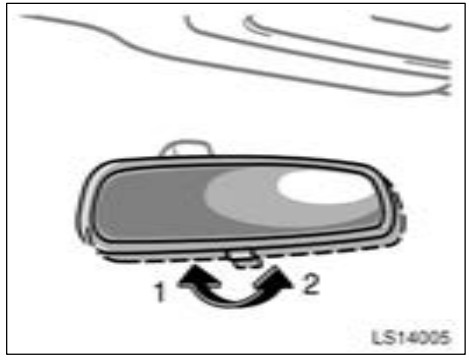
The rear view mirrors can be folded backward for parking in compact areas.

To fold the rear view mirror, push backward.

⚠ CAUTION

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

Anti–glare inside rear view mirror



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

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

Daylight driving—Lever at position 1

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

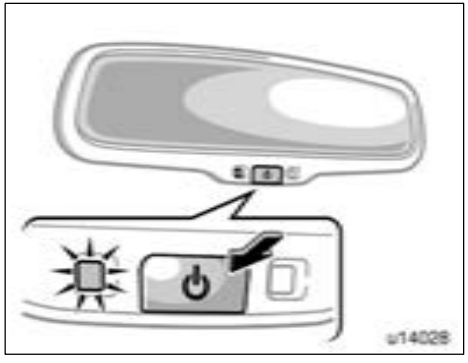
Night driving—Lever at position 2

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

⚠ CAUTION

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

Auto anti–glare inside rear view mirror



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

This mirror is equipped with auto anti–glare function. The function is designed to reduce glare from the headlights of the vehicle behind you during night driving.

When the engine switch is turned on, the inside rear view mirror always turns on in the automatic function mode.

The indicator illuminates to show you that the function is on.

In automatic function mode, if the mirror detects light from the headlights of the vehicle behind you, the mirror surface darkens slightly to reduce the reflected light.

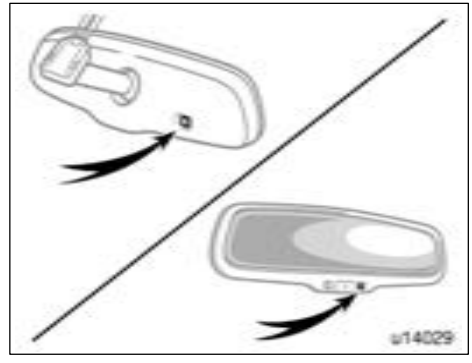
To turn off and on the automatic function, push the "⏻" switch.

Adjust it before driving so that the rear view is in the best condition.

When the inside air temperature is low, it may take a little longer for the mirror to darken in response to the detection of headlights.

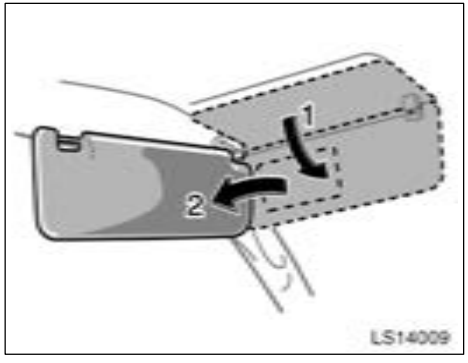
⚠ CAUTION

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.

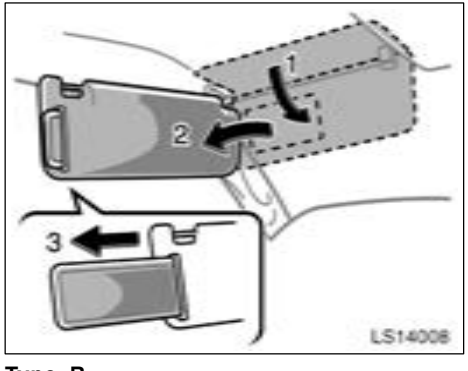


To ensure correct functioning of anti–glare mirror sensors located on both sides of the mirror, do not touch or cover the sensors with your finger or a piece of cloth, etc.

Sun visors



Type A



Type B

To block out glare, move the sun visor.

To block out glare from the front—Swing down the sun visor (position 1).

To block out glare from the side—Swing down the sun visor, remove it from the hook and swing it to the lateral side (position 2).

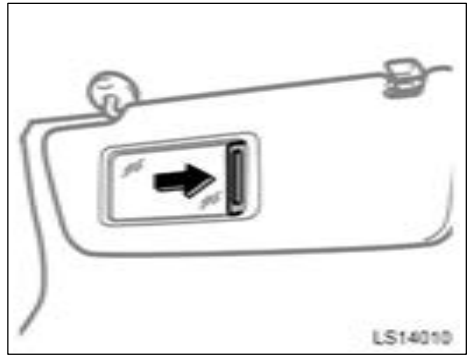
Type B—

If glare comes from obliquely behind you, extend the plate at the end of the visor (position 3).

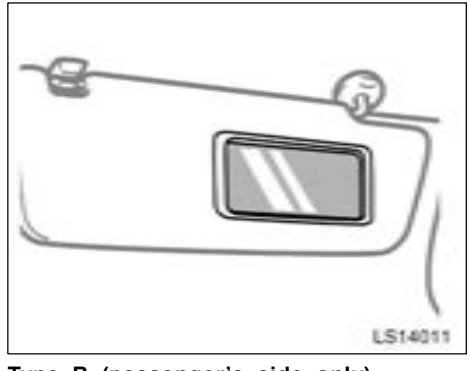
⚠ CAUTION

Type B— Do not extend the plate at the end of the sun visor when the visor is in the position 1. It can cover the anti–glare inside rear view mirror and obstruct the rear view.

Vanity mirrors



Type A



Type B (passenger's side only)

Type A—

To use the vanity mirrors, swing down the sun visor and slide the cover.

Type B—

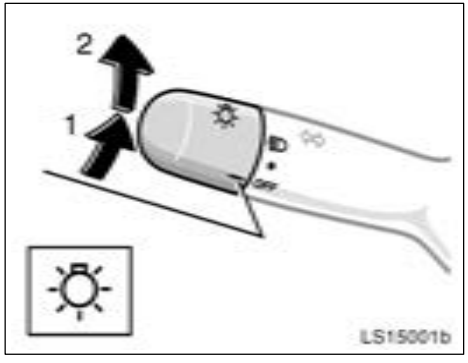
To use the vanity mirror, swing down the sun visor.

OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS

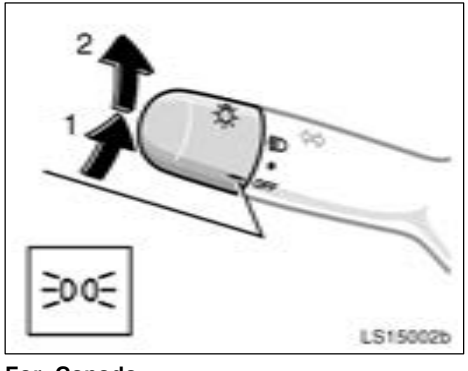
Lights and Wipers

Headlights and turn signals 142
Emergency flashers 144
Instrument panel light control 144
Front fog lights 145
Interior light 145
Personal lights 146
Windshield wipers and washer 146

Headlights and turn signals



For the U.S.A.



For Canada

HEADLIGHTS

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

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

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

Position 2—Headlights and all of the above

For the U.S.A.—The headlight low beam indicator light (green light) on the instrument panel will tell you that the low beams are on.

Automatic light cut off system

The lights automatically turn off when the driver's door is opened with the engine switch in the "ACC" or "LOCK" position.

To turn them on again, turn the engine switch to the "ON" position or actuate the headlight switch.

If you are going to park for over one week, make sure the headlight switch is off.

NOTICE

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

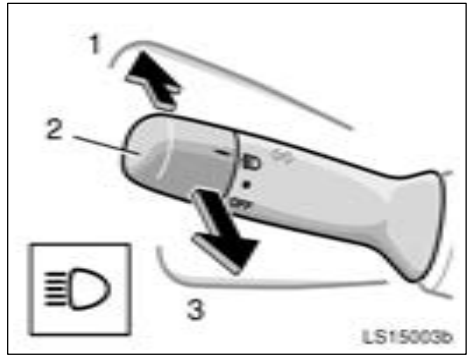
Daytime running light (DRL) system (on some models)

The Daytime Running Light (DRL) system can make it easier for others to see the front of your vehicle during the day. The DRL system can be helpful in many different driving conditions, but they can be especially helpful in the short periods after dawn and before sunset.

The DRL system will make your front turn signal lights come on when:

- The engine switch is on with the engine running.
- The knob is in the “OFF” position or position 1.
- The parking brake is released.

To turn off the DRL system, twist the knob to position 2 or turn the engine switch off.

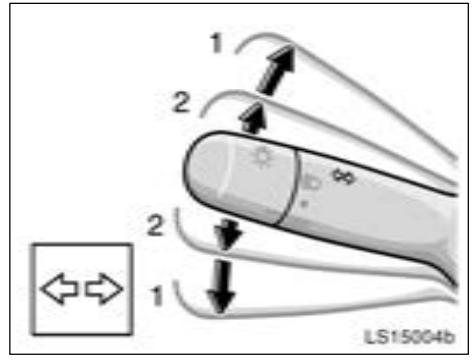


High–Low beams—For high beams, turn the headlights on and push the lever away from you (position 1). Pull the lever toward you (position 2) for low beams.

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.

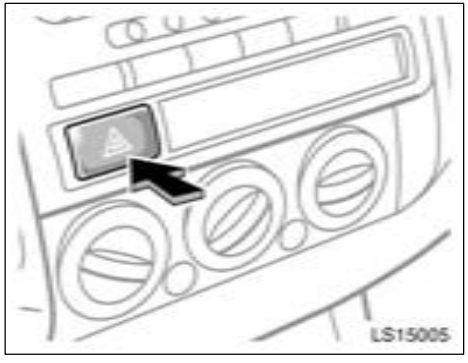
The engine switch must be in the “ON” position.

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

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

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

Emergency flashers



To turn on the emergency flashers, push the switch.

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

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

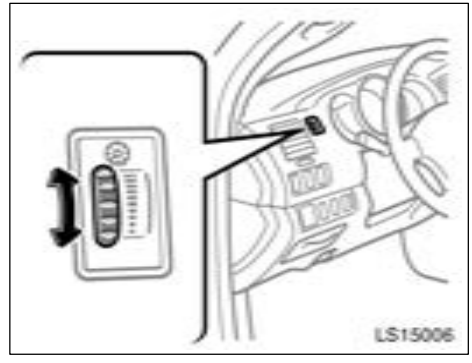
Always pull as far off the road as possible.

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

NOTICE

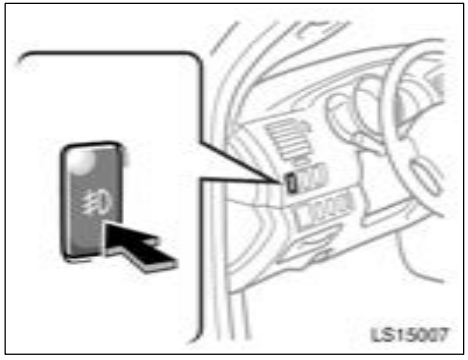
To prevent the battery from being discharged, do not leave the switch on longer than necessary when the engine is not running.

Instrument panel light control



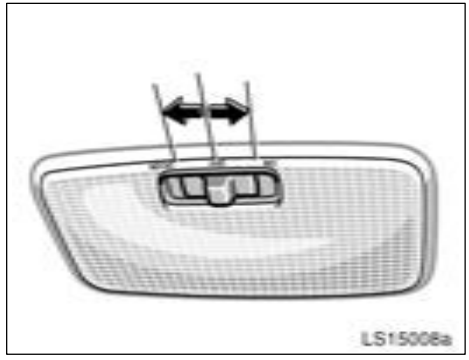
To adjust the brightness of the instrument panel lights, turn the dial.

Front fog lights



To turn on the front fog lights, push the switch. They will come on when the headlights 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 door is opened. The light goes off when all the doors are closed.

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 the "DOOR" position for 20 minutes or more.

ILLUMINATED ENTRY SYSTEM

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

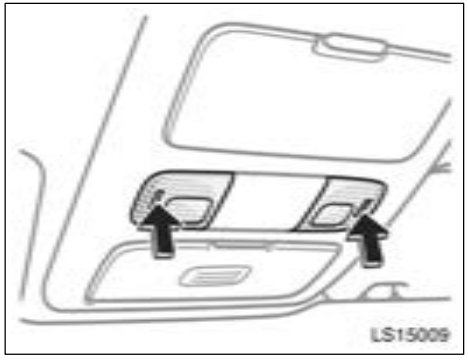
However, in the following cases, the light goes out immediately:

- All the doors are closed when the engine switch is in the "ACC" or "ON" position.
- The engine switch is turned to the "ACC", "ON" or "START" after all the doors are closed.
- All the doors are closed and locked when the light is still on. (vehicles with the power door lock system only)

Vehicles with the power door lock system—

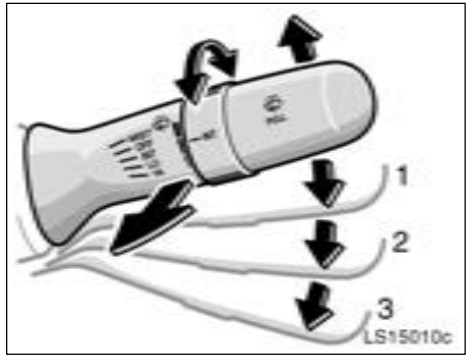
When all the doors are unlocked using either the key or the wireless remote control transmitter simultaneously, the interior light will come on and remain on for about 15 seconds before fading out.

Personal lights



To turn on the personal lights, push the lens. To turn the lights off, push the lens once again.

Windshield wipers and washer (type A)



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

The engine switch must be in the “ON” position.

Lever position	Speed setting
Position 1	Intermittent
Position 2	Slow
Position 3	Fast

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

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

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

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 391 in Section 7–3.

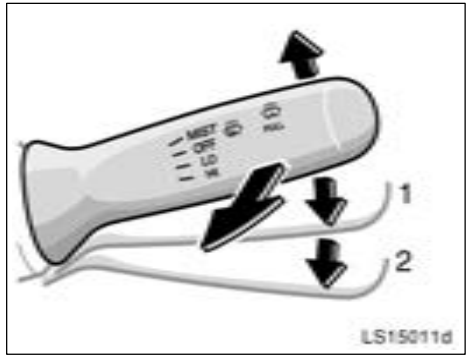
In freezing weather, warm the windshield with the defroster before using the washer. This will help prevent the washer fluid from freezing on your windshield, which can block your vision.

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

When waxing your vehicle, make sure that the washer nozzles do not become blocked. If a nozzle becomes blocked, contact your Toyota dealer to have the vehicle serviced.

NOTICE
If a nozzle becomes blocked, do not try to clear it with a pin or other object. The nozzle will be damaged.

Windshield wipers and washer (type B)



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

The engine switch must be in the “ON” position.

Lever position	Speed setting
Position 1	Slow
Position 2	Fast

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

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

For instructions on adding washer fluid, see “Adding washer fluid” on page 391 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.

When waxing your vehicle, make sure that the washer nozzles do not become blocked. If a nozzle becomes blocked, contact your Toyota dealer to have the vehicle serviced.

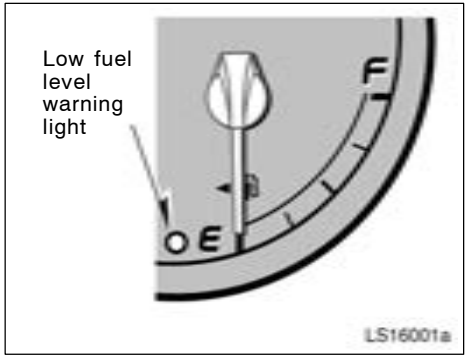
NOTICE
If a nozzle becomes blocked, do not try to clear it with a pin or other object. The nozzle will be damaged.

OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS

Gauges, Meters and Service reminder indicators

Fuel gauge 150
Engine coolant temperature gauge 150
Tachometer 151
Odometer and two trip meters 151
Service reminder indicators and warning buzzers 153

Fuel gauge



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

Nearly full—Needle at “F”
Nearly empty—Needle at “E”

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

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

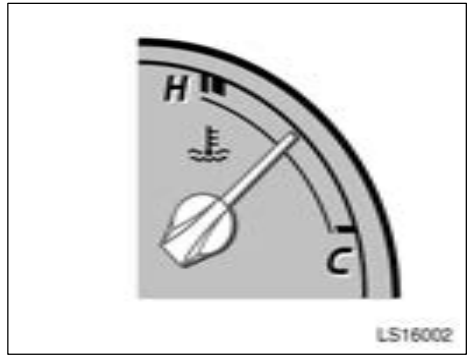
If the fuel level approaches “E” or the low fuel level warning light comes on, fill the fuel tank as soon as possible.

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

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

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

Engine coolant temperature gauge



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

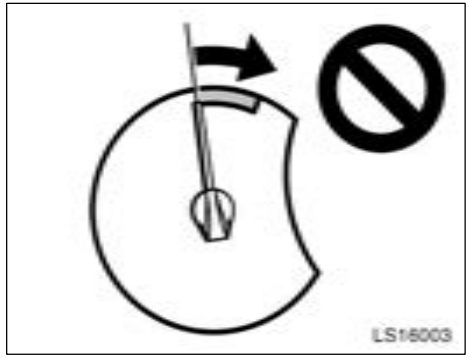
If the needle moves into the red zone, your engine is too hot. If your vehicle overheats, stop your vehicle and allow the engine to cool.

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" in Section 4.***

Tachometer

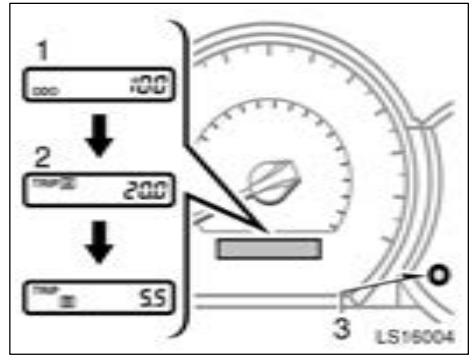


The tachometer indicates engine speed in thousands of rpm (revolutions per minute). Use it while driving to select correct shift points and to prevent engine lugging and over–revving.

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

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

Odometer and two trip meters



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.

Service reminder indicators and warning buzzers

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

If the indicator or buzzer comes on...		Do this.
(h)	Low fuel level warning light	Fill up tank.
(i)	**ABS** or 	Take vehicle to Toyota dealer. If brake system warning light is also on, stop immediately and contact Toyota dealer.
(j)	**VSC OFF**	If the light flashes, take vehicle to Toyota dealer.
(k)		Close all doors.
(l)		Take vehicle to Toyota dealer immediately.
(m)		Adjust tire inflation pressure (including spare tire). If the warning light comes on after blinking for 1 minute, contact Toyota dealer.
(n)	**A/T OIL TEMP**	Stop and check.

If the indicator or buzzer comes on...		Do this.
(o)	Key reminder buzzer	Remove key.
(p)	Parking brake reminder buzzer	Release parking brake.

(a) Brake System Warning Light and buzzer

This light comes on in the following cases when the engine switch is in the “ON” position.

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

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

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

⚠ CAUTION

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

- **When the hydraulic brake booster fails (with the vehicle stability control system)...**

If the hydraulic booster causes a problem resulting in poor braking performance, the warning light comes on and buzzer sounds continuously.

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

- The light does not come on even if the parking brake is applied when the engine switch is in the “ON” position.
- The light does not come on even if the engine switch is turned on with the parking brake released.

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

⚠ CAUTION

Without the vehicle stability control system—

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.

With the vehicle stability control system—

If any 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.**
- **The warning buzzer comes on together with the warning light.**

  In either case, this can indicate that 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.

With the vehicle stability control system—

Any of the following conditions may occur, but do not indicate the malfunction:

- The light may stay on for about 60 seconds after the engine switch is turned to the “ON” position. It is normal if it turns off after a while.
- Depressing the brake pedal repeatedly may turn on the warning light and buzzer. It is normal if the light turns off and the buzzer stops sounding after a few seconds.
- You may hear a small sound in the engine compartment after the engine is started or the brake pedal is depressed repeatedly. This is a pump pulsating sound of the brake system, and it is not a malfunction.

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

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

Once the engine switch is turned to the “ON” or “START”, the reminder light flashes and buzzer sounds if the driver’s seat belt is not fastened. Unless the driver fastens the belt, the light continues flashing and the buzzer stops after about 4 to 8 seconds.

If the vehicle speed rises above 20 km/h (12 mph) with the seat belt unfastened, the buzzer will sound for about 10 seconds. Then, if the seat belt is still unfastened, the buzzer will sound in a different tone for 20 seconds. Even if the vehicle speed drops below 20 km/h (12 mph), the buzzer will continue to sound. To stop the buzzer, fasten the seat belt. If the buzzer still sounds, make sure the front passenger’s seat belt is fastened.

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

However, Toyota recommends that the seat belt reminder buzzer be operational to alert the driver and front passenger that the seat belts are not fastened.

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

The light and buzzer act as a reminder to have the front passenger buckle up the seat belt.

Once the engine switch is turned to the “ON” position, the reminder light flashes if a passenger sits in the right front passenger seat and does not fasten the seat belt.

If the vehicle speed rises above 20 km/h (12 mph) with the seat belt unfastened, the buzzer will sound for 10 seconds. Then, if the seat belt is still unfastened, the buzzer will sound in a different tone for 20 seconds. Even if the vehicle speed drops below 20 km/h (12 mph), the buzzer will continue to sound. To stop the buzzer, fasten the seat belt. If the buzzer still sounds, make sure the driver’s seat belt is fastened.

If luggage or other load is placed on the front passenger seat, depending on its weight, the reminder light to flash and buzzer to sound.

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

However, Toyota recommends that the seat belt reminder buzzer be operational to alert the driver and front passenger that the seat belts are not fastened.

(d) Charging System Warning Light

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

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

NOTICE

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

(e) Low Engine Oil Pressure Warning Light

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

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

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

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

NOTICE

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

(f) Malfunction Indicator Lamp

This lamp comes on when the engine switch is turned to the “ON” position and goes off after the engine starts. This means that the warning light system is operating properly.

If the lamp remains on, or the lamp comes on while driving, first check the followings.

- Empty fuel tank

  If the fuel tank is empty, refuel immediately.

- Loose fuel tank cap

  If the fuel tank cap is loose, securely tighten it.

These cases are temporary malfunctions. The malfunction indicator lamp will go off after taking several driving trips.

If the lamp does not go off even after several trips, contact your Toyota dealer as soon as possible.

If the fuel tank is not empty or the fuel tank cap is not loose...

- There is a problem somewhere in the engine, emission control system, electronic throttle control system, automatic transmission electrical system or warning light system itself.

Contact your Toyota dealer as soon as possible to service the vehicle.

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

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

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

⚠ CAUTION

Be especially careful to prevent erroneous pedal operation.

Emissions Inspection and Maintenance (I/M) programs

Your vehicle may not pass a state emission inspection if the malfunction indicator lamp remains on. Contact your Toyota dealer to check your vehicle’s emission control system and OBD (On–Board Diagnostics) system before taking your vehicle for the inspection.

For details, see “Emissions Inspection and Maintenance (I/M) programs” in Section 6.

(g) Engine Oil Replacement Reminder Light (for vehicles sold in U.S.A.)

This light acts as a reminder to replace the engine oil.

This light will come on when the engine switch is turned to “ON” and will go off after about a few seconds.

When you drive for about 7200 km (4500 miles) after the engine oil replacement, this light illuminates for about 3 seconds and then flashes for about 12 seconds with the engine switch turned to the “ON” position. If you continue driving without replacing the engine oil, and if the distance driven exceeds 8000 km (5000 miles), the light will come on after the engine switch is turned to “ON” position. The light will remain on thereafter.

If the light is flashing, we recommend that you replace the engine oil at an early opportunity depending on the driving and road conditions. If the light comes on, replace it as soon as possible.

The system must be reset after the engine oil replacement. Reset the system by the following procedure:

1. Turn the engine switch to the “OFF” position with the odometer reading shown. (For details, see “Odometer and two trip meters” on page 151 in this Section.)
2. Turn the engine switch to the “ON” position while holding down the trip meter reset knob.

Hold down the knob for at least 5 seconds. The odometer indicates “000000” and the light goes off.

If the system fails to reset, the light will continue flashing.

(h) Low Fuel Level Warning Light

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

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

(i) “ABS” Warning Light

Without the vehicle stability control system—

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

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

When the “ABS” warning light is on (and the brake system warning light is off), the anti–lock brake system does not operate but the brake assist system still operates. In this case, the wheels could lock up during a sudden braking or braking on slippery road surfaces.

If either of the following conditions occurs, this indicates a malfunction somewhere in the 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 engine switch is turned to the “ON” position, or the light 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.

With rear differential lock: However, it is a normal operation for the light to be on with rear differential locked. At this time, the anti–lock brake system does not operate.

With the vehicle stability control system—

The light comes on when the engine switch 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 following systems do not operate, but the brake system still operates conventionally.

- Anti–lock brake system
- Brake assist system
- Traction control system
- “AUTO LSD” system
- Vehicle stability control system
- Downhill assist control system
- Hill–start assist control system

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 will lock up during a sudden braking or braking on slippery road surfaces.

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

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

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

⚠ 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.

Any of the following conditions may occur, but do not indicate a malfunction:

- The light may stay on for about 60 seconds after the engine switch is turned to the “ON” position. It is normal if it turns off after a while.
- Depressing the brake pedal repeatedly may turn on the light. It is normal if it turns off after a few seconds.
- With rear differential lock: The light comes on with rear differential locked. At this time, the anti–lock brake system, the brake assist system, the vehicle stability control system, the traction control system, the downhill assist control system and the hill–start assist control system do not operate.

(j) “VSC OFF” warning light

The light flashing warns that there is a problem somewhere in the following.

- Vehicle stability control system
- Traction control system
- “AUTO LSD” system
- Downhill assist control system
- Hill–start assist control system

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

It is not a malfunction that the light may stay on for 60 seconds after the engine switch is turned to the “ON” position.

Depressing the brake pedal repeatedly may turn on the lights. It is normal if they go out after a few seconds.

If the light flashes on while driving, the above mentioned systems do not work. However, as conventional braking operates when applied, there is no problem to continue your driving.

In the following cases, contact your Toyota dealer:

- The warning light does not come on after the engine switch is turned to “ON”.
- The warning light remains on after the engine switch is turned to “ON”.
- The warning light flashes while driving.

(k) Open Door Warning Light

This light remains on until all the doors are completely closed.

(l) SRS Warning Light

This light will come on when the engine switch is turned to the “ON” position. After about 6 seconds, the light will go off. This means the systems of the airbag and front seat belt pretensioners are operating properly.

This warning light system monitors the airbag sensor assembly, front airbag sensors, side and curtain shield airbag sensors, curtain shield airbag sensors, driver’s seat position sensor, driver’s seat belt buckle switch, front passenger occupant classification system*, passenger airbag off switch, passenger airbag on–off indicator light, seat belt pretensioner assemblies, inflators, “RSCA OFF” indicator light, interconnecting wiring and power sources.

*: The front passenger occupant classification system includes the front passenger occupant classification ECU, pressure sensor, load sensor, front passenger’s seat belt buckle switch, front passenger’s seat position sensor and belt tension sensor.

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 engine switch is turned to the “ON” position or remains on for more than 6 seconds.
- The light comes on while driving.

(m) Tire Pressure Warning Light

This light warns that the tire inflation pressure of one or more of your tires (including the spare tire) is low. The light comes on when the engine switch is turned to the “ON” position. It goes off after a few seconds. This indicates that the tire pressure warning system is functioning properly.

If the light comes on, stop your vehicle in a safe place as soon as possible and check that the tire inflation pressure of all tires (including the spare tire) is as specified on the tire and loading information label. (See “Checking tire inflation pressure” on page 376 in Section 7–2.) The light should go off a few minutes after the tire pressure is adjusted.

If the warning light comes on after blinking for 1 minute, the tire pressure warning system may be malfunctioning. Contact your Toyota dealer.

For details, see “Tire pressure warning system” on page 194 in Section 1–7.

(n) Automatic Transmission Fluid Temperature Warning Light (four–wheel drive models only)

This light warns that the automatic transmission fluid temperature is too high.

If this light comes on while you are driving, slow down and pull off the road. Stop the vehicle at a safe place and put the selector lever in “P”. With the engine idling, wait until the light goes off. If the light goes off, you may start the vehicle again. If the light does not go off, call a Toyota dealer or qualified repair shop for assistance.

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

(o) Key Reminder Buzzer

This buzzer acts as a reminder to remove the key when you open the driver’s door with the engine switch in the “ACC” or “LOCK” position.

(p) Parking Brake Reminder Buzzer

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

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

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

   The following service reminder indicators go off after a few seconds:

- Engine oil replacement reminder light
- “ABS” warning light
- “RSCA OFF” indicator light
- “VSC OFF” indicator/warning light
- “AUTO LSD” indicator light
- Tire pressure warning light
- Slip indicator light
- Downhill assist control system indicator light

The SRS warning light goes off after about 6 seconds.

With the vehicle stability control system—

There may be the case that the “ABS” warning light (brake assist system warning light), slip indicator light or “VSC OFF” indicator/warning light stays on for about 60 seconds after the engine switch is turned to the “ON” position. It is normal if they go out after a while.

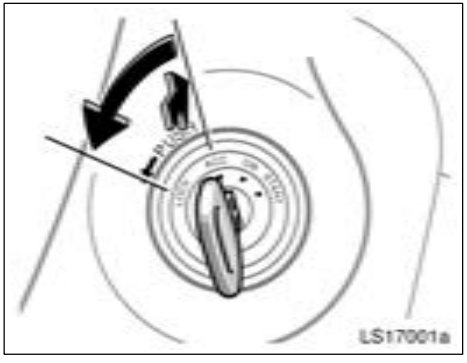
If any service reminder indicator or warning buzzer does not function as described above, have it checked by your Toyota dealer as soon as possible.

OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS

Engine (ignition) switch, Transmission and Parking brake

Engine (ignition) switch 166
Automatic transmission 167
Manual transmission 174
Four–wheel drive system 175
Traction control system 179
“AUTO LSD” system 182
Vehicle stability control system 185
Downhill assist control system 187
Hill–start assist control system 190
Rear differential lock system 192
Tire pressure warning system 194
Parking brake 200
Cruise control 201
Clutch start cancel switch 204

Engine (ignition) switch



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

For starting tips, see page 303 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 engine switch 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 the key from “ACC” to the “LOCK” position. On vehicles with an automatic transmission, the selector lever must be put in the “P” position before pushing the key.

Vehicles with engine immobilizer system—Once you remove the key, the engine immobilizer system is automatically set. (See “Engine immobilizer system” on page 15 in Section 1–2.)

When starting the engine, the engine switch 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.

Approximately five hours after the engine is turned off, you may hear sound coming from underneath the deck for several minutes. This is normal operation and does not indicate a malfunction. (See “Leak detection pump” on page x.)

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

⚠ CAUTION

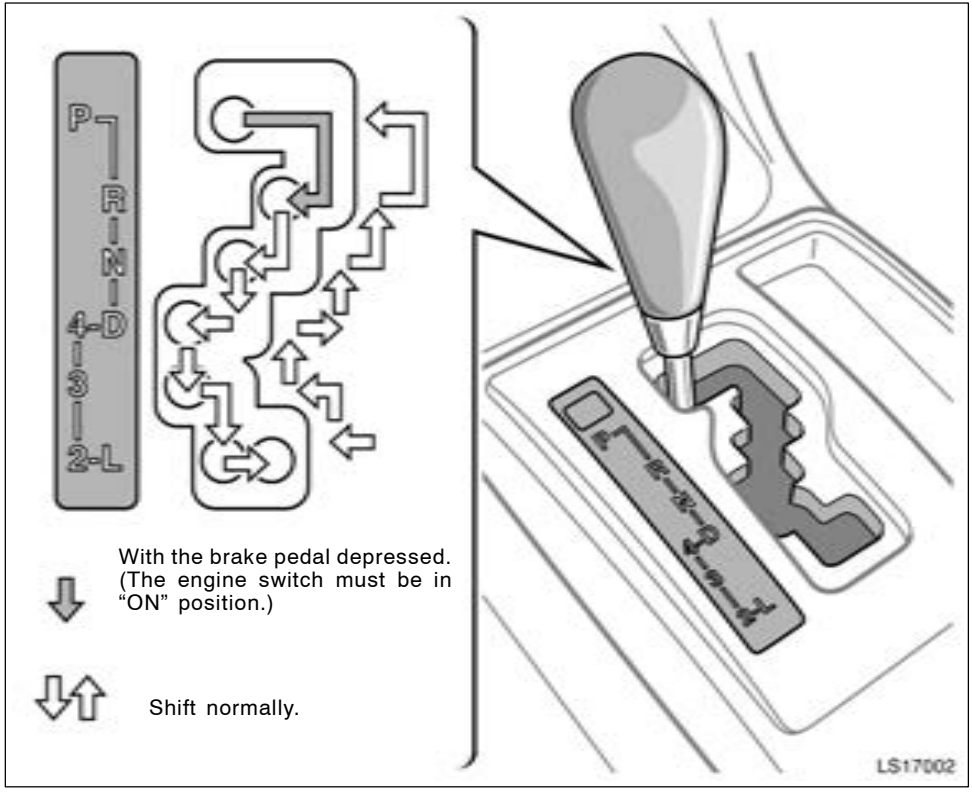
For manual transmission:

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

NOTICE

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

Automatic transmission (5–speed)



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 engine switch in "ON" position).

(a) Selector lever

The shift position is also displayed on the instrument cluster.

P: Parking, engine starting and key removal

R: Reverse

N: Neutral

D: Normal driving (shifting into overdrive possible)

4: Engine braking (shifting into overdrive not possible)

3, 2: Stronger engine braking

L: Maximum engine braking

(b) Normal driving

1. Start the engine as instructed in “How to start the engine” in Section 3. The transmission must be in “P” or “N”.

When the front drive control switch knob is in “L4” (low–speed position, four–wheel drive), the driving pattern selector setting has no effect on gear shift timing. (See “Four–wheel drive system” on page 175 in this Section for information of the front drive control lever.)

2. With your foot holding down the brake pedal, shift the selector lever to “D”.

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

Always use the “D” position for better fuel economy and quieter driving. If the engine coolant temperature is low or when the front drive control switch knob is in “L4” (low–speed position, four–wheel drive), the transmission will not shift into the overdrive gear even in the “D” position. (See “Four–wheel drive system” on page 175 in this Section for information of the front drive control.)

⚠ CAUTION

Never put your foot on the accelerator pedal while shifting.

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

(c) Using engine braking

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

- Shift into the “4” position. The transmission will downshift to fourth gear and engine braking will be enabled.
- Shift into the “3” position. The transmission will downshift to third gear when the vehicle speed drops down to or lower than the following speed, and stronger engine braking will be enabled.

  PreRunner . . . . . 133 km/h (82 mph)

  Four–wheel drive models

  Front drive control switch knob at “H2” or “H4”

  . . . . . 133 km/h (82 mph)

  Front drive control switch knob at “L4”

  . . . . . 51 km/h (31 mph)

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

  PreRunner . . . . . 88 km/h (54 mph)

  Four–wheel drive models

  Front drive control switch knob at “H2” or “H4”

  . . . . . 88 km/h (54 mph)

  Front drive control switch knob at “L4”

  . . . . . 34 km/h (21 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.

  PreRunner ..... 42 km/h (26 mph)

  Four–wheel drive models

  Front drive control switch knob at “H2” or “H4”

  ..... 42 km/h (26 mph)

  Front drive control switch knob at “L4”

  ..... 16 km/h (9 mph)

Vehicles with cruise control—When the cruise control is being used, even if you downshift from “D” to “4”, engine braking will not be enabled because the cruise control is not cancelled.

For ways to decrease the vehicle speed, see “Cruise control” on page 201 in this Section.

⚠ CAUTION

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

(d) Using “3”, “2” and “L” positions

The “3”, “2” and “L” positions are used for strong engine braking as described previously.

With the selector lever in “3”, “2” or “L”, you can start the vehicle in motion as with the lever in “D”.

With the selector lever in “3” or “2”, the vehicle will start in first gear and automatically shift to third gear or second gear.

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

NOTICE

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

PreRunner

“3” ..... 138 km/h (86 mph)
“2” ..... 95 km/h (59 mph)
“L” ..... 55 km/h (34 mph)

Four–wheel drive models

Front drive control switch knob at “H2” or “H4”—

“3” ..... 138 km/h (86 mph)
“2” ..... 95 km/h (59 mph)
“L” ..... 55 km/h (34 mph)

Front drive control switch knob at “L4”—

“3” ..... 54 km/h (33 mph)
“2” ..... 37 km/h (23 mph)
“L” ..... 21 km/h (13 mph)

◆ ***Do not continue hill climbing or hard towing for a long time in the "3", "2" or "L" position. This may cause severe automatic transmission damage from overheating. To prevent such damage, "4" position should be used in hill climbing or hard towing.***

(e) Backing up

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

NOTICE

Never shift into reverse while the vehicle is moving.

(f) Parking

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

⚠ CAUTION

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

(g) Good driving practice

- If the transmission repeatedly shifts up and down between fourth gear and overdrive when climbing a gentle slope, shift the selector lever to the "4" position. Be sure to shift the selector lever to the "D" position immediately afterward.
- When towing a trailer, in order to maintain engine braking efficiency, do not use "D" position.

⚠ CAUTION

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

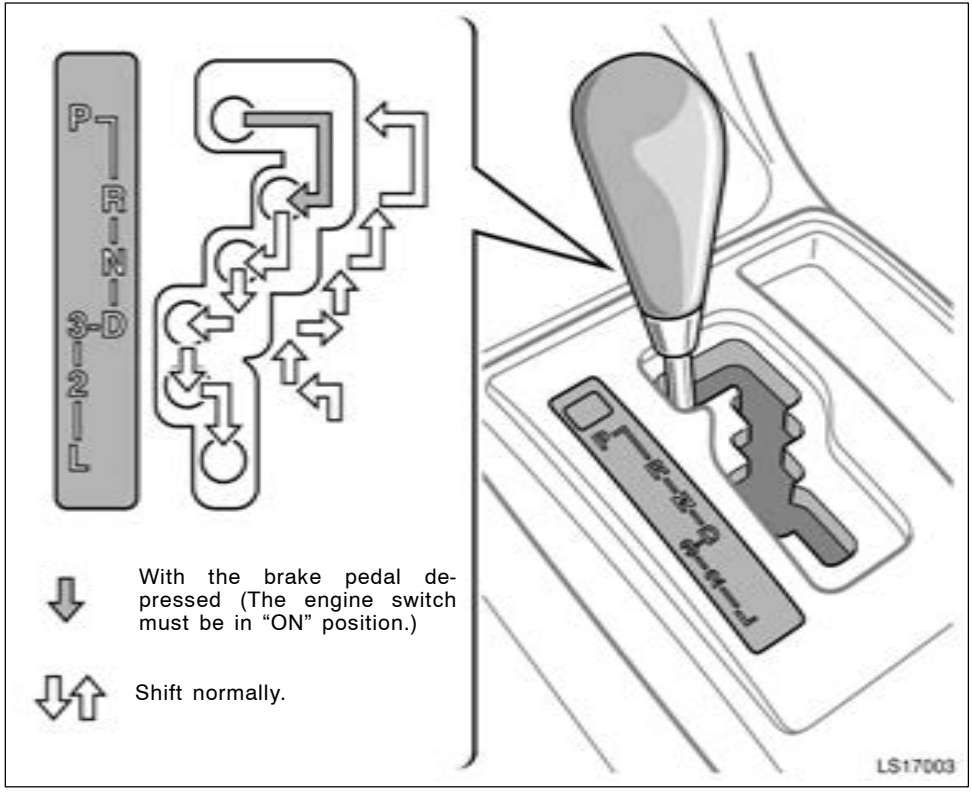
NOTICE

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

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

If you cannot shift the selector lever from the "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 345 in Section 4.

Automatic transmission (4–speed)



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 engine switch in “ON” position).

(a) Selector lever

The shift position is also displayed on the instrument cluster.

P: Parking, engine starting and key removal

R: Reverse

N: Neutral

D: Normal driving (shifting into overdrive possible)

3: Engine braking (shifting into overdrive not possible)

2: Stronger engine braking

L: Maximum engine braking

(b) Normal driving

1. Start the engine as instructed in “How to start the engine” on page 304 in Section 3. The transmission must be in “P” or “N”.
2. With your foot holding down the brake pedal, shift the selector lever to “D”.

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

Always use the “D” position for better fuel economy and quieter driving. If the engine coolant temperature is low, the transmission will not shift into the overdrive gear even in the “D” position.

⚠ CAUTION

Never put your foot on the accelerator pedal while shifting.

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

(c) Using engine braking

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

- Shift into the “3” position. The transmission will downshift to third gear.
- Shift into the “2” position. The transmission will downshift to second gear when the vehicle speed drops down to or lower than 119 km/h (74 mph), and stronger engine braking will be enabled.
- Shift into the “L” position. The transmission will downshift to first gear when the vehicle speed drops down to or lower than 57 km/h (35 mph), and maximum engine braking will be enabled.

When the cruise control is being used, even if you downshift from “D” to “3”, engine braking will not be enabled because the cruise control is not cancelled.

For ways to decrease the vehicle speed, see “Cruise control” on page 201 in this Section.

⚠ CAUTION

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

(d) Using “2” and “L” positions

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

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

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

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

NOTICE

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

“2” ..... 120 km/h (74 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" or "3" position should be used in hill climbing or hard towing.***

(e) Backing up

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

NOTICE

Never shift into reverse while the vehicle is moving.

(f) Parking

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

⚠ CAUTION

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

(g) Good driving practice

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

⚠ CAUTION

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

NOTICE

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

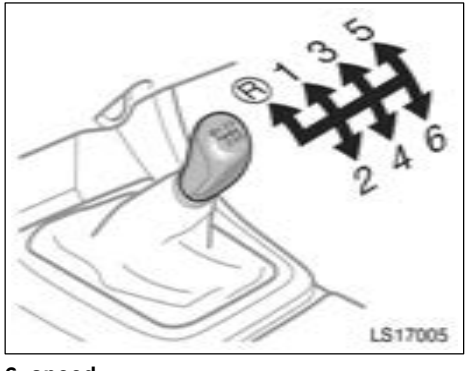
(h) If you cannot shift the selector lever out of "P" position

If you cannot shift the selector lever from the "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 345 in Section 4.

Manual transmission



5–speed



6–speed

The shift pattern is conventional as shown above.

In case of driving your vehicle with 6–speed manual transmission, the buzzer will sound when you shift the gear into “R” (reverse).

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

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

Maximum allowable speeds

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

Two–wheel drive models except PreRunner

5–speed models

gear	km/h	(mph)
1	53	(33)
2	101	(63)
3	146	(90)
4	209	(130)

6–speed models

gear	km/h	(mph)
1	52	(32)
2	99	(61)
3	146	(91)
4	182	(113)

PreRunner

5–speed models

gear	km/h	(mph)
1	48	(30)
2	92	(57)
3	133	(82)
4	190	(118)

6–speed models

gear	km/h	(mph)
1	49	(30)
2	93	(58)
3	137	(85)
4	171	(106)
5	204	(127)

Four–wheel drive models

5–speed models

gear	km/h (mph) "H2" or "H4"	"L4"
1	48 (30)	18 (11)
2	92 (57)	36 (22)
3	133 (82)	51 (32)
4	190 (118)	74 (46)

6–speed models

gear	km/h (mph) "H2" or "H4"	"L4"
1	49 (30)	19 (11)
2	93 (58)	36 (22)
3	137 (85)	53 (33)
4	171 (106)	66 (41)
5	204 (127)	79 (49)

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 (5–speed models) or sixth gear (6–speed models).

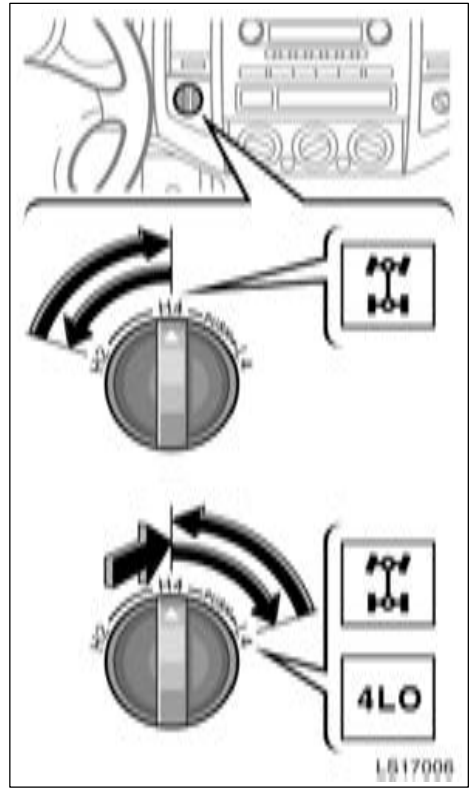
⚠ CAUTION

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

NOTICE

- ***Do not use any gears other than first gear when starting off and moving forward. Doing so may damage the clutch.***
- ***Make sure the vehicle is completely stopped before shifting into reverse.***

Four–wheel drive system
(a) Front drive control



Use the front drive control switch knob to select the following transfer modes.

“H2” (high speed position, two–wheel drive): Front drive control switch knob at “H2”

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

“H4” (high speed position, four–wheel drive): Front drive control switch knob at “H4”

The four–wheel drive indicator light comes on when the “H4” mode is selected.

Use this for greater traction than two–wheel drive. (When you experience a loss of power, such as wheel slipping.) This position provides greater traction than two–wheel drive.

With the vehicle stability control system—In this mode, the vehicle stability control system is off. (See “Vehicle stability control system” on page 185 in this Section)

“L4” (low speed position, four–wheel drive): Front drive control switch knob at “L4”

The four–wheel drive and “4LO” (low speed four–wheel drive) indicator lights come on when the “L4” mode is selected.

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

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

With the vehicle stability control system—In this mode, the vehicle stability control system is off. (See “Vehicle stability control system” on page 185 in this Section.)

(b) A.D.D. (automatic disconnecting differential)

The A.D.D. can be engaged or disengaged by the shifting operations described in “(c) Shifting procedure”.

You should drive in four–wheel drive for at least 16 km (10 miles) each month. This will assure that the front drive components are lubricated.

(c) Shifting procedure (with manual transmission)

SHIFTING BETWEEN “H2” AND “H4”

To shift from “H2” to “H4”, reduce the vehicle speed to less than 100 km/h (62 mph) and turn the front drive control switch knob fully clockwise.

If the four–wheel drive indicator light continues to blink when you operate the front drive control switch knob from the “H2” to the “H4” position, this reminds you that the transfer mode is not securely in “H4” mode. Drive straight ahead while accelerating or decelerating.

If the four–wheel drive indicator light continues to blink and the buzzer sounds when you operate the front drive control switch knob from the “H2” to the “H4” position, this reminds you that the transfer mode is not in “H4” mode. Stop the vehicle or reduce the vehicle speed to less than 100 km/h (62 mph). Operate the switch knob again.

⚠ CAUTION

Never operate the front drive control switch knob if the wheels are slipping. Stop the slipping or spinning before operating.

To shift from “H4” to “H2”, turn the front drive control switch knob fully counterclockwise.

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

If the four–wheel drive indicator light continues to blink when you operate the front drive control switch knob from the “H4” to the “H2” position, this reminds you that the transfer mode is not securely in “H2” mode. Drive straight ahead while accelerating or decelerating, or drive forward or backward in a short distance.

If the indicator light continues to blink even if doing so, contact your Toyota dealer as soon as possible. There may be a trouble in the four–wheel drive system.

⚠ CAUTION

Never operate the front drive control switch knob if the wheels are slipping. Stop the slipping or spinning before operating.

SHIFTING BETWEEN “H4” AND “L4”

To shift from “H4” to “L4”.

(1) Stop the vehicle or reduce the vehicle speed to less than 3 km/h (2 mph).

(2) Depress the clutch pedal all the way.

(3) Push and turn the front drive control switch knob fully clockwise.

If the four–wheel drive indicator light flashes and the buzzer sounds, try the above steps again.

To shift from “L4” to “H4”.

(1) Stop the vehicle or reduce the vehicle speed to less than 3 km/h (2 mph).

(2) Depress the clutch pedal all the way.

(3) Turn the front drive control switch knob fully counterclockwise.

If the four–wheel drive indicator light flashes and the buzzer sounds, try the above steps again.

If the “4LO” (low speed four–wheel drive) indicator light continues to blink when you operate the front drive control switch knob to the “H4” or “L4” position, drive forward or backward in a short distance, then stop the vehicle completely, depress the clutch pedal and operate the switch knob again.

If the indicator continues to blink even if doing so, contact your Toyota dealer as soon as possible. There may be a trouble in the four–wheel drive system.

⚠ CAUTION

Never operate the front drive control switch knob if the wheels are slipping. Stop the slipping or spinning before operating.

(c) Shifting procedure (with automatic transmission)

SHIFTING BETWEEN "H2" AND "H4"

To shift from "H2" to "H4", reduce the vehicle speed to less than 100 km/h (62 mph) and turn the front drive control switch knob fully clockwise.

If the four–wheel drive indicator light continues to blink when you operate the front drive control switch knob from the "H2" to the "H4" position, this reminds you that the transfer mode is not securely in "H4" mode. Drive straight ahead while accelerating or decelerating.

If the four–wheel drive indicator light continues to blink and the buzzer sounds when you operate the front drive control switch knob from the "H2" to the "H4" position, this reminds you that the transfer mode is not in "H4" mode. Stop the vehicle or reduce the vehicle speed to less than 100 km/h (62 mph). Operate the switch knob again.

⚠ CAUTION

Never operate the front drive control switch knob if the wheels are slipping. Stop the slipping or spinning before operating.

To shift from "H4" to "H2", turn the front drive control switch knob fully counterclockwise.

This can be done at any speed.

If the four–wheel drive indicator light continues to blink when you operate the front drive control switch knob from the "H4" to the "H2" position, this reminds you that the transfer mode is not securely in "H2" mode. Drive straight ahead while accelerating or decelerating, or drive forward or backward in a short distance.

If the indicator light continues to blink even if doing so, contact your Toyota dealer as soon as possible. There may be a trouble in the four–wheel drive system.

⚠ CAUTION

Never operate the front drive control switch knob if the wheels are slipping. Stop the slipping or spinning before operating.

SHIFTING BETWEEN “H4” AND “L4”

To shift from “H4” to “L4”.

(1) Bring the vehicle to a complete stop with the brake pedal held down with your foot.

(2) Shift the automatic transmission selector lever into “N”.

(3) Push and turn the front drive control switch knob fully clockwise.

If the four–wheel drive indicator light flashes and the buzzer sounds, try the above steps again.

To shift from “L4” to “H4”.

(1) Bring the vehicle to a complete stop with the brake pedal held down with your foot.

(2) Shift the automatic transmission selector lever into “N”.

(3) Turn the front drive control switch knob counterclockwise.

If the four–wheel drive indicator light flashes and the buzzer sounds, try the above steps again.

If the “4LO” (low speed four–wheel drive) indicator light continues to blink when you operate the front drive control switch knob to the “H4” or “L4” position, drive forward or backward in a short distance, then stop the vehicle completely, shift the automatic transmission selector lever securely into “N” and operate the switch knob again.

If the indicator continues to blink even if doing so, contact your Toyota dealer as soon as possible. There may be a trouble in the four–wheel drive system.

⚠ CAUTION

Never operate the front drive control switch knob if the wheels are slipping. Stop the slipping or spinning before operating.

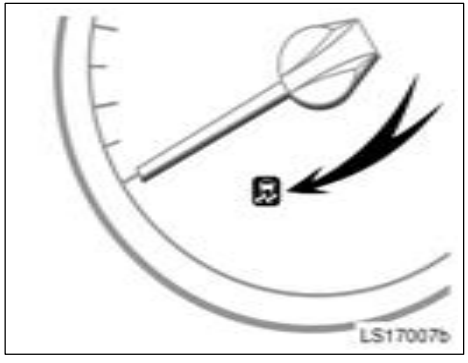
Traction control system

The traction control system automatically helps prevent the spinning of rear wheels (two–wheel drive models) or 4 wheels (four–wheel drive models) when the vehicle is started or accelerated on slippery road surfaces.

When the engine switch is turned to “ON”, the system automatically turns on.

⚠ CAUTION

Under certain slippery road conditions, full traction of the vehicle and power to the rear wheels (two–wheel drive models) or 4 wheels (four–wheel drive models) cannot be maintained, even though the traction control system is in operation. Do not drive the vehicle under any speed or maneuvering conditions which may cause the vehicle to lose traction control. In situations where the road surface is covered with ice or snow, your vehicle should be fitted with snow tires or tire chains. Always drive at an appropriate and cautious speed for the present road conditions.



NORMAL MODE

Leave the system on during the ordinary driving so that it can operate when needed.

You may hear a 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 traction control system is in the self–check mode, but does not indicate a malfunction.

When the traction control system is operating, the following conditions occur:

- The system controls the spinning of the rear wheels (two–wheel drive models) or 4 wheels (four–wheel drive models). At this time, the slip indicator light blinks.
- You may feel vibration or noise in your vehicle, caused by operation of the brakes. This indicates the system is functioning properly.

The slip indicator light comes on for a few seconds when the engine switch is turned to “ON”. If the indicator light does not come on when the engine switch is turned on, contact your Toyota dealer.

The brake actuator temperature increases during continuous operation of the following systems under conditions such as on slippery roads.

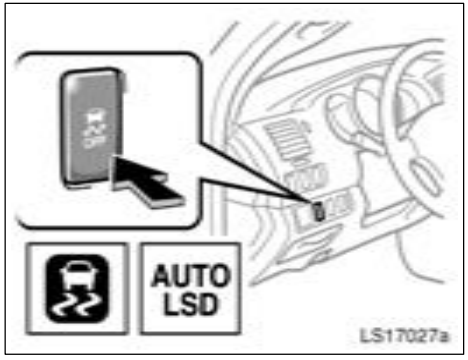
- Traction control system
- “AUTO LSD” system
- Downhill assist control system
- Hill–start assist control system

If the brake actuator temperature becomes too high while any of the systems is operating, a buzzer will start to sound intermittently to indicate that the traction control system can no longer operate. In this case, immediately stop your vehicle at a safe place.

If the system continues to operate, the buzzer sound changes from intermittent to continuous. (The continuous buzzer sounds for about 3 seconds.)

At the time, the slip indicator light will come on and the traction control system temporarily stops operating in order to protect the brake actuator. (Although the traction control system does not operate, it is no problem to continue driving.) The system will be automatically restored after a short time and the slip indicator light goes off.

With rear differential lock: However, it is a normal operation for the light to be on with rear differential locked. At this time, the traction control system does not operate.



TRACTION CONTROL OFF MODE (two–wheel drive mode only)

When getting the vehicle out of mud or newly fallen snow, etc., turn off the traction control system. This system that controls engine performance interferes with the process of freeing rear wheels 4 wheels (four–wheel drive models).

To turn off: Briefly push the “VSC OFF” switch.

The “AUTO LSD” and slip indicator lights will come on.

The vehicle stability control system is always activated, even if the traction control system is turned off.

To turn on: Briefly push the “VSC OFF” switch once again.

The “AUTO LSD” and slip indicator lights will go off.

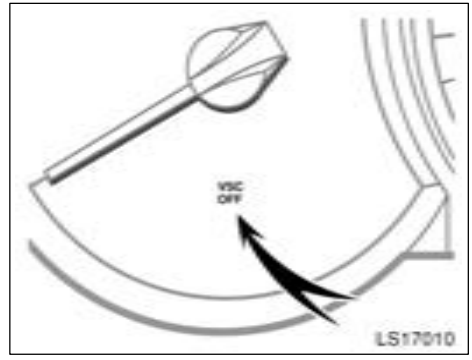
If the engine is turned off while the “AUTO LSD” and slip indicator lights are on and then restarted, the indicator lights will turn off automatically.

When you push and hold the “VSC OFF” switch for 3 seconds or more with the vehicle stopped, turn off the vehicle stability control system. See “Vehicle stability control system” on page 185 in this Section.

“AUTO LSD” and slip indicator lights come on for a few seconds when the engine switch is turned to “ON”. If the indicator lights do not come on when the engine switch is turned to “ON”, contact your Toyota dealer.

⚠ CAUTION

Do not drive with the traction control system continuously turned off.



“VSC OFF” warning light

The light flashing warns that there is a problem somewhere in the following.

- Traction control system
- Vehicle stability control system
- “AUTO LSD” system
- Downhill assist control system
- Hill–start assist control system

When the system is normal and the engine switch is turned to “ON”, the light will come on and will go off after a few seconds.

It is not a malfunction that the warning light may stay on for 60 seconds after the engine switch is turned to “ON”.

Depressing the brake pedal repeatedly may turn on the lights. It is normal if it goes out after a few seconds.

If the “VSC OFF” warning light flashes while driving, the traction control system does not work. However, if the brakes operate normally when applied, it is no problem to continue your driving.

In the following cases, contact your Toyota dealer:

- The warning light does not come on after the engine switch is turned to “ON”.
- The warning light remains on after the engine switch is turned to “ON”.
- The warning light flashes while driving.

“AUTO LSD” system



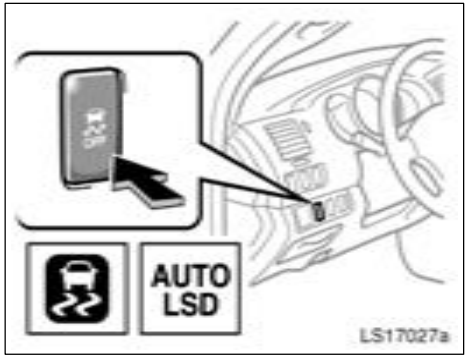
The “AUTO LSD” system aids traction by using the traction control system to control engine performance and braking when one of the rear wheels begins to spin.

This system should be used only when wheel spinning occurs in a ditch or rough surface.

This system is effective in case one of the rear wheels is spinning.

⚠ CAUTION

Do not use the “AUTO LSD” system in conditions other than the above. A much greater steering effort and more careful cornering control will be required.



To turn on the system, briefly push the “VSC OFF” switch.

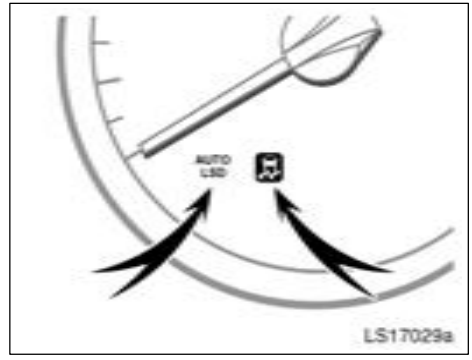
The “AUTO LSD” is activated under the following condition. At this time, the “AUTO LSD” and slip indicator lights will come on.

- The driving mode is set in the two–wheel drive mode (In the four–wheel drive mode, the system does not work.)
- Driving at a speed under 100 km/h (62 mph)

To turn off the system, briefly push the “VSC OFF” switch again and the “AUTO LSD” and slip indicator lights will go off.

If the engine is turned off while the “AUTO LSD” and slip indicator lights are on and then restarted, the indicator light will turn off automatically.

When you push and hold the “VSC OFF” switch for 3 seconds or more with the vehicle stopped, turn off the vehicle stability control system. See “Vehicle stability control system” on page 185 in this Section.



Make sure the “AUTO LSD” and slip indicator lights come on under the above condition when you use the “AUTO LSD” system.

The slip indicator light blinks when the system is controlling the spinning of the rear wheels.

The “AUTO LSD” and slip indicator lights come on for a few seconds when the engine switch is turned to “ON”. If the indicator lights does not come on when the engine switch is turned to “ON”, contact your Toyota dealer.

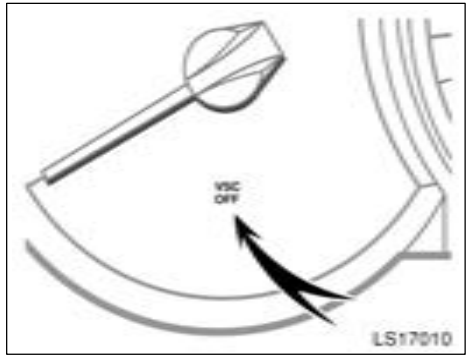
The brake actuator temperature increases during continuous operation of the following systems under conditions such as on slippery roads.

- “AUTO LSD” system
- Traction control system
- Hill–start assist control system

If the brake actuator temperature becomes too high while any of the systems is operating, a buzzer will start to sound intermittently to indicate that the “AUTO LSD” system can no longer operate. In this case, immediately stop your vehicle at a safe place.

If the system continues to operate, the buzzer sound changes from intermittent to continuous. (The continuous buzzer sounds for about 3 seconds.)

At the time the slip indicator light will come on and the “AUTO LSD” system temporarily stops operating in order to protect the brake actuator. (Although the “AUTO LSD” system does not operate, it is no problem to continue driving.) The system will be automatically restored after a short time.



“VSC OFF” warning light

The light flashing warns that there is a problem somewhere in the following.

- “AUTO LSD” system
- Traction control system
- Vehicle stability control system
- Hill–start assist control system

When the system is normal and the engine switch is turned to “ON”, the light will come on and will go off after a few seconds.

It is not a malfunction that the warning light may stay on for 60 seconds after the engine switch is turned to “ON”.

Depressing the brake pedal repeatedly may turn on the lights. It is normal if it goes out after a few seconds.

If the “VSC OFF” warning light flashes while driving, the “AUTO LSD” system does not work. However, as the brakes operate normally when applied, it is no problem to continue your driving.

In the following cases, contact your Toyota dealer:

- The warning light does not come on after the engine switch is turned to “ON”.
- The warning light remains on after the engine switch is turned to “ON”.
- The warning light flashes while driving.

⚠ CAUTION

Do not drive with the “AUTO LSD” system continuously turned on.

Vehicle stability control system

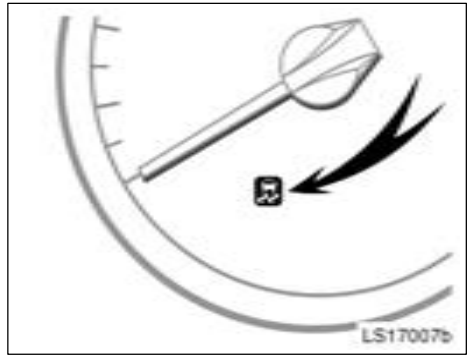
The vehicle stability control system helps provide integrated control of the systems such as anti–lock brake system, traction control, engine control, etc. This system automatically controls the output of the brakes or engine to help prevent the vehicle from skidding when cornering on a slippery road surface or operating steering wheel abruptly.

The vehicle stability control system is activated when the vehicle speed is more than 15 km/h (9 mph).

You may hear a 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 system is in the self–check mode, but does not indicate a malfunction.

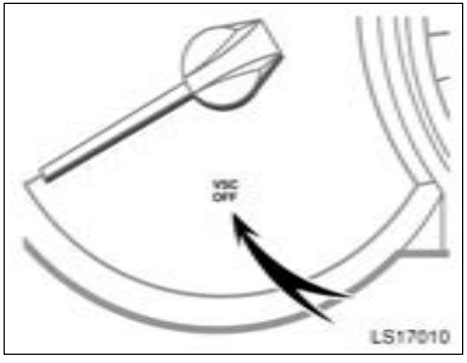
⚠ CAUTION

- **Do not rely excessively on the vehicle stability control system. Even if the vehicle stability control system is operating, you must always drive carefully and attentively to avoid serious injury. Reckless driving will result in an unexpected accident. If the slip indicator light blinks and an alarm sounds, special care should be taken while driving.**
- **Only use tires of specified size. The size, manufacturer, brand and tread pattern for all 4 tires should be the same. If you use the tires other than specified, or different type or size, the vehicle stability control system may not function correctly. When replacing the tires or wheels, contact your Toyota dealer. (See “Checking and replacing tires” on page 379 in Section 7–2.)**



If the vehicle is going to skid during driving, the slip indicator light blinks and an alarm sounds intermittently. Special care should be taken while driving.

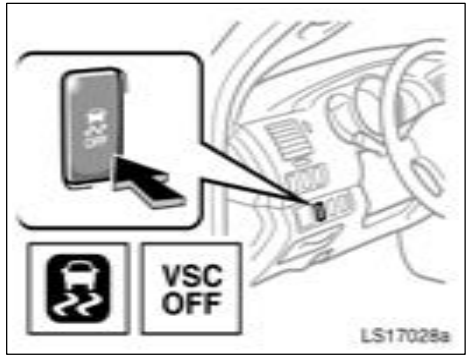
The slip indicator light comes on for a few seconds when the engine switch is turned to “ON”. If the indicator light does not come on when the engine switch is turned on, contact your Toyota dealer.



The vehicle stability control system automatically turns off, and the "VSC OFF" indicator light is illuminated, when either one of the following conditions applies:

- Four–wheel drive mode is set. (on four–wheel drive models)
- The rear differential is locked. (on models equipped with the rear differential lock system)

The "VSC OFF" indicator light comes on for a few seconds when the engine switch is turned to "ON", and then turns off. If either one of the above conditions applies, the indicator light is illuminated again.



When getting the vehicle out of mud or newly fallen snow, etc., turn off the vehicle stability control system. This system that controls engine performance interferes with the process of freeing rear wheels (two–wheel drive models) or 4 wheels (four–wheel drive models).

To turn off: First, push the "VSC OFF" switch to turn off the traction control system and check that the "AUTO LSD" and slip indicator lights come on. Then, push and hold the "VSC OFF" switch for 3 seconds or more with the vehicle stopped.

The "VSC OFF" and slip indicator lights will come on.

To turn on: Briefly push the "VSC OFF" switch once again.

The "VSC OFF" and slip indicator lights will go off.

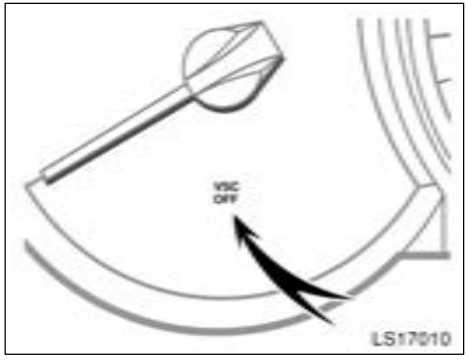
If the engine is turned off while the "VSC OFF" and slip indicator lights are on and then restarted, the indicator lights will turn off automatically.

When you briefly push the "VSC OFF" switch, turn off the vehicle stability control system. See "Traction control system" on page 179 in this Section.

The "VSC OFF" and slip indicator lights come on for a few seconds when the engine switch is turned to "ON". If the indicator lights do not come on when the engine switch is turned to "ON", contact your Toyota dealer.

⚠ CAUTION

Do not drive with the vehicle stability control system continuously turned off.



“VSC OFF” warning light

The light flashing warns that there is a problem somewhere in the following.

- Vehicle stability control system
- Traction control system
- “AUTO LSD” system
- Hill–start assist control system
- Downhill assist control system

The light comes on when the engine switch is turned to “ON”, and will go off after a few seconds.

The light may come on for 60 seconds after the engine switch is turned to “ON”. It is normal if they go out after a while.

Depressing the brake pedal repeatedly may turn on the light. It is normal if they go out after a few seconds.

If the light flashes while driving, the vehicle stability control system does not work. However, if the brakes operate normally when applied, it is no problem to continue your driving.

In the following cases, contact your Toyota dealer:

- The warning light does not come on after the engine switch is turned to “ON”.
- The warning light remains on after the engine switch is turned to “ON”.
- The warning light flashes while driving.

Downhill assist control system

The downhill assist control system is a system that assists the deceleration of the engine brake when you drive down a steep hill. When you are driving down a hill with the front drive control switch knob in the “L4” position, push the “DAC” switch to limit the vehicle’s acceleration. If the vehicle is traveling at a speed of 25 km/h (15 mph) or less, you can descend at a constant speed.

⚠ CAUTION

Do not rely excessively on the downhill assist control system. It may not be able to maintain a low speed over road surfaces or off–road surfaces on which sliding can easily occur, such as extremely steep slopes or icy or muddy roads.

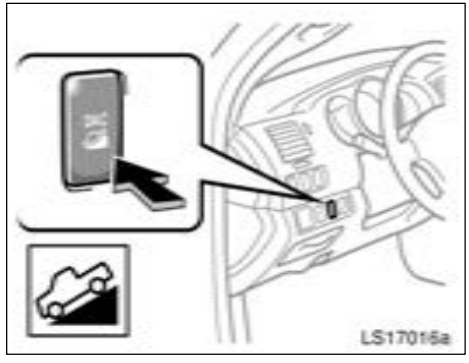
TO ACTIVATE THE DOWNHILL ASSIST CONTROL SYSTEM

1. **Turn the front drive control switch knob to the “L4” position.**

The system does not operate when the front drive control switch knob is in the “H2” or “H4” position, or the rear differential is locked.

2. **In order to make full use of the engine brake, putting the transmission in “L” or “2” is recommended.**

The system will operate even if the transmission selector lever is in “D”, “4”, “3” or “N”. However, when it is in “L” or “2” the engine brake can also be utilized enabling the system to operate more effectively.

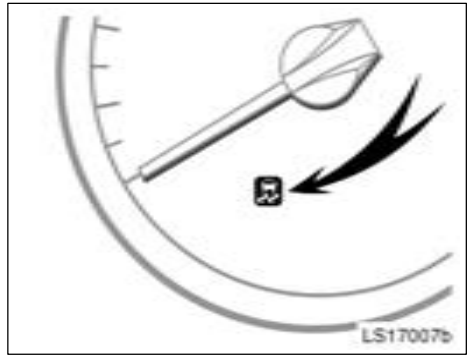


3. **Push the “DAC” switch to turn the system on. The downhill assist control system indicator light on the instrument panel will come on.**

If the downhill assist control system indicator light flashes, one of the following may be the cause:

- The selector lever is in the “N” position.
- The front drive control switch knob is in the “H2” or “H4” position.
- The rear differential is locked.

If the indicator light does not come on when the switch is pushed, contact your Toyota dealer.



With the vehicle traveling at a speed of 25 km/h (15 mph) or less, release your foot from the accelerator or brake pedal to activate the system. The vehicle will descend the hill at a low speed. While the system is operating, the slip indicator light on the instrument panel will flash and the stop lights and high mounted stoplight will be lit.

If you push the “DAC” switch to turn the system off while it is in operation, the system will stop operating gradually. The downhill assist control system indicator light will flash to alert the driver. To continue driving at a low speed, push the “DAC” switch to turn the system on.

The slip indicator light and downhill assist control system indicator light come on for a few seconds when the engine switch is turned to “ON”. If any of the indicator lights does not come on when the engine switch is turned on, contact your Toyota dealer.

If the system is used frequently, the brake actuator temperature may become too high and a buzzer will sound intermittently.

If this happens, the downhill assist control system indicator light will flash and a buzzer will sound intermittently. When the temperature of the brake actuator decreases, the system will begin to operate again. Until it restarts, the traction control system and hill–start assist control system will not operate; however, the conventional brake can be operated.

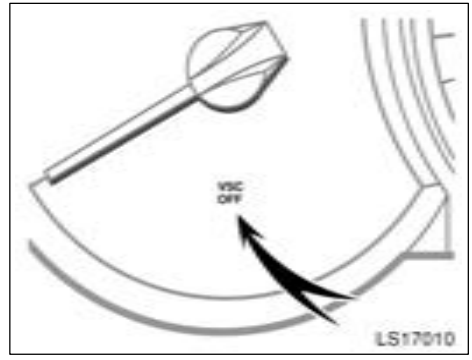
The brake actuator temperature increases during continuous operation of the following systems under conditions such as on slippery roads.

- Downhill assist control system
- Hill–start assist control system
- Traction control system

If the brake actuator temperature becomes too high while any of the systems is operating, a buzzer will start to sound intermittently to indicate that the downhill assist control system can no longer operate. In this case, stop your vehicle immediately at a safe place.

If the system continues to operate, the buzzer sound changes from intermittent to continuous. (The continuous buzzer sounds for about 3 seconds.)

At this time, the slip indicator light will come on and the downhill assist control system stops operating temporarily in order to protect the brake actuator. (Although the downhill assist control system does not operate, it is no problem to continue your driving.) The system will be automatically restored after a short time and the slip indicator light goes out.



If there is any abnormality in the system, the “VSC OFF” warning light will flash. When the “DAC” switch is pushed, the downhill assist control system indicator light also flash.

If the “VSC OFF” warning light flashes, there may be an abnormality in any of the following system in addition to the downhill assist control system.

- Hill–start assist control system
- Traction control system
- Vehicle stability control system
- Downhill assist control system

"VSC OFF" warning light

When the system is normal and the engine switch is turned to "ON", the warning light will come on and will go off after a few seconds.

It is not a malfunction that the warning light may stay on for 60 seconds after the engine switch is turned to the "ON" position.

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

If the warning light flashes while driving, the system does not work. However, if the brakes operate normally when applied, it is no problem to continue your driving.

In the following cases, contact your Toyota dealer:

- The warning light does not come on after the engine switch is turned to "ON".
- The warning light remains on after the engine switch is turned to "ON".
- The warning light flashes while driving.

Hill–start assist control system (automatic transmission only)

The hill–start assist control system assists you in starting to move up a steep or slippery hill. When you start to move up the hill slope, the system helps to prevent the vehicle from rolling backward in the interval while you move your foot from the brake pedal to the accelerator pedal.

⚠ CAUTION

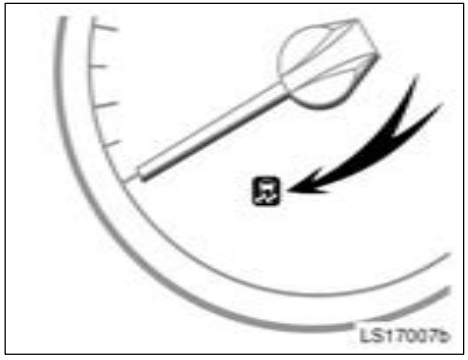
- **Do not rely excessively on the hill–start assist control system. The vehicle may not be able to start smoothly on road surfaces or off–road surfaces such as extremely steep slopes or icy roads, on which sliding can occur very easily.**
- **Do not use the hill–start assist control system to stop the vehicle. This system is not designed as a function for stopping the vehicle on a uphill slope.**

The hill–start assist control system will operate for 5 seconds maximally when all of the following conditions apply.

- **5–speed automatic transmission— When the transmission is in any of positions "D", "4", "3", "2" or "L"**

  4–speed automatic transmission— When the transmission is in any of positions "D", "3", "2" or "L"
- **When the brake pedal is not depressed**

The system is designed to operate when the vehicle is starting on an uphill slope; therefore, if the transmission is in "P" or "N" it will not operate. It will not operate either if the vehicle starts to move in reverse on a slope with the transmission in the "R" or the rear differential is locked. (with the rear differential lock)



When the hill–start assist control system is operating, the slip indicator light flashes and an alarm sounds intermittently. At the same time, the stop lamps and high mounted stoplight are lit.

The slip indicator light comes on for a few seconds when the engine switch is turned to “ON”. If the indicator light does not come on when the engine switch is turned on, contact your Toyota dealer.

Keep in mind the following when driving.

- The hill–start assist control system operates for 5 seconds maximally. If both the brake and accelerator pedals remain unexpressed for longer than 5 seconds, the buzzer will sound at more frequent intervals and the system will gradually stop operating.
- The hill–start assist control system is not designed as a function for stopping the vehicle on a uphill slope. When stopping the vehicle, be sure to depress the brake pedal.

If the system is used frequently, the brake actuator temperature may become too high and a buzzer will sound intermittently.

In this case, a buzzer will sound intermittently. When the temperature of the brake actuator goes down, the system will begin to operate again. Until it restarts, the traction control system, “AUTO LSD” system, hill–start assist control system and downhill assist control system will not operate; however, the conventional brake can be operated.

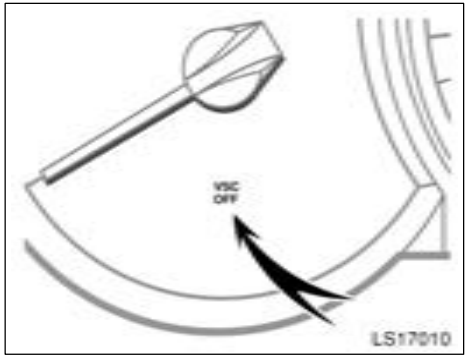
The brake actuator temperature increases during continuous operation of the following systems under conditions such as on slippery roads.

- Hill–start assist control system
- Downhill assist control system
- Traction control system
- “AUTO LSD” system

If the brake actuator temperature becomes too high while any of the systems is operating, a buzzer will start to sound intermittently to indicate that the hill–start assist control system can no longer operate. In this case, stop your vehicle immediately at a safe place.

If the system continues to operate, the buzzer sound changes from intermittent to continuous. (The continuous buzzer sounds for about 3 seconds.)

At this time, the slip indicator light will come on and the hill–start assist control system stops operating temporarily in order to protect the brake actuator. (Although the hill–start assist control system does not operate, it is no problem to continue your driving.) The system will be automatically restored after a short time and the slip indicator light goes out.



If there is any abnormality in the system, the “VSC OFF” warning light will flash.

If the system malfunctions, the “VSC OFF” warning light will flash.

If the “VSC OFF” warning light flashes, there may be an abnormality in any of the following systems in addition to the hill–start assist control system.

- Downhill assist control system
- Traction control system
- “AUTO LSD” system
- Vehicle stability control system

“VSC OFF” warning light

When the system is normal and the engine switch is turned to “ON”, the warning light will come on and will go off after a few seconds.

It is not a malfunction that the warning light may stay on for 60 seconds after the engine switch is turned to “ON”.

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

If the warning light flashes while driving, the system does not work. However, if the brakes operate normally when applied, it is no problem to continue your driving.

In the following cases, contact your Toyota dealer:

- The warning light does not come on after the engine switch is turned to “ON”.
- The warning light remains on after the engine switch is turned to “ON”.
- The warning light flashes while driving.

Rear differential lock system



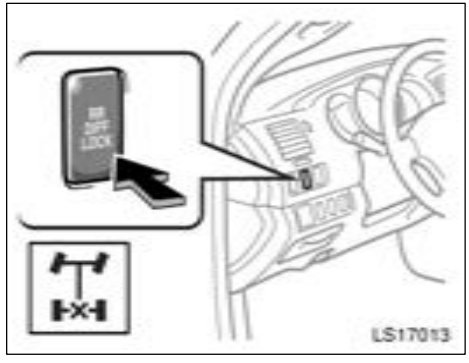
The rear differential lock system is provided for use only when wheel spinning occurs in a ditch or on a slippery or ragged surface.

This differential lock system is effective in case one of the rear wheels is spinning.

Four–wheel drive models—
Before using the rear differential lock system, first shift the four–wheel drive control into “L4” to see if this is sufficient. If this has no effect, additionally use the rear differential lock system.

⚠ CAUTION

Do not use the rear differential lock in the conditions other than above. Large steering effort and careful cornering control will be required.



To lock the rear differential, push the switch.

Be sure to stop the wheels before locking the differential.

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

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

The following systems do not operate when the rear differential is locked. It is normal operation for the “ABS” warning light ,“VSC OFF” indicator light and slip indicator light to be on at this time.

With the downhill assist control system: If the “DAC” switch turns on, the downhill assist control system indicator light flashes.

- Anti–lock brake system
- Brake assist system
- Vehicle stability control system
- Traction control system
- Downhill assist control system
- Hill–start assist control system

⚠ CAUTION

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

To unlock the differential, push the switch once again.

Unlock the differential as soon as the vehicle moves out.

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

When the differential lock is disengaged, the indicator light will go out.

Four–wheel drive models—
The differential will also unlock if you shift the front drive control switch knob to the "H2" or "H4" position. Never forget to turn off the switch after using this feature.

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

⚠ CAUTION

Do not keep driving with the differential lock switch on.

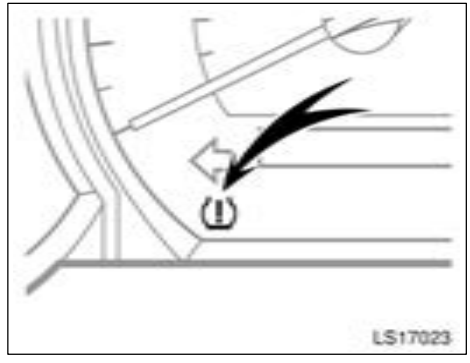
Tire pressure warning system

The tire pressure warning system warns you that the tire inflation pressure is low.

The tire pressure warning system is not a substitute for checking normal tire inflation pressure. Check the tire inflation pressure with a tire pressure gauge regularly.

⚠ CAUTION

The warning system may not activate immediately if blowout or sudden air loss should occur.



The tire pressure warning light comes on when the engine switch is turned to the "ON" position and goes off after a few seconds. This means the tire pressure warning system is operating properly. If the tire inflation pressure becomes low, the light comes on again. In this case, adjusting the tire inflation pressure will turn off the light after a few minutes. If the light comes on after blinking for 1 minute, the tire pressure warning system is not working properly.

Indicator status	Meanings	Do this
ON	Tire inflation pressure is low	Adjust the tire inflation pressure
ON after blinking for 1 minute	Tire pressure warning system malfunction	Have the system checked at your Toyota dealer

⚠ CAUTION

If the tire pressure warning light comes on, be sure to observe the following precautions. Failure to do so could cause loss of vehicle control and result in death or serious injury.

- **Stop your vehicle in a safe place as soon as possible. Adjust the tire inflation pressure immediately.**
- **If the tire pressure warning light comes on even after tire inflation pressure adjustment, it is probable that you have a flat tire. Check the tires. If the tire is flat, change to the spare tire and have the flat tire repaired by the nearest Toyota dealer.**
- **Avoid abrupt maneuvering and braking. If the vehicle tires deteriorate, you could lose control of the steering wheel or the brakes.**

The tire pressure warning light may turn on due to natural causes such as natural air leaks or tire inflation pressure changes caused by temperature. In this case, adjusting the tire inflation pressure will turn off the light after a few minutes.

Pushing the tire pressure warning reset switch should not turn off the tire pressure warning light. Adjusting the tire inflation pressure will turn off the light.

The spare tire is also equipped with the tire pressure warning valve and transmitter. The tire pressure warning light will turn on if the tire inflation pressure of the spare tire is low. If a tire goes flat, even though the flat tire is replaced with the spare tire, the warning light does not turn off. Replace the spare tire with the repaired tire and adjust the proper tire inflation pressure. The tire pressure warning light will turn off after a few minutes.

⚠ CAUTION

Each tire, including the spare (if provided), should be checked monthly when cold and inflated to the inflation pressure recommended by the vehicle manufacturer on the vehicle placard or tire inflation pressure label (tire and load information label). (If your vehicle has tires of a different size than the size indicated on the vehicle placard or tire inflation pressure label (tire and load information label), you should determine the proper tire inflation pressure for those tires.)

As an added safety feature, your vehicle has been equipped with a tire pressure monitoring system (TPMS–tire pressure warning system) that illuminates a low tire pressure telltale (tire pressure warning light) when one or more of your tires is significantly under–inflated. Accordingly, when the low tire pressure telltale (tire pressure warning light) illuminates, you should stop and check your tires as soon as possible, and inflate them to the proper pressure. Driving on a significantly under–inflated tire causes the tire to overheat and can lead to tire failure. Under–inflation also reduces fuel efficiency and tire tread life, and may affect the vehicle's handling and stopping ability.

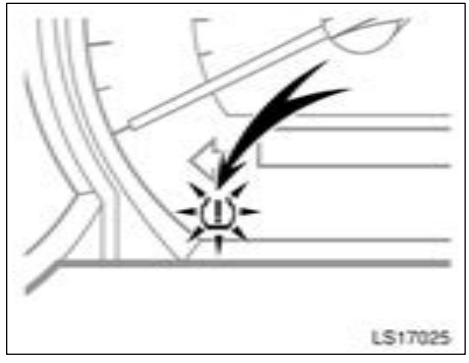
Please note that the TPMS (tire pressure warning system) is not a substitute for proper tire maintenance, and it is the driver's responsibility to maintain correct tire pressure, even if under–inflation has not reached the level to trigger illumination of the TPMS low tire pressure telltale (tire pressure warning light).

Your vehicle has also been equipped with a TPMS (tire pressure warning system) malfunction indicator to indicate when the system is not operating properly. The TPMS (tire pressure warning system) malfunction indicator is combined with the low tire pressure telltale (tire pressure warning light). When the system detects a malfunction, the telltale will flash for approximately one minute and then remain continuously illuminated. This sequence will continue upon subsequent vehicle start–ups as long as the malfunction exists. When the malfunction indicator is illuminated, the system may not be able to detect or signal low tire pressure as intended.

TPMS (tire pressure warning system) malfunctions may occur for a variety of reasons, including the installation of replacement or alternate tires or wheels on the vehicle that prevent the TPMS (tire pressure warning system) from functioning properly. Always check the TPMS (tire pressure warning system) malfunction telltale after replacing one or more tires or wheels on your vehicle to ensure that the replacement or alternate tires and wheels allow the TPMS (tire pressure warning system) to continue to function properly.

NOTICE

- ***Do not use liquid sealants for a flat tire as tire pressure warning valve and transmitter will be damaged.***
- ***When the tires must be repaired or replaced, have them repaired or replaced by the nearest Toyota dealer or an authorized tire dealer. The tire pressure warning valves and transmitters will be affected by the installation or removal of tires.***



IF THE TIRE PRESSURE WARNING LIGHT COMES ON AFTER BLINKING FOR 1 MINUTE...

If the tire pressure warning light comes on after blinking for 1 minute when the engine switch is turned to the "ON" position, the tire pressure warning system is not working properly.

The system will be disabled in the following conditions:
(When the condition becomes normal, the system will work properly.)

- If tires not equipped with tire pressure warning valves and transmitters are used.
- If the ID code on the tire pressure warning valves and transmitters is not registered in the tire pressure warning computer.
- If the tire inflation pressure is more than 500 kPa (5.1 kgf/cm^2 or bar, 73 psi) or higher than the specified level.

The system may be disabled in the following conditions:
(When the condition becomes normal, the system will work properly.)

- If electronic devices or facilities using similar radio wave frequencies are nearby.
- If a radio set at similar frequencies is in use in the vehicle.
- If a window tint that affects the radio wave signals is installed.
- If there is a lot of snow or ice on the vehicle, in particular around the wheels or wheel housings.
- If non–genuine Toyota wheels are used.
- If tire chains are used.
- If the spare tire is in a location subject to poor radio wave signal reception.
- If a large metallic object which can interfere with signal reception is put in the deck.

If the tire pressure warning light continues to come on after blinking for 1 minute when the engine switch is turned to the “ON” position, have the system checked by your Toyota dealer.

Even if you use genuine wheels, the tire pressure warning system may not work properly with some types of tires.

Pushing the tire pressure warning reset switch should not turn off the tire pressure warning light.

For vehicles sold in U.S.A.

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

(1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

NOTICE:

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

FCC WARNING:

Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user’s authority to operate the equipment.

For vehicles sold in Canada

NOTE:

Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

(1) this device may not cause interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference, including interference that may cause undesired operation of the device.

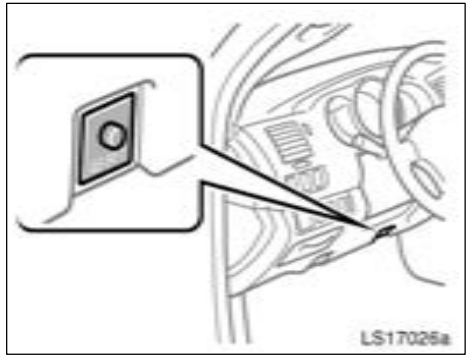
REPLACING TIRES AND WHEELS

When replacing the tires and wheels, be sure to install tire pressure warning valves and transmitters. ID codes on the tire pressure warning valves and transmitters are registered in the tire pressure warning computer. When replacing a tire pressure warning valve and transmitter, it is necessary to register the ID code of tire pressure warning valve and transmitter. Have the ID code registered by your Toyota dealer.

If the ID code is not registered, the system will not work properly. After about 20 minutes, the tire pressure warning light comes on after blinking for 1 minute to indicate a system malfunction.

NOTICE

When the tires or tire pressure warning valves and transmitters must be replaced, have them replaced by your Toyota dealer. The tire pressure warning valves and transmitters will be affected by the installation or removal of tires.



TIRE PRESSURE WARNING RESET SWITCH

When initializing the system, the present tire inflation pressure is stored as standard. The tire pressure warning system determines decreased air pressure by comparing the present and the standard tire inflation pressures. When you change the set tire inflation pressure, it is necessary to initialize the tire pressure warning system.

- When rotating the tires on vehicles differing with front and rear tire inflation pressures.
- When changing the tire inflation pressure by changing traveling speed or load weight, etc.
- When changing the tire size.

To initialize the system, perform the following:

1. Park the vehicle in a safe place and turn the engine switch off.
2. Adjust the pressure of all the installed tires (including the spare tire) to the specified cold tire inflation pressure level. (See “Tires” on page 410 in Section 8.)
3. Turn the engine switch to the “ON” position.
4. Push and hold the tire pressure warning reset switch until the tire pressure warning light blinks slowly three times.
5. Wait for a few minutes with the engine switch “ON”, and then turn the engine switch off.

If you push the tire pressure warning reset switch while the vehicle is moving, initialization is not performed.

If you push the tire pressure warning reset switch accidentally and initialization is performed, adjust the tire inflation pressure to the specified level and initialize the system again.

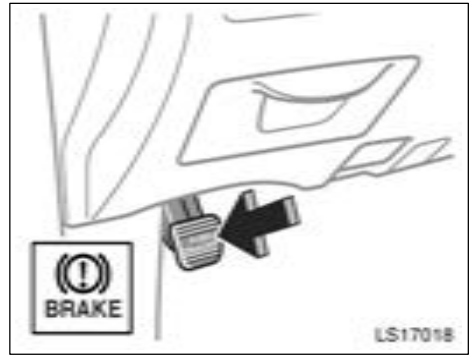


If the tire pressure warning light does not blink slowly three times when you push and hold the tire pressure warning reset switch, initialization has failed and the tire pressure warning system may not work properly. In this case, initialize the system again. If initialization cannot be performed, have the system checked at your Toyota dealer.

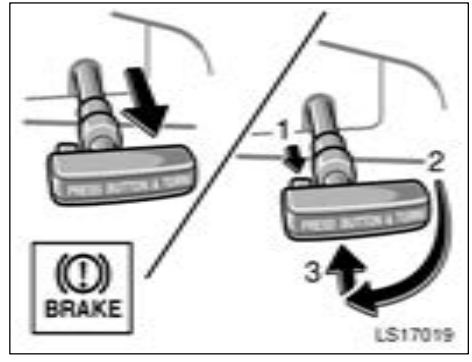
⚠ CAUTION

Do not push the tire pressure warning reset switch without first adjusting the tire inflation pressure to the specified level. Otherwise, the tire pressure warning light may not come on even if the tire inflation pressure is low, or it may come on when the tire inflation pressure is actually normal.

Parking brake



Pedal type



Lever type

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

Pedal type—

To set: Fully depress the parking brake pedal. For better holding power, first depress the brake pedal and hold it while setting the parking brake.
To release: Depress the parking brake pedal once again.

Lever type—

To set: Pull out on the lever. For better holding power, first depress the brake pedal and hold it while setting the parking brake.
To release: Press the lock release button (1), turn the lever clockwise (2), then push it in (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.

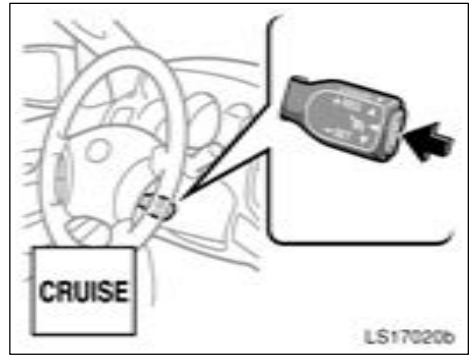
Cruise control

The cruise control is designed to maintain a set cruising speed without requiring the driver to operate the accelerator. Cruising speed can be set to any speed above 40 km/h (25 mph).

Within the limits of the engine's capabilities, cruising speed can be maintained up or down grades. However, changes in vehicle speed may occur on steeper grades.

⚠ CAUTION

- **To help maintain maximum control of your vehicle, do not use the cruise control when driving in heavy or varying traffic, or on slippery (rainy, icy or snow–covered) or winding roads.**
- **Avoid vehicle speed increases when driving downhill. If the vehicle speed is too fast in relation to the cruise control set speed, cancel the cruise control then downshift the transmission to use engine braking to slow down.**



TURNING THE SYSTEM ON AND OFF

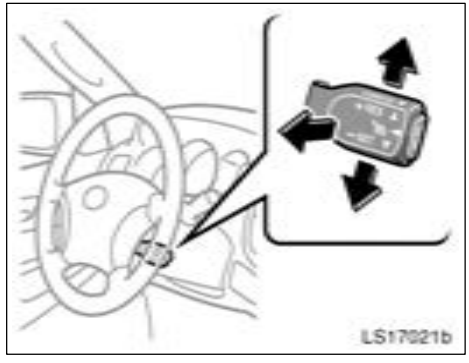
To turn the cruise control on, press the "ON–OFF" button. The "CRUISE" indicator light on the instrument panel will come on to indicate that the cruise control is operational. Pressing the "ON–OFF" button again turns the system off.

When the system is turned off, cruising speed must be reset when the cruise control is turned on again.

When the engine switch is turned off, the system is also automatically turned off. To use the cruise control again, press the "ON–OFF" button again to turn it on.

⚠ CAUTION

To avoid accidentally engaging the cruise control, turn the system off when it is not in use. Make sure the "CRUISE" indicator light is off.



SETTING THE CRUISING SPEED

On vehicles with automatic transmission, the transmission must be in "D", "4" (5–speed automatic transmission) or "3" (4–speed automatic transmission) before you set the cruising speed.

Bring your vehicle to the desired speed, push the lever down in the "–SET" direction and release it. This sets the vehicle at that speed. If the speed is not satisfactory, tap the lever up for a faster speed, or tap it down for a slower speed. Each tap changes the set speed by 1.6 km/h (1.0 mph). You can now take your foot off the accelerator pedal.

If you need acceleration—for example, when passing—depress the accelerator pedal enough for the vehicle to exceed the set speed. When you release it, the vehicle will return to the speed set prior to the acceleration.

⚠ CAUTION

For manual transmission:

While driving with the cruise control on, do not shift to neutral without depressing the clutch pedal, as this may cause engine racing or overrevving.

CANCELLING THE CRUISE CONTROL

The cruise control may be temporarily cancelled by the driver or by the system itself under certain circumstances. Temporary cancellation allows the set cruising speed to remain in memory.

The cruise control can be temporarily cancelled by doing the following:

- Pulling the lever in the "CANCEL" direction and releasing it
- Depressing the brake pedal
- Depressing the clutch pedal

Under certain circumstances, the cruise control is temporarily cancelled:

- When vehicle speed falls below 40 km/h (25 mph)
- When vehicle stability control is activated

When vehicle speed drops 16 km/h (10 mph) below the set speed, the cruise control is cancelled and the set speed is erased from memory.

The “CRUISE” indicator light remains on to indicate that the system is still in operation.

To turn the cruise control off, press the “ON–OFF” button. Make sure the “CRUISE” indicator light is off.

If the cruise control automatically cancels out other than for the above cases, have your vehicle checked by your Toyota dealer at the earliest opportunity.

RESUMING THE CRUISE CONTROL

If the cruise control is temporarily cancelled, the cruising speed can be resumed by pushing the lever up in the “+ RES” direction.

Vehicle speed must be above 40 km/h (25 mph).

RESETTING TO A FASTER SPEED

Push the lever up in the “+RES” direction and hold it. Release the lever when the desired speed is attained. While the lever is held up, the vehicle will gradually gain speed.

However, a faster way to reset is to accelerate the vehicle and then push the lever down in the “–SET” direction.

RESETTING TO A SLOWER SPEED

Push the lever down in the “–SET” direction and hold it. Release the lever when the desired speed is attained. While the lever is held down, the vehicle speed will gradually decrease.

However, a faster way to reset is to depress the brake pedal and then push the lever down in the “–SET” direction.

On vehicles with automatic transmission, even if you downshift from “D” to “4” (5–speed automatic transmission) or “3” (4–speed automatic transmission), with the cruise control on, engine braking will not be enabled because the cruise control is not cancelled. To decrease the vehicle speed, reset to a slower speed with the cruise control lever or depress the brake pedal. If you use the brake pedal, cruise control is cancelled.

CRUISE CONTROL FAILURE WARNING

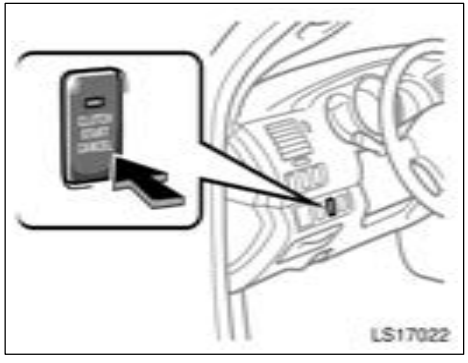
If the “CRUISE” indicator light flashes when using the cruise control, press the “ON–OFF” button to turn the system off and then press it again to turn it on.

If any of the following conditions then occurs, there is some trouble in the cruise control system.

- The indicator light does not come on.
- The indicator light flashes again.
- The indicator light goes out after it comes on.

If this is the case, contact your Toyota dealer and have your vehicle inspected.

Clutch start cancel switch



To crank the engine without depressing the clutch pedal, push the switch with the engine switch on.

The switch stays on as long as the engine switch is on. And it will automatically turn off when the engine switch is off. An indicator light will illuminate to indicate the system is operating.

This switch cancels the clutch start system, which is designed to keep the starter motor from operating if the clutch pedal is not depressed all the way down.

The switch allows the vehicle to be driven out of difficult situations by cranking the engine with the clutch engaged.

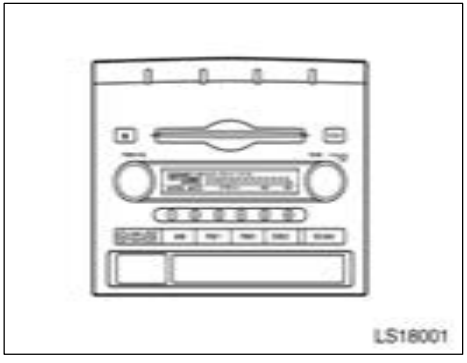
Never use the switch for normal engine starting. Be sure to follow the starting procedure instructed in “How to start the engine” on page 304 in Section 3.

OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS

Audio system

Reference 206
Using your audio system 207
Audio remote controls 225
Audio system operating hints 226

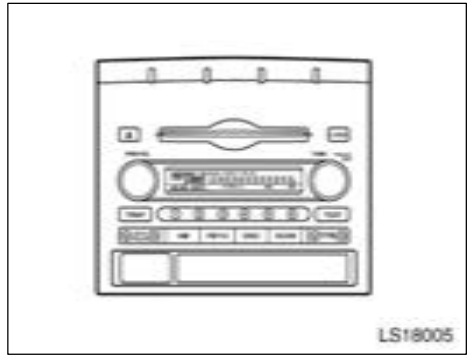
Reference



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



Type 2: AM·FM radio/compact disc player with changer



Type 3: AM·FM radio/compact disc player with changer

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 engine switch is in the “ACC” or “ON” position.

TURNING THE SYSTEM ON AND OFF

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

Push “AM”, “FM1·2”, “FM1”, “FM2”, “DISC” or “LOAD” to turn on that function without pushing “PWR·VOL”. To turn on the compact disc player, a compact disc must be loaded in the player.

You can turn on the compact disc player by inserting a compact disc.

You can turn off the compact disc player by ejecting the compact disc. If the audio system was previously off, then the entire audio system will be turned off when you eject the compact disc. If the radio was previously on, it will come on again.

SWITCHING BETWEEN FUNCTIONS

Push “AM”, “FM1·2”, “FM1”, “FM2”, “DISC” or “LOAD” if the system is already on but you want to switch from one function to another.

TONE AND BALANCE

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

Tone

How good an audio program sounds to you is largely determined by the mix of the treble, midrange (type 3), and bass levels. In fact, different kinds of music and vocal programs usually sound better with different mixes of treble, midrange and bass.

Balance

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

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

YOUR RADIO ANTENNA

To remove an antenna, carefully turn it counterclockwise.

YOUR COMPACT DISC PLAYER (type 1)

When you insert a disc, gently push it in with the label side up. The 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.

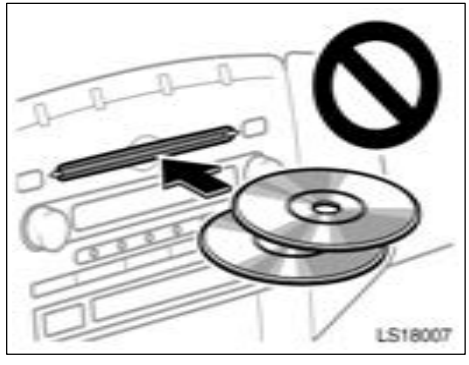
NOTICE

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

YOUR COMPACT DISC PLAYER WITH CHANGER (type 2 and type 3)

When you insert a disc, push the “LOAD” button, wait for the load/eject status light to turn green, then gently push the disc in with the label side up. This compact disc player can store up to six discs. The player will play from track 1 through to the end of the disc. Then it will play from track 1 of the next disc.

The player is intended for use with 12 cm (4.7 in.) discs only.

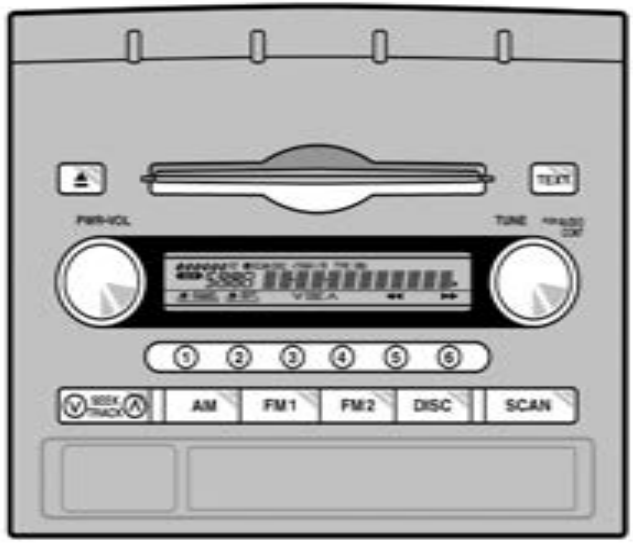


NOTICE

- ***Do not stack up two discs for insertion, or it will cause damage to the compact disc changer. Insert only one compact disc into slot at a time.***
- ***Never try to disassemble or oil any part of the compact disc player. Do not insert anything other than compact discs into the slot.***

—Controls and features

▶Type 1



LS18002

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

1 2 3 4 5 6 (Preset buttons)

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

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

To recall 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” or “FM2” button.)

⏏ (Eject button)

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

◀◀/▶▶ (Reverse/Fast–forward button)

Push and hold “▶▶” (preset button 6) or “◀◀” (preset button 5) to fast forward or reverse within a compact disc. When you release the button, the compact disc player will resume playing.

AM

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

AUDIO CONTROL (Tone and sound balance adjustment function)

Each time you push the “AUDIO CONTROL” knob, the mode changes. To adjust the tone and balance, turn the knob.

BAS: Adjusts low–pitched tones. The display ranges from –5 to 5.

TRE: Adjusts high–pitched tones. The display ranges from –5 to 5.

FAD: Adjusts the sound balance between the front and rear speakers. The display ranges from F7 to R7.

BAL: Adjusts the sound balance between the right and left speakers. The display ranges from L7 to R7.

DISC (Compact disc)

Push the “DISC” button to play a compact disc.

When the audio system is set into compact disc operation, the display shows the track, or track and disc number currently being played.

Error messages

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

“WAIT”: The compact disc player unit may be too hot. Allow the player to cool down.

“ERROR 1”: The disc may be dirty, damaged or inserted incorrectly (up–side down). Clean the disc and re–insert it.

“NO DISC”: The compact disc changer of separate unit is empty. Insert a disc.

“ERROR 3”: There is a problem inside the system. Eject the disc or magazine. Set the disc or magazine again.

“ERROR 4”: Over–current. Ask your Toyota dealer to inspect.

“CD OPEN”: The compact disc changer lid of separate unit is open. Close the compact disc changer lid.

If the malfunction still exists, take your vehicle to your Toyota dealer.

∨ **DISC** ∧

With compact disc changer only—

Use these buttons to select a disc you want to listen to.

Push "∨" (preset button 3) or "∧" (preset button 4) until the number of the disc you want to listen appears on the display.

FM1 FM2

Push the "FM1" or "FM2" button 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 of the preset button.

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 one compact disc in random order, or listen to the tracks on all the compact discs in the magazine in random order.

To play the tracks on one disc in random order:
Quickly push and release "RAND" (preset button 1). "RAND" will appear on the display and the player will perform the tracks on the disc you are listening to in random order. To turn off the random feature, push this button again.

With compact disc changer only—

To play all the tracks in the magazine in random order:
Push and hold "RAND" (preset button 1) 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)

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" (preset button 2) while the track is playing. "RPT" will appear on the display. When the track ends, it will automatically replay. To turn off the repeat feature, push this button again.

With compact disc changer only—

Repeating a disc:
Push and hold "RPT" (preset button 2) 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 the “SCAN” button 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 stop scanning, push this button again.

To scan all the frequencies:
Quickly push and release the “SCAN” button. The radio will find the next station up the station band, stay there for 5 seconds, and then scan again to the next station. To stop scanning, push this button 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 the “SCAN” button. “SCAN” will appear on the display and the player will scan all the tracks on the disc you are listening to. To stop scanning, push this button again. If the player scanned all the tracks on the disc, it will stop scanning.

With compact disc changer only—

Scanning the first tracks of all the discs in the magazine:
Push the “SCAN” button until you hear a beep. “·SCAN” will appear on the display and the player will scan the first track of the next disc. To stop scanning, push this button again. If the player has scanned all the discs, it will stop scanning.

SEEK/TRACK (Seeking/Track up/down)

Radio

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

To seek the next station, quickly push and release “∧” or “∨” side of the “SEEK/TRACK” button. Do this again to find the station after that.

Compact disc player

Use this button to skip up or down to a different track.

Push “∧” or “∨” side of the “SEEK/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, quickly push the down side of the button one time.

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.

TEXT

This button is used to change the display for the compact disc that contains text data.

To change the display, quickly push and release the “TEXT” button while the compact disc is playing. The display changes in the order from the elapsed time to disc title to track title, then back to the elapsed time.

If this button is pushed while a compact disc that does not contain text data is playing, “NO TITLE” will appear on the display.

If the entire disc or track title does not appear on the display, push and hold the button until you hear a beep. The rest of the title will appear.

TUNE (Tuning)

Turn the “TUNE” knob clockwise to step up the frequency. Turn the knob counterclockwise to step down the frequency.

▶Type 2



LS18004

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

1 2 3 4 5 6 (Preset buttons)

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

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

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

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

⏏ (Eject button)

This button is used to eject one or all compact discs.

To eject the current compact disc, push and release the compact disc eject button.

To eject a specific disc, push “∨” (preset button 3) or “∧” (preset button 4) until the number of the disc you want to eject is displayed. Push and release the eject button.

To eject all discs at a time, press and hold the eject button until you hear a beep. The last compact disc played before pushing the button will be ejected first. If the ejected disc is not removed for a long time, the eject function will be cancelled.

◀◀/▶▶ (Reverse/Fast–forward button)

Push and hold “▶▶” (preset button 6) or “◀◀” (preset button 5) to fast forward or reverse within a compact disc. When you release the button, the compact disc player will resume playing.

AM

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

AUDIO CONTROL (Tone and sound balance adjustment function)

Each time you push the “AUDIO CONT” knob, the mode changes. To adjust the tone and balance, turn the knob.

BAS: Adjusts low–pitched tones. The display ranges from –5 to 5.

TRE: Adjusts high–pitched tones. The display ranges from –5 to 5.

FAD: Adjusts the sound balance between the front and rear speakers. The display ranges from F7 to R7.

BAL: Adjusts the sound balance between the right and left speakers. The display ranges from L7 to R7.

DISC (Compact disc)

Push the “DISC” button to play a compact disc.

When the audio system is set into compact disc operation, the display shows the track, or track and disc number currently being played.

Error messages

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

“WAIT”: The compact disc player unit may be too hot. Allow the player to cool down.

“ERROR 1”: The disc may be dirty, damaged or inserted incorrectly (up–side down). Clean the disc and re–insert it.

“NO DISC”: The compact disc changer of separate unit is empty. Insert a disc.

“ERROR 3”: There is a problem inside the system. Eject the disc or magazine. Set the disc or magazine again.

“ERROR 4”: Over–current. Ask your Toyota dealer to inspect.

"CD OPEN": The compact disc changer lid of separate unit is open. Close the compact disc changer lid.

If the malfunction still exists, take your vehicle to your Toyota dealer.

∨ **DISC** ∧

Use these buttons to select a disc you want to listen to.

Push "∨" (preset button 3) or "∧" (preset button 4) until the number of the disc you want to listen appears on the display.

FM1·2

Push the "FM1·2" button 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 of the preset button.

LOAD

This button is used to load the compact discs in the compact disc player. This player can store up to six discs.

To load one compact disc only, quickly push and release the button, then insert a compact disc. After the disc is loaded, the shutter of the slot will close.

If no compact disc is inserted, the shutter will close after 15 seconds.

To load multiple compact discs, push and hold the button (until you hear a beep when the audio system is on), then insert the first compact disc. After the disc is loaded, the shutter of the slot will close. After a few seconds, the shutter will automatically open again so the next disc can be inserted. The same process can be applied for loading the rest of the discs. If the player is full of discs, "DISC FULL" will appear on the display.

If no compact disc is inserted, the shutter will close after 15 seconds.

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 one compact disc in random order, or listen to the tracks on all the compact discs in the magazine in random order.

To play the tracks on one disc in random order:
Quickly push and release "RAND" (preset button 1). "RAND" will appear on the display and the player will perform the tracks on the disc you are listening to in random order. To turn off the random feature, push this button again.

To play all the tracks in the magazine in random order:
Push and hold "RAND" (preset button 1) 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)

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” (preset button 2) while the track is playing. “RPT” will appear on the display. When the track ends, it will automatically replay. To turn off the repeat feature, push this button again.

Repeating a disc:
Push and hold “RPT” (preset button 2) 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 the “SCAN” button 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 stop scanning, push this button again.

To scan all the frequencies:
Quickly push and release the “SCAN” button. The radio will find the next station up the station band, stay there for 5 seconds, and then scan again to the next station. To stop scanning, push this button 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 the “SCAN” button. “SCAN” will appear on the display and the player will scan all the tracks on the disc you are listening to. To stop scanning, push this button again. If the player scanned all the tracks on the disc, it will stop scanning.

Scanning the first tracks of all the discs in the magazine:
Push the “SCAN” button until you hear a beep. “·SCAN” will appear on the display and the player will scan the first track of the next disc. To stop scanning, push this button again. If the changer has scanned all the discs, it will stop scanning.

SEEK/TRACK (Seeking/Track up/down)

Radio

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

To seek the next station, quickly push and release “∧” or “∨” side of the “SEEK/TRACK” button. Do this again to find the station after that.

Compact disc player

Use this button to skip up or down to a different track.

Push "∧" or "∨" side of the "SEEK/ 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, quickly push the down side of the button one time.

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.

TEXT

This button is used to change the display for the compact disc that contains text data.

To change the display, quickly push and release the "TEXT" button while the compact disc is playing. The display changes in the order from the elapsed time to disc title to track title, then back to the elapsed time.

If this button is pushed while a compact disc that does not contain text data is playing, "NO TITLE" will appear on the display.

If the entire disc or track title does not appear on the display, push and hold the button until you hear a beep. The rest of the title will appear.

TUNE (Tuning)

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

▶Type 3



LS18006

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

1 2 3 4 5 6 (Preset buttons)

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

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

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

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

⏏ (Eject button)

This button is used to eject one or all compact discs.

To eject the current compact disc, push and release the compact disc eject button.

To eject a specific disc, push “∨” (preset button 3) or “∧” (preset button 4) until the number of the disc you want to eject is displayed. Push and release the eject button.

To eject all discs at a time, press and hold the eject button until you hear a beep. The last compact disc played before pushing the button will be ejected first. If the ejected disc is not removed for a long time, the eject function will be cancelled.

◀◀/▶▶ (Reverse/Fast-forward button)

Push and hold “▶▶” (preset button 6) or “◀◀” (preset button 5) to fast forward or reverse within a compact disc. When you release the button, the compact disc player will resume playing.

AM

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

AUDIO CONTROL (Tone and sound balance adjustment function)

Each time you push the “AUDIO CONT” knob, the mode changes. To adjust the tone and balance, turn the knob.

BAS: Adjusts low-pitched tones. The display ranges from –5 to 5.

MID: Adjusts mid-pitched tones. The display ranges from –5 to 5.

TRE: Adjusts high-pitched tones. The display ranges from –5 to 5.

FAD: Adjusts the sound balance between the front and rear speakers. The display ranges from F7 to R7.

BAL: Adjusts the sound balance between the right and left speakers. The display ranges from L7 to R7.

DISC (Compact disc)

Push the “DISC” button to play a compact disc.

When the audio system is set into compact disc operation, the display shows the track, or track and disc number currently being played.

Error messages

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

“WAIT”: The compact disc player unit may be too hot. Allow the player to cool down.

“ERROR 1”: The disc may be dirty, damaged or inserted incorrectly (up–side down). Clean the disc and re–insert it.

“NO DISC”: The compact disc changer of separate unit is empty. Insert a disc.

“ERROR 3”: There is a problem inside the system. Eject the disc or magazine. Set the disc or magazine again.

“ERROR 4”: Over–current. Ask your Toyota dealer to inspect.

“CD OPEN”: The compact disc changer lid of separate unit is open. Close the compact disc changer lid.

If the malfunction still exists, take your vehicle to your Toyota dealer.

∨ DISC ∧

Use these buttons to select a disc you want to listen to.

Push “∨” (preset button 3) or “∧” (preset button 4) until the number of the disc you want to listen appears on the display.

FM1·2

Push the “FM1·2” button 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 of the preset button.

LOAD

This button is used to load the compact discs in the compact disc player. This player can store up to six discs.

To load one compact disc only, quickly push and release the button, then insert a compact disc. After the disc is loaded, the shutter of the slot will close.

If no compact disc is inserted, the shutter will close after 15 seconds.

To load multiple compact discs, push and hold the button (until you hear a beep when the audio system is on), then insert the first compact disc. After the disc is loaded, the shutter of the slot will close. After a few seconds, the shutter will automatically open again so the next disc can be inserted. The same process can be applied for loading the rest of the discs. If the player is full of discs, “DISC FULL” will appear on the display.

If no compact disc is inserted, the shutter will close after 15 seconds.

PWR·VOL (Power and Volume)

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

RDS (Radio Data System) display

The radio will automatically switch to the RDS mode to receive an RDS station while turned to FM broadcasts. “RDS” will appear on the display.

RAND (Random)

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

To play the tracks on one disc in random order:
Quickly push and release “RAND” (preset button 1). “RAND” will appear on the display and the player will perform the tracks on the disc you are listening to in random order. To turn off the random feature, push this button again.

To play all the tracks in the magazine in random order:
Push and hold “RAND” (preset button 1) 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)

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” (preset button 2) while the track is playing. “RPT” will appear on the display. When the track ends, it will automatically replay. To turn off the repeat feature, push this button again.

Repeating a disc:
Push and hold “RPT” (preset button 2) 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 the “SCAN” button 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 stop scanning, push this button again.

To scan all the frequencies:
Quickly push and release the “SCAN” button. The radio will find the next station up the station band, stay there for 5 seconds, and then scan again to the next station. To stop scanning, push this button 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 the “SCAN” button. “SCAN” will appear on the display and the player will scan all the tracks on the disc you are listening to. To stop scanning, push this button again. If the player scanned all the tracks on the disc, it will stop scanning.

Scanning the first tracks of all the discs in the magazine:
Push the “SCAN” button until you hear a beep. “ ·SCAN” will appear on the display and the player will scan the first track of the next disc. To stop scanning, push this button again. If the changer has scanned all the discs, it will stop scanning.

SEEK/TRACK (Seeking/Track up/down)

Radio

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

To seek the next station, quickly push and release “∧” or “∨” side of the “SEEK/TRACK” button. Do this again to find the station after that.

Compact disc player

Use this button to skip up or down to a different track.

Push “∧” or “∨” side of the “SEEK/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, quickly push the down side of the button one time.

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.

TEXT

Radio

This button is operational only in RDS mode.

When an RDS station transmits a text message, “MSG” will appear on the displayed.

To display the text message, first push the “TEXT” button to change the radio station display. Then push the “TEXT” button once more to display, and the message will appear on the display.

If the entire the message is not displayed, “▶” will appear on the display. To display the rest of the message, push and hold the “TEXT” button until you hear a beep.

After the entire message has been displayed, the message will disappear.

The message display will be canceled if any button that affects the display is pushed.

If no messages are received, “NO MESSAGE” will appear on the display, and the display returns to the previous mode.

The message display will be canceled if you activate any function that affects the display.

Compact disc player

This button is used to change the display for the compact disc that contains text data.

To change the display, quickly push and release the “TEXT” button while the compact disc is playing. The display changes in the order from the elapsed time to disc title to track title, then back to the elapsed time.

If this button is pushed while a compact disc that does not contain text data is playing, “NO TITLE” will appear on the display.

If the entire disc or track title does not appear on the display, push and hold the button until you hear a beep. The rest of the title will appear.

TRAF (Traffic)

A station that regularly broadcasts traffic information is automatically located.

When you push the “TRAF” button in the “FM” mode, “TRAF SEEK” appears on the display and the radio will start seeking any traffic program station.

If no traffic program station is found, “NO TRAF INFO” appears on the display for a few seconds and the display returns to the previous mode.

TUNE (Tuning)

Turn the “TUNE” knob clockwise to step up the frequency. Turn the knob counterclockwise to step down the frequency.

TYPE (Program Types)

When you push “∧” or “∨” of the “TYPE” button while receiving an RDS station, the current program type will appear on the display. If the system is receiving a station that is not RDS, “NO PTY” will appear.

Repeat this operation within 6 seconds to display the program types in the following order:

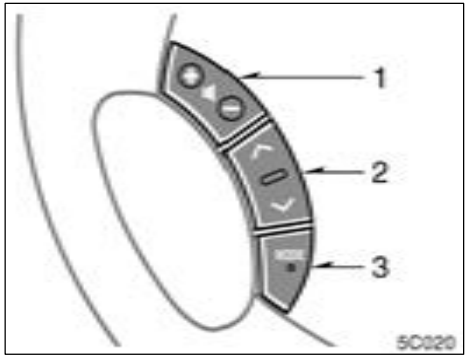
- ROCK
- EASY LIS (Easy listening)
- CLS/JAZZ (Classical music and Jazz)
- R&B (Rhythm and Blues)
- INFORM (Information)
- RELIGION
- MISC (Miscellaneous)
- ALERT (Emergency message)

To seek or scan for the same type of program, push the “SEEK/TRACK” or “SCAN” button while the program type is displayed.

If no program is found, “NOTHING” will appear on the display. The previous program information will resume.

When the system is left untouched for 6 seconds, the program type display will change to the frequency display.

Audio remote controls (steering switches)



Some parts of the audio system can be adjusted using the switches on the steering wheel.

Details of the specific switches, controls, and features are described below.

1. Volume control switch
2. "∧ ∨" switch
3. "MODE" switch

1. Volume control switch

Push "+" to increase the volume. The volume continues to increase while the switch is being pushed.

Push "–" to decrease the volume. The volume continues to decrease while the switch is being pushed.

2. "∧ ∨" switch

Radio

This switch has the following features—

To select a preset station:
Quickly push and release the "∧" or "∨" side of the switch. Do this again to select the next preset station.

To seek a station:
Push and hold the "∧" or "∨" side of the switch until you hear a beep. Do this again to find the next station. If you push the switch on either side during the seek mode, seeking will be cancelled.

To step up or down the frequency, push and hold the switch even after you hear a beep. When you release from the switch, the radio will begin seeking up or down for a station. Do this again to find the next station.

Compact disc player

Use this switch to skip up or down to a different track in either direction.

Quickly push and release the "∧" or "∨" side of the switch until the track you want to listen to is set. If you want to return to the beginning of the current track, push the "∨" side of the switch once, quickly.

With compact disc changer only—

Push and hold the "∧" or "∨" side of the switch until the disc you want to listen to is set.

3. "MODE" switch

Push "MODE" switch to select an audio mode. Each push changes the mode sequentially if the desired mode is ready to use.

To turn the audio system on, push the "MODE" switch.

To turn the audio system off, push and hold the "MODE" switch until the system turns off.

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 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

Usually, a problem with radio reception does not mean there is a problem with your radio—it is just the normal result of conditions outside the vehicle.

For example, nearby buildings and terrain can interfere with FM reception. Power lines or telephone wires can interfere with AM signals. And of course, radio signals have a limited range. The farther you are from a station, the weaker its signal will be. In addition, reception conditions change constantly as your vehicle moves.

Here are some common reception problems that probably do not indicate a problem with your radio:

FM

Fading and drifting stations—Generally, the effective range of FM is about 40 km (25 miles). Once outside this range, you may notice fading and drifting, which increase with the distance from the radio transmitter. They are often accompanied by distortion.

Multi–path—FM signals are reflective, making it possible for two signals to reach your antenna at the same time. If this happens, the signals will cancel each other out, causing a momentary flutter or loss of reception.

Static and fluttering—These occur when signals are blocked by buildings, trees, or other large objects. Increasing the bass level may reduce static and fluttering.

Station swapping—If the FM signal you are listening to is interrupted or weakened, and there is another strong station nearby on the FM band, your radio may tune in the second station until the original signal can be picked up again.

AM

Fading—AM broadcasts are reflected by the upper atmosphere—especially at night. These reflected signals can interfere with those received directly from the radio station, causing the radio station to sound alternately strong and weak.

Station interference—When a reflected signal and a signal received directly from a radio station are very nearly the same frequency, they can interfere with each other, making it difficult to hear the broadcast.

Static—AM is easily affected by external sources of electrical noise, such as high tension power lines, lightening, or electrical motors. This results in static.

CARING FOR YOUR COMPACT DISC PLAYER AND DISCS

- Type 2 and type 3—The player is intended for use with 12 cm (4.7 in.) discs only.
- 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.

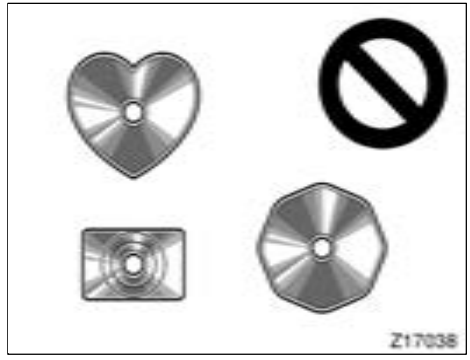
⚠ CAUTION

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

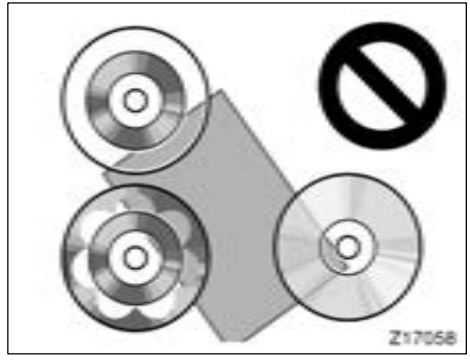


- Use only compact discs marked as shown above. The following products may not be playable on your compact disc player.

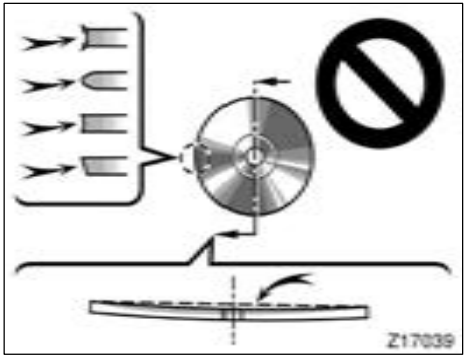
  Copy–protected CD
  CD–ROM



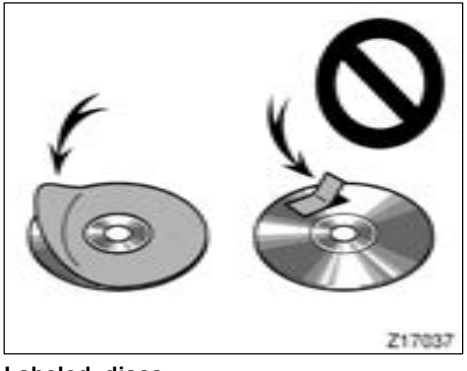
Special shaped discs



Transparent/translucent discs



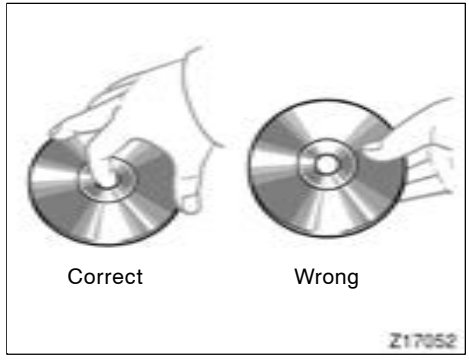
Low quality discs



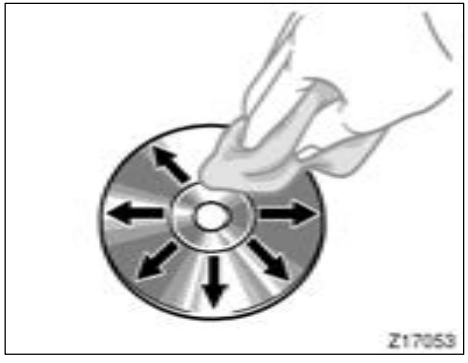
Labeled discs

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.***
- ***This system is not designed for use of Dual Disc. Do not use Dual Disc because it may cause damage to the player or changer.***



- 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.



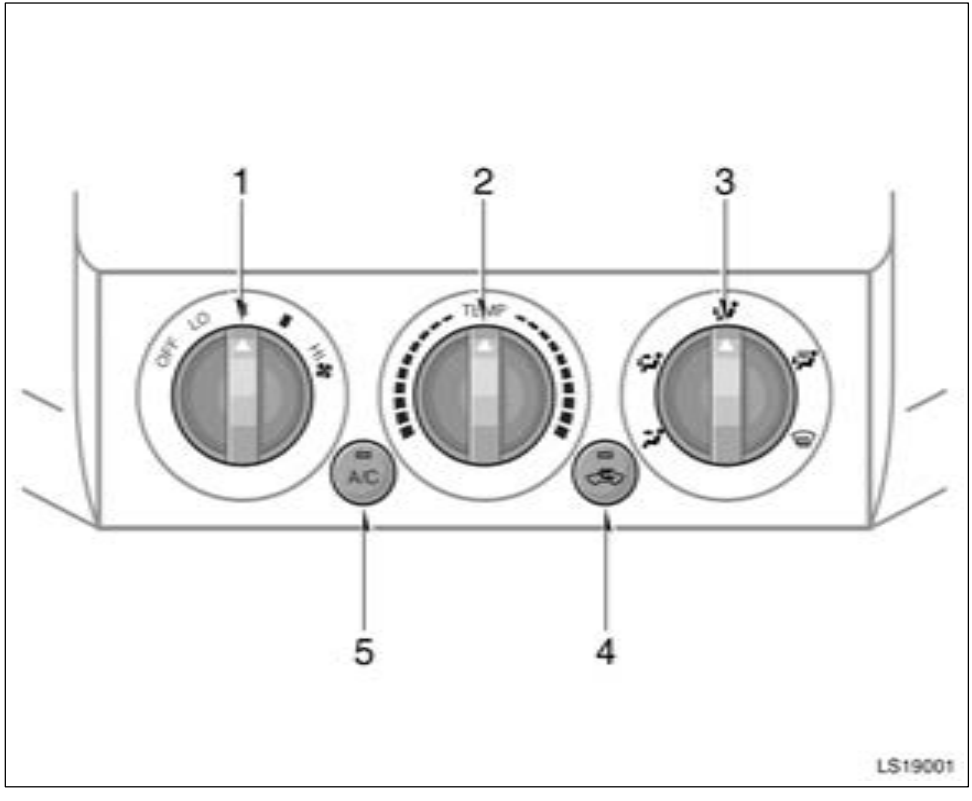
To clean a compact disc: Wipe it with a soft, lint–free cloth that has been dampened with water. Wipe in a straight line from the center to the edge of the disc (not in circles). Dry it with another soft, lint–free cloth. Do not use a conventional record cleaner or anti–static device.

OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS

Air conditioning system

Controls 232
Air flow selector settings 235
Operating tips 235
Instrument panel vents 238
Air conditioning filter 238

Controls



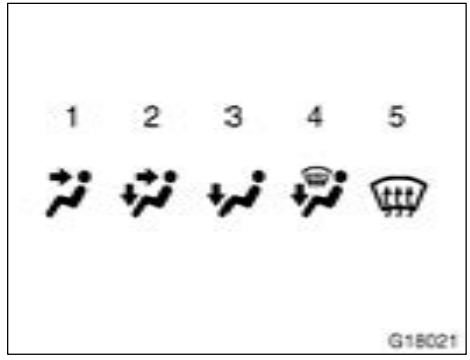
1. Fan speed selector
2. Temperature selector
3. Air flow selector
4. Air intake selector
5. “A/C” button (on some models)

Fan speed selector

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

Temperature selector

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



Air flow selector

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

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

   Turning the air flow selector to the floor/windshield position turns on the defogging/defrosting function with the purpose of clearing the windshield.

   In this position, air intake selector mode changes to FRESH automatically to clear the windshield quickly. If you want to return the setting to RECIRCULATE mode, press the air intake selector button once again.

   Vehicles with “A/C” button—

   Press the “A/C” button for dehumidified heating or cooling. This setting clears the windshield more quickly.
5. **Windshield—**Air flows mainly from the windshield vents.

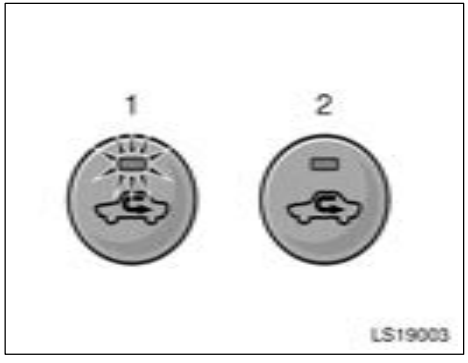
   Turning the air flow selector to the windshield position turns on the defogging/defrosting function with the purpose of clearing the windshield.

   In this position, air intake selector mode changes to FRESH automatically to clear the windshield quickly. It is not possible to return to RECIRCULATE in this position.

   Vehicles with “A/C” button—

   Press the “A/C” button for dehumidified heating or cooling. This setting clears the windshield more quickly.

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.

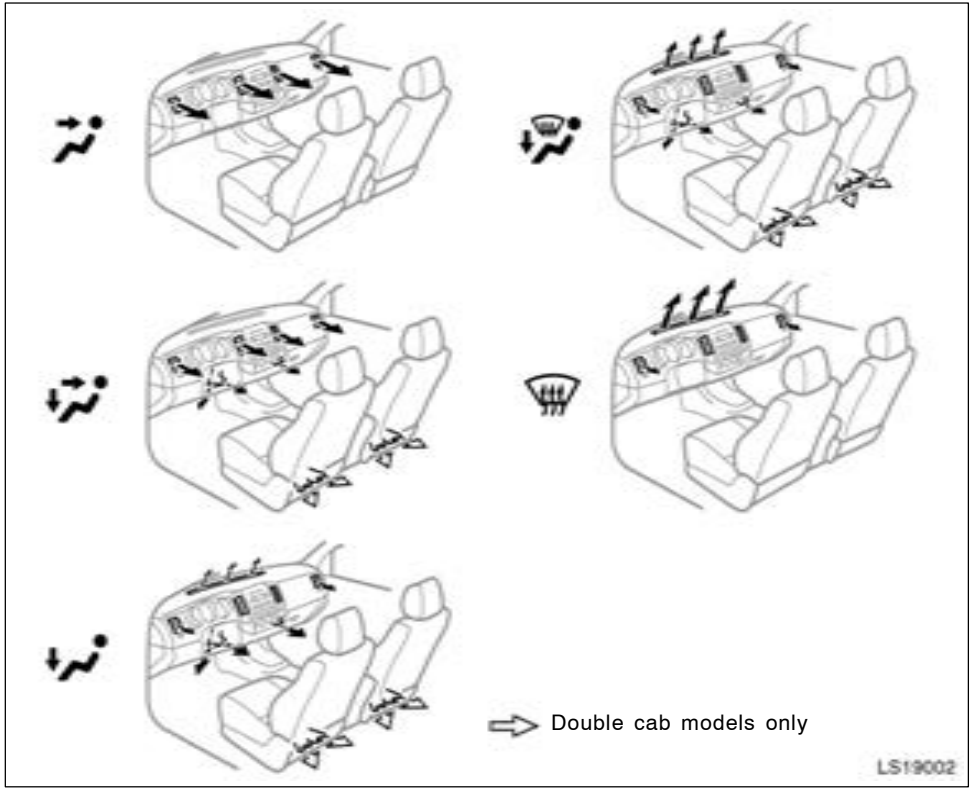
1. **Recirculate** (indicator light is on)—Recirculates the air inside the vehicle.
2. **Fresh** (indicator light is off)—Draws outside air into the system.

To prevent fogging up of the windshield, the air intake mode may change automatically to FRESH depending on the condition of the air conditioning system.

"A/C" button (on some models)

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.

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 long enough for the hot air to escape. This operation allows the air conditioning to cool the interior more quickly.
- Make sure the air intake grilles in front of the windshield are not blocked (by leaves or snow, for example).
- On humid days, do not blow cold air on the windshield. The windshield could fog up because of the difference in air temperature on the inside and outside of the windshield.
- Keep the area under the front seats clear to allow air to circulate throughout the vehicle.
- On cold days, set the fan speed to high for a minute to help clear the intake ducts of snow or moisture. This can reduce the amount of fogging on the windows.
- When driving on dusty roads, close all windows. If dust thrown up by the vehicle is still drawn into the vehicle after closing the windows, it is recommended that the air intake selector be set to FRESH and the fan speed selector to any setting except “OFF”.

- If following another vehicle on a dusty road, or driving in windy and dusty conditions, it is recommended that the air intake selector be temporarily set to RECIRCULATE, which will close off the outside passage and prevent outside air and dust from entering the vehicle interior.

Heating

For best results, set controls to:

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

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

Air conditioning

For best results, set controls to:

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

- For most effective cooling, move the air intake selector to recirculate.

Ventilation

For best results, set controls to:

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

Defogging

Condition: Moisture is on the inside of the windshield.

For best results, set controls to:

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

Turning the air flow selector to the windshield or floor/windshield position turns on the defogging function with the purpose of clearing the windshield.

When turning the air flow selector to windshield or floor/windshield position, air intake selector mode changes to FRESH automatically to clear the windshield quickly. If you want to return the setting to RECIRCULATE mode, press the air intake selector button once again. However, if the air flow selector is in the windshield position, it is not possible to return to RECIRCULATE.

Vehicles with "A/C" button—

Press the "A/C" button for dehumidified heating or cooling. This setting clears the front view more quickly.

- On humid days, do not blow cold air on the windshield—the difference between the outside and inside temperatures could make the fogging worse.
- When side windows fog up, turn the side vents toward the windows.

Defrosting

Condition: Moisture is on the outside of the windshield.

For best results, set controls to:

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

Turning the air flow selector to the windshield or floor/windshield position turns on the defrosting function with the purpose of clearing the windshield.

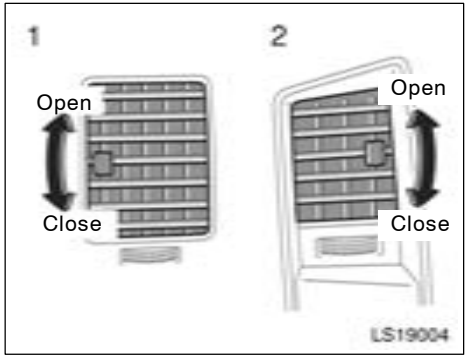
When turning the air flow selector to windshield or floor/windshield position, air intake selector mode changes to FRESH automatically to clear the windshield quickly. If you want to return the setting to RECIRCULATE mode, press the air intake selector button once again. However, if the air flow selector is in the windshield position, it is not possible to return to RECIRCULATE.

Vehicles with "A/C" button—

Press the "A/C" button for dehumidified heating or cooling. This setting clears the front view more quickly.

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

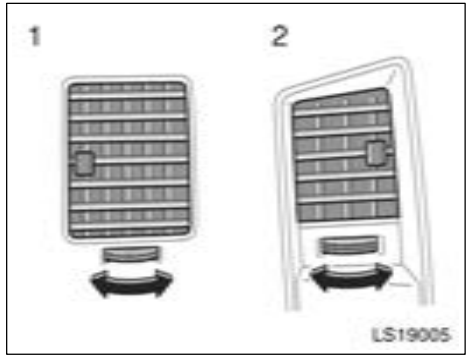
Instrument panel vents



1. Side vents

2. Center vents

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

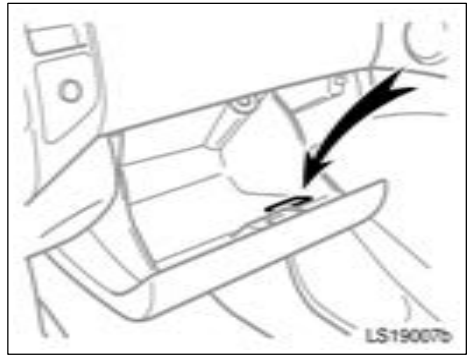


1. Side vents

2. Center vents

You can change air flow direction by turning the instrument panel vents.

Air conditioning filter—



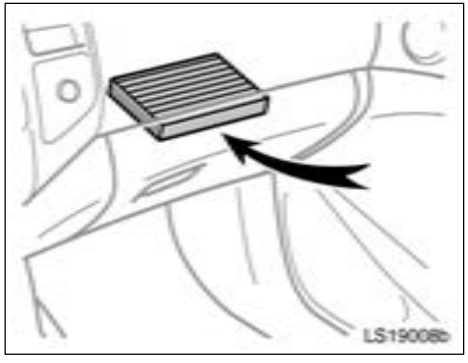
The air conditioning filter information label is placed inside of the glove box as shown and indicates that a filter has been installed.

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

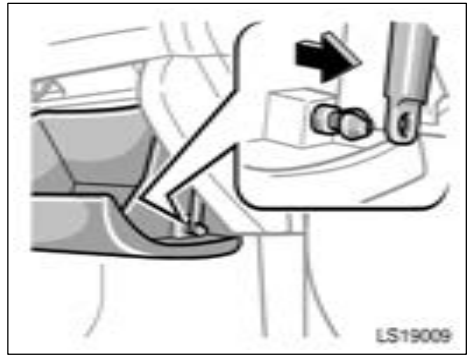
—Checking and replacing the air conditioning filter

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

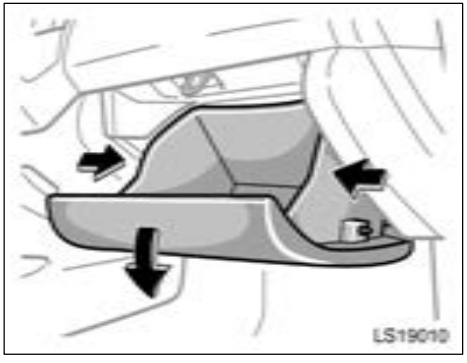
To maintain the air conditioning efficiency, inspect and replace the air conditioning filter according to the maintenance schedule. In dusty areas or areas with heavy traffic flow, such as inner city or desert areas, early replacement may be required. (For scheduled maintenance information, please refer to the “Scheduled Maintenance Guide” or “Owner’s Manual Supplement.”)



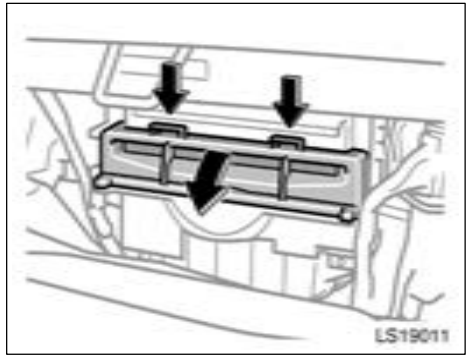
The air conditioning filter is behind the glove box.



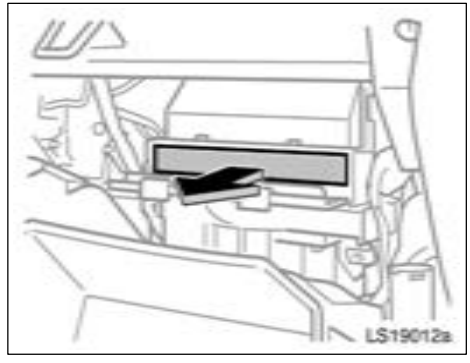
1. Open the glove box, and slide off the damper as shown.



2. Push in each side of the glove box to disconnect the claws.

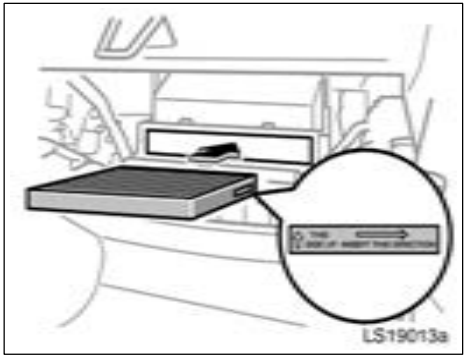


3. Push down on the tabs and open the filter door.



4. Remove the filter from the filter outlet. Inspect the filter on the surface.

If it is dirty, it should be replaced.



When installing the filter in the filter outlet, follow the instructions indicated on the label.

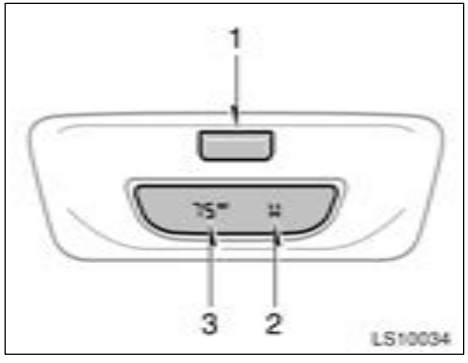
INFORMATION
The air filter should be installed properly in position. The use of air conditioning with the air filter removed may cause deteriorated dustproof performance and then affect air conditioning performance.

OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS

Other equipment

Accessory meter 244
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Power outlet 249
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Rear console box 259
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Bottle holders 261
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Deck hooks 264
Deck rails 264
Floor mat 267

Accessory meter—



1. “E/M” button
2. Compass
3. Outside temperature display

—Before using the accessory meter

Operate the accessory meter with the engine switch on.

When the engine switch is turned to “ON”, the last previously used mode displayed just before the engine switch is turned off will appear.

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

“E/M” button

This button is used to switch between English/U.S. Customary System and metric units of the outside temperature display.

Every time you push this button, the display toggles through the following information.

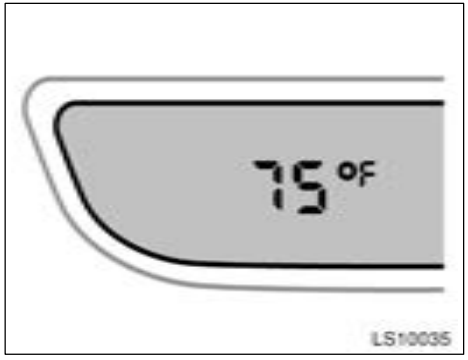
1. Compass and outside temperature (°F)
2. Compass and outside temperature (°C)
3. Display off (no compass)

The display variations are as follows;

Indication	Outside temperature
English/U.S. Customary System (E)	°F
Metric (M)	°C

The initial mode will be English/U.S. Customary System units, however, if the unit is switched to metric and the engine switch is off, it will display metric units when the engine switch is turned to “ON”.

—Outside temperature display



The outside temperature display indicates the outside air temperature. The displayed value is updated.

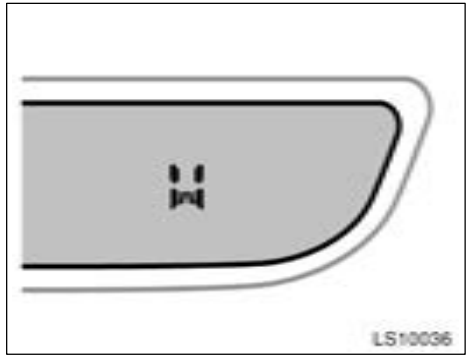
To set the unit, push the “E/M” button until the desired unit display appears.

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

If an abnormality exists in the connection of the outside air temperature sensor, “––°C” (“––°F”) will appear on the display. If “––°C” (“––°F”) appears on the display, contact your Toyota dealer.

There may be a case that “––°C” (“––°F”) appears momentarily when the engine switch is quickly turned to “ON”. It is normal if it goes out soon.

—Compass



The compass indicates the direction that the vehicle is heading. In the above case, it shows that the vehicle is heading west.

The direction display is updated every 2 seconds.

Displays	Directions
N	North
NE	Northeast
E	East
SE	Southeast
S	South
SW	Southwest
W	West
NW	Northwest

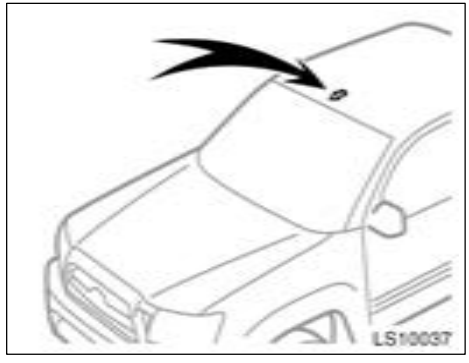
The compass may not show the correct direction in the following conditions:

- The vehicle is stopped immediately after turning.
- The compass does not adjust while the vehicle is stopped.
- The engine switch is turned off immediately after turning.
- The vehicle is on an inclined surface.
- The vehicle is in a place where the earth’s magnetic field is subject to interference by artificial magnetic fields (underground parking, under a steel tower, between buildings, roof parking, near a crossing, near a large vehicle, etc.).
- The vehicle is magnetized. (There is a magnet or a metal object on or near the roof.)
- The battery has been disconnected.

If the deviation is small, the compass works to calibrate the direction automatically while the vehicle is in motion.

For additional precision or for complete calibrating, see “CALIBRATING THE COMPASS” below.

If the direction is not indicated or the system does not operate properly, contact your Toyota dealer.



Compass sensor

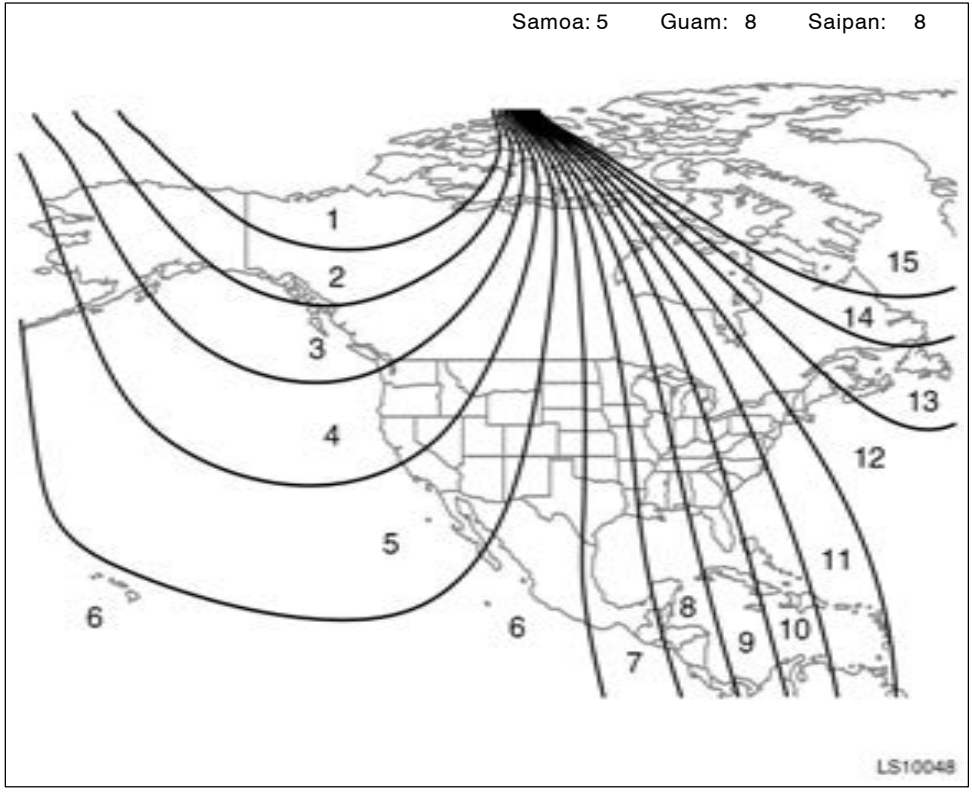
The compass sensor is on the roof of the vehicle.

NOTICE
Do not put magnets or a metal object on or near the roof of the vehicle. Doing this may cause malfunction of the compass sensor.

CALIBRATING THE COMPASS (deviation calibration)

The direction display on the compass deviates from the true direction determined by the earth's magnetic field. The angle of deviation varies according to the geographic position of the vehicle.

To adjust this deviation, stop the vehicle, then push and hold the "E/M" button until the "VAR" indication appears on the compass display. Then push the "E/M" button, referring to the following map to select the number of the zone where the vehicle is.

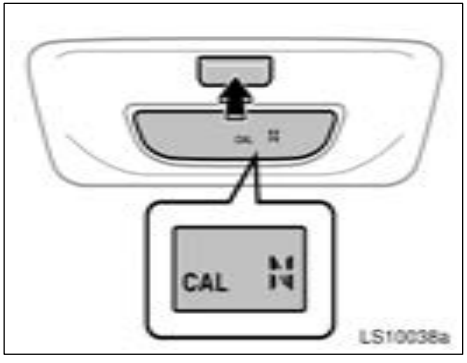


Zone number

After calibration, leaving the system for several seconds returns to the compass mode.

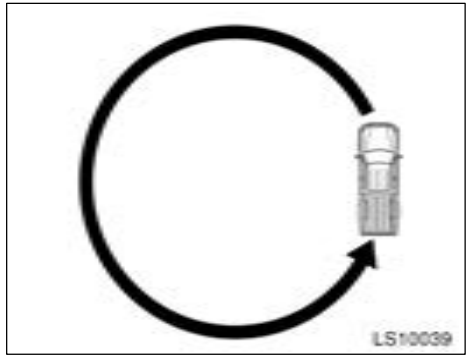
⚠ CAUTION

Do not adjust the display while the vehicle is moving. Be sure to adjust the display only when the vehicle is stopped.



CALIBRATING THE COMPASS (circling calibration)

Sometimes the direction display on the compass may not change after a turn. To rectify this, stop the vehicle and push and hold the “E/M” button until the “CAL” indication appears on the compass display. (At this time, the compass display is locked in “N”.)



Drive the vehicle in a circle at 8 km/h (5 mph) or less. If there is not enough space to drive in a circle, drive around the block.

When the “CAL” indication goes off and the compass returns to the normal mode, calibration is complete.

If calibration cannot be performed because of the magnetized vehicle etc., take your vehicle to Toyota dealer.

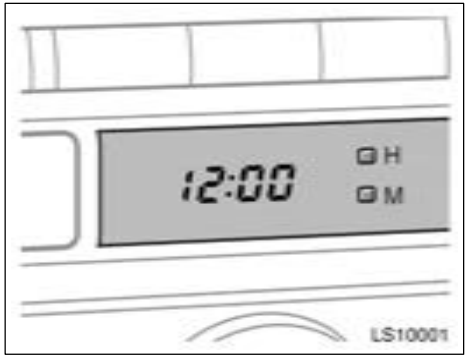
Perform circling calibration just after you have purchased your Toyota. And then always perform circling calibration after the battery has been removed, replaced or disconnected.

- Do not perform circling calibration of the compass in a place where the earth’s magnetic field is subject to interference by artificial magnetic fields (underground parking, under a steel tower, between buildings, roof parking, near a crossing, near a large vehicle, etc.).
- During calibration, do not operate electric systems (power windows, etc.) as they may interfere with the calibration.

⚠ CAUTION

- **When doing the circling calibration, be sure to secure a wide space, and watch out for people and vehicles in the neighborhood. Do not violate any local traffic rules while performing circling calibration.**
- **Do not adjust the display while the vehicle is moving. Be sure to adjust the display only when the vehicle is stopped.**

Clock



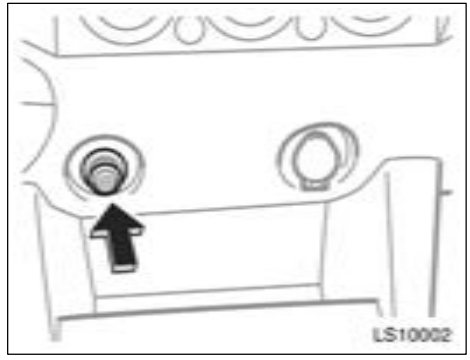
To reset the hour: Push the “H” button. To reset the minutes: Push the “M” button.

The engine switch 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).

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

Cigarette lighter



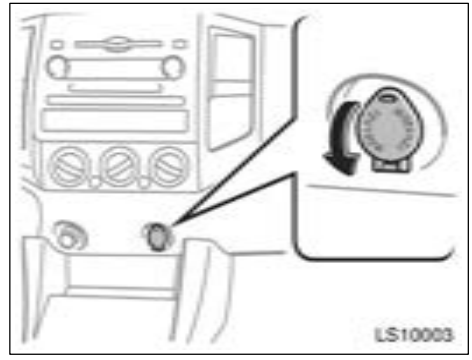
To use the cigarette lighter, press it in. After it finishes heating up, it automatically pops out ready for use.

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

Do not hold the cigarette lighter pressed in.

Use a Toyota genuine cigarette lighter or equivalent for replacement.

Power outlet (12 VDC)



The power outlet is designed for power supply for car accessories.

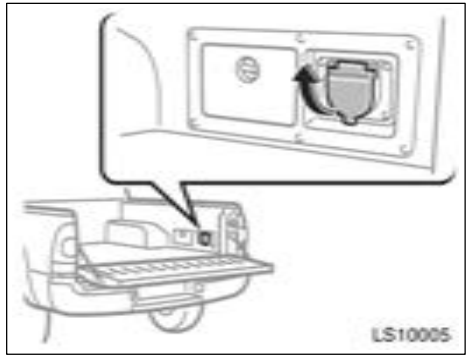
The engine switch must be in the “ACC” or “ON” position for the power outlets to be used.

NOTICE

- ***To prevent the fuse from being blown, do not use the electricity over the total capacity of 12V/120W.***
- ***To prevent the battery from being discharged, do not use the power outlets longer than necessary when the engine is not running.***

◆ ***Close the power outlet lids when the power outlets are not in use. Inserting anything other than an appropriate plug that fits the outlet, or allowing any liquid to get into the outlet may cause electrical failure or short circuits.***

Power outlet (115 VAC)



This power outlet is designed for use as a power supply for electric appliances.

The power outlet must only be used after the engine is started.

If the engine is started with the power outlet main switch on, the maximum capacity of the power supply may decrease to below the standard, or may be cut off completely, even when the vehicle is stationary.

While the vehicle is being driven, the maximum capacity of the power outlet is always 115 VAC/100W. When the vehicle is stationary, the maximum capacity of the power outlet varies depending on the following conditions (a) or (b):

(a) The maximum capacity is 115 VAC/400W when the following condition applies:

- Automatic transmission models: The selector lever is in the “P” or “N” position.
- Manual transmission models: The shift lever is in the neutral position and the clutch pedal is not depressed.

(b) The maximum capacity is 115 VAC/100W when the following condition applies:

- Automatic transmission models: The selector lever is moved to any positions other than “P” and “N”.
- Manual transmission models: The clutch pedal is depressed.

A maximum capacity of 400W can only be restored by turning the power outlet main switch off and then on again under condition (a) described above.

The protection circuit may be activated to cut the power supply if any of the following conditions apply:

- The engine is started with the power outlet switch on.
- Use of electrical appliances exceeding the maximum capacity is attempted.

  A sound may be heard when the protection circuit is activated. This is normal and does not indicate a malfunction.
- Electrical appliances, which consume power exceeding 100W, have been used continuously for a long time period.
- The total power usage by all electrical features (headlights, air conditioning, etc.) has exceeded the total vehicle maximum for an extended period of time.

If the protection circuit is activated and the power supply is cut, conduct the following procedure:

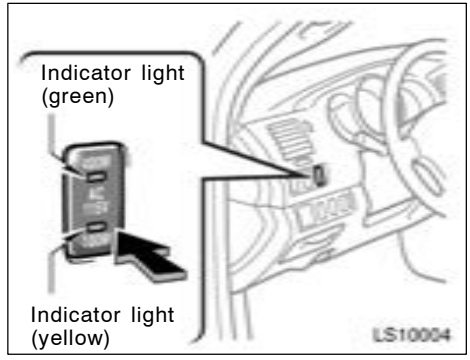
1. Park the vehicle in a safe area, and then securely apply the parking brake.
2. Check and ensure the following conditions:

   Automatic transmission models: The selector lever is in the “P” or “N” position.

   Manual transmission models: The shift lever is in the neutral position and the clutch pedal is not depressed.
3. Make sure that the power consumption of the electric appliance is within the maximum capacity of the power outlet and the appliance is not broken.
4. Push the power outlet main switch again.

When the cabin temperature is high, open the windows to cool the temperature down. Once it reaches the normal temperature, turn the power outlet main switch on again.

If the power supply is not resumed even after performing the above procedure, have the vehicle inspected by a Toyota dealer.



To use the power outlet, push the main switch located on the instrument panel.

The color of the indicator light changes according the maximum available capacity, as follows:

Illumination color	Maximum capacity
Green and yellow	115 VAC/400W
Yellow	115 VAC/100W

To turn the power outlet off, push the main switch again. When the power outlet is not in use, make sure that the main switch is off and that the indicator light is not illuminated.

The power supply starts a few seconds after the main switch is pressed.

If the main switch is pressed repeatedly at short intervals, the indicator light may remain unchanged, but this does not indicate a malfunction.

When the power outlet is in operation, the sound of the cooling fan may be heard from the rear console box. This is normal and does not indicate a malfunction.

After removing a plug from the power outlet, ensure that the power outlet lid is properly closed.

⚠ CAUTION

- **Use of the power outlet when it is wet with rain, drinking water or snow may result in electrical shocks and is extremely dangerous. The power outlet must be thoroughly dried before use.**
- **Do not allow children to use or play with the power outlet.**
- **Be careful not to get any part of your body caught in the power outlet lid.**

- **When using electrical appliances, strictly follow any cautions and notices written on their labels and in the manufacturers' instruction manuals.**
- **Do not modify, disassemble or repair the power outlet or its inverter, in any way. Doing so may result in unexpected malfunctions or accidents, which could cause serious damage or injuries. Contact a Toyota dealer for any necessary repairs.**

To prevent injuries and accidents, securely fix all electric appliances before use and do not use any appliances that may do any of the following:

- **Distract the driver while driving, or hamper safe driving.**
- **Result in a fire or burn injuries due to the appliance rolling, falling or overheating while driving.**
- **Emit steam, while the windows of the cabin are closed.**

Do not perform any of the following. Doing so is very dangerous and may cause unexpected accidents, such as electric shocks.

- **Using the power outlet for electric heaters while sleeping.**
- **Contaminating the power outlet with liquid substances or mud, or using it in rainy and snowy weather.**
- **Handling electrical appliance plugs at the power outlet with wet hands or feet.**
- **Inserting foreign objects into the power outlet.**
- **Using malfunctioning electric appliances.**
- **Inserting inappropriate or badly fitting plugs into the power outlet.**

NOTICE

- ***To prevent the battery from being discharged, turn off all the vehicle's electronic equipment and accessories, such as the headlights, fog lights and air conditioner, when electrical appliances that consume in excess of 100W are used continuously for long periods of time.***
- ***To prevent any damage caused by heat, do not use any electrical appliances that give off intense heat such as toasters, in any locations including the internal or external trim, seats and deck.***
- ***Do not use any electrical appliances, which are easily affected by vibration or heat, inside the vehicle. Vibration while driving, or the heat of the sun while parking, may result in damage to those electrical appliances.***
- ***Keep the lid closed when the power outlet is not in use. Do not insert any items other than appropriate plugs, as this may cause electrical failure or short circuits.***
- ***After inserting a plug, gently close the power outlet lid. Failure to do so may cause damage to the plug.***
- ***If any electrical appliances are to be used while driving, securely fasten both the appliances and their cables to prevent them from falling or getting caught any of the power-train components.***
- ***Do not use plug adaptors to connect too many plugs to the power outlet.***
- ***If the power outlet is loose when an electrical appliance plug is connected, replace the outlet. Contact a Toyota dealer for any necessary replacements.***
- ***If the power outlet gets dirty, turn the main switch off and use a soft, clean, dry–wet cloth to wipe it gently. Do not use any cleansing materials, such as organic solvents, wax, or compound cleaners, as these may damage the power outlet or cause it to malfunction.***
- ***Keep the power outlet free from dust and foreign materials and clean it regularly.***

The power outlet is not designed for the following electric appliances even if their power consumption is below the maximum capacity. These appliances may not operate properly.

- Appliances with high initial peak wattage: cathode–ray tube type televisions, compressor–driven refrigerators, electric tools, etc.
- Measuring devices which process precise data: medical equipment, measuring instruments, etc.
- Other appliances requiring an extremely stable power supply: microcomputer–controlled electric blankets, touch sensor lamps, etc.

Use of the power outlet may not be possible if the vehicle battery voltage is low due to decreased battery capacity.

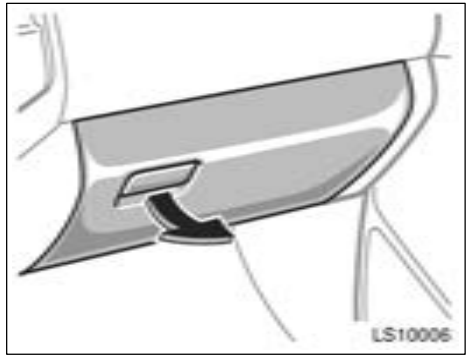
The integrated timers of electrical appliances may not function properly when the power supply is cut by the protection circuit.

Some electrical appliances may not operate properly unless they are installed on a level place.

The precise power outlet voltage cannot be measured using commercial testers. If necessary, contact a Toyota dealer.

Certain electrical appliances may cause radio noise.

Glove box

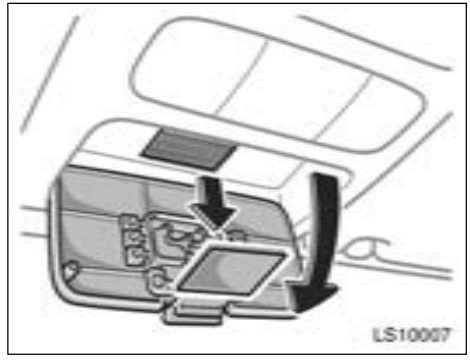


To open the glove box door, pull the lever.

⚠ CAUTION

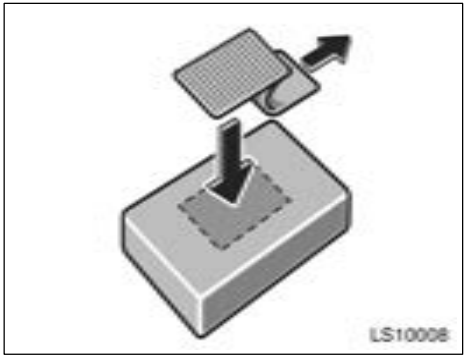
To reduce the chance of injury in case of an accident or a sudden stop, always keep the glove box door closed while driving.

Garage door opener box

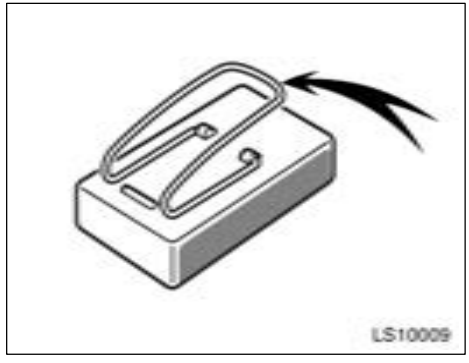


The box is designed to store a garage door opener transmitter.

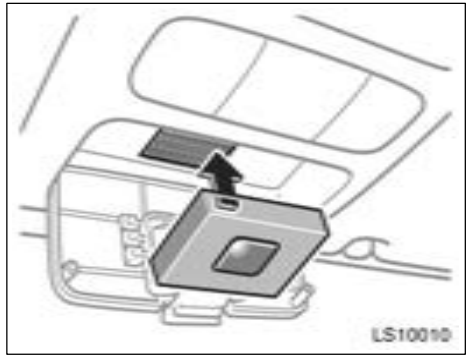
Open the cover and remove the hook–and–loop fastener square.



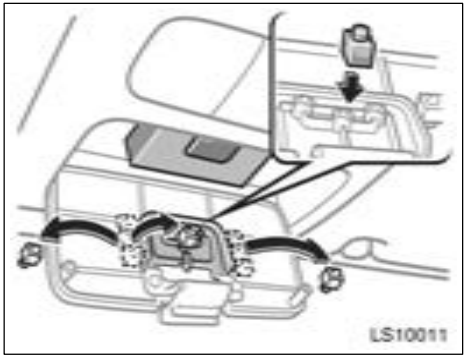
Remove the paper strip covering the adhesive on back side of square and adhere the square to back side of the transmitter near the center.



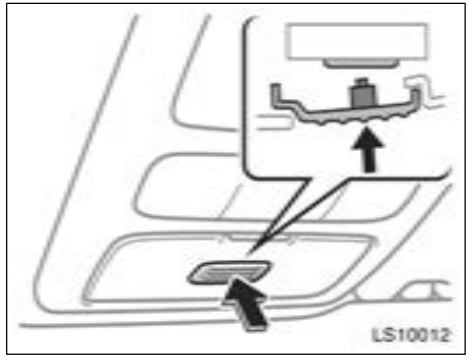
Please note if transmitter has wire clip for sun visor, this clip must be removed prior to adhesion of the fastener.



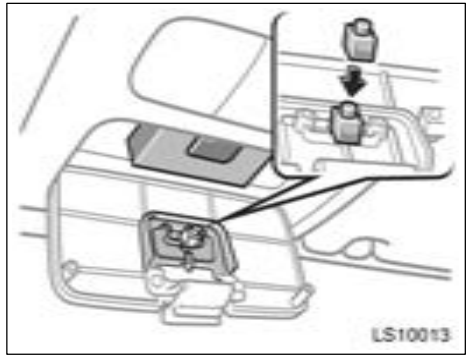
Place the transmitter with fastener square facing inside of box into the box. Make sure the transmitter button is located above button pins.



Remove spacers from the center panel. Place one spacer on the pin that would be below transmitter button when the cover is closed. Close the cover.



When the garage door opener transmitter is properly installed, you can operate the transmitter by pushing the center panel of the cover.



If the center panel does not contact your garage door opener transmitter:

- Check to see if spacer is on the correct pin.
- Attach another spacer to the top of original spacer. Check operation. If required, continue to add spacers until contact is achieved.

If the transmitter is clattering during driving, fill in a piece of felt or pad to prevent the transmitter from clattering.

Auxiliary boxes

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

⚠ CAUTION

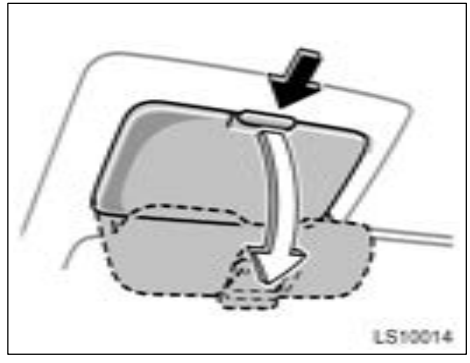
- **To reduce the chance of injury in case of an accident or a sudden stop, always keep the auxiliary box closed while driving.**
- **Type A only—As these holders are designed for holding a light object such as an eyeglass, do not place any heavy objects in them. Heavy objects may cause the holder to open and contents to fly out resulting in injuries.**

NOTICE

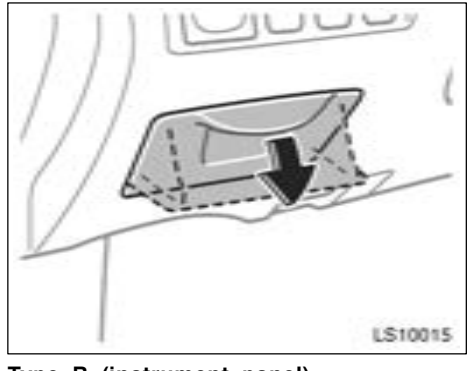
Type A only—During hot weather, the interior of the vehicle becomes very hot. Do not leave anything flammable or deformable such as a lighter, glasses, etc. inside.

⚠ CAUTION

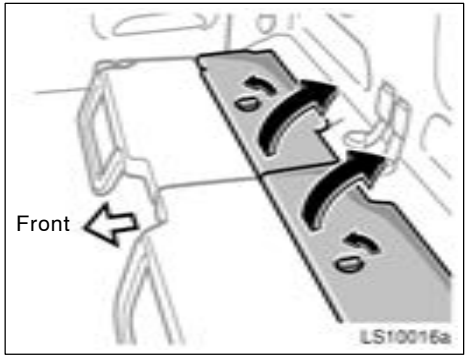
- **To reduce the chance of injury in case of an accident or a sudden stop, always keep the garage door opener box closed while driving.**
- **Keep the remaining spacers away from children.**



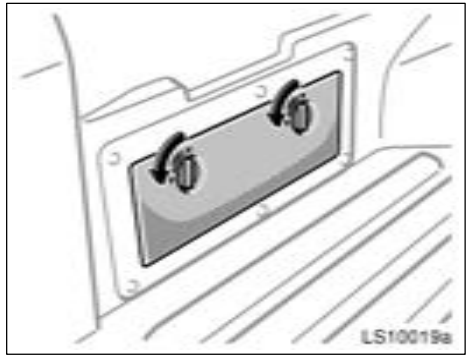
Type A (over head console)



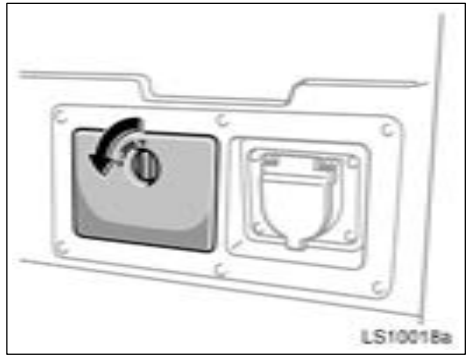
Type B (instrument panel)



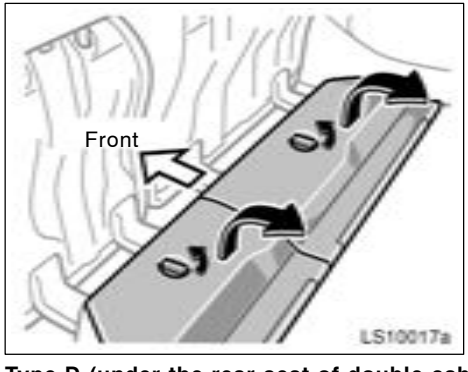
Type C (under the rear seat of access cab models)



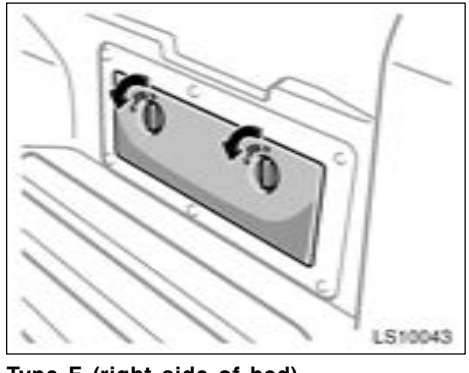
Type E (left side of bed)



Type G (right side of bed)

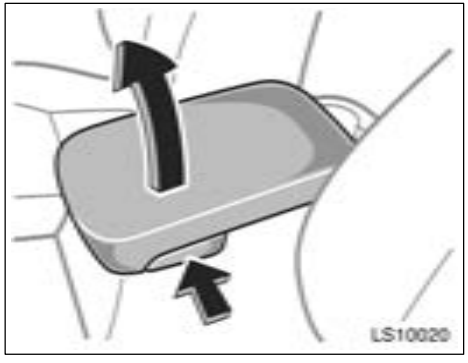


Type D (under the rear seat of double cab models)

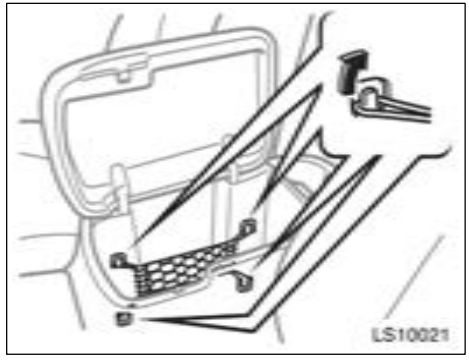


Type F (right side of bed)

Rear console box



To use the rear console box, raise the console box lid while pushing the lock release button.



The rear console box is equipped with the flexible cargo net.

The flexible cargo net is detachable.

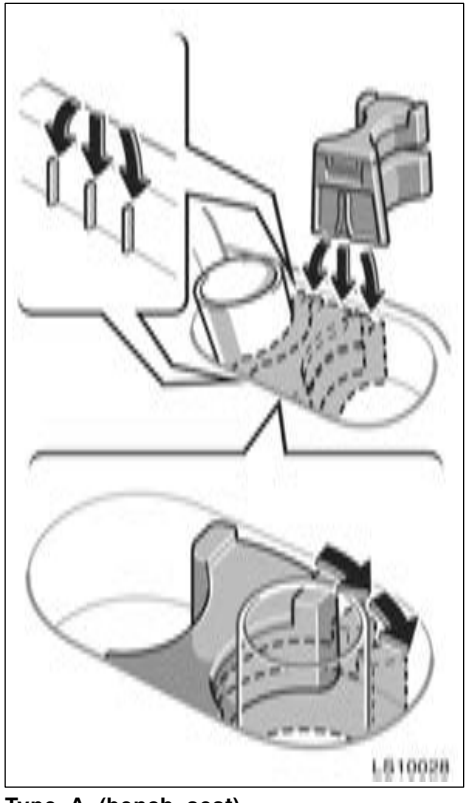
Cup holders

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

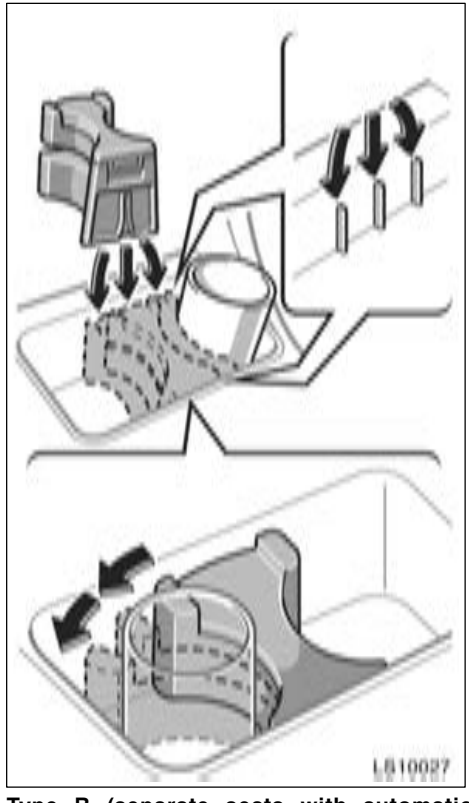
Type A and B—The cup holder can be adjustable to the size of the cups or drink–cans by changing the holder position and the arm position, as shown.

⚠ CAUTION

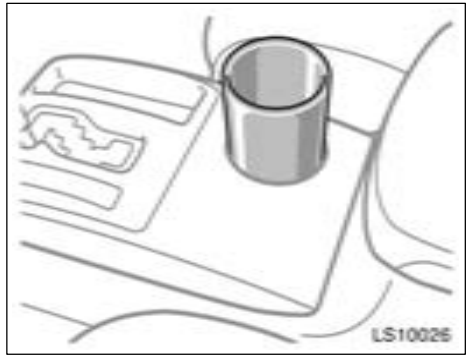
Do not place anything else other than cups or drink–cans in the cup holder, as such items may be thrown about in the compartment and possibly injured people in the vehicle during sudden braking or in an accident.



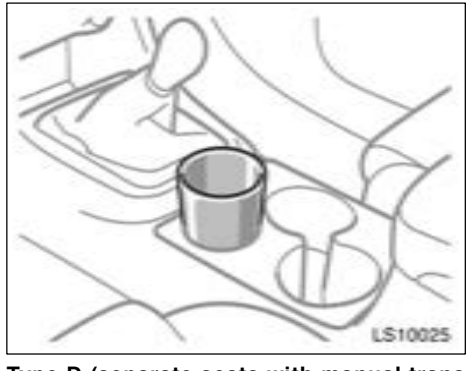
Type A (bench seat)



Type B (separate seats with automatic transmission)

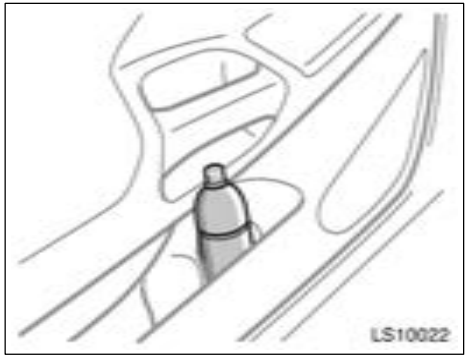


Type C (separate seats with automatic transmission)

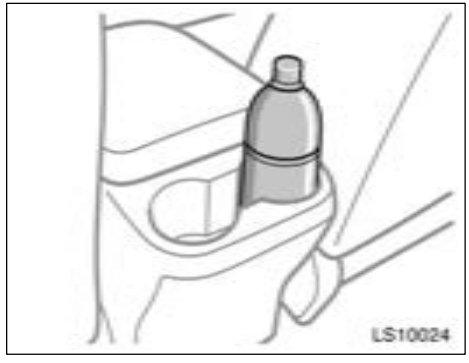


Type D (separate seats with manual transmission)

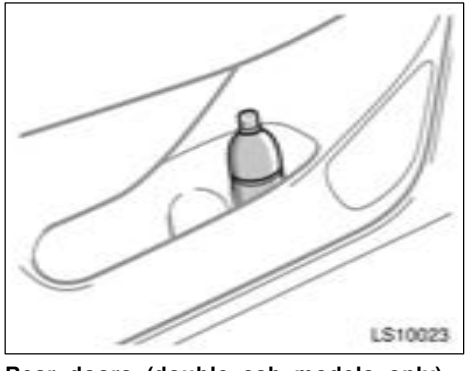
Bottle holders



Front doors



Rear console box



Rear doors (double cab models only)

The bottle holders are designed to hold bottles securely.

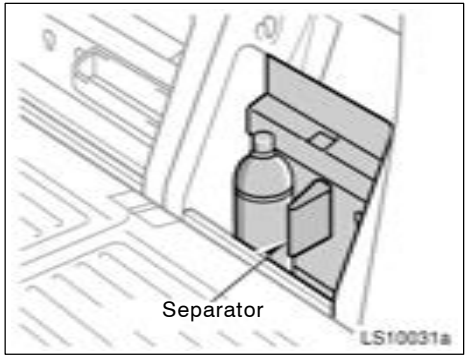
⚠ CAUTION

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 injured people in the vehicle during a sudden braking or an accident.

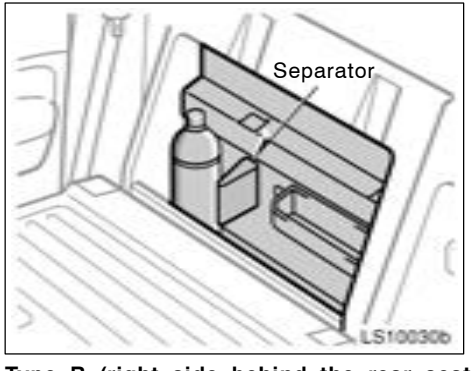
NOTICE

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

Storage boxes (double cab models only)



Type A (left side behind the rear seat back)

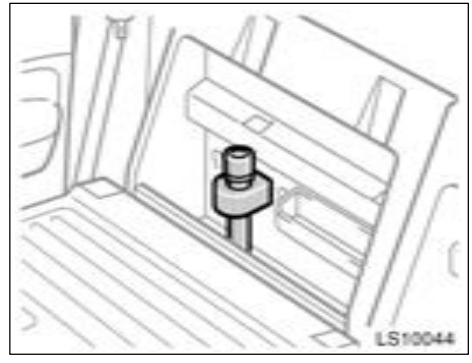


Type B (right side behind the rear seat back)

This box is designed to place things like bottles.

The separator is detachable, and it can be installed in various positions as required.

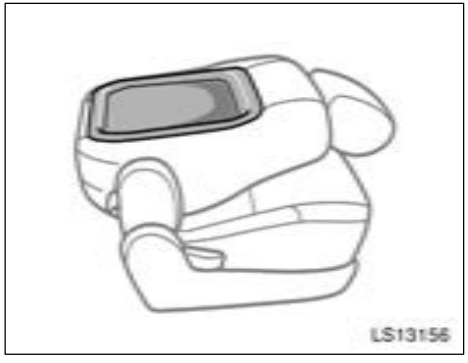
Flashlight holder (double cab models only)



The flashlight holder is designed to hold the flashlight securely.

The flashlight holder is detachable, and it can be installed in various positions as required.

Seatback table (on some models)



You should use the front passenger's seatback as a temporary table only when the vehicle is stopped.

To use the seatback table, fold the seatback down. (For detailed information, see "—Folding front passenger's seat" on page 38 in Section 1–3.)

⚠ CAUTION

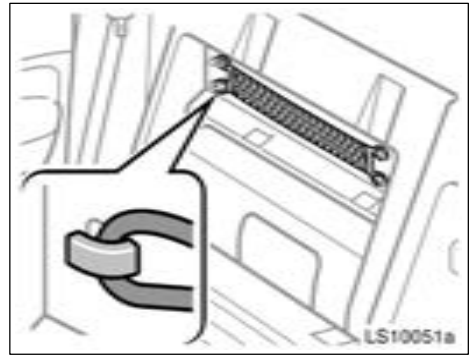
To avoid serious injury:

- **Do not set up the seatback table while the vehicle is moving.**
- **Do not sit on the seatback table.**

NOTICE

To prevent damage to the seat, avoid putting heavy loads on the temporary table.

Cargo net hooks (double cab models with subwoofer)



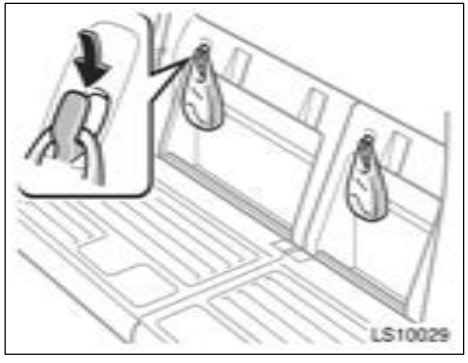
These hooks are designed to hang the factory–supplied cargo net.

To hang the cargo net, use the cargo net hooks.

NOTICE

To prevent damage to the hook, avoid hanging items other than the cargo net on it.

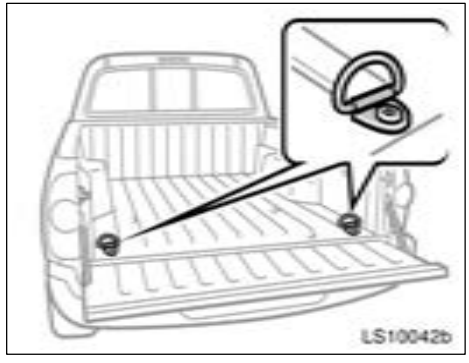
Grocery bag hooks



The hooks are designed to hang things like grocery bags.

NOTICE
To prevent damage to the hook, avoid hanging heavy loads on it.

Deck hooks

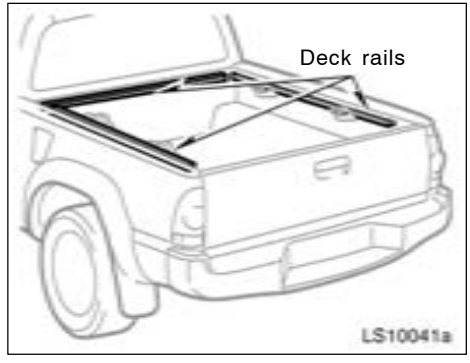


To secure your luggage, use the deck hooks.

See "—Stowage precautions" on page 300 in Section 2 for precautions when loading luggage.

⚠ CAUTION
To avoid personal injury, keep the deck hooks folded when not in use.

Deck rails—



To use the deck rails, you must install genuine Toyota accessories or their equivalent for the deck rails.

Follow the manufacturer's instructions and precautions when installing a genuine Toyota accessory or equivalent.

See "—Stowage precautions" on page 300 in Section 2 for precautions when loading luggage.

—Tie–down cleats

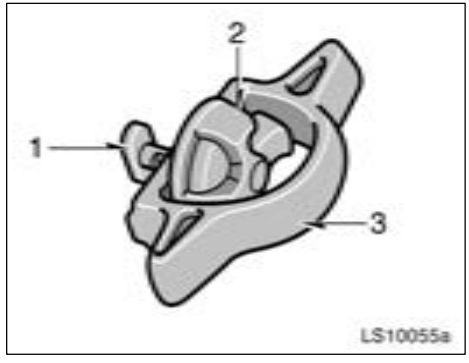
⚠ CAUTION

When you secure cargo with the deck rails, be sure follow the instructions below in order to avoid the cargo coming loose:

- **Do not install accessories (tie–down cleats, storage boxes, etc.) at more than the following number of locations per deck rail:**

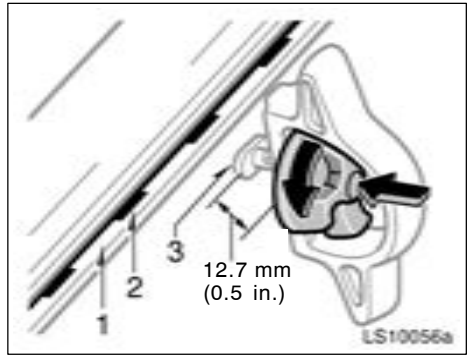
  Side rail:
  Short deck—Max. 3 locations
  Long deck—Max. 4 locations

  Headboard rail: Max. 3 locations
- **Spread out tie–down/support locations evenly along the length of the rails.**
- **Do not exceed a total tensile load of 200 kg (440 lb.) per deck rail.**
- **To prevent luggage or cargo from sliding forward during braking, make sure the deck rail accessories such as storage box are securely attached on the deck rails.**



1: Locking plate
2: Thumb wheel
3: Tie–down cleat

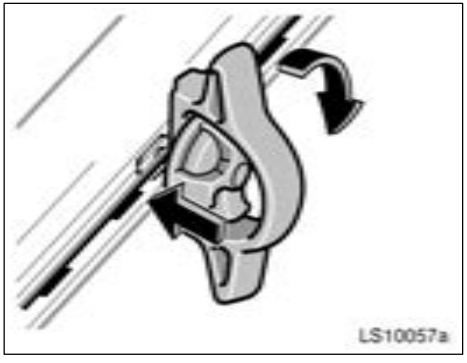
The deck rail system enables you to insert and move tie–down cleats to their best location along deck rails to secure a load.



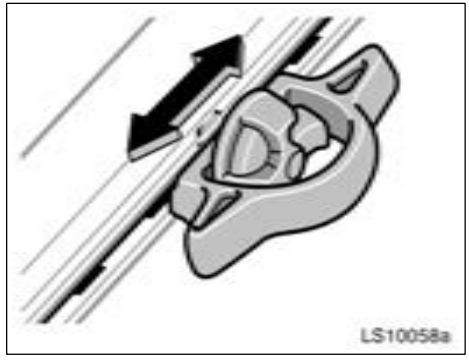
1: Deck rail
2: Detent
3: Locking plate

INSTALLING THE TIE–DOWN CLEAT:

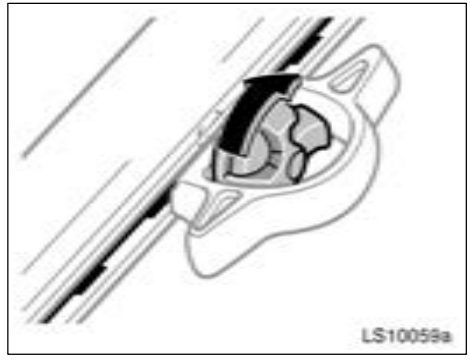
1. **Loosen the thumb wheel in a counterclockwise motion, and depress the wheel so locking plate maintains 12.7 mm (0.5 in.) gap.**



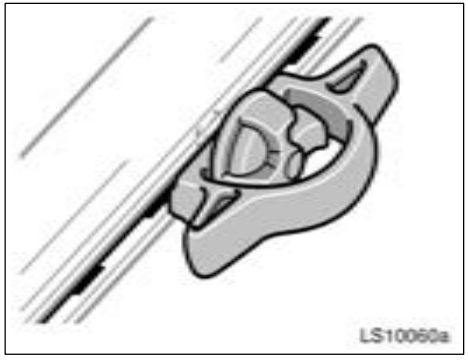
2. **Insert the locking plate into the deck rail, rotate the tie–down cleat 90°, and release the thumb wheel.**



3. **Slide the cleat to the closest detent in the rail system. You will feel that the locking plate snaps into a detent.**



4. **Tighten the thumb wheel in a clockwise motion until the clutch mechanism ratchets.**



5. Check the tie–down cleat to confirm that it is locked into a detent and securely mounted to the deck rail system.

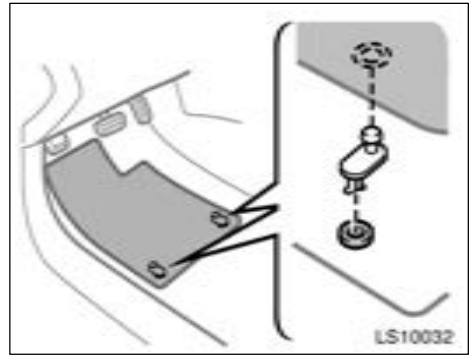
⚠ CAUTION

- **Properly install and tighten the tie–down cleats into the deck rail system. Failure to properly install and tighten the tie–down cleats can cause cargo to become unsecured. Unsecured cargo can cause injury when the vehicle is in motion.**
- **Properly secure all cargo to prevent shifting or sliding during driving. Failure to properly secure cargo can cause injury when the vehicle is in motion.**
- **Applying loads at an angle to the tie–down cleat greater than 45° or loads greater than 100 kg (220 lb.) may cause damage to the deck, deck rail system, tie–down cleat and/or the cargo.**
- **Do not exceed a total tensile load of 200 kg (440 lb.) per deck rail.**
- **Do not install more than the following number of tie–down cleats per deck rail:**

  Side rail:
  Short deck—Max. 3 locations
  Long deck—Max. 4 locations

  Headboard rail: Max. 3 locations

Floor mat



Use a floor mat of the correct size.

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



⚠ CAUTION

Observe the following precautions. Failure to do so may result in the floor mat slipping and interfering with the movement of the pedals during driving, resulting in an accident.

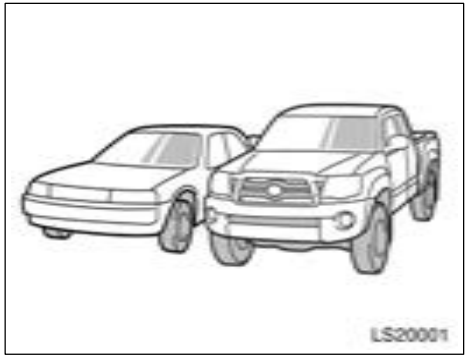
- **Make sure the floor mat is properly placed on the vehicle carpet and the correct side faces upward.**
- **Do not place floor mats on top of existing mats.**

SECTION 2

INFORMATION BEFORE DRIVING YOUR TOYOTA

Off–road vehicle precautions 270
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Brake system 278
Brake pad wear limit indicators 283
Rear step bumper 283
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Your Toyota's identification 284
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Tire information 287
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Cargo and luggage 300
Types of tires 302

Off–road vehicle precautions (four–wheel drive models and PreRunner)



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

⚠ CAUTION

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

- In a rollover crash, an unbelted person is significantly more likely to die than a person wearing a seat belt. Therefore, the driver and all passengers should fasten their seat belts whenever the vehicle is moving.
- Avoid sharp turns or abrupt maneuvers, if at all possible. Failure to operate this vehicle correctly may result in loss of control or vehicle rollover causing death or serious injury.
- Avoid loading any items on the roof that will raise the vehicle's center of gravity.
- Always slow down in gusty crosswinds. Because of its profile and higher center of gravity, your vehicle is more sensitive to side winds than an ordinary passenger car. Slowing down will allow you to have much better control.

- **When driving off–road or in rugged terrain, do not drive at excessive speeds, jump, make sharp turns, strike objects, etc. This may cause loss of control or vehicle rollover causing death or serious injury. You are also risking expensive damage to your vehicle's suspension and chassis.**
- **Do not drive horizontally across steep slopes. Driving straight up or straight down is preferred. Your vehicle (or any similar off–road vehicle) can tip over sideways much more easily than forward or backward.**

Break–in period

Drive gently and avoid high speeds.

Your vehicle does not need an elaborate break–in. But following a few simple tips for the first 1600 km (1000 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

FUEL TYPE

Your new vehicle must use only unleaded gasoline.

To help prevent gas station mix–ups, your Toyota 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.

At a minimum, the gasoline you use should meet specifications of ASTM D4814 in the U.S.A. and CGSB 3.5–M93 in Canada.

NOTICE

Do not use leaded gasoline. 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.

OCTANE RATING

Select Octane Rating 87 (Research Octane Number 91) or higher.

Use of unleaded gasoline with an Octane Rating lower than 87 may result in engine knocking. Persistent knocking can 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.

GASOLINE CONTAINING DETERGENT ADDITIVES

Toyota recommends the use of gasoline that contains detergent additives to avoid build–up of engine deposits.

However, all gasoline sold in the U.S. contains detergent additives to keep clean and/or clean intake systems.

QUALITY GASOLINE

Automotive manufacturers in the U.S., Europe and Japan have developed a specification for quality fuel named World–Wide Fuel Charter (WWFC) that is expected to be applied world wide. The WWFC consists of four categories that depend on required emission levels. In the U.S., category 4 has been adopted. The WWFC improves air quality by providing for better emissions in vehicle fleets, and customer satisfaction through better vehicle performance.

CLEANER BURNING GASOLINE

Cleaner burning gasoline, including reformulated gasoline that contains oxygenates such as ethanol or MTBE is available in many areas.

Toyota recommends the use of cleaner burning gasoline and appropriately blended reformulated gasoline. These types of gasoline provide excellent vehicle performance, reduce vehicle emissions, and improve air quality.

OXYGENATES IN GASOLINE

Toyota allows the use of oxygenate blended gasoline where the oxygenate content is up to 10% ethanol or 15% MTBE. If you use gasohol in your Toyota, be sure that it has an octane rating no lower than 87.

Toyota does not recommend the use of gasoline containing methanol.

GASOLINE CONTAINING MMT

Some gasoline contain an octane enhancing additive called MMT (Methylcyclopentadienyl Manganese Tricarbonyl).

Toyota does not recommend the use of gasoline that contains MMT. If fuel containing MMT is used, your emission control system may be adversely affected. The Malfunction Indicator Lamp on the instrument cluster may come on. If this happens, contact your Toyota dealer for service.

GASOLINE QUALITY

In a very few cases, you may experience driveability problems caused by the particular gasoline that you are using. If you continue to have unacceptable driveability, try changing gasoline brands. If this does not rectify your problem, then consult your Toyota dealer.

NOTICE

- ***Do not use gasohol other than stated above. It will cause fuel system damage or vehicle performance problems.***
- ***If driveability problems occur (poor hot starting, vaporizing, engine knock, etc.), discontinue the use.***
- ***Take care not to spill gasohol during refueling. Gasohol may cause paint damage.***

FUEL TANK CAPACITY

80 L (21.1 gal., 17.6 Imp. gal.)

Fuel pump shut off 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 engine switch to “ACC” or “LOCK” once and start it.

⚠ CAUTION

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

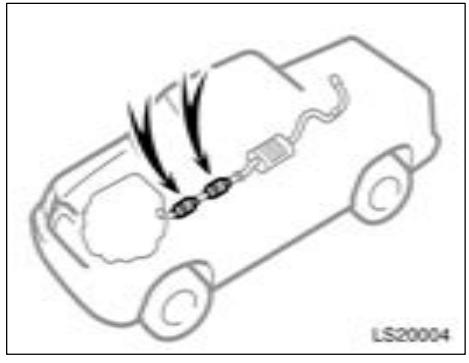
Operation in foreign countries

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

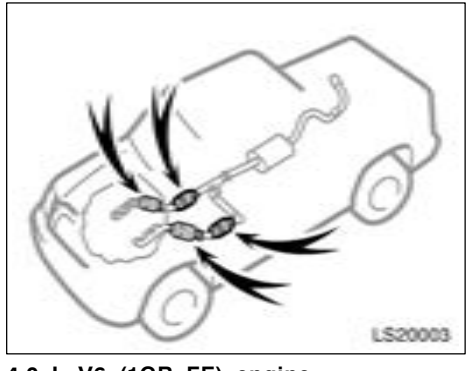
First, comply with the vehicle registration laws.

Second, confirm the availability of the correct fuel (unleaded and minimum octane number).

Three–way catalytic converters



2.7 L 4–cylinder (2TR–FE) engine



4.0 L V6 (1GR–FE) engine

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

The purpose is to reduce pollutants in the exhaust gas.

⚠ CAUTION

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

Engine exhaust cautions

NOTICE

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

- *Use only unleaded gasoline.*
- *Do not drive with an extremely low fuel level; running out of fuel could cause the engine to misfire, creating an excessive load on the three–way catalytic converter.*
- *Do not allow the engine to run at idle speed for more than 20 minutes.*
- *Avoid racing the engine.*
- *Do not push–start or pull–start your vehicle.*
- *Do not turn off the engine switch 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 systems could cause an extremely high three–way catalytic converter temperature.*
- *If the engine becomes difficult to start or stalls frequently, take your vehicle in for a check–up as soon as possible. Remember, your Toyota dealer knows your vehicle and its three–way catalytic converter system best.*
- *To ensure that the three–way catalytic converter and the entire emission control system operate properly, your vehicle must receive the periodic inspections required by the Toyota Maintenance Schedule. For scheduled maintenance information, refer to the "Scheduled Maintenance Guide" or "Owner's Manual Supplement".*

⚠ CAUTION

- **Exhaust gases include harmful carbon monoxide (CO) that is colorless and odorless. Inhaling exhaust gases may lead to death or a serious health hazard.**
- **The exhaust should be checked occasionally. If there is a hole or crack caused by corrosion, damage to a joint or abnormal exhaust noise, be sure to have the vehicle inspected and repaired by your Toyota dealer. Failure to do so may allow exhaust gases to enter the vehicle, resulting in death or a serious health hazard.**
- **If the vehicle is in a poorly ventilated area, turn the engine off. In a closed area, such as a garage, exhaust gases may collect and enter the vehicle. This may lead to death or a serious health hazard.**
- **Do not remain for a long time in a parked vehicle with the engine running. If it is unavoidable, however, do so only in an unconfined area and adjust the heating or cooling system to force outside air into the vehicle.**

- **Keep the rear window closed while driving. An open or unsealed rear window 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 the smell of exhaust is noticed inside the vehicle, open the windows. Large amounts of exhaust in the vehicle can cause driver drowsiness and an accident, resulting in death or a serious health hazard. Have the vehicle inspected by your Toyota dealer immediately.**
- **Do not leave the engine running in an area with snow build–up, or where it is snowing. If snowbanks build up around the vehicle while the engine is running, exhaust gases may collect and enter the vehicle. This may lead to death or a serious health hazard.**

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

Facts about engine oil consumption

FUNCTIONS OF ENGINE OIL

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

ENGINE OIL CONSUMPTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IMPORTANCE OF ENGINE OIL LEVEL CHECK

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

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

For detailed information on oil level check, see “Checking the engine oil level” on page 370 in Section 7–2.

Iridium–tipped spark plugs (2.7 L 4–cylinder [2TR–FE] engine)

Your engine is fitted with iridium–tipped spark plugs.

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

Brake system

Without the vehicle stability control system—

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

⚠ CAUTION

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

With the vehicle stability control system—

This brake system has 2 independent hydraulic circuits. If either circuit should fail, the other will still work. However, the pedal will be harder to press, and your stopping distance will increase. Also, the brake system warning light may come on.

⚠ CAUTION

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

BRAKE BOOSTER (without the vehicle stability control system)

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

⚠ CAUTION

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

BRAKE BOOSTER (with the vehicle stability control system)

The brake booster uses brake fluid pressurized by the pump to power–assist the brakes. If the brake booster fails during driving, the brake system warning light comes on and buzzer sounds continuously. In this case, the brakes may not work properly. If they do not work well, depress the brake pedal firmly. If the brake system warning light comes on, immediately stop your vehicle and contact your Toyota dealer.

The brake system warning light may stay on for about 60 seconds after the engine switch is turned to the “ON” position. It is normal if the light turns off after a while.

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

You may hear a small sound in the engine compartment after the engine is started or the brake pedal is depressed repeatedly. This is a pump pulsating sound of the brake system, and it is not a malfunction.

⚠ CAUTION

- **Do not pump the brake pedal if the engine stalls. Each push on the pedal uses up your brake fluid pressure reserve.**
- **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.

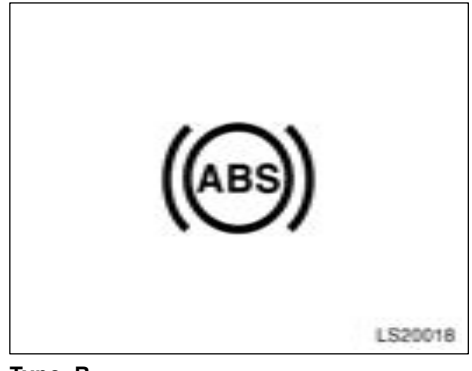
Anti–lock brake system is not designed to shorten the stopping distance: Always drive at a moderate speed and maintain a safe distance from the vehicle in front of you. Compared with vehicles without an anti–lock brake system, your vehicle may require a longer stopping distance in the following cases:

- **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.



Type A



Type B

“ABS” warning light (without the vehicle stability control system)

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

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

When the “ABS” warning light is on (and the brake system warning light is off), the anti–lock brake system does not operate but the brake assist system still operates. In this case the wheels could lock up during a sudden braking or braking on slippery road surfaces.

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

- The light does not come on when the engine switch is turned to the “ON” position, or the light 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.

With rear differential lock: However, it is a normal operation for the light to be on with rear differential locked. At this time, the anti–lock brake system does not operate.

“ABS” warning light (with the vehicle stability control system)

The light comes on when the engine switch 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 following systems do not operate, but the brake system still operates conventionally.

- Anti–lock brake system
- Brake assist system
- Traction control system
- “AUTO LSD” system
- Vehicle stability control system
- Downhill assist control system
- Hill–start assist control system

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 will lock up during a sudden braking or braking on slippery road surfaces.

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

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

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

⚠ 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.

Any of the following conditions may occur, but do not indicate a malfunction:

- The light may stay on for about 60 seconds after the engine switch is turned to the “ON” position. It is normal if it turns off after a while.
- Depressing the brake pedal repeatedly may turn on the light. It is normal if it turns off after a few seconds.
- With rear differential lock: The light comes on with rear differential locked. At this time, the anti–lock brake system, the brake assist system, the vehicle stability control system, the traction control system, the downhill assist control system and the hill–start assist control system do not operate.

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.

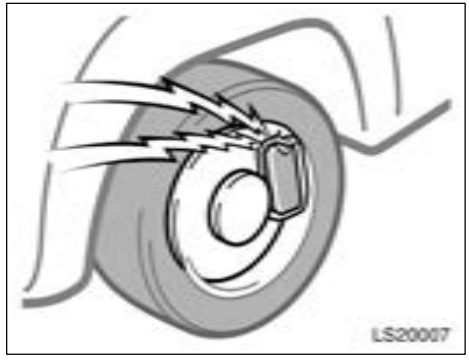
When you slam the brakes on, more powerful braking will be applied. At this time, you may hear a sound in the engine compartment and feel the vibrations of the brake pedal. This does not indicate a malfunction.

Vehicles with the vehicle stability control system—

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 153 in Section 1–6.

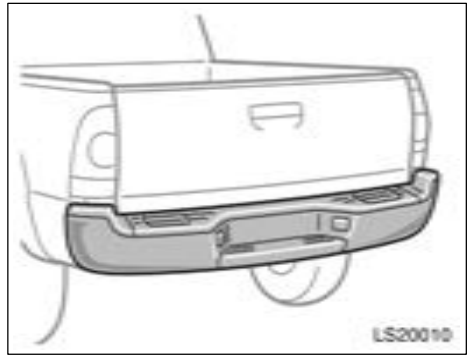
Brake pad wear limit indicators



The brake pad wear limit 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 Toyota dealer as soon as possible. Expensive rotor damage can result if the pads are not replaced when necessary.

Rear step bumper



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

⚠ CAUTION

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

Limited–slip differential

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

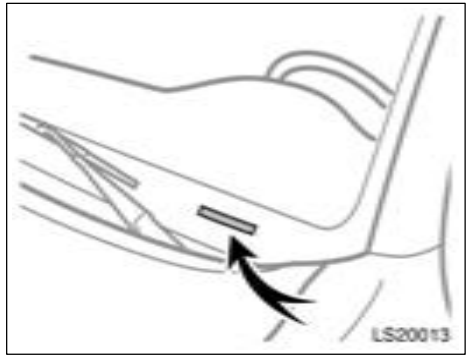
⚠ CAUTION

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

NOTICE

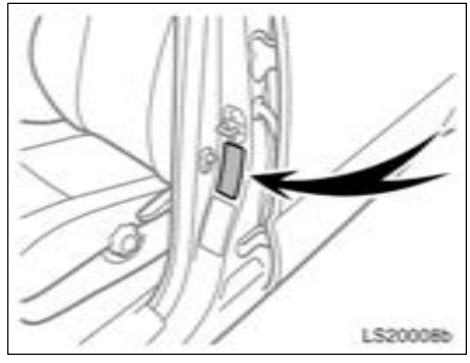
Use only a spare tire of the same size, construction and load capacity as the original tires on your Toyota because damage to the limited–slip differential could possibly occur with another tire type.

Your Toyota's identification——Vehicle identification number

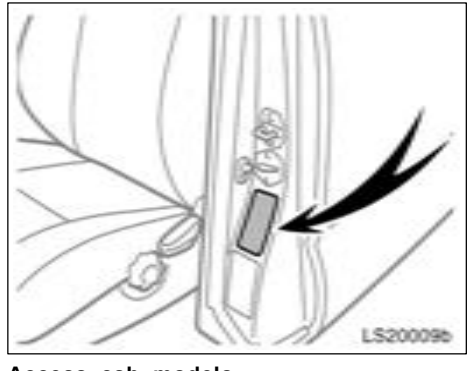


The vehicle identification number (VIN) is the legal identifier for your vehicle. This number is on the left top of the instrument panel, and can be seen through the windshield from outside.

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



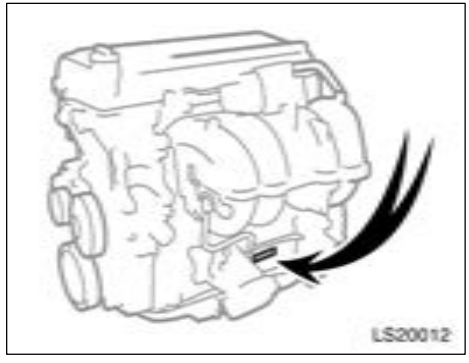
Regular and double cab models



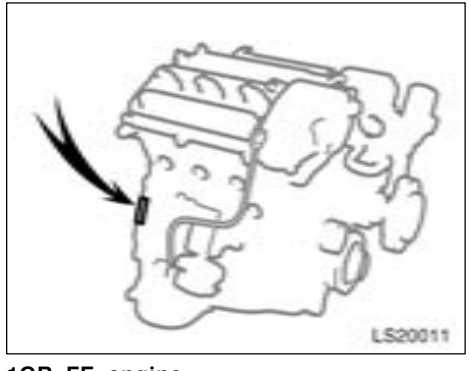
Access cab models

—Engine number

The vehicle identification number (VIN) is also on the Certification Label.



2TR–FE engine



1GR–FE engine

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

Theft prevention labels (except for Canada)

Your new vehicle carries theft prevention labels which are approximately 56 mm (2.20 in.) by 16 mm (0.63 in.).

The purpose of these labels is to reduce the incidence of vehicle thefts by facilitating the tracing and recovery of parts from stolen vehicles. The label is designed so that once it is applied to a surface, any attempt to remove it will result in destroying the integrity of the label. Transferring these labels intact from one part to another, will be impossible.

NOTICE

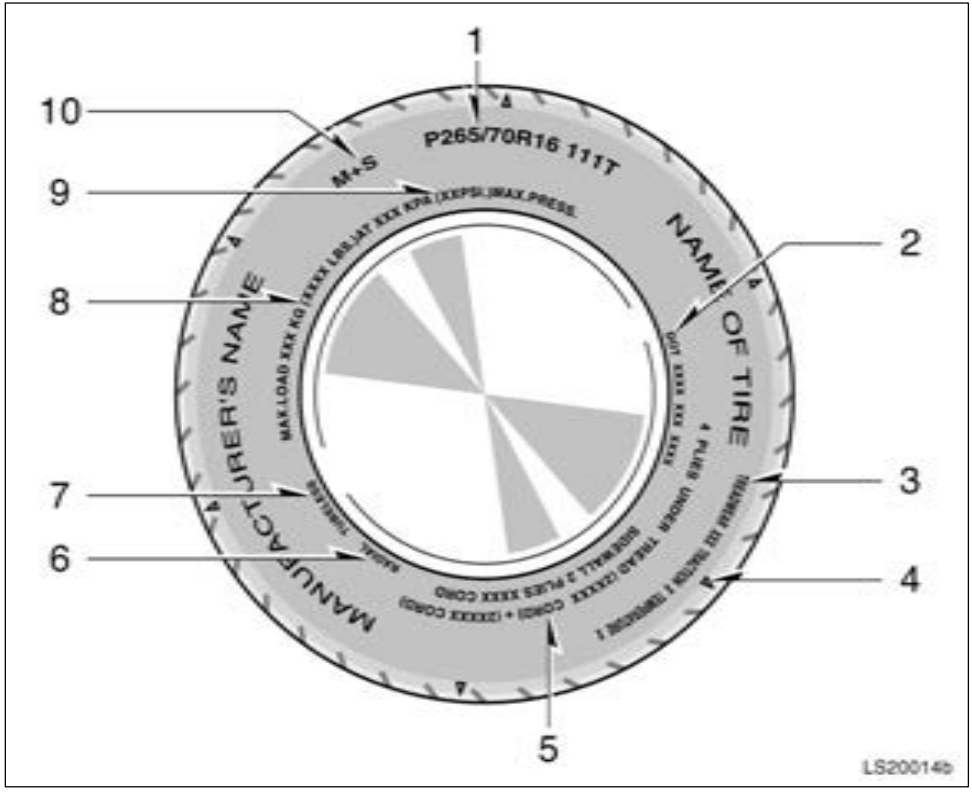
You should not attempt to remove the theft prevention labels as it may violate certain state or federal laws.

Suspension and chassis

⚠ CAUTION

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

Tire information—
—Tire symbols

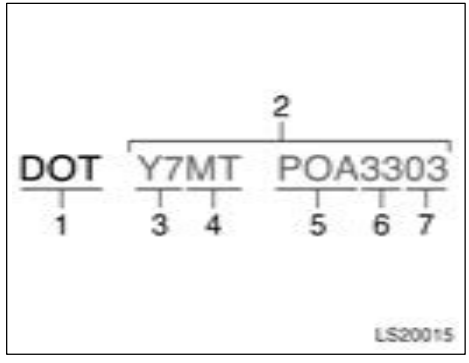


This illustration indicates typical tire symbols.

1. **Tire size—**For details, see "—Tire size" on page 289.
2. **DOT and Tire Identification Number (TIN)—**For details, see "—DOT and Tire Identification Number (TIN)" on page 288.
3. **Uniform tire quality grading—**For details, see "—Uniform tire quality grading" on page 290.
4. **The location of the treadwear indicators—**For details, see "Checking and replacing tires" on page 379.
5. **Tire ply composition and materials—**Plies mean a layer of rubber–coated parallel cords. Cords mean the strands forming the plies in the tire.
6. **Radial tires or bias–ply tires—**A radial tire has "RADIAL" on the sidewall. A tire not marked with "RADIAL" is a bias–ply tire.

7. **“TUBELESS” or “TUBE TYPE”—**A tubeless tire does not have a tube inside the tire and air is directly filled in the tire. A tube type tire has a tube inside the tire and the tube maintains the air pressure.
8. **Load limit at maximum cold tire inflation pressure—**For details, see “Checking and replacing tires” on page 379.
9. **Maximum cold tire inflation pressure—**This means the pressure to which a tire may be inflated. For details about recommended cold tire inflation pressure, see “Tires” on page 410.
10. **Summer tire or all season tire—**An all season tire has “M+S” on the sidewall. The tire not marked with “M+S” is a summer tire. For details, see “Types of tires” on page 302.

—DOT and Tire Identification Number (TIN)

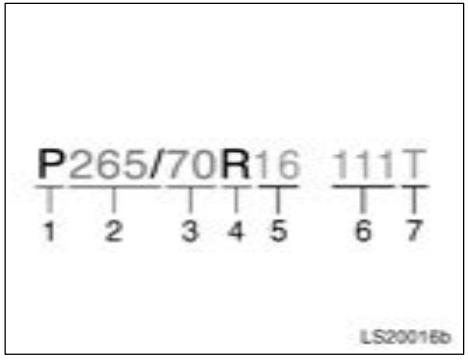


This illustration indicates typical DOT and Tire Identification Number (TIN).

1. “DOT” symbol
2. Tire Identification Number (TIN)
3. Tire manufacturer’s identification mark
4. Tire size code
5. Manufacturer’s optional tire type code (3 or 4 letters)
6. Manufacturing week
7. Manufacturing year

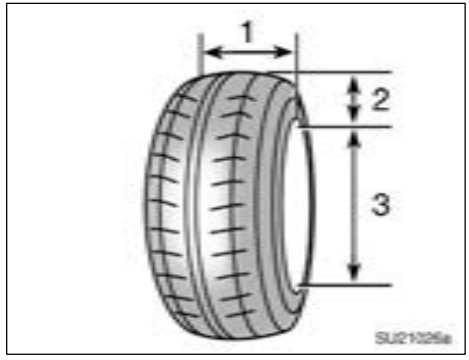
The “DOT” symbol certifies that the tire conforms to applicable Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards.

—Tire size



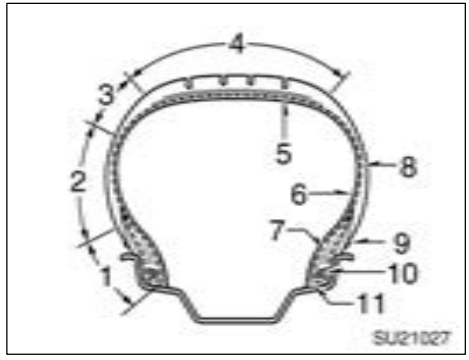
This illustration indicates typical tire size.

1. Tire use (P=Passenger car, T=Temporary use)
2. Section width (in millimeters)
3. Aspect ratio (tire height to section width)
4. Tire construction code (R=Radial, D=Diagonal)
5. Wheel diameter (in inches)
6. Load index (2 digits or 3 digits)
7. Speed symbol (alphabet with one letter)



1. Section width
2. Tire height
3. Wheel diameter

—Name of each section of tire



1. Bead
2. Sidewall
3. Shoulder
4. Tread
5. Belt
6. Inner liner
7. Reinforcing rubber
8. Carcass
9. Rim lines
10. Bead wires
11. Chafer

—Uniform tire quality grading

This information has been prepared in accordance with regulations issued by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration of the U.S. Department of Transportation. It provides the purchasers and/or prospective purchasers of Toyota vehicles with information on uniform tire quality grading.

Your Toyota dealer will help answer any questions you may have as you read this information.

DOT quality grades—All passenger vehicle tires must conform to Federal Safety Requirements in addition to these grades. Quality grades can be found where applicable on the tire sidewall between tread shoulder and maximum section width. For example: Treadwear 200 Traction AA Temperature A

Treadwear—The treadwear grade is a comparative rating based on the wear rate of the tire when tested under controlled conditions on a specified government test course. For example, a tire graded 150 would wear one and a half (1–1/2) times as well on the government course as a tire graded 100. The relative performance of tires depends upon the actual conditions of their use, however, and may depart significantly from the norm due to variations in driving habits, service practices and differences in road characteristics and climate.

Traction AA, A, B, C—The traction grades, from highest to lowest, are AA, A, B, and C, and they represent the tire's ability to stop on wet pavement as measured under controlled conditions on specified government test surfaces of asphalt and concrete. A tire marked C may have poor traction performance.

Warning: The traction grade assigned to this tire is based on braking (straight ahead) traction tests and does not include cornering (turning) traction.

Temperature A, B, C—The temperature grades are A (the highest), B, and C, representing the tire's resistance to the generation of heat and its ability to dissipate heat when tested under controlled conditions on a specified indoor laboratory test wheel. Sustained high temperature can cause the material of the tire to degenerate and reduce tire life, and excessive temperature can lead to sudden tire failure. The grade C corresponds to a level of performance which all passenger car tires must meet under the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No.109. Grades B and A represent higher levels of performance on the laboratory test wheel than the minimum required by law.

Warning: The temperature grades for this tire are established for a tire that is properly inflated and not overloaded. Excessive speed, underinflation, or excessive loading, either separately or in combination, can cause heat buildup and possible tire failure.

—Glossary of tire terminology

Tire related term	Meaning
Cold tire inflation pressure	tire inflation pressure when the vehicle has been parked for at least 3 hours or more, or it has not been driven more than 1.5 km or 1 mile under that condition
Maximum inflation pressure	the maximum cold inflation pressure to which a tire may be inflated and it is shown on the sidewall of the tire
Recommended inflation pressure	cold tire inflation pressure recommended by a manufacturer
Accessory weight	the combined weight (in excess of those standard items which may be replaced) of automatic transmission, power steering, power brakes, power windows, power seats, radio, and heater, to the extent that these items are available as factory–installed equipment (whether installed or not)
Curb weight	the weight of a motor vehicle with standard equipment including the maximum capacity of fuel, oil, and coolant, and, if so equipped, air conditioning and additional weight optional engine
Maximum loaded vehicle weight	the sum of— (a) curb weight; (b) accessory weight; (c) vehicle capacity weight; and (d) production options weight
Normal occupant weight	68 kg (150 lb.) times the number of occupants specified in the second column of Table 1 that follows

Tire related term	Meaning
Occupant distribution	distribution of occupants in a vehicle as specified in the third column of Table 1 that follows
Production options weight	the combined weight of those installed regular production options weighing over 2.3 kg (5 lb.) in excess of those standard items which they replace, not previously considered in curb weight or accessory weight, including heavy duty brakes, ride levelers, roof rack, heavy duty battery, and special trim
Rim	a metal support for a tire or a tire and tube assembly upon which the tire beads are seated
Rim diameter (Wheel diameter)	nominal diameter of the bead seat
Rim size designation	rim diameter and width
Rim type designation	the industry of manufacturer's designation for a rim by style or code
Rim width	nominal distance between rim flanges
Vehicle capacity weight (Total load capacity)	the rated cargo and luggage load plus 68 kg (150 lb.) times the vehicle's designated seating capacity
Vehicle maximum load on the tire	the load on an individual tire that is determined by distributing to each axle its share of the maximum loaded vehicle weight and dividing by two
Vehicle normal load on the tire	the load on an individual tire that is determined by distributing to each axle its share of the curb weight, accessory weight, and normal occupant weight (distributed in accordance with Table 1 that follows) and dividing by two

Tire related term	Meaning
Weather side	the surface area of the rim not covered by the inflated tire
Bead	the part of the tire that is made of steel wires, wrapped or reinforced by ply cords and that is shaped to fit the rim
Bead separation	a breakdown of the bond between components in the bead
Bias ply tire	a pneumatic tire in which the ply cords that extend to the beads are laid at alternate angles substantially less than 90 degrees to the centerline of the tread
Carcass	the tire structure, except tread and sidewall rubber which, when inflated, bears the load
Chunking	the breaking away of pieces of the tread sidewall
Cord	the strands forming the plies in the tire
Cord separation	the parting of cords from adjacent rubber compounds
Cracking	any parting within the tread, sidewall, or innerliner of the tire extending to cord material
CT	a pneumatic tire with an inverted flange tire and rim system in which the rim is designed with rim flanges pointed radially inward and the tire is designed to fit on the underside of the rim in a manner that encloses the rim flanges inside the air cavity of the tire
Extra load tire	a tire designed to operate at higher loads and at higher inflation pressures than the corresponding standard tire

Tire related term	Meaning
Groove	the space between two adjacent tread ribs
Innerliner	the layer(s) forming the inside surface of a tubeless tire that contains the inflating medium within the tire
Innerliner separation	the parting of the innerliner from cord material in the carcass
Intended outboard sidewall	(A) the sidewall that contains a whitewall, bears white lettering or bears manufacturer, brand, and/or model name molding that is higher or deeper than the same molding on the other sidewall of the tire, or (B) the outward facing sidewall of an asymmetrical tire that has a particular side that must always face outward when mounted on a vehicle
Light truck (LT) tire	a tire designated by its manufacturer as primarily intended for use on light-weight trucks or multipurpose passenger vehicles
Load rating	the maximum load that a tire is rated to carry for a given inflation pressure
Maximum load rating	the load rating for a tire at the maximum permissible inflation pressure for that tire
Maximum permissible inflation pressure	the maximum cold inflation pressure to which a tire may be inflated
Measuring rim	the rim on which a tire is fitted for physical dimension requirements
Open splice	any parting at any junction of tread, sidewall, or innerliner that extends to cord material

Tire related term	Meaning
Outer diameter	the overall diameter of an inflated new tire
Overall width	the linear distance between the exteriors of the sidewalls of an inflated tire, including elevations due to labeling, decorations, or protective bands or ribs
Passenger car tire	a tire intended for use on passenger cars, multipurpose passenger vehicles, and trucks, that have a gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) of 10,000 lb. or less
Ply	a layer of rubber–coated parallel cords
Ply separation	a parting of rubber compound between adjacent plies
Pneumatic tire	a mechanical device made of rubber, chemicals, fabric and steel or other materials, that, when mounted on an automotive wheel, provides the traction and contains the gas or fluid that sustains the load
Radial ply tire	a pneumatic tire in which the ply cords that extend to the beads are laid at substantially 90 degrees to the centerline of the tread
Reinforced tire	a tire designed to operate at higher loads and at higher inflation pressures than the corresponding standard tire
Section width	the linear distance between the exteriors of the sidewalls of an inflated tire, excluding elevations due to labeling, decoration, or protective bands
Sidewall	that portion of a tire between the tread and bead
Sidewall separation	the parting of the rubber compound from the cord material in the sidewall

Tire related term	Meaning
Snow tire	a tire that attains a traction index equal to or greater than 110, compared to the ASTM E–1136 Standard Reference Test Tire, when using the snow traction test as described in ASTM F–1805–00, Standard Test Method for Single Wheel Driving Traction in a Straight Line on Snow–and Ice–Covered Surfaces, and which is marked with an Alpine Symbol () on at least one sidewall
Test rim	the rim on which a tire is fitted for testing, and may be any rim listed as appropriate for use with that tire
Tread	that portion of a tire that comes into contact with the road
Tread rib	a tread section running circumferentially around a tire
Tread separation	pulling away of the tread from the tire carcass
Treadwear indicators (TWI)	the projections within the principal grooves designed to give a visual indication of the degrees of wear of the tread
Wheel–holding fixture	the fixture used to hold the wheel and tire assembly securely during testing

Table 1—Occupant loading and distribution for vehicle normal load for various designated seating capacities

Designated seating capacity, number of occupants	Vehicle normal load, number of occupants	Occupant distribution in a normally loaded vehicle
2 through 4	2	2 in front
5 through 10	3	2 in front, 1 in second seat
11 through 15	5	2 in front, 1 in second seat, 1 in third seat, 1 in fourth seat
16 through 20	7	2 in front, 2 in second seat, 2 in third seat, 1 in fourth seat

Vehicle load limits

Vehicle load limits include total load capacity, seating capacity, towing capacity and cargo capacity. Follow the load limits shown below. Total load capacity and seating capacity are also described on the tire and loading information label. For location of the tire and loading information label, see “Checking tire inflation pressure” on page 376.

Total load capacity:

Total load capacity means combined weight of occupants, cargo and luggage. Tongue load is included when trailer towing. For the total load capacity about your vehicle, see “Vehicle capacity weight” on page 402 in Section 8.

Seating capacity:

Regular cab models
With separate type seats
Total 2
With bench type seat
Total 3

Access cab models
Total 2+2
(Front 2, Rear Temporary 2)

Double cab models
Total 5 (Front 2, Rear 3)

Seating capacity means the maximum number of occupants whose estimated average weight is 68 kg (150 lb.) per person. Depending on the weight of each person, the seating capacity given may exceed the total load capacity.

NOTICE

Even if the number of occupants are within the seating capacity, do not exceed the total load capacity.

Towing capacity:

Towing capacity means the maximum gross trailer weight (trailer weight plus its cargo weight) that your vehicle is able to tow. For the towing capacity about your vehicle, see “Towing capacity” on page 405 in Section 8.

Cargo capacity

Cargo capacity may increase or decrease depending on the size (weight) and the number of occupants. For details, see “Capacity and distribution” that follows.

⚠ CAUTION

Do not apply the load more than each load limit. That may cause not only damage to the tires, but also deterioration to the steering ability and braking ability, which may cause an accident.

Cargo and luggage—
—Stowage precautions

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

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

⚠ CAUTION

- **To prevent cargo and luggage from sliding forward during braking, do not stack anything behind the front seats higher than the seatbacks (access cab and double cab models). Keep cargo and luggage low, as close to the floor as possible.**
- **Never allow anyone to ride in the rear deck. It is not designed for passengers. They should ride in their seats with their seat belts properly fastened. Otherwise, they are much more likely to suffer death or serious bodily injury, in the event of sudden braking or a collision.**
- **Do not drive with objects left on top of the instrument panel. They may interfere with the driver's field of view. Or they may move during sharp vehicle acceleration or turning, and impair the driver's control of the vehicle. In an accident they may injure the vehicle occupants.**

—Capacity and distribution

Cargo capacity depends on the total weight of the occupants.

(Cargo capacity) = (Total load capacity) – (Total weight of occupants)

Steps for Determining Correct Load Limit—

(1) Locate the statement "The combined weight of occupants and cargo should never exceed XXX kg or XXX lbs." on your vehicle's placard.

(2) Determine the combined weight of the driver and passengers that will be riding in your vehicle.

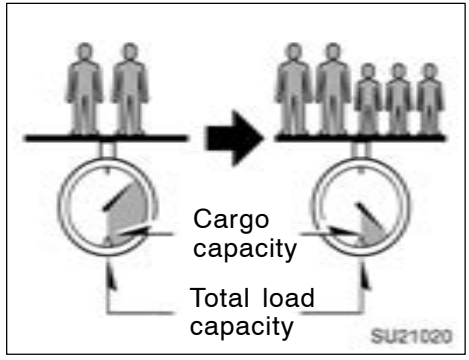
(3) Subtract the combined weight of the driver and passengers from XXX kg or XXX lbs.

(4) The resulting figure equals the available amount of cargo and luggage load capacity. For example, if the "XXX" amount equals 1400 lbs. and there will be five 150 lb passengers in your vehicle, the amount of available cargo and luggage load capacity is 650 lbs. (1400–750 (5x150)=650 lbs.)

(5) Determine the combined weight of luggage and cargo being loaded on the vehicle. That weight may not safely exceed the available cargo and luggage load capacity calculated in Step 4.

(6) If your vehicle will be towing a trailer, load from your trailer will be transferred to your vehicle. Consult this manual to determine how this reduces the available cargo and luggage load capacity of your vehicle.

For details about trailer towing, see “Trailer towing” on page 310 in Section 3.



Example on Your Vehicle

In case that 2 people with the combined weight of A kg (lb.) are riding in your vehicle with the total load capacity of B kg (lb.), the available amount of cargo and luggage load capacity will be C kg (lb.) as follows:

B kg (lb.) – A kg (lb.) = C kg (lb.)

From this condition, if 3 more passengers with the combined weight of D kg (lb.) get on, the available cargo and luggage load will be reduced E kg (lb.) as follows:

C kg (lb.) – D kg (lb.) = E kg (lb.)

As shown in the above example, if the number of occupants increases, the cargo and luggage load equaling the combined weight of occupants who got on later must be reduced. In other words, if the increase in the number of occupants causes the excess of the total load capacity (combined weight of occupants plus cargo and luggage load), you have to reduce the cargo and luggage on your vehicle.

For details about total load capacity, see “Vehicle load limits” on page 299 in this Section.

⚠ CAUTION

Even if the total load of occupant’s weight and the cargo load is less than the total load capacity, do not apply the load unevenly. That may cause not only damage to the tire but also deterioration to the steering ability due to unbalance of the vehicle, causing an accident.

Types of tires

Determine what kind of tires your vehicle is originally equipped with.

1. Summer tires

Summer tires are high–speed capability tires best suited to highway driving under dry conditions.

Since summer tires do not have the same traction performance as snow tires, summer tires are inadequate for driving on snow–covered or icy roads. For driving on snow–covered or icy roads, we recommend using snow tires. If installing snow tires, be sure to replace all four tires.

2. All season tires

All season tires are designed to provide better traction in snow and to be adequate for driving in most winter conditions, as well as for use all year round.

All season tires, however, do not have adequate traction performance compared with snow tires in heavy or loose snow. Also, all season tires fall short in acceleration and handling performance compared with summer tires in highway driving.

The details about how to distinguish summer tires from all season tires are described on page 287.

⚠ CAUTION

- **Do not mix summer and all season tires on your vehicle as this can cause dangerous handling characteristics, resulting in loss of control.**
- **Do not use tires other than the manufacture's designated tires, and never mix tires or wheels of the sizes different from the originals.**

SECTION 3

STARTING AND DRIVING

Before starting the engine 304
How to start the engine 304
Tips for driving in various conditions 305
Driving in the rain 306
Off–road driving precautions 307
Winter driving tips 309
Dinghy towing 310
Trailer towing 310
How to save fuel and make your vehicle last longer 320

Before starting the engine

1. Check the area around the vehicle before entering it.
2. Adjust seat position, seatback angle, seat cushion 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. A starter safety device will prevent the starter from operating if the clutch pedal is not fully depressed.

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

(b) Starting the engine

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 engine switch to “START”. Release it when the engine starts.

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

If the engine stalls...

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

If the engine will not start...

See “If your vehicle will not start” on page 324 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.***

Tips for driving in various conditions

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

  Drive slowly when passing over bumps or travelling on a bumpy road. Otherwise, the impact could cause severe damage to the tires and/or wheels.
- When parking on a hill, turn the front wheels until they touch the curb so that the vehicle will not roll. Apply the parking brake, and place the transmission in “P” (automatic) or in first or reverse (manual). If necessary, block the wheels.
- Washing your vehicle or driving through deep water may get the brakes wet. To see whether they are wet, check that there is no traffic near you, and then press the pedal lightly. If you do not feel a normal braking force, the brakes are probably wet. To dry them, drive the vehicle cautiously while lightly pressing the brake pedal with the parking brake applied. If they still do not work safely, pull to the side of the road and call a Toyota dealer for assistance.
- Four–wheel drive models—Toyota recommends not using four–wheel drive on dry hard–surfaced roads, because four–wheel driving will cause unnecessary noise and wear, and poor fuel economy.
- Four–wheel drive models—In cold temperatures, noise may occur when driving in two–wheel drive before the transfer is warmed up. Therefore, first drive in four–wheel drive until the transfer is warmed up.

⚠ CAUTION

- **Before driving off, make sure that 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 drive in excess of the speed limit. Even if the legal speed limit permits it, do not drive over 140 km/h (85 mph) unless your vehicle has high–speed capability tires. Driving over 140 km/h (85 mph) may result in tire failure, loss of control and possible injury. Be sure to consult a tire dealer to determine whether the tires on your vehicle are high–speed capability tires or not before driving at such speeds.**
- **Do not continue normal driving when the brakes are wet. If they are wet, your vehicle will require a longer stopping distance, and it may pull to one side when the brakes are applied. Also, the parking brake will not hold the vehicle securely.**

Driving in the rain

Driving on a slippery road surface

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

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

⚠ CAUTION

- **Sudden braking, acceleration and steering when driving on a slippery road surface may cause tire slippage and reduce your ability to control the vehicle, resulting in an accident.**
- **Sudden changes in engine speed, such as sudden engine braking, may cause the vehicle to skid, resulting in an accident.**
- **After driving through a puddle, lightly depress the brake pedal to make sure that the brakes are functioning properly. Wet brake pads may prevent the brakes from functioning properly. If the brakes on only one side are wet and not functioning properly, steering control may be affected, resulting in an accident.**

When encountering flooded roads

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

NOTICE

Driving on a flooded road may cause the engine to stall as well as cause serious vehicle malfunctions such as shorts in electrical components and engine damage from water immersion. In the event that you drive on a flooded road and the vehicle is flooded, be sure to have your Toyota dealer check brake function, changes in quantity and quality of oil and fluid used for the engine, transmission, transfer (4WD vehicles), differentials, etc. and lubricant condition for the propeller shaft, bearings and suspension joints (where possible) and the function of all joints and bearings.

Off–road driving precautions (four–wheel drive models and PreRunner)

When driving your vehicle off–road, please observe the following precautions to ensure your driving enjoyment and to help prevent the closure of areas to off–road vehicles.

a. Drive your vehicle only in areas where off–road vehicles are permitted to travel.

b. Respect private property. Get owner's permission before entering private property.

c. Do not enter areas that are closed. Honor gates, barriers and signs that restrict travel.

d. Stay on established roads. When conditions are wet, driving techniques should be changed or travel delayed to prevent damage to roads.

For owners in U.S. mainland, Hawaii and Puerto Rico:

To obtain additional information pertaining to driving your vehicle off–road, consult the following organizations.

- State and Local Parks and Recreation Departments
- State Motor Vehicle Bureau
- Recreational Vehicle Clubs

- U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management

⚠ CAUTION

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

- **Drive carefully when off the road. Do not take unnecessary risks by driving in dangerous places.**
- **Do not grip the steering wheel spokes when driving off–road. A bad bump could jerk the wheel and injure your hands. Keep both hands and especially your thumbs on the outside of the rim.**
- **Always check your brakes for effectiveness immediately after driving in sand, mud, water or snow.**
- **After driving through tall grass, mud, rock, sand, rivers, etc., check that there is no grass, bush, paper, rags, stone, sand, etc. adhering or trapped on the underbody. Clear off any such matter from the underbody. If the vehicle is used with these materials trapped or adhering to the underbody, a breakdown or fire could occur.**
- **In a rollover crash, an unbelted person is significantly more likely to die than a person wearing a seat belt. Therefore, the driver and all passengers should fasten their seat belts whenever the vehicle is moving.**
- **When driving off–road or in rugged terrain, do not drive at excessive speeds, jump, make sharp turns, strike objects, etc. This may cause loss of control or vehicle rollover causing death or serious injury. You are also risking expensive damage to your vehicle's suspension and chassis.**

NOTICE

- ***If driving through water, such as when crossing shallow streams, first check the depth of the water and the bottom of the river bed for firmness. Drive slowly and avoid deep water.***
- ***Take all necessary safety measures to ensure that water damage to the engine or other components does not occur.***
- ***Water entering the engine air intake will cause severe engine damage.***
- ***Water entering the automatic transmission will cause deterioration in shift quality, locking up of your transmission accompanied by vibration, and ultimately damage.***
- ***Water can wash the grease from wheel bearings, causing rusting and premature failure, and may also enter the differentials, transmission and transfer case, reducing the gear oil's lubricating qualities.***

- ***Sand and mud that has accumulated in brake drums and around brake discs may affect braking efficiency and may damage brake system components.***
- ***Always perform a maintenance inspection after each day of off–road driving that has taken you through rough terrain, sand, mud, or water. For scheduled maintenance information, refer to the "Scheduled Maintenance Guide" or "Owner's Manual Supplement".***

Winter driving tips

Make sure your coolant is properly protected against freezing.

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

See "Checking the engine coolant level" on page 372 in Section 7–2 for details of coolant type selection.

For the U.S.A.—"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).

For Canada—"Toyota Super Long Life Coolant" is a mixture of 55% coolant and 45% deionized water. This coolant provides protection down to about –42°C (–44°F).

NOTICE
Do not use plain water alone.

Check the condition of the battery and cables.

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

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

See page 370 in Section 7–2 for recommended viscosity. Leaving a heavy summer oil in your vehicle during winter months may cause harder starting. If you are not sure about which oil to use, call your Toyota dealer—they will be pleased to help.

Keep the door locks from freezing.

Squirt lock de–icer or glycerine into the locks to keep them from freezing.

Use a washer fluid containing an anti–freeze solution.

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

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

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

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

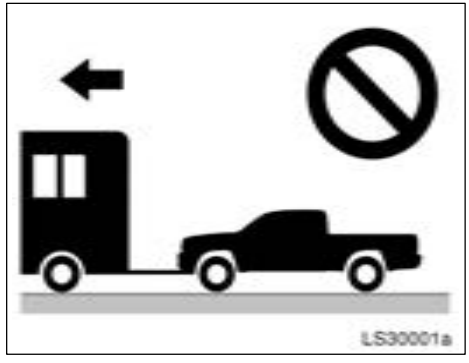
Keep ice and snow from accumulating under the fenders.

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

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

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

Dinghy towing



Your vehicle is not designed to be dinghy towed (with four wheels on the ground) behind a motorhome.

NOTICE
Do not tow your vehicle with four wheels on the ground. This may cause serious damage to your vehicle.

Trailer towing

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

We recommend you use a weight distributing hitch when towing to keep your vehicle level with the ground.

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

WEIGHT LIMITS

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

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

⚠ CAUTION

- **The maximum gross trailer weight (trailer weight plus cargo weight) must never exceed the following.**

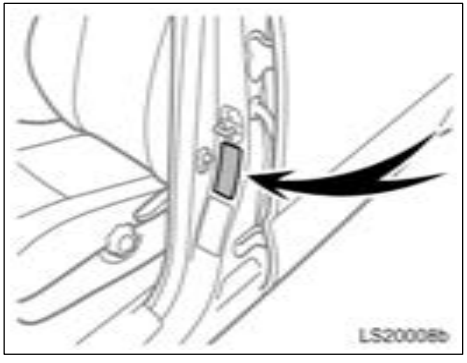
  Without towing package
  1587 kg (3500 lb.)
  With towing package
  2948 kg (6500 lb.)

  If towing a trailer and cargo weighing over 907 kg (2000 lb.), it is necessary to use a sway control device with sufficient capacity. The combination of the gross trailer weight added to the total weight of the vehicle, occupants and vehicle cargo must never exceed a total of the following.

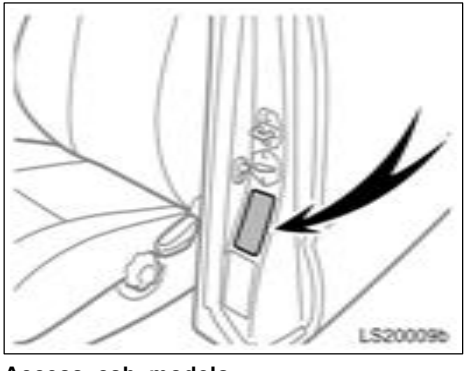
Two–wheel drive models except Pre-Runner
3402 kg (7500 lb.)

Four–wheel drive models and Pre-Runner
2.7 L 4–cylinder (2TR–FE) engine
3628 kg (8000 lb.)
4.0 L V6 (1GR–FE) engine
Without towing package
3674 kg (8100 lb.)
With towing package
5034 kg (11100 lb.)

Exceeding the maximum weight of the trailer, the vehicle, or the vehicle and trailer combination, can cause an accident resulting in serious personal injuries.



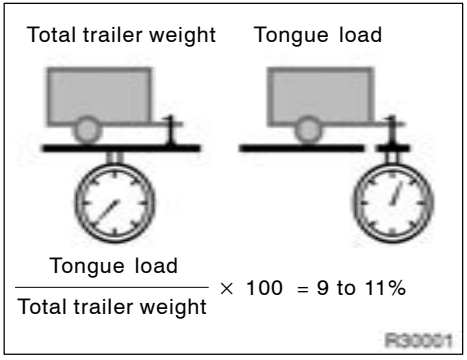
Regular and double cab models



Access cab models

- **Trailer hitch assemblies have different weight capacities established by the hitch manufacturer. Even though the vehicle may be physically capable of towing a higher weight, the operator must determine the maximum weight rating of the particular hitch assembly and never exceed the maximum weight rating specified for the trailer–hitch. Exceeding the maximum weight rating set by the trailer hitch manufacturer can cause an accident resulting in serious personal injuries.**
- **The gross vehicle weight must not exceed the Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR) indicated on the Certification Label. The gross vehicle weight is the sum of weights of the unloaded vehicle, driver, passengers, luggage, hitch and trailer tongue load. It also includes the weight of any special equipment installed on your vehicle.**

- **The load on either the front or rear axle resulting from distribution of the gross vehicle weight on both axles must not exceed the Gross Axle Weight Rating (GAWR) listed on the Certification Label.**



- **The trailer cargo load should be distributed so that the tongue load is 9 to 11% of the total trailer weight, not exceeding the maximum load of the following.**

  Without towing package
  158 kg (350 lb.)
  With towing package
  294 kg (650 lb.)

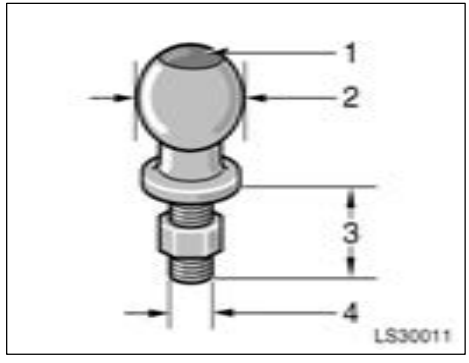
However, if towing with a fifth wheel trailer, the cargo load must be distributed so that the tongue load is 19 to 21% of the total trailer weight. Never load the trailer with more weight in the back than in the front. About 60% of the trailer load should be in the front half of the trailer and the remaining 40% in the rear.

HITCHES

- If you wish to install a trailer hitch, you should consult with your Toyota dealer.
- Use only a hitch recommended by the hitch manufacturer and the one which conforms to the total trailer weight requirement.
- The hitch must be bolted securely to the vehicle frame and installed according to the hitch manufacturer's instructions.
- The hitch ball and king pin should have a light coat of grease.
- Toyota recommends removing the trailer hitch whenever you are not towing a trailer to reduce the possibility of additional damage caused by the hitch if your vehicle is struck from behind. After removing the hitch, seal any mounting holes in the vehicle body to prevent entry of pollutants such as exhaust fumes, dirt, water, etc.

NOTICE

Do not use axle–mounted hitches as they can cause damage to the axle housing, wheel bearings, wheels or tires. Also, never install a hitch which may interfere with the normal function of an Energy Absorbing Bumper, if so equipped.



1 Trailer ball load rating
2 Ball diameter
3 Shank length
4 Shank diameter

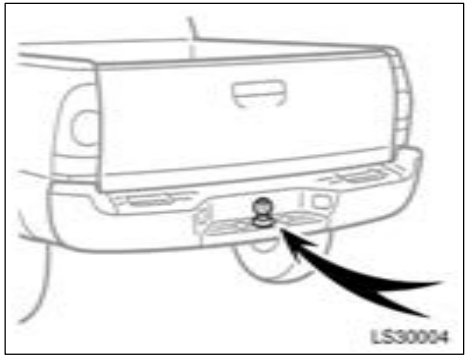
TRAILER BALL

Follow these easy steps to properly determine the correct trailer ball for your application:

1. Determine the correct trailer ball size for the trailer coupler. Most couplers are stamped with the required trailer ball size. The sizes you will most likely find stamped on the coupler are:

Trailer class	Typical trailer ball size
IV	2 5/16 in.
II and III	2 in.
I	1 7/8 in.

2. Select the appropriate trailer ball to match or exceed the gross trailer weight rating of the trailer. The trailer ball load rating should be printed on the top of the ball.
3. When mounted in the ball mount, the threaded ball shank must protrude beyond the bottom of the lock washer and nut at least 2 threads. The trailer ball shank must be matched to the ball mount hole diameter size.

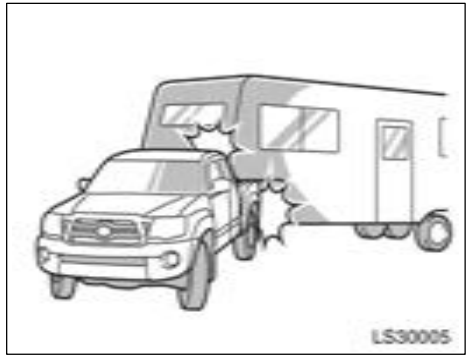


BUMPER TOWING

The rear bumper of your vehicle is equipped with a hole to install a trailer ball. The maximum gross trailer weight is 1587 kg (3500 lb.).

⚠ CAUTION

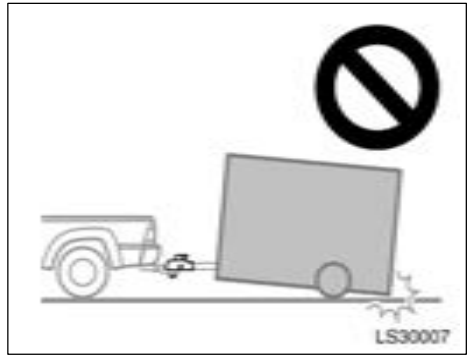
The maximum gross trailer weight (trailer weight plus cargo weight) when towing with the bumper must never exceed 1587 kg (3500 lb.).

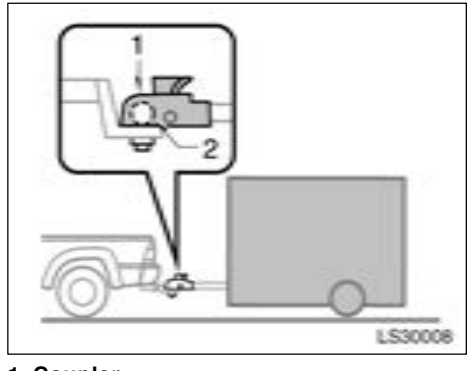


FIFTH WHEEL TRAILER

NOTICE

When towing a fifth wheel trailer, be careful not to hit the cabin or deck by the trailer while making a sharp turn.





1 Coupler
2 Trailer ball

MATCHING TRAILER BALL HEIGHT TO TRAILER COUPLER HEIGHT

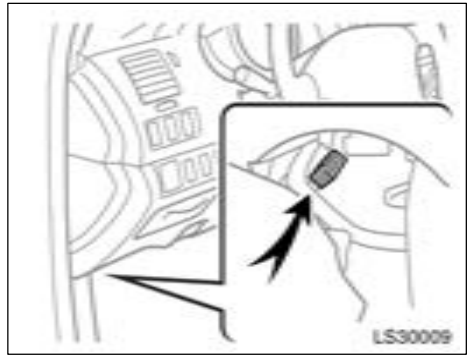
No matter which class of tow hitch applies, for a safe trailer hookup, the trailer ball setup on must be the proper height for the coupler on the trailer.

BRAKES AND SAFETY CHAINS

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

⚠ CAUTION

- **If the total trailer weight exceeds 453 kg (1000 lb.), trailer brakes are required.**
- **Never tap into your vehicle's hydraulic system as it would lower its braking effectiveness.**
- **Never tow a trailer without using a safety chain securely attached to both the trailer and the vehicle. If damage occurs to the coupling unit or hitch ball, there is danger of the trailer wandering over into another lane.**



SERVICE CONNECTOR FOR TOWING BRAKE CONTROLLER

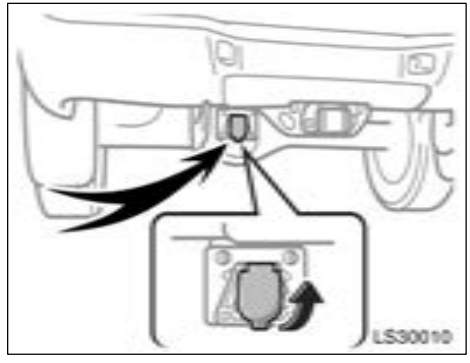
Your vehicle is equipped with a service connector for the trailer brake controller as shown. Link the connector to the trailer brake controller via the sub wire harness stored in the glove box. The detailed explanation of the sub wire harness circuit is packed together with the sub wire harness.

Be sure to position the trailer brake controller where it does not prevent the driver from operating the pedal.

Toyota recommends that the sub wire harness be stored in the glove box when it is not in use.

TIRES

- Ensure that your vehicle's tires are properly inflated. See page 376 in Section 7–2 and page 410 in Section 8 for instructions.
- The trailer tires should be inflated to the pressure recommended by the trailer manufacturer in respect to the total trailer weight.



TOWING CONNECTOR FOR TRAILER LIGHTS

- Your vehicle is equipped with a wire harness stored in the rear under body. Some models are fitted with a socket for trailer lights under the rear bumper. Use either of them to connect and operate the trailer lights. However, the trailer lights must comply with federal, state/provincial and local regulations. See your local recreational vehicle dealer or rental agency for the correct type of wiring and relays for your trailer. Check for correct operation of the turn signals and stop lights each time you hitch up. Direct splicing may damage your vehicle's electrical system and cause a malfunction of your lights.

  The towing connector can be also connected to the trailer brake and trailer sub battery.

BREAK–IN SCHEDULE

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

MAINTENANCE

- If you tow a trailer, your vehicle will require more frequent maintenance due to the additional load. For this information, please refer to the scheduled maintenance information in the “Scheduled Maintenance Guide” or “Owner’s Manual Supplement”.
- Retighten all fixing bolts of the towing ball and bracket after approximately 1000 km (600 miles) of trailer driving.

PRE–TOWING SAFETY CHECK

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

TRAILER TOWING TIPS

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

- Before starting out, check operation of the lights and all vehicle–trailer connections. After driving a short distance, stop and recheck the lights and connections. Before actually towing a trailer, practice turning, stopping and backing with a trailer in an area away from traffic until you learn the feel.
- Backing with a trailer is difficult and requires practice. Grip the bottom of the steering wheel and move your hand to the left to move the trailer to the left. Move your hand to the right to move the trailer to the right. (This procedure is generally opposite to that when backing without a trailer.) Also, just turn the steering wheel a little at a time, avoiding sharp or prolonged turning. Have someone guide you when backing to reduce the risk of an accident.
- Because stopping distance may be increased, following distance should be increased when towing a trailer. For each 16 km/h (10 mph) of speed, allow at least one vehicle and trailer length between you and the vehicle ahead. Avoid sudden braking as you may skid, resulting in jackknifing and loss of control. This is especially true on wet or slippery surfaces.
- Avoid jerky starts or sudden acceleration. If your vehicle has a manual transmission, prevent excessive clutch slippage by keeping engine rpm low and not racing the engine. Always start out in first gear.
- Avoid jerky steering and sharp turns. The trailer could hit your vehicle in a tight turn. Slow down before making a turn to avoid the necessity of sudden braking.
- Remember that when making a turn, the trailer wheels will be closer than the vehicle wheels to the inside of the turn. Therefore, compensate for this by making a larger than normal turning radius with your vehicle.

- Crosswinds and rough roads will adversely affect handling of your vehicle and trailer, causing sway. Pay attention to the rear from time to time to prepare yourself for being passed by large trucks or buses, which may cause your vehicle and trailer to sway. If swaying happens, firmly grip the steering wheel and reduce speed immediately but gradually. Never increase speed. 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 (5–speed manual transmission) or sixth gear (6–speed manual transmission), or do not put the transmission in “D” (automatic transmission).
- Because of the added load of the trailer, your vehicle’s engine may overheat on hot days (at temperatures over 30°C [85°F]) when going up a long or steep grade with a trailer. If the engine coolant temperature gauge indicates overheating, immediately turn off the air conditioning (if in use), pull off the road and stop in a safe spot. Refer to “If your vehicle overheats” on page 328 in Section 4.
- Always place wheel blocks under both the vehicle and trailer wheels when parking. Apply the parking brake firmly. Put the transmission in “P” (automatic) or in first or reverse (manual). Avoid parking on a slope with a trailer, but if it cannot be avoided, do so only after performing the following:

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

When restarting out after parking on a slope:

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

⚠ CAUTION

- **Do not exceed 72 km/h (45 mph) or the posted towing speed limit, whichever is lower. Because instability (swaying) of a towing vehicle–trailer combination usually increases as the speed increases, exceeding 72 km/h (45 mph) may cause loss of control.**
- **Slow down and downshift before descending steep or long downhill grades. Do not make sudden downshifts.**
- **Avoid holding the brake pedal down too long or too frequently. This could cause the brakes to overheat and result in reduced braking efficiency.**

How to save fuel and make your vehicle last longer

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

- **Keep your tires inflated at the correct pressure.** Underinflation causes tire wear and wastes fuel. See page 376 in Section 7–2 for instructions.
- **Do not carry unneeded weight in your vehicle.** Excess weight puts a heavier load on the engine, causing greater fuel consumption.
- **Avoid lengthy warm–up idling.** Once the engine is running smoothly, begin driving—but gently. Remember, however, that on cold winter days this may take a little longer.
- **Put the selector lever into the "D" when engine braking is not required.**

  5–speed automatic transmission—Driving with the selector lever in "4" will reduce the fuel economy (For details, see "Automatic transmission (5–speed)" on page 167 in Section 1–7.)

  4–speed automatic transmission—Driving with the selector lever in "3" will reduce the fuel economy (For details, see "Automatic transmission (4–speed)" on page 171 in Section 1–7.)
- **Accelerate slowly and smoothly.** Avoid jackrabbit starts. Get into high gear as quickly as possible.
- **Avoid long engine idling.** If you have a long wait and you are not in traffic, it is better to turn off the engine and start again later.
- **Avoid engine lugging or over–revving.** Use a gear position suitable for the road on which you are travelling.
- **Avoid continuous speeding up and slowing down.** Stop–and–go driving wastes fuel.
- **Avoid unnecessary stopping and braking.** Maintain a steady pace. Try to time the traffic signals so you only need to stop as little as possible or take advantage of through streets to avoid traffic lights. Keep a proper distance from other vehicles to avoid sudden braking. This will also reduce wear on your brakes.
- **Avoid heavy traffic or traffic jams whenever possible.**
- **Do not rest your foot on the clutch or brake pedal.** This causes premature wear, overheating and poor fuel economy.

- **Maintain a moderate speed on highways.** The faster you drive, the greater the fuel consumption. By reducing your speed, you will cut down on fuel consumption.
- **Keep the front wheels in proper alignment.** Avoid hitting the curb and slow down on rough roads. Improper alignment not only causes faster tire wear but also puts an extra load on the engine, which, in turn, wastes fuel.
- **Keep the bottom of your vehicle free from mud, etc.** This not only lessens weight but also helps prevent corrosion
- **Keep your vehicle tuned–up and in top shape.** A dirty air cleaner, 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. (For scheduled maintenance information, please refer to the “Scheduled Maintenance Guide” or “Owner’s Manual Supplement”.)

⚠ CAUTION

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

SECTION 4

IN CASE OF AN EMERGENCY

If your vehicle will not start 324
If your engine stalls while driving 327
If you cannot increase engine speed 328
If your vehicle overheats 328
If you have a flat tire 329
If your vehicle becomes stuck 339
If your vehicle needs to be towed 340
If you cannot shift automatic transmission selector lever 345
If you lose your keys 346
If you lose your wireless remote control transmitter 346

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 304 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 12 in Section 1–2.)

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

1. Check that the battery terminals are tight and clean.
2. If the battery terminals are O.K., switch on the interior light.
3. If the light is out, dim or goes out when the starter is cranked, the battery is discharged. You may try jump starting. See “(c) Jump starting” for further instructions.

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

NOTICE

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

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

1. Turn the engine switch to “ACC” or “LOCK” and try starting the engine again.
2. If the engine will not start, the engine may be flooded because of repeated cranking. See “(b) Starting a flooded engine” for further instructions.
3. If the engine still will not start, it needs adjustment or repair. Call a Toyota dealer or qualified repair shop.

(b) Starting a flooded engine

If the engine will not start, your engine may be flooded because of repeated cranking.

If this happens, turn the engine switch 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) Jump starting

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

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

⚠ CAUTION

- **Batteries contain sulfuric acid which is poisonous and corrosive. Wear protective safety glasses when jump starting, and avoid spilling acid on your skin, clothing, or vehicle.**
- **If you should accidentally get acid on yourself or in your eyes, remove any contaminated clothing and flush the affected area with water immediately. Then get immediate medical attention. If possible, continue to apply water with a sponge or cloth while en route to the medical office.**
- **The gas normally produced by a battery will explode if a flame or spark is brought near. Use only standardized jumper cables and do not smoke or light a match while jump starting.**

NOTICE

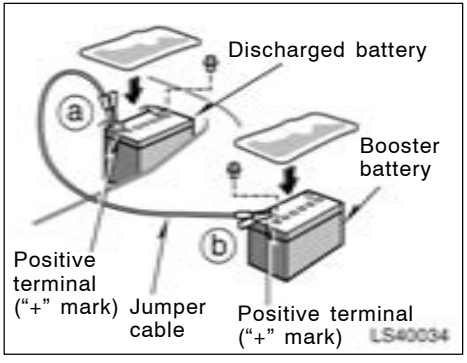
The battery used for boosting must be 12 V. Do not jump start unless you are sure that the booster battery is correct.

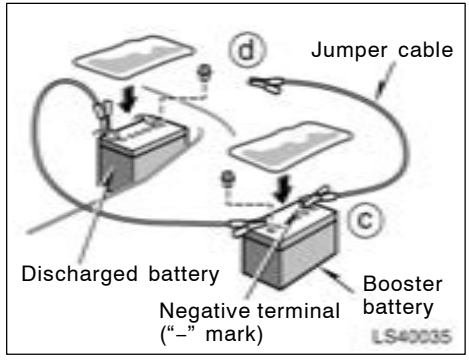
JUMP STARTING PROCEDURE

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

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

   If jump starting is difficult, charge the battery for several minutes.
2. If required, remove all the vent plugs from the booster and discharged batteries. Lay a cloth over the open vents on the batteries. (This helps reduce the explosion hazard, personal injuries and burns.)
3. If the engine in the vehicle with the booster battery is not running, start it and let it run for a few minutes. During jump starting, run the engine at about 2000 rpm with the accelerator pedal lightly depressed.





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

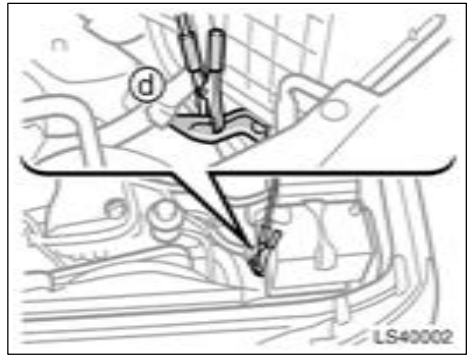
   a. Connect the clamp of the positive (red) jumper cable to the positive (+) terminal on the discharged battery.

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

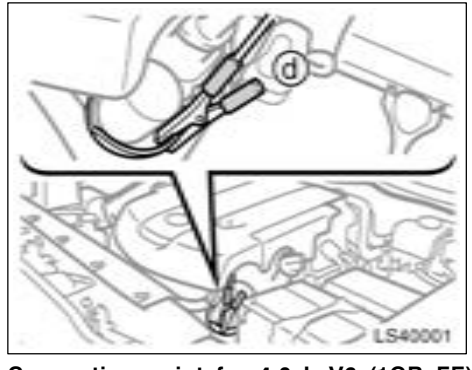
   c. Connect the clamp of the negative (black) jumper cable to the negative (–) terminal on the booster battery.

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

   The recommended connecting points are shown in the following illustrations:



Connecting point for 2.7 L 4–cylinder (2TR–FE) engine



Connecting point for 4.0 L V6 (1GR–FE) engine

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

⚠ CAUTION

When making the connections, to avoid serious injury, do not lean over the battery or accidentally let the jumper cables or clamps touch anything except the correct battery terminals or the ground.

5. Start your engine in the normal way. After starting, run it at about 2000 rpm for several minutes with the accelerator pedal lightly depressed.
6. Carefully disconnect the cables in the exact reverse order: the negative cable and then the positive cable.
7. Carefully dispose of the battery cover cloths—they may now contain sulfuric acid.
8. If removed, replace all the battery vent plugs.

If the cause of your battery discharging is not apparent (for example, lights left on), you should have it checked at your Toyota dealer.

If the first start attempt is not successful...

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

If another attempt is not successful, the battery may be depleted. Have it checked at your Toyota dealer.

If your engine stalls while driving

If your engine stalls while driving...

1. Reduce your speed gradually, keeping a straight line. Move cautiously off the road to a safe place.
2. Turn on your emergency flashers.
3. Turn the engine switch to “ACC” or “LOCK”, and try starting the engine again.

If the engine will not start, see “If your vehicle will not start” on page 324 in this Section.

⚠ CAUTION

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

If you cannot increase engine speed

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

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

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

⚠ CAUTION

Be especially careful to prevent erroneous pedal operation.

If your vehicle overheats

If your engine coolant temperature gauge indicates overheating, if you experience a loss of power, or if you hear a loud knocking or pinging noise, the engine has probably overheated. You should follow this procedure...

1. Pull safely off the road, stop the vehicle and turn on your emergency flashers. Put the transmission in “P” (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.

⚠ CAUTION

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

3. Visually check to see if the engine drive belt (fan belt) is broken or loose. Look for obvious coolant leaks from the radiator, hoses, and under the vehicle. However, note that water draining from the air conditioning is normal if it has been used.

⚠ CAUTION

When the engine is running, keep hands and clothing away from the moving fan and engine drive belts.

4. If the engine drive belt is broken or the coolant is leaking, stop the engine immediately. Call a Toyota dealer for assistance.
5. If the engine drive belt is O.K. and there are no obvious leaks, you may help the engine cool down more quickly by running it at about 1500 rpm for a few minutes with the accelerator pedal lightly depressed.
6. Check the coolant reservoir. If it is dry, add coolant to the reservoir while the engine is running. Fill it about half full.

   For the coolant type, See “Coolant type selection” on page 372 in Section 7–2.

⚠ CAUTION

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

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

If you have a flat tire—

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

⚠ CAUTION

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

- **Follow jacking instructions.**
- **Do not put any part of your body under the vehicle supported by the jack. Otherwise, personal injury may occur.**
- **Do not start or run the engine while your vehicle is supported by the jack.**
- **Stop the vehicle on a level firm ground, firmly set the parking brake and put the transmission in “P” (automatic) or reverse (manual). Block the wheel diagonally opposite to the one being changed if necessary.**

- **Make sure to set the jack properly in the jack point. Raising the vehicle with jack improperly positioned will damage the vehicle or may allow the vehicle to fall off the jack and cause personal injury.**
- **Never get under the vehicle when the vehicle is supported by the jack alone.**
- **Use 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.**

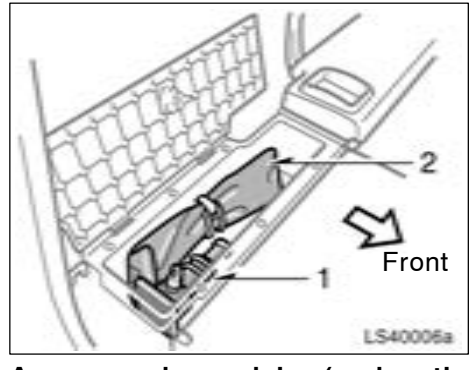
NOTICE

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

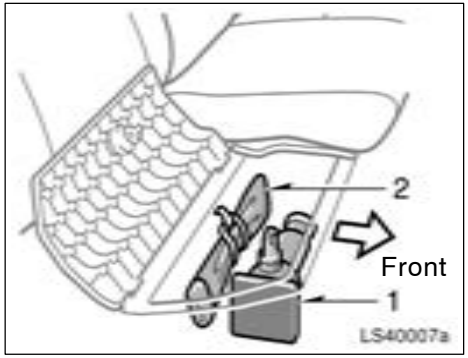
—Required tools and spare tire



Regular cab models (behind the seatback)



Access cab models (under the rear seats)



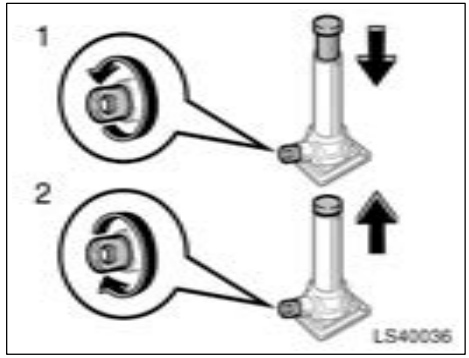
Double cab models (under the rear seats)

1. Get the required tools and spare tire.

1 Jack
2 Tool bag

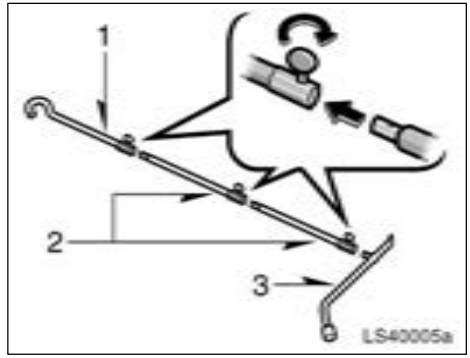
To prepare yourself for an emergency, you should familiarize yourself with the use of the jack, each of the tools and their storage locations.

When storing the tool bag, make sure it is securely by the tightening strap.



Turn the jack joint by hand.

To remove: Turn the joint in direction 1 until the jack is free.
To store: Turn the joint in direction 2 until the jack is firmly secured to prevent it flying forward during a collision or sudden braking.



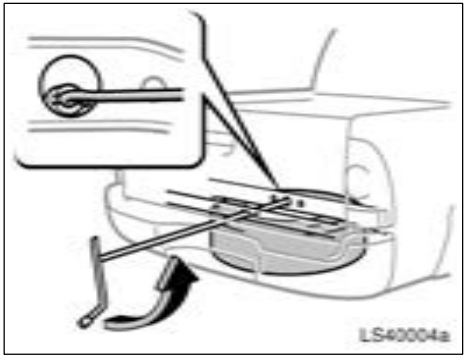
To remove the spare tire:

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

1 Jack handle end
2 Jack handle extension
3 Wheel nut wrench

⚠ CAUTION

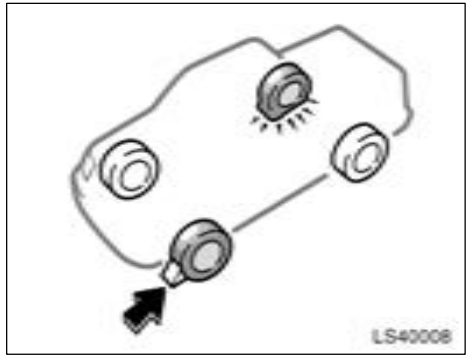
Make sure they are each securely fixed with the screws.



2. Insert the end of the jack handle into the lowering screw and turn it counterclockwise.
3. After the tire is lowered completely to the ground, remove the holding bracket.

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

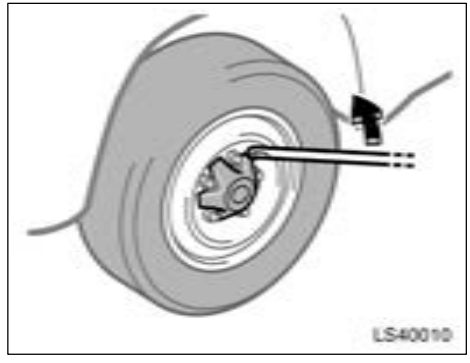
—Blocking the wheel



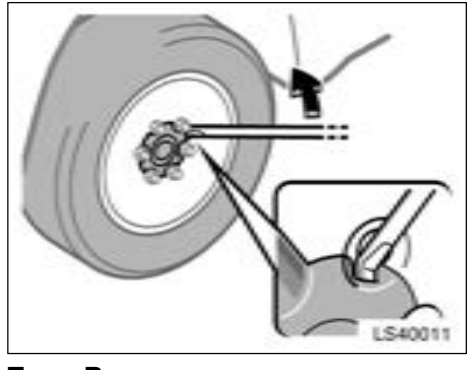
2. Block the wheel diagonally opposite the flat tire to keep the vehicle from rolling when it is jacked up.

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

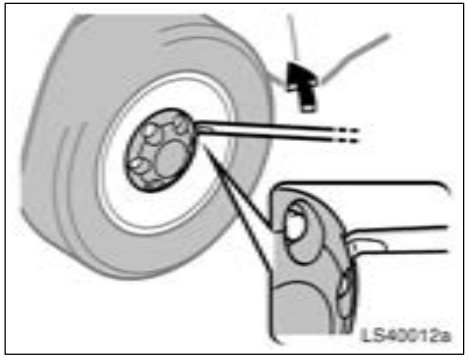
—Removing wheel ornament



Type A



Type B



Type C

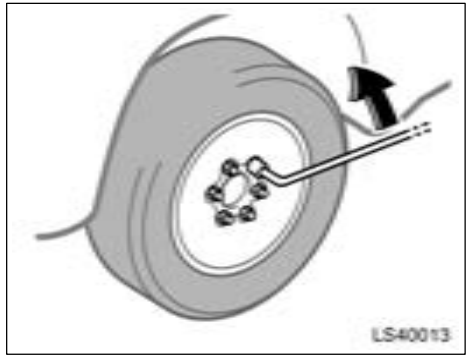
3. Remove the wheel ornament.

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

⚠ CAUTION

Do not try to pull off the ornament by hand. Take due care in handling the ornament to avoid unexpected personal injury.

—Loosening wheel nuts



4. Loosen all the wheel nuts.

Always loosen the wheel nuts before raising the vehicle.

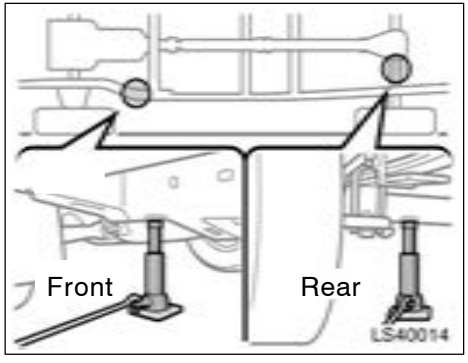
Turn the wheel nuts counterclockwise to loosen. To get maximum leverage, fit the wrench to the nut so that the handle is on the right side, as shown above. Grab the wrench near the end of the handle and pull up on the handle. Be careful that the wrench does not slip off the nut.

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

⚠ 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

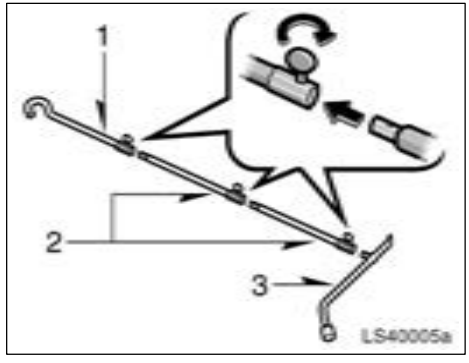


5. Position the jack at the correct jack point as shown.

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

JACK POINTS:

Front—Under the frame side rail
Rear—Under the rear axle housing



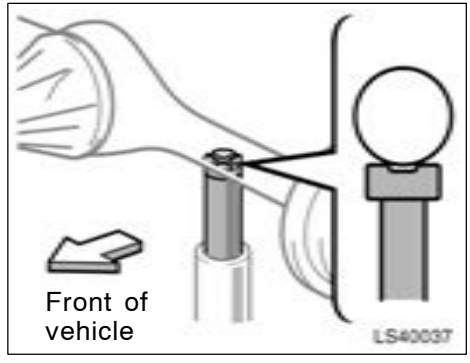
Put a wheel nut wrench, jack handle extension and jack handle end together as shown in the illustration.

1 Jack handle end
2 Jack handle extension
3 Wheel nut wrench

⚠ CAUTION

Make sure they are each securely fixed with screws.

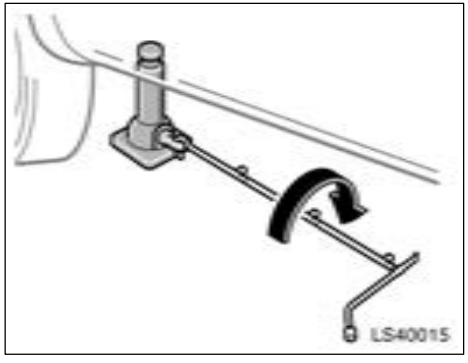
—Raising your vehicle



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

Rear side only—

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



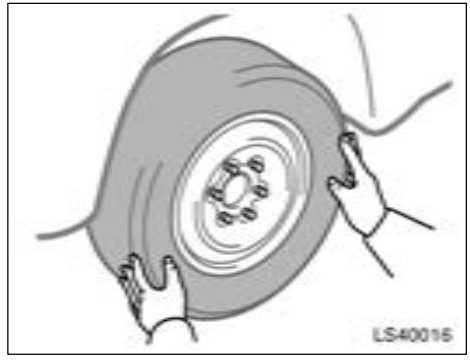
7. After making sure that no one is in the vehicle, raise it high enough so that the spare tire can be installed.

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

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



8. Remove the wheel nuts and change tires.

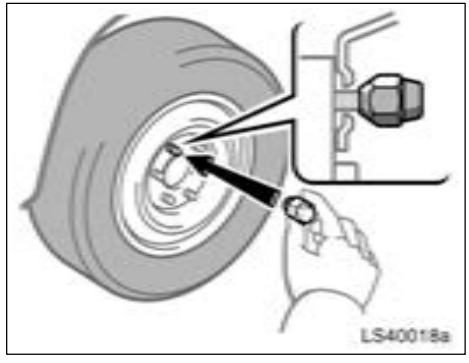
Lift the flat tire straight off and put it aside.

Roll the spare wheel into position and align the holes in the wheel with the bolts. Then lift up the wheel and get at least the top bolt started through its hole. Wiggle the tire and press it back over the other bolts.

—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.

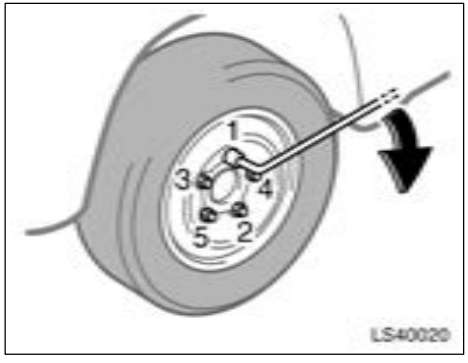


9. Reinstall all the wheel nuts finger tight.

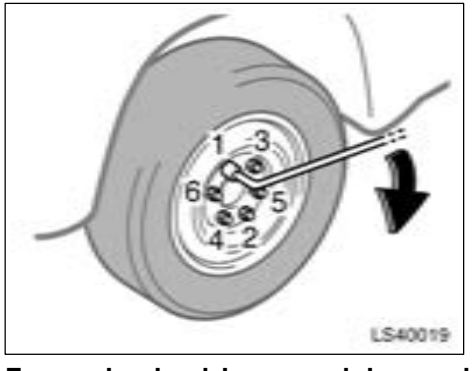
Reinstall the wheel nuts (tapered end inward) and tighten them as much as you can by hand. Press back on the tire back and see if you can tighten them more.

⚠ 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 loosen 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.



Two–wheel drive models except PreRunner



Four–wheel drive models and PreRunner

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

Turn the jack handle end with the extension counterclockwise with handle to lower the vehicle, making sure the handle remains firmly fitted onto the jack handle extension.

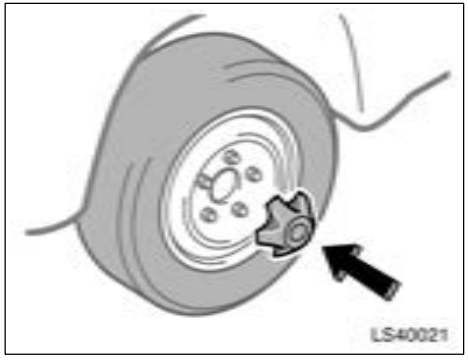
Use only the wheel nut wrench and turn it clockwise to tighten the nuts. Do not use other tools or any additional leverage other than your hands, such as a hammer, pipe or your foot. Make sure the wrench is securely engaged over the nut.

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

⚠ CAUTION

- **When lowering the vehicle, make sure all portions of your body and all other persons around will not be injured as the vehicle is lowered to the ground.**
- **Have the wheel nuts tightened with torque wrench to 113 N·m (11.5 kgf·m, 85 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 only)



11.Reinstall the wheel ornament.

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

⚠ CAUTION

- **Take due care in handling the ornament to avoid unexpected personal injury.**
- **Do not attach a heavily damaged plastic wheel ornament. It may fly off the wheel and cause accidents while the vehicle is moving.**

—After changing wheels

12.Check the air pressure of the replaced tire.

Adjust the air pressure to the specification designated on page 410 in Section 8. If the pressure is lower, drive slowly to the nearest service station and fill to the correct pressure.

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

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

With a spare tire of the same wheel type as the installed tires—

As soon after changing wheels as possible, tighten the wheel nuts to the torque specified on page 410 in Section 8 with a torque wrench. Have a technician repair the flat tire.

With a spare tire of different wheel type from the installed tires—

As soon after changing wheels as possible, tighten the wheel nuts to the torque specified on page 410 in Section 8 with a torque wrench. Have a technician repair the flat tire and replace the spare tire with it.

⚠ 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.

If your vehicle is equipped with the "AUTO LSD" system, you can use it in this situation. (For details, see "AUTO LSD system" on page 182 in Section 1–7.)

If your vehicle is equipped with the rear differential lock system, you can use it in this situation. (For details, see "Rear differential lock system" on page 192 in Section 1–7.)

⚠ CAUTION

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

NOTICE

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

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

If your vehicle needs to be towed—

(a) Towing with wheel lift type truck—

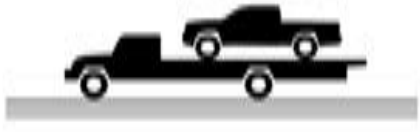
—From front



—From rear



(b) Using flat bed truck



Two–wheel drive models

(a) Towing with wheel lift type truck—

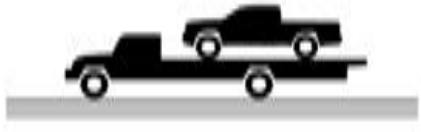
—From front



—From rear



(b) Using flat bed truck



Four–wheel drive models

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

Only when you cannot receive a towing service from a Toyota dealer or commercial tow truck service, tow your vehicle carefully in accordance with the instructions given in "—Emergency towing" on page 342 or 343 in this Section.

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

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

TOWING PRECAUTIONS:

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

Two–wheel drive models—

(a) Towing with wheel lift type truck

From front—

- Manual transmission:

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

- Automatic transmission:

Use a towing dolly under the rear wheels.

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

From rear—Place the engine switch in the "ACC" position.

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

(b) Using flat bed truck

Four–wheel drive models—

(a) Towing with wheel lift type truck

From front—

- Manual transmission:

We recommend using a towing dolly under the rear wheels. If you do not use a towing dolly, release the parking brake, put the transmission in neutral and the front drive control switch knob in "H2".

- Automatic transmission:

Use a towing dolly under the rear wheels.

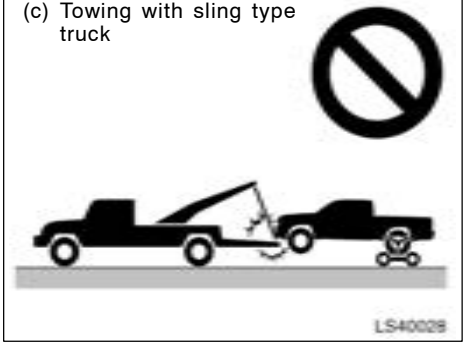
NOTICE
Never tow a vehicle with an automatic transmission from the front with the rear wheels on the ground, as this may cause serious damage to the transmission.

From rear—We recommend using a towing dolly under the front wheels. If you do not use a towing dolly, place the engine switch in the “ACC” position, put the transmission in “N” (automatic) or neutral (manual) and the front drive control switch knob in “H2”.

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

(b) Using flat bed truck

(c) Towing with sling type truck

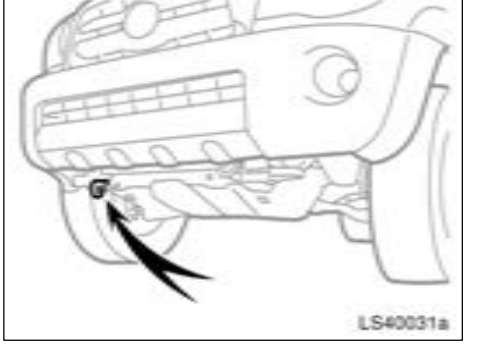


All models—

(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 (four–wheel drive models and PreRunner without off–road package)



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 eyelet under the front of the vehicle. Use extreme caution when towing the vehicle.

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

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

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

⚠ CAUTION

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

NOTICE

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

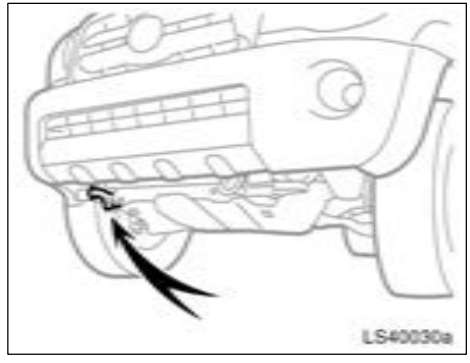
Before towing, release the parking brake and put the transmission in neutral (manual) or “N” (automatic). The engine switch must be in “ACC” (engine off) or “ON” (engine running).

Four–wheel drive models—Put the front drive control switch knob in “H2”.

⚠ 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.

—Emergency towing (four–wheel drive models and PreRunner with off–road package)



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

If towing service is not available in an emergency, your vehicle may be temporarily towed by a cable or chain secured to the emergency towing hook under the front of the vehicle. Use extreme caution when towing the vehicle.

NOTICE

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

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

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

⚠ CAUTION

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

NOTICE

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

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

Four–wheel drive models—Put the front drive control switch knob in “H2”.

⚠ 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.

—Emergency towing hook and eyelet precautions

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

⚠ CAUTION

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

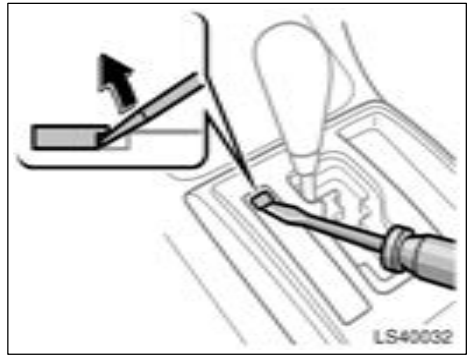
- **If the towing vehicle can hardly move, do not forcibly continue the towing. Contact your Toyota dealer or a commercial tow truck service for assistance.**
- **Tow the vehicle as straight ahead as possible.**
- **Keep away from the vehicle during towing.**

—Tips for towing a stuck vehicle

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

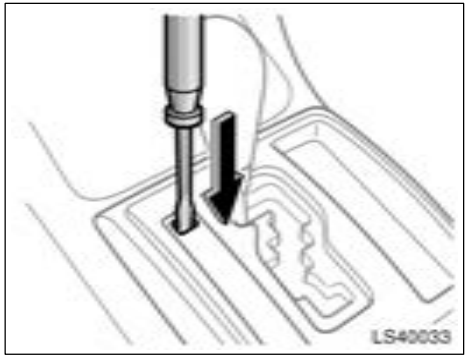
- Remove the sand and soil in the front and the back of the tires.
- Place stones or wood under the tires.

If you cannot shift automatic transmission selector lever



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

1. **Turn the engine switch to "LOCK" position. Make sure the parking brake is applied.**
2. **Pry up the cover with a flathead screwdriver or equivalent.**



3. **Insert the screwdriver or equivalent into the hole to push down the shift lock override button. You can shift out of "P" position only while pushing the button.**
4. **Shift into "N" position.**
5. **Insert the cover.**
6. **Start the engine. For your safety, keep the brake pedal depressed.**

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

If you lose your keys

You can purchase a new key at your Toyota dealer if you can give them the key number. 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 lose only one key, contact your Toyota dealer to make a new key. If you lose all your master keys, you cannot make new keys; the whole engine immobilizer system must be replaced.

See the suggestion given in "Keys" on page 12 in Section 1–2.

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

If you lose your wireless remote control transmitter

You can purchase a new wireless remote control transmitter at your Toyota dealer.

Have the registered identification numbers of your transmitters deleted from your vehicle by your Toyota dealer as soon as possible to avoid the possibility of theft or an accident. Then, have the identification number of your new transmitter registered. At the same time, you must bring all of the remaining transmitters to have them registered again as well.

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

SECTION 5

CORROSION PREVENTION AND APPEARANCE CARE

Protecting your Toyota from corrosion 348
Washing and waxing your Toyota 349
Cleaning the interior 351

Protecting your Toyota from corrosion

Toyota, through its diligent research, design and use of the most advanced technology available, helps prevent corrosion and provides you with the finest quality vehicle construction. Now, it is up to you. Proper care of your Toyota can help ensure long–term corrosion prevention.

The most common causes of corrosion to your vehicle are:

- The accumulation of road salt, dirt and moisture in hard–to–reach areas under the vehicle.
- Chipping of paint, or undercoating caused by minor accidents or by stones and gravel.

Care is especially important if you live in particular areas or operate your vehicle under certain environmental conditions:

- Road salt or dust control chemicals will accelerate corrosion, as will the presence of salt in the air near the sea–coast or in areas of industrial pollution.
- High humidity accelerates corrosion especially when temperatures range just above the freezing point.
- Wetness or dampness to certain parts of your vehicle for an extended period of time, may cause corrosion even though other parts of the vehicle may be dry.
- High ambient temperatures can cause corrosion to those components of the vehicle which do not dry quickly due to lack of proper ventilation.

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

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

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

- If you drive on salted roads in the winter or if you live near the ocean, you should hose off the undercarriage at least once a month to minimize corrosion.
- High pressure water or steam is effective for cleaning the vehicle's underside and wheel housings. Pay particular attention to these areas as it is difficult to see all the mud and dirt. It will do more harm than good to simply wet the mud and debris without removing. The lower edge of doors, rocker panels and frame members have drain holes which should not be allowed to clog with dirt as trapped water in these areas can cause corrosion.
- Wash the underside of the vehicle thoroughly when winter is over.

See "Washing and waxing your Toyota" on page 349 in this Section for more tips.

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

Check the interior of your vehicle. Water and dirt can accumulate under the floor mats and could cause corrosion. Occasionally check under the mats to make sure the area is dry. Be particularly careful when transporting chemicals, cleansers, fertilizers, salt, etc.; these should be transported in proper containers. If a spill or leak should occur, immediately clean and dry the area.

Use mud shields on your wheels. If you drive on salted or gravel roads, mud shields help protect your vehicle. Full–size shields, which come as near to the ground as possible, are the best. We recommend that the fittings and the area where the shields are installed be treated to resist corrosion. Your Toyota dealer will be happy to assist in supplying and installing the shields if they are recommended for your area.

Keep your vehicle in a well ventilated garage or a roofed place. Do not park your vehicle in a damp, poorly ventilated garage. If you wash your vehicle in the garage, or if you drive it covered with water or snow, your garage may be so damp as to cause corrosion. Even if your garage is heated, a wet vehicle can corrode if the ventilation is poor.

Washing and waxing your Toyota

Washing your Toyota

Keep your vehicle clean by regular washing.

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

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

Hand–washing your Toyota

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

⚠ CAUTION

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

1. Rinse off loose dirt with a hose. Remove any mud or road salt from the underside of the vehicle or the wheel wells.
2. Wash with a mild car–wash soap, mixed according to the manufacturer's instructions. Use a soft cotton mitt and keep it wet by dipping it frequently into the wash water. Do not rub hard—let the soap and water remove the dirt.

Fuel filler door: Do not apply water (high–pressure car wash, for example) at or near the fuel tank inlet with the fuel filler door opened. If the water enters the air vent, you may experience trouble with refueling or rough engine idling.

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

Aluminum wheels: Use only a mild soap or neutral detergent.

NOTICE

- ***Do not use corrosive chemical–based cleaners on your wheels. (Example: hydrofluoric acid)***
- ***Do not use steam cleaners or the chemicals therein to clean your wheels.***
- ***Do not use scouring pads, wire brushes, or coarse abrasives to clean your wheels.***
- ***Do not use alcohol, solvents, gasoline, or other non–neutral detergents, because they may alter the wheel's appearance and resistance to corrosion.***

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

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

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

3. Rinse thoroughly—dried soap can cause streaking. In hot weather you may need to rinse each section right after you wash it.
4. To prevent water spots, dry the vehicle using a clean soft cotton towel. Do not rub or press hard—you might scratch the paint.

NOTICE

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

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.

Windshield washer nozzles: Make sure that the nozzles do not become blocked when waxing. If a nozzle becomes blocked, contact your Toyota dealer to have the vehicle serviced.

NOTICE

If a nozzle becomes blocked, do not try to clear it with a pin or other object. The nozzle will be damaged.

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

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

Cleaning the interior

⚠ CAUTION

- **Vehicles with side airbags and curtain shield airbags:**

  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.

Air conditioning control panel, audio panel, instrument panel, console panel, and switches

Use a soft damp cloth for cleaning.

Soak a clean soft cloth in water or lukewarm water then lightly wipe off dirt.

NOTICE

- ***Do not use organic substances (solvents, kerosene, alcohol, gasoline, etc.) or alkaline or acidic solutions. These chemicals can cause discoloring, staining or peeling of the surface.***
- ***If you use cleaners or polishing agents, make sure their ingredients do not include the substances mentioned above.***
- ***If you use a liquid car freshener, do not spill the liquid onto the vehicle's interior surfaces. It may contain the ingredients mentioned above. Immediately clean any spill using the method mentioned above.***

Leather Interior

The leather upholstery may be cleaned with neutral detergent for wool.

Remove dirt using a soft cloth dampened with 5% solution of neutral detergent for wool. Then thoroughly wipe off all traces of detergent with a clean damp cloth.

After cleaning or whenever any part of the leather gets wet, dry with a soft clean cloth. Allow the leather to dry in a ventilated shaded area.

NOTICE

- ***If a stain should fail to come out with a neutral detergent, apply a cleaner that does not contain an organic solvent.***
- ***Never use organic substances such as benzine, alcohol or gasoline or alkaline or acid solutions for cleaning the leather as these could cause discoloring.***
- ***Use of a nylon brush or synthetic fiber cloth, etc. may scratch the fine grained surface of the leather.***
- ***Mildew may develop on soiled leather upholstery. Be especially careful to avoid oil spots. Try to keep your upholstery always clean.***
- ***Long exposure to direct sunlight may cause the leather surface to harden and shrink. Keep your vehicle in a shaded area, especially in the summer.***

- ***The interior of your vehicle is apt to heat up on hot summer days, so avoid placing on the upholstery items made of vinyl or plastic or containing wax as these tend to stick to leather when warm.***
- ***Improper cleaning of the leather upholstery could result in discoloration or staining.***

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

SECTION 6

VEHICLE MAINTENANCE AND CARE

Maintenance requirements 356
General maintenance 357
Does your vehicle need repairing? 359
Emissions Inspection and Maintenance (I/M) programs 360

For scheduled maintenance information, please refer to the "Scheduled Maintenance Guide" or "Owner's Manual Supplement".

Maintenance requirements

Your Toyota vehicle has been designed for fewer maintenance requirements with longer service intervals to save both your time and money. However, each regular maintenance, as well as day–to–day care, is more important than ever before to ensure smooth, and trouble–free, safe, and economical drivings.

It is the owner's responsibility to make sure the specified maintenance, including general maintenance service, is performed. Note that both the new vehicle and emission control system warranties specify that proper maintenance and care must be performed. See "Owner's Warranty Information Booklet" or "Owner's Manual Supplement" for complete warranty information.

General maintenance

General maintenance items are those day–to–day care practices that are important to your vehicle for proper operation. It is the owner's responsibility to ensure that the general maintenance items are performed regularly.

These checks or inspections can be done either by yourself or a qualified technician, or if you prefer, your Toyota dealer will be pleased to do them at a nominal cost.

Scheduled maintenance

The scheduled maintenance items listed in the "Scheduled Maintenance Guide" or "Owner's Manual Supplement" are those required to be serviced at regular intervals.

For details of your maintenance schedule, read the "Scheduled Maintenance Guide" or "Owner's Manual Supplement".

It is recommended that any replacement parts used for maintenance or for the repair of the emission control system be Toyota supplied.

The owner may elect to use non–Toyota supplied parts for replacement purposes without invalidating the emission control system warranty. However, use of replacement parts which are not of equivalent quality may impair the effectiveness of the emission control systems.

You may also elect to have maintenance, replacement, or repair of the emission control devices and system performed by any automotive repair establishment or individual without invalidating this warranty. See "Owner's Warranty Information Booklet" or "Owner's Manual Supplement" for complete warranty information.

Where to go for service?

Toyota technicians are well–trained specialists and are kept up to date with the latest service information through technical bulletins, service tips, and in–dealership training programs. They learn to work on Toyotas before they work on your vehicle, rather than while they are working on it.

You can be confident that your Toyota dealer's service department performs the best job to meet the maintenance requirements on your vehicle—reliably and economically.

Your copy of the repair order is proof that all required maintenance has been performed for warranty coverage. If any problems should arise with your vehicle while under warranty, your Toyota dealer will promptly take care of it. Again, be sure to keep a copy of the repair order for any service performed on your Toyota.

General maintenance

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 361 in Section 7.

If you are a skilled do–it–yourself mechanic, the Toyota service manuals are recommended. Please be aware that do–it–yourself maintenance can affect your warranty coverage. See “Owner’s Warranty Information Booklet” or “Owner’s Manual Supplement” for the details.

Listed below are the general maintenance items that should be performed as frequently as specified. In addition to checking the items listed, if you notice any unusual noise, smell or vibration, you should investigate the cause or take your vehicle to your Toyota dealer or a qualified service shop immediately. It is recommended that any problem you notice be brought to the attention of your dealer or the qualified service shop for their advice.

⚠ CAUTION

Make these checks only with adequate ventilation if you run the engine.

IN THE ENGINE COMPARTMENT

Items listed below should be checked from time to time, e.g. each time when refueling.

Washer fluid

Make sure there is sufficient fluid in the tank. See page 391 in Section 7–3 for additional information.

Engine coolant level

Make sure the coolant level is between the “FULL” and “LOW” lines on the see–through reservoir when the engine is cold. See page 372 in Section 7–2 for additional information.

Radiator, condenser and hoses

Check that the front of the radiator and condenser are clean and not blocked with leaves, dirt, or insects. See page 373 in Section 7–2 for additional information.

Battery condition

Check the battery condition by the indicator color. See page 388 in Section 7–3 for additional information.

Brake fluid level

Make sure the brake fluid level is correct. See page 373 in Section 7–2 for additional information.

Engine oil level

Check the level on the dipstick with the engine turned off and the vehicle parked on a level spot. See page 370 in Section 7–2 for additional information.

Power steering fluid level (2.7 L 4–cylinder [2TR–FE] engine)

Check the level on the dipstick. The level should be in the “HOT” or “COLD” range depending on the fluid temperature. See page 375 in Section 7–2 for additional information.

Power steering fluid level (4.0 L V6 [1GR–FE] engine)

Check the level through the reservoir. The level should be in the “HOT” or “COLD” range depending on the fluid temperature. See page 375 in Section 7–2 for additional information.

Exhaust system

If you notice any change in the sound of the exhaust or smell exhaust fumes, have the cause located and corrected immediately. (See “Engine exhaust cautions” on page 275 in Section 2.)

INSIDE THE VEHICLE

Items listed below should be checked regularly, e.g. while performing periodic services, cleaning the vehicle, etc.

Lights

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

Service reminder indicators and warning buzzers

Check that all service reminder indicators and warning buzzers function properly.

Steering wheel

Be alert for changes in steering condition, such as hard steering or strange noise.

Seats

Check that all seat controls such as seat adjusters, seatback recliner, etc. operate smoothly and that all latches lock securely in any position. Check that the head restraints move up and down smoothly and that the locks hold securely in any latched position. For folding–down seatback (bench seat) and rear seatback (rear split bench seat), check that the latches lock securely.

Seat belts

Check that the seat belt system such as buckles, retractors and anchors operate properly and smoothly. Make sure the belt webbing is not cut, frayed, worn or damaged.

Accelerator pedal

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

Clutch pedal

Check the pedal for smooth operation.

Brake pedal

Check the pedal for smooth operation and that the pedal has the proper clearance. Check the brake booster function.

Brakes

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

Parking brake (pedal type)

Check that the pedal has the proper travel and that, on a safe incline, your vehicle is held securely with only the parking brake applied.

Parking brake (lever type)

Check that the lever has the proper travel and that, on a safe incline, your vehicle is held securely with only the parking brake applied.

Automatic transmission “Park” mechanism

On a safe incline, check that your vehicle is held securely with the selector lever in “P” position and all brakes released.

OUTSIDE THE VEHICLE

Items listed below should be performed from time to time, unless otherwise specified.

Fluid leaks

Check underneath for leaking fuel, oil, water or other fluid after the vehicle has been parked for a while. If you smell fuel fumes or notice any leak, have the cause found and corrected immediately.

Doors and engine hood

Check that all doors including tailgate operate smoothly and all latches lock securely. Make sure the engine hood secondary latch secures the hood from opening when the primary latch is released.

Tire inflation pressure

Check the pressure with a gauge every two weeks, or at least once a month. See page 376 in Section 7–2 for additional information.

Tire surface and wheel nuts

Check the tires carefully for cuts, damage or excessive wear. See page 379 in Section 7–2 for additional information. When checking the tires, make sure no nuts are missing, and check the nuts for looseness. Tighten them if necessary.

Tire rotation

Rotate the tires according to the maintenance schedule. (For scheduled maintenance information, please refer to the “Scheduled Maintenance Guide” or “Owner’s Manual Supplement”.) See page 381 in Section 7–2 for additional information.

Does your vehicle need repairing?

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

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

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

⚠ CAUTION

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

Emissions Inspection and Maintenance (I/M) programs

Some states have vehicle emission inspection programs which include OBD (On–Board Diagnostics) checks.

The OBD system monitors the operation of the emission control system. When the OBD system determines that a problem exists somewhere in the emission control system, the malfunction indicator lamp comes on. In this case, your vehicle may not pass the I/M test and need to be repaired. Contact your Toyota dealer to service the vehicle.

Even if the malfunction indicator lamp does not come on, your vehicle may not pass the I/M test as readiness codes have not been set in the OBD system.

Readiness codes are automatically set during ordinary driving. However, when the battery is disconnected or run down, the codes are erased. Also, depending on your driving habits, the codes may not be completely set.

Also, if the malfunction indicator lamp had come on recently due to temporary malfunction such as a loose fuel tank cap, your vehicle may not pass the I/M test. The malfunction indicator lamp will go off after taking several driving trips, but the error code in the OBD system will not be cleared unless about 40 trips or more are taken.

If your vehicle does not pass the I/M test even the malfunction indicator lamp does not come on, contact your Toyota dealer to prepare the vehicle for re–testing.

SECTION 7 – 1

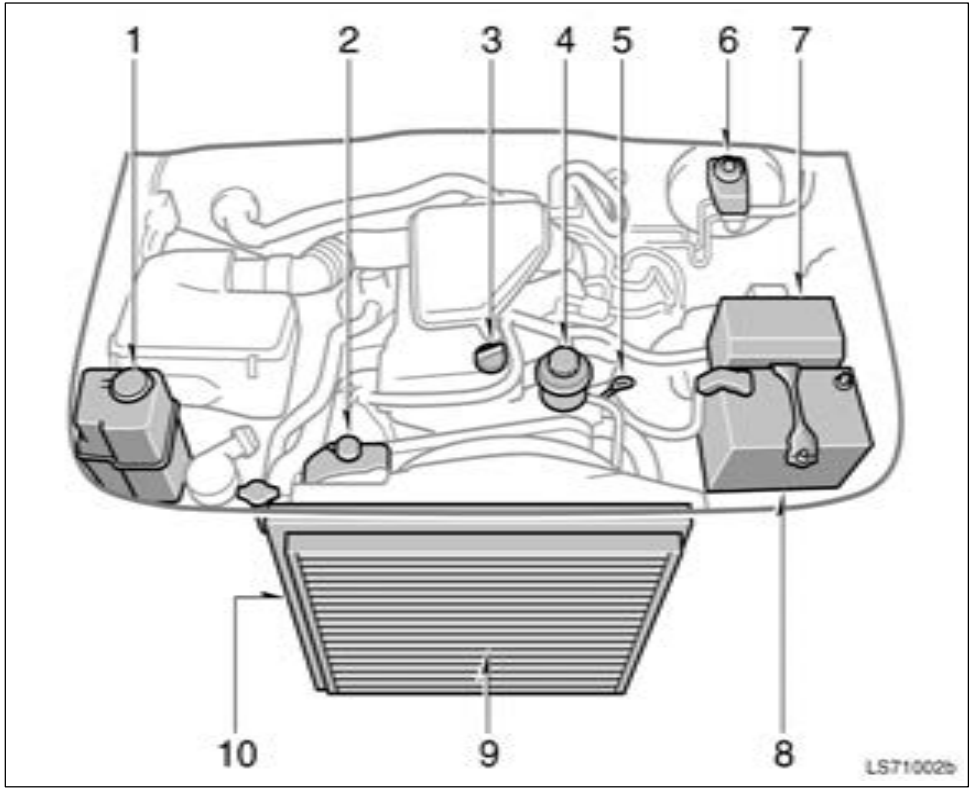
DO–IT–YOURSELF MAINTENANCE

Introduction

Engine compartment overview 362
Fuse locations 364
Do–it–yourself service precautions 364
Parts and tools 366

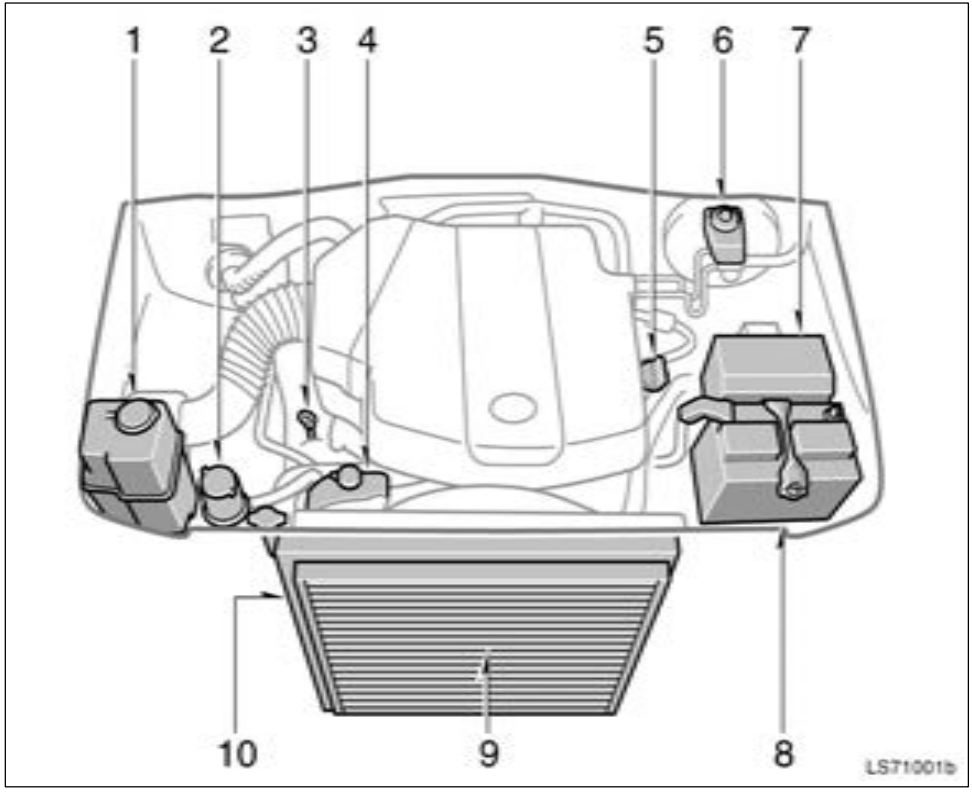
Engine compartment overview

▶2.7 L 4–cylinder (2TR–FE) engine



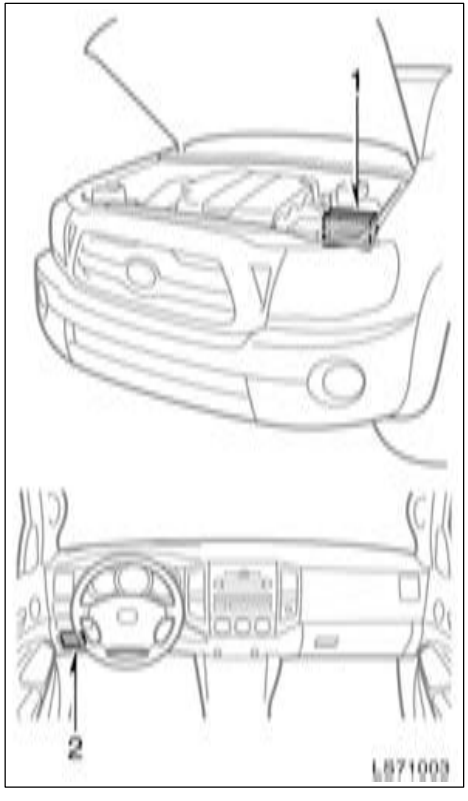
1. Windshield washer fluid tank
2. Engine coolant reservoir
3. Engine oil filler cap
4. Power steering fluid reservoir
5. Engine oil level dipstick
6. Brake fluid reservoir
7. Fuse block
8. Battery
9. Condenser
10. Radiator

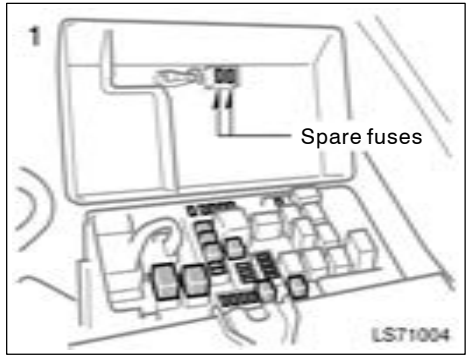
▶4.0 L V6 (1GR-FE) engine

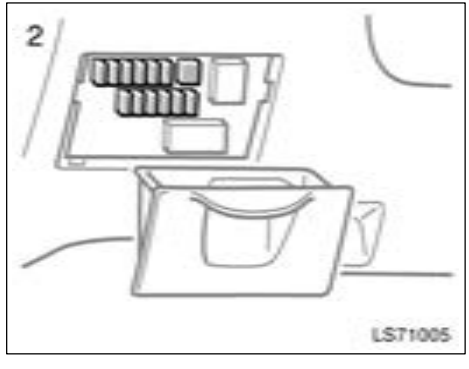


1. Windshield washer fluid tank
2. Power steering fluid reservoir
3. Engine oil level dipstick
4. Engine coolant reservoir
5. Engine oil filler cap
6. Brake fluid reservoir
7. Fuse block
8. Battery
9. Condenser
10. Radiator

Fuse locations







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.

Performing do–it–yourself maintenance during the warranty period may affect your warranty coverage. Read the separate Toyota Warranty statement for details and suggestions.

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

For information on tools and parts for do–it–yourself maintenance, see “Parts and tools” on page 366 in this Section.

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.
- Do not get under your vehicle with just the body jack supporting it. Always use automotive jack stands or other solid supports.
- Use eye protection whenever you work on or under your vehicle where you may be exposed to flying or falling material, fluid spray, etc.
- Used engine oil contains potentially harmful contaminants which may cause skin disorders such as inflammation or skin cancer, so care should be taken to avoid prolonged and repeated contact with it. To remove used engine oil from your skin, wash thoroughly with soap and water.
- Do not leave used oil within the reach of children.
- Dispose of used oil and filter only in a safe and acceptable manner. Do not dispose of used oil and filter in household trash, in sewers or onto the ground. Call your dealer or a service station for information concerning recycling or disposal.
- Be extremely cautious when working on the battery. It contains poisonous and corrosive sulfuric acid.

NOTICE

- ***Remember that battery and ignition coil 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 (for the U.S.A.) or 55% coolant and 45% deionized water (for Canada).***
- ***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.***
- ***Use only spark plugs of the specified type. Using other types will cause engine damage, loss of performance or radio noise.***

- ◆ ***Do not reuse iridium–tipped spark plugs by cleaning or regapping.***
- ◆ ***Do not overfill automatic transmission fluid, or the transmission could be damaged.***
- ◆ ***Do not drive with the air cleaner filter removed, or excessive engine wear could result. Also backfiring could cause a fire in the engine compartment.***
- ◆ ***Be careful not to scratch the glass surface with the wiper frame.***
- ◆ ***When closing the engine hood, check to see that you have not forgotten any tools, rags, etc.***

Parts and tools

Here is a list of parts and tools you will need to perform do–it–yourself maintenance. Remember all Toyota parts are designed in metric sizes, so your tools must be metric.

CHECKING THE ENGINE OIL LEVEL

Parts (if level is low):

- "Toyota Genuine Motor Oil" or equivalent
  See page 370 in Section 7–2 for details about engine oil selection.

Tools:

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

CHECKING THE ENGINE COOLANT LEVEL

Parts (if level is low):

- "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.

  "Toyota Super Long Life Coolant" is a mixture of 50% coolant and 50% deionized water(for the U.S.A.) or 55% coolant and 45% deionized water (for Canada).

Tools:

- Funnel (only for adding coolant)

CHECKING BRAKE FLUID

Parts (if level is low):

- SAE J1703 or FMVSS No.116 DOT 3 brake fluid

Tools:

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

CHECKING POWER STEERING FLUID

Parts (if level is low):

- Automatic transmission fluid DEXRON®II or III

Tools:

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

CHECKING BATTERY CONDITION

Tools:

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

CHECKING AND REPLACING FUSES

Parts (if replacement is necessary):

- Fuse with same amperage rating as original

ADDING WASHER FLUID

Parts:

- Water
- Washer fluid containing antifreeze (for winter use)

Tools:

- Funnel

REPLACING LIGHT BULBS

Parts:

- Bulb with same number and wattage rating as original (See charts in “Replacing light bulbs” on page 392 in Section 7–3.)

Tools:

- Screwdriver
- Wrench

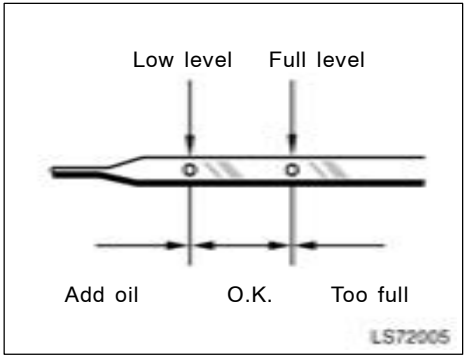
SECTION 7 – 2

DO–IT–YOURSELF MAINTENANCE

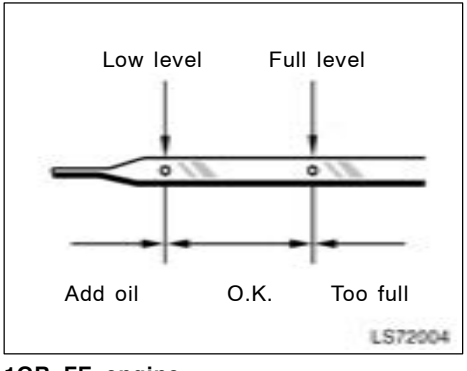
Engine and Chassis

Checking the engine oil level 370
Checking the engine coolant level 372
Checking the radiator and condenser 373
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Checking tire inflation pressure 376
Checking and replacing tires 379
Rotating tires 381
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Checking the engine oil level



2TR–FE engine



1GR–FE engine

With the engine at operating temperature and turned off, check the oil level on the dipstick.

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

⚠ CAUTION

Be careful not to touch the hot exhaust manifold.

NOTICE

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

If the oil level is below or only slightly above the low level, add engine oil of the same type as already in the engine.

Remove the oil filler cap and add engine oil in small quantities at a time, checking the dipstick. We recommend that you use a funnel when adding oil.

The approximate quantity of oil needed to raise the level between low and full on the dipstick is indicated as follows:

2.7 L 4–cylinder (2TR–FE) engine
1.3 L (1.4 qt., 1.1 Imp.qt.)

4.0 L V6 (1GR–FE) engine
1.5 L (1.6 qt., 1.3 Imp.qt.)

For the engine oil capacity, see “Service specifications” on page 406 in Section 8.

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

NOTICE

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

ENGINE OIL SELECTION

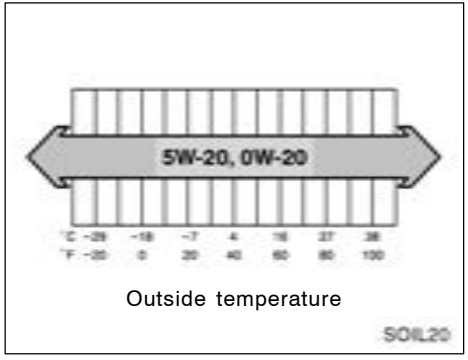
"Toyota Genuine Motor Oil" is used in your Toyota vehicle. Use Toyota approved "Toyota Genuine Motor Oil" or equivalent to satisfy the following grade and viscosity.

Oil grade:

ILSAC multigrade engine oil

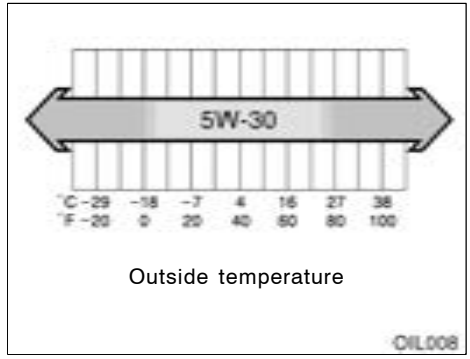
Recommended viscosity:

2.7 L 4–cylinder (2TR–FE) engine—
SAE 5W–20 or 0W–20



SAE 5W–20 or 0W–20 engine oil may be used. However, SAE 0W–20 is the best choice for good fuel economy and good starting in cold weather.

4.0 L V6 (1GR–FE) engine—
SAE 5W–30



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

If SAE 5W–30 oil is not available, SAE 10W–30 oil may be used. However, it should be replaced with SAE 5W–30 at the next oil change.



Oil identification mark

The ILSAC (International Lubricant Standardization and Approval Committee) Certification Mark is added to some oil containers to help you select the oil you should use.



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.)

For the U.S.A.—“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).

For Canada—“Toyota Super Long Life Coolant” is a mixture of 55% coolant and 45% deionized water. This coolant provides protection down to about –42°C (–44°F).

NOTICE

Do not use plain water alone.



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

Please contact your Toyota dealer for further details.

Checking the radiator and condenser

If either 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.

Checking brake fluid (without vehicle stability control system)



To check the fluid level, simply look at the see–through reservoir. The level should be between the “MAX” and “MIN” lines on the reservoir.

It is normal for the brake fluid level to go down slightly as the brake pads wear. So be sure to keep the reservoir filled.

If the reservoir needs frequent refilling, it may indicate a serious mechanical problem.

If the level is low, add SAE J1703 or FMVSS No.116 DOT 3 brake fluid to the brake reservoir.

Remove and replace the reservoir cap by hand. Fill the brake fluid to the dotted line. This brings the fluid to the correct level when you put the cap back on.

Use only newly opened brake fluid. Once opened, brake fluid absorbs moisture from the air, and excess moisture can cause a dangerous loss of braking.

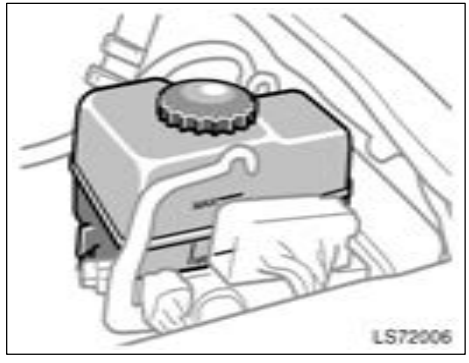
⚠ CAUTION

Take care when filling the reservoir because brake fluid can harm your 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

If you spill some of the fluid, be sure to wipe it off to prevent it from damaging the parts or paintwork.

Checking brake fluid (with vehicle stability control system)



To check the fluid level, simply look at the see–through reservoir. The level should be between the "MAX" and "MIN" lines on the reservoir.

It is normal for the brake fluid level to go down slightly as the brake pads wear or when the fluid level in the accumulator is high.

If the reservoir needs frequent refilling, it may indicate a serious mechanical problem.

If the level is low, add SAE J1703 or FMVSS No.116 DOT 3 brake fluid to the brake reservoir.

Refilling brake fluid:

1. Turn the engine switch off.
2. Depress the brake pedal more than 20 times.
3. Remove the reservoir cover by hand. Add brake fluid up to the "MAX" line.

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

Use only newly opened brake fluid. Once opened, brake fluid absorbs moisture from the air, and excess moisture can cause a dangerous loss of braking.

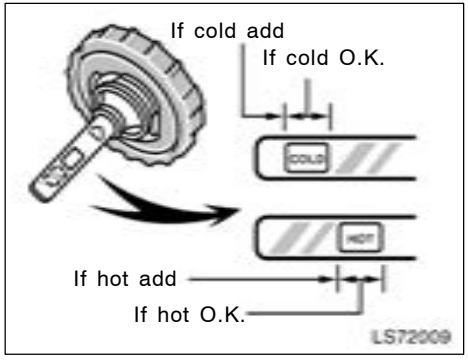
⚠ CAUTION

Take care when filling the reservoir because brake fluid can harm your 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

If you spill some of the fluid, be sure to wipe it off to prevent it from damaging the parts or paintwork.

Checking power steering fluid (2.7 L 4–cylinder [2TR–FE] engine)



Check the fluid level on the dipstick. If necessary, add automatic transmission fluid DEXRON®II or III.

If the vehicle has been driven around 80 km/h (50 mph) for 20 minutes (a little more in frigid temperatures), the fluid is hot (40°C—80°C or 104°F—175°F). You may also check the level when the fluid is cold (about room temperature, 0°C—40°C or 32°F—104°F) if the engine has not been run for about five hours.

a. Clean all dirt from outside of the reservoir tank.

b. Remove the reservoir cap by turning it counterclockwise and wipe the dipstick clean.

c. Reinstall the reservoir cap.

d. Remove the reservoir cap again and look at the fluid level. If the fluid is cold, the level should be in the “COLD” range on the dipstick. Similarly, if it is hot, the fluid level should be in the “HOT” range. If the level is at the low side of either range, add automatic transmission fluid DEXRON®II or III to bring the level within the range.

e. After replacing the reservoir cap, visually check the steering box case, vane pump and hose connections for leaks or damage.

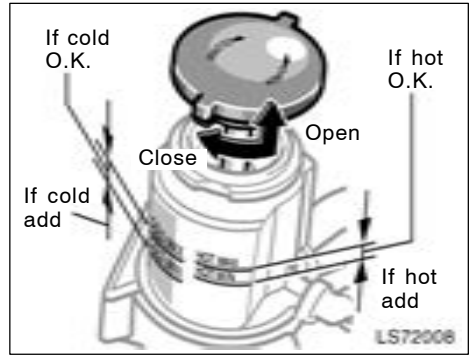
⚠ CAUTION

The reservoir tank may be hot so be careful not to burn yourself.

NOTICE

Avoid overfilling, or the power steering could be damaged.

Checking power steering fluid (4.0 L V6 [1GR–FE] engine)



Check the fluid level through the reservoir. If necessary, add automatic transmission fluid DEXRON®II or III.

If the vehicle has been driven around 80 km/h (50 mph) for 20 minutes (a little more in frigid temperatures), the fluid is hot (60°C—80°C or 140°F—175°F). You may also check the level when the fluid is cold (about room temperature, 10°C—30°C or 50°F—85°F) if the engine has not been run for about five hours.

Clean all dirt from the outside of the reservoir tank and look at the fluid level. If the fluid is cold, the level should be in the “COLD” range. Similarly, if it is hot, the fluid level should be in the “HOT” range. If the level is at the low side of either range, add automatic transmission fluid DEXRON®II or III to bring the level within the range.

To remove the reservoir cap, turn it counterclockwise and lift up. To reinstall it, turn it clockwise. After replacing the reservoir cap, visually check the steering box case, vane pump and hose connections for leaks or damage.

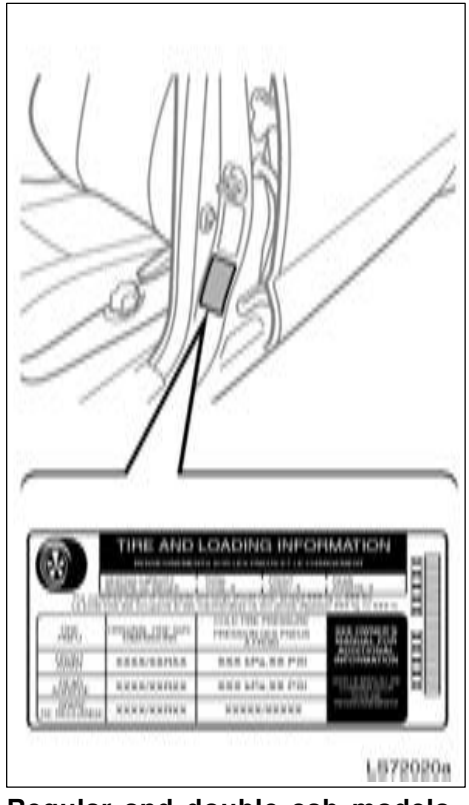
⚠ CAUTION

The reservoir tank may be hot so be careful not to burn yourself.

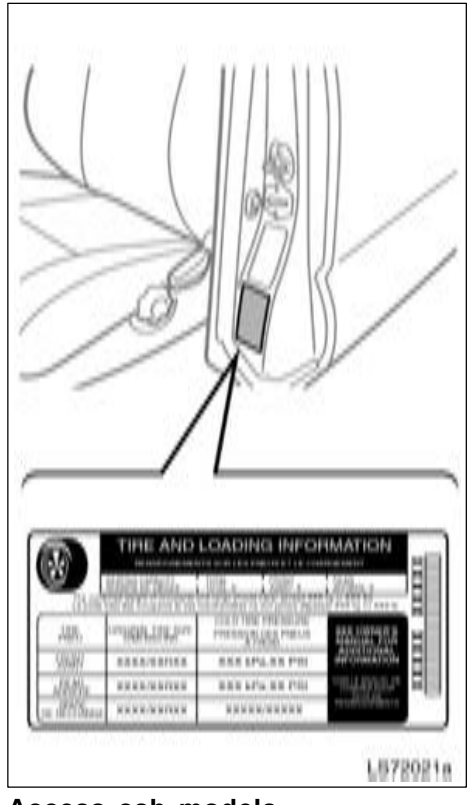
NOTICE

Avoid overfilling, or the power steering could be damaged.

Checking tire inflation pressure



Regular and double cab models



Access cab models

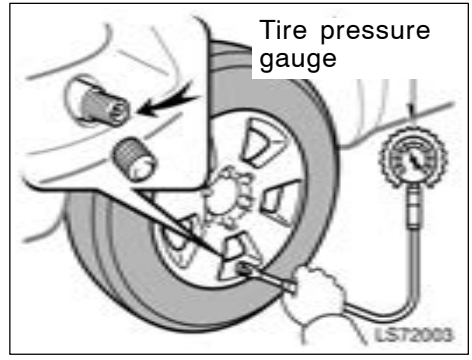
Keep your tire inflation pressures at the proper level.

The recommended cold tire inflation pressures, tire sizes and the combined weight of occupants and cargo (vehicle capacity weight) are described on page 402 in Section 8. They are also described on the tire and loading information label as shown.

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

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.
- **Never exceed the vehicle capacity weight.** Passenger and luggage weight should be located so that the vehicle is balanced.



INSPECTION AND ADJUSTMENT PROCEDURE

1. Remove the tire valve cap.
2. Press the tip of the tire pressure gauge to the tire valve.
3. Read the pressure using the graduations of the gauge.
4. In case the tire inflation pressure is not within the prescribed range, insert the compressed air from the valve. In case of applying too much air, press the center of the valve and release the air to adjust.

5. After completing the tire inflation pressure measurement and adjustment, apply soapy water to the valve and check for leakage.
6. Install the tire valve cap.

If a gauge and air pump are not available, have your vehicle checked by your Toyota dealer.

⚠ CAUTION

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.

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.

⚠ CAUTION

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

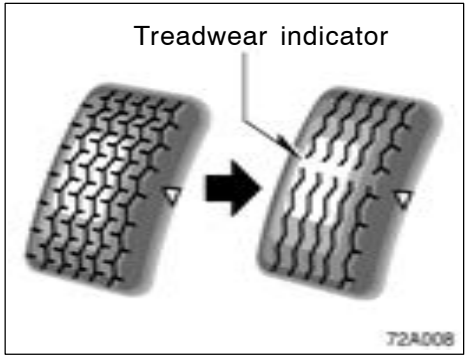
Low tire pressure (underinflation)—

- **Excessive wear**
- **Uneven wear**
- **Poor handling**
- **Possibility of blowouts from an overheated tire**
- **Poor sealing of the tire bead**
- **Wheel deformation and/or tire separation**
- **A greater possibility of tire damage from road hazards**

High tire pressure (overinflation)—

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

Checking and replacing tires



CHECKING YOUR TIRES

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

The tires on your Toyota have built–in treadwear indicators to help you know when the tires need replacement. When the tread depth wears to 1.6 mm (0.06 in.) or less, the indicators will appear. If you can see the indicators in two or more adjacent grooves, the tire should be replaced. The lower the tread, the higher the risk of skidding.

The effectiveness of snow tires is lost if the tread wears down below 4 mm (0.16 in.).

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

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

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

Any tires which are over 6 years old must be checked by a qualified technician even if damage is not obvious.

Tires deteriorate with age even if they have never or seldom been used.

This applies also to the spare tire and tires stored for future use.

REPLACING YOUR TIRES

When replacing a tire, use a tire of the same size and construction, and the same or greater maximum load as the originally installed tires. Also, on four–wheel drive models, all the tires must be the same brand and have the same tread patterns.

Using any other size or type of tire may seriously affect handling, ride, speedometer/odometer calibration, ground clearance, and clearance between the body and tires or snow chains.

Check that the maximum load of the replaced tire is greater than 1/2 of the Gross Axle Weight Ratings (GAWR) of either the front axle or the rear axle, whichever is greater. As for the maximum load of the tire, see the load limit at maximum cold tire inflation pressure mentioned on the sidewall of the tire, and as for the Gross Axle Weight Ratings (GAWR), see the Certification Label. For details about the sidewall of the tire and the Certification Label, see “Tire information” on page 287 in Section 2 and “Your Toyota’s identification” on page 284 in Section 2.

⚠ 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.**
- **Four–wheel drive models: Do not use tires of different brands, sizes, construction or tread patterns, as this may cause dangerous handling characteristics resulting in loss of control.**

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

See “If you have a flat tire” on page 329 in Section 4 for tire change procedure.

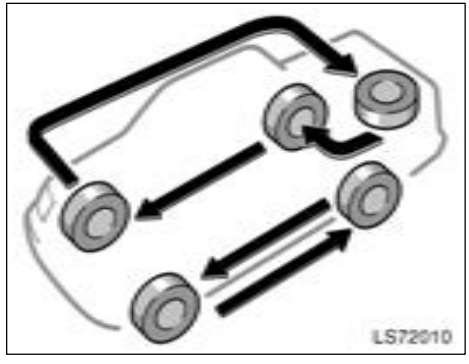
When a tire is replaced, the wheel should always be balanced.

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.

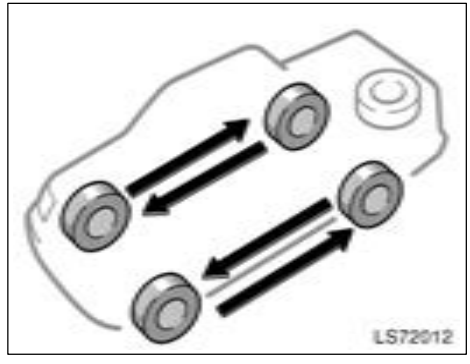
The tire pressure warning system must be initialized when the specified tire inflation pressure is changed due to tire replacement. See "Tire pressure warning system" on page 194 in Section 1–7.

NOTICE
◆ *When the tires must be repaired or replaced, have them repaired or replaced by the nearest Toyota dealer or authorized tire dealer. Failure to do so may cause the tire pressure sensors to be damaged when the tires are removed or installed.*
◆ *Remove the air pressure sensors before replacing the tires to prevent the sensors from being damaged.*

Rotating tires



With a spare tire of the same wheel type as the installed tires



With a spare tire of different wheel type from the installed tires

To equalize the wear and help extend tire life, Toyota recommends that you rotate your tires according to the maintenance schedule. (For scheduled maintenance information, please refer to the "Scheduled Maintenance Guide" or "Owner's Manual Supplement".) 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 329 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.

The tire pressure warning system must be initialized when rotating tires, in case that specified tire inflation pressure is different between front and rear. See "Tire pressure warning system" on page 194 in Section 1–7.

Installing snow tires and chains

WHEN TO USE SNOW TIRES OR CHAINS

Snow tires or chains are recommended when driving on snow or ice.

On wet or dry roads, conventional tires provide better traction than snow tires.

SNOW TIRE SELECTION

If you need snow tires, select tires of the same size, construction and load capacity as the originally installed tires. Also, on four–wheel drive models, all the tires must be the same brand and have the same tread patterns.

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

⚠ CAUTION

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

- **Do not use snow tires other than the manufacturer's recommended size, as this may cause dangerous handling characteristics resulting in loss of control.**

- **Four–wheel drive models:**
  Do not use snow tires of different brands, sizes, construction or tread patterns, as this may cause dangerous handling characteristics resulting in loss of control.

SNOW TIRE INSTALLATION

Snow tires should be installed on all wheels.

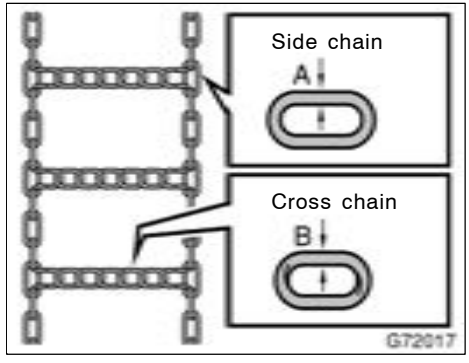
Installing snow tires on the rear wheels only can lead to an excessive difference in road grip capability between the front and rear tires which could cause loss of vehicle control.

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

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

⚠ CAUTION

- **Do not drive with the snow tires incorrectly inflated.**
- **Never drive over 120 km/h (75 mph) with any type of snow tires.**



TIRE CHAIN SELECTION

Use the tire chains of correct size.

Use the following type chains.

	mm (in.)
A Diameter of side chain:	5.0 (0.20)
B Diameter of cross chain:	6.3 (0.25)

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

NOTICE

If the wrong combination of tire and chain is used, the chains could damage the vehicle body.

CHAIN INSTALLATION

Install the chains on the rear tires as tightly as possible. Do not use tire chains on the front tires. Retighten chains after driving 0.5—1.0 km (1/4—1/2 mile).

When installing chains on your tires, carefully follow the instructions of the chain manufacturer.

If wheel covers are used, they will be scratched by the chain band, so remove the covers before putting on the chains.

⚠ CAUTION

- **Do not exceed 50 km/h (30 mph) or the chain manufacturer's recommended speed limit, whichever is lower.**
- **Drive carefully avoiding bumps, holes, and sharp turns, which may cause the vehicle to bounce.**
- **Avoid sharp turns or locked–wheel braking, as use of chains may adversely affect vehicle handling.**
- **When driving with chains installed, be sure to drive carefully. Slow down before entering curves to avoid losing control of the vehicle. Otherwise an accident may occur.**

NOTICE

Snow tires or chains may affect the tire pressure warning system. See "Tire pressure warning system" on page 194 in Section 1–7.

Replacing wheels

As you might have difficulty in identifying a flat or deflated tire, a tire pressure warning system is provided on this vehicle.

When replacing the wheels, be sure to install tire pressure warning valves and transmitters on the wheels. Consult your Toyota dealer about how to set up the tire pressure warning valves and transmitters.

⚠ CAUTION

- **Have the tires, wheels or tire pressure warning valves and transmitters replaced and ID codes registered by Toyota dealer. If you need tire pressure warning valves and transmitters, purchase from Toyota dealer.**
- **The tire pressure warning valve and transmitter nuts should always be tightened to a torque of 4 N·m (0.4 kgf·m, 2.9 ft·lbf).**
- **The use of non–genuine wheels may result in the tire pressure warning system failure or air–leak.**

WHEN TO REPLACE YOUR WHEELS

If you have wheel damage such as bending, cracks or heavy corrosion, the wheel should be replaced.

If you fail to replace a damaged wheel, the tire may slip off the wheel or cause loss of handling control.

WHEEL SELECTION

When replacing wheels, care should be taken to ensure that the wheels are replaced by ones with the same load capacity, diameter, rim width, and offset.

Correct replacement wheels are available at your Toyota dealer.

A wheel of a different size or type may adversely affect handling, wheel and bearing life, brake cooling, speedometer/odometer calibration, stopping ability, headlight aim, bumper height, vehicle ground clearance, and tire or snow chain clearance to the body and chassis.

Replacement with used wheels is not recommended as they may have been subjected to rough treatment or high mileage and could fail without warning. Also, bent wheels which have been straightened may have structural damage and therefore should not be used. Never use an inner tube in a leaking wheel which is designed for a tubeless tire.

⚠ CAUTION

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

- **Do not use wheels other than the manufacturer's recommended size, as this may cause dangerous handling characteristics resulting in loss of control.**
- **Four–wheel drive models:**
  Do not use wheels of different brands, sizes and types, as this may cause dangerous handling characteristics resulting in loss of control.

The tire pressure warning system must be initialized when the specified tire inflation pressure is changed due to wheel replacement. See "Tire pressure warning system" on page 194 in Section 1–7.

NOTICE

The use of non–genuine wheels will cause the air pressure sensors to transmit the electronic code in different manner, resulting in the system failure.

Aluminum wheel precautions

- When installing aluminum wheels, check that the wheel nuts are tight after driving your vehicle the first 1600 km (1000 miles). Retorque the wheel nuts to 113 N·m (11.5 kgf·m, 85 ft·lbf).
- If you have rotated, repaired, or changed your tires, check that the wheel nuts are still tight after driving 1600 km (1000 miles). Retorque the wheel nuts to 113 N·m (11.5 kgf·m, 85 ft·lbf).
- 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 388
Battery recharging precautions 389
Checking and replacing fuses 390
Adding washer fluid 391
Replacing light bulbs 392

Checking battery condition—
—Precautions

⚠ CAUTION

BATTERY PRECAUTIONS

The battery produces flammable and explosive hydrogen gas.

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

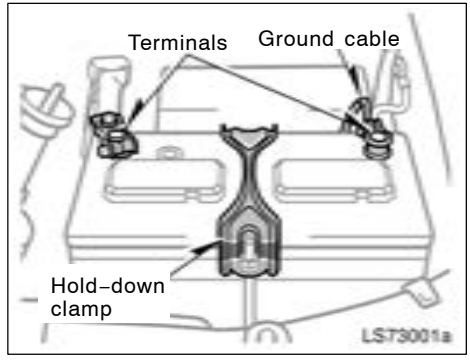
The electrolyte contains poisonous and corrosive sulfuric acid.

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

EMERGENCY MEASURES

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

—Checking battery exterior



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

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

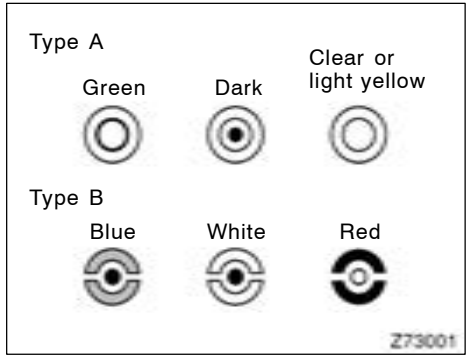
b. If the terminal connections are loose, tighten their clamp nuts—but do not overtighten.

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

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 INDICATOR

Check the battery condition by the indicator color.

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

Battery recharging precautions

During recharging, the battery is producing hydrogen gas.

Therefore, before recharging:

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

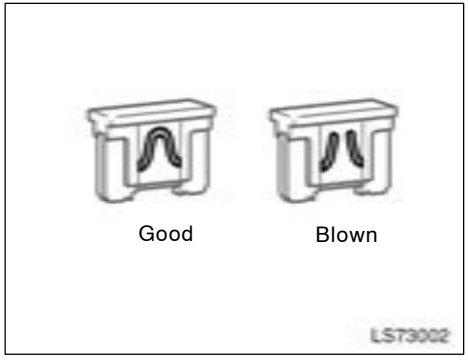
⚠ CAUTION

- **Always charge the battery in an unconfined area. Do not charge the battery in a garage or closed room where there is not sufficient ventilation.**
- **Only do a slow charge (5 A or less). Charging at a quicker rate is dangerous. The battery may explode, causing personal injuries.**

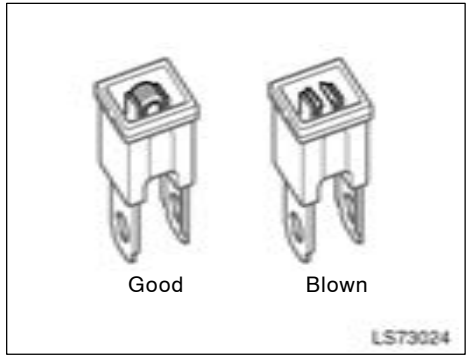
NOTICE

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

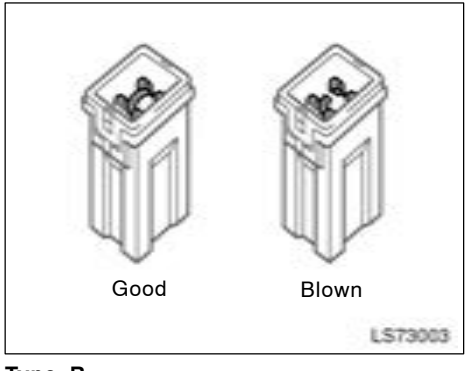
Checking and replacing fuses



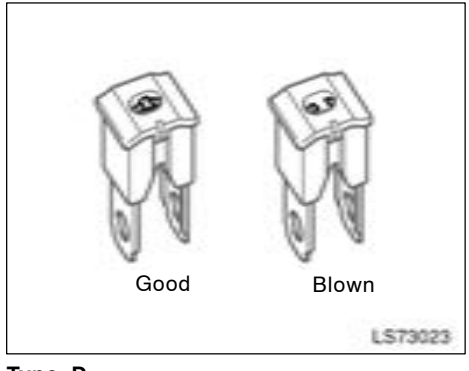
Type A



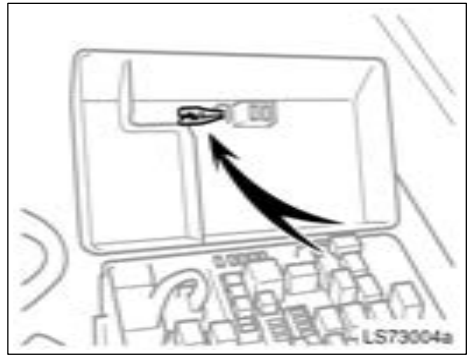
Type C



Type B



Type D



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

See “Fuse locations” on page 364 in Section 7–1 for locations of the fuses.

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

Determine which fuse may be causing the problem. The lid of the fuse box shows the name of the circuit for each fuse. See page 411 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 “A/C” fuse, which may be dispensable for normal driving, and use it if its amperage rating is the same.

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

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

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

⚠ CAUTION

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

Make sure that the fuse box lid has been closed securely after closing it.

Adding washer fluid

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

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

NOTICE

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

Replacing light bulbs—

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

⚠ CAUTION

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

NOTICE

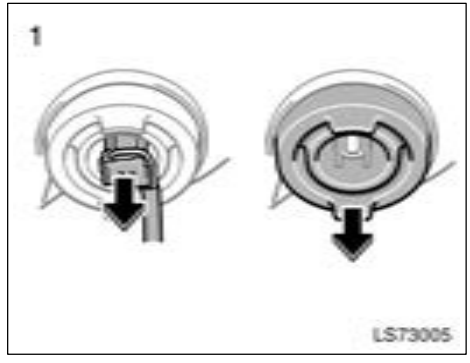
Only use a bulb of the listed type.

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

Light bulbs	Bulb No.	W	Type
Headlights (high and low beam)	—	60/55	A
Front fog lights	9145	42	B
Parking and front side marker lights	—	5	D
Front turn signal lights	4157 NAK	27/8	D
Rear turn signal lights	3157A	27/8	D
Stop/tail and rear side marker lights	3157	27/8	C
Back–up lights	921	18	C
License plate lights	168	5	C
High mounted stoplight	168	5	C
Interior light	—	5	E
Personal lights	168	5	C

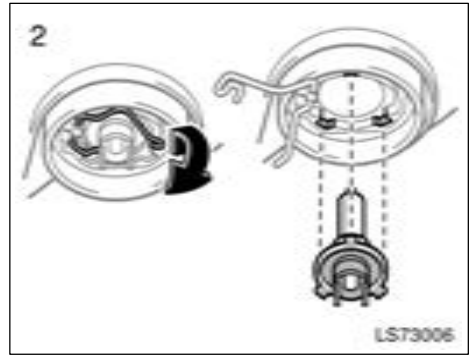
A: HB2 halogen bulbs
B: H10 halogen bulbs
C: Wedge base bulbs (clear)
D: Wedge base bulbs (amber)
E: Double end bulbs

—Headlights



1. Open the hood. Unplug the connector. Remove the rubber cover.

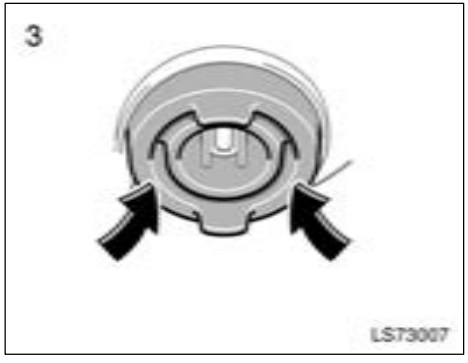
If the connector is tight, wiggle it.



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

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

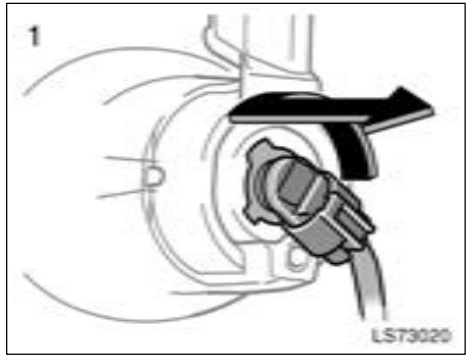
—Front fog lights



3. Install the rubber cover as shown and fit it securely on the boss. Then plug in the connector.

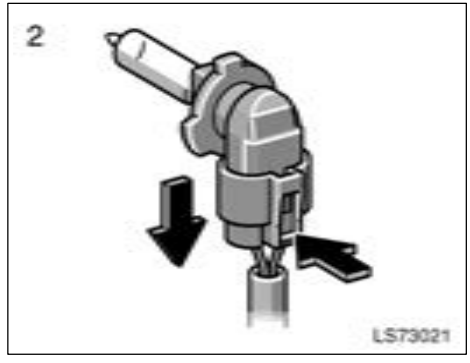
Make sure the rubber cover fits securely on the bulb base and the mounting body.

Aiming is not necessary after replacing the bulb. When aiming adjustment is necessary, contact your Toyota dealer.

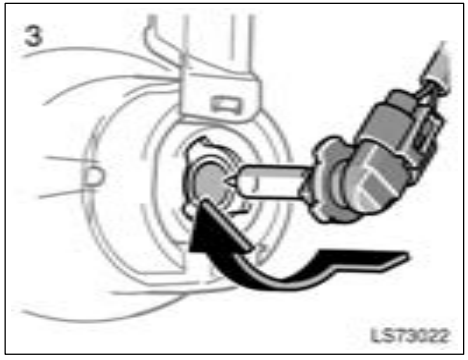


1. Turn the bulb base counterclockwise and remove it.

If the connector is tight, wiggle it.



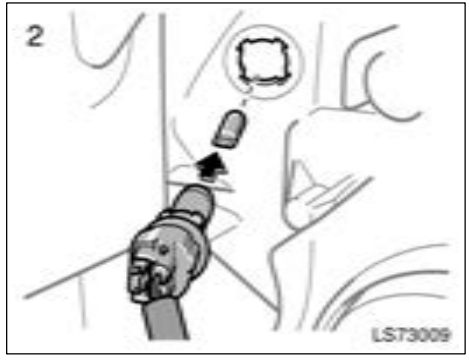
2. Pull the bulb out of the base. Install a new bulb.



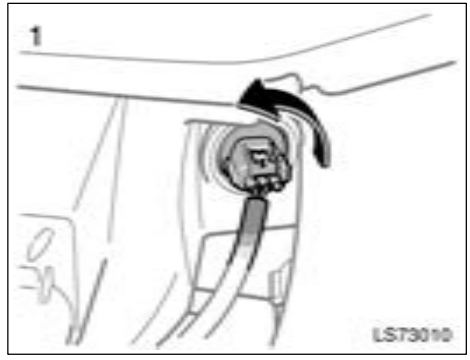
3. Install the bulb base into the mounting hole by turning it clockwise.

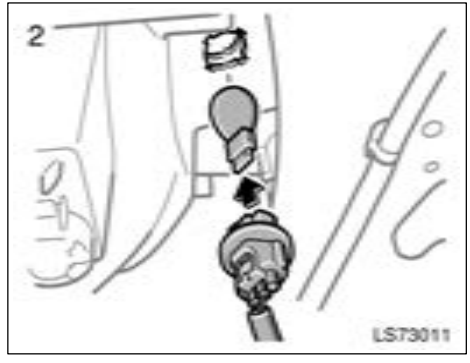
—Parking and front side marker lights



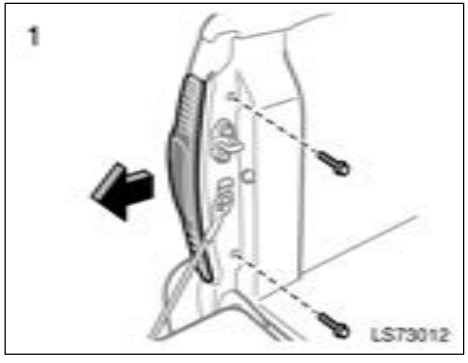


—Front turn signal lights

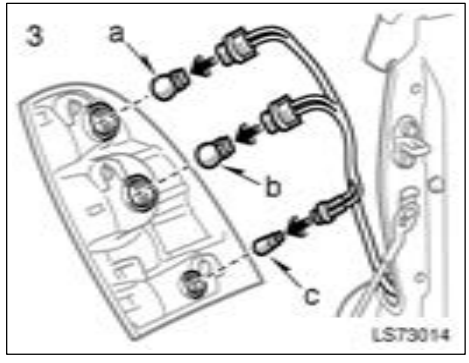




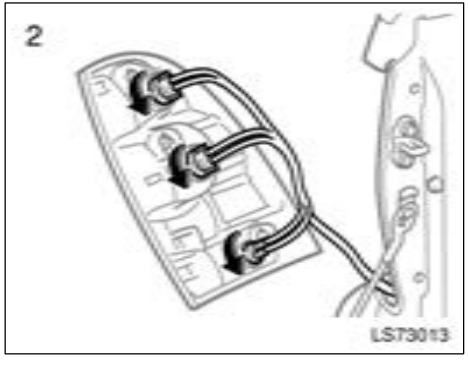
—Rear turn signal, stop/tail, rear side marker and back–up lights



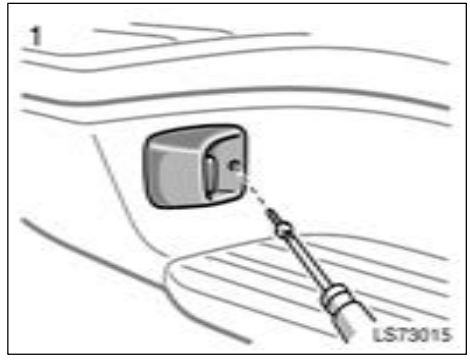
Remove the bolts.



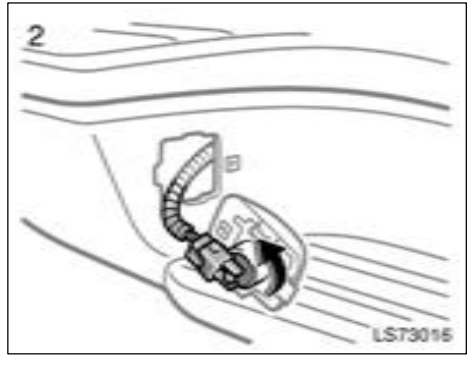
a: Rear turn signal light
b: Stop/tail and rear side marker light
c: Back–up light



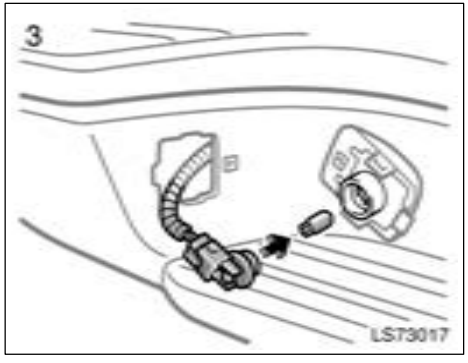
—License plate lights

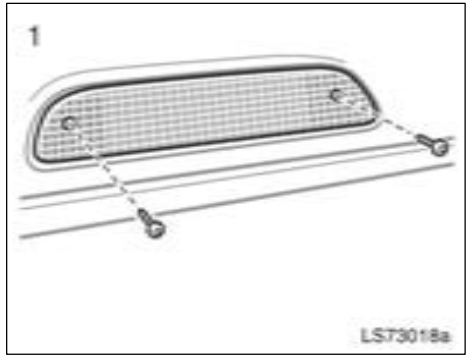


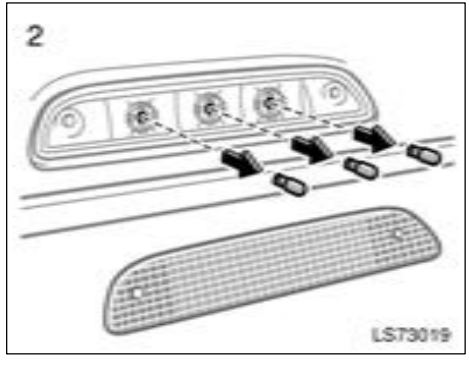
Use a Phillips–head screwdriver.



—High mounted stoplight







SECTION 8

SPECIFICATIONS

Dimensions 400
Vehicle capacity weight 402
Towing capacity 405
Engine 405
Fuel 405
Service specifications 406
Tires 410
Fuses 411

Dimensions

Two-wheel drive models except PreRunner mm (in.)

	Regular cab models	Access cab models
Overall length	4835 (190.4)	5285 (208.1)
Overall width	1835 (72.2)	1835 (72.2) 1880 (74.0)*1
Overall height*2	1670 (65.8)	1670 (65.8) 1655 (65.2)*1
Wheelbase	2780 (109.4)	3230 (127.2)
Front tread	1550 (61.0)	1550 (61.0) 1580 (62.2)*1
Rear tread	1550 (61.0)	1550 (61.0) 1580 (62.2)*1

*1: With P255/45R18
*2: Unladen vehicle

Four–wheel drive models and PreRunner mm (in.)

	Regular cab models	Access cab models	Double cab models	
			Short deck	Long deck
Overall length	4835 (190.4)	5285 (208.1)	5285 (208.1)	5620 (221.3)
Overall width	1895 (74.6)	1895 (74.6)	1895 (74.6)	1895 (74.6)
Overall height*1	1775 (69.9)	1775 (69.9)	1780 (70.1)	1780 (70.1)
Wheelbase	2795 (110.0)	3245 (127.8)	3245 (127.8)	3580 (140.9)
Front tread	1600 (63.0)	1600 (63.0)	1600 (63.0)	1600 (63.0)
Rear tread	1610 (63.4)	1610 (63.4)	1610 (63.4)	1610 (63.4)

*1: Unladen vehicle

Vehicle capacity weight

Two–wheel drive models except PreRunner kg (lb.)

Cab type	Engine	Deck type	Vehicle capacity weight*1,2
Regular cab	2.7 L 4–cylinder (2TR–FE) engine	Long deck	567 (1250)
Access cab	2.7 L 4–cylinder (2TR–FE) engine	Long deck	567 (1250)
	4.0 L V6 (1GR–FE) engine	Long deck	386 (850)

*1: Maximum vehicle capacity weight including weight of driver, passengers and cargo.

*2: Installing accessories in addition to those installed at the factory increases vehicle weight, thereby reducing vehicle capacity weight. Contact your Toyota dealer about the weight of accessory parts.

PreRunner kg (lb.)

Cab type	Engine	Deck type	Vehicle capacity weight*1,2
Regular cab	2.7 L 4–cylinder (2TR–FE) engine	Long deck	590 (1300)
Access cab	2.7 L 4–cylinder (2TR–FE) engine	Long deck	590 (1300)
	4.0 L V6 (1GR–FE) engine	Long deck	590 (1300)
Double cab	4.0 L V6 (1GR–FE) engine	Short deck	590 (1300)
		Long deck	590 (1300)

*1: Maximum vehicle capacity weight including weight of driver, passengers and cargo.

*2: Installing accessories in addition to those installed at the factory increases vehicle weight, thereby reducing vehicle capacity weight. Contact your Toyota dealer about the weight of accessory parts.

Four–wheel drive models kg (lb.)

Cab type	Engine	Deck type	Vehicle capacity weight*1,2
Regular cab	2.7 L 4–cylinder (2TR–FE) engine	Long deck	590 (1300)
Access cab	2.7 L 4–cylinder (2TR–FE) engine	Long deck	590 (1300)
	4.0 L V6 (1GR–FE) engine	Long deck	547 (1205)
Double cab	4.0 L V6 (1GR–FE) engine	Short deck	544 (1200)
		Long deck	522 (1150)

*1: Maximum vehicle capacity weight including weight of driver, passengers and cargo.

*2: Installing accessories in addition to those installed at the factory increases vehicle weight, thereby reducing vehicle capacity weight. Contact your Toyota dealer about the weight of accessory parts.

Towing capacity*

Without towing package
1587 kg (3500 lb.)

With towing package
2948 kg (6500 lb.)

*: Trailer weight + cargo weight

Engine

Model:
2TR–FE and 1GR–FE

Type:
2TR–FE engine
4 cylinder in line, 4 cycle, gasoline

1GR–FE engine
6 cylinder V type, 4 cycle, gasoline

Bore and stroke, mm (in.):

2TR–FE engine
95.0 × 95.0 (3.74 × 3.74)

1GR–FE engine
94.0 × 95.0 (3.70 × 3.74)

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

2TR–FE engine	2694 (164.3)
1GR–FE engine	3956 (241.4)

Fuel

Fuel type:
Unleaded gasoline, Octane Rating 87 (Research Octane Number 91) or higher

Fuel tank capacity, L (gal., Imp. gal.):

80 (21.1, 17.6)

Service specifications

ENGINE

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

2.7 L 4–cylinder (2TR–FE) engine
Automatic adjustment

4.0 L V6 (1GR–FE) engine

Intake	0.15—0.25 (0.006—0.010)
Exhaust	0.29—0.39 (0.011—0.015)

Spark plug type:

2.7 L 4–cylinder (2TR–FE) engine

DENSO	SK20HR11
NGK	ILFR6C11

4.0 L V6 (1GR–FE) engine

DENSO	K20HR–U11
NGK	LFR6C11

Spark plug gap, mm (in.):
1.1 (0.043)

ENGINE LUBRICATION

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

2.7 L 4–cylinder (2TR–FE) engine

With filter	5.8 (6.1, 5.1)
Without filter	5.1 (5.4, 4.5)

4.0 L V6 (1GR–FE) engine
Two–wheel drive models except Pre-Runner

With filter	4.5 (4.8, 4.0)
Without filter	4.2 (4.4, 3.7)

Four–wheel drive models and PreRunner

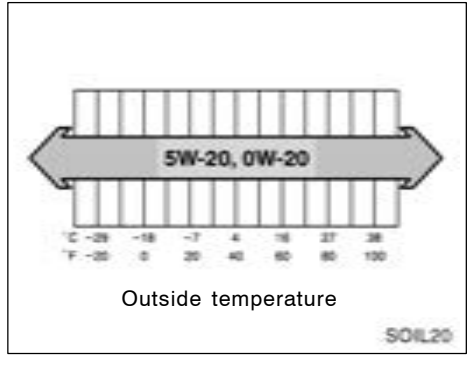
With filter	5.2 (5.5, 4.6)
Without filter	4.9 (5.2, 4.3)

“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:
ILSAC multigrade engine oil

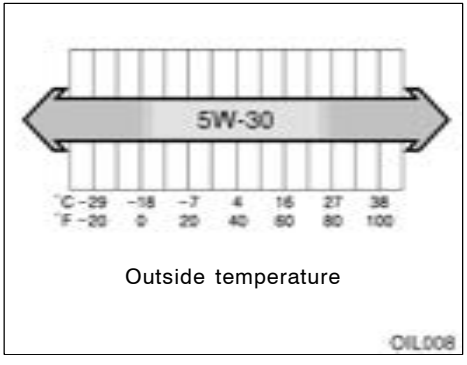
Recommended oil viscosity:

2.7 L 4–cylinder (2TR–FE) engine
SAE 5W–20 or 0W–20



Outside temperature

4.0 L V6 (1GR–FE) engine
SAE 5W–30



Outside temperature

Please contact your Toyota dealer for further details.

COOLING SYSTEM

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

With manual transmission
2.7 L 4–cylinder (2TR–FE) engine
8.7 (9.1, 7.6)
4.0 L V6 (1GR–FE) engine
9.7 (10.3, 8.5)

With automatic transmission
2.7 L 4–cylinder (2TR–FE) engine
8.6 (9.1, 7.6)
4.0 L V6 (1GR–FE) engine
9.6 (10.1, 8.5)

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

Open voltage* at 20°C (68°F):

12.6—12.8 V	Fully charged
12.2—12.4 V	Half charged
11.8—12.0 V	Discharged

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

Charging rates:
5 A max.

CLUTCH

Pedal free play, mm (in.):
5—15 (0.2—0.6)

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

MANUAL TRANSMISSION

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

2.7 L 4–cylinder (2TR–FE) engine
Two–wheel drive models
2.6 (2.7, 2.3)
Four–wheel drive models
2.2 (2.3, 1.9)
4.0 L V6 (1GR–FE) engine
1.8 (1.9, 1.6)

Oil type:
Gear Oil API GL–4 or GL–5

Recommended oil viscosity:
SAE 75W–90

AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION (4–speed)

Fluid capacity (drain and refill),
L (qt., Imp. qt.):
Up to 2.0 (2.1, 1.8)

Fluid type:
Toyota Genuine ATF Type T–IV

Change automatic transmission fluid only as necessary.

Generally, it is necessary to change automatic transmission fluid only if your vehicle is driven under one of the Special Operating Conditions listed in your "Scheduled Maintenance Guide" or "Owner's Manual Supplement". When changing the automatic transmission fluid, use only "Toyota Genuine ATF Type T–IV" (ATF JWS3309 or NWS6500) to aid in assuring optimum transmission performance.

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

Please contact your Toyota dealer for further details.

AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION (5–speed)

Fluid capacity (drain and refill),
L (qt., Imp. qt.):
Up to 3.0 (3.2, 2.6)

Fluid type:
Toyota Genuine ATF WS

Change automatic transmission fluid only as necessary.

Generally, it is necessary to change automatic transmission fluid only if your vehicle is driven under one of the Special Operating Conditions listed in your "Scheduled Maintenance Guide" or "Owner's Manual Supplement". When changing the automatic transmission fluid, use only "Toyota Genuine ATF WS" (ATF JWS3324 or NWS9638) to aid in assuring optimum transmission performance.

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

Please contact your Toyota dealer for further details.

TRANSFER

Oil capacity, L (qt., Imp. qt.):
1.0 (1.1, 0.9)

Oil type:
Gear Oil API GL–4 or GL–5

Recommended oil viscosity:
SAE 75W–90

DIFFERENTIAL

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

Two–wheel drive models except PreRunner
3.31 (3.5, 2.9)

Four–wheel drive models and PreRunner

Front (four–wheel drive models)
1.50 (1.6, 1.3)

Rear
2.80 (3.0, 2.5)

Oil type:

Without limited–slip differential
Hypoid gear oil API GL–5

With limited–slip differential
Hypoid gear oil for limited–slip differential API GL–5

Recommended oil viscosity:

Front
SAE 75W–90

Rear
Above –18°C (0°F)
SAE 90
Below –18°C (0°F)
SAE 80W or 80W–90

CHASSIS LUBRICATION

Front drive shaft thrust bushings:
Synthetic oil and lithium soap base chassis grease, NLGI No.1

Propeller shafts:

Spiders
Lithium base chassis grease, NLGI No.2

Slide yokes
Lithium base chassis grease, NLGI No.2 or Molybdenum–disulfide lithium base chassis grease, NLGI No.2

BRAKES

Minimum pedal clearance when depressed with a pressure of 490 N (50 kgf, 110 lbf) when the engine is stopped and after depress the brake pedal several times, mm (in.):

Two–wheel drive models except PreRunner
Without the vehicle stability control system 109 (4.3)
With the vehicle stability control system 89 (3.5)

Four–wheel drive models and PreRunner
Without the vehicle stability control system 105 (4.1)
With the vehicle stability control system 88 (3.4)

Pedal free play, mm (in.):
1—6 (0.04—0.24)

Pad wear limit, mm (in.):
1.0 (0.04)

Lining wear limit, mm (in.):
1.0 (0.04)

Parking brake adjustment:

Pedal type—when depressed with the force of 300 N (30.6 kgf, 67.4 lbf)
7—10 clicks

Lever type—when pulled with the force of 200 N (20.4 kgf, 44.9 lbf)
7—10 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, cold tire inflation pressure and wheel size:

Tire size	Cold tire inflation pressure kPa (kgf/cm^2 or bar, psi)		Spare*1	Wheel size
	Front	Rear		
P215/70R15 97S	200 (2.0, 29)	220 (2.2, 32)	220 (2.2, 32)	15 × 6J 15 × 6JJ
P245/75R16 109S	200 (2.0, 29)	200 (2.0, 29)	200 (2.0, 29)	16 × 7J 16 × 7JJ
P265/70R16 111T	200 (2.0, 29)	220 (2.2, 32)	220 (2.2, 32)	16 × 7JJ
P265/65R17 110S	200 (2.0, 29)	200 (2.0, 29)	200 (2.0, 29)	17× 7 1/2JJ
P255/45R18 99V	240 (2.4, 35)	240 (2.4, 35)	240 (2.4, 35)	18× 8JJ

*1: If you affix the spare tire to a front position, please make sure to adjust the tire to the correct inflation pressure as soon as possible.

For sustained high speeds above 160 km/h (100 mph), in countries where such speeds are permitted by law, add the tire inflation pressure given below to the front tires and rear tires, but never exceed the maximum cold tire inflation pressure molded on the tire sidewall.

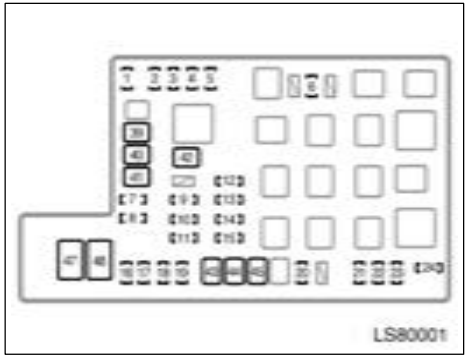
Except P255/45R18 — 20 kPa (0.2 kgf/cm^2, 0.2 bar, 3 psi)

P255/45R18 — 30 kPa (0.3 kgf/cm^2, 0.3 bar, 4 psi)

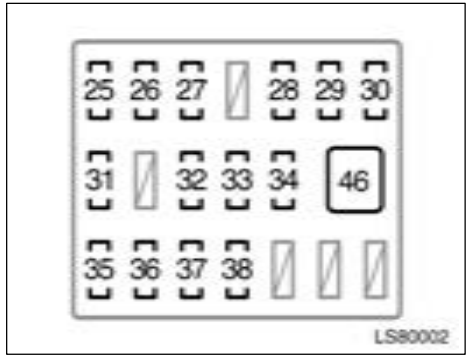
Wheel nut torque, N·m (kgf·m, ft·lbf):
113 (11.5, 85)

NOTE: For complete information on tires (e.g. replacing tires or replacing wheels), see “Checking tire inflation pressure” through “Aluminum wheel precautions”, pages 376 through 385, in Section 7–2.

Fuses



Engine compartment



Instrument panel

Fuses (type A)

1. **A/C 10 A:** Air conditioning system
2. **FR FOG 15 A:** Front fog lights
3. **TOWING TAIL 30 A:** Trailer lights (tail lights)
4. **STOP 10 A:** Stop lights, high mounted stop light, vehicle stability control system, anti–lock brake system, shift lock system, multiport fuel injection system/ sequential multiport fuel injection system, towing converter
5. **OBD 7.5 A:** On–board diagnosis system
6. **EFI NO.2 10 A:** Multiport fuel injection system/sequential multiport fuel injection system
7. **TOWING BRK 30 A:** Trailer brake controller
8. **BATT CHG 30 A:** Trailer sub battery
9. **TOWING 30 A:** Towing converter
10. **TRN–HAZ 15 A:** Turn signal lights, emergency flashers, meter and gauge
11. **RADIO NO.2 30 A:** Audio system
12. **HEAD (LO RH) 10 A:** Right–hand headlight (low beam)
13. **HEAD (LO LH) 10 A:** Left–hand headlight (low beam), front fog lights
14. **HEAD (HI RH) 10 A:** Right–hand headlight (high beam)
15. **HEAD (HI LH) 10 A:** Left–hand headlight (high beam), meter and gauge
16. **ETCS 10 A:** Multiport fuel injection system/sequential multiport fuel injection system, electronic throttle control system
17. **ALT–S 7.5 A:** Charging system
18. **EFI 20 A:** Multiport fuel injection system/sequential multiport fuel injection system
19. **HORN 10 A:** Horn
20. **A/F HEATER 15 A:** Multiport fuel injection system/sequential multiport fuel injection system
21. **ECU–B 7.5 A:** Wireless remote control system, air conditioning system, multiplex communication system, engine immobilizer system, meter and gauge, clock, front passenger occupant classification system
22. **DOME 7.5 A:** Interior light, personal lights
23. **RADIO NO.1 10 A:** Audio system

24. **STA 7.5 A:** Starting system, multiport fuel injection system/sequential multiport fuel injection system, meter and gauge, clutch start cancel switch
25. **IGN 15 A:** Multiport fuel injection system/sequential multiport fuel injection system, engine immobilizer system, anti–lock brake system, traction control system, vehicle stability control system, SRS airbag system, front passenger occupant classification system
26. **GAUGE 7.5 A:** Meter and gauge, emergency flashers, front passenger's seat belt warning system
27. **TAIL 10 A:** Tail lights, license plate lights, parking lights, multiport fuel injection system/sequential multiport fuel injection system, front fog lights, instrument panel light control, illuminations
28. **ACC 7.5 A:** Shift lock system, outside rear view mirrors, audio system, power outlets
29. **PWR OUTLET 15 A:** Power outlets
30. **DR LCK 20 A:** Door lock system
31. **IG1 NO.2 10 A:** Anti–lock brake system, vehicle stability control system, stop lights, charging system, multiport fuel injection system/sequential multiport fuel injection system, air conditioning system, instrument panel light control, clutch start cancel switch, rear differential lock system, power outlets, tire pressure warning system
32. **IG1 10 A:** Back–up lights, air conditioning system, passenger airbag manual on–off switch, shift lock system
33. **P RR P/W 20 A:** Rear passenger's power window (right side)
34. **P FR P/W 20 A:** Front passenger's power window
35. **WSH 10 A:** Wipers and washer
36. **D RR P/W 20 A:** Rear passenger's power window (left side)
37. **4WD 20 A:** Four–wheel drive system, rear differential lock system
38. **WIP 30 A:** Wipers and washer

Fuses (type B)

39. **J/B 50 A:** "TAIL", "AC SKT", "DR LCK", "D FR P/W", "D RR P/W", "P FR P/W", "P RR P/W"
40. **AM1 50 A:** "ACC", "IG1", "IG1 NO.2", "WIP", "WSH", "4WD", "STA"
41. **HEATER 50 A:** "A/C", air conditioning system
42. **ABS NO.1 50 A:** Anti–lock brake system, vehicle stability control system
43. **AM2 30 A:** "IGN", "GAUGE", multiport fuel injection system/sequential multiport fuel injection system
44. **A/PUMP 50 A:** Multiport fuel injection system/sequential multiport fuel injection system
45. **ABS NO.2 30 A:** Anti–lock brake system, vehicle stability control system
46. **D FR P/W 30 A:** Power windows

Fuses (type C)

47. **AC SKT 100 A:** Cigarette lighter, power outlets

Fuses (type D)

48. **ALT 120 A (without towing package)/ 140 A (with towing package):** "AM1", "AC SKT", "HEATER", "FR FOG", "STOP", "OBD", "J/B", "TOWING TAIL", "TOWING BRK", "BATT CHG"

SECTION 9

FOR OWNERS

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Seat belt instructions for Canadian owners (in French) 414
Camper information 416

Reporting safety defects for U.S. owners

If you believe that your vehicle has a defect which could cause a crash or could cause injury or death, you should immediately inform the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) in addition to notifying Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., Inc. (Toll–free: 1–800–331–4331).

If NHTSA receives similar complaints, it may open an investigation, and if it finds that a safety defect exists in a group of vehicles, it may order a recall and remedy campaign. However, NHTSA cannot become involved in individual problems between you, your dealer, or Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., Inc.

To contact NHTSA, you may call the Vehicle Safety Hotline toll–free at 1–888–327–4236 (TTY: 1–800–424–9153); go to *http://www.safercar.gov*; or write to: Administrator, NHTSA, 1200 New Jersey Ave, S.E., Washington, DC 20590. You can also obtain other information about motor vehicle safety from *http://www.safercar.gov*.

Seat belt instructions for Canadian owners (in French)—

The following is a French explanation of seat belt instructions extracted from the seat belt section in this manual.

See the seat belt section for more detailed seat belt instructions in English.

—Précautions à prendre

⚠ ATTENTION

- **Vérifiez périodiquement l'ensemble. Assurez-vous qu'il n'y a pas de coupures, d'effilochures ou de pièces desserrées. Ne démontez pas et ne modifiez pas le système.**
- **Veillez à ce que les ceintures soient toujours propres et sèches. Si nécessaire, nettoyez-les à l'eau savonneuse ou à l'eau tiède. N'utilisez jamais d'eau de Javel, de teintures ou de produits de nettoyage abrasifs et évitez tout contact de ces produits avec les ceintures, car ils peuvent les fragiliser considérablement.**

—Bouclage des ceintures de sécurité avant et arrière



Réglez la position de la ceinture abdominale et du baudrier.

Placez la ceinture abdominale aussi bas que possible sur les hanches et non autour de la taille. Réglez-la ensuite de façon serrée en tirant vers le haut la partie du baudrier qui passe à travers la plaque de blocage.

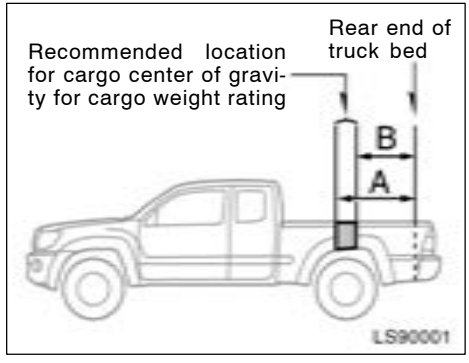
⚠ ATTENTION

- **Si la sangle abdominale de la ceinture de sécurité est placée trop haut ou si la ceinture de sécurité n'est pas suffisamment tendue, une collision ou un événement imprévu risque de vous faire glisser sous la sangle abdominale, avec pour conséquence des blessures graves, voire mortelles. Placez la sangle abdominale de la ceinture de sécurité aussi bas que possible sur les hanches.**
- **Ne passez jamais la sangle extérieure sous votre bras.**

Camper information—

This information has been prepared in accordance with regulation issued by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration of the U.S. Department of Transportation. It provides the purchasers and/or prospective purchasers of Toyota vehicles with information on truck–camper loading. Your Toyota dealer will help answer any questions you may have as you read this information.

—Center of gravity location



The figures given in the illustration indicate the recommended center of gravity zone.

mm (in.)

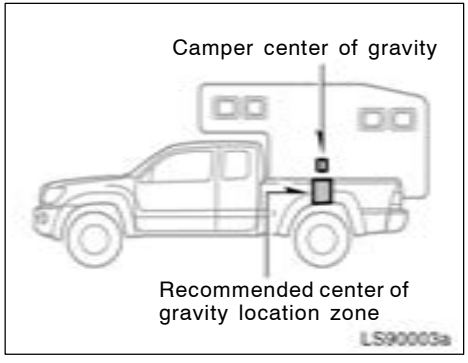
	A	B
Regular cab models	1267 (49.9)	917 (36.1)
Access cab models		
Except X–Runner	1267 (49.9)	917 (36.1)
X–Runner*	—	—
Double cab models		
With short deck	1157 (45.6)	807 (31.8)
With long deck	911 (35.9)	706 (27.8)

*: Truck–campers cannot be used with the X–Runner since it is not designed for them.

⚠ CAUTION

If a load is too far back, it can cause dangerous handling. If it is too far forward, the front axle may be overloaded.

—Cargo weight rating and proper matching



Cargo weight rating

Regular cab models

2 people, 2TR–FE engine, 2WD except PreRunner
430 kg (950 lb.)

3 people, 2TR–FE engine, 2WD except PreRunner
362 kg (800 lb.)

2 people, 2TR–FE engine, PreRunner
453 kg (1000 lb.)

3 people, 2TR–FE engine, PreRunner
385 kg (850 lb.)

2 people, 2TR–FE engine, 4WD
453 kg (1000 lb.)

3 people, 2TR–FE engine, 4WD
385 kg (850 lb.)

Access cab models

2 people, 2TR–FE engine, 2WD except PreRunner
430 kg (950 lb.)

4 people, 2TR–FE engine, 2WD except PreRunner
294 kg (650 lb.)

2 people, 2TR–FE engine, PreRunner
453 kg (1000 lb.)

4 people, 2TR–FE engine, PreRunner
317 kg (700 lb.)

2 people, 1GR–FE engine, PreRunner
453 kg (1000 lb.)

4 people, 1GR–FE engine, PreRunner
317 kg (700 lb.)

2 people, 2TR–FE engine, 4WD
453 kg (1000 lb.)

4 people, 2TR–FE engine, 4WD
317 kg (700 lb.)

2 people, 1GR–FE engine, 4WD
410 kg (905 lb.)

4 people, 1GR–FE engine, 4WD
274 kg (605 lb.)

Double cab models with short deck

2 people, 1GR–FE engine, PreRunner
453 kg (1000 lb.)

5 people, 1GR–FE engine, PreRunner
249 kg (550 lb.)

2 people, 1GR–FE engine, 4WD
408 kg (900 lb.)

5 people, 1GR–FE engine, 4WD
204 kg (450 lb.)

Double cab models with long deck

2 people, 1GR–FE engine, PreRunner
453 kg (1000 lb.)

5 people, 1GR–FE engine, PreRunner
249 kg (550 lb.)

2 people, 1GR–FE engine, 4WD
385 kg (850 lb.)

5 people, 1GR–FE engine, 4WD
181 kg (400 lb.)

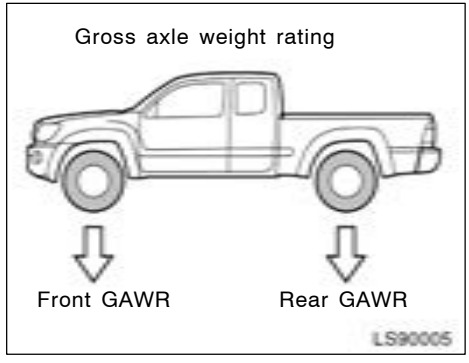
—Gross axle and vehicle weight ratings

When the truck is used to carry a slide–in camper, the total cargo load of the truck consists of the manufacturer's camper weight figure, the weight of installed additional camper equipment not included in the manufacturer's camper weight figure, the weight of camper cargo, and the weight of passengers in the camper.

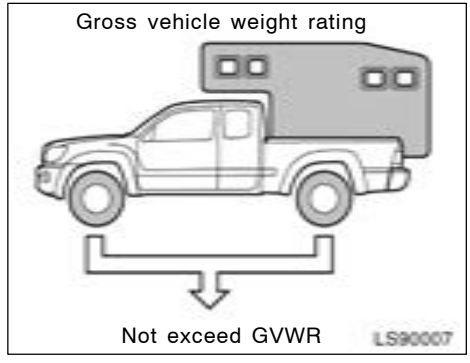
The total cargo load should not exceed the truck's cargo weight rating and the camper's center of gravity should fall within the truck's recommended center of gravity zone when installed.

⚠ CAUTION

Be careful—overloading can cause dangerous braking and handling problems, and can damage your vehicle and its tires.



Secure loose items to prevent weight shifts that could affect the balance of your vehicle. When the truck camper is loaded, drive to a scale and weigh on the front and on the rear wheels separately to determine axle loads. Individual axle loads should not exceed either of the Gross Axle Weight Ratings (GAWR). The total of the axle loads should not exceed the Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR). These ratings are given on the vehicle certification label which is located on the door latch post on the left side of the vehicle. See "Your Toyota's identification" on page 284 in Section 2 for the Certification Label location. If weight ratings are exceeded, move or remove items to bring all weights below the ratings.



GAWR

Two–wheel drive models except PreRunner

Front	**1079 kg (2380 lb.)**
Rear	**1217 kg (2685 lb.)**

Four–wheel drive models and PreRunner

Front	**1249 kg (2755 lb.)**
Rear	**1410 kg (3110 lb.)**

GVWR

Two–wheel drive models except PreRunner

Regular cab models
2063 kg (4550 lb.)
Access cab models
2TR–FE engine
2199 kg (4850 lb.)
1GR–FE engine
2086 kg (4600 lb.)

PreRunner

Regular cab models
2268 kg (5000 lb.)
Access cab models
2381 kg (5250 lb.)
Double cab models
2426 kg (5350 lb.)

Four–wheel drive models

Regular cab models
2313 kg (5100 lb.)
Access cab models
2426 kg (5350 lb.)
Double cab models
2472 kg (5450 lb.)

If weight ratings are exceeded, move or remove items to bring all weights below the ratings.

SECTION 10

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

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



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

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

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

Periodic maintenance and tune−up

Periodic maintenance and tune−up helps to prevent small problems from growing into larger ones later on. The repair manual outlines exactly what maintenance is required and clearly explains how to do the work yourself step−by−step.

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

Where to obtain the Repair Manual

The repair manual for TOYOTA TACOMA may be purchased from any Toyota dealer or the Material Distribution Center. To purchase the repair manual, please contact your Toyota dealer or call the Material Distribution Center toll−free at 1−800−622−2033.

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Gas station information

Fuel type:

UNLEADED gasoline, Octane Rating 87 (Research Octane Number 91) or higher

See page 271 for detailed information.

Fuel tank capacity:

80 L (21.1 gal., 17.6 Imp. gal.)

Engine oil:

ILSAC multigrade engine oil is recommended.

See page 371 for detailed information.

Tire information: See pages 376 through 385.

Tire inflation pressure: See page 410.

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