

Part 1

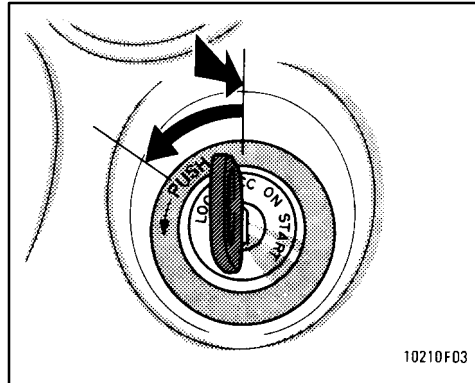
OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS—

Chapter 1-6

Ignition switch, Transmission and Parking brake

- Ignition switch with steering lock
- Automatic transmission
- Manual transmission
- Parking brake
- Cruise control

Ignition switch with steering lock



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

For starting tips, see Part 3.

“ON”—Engine on and all accessories on.

This is the normal driving position.

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

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

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

You must push in the key to turn 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.

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

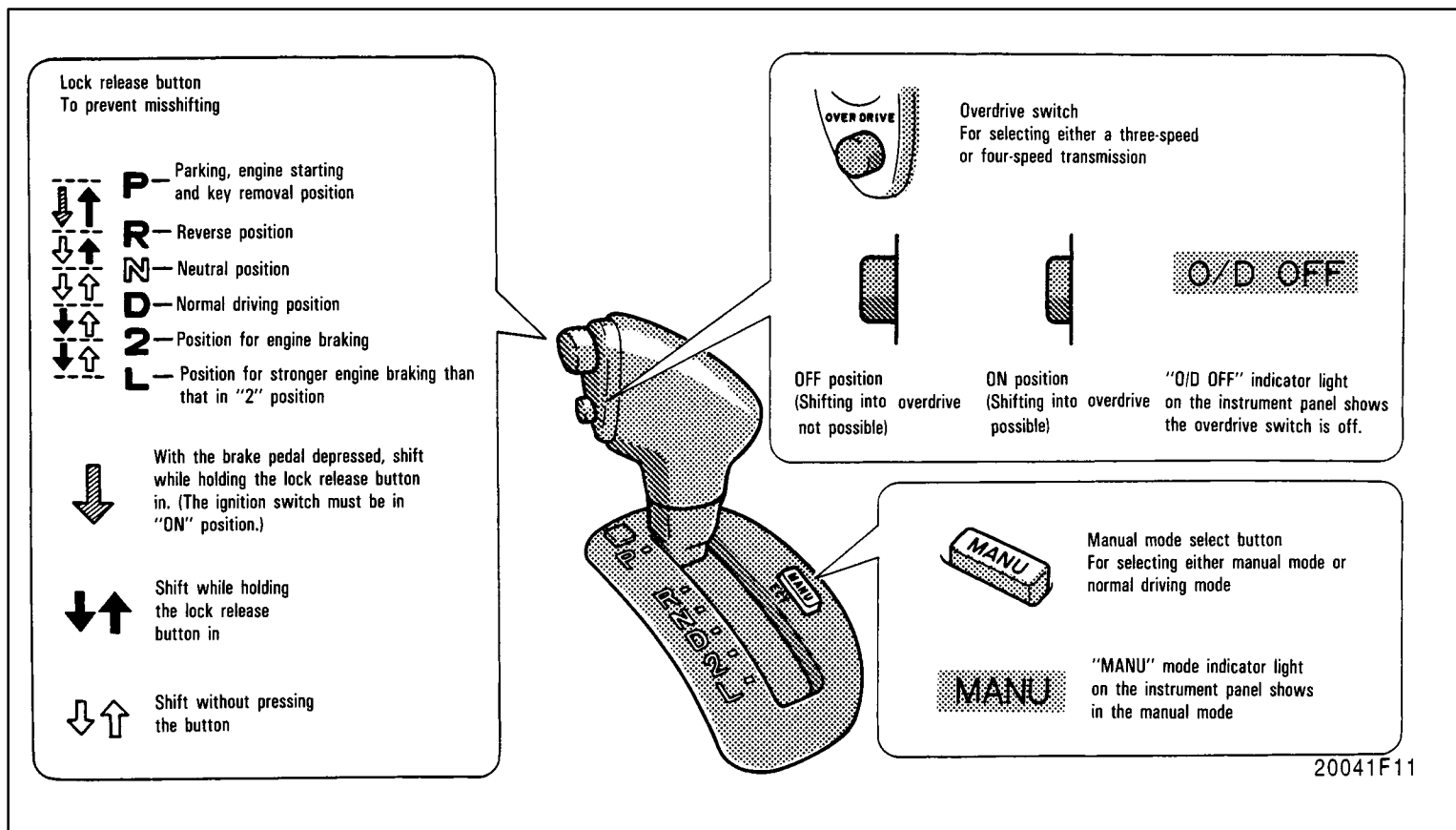


For manual transmission:
Never remove the key when the vehicle is moving, as this will lock the steering wheel and result in loss of steering control.

NOTICE

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

Automatic transmission



20041F11

When the cruise control is being used, even if you downshift the transmission by turning off the overdrive switch, engine braking will not be applied because the cruise control is not cancelled. For ways to decrease the vehicle speed, see "Cruise control" in this chapter.

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

(a) Normal Driving

1. Start the engine as instructed in “How to start the engine” in Part 3. The transmission must be in “P” or “N”.

2. With your foot holding down the brake pedal, shift the selector lever to “D”.

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

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



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.

(b) Using engine braking

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

- Turn off the overdrive switch. The “O/D OFF” indicator light will come on and the transmission will downshift to the third gear.
- Shift into the “2” position. The transmission will downshift to the second gear when the vehicle speed drops down to or lower than the following speed, and more powerful engine braking will be obtained.

2JZ-GE engine 115 km/h (72 mph)

2JZ-GTE engine 130 km/h (81 mph)

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

2JZ-GE engine 48 km/h (29 mph)

2JZ-GTE engine 60 km/h (37 mph)

When the cruise control is being used, even if you downshift the transmission by turning off the overdrive switch, engine braking will not be applied because the cruise control is not cancelled. For ways to decrease the vehicle speed, see “Cruise control” in this chapter.



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

(c) Using the “2” and “L” positions

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

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

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

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

NOTICE

◆ **Be careful not to overrev 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:**

2JZ-GE engine

“2” 115 km/h (72 mph)

“L” 63 km/h (39 mph)

2JZ-GTE engine

“2” 130 km/h (81mph)

“L” 70 km/h (44mph)

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

(d) 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.

(e) Parking

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



CAUTION

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

(f) Good driving practice

If the transmission is repeatedly upshifted and downshifted between third gear and overdrive when climbing a gentle slope, the overdrive switch should be turned off. Be sure to turn the switch on immediately afterward.



CAUTION

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

NOTICE

Do not hold the vehicle on an upgrade with the accelerator pedal. It can cause the transmission to overheat. Always use the brake pedal or parking brake.

(g) Driving in manual mode

In the manual mode, the transmission system stops automatic gear shifting. Use this mode when starting your vehicle on a snowy or slippery road, when driving up steep inclines, and down with engine braking.

To set the manual mode, push the “MANU” button. In the manual mode, the “MANU” mode indicator light comes on and the transmission shifts up or down as follows.

“D” position—The transmission is locked in third gear.

When your vehicle speed drops down, the transmission will shift to second gear for smooth accelerating.

“2” position—The transmission is locked in second gear.

“L” position—The transmission is locked in first gear.

NOTICE

Be careful not to overrev the engine when using "2" or "L" position.

If the automatic transmission fluid temperature becomes too high, the "MANU" mode indicator light flashes for several seconds and goes off. The driving mode then automatically changes from manual mode to the normal driving mode.

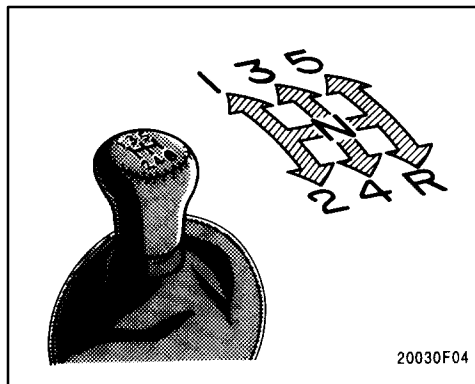
To cancel the manual mode, push the "MANU" button once again. The "MANU" mode indicator light will go off and the transmission system will work in the normal driving mode.

The manual mode automatically cancels out when the ignition switch is off.

(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" in Part 4.

Manual Transmission



The shift pattern is conventional as shown above.

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

Recommended shifting speeds

The transmission is fully synchronized and upshifting or downshifting is easy.

For the best compromise between fuel economy and vehicle performance, you should upshift or downshift at the following speeds:

gear	km/h (mph)
1 to 2 or 2 to 1	24 (15)
2 to 3 or 3 to 2	40 (25)
3 to 4 or 4 to 3	64 (40)
4 to 5 or 5 to 4	72 (45)

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:

gear	km/h (mph)
1	54 (34)
2	94 (59)
3	139 (87)

NOTICE

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

Good driving practice

If it is difficult to shift into reverse, put the transmission in neutral, release the clutch pedal momentarily, and then try again.



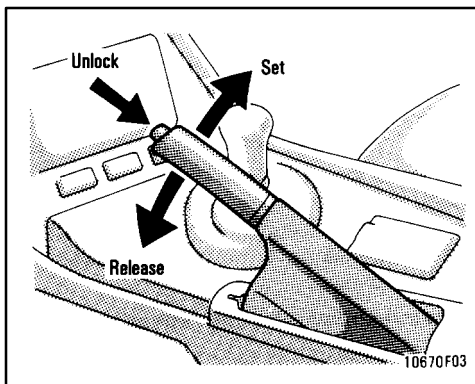
CAUTION

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

NOTICE

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

Parking brake



To set: Pull up the lever.

To release: Pull up slightly, press the thumb button, and lower.

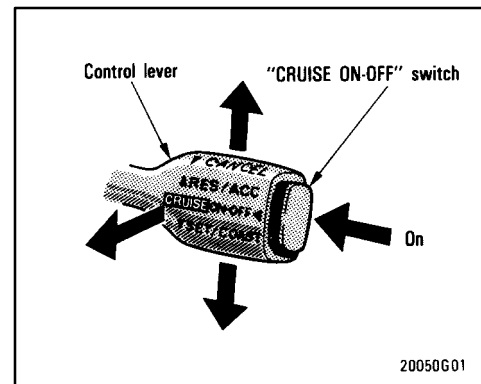
Before leaving your vehicle, firmly apply the parking brake.



CAUTION

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

Cruise control



The cruise control allows you to cruise the vehicle at a desired speed over 40 km/h (25 mph) even with your foot off the accelerator pedal.

Your cruising speed can be maintained up or down grades within the limits of engine performance, although a slight speed change may occur when driving up or down the grades. On steeper hills, a greater speed change will occur so it is better to drive without the cruise control.



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 ON THE SYSTEM

To operate the cruise control, push the “CRUISE ON-OFF” switch. This turns the system on. The indicator light in the instrument panel shows that you can now set the vehicle at a desired cruising speed. Another push will turn the system completely off.



To avoid accidental cruise control engagement, keep the “CRUISE ON-OFF” switch off when not using the cruise control.

SETTING AT A DESIRED SPEED

On vehicles with automatic transmission, the transmission must be in “D” before you set the cruise control speed.

Bring your vehicle to the desired speed, push the lever down in the “SET/COAST” 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.



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 PRESET SPEED

You can cancel the preset speed by:

- a. Pulling the control lever in the “CANCEL” direction and releasing it.
- b. Depressing the brake pedal.
- c. Depressing the clutch pedal (manual transmission).

If the vehicle speed falls below about 40 km/h (25 mph), the preset speed will automatically cancel out.

If the vehicle speed drops 16 km/h (10 mph) below the preset speed, the preset speed will also automatically cancel out.

If the preset speed automatically cancels out other than for the above cases, have your vehicle checked by your Toyota dealer at the earliest opportunity.

RESETTING AT A FASTER SPEED

Press the control lever upward in the “RES/ACC” direction and hold it. Release the lever when the desired speed is attained. While the lever is held upward, the vehicle will gradually gain speed.

However, a faster way to reset is to accelerate the vehicle and then press the control lever downward in the “SET/COAST” direction.

RESETTING AT A SLOWER SPEED

Push the control lever downward in the “SET/COAST” direction and hold it. Release the lever when the desired speed is attained. While the lever is held downward, the vehicle speed will gradually decrease.

However, a faster way to reset is to depress the brake pedal and then press the control lever downward in the “SET/COAST” direction.

RESUMING THE PRESET SPEED

If the preset speed is cancelled by pulling the control lever or by depressing the brake pedal or clutch pedal, pushing the lever up in the “RES/ACC” direction will restore the speed set prior to cancellation. However, once the vehicle speed falls below about 40 km/h (25 mph), the preset speed will not be resumed.

CRUISE CONTROL FAILURE WARNING

If the “CRUISE” indicator light in the instrument cluster flashes when using the cruise control, push the “CRUISE ON-OFF” button to turn the system off and then push 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.