

Part 1

OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS—

Chapter 1-3

Seats, Seat belts, Steering wheel and Mirrors

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Seats

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



CAUTION

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

Front seats—

—Seat adjustment precautions

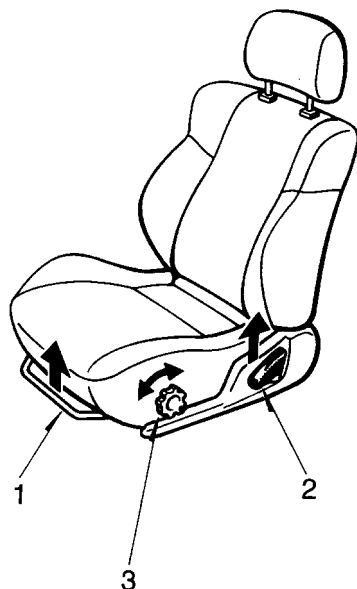
Adjust the driver's seat so that the foot pedals, steering wheel and instrument panel controls are within easy reach of the driver.



CAUTION

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

—Adjusting front seats



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. SEATBACK ANGLE ADJUSTING LEVER

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



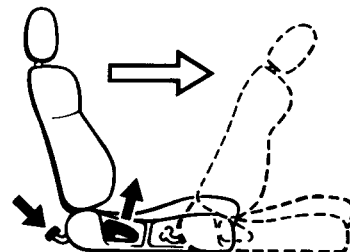
CAUTION

To reduce the risk of sliding under the lap belt during a collision, 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 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. Therefore, in the event of a frontal collision, the risk of personal injury may increase with increasing recline of the seatback.

3. DRIVER'S SEAT CUSHION ANGLE ADJUSTING KNOB

Turn the knob either way.

—Moving passenger's seat for rear seat entry



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For easy access to the rear seat, do this.

1. Lift the seatback angle adjusting lever or press the pedal behind the seatback. The seat will slide forward slightly.
2. Move the seat to the front-most position.

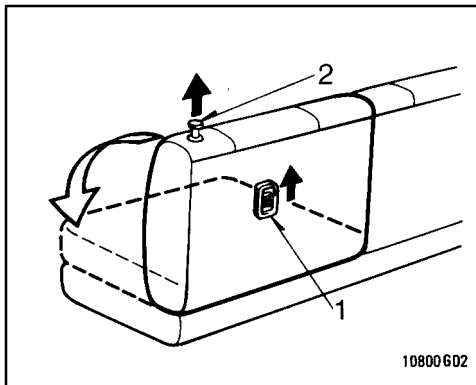
After passengers are in, lift up the seatback and return the seat until it locks.



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 release pedal while the vehicle is moving.

Fold-down rear seat



1. Pull up the seatback security lock lever 1 to the unlock position.
2. Pull up the lock release button 2.
3. Fold down the seatback.

Each seatback may be folded separately. This will enlarge the trunk room (coupe) or luggage compartment (liftback) as far as the front seatbacks. See "Luggage stowage precautions" in Part 2 for precautions to observe in loading luggage.

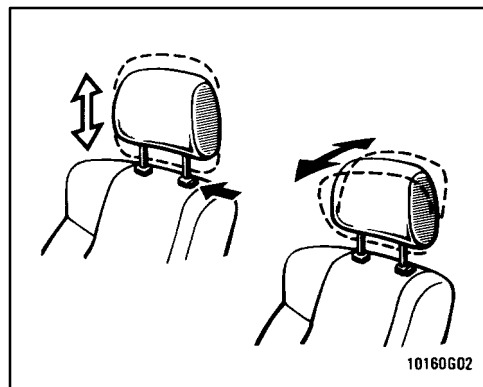


CAUTION

When returning the seatback to the upright position:

- Make sure the seat belts are not twisted or caught in the seatback and are arranged in the proper position for ready to use.
- Make sure the seatback is securely locked by pushing forward and rearward on the top of the seatback.

Head restraints



For your safety, adjust the head restraint before driving.

To raise: Pull it up.

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

On some models, you can also move the head restraint forward or backward. If such adjustment is desired, pull or push the head restraint.

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



CAUTION

- **Adjust the top 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 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.

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" for details.

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

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

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