

# Part 1

## OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS—

### Chapter 1–3

#### Seats, Seat belts, Steering wheel and Mirrors

- Seats
- Front seats
- Fold–down rear seat
- Head restraints
- Seat belts
- SRS airbags
- Child restraint
- Tilt steering wheel
- Outside rear view mirrors
- Anti–glare inside rear view mirror

#### 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 with the vehicle occupants not properly seated, such as sitting on top of a folded–down seatback, or in the luggage compartment. Persons not properly seated and restrained by seat belts can be severely injured in the event of emergency braking or a collision.
- During driving, do not let passengers stand up or move around between seats. Balance can be unsteady and 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.

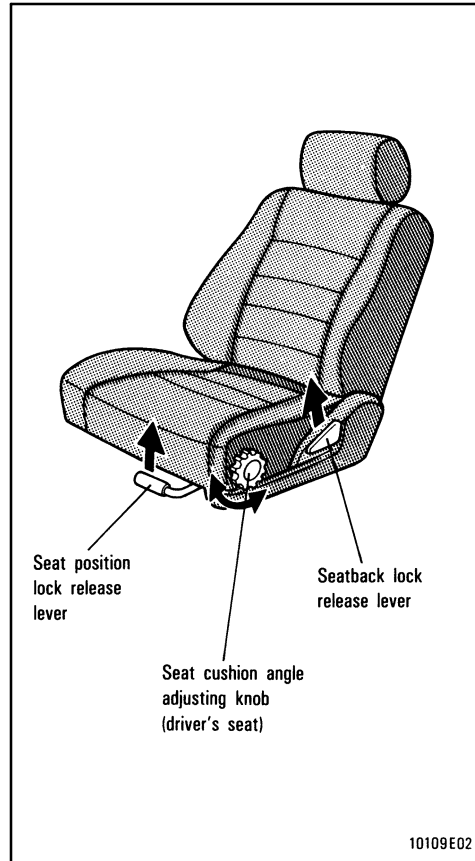


#### CAUTION

- 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 jam your hands or fingers.

## -Adjusting front seats



### ADJUSTING SEAT POSITION

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

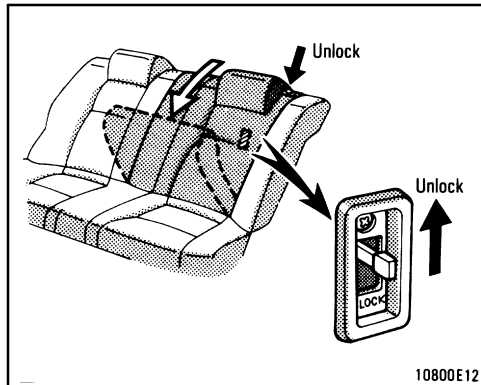
### ADJUSTING SEATBACK ANGLE

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



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 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.

## Fold-down rear seat



### Unlock the seatback, and fold it down.

This will enlarge the luggage compartment as far as the front seatbacks. See “Luggage stowage precautions” in Part 2 for precautions to observe in loading luggage.

If desired, each seatback may be folded separately. On vehicles with built-in child restraint, only the left seatback can be folded down.

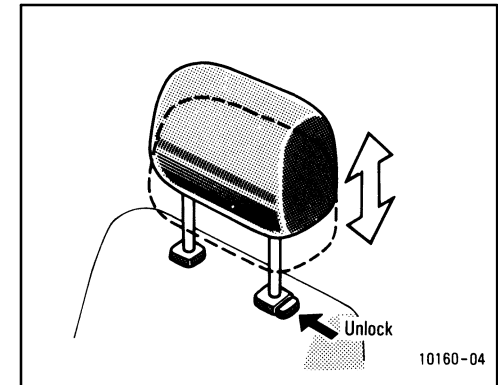


### CAUTION

**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 their proper position for ready use.
- Make sure the seatback is securely locked by pushing forward and rearward on the top of the seatback.

## Head restraints



**To raise the head restraint, pull it up. To lower it, press the lock release button and push the head restraint down.**

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 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 head restraints removed.