

Part 1

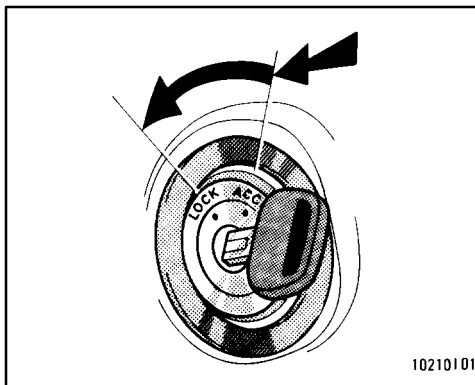
OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS—

Chapter 1-6

Ignition switch, Transmission and Parking brake

- Ignition switch with steering lock
- Automatic transmission
- Four-wheel drive system
- Front and rear differential lock system
- 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.

To turn the key from “ACC” to the “LOCK” position, you must put the selector lever in the “P” position.

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.

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.

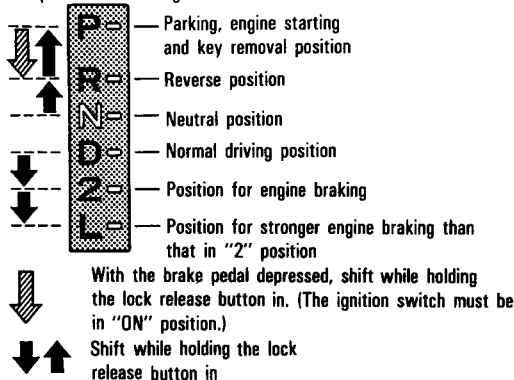


CAUTION

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

Automatic transmission

Lock release button
To prevent misshifting



Second start mode select button
For selecting either second start mode or normal driving mode



"2nd STRT" mode indicator light on the instrument panel shows in the second start mode

2nd
STRT

Overdrive switch
For selecting either a three-speed or four-speed transmission

"ON" position
(Shifting into overdrive possible)

"OFF" position
(Shifting into overdrive not possible)

"O/D OFF" indicator light on the instrument panel shows the overdrive switch is off.



O/D
OFF

Driving pattern selector button
For selecting a driving pattern suited to existing driving conditions

"PWR" (Power) mode
for powerful acceleration

Normal mode
for general driving conditions

"PWR" mode indicator light on the instrument panel shows the driving pattern selector button is in the "PWR" mode



PWR

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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.

**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.

(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.

Four-wheel drive control lever
in “H” 116 km/h (72 mph)
Four-wheel drive control lever
in “L” 40 km/h (25 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.

Four-wheel drive control lever
in “H” 56 km/h (34 mph)
Four-wheel drive control lever
in “L” 13 km/h (8 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.

**CAUTION**

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:***

***MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE SPEEDS
km/h (mph)***

<i>Transmission Transfer</i>	
<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>
<i>2 44 (27)</i>	<i>109 (67)</i>
<i>L 22 (13)</i>	<i>56 (34)</i>

◆ ***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, use “D” position for 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.

If the four-wheel drive control is in the “N” position while the selector lever is in the “P” position, the transmission will damage and the wheels will not lock.



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.
- When towing a trailer, in order to maintain engine braking efficiency, do not use overdrive.



CAUTION

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

NOTICE

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) Rocking your vehicle if stuck



CAUTION

If you rock your vehicle to make it out when it becomes stuck in snow, mud, sand, etc., first check that there are no objects or people around the vehicle. During 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 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.*

(h) Driving in “PWR” (Power) mode

In the “PWR” mode, the transmission is shifted up and down at a higher vehicle speed than in the Normal mode and a more powerful acceleration is achieved. To set the “PWR” mode, push in the driving pattern selector button. The “PWR” mode indicator light comes on.

For ordinary driving, Toyota recommends using the Normal mode to improve fuel economy.

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

If you cannot shift the selector lever from “P” position even though the brake pedal is depressed, use the shift lock override button. For instructions, see “If you cannot shift automatic transmission selector lever” in Part 4.

(j) If the “O/D OFF” indicator light flashes

Contact your Toyota dealer as soon as possible. There may be trouble in the transmission system.

(k) Driving in “2nd STRT” (second start) mode.

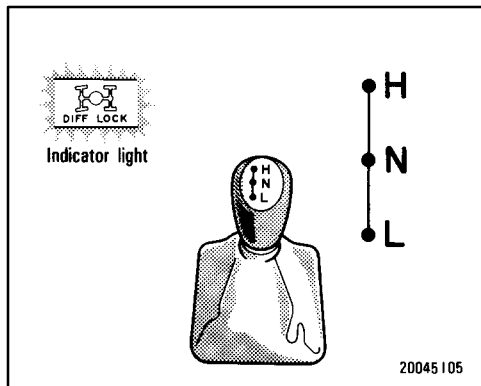
In the “2nd STRT” (Second start) mode, the transmission system shifts up from second gear. Use this mode when starting your vehicle in sand, mud, ice or snow.

To set the “2nd STRT” mode, push the “2nd button. In the “2nd STRT” mode, the “2nd STRT” indicator light comes on.

The “PWR” mode is automatically cancelled when you push the “2nd” button.

Four-wheel drive system—

(a) Four-wheel drive control



Use the four-wheel drive control lever to select the following transfer modes.

“H” (high speed position, center differential unlocked): Lever at “H”

Use this for normal driving on all types of roads, from dry hard-surfaced roads to wet, icy or snow-covered roads. This position gives greater economy, quietest ride, least wear and better vehicle control.

“N” (neutral position): Lever at “N”

No power is delivered to the wheels. The vehicle must be stopped.

“L” (low speed position, four-wheel drive): Lever at “L”

Use this for maximum power and traction, when you experience a loss of power, such as wheel slipping or hard pulling, in the “H” position.

The indicator light tells when the center differential lock is engaged. Note that the differential is not still locked as long as the indicator light remains off.

If the indicator light does not come on when the lever is in the “L” position, have your vehicle checked by your Toyota dealer as soon as possible.

See “(b) shifting procedure (with anti-lock brake system)” for further instructions.

In this position, the anti-lock brake system does not operate. See “Brake system” in Part 2.

(b) Shifting procedure

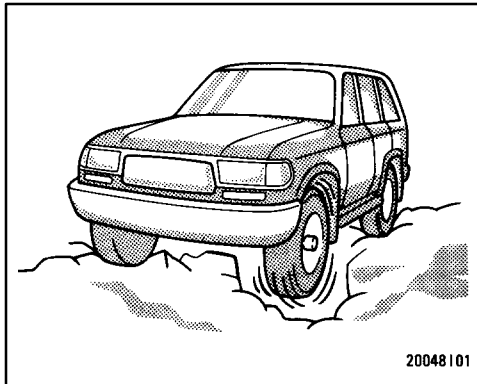
To shift between “H” and “L”, stop the vehicle, put the transmission into “N” and move the four-wheel drive control lever.



CAUTION

Never move the four-wheel drive control lever if wheels are slipping. Stop the slipping or spinning before shifting.

Front and rear differential lock system



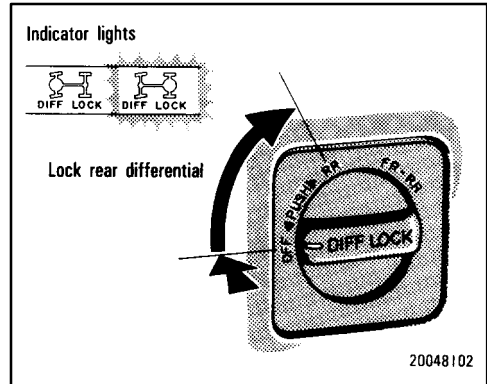
The front and rear differential lock system is provided for use only when wheel spinning occurs in a ditch or on a slippery or ragged surface.

This differential lock system is effective in case one or either right or left pair of the wheels are spinning.

First shift the four-wheel drive control into "L" with the center differential locked to see if you can move forward. If this does not work, use the front and rear differential lock system also.



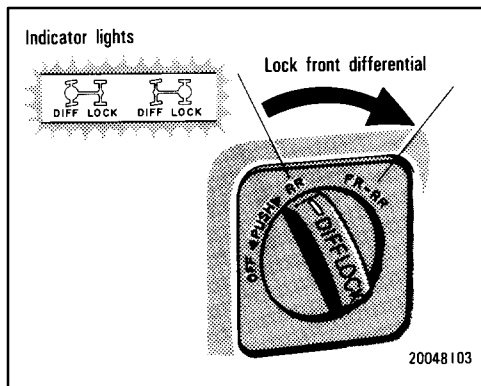
Do not use the front and rear differential locks in the conditions other than above. Large steering effort and careful cornering control will be required. Especially use of the front differential lock in addition to the rear will result in extremely difficult steering control and may cause the vehicle to spin suddenly during acceleration or engine braking.



To lock the rear differential, push and turn the switch clockwise until it clicks. If this does not help, turn the switch fully clockwise to lock the front differential in addition.

Be sure to stop the wheels before locking the differentials.

For easy locking, turn the lock switch and gently depress the accelerator 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.


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 differentials are locked.**

To unlock the differentials, turn the switch fully counterclockwise.

Unlock the differentials 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 locks are disengaged, the indicator light will go out.

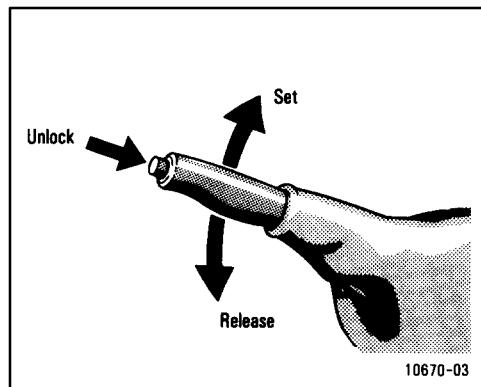
The differentials will also unlock if you unlock the center differential. Never forget to turn off the switch after using this feature.

To check the indicator bulb, turn the ignition key to the "ON" position, but do not start the engine.


CAUTION

Do not keep driving with the differential lock switch on.

Parking brake



To set: Pull up the lever.

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

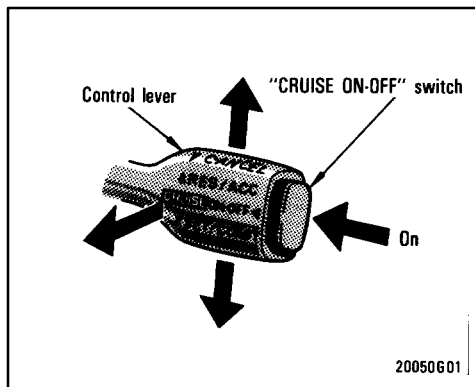
Before leaving your vehicle, firmly apply the parking brake. For better holding power, first depress the brake pedal and hold it while setting the parking brake.



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, press the "CRUISE ON-OFF" button. 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 on the switch will turn the system completely off.



CAUTION

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.

CANCELLING THE PRESET SPEED

You can cancel the preset speed by:

- Pulling the lever in the “CANCEL” direction and releasing it.
- Depressing the brake pedal.

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

Press 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 push the control lever downward in the “SET/COAST” direction.

On vehicles with automatic transmission, even if you downshift the transmission by turning off the overdrive switch with the cruise control on, engine braking will not be applied 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.

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, there is some trouble in the cruise control system. Contact your Toyota dealer and have your vehicle inspected.

