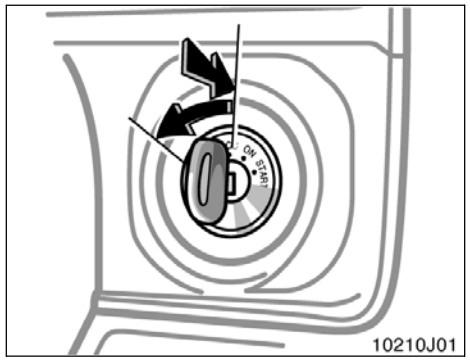
SECTION 1–6

OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS

Ignition switch, Transmission and Parking brake

Ignition switch with steering lock



"START"—Starter motor on. The key will return to the "ON" position when released.

For starting tips, see 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 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 shift the selector lever into the "P" position before turning the key from "ACC" to the "LOCK" position.

Vehicles with engine immobiliser system—Once you remove the key, the engine immobiliser system is automatically set. (See "Engine immobiliser system" in Section 1−2.)

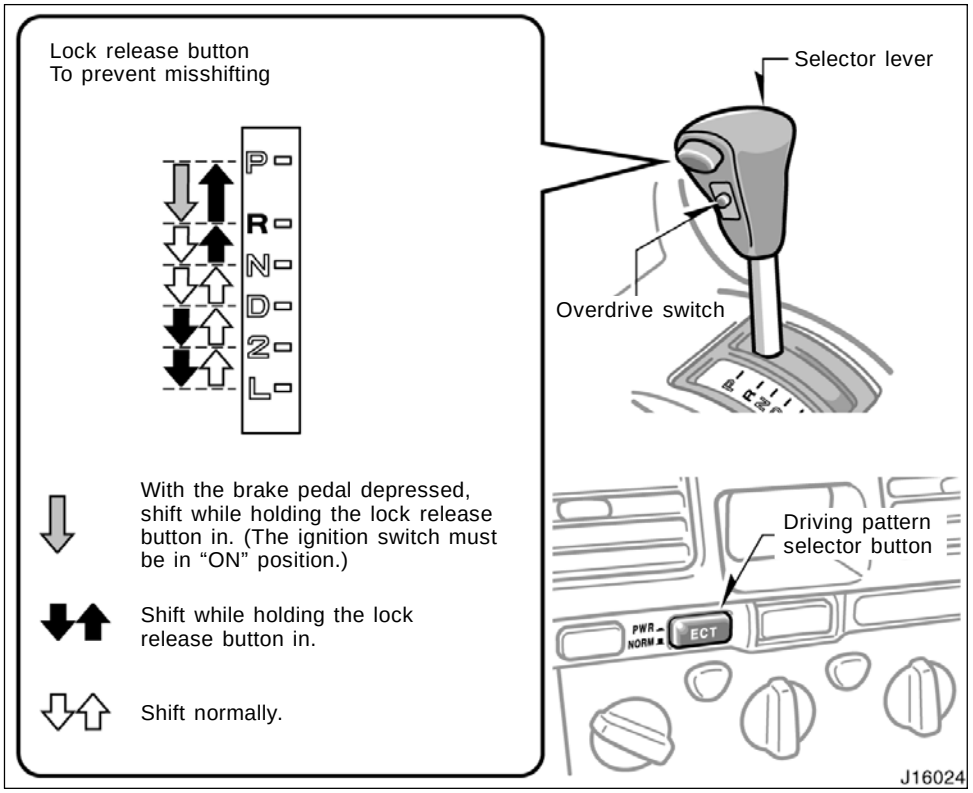
When starting the engine, the key may seem stuck at the "LOCK" position. To free it, first be sure the key is pushed all the way in, and then rock the steering wheel slightly while turning the key gently.

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.

Automatic transmission

▶Two−wheel drive models



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) Selector lever

The shift position is also displayed on the instrument cluster.

P: Parking, engine starting and key removal

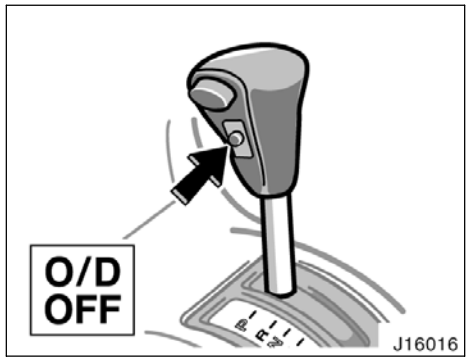
R: Reverse

N: Neutral

D: Normal driving (with overdrive on)

2: Stronger engine braking

L: Maximum engine braking



(b) Overdrive switch

You can select either third gear (with overdrive off) or fourth gear (with overdrive on) by pushing this switch.

To turn the overdrive off, push the switch. The "O/D OFF" indicator light should come on. To turn the overdrive on again, push the switch again. The "O/D OFF" indicator light should go off.

Always drive your vehicle with the overdrive on for better fuel economy and quieter driving.

If the engine is turned off when the overdrive is off and restarted, the overdrive will be on automatically.

Vehicles with cruise control—When the cruise control is being used, even if you downshift the transmission by pushing and releasing the overdrive switch, engine braking will not be enabled because the cruise control is not cancelled.

For ways to decrease the vehicle speed, see "Cruise control" in this section.

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

(d) Using engine braking

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

- Push the overdrive switch. The "O/D OFF" indicator light will come on and 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 (73 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 58 km/h (36 mph), and maximum engine braking will be enabled.

Vehicles with cruise control—When the cruise control is being used, even if you downshift the transmission by pushing and releasing the overdrive switch, engine braking will not be enabled because the cruise control is not cancelled.

For ways to decrease the vehicle speed, see “Cruise control” in this section.

⚠ CAUTION

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

(e) 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” position should be used in hill climbing or hard towing.***

(f) 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.

(g) 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

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.

(h) Good driving practice

- If the transmission repeatedly shifts up and down between third gear and overdrive when climbing a gentle slope, the overdrive 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.

(i) Rocking your vehicle if stuck

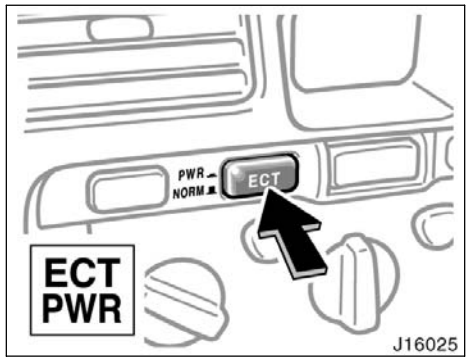
⚠ CAUTION

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. Do not attempt this procedure 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 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.***



(j) Driving in “PWR” (Power) mode

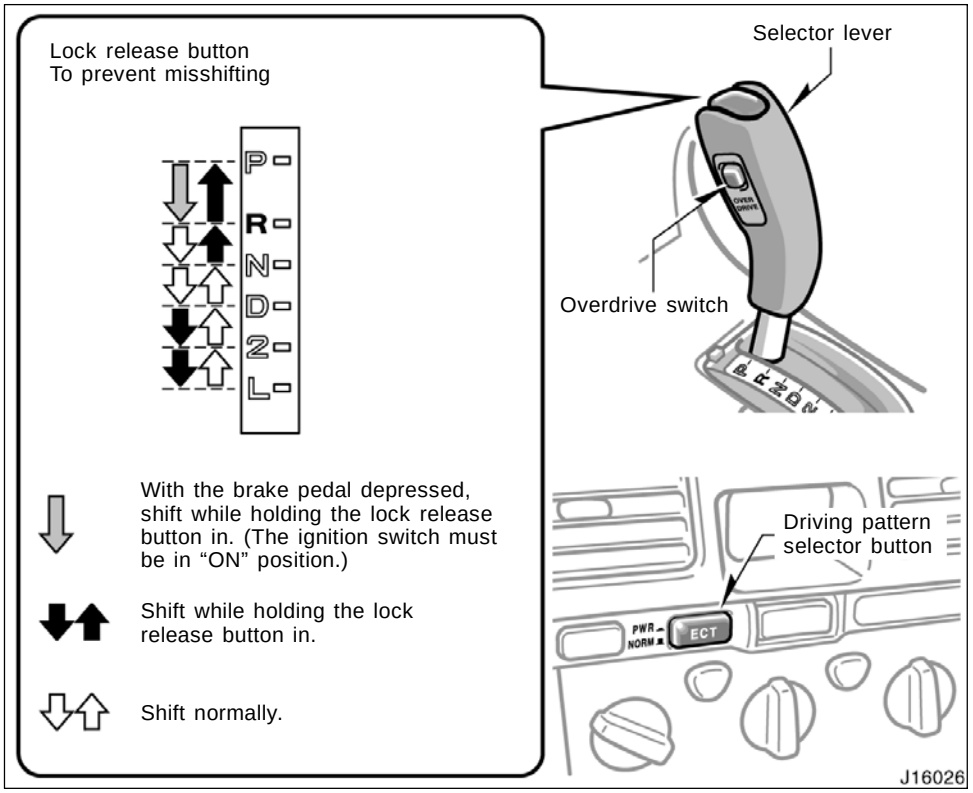
In the “PWR” mode, the transmission is shifted up and down at a higher vehicle speed than in the “NORM” (Normal) mode and a more powerful acceleration is achieved. To set the “PWR” mode, push in the driving pattern selector button. The “PWR” mode indicator light comes on.

For ordinary driving, Toyota recommends using the “NORM” mode to improve fuel economy.

(k) 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 Section 4.

▶Four−wheel drive models



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) Selector lever

The shift position is also displayed on the instrument cluster.

P: Parking, engine starting and key removal

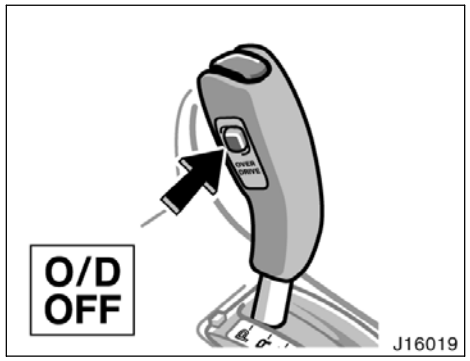
R: Reverse

N: Neutral

D: Normal driving (with overdrive on)

2: Stronger engine braking

L: Maximum engine braking



(b) Overdrive switch

You can select either third gear (with overdrive off) or fourth gear (with overdrive on) by pushing this switch.

To turn the overdrive off, push the switch. The “O/D OFF” indicator light should come on. To turn the overdrive on again, push the switch again. The “O/D OFF” indicator light should go off.

Always drive your vehicle with the overdrive on for better fuel economy and quieter driving.

If the engine is turned off when the overdrive is off and restarted, the overdrive will be on automatically.

Vehicles with cruise control—When the cruise control is being used, even if you downshift the transmission by pushing and releasing the overdrive switch, engine braking will not be enabled because the cruise control is not cancelled.

For ways to decrease the vehicle speed, see “Cruise control” in this section.

(c) 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 lever 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” 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 turn the overdrive on for better fuel economy and quieter driving. If the engine coolant temperature is low or when the front drive control lever is in “L4” (low−speed position, four−wheel drive), the transmission will not shift into the overdrive gear even with the overdrive on. (See “Four−wheel drive system” in this section for information of the front drive control lever.)

⚠ 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.

(d) Using engine braking

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

- Push the overdrive switch. The “O/D OFF” indicator light will come on and 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 the following speed, and stronger engine braking will be enabled.

  Front drive control lever in “H”
  114 km/h (70 mph)

  Front drive control lever in “L4”
  41 km/h (25 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.

  Front drive control lever in “H”
  55 km/h (34 mph)

  Front drive control lever in “L4”
  12 km/h (7 mph)

Vehicles with cruise control—When the cruise control is being used, even if you downshift the transmission by pushing and releasing the overdrive switch, engine braking will not be enabled because the cruise control is not cancelled.

For ways to decrease the vehicle speed, see “Cruise control” in this section.

⚠ CAUTION

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

(e) 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 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 above for your reference:***

Front drive control lever in “H”

“2” . . . . . 118km/h (73 mph)
“L” . . . . . 64km/h (40 mph)

Front drive control lever in “L4”

“2” . . . . . 46 km/h (28 mph)
“L” . . . . . 25 km/h (15 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” position should be used in hill climbing or hard towing.***

(f) 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.

(g) Parking

1. Bring the vehicle to a complete stop.
2. Pull the parking brake lever fully to securely apply the parking brake.
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.

(h) Good driving practice

- If the transmission repeatedly shifts up and down between third gear and overdrive when climbing a gentle slope, the overdrive 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.

(i) Rocking your vehicle if stuck

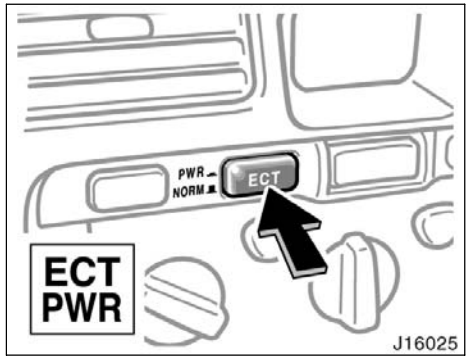
⚠ CAUTION

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. Do not attempt this procedure 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 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.***



(j) Driving in "PWR" (Power) mode

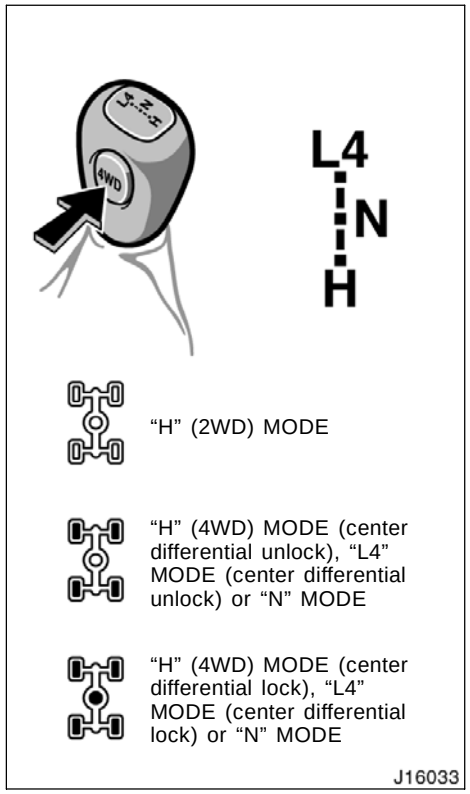
In the "PWR" mode, the transmission is shifted up and down at a higher vehicle speed than in the "NORM"(Normal) mode and a more powerful acceleration is achieved. To set the "PWR" mode, push in the driving pattern selector button. The "PWR" mode indicator light comes on.

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

(k) 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 lever. For instructions, see “If you cannot shift automatic transmission selector lever” in Section 4.

Four−wheel drive system—(a) Front drive control



Use the front drive control lever, “4WD” button and center differential lock switch to select the transfer and center differential modes.

The “H” and “L4” position of the front drive control lever provide either lock or unlock the mode of the center differential.

Use the center differential lock system if your wheels get stuck in a ditch, or when you are driving on a slippery or bumpy surface. When the center differential is locked, the vehicle skid control system is automatically turned off and the center differential lock and “VSC OFF” indicator lights come on because the function that controls engine performance interferes with the process of freeing your wheels.

NOTICE

As soon as the center differential lock switch is turned on, the “VSC OFF” indicator light comes on. After the wheels are out of the ditch or off the slippery or bumpy surface, turn the center differential lock switch off. Make sure that the center differential lock indicator light and “VSC OFF” indicator light turn off.

“H” mode (high speed position, two−wheel drive): Front drive control lever at “H”, “4WD” button left out

Use this for normal driving on dry hard−surfaced roads. This position gives greater economy, quietest ride and least wear and better vehicle control.

“H” mode (high speed position, four−wheel drive, center differential unlocked): Front drive control lever at “H”, “4WD” button push in, center differential lock switch left out

Use this for normal driving on all types of roads, from dry hard−surfaced roads to wet, icy or snow−covered roads. This position provides greater traction than two−wheel drive.

“H” (high speed position, four−wheel drive, center differential locked): Lever at “H”, “4WD” button pushed in center differential lock switch pushed in

Use this for greater traction when you experience a loss of power, such as wheel slipping, in the center differential unlock mode.

“N” mode (neutral position): Front drive control lever at “N”

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

“L4” (low speed position, four−wheel drive, center differential unlocked): Front drive control lever at “L4”, center differential lock switch left out

Use this for maximum power and traction. Use this for climbing steep hills, off−road driving, and hard pulling in sand or mud.

In this mode, the braking feeling that occurs when the wheels are negotiating a sharp corner is further reduced than in the “L4” (low position, four−wheel drive, center differential locked) mode.

The transmission automatically shifts up from second gear in this mode. This system is effective when starting your vehicle in sand, mud, ice or snow. (However, the transmission system may shift up from first gear when the vehicle starts too quickly.)

“L4” mode (low speed position, four−wheel drive, center differential locked): Front drive control lever at “L4”, center differential lock switch push in

Use this for maximum power and traction. Use this for hard pulling in situations the vehicle cannot negotiate even in the “L4” (low speed position, four−wheel drive, center differential unlocked) mode. Also, using this mode when driving down steep off−road inclines will help contribute to increased vehicle stability.

Four−wheel drive and center differential lock indicator lights show which transfer and center differential mode the vehicle is in. Note that the differential is not still locked as long as the indicator light remains off.

When the shifting has not been completed within 3 seconds after the shifting operation, the indicator flashes. If the indicator light does not go off when you push out the center differential lock button, drive straight ahead while accelerating or decelerating, or drive in reverse. If the indicator flashes even if doing so, contact your Toyota dealer as soon as possible. There may be a trouble in the center differential lock system.

See “(c) Shifting procedure” for further instructions.

Advice for driving on slippery roads in “L4” (low speed position) mode

If you shift the front drive control lever to “L4” and the automatic transmission lever to “2” when you drive in steep off−road areas, the output of the brake can be controlled effectively by the active traction control system, which assists the driver to control the driving power of 4 wheels.

Use the “L” position of the automatic transmission lever for maximum power and traction when your wheels get stuck or when you drive down a steep incline. In the following cases, the output of the brake can be controlled by the active traction control system if the engine speed is under 3000 rpm (normally engine speed is under 3000 rpm when the wheels get unstuck).

- The front drive control lever in the “L4” position and the automatic transmission lever in the “L” position or the automatic transmission lever in the “D” or “2” with the transmission downshifting to the first gear
- The front drive control lever in the “L4” position and the automatic transmission lever in the “R” position

(As for the automatic transmission lever positions, see “Automatic transmission” 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

SHIFTING BETWEEN "H" (2WD) MODE AND "H" (4WD) MODE

To shift from "H" (2WD) mode to "H" (4WD) mode, reduce your speed to less than 100 km/h (62 mph) and push in the "4WD" button.

If the indicator light flashes when you push in the "4WD" button, drive straight ahead while accelerating or decelerating.

If the indicator light flashes and the buzzer sounds when you push in the "4WD" button, reduce your speed or stop the vehicle and reset.

⚠ CAUTION

Never push the "4WD" button if wheels are slipping. Stop the slipping or spinning before shifting.

To shift from "H" (4WD) mode to "H" (2WD) mode, push the "4WD" button again to turn it off.

This can be done at any vehicle speed.

If the indicator light flashes when you push in the "4WD" button, drive straight ahead while accelerating or decelerating, or drive in reverse.

SHIFTING BETWEEN "H" (4WD, UNLOCKED) AND "H" (4WD LOCKED)

To shift from "H" (4WD, UNLOCKED) to "H" (4WD, LOCKED), push in the center differential lock switch.

If the indicator light flashes when you push in the center differential lock switch, drive straight ahead while accelerating or decelerating.

If the indicator light flashes and the buzzer sounds when you push in the center differential lock switch, reduce your speed or stop the vehicle and reset.

⚠ CAUTION

Never push the center differential lock button if wheels are slipping. Stop the slipping or spinning before shifting.

NOTICE

Do not drive on a dry paved surface in "H" (4WD, LOCKED) mode. This may damage the locking mechanism and the drive system.

To shift from "H" (4WD LOCKED) to "H" (4WD UNLOCKED), left out the center differential lock switch.

This can be done at any vehicle speed.

If the indicator light flashes when you left out the center differential lock switch, drive straight ahead while accelerating or decelerating, or drive in reverse.

SHIFTING BETWEEN "H" AND "L4"

Stop the vehicle and put the transmission in "N". With your foot holding down the brake pedal, move the front drive control lever.

If the indicator light flashes when you move the front drive control lever, drive straight ahead while accelerating or decelerating.

⚠ CAUTION

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

NOTICE

Do not drive on a dry paved surface in "L4" (LOCKED) mode. This may damage the locking mechanism and the drive system.

SHIFTING BETWEEN "L4" (UNLOCKED) AND "L4" (LOCKED)

To shift between unlock and lock modes in "L", push the center differential lock switch.

This can be done at any vehicle speed.

If the indicator light flashes when you push the center differential lock switch, drive straight ahead while accelerating or decelerating.

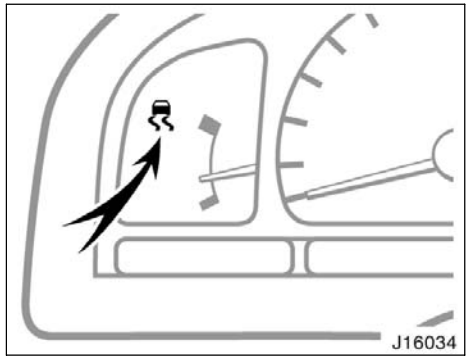
⚠ CAUTION

Never push the center differential lock switch if wheels are slipping. Stop the slipping or spinning before shifting.

NOTICE

Do not drive on a dry paved surface in "L4" (LOCKED) mode. This may damage the locking mechanism and the drive system.

Traction control system (two−wheel drive models)



The traction control system automatically helps control the spinning of rear wheels which may occur when accelerating on slippery road surfaces, by controlling the output of the brake and engine. Thus, the system assists driver to control the driving power of rear wheels.

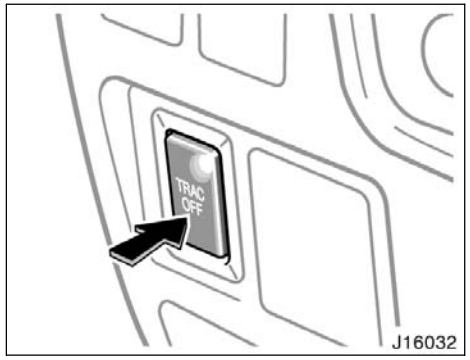
When you turn the ignition switch on, the traction control system always turns on automatically, and the slip indicator light will come on. The indicator lights will go off after about a few seconds.

If the slip indicator lights is left on after the ignition is turned on, have your vehicle checked by your Toyota dealer as soon as possible.

Leave the system on during ordinary driving so that it can operate when needed. When traction control is applied, the slip indicator light blinks.

You may hear a sound in the engine compartment for a few seconds when the engine is started or just after the vehicle is started. This means that the traction control system is in the self−check mode, and does not indicate malfunction. When the traction control system is operating, you may feel vibration or noise of your vehicle, caused by operation of the brakes. This indicates the system is functioning properly.

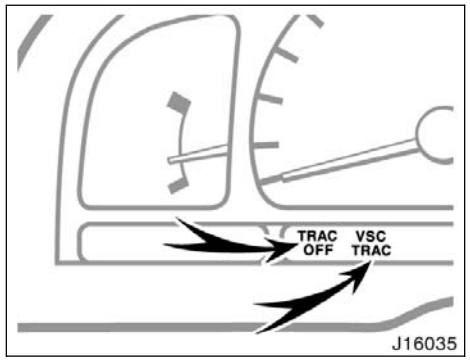
When getting the vehicle out of mud or new snow, etc. the traction control system will help operate to prevent the wheels from spinning.



You can turn off the traction control system by pushing the "TRAC OFF" switch. The "TRAC OFF" indicator light will come on. Pushing the "TRAC OFF" switch a second time turns on the traction control system again and the "TRAC OFF" indicator light will go off.

The traction control system will automatically go on, and the "TRAC OFF" indicator light will go off when you drive over 30 km/h (19 mph) even if the "TRAC OFF" switch is pushed to cancel the traction control system.

If your wheels get stuck in a ditch or when you are driving on a slippery or bumpy surface, turn off the traction control system because its function that controls engine performance interferes with the process of freeing your wheels.



Traction control system failure warning

These lights warn that when there is a problem somewhere in the traction control system.

If the "TRAC OFF" indicator light and "VSC/TRAC" warning light come on, have your vehicle checked by Toyota dealer as soon as possible.

The lights will come on when the ignition key is turned to "ON", and will go off after about a few seconds.

The lights may come on for 60 seconds after the ignition key is turned to the "ON" position. It is normal if they go out after a while.

Depressing the brake pedal repeatedly may turn on the "TRAC OFF" indicator light and "VSC/TRAC" warning light. It is normal if it goes out after a few seconds.

The brake actuator temperature increases during continuous operation of the traction control system or vehicle skid control system such as on slippery roads. If the brake actuator temperature becomes too high while the traction control system or vehicle skid control system 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 "VSC/TRAC" warning 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, there is no problem to continue your driving.) The system will be automatically restored after a short time and the "VSC/TRAC" warning light goes out.

When the "VSC/TRAC" warning light and "TRAC OFF" indicator light come on the traction control system does not operate, but there is no problem to continue your driving.

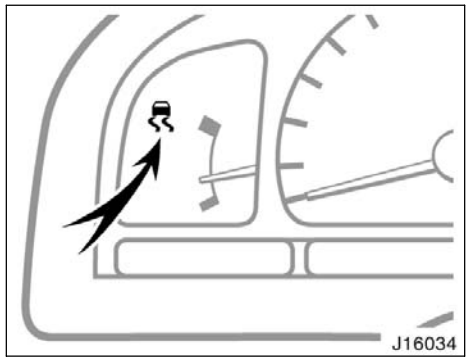
In the following cases, contact your Toyota dealer:

- The "VSC/TRAC" warning light and "TRAC OFF" indicator light do not come on after the ignition is turned to on.
- The "VSC/TRAC" warning light "TRAC OFF" indicator light are left on after the ignition is turned to on.

⚠ CAUTION

Under certain slippery road conditions, full traction of the vehicle and power to the rear wheels can not be maintained, even though the traction control system is in operation. Do not drive the vehicle under any speed or maneuvering conditions which will cause the vehicle to lose traction. 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 appropriate and cautious pace.

Active traction control system (four−wheel drive models)



The active traction control system automatically helps control the spinning of 4 wheels (four−wheel drive mode) or rear wheels (two−wheel drive mode) which may occur when accelerating on slippery road surfaces, by controlling the output of the brake and engine. Thus, the system assists driver to control the driving power of 4 wheels (four−wheel drive mode) or rear wheels (two−wheel drive mode).

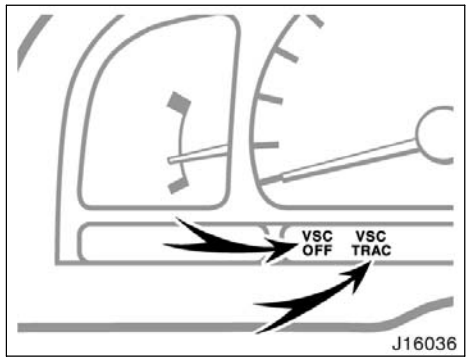
When you turn the ignition switch on, the active traction control system always turns on automatically, and the slip indicator light will come on. The indicator lights will go off after about a few seconds.

If the slip indicator light is left on after the ignition is turn on, have your vehicle checked by your Toyota dealer as soon as possible.

When the active traction control is applied, the slip indicator light blinks.

You may hear a sound in the engine compartment for a few seconds when the engine is started or just after the vehicle is started. This means that the active traction control system is in the self−check mode, and does not indicate malfunction. When the traction control system is operating, you may feel vibration or noise of your vehicle, caused by operation of the brakes. This indicates the system is functioning properly.

When getting the vehicle out of mud or new snow, etc. the active traction control system will help operate to prevent the wheels from spinning.



Active traction control system failure warning

These lights warn that when there is a problem somewhere in the active traction control system.

If the “VSC OFF” indicator light and “VSC/TRAC” warning light come on, have your vehicle checked by Toyota dealer as soon as possible.

The lights will come on when the ignition key is turned to “ON”, and will go off after about a few seconds.

The lights may come on for 60 seconds after the ignition key is turned to the “ON” position. It is normal if they go out after a while.

Depressing the brake pedal repeatedly may turn on the “VSC OFF” indicator light and “VSC/TRAC” warning light. It is normal if it goes out after a few seconds.

The brake actuator temperature increases during continuous operation of the active traction control system or vehicle skid control system such as on slippery roads. If the brake actuator temperature becomes too high while the active traction control system or vehicle skid control system is operating, a buzzer will start to sound intermittently to indicate that the active 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 “VSC/TRAC” warning light will come on and the active traction control system temporarily stops operating in order to protect the brake actuator. (Although the active traction control system does not operate, there is no problem to continue your driving.) The system will be automatically restored after a short time and the “VSC/TRAC” warning light goes out.

When the “VSC/TRAC” warning light and “VSC OFF” indicator light come on the active traction control system does not operate, but there is no problem to continue your driving.

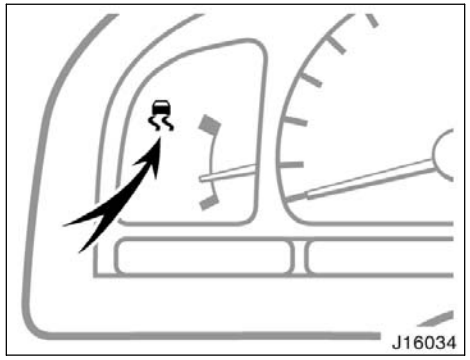
In the following cases, contact your Toyota dealer:

- The “VSC/TRAC” warning light and “VSC OFF” indicator light do not come on after the ignition is turned to on.
- The “VSC/TRAC” warning light and “VSC OFF” indicator light are left on after the ignition is turned to on.

⚠ CAUTION

Under certain slippery road conditions, full traction of the vehicle and power to the 4 wheels (four−wheel drive mode) or rear wheels (two−wheel drive mode) can not be maintained, even though the traction control system is in operation. Do not drive the vehicle under any speed or maneuvering conditions which will cause the vehicle to lose traction. 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 appropriate and cautious pace.

Vehicle skid control system



The vehicle skid control system helps to provide comprehensive control of the systems such as anti−lock brakes, traction control, engine control, etc. This system automatically controls the output of the brakes or engine to help prevent the vehicle from skidding under adverse condition.

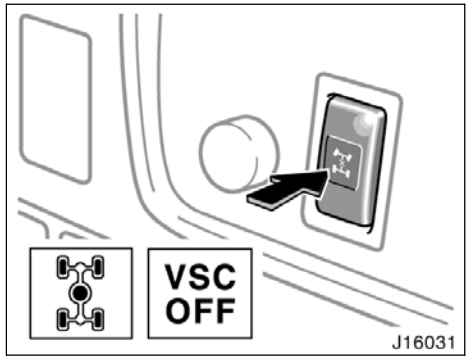
When you turn the ignition switch on, the slip indicator light will come on. The slip indicator light will go off after about a few seconds.

If the slip indicator light is left on after the ignition is tuned on, have your vehicle checked by your Toyota dealer as soon as possible.

If the vehicles is going to skid during driving, the slip indicator light flashes and an alarm sounds intermittently.

The vehicle skid control activates 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 is started. This means that the vehicle stability control is in the self−check mode and does not indicate a malfunction.



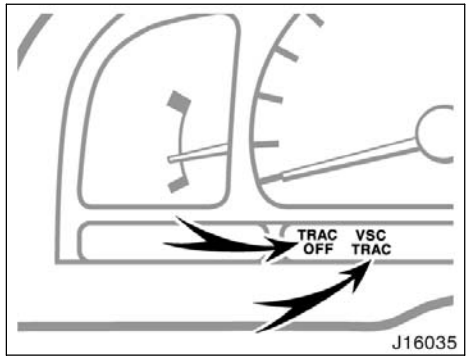
Four−wheel drive models only—

This switch can function only when the four−wheel drive system is selected.

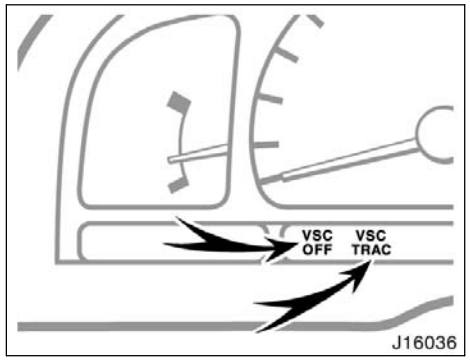
You can turn off the vehicle skid control system by pushing the center differential lock switch. The “VSC OFF” and center differential lock indicator lights will come on. Pushing the center differential lock switch a second time turns on the system again. The “VSC OFF” and center differential lock indicator lights will go off.

If your wheels get stuck in a ditch or when you are driving on severe off road and sand, turn off the vehicle skid control system because its function that controls engine performance interferes with the process of freeing your wheels.

NOTICE
Make sure that the center differential lock indicator light goes off before normal driving.



Two−wheel drive models



Four−wheel drive models

Vehicle skid control system failure warning

These lights warn that when there is a problem somewhere in the vehicle skid control system, traction control system (two−wheel drive models), active traction control system (four−wheel drive models).

If the “VSC/TRAC” warning light and “TRAC OFF” (two−wheel drive models) or “VSC OFF” (four−wheel drive models) indicator light come on, have your vehicle checked by Toyota dealer as soon as possible. However, it is no problem that the “VSC/TRAC” warning light comes on when the brake actuator temperature becomes high. (For details, see “Traction control system” and “Active traction control system” in this section.)

The “VSC/TRAC” warning light and “TRAC OFF” (two−wheel drive models) or “VSC OFF” (four−wheel drive models) indicator light will come on when the ignition key is turned to “ON”, and will go off after about a few seconds.

The lights may come on for 60 seconds after the ignition key is turned to the “ON” position. It is normal if they go out after a while.

Depressing the brake pedal repeatedly may turn on “VSC/TRAC” warning light and “TRAC OFF” (two−wheel drive models) or “VSC OFF” (four−wheel drive models) indicator light. It is normal if they go out after a few seconds.

When the “VSC/TRAC” warning light and “TRAC OFF” (two−wheel drive models) or “VSC OFF” (four−wheel drive models) indicator light come on, the vehicle skid control system does not operate, but there is no problem to continue your driving.

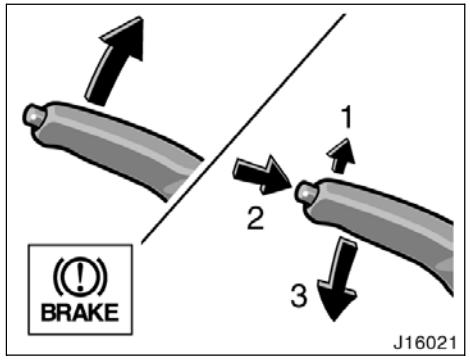
In the following cases, contact your Toyota dealer:

- The “VSC/TRAC” warning light and “TRAC OFF” (two−wheel drive models) or “VSC OFF” (four−wheel drive models) indicator light do not come on after the ignition is turned to on.
- The “VSC/TRAC” warning light and “TRAC OFF” (two−wheel drive models) or “VSC OFF” (four−wheel drive models) indicator light are left on after the ignition is turned to on.

⚠ CAUTION

- **Active traction control system, vehicle skid control system and anti−lock brake system are electronic systems designed to help the driver maintain control under adverse conditions. They are not a substitute for safe driving practices. Factors including speed, road conditions and driver steering input can all affect whether active traction control system, vehicle skid control system and anti−lock brake system will be effective in preventing a loss of control. Always keep safety driving in mind. If the slip indicator light flashes, sounding an alarm, special care should be taken while driving.**
- **Only use tires of specified size. The size, manufacture, 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 skid control system may not function correctly. When replacing the tires or wheels, contact your Toyota dealer. (See “Checking and replacing tires” in Section 7−2.)**

Parking brake



When parking, firmly apply the parking brake to avoid inadvertent creeping.

To set: Pull up the lever. For better holding power, first depress the brake pedal and hold it while setting the parking brake.
To release: Pull up the lever slightly (1), press the lock release button (2), and lower (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.

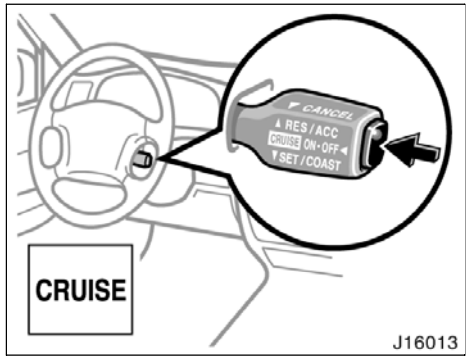
Cruise control

The cruise control 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.**

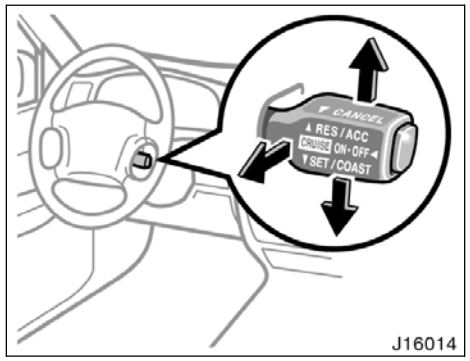


TURNING ON THE SYSTEM

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 press 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

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:

a. Pulling the lever in the “CANCEL” direction and releasing it.

b. 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 TO A FASTER SPEED

Push the lever up in the “RES/ACC” 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/COAST” direction.

RESETTING TO A SLOWER SPEED

Push the lever down in the “SET/COAST” 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/COAST” direction.

Even if you turn 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, press the “CRUISE 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.