

Part 1

OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS—

Chapter 1-3

Seats, Seat belts, Steering wheel and Mirrors

- Front seats
- Rear seats
- Head restraints
- Front armrests
- Seat belts
- SRS airbags
- Child restraint
- Tilt steering wheel
- Outside rear view mirrors
- Anti-glare inside rear view mirror
- Vanity mirror

Front seats—

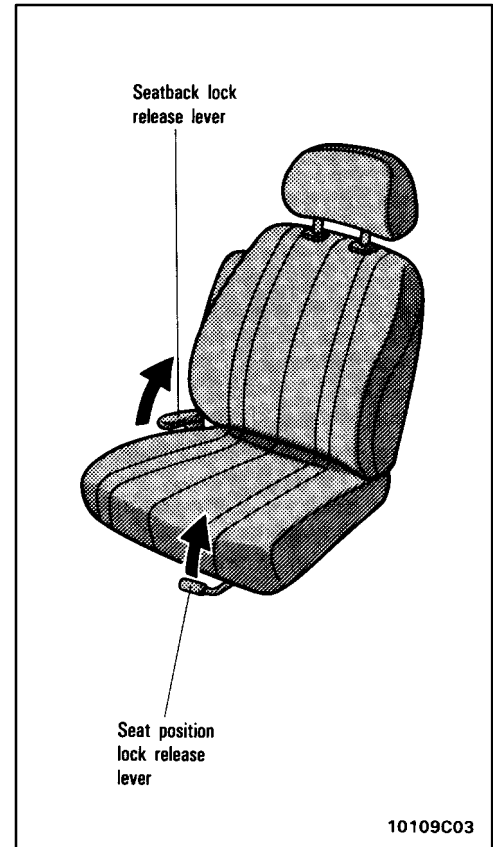
—Seat adjustment precautions

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



- 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.

—Adjusting front seats



ADJUSTING SEAT POSITION

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

Do not place anything under the front seats. It might interfere with the seat-lock mechanism.

ADJUSTING SEATBACK ANGLE

Lean forward and pull the lock release lever. 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 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.

Rear seats—

—Rear seat precautions

To fold or remove the rear seats, operate the seats as the following illustrations. Reverse the procedure to return them. Be sure to follow every indicated step exactly.



CAUTION

- Any operations should not be made while the vehicle is moving.
- After adjusting the seat position, try sliding it forward and backward to make sure it is locked in position.
- After turning the seat, try moving it right and left to make sure it is locked in position.
- After adjusting the seatback, exert body pressure to make sure it is locked in position.
- When returning seats to their original position:

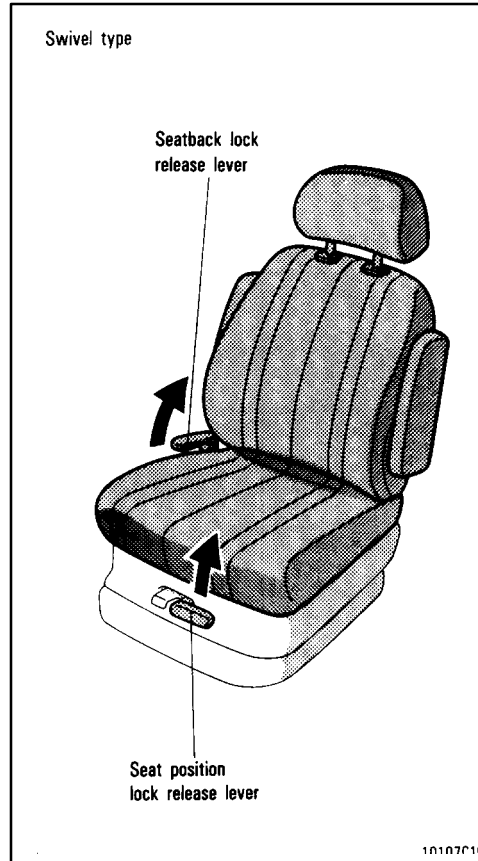
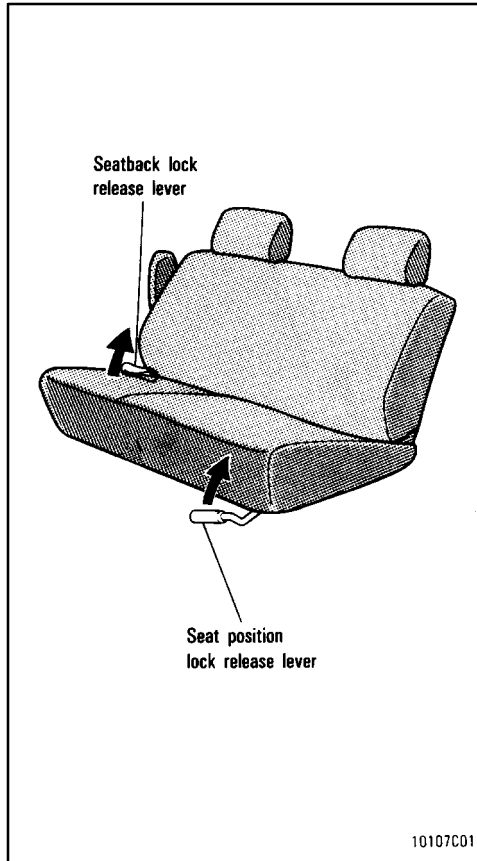
Make sure the seat belts are not twisted or caught under the seat and are arranged in their proper position for ready use.

Make sure the seat is securely locked by pushing forward and rearward on the top of the seatback or by trying to pull up the edge of the bottom cushion.

- Do not allow passengers to ride on the flattened seat while driving; use the seat in the normal position.

Folding up or removing the seats will enlarge the luggage compartment. See "Luggage stowage precautions" in Part 2 for what to observe in loading luggage.

—Adjusting second 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.

Do not place anything under the seat. It might interfere with the seat-lock mechanism.

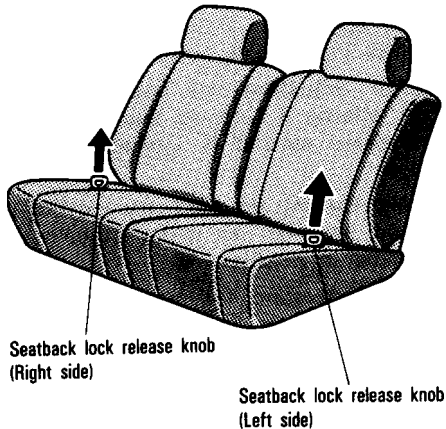
ADJUSTING SEATBACK ANGLE

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 passengers 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.

—Adjusting third seats



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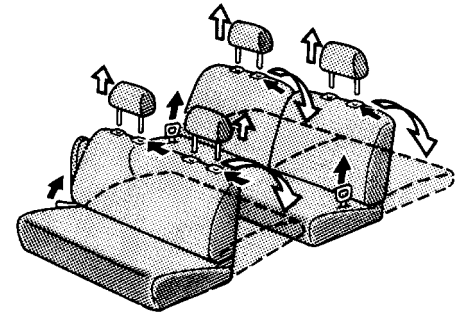
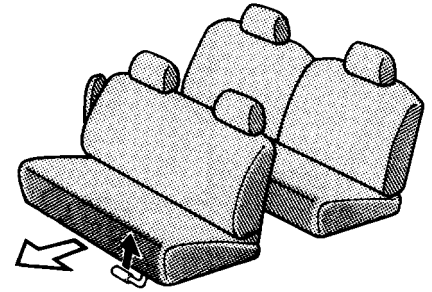
ADJUSTING SEATBACK ANGLE

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



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 passengers 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.

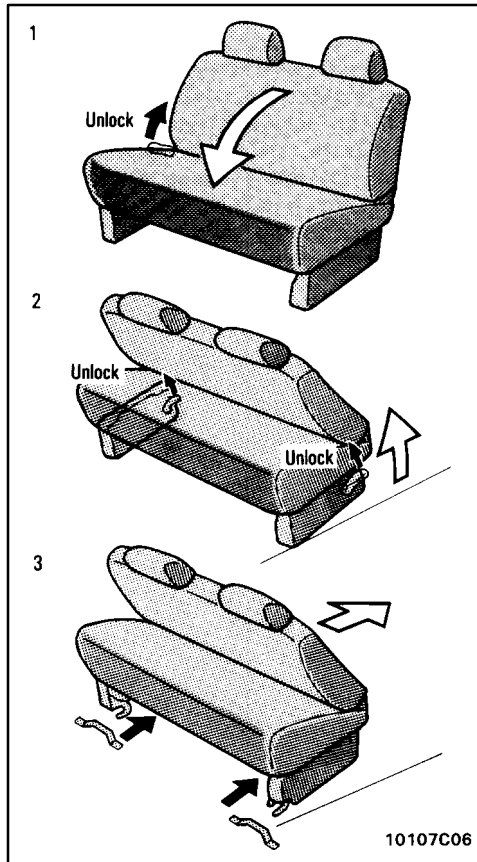
—Flattening seatbacks (two-seated bench type second seat)



➡ : Unlock

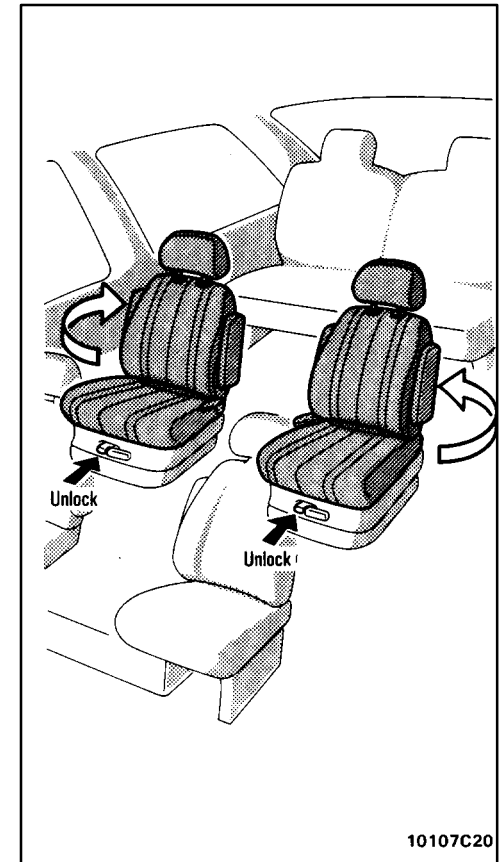
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—Removing second seat (two-seated bench type)



Do not install the seat facing backward. In an accident, passengers facing backward are more likely to be seriously injured because bench type second seat has no seat belts for passengers facing rearward.

—Swiveling second seats (swivel type)



Push the lock release knob and turn the seat clockwise for the right seat and counterclockwise for the left seat.

Hold the lock release lever until you have moved the seat slightly.

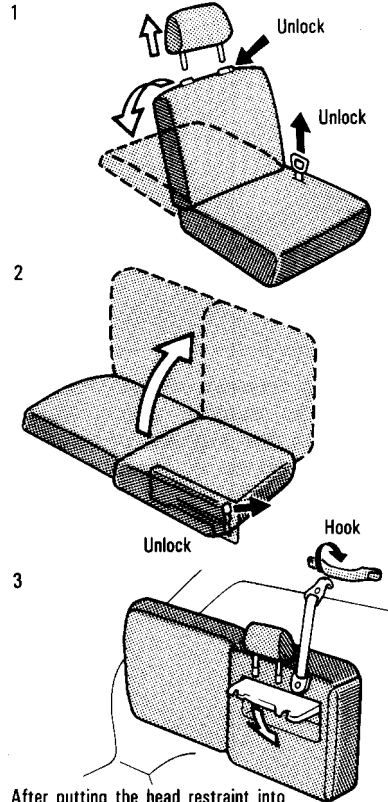
To return the seat, rotate the seat in the reverse direction.



CAUTION

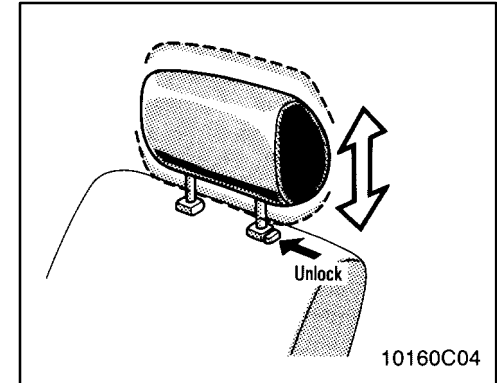
- Do not set the seat in the lateral position. Have the seat face either forward or backward only.
- Use the seat only in the forward facing position while the vehicle is in motion.

—Folding third seat up



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Head restraints (type A)



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

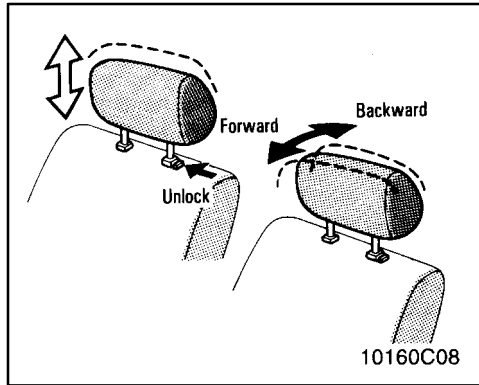
The head restraint is most effective when it is close to your head. Therefore, using a cushion on the seatback is not recommended.



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.

Head restraints (type B)



To raise the head restraint, pull it up. To lower it, press the lock release button and push the head restraint down. To move it forward or backward, pull or push the head restraint.

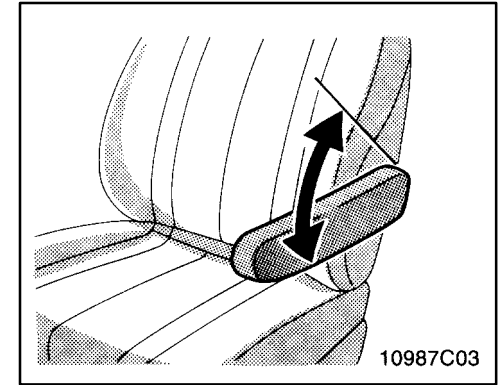
The head restraint is most effective when it is close to your head. Therefore, using a cushion on the seatback is not recommended.



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.

Front armrests



To adjust the armrest, simply raise the armrest to the desired angle. Raising the armrest to the highest position unlocks the armrest to let you return it to the lowest position.