


Does your car use any of these symbols to mark controls, instruments & warning lights?


v7.0 11-06 JZ-ZDS

Locate and identify them. You should know the function of EVERY switch, control, indicator light or warning light on your car. (If your car uses words, locate the equivalent items).


GAUGES




FUEL gauge
(arrow shows which side of car filler cap is on)



Engine coolant TEMPERATURE gauge




WARNING DEVICE (horn)



HAZARD flashers switch

IGNITION SWITCH




LOCK: Engine OFF, steering wheel LOCKED when key removed. NEVER switch to this position while driving or being towed !!

ACC: Accessories (e.g. radio) can be switched on. Engine is OFF.


ON: Engine is ON. Switch off lights, air conditioner etc. and check the warning lights are working before starting engine.

START: Starter motor ON. Let go of key as soon as engine fires. After start, check warning lights & gauges again.


INDICATOR & WARNING LIGHTS




Left




Right




Headlights on HIGH BEAM




HANDBRAKE ON




ANTI-LOCK BRAKE SYSTEM




BATTERY discharge




OIL pressure low




DOOR ajar




SEATBELT (driver's)




SRS (airbag)




ENGINE malfunction




ENGINE immobiliser




OVERDRIVE OFF (automatics)



GLOW PLUG (diesels)




CRUISE CONTROL on




FROST alarm


LIGHTING Controls




INDICATORS (blinkers)




LIGHTS switch




Parking Lights




LO BEAM (dipped)




HI BEAM




(front) FOG LAMPS



(rear) FOG LAMPS



LOW BEAM aim



INSTRUMENT LIGHTING brightness

LIGHTS must **not** be used in such a way to dazzle other road users. (See Australian Road Rule No. 219)

REAR FOG LAMPS may **only** be used in fog or other poor visibility conditions. (See Australian Road Rule No. 217)

DEMISTING, AIRFLOW & COMFORT Controls

Note: the AIR CONDITIONER is a very effective DE-MISTING tool!



FAN switch



AIRCON switch



Rear Window DEMISTER switch



AIR from INSIDE car (recirculate)



AIR from OUTSIDE car (fresh)



AIR to FACE



AIR to FACE & FEET



AIR to FEET



AIR to SCREEN & FEET



AIR to SCREEN



AIR VENT ON




AIR VENT OFF

DOORS, HATCHES & WINDOWS



Unlatch BONNET (engine cover)



Unlatch BOOT LID



Unlatch FUEL FILLER



up / down ELECTRIC WINDOWS




locked Central Locking



DOORS




Windscreen



Rear window


WIPER & WASHER Controls



WASH WINDSCREEN




WIPE WINDSCREEN



WASH / WIPE WINDSCREEN



WASH REAR WINDOW



WIPE REAR WINDOW



WASH / WIPE REAR WINDOW

DE-MISTING INTERIOR GLASS SURFACES

The "inside" glass surfaces on your car (windows & mirrors) can fog up in cold or wet weather (even on a warm day in the tropics) It's important that the driver knows how to use the climate controls effectively because restricted driver vision means unsafe driving!

- (1) **HEATER** - warm, slightly dried air. It works but it can get very uncomfortable especially in the tropics. There are better ways.
- (2) **AIR CONDITIONER** - cold, very dry air. Better than using just the heater, but can be uncomfortable in cooler weather, and can fog up the outside glass surfaces too. Better, use the...
- (3) **AIR CONDITIONER and HEATER together** - dry, warm air works best!

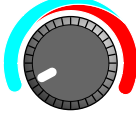
It's easy - just close the vents (recirculate) and switch the air conditioner on.

Start at the coldest position to get the glass clearing, then set the temperature to a comfortable level. For best results make sure that you don't turn the temperature control so high that the air conditioner switches off - the dehydrating effect of the air conditioner is important.

The rear window demister, an electric heater for the rear window, can also be used to speed up the process.

In tropical conditions it's normally not necessary to blow air directly onto the windscreen using.

Be patient! Before you go, wait until you have adequate vision in the side & rear windows too



Typical temperature control.

There is an overlap area where the heater & air-conditioner will both work together.

FAST COOLING or HEATING the CAR INTERIOR

On extremely hot or cold days, closing all the windows and setting the air intake selector to recirculate will allow the air conditioner or heater to be much more effective.

If the car has been sitting outside in the sun, the inside air will be very hot. Set the fan speed to high and the intake to fresh for a while to help blow the air out of the car, then set the intake selector to recirculate. If the selector is the "sliding lever" type, it can be set mid-way for part fresh air, part recirculated air if desired.

HINTS ON USING THE AIR-CONDITIONER

The air-conditioner requires some engine power to run, especially noticeable in small cars. Using the air-conditioner efficiently will reduce the effects of higher fuel consumption and reduced acceleration. Running the air-conditioner with windows down greatly reduces its effectiveness. On very hot days set the air-intake selector to recirculate (not fresh).

Always check the FAN is switched ON before switching the air-conditioner on (it won't run if the fan is not switched on).

If air is not flowing effectively the air-conditioner will "ice up" and further block the air flow. To rectify, switch the air-conditioner off and run the fan & heater until the blockage clears.

It's advisable to have the air-conditioner OFF (at the on/off switch or the fan switch) before starting the engine.

Did you know: driving at "highway speeds" (above 50mph / 80km/h for most sedans) with the air-conditioner off & the windows open, uses more fuel than driving with the windows up and the air-conditioner on?