

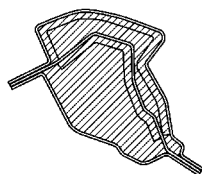
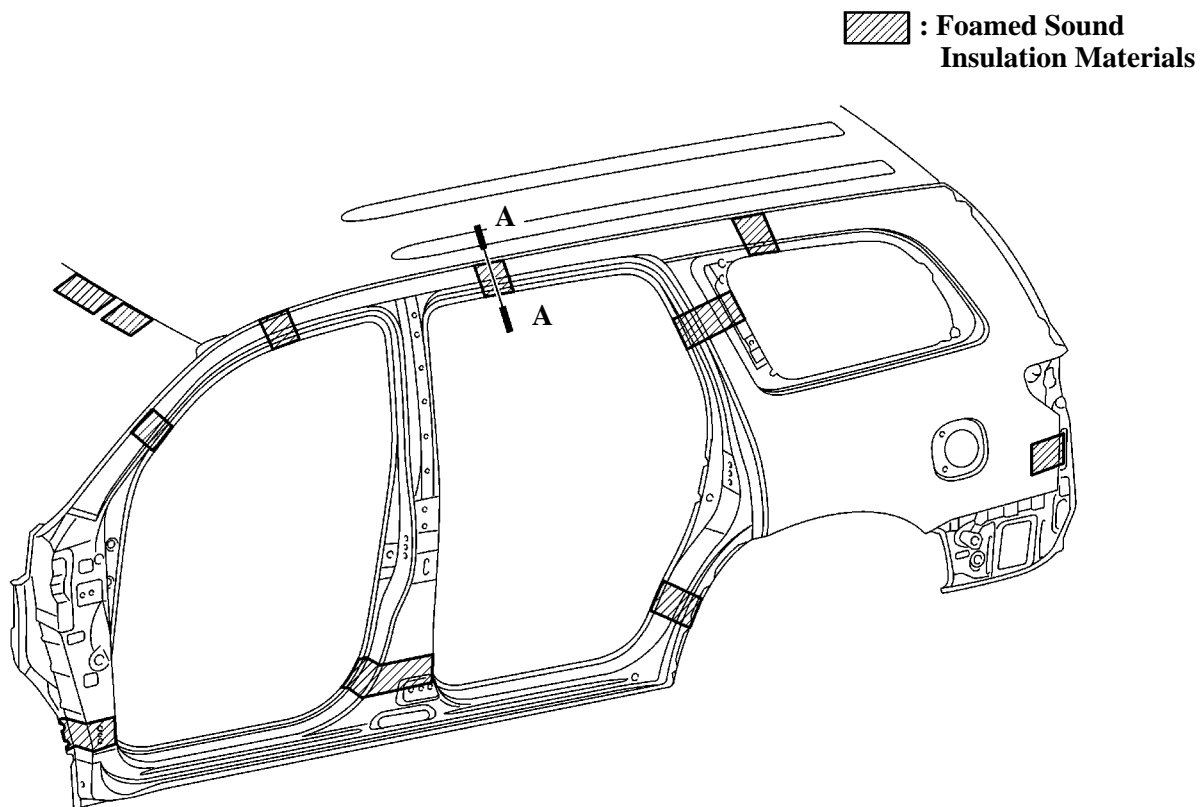
■ LOW VIBRATION AND LOW NOISE BODY

1. General

Effective application of vibration damping and noise suppressant materials reduces engine, wind and road noises.


2. Sound Absorbing and Vibration Damping Materials

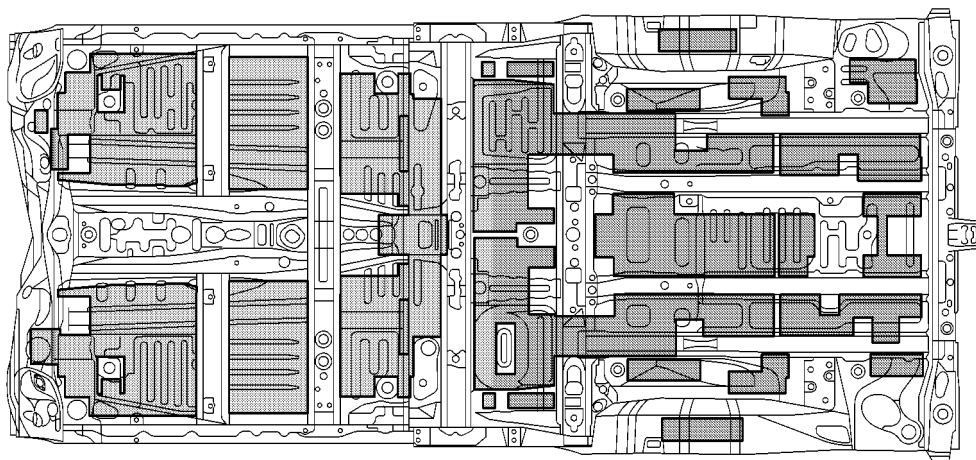
- Foamed sound insulation materials have been optimally located in the cross section of the body frame parts.



A – A Cross Section

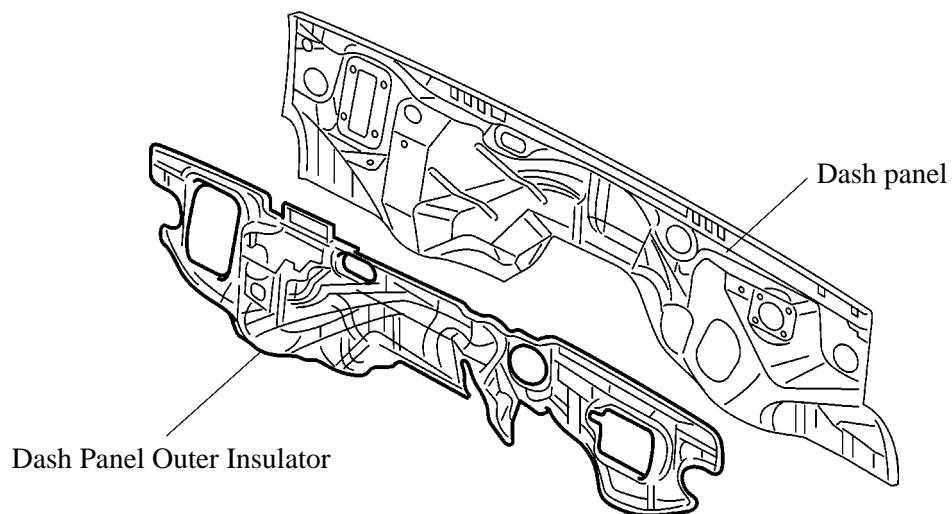
- To reduce the amount of road noise, engine noise, and droning sound that enter the cabin, a floor panel is coated with a vibration-damping material.

 : Vibration-damping Material



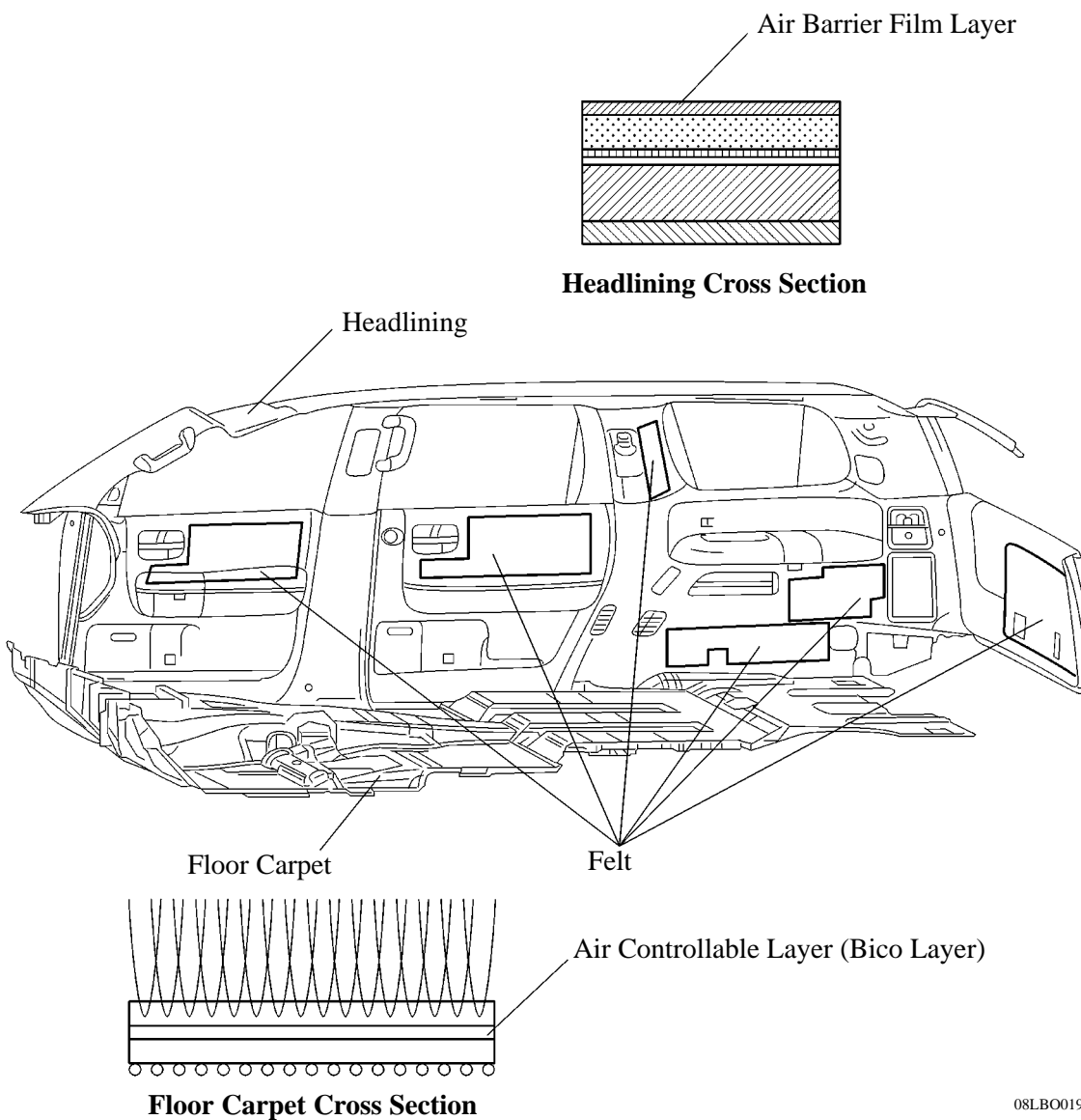
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- A dash panel outer insulator is used for the dash panel of vehicles equipped with the 2UZ-FE engine to reduce cabin noise.



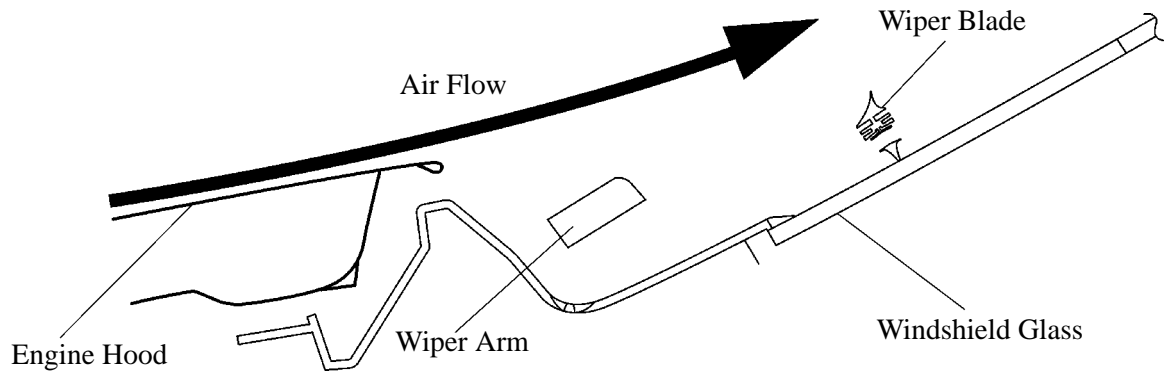
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- A headlining with an air barrier film layer is provided to reduce the amount of noise entering the cabin.
- The insulation layer has been discontinued. Instead, a sound absorbing carpet containing an air controllable layer (bico layer) is provided to reduce the amount of noise entering the cabin.
- Felt is provided on the back side of the trim and garnish to reduce the amount of noise entering the cabin.



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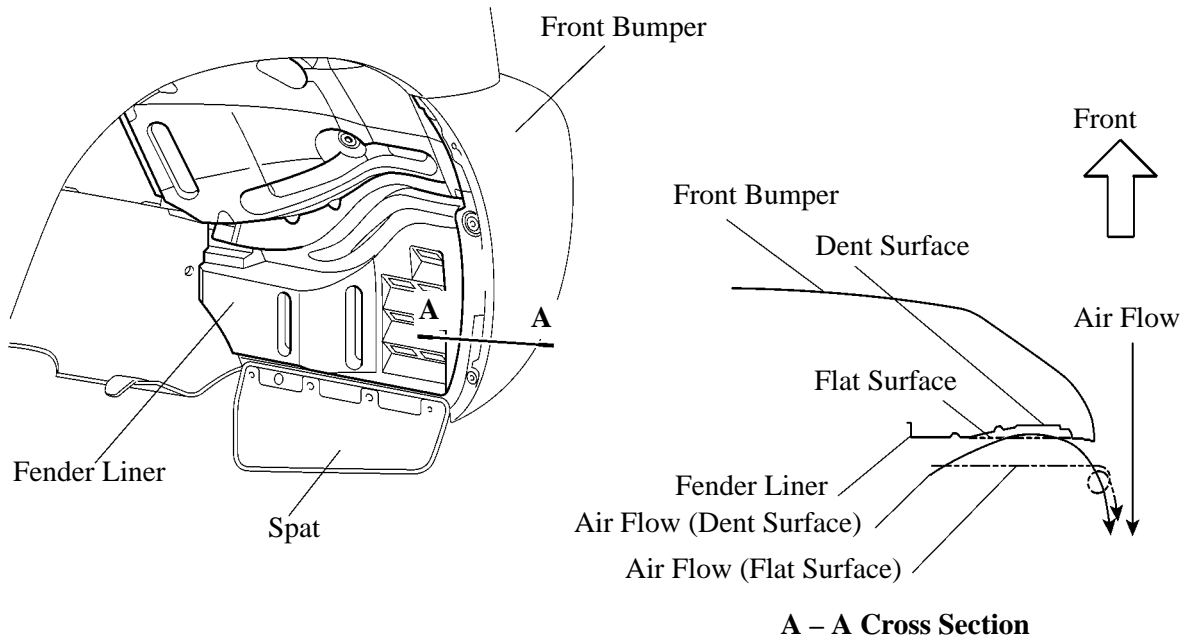
- The wiper arms and blades are positioned at the bottom of the windshield where they do not effect the flow of air, realizing a reduction in wind noise.



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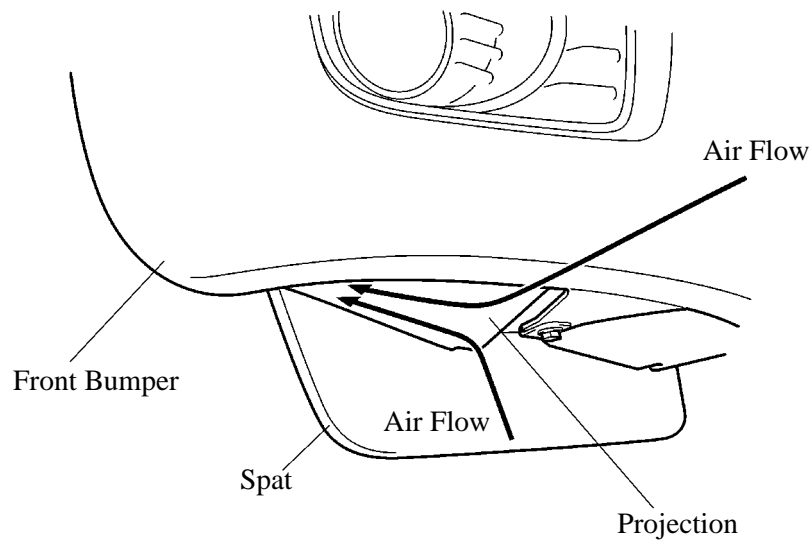
■ AERODYNAMICS

- Large spats are used in front of the front tires to improve the flow of air around the tires and enhance aerodynamic performance.
- The fender liner surface is dented to prevent air resistance and enhance aerodynamic performance.



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- The fender liner lower surface is provided with a projection to prevent air resistance and enhance aerodynamic performance.



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