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Toyota

About

The Toyota Motor Corporation is a Japanese multinational automotive manufacturer headquartered in Toyota, Aichi, Japan. It was founded by Kiichiro Toyoda and incorporated on August 28, 1937. In 2017, Toyota's corporate structure consisted of 364,445 employees worldwide [4] and, as of December 2019, was the tenth-largest company in the world by revenue. Toyota is the largest automobile manufacturer in the world followed by Volkswagen Group, based on 2020 unit sales.[5][6] Toyota was the world's first automobile manufacturer to produce more than 10 million vehicles per year, which it has done since 2012, when it also reported the production of its 200 millionth vehicle.[7] As of July 2014, Toyota was the largest listed company in Japan by market capitalization (worth more than twice as much as number 2-ranked SoftBank)[8] and by revenue.[9][10]

Toyota is the global market leader in sales of hybrid electric vehicles, and one of the largest companies to encourage the mass-market adoption of hybrid vehicles across the globe. Toyota is also a market leader in hydrogen fuel-cell vehicles. Cumulative global sales of Toyota and Lexus hybrid passenger car models achieved the 15 million milestones in January 2020. [11] Its Prius family is the world's top-selling hybrid nameplate with over 6 million units sold worldwide as of January 2017. [12]

The company was founded by Kiichiro Toyoda in 1937, as a spinoff from his father's company Toyota Industries, to manufacture automobiles. Three years earlier, in 1934, while still a department of Toyota Industries, it developed its first product, the Type A engine, and its first passenger car in 1936, the Toyota AA. Toyota Motor Corporation produces vehicles under five brands, including the Toyota brand, Hino, Lexus, Ran, and Daihatsu. It also holds a 20.02% stake[13] in Subaru Corporation, a 5.1% stake in Mazda,[14] a 4.9% stake in Suzuki,[15] a 4.6% stake in Isuzu, a 3.8% stake in Yamaha Motor Corporation, and a 2.8% stake in Panasonic, as well as joint-ventures with two in China (GAC Toyota and Sichuan FAW Toyota Motor), one in India (Toyota Kirloskar), one in the Czech Republic (TPCA), one in the United States (MTMUS), along with several "nonautomotive" companies.[16] TMC is part of the Toyota Group, one of the largest conglomerates in the world.[17]

**Hilux Page**

Hilux

Hilux Overview

The Hilux started production in March 1968[4] as the RN10 in short-wheelbase form with a 1.5 L inline-four engine, generating a maximum power output of 77 PS (57 kW; 76 hp) in Japanese market specification. In Japan, it was available at the Toyota Japan dealership retail chains called Toyota Store and Toyopet Store. The modification to the engine was enough for a claimed top speed of 130 km/h (81 mph). [5] The 1.5-litre engine was upgraded to a 1.6 L inline-four in February 1971.

In April 1969, a long-wheelbase version was added to the range. The short-wheelbase version also continued in production for many more years. [citation needed] The long-wheelbase version was not sold in the North American market until 1972, allowing the Datsun Truck to maintain a strong market presence. The Hilux was offered as a replacement to the Toyota Crown, Toyota Corona, and Toyota Corona Mark II based pickup trucks in Japan, as the Crown, Corona, and Corona Mark II were repositioned as passenger sedans.

In spite of the name "Hilux", it was a luxury vehicle only when compared to the Stout. The Hilux was engineered and assembled by Hino Motors to replace the earlier vehicle that the Hilux was derived from, called the Briska [6] in the niche beneath the larger and older Stout – it replaced the Stout fully in some markets. For the North American market, the only body style was a regular cab short bed and all were rear-wheel drive. It used a typical truck setup of A-arms and coil springs in front and a live axle with leaf springs in back. A four-speed manual transmission was standard.

Find out for about Toyota Hilux:

http://www.toyota.com.au/hilux

**Prado Page**

Prado Overview

The Toyota Land Cruiser Prado is a full-size four-wheel drive vehicle in the Land Cruiser range. It is produced by the Japanese car maker, Toyota. The Prado is one of the smaller vehicles in the range. From 2009, the Prado is based on Toyota's J150 platform. In some countries it is available as the equivalent Lexus GX.

The Prado may also be referred to as Land Cruiser LC70, LC90, LC120 and LC150 depending on the platform. In some markets, it is known simply as the Toyota Prado.

In North America, the Prado is not part of the Land Cruiser range; the rebadged Lexus GX occupies the Prado's position in luxury trim. The GX uses practically identical body panels and V8 engine.

The Prado has ladder frame chassis, two-speed transfer boxes and rear beam axles. The J70 platform has a front beam axle, while the J90, J120 and J150 platforms have front independent suspension. As of 2014, the Prado is available in every Toyota market, except the US, Canada (both available as the Lexus GX), Mexico, Brazil and South Korea.

In April 1990, a new type, the Prado, was introduced, with a redesigned front grille, front fenders, engine hood, and head lamps. At the same time, names like Land Cruiser and Land Cruiser II were still used in other parts of the world besides Japan. Despite a body-on-frame design making it highly capable off-road, the vehicle was marketed toward on-road use.

Find out for about Toyota Hilux:

http://www.toyota.com.au/prado

**Contact Page**

Contact

Contact Us

Address

689 Nicklin Way

Currimundi QLD 4551

Phone: 1300 318 214

Fax: (07) 5493 3055

Email: sales@sunshinetoyota.com.au