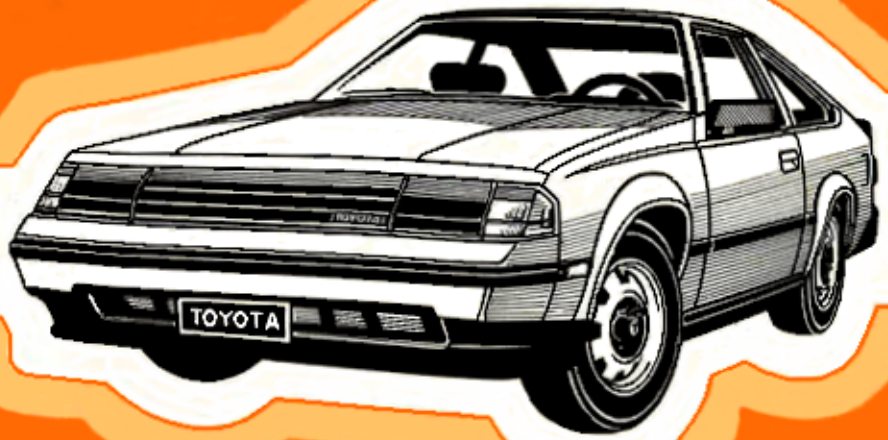
TOYOTA



Celica

1985
Owner's
Manual

New vehicle warranty

Your new vehicle is covered by the following Toyota limited warranties:

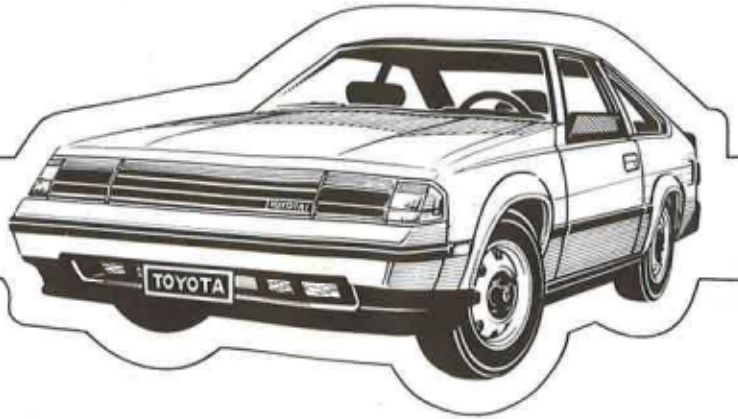
- New vehicle warranty
- Emission control systems warranty
- Others

For further information, please refer to the separate "Owner's Guide" or "Warranty Booklet".

Your responsibility for maintenance

It is owner's responsibility to make sure that the specified maintenance is performed. Section 5 gives details of these maintenance requirements. Also included in Section 5 is information regarding more frequent oil changes and other requirements for vehicles used under severe driving conditions.

TOYOTA



Celica

1985 Owner's Manual

Maintenance

Operation

All information and specifications in this manual are current at the time of printing. However, because of Toyota's policy of continual product improvement, we reserve the right to make changes at any time without notice. Please note that this manual applies to all models and explains all equipment, including options. Therefore, you may find some explanations for equipment not installed on your vehicle.

Foreword

Welcome to the growing group of value-conscious people who drive Toyotas. We are proud of the advanced engineering and quality construction of each vehicle we build.

We invite you to read through this Owner's Manual. It is designed to acquaint you with the features of your new Toyota and to help you enjoy many miles/kilometers of motoring pleasure.

When it comes to service, remember that your Toyota dealer knows your vehicle best and is interested in your complete satisfaction. He will provide quality maintenance and any other assistance you may require.

TOYOTA MOTOR CORPORATION

Please leave this Owner's Manual in this vehicle at the time of resale. The next owner will need this information also.

Table of contents

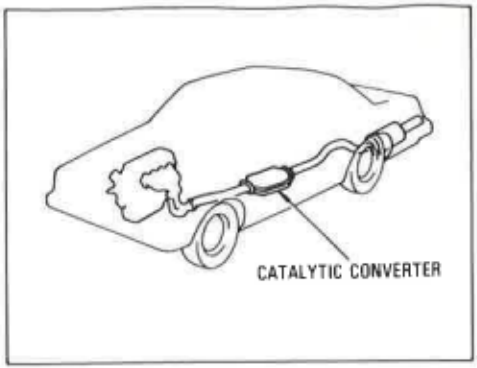
Modification of your Toyota

Please be aware that any modification of your Toyota could affect its performance, safety, durability or warranty, and may even violate governmental regulations.

Installation of a mobile two-way radio system

As the installation of a mobile two-way radio system in your vehicle could affect your electronic fuel injection system and cruise control system, be sure to check with your Toyota dealer for precautionary measures or special instructions regarding installation.

Catalytic converter



The catalytic converter is an emission control device installed in the exhaust system.

It looks somewhat like a muffler, but its purpose is to reduce pollutants in the exhaust gas.

WARNING:

A large amount of unburned gas flowing into the converter may cause it to overheat and create a fire hazard. To prevent this and other damage, observe the following precautions:

- Do not drive with an extremely low fuel level; running out of gas could cause the engine to misfire, creating an excessive load on the converter.
- Do not allow the engine to run at idle speed for more than 20 minutes.
- Keep your engine in good running order. Malfunctions in the engine electrical, ignition or carburetion systems could cause an extremely high converter temperature.
- Do not push-start or pull-start your vehicle.
- Do not turn off the ignition while the vehicle is moving.
- Do not drive, idle or park your vehicle over anything that might burn easily such as grass, leaves, paper or rags.
- Keep people and combustionable materials away from the exhaust pipe while the engine is running. The exhaust gas is very hot.
- Avoid racing the engine.
- Use only unleaded gasoline.
- If the engine becomes difficult to start, stalls frequently or pings or knocks during acceleration, take your vehicle in for a check-up as soon as possible. Remember, your Toyota dealer knows your vehicle and its catalytic converter system best.

To insure that the converter and the entire emission control system operate properly, your vehicle must receive the periodic inspections required by the Toyota Maintenance Schedule.

Fuel recommendation

Your new vehicle must use only unleaded fuel: Research Octane No. 91 (Octane Rating 87) or higher.

Use of leaded gasoline will cause the catalytic converter to lose its effectiveness and the emission control system to function improperly. Also, this can increase maintenance costs.

To help prevent gas station mixups, your Toyota has a new smaller fuel tank opening. The special nozzle on pumps with unleaded fuel will fit it, but the larger standard nozzle on pumps with leaded gas will not.

Gasohol, a mixture of unleaded gasoline and 10 % ethanol, is available in some areas. If you use gasohol in your Toyota, please take the following precautions:

- If driveability problems are encountered (poor hot starting, vaporizing, engine knock, etc.), the use of gasohol should be discontinued.
- Be sure that the gasohol used does not contain more than 10 percent ethanol and has an octane rating no lower than that recommended for unleaded gasoline (87).
- Since some gasohol contains lead, be sure that the gasohol used in your Toyota is *unleaded*.
- Take care not to spill gasohol during refueling. Gasoline containing alcohol may cause paint damage.

NOTICE:

Toyota does not recommend the use of gasolines containing methanol, but if you do, ***never*** use gasolines containing more than 5 % methanol. Also, ***do not use*** gasolines containing methanol that does not contain cosolvents and corrosion inhibitors for methanol. The use of these gasolines will cause fuel system damage or vehicle performance problems.

Fuel tank capacity:

16.1 gal. (13.4 Imp. gal., 61 liters)

Operation in foreign countries

If you plan to drive your Toyota in another country ...

First, comply with the vehicle registration laws.

Second, confirm the availability of the correct fuel (unleaded and minimum octane rating).

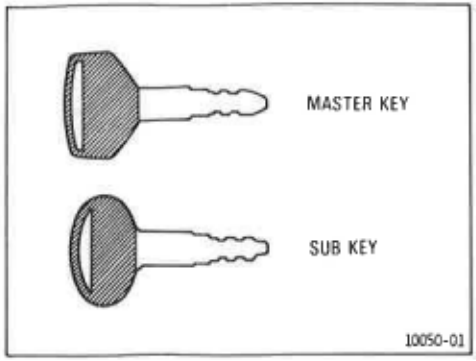
Tips for driving the first 1000 miles (1600 km)

Drive gently and avoid high speeds.

You need not follow a break-in schedule with your new Toyota. But following a few simple tips for the first 1000 miles (1600 km) can add to the future economy and long life of your vehicle:

- Do not drive over 55 mph (88 km/h).
- Maintain engine speed between 2000 and 4000 rpm.
- Avoid full-throttle starts.
- Try to avoid hard stops during the first 200 miles (300 km).
- Do not drive slowly with the transmission in a high gear.
- Do not drive for a long time at any single speed, either fast or slow.
- Do not tow a trailer during the first 500 miles (800 km).

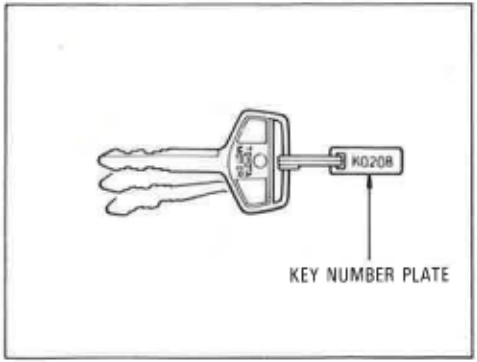
Two keys for your vehicle



The master key works in every lock. The subkey will not work in the trunk and glovebox.

To protect things locked in the trunk or glovebox when you have your vehicle parked, leave the subkey with the attendant.

Since the doors and trunk lid can be locked without a key, you should always carry a spare master key in case you accidentally lock your keys inside the vehicle or trunk.

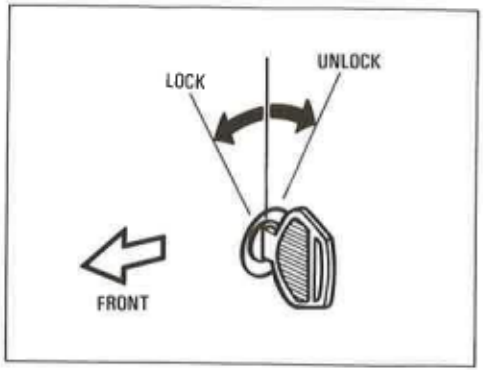


Keep the key number plate in a safe place such as your wallet, not in the vehicle.

If you should lose your keys or if you need additional keys, duplicates should be made by a Toyota dealer using the key number.

You should also put a copy of the key number with your important papers.

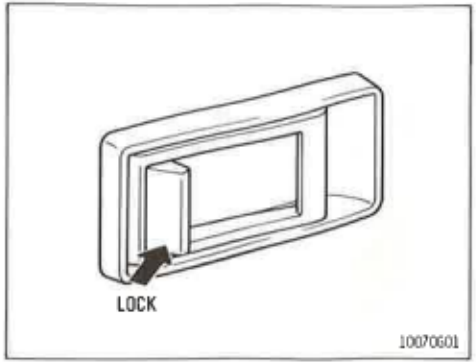
Door locks—
Locking and unlocking with key



Turn the key towards the front of the vehicle to lock and towards the back to unlock.

On models with power door locks, locking one door locks the other. Unlocking the passenger's side door unlocks the driver's side. To unlock the passenger's side door from the driver's side, operate the key twice in succession.

Locking from the inside



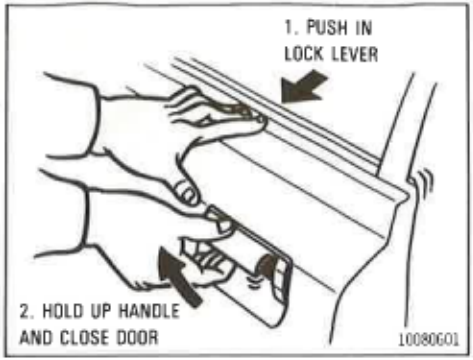
After closing the door, push in the lock lever.

The door then cannot be opened with either the outside or inside door handle.

On models with power door locks, locking one door locks the other.

Before driving, be sure that the doors are closed and locked, especially when small children are in the vehicle. Along with the proper use of seat belts, locking the doors helps prevent the driver and passengers from being thrown out from the vehicle during an accident. It also helps prevent the doors from being opened unintentionally.

Locking from the outside without key

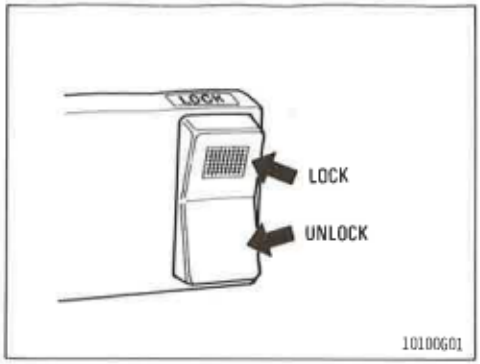


Push in the lock lever. Then hold up the handle as you close the door.

Be careful not to lock your keys in the vehicle.

On models with power door locks, locking operation on the driver's side will be nullified if the key is left in the ignition switch ("ACC" or "LOCK"). This is a feature designed to avoid locking the key accidentally in the vehicle.

Power door lock switch

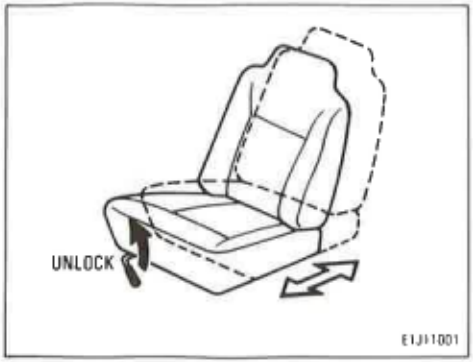


To lock and unlock all the doors simultaneously, push the switch.

You can, of course, lock and unlock all the doors manually. This power door lock system operates independent of the ignition switch.

If the key is in the "ACC" or "LOCK" position and the driver's door is not completely closed, locking operation will be nullified.

Front seats— Adjusting seat position



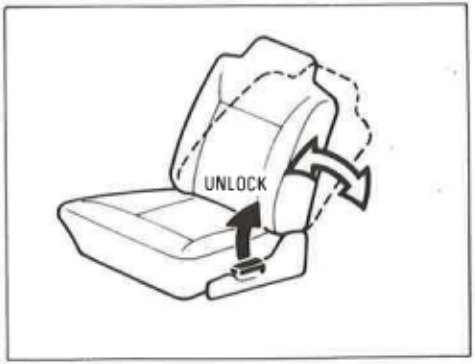
Pull the lock release lever up. Then slide the seat to the desired position with slight body pressure and release the lever.

After adjusting the seat, try sliding it forward and backward to make sure it is locked in position.

This adjustment should not be made while the vehicle is moving.

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.

If desired, the seatbacks may be fully reclined. They return to the upright position when the lever is lifted and no weight is on them.

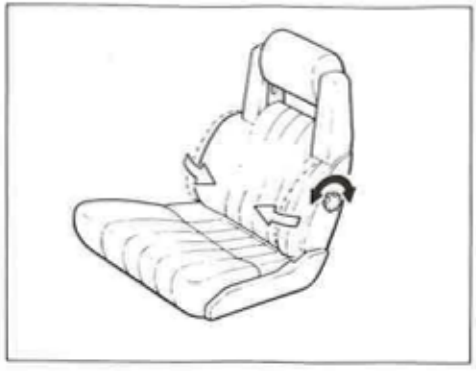
This adjustment should not be made while the vehicle is moving, as the seatback may unexpectedly move backward and cause the driver to lose control of the vehicle.

Adjusting thigh support

Turn the knob either way to change the firmness of the front edge of the seat cushion.

This adjustment should not be made while the vehicle is moving.

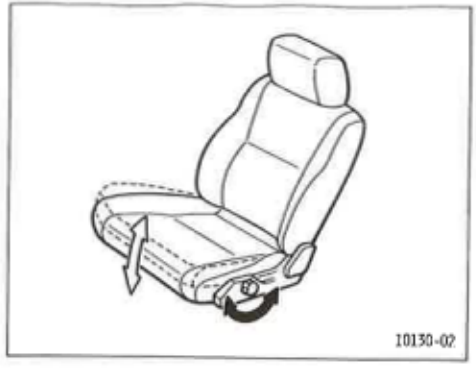
Adjusting side supports



Turn the knob either way to change the angle of the side supports.

This adjustment should not be made while the vehicle is moving.

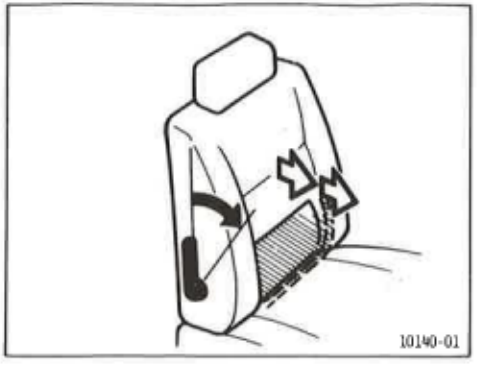
Adjusting seat cushion angle



Turn the adjusting knob to change the seat cushion angle.

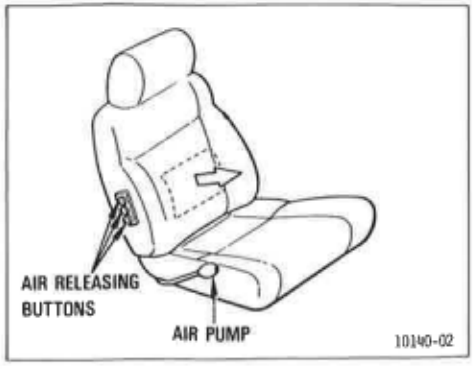
This adjustment should not be made while the vehicle is moving.

Adjusting lumbar support



Lever type—
Pull the lever forward and release.

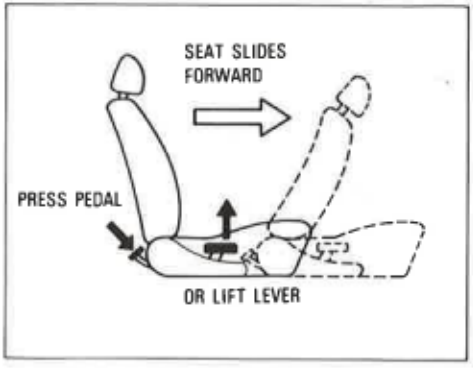
Repeat this until you achieve the desired support.



Air pump type—
Inflate the air bags with the pump, and then push in the air releasing buttons.

There are three air bags in the seatback, and the amount of lumbar support can be adjusted by releasing the air in each air bag.

Front passenger's seat

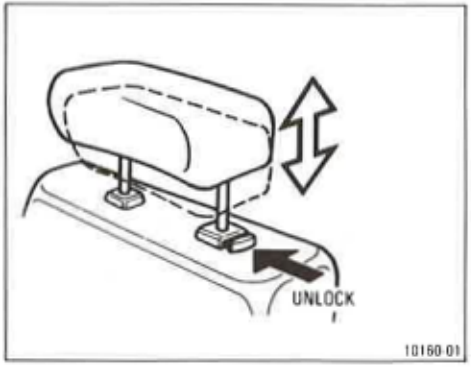


Lift the seatback lock release lever or press the release pedal—the passenger's seat will automatically slide forward.

This allows passengers to get into or out of the rear seat easily. After passengers are in, lift up on the seatback and push the seat rearward until it locks. *Try pushing the seat forward and rearward to make sure that it is secured in place.*

Never rest your foot on the press pedal while the vehicle is moving.

Headrests (vertically adjustable type)



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

Adjust the top of the headrest so that it is closest to the top of your ears, and lock it into position. Do not drive with the headrests removed.

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

Headrests (vertically and horizontally adjustable type)

To raise the headrest, pull it up. To lower it, press the lock release button and push the headrest down. To move the headrest forward, pull on the top.

Pulling the top of the headrest as far as it can go will return it to the upright position.

Adjust the top of the headrest so that it is closest to the top of your ears, and lock it into position. Do not drive with the headrests removed.

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

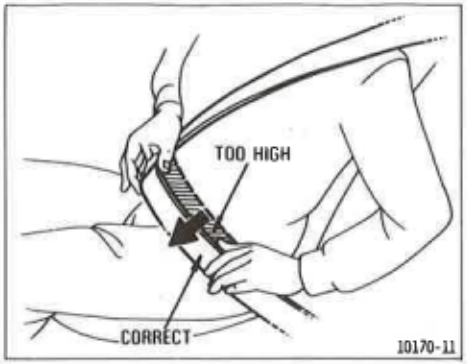
Front seat belts

To fasten your belt, pull it out of the retractor and insert the tab into the buckle.

You will hear a click when the tab locks into the buckle. Make sure that the connection is secure and the belt is not twisted.

The seat belt length automatically adjusts to your size and the seat position.

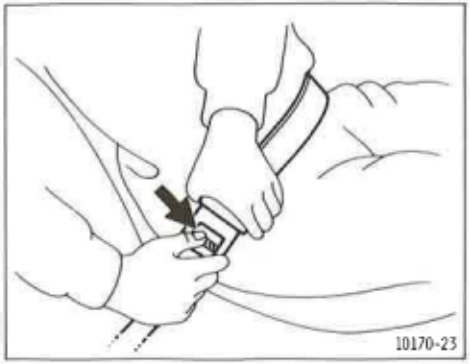
The retractor will lock the belt during a sudden stop or on impact. It also may lock if you lean forward too quickly. A slow easy motion will allow the belt to extend, and you can move around freely.



Adjust the position of the lap and shoulder belts.

Position the lap belt as low as possible on your hips—not on your waist. Failure to do so could increase the chance of injury due to sliding under the lap belt during an accident.

For your safety, do not place the shoulder belt under your arm.



To release the belt, press the buckle-release button and allow the belt to retract.

If the belt does not fully retract, pull it out and check for kinks or twists. Then make sure that it remains untwisted as it retracts.

Rear seat belts

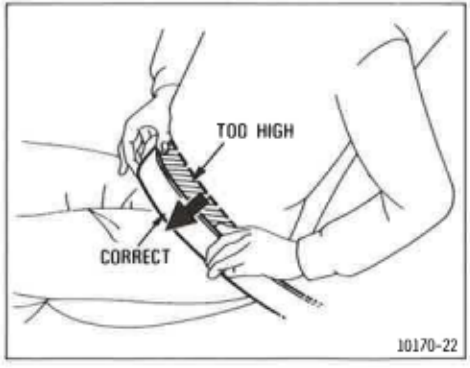
To fasten your belt, pull it out of the retractor and insert the tab into the buckle.

Pull the belt out of the retractor in a single motion to obtain enough length to fit the tab into the buckle.

When extending the belt, it will automatically lock in the position where the pulling motion stops. Once the belt locks, it cannot be extended further unless it is first fully retracted and then pulled out again.

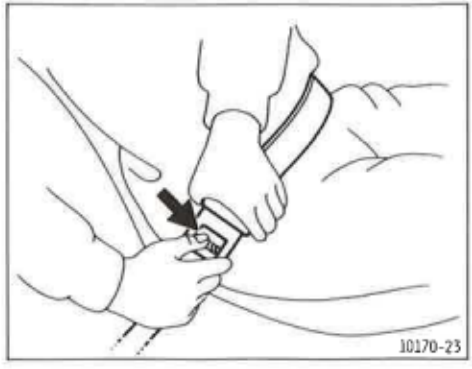
You will hear a click when the tab locks into the buckle. Make sure that the connection is secure and the belt is not twisted.

The seat belt length automatically adjusts to your size.



Adjust the position of the belt.

Position the lap belt as low as possible on your hips—not on your waist. Failure to do so could increase the chance of injury due to sliding under the lap belt during an accident.



To release the belt, press the buckle-release button and allow the belt to retract.

Make sure the belt is not twisted, or it may not retract smoothly.

Seat belt precautions

Toyota recommends that the driver and passengers in the vehicle be properly restrained at all times with the seat belts provided. Failure to do so could increase the chance of injury and/or the severity of injury in accidents.

- **Children.** We recommend that they sit in the rear seat and be restrained with the seat belts. If sitting in front, do not allow the child to stand up or kneel on the seat, and *your child must be restrained by the seat belt.*
- **Baby or small child.** Use an infant carrier or child seat which fits your vehicle. See information for the child restraint system in this section.
- **Pregnant woman.** Toyota recommends the use of a seat belt. Ask your doctor for specific recommendations. The lap belt should be worn securely and as low as possible over the hips and not on the waist.
- **Injured person.** Toyota recommends the use of a seat belt. Depending on the injury, however, first check with your doctor.
- **Only one person per belt.** Do not use a single belt for two or more people—even children.

- **Avoid reclining the seatbacks too much.** The seat belts provide maximum protection when the seatbacks are in the upright position.
- **Be careful not to damage the belt webbing and hardware,** and take care that they do not get caught or pinched in the seat or doors.
- **Inspect the belt system periodically.** Check for cuts, frays, and loose parts. Damaged parts should be replaced. Do not disassemble or modify the system.
- **Keep the belts clean and dry.** If they need cleaning, use a mild soap solution or lukewarm water. Never use bleach, dye, or abrasive cleaners—they may severely weaken the belts.
- **Replace the belt assembly if it has been used in a severe impact.** The entire assembly should be replaced even if damage is not obvious.
- **The driver and all passengers should fasten their seat belts whenever the vehicle is moving.**

Child restraint system

TOYOTA recommends the use of an infant carrier or child seat for a small child or baby.

The infant carrier or child seat should conform to the size of the child and properly fit the vehicle seat. For a higher degree of safety, the infant carrier or child seat should be installed in the rear seat.

When installing an infant carrier or child seat, refer to the instructions provided by the manufacturer of the carrier or seat and follow the directions listed under the following illustrations.

Your vehicle is provided with anchors for securing the top strap of a child seat. The anchor nuts are welded beneath the sheet metal to permit installation of an anchor bracket for a child seat.

To install an anchor bracket, use an 8 mm X 30 mm X 1.25 mm coarse thread metric bolt. Note that the bolts accompanying many child restraint systems are not metric. You can damage the anchor nuts on your vehicle if you force bolts with different thread into the anchor nuts.

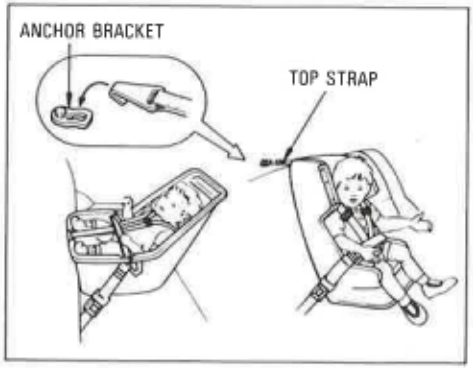
In addition to the bolts, you may also need a spacer and a locking clip depending on the vehicle or the position in which the child seat is installed.

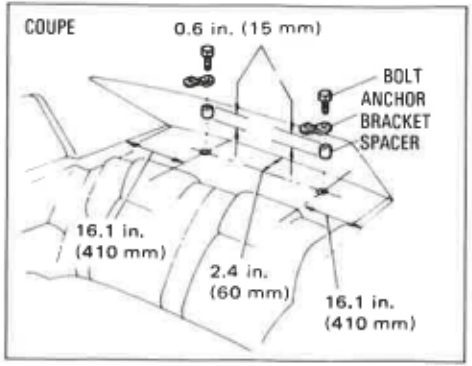
If these parts do not come with your child seat, you can purchase them from your Toyota dealer. Details are as follows:

* CRS installation kit
  (Part No. 04731-22010)
  Kit contains bolt, 3 types of spacers and locking clip.
* Bolt (Part No. 91511-60830)
* Locking clip (Part No. 73119-22010)

WARNING:

- For effective protection in automobile accidents and sudden stops, children should not be transported unrestrained. The preferred restraints for small children are infant carriers and child seats. If these are not available, children should be placed in the rear seat and restrained with the lap belt if they are old enough to sit alone.
- Holding a child in your arms is not a substitute for a child restraint system. In an accident, a child held in a person's arms can be crushed between the vehicle's interior and an unrestrained person.





INSTALLATION ON REAR SEAT

Fasten the lap belt over the infant carrier or child seat.

The automatic locking retractor will hold it tight.

If your child seat requires the use of a top strap, latch the hook onto the anchor bracket and tighten the top strap.

TOP STRAP ANCHORS AND LOCATIONS

Coupe with filler panel trim – On the filler panel behind the rear seat

a. Using the illustration as a guide, run your fingers across the trim of the filler panel itself to locate the position of the holes underneath.

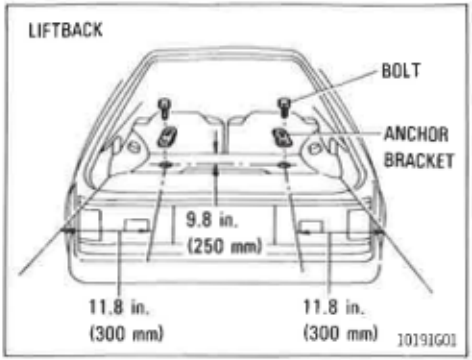
b. Make a hole in the covering directly above the hole in the filler panel.

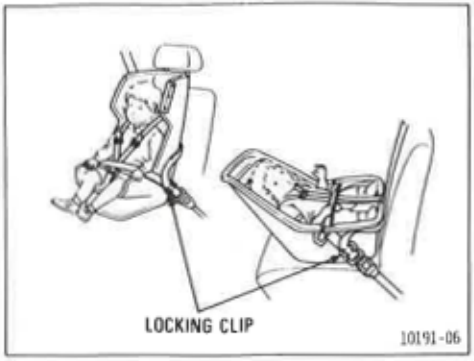
c. Insert a 0.6 in. (15 mm) spacer and tighten down the anchor bracket in your child seat with a bolt.

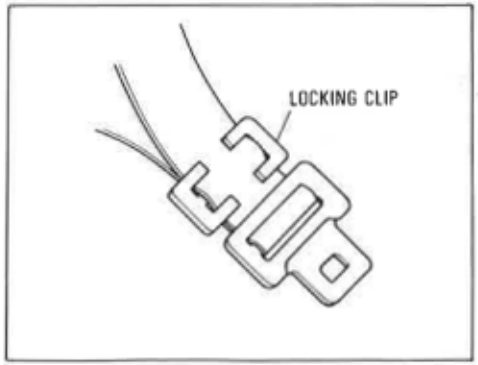
Coupe without filler panel trim – On the filler panel behind the rear seat

a. Remove the cap on the filler panel you wish to use.

b. Insert a 0.6 in. (15 mm) spacer and tighten down the anchor bracket in your child seat with a bolt.







Liftback — On the rear cargo floor

a. Using the illustration as a guide, uncover the anchors by rolling back the covering on the rear cargo floor. The anchor holes are sealed.

b. Remove the seal of the anchor you wish to use and tighten down the anchor bracket in your child seat with a bolt.

c. Cut a small hole in the floor covering to allow the anchor bracket to come through and then reinstall the floor covering.

INSTALLATION ON FRONT SEAT

1. Fasten the lap and shoulder belt over the infant carrier or child seat.

2. Keep slack out of the lap portion of the belt.

3. Holding the tab in that position, release the buckle.

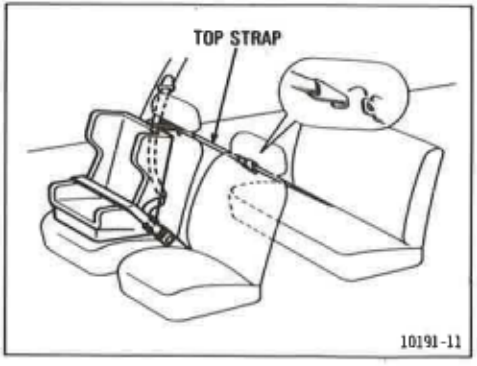
4. Install a locking clip near the tab of the lap and shoulder belt. (See instructions in the next column.)

5. Buckle the belt again. If necessary, slide the seat forward and remove any slack.

6. Place the shoulder portion of the belt between the vehicle seatback and the child seat.

To install the locking clip, insert the lap and shoulder webbing through the recesses of the locking clip.

Always remove the locking clip when the infant carrier or child seat is not in use.



If your child seat requires the use of a top strap, pull out the rear seat belt and then let it rewind to where it locks. Latch the hook onto the tab of the rear seat belt and tighten the top strap.

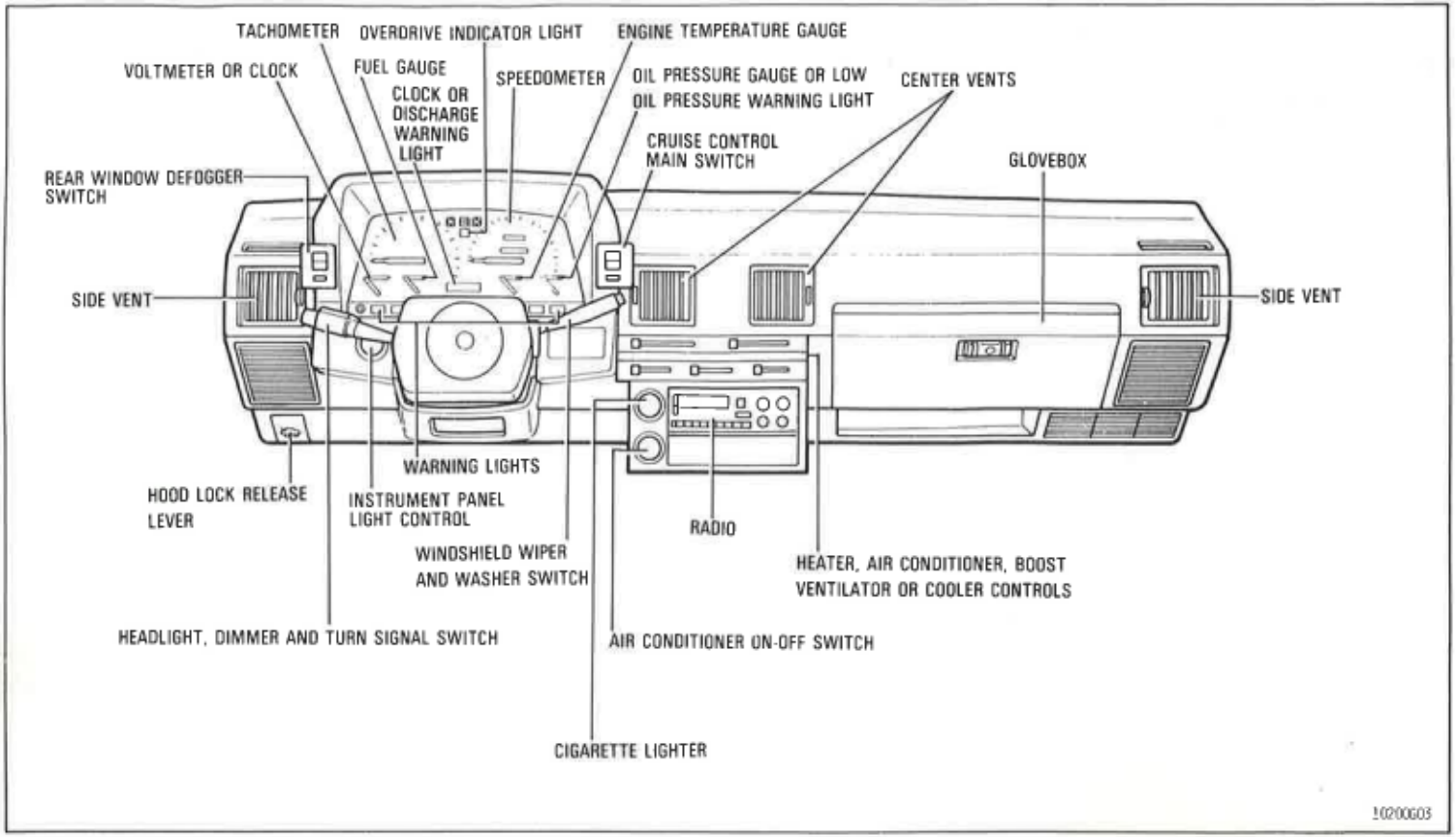
WHEN NOT USING YOUR CHILD RESTRAINT SYSTEM

- When not using the infant carrier or child seat, keep it secured with the seat belt or remove it and place it in the trunk or somewhere other than in the vehicle to prevent injury to passengers in event of a sudden stop or accident.
- When removing the top strap anchor bracket—If you remove the anchor brackets from the floor of the rear cargo area, replace the bolts in the holes to prevent entry of exhaust emissions, water or dirt.
- Transporting children without a child restraint system—Toyota recommends the use of the child restraint system for children small enough for the infant carrier or child seat. However, if conditions do not permit its use, Toyota recommends the following procedures:

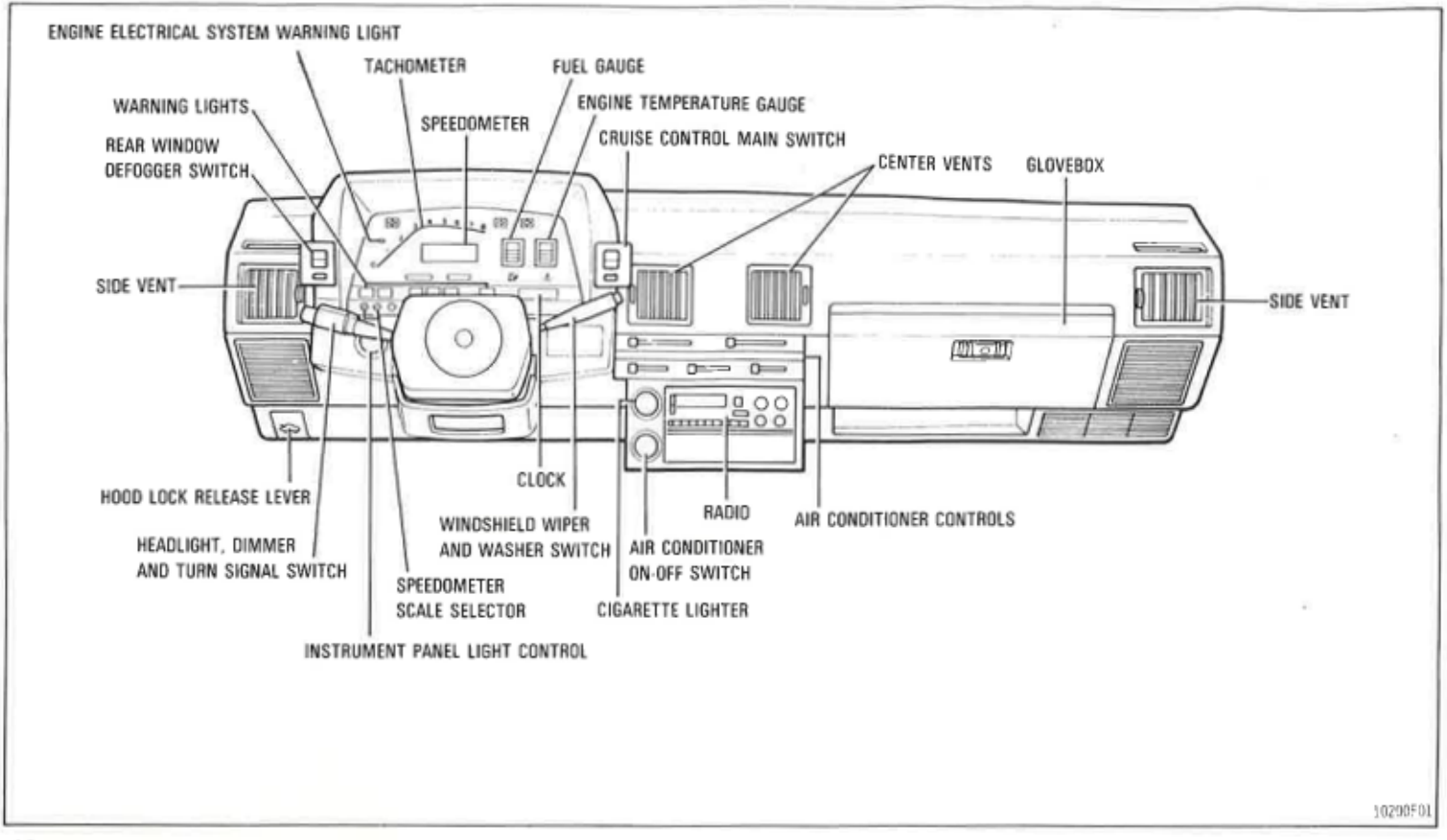
  a. Babies who cannot sit up by themselves should be placed in a well-padded and covered bassinet. The bassinet should be placed crossways on the rear seat and firmly secured with a lap belt. Or you can place the bassinet crossways against the back of the driver's seat.

  b. Do not allow the child to stand up or kneel on the seat. Toyota recommends that the child sit in the rear seat and be restrained with the lap belt. If sitting in the front seat, the child should be restrained with the lap and shoulder belt. If the shoulder belt falls across the neck or face, place the child closer to the center of the vehicle. If the belt is still in an uncomfortable position, the child should sit in the rear seat and use only the lap belt.

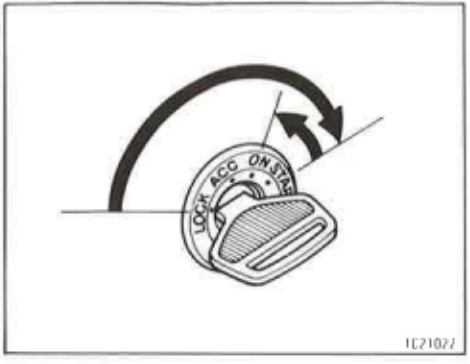
Overview of the instruments and controls (analog type)



Overview of the instruments and controls (electronic display type)

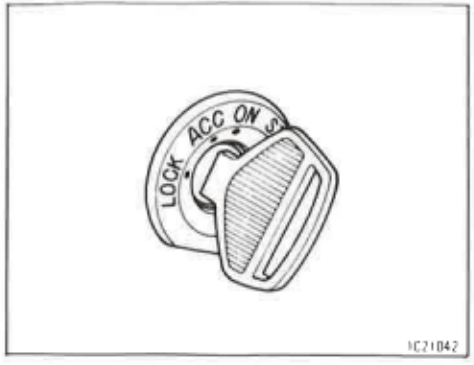


Combination ignition switch and steering lock



"START"—Starter motor on.

Before starting, place an automatic transmission in "P" or "N", or a manual transmission in neutral and depress the clutch pedal. As soon as the engine starts, release the key. It will return to the "ON" position. Do not crank the starter continuously for more than 15 seconds. (For starting tips, see Section 2.)

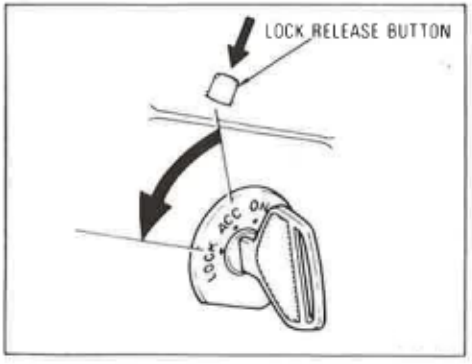


"ON"—Engine on and all accessories on.

This is the normal driving position. *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.

"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.

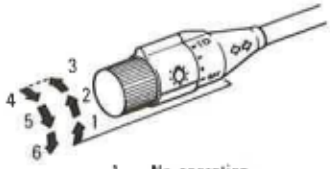


"LOCK"—The steering wheel is locked. The key can be removed only at this position.

You must press in the lock release button to turn the key from "ON" or "ACC" to the "LOCK" position. 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.

Never press the lock release button, turn the key to "LOCK" and remove the key when the vehicle is moving, as this will lock the steering wheel and result in loss of steering control. If you must turn the engine off while the vehicle is in motion, turn the key only to "ACC". *Never press down the lock release button and remove the key.*

Combination headlight, dimmer and turn signal switch



1 No operation
2 Tail lights on
3 Headlights rise and on
4 Headlights off
5 Tail lights off
6 Headlights retract

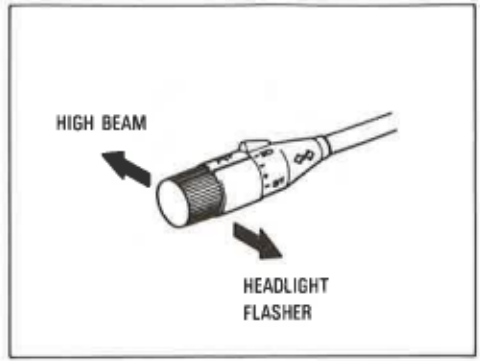
To raise the headlights and to turn them and other external lights on, twist the knob at the end of the lever.

The lights automatically turn off when any door is opened with the ignition turned off and the key still left in the ignition switch. To turn them on again, turn the key to "ON" or actuate the headlight switch. ***If you are going to park for over one week, make sure that the headlight switch is off.***

If there is possibility that the retractable system could freeze, keep the headlights in the raised position.

If the headlights are frozen, do not attempt to raise or retract them but wait until the system thaws out.

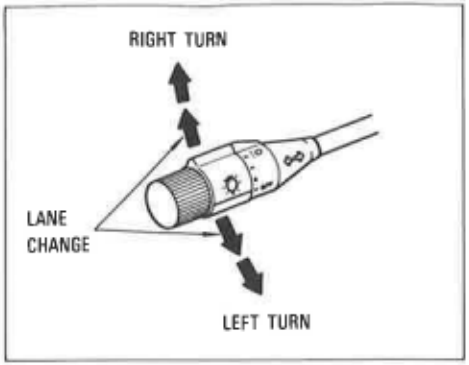
If the headlight retractable system does not operate, see Section 3 for emergency information.



For high beam, push the lever forward. Pull it back for low beam. To operate the headlight flasher, pull the lever all the way back and hold it. The headlights will rise and come on.

By pulling and releasing the lever repeatedly, you can flash the headlights. They will automatically retract after the lever is released.

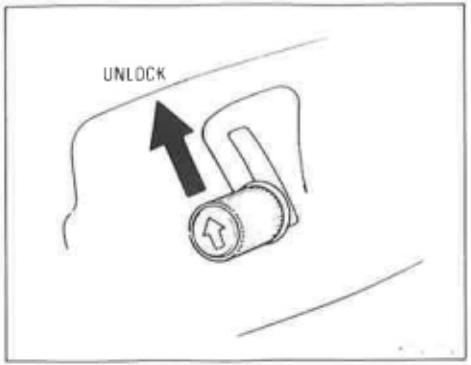
A blue light on the dashboard indicates high beam.



For signaling turns, move the lever up or down in the conventional manner.

The turn signal is self-cancelling after a turn, but after a lane change, you may have to cancel it by hand. You can also signal a lane change by moving the turn signal lever partway and holding it there. If the green dashboard light flashes faster than normal, it indicates that the front or rear turn signal bulb has burned out. If the dashboard light does not come on, the fuse or the indicator light itself has probably failed. You may change headlight beam even while the turn signal lights are flashing.

Tilt steering wheel

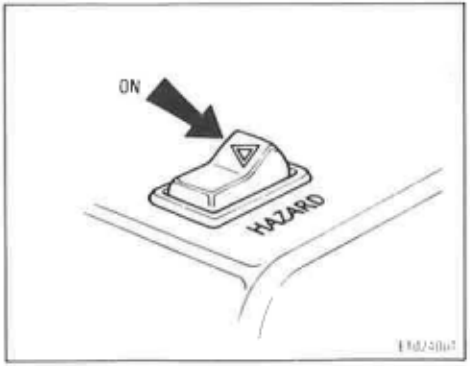


To change the steering wheel height, push up the lock release lever, tilt the steering wheel to the desired height and release the lever.

After adjusting the steering wheel, try moving it up and down to make sure it is locked in position.

Never make this adjustment while the vehicle is moving.

Emergency flasher switch



To turn on the emergency warning lights, push the switch down.

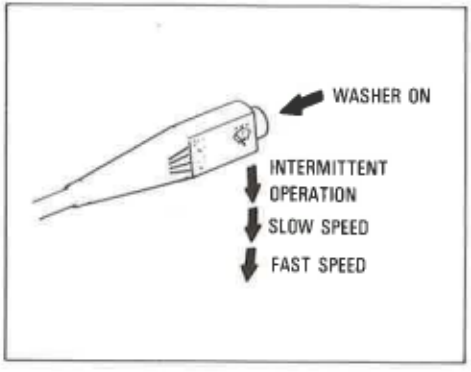
All the turn signal lights will flash. The emergency warning lights will work with the engine running or off without the ignition key.

Turn on the emergency flashers to warn other drivers if your vehicle must be stopped where it might be a traffic hazard.

Always pull as far off the road as possible.

The turn signal lights will not work when the emergency flashers are operating.

Windshield wiper and washer switch (without interval adjuster)



To turn the wipers on, pull the lever down. To make the washer squirt, push the button on the end of the lever.

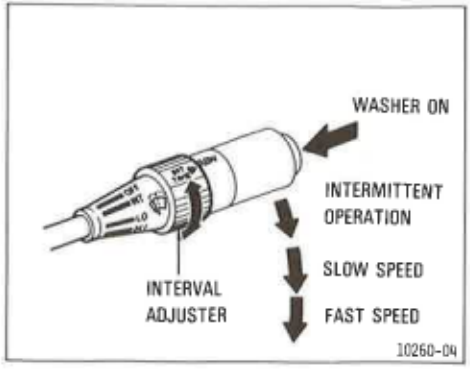
The wipers will operate at intervals when the lever is in the "INT" position.

Do not operate the wipers if the windshield is dry. It may scratch the glass.

If the washer does not work, check to see whether the washer tank is empty. For information on adding washer fluid, see "Adding washer fluid" in Section 6.

In cold weather, warm the windshield with the defroster before using the washer. This will help prevent icing, which could block your vision.

Windshield wiper and washer switch (with interval adjuster)



To turn the wipers on, pull the lever down. To make the washer squirt, push the button on the end of the lever.

The wipers will operate at intervals when the lever is in the "INT" position. With the lever in this position, the wipers can be adjusted to operate at intervals of 3 to 10 seconds depending on the interval adjuster setting between "SLOW" and "FAST".

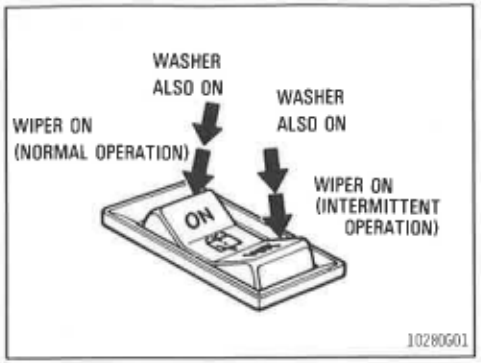
Also the wipers will automatically operate a couple of times after the washer squirts even with the lever in the "OFF" position.

Do not operate the wipers if the windshield is dry. It may scratch the glass.

If the washer does not work, check to see whether the washer tank is empty. For information on adding washer fluid, see "Adding washer fluid" in Section 6.

In cold weather, warm the windshield with the defroster before using the washer. This will help prevent icing, which could block your vision.

Rear window wiper and washer switch



To turn the rear wiper and washer on, push the switch.

The rear wiper will operate at intervals when the switch is in the "INT" position.

If the washer does not work, check to see whether the washer tank is empty. For information on adding washer fluid, see "Adding washer fluid" in Section 6.

Warning lights and buzzers

IF THE LIGHT OR BUZZER COMES ON ...		DO THIS.
1	**BRAKE**	If parking brake is off, stop and check.
2	(Light and buzzer)	Fasten seat belts.
3	Discharge warning light	Stop and check.
4		Stop and check.
5	Low fuel level warning light	Fill up the tank.
6		Close all doors.
7	**CHECK ENGINE**	Take vehicle to Toyota dealer
8	Key reminder buzzer	Remove key.

1. Brake System Warning Light

This light has the following separate functions:

Parking brake reminder

If this light is on, make sure the parking brake is fully released. The light should go off.

Low brake fluid level warning

If this light comes on and stays on while you are driving, ***slow down and pull off the road.*** Then stop the vehicle carefully. Remember that stopping distance and pedal effort may be increased. There may be a problem somewhere in the brake system. Check the fluid level of the see-through reservoir.

NOTE: To make sure that the parking brake has not caused the warning light to come on, check to see that the parking brake is fully released.

If the brake fluid level is low...

At a safe place, test your brakes by starting and stopping.

- If you judge that the brakes still work adequately, drive ***cautiously*** to your nearest dealer or shop for repairs. **Continued normal driving is dangerous.**
- If the brakes are not working, have the vehicle towed in for repairs. (For towing information, see Section 3.)

If the brake fluid level is correct...

Have the warning system checked by your Toyota dealer.

2. Seat Belt Reminder Light and Buzzer

As a reminder to you and your passengers, this light will come on for about 4 to 8 seconds each time the ignition key is placed at "ON" or "START". The buzzer will operate only if the driver's seat belt is not fastened.

3. Discharge Warning Light

This light warns that the battery is being discharged.

If it comes on while you are driving, ***stop the vehicle, turn off the engine,*** and check for the cause. Look first at the engine drive belt (alternator belt).

- If it is loose or broken, the alternator will not charge the battery properly.
- If the belt is OK, there is a problem somewhere in the charging system.

  The engine ignition will continue to operate, however, until the battery is discharged. Turn off the air conditioner, blower, radio, etc., and drive directly to the nearest Toyota dealer or repair shop.

Do not continue driving if the engine drive belt (alternator belt) is broken or loose.

4. Low Oil Pressure Warning Light

This light warns that the oil pressure is low.

If it flickers or stays on while you are driving, ***pull off the road immediately and stop the engine.*** First check the oil level; it may be low. (Instructions for how to check and add oil are in Section 6.)

If the level was low but adding oil does not cause the light to go out when the engine is restarted, turn it off immediately and call a Toyota dealer or qualified repair shop for assistance.

Do not drive the vehicle—even for one block—until the cause is fixed. It may ruin the engine.

The light may occasionally flicker when the engine is *idling* or it may come on briefly after a hard stop. There is no cause for concern if it then goes out when the engine is accelerated slightly. However, you should check the oil level at your next opportunity because it may be low.

5. Low Fuel Level Warning Light

This light comes on when the fuel level in the tank becomes nearly empty. Fill up the tank as soon as possible.

6. Open Door Warning Light

This light remains on until all the side doors are completely closed.

7. Engine Electrical System Warning Light

This light warns that there is a problem somewhere in your engine electrical system.

If it comes on while you are driving, have your vehicle checked by your Toyota dealer as soon as possible.

8. Key Reminder Buzzer

This buzzer reminds you to remove the key when you open the driver's door with the ignition key in the "ACC" or "LOCK" position.

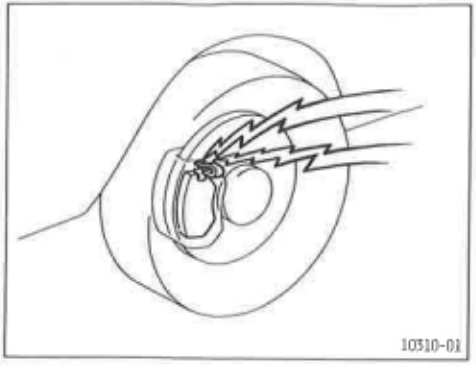
How to check all the warning lights (except the low fuel level warning light):

1. Apply the parking brake.
2. Open one of the side doors.
   The open door warning light should come on.
3. Close the side door.
   The open door warning light should go off.
4. Turn the ignition key to "ON", but do not start the engine.

All the warning lights except the open door warning light and low fuel level warning light should come on.

If any warning light or buzzer does not function, either the bulb is burned out or the circuit is in need of repair. Have it checked as soon as possible.

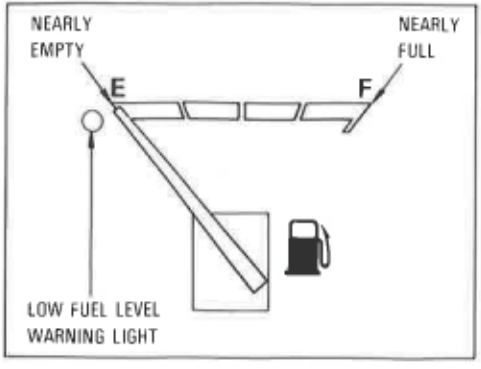
Brake pad wear limit indicators



The brake pad wear limit indicators on your disc brakes give a warning noise when the brake pads are worn to where replacement is required.

If you hear a squealing or scraping noise while driving, have the brake pads checked and replaced by your Toyota dealer as soon as possible. Expensive rotor damage can result if the pads are not replaced when needed.

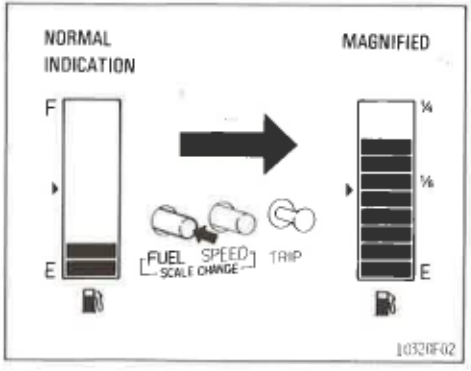
Fuel gauge



The gauge works when the ignition switch is on and indicates the approximate quantity of fuel remaining in the tank.

Analog type—This fuel gauge has a non-return type needle. Therefore, the needle will remain at the indicated fuel level position regardless of the position of the ignition switch.

Electronic display type—This fuel gauge has a scale change switch. To obtain a more accurate reading of remaining fuel quantity when the fuel tank is less than 1/4 full, push the switch. The magnified reading will remain lit for 6 seconds.

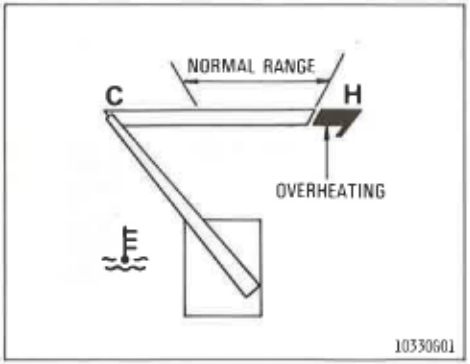


It is a good idea to keep the tank over 1/4 full.

If the low fuel level warning light comes on, fill up the tank as soon as possible.

Do not drive with the fuel level below the "E" or with the low fuel level warning light on. It may cause engine misfire, and damage to the catalytic converter.

Engine temperature gauge



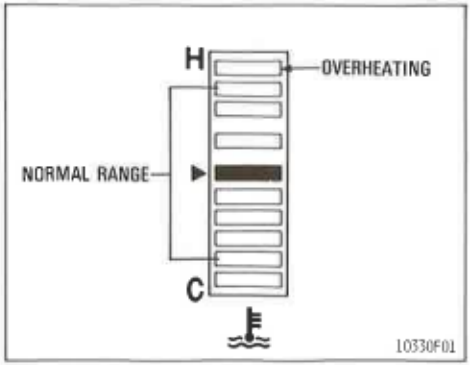
This gauge indicates the engine coolant temperature when the ignition is on. Engine operating temperature varies with changes in weather and engine load.

Analog type—If the needle points to the red zone or higher, stop your vehicle and allow the engine to cool.

Electronic display type—If the top segment flashes, stop your vehicle and allow the engine to cool.

Your vehicle may overheat during severe operating conditions, such as:

1. Driving up a long hill on a hot day.
2. Reducing speed or stopping after high speed driving.

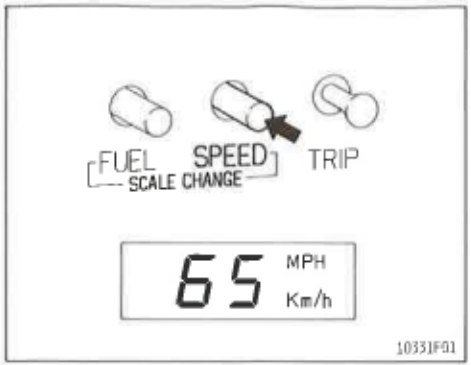


3. Idling for a long period with the air conditioner on in stop-and-go traffic.
4. Towing a trailer.
5. Lugging the engine by driving slowly in a high gear.

Do not remove the thermostat in the engine cooling system as this may cause the engine to overheat. The thermostat is designed to control the flow of coolant to keep the temperature of the engine within the specified operating range.

Do not continue driving with an overheated engine. See "If your vehicle overheats" in Section 3.

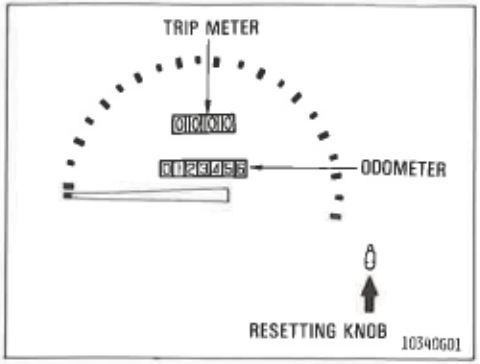
Speedometer scale selector



To change the speedometer indication from mph to km/h or vice versa, push the scale selector.

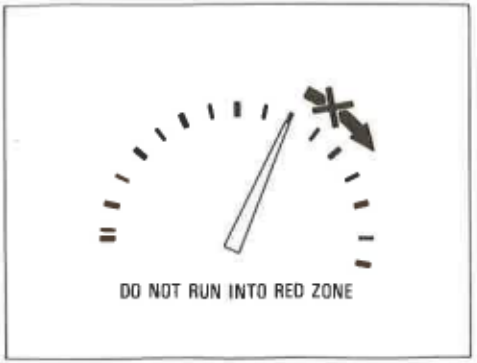
However, the odometer and trip meter will not change.

Odometer and trip meter



The odometer records the total distance the vehicle has been driven. The trip meter may be set to 000.0 to record the distance on each trip. To set the trip meter, press the knob in and release it.

Tachometer

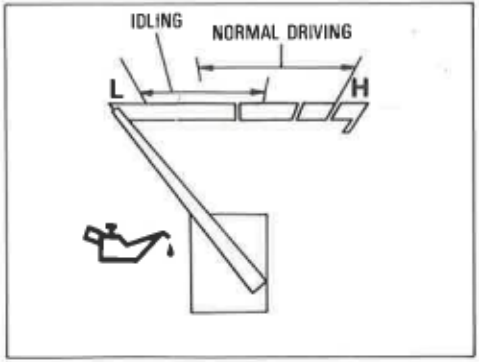


The tachometer indicates engine speed in thousands of rpm (revolutions per minute). Use it while driving to select correct shift points and to prevent engine lugging and overrevving.

Driving with the engine running too fast causes excessive engine wear and poor fuel economy. Remember, in most cases the slower the engine speed, the greater the fuel economy.

Do not run the needle into the red zone. This may cause severe engine damage.

Oil pressure gauge

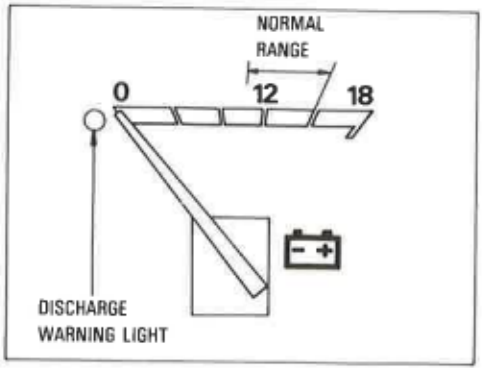


Check the oil pressure gauge to make sure the engine is receiving proper lubrication.

If the oil pressure should stay below the normal range, ***pull off the road immediately and stop the engine.*** The oil level is probably low. If adding oil does not restore normal oil pressure, turn the engine off and call a Toyota dealer or repair shop for assistance.

Do not drive the vehicle until the cause is fixed—it may ruin the engine.

Voltmeter

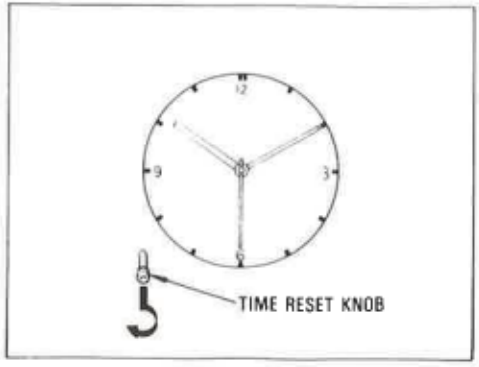


The voltmeter tells whether the battery is charged or discharged. Check it while the engine is running—the needle should always indicate as shown above.

If the needle reads below or above the normal range while the engine is running, it indicates the charging system needs immediate repair.

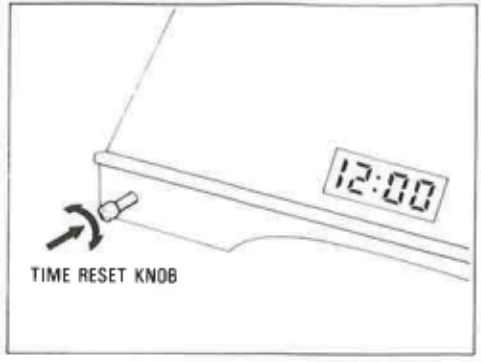
However, it is normal for the needle to drop below the normal range during engine starting.

Clock—
Conventional type



To set the clock hands, pull the knob and turn it clockwise to advance and counterclockwise to retard.

Digital type



The digital clock indicates the time with the ignition key at the "ACC" or "ON" position.

When the headlight switch is on, the brightness of the time indication will be reduced.

To reset the time:

a. To reset the hour, depress and turn the reset knob counterclockwise.

b. To reset the minute, depress and turn the reset knob clockwise.

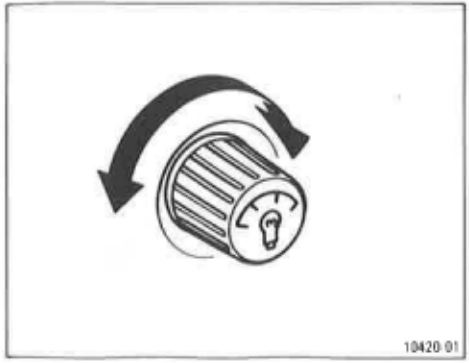
Electrical power disconnection warning

Once the electrical power source has been disconnected from the clock, the time is automatically set to 1:00 (one o'clock).

Adjusting the time (on the hour only)

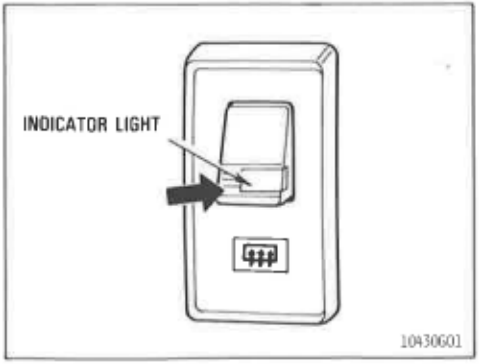
Time adjustment can be made by pulling the reset knob. For example, if the knob is pulled when the time is between 1:01—1:29, the time will change to 1:00. If the time is between 1:30—1:59, the time will change to 2:00.

Instrument panel light control



To adjust the intensity of the instrument panel lights, turn the knob.

Rear window defogger switch



To turn on the electric defogger, push in the switch. Another push will turn it off.

On some models, the system will automatically shut off after the defogger has operated about 15 minutes. If further defrosting or defogging is desired, simply actuate the switch again.

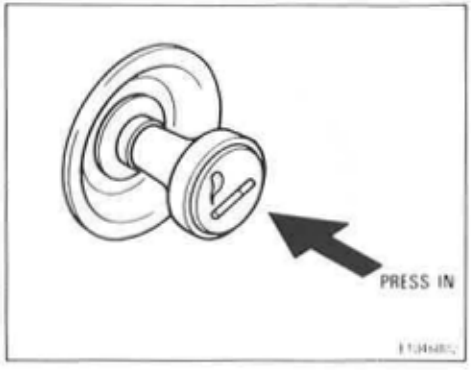
The thin heater wires on the inside of the rear window will quickly clear the glass.

Use it only when the engine is running.

When the glass has cleared, turn the defogger off. Continuous use may cause the battery to discharge, especially during stop-and-go driving. The defogger is not designed for drying rain water or for melting snow.

When cleaning the inside of the rear window, be careful not to scratch or damage the heater wires.

Cigarette lighter and ashtray



To operate the cigarette lighter, press it in. When it becomes heated, it automatically pops out ready for use.

If the engine is not running, the key must be in the "ACC" position.

Do not hold the cigarette lighter pressed in.

After using the ashtray, push it back in completely. If not, the flame of a cigarette may cause other cigarette butts to burn, resulting in a fire.

Use a Toyota genuine cigarette lighter or equivalent for replacement.

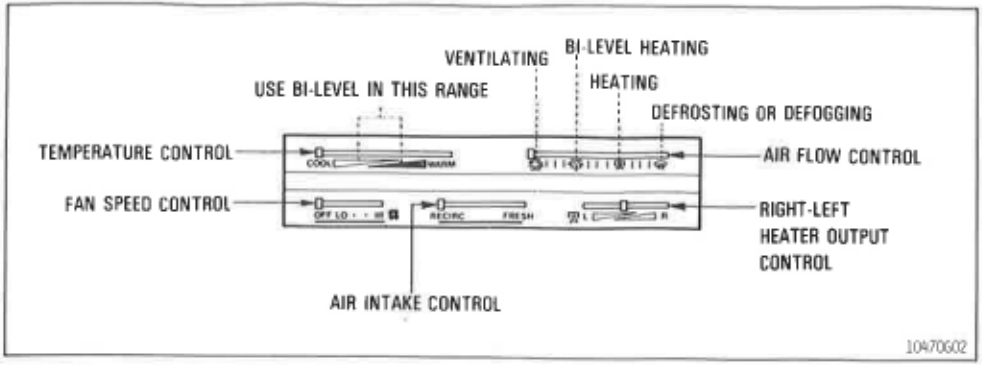
How the heater controls work

Operation of the five controls is simple:

- The **air intake control** is used to select either fresh air from outside or recirculated air.
- The **air flow control** is used to select the air flow outlet (to the floor, to the dashboard vents, or to the windshield).
- The **temperature control** is used to turn the heater on and off and to select the amount of heating desired.
- The **fan speed control** is used to turn the fan on and off and to select one of the four fan speeds.
- The **right-left heater output control** is used to regulate the volume of heater air at floor level of the driver's and passenger's seats.

HEATING

- Move the **air intake control** to the "FRESH" position for ***normal*** heating or to the "RECIRC" position for ***faster*** heating. Remember the windows fog up easier when the air intake control is in the "RECIRC" position.
- Move the **air flow control** to the HEATING position. This directs most of the air to the floor outlets.



- Adjust the **temperature control** for the most comfortable setting. The "WARM" position gives maximum heating.
- Turn on the **fan speed control.**
- Move the **right-left heater output control** to the desired position.

BI-LEVEL HEATING

This is a heater setting in which there is a temperature difference between the air from the dash outlets and the air from the floor outlets.

- Move the **air intake control** to the "FRESH" position.
- Move the **air flow control** to the BI-LEVEL HEATING position. This divides the air flow between the dashboard vents and the floor outlets with the air from the floor outlets slightly warmer than that from the dashboard vents. The temperature difference varies from one temperature setting to another.
- Adjust the **temperature control** for the most comfortable setting.
- Turn on the **fan speed control.**
- Move the **right-left heater output control** to the desired position.

VENTILATION

- Move the **air intake control** to the "FRESH" position.
- Move the **air flow control** to the VENTILATING position. This directs all the air to the dashboard vents.
- Adjust the **temperature control** for the most comfortable setting.
- Turn on the **fan speed control.**

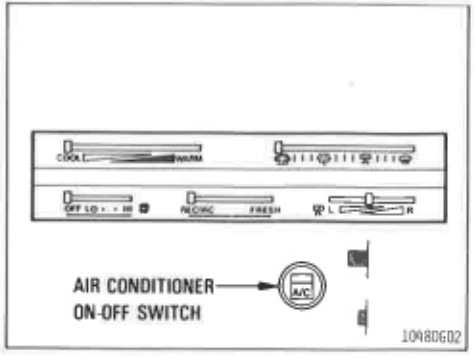
DEFROSTING OR DEFOGGING

- Move the **air intake control** to the "FRESH" position.
- Move the **air flow control** to the DEFROSTING position. This directs most of the air to the windshield and side windows.
- Move the **temperature control** to the middle or the "WARM" position. The "WARM" setting will give the fastest results.
- Set the **fan speed control** on high speed. Once the windshield is cleared, the fan speed and heater temperature may be reduced.

OPERATING TIPS

- Be sure the air inlet grilles in front of the windshield are not blocked by leaves or other obstructions.
- When driving on dusty roads, keep the air intake control at the "RECIRC" position to prevent outside air from entering.

How the air conditioner controls work



Air Conditioner On-Off Switch

This is the only visible control added to the heater when your vehicle is equipped with air conditioning. Push the switch to turn the system on. Another push will turn it off.

COOLING

- Push on the **air conditioner on-off switch.** The indicator light shows that the air conditioner is working.
- Move the **air intake control** to the "FRESH" position for *normal* cooling or to the "RECIRC" position for *faster* cooling.
- Move the **air flow control** to the VENTILATING position.
- Turn on the **fan speed control.** Medium or high speed works best.
- Adjust the **temperature control** for the most comfortable setting. The "COOL" position gives maximum cooling.

DEHUMIDIFIED HEATING

- Push on the **air conditioner on-off switch.**
- Move the **air intake control** to the "FRESH" position.
- Move the **air flow control** to the HEATING position.
- Turn on the **fan speed control.** Medium or high speed works best.
- Adjust the **temperature control** for the most comfortable setting.
- Move the **right-left heater output control** to the desired position.

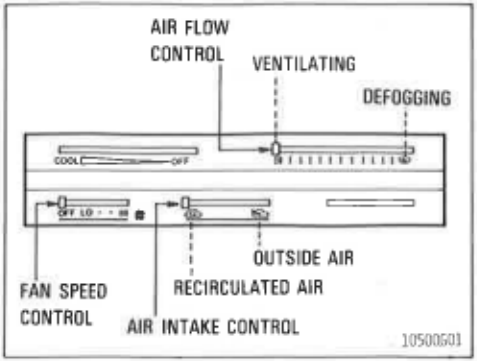
VENTILATION (NO COOLING), HEATING, DEFROSTING OR DEFOGGING

- Push off the **air conditioner on-off switch.**
- Use all the controls in the same way as described in "How the heater controls work".

OPERATING TIPS

- After parking in the hot sun, drive for the first few minutes with the windows open. After the excess heat has blown away, close the windows to keep out hot air.
- For best cooling efficiency, keep the windows closed.
- Move the air intake control to the "FRESH" position for normal air conditioning. For maximum cooling, place the control in the "RECIRC" position. However, since this does not allow fresh air to enter the vehicle, move the control to the "FRESH" position from time to time to change the air in the vehicle.
- In extremely humid weather, do not place the air flow control in the DEFROSTING position during cooling operation. The difference between the temperature of the outside air and that of the windshield could cause the outer surface of the windshield to fog up, blocking your vision.
- On long uphill drives, the additional load of the air conditioner may cause engine overheating. Watch the engine temperature gauge carefully. If the gauge indicates overheating, turn the air conditioner off.
- See also "Operating tips" in "How the heater controls work".

How the boost ventilator controls work



Operation of the three controls is simple:

- The **air flow control** is used to select the air flow outlet (to the dashboard vents or to the windshield).
- The **air intake control** is used to select either fresh air from outside or recirculated air.
- The **fan speed control** is used to turn the fan on and off and to select one of the four fan speeds.

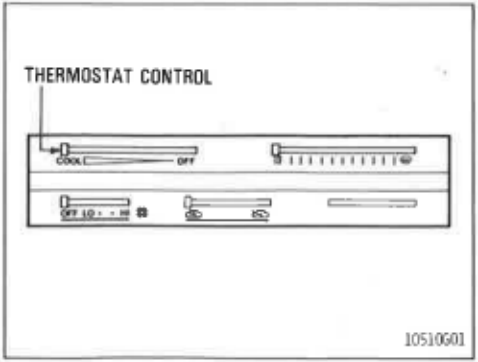
VENTILATION OR DEFOGGING

- Move the **air intake control** to the OUTSIDE AIR position.
- Move the **air flow control** to the VENTILATING position for ventilating or to the DEFOGGING position for defogging.
- Turn on the **fan speed control** for additional fresh air.

OPERATING TIPS

- Be sure the air inlet grilles in front of the windshield are not blocked by leaves or other obstructions.
- When driving on dusty roads, keep the air intake control at the RECIRCULATED AIR position to prevent outside air from entering.

How the cooler controls work



Thermostat Control

This is the only visible control added to the boost ventilator when your vehicle is equipped with a cooler.

The thermostat control is used to turn the system on and off and to control the temperature of the cooled air.

COOLING

- Move the **air intake control** to the OUTSIDE AIR position for ***normal*** cooling or to the RECIRCULATED AIR position for ***faster*** cooling.
- Move the **air flow control** to the VENTILATING position.

- Turn on the **fan speed control.** Medium or high speed works best.
- Adjust the **thermostat control** for the most comfortable setting.

VENTILATION (NO COOLING)

- Move the **thermostat control** to the "OFF" position.
- Use the other controls in the same way as described in "How the boost ventilator controls work".

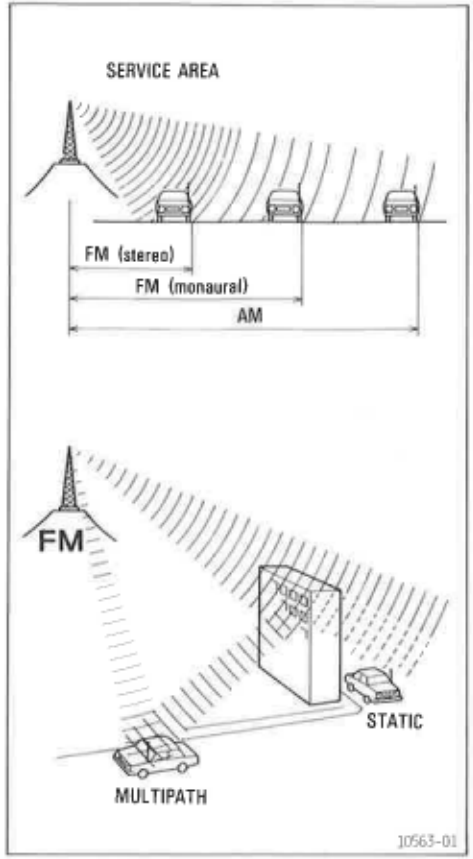
DEFOGGING

- Move the **thermostat control** for the most comfortable setting.
- Use the other controls in the same way as described in "How the boost ventilator controls work".

OPERATING TIPS

See "Operating tips" in "How the air conditioner controls work".

Car audio— Before operating



You can listen to the car audio when the ignition key is at "ON" or "ACC". However, if the engine is not running, the key must be in the "ACC" position.

RADIO

On some models, the antenna automatically extends to its full height when the radio and ignition are turned on, and retracts when either is turned off.

Before extending the antenna, confirm that there is no one close enough to get poked.

To prevent damage to the antenna, make sure it is retracted before running your vehicle through an automatic car wash.

FM reception tips

A vehicle is not an ideal place to listen to a radio. Because it moves, reception conditions are constantly changing. Buildings, terrain, signal distance and noise from other vehicles are all working against good reception. Some conditions of FM may appear to be problems when they are not. The *following characteristics* are completely normal for a given reception area, and they do not indicate any problem with the radio itself.

- **Fading and Drifting:** FM range is limited to about 25 miles (40 km), except for some high power stations.

If a vehicle is moving away from the desired station's transmitter, the signal will tend to fade and/or drift. This is a more remarkable phenomenon than with AM, and is accompanied by distortion.

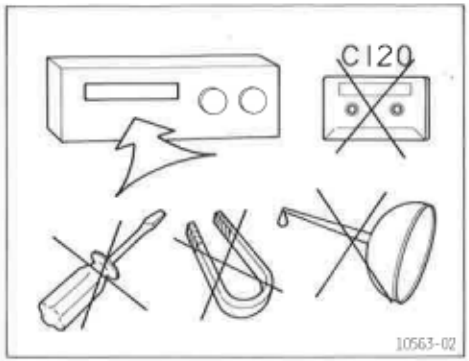
Fading and drifting can be minimized to a certain degree by careful attention to fine tuning, or you should retune the radio to a stronger signal.

- **Static and Fluttering:** When the line-of-sight link between a transmitter and vehicle is blocked by large buildings or the like, the radio sound may be accompanied with static or fluttering because of the characteristic of FM. In a similar effect, a fluttering noise is sometimes heard when driving along a tree-lined road.

  This static and fluttering can be reduced by adjusting the tone control for greater bass response until the disturbance has passed.

- **Multipath:** Because of the reflecting characteristics of FM, direct and reflected signals may reach the antenna at the same time (multipath) and cancel each other out. As a vehicle moves through these electronic dead spots, the listener may hear a momentary flutter or loss of reception.

- **Station swapping:** When two FM stations are close to each other, and an electronic dead spot, such as static or multipath area, interrupts the original signal, sometimes the stronger second signal will be selected automatically until the original one returns. This swapping can also occur as you drive away from the selected station and approach another station of a stronger signal.



CASSETTE TAPE PLAYER

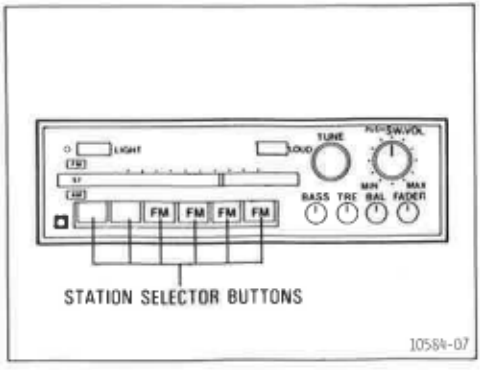
To keep the cassette tape player in good condition and enjoy your favorite music trouble-free, observe the *following precautions.*

- The playback head, capstan and pinch roller may accumulate tape coating residue as the tape passes over the head, resulting in weak or wavering sound. Therefore, this residue should be removed once or twice a month. A head cleaning tape is available on the market for cleaning.

  Do not oil any part of the tape player and do not insert metal goods or a magnet into the slot, or the tape player may be damaged.

- Use cassette tapes of 90 minutes total playing time for both sides or shorter. The longer tapes increase the risk of stretched or broken tape and tape jamming, due to the tape thinness.
- Cassette tapes should be always stored in their protective cases when not in use, and kept away from dust, magnets and direct sunlight. A protective case with hub locks prevents a tape from loosening on its hubs.
- If a cassette has a loose tape, the tape should be wound firmly around the cassette hubs by using a pencil or the like, prior to insertion of the cassette into the tape player. A cassette having a loose tape cause the risk of tape spill or jamming in the tape player. Take care not to touch the tape itself when handling a cassette.
- Check that the cassette labels are firmly stuck on a cassette. Failure to do so make it impossible for the cassette to eject.

AM-FM radio



Push the "SW.VOL" knob to turn the radio on and tune in the desired station with the "TUNE" knob. To receive FM broadcasts, push in one of the "FM" station selector buttons. To receive AM broadcasts, push in one of the unmarked buttons.

The radio will change automatically to stereo reception when an FM stereo broadcast is being received. At the same time, the "ST" light will come on. If a stereo broadcast becomes weak with lots of static, the radio will automatically switch over to monaural reception.

To set the station selector buttons:

1. Pull a button out as far as it will go.
2. Tune in the desired station.
3. Push the button in as far as it will go.
4. Repeat this operation for the other buttons.

To adjust the volume, turn the "SW.VOL" knob.

To turn on the illumination lights, push the "LIGHT" button in. To turn them off, push it once again.

For easier adjustment, the "FADER", "BAL", "TRE" and "BASS" knobs can be extended by pushing on them. Another push will conceal them.

To balance the sound between the front and rear speakers, turn the "FADER" knob.

To balance the sound between the right and left speakers, turn the "BAL" knob.

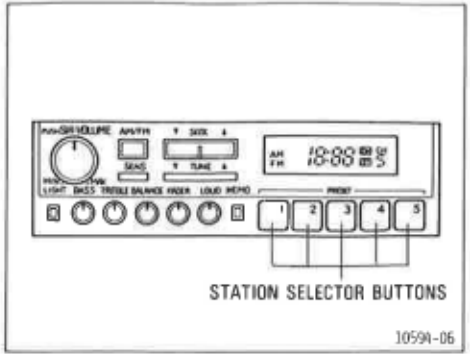
To adjust the high-pitched tone, turn the "TRE" knob.

To adjust the low-pitched tone, turn the "BASS" knob.

To gain better sound clarity at low listening volumes, push the "LOUD" button in. This will emphasize high- and low-pitched tones to accomodate for the human ear which has a natural tendency to hear less bass and treble sounds. Another push will cancel it.

To turn the radio off, push the "SW.VOL" knob once again.

AM-FM radio with electronic tuner



Push the "SW.VOLUME" knob to turn the radio on. Then push the "AM/FM" button to select either an AM or FM broadcast and push either side of the "SEEK" button to tune in the desired station.

Each time you push the "SEEK" button, one after another station is tuned in.

For manual tuning, push either side of the "TUNE" button.

The radio will change automatically to stereo reception when an FM stereo broadcast is being received. At the same time, the "ST" light will come on. If a stereo broadcast becomes weak with lots of static, the radio will automatically switch over to monaural reception.

To retain a station in memory:

1. Tune in the desired station.
2. Push the "MEMO" button.
3. Push one of the station selector buttons.
4. Repeat this operation for the other buttons.

Five stations each of AM and FM can be retained in memory but a station can be replaced with a different one by the same procedure. The memory station cannot be cancelled out except when the power source is severed (battery disconnected, burnt fuse, etc.).

To recall a memorized station, push one of the station selector buttons.

To adjust the volume, turn the "SW.VOLUME" knob.

To gain better sound clarity at low listening volumes, push the "LOUD" button in. This will emphasize high- and low-pitched tones to accomodate for the human ear which has a natural tendency to hear less bass and treble sounds. Another push will cancel it.

To increase reception sensitivity, push the "SENS" button in. This additional boost will assist seeking the weak broadcasts during station searching. Another push will cancel it.

To turn on the illumination lights, push the "LIGHT" button in. To turn them off, push it once again.

For easier adjustment, the "FADER", "BALANCE", "TREBLE" and "BASS" knobs can be extended by pushing on them. Another push will conceal them.

To balance the sound between the front and rear speakers, turn the "FADER" knob.

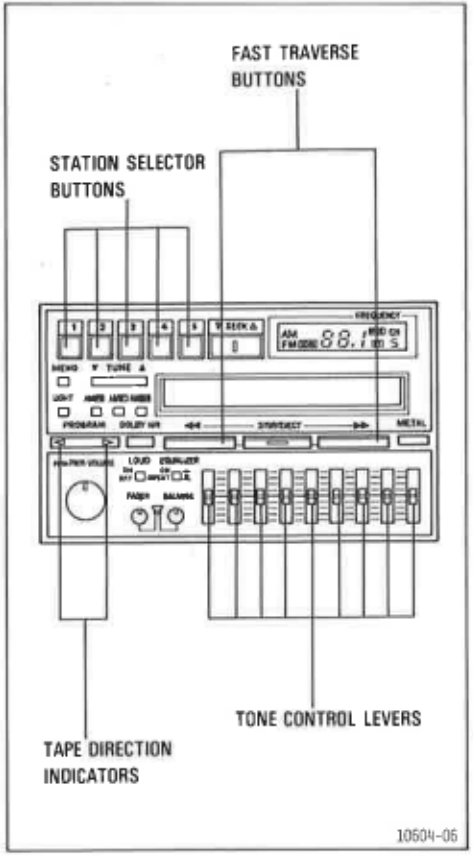
To balance the sound between the right and left speakers, turn the "BALANCE" knob.

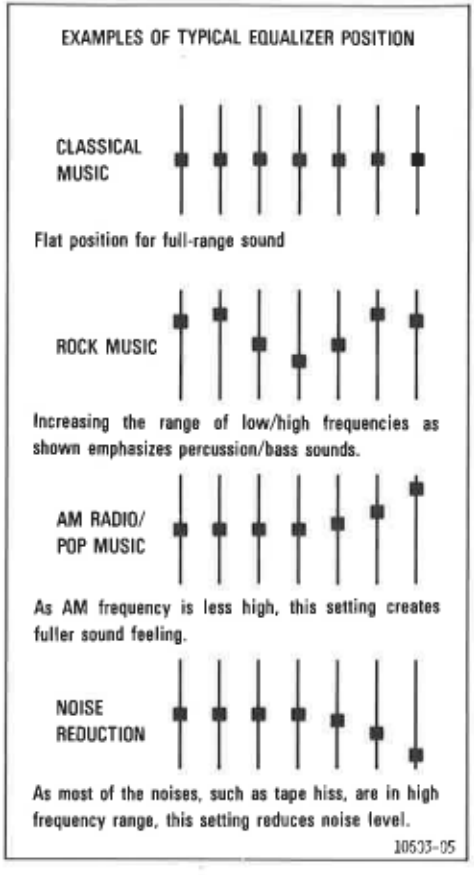
To adjust the high-pitched tone, turn the "TREBLE" knob.

To adjust the low-pitched tone, turn the "BASS" knob.

To turn the radio off, push the "SW.VOLUME" knob once again.

AM-FM radio with electronic tuner and cassette tape player





Push the "PWR.VOLUME" knob to turn the radio on. Then push the "AM/FM" button to select either an AM or FM broadcast and push either side of the "SEEK" button to tune in the desired station.

Each time you push the "SEEK" button, one after another station is tuned in.

For manual tuning, push either side of the "TUNE" button.

The radio will change automatically to stereo reception when an FM stereo broadcast is being received. At the same time, the "ST" light will come on. If a stereo broadcast becomes weak with lots of static, the radio will automatically switch over to monaural reception.

To retain a station in memory:

1. Tune in the desired station.
2. Push the "MEMO" button.
3. Push one of the station selector buttons.
4. Repeat this operation for the other buttons.

Five stations each of AM and FM can be retained in memory but a station can be replaced with a different one by the same procedure. The memory station cannot be cancelled out except when the power source is severed (battery disconnected, burnt fuse, etc.).

To recall a memorized station, push one of the station selector buttons.

To receive an AM stereo broadcast (Motorola type), push the "AM ST" button. The "ST" light will light to indicate the AM stereo system is on. Push the button again to return to monaural AM reception. If a stereo broadcast becomes weak with lots of static, switch over to monaural reception.

To improve the quality of AM stereo reception, push the "AM BW" button. The "WIDE" light will light and reception should improve. If static or interference returns, especially at night, push it again (this time the "WIDE" light will go out).

While receiving monaural AM reception, keep the "WIDE" light off to reduce static or interference.

To adjust the volume, turn the "PWR.VOLUME" knob.

To gain better sound clarity at low listening volumes, push the "LOUD" button in. This will emphasize high- and low-pitched tones to accomodate for the human ear which has a natural tendency to hear less bass and treble sounds. Another push will cancel it.

To turn on the illumination lights, push the "LIGHT" button in. To turn them off, push it once again.

For easier adjustment, the "FADER" and "BALANCE" knobs can be extended by pushing on them. Another push will return them to their original positions.

To balance the sound between the front and rear speakers, turn the "FADER" knob.

To balance the sound between the right and left speakers, turn the "BALANCE" knob.

To turn the radio off, push the "PWR.VOLUME" knob once again.

To listen to a cassette tape, simply insert the cassette into the slot as far as it will go.

This will automatically turn on the tape player and turn off the radio. The player will automatically change directions at the end of the tape to play the other side.

When using a tape encoded with Dolby NR*, push the "DOLBY NR" button in. To play a normal tape, push it once again.

*: Noise reduction system manufactured under License from Dolby Laboratories Licensing Corporation. "Dolby" and the double-D symbol are trademarks of Dolby Laboratories Licensing Corporation.

When using a metal or chrome tape, push the "METAL" button in. Another push will return it for normal tape.

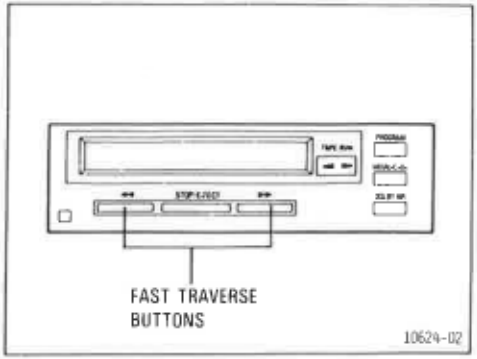
To fast forward or rewind the tape, first note the direction the tape is turning by the direction indicator. Then push in one of the fast traverse buttons for the direction desired. To stop either fast forwarding or rewinding, lightly push the "STOP/EJECT" button. The tape will resume playing.

To change to the other side of the tape, push the "PROGRAM" button.

To eject the cassette, push the "STOP/EJECT" button all the way in.

Push the "EQUALIZER" button in and move each tone control lever to the desired position (upward to emphasize or downward to suppress) to tailor the tone of the sound to your liking. Another push will cancel your setting and produce an effect similar to that if all the tone control levers were at the center position.

Cassette tape player



To listen to a cassette tape, simply insert the cassette into the slot as far as it will go.

This will automatically turn on the tape layer and turn off the radio. The player will automatically change directions at the end of the tape to play the other side.

To fast forward or rewind the tape, first note the direction the tape is turning by the direction indicator. Then push in one of the fast traverse buttons for the direction desired. To stop fast forwarding or rewinding, lightly push the "STOP.EJECT" button. The tape will resume playing.

When using a tape encoded with Dolby NR*, push the "DOLBY NR" button in. To play a normal tape, push it once again.

* Noise reduction system manufactured under License from Dolby Laboratories Licensing Corporation. "Dolby" and the double-D symbol are trademarks of Dolby Laboratories Licensing Corporation.

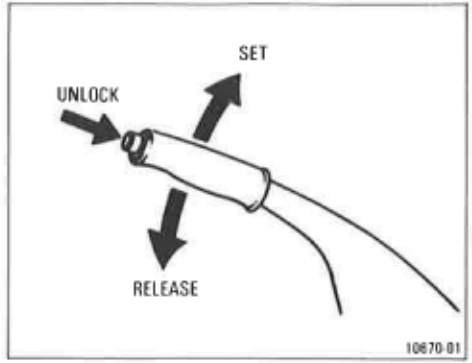
When using a metal or chrome tape, push the "METAL.CrO_2" button in. Another push will return it for normal tape.

To change to the other side of the tape, push the "PROGRAM" button.

To eject the cassette, push the "STOP.EJECT" button all the way in.

Make any other adjustments with the radio controls.

Parking brake



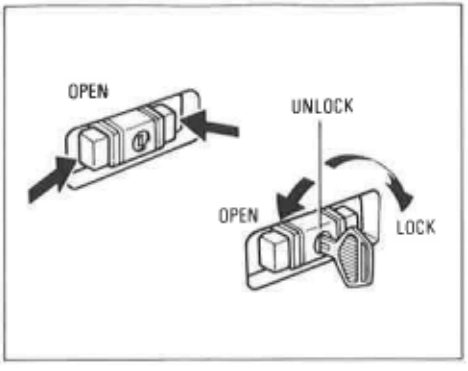
To set: Pull up the lever.
To release: Pull up slightly, press the thumb button, and lower.

Before leaving your vehicle, *firmly apply the parking brake.* For better holding power, first depress the brake pedal and hold it while setting the parking brake.

As a reminder, the parking brake reminder light will come on if the parking brake is not fully released when the ignition is on.

Before driving, be sure that the parking brake is fully released and the parking brake reminder light is off.

Glovebox

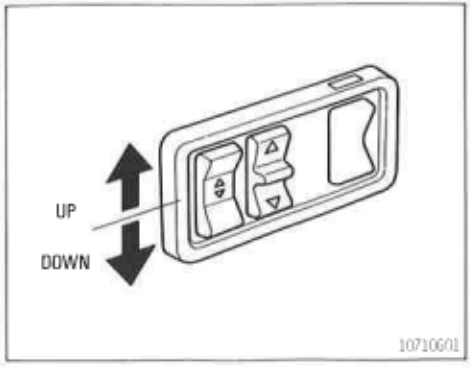


To lock and unlock the glovebox door, use only the master key. To open the glovebox door, compress the lock release buttons.

With the headlight switch on, the glovebox light will come on when the door is open.

To reduce the chance of injury in case of an accident or a sudden stop, always keep the glovebox door closed while driving.

Power windows

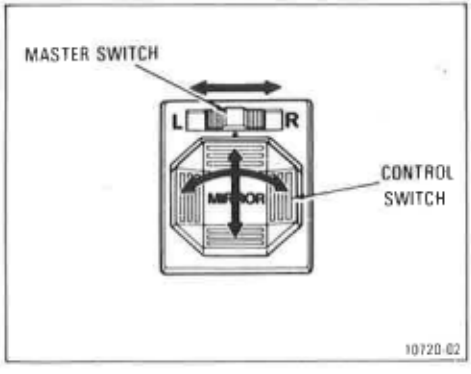


To raise or lower the windows, use the switch on each door. All windows can be controlled by the switches on the driver's door.

The ignition key must be in the "ON" position. The window glass moves as long as the switch is pushed.

Be careful not to catch someone's fingers or neck in the window.

Power rear view mirror control



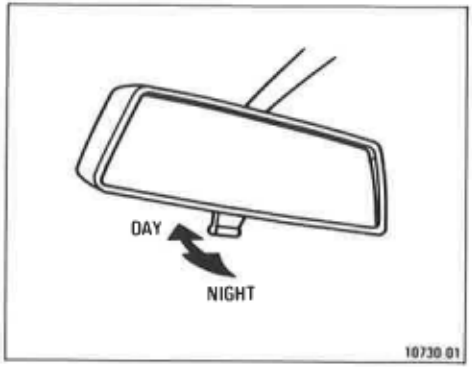
To adjust a power rear view mirror, first place the master switch at "R" (right) or "L" (left) depending on which mirror needs adjusting, then push the control switch on each direction.

Adjust the mirror so you can just see the side of your vehicle in the portion of the mirror closest to the vehicle.

If ice should jam the mirror, do not operate the control switch or scrape the mirror face. Use a spray de-icer to free the mirror.

Be careful when judging the size or distance of any object seen in the outside rear view mirror on the passenger's side. It is a convex mirror with a curved surface. Any object seen in a convex mirror will *look smaller and farther away* than when seen in a flat mirror.

Day-night rear view mirror

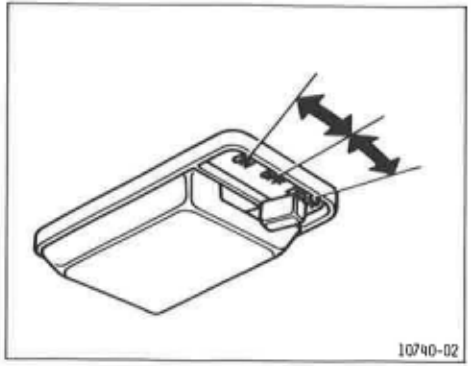


Pull the lever backward to reduce glare from the rear vehicle headlights during night driving.

Before adjusting the mirror to the position with most clarity, push the day-night change lever forward (daylight driving position).

Remember that by reducing glare you also lose some rear view clarity.

Interior light



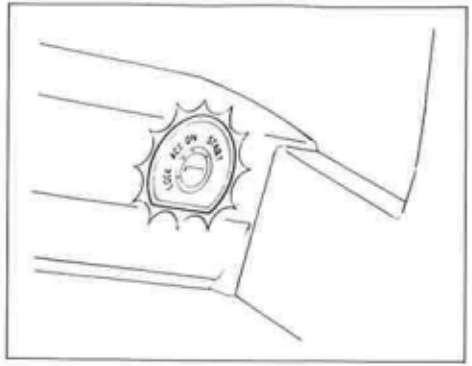
The interior light switch has three positions.

"ON": The light stays on regardless of any door being opened or closed.

"DOOR": The light comes on while any door is opened.

"OFF": The light remains off even with a door opened.

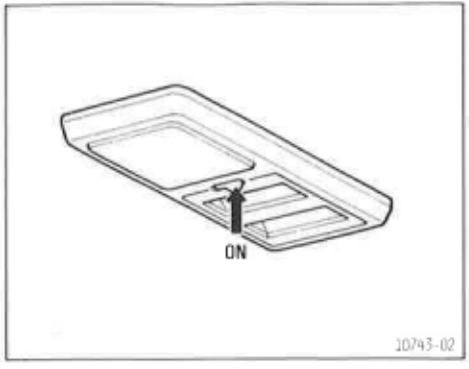
Illuminated start-up system



This system is for easy access to the ignition switch.

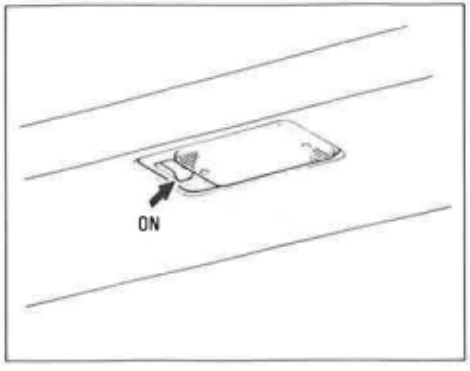
The light remains on for approximately 5 seconds after all the side doors are closed.

Personal light (vehicles with sun roof)



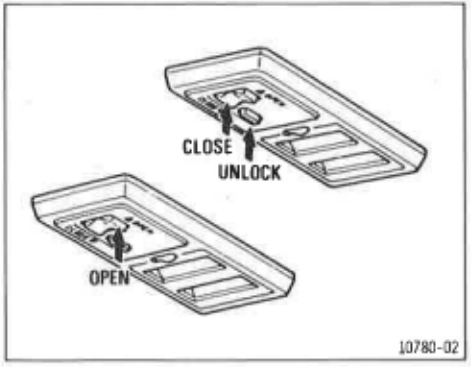
To turn on the personal light, push the switch.

Luggage compartment light



To turn the luggage compartment light on, open the back hatch and push the switch. Closing the back hatch will turn the light off.

Electric sun roof



To open the sun roof, push the switch in on the "OPEN" side with the ignition switch on. To close it, push the switch in on the "CLOSE" side while pushing the lock button.

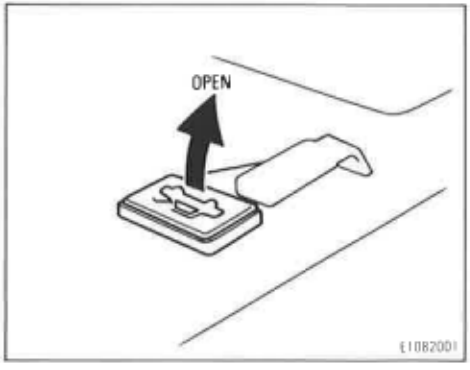
The sun roof will move while the switch is being pushed and stop when released.

You may open the sun roof to any desired position. *Do not stick your head, arms, etc. out of the opening while the vehicle is moving.*

Do not sit on top of the vehicle around the opening.

If the sun roof does not close, see Section 3 for emergency information.

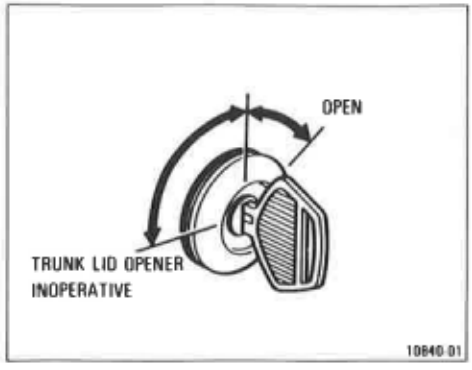
Trunk lid opener



To open the trunk lid while sitting in the driver's seat, pull the lever up.

The trunk lid opener system will be cancelled by turning the key in the trunk lock counterclockwise. To protect things locked in the trunk, always use this feature when you have your vehicle parked.

Trunk lid



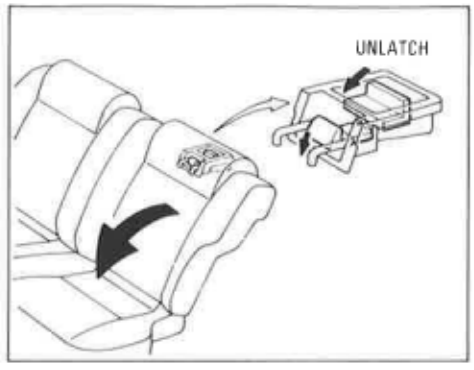
To open the trunk lid, insert the key and turn it clockwise.

To close the trunk lid, lower and press down on it. *After closing the trunk lid, try pulling it up to make sure it is securely closed.*

If you turn the key fully counterclockwise after closing the trunk lid, the trunk lid opener will not work. To protect things locked in the trunk, always use this feature when you have your vehicle parked.

Keep the trunk lid closed while driving. This prevents exhaust gases from entering the vehicle.

Fold-down rear seat (coupe)



Unlock the seatback, pull the seatback latch lever forward and fold it down.

Then you can reach the trunk from inside the vehicle.

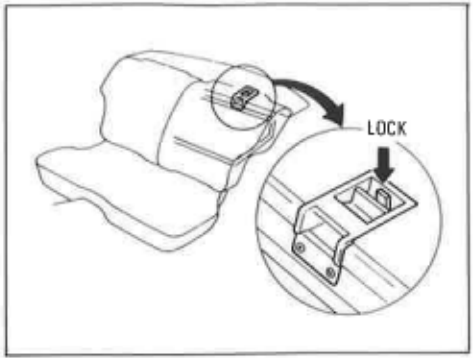
When returning the seatback to the upright position, make sure that it is securely locked by pushing forward and rearward on the top of the seatback, and that the seat belts are in position.

Never allow anyone to ride in the cargo area. It is not designed for passengers. They could be injured in sudden braking.

To prevent luggage or packages from sliding forward during braking, do not stack anything in the cargo area higher than the seatbacks.

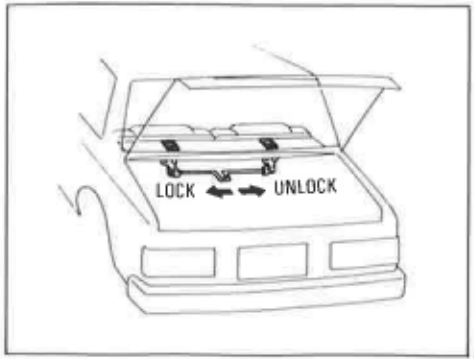
- **Never exceed the vehicle capacity weight. (See Section 8.)**

Trunk security system



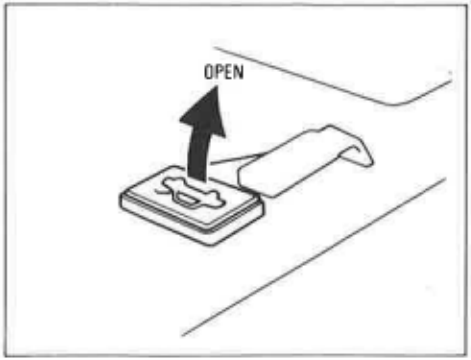
To prevent unwanted entry into the trunk, cancel the trunk opener system with your master key and lock the rear seatback by pushing down the seatback latch lock button.

Use this feature when you leave the vehicle parked.



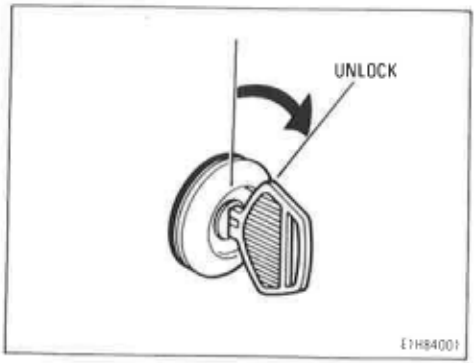
To release the seatback latch lock, open the trunk lid and slide the seatback latch lock release lever to the right.

Back hatch opener



To open the back hatch while sitting in the driver's seat, pull the lever up.

Back hatch



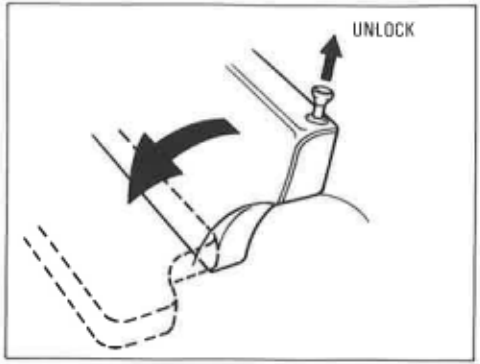
To open the back hatch, insert the key and turn it clockwise.

The back hatch will open completely by itself after it is raised halfway up.

To close the back hatch, lower and press down on it. *After closing the back hatch, try pulling it up to make sure it is securely closed.*

Keep the back hatch closed while driving. This prevents exhaust gases from entering the vehicle.

Fold-down rear seat (liftback)



Pull the seatback latch release button, and swing the seatback forward.

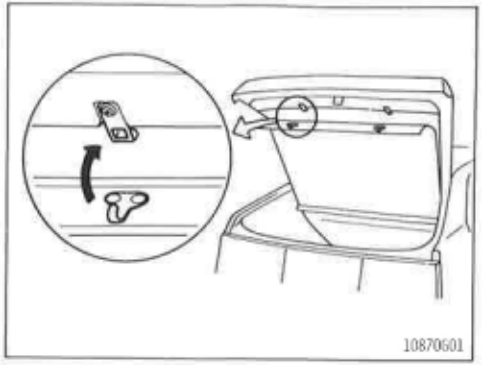
When returning the seatback to the upright position, make sure that it is securely locked by pushing forward and rearward on the top of the seatback, and that the seat belts are in position.

Never allow anyone to ride in the cargo area. It is not designed for passengers. They could be injured in sudden braking.

To prevent luggage or packages from sliding forward during braking, do not stack anything in the cargo area higher than the seatbacks.

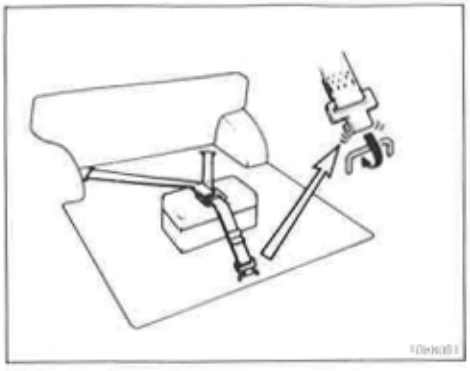
- **Never exceed the vehicle capacity weight. (See Section 8.)**

Luggage cover



To use the luggage cover, pull it out of the retractor and hook it to the inside of the rear hatch. For additional luggage space, remove the luggage cover. First detach the rear hooks, and then pull up the retractor.

Parcel straps

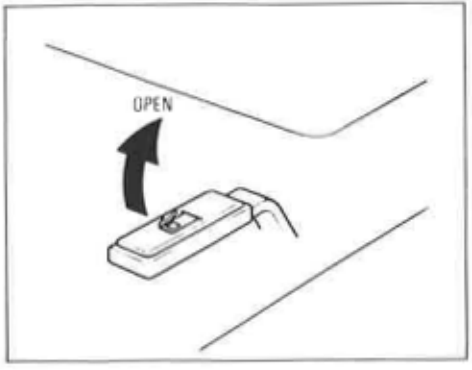


To secure your parcels, hook the parcel strap to the catch as shown and tighten the strap by pulling on the free end.

To prevent luggage or packages from sliding forward during braking, do not stack anything in the cargo area higher than the rear seatback.

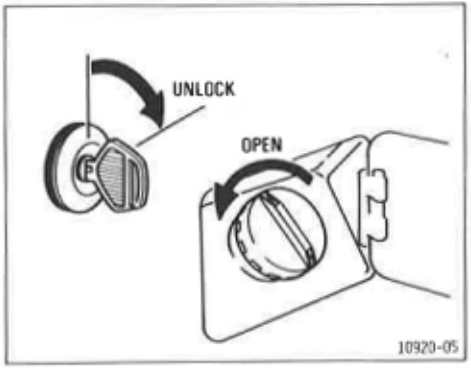
- **Never exceed the vehicle capacity weight. (See Section 8.)**

Fuel filler door opener



To open the fuel filler door, pull the lever up.

Fuel tank cap



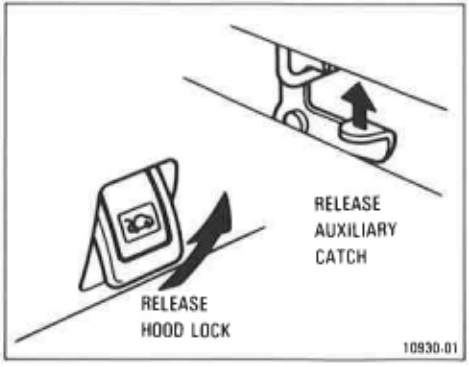
To remove the cap, unlock the fuel filler door with your key or the fuel filler door opener and turn the cap counterclockwise.

It is not unusual to hear a slight swoosh when the cap is opened. When installing, turn the cap clockwise till you hear a click.

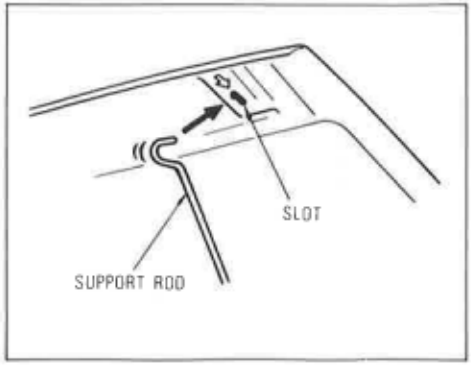
Make sure that the cap is tightened securely to prevent fuel spillage in case of an accident.

Use only a genuine Toyota fuel tank cap for replacement. It has a built-in check valve.

Hood release



Pull the hood lock release lever under the dash and the hood will spring up slightly. In front of the vehicle, press up on the auxiliary catch lever and lift the hood.



After lifting the hood up, hold it open by inserting the support rod into the slot.

The end of the rod should be inserted into the slot in the front edge of the hood. ***Make sure the rod supports the hood securely.***

Before closing the hood, check to see that you have not forgotten any tools, rags, etc. and return the support rod to its clip—this prevents rattles. Then lower the hood and make sure it locks into place. If necessary, press down gently on the front edge to lock it.

An important warning about the engine exhaust

Avoid inhaling the engine exhaust. It contains carbon monoxide, which is a colorless and odorless gas. It can cause unconsciousness or even death.

Make sure the exhaust system has no holes or loose connections. The system should be checked each time the oil is changed or the vehicle is raised. If you hit something, or notice a change in the sound of the exhaust, have the system checked immediately.

Do not run the engine in a garage or enclosed area except for the time needed to drive the vehicle in or out. The exhaust gases cannot escape, making this a particularly dangerous situation.

Do not remain for a long time in a parked vehicle with the engine running. If it is unavoidable, however, do so only in an unconfined area and adjust the heating or cooling system to force outside air into the vehicle.

Keep the trunk lid or back hatch closed while driving. An open or unsealed trunk lid or back hatch may cause exhaust gases to be drawn into the vehicle. If you must drive with the trunk lid or back hatch open to accommodate a large object, force fresh air inside the vehicle with the fan:

1. Close the windows.

2. Set the air intake control at the OUTSIDE AIR position, the air flow control at the HEATING position or VENTILATING position (for fresh air through the heater or dashboard vent ducts) and the fan on high speeds.

3. Open the side vents.

To allow proper operation of your vehicle's ventilation system, keep the inlet grilles in front of the windshield clear of snow, leaves, or other obstructions.

If you smell exhaust fumes in the vehicle, drive with the windows open and the trunk lid or back hatch closed. Have the cause immediately located and corrected.

Before starting the engine

1. Check the area around the vehicle before entering it.
2. Apply the parking brake.
3. Adjust seat position, seatback angle, headrest height and steering wheel height.
4. Adjust inside and outside rear view mirrors.
5. Lock all doors.
6. Fasten seat belts.
7. Turn off unnecessary lights and accessories.

Remember to check that the warning lights function when turning the key to "ON", and check the fuel gauge to see that you have sufficient fuel.

How to start the engine

Normal starting procedure

The electronic fuel injection system in your engine automatically controls the proper air-fuel mixture for starting. So you can start the cold or hot engine as follows:

1. **Manual transmission: Press the clutch pedal to the floor and shift the transmission into neutral.** Hold the clutch pedal to the floor until the engine is started.

Automatic transmission: Put the selector lever in "P" or "N". ("P" preferred.)

2. *With your foot off the accelerator pedal,* crank the engine by turning the key to "START". Release it when the engine starts. Do not crank for more than 15 seconds at a time if the engine does not start immediately.

3. After the engine warms up for about 10 seconds, you are ready to drive. If the weather is below freezing, let it warm up for a few minutes before driving. *Do not race a cold engine and leave the vehicle while the engine is warming up.*

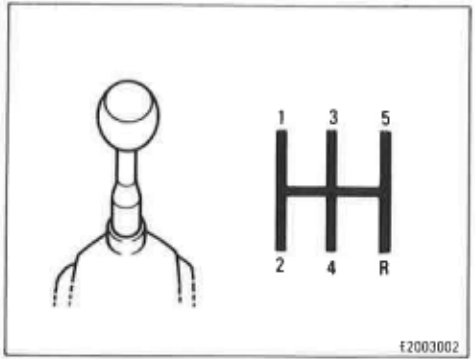
If the engine will not start, it may be flooded...

- Depress the accelerator pedal and hold it on the floor.
- *While holding the accelerator pedal to the floor,* crank the engine. It may take about 15 seconds of continuous cranking to clear the excess fuel.
- After cranking, *release the accelerator* and crank the engine until it start.

If the engine stalls...

- Simply restart it, using the correct procedure given in normal starting.
- If the engine stalls frequently, have the engine checked immediately.

Driving with a manual transmission



The shift pattern is conventional as shown above.

Use the clutch correctly.

Press the pedal down fully while shifting, and then release it slowly. Do not rest your foot on the clutch while driving, because it will cause needless wear. And do not slightly release the clutch to hold the vehicle when stopped on an uphill grade—use the parking brake.

Recommended shifting speeds

The transmission is fully synchronized and upshifting or downshifting is easy.

For the best compromise between fuel economy and vehicle performance, you should ***upshift*** or ***downshift*** at the following speeds:

gear	all models mph (km/h)
1 to 2 or 2 to 1	15 (24)
2 to 3 or 3 to 2	25 (40)
3 to 4 or 4 to 3	40 (64)
4 to 5 or 5 to 4	45 (72)

Downshift to the appropriate gear if acceleration is needed when you are cruising below the above downshifting speeds.

Upshifting too soon or downshifting too late will cause lugging and, possibly, pinging. Regularly revving the engine to maximum speed in each gear will cause excessive engine wear and high fuel consumption.

Maximum allowable speeds

To get on a highway or to pass slower traffic, maximum acceleration may be necessary. Make sure you observe the following maximum allowable speeds in each gear:

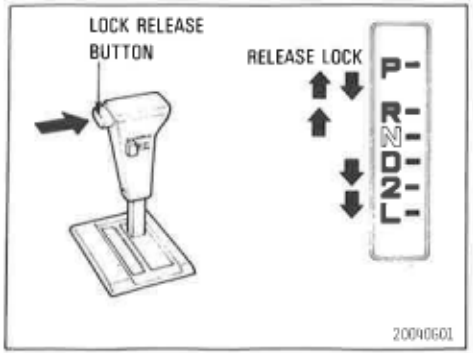
gear	mph (km/h)
1	34 (55)
2	60 (96)
3	88 (142)

Do not downshift if you are going faster than the maximum allowable speed for the next lower gear.

Driving with an automatic transmission

Good driving practice

- When driving down a long hill, reduce your speed and downshift to a lower gear. The engine will provide a braking effect. Remember, if you ride the brakes, they may overheat and not work properly.
- Avoid overrevving the engine by slowing down before downshifting—especially on wet, icy, or snow covered roads—because it could cause a loss of traction.
- Always slow down in gusty crosswinds. Slowing down will allow you much better control.
- Make sure the vehicle is completely stopped before shifting into reverse. If it is difficult to shift into reverse, put the transmission in neutral, release the clutch pedal momentarily, and then try again.
- Be careful when accelerating, upshifting, downshifting or braking on a slippery surface. The abrupt change in engine speed, such as sudden acceleration or engine braking, could cause the drive wheels to spin or skid.

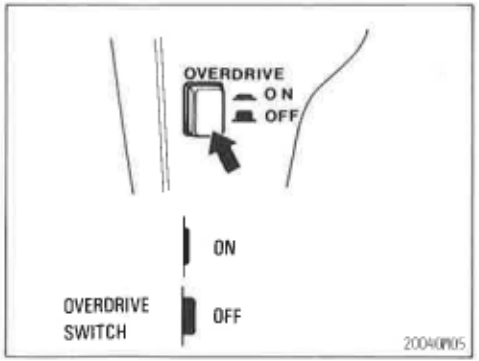


The transmission uses a conventional sequence of selector positions.

Depress the lock release button to select the "P", "R", "2" or "L" range. The function of the selector lever positions is described below:

"P" range
Use to hold the vehicle in place after the parking brake is set. The engine can be started in this range. Never select this range with the vehicle moving.

"R" range
Use for backing up the vehicle. Select this range after the vehicle has stopped completely.



"N" range
No gears are engaged. The engine can be started in this range—or restarted while moving.

"D" range
This is the position for normal driving.

"2" range
Use for driving in heavy traffic or on mountain roads.

"L" range
Use for hard pulling through sand, mud or snow, for driving up and down steep hills and for engine braking.

For normal driving, put the selector in the "D" range and turn the overdrive switch on.

The Toyota automatic transmission is a highly efficient 4-speed unit. For best fuel economy, accelerate the vehicle from a stop by gradually increasing pressure on the pedal. The transmission will automatically shift to the second, third and overdrive gears.

However, if engine coolant is below 122°F (50°C), the transmission will not shift into the overdrive gear even with the overdrive switch on.

If you need to accelerate rapidly, push the accelerator pedal all the way to the floor. The transmission will automatically downshift to the third, second or first gear, depending on your speed.

Overdrive switch

When the overdrive switch is turned off, the transmission will automatically upshift from the first to third gear but will not upshift to the overdrive gear at all.

Using the "2" and "L" ranges

With the selector in "2", the vehicle will start in the first gear and automatically shift to the second gear, but will not shift to the third gear. With the selector in "L", the transmission will not upshift at all. This gives you positive control over engine speed similar to that which you would have in a vehicle with a manual transmision. The usual reason for selecting a lower range is to obtain engine braking when driving in the mountains or in heavy traffic.

Be careful not to exceed the following speeds when accelerating:

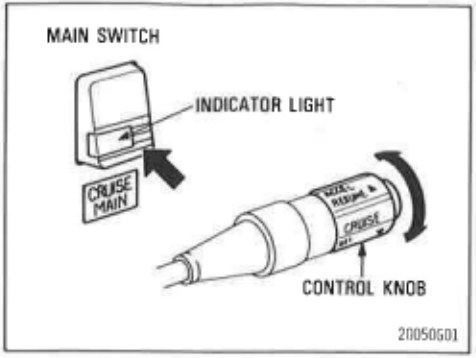
"L" . . . . . 45 mph (72 km/h)
"2" . . . . . 75 mph (121 km/h)

Do not select the "2" range if you are going faster than 75 mph (121 km/h). The transmission is not designed to withstand harmful engine overrevving when downshifting to the second gear.

Good driving practice

- Make sure the vehicle comes to a complete stop before selecting or moving out of the "R" range.
- Never put the selector into "P" until the vehicle is fully stopped. And always use the parking brake. Do not count on the transmission to hold the vehicle.
- When driving down a long hill, reduce your speed and select a lower range. The engine will provide a braking effect. Remember, if you ride the brakes, they may overheat and not work properly.
- Be careful when accelerating, upshifting, downshifting or braking on a slippery surface. The abrupt change in engine speed, such as sudden acceleration or engine braking, could cause the drive wheels to spin or skid.
- Always slow down in gusty crosswinds. This will allow you much better control.
- Do not go from "P" or "N" to "R" or "D" with the accelerator pedal depressed.
- Always turn the overdrive switch on to improve fuel economy and quiet drive. However, if engine braking is needed when going downhill in the "D" range or if the transmission is repeatedly upshifted and downshifted between the third and overdrive gears when climbing a gentle slope, it is suggested that the overdrive switch is turned off. Be sure to turn the switch on immediately afterward.
- When towing a trailer, do not use overdrive in order to maintain engine braking efficiency and electrical charging performance.

Driving with the cruise control



The cruise control allows you to cruise the vehicle at a desired speed over 25 mph (40 km/h) 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.

Do not use the cruise control when driving in heavy or varying traffic, or on slippery (rainy, icy or snow-covered) or winding roads.

Main switch and indicator light

To operate the cruise control, push the main switch. This turns the system on. The indicator light shows that you can now set the vehicle at a desired cruising speed. Another push on the switch will turn the system completely off.

Keep the main switch off when not using the cruise control.

Setting at a desired speed

Bring the vehicle to a desired speed, turn the control knob downward in the "SET (COAST)" direction and release it. This sets the vehicle at that speed. Now you may 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 acceleration.

Cancelling the preset speed

You can cancel the preset speed by:

a. depressing the brake pedal.
b. depressing the clutch pedal (manual transmission).
c. placing the selector lever in "N" (automatic transmission).

The preset speed will also automatically cancel out if the vehicle slows down to less than 25 mph (40 km/h).

CAUTION (for manual transmission): While driving with the cruise control on, *do not shift to neutral without depressing the clutch pedal,* as this may cause engine racing or overrevving. If this happens, either depress the clutch pedal or push the main switch off immediately.

Resetting at a faster speed

Turn the control knob upward in the "ACCEL (RESUME)" direction and hold it. Release the knob when the desired speed is attained. While the knob is held upward, the vehicle will gradually gain speed.

However, a faster way to reset is to accelerate the vehicle and then turn the control knob downward in the "SET (COAST)" direction.

Resetting at a slower speed

Turn the control knob downward in the "COAST (SET)" direction and hold it. Release the knob when the desired speed is attained. While the knob is held downward, the vehicle speed will gradually decrease.

However, a faster way to reset is to depress the brake pedal and then turn the control knob downward in the "SET (COAST)" direction.

Resuming the preset speed

Turn the control knob upward in the "RESUME (ACCEL)" direction. The vehicle will resume the speed set prior to cancellation unless it is caused by the vehicle slowing down to less than 25 mph (40 km/h).

Braking tips

Driving with the Toyota tandem master cylinder brake system. The Toyota tandem master cylinder brake system is a hydraulic system with two separate sub-systems. If either sub-system should fail, the other will still work. However, the pedal will be harder to press, and your stopping distance will be longer. Also, the brake system warning light may come on. ***Do not rely on a single brake system. Have your brakes fixed immediately.***

Driving with the brake booster. The brake booster uses engine vacuum to power-assist the brakes. If the engine should quit while you are driving, you can bring the vehicle to a stop with normal pedal pressure. There is enough reserve vacuum for one or two stops—but no more!

Do not pump the brake pedal if the engine stalls. Each push on the pedal uses up your vacuum reserve.

Even if the power assist is completely lost, the brakes will still work. But you will have to push the pedal hard—much harder than normal. And your braking distance will be longer.

Good braking practice

- Washing your vehicle or driving through deep water may get the brakes wet. If they are wet, your vehicle will require a longer stopping distance, and it may pull to one side when the brakes are applied. To see whether they are wet, check for no traffic near you, and then press the pedal lightly. If you do not feel a normal braking force, the brakes are probably wet. To dry them, drive the vehicle cautiously while lightly pressing the brake pedal. If they still do not work safely, pull to the side of the road and call a Toyota dealer for assistance.
- To drive down a long or steep hill, reduce your speed and downshift. Remember, if you ride the brakes excessively, they may overheat and not work properly.
- Do not rest your foot on the brake pedal while driving. It can cause dangerous overheating, needless wear, and poor fuel economy.
- If you have a flat tire while driving, do not brake suddenly. Keep a straight line while reducing speed. Then slowly move completely off the road to a safe place.
- If your vehicle is equipped with an automatic transmission, keep your foot on the brake pedal while stopped to prevent the vehicle from creeping.

- When parking on a hill, turn the front wheels until they touch the curb so that the vehicle will not roll. Apply the parking brake, and place the transmission in "P" (automatic) or in first or reverse (manual). If necessary, block the wheels.
- Before driving off, make sure that the parking brake is fully released and the parking brake reminder light is off.

CAUTION: Do not place anything on the filler panel or luggage cover behind the rear seatback, as such items may be thrown about and possibly injure people in the vehicle during sudden braking or an accident. Secure all items in a safe place.

GT-S models only—As the parking brake of your vehicle utilizes a separate system from the regular service brake, the brake shoes must be bedded down periodically or whenever the parking brake shoes and/or drums are replaced.

Have your Toyota dealer perform this bedding down as follows:

1. Drive the vehicle at about 30 mph (50 km/h) on a safe, level and dry road.
2. With the parking brake release button pushed in, pull on the lever with 20 lb. (9 kg, 88N) of force.
3. Drive the vehicle for about 1/4 mile (400 meters) in this condition.
4. Repeat this procedure 2 or 3 times.

How to save fuel and make your vehicle last longer, too

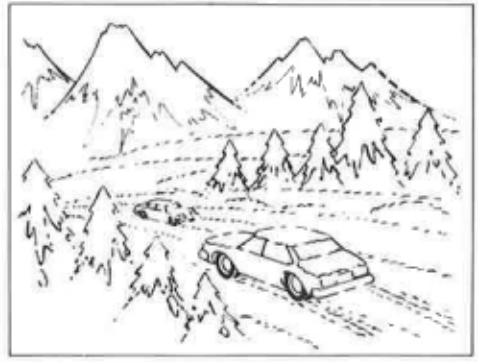
Getting more mileage/kilometers from a gallon/liter of fuel is easy—just take it easy. It will help make your vehicle last longer, too. Here are some specific tips on how to save money on both fuel and repairs:

- **Keep your tires inflated at the correct pressure.** Check the pressure at least once a month. Underinflation causes tire wear and wastes fuel.
- **Do not carry unneeded weight in your vehicle.** Excess weight puts a heavier load on the engine, causing greater fuel consumption.
- **Avoid lengthy warm-up idling.** Once the engine is running smoothly, begin driving—but gently. Remember, however, that in cold winter days this may take a little longer.
- **Accelerate slowly and smoothly.** Avoid jackrabbit starts. Get into high gear as quickly as possible.
- **Avoid long engine idling.** If you have a long wait and you are not in traffic, it is better to turn off the engine and start again later.
- **Avoid engine lug or overrevving.** Use a gear range suitable for the road you are travelling on.
- **Use your air conditioner only when absolutely necessary.** The air conditioner puts an extra load on the engine.
- **Avoid continuous speeding up and slowing down.** Stop-and-go driving wastes fuel.
- **Avoid unnecessary stopping and braking.** Maintain a steady pace. Try to time the traffic signals so you only need to stop as little as possible or take advantage of through streets to avoid traffic lights. Keep a proper distance from other vehicles to avoid sudden braking. This will also reduce wear on your brakes.
- **Avoid heavy traffic or traffic jams whenever possible.**
- **Do not rest your foot on the clutch or brake pedal.** This causes needless wear, overheating and poor fuel economy.
- **Maintain a moderate speed on highways.** The faster you drive, the greater the fuel consumption. By reducing your speed, you will cut down on fuel consumption.
- **Keep the front wheels in proper alignment.** Avoid hitting the curb and slow down on rough roads. Improper alignment not only causes faster tire wear but also puts an extra load on the engine, which, in turn, wastes fuel.

- **Keep the bottom of your vehicle free from mud, etc.** This not only lessens weight but also helps prevent corrosion.
- **Keep your vehicle tuned-up and in top shape.** A dirty air cleaner, improper valve clearance, dirty plugs, dirty oil and grease, brakes not adjusted, etc. all lower engine performance and contribute to poor fuel economy. For longer life of all parts and lower operating costs, keep all maintenance work on schedule, and if you often drive under severe conditions, see that your vehicle receives more frequent maintenance (See Section 5).

NOTE: Never turn off the engine to coast down hills. Your power steering and brake booster will not function without the engine running. Instead, downshift to an appropriate gear to utilize engine braking effect.

Winter driving tips



Make sure you have ethylene-glycol coolant in the radiator.

This is the type of coolant your new Toyota is delivered with and the type your dealer will always use. In addition to preventing corrosion and lubricating the water pump, this coolant will prevent freezing and subsequent damage to the engine block.

Check the condition of the battery and cables.

Cold temperatures reduce the capacity of any battery, so it must be in top shape to provide enough power for winter starting. Section 6 tells you how to visually inspect the battery. Your Toyota dealer and most service stations will be pleased to check the level of charge.

Make sure the engine oil viscosity is suitable for the cold weather.

See Section 6 for recommended viscosity. Leaving a heavy summer oil in your vehicle during winter months may cause harder starting. If you are not sure about which oil to use, call your Toyota dealer—he will be pleased to help.

Check the spark plugs and ignition system.

Make sure the plugs are not worn, fouled, or incorrectly gapped. (Section 6 has instructions for inspecting.) Visually check the rest of the system for loose connections or obvious damage.

Keep the door locks from freezing.

Squirt lock de-icer or glycerine into the locks to keep them from freezing. To open a frozen lock, try heating the key before inserting it.

Use a windshield washer fluid containing an antifreeze solution.

This product is available at your Toyota dealer and most auto parts stores. Follow the manufacturer's directions for how much to mix with water. Do not use engine antifreeze or any other substitute because it may damage your vehicle's paint.

Do not use your parking brake when there is a possibility it could freeze.

When parking, put the shift lever into "P" (automatic) or into first or reverse (manual) and block the front wheels. Do not use the parking brake.

Keep the headlights raised when there is a possibility they could freeze.

After raising the headlights, return the headlight switch to the first clickstop, not to the "OFF" position.

Keep ice and snow from accumulating under the fenders.

Ice and snow built up under your fenders can make steering difficult. During bad winter driving, stop and check under the fenders occasionally.

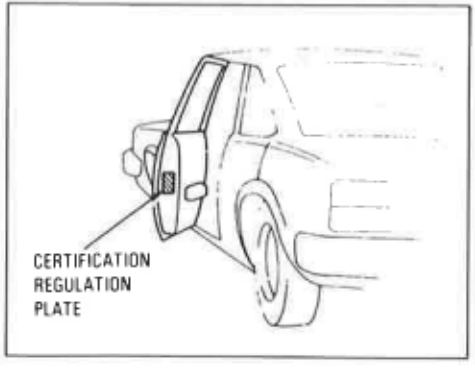
Depending on where you are driving, we recommend you carry some emergency equipment.

Some of the things you might put in the vehicle are tire chains, window scraper, bag of sand or salt, flares, small shovel, jumper cables, etc.

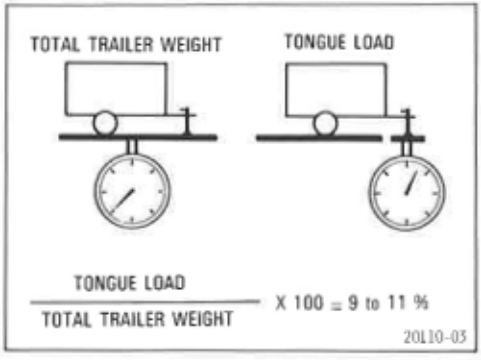
Trailer towing

Your vehicle is designed primarily as a passenger-carrying vehicle. Towing a trailer will have an effect on handling, performance, braking, durability and driving economy (fuel consumption, etc.). Your safety and satisfaction depend on the proper use of correct equipment and cautious driving habits. For your safety and the safety of others, you must not overload your vehicle or trailer. TOYOTA warranties do not apply to damage or malfunction caused by towing a trailer for commercial purposes. Ask your local Toyota dealer for further details before towing.

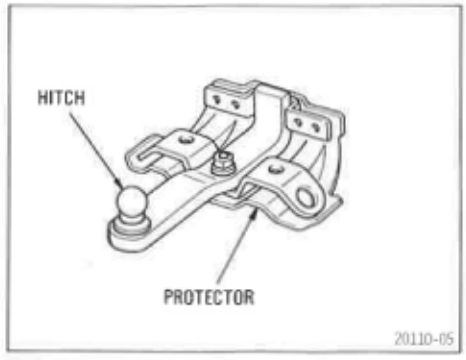
- **The total trailer weight (trailer weight plus its cargo load) must not exceed 2000 lb. (900 kg).** *Exceeding this weight is dangerous.*



- **The gross vehicle weight must not exceed the Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR) indicated on the Certification Regulation Plate.** The gross vehicle weight is the sum of weights of the unloaded vehicle, driver, passengers, luggage, hitch and trailer tongue load. It also includes the weight of any special equipment installed on your vehicle.
- **The load on either the front or rear axle resulting from distribution of the gross vehicle weight on both axles must not exceed the Gross Axle Weight Rating (GAWR) listed on the Certification Regulation Plate.**



- **The trailer cargo load should be distributed so that the tongue load is 9 to 11 % of the total trailer weight, not exceeding the maximum of the 200 lb. (90 kg).** ***Never load the trailer with more weight in the back than in the front.*** About 60 % of the trailer load should be in the front half of the trailer and the remaining 40 % in the rear. The total trailer weight and tongue load can be measured with platform scales found at a highway weighing station, building supply company, trucking company, junk yard, etc.



HITCHES

In order to provide maximum protection against personal injury, it is necessary to use a trailer hitch which includes a protector designed to help prevent fuel tank leakage and possible fire in the event of a rear end collision.

- A trailer hitch and protector made specifically for 1985 Toyota vehicles, and recommended by Toyota, is manufactured and distributed by:

  U.S.A.—
  The Reese Products Division of Masco Corporation of Indiana, P.O. Box 1706, Elkhart, Indiana. Contact them and request Reese Trailer Hitch, Model No. 02251.

  Canada—
  Ask your local Toyota dealer for further details.

  If you choose to install a different hitch, you must make sure it offers the same design and protector, or equivalent protection.
- The hitch ball should have a light coat of grease.
- TOYOTA recommends removing the hitch when not towing to prevent injury and/or damage due to the hitch in event of a rear end collision. After removal of the hitch, seal the installation area to prevent entry of mud or water into the hollow cavity of the bumper.

BRAKES AND SAFETY CHAINS

- TOYOTA recommends trailers with brakes that conform to any applicable federal and state/provincial regulations. ***If the total trailer weight exceeds 1000 lb. (450 kg), trailer brakes are required.***
- Never tap into your vehicle's hydraulic system as it would lower its braking effectiveness.

- If damage occurs to the coupling unit or hitch ball, there is danger of the trailer wandering over into another lane. Therefore, a safety chain must always be used between the towing vehicle and the trailer. Leave sufficient slack in the chain for turns. The chain should cross under the trailer tongue to prevent the tongue from dropping to the ground in case it becomes damaged or separated. For correct safety chain procedures, follow the hitch or trailer manufacturer's recommendations.

TIRES

- Ensure that your vehicle's tires are properly inflated. Adjust tire pressure to the recommended cold tire pressure indicated on the placard inside the glovebox lid.
- The trailer tires should be inflated to the pressure recommended by the trailer manufacturer in respect to the total trailer weight.

TRAILER LIGHTS

- Trailer lights must comply with federal, state/provincial and local regulations. See your local recreational vehicle dealer or rental agency for the correct type of wiring and relays for your trailer. Check for correct operation of the turn signals and stop lights each time you hitch up. Direct splicing may damage your vehicle's electrical system and cause a malfunction of your lights.

BREAK-IN SCHEDULE

- TOYOTA recommends that you do not tow a trailer with a new vehicle or a vehicle with any new power train component (engine, transmission, differential, wheel bearing, etc.) for the first 500 miles (800 km) of driving.

MAINTENANCE

- If you tow a trailer, your vehicle will require more frequent maintenace due to the additional load. Refer to "Maintenance schedule under severe driving conditions" in Section 5 for specific information.

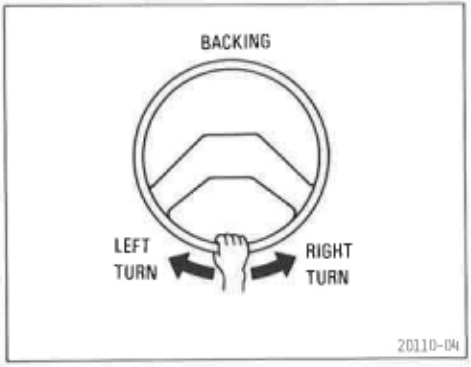
PRE-TOWING CAUTION

- Check that your vehicle maintains a level position when a loaded and unloaded trailer is hitched. Do not drive if the vehicle has an abnormal nose-up or nose-down condition, and check for improper tongue load, overload, worn suspension or other possible causes.
- Be sure the trailer cargo is securely loaded so that it may not shift.
- Check that your rear view mirrors conform to any federal, state/provincial or local regulation. If not, install required rear view mirrors for towing purpose.

TRAILER TOWING PRECAUTIONS

When towing a trailer, your vehicle will handle differently than when not towing. The three main causes of vehicle-trailer accidents are driver error, excessive speed and improper trailer loading. Keep these in mind when towing:

- Before starting out, check operation of the lights and all vehicle-trailer connections. After driving a short distance, stop and recheck the lights and connections. Before actually towing a trailer, practice turning, stopping and backing with a trailer in an area away from traffic until you learn the feel.



- Backing with a trailer is difficult and requires practice. Grip the bottom of the steering wheel and move your hand to the left to move the trailer to the left. Move your hand to the right to move the trailer to the right. (This procedure is generally opposite to that when backing without a trailer). Also, just turn the steering wheel a little at a time, avoiding sharp or prolonged turning. Have someone guide you when backing to reduce the risk of an accident.
- Because stopping distance may be increased, vehicle-to-vehicle distance should be increased when towing a trailer. For each 10 mph (16 km/h) of speed, allow at least one vehicle and trailer length between you and the vehicle ahead. Avoid sudden braking as you may skid, resulting in jackknifing and loss of control. This is especially true on wet or slippery surfaces.
- Avoid jerky starts or sudden acceleration. If your vehicle has a manual transmission, prevent excessive clutch slippage by keeping engine rpm low and not racing the engine. Always start out in first gear.
- ***Do not exceed 45 mph (72 km/h)*** or the posted towing speed limit, whichever is lower. Because instability (swaying) of a towing vehicle-trailer combination usually increases as the speed increases, exceeding 45 mph (72 km/h) may cause loss of control.
- Avoid jerky steering and sharp turns. The trailer could hit your vehicle in a tight turn. Slow down before making a turn to avoid the necessity of sudden braking.
- Remember that when making a turn, the trailer wheels will be closer than the vehicle wheels to the inside of the turn. Therefore, compensate for this by making a larger than normal turning radius with your vehicle.
- Crosswinds and rough roads will adversely affect handling of your vehicle and trailer, causing sway. Pay attention to the rear from time to time to prepare yourself for being passed by large trucks or buses, which may cause your vehicle and trailer to sway. If swaying happens, firmly grip the steering wheel and reduce speed immediately but gradually. Never increase speed. Steer straight ahead. If you make no extreme correction with the steering or brakes, the combination will stabilize itself.
- Be careful when passing other vehicles. Passing requires considerable distance. After passing a vehicle, do not forget the length of your trailer and be sure you have plenty of room before changing lanes.
- In order to maintain engine braking efficiency and electrical charging performance, do not use fifth gear (manual transmission) or overdrive (automatic transmission).

- Slow down and shift into a lower gear before descending steep or long downhill grades. Do not make sudden downshifts.
- Avoid holding the brake pedal down too long or too frequently. This could cause the brakes to overheat and result in reduced braking efficiency.
- Because of the added load of the trailer, ***your vehicle's engine may overheat on hot days (at temperatures over 85°F [30°C]) when going up a long or steep grade with a trailer.*** If the engine temperature gauge indicates overheating, immediately turn off the air conditioner (if in use), pull off the road and stop in a safe spot. Refer to "If your vehicle overheats" in Section 3 of this manual.
- Always place wheel chocks under both the vehicle and trailer wheels when parking. Apply the parking brake firmly. Put the transmission in "P" (automatic) or in first or reverse (manual). Avoid parking on a slope with a trailer, but if it cannot be avoided, do so only after performing the following:

  1. Apply the brakes and hold.

  2. Have someone place wheel chocks under both the vehicle and trailer wheels.

  3. When the wheel chocks are in place, release your brakes slowly until the chocks absorb the load.

  4. Apply the parking brake firmly.

  5. Shift into first or reverse (manual) or "P" (automatic) and turn off the engine.

  When restarting out after parking on a slope:

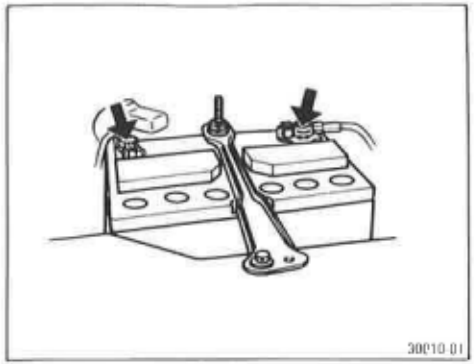
  1. With the transmission in "P" range (automatic) or the clutch pedal depressed (manual), start the engine. (With an automatic transmission, be sure to keep the brake pedal depressed.)

  2. Shift into gear.

  3. Release the parking brake (also foot brake on automatic transmission vehicles) and slowly pull or back away from the wheel chocks. Stop and apply your brakes.

  4. Have someone retrieve the chocks.

If your vehicle will not start—Simple checks

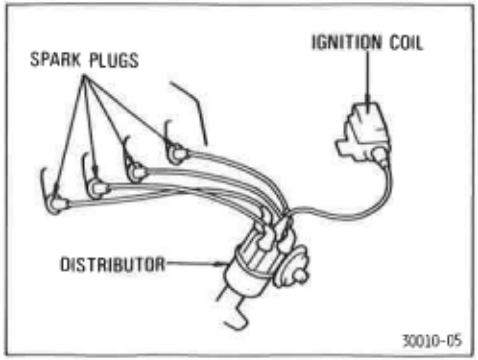


If the engine is not turning over or is turning over too slowly—

1. If your vehicle has an automatic transmission, make sure it is in "N" or "P".

2. Check that the battery terminals are tight and clean.

3. Switch on the interior light. If it is out, dim, or goes out when the starter is cranked, the battery is discharged. Do not pull- or push-start the vehicle. It may damage the vehicle or cause a collision when the engine starts. Also the catalytic converter may overheat and become a fire hazard.



If the engine turns over at its normal speed but will not start—

1. Check the fuel gauge.

2. Check that all the push-on connectors are tight at the coil, distributor, and spark plugs.

3. If the engine is warm or if you smell raw gasoline, the engine may be flooded—see the starting instructions.

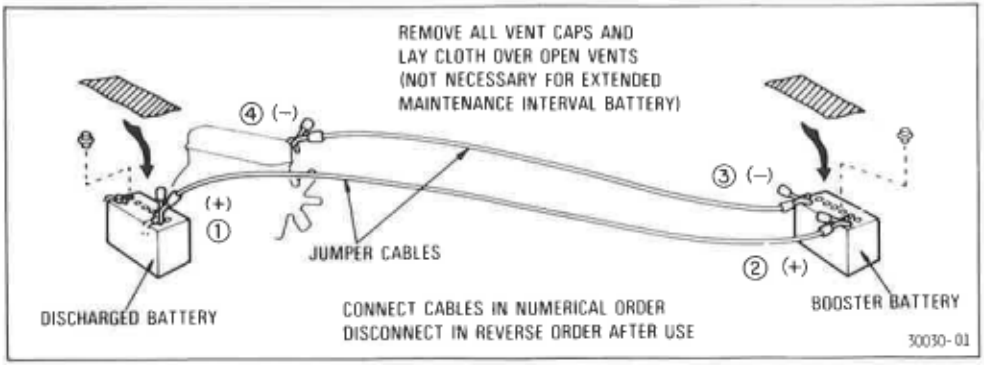
4. If the engine still will not start, it needs adjustment or repair. Call a Toyota dealer or qualified repair shop for assistance.

Jump starting

To avoid serious personal injury and damage to your vehicle which might result from battery explosion, acid burns, electrical burns, or damaged electronic components, these instructions must be followed precisely. If you are unsure about how to follow this procedure, we strongly recommend that you seek the help of a competent mechanic or towing service.

WARNING: Batteries contain sulfuric acid, which is poisonous and corrosive. Wear protective safety glasses when jump starting, and avoid spilling acid on your skin, clothing, or vehicle. If you should accidentally get acid on yourself or in your eyes, ***remove any contaminated clothing and flush the affected area with water for at least 15 minutes.*** Then get **immediate** medical attention. If possible, continue to apply water with a sponge or cloth while enroute to the medical office.

The gas normally produced by a battery will explode if a flame or spark is brought near. Therefore, do not smoke or light a match while jump starting.



The battery used for boosting must be 12-volt. Do not jump start unless you are sure that the booster battery is correct.

1. If the booster battery is installed in another vehicle, make sure that the vehicles are not touching. Turn off all unnecessary lights and accessories.

2. Remove all the vent caps from the booster battery. Lay a cloth over the open vents on the booster battery. (This helps reduce the explosion hazard.)

NOTE: If the booster battery is an extended maintenance interval battery, it is not necessary to remove the filler caps.

3. If the engine in the vehicle with the booster battery is not running, start it and let it run for a few minutes. During jumping run the engine at about 2000 rpm.

4. Connect the jumper cables in the exact order shown in the illustration: ***positive-to-positive(+)***, and ***negative-to-engine*** or ***body ground(—)***. Note that you first connect the positive cable to the discharged battery and then to the booster battery. Next, connect the negative cable to the booster battery and then to a solid, stationary, metallic point (e.g. engine hanging hook) away from the battery. Do not connect it to or near any part that moves when the engine is cranked.

When making the connections, do not accidentally let the jumper cables or clamps touch anything except the correct battery terminals or the ground. Do not lean over the battery when making the connections.

5. Start your engine in the normal way. After starting, run it at a fast idle speed (2000 rpm) for several minutes.

6. Carefully disconnect the cables in the exact ***reverse*** order: the negative cable and then the positive cable.

7. Carefully dispose of the battery cover cloths—they may now contain sulfuric acid.

8. Replace all the battery vent caps.

If the cause of your battery discharging is not apparent (for example, lights left on), you should have it checked.

If your vehicle overheats

If your temperature gauge indicates overheating, if you experience a loss of power, or if you hear a loud knocking or pinging noise, the engine has probably overheated. You should follow this procedure...

1. Pull safely off the road, stop the vehicle, put the transmission in "P" (automatic) or neutral (manual) and apply the parking brake. Turn off the air conditioner if it is being used.

2. If coolant or steam is boiling out of the radiator or reservoir, stop the engine. Wait until the steam subsides before opening the hood. If there is no coolant boiling over or steam, leave the engine running.

3. *Visually* check to see if the engine drive belt (fan belt) is broken or loose. Look for obvious coolant leaks from the radiator, hoses, and under the vehicle. However, note that water draining from the air conditioner is normal if it has been used. ***When the engine is running, keep hands and clothing away from the moving fan and engine drive belts.***

4. If the engine drive belt is broken or the coolant is leaking, stop the engine immediately. Call a Toyota dealer for assistance.

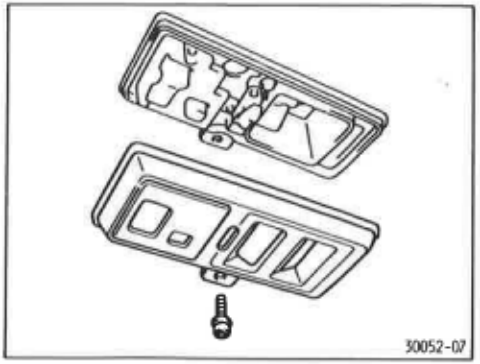
5. If the engine drive belt is O.K. and there are no obvious leaks, you may help the engine cool down more quickly by running it at a fast idle speed (about 1500 rpm) for a few minutes.

6. Check the coolant reservoir. If it is dry, add water to the reservoir while the engine is running. Fill it about half full.

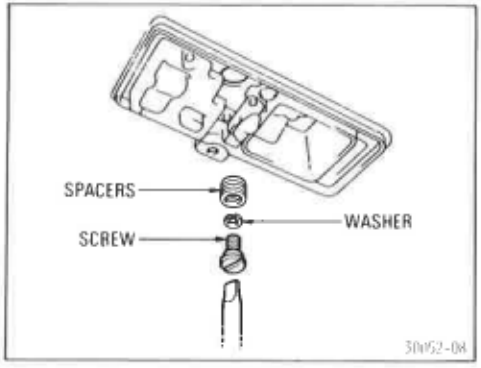
WARNING: Do not attempt to remove the radiator cap when the engine and radiator are hot. Serious injury could result from scalding hot fluid and steam blown out under pressure.

7. After the engine temperature has cooled to normal, again check the coolant level in the reservoir. If necessary, bring it up to half full again. Serious coolant loss indicates a leak in the system. You should have it checked as soon as possible at your Toyota dealer.

If the electric sun roof does not close



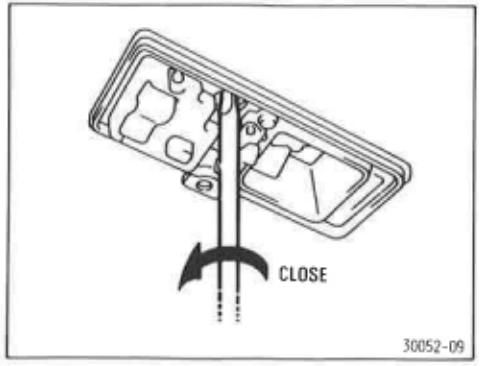
1. Release the cover retaining screw and take off the sun roof control cover.



2. Unscrew the screw inside.

A special crank-shaped screwdriver for turning the screw and drive shaft can be found in your tool bag.

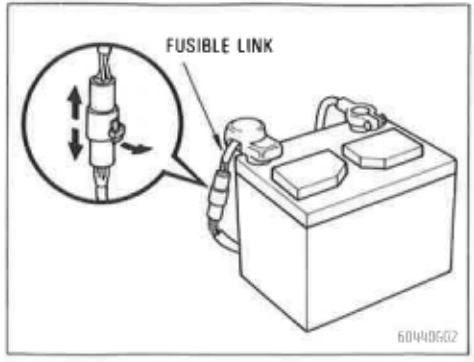
Be careful not to lose this screw, the washer or the spacers as the sun roof will not operate electrically without them.



3. Close the sun roof by hand as far as it will go. Then insert the screwdriver into the hole and turn the drive shaft until the sun roof is completely closed.

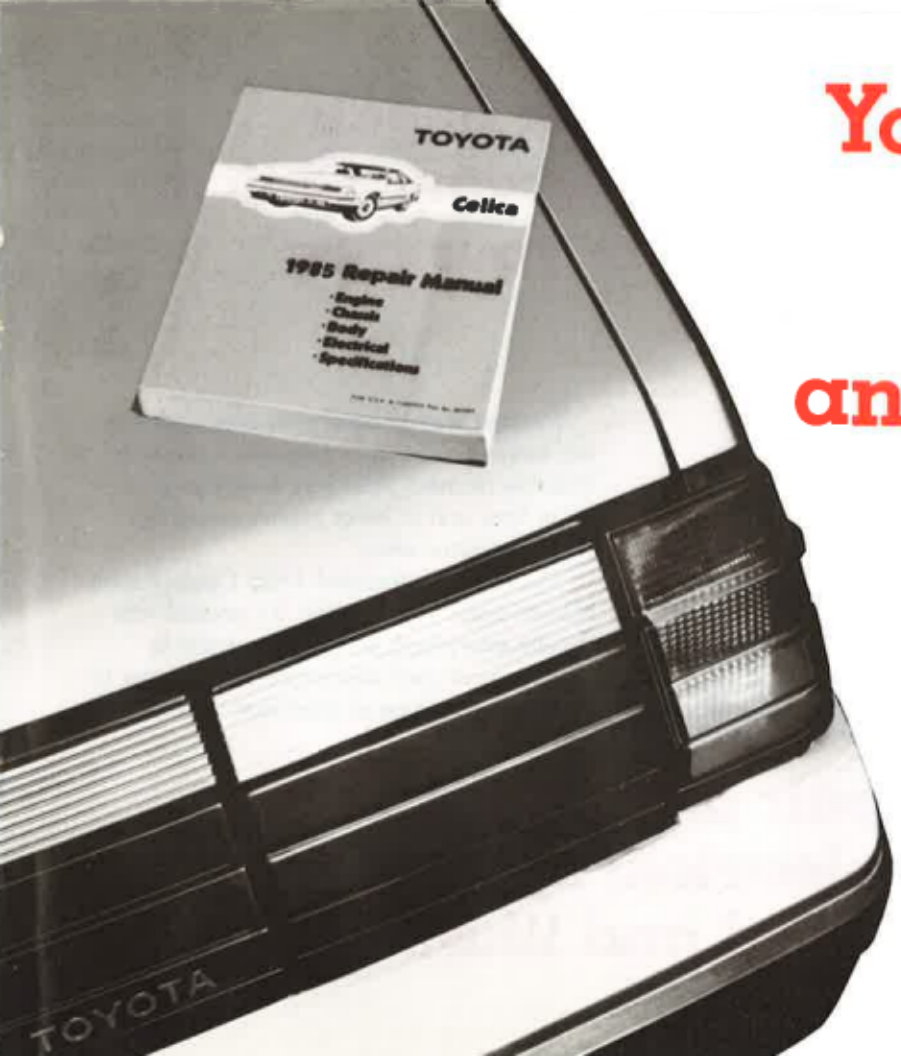
Be sure to have the system checked by your Toyota dealer as soon as possible.

If a retractable headlight does not operate



Turn the ignition and headlight switches off and disconnect the fusible link.

Unless power is disconnected, there is danger of the headlights suddenly retracting or extending and causing injury.



You should know as much about the repair and maintenance of your new Celica as the people who built it.

The Toyota authorized 1985 Celica Repair Manual tells you how to maintain your Celica, diagnose problems, and perform your own maintenance and repair work.

The best way to keep your new Celica in top running order is to maintain it properly from the moment you drive it off the showroom floor and to make repairs promptly when problems arise.

The Toyota authorized 1985 Celica Repair Manual helps you do both. It's packed with literally everything you need to know to perform your own maintenance and repair in virtually every area of your new Celica.

Maintenance and repair procedures for the engine, chassis, body, electrical system, and more, are clearly explained and illustrated.

Periodic maintenance and tune-up

Periodic maintenance and tune-up helps to prevent small problems from growing into larger ones later on. The repair manual outlines exactly what maintenance is required, provides a schedule for its performance, and clearly explains how to do the work yourself step-by-step.

Areas covered include such things as spark plug replacement, valve clearance adjustment, ignition timing inspection, and engine oil and filter replacement.

Comprehensive troubleshooting section

Comprehensive troubleshooting tables are listed for each area of your new Celica where problems could arise. These tables will help you diagnose and find the cause of the problem should one occur.

The repair procedures for each problem's probable cause are listed in a remedy column to quickly lead you to the problem's solution.

Special tools and test equipment

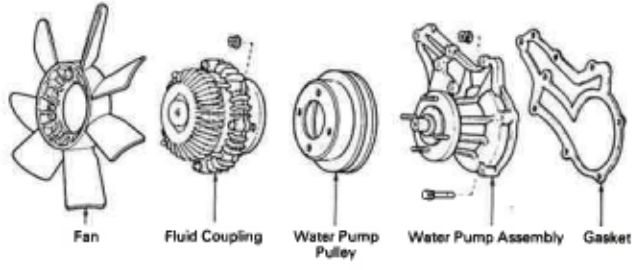
Special tools and test equipment designed for use with the 1985 Celica's individual components are listed in the front of each section. For example, at the front of the engine section, tools used for engine repairs are listed.

Special service tools (SST) should be used where specified. But, if a SST is not available, the manual lists a commercial tool equivalent that may be used if possible. The tools are also listed at each step in the repair process instructions where their use is required.

Illustrated repair procedures

In addition to clearly written repair instructions, each repair section is amply illustrated to identify the repair components and show how they fit together.

Here's an example:



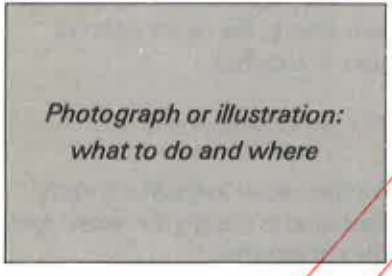
Each repair procedure is presented step-by-step.

The illustration is there to show you what to do and where to do it.

A task heading shows you what it is that you are doing.

And detailed text tells how to perform the repair work as well as giving other information such as specifications and precautionary information.

Here's an example:



Task heading: what to do

Detail text: how to do it

Specification

INSTALL DRIVE SHAFT ON CENTER SUPPORT BEARING FLANGE

(a) Align the marks on the flanges and connect the flanges with four bolts and nuts.

(b) Torque the bolts and nuts.

Torque: 2.0—4.0 kg-m (15—28 ft-lb, 20—39 N·m)

Precautions

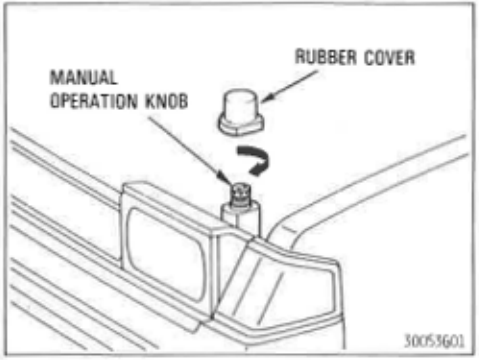
At the beginning of each section precautions are given that pertain to all repair operations listed in the section. These precautions, which should be read before starting repairs, are meant to help you avoid costly errors.

Detailed index

An index is provided on the first page of each section to guide you quickly to the page containing repair information for problem areas.

Where to obtain the 1985 Celica Repair Manual

The repair manual, written in English (Pub. No. 36242A), may be purchased from any Toyota dealer. On the U.S. mainland and Alaska, the repair manual may be ordered by mail using the order blank in the 1985 Owner Information Guide.



To raise or lower an inoperative headlight, remove the rubber cover from the manual operation knob next to the inoperative headlight, and turn the knob clockwise.

After the headlights are extended, turn on the light switch and check to see that the lights comes on.

When the headlights are retracted, they should match the silhouette of the vehicle body.

Be sure to have the system checked by your Toyota dealer as soon as possible.

If you have a flat tire—

First, make sure you are completely off the road—well away from the traffic. Avoid stopping on the center divider of a highway. Park on a level spot with firm ground.

Second, stop the engine and turn on your emergency flashers.

Third, firmly set the parking brake and put the transmission in "P" (automatic) or reverse (manual).

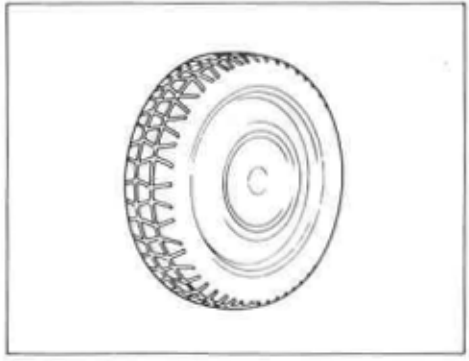
Fourth, have everyone get out of the vehicle on the side away from traffic.

Fifth, read the following instructions thoroughly. They are designed to help a person who has never before changed a tire.

Jacking precautions

To reduce the possibility of personal injury:

- Follow jacking instructions.
- Use a jack only for lifting your vehicle during wheel changing.
- Never get beneath the vehicle when supported by a jack.
- Do not start or run the engine while your vehicle is supported by a jack.



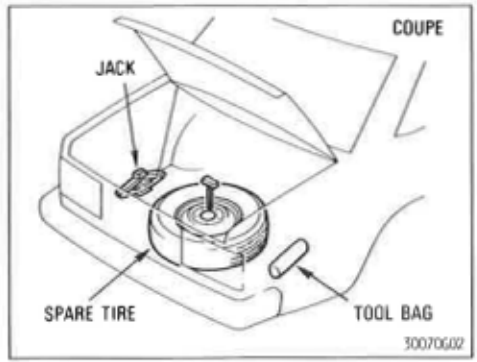
Precautions when using compact spare tire

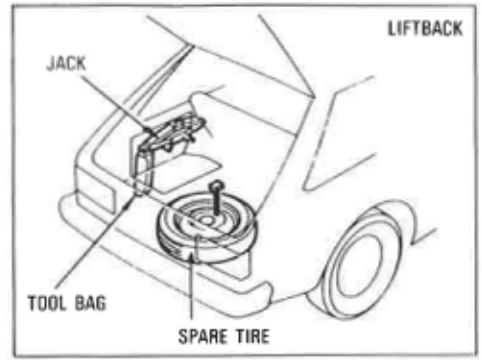
- The compact spare tire is designed for temporary emergency use only. The standard tire should be repaired and replaced as soon as possible.
- Do not use a tire chain on the compact spare tire.
- Avoid continuous speeds over 50 mph (80 km/h) when driving with the compact spare tire.
- Drive slowly on rough, unpaved roads, or over speed bumps as the high air pressure of the compact spare tire may cause severe shocks, resulting in deformation of the wheel disc.

- Your ground clearance is reduced when the compact spare tire is installed so avoid driving over obstacles. Also, do not attempt to go through an automatic car wash as the vehicle may get caught, resulting in damage.

NOTE: Check the air pressure of your compact spare tire at least once a month, and maintain the pressure at 60 psi (4.2 kg/cm^2, 410 kPa) for a T135/70D 15 tire or 40 psi (2.8 kg/cm^2, 270 kPa) for a 185/70R 14 tire. When adding air to the compact spare tire, you must be very careful, since the smaller tire size can gain pressure very quickly. Add compressed air in small quantities and check the pressure often until it reaches the specified pressure. (See Section 7 for additional information on the compact spare tire.)

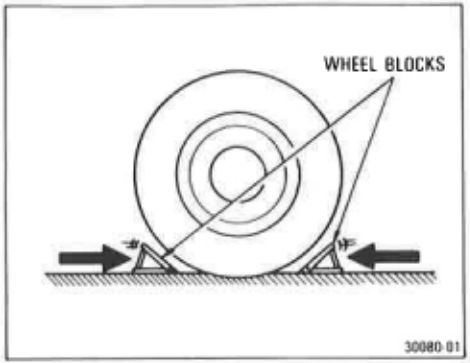
Required tools and spare tire





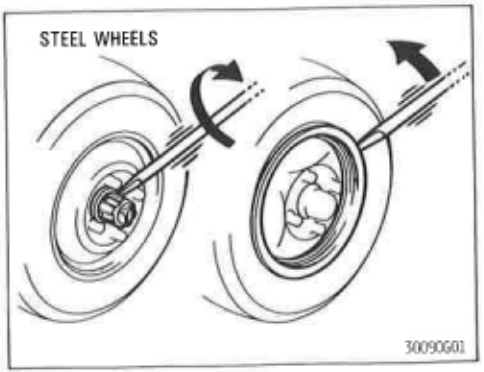
1. Get the tool bag, jack and spare tire.

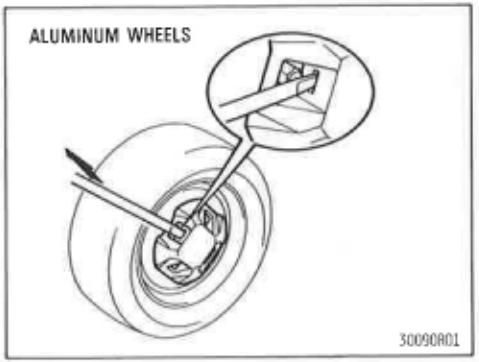
Blocking the wheel



2. Block the wheel diagonally opposite the flat tire to keep the vehicle from rolling when it is jacked up. This is a good safety precaution.

Removing wheel hub ornament and ring

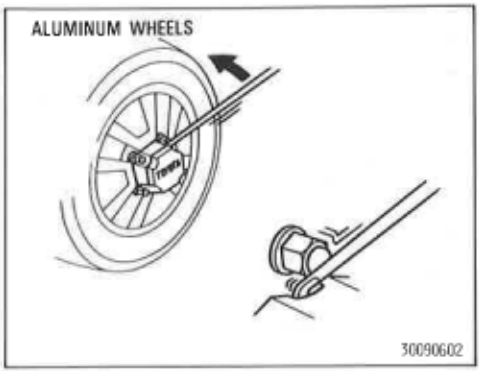




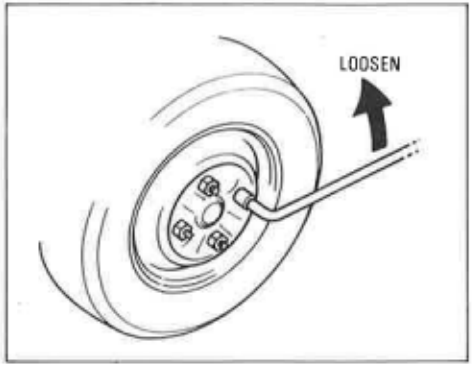
3. Use the wheel hub ornament wrench to remove the wheel hub ornament and wheel ring.

Push the beveled end of the wrench under the edge of the wheel hub ornament or wheel ring and pry against the wheel. ***Do not attempt to pull off the wheel hub ornament or wheel ring by hand.***

On aluminum wheels, use a wheel nut as a fulcrum to remove the hub ornament.



Loosening wheel nuts



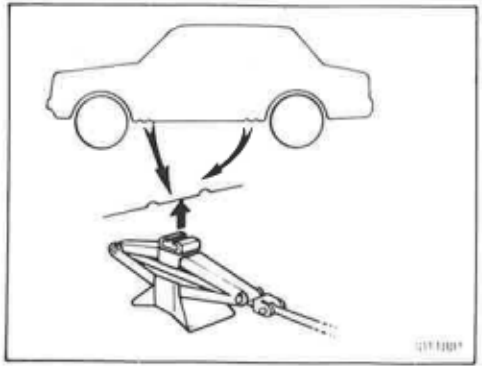
4. Loosen all the wheel nuts.

Always loosen the wheel nuts ***before*** raising the vehicle.

The nuts turn ***counterclockwise*** to loosen. To get maximum leverage, fit the wrench to the nut so that the handle is on the right side, as shown above. Grab the wrench near the end of the handle and pull up on the handle. Be careful that the wrench does not slip off the nut.

Do not remove the nuts yet—just unscrew them about one-half turn.

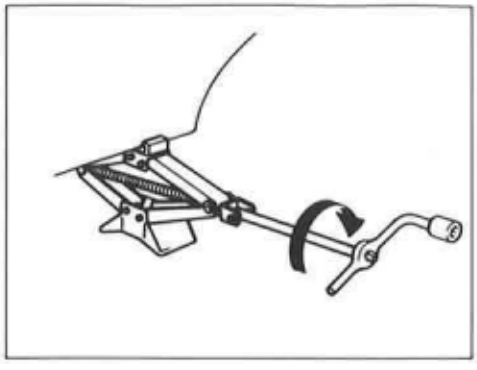
Positioning the jack



5. Position the jack at the correct jack point as shown.

Make sure that the jack is positioned on a level and solid place.

Raising your vehicle

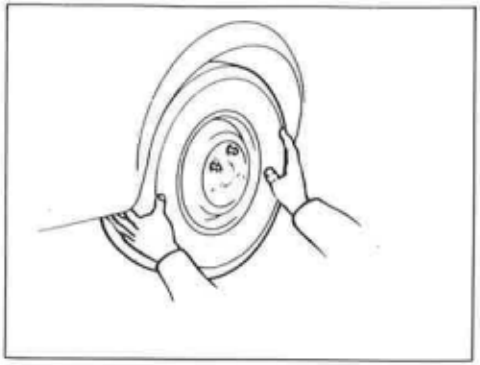


6. Raise the vehicle high enough so that the spare tire can be installed.

Remember that you will need more ground clearance when putting on the spare tire than when removing the flat tire.

To raise the vehicle, insert the handle into the jack (it is a loose fit) and turn the handle ***clockwise.*** As the jack touches the vehicle and begins to lift, double-check that it is properly positioned. ***Never get under the vehicle when it is supported by a jack alone.***

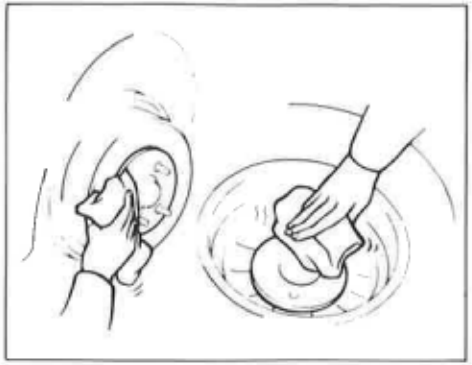
Changing wheels



7. Remove the wheel nuts and change tires.

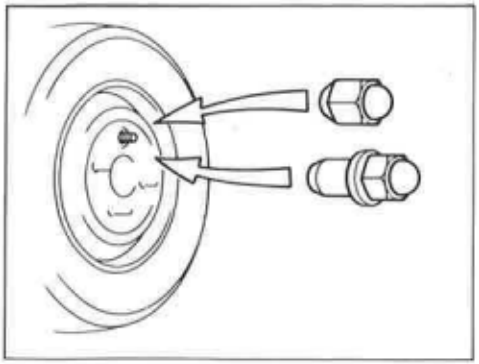
Lift the flat tire straight off and put it aside.

Roll the spare wheel into position and align the holes in the wheel with the bolts. Then lift up the wheel and get at least the top bolt started through its hole. Wiggle the tire and press it back over the other bolts.



NOTE: Before putting on wheels, remove any corrosion on the brake drum or hub and wheel hub surface with a wire brush or such. Installation of wheels without good metal-to-metal contact at the mounting surface can cause wheel nuts to loosen, and eventually cause a wheel to come off while driving. Therefore after the first 1000 miles (1600 km), check to see that the wheel nuts are tight.

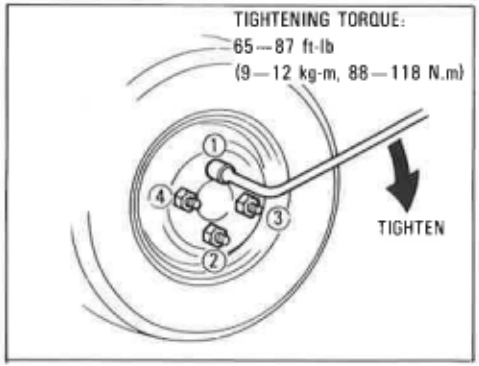
Reinstalling wheel nuts



8. Reinstall all the wheel nuts finger tight.

Reinstall the wheel nuts and tighten them as much as you can by hand. Press the tire back and see if you can tighten them more.

Lowering your vehicle



9. Lower the vehicle completely and tighten the wheel nuts.

Turn the jack handle *counterclockwise* to lower the vehicle.

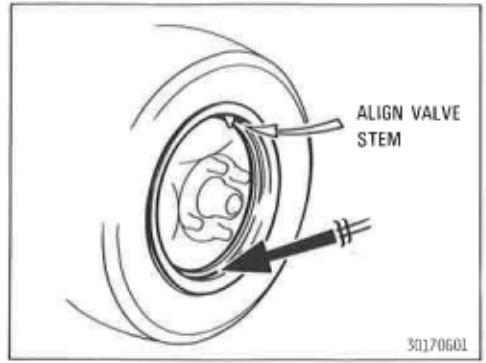
Use only the wheel nut wrench to tighten the nuts. Do not use your foot on the wrench or a pipe as an extension to the wrench. Make sure the wrench is securely engaged over the nut.

Tighten each nut a little at a time in the order shown. Repeat the process until all the nuts are tight.

As soon as possible after changing wheels, have a technician tighten the wheel nuts to the proper torque with a torque wrench.

On aluminum wheels, use only a Toyota wheel nut wrench and tighten the nuts firmly by hand. Do not use a hammer or other tool to tighten the nuts. Other tools or additional leverage could damage the wheel nuts or the hub bolts.

Reinstalling wheel hub ornament and ring



10. Reinstall the wheel hub ornament and wheel ring.

The wheel hub ornament or wheel ring cannot be installed on the compact spare tire.

Put the wheel hub ornament or wheel ring into position and then tap it firmly with the side or heel of your hand to snap it into place.

Check the air pressure of the replaced tire and adjust to the specified pressure. If the pressure is lower than specified, drive slowly to the nearest service station and fill to the correct pressure.

Do not forget to reinstall the tire inflation valve cap as dirt and moisture could get into the valve core and possibly cause air leakage. If the cap is missing, have a new one put on as soon as possible.

After changing wheels

That is all there is to it! Always securely restow the flat tire, jack, wheel nut wrench, wheel block, etc. into the vehicle.

This is the same procedure for changing or rotating your tires.

If your vehicle needs to be towed—

If towing is necessary, we recommend you have it done by your Toyota dealer or a commercial tow truck service.

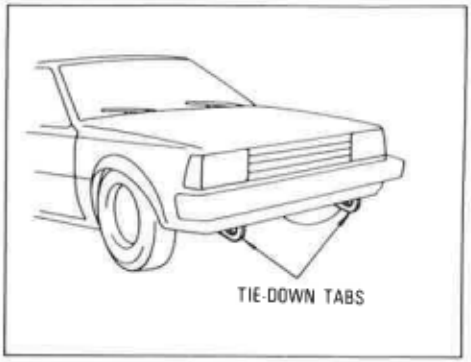
Proper equipment will help ensure that your vehicle is not damaged while being towed. Commercial operators are generally aware of the state and local laws pertaining to towing.

Your vehicle can be damaged if it is towed incorrectly. Although most operators know the correct procedure, it is possible to make a mistake. Rather than risk damage to your vehicle, why don't *you* make sure that the following few precautions are observed. If necessary, show this page to the tow truck driver.

TOWING PRECAUTIONS:

- Use a safety chain system for all towing, and abide by the state and local laws.
- **General precaution:** The vehicle may be towed from either the front or rear. The wheels and axle on the ground must be in good condition. If they are damaged, use a towing dolly.
- **Manual transmission—towing with rear wheels on ground:** Release the parking brake and put the transmission in neutral.
- **Automatic transmission—towing with rear wheels on ground:** Release the parking brake and put the transmission in "N". *Do not tow faster than 30 mph (45 km/h) or farther than 50 miles (80 km).* If the vehicle must be towed faster or farther, disconnect the driveshaft at the differential to avoid damaging the transmission.
- **Towing with front wheels on ground (either transmission):** The ignition key must be in the "ACC" position. The steering lock mechanism is not strong enough to hold the front wheels straight while towing. If necessary, use a dolly.

Emergency towing



For emergency towing, secure a cable to one of the tie-down tabs under the front of the vehicle.

Use it only when your vehicle must be towed on hard-surfaced roads. A driver must be in the vehicle to steer it and operate the brakes. *If the engine is not running, the power assist for the brakes and steering will not work so steering and braking will be much harder than usual.* Towing in this manner must not be done if the wheels, axles, drive train, steering or brakes are damaged.

Before towing, release the parking brake and put the transmission in neutral. *The key must be in "ACC" (engine off) or "ON" (engine running).*

If you lose your keys

Many Toyota dealers can make a new key if you can give them the key number.

See the suggestion given in "Two keys for your vehicle" in Section 1.

If your keys are locked in the vehicle and you cannot get a duplicate, many Toyota dealers can still open the door for you, using their special tools. If you must break a window to get in, we suggest breaking the smallest side window because it is the least expensive to replace. Be extremely cautious to avoid cuts from the glass.

Corrosion prevention and appearance care—Section 4

Protecting your Toyota from corrosion

Toyota, through its diligent research, design and utilizing the most advanced technology available, has done its part to help prevent corrosion and has provided you with the finest quality vehicle construction. Now, it is up to you. Proper care of your Toyota can help ensure long-term corrosion prevention.

The most common causes of corrosion to your vehicle are:

- The accumulation of road salt, dirt and moisture in hard-to-reach areas under the vehicle.
- Chipping of paint, or undercoating caused by minor accidents or by stones and gravel.

Care is especially important if you live in a particular area or operate your vehicle under certain environmental conditions:

- *Road salt or dust control chemicals* will accelerate corrosion, as will the presence of salt in the air near the sea-coast or in areas of industrial pollution.
- *High humidity* accelerates corrosion especially when temperatures range just above the freezing point.
- *Wetness or dampness* to certain parts of your vehicle for an extended period of time, may cause corrosion even though other parts of the vehicle may be dry.
- *High temperatures* will cause corrosion to those components of the vehicle which are prevented from quick-drying due to lack of proper ventilation.

The above signifies the necessity to keep your vehicle, particularly the underside, as clean as possible and to repair any damage to paint or protective coatings as soon as possible.

To help prevent corrosion on your Toyota, follow these guidelines:

Wash your vehicle frequently. It is, of course, necessary to keep your vehicle clean by regular washing, but to prevent corrosion, the following points should be observed:

- If you drive on salted roads in the winter or if you live near the ocean, you should hose off the undercarriage at least once a month to minimize corrosion.
- High pressure water or steam is effective for cleaning the vehicle's underside and wheel housings. Pay particular attention to these areas as it is difficult to see all the mud and dirt. It will do more harm than good to simply wet the mud and debris without removing them. The lower edge of doors, rocker panels and frame members have drain holes which should not be allowed to clog with dirt as trapped water in these areas can cause corrosion.
- Wash the underside of the vehicle thoroughly when winter is over.

After washing your vehicle, make sure the brakes are fully dry before driving. (See "Washing and waxing your Toyota" for more tips.)

Check the condition of your vehicle's paint and trim. If you find any chips or scratches in the paint, touch them up immediately to prevent corrosion from starting. If the chips or scratches have gone through the bare metal, have a qualified body shop make the repair.

Check the interior of your vehicle. Water and dirt can accumulate under the floor mats and could cause corrosion. Occasionally check under the mats to make sure the area is dry. Be particularly careful when transporting chemicals, cleansers, fertilizers, salt, etc., and these should be transported in proper containers. If a spill or leak should occur, immediately clean and dry the area.

Use mud shields on your wheels. If you drive on salted or gravel roads, mud shields help protect your vehicle. Full-size shields, which come as near to the ground as possible, are the best. We recommend that the fittings and the area where the shields are installed be treated to resist corrosion. Your Toyota dealer will be happy to assist in supplying and installing the shields if they are recommended for your area.

Do not park your vehicle in a damp, poorly ventilated garage. If you wash your vehicle in the garage, or if you drive it in covered with water or snow, your garage may be so damp it will cause corrosion. Even if your garage is heated, a wet vehicle can corrode in it if the ventilation is poor.

Washing and waxing your Toyota

Wash your vehicle in the shade when the body is not hot to the touch. Use a mild car-wash soap and rinse it well.

Dirt can cause small scratches in the paint and the chemicals in some dirt and air pollutants can cause deterioration of the paint and trim. Therefore, frequent washing is recommended. If you park or drive your Toyota near the ocean or on salted roads, it is especially important to prevent corrosion.

Begin by rinsing all loose dirt off the vehicle with a hose. If the underside has picked up mud or road salt, use a hard, direct stream from a hose to remove it.

Wash with a commercial car-wash product available at your Toyota dealer or auto parts store. Follow the manufacturer's mixing instructions carefully. Do *not* use a strong household soap, detergent, gasoline or strong solvents. Dip your sponge or cloth into the wash bucket frequently and do not rub too hard—let the soap and water remove the dirt.

To clean the vinyl top, use a mild, non-abrasive foaming cleanser with a soft bristle brush. The vinyl top will not come clean with normal washing.

To clean white sidewall tires, use a stiff brush or a household steel-wool scouring pad.

To clean aluminum wheels, use only a mild soap or neutral detergent. Be sure to polish and wax their surfaces which are not painted. Also, during winter, be sure to clean the aluminum wheels after driving on salted roads. (If you are unsure whether you have aluminum wheels, see Section 3.)

Rinse the vehicle thoroughly. If any soap dries on the vehicle, it may cause streaking. In hot weather, you may have to rinse each section of the vehicle right after you wash it.

Dry the vehicle with a moist chamois or soft towel. The main purpose of drying is to remove excess water so that the vehicle will air dry without water spots. So do not rub or press hard, which might scratch the paint.

If you detect any stone chips or scratches in the paint, touch them up immediately to protect the bare metal from corrosion.

Polishing and waxing is recommended to maintain the original beauty of your Toyota's finish.

Always wash and dry the vehicle before you begin waxing, even if you are using a combined cleaner and wax. Road tar may be removed with turpentine. Use warm water and car-wash soap for insects and tree sap. Commercial products are also available.

Do not use gasoline or strong solvents, which may be toxic or cause damage.

Use a good quality polish and wax. If the finish has become extremely weathered, use a car-cleaning polish, followed by a separate wax.

Carefully follow the manufacturer's instructions and precautions.

Be sure to polish and wax the chrome trim as well as the paint.

Wax the vehicle again when water does not bead but remains on the surface in large patches.

To maintain the original beauty of the urethane bumpers, observe the following precautions:

- Be careful not to spill brake fluid or battery electrolyte on the bumpers. Wash any spills with water immediately.
- The bumper face is soft. Remove dirt carefully and do not scrub with abrasive cleaners.
- Protect the bumpers from high temperatures. Always remove the bumpers if your vehicle is re-painted and placed in a high heat paint waxing booth.

Cleaning the interior

The vinyl upholstery may be easily cleaned with a mild soap or detergent and water.

First vacuum over the upholstery to remove loose dirt. Then, using a sponge or soft cloth, apply the soap solution to the vinyl. After allowing it to soak in for a few minutes to loosen the dirt, remove the dirt and wipe off the soap with a clean damp cloth. If all the dirt does not come off, repeat the procedure. Commercial foaming-type vinyl cleaners are also available which work well. Follow the manufacturer's instructions. *Do not use solvent, thinner, gasoline or window cleaner on the interior.*

Use a good foam-type shampoo to clean the carpets.

Begin by vacuuming thoroughly to remove as much dirt as possible. Several types of foam cleaners are available; some are in aerosol cans and others are powders or liquids which you mix with water to produce a foam. To shampoo the carpets, use a sponge or brush to apply the foam. Rub in overlapping circles. Do not apply water—the best results are obtained by keeping the carpet as dry as possible. Read the shampoo instructions and follow them closely.

The seat belts may be cleaned with mild soap and water or with lukewarm water.

Use a cloth or sponge. As you are cleaning, check the belts for excessive wear, fraying, or cuts. *Do not use dye or bleach on the belts—it may weaken them.*

When cleaning the inside of the windows, be careful not to scratch or damage the heater wires on the rear window.

You may use any household window cleaner.

If you have any questions about the cleaning of your Toyota, your local Toyota dealer will be pleased to answer them.

CARE OF LEATHER SEATS

Your seats are covered with high quality pure leather. Care in maintaining the surface beauty is important as improper cleaning could result in discoloration or staining.

- **Removing soil**
  Apply a small amount of saddle or leather soap with a soft cloth. Allow the soap solution to loosen the soil for a few minutes. Then thoroughly wipe off all the soap solution with a damp clean cloth.

- **Drying**
  After cleaning or wherever any part of the leather gets wet, dry with a soft clean cloth. Allow it to air-dry in the shade with a breeze. Avoid direct sunlight.

CAUTION

- Mildew may develop on soiled leather seats. Be especially careful to avoid oil spots. Try to maintain your seats in a constant clean condition.
- Long exposure to the direct rays of the sun may cause the leather surface to harden and shrink. Keep your vehicle in a shaded area, especially in the summer.
- As the interior temperature of your vehicle is apt to rise during hot summer days, avoid placing items of vinyl or plastic or containing wax on the seats as these tend to stick to leather when warm.
- Use of a nylon brush, synthetic fiber cloth, etc. may scratch the fine grained surface of the leather.
- Never use organic substances such as benzine, alcohol and gasoline or alkaline and acid solutions for cleaning the leather as these could cause discoloring.

Maintenance requirements

Your Toyota vehicle has been designed to give less maintenance requirements with long service interval to save both your time and money. However, each regular maintenance as well as day-to-day care is more important than ever before to ensure smooth and trouble-free, safe, and economical drivings.

It is owner's responsibility to make sure that the specified maintenance including general maintenance services is performed. Please note that both the new vehicle and emission control system warranties specify that proper maintenance and care must be performed. Please consult with Owner's Guide or Warranty Booklet for complete warranty information.

General maintenance

General maintenance items are those day-to-day care practices that are important to your vehicle for proper operation. It is the owner's responsibility to insure that the general maintenance items are performed regularly.

These checks or inspections can be done either by yourself or a qualified technician, or if you prefer, your Toyota dealer will be pleased to do them at a nominal cost.

Scheduled maintenance

The scheduled maintenance items listed in this section are those required to be serviced at regular intervals. However, under severe driving conditions, a separate maintenance schedule that requires more frequent maintenance service should be practiced.

Maintenance, replacement, or service of the emission control devices and systems may be performed by your Toyota dealer or any other qualified automotive repair establishment or individual.

Non-Toyota supplied parts for replacement purpose may be used without invalidating the warranties. However, use of replacement parts which are not of equivalent quality may impair the effectiveness of the warranty. See Owner's Guide or Warranty Booklet for complete warranty information.

Where to go for service?

Toyota technicians are well-trained specialists and are kept up to date with the latest service information through technical bulletins, service tips, and in-dealership training programs. They learn to work on Toyotas ***before*** they work on your vehicle, rather than ***while*** they are working on it.

You can be confident that your Toyota dealer's service department performs the best job to meet the maintenance requirements on your vehicle—reliably and economically.

Your copy of the repair order is proof that all required maintenance has been performed for warranty coverage. And if any problems should arise with your vehicle while under warranty, your Toyota dealer will promptly take care of it. Again, be sure to keep a copy of the repair order for ***any*** service performed on your Toyota.

What about do-it-yourself maintenance?

Many of the maintenance items are easy to do yourself if you have a little mechanical ability and a few basic automotive tools. Simple instructions for how to perform them are presented in Section 6.

If you are a skilled do-it-yourself mechanic, the Toyota service manuals are recommended. Please be aware that do-it-yourself maintanance can affect your warranty coverage. See your separate warranty statement for the details.

General maintenance

Listed below are the general maintenance items that should be performed at the frequencies as specified. In addition to the items listed if you notice any unusual noise, smell or vibration, you should investigate the cause or take your vehicle to your Toyota dealer or a qualified service shop immediately. It is recommended that any problem you notice be brought to the attention of your dealer or the qualified service shop for their advice.

If you make these checks in a garage or enclosed area, be sure there is adequate ventilation while the engine is running.

MAINTENANCE ITEMS	DESCRIPTION OF SERVICE AND INTERVALS
OUTSIDE THE VEHICLE	**Items listed below should be performed from time to time, unless otherwise specified.**
Tires	Check the pressure with a gauge and adjust as shown in the tire pressure placard. Check carefully for cuts, damage or excessive wear. See Section 7 for additional information.
Wheel nuts	When checking the tires, make sure no nuts are missing, and check the nuts for looseness. Tighten them if necessary.
Tire rotation	Rotate the tires every 7500 miles (12000 km). See Section 7 for additional information.
Windshield wiper blades	Check for wear or cracks whenever they do not wipe clean.
Fluid leaks	Check underneath for leaking fuel, oil, water or other fluid after the vehicle has been parked for a while. If you smell gasoline fumes or notice any leak, have the cause found and corrected immediately.
Doors and engine hood	Check that all doors including trunk lid and back hatch operate smoothly and all latches lock securely. Make sure the engine hood secondary latch secures the hood from opening when the primary latch is released.
INSIDE THE VEHICLE	**Items listed below should be checked regularly, e.g. while performing periodic services, cleaning the vehicle, etc.**
Lights	Make sure that the headlights, stop lights, tail lights, turn signal lights, and other lights are all working. Check headlight aim.
Warning lights and buzzers	Check that all warning lights and buzzers function properly.

Horn	Make sure it works.
Windshield glass	Check that it is free from scratches, pits or abrasions.
Windshield wipers and washer	Check operation of the wipers and washer. Make sure that the wipers do not streak.
Windshield defroster	Check that the air comes out from the defroster outlet when operating the heater or air conditioner.
Rear view mirror	Make sure that it is mounted securely.
Sun visors	Make sure that they move freely and are mounted securely.
Steering wheel	Check that it has the specified freeplay. See Section 6 for additional information. Be alert for changes in steering condition, such as hard steering, excessive freeplay or strange noise.

Seats	Check that all front seat controls such as seat adjusters, seatback recliner, etc. operate smoothly and that all latches lock securely in any position. Check that the head restraints move up and down smoothly and that the locks hold securely in any latched position. For folding-down rear seatbacks, check that the latches lock securely.
Seat belts	Check that the seat belt system such as buckles, retractors and anchors operate properly and smoothly. Make sure that the belt webbing is not cut, frayed, worn or damaged.
Accelerator pedal	Check the pedal for smooth operation and uneven pedal effort or catching.
Clutch pedal	Check the pedal for smooth operation and that the pedal has the proper freeplay. See Section 6 for additional information.

INSIDE THE VEHICLE (cont.)	Items listed below should be checked regularly, e.g. while performing periodic services, cleaning the vehicle, etc.
Brake pedal	Check the pedal for smooth operation and that the pedal has the proper clearance and freeplay. Check the brake booster function. See Section 6 for additional information.
Brakes	At a safe place, check that the brakes do not pull to one side when applied.
Parking brake	Check that the lever has the proper travel and that, on a safe incline, your vehicle is held securely with only the parking brake applied. See Section 6 for additional information.
Automatic transmission "Park" mechanism	Check the lock release button of the selector lever for proper and smooth operation. On a safe incline, check that your vehicle is held securely with the selector lever in "P" position and all brakes released.

UNDER THE HOOD	Items listed below should be checked from time to time, e.g. each time when checking the engine oil or refueling.
Windshield washer fluid	Make sure there is sufficient fluid in the tank. See Section 6 for additional information.
Engine coolant level	Make sure that the coolant level is between the "FULL" and "LOW" lines on the see-through reservoir. See Section 6 for additional information.
Radiator and hoses	Make sure that the front of the radiator is clean—not blocked with leaves, dirt or bugs. Check the hoses for cracks, kinks, rot and loose connections.
Battery electrolyte level	Make sure that the electrolyte level of all battery cells is between upper and lower level lines on the case. Add only distilled water when replenishing. See Section 6 for additional information.
Brake and clutch fluid levels	Make sure that the brake and clutch fluid levels are correct. See Section 6 for additional information.

Engine drive belts	Check all belts for fraying, cracks, wear or oiliness.
Engine oil level	Check the level on the dipstick with the engine turned off and the vehicle parked on a level spot. See Section 6 for additional information.
Power steering fluid level	Check the level on the dipstick. The level should be in the "HOT" or "COLD" range depending on the fluid temperature. See Section 6 for additional information.
Automatic transmission fluid level	Check the level on the dipstick with the engine idling and the selector level in "P". The level should be in the "HOT" or "COOL" range depending on the fluid temperature. See Section 6 for additional information.
Exhaust system	Look for cracks, holes and loose supports. If you notice any change in the sound of the exhaust or smell exhaust fumes, have the cause located and corrected immediately. (See carbon monoxide warning in Section 1.)

Does your vehicle need repairing?

Be on the alert for changes in performance, sounds, and visual tip-offs that indicate service is needed. Some important clues are as follows:

- Engine missing, stumbling, or pinging
- Appreciable loss of power
- Strange engine noises
- A leak under the vehicle (however, water dripping from the air conditioner after use is normal.)
- Change in exhaust sound (This may indicate a dangerous carbon monoxide leak. Drive with the windows open and have the exhaust system checked immediately.)
- Flat-looking tire; excessive tire squeal when cornering; uneven tire wear
- Vehicle pulls to one side when driving straight on a level road
- Strange noises related to suspension movement
- Loss of brake effectiveness; spongy feeling brake or clutch pedal; pedal almost touches floor; vehicles pull to one side when braking
- Engine temperature continually higher than normal

- Engine continually runs hot; oil pressure gauge stays low

If you notice any of these clues, take your vehicle to your Toyota dealer as soon as possible. It probably needs adjustment or repair.

Scheduled maintenance

Driving conditions under which you mainly operate your vehicle determine which maintenance schedule you follow.

In order to ensure smooth, trouble-free, safe and economical driving, Toyota provides two kinds of maintenance schedules to be selected according to your driving conditions: *normal* condition schedule and *severe* condition schedule.

Select and follow the severe condition schedule if you mainly operate your vehicle under one or more of the following conditions:

- Pulling a trailer
- Repeated short trips
- Driving on rough and/or muddy roads
- Driving on dusty roads
- Driving in extremely cold weather and/or on salted roads

Select and follow the normal condition schedule if you mainly operate your vehicle where none of the conditions listed above apply.

An odometer reading or time interval determines when service is necessary.

For most people, the odometer reading will indicate when service is needed. If, however, you drive very little, your vehicle should be serviced at regular intervals as shown in the schedule.

Each maintenance item is numbered and is described on the pages following the severe condition schedule.

If you want to know exactly what a maintenance item consists of, refer to that item number in the task descriptions given in "Explanation of scheduled maitenance items".

The maintenance services beyond 60000 miles (96000 km) should be performed at the same intervals shown in each maintenance schedule.

Maintenance schedule under normal driving conditions

Maintenance operations:

A = Check and/or adjust as necessary; **I** = Inspect and correct or replace as necessary; **R** = Replace, change or lubricate.

SERVICE INTERVAL: (Use odometer reading or months, whichever comes first.)	x 1000 miles	10	20	30	40	50	60
	x 1000 km	16	32	48	64	80	96
	or Months	12	24	36	48	60	72
ENGINE COMPONENTS AND EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEMS							
1 Valve clearance**		.	.	A	.	.	A
2 Drive belts «See note 1.»		.	.	I	.	.	I
3 Engine oil and oil filter**		R	R	R	R	R	R
4 Engine coolant «See note 2.»		.	.	.	.	.	R
5 Exhaust pipes and mountings		.	.	I	.	.	I
6 Idle speed* «See note 3.»		A	.	A	.	.	A
7 Air filter**		.	.	R	.	.	R
8 Fuel lines and connections		.	.	I	.	.	I
9 Fuel tank cap gasket		.	.	.	.	.	R
10 Spark plugs**		.	.	R	.	.	R
12 Charcoal canister		.	.	.	.	.	I

Maintenance services indicated by ★ or * condition the Emission Control Systems Warranty. See ***Owner's Guide*** or ***Warranty Booklet*** for complete warranty information.

★: For vehicles sold in California

*: For vehicles sold outside California

«NOTE»

1. After 60000 miles (96000 km) or 72 months, inspect every 10000 miles (16000 km) or 12 months.
2. After 60000 miles (96000 km) or 72 months, replace every 30000 miles (48000 km) or 36 months.
3. After 60000 miles (96000 km) or 72 months, adjust every 30000 miles (48000 km) or 36 months.
   Maintenance services at 30000 miles (48000 km) only condition the Emission Control Systems Warranty.

Maintenance operations:
A = Check and/or adjust as necessary; **I** = Inspect and correct or replace as necessary; **R** = Replace, change or lubricate.

SERVICE INTERVAL: (Use odometer reading or months, whichever comes first.)	x 1000 miles	10	20	30	40	50	60
	x 1000 km	16	32	48	64	80	96
	or Months	12	24	36	48	60	72
CHASSIS AND BODY							
13 Brake linings and drums		.	I	.	I	.	I
14 Brake pads and discs		.	I	.	I	.	I
15 Brake lines and hoses		.	I	.	I	.	I
16 Steering linkage		.	I	.	I	.	I
17 Ball joints and dust covers		.	I	.	I	.	I
18 Automatic transmission, manual transmission, differential and steering gear box		.	I	.	I	.	I
19 Wheel bearing grease		.	.	.	R	.	.
20 Bolts and nuts on chassis and body		.	I	.	I	.	I

Maintenance schedule under severe driving conditions

Maintenance operations:

A = Check and/or adjust as necessary; **I** = Inspect and correct or replace as necessary; **R** = Replace, change or lubricate.

SERVICE INTERVAL: (Use odometer reading or months, whichever comes first.)	x 1000 miles x 1000 km or Months	5 8 6	10 16 12	15 24 18	20 32 24	25 40 30	30 48 36	35 56 42	40 64 48	45 72 54	50 80 60	55 88 66	60 96 72
ENGINE COMPONENTS AND EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEMS													
1 Valve clearance**		.	.	.	.	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	A
2 Drive belts «See note 1.»		.	.	.	.	.	I	.	.	.	.	.	I
3 Engine oil and oil filter**		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
4 Engine coolant «See note 2.»		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R
5 Exhaust pipes and mountings		.	.	I	.	.	I	.	.	I	.	.	I
6 Idle speed* «See note 3.»		.	A	.	.	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	A
7 Air filter** «See note 4.»		I	I	I	I	I	R	I	I	I	I	I	R
8 Fuel lines and connections		.	.	.	.	.	I	.	.	.	.	.	I
9 Fuel tank cap gasket		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R
10 Spark plugs**		.	.	.	.	.	R	.	.	.	.	.	R
11 Ignition wiring and distributor cap**		In areas where road salt is used, inspect and clean each year just after the snow season.											
12 Charcoal canister		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	I

Maintenance services indicated by ★ or * condition the Emission Control Systems Warranty. See ***Owner's Guide*** or ***Warranty Booklet*** for complete warranty information.

★: For vehicles sold in California

*: For vehicles sold outside California

«NOTE»

1. After 60000 miles (96000 km) or 72 months, inspect every 10000 miles (16000 km) or 12 months.
2. After 60000 miles (96000 km) or 72 months, replace every 30000 miles (48000 km) or 36 months.
3. After 60000 miles (96000 km) or 72 months, adjust every 30000 miles (48000 km) or 36 months.
   Maintenance services at 30000 miles (48000 km) only condition the Emission Control Systems Warranty.
4. Applicable when you mainly operate your vehicle on dusty roads. If not, apply the normal condition schedule.

Maintenance operations:
A = Check and/or adjust as necessary; **I** = Inspect and correct or replace as necessary; **R** = Replace, change or lubricate.

SERVICE INTERVAL: (Use odometer reading or months, whichever comes first.)	x 1000 miles x 1000 km or Months	5 8 6	10 16 12	15 24 18	20 32 24	25 40 30	30 48 36	35 56 42	40 64 48	45 72 54	50 80 60	55 88 66	60 96 72
CHASSIS AND BODY													
13 Brake linings and drums		.	I	.	I	.	I	.	I	.	I	.	I
14 Brake pads and discs		.	I	.	I	.	I	.	I	.	I	.	I
15 Brake lines and hoses		.	.	.	I	.	.	.	I	.	.	.	I
16 Steering linkage «See note 5.»		.	I	.	I	.	I	.	I	.	I	.	I
17 Ball joints and dust covers		.	I	.	I	.	I	.	I	.	I	.	I
18 Automatic transmission, manual transmission, differential and steering gear box		.	.	.	R	.	.	.	R	.	.	.	R
19 Wheel bearing grease		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	.	.	.	.
20 Bolts and nuts on chassis and body «See note 5.»		.	I	.	I	.	I	.	I	.	I	.	I

«NOTE»
5. Applicable when you mainly operate your vehicle on rough and/or muddy roads. If not, apply the normal condition schedule.

Explanation of scheduled maintenance items

ENGINE COMPONENTS AND EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEMS

1. Valve clearances. Adjust the valve clearances to factory specifications. A qualified technician should make this operation.

2. Drive belts. Inspect the drive belts for cracks, excessive wear or oiliness. Replace any damaged belt. Check the belt tension and adjust if necessary.

3. Engine oil and oil filter. Change the engine oil and oil filter when scheduled. Do-it-yourself instructions are given in Section 6. Using API grade SF or SF/CC multigrade and fuel-efficient oil of the proper viscosity for your climate is recommended.

4. Engine coolant. Drain and flush the cooling system when scheduled. Refill only with an ethylene-glycol type coolant. Do-it-yourself instructions are given in Section 6.

5. Exhaust pipes and mountings. Visually inspect the exhaust pipes, muffler, and hangers for cracks, deterioration, or damage. Start the engine and listen carefully for any exhaust gas leakage. Tighten connections or replace parts as necessary.

6. Idle speed. After warming up the engine, adjust the idle speed to factory specifications. A qualified technician should make this operation.

7. Air filter. Replace the air filter when scheduled. Do-it-yourself instructions are given in Section 6. If you mainly operate your vehicle on dusty road, inspect and clean the air filter when scheduled. Visually check for dirt or damage. It may be cleaned with compressed air.

8. Fuel lines and connections. Visually inspect the lines, connections and tank band for corrosion, damage, cracks, and loose or leaking connections. Tighten connections or replace parts as necessary.

9. Fuel tank cap gasket. Make sure the new gasket is correctly installed.

10. Spark plugs. Make sure to install new plugs of the correct heat range. Do-it-yourself instructions are given in Section 6.

11. Ignition wiring and distributor cap. (Applied under severe conditions of driving on salted roads.) Clean the ignition wiring and distributor cap with a clean cloth. Visually inspect for cracks, damage, corrosion or burning. Replace any damaged parts. In areas where road salt is used, clean and inspect each year just after the snow season.

12. Charcoal canister. Inspect for internal damage or clogging. Clean with compressed air or replace if necessary. A qualified technician should make this operation.

CHASSIS AND BODY

13. Brake linings and drums. Check for scoring, burning, leaking fluid, broken parts, and excessive wear. A qualified technician should make this operation.

14. Brake pads and discs. Check the pads for excessive wear and discs for runout and wear, and leaking fluid. A qualified technician should make this operation.

15. Brake lines and hoses. Visually check for proper installation. Check for chafing, cracks, deterioration, and any evidence of leaking. Replace any deteriorated or damaged parts immediately. A qualified technician should make these operations.

16. Steering linkage. With the vehicle stopped, check for excessive freeplay in the steering wheel. Check the linkage for bend or damage. Check the dust boots for deterioration, cracks, or damage. Replace any damaged parts.

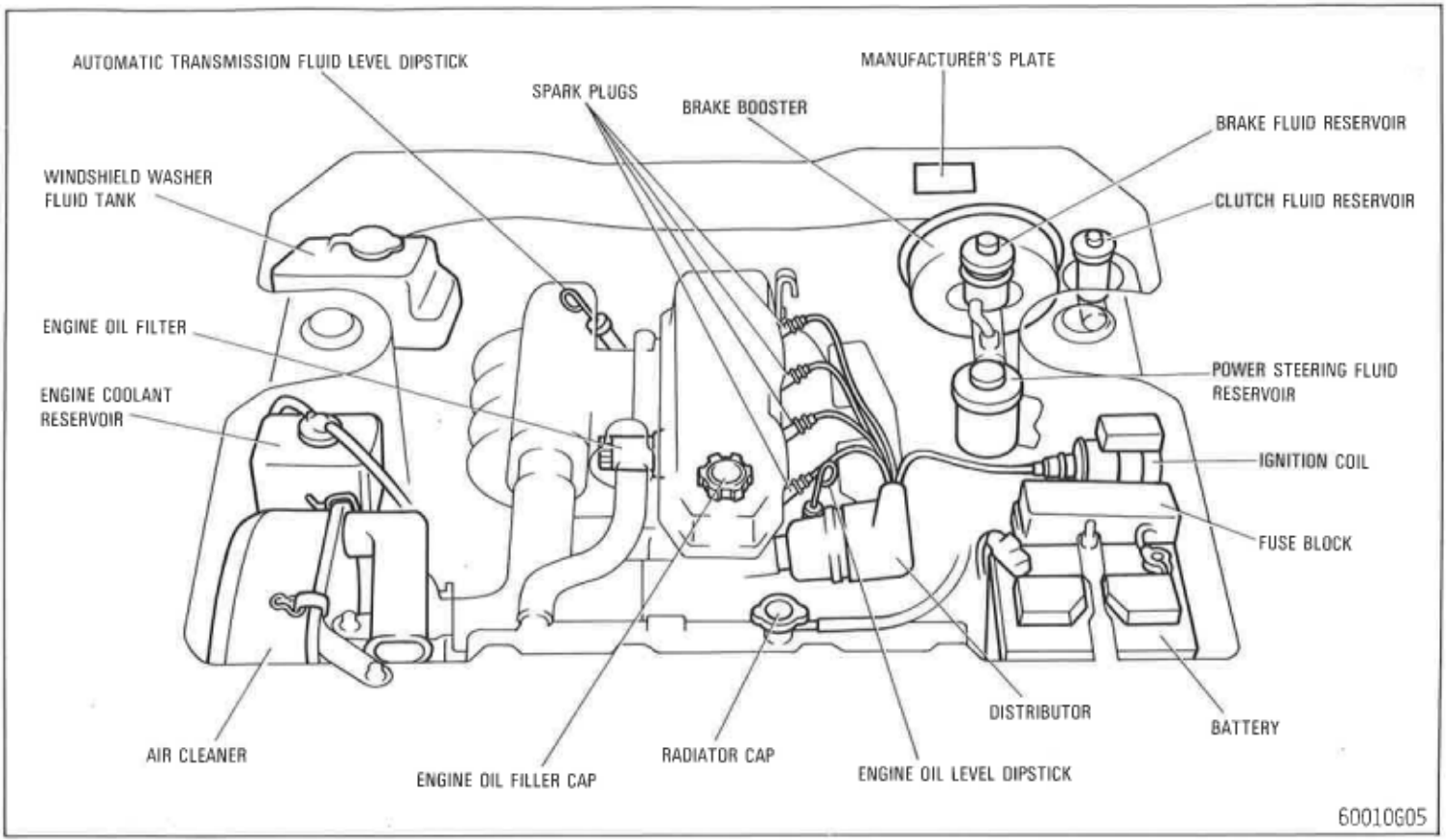
17. Ball joints and dust covers. Check the suspension and steering linkage ball joints for looseness or damage. Check all dust covers for deterioration or damage. A qualified technician should make these operations.

18. Automatic transmission, manual transmission, differential and steering gear box. Inspect each component for signs of leakage. Any leakage should be repaired by a qualified technician. Under severe driving conditions, change the automatic transmission fluid, manual transmission oil and differential oil when scheduled.

19. Wheel bearing grease. Repack the wheel bearings with wheel bearing grease.

20. Bolts and nuts on chassis and body. Where necessary, retighten to specified torque.

Engine compartment overview



Do-it-yourself service precautions

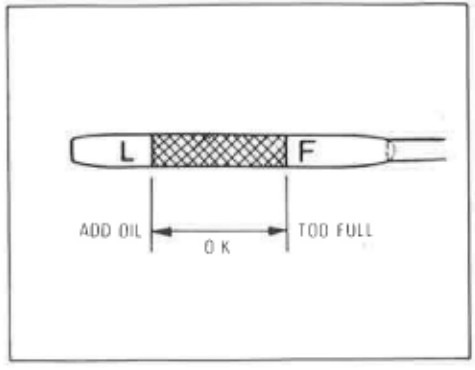
Utmost care should be taken when working on your vehicle to prevent accidental injury. Here are a few precautions that you should be especially careful to observe:

- When the engine is running, keep hands, clothing, and tools away from the moving fan and engine drive belts. (Removing rings, watches, and ties is advisable.)
- Right after driving, the engine, radiator and exhaust manifold will be hot, so be careful not to touch them. Oil and fluid may also be hot.
- Do not smoke, cause sparks or allow open flames around fuel or battery. The fumes are inflammable.
- Be extremely cautious when working on the battery. It contains poisonous and corrosive sulfuric acid.
- Do not get under your vehicle with just the body jack supporting it. Always use automotive jack stands or other solid supports.
- Remember that battery and ignition cables carry high currents or voltages. Be careful of accidentally causing a short circuits.
- When closing the engine hood, check to see that you have not forgotten any tools, rags, etc.

You should be aware that improper or incomplete servicing may result in operating problems. This section gives instructions only for those items that are relatively easy for an owner to perform. As explained in Section 5, there are still a number of items that must be done by a qualified technician with special tools. **Performing do-it-yourself maintenance during the warranty period may affect your warranty coverage.** Read the separate Toyota Warranty statement for details and suggestions.

NOTE: For information on tools and parts required for performing do-it-yourself maintenance, see "Required tools and parts" at the end of this section.

Checking the engine oil level



With the engine at operating temperature and turned off, check the oil level on the dipstick.

1. To get a true reading, the vehicle should be on a level spot. After turning off the engine, wait a few minutes for the oil to drain back into the bottom of the engine.

2. Pull out the dipstick, and wipe it clean with a rag.

3. Reinsert the dipstick—push it in as far as it will go or the reading will not be correct.

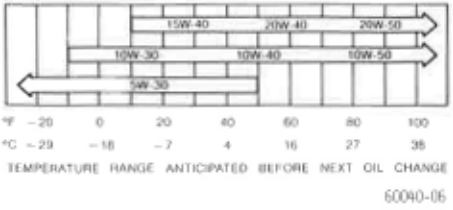
4. Pull the dipstick out and look at the oil level on the end. If it is between the "F" and "L" marks, it is O.K. If the oil level is below the "L" mark (or not even showing on the dipstick), add oil up to the "F" line immediately.

Changing the engine oil and filter

Using *multigrade* and *fuel-efficient* engine oil of the proper grade and viscosity is recommended.

Recommended grade (API): SF or SF/CC

Recommended viscosity (SAE):



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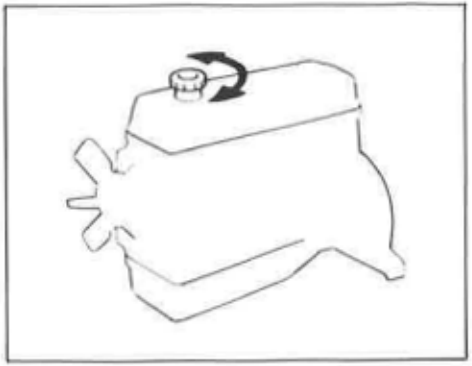
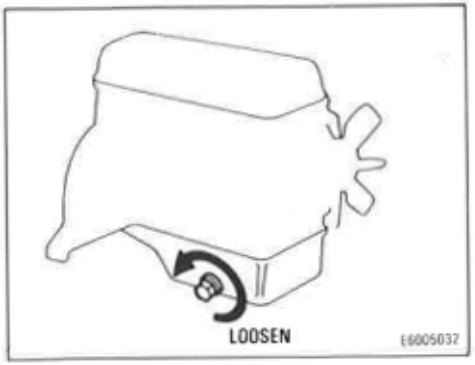


1. Warm up the engine for a few minutes and then turn it off. Remove the oil filler cap.

a. Park the vehicle on a level spot. Warm up the engine until the needle on the temperature gauge is at least above the bottom mark. (Warm oil will drain faster and more thoroughly.) Turn the engine off.

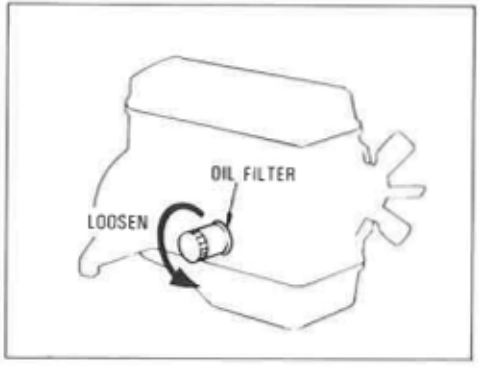
b. Remove the oil filler cap. This allows air to enter the engine as the oil drains.



2. Remove the drain plug and allow the oil to drain fully.

a. Place a drain pan under the drain plug.

b. Using a wrench, remove the drain plug. ***The oil may be hot—be careful not to burn yourself.*** Allow the oil to drain fully.



3. Remove the old oil filter and install a new one hand-tight. Reinstall the drain plug.

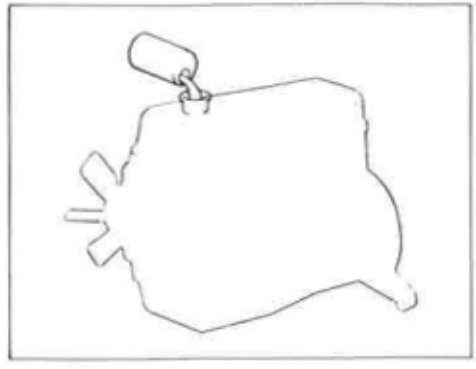
a. Using an oil filter wrench (any of several common types will work), loosen the oil filter. It turns counterclockwise. Once loose, you may unscrew it the rest of the way by hand. When removing it, hold up the end so that oil does not spill out.

b. With a clean rag, wipe off the mounting surface on the engine so that the new filter will seat well. ***Make sure that the old gasket has not stuck to the mounting surface.*** If it has, remove it before installing the new filter.

c. Smear a little engine oil on the rubber gasket of the new oil filter.

d. Screw the new filter into place and tighten it until the gasket contacts the seat. Then give it additional 3/4 turn to seat the filter.

e. Reinstall the drain plug and gasket. Tighten the plug with your wrench, but do not force it and strip the threads.



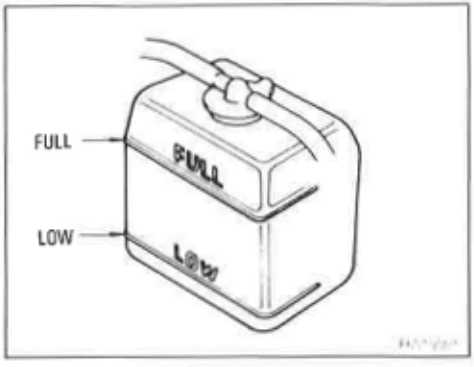
4. Add oil and install the filler cap. Start the engine and check for leaks at the filter or drain plug.

a. After adding the oil, make sure that the filler cap is installed hand-tight. You should double-check the oil level on the dipstick. Engine oil additives are neither needed nor recommended.

b. With the engine running, look carefully for any small leaks from around the oil filter or drain plug. Any leak indicates a faulty installation.

c. Turn the engine off and wait a few minutes. Check the oil level again and add oil if necessary.

Checking the engine coolant level



Look at the see-through coolant reservoir tank. The coolant level is satisfactory if it is between the "FULL" and "LOW" lines on the tank.

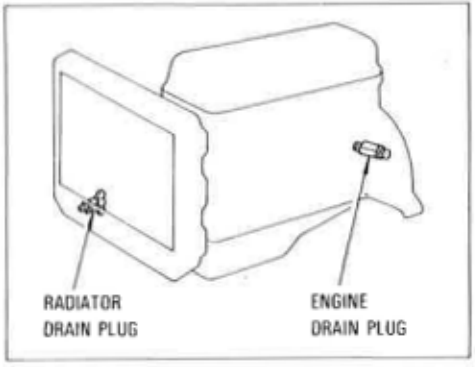
The coolant level in the reservoir tank will vary with engine temperature. However, if the level is on or below the "LOW" line, add coolant. Bring the level up to the "FULL" line.

Use only ethylene-glycol type coolant. It will prevent freezing and corrosion. Supplemental inhibitors or additives are neither needed nor recommended.

If the coolant level drops within a short time after replenishing, there may be a leak in the system. Visually check the radiator, hoses, radiator cap and drain cock, and water pump.

If no leak can be found, have the cap pressure tested at your Toyota dealer. **To prevent burning yourself, do not remove the radiator cap when the engine is hot.** See "If your vehicle overheats" in Section 3 for instructions and precautions.

Changing the engine coolant

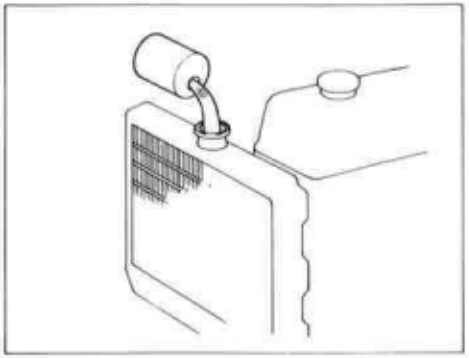


1. Drain the cooling system and flush it out with water.

a. Park the vehicle on a level spot, where the coolant can drain into a suitable disposal container.

b. Remove the radiator cap. **To prevent burning yourself, do not remove the cap if the engine is hot.**

c. Loosen (turn counterclockwise) the two drain plugs. **To prevent burning yourself, do not loosen the drain plugs if the engine is hot.**



2. Close the two drain plugs and fill the system with ethylene-glycol coolant and water. Install the radiator cap.

a. Make sure that both drain plugs are securely tightened.

b. Read the ethylene-glycol container for information on freeze protection. Follow the manufacturer's directions for how much to mix with water. The total capacity of the cooling system is given in Section 8. We recommend more than 50 % solution (but no more than 70 %) be used for your Toyota, or a sufficient quantity to provide protection to about −31°F (−35°C). For information on ethylene-glycol coolant, see also "Winter driving tips" in Section 2.

c. Pour the ethylene-glycol coolant into the radiator. Then fill with clean water until the radiator is full.

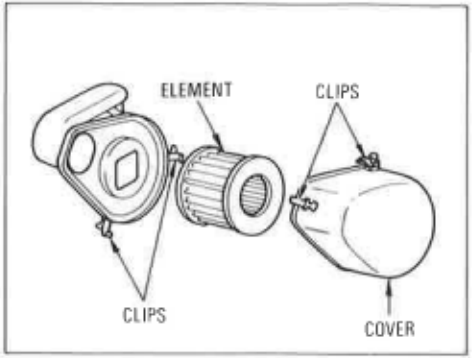
d. Wait for a few minutes and add water again in small quantities until the water level does not drop.

e. Start the engine, and top off the radiator with water. Fill the reservoir half full.

f. Install the radiator and reservoir caps and double-check that the drain plugs are not leaking.

If you spill some of the coolant, be sure to wash off with water to prevent it from damaging the parts or painting.

Checking and replacing the air cleaner element



1. To inspect the element, release the clips. Then remove the cover and take out the element.

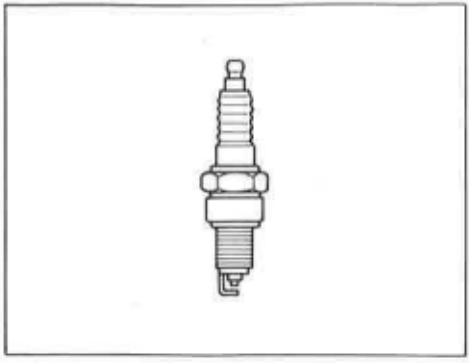
Pull the wire tab to release each clip.

Inspect the outer surface of the element. If it is dirty, it should be replaced. If it is just moderately dusty, it may be cleaned by blowing compressed air from the *inside*. Do *not* wash or oil the element.

Before installing, remove any dust from where the element seats.

Do not drive with the air cleaner removed, or excessive engine wear could result. Also backfiring could cause a fire under the hood.

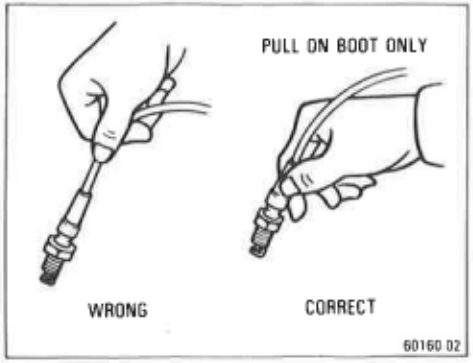
Replacing spark plugs



Always use the recommended spark plugs or equivalent when replacing. The use of the other plugs will cause engine damage, loss of performance or radio noises.

Recommended spark plugs:

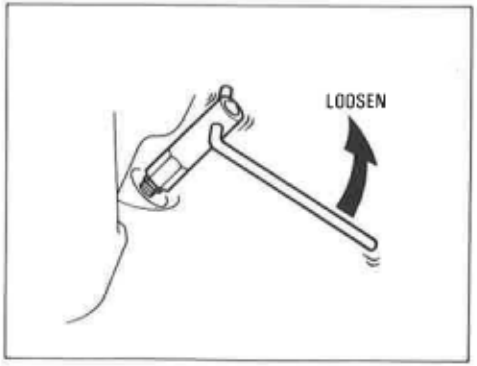
Nippondenso	W16EXR-U
NGK	BPR5EY



1. Unfasten the spark plug cables by pulling on the boot, not on the cable itself.

a. Note the order of the spark plug cables. If you are not positive that you can reconnect them correctly, mark each cable with a number on a piece of tape before disconnecting it.

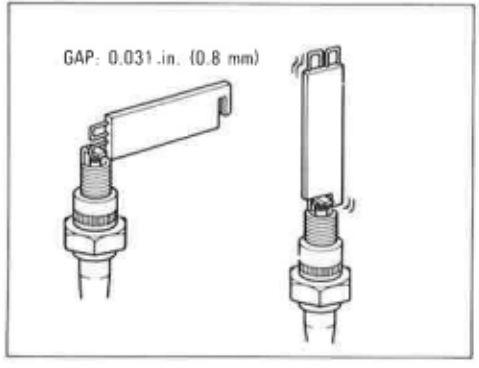
b. Unfasten the connector by pulling straight up. Pulling on the cables may break the carbon conductor inside. *The boots may be hot, so be careful.*



2. Unscrew and remove the old spark plugs.

Keep the plugs in order as you remove them. *The spark plugs may be hot, so be careful.* If the plug condition is normal, discard the plugs. One clue to judging the plug condition is the deposits. If the plugs have anything other than brown to light tan (or grey) deposits on them, that may indicate the engine needs adjustments or repairs. Save them and show them to your Toyota dealer.

Do not allow dirt or anything else to fall through the spark plug holes.



3. Set the gap on the new plugs to the correct clearance, and install them. Reconnect the spark plug cables in correct order.

a. Check the gap by passing the feeler gauge between the electrodes on the spark plug. If the gap is correct, you will feel a slight drag. If necessary, bend the outer electrode to obtain the right clearance. ***Do not pry against the center electrode.***

b. First screw in the plugs by hand. Tighten with a spark plug wrench, being careful not to strip the threads. Do not overtighten them.

c. Make sure the cables are installed in the correct order. The connector fastens on by pushing it squarely over the end of the plug.

Checking battery condition and fluid level

BATTERY PRECAUTIONS

The battery produces an inflammable and explosive hydrogen gas.

- Do not cause a spark from the battery with tools.
- Do not smoke or light a match near the battery.
- Always charge the battery in an unconfined area. Do not charge or use the battery for other purposes in a garage or closed room where there is not sufficient ventilation.

The electrolyte contains poisonous and corrosive sulfuric acid.

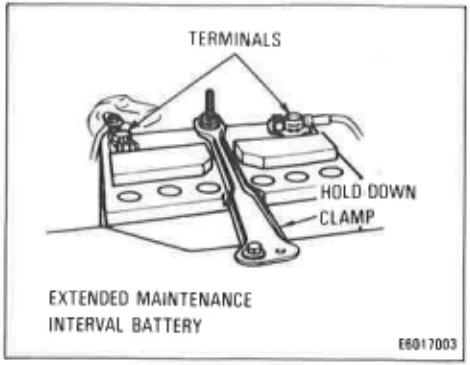
- Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothes.
- Never ingest electrolyte.
- Wear protective safety glasses when working near the battery.
- Keep children away from the battery.

EMERGENCY MEASURES

- If electrolyte gets in your eyes, ***flush your eyes with clean water for at least 15 minutes and get immediate medical attention.*** If possible, continue to apply water with a sponge or cloth while enroute to the medical office.
- If electrolyte gets on your skin, ***thoroughly wash the contacted area. If you feel a pain or burn, get medical attention immediately.***
- If electrolyte gets on your clothes, there is a possibility of its soaking through to your skin, so ***immediately take off the exposed clothing and follow the procedure above, if necessary.***
- If you happen to swallow electrolyte, ***drink a large quantity of water or milk. Follow with milk of magnesia, beaten raw egg or vegetable oil. Then go immediately for emergency help.***

BATTERY HANDLING SAFETY

- Never perform any maintenance on the battery or recharge it while the engine is running. Also, be sure all accessories are turned off.
- Remove the ground cable first and install it last.

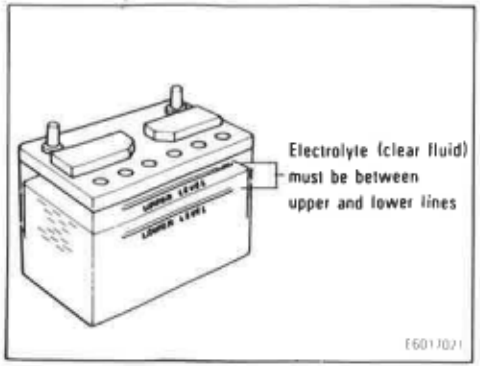


1. Check the battery for corroded or loose connections, cracks, or loose hold-down clamps.

a. If the battery is corroded, wash it off with a solution of warm water and baking soda. *Take care that no solution gets into the battery.* Coat the outside of the terminals with grease to prevent further corrosion.

b. If the connections are loose, tighten the clamp bolts—but do not overtighten. *Be careful not to cause a short circuit with tools.*

c. Tighten the hold-down clamp only enough to keep the battery firmly in place. Overtightening may damage the battery case.



2. Check the electrolyte level as shown above. If the level is low, add distilled water.

a. When checking the electrolyte level, look at all six cells, not just one or two.

b. Use only distilled water to replenish the battery. **Do not overfill**—the electrolyte may squirt out of the battery during periods of heavy charging, causing corrosion or damage.

c. After replenishing, be sure to securely retighten the filler/vent caps.

Battery recharging precautions

During recharging, the battery is producing hydrogen gas.

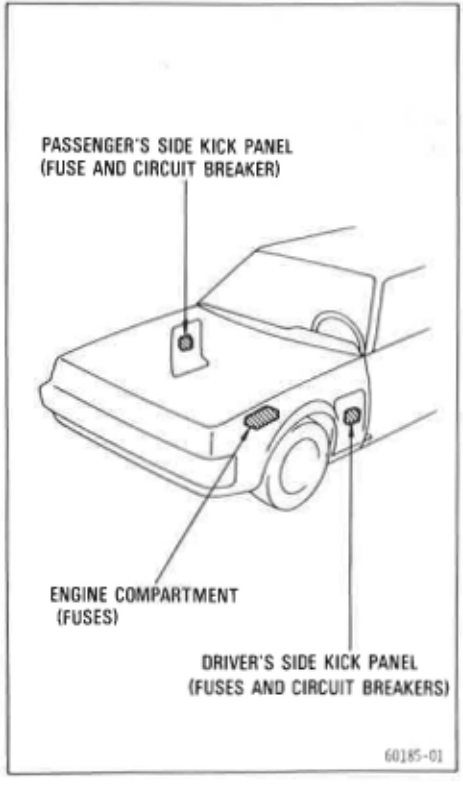
Therefore, before recharging:

1. Remove the battery from the vehicle and remove the filler/vent caps if performing a quick charge (6 A or above but max. 15 A). Removing the filler/vent caps is not necessary when performing a slow charge (under 5 A).

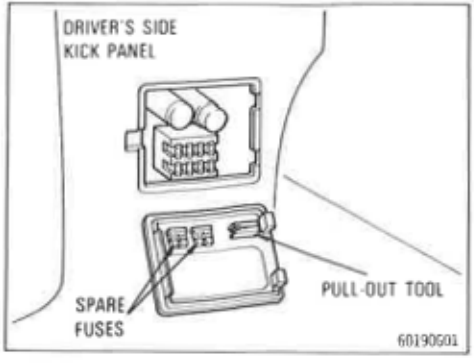
2. Be sure the power switch on the recharger is off when connecting the charger cables to the battery and when disconnecting them.

3. If recharging with the battery installed on the vehicle, be sure to disconnect the ground cable.

Fuse and circuit breaker locations



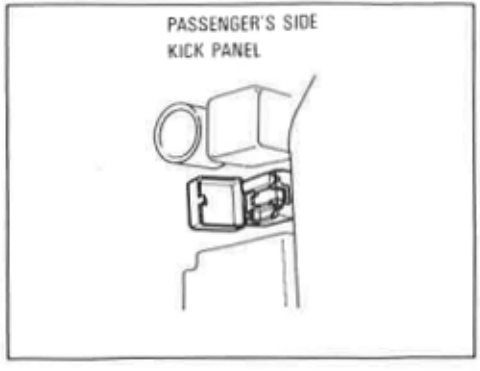
Checking and replacing fuses

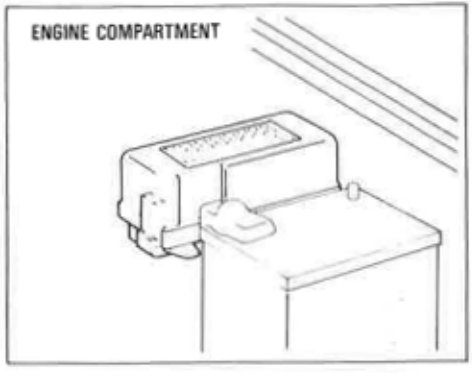


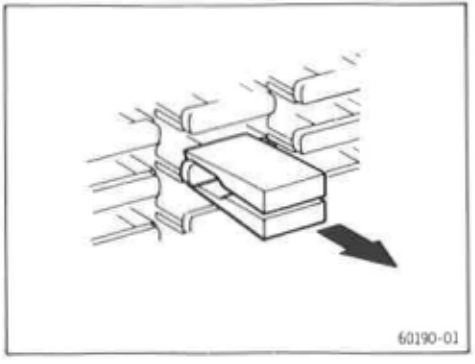
1. Turn the ignition switch off and open the fuse box lid.

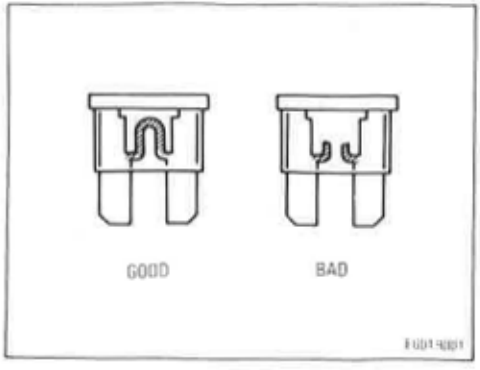
If any light or electrical component does not work, your vehicle may have a blown fuse.

Determine which fuse may be causing the problem. The lid of the fuse box shows the name of the circuit for each fuse. (If necessary, Section 8 gives the name of the circuit for each fuse.)









2. Be sure the inoperative component is off. Pull a suspected fuse straight out with the pull-out tool and check it. If it has blown, push a new fuse into the clips.

a. Look carefully at the fuse. If the thin wire is broken, the fuse has blown. If you are not sure or if it is too dark to see, try replacing the suspected fuse with one that you know is good.

b. Install only a fuse with an amperage rating designated on the fuse box lid. ***Never use a fuse with a higher amperage rating nor some other object in place of a fuse.***

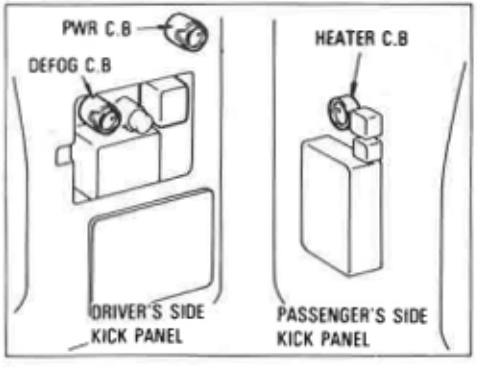
c. If the new fuse immediately blows out, there is a problem with the electrical system. Have your Toyota dealer correct it as soon as possible.

If you do not have a spare fuse, in an emergency you can pull out the "CIG", "RADIO", "DOME", "A/C" or "HEATER" fuse, which may be dispensable for normal driving, and use it if its amperage rating is the same.

If you cannot use one of the same amperage, use one with a lower than, but as close as possible to, the same rating. If the amperage is lower than that specified, the fuse might blow out again but this does not indicate anything wrong. Be sure to get a correct fuse as soon as possible and return the substitute to its original clips.

NOTE: It is a good idea to purchase a set of spare fuses and keep them in your vehicle for emergencies.

Checking the circuit breakers

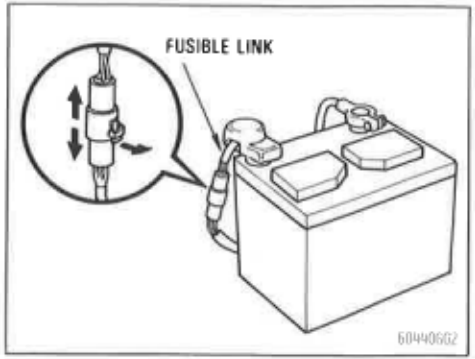


In event the sun roof, defogger, heater, boost ventilator or air conditioner does not operate, check its circuit breaker (C.B).

a. To reset the circuit breaker, first turn the ignition switch off and carefully insert a thin object, such as a toothpick, needle or safety pin, into the hole in the circuit breaker until you hear a click. The component should now operate. This may be done without removing the circuit breaker.

b. If the circuit breaker immediately goes off again or the component does not operate, turn off the component switch and have the electrical system checked by your Toyota dealer as soon as possible.

Checking the fusible links

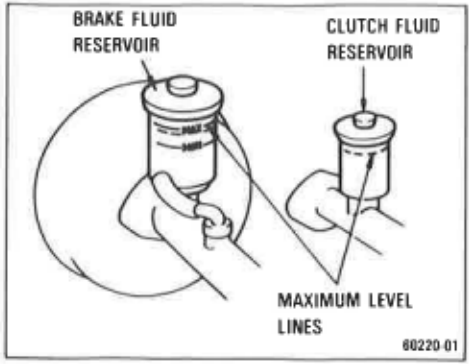


If the headlights or other electrical components do not work and the fuses are O.K., check the fusible links. If any of the links is melted, it must be replaced.

Always use a genuine Toyota fusible link for replacement. Never install a wire—even for a temporary fix. It may cause extensive damage and possibly a fire.

If there is an overload in the circuits from the battery, the fusible links are designed to melt before the entire wiring harness is damaged. ***Before replacing the fusible links, the cause of electrical overload should always be determined and repaired by your Toyota dealer.***

Checking brake and clutch fluid

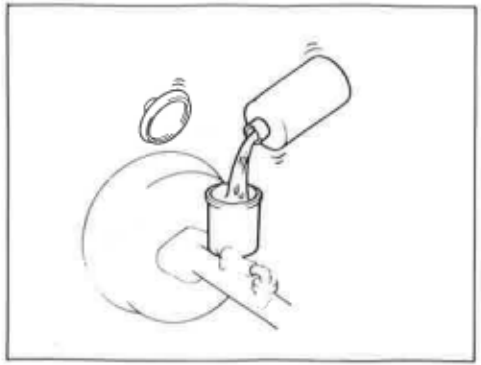


To check the fluid levels, simply look at the see-through reservoirs. The level should be within 0.4 in. (10 mm) below the maximum level lines.

It is a good habit to check these fluid reservoirs every time you check the engine oil level.

It is normal for the brake fluid level to go down slightly as the front brake pads wear. So be sure to keep the reservoirs filled.

If any reservoir needs frequent refilling, it may indicate a serious mechanical problem.



If the level is low, add SAE J1703 or DOT 3 brake fluid to the brake or clutch reservoir.

Fill the brake fluid to the dotted line. This brings the fluid to the correct level when you put the cover back on.

Use caution in filling the reservoirs because brake fluid can harm your eyes and damage painted surfaces.

Do not use brake fluid that has been opened for more than 1 year or that has had the cap left off. Brake fluid absorbs moisture from the air, and excess moisture can cause a dangerous loss of braking. Remove and replace the reservoir covers by hand.

Checking automatic transmission fluid

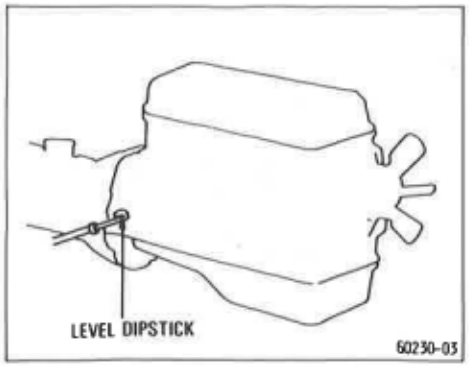
1. Check the fluid level only when the transmission is hot (normal operating temperature). With the vehicle level, first set the parking brake and then start the engine. While the engine is idling, depress the brake pedal and shift the selector lever into each range from "P" to "L" and return to "P".

If the vehicle has been driven over 10 miles or 16 km (15 miles or 24 km in frigid temperatures) and the fluid temperature is 160°F – 175°F (70°C – 80°C), the transmission is hot.

You may check the level when the transmission is cold. If the vehicle has not been driven for over five hours and the fluid is about room temperature 70°F – 85°F (20°C – 30°C), the transmission is cold.

However, checking a cold transmission is to be used for your reference only and the transmission must be checked again for correct level at normal operating temperature.

NOTE: If the vehicle has just been driven for a long time at high speed or in city traffic in hot weather, or if the vehicle has been pulling a trailer, the accurate fluid level cannot be obtained. Check the level after the fluid has cooled down (about 30 minutes).



2. With the engine still idling, check the fluid level and condition on the dipstick. If necessary, add DEXRON®-II automatic transmission fluid.

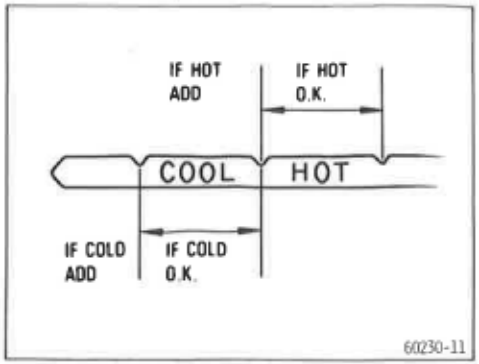
When the engine is running, keep hands and clothing away from the moving fan and engine drive belts.

a. Pull out the dipstick and wipe it clean.

Be careful not to touch the hot exhaust manifold.

b. Reinsert the dipstick – push it in as far as it will go.

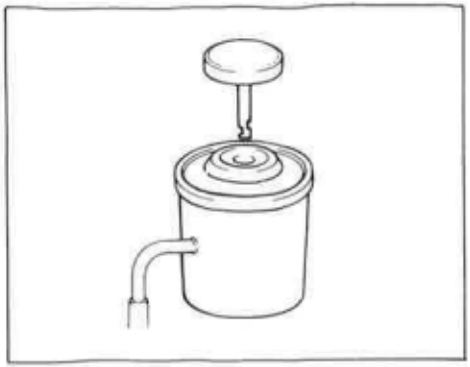
Checking power steering fluid



c. Pull the dipstick out and look at the fluid level. If the transmission is cold, the level should be in the "COOL" range on the dipstick. Similarly, if it is hot, the fluid level should be in the "HOT" range. If the level is at the low side of either range, add DEXRON®-II automatic transmission fluid. (Fluid is added through the dipstick tube, using a funnel.)

Keep the fluid at the proper level. Overfilling may cause transmission damage and low fluid may cause slipping.

d. While checking the fluid level, also check the condition. If the fluid is black or if it smells burnt, have it changed.

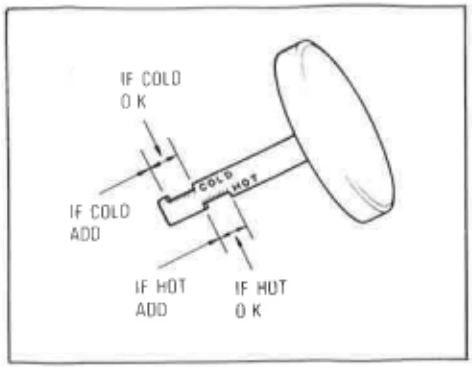


Check the fluid level on the dipstick. If necessary, add DEXRON® or DEXRON®-II automatic transmission fluid.

If the vehicle has been driven around 50 mph (80 km/h) for 20 minutes (a little more in frigid temperatures), the fluid is hot (140°F—175°F or 60°C—80°C). You may also check the level when the fluid is cold (about room temperature, 50°F—85°F or 10°C—30°C) if the engine has not been run for about five hours.

a. Clean all dirt from outside of the reservoir tank.

b. Remove the filler cap by turning it counterclockwise and wipe the dipstick clean. *This reservoir tank may be hot so be careful not to burn yourself.*

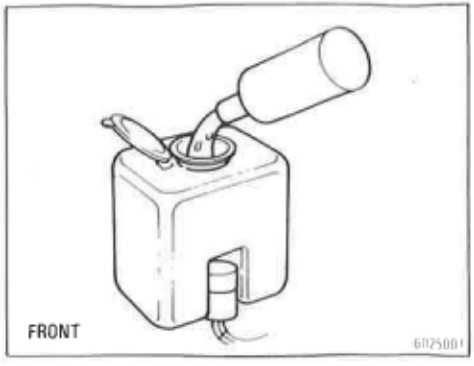


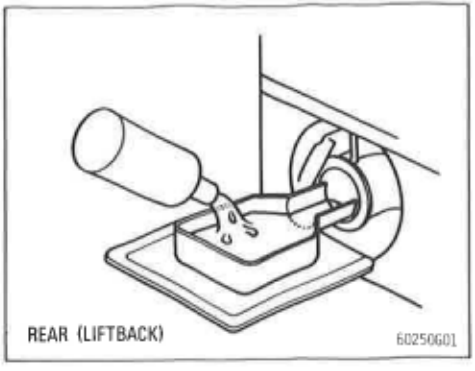
c. Reinstall the filler cap.

d. Remove the filler cap again and look at the fluid level. If the fluid is cold, the level should be in the "COLD" range on the dipstick. Similarly, if it is hot, the fluid level should be in the "HOT" range. If the level is at the low side of either range, add DEXRON® or DEXRON®-II automatic transmission fluid, *but do not overfill.*

e. After replacing the filler cap, visually check the steering box case, vane pump and hose connections for leaks or damage.

Adding washer fluid

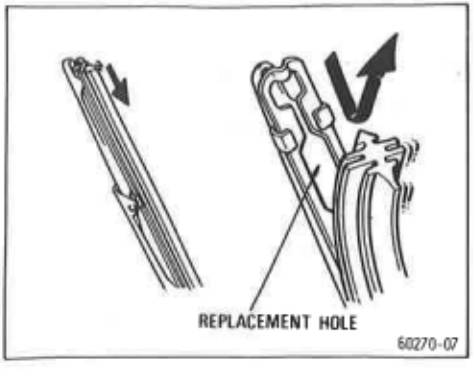




If any washer does not work, the washer tank may be empty. Add washer fluid.

You may use plain water as washer fluid. However, in cold area where temperatures range below the freezing point, use washer fluid containing antifreeze. This product is available at your Toyota dealer and most auto parts stores. Follow the manufacturer's directions for how much to mix with water. Do not use engine antifreeze or any other substitute because it may damage your vehicle's paint.

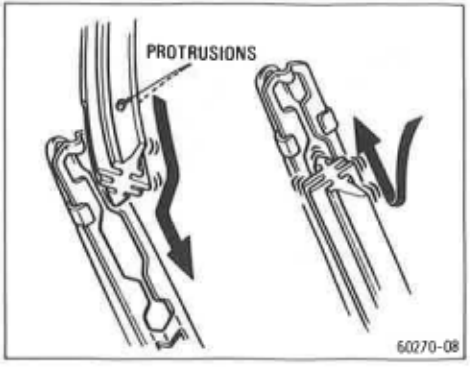
Replacing the windshield wiper blades



When the wipers no longer clean adequately, the wiper blades may be worn or cracked requiring replacement.

a. Pull the top end of the rubber inward until the rubber blade is free of the end slot, and you can see the replacement hole.

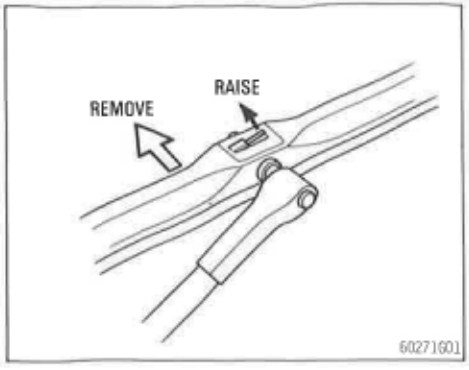
b. Pull the rubber blade out the replacement hole.



c. To install a new rubber, insert the end with small protrusions into the replacement hole, and work the rubber along the slot in the blade frame.

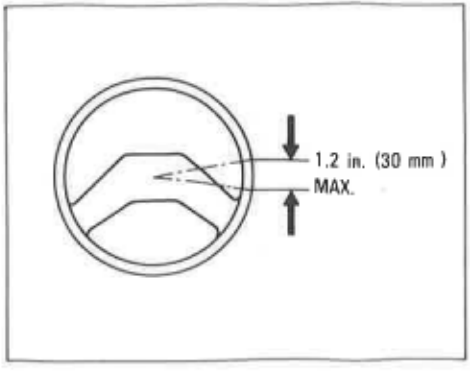
d. Once all of the rubber is in the frame slot, allow it to expand and fill in the end.

Replacing rear wiper blade



Raise the lock wire and remove the blade from the arm. Install a new blade by engaging the mating shaft and hole.

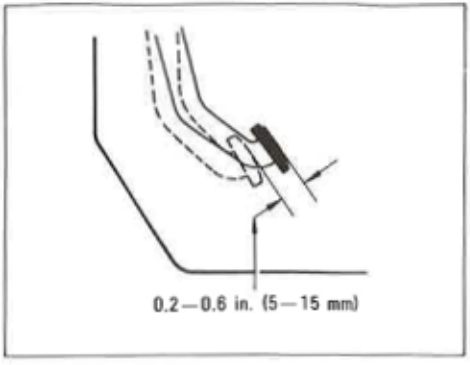
Checking steering wheel freeplay



With the vehicle stopped and the front wheels pointed straight ahead, rock the steering wheel gently back and forth. If the freeplay is more than specified, have it inspected by your Toyota dealer.

Use only a very light finger pressure to rock the wheel slowly.

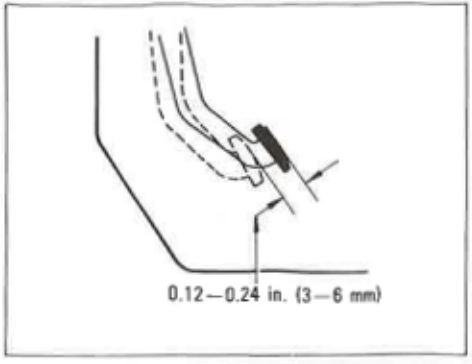
Checking clutch pedal freeplay



Press down lightly on the clutch pedal and measure the distance it moves freely before the clutch resistance is felt. The freeplay should be within the above limits.

If the freeplay is more or less, have your Toyota dealer inspect the clutch.

Checking brake pedal freeplay



With the engine stopped, first reduce the vacuum in the booster by depressing the brake pedal several times. Then lightly and slowly press down on the pedal with your fingers and measure the distance it moves before slight resistance is felt.

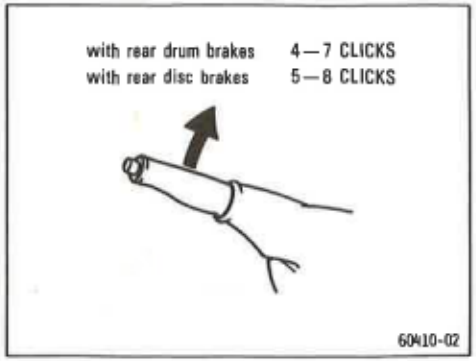
If the freeplay is more or less than specification, have your Toyota dealer adjust the brakes.

Checking brake pedal clearance

With the engine running, have someone press the brake pedal several times and then press hard (approximately 110 lb. [50 kg, 490 N]) on it. The distance from the asphalt sheet to the top surface of the pedal should not be less than specified.

If the clearance is less, have your Toyota dealer adjust the brakes.

Checking parking brake adjustment



Count the number of clicks as you slowly pull on the parking brake as far as it will go. The adjustment is correct if you hear the number of clicks specified above.

If you count more or less clicks, have the parking brake adjusted by your Toyota dealer.

Checking the brake booster

Sit in the driver's seat and follow the instruction given below. If your brakes do not operate as described, have them checked at your Toyota dealer.

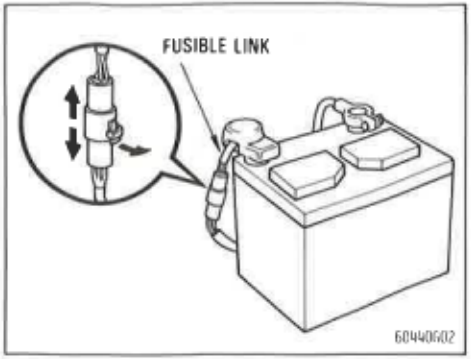
1. With the engine stopped, depress the brake pedal several times: the travel distance should not change.

2. With the brake fully depressed, start the engine: the pedal should move down a little when the engine starts.

3. Depress the brake, stop the engine, and hold the pedal in for about 30 seconds: the pedal should neither sink nor rise.

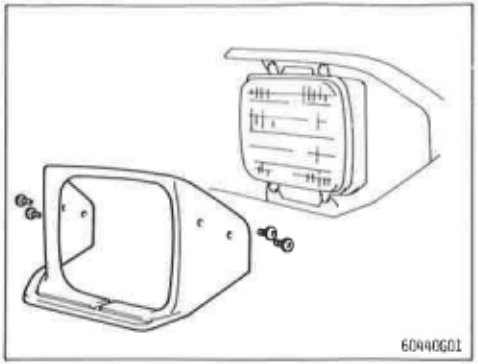
4. Restart the engine, run it for about a minute and turn it off. Then firmly depress the brake several times: the pedal travel should decrease with each application.

Replacing sealed beam headlight units

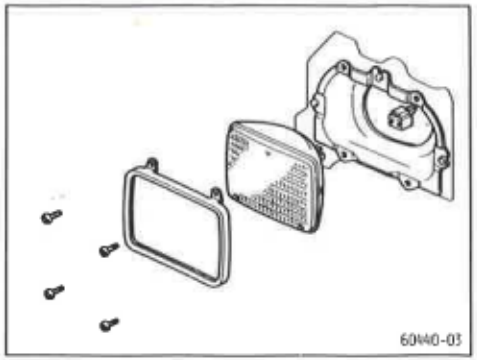


1. Raise the headlights and turn off other lights (tail, front parking, etc.), but do not retract the headlights (headlight switch in the first clickstop). Then disconnect the fusible link.

Unless power is disconnected, there is danger of the headlights suddenly retracting and causing injury.



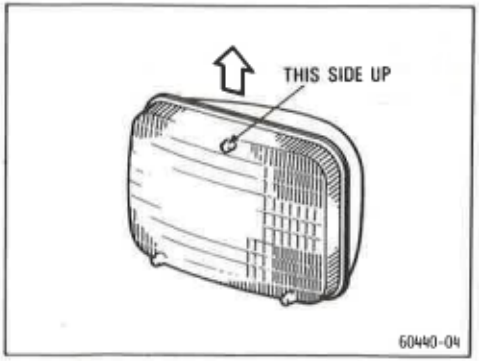
2. Loosen the headlight ornament attaching screws and remove the headlight ornament.



3. Remove the beam unit retaining frame screws and take out the beam unit. Disconnect the wire connector.

If the wire connector is tight, wiggle it while holding in the lock release and pulling out.

Never attempt to loosen the headlight aim adjusting screws.



4. Install a new beam unit with the single protrusion on the glass face up and connect the wire connector.

Use only a beam unit with the same number and wattage.

Regular type	6052 (65/55)
Halogen type	H6052 (65/55) or H6054 (65/35)

Do not forget to reconnect the fusible link.

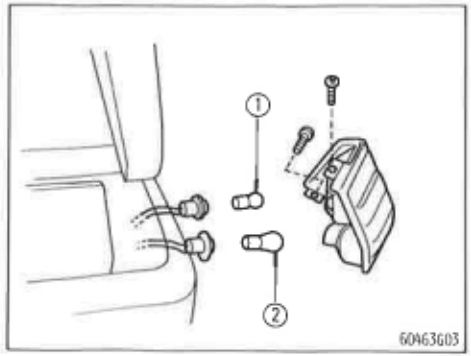
After replacing a beam unit, have the headlight aim checked by your Toyota dealer.

Replacing light bulbs

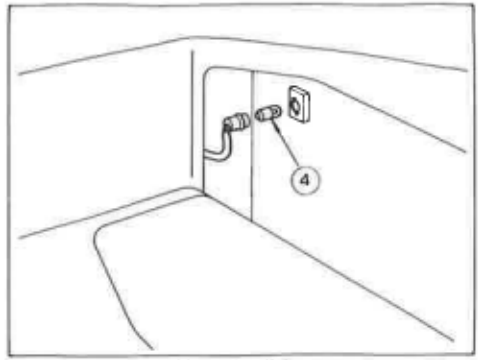
The illustrations show how to gain access to the bulbs. ***When replacing a bulb, make sure the light switch is off. Use only a bulb with the same number and wattage rating.*** The standard bulb numbers and wattage ratings are given below.

The single end bulbs are removed by pressing in and turning counterclockwise. The double-end bulbs (*) or wedge base bulbs (**) pull straight out of the holder clips.

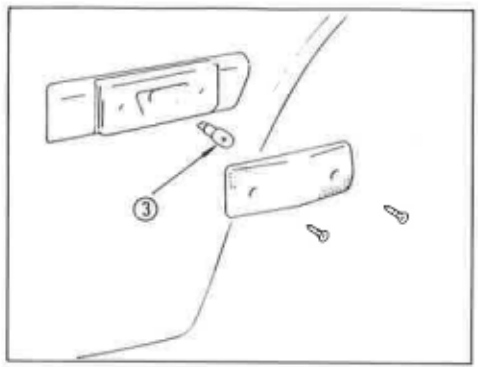
No.	Light Bulbs	Bulb No.	Wattage
1	Parking lights	67	8
2	Front turn signal lights	1156	27
3	Front side marker lights**	194	3,8
4	Rear side marker lights**	194	3.8
5	Rear turn signal lights	1156	27
6	Stop and tail lights	1157	27/8
7	Back-up lights	1156	27
8	License plate lights	89	7.5
9	Interior light*	12V-10CP	10
10	Personal light	1853	10
11	Glovebox light**	12V-0.6CP	1.2
12	Door courtesy lights*	12V-3CP	5
13	Luggage compartment light*	12V-3CP	5
14	Step light**	74	1.4



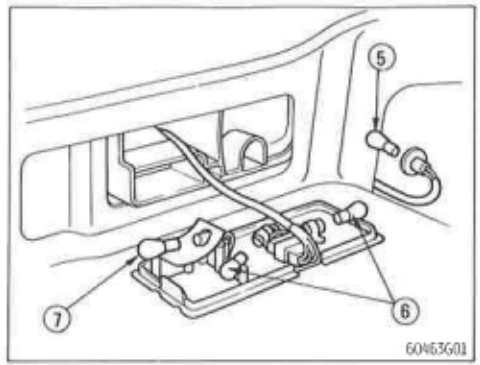
ALL MODELS: Front turn signal and parking lights



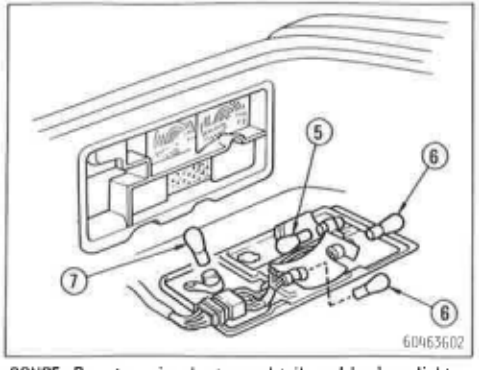
ALL MODELS: Rear side marker lights



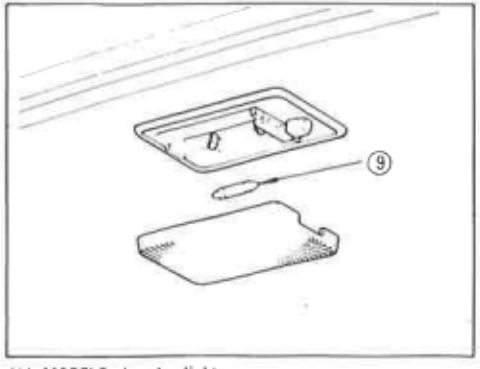
ALL MODELS: Front side marker lights



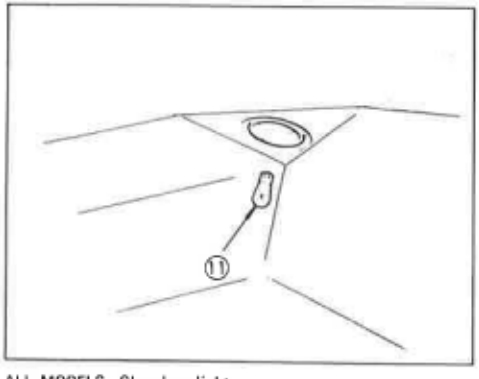
LIFTBACK: Rear turn signal, stop and tail, and back-up lights



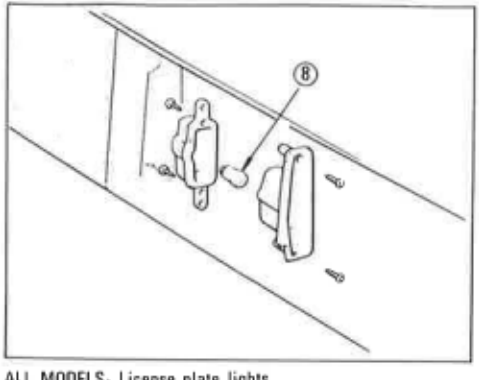
COUPE: Rear turn signal, stop and tail, and back-up lights



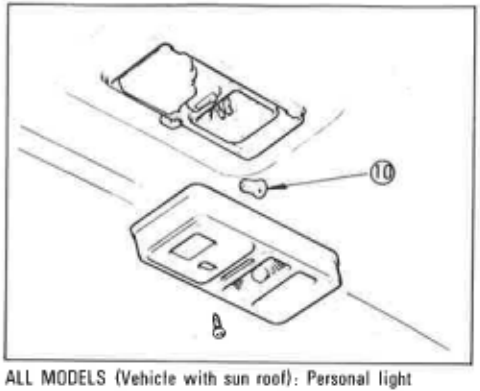
ALL MODELS: Interior light



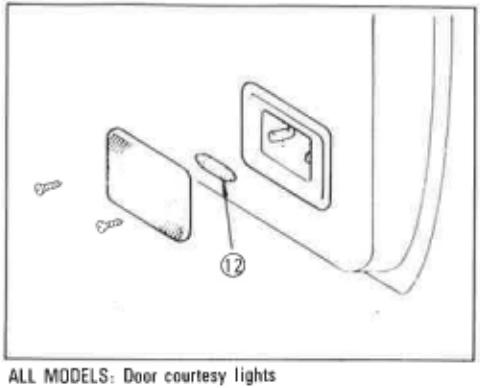
ALL MODELS: Glovebox light



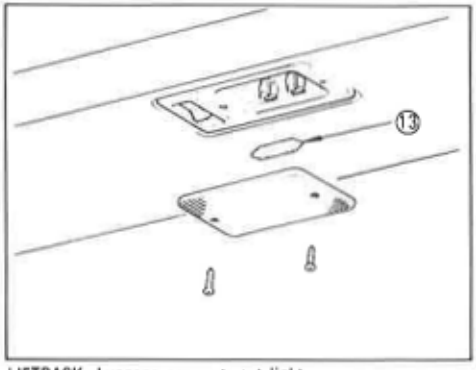
ALL MODELS: License plate lights



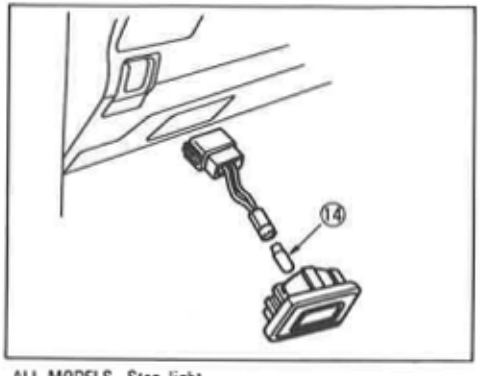
ALL MODELS (Vehicle with sun roof): Personal light



ALL MODELS: Door courtesy lights



LIFTBACK: Luggage compartment light



ALL MODELS: Step light

Required tools and parts

Checking the engine oil level

Tools:
- Rag or paper towel

Changing the engine oil and filter

Parts:
- 1 Nippondenso oil filter, 15601-44011
- 4.9 qt. (4.0 Imp. qt., 4.6 liters) engine oil, API grade SF or SF/CC multigrade and fuel-efficient oil

Tools:
- 19 mm wrench
- Drain pan
- Oil filter wrench
- Oil can spout or funnel and can opener

Changing the engine coolant

Parts:
- 1.1 gal. (0.9 Imp. gal., 4.2 liters) or more ethylene-glycol coolant

Tools:
- 14 mm wrench
- Garden hose or funnel and bucket

Checking and replacing the air cleaner element

Parts:
- 1 Nippondenso air cleaner element 17801-41110

Replacing spark plugs

Parts:
- 4 spark plugs
  Nippondenso W16EXR-U
  NGK BPR5EY

Tools:
- Spark plug wrench
- Combination spark plug gauge and gapping tool

Checking brake and clutch fluid

Parts (if level is low):
- DOT 3 or SAE J1703 brake fluid

Checking automatic transmission fluid

Parts (if level is low):
- Automatic transmission fluid DEXRON®-II

Tools:
- Rag or paper towel
- Funnel (only for adding fluid)

Checking power steering fluid

Parts (if level is low):
- Automatic transmission fluid DEXRON® or DEXRON®-II

Tools:
- Rag or paper towel

Replacing windshield wiper blades

Parts:

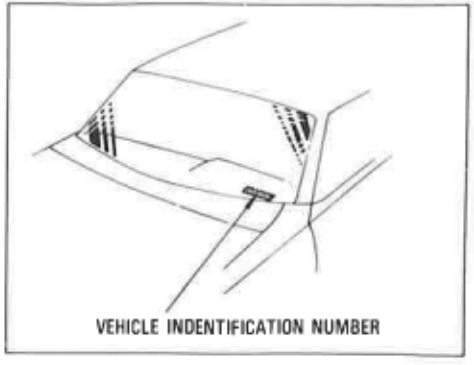
- 2 windshield wiper blades
  85221-30100

Replacing rear wiper blade

Parts:

- 1 rear window wiper blade
  85220-14580

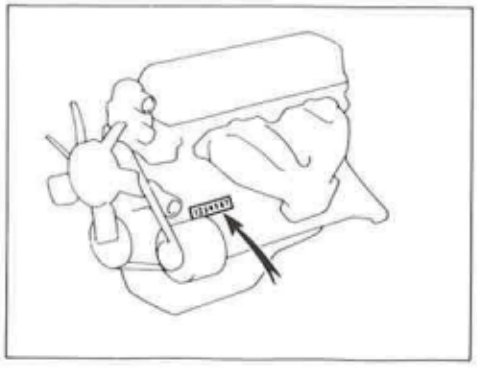
Your Toyota's identification



The vehicle identification number is the legal identifier for your vehicle. This number is on the left top of the instrument panel, and can be seen through the windshield from outside.

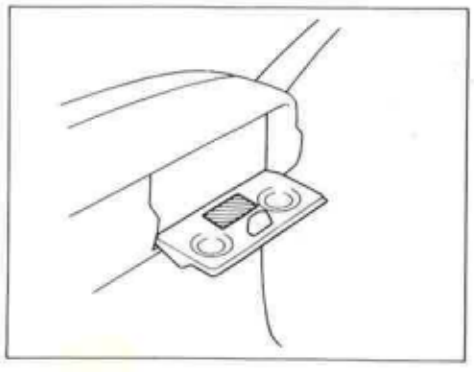
The vehicle identification number is also on the front cowl of the engine compartment, and on the driver's door edge.

This is the primary identification number for your Toyota. It is used in registering the ownership of your vehicle.



The engine number is stamped on the engine block as shown.

Tire information—



The recommended cold tire pressures, tire size and the vehicle capacity weight are given on the placard on the lid of the glovebox.

You should check the tire pressures at least once a month. And don't forget the spare! The air pressure of the compact spare tire should be maintained at 60 psi (4.2 kg/cm^2, 410 kPa) for a T135/70D 15 tire or 40 psi (2.8 kg/cm^2, 270 kPa) for a 185/70R 14 tire cold. (See "Compact spare tire" in this section for detailed information.) A conventional spare tire should be 4 psi (0.3 kg/cm^2, 30 kPa) above the recommended cold tire pressure. Incorrect tire pressure can reduce tire life and make your vehicle less safe to drive.

Low tire pressure results in excessive wear, poor handling, reduced fuel economy, and the possibility of blowouts from overheated tires. Also, low tire pressure can cause poor sealing of the tire bead. If the tire pressure is excessively low, there is the possibility of wheel deformation and/or tire separation. So keep your tire pressures at the proper level. If a tire frequently needs refilling, have it checked by your Toyota dealer.

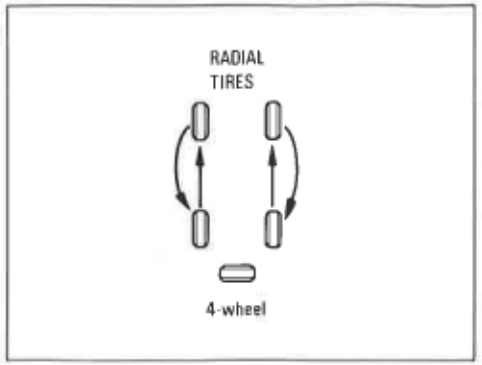
High tire pressure produces a harsh ride, handling problems, excessive wear at the center of the tire tread, and a greater possibility of tire damage from road hazards.

The following instructions for checking tire pressure should be observed:

- **The pressure should be checked only when the tires are cold.** If your vehicle has been parked for at least 3 hours and has not been driven for more than 1 mile or 1.5 km since, you will get an accurate cold tire pressure reading.
- **Always use a tire pressure gauge.** The appearance of tire can be misleading. Besides, tire pressures that are even just a few pounds off can degrade handling and ride.
- **Do not bleed or reduce tire pressure after driving.** It is normal for the tire pressure to be higher after driving.
- **Never exceed the vehicle capacity weight.** The passenger and luggage weight should be distributed evenly.

Be sure to reinstall the tire inflation valve caps. Without the valve caps, dirt or moisture could get into the valve core and cause air leakage. If the caps have been lost, have new ones put on as soon as possible.

Tire rotation



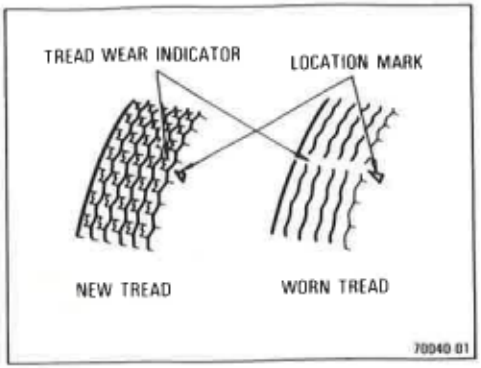
To prolong the life of your tires, we recommend rotating them every 7500 miles (12000 km).

Do not include a compact spare tire when rotating the tires. It is designed for temporary use only.

When rotating tires, check for uneven wear and damage. Abnormal wear is usually caused by incorrect tire pressure, improper wheel alignment, out-of-balance wheels, or severe braking.

Before storing radial, snow or studded tires, mark the direction of rotation and be sure to install them in the same direction when replacing. Tires should be stored in a cool dry place.

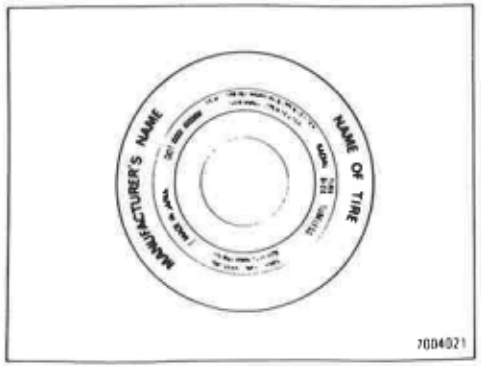
Changing tires and wheels



Replace the tires when the tread wear indicators show.

The tires on your Toyota have built-in tread wear indicators to help you know when the tires need replacement. The triangle marks on the tire side wall indicate the location of the tread wear indicators. When the tread depth wears to 0.06 in. (1.6 mm) or less, the indicators will appear. If you can see the indicators in two or more adjacent grooves, the tire should be replaced.

The effectiveness of snow and studded tires is lost if the tread wears down below 0.16 in. (4 mm).



When replacing a tire, use only the same size and construction as originally installed and with the same or greater load capacity.

Using any other size or type of tire may seriously affect ride, speedometer/odometer calibration, ground clearance, and clearance between the body and tires.

When replacing a tubeless tire, the air valve should also be replaced with a new one.

Do not mix radial, belted, or conventional tires on your vehicle.

It can cause dangerous handling characteristics. If you want to change from conventional tires to radial tires or vice versa, replace them as a set. However, if you use a compact spare tire, do not include it.

If you need to replace only one tire, mount the new tire to the axle with the tire showing the least amount of wear.

Be careful in preventing tires from coming into contact with oil or gasoline.

If you have tire damage such as cuts, splits, cracks deep enough to expose the fabric, and bulges indicating internal damage, the tire should be replaced.

If a tire often goes flat or cannot be properly repaired due to the size or location of a cut or other damage, it should be replaced. If you are not sure, consult with a technician.

If an air loss occurs while driving, do not continue driving with a deflated tire. Driving even a short distance can damage a tire beyond repair.

If you have used an aerosol-type sealant for a temporary repair, a permanent vulcanized repair should be made as soon as possible. *Do not drive more than 100 miles (160 km) and over 50 mph (80 km/h) with a temporary repair.*

If you have wheel damage such as bends, cracks or heavy corrosion, the wheel should be replaced.

Replacement with used wheels is not recommended as they may have been subjected to rough treatment or high mileage and could fail without warning. Also, bent wheels which have been straightened may have structural damage and therefore should not be used. Never use an inner tube in a leaking wheel which is designed for a tubeless tire.

If you need snow tires, select the same size, construction and load capacity as the original tires on your Toyota. We recommend that snow tires be installed on all four wheels. However, if 225/60 HR 14 snow tires are not available, use only the 185/70 SR 14 size tires mounted on the 5.5-J x 14 size wheels and install them on all four wheels.

Snow tires should be inflated to 4 psi (0.3 kg/cm^2, 30 kPa) above the normal cold tire recommendations, but never above the maximum cold tire pressure shown on the tire sidewall. ***Never drive over 75 mph (120 km/h) with any type of snow tires. If your vehicle has radial tires as original equipment, make sure your snow tires also have radial construction.*** Do not install studded tires without first checking local regulations for possible restrictions.

On wet or dry roads, conventional or radial tires provide better traction than snow or studded tires. However, snow tires or chains are recommended when driving on snow or ice to avoid high fuel consumption caused by spinning wheels.

Regulations regarding the use of tire chains vary according to location or type of road, so always check them before installing chains.

To prevent chain damage to your vehicle:

1. The chain band will scratch the wheel covers so remove the covers, if equipped, before putting on the chains.

2. Install the chains as tightly as possible, and retighten them after driving about 1/2 mile (800 m).

3. Do not exceed 30 mph (50 km/h) or the chain manufacturer's recommended speed limit.

4. Drive carefully avoiding bumps, holes, and sharp turns, which may cause the vehicle to bounce.

5. Follow the instructions of the chain manufacturer.

If you need to replace the tires due to wear or damage, the following precautions should be observed when mounting the tire on the wheel.

- Lubricate wheel and tire beads with soapy water or tire mounting lubricant.
- To properly seat the tire on the rim, inflate the tire to a maximum of 50—56 psi (3.5—4.0 kg/cm^2, 340—390 kPa).
- Adjust inflation to the recommended pressure.

When replacing wheels for some reason, care should be taken to ensure that the wheels are equivalent to those removed in load capacity, diameter, rim width, and offset.

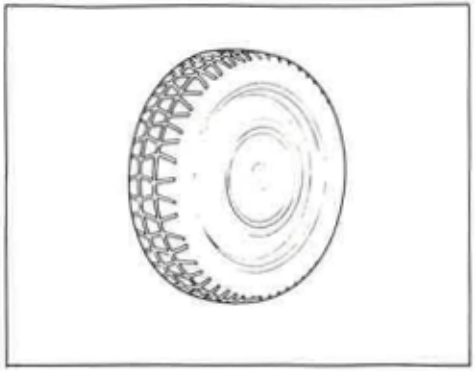
Correct replacement wheels are available at your Toyota dealer.

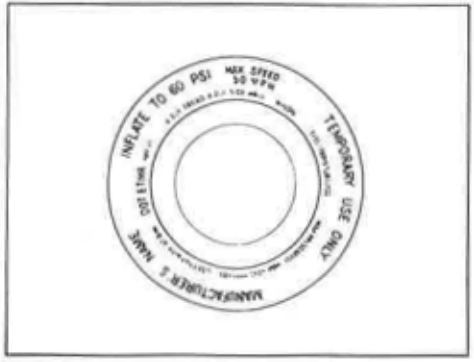
A wheel of a different size or type may adversely affect wheel and bearing life, brake cooling, speedometer/odometer calibration, stopping ability, headlight aim, bumper height, vehicle ground clearance, and tire or snow chain clearance to the body and chassis.

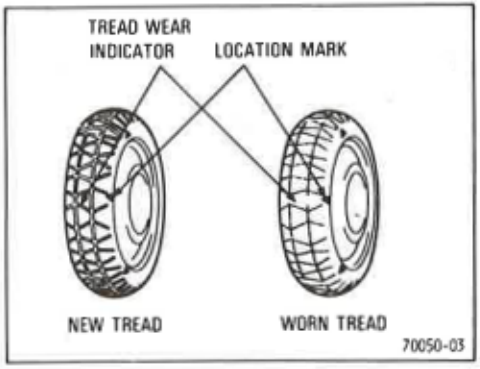
When a tire is replaced, the wheel should always be balanced.

An unbalanced wheel may affect vehicle handling and tire life. Wheels can get out of balance with regular use and should therefore be balanced occasionally.

Compact spare tire







The compact spare tire saves space in your luggage compartment, and its lighter weight helps to improve fuel economy and permits easier installation in case of a flat tire.

- The compact spare tire is designed for ***temporary use only.*** The standard tire should be repaired and replaced as soon as possible.
- The compact spare tire was designed especially for your Toyota—do not use it on any other vehicle.
- The compact spare tire can be used many times, if necessary. It has tread life of up to 3000 miles (4800 km) depending on road conditions and your driving habits. When tread wear indicators appear on the tire, replace the tire. To conserve the tread life of the compact spare tire, the standard tire should be repaired and replaced as soon as possible.
- Do not use the compact spare tire with any other rim. Nor should standard tires, wheel covers, or trim rings be used on the compact spare tire rim as such may cause damage to these items or other vehicle components.
- Check the air pressure of your compact spare tire at least once a month, and maintain a cold tire pressure of 60 psi (4.2 kg/cm^2, 410 kPa) for a T135/70D 15 tire or 40 psi (2.8 kg/cm^2, 275 kPa) for a 185/70R 14 tire. When adding air to the compact spare tire, you must be very careful, since the smaller tire size can gain pressure very quickly.
- Do not attempt to use a tire chain on the compact spare tire, as it may result in damage to the vehicle as well as the tire.

When driving with the compact spare tire, keep the following in mind.

- Continuous speeds over 50 mph (80 km/h) should be avoided.

- Because the compact spare tire is smaller than the standard tire, vehicle ground clearance is reduced when the compact spare tire is installed. Therefore, avoid driving over obstacles and do not take your vehicle through an automatic car wash with the compact spare tire installed as the vehicle may get caught resulting in property damage.

If you need to replace the compact spare tire due to wear or damage, be sure the installer observes the following precautions when mounting the tire on the wheel.

a. Lubricate the wheel and tire beads with tire mounting lubricant.

b. Mount the tire to the wheel and inflate the tire up to 40 psi (2.8 kg/cm^2, 270 kPa).

c. Check to see that the tire is properly seated on the rim.

d. If the tire is properly seated, inflate the tire to 60 psi (4.2 kg/cm^2, 410 kPa) cold. If not properly seated, deflate, separate the tire bead from the rim, reinflate up to 40 psi (2.8 kg/cm^2, 270 kPa) and repeat the procedure above.

Aluminum wheel precautions

- After driving your vehicle the first 1000 miles (1600 km), check that the wheel nuts are tight.
- If you have rotated, repaired, or changed your tires, check that the wheel nuts are still tight after driving 1000 miles (1600 km).
- When using tire chains, be careful not to damage the aluminum wheels.
- Use only the Toyota wheel nuts designed for your aluminum wheels.
- When balancing your wheels, use only Toyota balance weights or equivalent and a plastic or rubber hammer.
- As with any wheel, periodically check your aluminum wheels for damage. If damaged, replace immediately.

Consumer information—

This consumer information has been prepared in accordance with regulations issued by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration of the U.S. Department of Transportation. It provides the purchasers and/or prospective purchasers of Toyota Celicas with information on uniform tire quality grading and stopping distance.

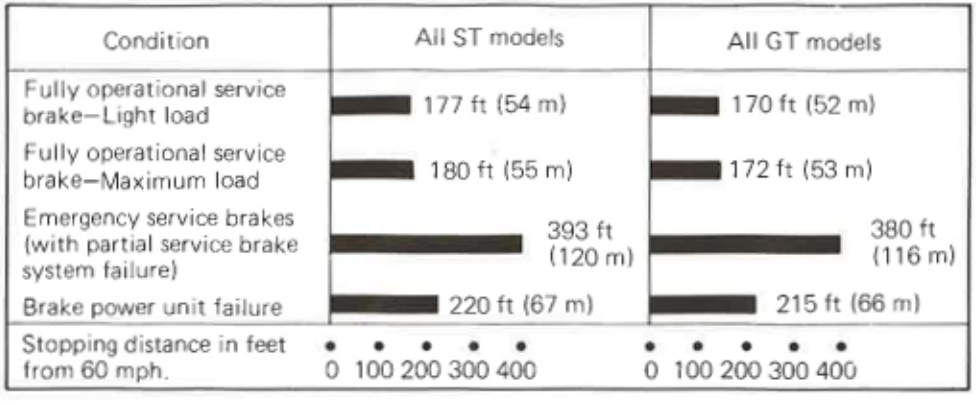
Since the results shown here are obtainable by skilled drivers under controlled road and vehicle conditions, the results may differ under other conditions. This data is for your information to assist your judgement while driving. Do not rely on these figures completely, but follow safe driving practices, remain calm, alert and ready for any maneuver that may be required.

Your Toyota dealer will help answer any questions you may have as you read this information.

Stopping distance

These figures indicate braking performance that can be met or exceeded by the vehicle to which they apply, without locking the wheels, under different conditions of loading and with partial failures of the braking system.

NOTICE: The information presented represents results obtainable by skilled drivers under controlled road and vehicle conditions, and the information may not be correct under other conditions.



Uniform tire quality grading

DOT quality grades—All passenger vehicle tires must conform to Federal Safety Requirements in addition to these grades. These quality grades are molded on the sidewall.

Traction A, B, C—The traction grades, from highest to lowest, are A, B, and C, and they represent the tire's ability to stop on wet pavement as measured under controlled conditions on specified government test surfaces of asphalt and concrete. A tire marked C may have poor traction performance.

Warning: The traction grade assigned to this tire is based on braking (straightahead) traction tests and does not include cornering (turning) traction.

Temperature A, B, C—The temperature grades are A (the highest), B, and C, representing the tire's resistance to the generation of heat and its ability to dissipate heat when tested under controlled conditions on a specified indoor laboratory test wheel. Sustained high temperature can cause the material of the tire to degenerate and reduce tire life, and excessive temperature can lead to sudden tire failure. The grade C corresponds to a level of performance which all passenger car tires must meet under the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 109. Grades B and A represent higher levels of performance on the laboratory test wheel than the minimum required by law.

Warning: The temperature grade for this tire is established for a tire that is properly inflated and not overloaded. Excessive speed, underinflation, or excessive loading, either separately or in combination, can cause heat buildup and possible tire failure.

Dimensions and weight

		Coupe		Liftback	
Overall length	in.	176.2		176.6	
	mm	4475		4485	
Overall width	in.	65.6	67.7*	65.6	67.7*
	mm	1665	1720	1665	1720
Overall height	in.	52.0		52.0	
	mm	1320		1320	
Wheelbase	in.	98.4		98.4	
	mm	2500		2500	
Front tread	in.	55.1	56.7*	55.1	56.7*
	mm	1400	1440*	1400	1440*
Rear tread	in.	53.7	56.7*	53.7	56.7*
	mm	1365	1440*	1365	1440*
Vehicle capacity weight (occupants + luggage)	lb.	725		725	
	kg	330		330	

*: Models with independent rear suspension

Engine

Model: 22R-E

Type:
4 cylinder in line, 4 cycle, gasoline

Bore and stroke, in. (mm):
3.62 x 3.50 (92.0 x 89.0)

Displacement, cu. in. (cc):
144.4 (2366)

Fuel

Fuel required:

Use only UNLEADED fuel, Research Octane No. 91 (Octane Rating 87) or higher.

Fuel tank capacity, gal. (Imp. gal., liter):
16.1 (13.4, 61)

Service specifications

ENGINE

Valve clearance (engine hot), in. (mm):

Intake	0.008 (0.20)
Exhaust	0.012 (0.30)

Spark plug gap, in. (mm): 0.031 (0.8)

Drive belt tension (with Borroughs drive belt tension gauge No. BT-33-73F), lb.:
80 ± 20

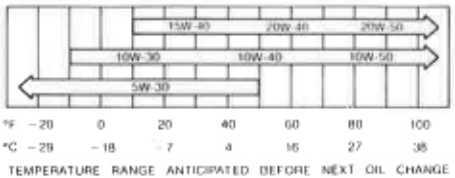
ENGINE LUBRICATION

Oil capacity, qt (Imp. qt., liters):

Dry fill	5.1 (4.2, 4.8)
Drain and refill	
with filter	4.9 (4.0, 4.6)
without filter	4.0 (3.3, 3.8)

Oil grade (API):
SF or SF/CC multigrade and fuel-efficient oil

Recommended oil viscosity (SAE):



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COOLING SYSTEM

Total capacity, qt. (Imp. qt., liter):
8.9 (7.4, 8.4)

Coolant type:
Ethylene-glycol coolant
(Do not use alcohol type.)

BATTERY

Specific gravity reading at 68°F (20°C):

1.260	Fully charged
1.160	Half charged
1.060	Discharged

Charging rates:

Quick charge	15 A max.
Slow charge	5 A max.

CLUTCH

Pedal freeplay, in. (mm):
0.2 – 0.6 (5 – 15)

Fluid type: DOT 3 or SAE J1703

MANUAL TRANSMISSION

Oil capacity, qt. (Imp. qt., liter):
2.5 (2.1, 2.4)

Oil type:
Multipurpose gear oil API GL-4 or GL-5

Recommended oil viscosity:
SAE 75W-90 or 80W-90

AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION

Fluid capacity, qt. (Imp. qt., liter):
- Dry fill 6.7 (5.5, 6.3)
- Drain and refill Up to 2.5 (2.1, 2.4)

Fluid:
- Automatic transmission fluid DEXRON®-II

DIFFERENTIAL

Oil capacity, qt. (Imp. qt., liter):
- Models with independent rear suspension
  - with manual transmission 1.3 (1.1, 1.2)
  - with automatic transmission 1.1 (0.9, 1.0)
- Others 1.4 (1.1, 1.3)

Oil type:
- Hypoid gear oil API GL-5

Recommended oil viscosity:
- Above 0°F (−18°C)
  - SAE 90
- Below 0°F (−18°C)
  - SAE 80W or 80W-90

CHASSIS LUBRICATION

Wheel bearings:
- Lithium base wheel bearing grease, NLGI No. 2

BRAKES

Minimum pedal clearance when depressed, in. (mm):
- With independent rear suspension 3.0 (75)
- Others 2.8 (70)

Pedal freeplay, in. (mm):
- 0.12−0.24 (3−6)

Pad wear limit, in. (mm): 0.12 (3.0)

Lining wear limit, in. (mm): 0.04 (1.0)

Parking brake adjustment:
- With rear drum brakes 4−7 clicks
- With rear disk brakes 5−8 clicks

Fluid type: DOT 3 or SAE J1703

STEERING

Wheel freeplay:
- Less than 1.2 in. (30 mm)

Power steering fluid:
- Automatic transmission fluid DEXRON® or DEXRON®-II

TIRES AND WHEELS

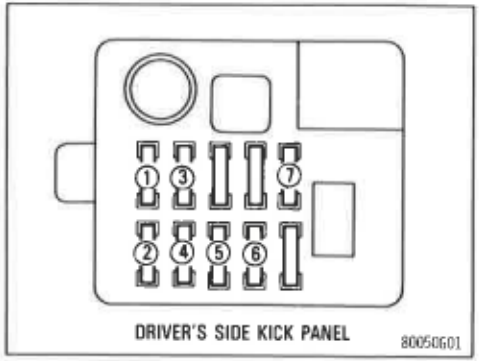
Tire size:
- 175 SR 14
- 185/70 SR 14
- 225/60 HR 14
- Compact spare tire
  - T135/70 D 15
  - 185/70 R 14

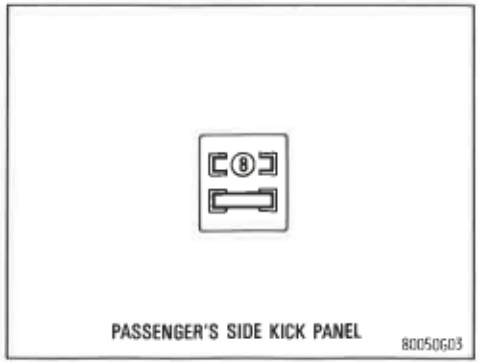
Recommended cold tire inflation pressure, psi (kg/cm^2, kPa):
- All models
  - Front 27 (1.9, 190)
  - Rear 27 (1.9, 190)
- Compact spare tire
  - T135/70 D 15 60 (4.2, 410)
  - 185/70 R 14 40 (2.8, 270)

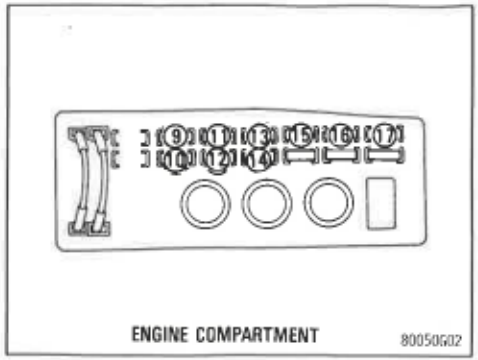
Wheel size:
- 175 SR 14 tires
  - 5.5-J x 14
- 185/70 R 14
  - 5.5-JJ x 14
- 185/70 SR 14 tires
  - 5.5-J x 14, 5.5-JJ x 14
- 225/60 HR 14 tires
  - 7-JJ x 14
- Compact spare tire
  - T135/70 D 15
    - 4-T x 15
  - 185/70 R 14
    - 5.5-J x 14

Wheel nut torque, ft-lb (kg-m, N.m):
- 65−87 (9.0−12.0, 88−118)

Fuses







1. GAUGE 7.5 A: Back-up lights, brake system warning light, engine temperature gauge, engine electrical system warning light, fuel gauge, low fuel level warning light, low oil pressure warning light, oil pressure gauge, seat belt reminder light and buzzer, tachometer, voltmeter

2. DOME 7.5 A: Clock, door courtesy lights, illuminated start up light, interior light, key reminder buzzer, luggage compartment light, open door warning light, personal light, power antenna, step light

3. RADIO 7.5 A: Radio, stereo cassette tape player

4. CIG 15 A: Cigarette lighter, power rear view mirror

5. ECU-IG 15 A: Cruise control system

6. TURN 7.5 A: Turn signal lights

7. IGN 7.5 A: Discharge warning light, EFI main relay, ignition main relay

8. A/C 10 A: Air conditioner

9. CHARGE 7.5 A: Discharge warning light

10. EFI.ECU 15 A: Electronic fuel injection control system (EFI)

11. ENGINE 15 A: Alternator with IC regulator (IG terminal), emission control system

12. WIPER 20 A: Windshield wipers and washer, rear window wiper and washer

13. HAZ-HORN 15 A: Emergency flasher indicator lights, horn, retractable headlight system

14. STOP 15 A: Stop lights

15. TAIL 15 A: Front side marker lights, glovebox light, instrument panel lights, license plate lights, parking lights, rear side maker lights, tail lights

16. HEAD (RH) 15 A: Right-hand headlight

17. HEAD (LH) 15 A: Left-hand headlight

Index—Section 9

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MEMO

MEMO

WE REALLY CARE ABOUT YOU — PLEASE BUCKLE UP

Toyota has made a special effort to encourage use of seat belts.

Toyota belts are:

- **Comfortable**
- **Easy to use**
- **Convenient**

We encourage you to use your belts every time you drive.

Gas station information

Hood release:
Pull the handle under the dash.

Fuel:
Use only UNLEADED fuel, Research Octane No. 91 (Octane Rating 87) or higher.

Fuel tank capacity:
16.1 gal. (13.4 Imp. gal., 61 liters)

Recommended engine oil:
API grade SF or SF/CC multigrade and fuel-efficient oil

Use SAE 10W-30 or 10W-40 if normal temperatures are above −10°F (−23°C). For other viscosity recommendations, see page 124.

Automatic transmission fluid:
Apply the parking brake. With the engine running, shift the selector lever through all ranges and return to "P". Then check the level of fluid on the dipstick. Use DEXRON®-II automatic transmission fluid.

Tire information: See pages 115 through 120.

Tire pressure:
See the label on the inside of the glovebox door.

Quick index

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