

HOW TO USE THIS MANUAL

GENERAL INFORMATION

0108G-07

1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

- (a) This manual is written in accordance with SAE J2008.
- (b) Repair operations can be separated into 3 main processes:
 1. Diagnosis
 2. Removing/Installing, Replacing, Disassembling/Reassembling, Checking and Adjusting
 3. Final Inspection
- (c) This manual explains the "Diagnosis" (found in the "Diagnostics" section) and "Removing and Installing, Replacing, Disassembling, Installing and Checking, and Adjusting". "Final Inspection" is omitted.
- (d) The following essential operations are not written in this manual. However, these operations must be performed in actual situations.
 - (1) Operations with a jack or lift
 - (2) Cleaning of a removed part when necessary
 - (3) Visual check

2. INDEX

- (a) An alphabetical INDEX section is provided at the end of the book as a reference to help you find the item to be repaired.

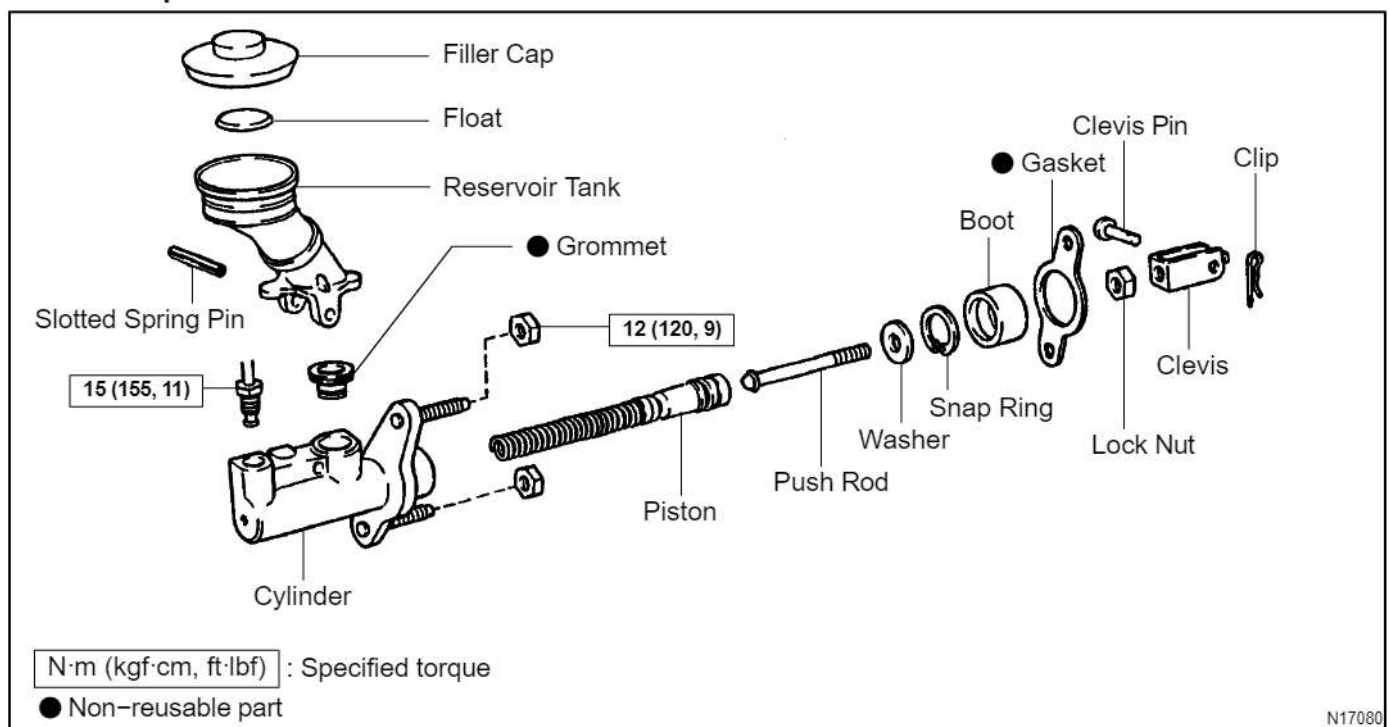
3. PREPARATION

- (a) Use of Special Service Tools (SST) and Special Service Materials (SSM) may be required, depending on the repair situation. Be sure to use SST and SSM when they are required and follow the working procedure properly. A list of SST and SSM is in the Preparation section of this manual.

4. REPAIR PROCEDURES

- (a) Component drawing is placed under the title where necessary.
- (b) Non-reusable parts, grease application areas, precoated parts and tightening torque are specified in the component drawings.

Example:



N17080

- (c) Tightening torque, grease application areas, and non-reusable parts are described as important points in the procedures.

NOTICE:

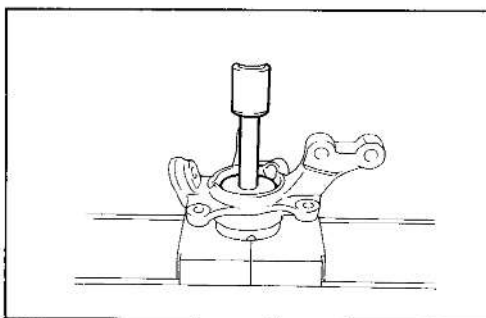
There are cases where such information can only be explained by using an illustration. In these cases, all the information such as torque, oil, etc. are described in the illustration.

- (d) The installation procedures are the removal procedures in reverse order. However, only installation procedures requiring additional information are included.
- (e) Only items with key points are described in the text. What to do and other details are placed in illustrations next to the text. Both the text and illustrations are accompanied by standard values and notices.
- (f) Illustrations of similar models are sometimes used. In those cases, specific details may be different from the actual vehicle.
- (g) Procedures are presented in a step-by-step format:
- (1) The illustration shows what to do and where to do it.
 - (2) The task heading tells what to do.
 - (3) The explanation text tells how to perform the task. It also has information such as specifications and warnings.

Example:

Illustration:

what to do and where



The "< >" marks highlight the part's name in the Parts Catalog

Task heading: what you will be doing

14. INSTALL FRONT AXLE HUB BEARING
<FRONT AXLE HUB BEARING OUTER LH>

- (a) Using SST and a press, install a new bearing to the steering knuckle. *Detailed text: how to perform task*
- SST 09950-60020 (09951-00720), 09950-70010
 (09951-07100)

Set part No.

Component part No.

D31332

HINT:

This format provides an experienced technician with a FAST TRACK to the necessary information. The task headings are easy to read and the text below the task heading provides detailed information. Important specifications and warnings are always written in bold type.

5. SERVICE SPECIFICATIONS

- (a) SPECIFICATIONS are presented in bold-faced text throughout the text where needed. The specifications are also found in the Service Specifications section for quick reference.

6. TERMS DEFINITION

CAUTION	Possibility of injury to you or other people.
NOTICE	Possibility of damage to the components being repaired.
HINT	Provides additional information to help you perform repairs.

7. SI UNIT

- (a) The units used in this manual comply with the SI UNIT (International System of Units) standard. Units from the metric system and the English system are also provided.

Example:

Torque: 30 N·m (310 kgf·cm, 22 ft·lbf)

VEHICLE LIFT AND SUPPORT LOCATIONS

1. NOTICE ABOUT VEHICLE CONDITION WHEN JACKING UP THE VEHICLE

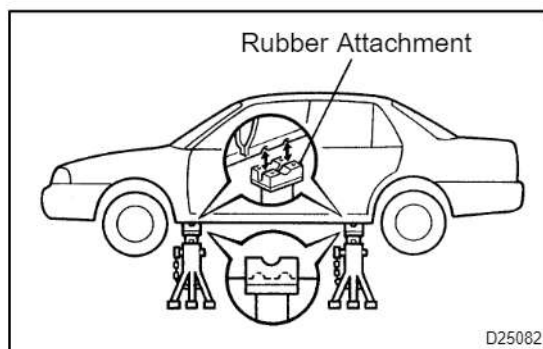
- (a) The vehicle must be unloaded before jacking up the vehicle. Never jack up/lift up a heavily loaded vehicle.
- (b) When removing heavy equipment such as the engine and transmission, the center of gravity of the vehicle may shift. To stabilize the vehicle: place a balance weight in a location where it will not roll or shift; or use a mission jack to hold the jacking support.

2. NOTICE FOR USING 4 POST LIFT

- (a) Follow the safety procedures outlined in its instruction manual.
- (b) Use precautionary measures to prevent the free wheel beam from damaging tires or wheels.
- (c) Use wheel chocks to secure the vehicle.

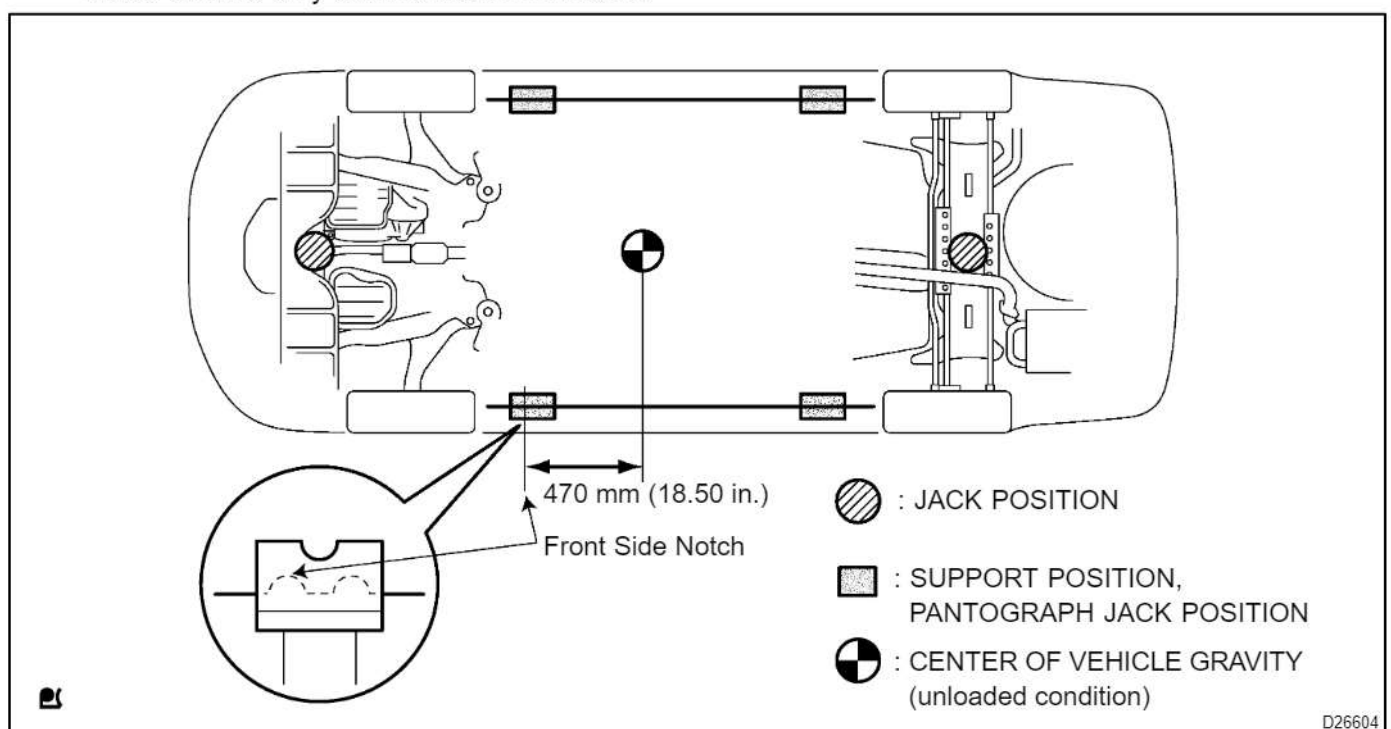
3. NOTICE FOR USING JACK AND SAFETY STAND

- (a) Work in a flat area using wheel chocks at all times.



- (b) Use a safety stand with a rubber attachment, as shown in the illustration.
- (c) Apply the jack and rigid rack to the specified location on the vehicle.
- (d) When jacking up the front wheels, release the parking brake and place wheel chocks only behind the rear wheels. When jacking up the rear wheels, place wheel chocks only in front of the front wheels.
- (e) The jack should not be used without the rigid rack.

- (f) When jacking up only the front wheels or only the rear wheels, place wheel chocks on both sides of the wheels touching the ground.
- (g) When lowering the vehicle with its front wheels jacked up, release the parking brake and place wheel chocks only in front of the rear wheels. When lowering a vehicle with its rear wheels jacked up, place wheel chocks only behind the front wheels.



4. NOTICE FOR USING SWING ARM TYPE LIFT

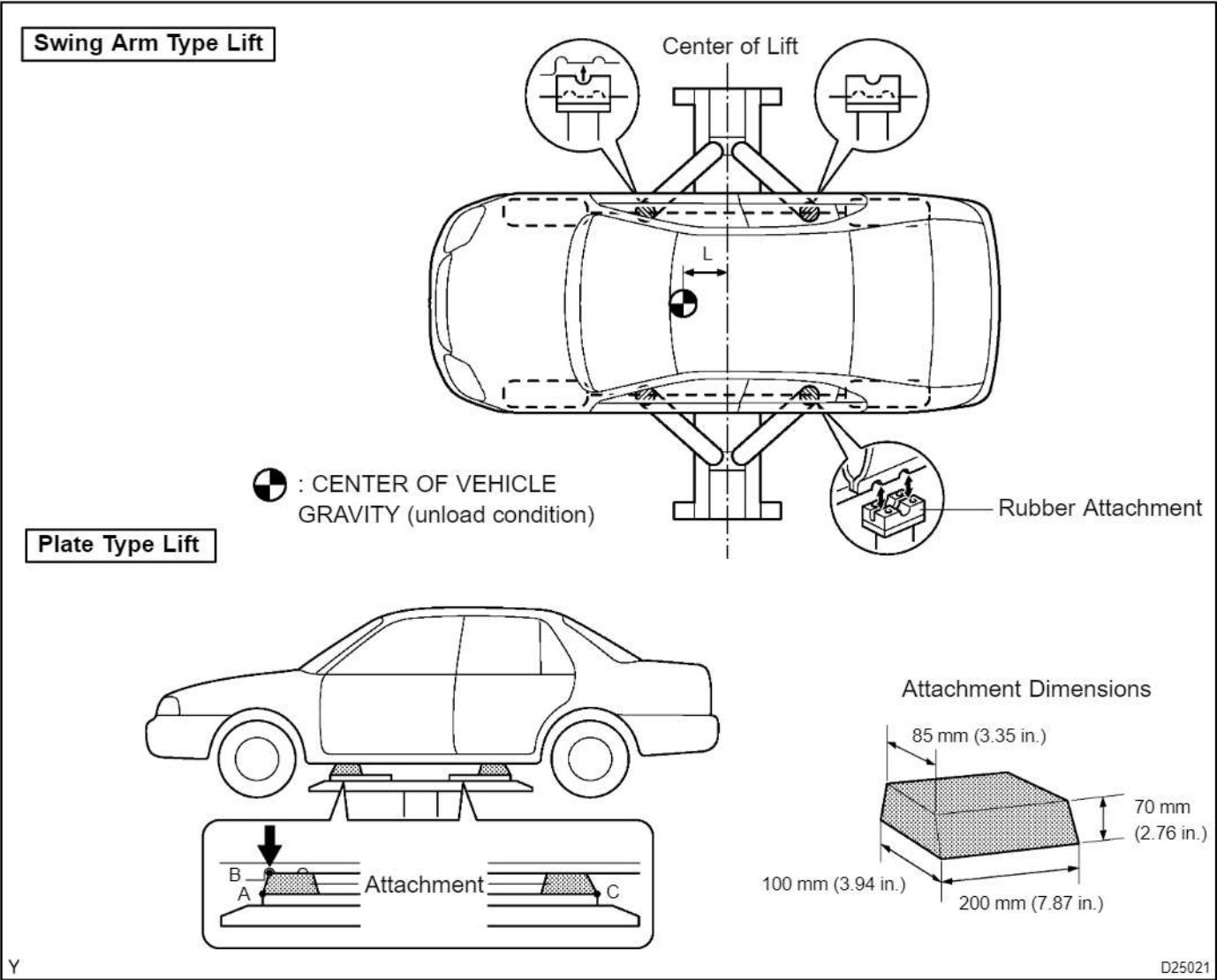
- (a) Follow safety procedures outlined in its instruction manual.
- (b) Use a swing arm equipped with a rubber attachment, as shown in the illustration.
- (c) When using the lift, its center should be as close to the vehicle's center of gravity as possible.
- (d) Set the vehicle on the lift as level as possible. Then match the groove of the cradle to the rigid rack support location.
- (e) Be sure to lock the swing arms before lifting and during work (if equipped with arm locks).
- (f) Lift the vehicle up off the ground. Stand at a safe distance and shake the vehicle to check its stability.

5. NOTICE FOR USING PLATE TYPE LIFT

- (a) Follow safety procedures outlined in its instruction manual.
- (b) Use a plate lift attachments (rubber lifting blocks) on top of the plate surface.
- (c) Refer to the table below to determine how to properly set the vehicle.

Right and left set position	Place the vehicle over the center of the lift.
Front and rear set position	Place the attachments at the ends of the rubber plate surface, under the vehicle lift pad (A and C in the illustration). Raise the plate slightly and reposition the vehicle so the top of the attachment (B in the illustration) is aligned with the front side notch in the vehicle rocker flange.

- (d) Lift the vehicle up off the ground, and shake it to make sure that it is stable.



HOW TO TROUBLESHOOT ECU CONTROLLED SYSTEMS

01044-19

GENERAL INFORMATION

A large number of ECU controlled systems are used in the CAMRY. In general, ECU controlled systems are considered to be very intricate, requiring a high level of technical knowledge to troubleshoot. However, most problem checking procedures only involve inspecting the ECU controlled system's circuits one by one. An adequate understanding of the system and a basic knowledge of electricity is enough to perform effective troubleshooting, accurate diagnoses and necessary repairs. Detailed information and troubleshooting procedures on major ECU controlled systems in this vehicle are outlined below:

System	Page
1. SFI System (2AZ-FE)	05-1
2. SFI System (2AZ-FE) (PZEV)	05-346
3. SFI System (1MZ-FE/3MZ-FE)	05-491
4. ABS with EBD System (BOSCH made)	05-869
5. ABS with EBD System (DENSO made)	05-928
6. ABS with EBD & BA & TRAC & VSC System	05-980
7. Electronic Controlled Automatic Transmission [ECT] (U250E)	05-1104
8. Electronic Controlled Automatic Transmission [ECT] (U151E)	05-1232
9. Air Conditioning System	05-1360
10. Supplemental Restraint System	05-1443
11. Lighting System	05-1787
12. Audio System	05-1819
13. Navigation System	05-1888
14. Combination Meter	05-1992
15. Power Window Control System	05-2055
16. Power Door Lock Control System	05-2072
17. Wireless Door Lock Control System	05-2088
18. Engine immobiliser System	05-2106
19. Theft Deterrent System	05-2133
20. Multiplex Communication System	05-2148
21. Can Communication System	05-2161
22. Cruise Control System	05-2206

FOR USING OBD II SCAN TOOL OR HAND-HELD TESTER

- Before using the scan tool or tester, the scan tool's instruction book or tester's operator manual should be read thoroughly.
- If scan tool or tester cannot communicate with the ECU controlled systems when you have connected the cable of the tester to the DLC3 with the ignition switch and tester turned ON, there is a problem on the vehicle side or tester side.
 - (1) If communication is normal when the tester is connected to another vehicle, inspect the diagnosis data link line (Bus $\pm$ line) or ECU power circuit of the vehicle.
 - (2) If communication is still impossible when the tester is connected to another vehicle, the problem is probably in the tester itself, so perform the Self Test procedures outlined in the Tester Operator's Manual.

HOW TO PROCEED WITH TROUBLESHOOTING

HINT:

Carry out troubleshooting in accordance with the procedures below. Only a basic procedure is shown. Details in the Diagnostic Section show the most effective methods for each circuit. Confirm the troubleshooting procedures for the relevant circuit before beginning troubleshooting.

1 VEHICLE BROUGHT TO WORKSHOP



2 CUSTOMER PROBLEM ANALYSIS

- (a) Ask the customer about the conditions and environment when the problem occurred.



3 SYMPTOM CONFIRMATION AND DTC (AND FREEZE FRAME DATA) CHECK

- (a) Check the battery positive voltage.
Voltage: 11 to 14 V (Engine stopped)
- (b) Visually check the wire harness, connectors and fuses for open and short, etc.
- (c) Warm up the engine to the normal operating temperature.
- (d) Confirm the problem symptoms and conditions, and check for DTCs according to the related chart.

OK

Go to step 5

NG

4 DTC CHART

- (a) Check the results obtained in step 3, then confirm the inspection procedures for the system or part using the DTC chart.



Go to step 6

5 PROBLEM SYMPTOMS CHART

- (a) Check the results obtained in step 3. Confirm the inspection procedures for the system or part using the problem symptoms table.



6 CIRCUIT INSPECTION OR PARTS INSPECTION

- (a) Confirm the circuit in the system or the part that should be checked using the problem symptoms table or the results obtained in step 4.



7 REPAIR

- (a) Repair the affected system or part according to the instructions in step 6.

**8 CONFIRMATION TEST**

- (a) After completing repairs, confirm that the problem has been solved. If the problem does not recur, perform a confirmation test under the same conditions and in the same environment as when it occurred for the first time.

**END**

CUSTOMER PROBLEM ANALYSIS

HINT:

- ★ In troubleshooting, the problem symptoms must be confirmed accurately. Preconceptions should be discarded in order to give an accurate judgement. To clearly understand what the problem symptoms are, it is extremely important to ask the customer about the problem and the conditions at the time it occurred.
- ★ As much information as possible should be gathered for the reference, even past problems that seem unrelated may help in some cases. In the Diagnostic section, a customer problem analysis table is provided for each system.
- ★ 5 items are important points in the problem analysis:

Important Points with Customer Problem Analysis

- What ----- Vehicle model, system name
- When ----- Date, time, occurrence frequency
- Where ----- Road conditions
- Under what conditions? ----- Running conditions, driving conditions, weather conditions
- How did it happen? ----- Problem symptoms

(Sample) Supplemental restraint system check sheet.

Supplemental Restraint System Check Sheet Inspector's Name _____			
Customer's Name		VIN	
		Production Date	/ /
		Licence No.	
Date Vehicle Brought In	/ /	Odometer Reading	km miles
Date Problem First Occurred	/ /		
Weather	☐ Fine ☐ Cloudy ☐ Rainy ☐ Snowy ☐ Other		
Temperature	Approx. _____		
Vehicle Operation	☐ Starting ☐ Driving ☐ Idling ☐ Constant speed ☐ Other ☐ Acceleration ☐ Deceleration		

SYMPTOM CONFIRMATION AND DIAGNOSTIC TROUBLE CODE

HINT:

The diagnostic system in the CAMRY has various functions.

- ★ The first function is the Diagnostic Trouble Code (DTC) check. In a DTC check, a previous malfunction's DTC can be checked by a technician during troubleshooting. (A DTC is a code stored in the ECU memory whenever a malfunction in the signal circuits to the ECU occurs.)
- ★ Another function is the Input Signal Check, which checks if the signals from various switches are sent to the ECU correctly.

By using these functions, the problem areas can be narrowed down and troubleshooting is more effective.

Diagnostic functions are incorporated in the following systems in the CAMRY:

System	Diagnostic Trouble Code Check	Input Signal Check (Sensor Check)	Diagnostic Test Mode (Active Test)
SFI System	○ (with Check Mode)	○	○
Electronically Controlled Automatic Transmission [ECT]	○ (with Check Mode)	○	
Engine Immobiliser System	○		

- ★ In the DTC check, it is very important to determine whether the problem indicated by the DTC is: 1) still occurring, or 2) occurred in the past but has since returned to normal. In addition, the DTC should be compared to the problem symptom to see if they are related. For this reason, DTCs should be checked before and after confirmation of symptoms (i.e., whether or not problem symptoms exist) to determine current conditions, as shown in the table below.
Never skip the DTC check. Failure to check DTCs may, depending on the case, result in unnecessary troubleshooting for systems operating normally or lead to repairs not pertinent to the problem. Follow the procedures listed above in the correct order.
- ★ A flow chart showing how to proceed with troubleshooting using the DTC check is shown below. Directions from the flow chart will indicate how to proceed either to DTC troubleshooting or to the troubleshooting of the problem symptoms table.

1 DTC CHECK



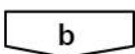
2 MAKE A NOTE OF DTCS DISPLAYED AND THEN CLEAR THE MEMORY



3 SYMPTOM CONFIRMATION

a	Symptoms exist
b	No symptoms exist

a → **Go to step 5**



4 SIMULATION TEST USING THE SYMPTOM SIMULATION METHODS**5 DTC CHECK**

a	DTC displayed
b	No DTC displayed

a Troubleshooting of problem indicated by DTC

b

6 SYMPTOM CONFIRMATION

a	No symptoms exist
b	Symptoms exist

If a DTC was displayed in the initial DTC check, it indicates that the trouble may have occurred in a wire harness or connector in that circuit in the past. Therefore, check the wire harness and connectors (see page [01-32](#)).

a **SYSTEM NORMAL**

b

TROUBLESHOOTING OF EACH PROBLEM SYMPTOM

The problem is still occurring in a place other than the diagnostic circuit (the DTC displayed first is either for a past problem or a secondary problem).

SYMPTOM SIMULATION

HINT:

The most difficult case in troubleshooting is when no problem symptoms occur. In such cases, a thorough customer problem analysis must be carried out. A simulation of the same or similar conditions and environment in which the problem occurred in the customer's vehicle should be carried out. No matter how much skill or experience a technician has, troubleshooting without confirming the problem symptoms will lead to important repairs being overlooked and lead to mistakes or delays.

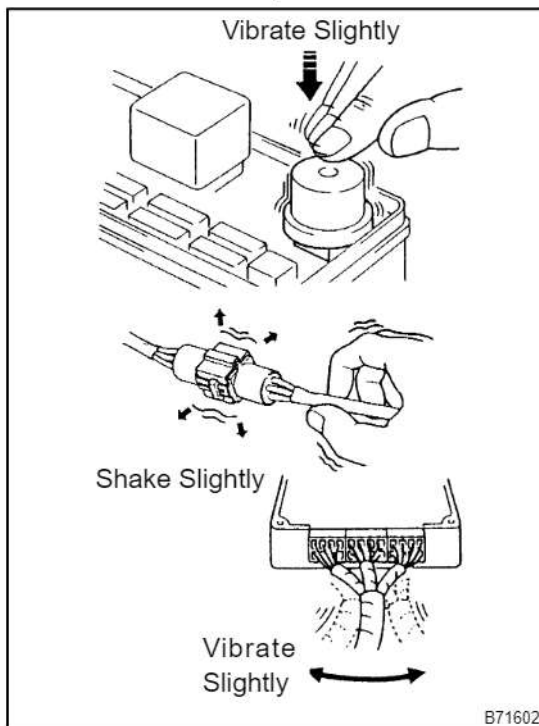
For example:

With a problem that only occurs when the engine is cold or occurs as a result of vibration caused by the road during driving, the problem can never be determined if the symptoms are being checked on a stationary vehicle or a vehicle with a warmed-up engine.

Vibration, heat or water penetration (moisture) is difficult to reproduce. The symptom simulation tests below are effective substitutes for the conditions and can be applied on a stationary vehicle.

Important points in the symptom simulation test:

In the symptom simulation test, the problem symptoms as well as the problem area or parts must be confirmed. First, narrow down the possible problem circuits according to the symptoms. Then, connect the tester and carry out the symptom simulation test, judging whether the circuit being tested is defective or normal. Also, confirm the problem symptoms at the same time. Refer to the problem symptoms table for each system to narrow down the possible causes.



1. VIBRATION METHOD: When vibration seems to be the major cause.

(a) PART AND SENSOR

- (1) Apply slight vibration with a finger to the part of the sensor considered to be the cause of the problem and check whether or not the malfunction occurs.

HINT:

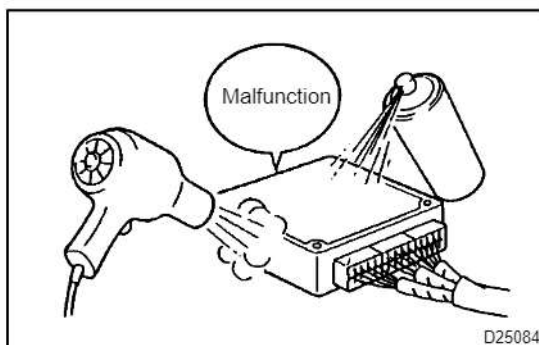
Applying strong vibration to relays may open relays.

(b) CONNECTORS

- (1) Slightly shake the connector vertically and horizontally.

(c) WIRE HARNESS

- (1) Slightly shake the wire harness vertically and horizontally.
The connector joint and fulcrum of the vibration are the major areas that should be checked thoroughly.



2. HEAT METHOD: If the problem seems to occur when the area in question is heated.

- (a) Heat the component that is the possible cause of the malfunction with a hair dryer or similar device. Check if the malfunction occurs.

NOTICE:

- Do not heat to more than 60°C (140°F). Exceeding this temperature may damage components.
- Do not apply heat directly to the parts in the ECU.



3. WATER SPRINKLING METHOD: When the malfunction seems to occur on a rainy day or in high-humidity.

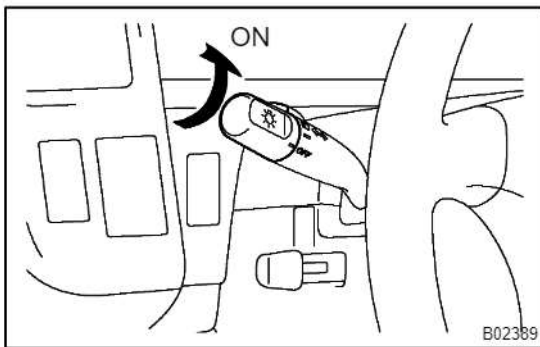
- (a) Sprinkle water onto the vehicle and check if the malfunction occurs.

NOTICE:

- Never sprinkle water directly into the engine compartment. Indirectly change the temperature and humidity by applying water spray onto the front of the radiator.
- Never apply water directly onto the electronic components.

HINT:

If the vehicle has or had a water leakage problem, the leakage may have damaged the ECU or connections. Look for evidence of corrosion or shorts. Proceed with caution during water tests.



4. HIGH ELECTRICAL LOAD METHOD: When a malfunction seems to occur when electrical load is excessive.

- (a) Turn on all the electrical loads including the heater blower, headlights, rear window defogger, etc., and check if the malfunction occurs.

DIAGNOSTIC TROUBLE CODE CHART

Use Diagnostic Trouble Codes (DTCs) (from the DTC checks) in the table below to determine the trouble area and proper inspection procedure. The Supplemental Restraint System (SRS) diagnostic trouble code chart is shown below as an example.

● DTC No.

Indicates the diagnostic trouble code.

● Page or Instructions

Indicates the page where the inspection procedures for each circuit is to be found, or gives instructions for checking and repairs.

● Detection Item

Indicates the system or details of the problem.

● Trouble Area

Indicates the suspect areas of the problem.

DIAGNOSTIC TROUBLE CODE CHART

If a malfunction code is displayed during the DTC check, check the circuit for that code listed in the table below (Proceed to the page given for that circuit).

DTC No. (See page)	Detection Item	Trouble Area	SRS Warning Light
B0100/13 (05-119)	● Short in D squib circuit	● Steering wheel pad (squib) ● Spiral cable ● Airbag sensor assembly ● Wire harness	ON
B0101/14 (05-124)	● Open in D squib circuit	● Steering wheel pad (squib) ● Spiral cable ● Airbag sensor assembly ● Wire harness	ON
B0102/11 (05-128)	● Short in D squib circuit (to ground)	● Steering wheel pad (squib) ● Spiral cable ● Airbag sensor assembly ● Wire harness	ON
B0103/12 (05-132)	● Short in D squib circuit (to B+)	● Steering wheel pad (squib) ● Spiral cable ● Airbag sensor assembly ● Wire harness	ON
B0105/53 (05-136)	● Short in P squib circuit	● Front passenger airbag assembly (squib) ● Airbag sensor assembly ● Wire harness	ON
B0106/54	● Open in P squib circuit	● Front passenger airbag assembly (squib) ● Airbag sensor assembly ● Wire harness	
	● Short in P squib circuit (to Ground)	● Front passenger airbag assembly (squib) ● Airbag sensor assembly ● Wire harness	

PROBLEM SYMPTOMS TABLE

The suspected circuits or parts for each problem symptom are shown in the table below. Use this table to troubleshoot when, during a DTC check, a "Normal" code is displayed but the problem is still occurring. Numbers in the table show the inspection order in which the circuits or parts should be checked.

HINT:

In some cases, the problem is not detected by the diagnostic system even though a problem symptom is present. It is possible that the problem is occurring outside the detection range of the diagnostic system, or that the problem is occurring in a completely different system.

● Page

Indicates the page where the flow chart for each circuit is located.

● Circuit Inspection, Inspection Order

Indicates the circuit which needs to be checked for each problem symptom. Check in the order indicated by the numbers.

● Problem Symptom

● Circuit or Part Name

Indicates the circuit or part which needs to be checked.

PROBLEM SYMPTOMS TABLE

HINT:

Inspect the "Fuse" and "Relay" before confirming the suspected area in the charts below (See page 68-1).

Symptom	Suspected Area	See Page
Black screen	1. Power source circuit (multi-display assy) 2. Multi-display	05-1267 67-7
Screen cannot be dimmer in night time	1. SRS warning light circuit (multi-display assy) 2. Multi-display assy	05-1277 67-7
A navigation system cannot be operated	1. Steering pad switch circuit	05-1183
	2. AVC-LAN circuit (radio receiver assy-multi-display assy)	05-1303
	3. Radio receiver assy	67-5
	4. Multi-display assy	67-7

CIRCUIT INSPECTION

How to read and use each page is shown below.

●Circuit Description

The major role, operation of the circuit and its component parts are explained.

●Diagnostic Trouble Code No. and Detection Item

●Indicates the diagnostic trouble codes, diagnostic trouble code settings and suspect areas for a problem.

●Inspection Procedures

Use the inspection procedures to determine if the circuit is normal or abnormal. If it is abnormal, use it to determine whether the problem is located in the sensors, actuators, wire harness or ECU.

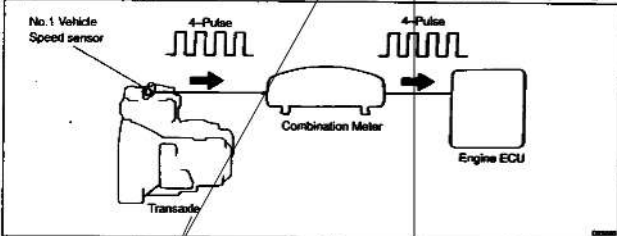
05-178

DIAGNOSTICS - SFI SYSTEM (VZ-FE)

DTC P0500/42 VEHICLE SPEED SENSOR MALFUNCTION

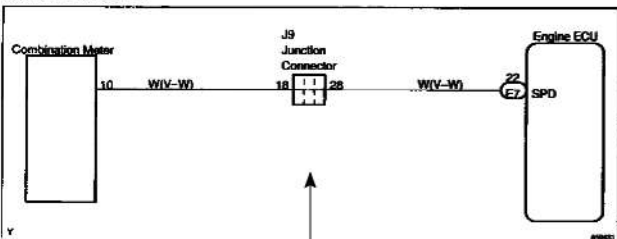
CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

The vehicle speed sensor outputs a 4-pulse signal for every revolution of the rotor shaft, which is rotated by the transmission output shaft via the driven gear. After this signal is converted into a more precise rectangular waveform by the waveform shaping circuit inside the combination meter, it is then transmitted to the Engine ECU. The Engine ECU determines the vehicle speed based on the frequency of these pulse signals.



DTC No.	DTC Detecting Condition	Trouble Area
P0500/42	During vehicle is being driven, no vehicle speed sensor signal to engine ECU (2 trip detection logic)	- Combination meter - Open or short in No. 1 vehicle speed sensor circuit - No. 1 vehicle speed sensor - Engine ECU

WIRING DIAGRAM



●Wiring Diagram

This shows a wiring diagram of the circuit. Use this diagram together with ELECTRICAL WIRING DIAGRAM to thoroughly understand the circuit.

Wire colors are indicated by an alphabetical code. B = Black, L = Blue, R = Red, BR = Brown, LG = Light Green, V = Violet, G = Green, O = Orange, W = White, GR = Gray, P = Pink, Y = Yellow, SB = Sky Blue

The first letter indicates the basic wire color and the second letter indicates the color of the stripe.

DIAGNOSTICS - SFI SYSTEM (VZ-FE)

05-179

INSPECTION PROCEDURE

1 READ VALUE OF VEHICLE SPEED VALUE (SPEEDOMETER OPERATION)

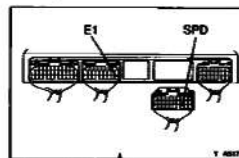
- Select data monitor on the hand-held tester.
- Perform a test drive of the vehicle.
- Read the vehicle speed on the hand-held tester.

RESULT: The same as the speed displayed on the speed meter.

NG → REPLACE COMBINATION METER ASSY

OK

2 INSPECT ECU

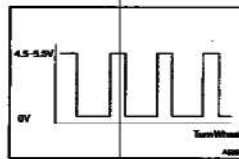


(a) Check the output waveform.
HINT: Using the oscilloscope function of hand-held tester, it is possible to check the function between the engine ECU and the knock control sensor. The waveform shown in the illustration is an example without noise and chattering.

- Connect the hand-held tester between the terminals SPD of the engine ECU E7 connector and E1 of the engine ECU E8 connector.
- Select the oscilloscope function on the hand-held tester. (Refer to the hand-held tester's instruction book for operating instructions.)

RESULT: Voltage is intermittently generated

ITEM	CONTENTS
TERMINAL	SPD, E1
EQUIPMENT SET	SWIV, Stand/DV
CONDITION	Running at 20 km/h

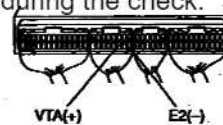


HINT: The multimeter gets shorter as the engine speed becomes faster.

OK → CHECK AND REPLACE ECU

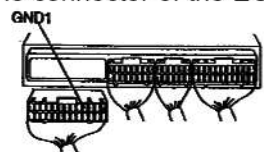
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●Indicates the condition of the connector of the ECU during the check.



Connector being checked is connected.

Connections of tester are indicated by (+), (-) after terminals name.



Connector being checked is disconnected.

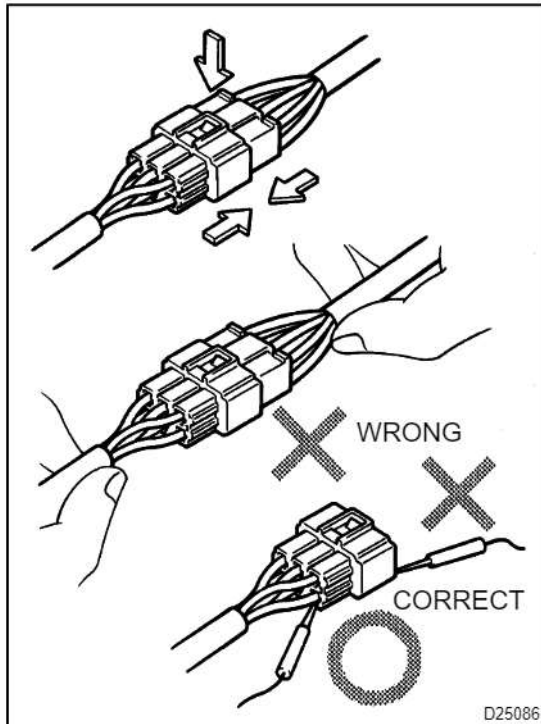
For inspection of connector with body ground, there is nothing about the body ground written down.

ELECTRONIC CIRCUIT INSPECTION PROCEDURE

1. BASIC INSPECTION

(a) RESISTANCE MEASURING CONDITION OF ELECTRONIC PARTS

- (1) Unless stated, all resistance is measured at an ambient temperature of 20°C (68°F). Resistances measured may be outside the specifications if measured at high temperatures, i.e. immediately after the vehicle has been running. Measurements should be made after the engine has cooled down.



(b) HANDLING CONNECTORS

- (1) When disconnecting a connector, first squeeze the mating halves tightly together to release the lock, then press the lock claw and separate the connector.
- (2) When disconnecting a connector, do not pull on the harnesses. Grasp the connector directly and separate it.
- (3) Before connecting the connector, check that there are no deformed, damaged, loose or missing terminals.
- (4) When connecting a connector, press firmly until you hear the lock close with a "click" sound.
- (5) If checking the connector with a TOYOTA electrical tester, check it from the backside (harness side) of the connector using a mini test lead.

NOTICE:

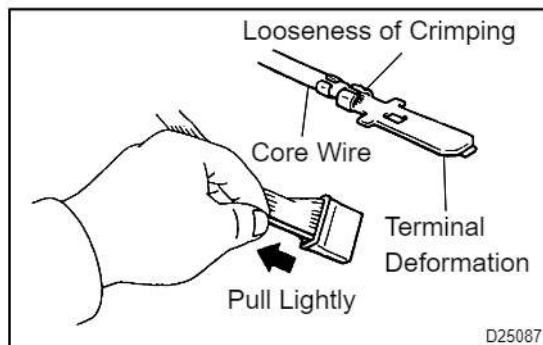
- As a waterproof connector cannot be checked from the backside, check by connecting a sub-harness.
- Do not damage the terminals by moving the inserted tester needle.

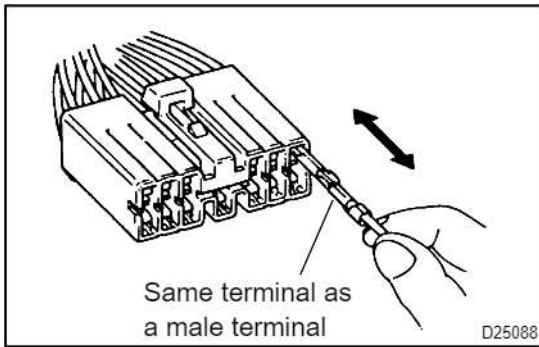
(c) CHECKING CONNECTORS

- (1) Checking when the connector is connected: Squeeze the connector together to confirm that it is fully inserted and locked.
- (2) Checking when the connector is disconnected: Check by pulling the wire harness lightly from the backside of the connector. Look for unlatched terminals, missing terminals, loose crimps or broken conductor wires. Check visually for corrosion, metallic or foreign objects and water; and bent, rusted, overheated, contaminated, and deformed terminals.

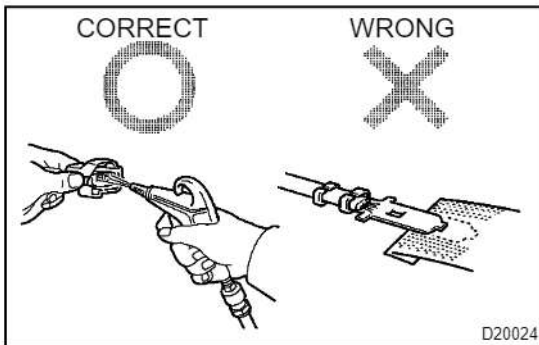
NOTICE:

When testing a gold-plated female terminal, always use a gold-plated male terminal.



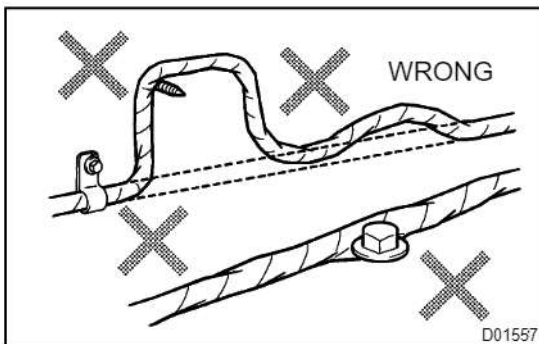


- (3) Checking the contact pressure of the terminal:
Prepare a spare male terminal. Insert it into a female terminal, and check for good tension when inserting and after full engagement.



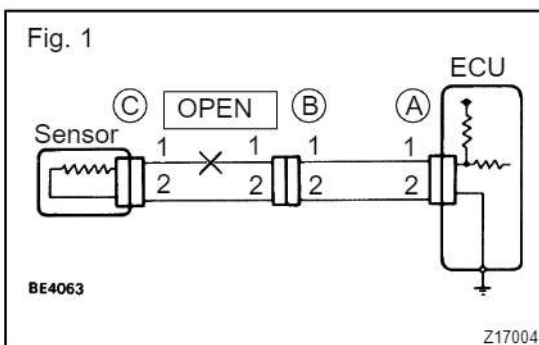
(d) REPAIR METHOD OF CONNECTOR TERMINAL

- (1) If there is any dirt on the terminal, clean the contact point using an air gun or shop rag. Never polish the contact point using a sandpaper as the platings may come off.
- (2) If there is abnormal contact pressure, replace the female terminal. If the male terminal is gold-plated (gold color), use a gold-plated female terminal; if it is silver-plated (silver color), use a silver-plated female terminal.
- (3) Damaged, deformed, or corroded terminals should be replaced. If the terminal will not lock into the housing, the housing may have to be replaced.



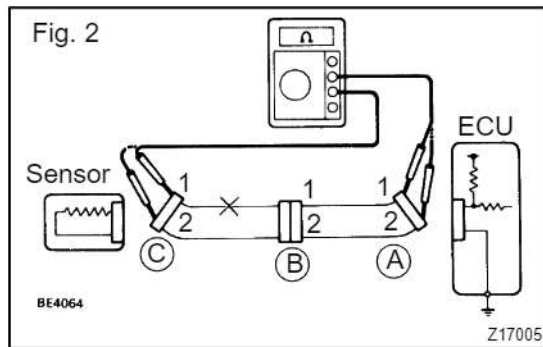
(e) HANDLING OF WIRE HARNESS

- (1) If removing a wire harness, check the wiring and clamping before proceeding so that it can be restored in the same way.
- (2) Never twist, pull or slacken the wire harness more than necessary.
- (3) Never make the wire harness come into contact with a high temperature part, rotating, moving, vibrating or sharp-edged parts. Avoid panel edges, screw tips and similar sharp items.
- (4) When installing parts, never pinch the wire harness.
- (5) Never cut or break the cover of the wire harness. If it is cut or broken, replace it or securely repair it with vinyl tape.



2. CHECK OPEN CIRCUIT

- (a) For an open circuit in the wire harness in Fig. 1, perform a resistance check (step b) or a voltage check (step c).



(b) Check the resistance.

- (1) Disconnect connectors A and C and measure the resistance between them.

Resistance: Below 1 Ω

HINT:

Measure the resistance while lightly shaking the wire harness vertically and horizontally.

Fig. 2:

Between terminal 1 of connector A and terminal 1 of connector C $\rightarrow$ 10 k Ω or higher

Between terminal 2 of connector A and terminal 2 of connector C $\rightarrow$ Below 1 Ω

If your results match the examples above, an open circuit exists between terminal 1 of connector A and terminal 1 of connector C.

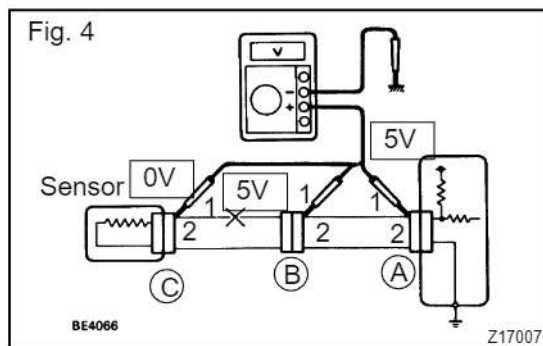
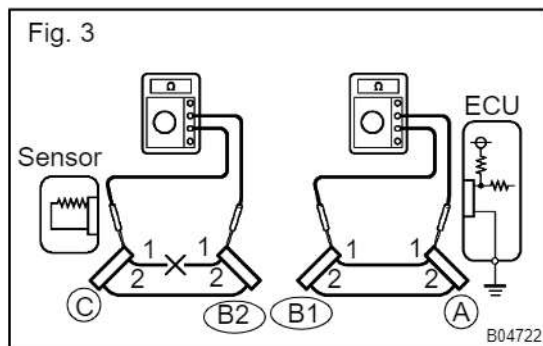
- (2) Disconnect connector B and measure the resistance between the connectors.

Fig. 3:

Between terminal 1 of connector A and terminal 1 of connector B1 $\rightarrow$ Below 1 Ω

Between terminal 1 of connector B2 and terminal 1 of connector C $\rightarrow$ 10 k Ω or higher

If your results match the examples above, an open circuit exists between terminal 1 of connector B2 and terminal 1 of connector C.



(c) Check the voltage.

- (1) In a circuit in which voltage is applied to the ECU connector terminal, an open circuit can be checked by conducting a voltage check.

Fig. 4:

With each connector still connected, measure the voltage between the body ground and terminal 1 of connector A at the ECU 5 V output terminal, terminal 1 of connector B and terminal 1 of connector C, in that order.

- (2) Example results:

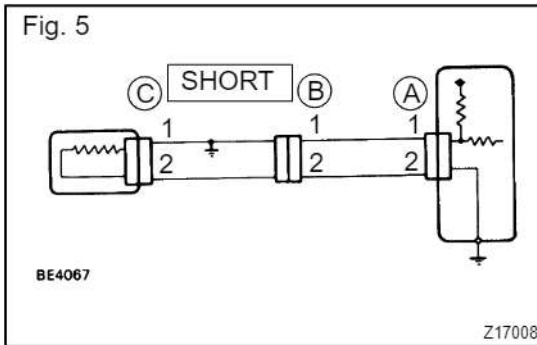
5 V: Between terminal 1 of connector A and body ground

5 V: Between terminal 1 of connector B and body ground

0 V: Between terminal 1 of connector C and body ground

If your results match the examples above, an open circuit exists in the wire harness between terminal 1 of B and terminal 1 of C.

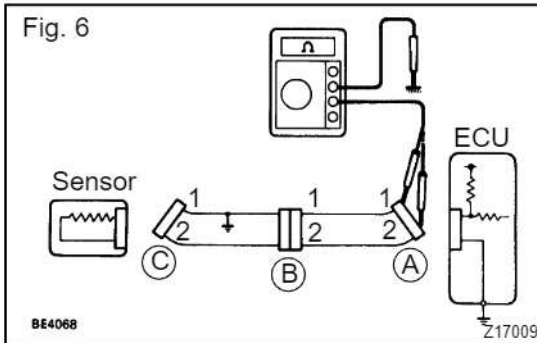
Fig. 5



3. CHECK SHORT CIRCUIT

- (a) If the wire harness is ground shorted (Fig. 5), locate the section by conducting a resistance check with the body ground (below).

Fig. 6



- (b) Check the resistance with the body ground.
(1) Disconnect connectors A and C and measure the resistance between terminals 1 and 2 of connector A and the body ground.

Resistance: 10 kΩ or higher

HINT:

Measure the resistance while lightly shaking the wire harness vertically and horizontally.

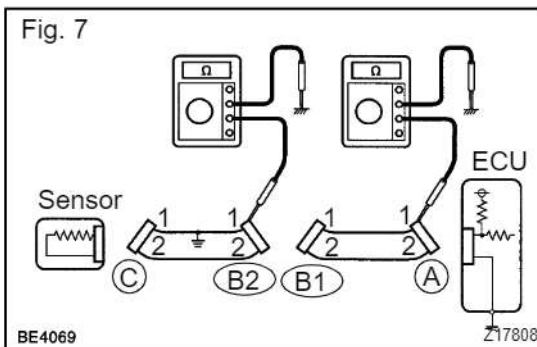
Fig. 6:

Between terminal 1 of connector A and body ground → Below 1 Ω

Between terminal 2 of connector A and body ground → 10 kΩ or higher

If your results match the examples above, a short circuit exists between terminal 1 of connector A and terminal 1 of connector C.

Fig. 7



- (2) Disconnect connector B and measure the resistance between terminal 1 of connector A and the body ground, and terminal 1 of connector B2 and the body ground.

Fig. 7:

Between terminal 1 of connector A and body ground → 10 kΩ or higher

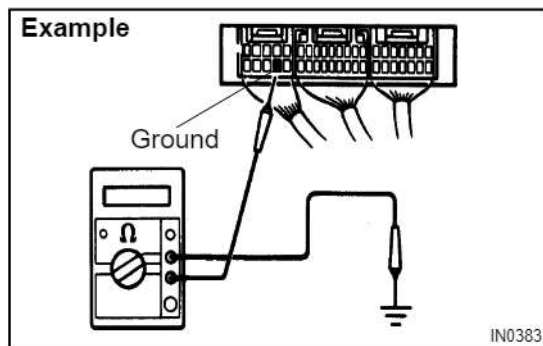
Between terminal 1 of connector B2 and body ground → Below 1 Ω

If your results match the examples above, a short circuit exists between terminal 1 of connector B2 and terminal 1 of connector C.

4. CHECK AND REPLACE ECU

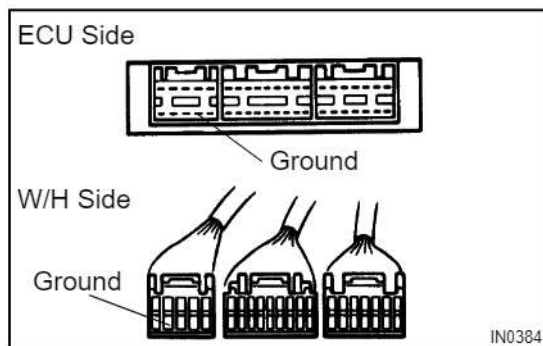
NOTICE:

- Start an inspection of the connector from the back-side of the connector at the wire harness side with the connector connected to the ECU.
 - When no measuring condition is specified, perform the inspection with the engine stopped and the ignition switch ON.
 - Check that the connectors are fully seated. Check for loose, corroded or broken wires.
- (a) First check the ECU ground circuit. If it is faulty, repair it. If it is normal, the ECU could be faulty. Replace the ECU with a normal functioning one and check if the symptoms occur. If the trouble symptoms stop, replace the ECU.



- (1) Measure the resistance between the ECU ground terminal and body ground.

Resistance: Below 1 Ω



- (2) Disconnect the ECU connector. Check the ground terminals (on the ECU side and wire harness side) for evidence of bending, corrosion or foreign material. Lastly check the contact pressure of the female terminals.

TERMS

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS MANUAL

01047-09

Abbreviations	Meaning
ABS	Anti-Lock Brake System
A/C	Air Conditioner
AC	Alternating Current
ACC	Accessory
ACIS	Acoustic Control Induction System
ACSD	Automatic Cold Start Device
A.D.D.	Automatic Disconnecting Differential
A/F	Air-Fuel Ratio
AHC	Active Height Control Suspension
ALR	Automatic Locking Retractor
ALT	Alternator
AMP	Amplifier
ANT	Antenna
APPROX.	Approximately
ASSY	Assembly
A/T, ATM	Automatic Transmission (Transaxle)
ATF	Automatic Transmission Fluid
AUTO	Automatic
AUX	Auxiliary
AVG	Average
AVS	Adaptive Variable Suspension
B+	Battery Voltage
BA	Brake Assist
BACS	Boost Altitude Compensation System
BAT	Battery
BDC	Bottom Dead Center
B/L	Bi-Level
B/S	Bore-Stroke Ratio
BTDC	Before Top Dead Center
BVSV	Bimetallic Vacuum Switching Valve
Calif.	California
CB	Circuit Breaker
CCo	Catalytic Converter For Oxidation
CD	Compact Disc
CF	Cornering Force
CG	Center Of Gravity
CH	Channel
CKD	Complete Knock Down
COMB.	Combination
CPE	Coupe
CPS	Combustion Pressure Sensor
CPU	Central Processing Unit
CRS	Child Restraint System
CTR	Center
C/V	Check Valve
CV	Control Valve
CW	Curb Weight
DC	Direct Current

Abbreviations	Meaning
DEF	Defogger
DFL	Deflector
DIFF.	Differential
DIFF. LOCK	Differential Lock
D/INJ	Direct Injection
DLC	Data Link Connector
DLI	Distributorless Ignition
DOHC	Double Overhead Camshaft
DP	Dash Pot
DS	Dead Soak
DSP	Digital Signal Processor
DTC	Diagnostic Trouble Code
DVD	Digital Versatile Disc
EBD	Electric Brake Force Distribution
ECAM	Engine Control And Measurement System
ECD	Electronically Controlled Diesel
ECDY	Eddy Current Dynamometer
ECT	Electronic Control Transmission
ECU	Electronic Control Unit
ED	Electro-Deposited Coating
EDU	Electronic Driving Unit
EDIC	Electric Diesel Injection Control
EFI	Electronic Fuel Injection
E/G	Engine
EGR	Exhaust Gas Recirculation
EGR-VM	EGR-Vacuum Modulator
ELR	Emergency Locking Retractor
EMPS	Electric Motor Power Steering
ENG	Engine
ES	Easy & Smooth
ESA	Electronic Spark Advance
ETCS-i	Electronic Throttle Control System-intelligent
EVAP	Evaporative Emission Control
EVP	Evaporator
E-VRV	Electric Vacuum Regulating Valve
EX	Exhaust
FE	Fuel Economy
FF	Front-Engine Front-Wheel-Drive
F/G	Fuel Gauge
FIPG	Formed In Place Gasket
FL	Fusible Link
F/P	Fuel Pump
FPU	Fuel Pressure Up
Fr	Front
F/W	Flywheel
FW/D	Flywheel Damper
FWD	Front-Wheel-Drive
GAS	Gasoline
GND	Ground
GSA	Gear Shift Actuator
GPS	Global Positioning System

INTRODUCTION - TERMS

Abbreviations	Meaning
HAC	High Altitude Compensator
H/B	Hatchback
H-FUSE	High Current Fuse
HI	High
HID	High Intensity Discharge (Head Lamp)
HPU	Hydraulic Power Unit
HSG	Housing
HT	Hard Top
HV	Hybrid Vehicle
HWS	Heated Windshield System
IC	Integrated Circuit
IDI	Indirect Diesel Injection
IFS	Independent Front Suspension
IG	Ignition
IIA	Integrated Ignition Assembly
IN	Intake (Manifold, Valve)
INT	Intermittent
I/P	Instrument Panel
IRS	Independent Rear Suspension
ISC	Idle Speed Control
J/B	Junction Block
J/C	Junction Connector
KD	Kick-Down
LAN	Local Area Network
LB	Liftback
LCD	Liquid Crystal Display
LED	Light Emitting Diode
LH	Left-Hand
LHD	Left-Hand Drive
L/H/W	Length, Height, Width
LLC	Long-Life Coolant
LNG	Liquified Natural Gas
LO	Low
LPG	Liquified Petroleum Gas
LSD	Limited Slip Differential
LSP & PV	Load Sensing Proportioning And Bypass Valve
LSPV	Load Sensing Proportioning Valve
MAP	Manifold Absolute Pressure
MAX.	Maximum
MIC	Microphone
MIL	Malfunction Indicator Lamp
MIN.	Minimum
MG1	Motor Generator No.1
MG2	Motor Generator No.2
MP	Multipurpose
MPI	Multipoint Electronic Injection
MPX	Multiplex Communication System
M/T, MTM	Manual Transmission (Transaxle)
MT	Mount
MTG	Mounting
N	Neutral

Abbreviations	Meaning
NA	Natural Aspiration
No.	Number
O2S	Oxygen Sensor
OC	Oxidation Catalyst
O/D	Overdrive
OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturing
OHC	Overhead Camshaft
OHV	Overhead Valve
OPT	Option
ORVR	On-board Refilling Vapor Recovery
O/S	Oversize
PBD	Power Back Door
P & BV	Proportioning And Bypass Valve
PCS	Power Control System
PCV	Positive Crankcase Ventilation
PKB	Parking Brake
PPS	Progressive Power Steering
PROM	Programmable Read Only Memory
PS	Power Steering
PSD	Power Slide Door
PTC	Positive Temperature Coefficient
PTO	Power Take-Off
P/W	Power Window
PZEV	Partial Zero Emission Vehicle
R & P	Rack And Pinion
RAM	Random Access Memory
R/B	Relay Block
RBS	Recirculating Ball Type Steering
R/F	Reinforcement
RFS	Rigid Front Suspension
RH	Right-Hand
RHD	Right-Hand Drive
RLY	Relay
ROM	Read Only Memory
Rr	Rear
RRS	Rigid Rear Suspension
RSE	Rear Seat Entertainment
RWD	Rear-Wheel Drive
SC	Supercharger
SCV	Swirl Control Valve
SDN	Sedan
SEN	Sensor
SICS	Starting Injection Control System
SOC	State Of Charge
SOHC	Single Overhead Camshaft
SPEC	Specification
SPI	Single Point Injection
SRS	Supplemental Restraint System
SSM	Special Service Materials
SST	Special Service Tools
STD	Standard

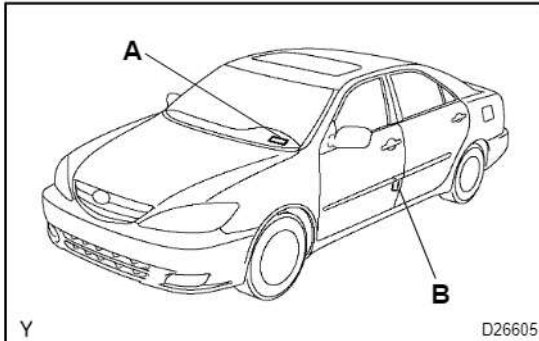
INTRODUCTION - TERMS

Abbreviations	Meaning
STJ	Cold-Start Fuel Injection
SW	Switch
SYS	System
T/A	Transaxle
TACH	Tachometer
TBI	Throttle Body Electronic Fuel Injection
TC	Turbocharger
TCCS	TOYOTA Computer-Controlled System
TCV	Timing Control Valve
TDC	Top Dead Center
TEMP	Temperature
TEMS	TOYOTA Electronically Modulated Suspension
TFT	Toyota Free-Tronic
TIS	Total Information System For Vehicle Development
T/M	Transmission
TMC	TOYOTA Motor Corporation
TMMK	TOYOTA Motor Manufacturing Kentucky, Inc.
TRAC	Traction Control System
TURBO	Turbocharge
TWC	Three-Way Catalyst
U/D	Underdrive
U/S	Undersize
VCV	Vacuum Control Valve
VENT	Ventilator
VGRS	Variable Gear Ratio Steering
VIN	Vehicle Identification Number
VPS	Variable Power Steering
VSC	Vehicle Stability Control
VSV	Vacuum Switching Valve
VTV	Vacuum Transmitting Valve
VVT-i	Variable Valve Timing-intelligent
w/	With
WGN	Wagon
W/H	Wire Harness
w/o	Without
WU-TWC	Warm Up Three-way Catalytic Converter
WU-OC	Warm Up Oxidation Catalytic Converter
1st	First
2nd	Second
2WD	Two Wheel Drive Vehicle (4 x 2)
3rd	Third
4th	Fourth
4WD	Four Wheel Drive Vehicle (4 x 4)
4WS	Four Wheel Steering System
5th	Fifth

IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION

VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION AND SERIAL NUMBERS

01041-10



1. VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

- (a) The vehicle identification number is stamped on the vehicle identification number plate and certification label, as shown in the illustration.

A: Vehicle Identification Number Plate

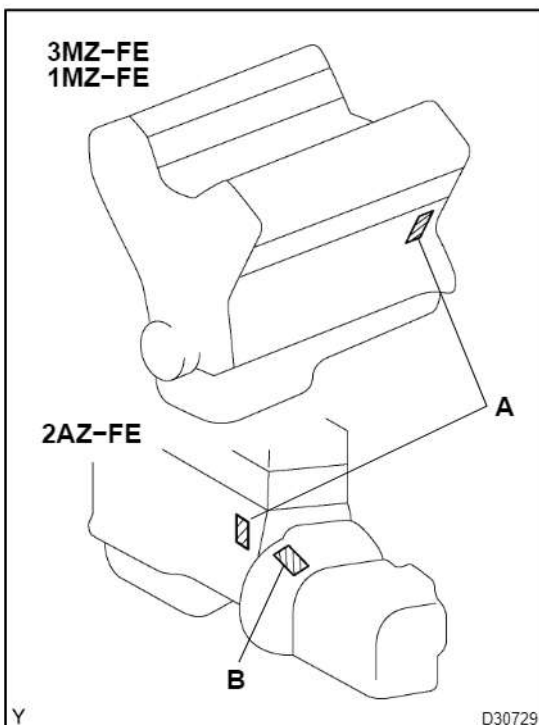
B: Certification Label

2. FACTORY OF PRODUCTION

- (a) World manufacture identifier is used to distinguish between TMC and TMMK made vehicles. The first 3 digits and letters of the vehicle identification number shows the world manufacturer identifier.

	WMI*
TMC made	JTD
TMMK made	4T1

*: World Manufacturer Identifier



3. ENGINE SERIAL NUMBER AND TRANSAXLE SERIAL NUMBER

- (a) The engine serial number is stamped on the cylinder block of the engine, and the transaxle serial number is stamped on the housing, as shown in the illustration.

A: Engine Serial Number

B: Transaxle Serial Number

GLOSSARY OF SAE AND TOYOTA TERMS

This glossary lists all SAE-J1930 terms and abbreviations used in this manual in compliance with SAE recommendations, as well as their TOYOTA equivalents.

SAE ABBREVIATIONS	SAE TERMS	TOYOTA TERMS ()--ABBREVIATIONS
A/C	Air Conditioning	Air Conditioner
ACL	Air Cleaner	Air Cleaner (A/CL)
AIR	Secondary Air Injection	Air Injection (AI)
AP	Accelerator Pedal	–
B+	Battery Positive Voltage	Battery Voltage (+B)
BARO	Barometric Pressure	High Altitude Compensator (HAC)
CAC	Charge Air Cooler	Intercooler
CARB	Carburetor	Carburetor
CFI	Continuous Fuel Injection	–
CKP	Crankshaft Position	Crank Angle
CL	Closed Loop	Closed Loop
CMP	Camshaft Position	Cam Angle
CPP	Clutch Pedal Position	–
CTOX	Continuous Trap Oxidizer	–
CTP	Closed Throttle Position	LL ON, Idle ON
DFI	Direct Fuel Injection	Direct Injection (D/INJ)
DI	Distributor Ignition	–
DLC1 DLC2 DLC3	Data Link Connector 1 Data Link Connector 2 Data Link Connector 3	1: Check Connector 2: Total Diagnosis Communication Link (TDCL) 3: OBD II Diagnostic Connector
DTC	Diagnostic Trouble Code	Diagnostic Trouble Code
DTM	Diagnostic Test Mode	–
ECL	Engine Coolant Level	–
ECM	Engine Control Module	Engine ECU (Electronic Control Unit)
ECT	Engine Coolant Temperature	Coolant Temperature, Water Temperature (THW)
EEPROM	Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory	Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory (EEPROM), Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory (EPROM)
EFE	Early Fuel Evaporation	Cold Mixture Heater (CMH), Heat Control Valve (HCV)
EGR	Exhaust Gas Recirculation	Exhaust Gas Recirculation (EGR)
EI	Electronic Ignition	Distributorless Ignition (DLI)
EM	Engine Modification	Engine Modification (EM)
EPROM	Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory	Programmable Read Only Memory (PROM)
EVAP	Evaporative Emission	Evaporative Emission Control (EVAP)
FC	Fan Control	–
FEEPROM	Flash Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory	–
FEPROM	Flash Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory	–
FF	Flexible Fuel	–
FP	Fuel Pump	Fuel Pump
GEN	Generator	Alternator
GND	Ground	Ground (GND)

INTRODUCTION - TERMS

HO2S	Heated Oxygen Sensor	Heated Oxygen Sensor (HO ₂ S)
IAC	Idle Air Control	Idle Speed Control (ISC)
IAT	Intake Air Temperature	Intake or Inlet Air Temperature
ICM	Ignition Control Module	–
IFI	Indirect Fuel Injection	Indirect Injection (IDL)
IFS	Inertia Fuel-Shutoff	–
ISC	Idle Speed Control	–
KS	Knock Sensor	Knock Sensor
MAF	Mass Airflow	Air Flow Meter
MAP	Manifold Absolute Pressure	Manifold Pressure Intake Vacuum
MC	Mixture Control	Electric Bleed Air Control Valve (EBCV) Mixture Control Valve (MCV) Electric Air Control Valve (EACV)
MDP	Manifold Differential Pressure	–
MFI	Multiport Fuel Injection	Electronic Fuel Injection (EFI)
MIL	Malfunction Indicator Lamp	Check Engine Lamp
MST	Manifold Surface Temperature	–
MVZ	Manifold Vacuum Zone	–
NVRAM	Non-Volatile Random Access Memory	–
O2S	Oxygen Sensor	Oxygen Sensor, O ₂ Sensor (O ₂ S)
OBD	On-Board Diagnostic	On-Board Diagnostic System (OBD)
OL	Oxidation Catalytic Converter	Oxidation Catalyst Convert (OC) Catalytic Converter for Oxidation (CCo)
OP	Open Loop	Open Loop
PAIR	Pulsed Secondary Air Injection	Air Suction (AS)
PCM	Powertrain Control Module	–
PNP	Park/Neutral Position	–
PROM	Programmable Read Only Memory	–
PSP	Power Steering Pressure	–
PTOX	Periodic Trap Oxidizer	Diesel Particulate Filter (DPF) Diesel Particulate Trap (DPT)
RAM	Random Access Memory	Random Access Memory (RAM)
RM	Relay Module	–
ROM	Read Only Memory	Read Only Memory (ROM)
RPM	Engine Speed	Engine Speed
SC	Supercharger	Supercharger
SCB	Supercharger Bypass	Electronic Air Bypass Valve (E-ABV)
SFI	Sequential Multiport Fuel Injection	Electronic Fuel Injection (EFI), Sequential Injection
SPL	Smoke Puff Limiter	–
SRI	Service Reminder Indicator	–
SRT	System Readiness Test	–
ST	Scan Tool	–
TB	Throttle Body	Throttle Body
TBI	Throttle Body Fuel Injection	Single Point Injection Central Fuel Injection (Ci)
TC	Turbocharger	Turbocharger

TCC	Torque Converter Clutch	Torque Converter
TCM	Transmission Control Module	Transmission ECU, ECT ECU
TP	Throttle Position	Throttle Position
TR	Transmission Range	–
TVV	Thermal Vacuum Valve	Bimetallic Vacuum Switching Valve (BVSV) Thermostatic Vacuum Switching Valve (TVSV)
TWC	Three-Way Catalytic Converter	Three-Way Catalytic (TWC) Manifold Converter CC_{RO}
TWC+OC	Three-Way + Oxidation Catalytic Converter	$CC_R + CCo$
VAF	Volume Airflow	Air Flow Meter
VR	Voltage Regulator	Voltage Regulator
VSS	Vehicle Speed Sensor	Vehicle Speed Sensor
WOT	Wide Open Throttle	Full Throttle
WU-OC	Warm Up Oxidation Catalytic Converter	–
WU-TWC	Warm Up Three-Way Catalytic Converter	–
3GR	Third Gear	–
4GR	Fourth Gear	–

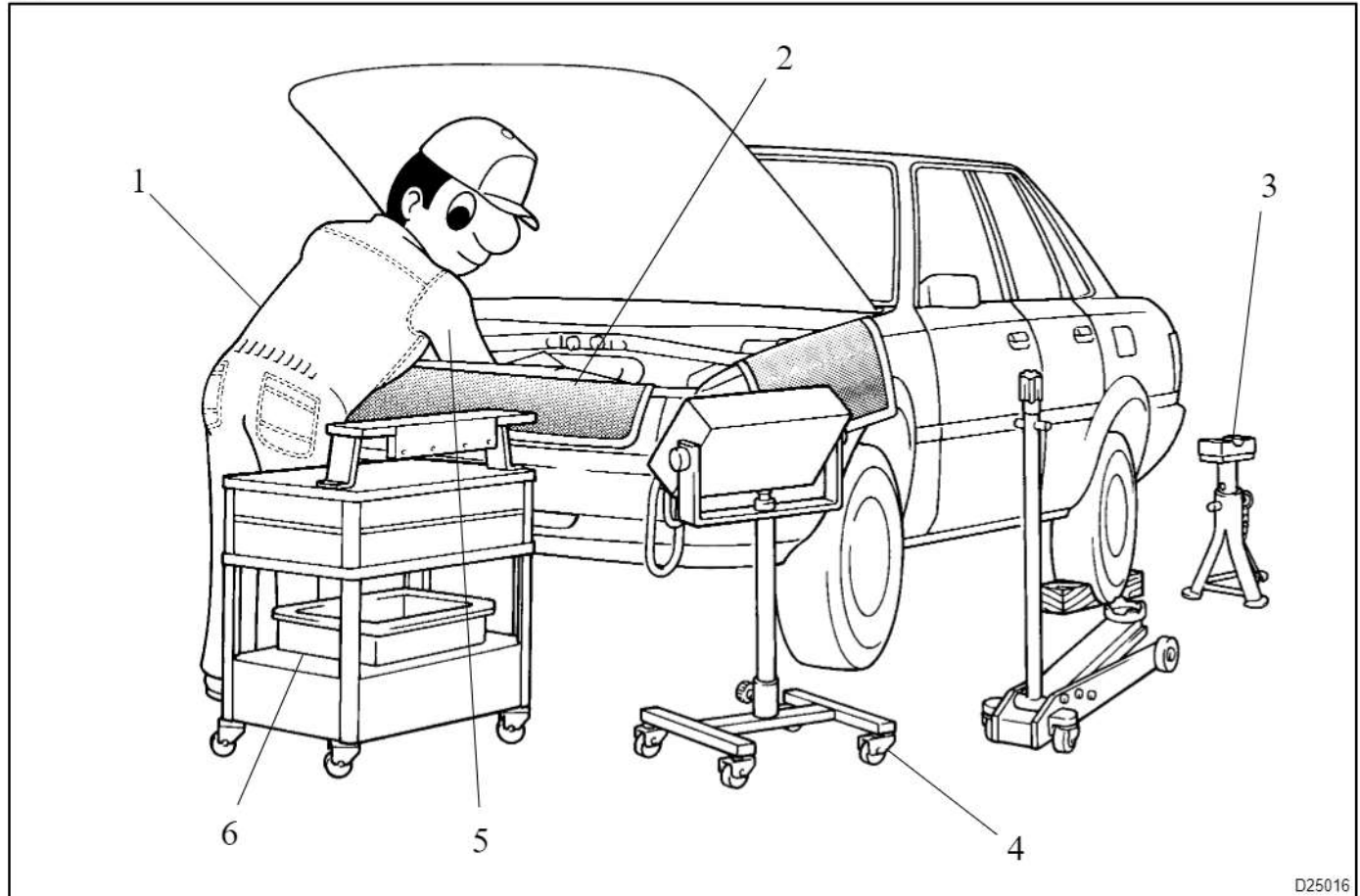
REPAIR INSTRUCTION

PRECAUTION

010P4-05

1. BASIC REPAIR HINT

(a) HINTS ON OPERATIONS

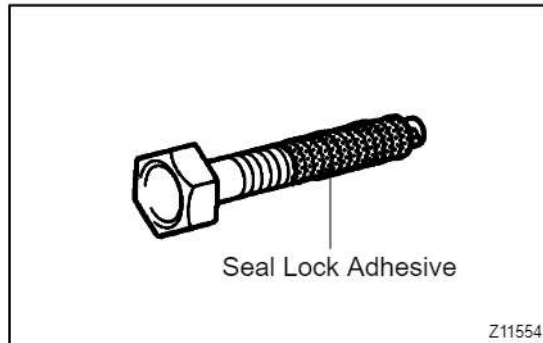


D25016

1	Looks	● Always wear a clean uniform. ● Hat and safety shoes must be worn.
2	Vehicle protection	● Prepare a grille cover, fender cover, seat cover and floor mat before starting the operation.
3	Safe operation	● When working with 2 or more persons, be sure to check safety in one another. ● When working with the engine running, pay attention to the providing ventilation for exhaust fumes in the workshop. ● If working on high temperature, high pressure, rotating, moving, or vibrating parts, wear appropriate safety equipment and take extra care not to injure yourself or others. ● When jacking up the vehicle, be sure to support the specified location with a safety stand. ● When lifting up the vehicle, use appropriate safety equipment.
4	Preparation of tools and measuring gauge	● Before starting operation, prepare a tool stand, SST, gauge, oil, shop rag and parts for replacement.
5	Removal and installation, disassembly and assembly operations	● Diagnose with a thorough understanding of proper procedures and of the reported problem. ● Before removing the parts, check the general condition of the assembly and for deformation and damage. ● When the assembly is complicated, take notes. For example, note the total number of electrical connections, bolts, or hoses removed. Add matchmarks to insure re-assembly of components in the original positions. Temporarily mark hoses and their fittings, if needed. ● Clean and wash the removed parts if necessary and assemble them after a thorough check.
6	Removed parts	● Place the removed parts in a separate box to avoid mixing them up with the new parts or contaminating the new parts. ● As for non-reusable parts such as a gasket, an O-ring, and a self-locking nut, replace them with new ones following the instruction of this manual. ● Retain the removed parts for customer inspection, if requested.

(b) JACKING UP AND SUPPORTING VEHICLE

- (1) Care must be taken when jacking up and supporting the vehicle. Be sure to lift and support the vehicle at the proper locations (see page 01-19).



(c) PRECOATED PARTS

- (1) Precoated parts are bolts, nuts, etc. that are coated with a seal lock adhesive at the factory.
- (2) If a precoated part is retightened, loosened or moved in anyway, it must be recoated with the specified adhesive.
- (3) When reusing precoated parts, clean off the old adhesive and dry the part with compressed air. Then apply new seal lock adhesive appropriate to the bolt, nut, or threads.

NOTICE:

Perform the torque with the lower limit value of the torque tolerance.

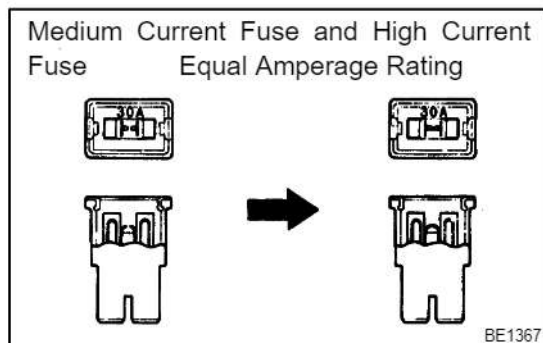
- (4) Some seal lock agents harden slowly. You may have to wait for the seal lock agent to harden.

(d) GASKETS

- (1) When necessary, use a sealer on gaskets to prevent leaks.

(e) BOLTS, NUTS AND SCREWS

- (1) Carefully follow all the specifications for tightening torques. Always use a torque wrench.



(f) FUSES

- (1) When replacing fuses, be sure that the new fuse has the correct amperage rating. DO NOT exceed the rating or use one with a lower rating.

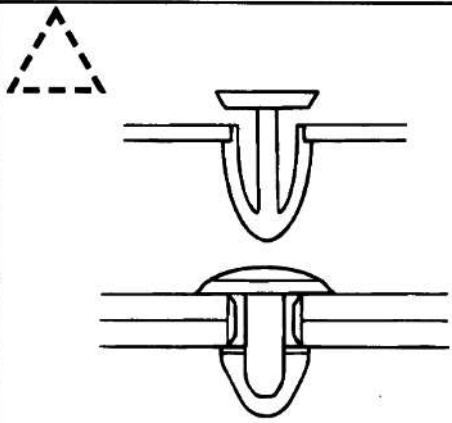
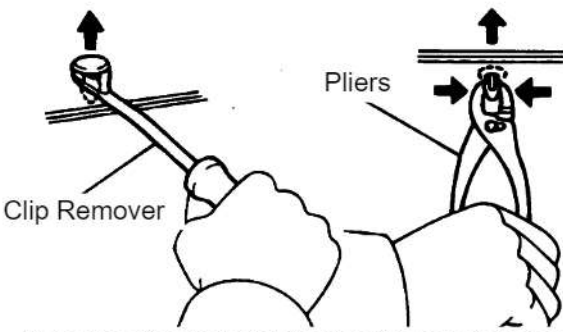
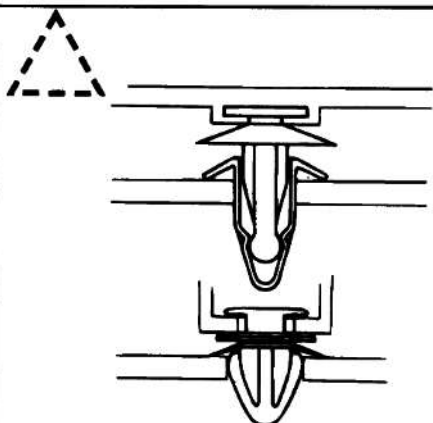
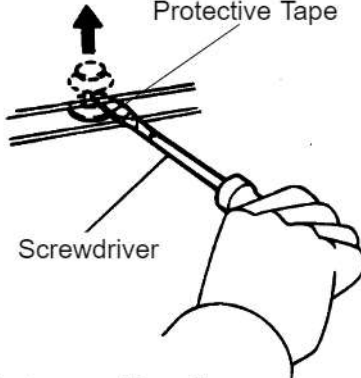
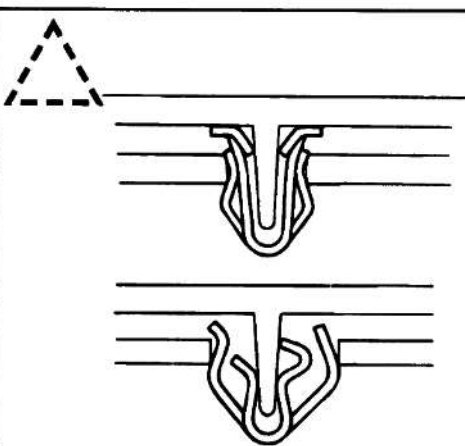
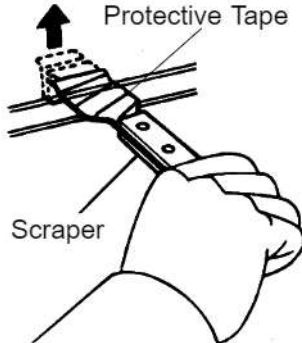
Illustration	Symbol	Part Name	Abbreviation
BE5594	IN0365	FUSE	FUSE
BE5595	IN0366	MEDIUM CURRENT FUSE	M-FUSE
D27353	IN0367	HIGH CURRENT FUSE	H-FUSE

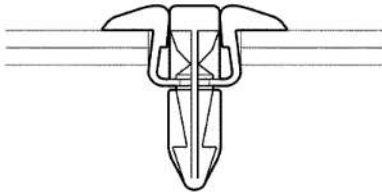
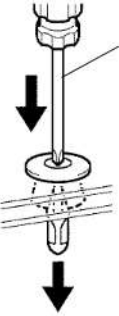
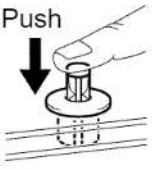
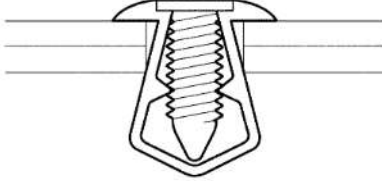
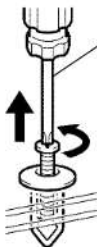
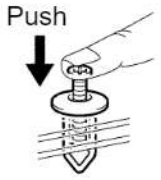
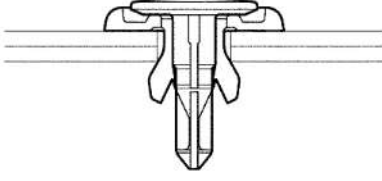
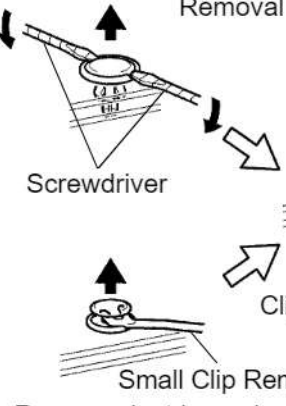
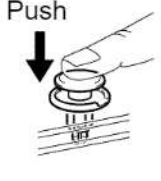
(g) CLIPS

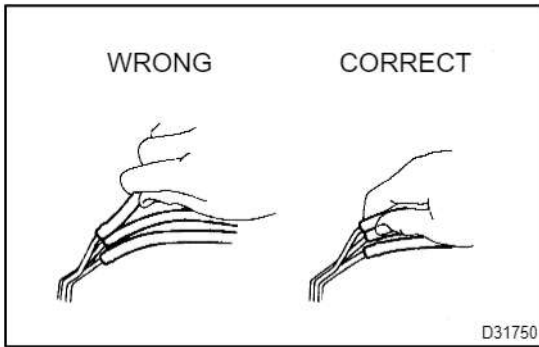
- (1) The removal and installation methods of typical clips used in body parts are shown in the table below.

HINT:

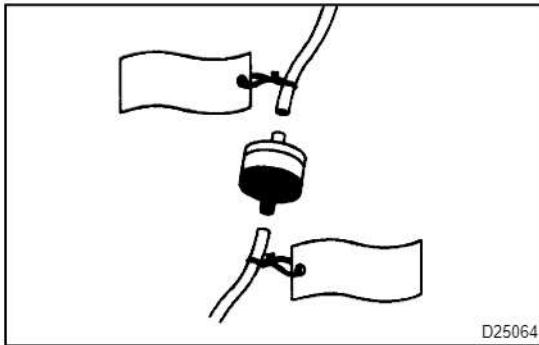
If clips are damaged during a procedure, always replace the damaged clip with a new clip.

Shape (Example)	Removal/Installation
	 Remove clips from front or rear using clip remover or pliers.
	 Remove fasteners with a clip remover or screwdriver.
	 Remove clips with a wide scraper to prevent panel damage.

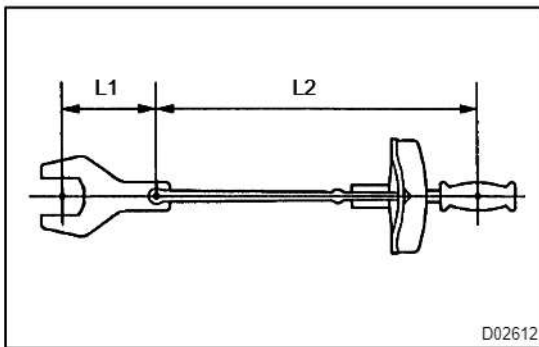
Shape (Example)	Removal/Installation
	Removal  Installation  Screwdriver Clip Remover Remove rivet by pushing the center pin through and prying out the rivet shell.
	Removal  Installation  Screwdriver Clip Remover Remove rivet by unscrewing the center pin and prying out the rivet shell.
	Removal  Installation  Screwdriver Clip Remover Small Clip Remover Remove rivet by prying out the pin and then prying out the rivet shell.



- (h) REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION OF VACUUM HOSES
- (1) To disconnect vacuum hose, pull and twist from the end of the hose. Do not pull from the middle of the hose as this may cause damage.

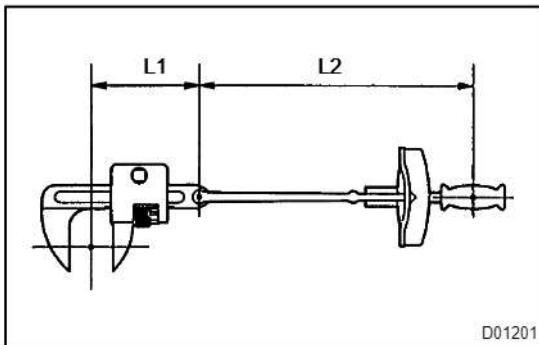


- (2) When disconnecting vacuum hoses, use tags to identify where they should be reconnected.
- (3) After completing the job, double check that the vacuum hoses are properly connected. The label under the hood shows the proper layout.
- (4) When using a vacuum gauge, never force the hose onto a connector that is too large. Use a step-down adapter for adjustment. Once the hose has been stretched, it may leak air.



- (i) TORQUE WHEN USING TORQUE WRENCH WITH EXTENSION TOOL

- (1) If SST or an extension tool is combined with the torque wrench to extend its length, do not tighten the torque wrench to the specified torque values in this manual. The actual torque will be excessive.
- (2) Use the formula below to calculate special torque values for situations where SST or an extension tool is combined with the torque wrench.
- (3) Formula: $T' = T \times L2 / (L1 + L2)$



T'	Reading of torque wrench {N·m (kgf·cm, ft·lbf)}
T	Torque {N·m (kgf·cm, ft·lbf)}
L1	Length of SST or extension tool (cm)
L2	Length of torque wrench (cm)

2. FOR VEHICLES EQUIPPED WITH SRS AIRBAG AND SEAT BELT PRETENSIONER

HINT:

The CAMRY is equipped with a Supplemental Restraint System (SRS) and seat belt pretensioner.

Failure to carry out the service operations in the correct sequence could cause the SRS to unexpectedly deploy during servicing and lead to serious injury.

Furthermore, if a mistake is made when servicing the SRS, it is possible that the SRS may fail to operate properly. Before servicing (including removal or installation of parts, inspection or replacement), be sure to read the following section carefully.

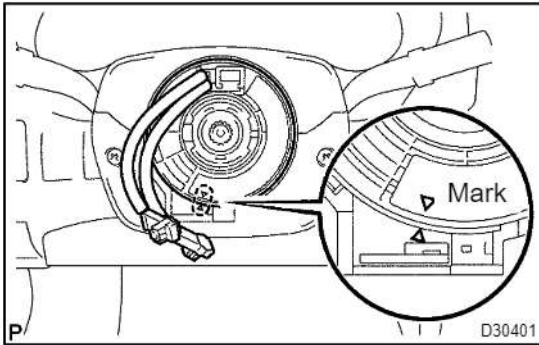
(a) GENERAL NOTICE

- (1) Malfunction symptoms of the SRS are difficult to confirm so the Diagnostic Trouble Codes (DTCs) become the most important source of information when troubleshooting. When troubleshooting the SRS, always check the DTCs before disconnecting the battery.
- (2) To avoid serious injury, servicing the SRS must be started 90 seconds after:
 - The ignition switch is turned to the LOCK position.
 - The negative (-) terminal cable is disconnected from the battery.(The SRS is equipped with a back-up power source. If work is started within 90 seconds of disconnecting the negative (-) terminal cable from the battery, the SRS may deploy). Disconnecting the negative (-) terminal cable will erase clock memory and audio system presets. Mark down data as necessary before disconnecting the cable.

CAUTION:

Never use a back-up power source (battery or other) avoid erasing system memory. The back-up power source may power the SRS, leading to a possible SRS and cause it to deploy.

- (3) In minor collisions where the SRS does not deploy, the horn button assembly, instrument panel passenger airbag assembly front seat airbag assembly, curtain shield airbag assembly and seat belt pretensioner should be inspected before further use of the vehicle (See pages 60-27, 60-40, 60-53, 60-47 and 61-7).
- (4) Never use SRS parts from another vehicle. When replacing parts, use new parts.
- (5) Before repairs, remove the airbag sensor if impacts are likely to be applied to the sensor during repairs.
- (6) Never disassemble and repair the airbag sensor assembly, horn button assembly, instrument panel passenger airbag assembly front seat airbag assembly, curtain shield airbag assembly or seat belt pretensioner.
- (7) Replace the center airbag sensor assembly, side airbag sensor assembly, horn button assembly or the instrument panel passenger airbag assembly front seat airbag assembly or curtain shield airbag assembly: 1) if damage has occurred from being dropped, or 2) if there are cracks, dents or other defects in the case, bracket or connector.
- (8) Do not directly expose the airbag sensor assembly, front seat airbag assembly, curtain shield airbag assembly the horn button assembly, the instrument panel passenger airbag assembly or the seat belt pretensioner to hot air or flames.
- (9) Use a voltmeter/ohmmeter with high impedance (10 kΩ/V minimum) for troubleshooting electrical circuits.
- (10) Information labels are attached to the SRS components. Follow the instructions on the labels.
- (11) After work on the SRS is completed, check the SRS warning light (see page 05-1456).



(b) SPIRAL CABLE (in Combination Switch)

- (1) The steering wheel must be fitted correctly to the steering column with the spiral cable at the neutral position, otherwise cable disconnection and other problems may occur. Refer to page 60-34 concerning the correct installation of the steering wheel.

(c) HORN BUTTON ASSEMBLY (with Airbag)

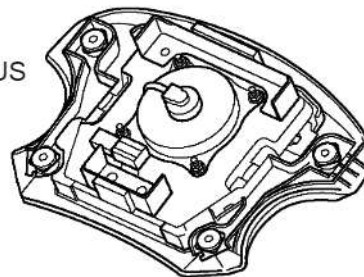
- (1) When removing the horn button assembly or handling a new horn button, it should be placed with the pad surface facing up. See illustration below.
Placing the horn button with the pad surface facing down may lead to a serious accident if the airbag accidentally inflates. Also, do not place anything on top of the horn button.
- (2) Never measure the resistance of the airbag squib. This may cause the airbag to inflate, which could cause serious injury.
- (3) Grease or detergents of any kind should not be applied to the steering wheel pad.
- (4) Store the horn button assembly where the ambient temperature remains below 93°C (200°F), has low humidity and is away from electrical noise.
- (5) When using electric welding anywhere on the vehicle, disconnect the airbag ECU connectors (4 yellow pins). These connectors contain shorting springs. This feature reduces the possibility of the airbag or seat belt pretensioner deploying due to currents entering the squib wiring.
- (6) When disposing of the vehicle or the horn button assembly by itself, the airbag should be inflated using an SST before disposal (see page 60-27). Perform the operation in a safe place away from electrical noise.

Example:

CORRECT



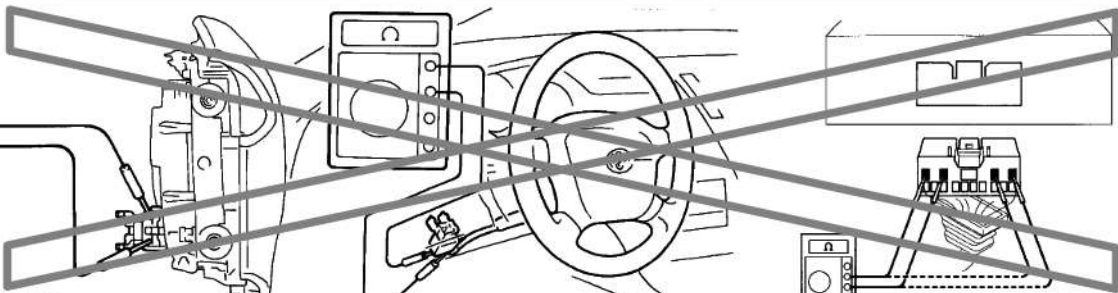
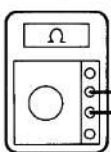
DANGEROUS



Y

D25096

Example:



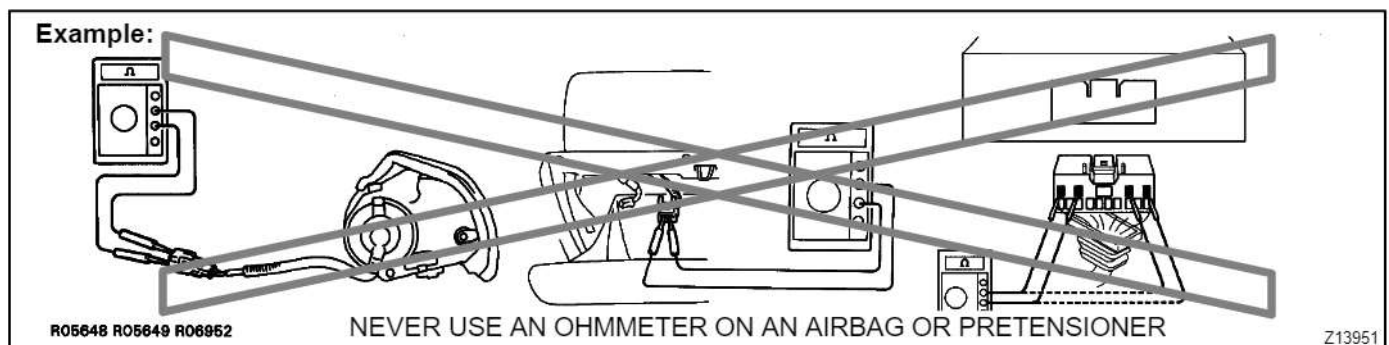
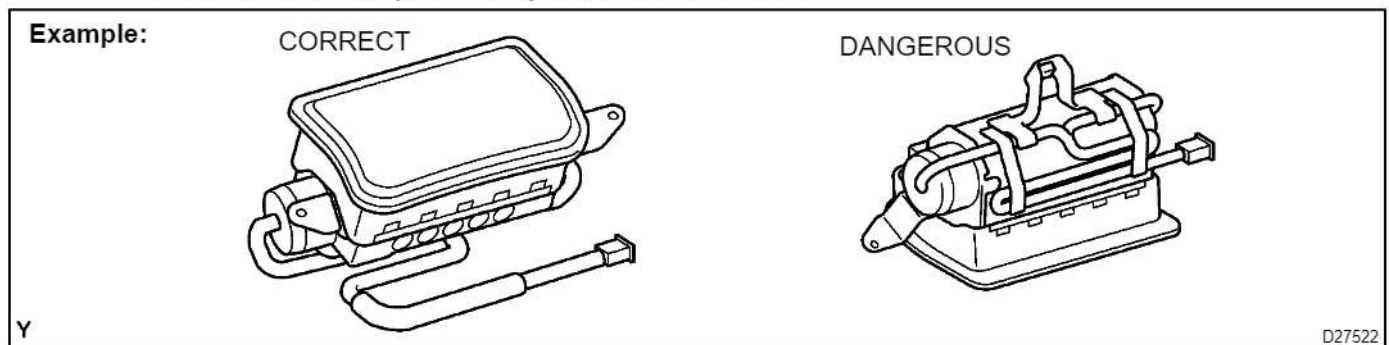
R05643 R06953 R06952

NEVER USE AN OHMMETER ON AN AIRBAG OR PRETENSIONER

Z13950

(d) INSTRUMENT PANEL PASSENGER AIRBAG ASSY

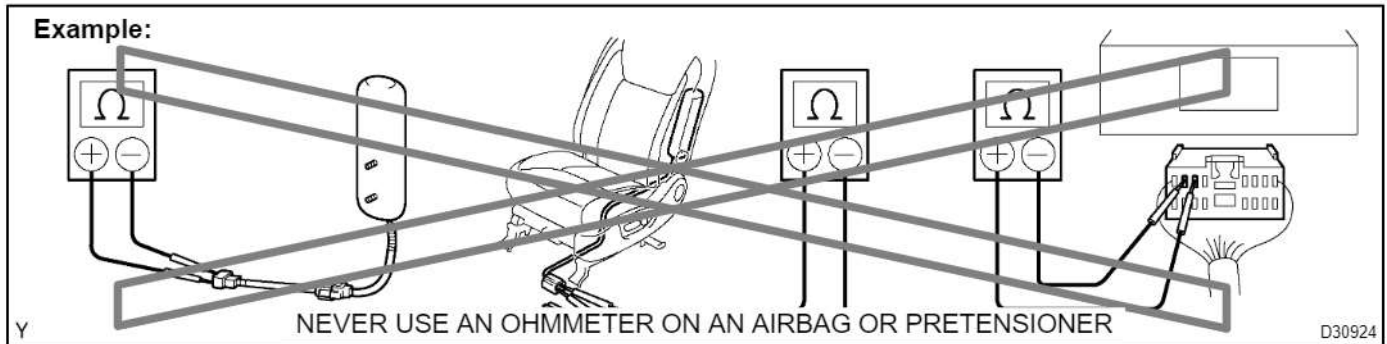
- (1) Always place a removed or new instrument panel passenger airbag assembly with the airbag inflation direction facing upward.
Placing the airbag assembly with the airbag inflation direction facing downward could cause a serious accident if the airbag inflates.
- (2) Never measure the resistance of the airbag squib. This may cause the airbag to inflate, which could cause serious injury.
- (3) Grease or detergents of any kinds should not be applied to the instrument panel passenger airbag assembly.
- (4) Store the airbag assembly where the ambient temperature remains below 93°C (200°F), has low humidity and away from electrical noise.
- (5) When using electric welding anywhere on the vehicle, disconnect the airbag ECU connectors (4 yellow pins). These connectors contain shorting springs. This feature reduces the possibility of the airbag deploying due to currents entering the squib wiring.
- (6) When disposing of a vehicle or the airbag assembly unit by itself, the airbag should be deployed using SST before disposal (see page 60-40).
Activate in a safe place away from electrical noise.



(e) FRONT SEAT AIRBAG ASSEMBLY

- (1) Always place a removed or new front seat airbag assembly with the airbag inflation direction facing upward. Placing the airbag assembly with the airbag inflation direction facing downward could cause a serious accident if the airbag deploys.
- (2) Never measure the resistance of the airbag squib. This may cause the airbag to inflate, which is very dangerous.
- (3) Grease should not be applied to the front seat airbag assembly, and the airbag door should not be cleaned with detergents of any kind.
- (4) Store the airbag assembly where the ambient temperature remains below 93°C (200°F), without high humidity and away from electrical noise.

- (5) When using electric welding anywhere on the vehicle, disconnect the airbag ECU connectors (2 yellow pins). These connectors contain shorting springs. This feature reduces the possibility of the airbag deploying due to currents entering the squib wiring.
- (6) When disposing of a vehicle or the airbag assembly unit, the airbag should be deployed using SST before disposal (see page 60-53).
Activate in a safe place away from electrical noise.



(f) CURTAIN SHIELD AIRBAG ASSEMBLY

- (1) Always place the removed or new curtain shield airbag assembly in a clear plastic bag, and keep it in a safe place.

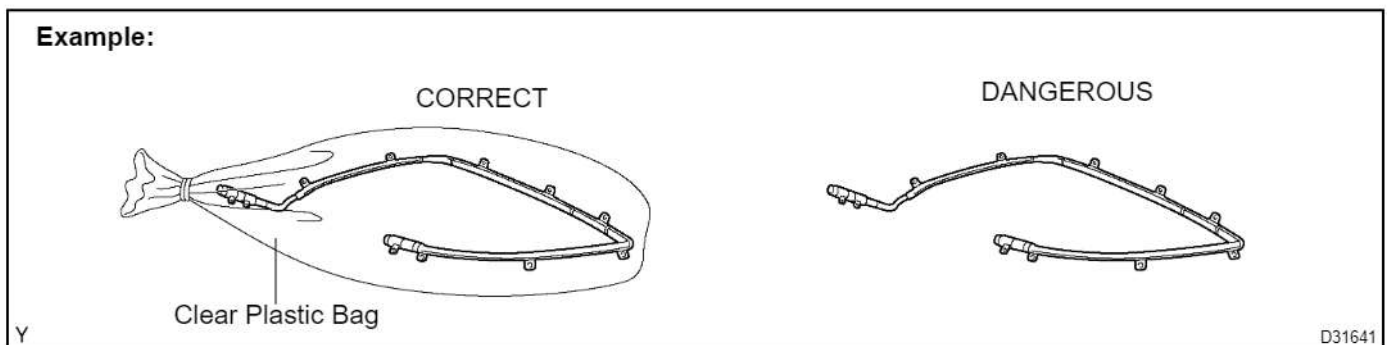
NOTICE:

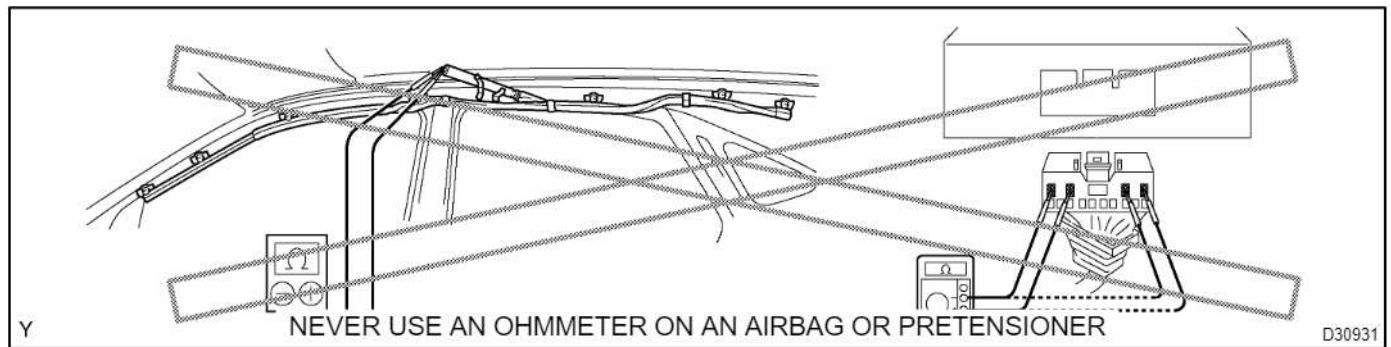
Plastic bag is not re-useable.

CAUTION:

Never disassemble the curtain shield airbag assembly.

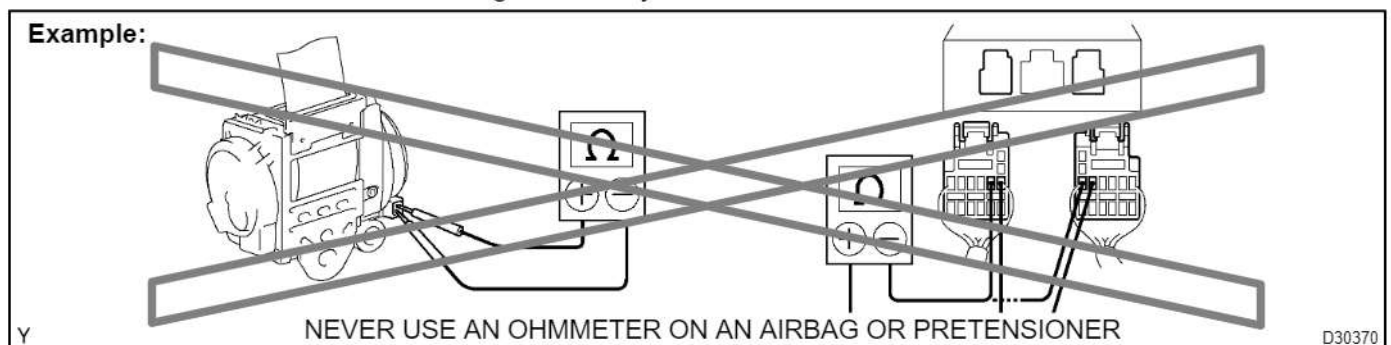
- (2) Never measure the resistance of the airbag squib. This may cause the airbag to inflate, which is very dangerous.
- (3) Grease should not be attached to the curtain shield airbag assembly, and the surface should not be cleared with detergents of any kind.
- (4) Store the airbag assembly where the ambient temperature remains below 93°C (200°F), without high humidity and away from electrical noise.
- (5) When using electric welding anywhere on the vehicle, disconnect the airbag ECU connectors (2 yellow pins). These connectors contain shorting springs. This feature reduces the possibility of the airbag deploying due to currents entering the squib wiring.
- (6) When disposing of a vehicle or the curtain shield airbag assembly unit, the airbag should be deployed using SST before disposal (see page 05-346).
Activate in a safe place away from electrical noise.





(g) SEAT BELT PRETENSIONER

- (1) Never measure the resistance of the seat belt pretensioner (This may cause the seat belt pretensioner to activate, which is very dangerous).
- (2) Never disassemble the seat belt pretensioner.
- (3) Never install the seat belt pretensioner on another vehicle.
- (4) Store the seat belt pretensioner where the ambient temperature remains below 80°C (176°F) without high humidity and away from electrical noise.
- (5) When using electric welding anywhere on the vehicle, disconnect the airbag ECU connectors (2 yellow pins). These connectors contain shorting springs. This feature reduces the possibility of the airbag deploying due to currents entering the squib wiring.
- (6) When disposing of a vehicle or the seat belt pretensioner unit, the seat belt pretensioner should be activated before disposal (see page 61-7). Perform the operation in a safe place away from electrical noise.
- (7) The seat belt pretensioner is hot after being activated, so allow some time for it to cool down sufficiently before disposal. Never apply water to cool down the seat belt pretensioner.
- (8) Oil or water should not be put on the front seat outer belt, and the front seat outer belt should not be cleaned with detergents of any kind.

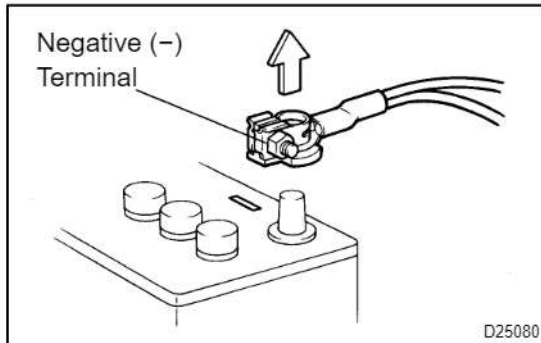


(h) AIRBAG SENSOR ASSEMBLY

- (1) Never reuse an airbag sensor assembly that has been involved in a collision where the SRS has deployed.
- (2) The connectors to the airbag sensor assembly should be connected or disconnected with the sensor mounted on the floor. If the connectors are connected or disconnected while the airbag sensor assembly is not mounted to the floor, it could cause accidental deployment of the SRS.
- (3) Work must be started at last 90 seconds after the ignition switch is turned to the LOCK position and the negative (-) terminal cable is disconnected from the battery, even if only loosening the set bolts of the airbag sensor assembly.

(i) WIRE HARNESS AND CONNECTOR

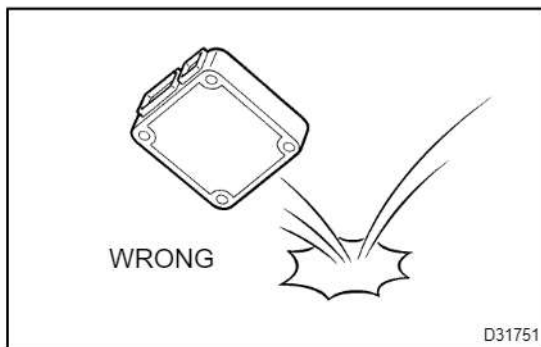
- (1) The SRS wire harness is integrated with the instrument panel wire harness assembly. All the connectors in the system are a standard yellow color. If the SRS wire harness becomes disconnected or the connector becomes broken, repair or replace it.



3. ELECTRONIC CONTROL

(a) REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION OF BATTERY TERMINAL

- (1) Before performing electronic work, disconnect the battery negative (-) terminal cable beforehand to prevent component and wire damage caused by accidental short circuits.
- (2) When disconnecting and installing the terminal cable, turn the ignition switch and lighting switch OFF and loosen the terminal nut completely. Perform these operations without twisting or prying the terminal. Remove the battery cable from battery post.
- (3) Clock settings, radio settings, DTCs and other data are erased when the battery cable is removed. Before removing the battery cable, record any necessary data.
- (4) When disconnecting the battery's negative (-) terminal cable, re-initialize the following systems after the completion of the operation.



(b) HANDLING OF ELECTRONIC PARTS

- (1) Do not open the cover or case of the ECU unless absolutely necessary. If the IC terminals are touched, the IC may be rendered inoperative by static electricity.
- (2) To disconnect electronic connectors, pull the connector itself, not the wires.
- (3) Be careful not to drop electronic components, such as sensors or relays. If they are dropped on a hard floor, they should be replaced.
- (4) When cleaning the engine with steam, protect the electronic components, air filter and emission-related components from water.
- (5) Never use an impact wrench to remove or install temperature switches or temperature sensors.
- (6) When checking the continuity at the wire connector, insert the tester probe carefully to prevent terminals from bending.

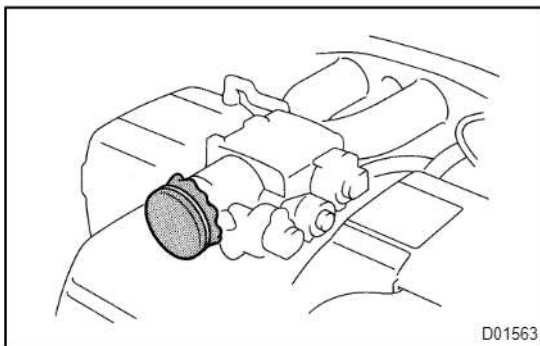
4. REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION OF FUEL CONTROL PARTS

(a) PLACE FOR REMOVING AND INSTALLING OF FUEL SYSTEM PARTS

- (1) Work in a place with good air ventilation and without any ignition sources, such as a welder, grinder, drill, electric motor or stove.
- (2) Never work in a place such as a pit or near a pit because vaporized fuel will collect in those places.

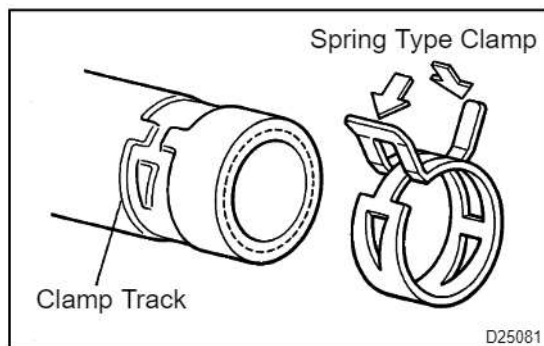
(b) REMOVING AND INSTALLING OF FUEL SYSTEM PARTS

- (1) Prepare a fire extinguisher before starting operation.
- (2) To prevent static electricity, install a ground on the fuel changer, vehicle and fuel tank, and do not spray the area with water. The work surface will become slippery. Do not clean up spills with water as this will spread and gasoline and create a fire hazard.
- (3) Never use any electric equipment like an electric motor or a working light, as they may create sparks or high temperatures.
- (4) Never use an iron hammer, as it may create sparks.
- (5) Dispose of fuel-contaminated shop rags separately using a fire restraint container.



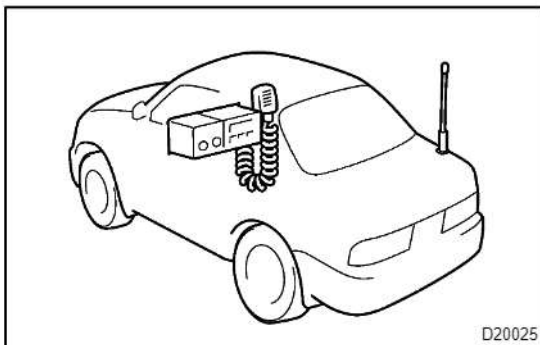
5. REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION OF ENGINE INTAKE PARTS

- (a) If any metal particle enters the inlet pass, this may damage the engine.
- (b) When removing and installing the inlet system parts, cover the openings of the removed parts and engine openings. Use clean shop rags, gummed tape, or other suitable materials.
- (c) When installing the inlet system parts, check that no metal particles have entered the engine or the installed part.



6. HANDLING OF HOSE CLAMPS

- (a) Before removing the hose, check the clamp position so that you can restore it in the same way.
- (b) Replace deformed or dented clamps with a new one.
- (c) When reusing a hose, attach the clamp on the clamp track portion of the hose.
- (d) For a spring type clamp, you may want to spread the tabs slightly after installation by pushing in the direction of the arrow marks as shown in the illustration.



7. FOR VEHICLES EQUIPPED WITH MOBILE COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS

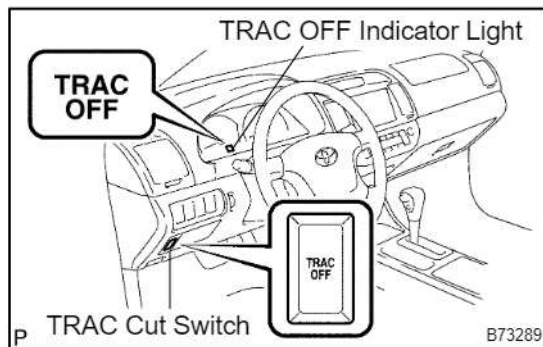
- (a) Install the antenna as far away from the ECU and sensors of the vehicle electronic systems as possible.
- (b) Install an antenna feeder at least 20 cm (7.87 in.) away from the ECU and sensors of the vehicle electronic systems. For details of the ECU and sensors locations, refer to the section on applicable components.
- (c) Keep the antenna and feeder separate from other wirings as much as possible. This will prevent signals from the communication equipment from affecting vehicle equipment and vice-versa.
- (d) Check that the antenna and feeder are correctly adjusted.
- (e) Do not install any high-powered mobile communication system.

8. FOR VEHICLES EQUIPPED WITH TRACTION CONTROL (TRAC) SYSTEM

When using a 2-wheel drum tester such as a speedometer tester, a combination tester of speedometer and brake, chassis dynamometer, or jacking up the front wheels and driving the wheels, always turn the TRAC system off via the TRAC OFF switch before testing.

NOTICE:

TRAC system OFF condition can be confirmed by the "TRAC OFF" warning indicator light in the combination meter.



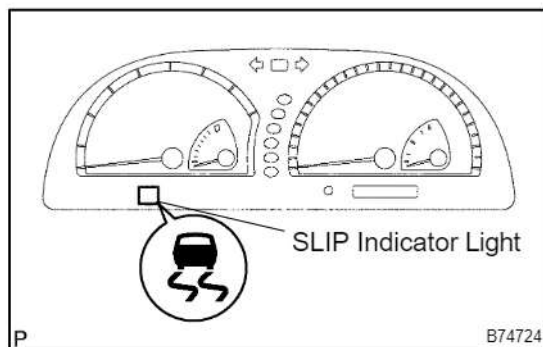
(a) Confirm TRAC system is OFF

- (1) Press the TRAC cut ("TRAC OFF") switch to turn off the TRAC system.
- (2) Check if the TRAC OFF indicator light illuminates.

HINT:

The SLIP indicator light should always operate right after the engine is restarted.

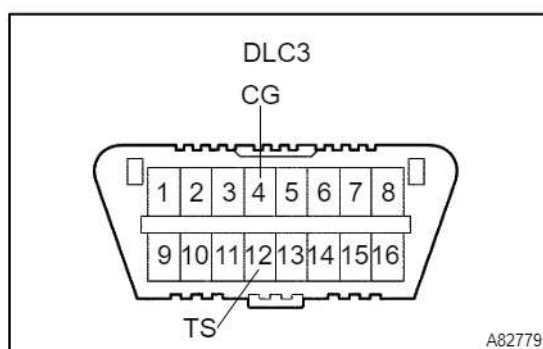
- (3) Begin testing.



- (4) Press the TRAC cut switch to turn on the TRAC system and check that the TRAC OFF indicator light turns off.

HINT:

The SLIP indicator light blinks when the TRAC system is operating.



9. FOR VEHICLES EQUIPPED WITH VEHICLE SKID CONTROL (VSC) SYSTEM

(a) NOTICES WHEN USING DRUM TESTER

- (1) Before beginning testing, disable the Vehicle Skid Control system (VSC). To disable the VSC, turn the ignition switch OFF and connect SST to terminals TS and CG of DLC3.

SST 09843-18040

NOTICE:

- Confirm that the VSC warning light blinks.
 - VSC system will be reset when the engine is restarted.
 - For safety, secure the vehicle with restraint chains while using a wheel dynamometer.
- (b) NOTICES OF RELATED OPERATIONS TO VSC
- (1) Do not carry out unnecessary installation and removal as it might affect the adjustment of VSC related parts.

- (2) Be sure to follow the instructions for work preparation and final confirmation of proper operation of the VSC system.

10. FOR VEHICLES EQUIPPED WITH CATALYTIC CONVERTER

CAUTION:

If a large amount of unburned gasoline or gasoline vapors flow into the converter, it may cause overheating and create a fire hazard. To prevent this, observe the following precautions.

- (a) Use only unleaded gasoline.
- (b) Avoid prolonged idling.
Avoid idling the engine for more than 20 minutes.
- (c) Avoid a spark jump test.
 - (1) Perform a spark jump test only when absolutely necessary. Perform this test as rapidly as possible.
 - (2) While testing, never race the engine.
- (d) Avoid a prolonged engine compression measurement.
Engine compression measurements must be performed as rapidly as possible.
- (e) Do not run the engine when the fuel tank is nearly empty. This may cause the engine to misfire and create an extra load on the converter.