

HOW TO USE THIS MANUAL

GENERAL INFORMATION

IN0FB-03

1. INDEX

An INDEX is provided on the first page of each section to guide you to the item to be repaired. To assist you in finding your way through the manual, the section title and major heading are given at the top of every page.

2. PRECAUTION

At the beginning of each section, a PRECAUTION is given that pertains to all repair operations contained in that section.

Read these precautions before starting any repair task.

3. TROUBLESHOOTING

TROUBLESHOOTING tables are included for each system to help you diagnose the problem and find the cause. The fundamentals of how to proceed with troubleshooting are described on [page IN-20](#).

Be sure to read this before performing troubleshooting.

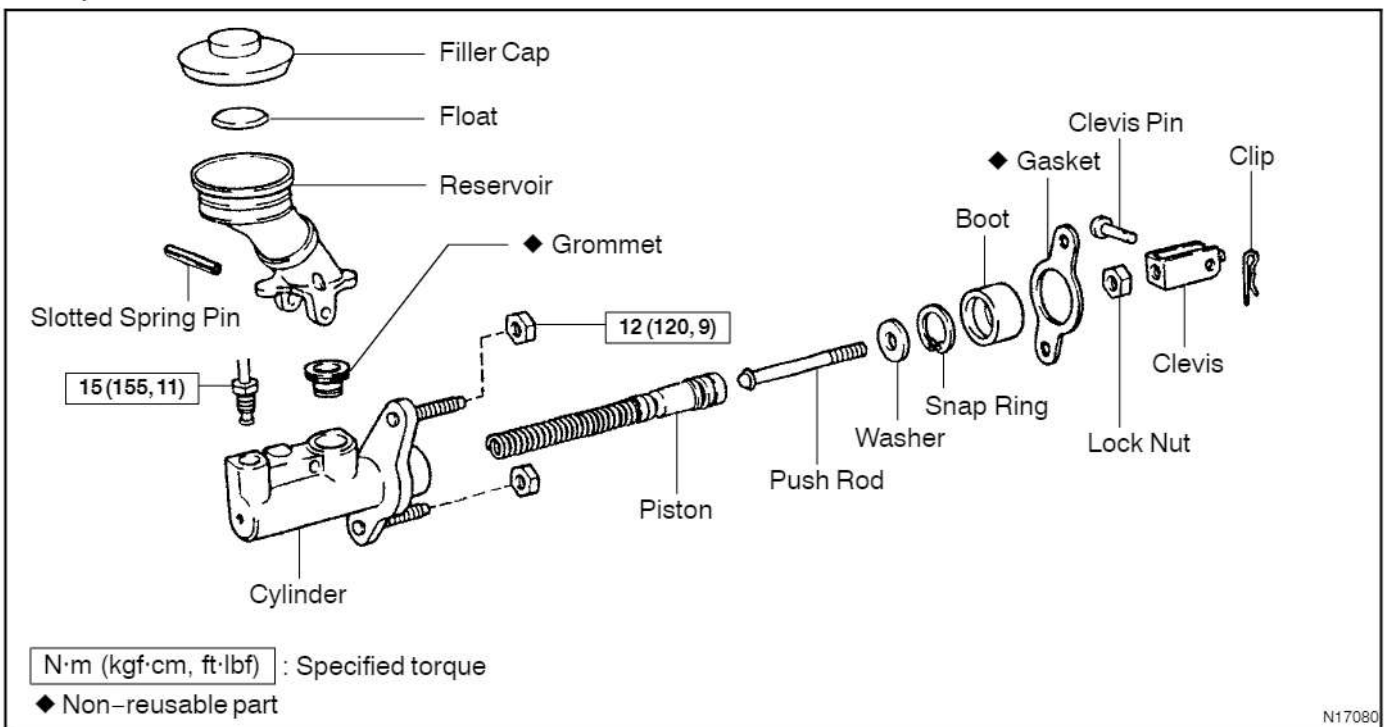
4. PREPARATION

Preparation lists the SST (Special Service Tools), recommended tools, equipment, lubricant and SSM (Special Service Materials) which should be prepared before beginning the operation and explains the purpose of each one.

5. REPAIR PROCEDURES

Most repair operations begin with an overview illustration. It identifies the components and shows how the parts fit together.

Example:



The procedures are presented in a step-by-step format:

- The illustration shows what to do and where to do it.
- The task heading tells what to do.
- The detailed text tells how to perform the task and gives other information such as specifications and warnings.

Example:

*Illustration:
what to do and where*

Task heading : what to do

21. CHECK PISTON STROKE OF OVERDRIVE BRAKE

(a) Place SST and a dial indicator onto the overdrive brake piston as shown in the illustration.

SST 09350-30020 (09350-06120)

Set part No.

Component part No.

Detailed text : how to do task

(b) Measure the stroke applying and releasing the compressed air (392 — 785 kPa, 4 — 8 kgf/cm² or 57 — 114 psi) as shown in the illustration.

Piston stroke: 1.40 — 1.70 mm (0.0551 — 0.0669 in.)

Specification

This format provides the experienced technician with a FAST TRACK to the information needed. The upper case task heading can be read at a glance when necessary, and the text below it provides detailed information. Important specifications and warnings always stand out in bold type.

6. REFERENCES

References have been kept to a minimum. However, when they are required you are given the page to refer to.

7. SPECIFICATIONS

Specifications are presented in bold type throughout the text where needed. You never have to leave the procedure to look up your specifications. They are also found in Service Specifications section for quick reference.

8. CAUTIONS, NOTICES, HINTS:

- CAUTIONS are presented in bold type, and indicate there is a possibility of injury to you or other people.
- NOTICES are also presented in bold type, and indicate the possibility of damage to the components being repaired.
- HINTS are separated from the text but do not appear in bold. They provide additional information to help you perform the repair efficiently.

9. SI UNIT

The UNITS given in this manual are primarily expressed according to the SI UNIT (International System of Unit), and alternately expressed in the metric system and in the English System.

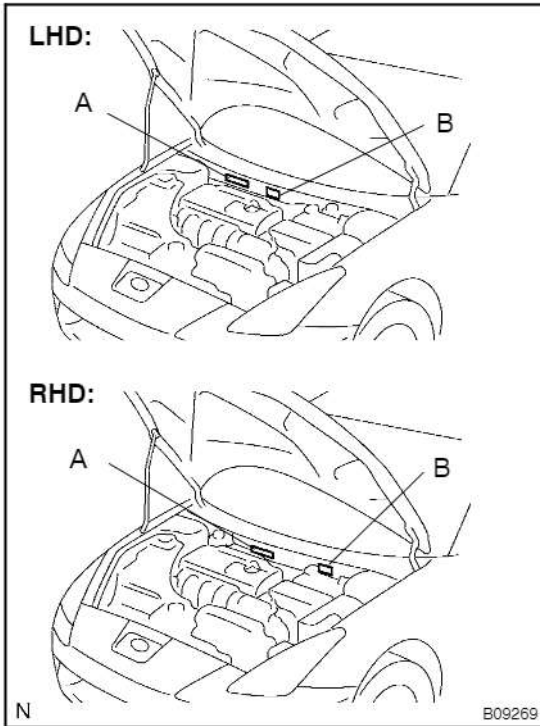
Example:

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

IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION

VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION AND ENGINE SERIAL NUMBER

INFOC-05



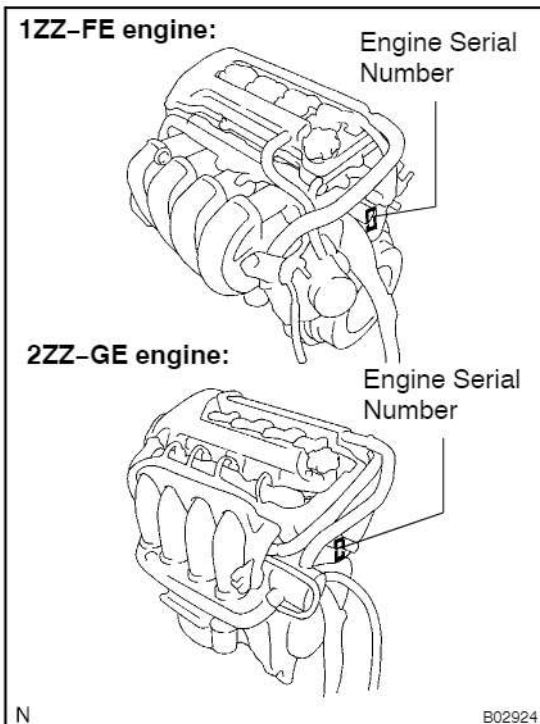
1. VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

The vehicle identification number is stamped on the cowl panel.

This number is also stamped on the manufacturer's plate.

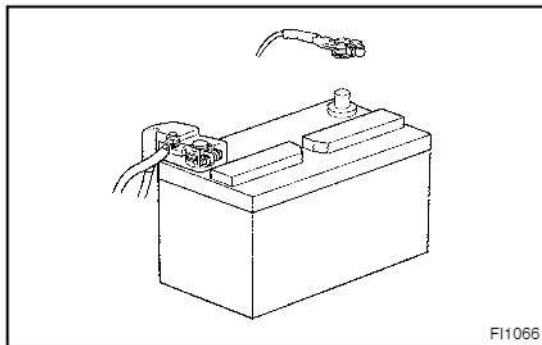
A: Vehicle Identification Number

B: Manufacturer's Plate



2. ENGINE SERIAL NUMBER

The engine serial number is stamped on the engine block, as shown in the illustration.



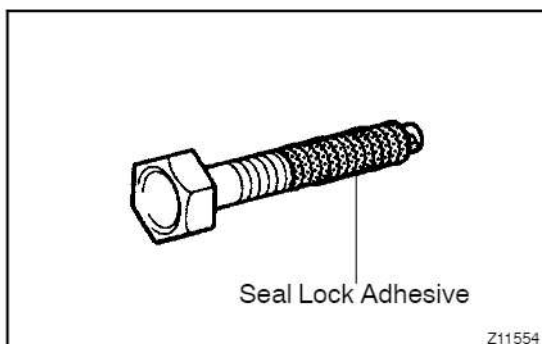
REPAIR INSTRUCTIONS

GENERAL INFORMATION

INOFD-04

BASIC REPAIR HINT

- (a) Use fender, seat and floor covers to keep the vehicle clean and prevent damage.
- (b) During disassembly, keep parts in the appropriate order to facilitate reassembly.
- (c) Installation and removal of battery terminal:
 - (1) Before performing electrical work, disconnect the negative (-) terminal cable from the battery.
 - (2) If it is necessary to disconnect the battery for inspection or repair, first disconnect the negative (-) terminal cable.
 - (3) When disconnecting the terminal cable, to prevent damage to battery terminal, loosen the cable nut and raise the cable straight up without twisting or prying it.
 - (4) Clean the battery terminals and cable ends with a clean shop rag. Do not scrape them with a file or other abrasive objects.
 - (5) Install the cable ends to the battery terminals after loosening the nut, and tighten the nut after installation. Do not use a hammer to tap the cable ends onto the terminals.
 - (6) Be sure the cover for the positive (+) terminal is properly in place.
- (d) Check hose and wiring connectors to make sure that they are connected securely and correctly.
- (e) Non-reusable parts
 - (1) Always replace cotter pins, gaskets, O-rings, oil seals, etc. with new ones.
 - (2) Non-reusable parts are indicated in the component illustrations by the "◆" symbol.



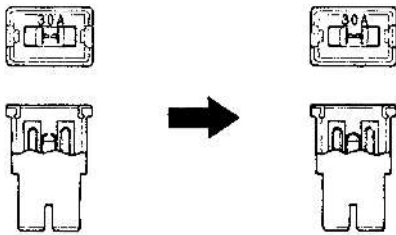
- (f) Precoated parts

Precoated parts are bolts, nuts, etc. that are coated with a seal lock adhesive at the factory.

 - (1) If a precoated part is retightened, loosened or caused to move in any way, it must be recoated with the specified adhesive.
 - (2) When reusing precoated parts, clean off the old adhesive and dry with compressed air. Then apply the specified seal lock adhesive to the bolt, nut or threads.

- (3) Precoated parts are indicated in the component illustrations by the "★" symbol.
- (g) When necessary, use a sealer on gaskets to prevent leaks.
- (h) Carefully observe all specifications for bolt tightening torques. Always use a torque wrench.
- (i) Use of special service tools (SST) and special service materials (SSM) may be required, depending on the nature of the repair. Be sure to use SST and SSM where specified and follow the proper work procedure. A list of SST and SSM can be found in Preparation section in this manual.

Medium Current Fuse and High Current Fuse
Equal Amperage Rating

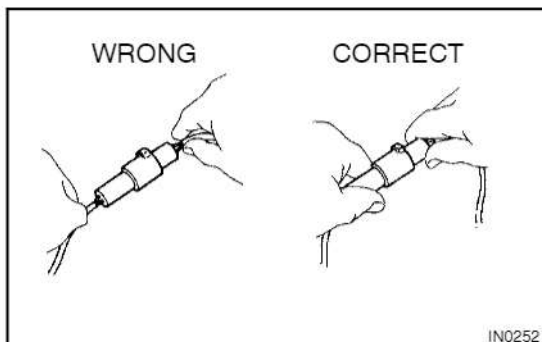
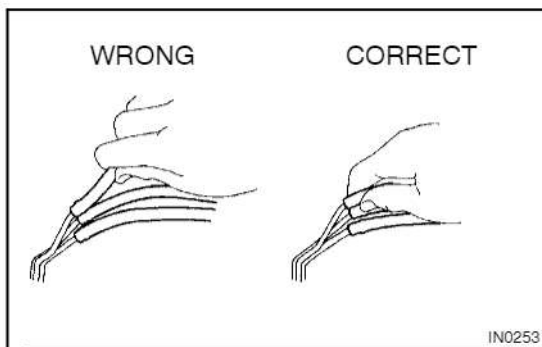


BE1367

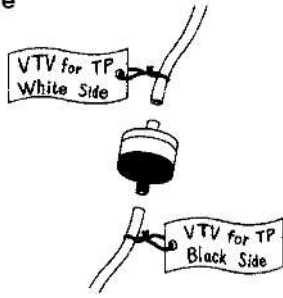
- (j) When replacing fuses, be sure the new fuse has the correct amperage rating. DO NOT exceed the rating or use one with a lower rating.

Illustration	Symbol	Part Name	Abbreviation
 BE5594	 IN0365	FUSE	FUSE
 BE5595	 IN0366	MEDIUM CURRENT FUSE	M-FUSE
 BE5596	 IN0367	HIGH CURRENT FUSE	H-FUSE
 BE5597	 IN0367	FUSIBLE LINK	FL
 BE5598	 IN0368	CIRCUIT BREAKER	CB

- (k) 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 IN-8](#)).
- Cancel the parking brake on the level place and shift the transmission in Neutral (or N range).
 - When jacking up the front wheels of the vehicle at first place stoppers behind the rear wheels.
 - When jacking up the rear wheels of the vehicle at first place stoppers before the front wheels.
 - When either the front or rear wheels only should be jacked up, set rigid racks and place stoppers in front and behind the other wheels on the ground.
 - After the vehicle is jacked up, be sure to support it on rigid racks . It is extremely dangerous to do any work on a vehicle raised on a jack alone, even for a small job that can be finished quickly.
- (l) Observe the following precautions to avoid damage to the following 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 destroyed by static electricity.)



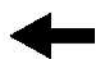
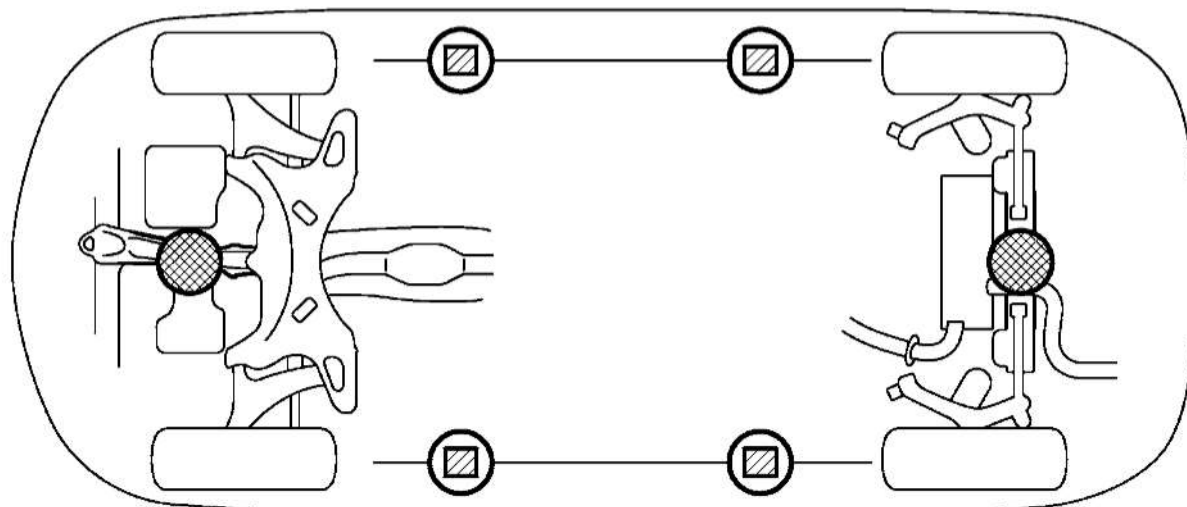
- (2) To disconnect vacuum hoses, pull off the end, not the middle of the hose.
- (3) To pull apart electrical connectors, pull on the connector itself, not the wires.
- (4) Be careful not to drop electrical components, such as sensors or relays. If they are dropped on a hard floor, they should be replaced and not reused.
- (5) When steam cleaning an engine, protect the electronic components, air filter and emission-related components from water.
- (6) Never use an impact wrench to remove or install temperature switches or temperature sensors.
- (7) When checking continuity at the wire connector, insert the tester probe carefully to prevent terminals from bending.
- (8) 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.

Example

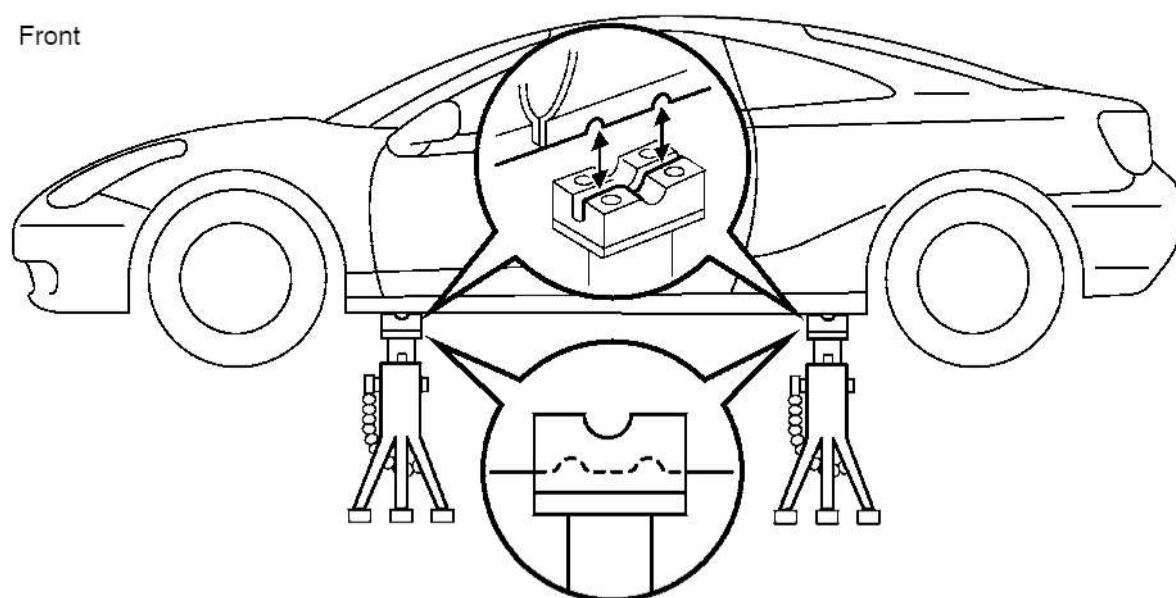
IN0002

- (m) Installation and removal of vacuum hose:
 - (1) When disconnecting vacuum hoses, use tags to identify how they should be reconnected to.
 - (2) After completing a job, double check that the vacuum hoses are properly connected. A label under the hood shows the proper layout.
- (n) Unless otherwise stated, all resistance is measured at an ambient temperature of 20°C (68°F). Because the resistance may be outside specifications if measured at high temperatures immediately after the vehicle has been running, measurement should be made when the engine has cooled down.

VEHICLE LIFT AND SUPPORT LOCATIONS



Front



JACK POSITION

Front Front crossmember

Rear..... Rear axle beam

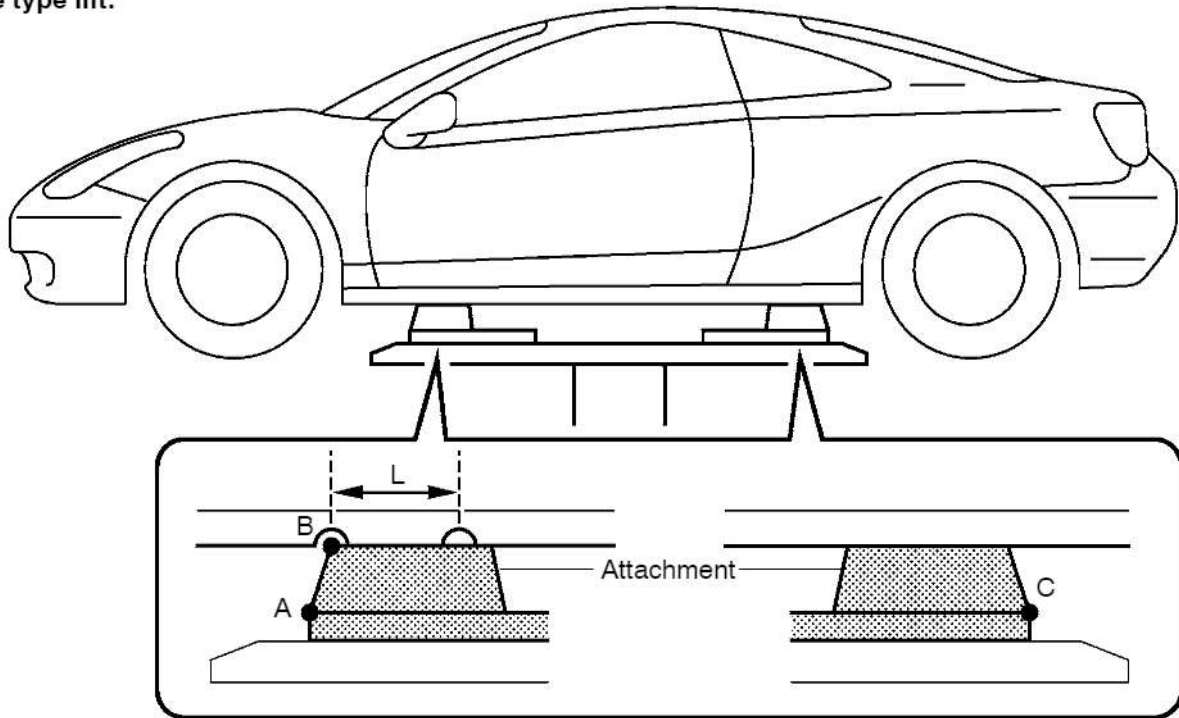
CAUTION : When jacking-up the rear and front, make sure the vehicle is not carrying any extra weight.

PANTOGRAPH JACK POSITION

SUPPORT POSITION

Safety stand and swing arm type lift



Plate type lift:**HINT :**

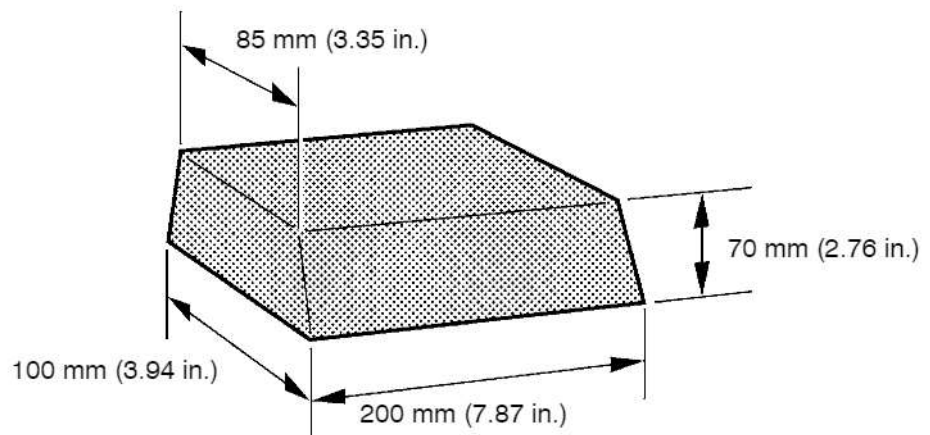
Left and right set position

Front and rear set position

Place the vehicle over the center of the lift.

- Align the cushion gum ends of the plate with the attachment lower ends (A, C).
- Align the attachment upper end (B) with the front jack supporting point (L).

Attachment dimensions



FOR ALL OF VEHICLES PRECAUTION

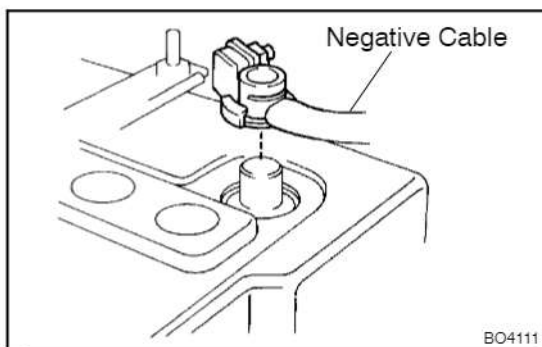
INOUT-01

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

- (a) The CELICA is equipped with an SRS (Supplemental Restraint System), such as the driver airbag, front passenger airbag assembly, side airbag assembly and seat belt pretensioner.

Failure to carry out service operations in the correct sequence could cause the supplemental restraint system to unexpectedly deploy during servicing, possibly leading to a serious accident.

Further, if a mistake is made in servicing the supplemental restraint system, it is possible the SRS may fail to operate when required. Before servicing (including removal or installation of parts, inspection or replacement), be sure to read the following items carefully, then follow the correct procedure described in this manual.



(b) GENERAL NOTICE

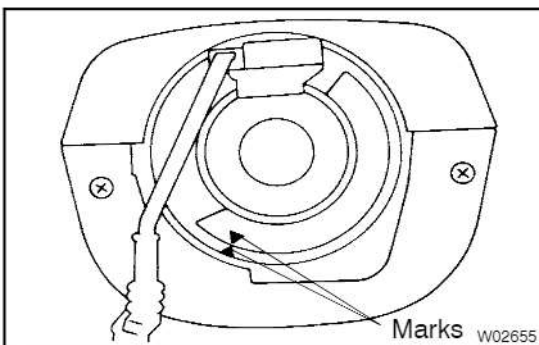
- (1) Malfunction symptoms of the supplemental restraint system are difficult to confirm, so the diagnostic trouble codes become the most important source of information when troubleshooting. When troubleshooting the supplemental restraint system, always inspect the diagnostic trouble codes before disconnecting the battery (See Pub. No. RM734E, page DI-118).

- (2) Work must be started after 90 seconds from the time the ignition switch is turned to the "LOCK" position and the negative (-) terminal cable is disconnected from the battery.

(The supplemental restraint system is equipped with a back-up power source so that if work is started within 90 seconds of disconnecting the negative (-) terminal cable from the battery, the SRS may deploy.)

When the negative (-) terminal cable is disconnected from the battery, memory of the clock and audio systems will be cancelled. So before starting work, make a record of the contents memorized by the each memory system. Then when work is finished, reset the clock and audio systems as before. To avoid erasing the memory of each memory system, never use a back-up power supply from another battery.

- (3) Even in cases of a minor collision where the SRS does not deploy, the steering wheel pad, front passenger airbag assembly, side airbag assembly and seat belt pretensioner should be inspected (See Pub. No. RM734E, page RS-14, RS-28, and BO-112).
- (4) Never use SRS parts from another vehicle. When replacing parts, replace them with new parts.
- (5) Before repairs, remove the airbag sensor if shocks are likely to be applied to the sensor during repairs.
- (6) Never disassemble and repair the airbag sensor assembly, steering wheel pad, front passenger airbag assembly, side airbag assembly or seat belt pretensioner.
- (7) If the airbag sensor assembly, steering wheel pad, front passenger airbag assembly, side airbag assembly or seat belt pretensioner has been dropped, or if there are cracks, dents or other defects in the case, bracket or connector, replace them with new ones.
- (8) Do not directly expose the airbag sensor assembly, steering wheel pad, front passenger airbag assembly, side airbag assembly or seat belt pretensioner to hot air or flames.
- (9) Use a volt/ohmmeter with high impedance (10 k Ω /V minimum) for troubleshooting of the electrical circuit.
- (10) Information labels are attached to the periphery of the SRS components. Follow the instructions on the notices.
- (11) After work on the supplemental restraint system is completed, check the SRS warning light (See Pub. No. RM734E, page DI-118).



- (c) SPIRAL CABLE (in Combination Switch)
 The steering wheel must be fitted correctly to the steering column with the spiral cable at the neutral position, otherwise cable disconnection and other troubles may result. Refer to Pub. No. RM734E, page SR-20 of this manual concerning correct steering wheel installation.

(d) STEERING WHEEL PAD (with Airbag)

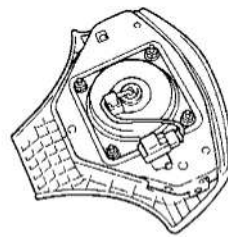
- (1) When removing the steering wheel pad or handling a new steering wheel pad, it should be placed with the pad top surface facing up.
Storing the pad with its metallic surface facing upward may lead to a serious accident if the airbag deploys for some reason. In addition do not store a steering wheel pad on top of another one.
- (2) Never measure the resistance of the airbag squib. (This may cause the airbag to deploy, which is very dangerous.)
- (3) Grease should not be applied to the steering wheel pad and the pad should not be cleaned with detergents of any kind.
- (4) Store the steering wheel pad where the ambient temperature remains below 93°C (200°F), without high humidity and away from electrical noise.
- (5) When using electric welding, first disconnect the airbag connector (yellow color and 2 pins) under the steering column near the combination switch connector before starting work.
- (6) When disposing of a vehicle or the steering wheel pad alone, the airbag should be deployed using an SST before disposal (See Pub. No. RM734E, page RS-16).
Carry out the operation in a safe place away from electrical noise.

Example:

Correct

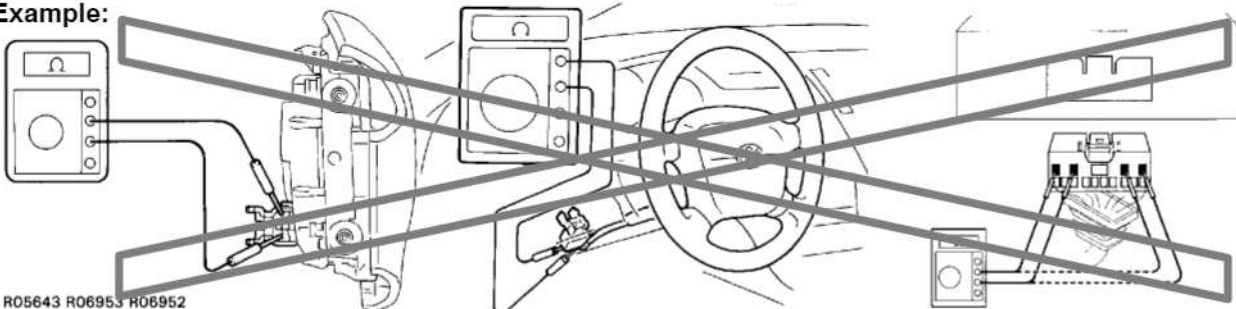


Wrong



N

B02920

Example:

R05643 R06953 R06952

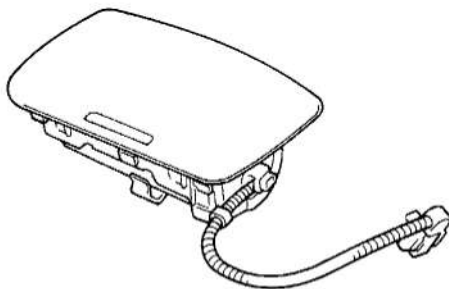
Z13950

(e) FRONT PASSENGER AIRBAG ASSEMBLY

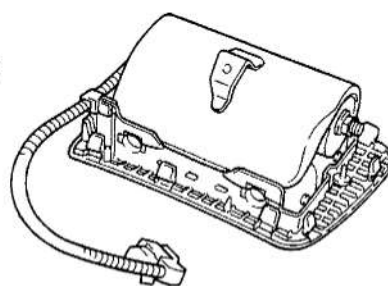
- (1) Always store a removed or new front passenger airbag assembly with the airbag deployment direction facing up.
Storing the airbag assembly with the airbag deployment direction facing down could cause a serious accident if the airbag inflates.
- (2) Never measure the resistance of the airbag squib. (This may cause the airbag to deploy, which is very dangerous.)
- (3) Grease should not be applied to the front passenger 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, first disconnect the airbag connector (yellow color and 2 pins) installed on the assembly before starting work.
- (6) When disposing of a vehicle or the airbag assembly alone, the airbag should be deployed using an SST before disposal (See Pub. No. RM734E, page RS-30).
Perform the operation in a safe place away from electrical noise.

Example:

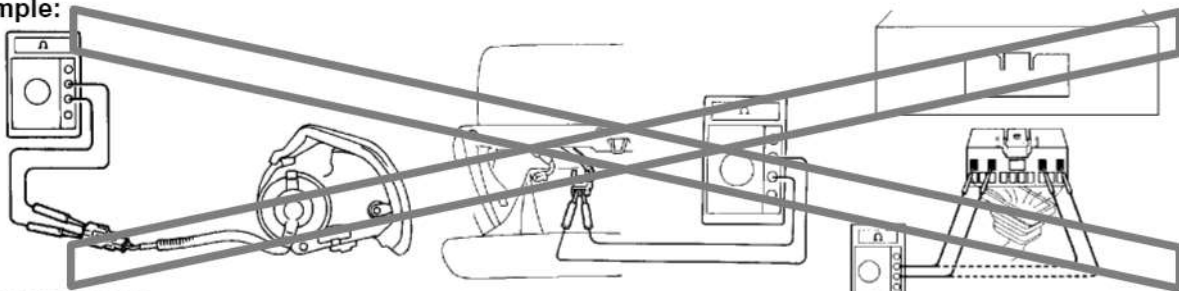
Correct



Wrong



Example:



R05648 R05649 R06952

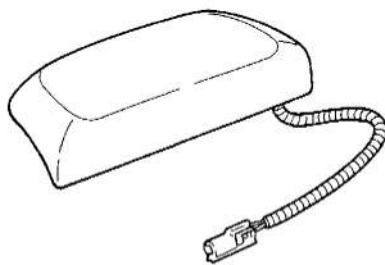
Z13951

(f) SIDE AIRBAG ASSEMBLY

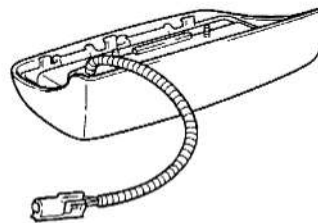
- (1) Always store a removed or new side airbag assembly with the airbag deployment direction facing up. Storing the airbag assembly with the airbag deployment direction facing down could cause a serious accident if the airbag deploys.
- (2) Never measure the resistance of the airbag squib. (This may cause the airbag to deploy, which is very dangerous.)
- (3) Grease should not be applied to the side airbag assembly and the surface 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, first disconnect the airbag connector (yellow color and 2 pins) under the seat before starting work.
- (6) When disposing of a vehicle or the side airbag assembly alone, the airbag should be deployed using an SST before disposal (See Pub. No. RM734E, page RS-43).
Perform the operation in a safe place away from electrical noise.

Example:

Correct

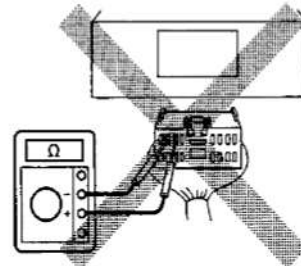
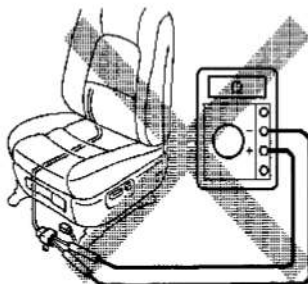
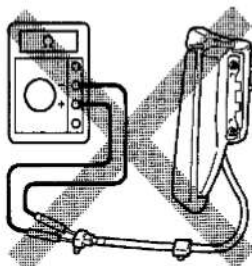


Wrong



N

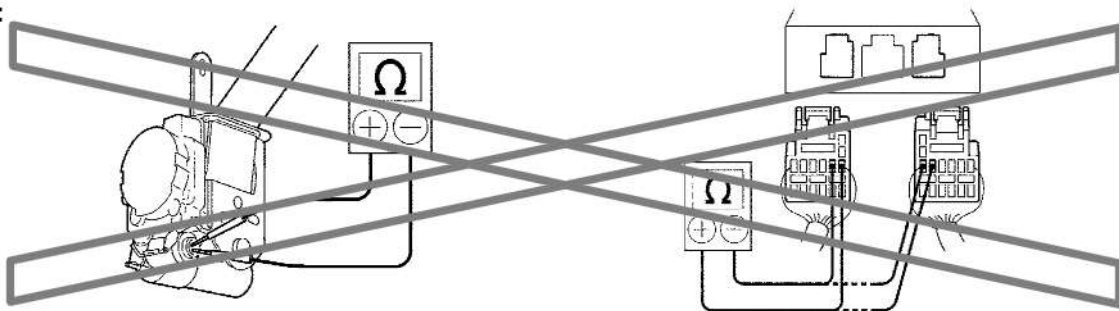
B02928

Example:

N21642

(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 in another vehicle.
- (4) Store the seat belt pretensioner where the ambient temperature remains below 80°C (176°F) and away from electrical noise without high humidity.
- (5) When using electric welding, first disconnect the connector (yellow color and 2 pins) before starting work.
- (6) When disposing of a vehicle or the seat belt pretensioner alone, the seat belt pretensioner should be activated before disposal (See Pub. No. RM734E, page BO-113). Perform the operation in a safe place away from electrical noise.
- (7) The seat belt pretensioner is hot after activation, so let it cool down sufficiently before the disposal. However never apply water to the seat belt pretensioner.

Example:

B02121

(h) AIRBAG SENSOR ASSEMBLY

- (1) Never reuse the airbag sensor assembly involved in a collision when 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 undesired ignition of the supplemental restraint system.
- (3) Work must be started after 90 seconds from the time 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

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 due to an accident, etc., repair or replace it as shown on Pub. No. RM734E, page RS-72.

2. FOR VEHICLES EQUIPPED WITH A CATALYTIC CONVERTER

CAUTION:

If large amount of unburned gasoline flows into the converter, it may overheat and create a fire hazard. To prevent this, observe the following precautions and explain them to your customer.

- (a) Use only unleaded gasoline.
- (b) Avoid prolonged idling.
Avoid running the engine at idle speed for more than 20 minutes.
- (c) Avoid spark jump test.
 - (1) Perform spark jump test only when absolutely necessary. Perform this test as rapidly as possible.
 - (2) While testing, never race the engine.
- (d) Avoid prolonged engine compression measurement.
Engine compression tests must be done as rapidly as possible.
- (e) Do not run engine when fuel tank is nearly empty.
This may cause the engine to misfire and create an extra load on the converter.
- (f) Avoid coasting with ignition turned off.
- (g) Do not dispose of used catalyst along with parts contaminated with gasoline or oil.

3. IF VEHICLE IS EQUIPPED WITH MOBILE COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

For vehicles with mobile communication systems such as two-way radios and cellular telephones, observe the following precautions.

- (1) Install the antenna as far as possible away from the ECU and sensors of the vehicle's electronic system.
- (2) Install the antenna feeder at least 20 cm (7.87 in.) away from the ECU and sensors of the vehicle's electronic systems. For details about ECU and sensors locations, refer to the section on the applicable component.
- (3) Avoid winding the antenna feeder together with other wiring as much as possible, and also avoid running the antenna feeder parallel with other wire harnesses.
- (4) Check that the antenna and feeder are correctly adjusted.
- (5) Do not install powerful mobile communications system.

4. FOR USING HAND-HELD TESTER

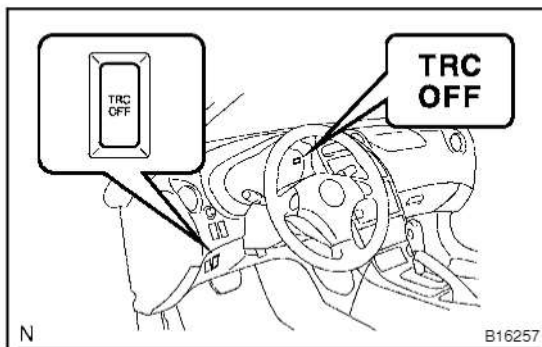
CAUTION:

Observe the following items for safety reasons:

- Before using the hand-held tester, the hand-held tester's operator manual should be read thoroughly.
- Be sure to route all cables securely when driving with the hand-held tester connected to the vehicle. (i.e. Keep cables away from feet, pedals, steering wheel and shift lever.)
- Two persons are required when test driving with the hand-held tester, one person to drive the vehicle and the other person to operate the hand-held tester.

5. FOR VEHICLES EQUIPPED WITH TRACTION CONTROL (TRC) SYSTEM

When using a 2-wheel drum tester such as a speedometer tester or chassis dynamometer, etc., or jacking up the front wheels and driving the wheels, always push in the TRC cut ("TRC OFF") switch and turn the TRC system OFF.

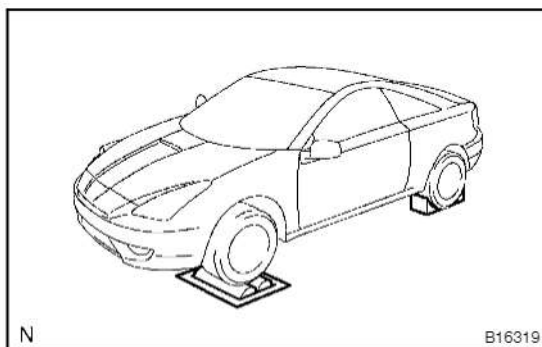


Confirm TRC system is OFF

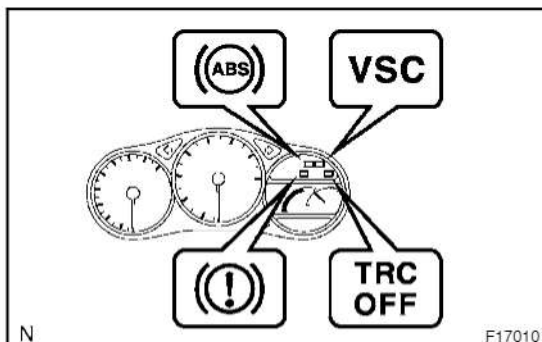
- (1) Press the TRC cut ("TRC OFF") switch.
- (2) Check that the TRC OFF indicator light comes on when the TRC system is turned OFF by the TRC cut switch.

HINT:

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



- (3) Begin measurements.



- (4) Press the TRC cut switch to turn the TRC to the operative mode and check that the TRC OFF indicator light goes off.

HINT:

The SLIP indicator light blinks when the TRC system is in operation.

HOW TO TROUBLESHOOT ECU CONTROLLED SYSTEMS

IN002-83

GENERAL INFORMATION

A large number of ECU controlled systems are used in the CELICA. In general, the ECU controlled system is considered to be a very intricate system requiring a high level of technical knowledge and expert skill to troubleshoot. However, the fact is that if you proceed to inspect the circuits one by one, troubleshooting of these systems is not complex. If you have adequate understanding of the system and a basic knowledge of electricity, accurate diagnosis and necessary repair can be performed to locate and fix the problem. This manual is designed through emphasis of the above standpoint to help service technicians perform accurate and effective troubleshooting, and is compiled for the following major ECU controlled systems:

The troubleshooting procedure and how to make use of it are described on the following pages.

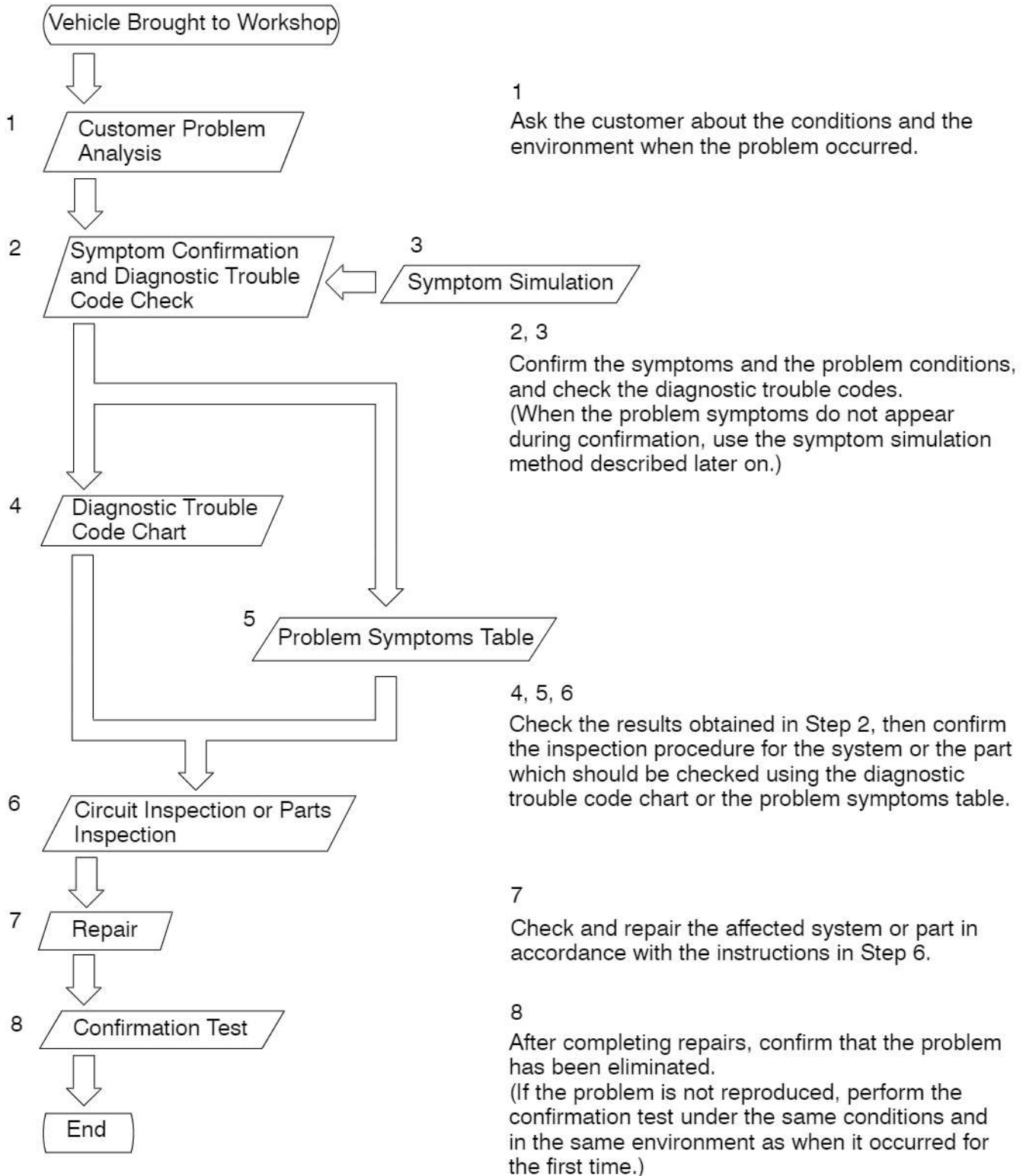
System	Page
1. Anti-Lock Brake System With Electronic Brake Force Distribution (EBD)	DI-1
2. ABS With EBD & BA & TRC & VSC System	DI-50

FOR USING HAND-HELD TESTER

- Before using the tester, the tester's operator manual should be read thoroughly.
- If the tester cannot communicate with ECU controlled systems when you have connected the cable of the tester to DLC3, turned the ignition switch ON and operated the tester, 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 $\oplus$ line) or ECU power circuit of the vehicle.
 - (2) If communication is still not possible when the tester is connected to another vehicle, the problem is probably in the tester itself, so perform the Self Test procedures outline in the Tester Operator's Manual.

HOW TO PROCEED WITH TROUBLESHOOTING

Carry out troubleshooting in accordance with the procedure on the following page. Here, only the basic procedure is shown. Details are provided in Diagnostics section, showing the most effective methods for each circuit. Confirm the troubleshooting procedures first for the relevant circuit before beginning troubleshooting of that circuit.



1. CUSTOMER PROBLEM ANALYSIS

In troubleshooting, the problem symptoms must be confirmed accurately and all preconceptions must be cleared away in order to give an accurate judgement. To ascertain just what the problem symptoms are, it is extremely important to ask the customer about the problem and the conditions at the time it occurred.

Important Point in the Problem Analysis:

The following 5 items are important points in the problem analysis. Past problems which are thought to be unrelated and the repair history, etc. may also help in some cases, so as much information as possible should be gathered and its relationship with the problem symptoms should be correctly ascertained for reference in troubleshooting. A customer problem analysis table is provided in Diagnostics section for each system for your use.

Important Points in the 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.

CUSTOMER PROBLEM ANALYSIS CHECK			
Supplemental Restraint System Check Sheet		Inspector's Name _____	
Customer's Name		Registration No.	
		Registration Year	/ /
		Frame No.	
Date Vehicle Brought In	/ /	Odometer Reading	km miles
Date Problem First Occurred	/ /		
Weather	☐ Fine ☐ Cloudy ☐ Rainy ☐ Snowy ☐ Other		
Temperature	Approx. _____		
Vehicle Operation	☐ Starting ☐ Idling ☐ Driving [☐ Constant speed ☐ Acceleration ☐ Deceleration ☐ Other]		

2. SYMPTOM CONFIRMATION AND DIAGNOSTIC TROUBLE CODE CHECK

The diagnostic system in the CELICA fulfills various functions. The first function is the Diagnostic Trouble Code Check in which a malfunction in the signal circuits to the ECU is stored in code in the ECU memory at the time of occurrence, to be output by the technician during troubleshooting. Another function is the Input Signal Check which checks if the signals from various switches are sent to the ECU correctly.

By using these check functions, the problem areas can be narrowed down quickly and troubleshooting can be performed effectively. Diagnostic functions are incorporated in the following systems in the CELICA.

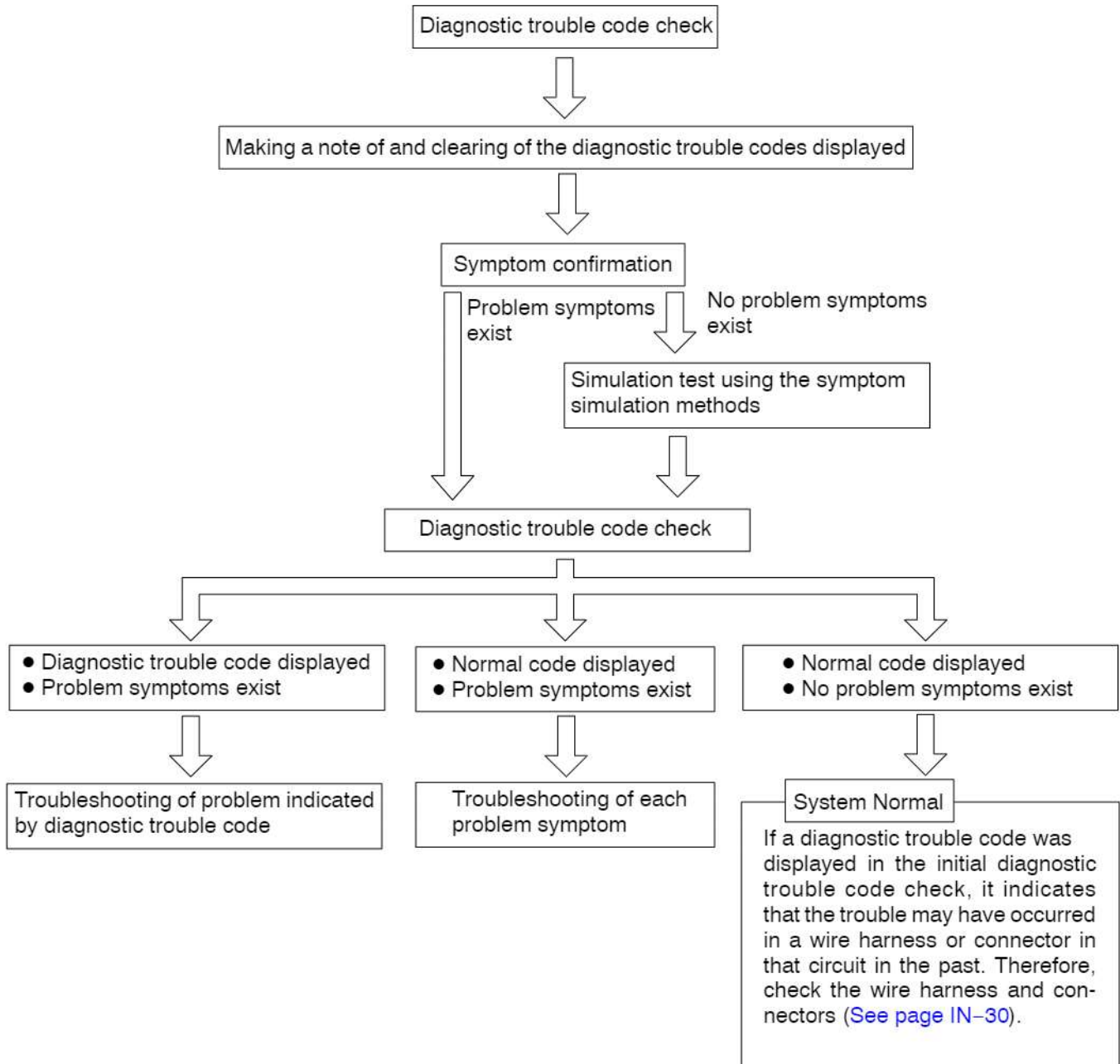
System	Diagnostic Trouble Code Check	Input Signal Check (Sensor Check)	Diagnostic Test Mode (Active Test)
Anti-Lock Brake System With Electronic Brake Force Distribution (EBD)	☐	☐	☐
ABS With EBD & BA & TRC & VSC System	☐	☐	☐

In diagnostic trouble code check, it is very important to determine whether the problem indicated by the diagnostic trouble code is still occurring or occurred in the past but returned to normal at present. In addition, it must be checked in the problem symptom check whether the malfunction indicated by the diagnostic trouble code is directly related to the problem symptom or not. For this reason, the diagnostic trouble codes should be checked before and after the symptom confirmation to determine the current conditions, as shown in the table below. If this is not done, it may, depending on the case, result in unnecessary troubleshooting for normally operating systems, thus making it more difficult to locate the problem, or in repairs not pertinent to the problem. Therefore, always follow the procedure in correct order and perform the diagnostic trouble code check.

DIAGNOSTIC TROUBLE CODE CHECK PROCEDURE

Diagnostic Trouble Code Check (Make a note of and then clear)	Confirmation of Symptoms	Diagnostic Trouble Code Check	Problem Condition
Diagnostic Trouble Code Display 	Problem symptoms exist	Same diagnostic trouble code is displayed	Problem is still occurring in the diagnostic circuit
		Normal code is displayed	The problem is still occurring in a place other than in the diagnostic circuit (The diagnostic trouble code displayed first is either for a past problem or it is a secondary problem)
	 No problem symptoms exist		The problem occurred in the diagnostic circuit in the past
Normal Code Display 	Problem symptoms exist	Normal code is displayed	The problem is still occurring in a place other than in the diagnostic circuit
	 No problem symptoms exist	Normal code is displayed	The problem occurred in a place other than in the diagnostic circuit in the past

Taking into account the points on the previous page, a flow chart showing how to proceed with troubleshooting using the diagnostic trouble code check is shown below. This flow chart shows how to utilize the diagnostic trouble code check effectively, then by carefully checking the results, indicates how to proceed either to diagnostic trouble code troubleshooting or to troubleshooting of problem symptoms table.

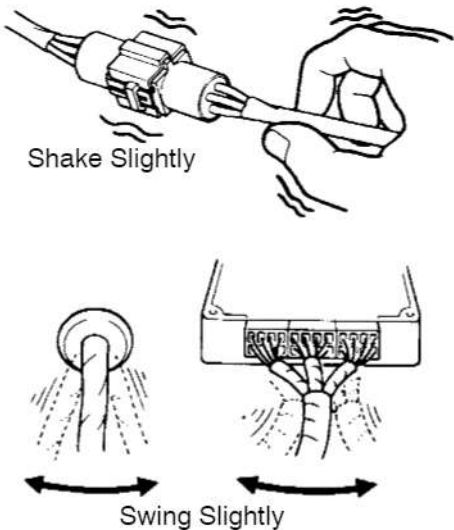
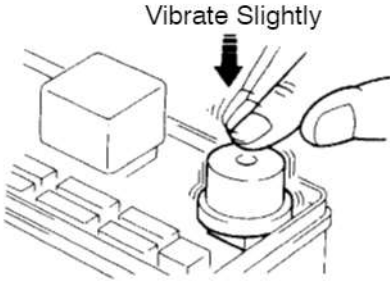


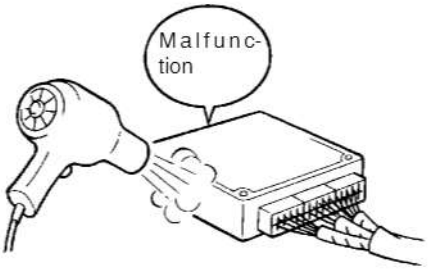
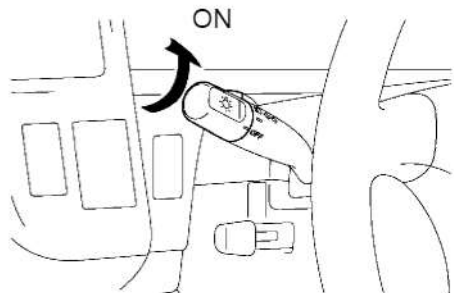
3. SYMPTOM SIMULATION

The most difficult case in troubleshooting is when there are no problem symptoms occurring. In such cases, a thorough customer problem analysis must be carried out, then simulate the same or similar conditions and environment in which the problem occurred in the customer's vehicle. No matter how much experience a technician has, or how skilled he or she may be, if he or she proceeds to troubleshoot without confirming the problem symptoms he or she will tend to overlook something important in the repair operation and make a wrong guess somewhere, which will only lead to a standstill. For example, for a problem which only occurs when the engine is cold, or for a problem which occurs due to vibration caused by the road during driving, etc., the problem can never be determined so long as the symptoms are confirmed with the engine hot condition or the vehicle at a standstill. Since vibration, heat or water penetration (moisture) is likely cause for problem which is difficult to reproduce, the symptom simulation tests introduced here are effective measures in that the external causes are applied to the vehicle in a stopped condition.

Important Points in the Symptom Simulation Test:

In the symptom simulation test, the problem symptoms should of course be confirmed, but the problem area or parts must also be found out. To do this, narrow down the possible problem circuits according to the symptoms before starting this test and connect a tester beforehand. After that, carry out the symptom simulation test, judging whether the circuit being tested is defective or normal and also confirming the problem symptoms at the same time. Refer to the problem symptoms table for each system to narrow down the possible causes of the symptom.

1	VIBRATION METHOD: When vibration seems to be the major cause.	
CONNECTORS Slightly shake the connector vertically and horizontally. WIRE HARNESS Slightly shake the wire harness vertically and horizontally. The connector joint, fulcrum of the vibration, and body through portion are the major areas to be checked thoroughly.		 FI23331 FI23332
PARTS AND SENSOR Apply slight vibration with a finger to the part of the sensor considered to be the problem cause and check that the malfunction occurs. HINT: Applying strong vibration to relays may result in open relays.		 FI23330

2	HEAT METHOD: When the problem seems to occur when the suspect area is heated.
Heat the component that is the likely cause of the malfunction with a hair dryer or similar object. Check to see if the malfunction occurs. NOTICE: (1) Do not heat to more than 60 °C (140 °F). (Temperature is limited not to damage the components.) (2) Do not apply heat directly to parts in the ECU.	 FI2334
3	WATER SPRINKLING METHOD: When the malfunction seems to occur on a rainy day or in a high-humidity condition.
Sprinkle water onto the vehicle and check to see if the malfunction occurs. NOTICE: (1) Never sprinkle water directly into the engine compartment, but indirectly change the temperature and humidity by applying water spray onto the radiator front surface. (2) Never apply water directly onto the electronic components. HINT: If a vehicle is subject to water leakage, the leaked water may contaminate the ECU. When testing a vehicle with a water leakage problem, special caution must be taken.	 FI6649
4	OTHER: When a malfunction seems to occur when electrical load is excessive.
Turn on all electrical loads including the heater blower, head lights, rear window defogger, etc. and check to see if the malfunction occurs.	 B02389

4. DIAGNOSTIC TROUBLE CODE CHART

The inspection procedure is shown in the table below. This table permits efficient and accurate troubleshooting using the diagnostic trouble codes displayed in the diagnostic trouble code check. Proceed with troubleshooting in accordance with the inspection procedure given in the diagnostic chart corresponding to the diagnostic trouble codes displayed. The Supplemental Restraint System 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 procedure for each circuit is to be found, or gives instructions for checking and repairs.

- Detection Item

Indicates the system of the problem or contents of the problem.

- Trouble Area

Indicates the suspect area 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 (DI-119)	• Short in D squib circuit	• Steering wheel pad (squib) • Spiral cable • Airbag sensor assembly • Wire harness	ON
B0101/14 (DI-124)	• Open in D squib circuit	• Steering wheel pad (squib) • Spiral cable • Airbag sensor assembly • Wire harness	ON
B0102/11 (DI-128)	• Short in D squib circuit (to ground)	• Steering wheel pad (squib) • Spiral cable • Airbag sensor assembly • Wire harness	ON
B0103/12 (DI-132)	• Short in D squib circuit (to B+)	• Steering wheel pad (squib) • Spiral cable • Airbag sensor assembly • Wire harness	ON
B0105/53 (DI-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	

5. PROBLEM SYMPTOMS TABLE

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

HINT:

When the problem is not detected by the diagnostic system even though the problem symptom is present, it is considered that the problem is occurring outside the detection range of the diagnostic system, or that the problem is occurring in a system other than the diagnostic 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

Proceed with troubleshooting of each circuit in the table below.

Symptom	Suspect Area	See page
- With the ignition switch in the ACC or ON position, the SRS warning light sometimes lights up after approx. 6 seconds have elapsed. - SRS warning light is always lit up even when ignition switch is in the LOCK position	SRS warning light circuit (Always lights up when ignition switch is in LOCK position.)	DI-180
With the ignition switch in the ACC or ON position, the SRS warning light does not light up.	SRS warning light circuit (Does not light up when ignition switch is turned to ACC or ON.)	DI-183
- DTC is not displayed. - SRS warning light is always lit up at the time of DTC check procedure. - DTC is displayed without Tc and E1 terminal connection.	Tc terminal circuit	DI-187

6. CIRCUIT INSPECTION

How to read and use each page is shown below.

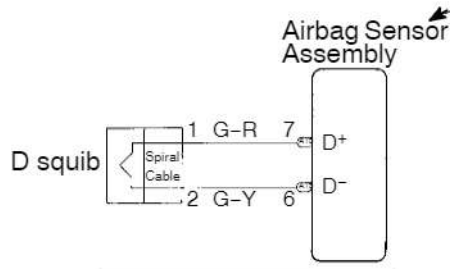
• Diagnostic Trouble Code No. and Detection Item

• Circuit Description
The major role and operation, etc. of the circuit and its component parts are explained.

DTC	B0100/13	Short in D Squib Circuit
CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION The D squib circuit consists of the airbag sensor assembly, spiral cable and steering wheel pad. It causes the airbag to deploy when the airbag deployment conditions are satisfied. For details of the function of each components, see OPERATION on page RS-2. DTC B0100/13 is recorded when a short is detected in the D squib circuit.		
DTC No.	DTC Detecting Condition	Trouble Area
B010013	• Short circuit between D+ wire harness and D- wire harness of squib • D squib malfunction • Spiral cable malfunction • Airbag sensor assembly malfunction	• Steering wheel pad (D squib) • Spiral cable • Airbag sensor assembly • Wire harness

• Indicates the diagnostic trouble code, diagnostic trouble code set parameter and suspect area of the problem.

WIRING DIAGRAM



R16015

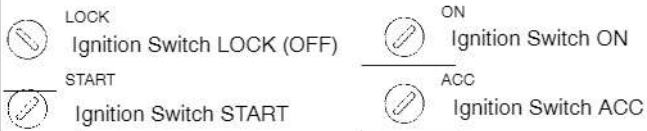
• Wiring Diagram

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.

- Indicates the position of the ignition switch during the check.

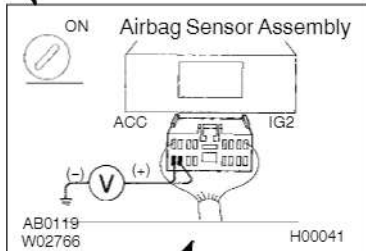


- Inspection Procedure

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

INSPECTION PROCEDURE

2 Check voltage at IG2 and ACC of airbag sensor assembly.



PREPARATION:

Turn ignition switch ON.

CHECK:

Measure voltage between terminals IG2 and ACC of airbag sensor assembly and body ground.

OK:

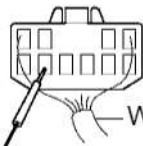
Voltage: Below 16 V

OK

NG

Check battery and charging system.
(See charging system section)

- Indicates the place to check the voltage or resistance.
- Indicates the connector position to be checked, from the front or back side.



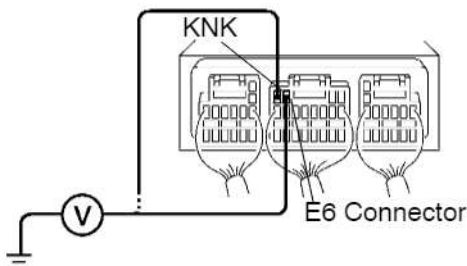
Wire Harness

Check from the connector back side.
(with harness)

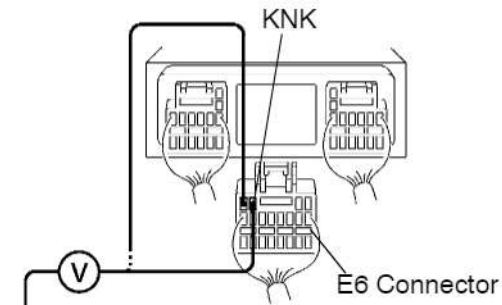


Check from the connector front side. (without harness)
In this case, care must be taken not to bend the terminals.

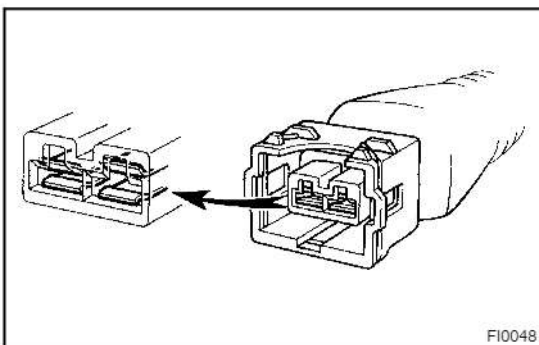
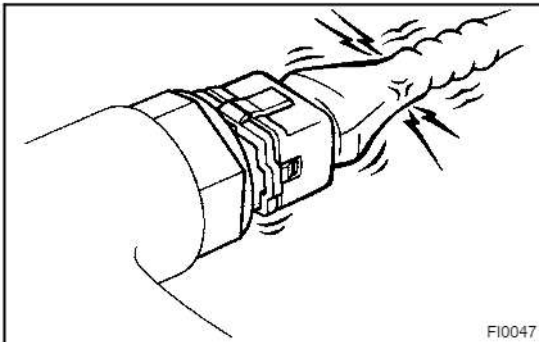
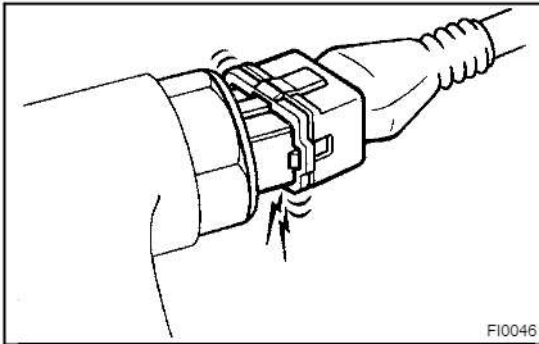
- Indicates the condition of the connector of ECU during the check.



Connector being checked is connected.



Connector being checked is disconnected.



HOW TO USE THE DIAGNOSTIC CHART AND INSPECTION PROCEDURE

1. CONNECTOR CONNECTION AND TERMINAL INSPECTION

- For troubleshooting, diagnostic trouble code charts or problem symptom table are provided for each circuit with detailed inspection procedures on the following pages.
- When all the component parts, wire harnesses and connectors of each circuit except the ECU are found to be normal in troubleshooting, then it is determined that the problem is in the ECU. Accordingly, if diagnosis is performed without the problem symptoms occurring, refer to Step 8 to replace the ECU. So always confirm that the problem symptoms are occurring, or proceed with inspection while using the symptom simulation method.
- The instructions "Check wire harness and connector" and "Check and replace ECU" which appear in the inspection procedure, are common and applicable to all diagnostic trouble codes. Follow the procedure outlined below whenever these instructions appear.

OPEN CIRCUIT:

This could be due to a disconnected wire harness, faulty contact in the connector, and a connector terminal pulled out, etc.

HINT:

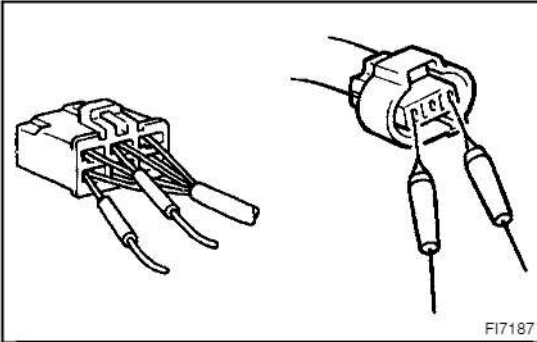
- It is rarely the case that a wire is broken in the middle of it. Most cases occur at the connector. In particular, carefully check the connectors of sensors and actuators.
- Faulty contact could be due to rusting of the connector terminals, to foreign materials entering terminals or a deformation of connector terminals. Simply disconnecting and reconnecting the connectors once changes the condition of the connection and may result in a return to normal operation. Therefore, in troubleshooting, if no abnormality is found in the wire harness and connector check, but the problem disappears after the check, then the cause is considered to be in the wire harness or connectors.

SHORT CIRCUIT:

This could be due to a contact between wire harness and the body ground or to a short circuit occurred inside the switch, etc.

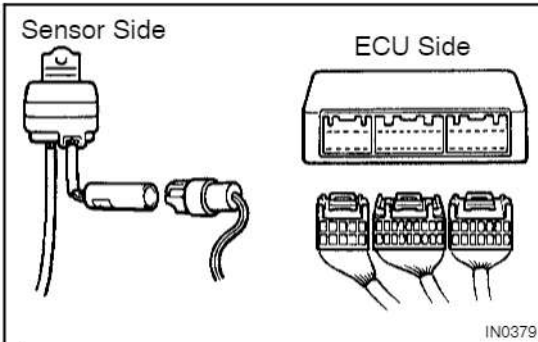
HINT:

When there is a short circuit between the wire harness and body ground, check thoroughly whether the wire harness is caught in the body or is clamped properly.



2. CONNECTOR HANDLING

When inserting tester probes into a connector, insert them from the rear of the connector. When necessary, use mini test leads. For water resistant connectors which cannot be accessed from behind, take good care not to deform the connector terminals.



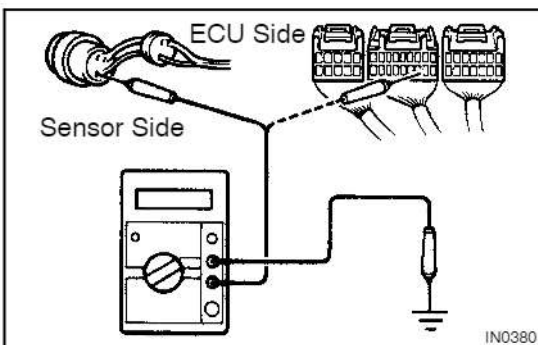
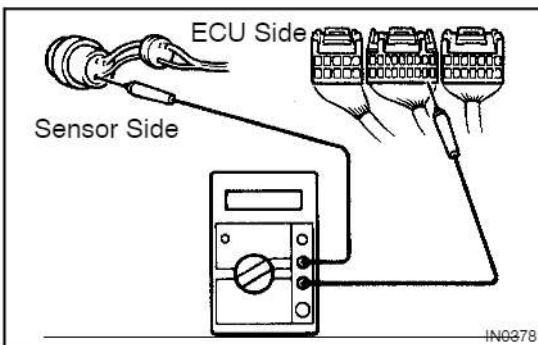
3. CONTINUITY CHECK (OPEN CIRCUIT CHECK)

- Disconnect the connectors at both ECU and sensor sides.
- Measure the resistance between the applicable terminals of the connectors.

Resistance: 1 Ω or less

HINT:

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



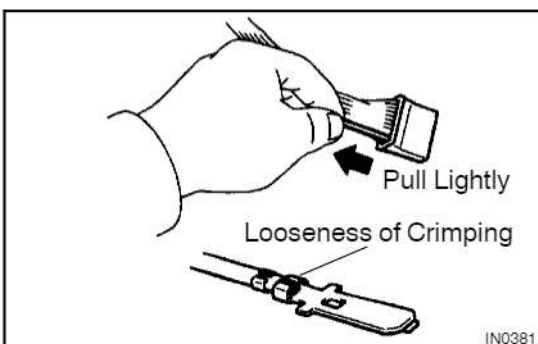
4. RESISTANCE CHECK (SHORT CIRCUIT CHECK)

- Disconnect the connectors on both ends.
- Measure the resistance between the applicable terminals of the connectors and body ground. Be sure to carry out this check on the connectors on both ends.

Resistance: 1 M Ω or higher

HINT:

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



5. VISUAL CHECK AND CONTACT PRESSURE CHECK

- Disconnect the connectors at both ends.
- Check for rust or foreign material, etc. in the terminals of the connectors.
- Check crimped portions for looseness or damage and check that the terminals are secured in lock portion.

HINT:

The terminals should not come out when pulled lightly from the back.

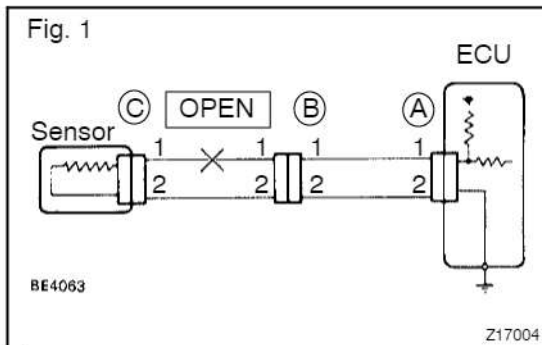
- (d) Prepare a test male terminal and insert it in the female terminal, then pull it out.

NOTICE:

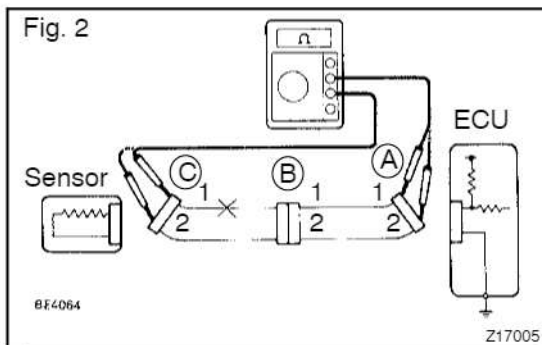
When testing a gold-plated female terminal, always use a gold-plated male terminal.

HINT:

When the test terminal is pulled out more easily than others, there may be poor contact in that section.

**6. CHECK OPEN CIRCUIT**

For the open circuit in the wire harness in Fig. 1, perform "(a) Continuity Check" or "(b) Voltage Check" to locate the section.



- (a) Check the continuity.

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

In the case of Fig. 2:

Between terminal 1 of connector "A" and terminal 1 of connector "C" → No continuity (open)

Between terminal 2 of connector "A" and terminal 2 of connector "C" → Continuity

Therefore, it is found out that there is an open circuit between terminal 1 of connector "A" and terminal 1 of connector "C".

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

In the case of Fig. 3:

Between terminal 1 of connector "A" and terminal 1 of connector "B1" → Continuity

Between terminal 1 of connector "B2" and terminal 1 of connector "C" → No continuity (open)

Therefore, it is found out that there is an open circuit between terminal 1 of connector "B2" and terminal 1 of connector "C".

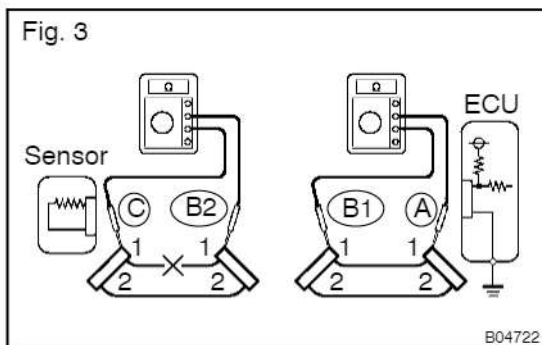
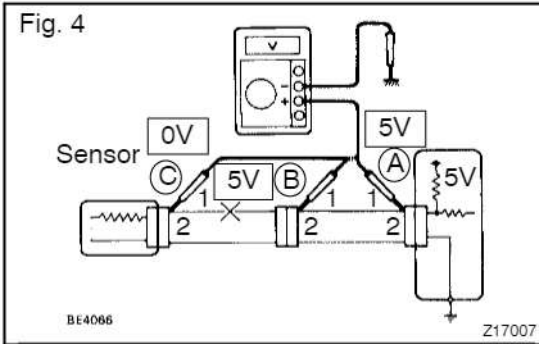


Fig. 4



(b) Check the voltage.

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

As shown in Fig. 4, with each connector still connected, measure the voltage between body ground and terminal 1 of connector "A" at the ECU 5V output terminal, terminal 1 of connector "B", and terminal 1 of connector "C", in that order.

If the results are:

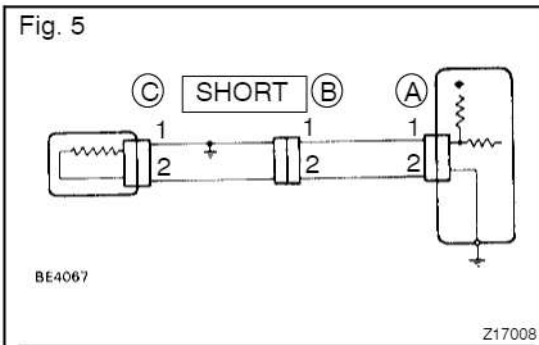
5V: Between Terminal 1 of connector "A" and Body Ground

5V: Between Terminal 1 of connector "B" and Body Ground

0V: Between Terminal 1 of connector "C" and Body Ground

Then it is found out that there is an open circuit in the wire harness between terminal 1 of "B" and terminal 1 of "C".

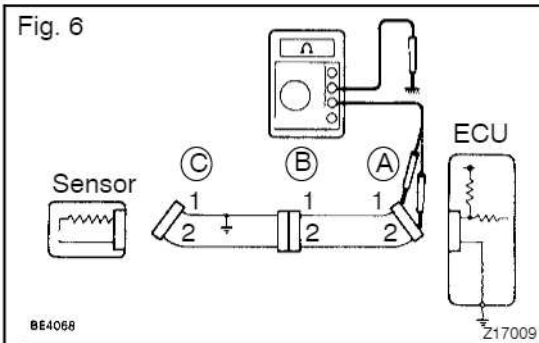
Fig. 5



7. CHECK SHORT CIRCUIT

If the wire harness is ground shorted as in Fig. 5, locate the section by conducting a "continuity check with ground".

Fig. 6



Check the continuity with ground.

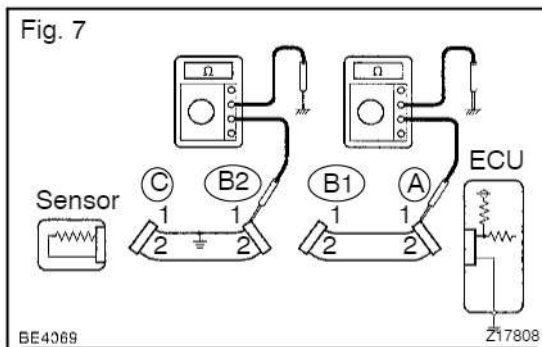
- (1) Disconnect connectors "A" and "C" and measure the resistance between terminal 1 and 2 of connector "A" and body ground.

In the case of Fig. 6:

Between terminal 1 of connector "A" and body ground → Continuity (short)

Between terminal 2 of connector "A" and body ground → No continuity

Therefore, it is found out that there is a short circuit between terminal 1 of connector "A" and terminal 1 of connector "C".



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

In the case of Fig. 7:

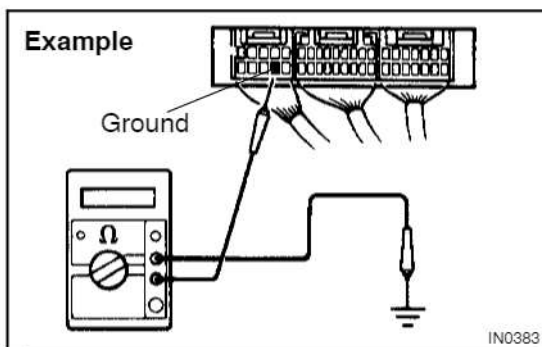
Between terminal 1 of connector "A" and body ground → No continuity

Between terminal 1 of connector "B2" and body ground → Continuity (short)

Therefore, it is found out that there is a short circuit between terminal 1 of connector "B2" and terminal 1 of connector "C".

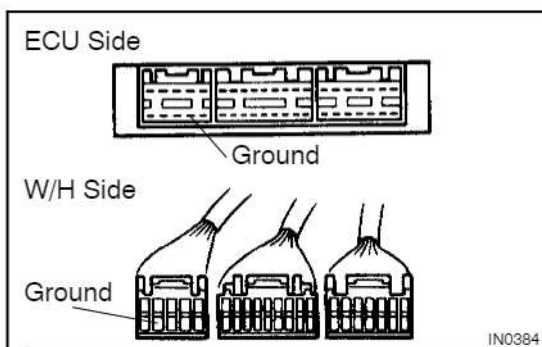
8. CHECK AND REPLACE ECU

First check the ECU ground circuit. If it is faulty, repair it. If it is normal, the ECU could be faulty, so replace the ECU with a normal functioning one and check that the symptoms appear.



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

Resistance: 1 Ω or less



- (2) Disconnect the ECU connector, check the ground terminals on the ECU side and the wire harness side for bend and check the contact pressure.

TERMS

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS MANUAL

IN0FG-03

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
AHC	Active Height Control Suspension
ALR	Automatic Locking Retractor
ALT	Alternator
AMP	Amplifier
ANT	Antenna
APPROX.	Approximately
A/T	Automatic Transmission (Transaxle)
ATF	Automatic Transmission Fluid
AUTO	Automatic
BA	Brake Assist
BACS	Boost Altitude Compensation System
BAT	Battery
B/L	Bi-Level
BVSV	Bimetallic Vacuum Switching Valve
CB	Circuit Breaker
CD	Compact Disc
CH	Channel
CKD	Complete Knock Down
COMB.	Combination
CPE	Coupe
CRS	Child Restraint System
CTR	Center
DC	Direct Current
DIFF.	Differential
DIFF. LOCK	Differential Lock
DLC	Data Link Connector
DSP	Digital Signal Processor
DTC	Diagnostic Trouble Code
EBD	Electronic Brake Force Distribution
ECT	Electronic Control Transmission
ECU	Electronic Control Unit
EDU	Electronic Driving Unit
EFI	Electronic Fuel Injection
E/G	Engine
ELR	Emergency Locking Retractor

FF	Front-Engine Front-Wheel-Drive
FIPG	Formed In Place Gasket
FL	Fusible Link
Fr	Front
FR	Front-Engine Rear-Wheel-Drive
FWD	Front-Wheel-Drive
GND	Ground
H/B	Hatchback
HI	High
HID	High Intensity Discharge (Head Lamp)
HT	Hard Top
HWS	Heated Windshield System
IAC	Idle Air Control
IFS	Independent Front Suspension
IG	Ignition
INT	Intermittent
I/P	Instrument Panel
IRS	Independent Rear Suspension
J/B	Junction Block
J/C	Junction Connector
LAN	Local Area Network
LB	Liftback
LCD	Liquid Crystal Display
LED	Light Emitting Diode
LH	Left-Hand
LHD	Left-Hand Drive
LO	Low
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
MP	Multipurpose
MPI	Multipoint Electronic Fuel Injection
MPX	Multiplex Communication System
MS	Manual Steering
M/T	Manual Transmission
N	Neutral
No.	Number
O2S	Oxygen Sensor
O/D	Overdrive
OPT	Option
P & BV	Proportioning And Bypass Valve

INTRODUCTION - TERMS

PCS	Power Control System
PKB	Parking Brake
PPS	Progressive Power Steering
PS	Power Steering
PTO	Power Take-Off
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
RR	Rear-Engine Rear-Wheel Drive
RRS	Rigid Rear Suspension
RSCA	Rollover Sensing Curtain shield Airbag
RWD	Rear-Wheel Drive
SDN	Sedan
SEN	Sensor
SICS	Starting Injection Control System
SPEC	Specification
SRS	Supplemental Restraint System
SSM	Special Service Materials
SST	Special Service Tools
STD	Standard
SW	Switch
SYS	System
T/A	Transaxle
TACH	Tachometer
TDC	Top Dead Center
TEMP.	Temperature
TEMS	TOYOTA Electronic Modulated Suspension
TFT	Toyota Free-Tronic
T/M	Transmission
TMC	TOYOTA Motor Corporation
TRC	Traction Control System
U/D	Underdrive
VENT	Ventilator
VGRS	Variable Gear Ratio Steering
VIN	Vehicle Identification Number
VSC	Vehicle Stability Control
w/	With
WGN	Wagon
W/H	Wire Harness

w/o	Without
1st	First
2nd	Second
2WD	Two Wheel Drive Vehicle (4x2)
4WD	Four Wheel Drive Vehicle (4x4)