



76MNH

Owner's Manual

*For your safety and comfort,
read carefully and keep in the vehicle.*

LITE ACE

Foreword

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

This Owner's Manual explains the features of your new Toyota. Please read it and follow the instructions carefully so that you can enjoy many years of safe motoring.

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

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

All information and specifications in this manual are current at the time of printing. However, because of Toyota's policy of continual product improvement, we reserve the right to make changes at any time without notice.

Please note that this manual applies to all models and explains all equipment, including options. Therefore, you may find some explanations for equipment not installed on your vehicle.

TOYOTA MOTOR CORPORATION

© 1996 TOYOTA MOTOR CORPORATION

All rights reserved. This material may not be reproduced or copied, in whole or in part, without the written permission of Toyota Motor Corporation.

Accessories, spare parts and modification of your Toyota

A wide variety of non genuine spare parts and accessories for Toyota vehicles are currently available in the market. Using these spare parts and accessories which are not genuine Toyota products may adversely affect the safety of your vehicle, even though these parts may be approved by certain authorities in your country. Toyota therefore cannot accept any guarantee or liability for spare parts and accessories which are not genuine Toyota products, nor for replacement or installation involving such parts.

This vehicle should not be modified with non genuine Toyota products. Modification with non genuine Toyota products could affect its performance, safety or durability, and may even violate governmental regulations. In addition, damage or performance problems resulting from the modification may not be covered under warranty.

TOYOTA MOTOR CORPORATION

© 1988 TOYOTA MOTOR CORPORATION

All rights reserved. This material may not be reproduced or copied, in whole or in part, without the written permission of Toyota Motor Corporation.

Table of Contents

Part

1 OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS—

Chapter

Page

1-1	Overview of instruments and controls	1
1-2	Keys and Doors.....	9
1-3	Seats, Seat belts, Steering wheel and Mirrors	13
1-4	Lights, Wipers and Defogger.....	23
1-5	Gauges, Meters and Service reminder indicators	27
1-6	Ignition switch, Transmission and Parking brake	33
1-7	Car audio and Air conditioning system.....	37
1-8	Other equipment	47

2	INFORMATION BEFORE DRIVING YOUR TOYOTA.....	49
---	---	----

3	STARTING AND DRIVING.....	57
---	---------------------------	----

4	IN CASE OF AN EMERGENCY	67
---	-------------------------------	----

5	CORROSION PREVENTION AND APPEARANCE CARE	81
---	--	----

6	MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS	85
---	--------------------------------	----

7	DO-IT-YOURSELF MAINTENANCE—	
---	-----------------------------	--

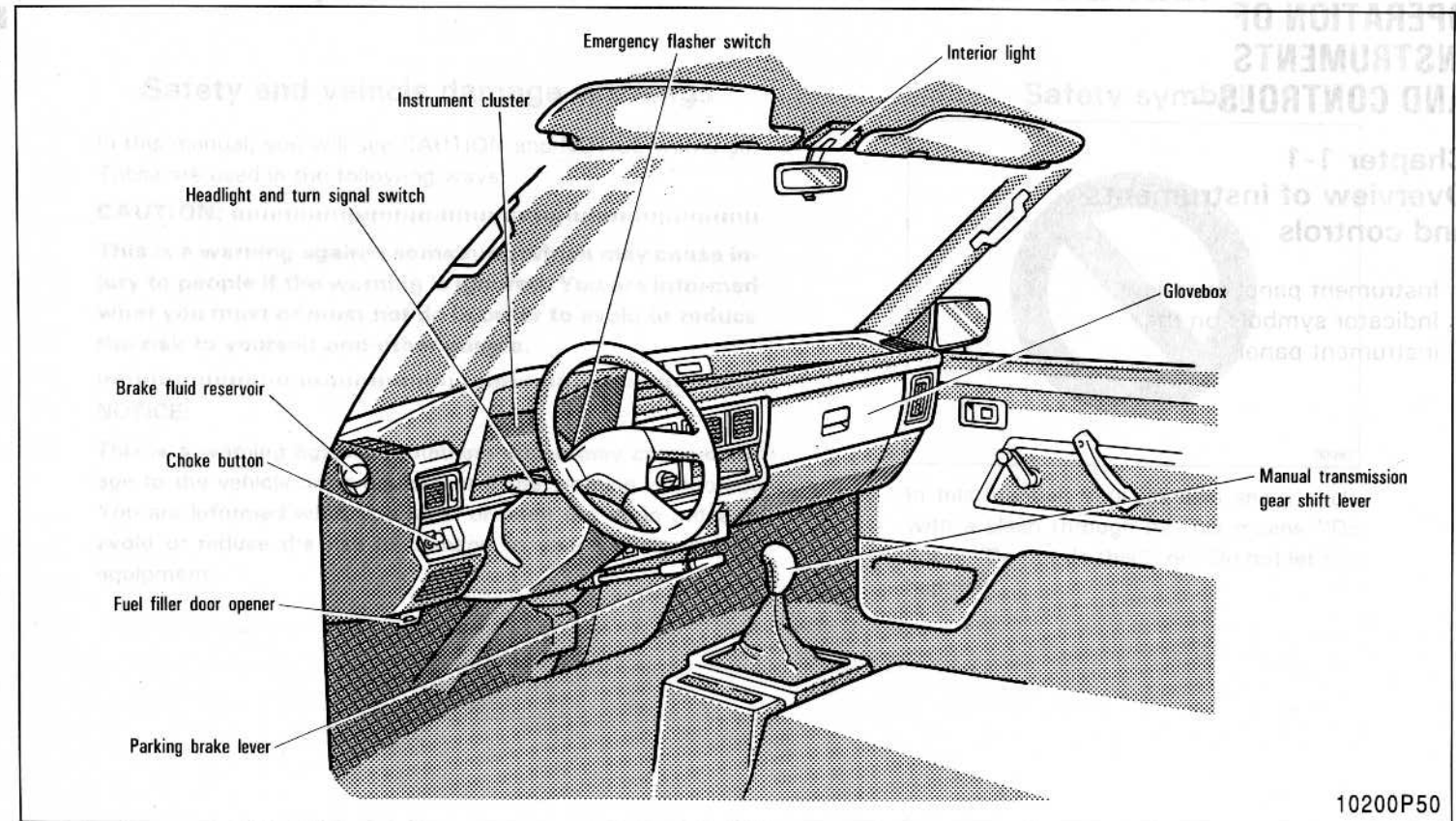
Chapter

7-1	Introduction.....	95
7-2	Engine and Chassis	103
7-3	Electrical components.....	111

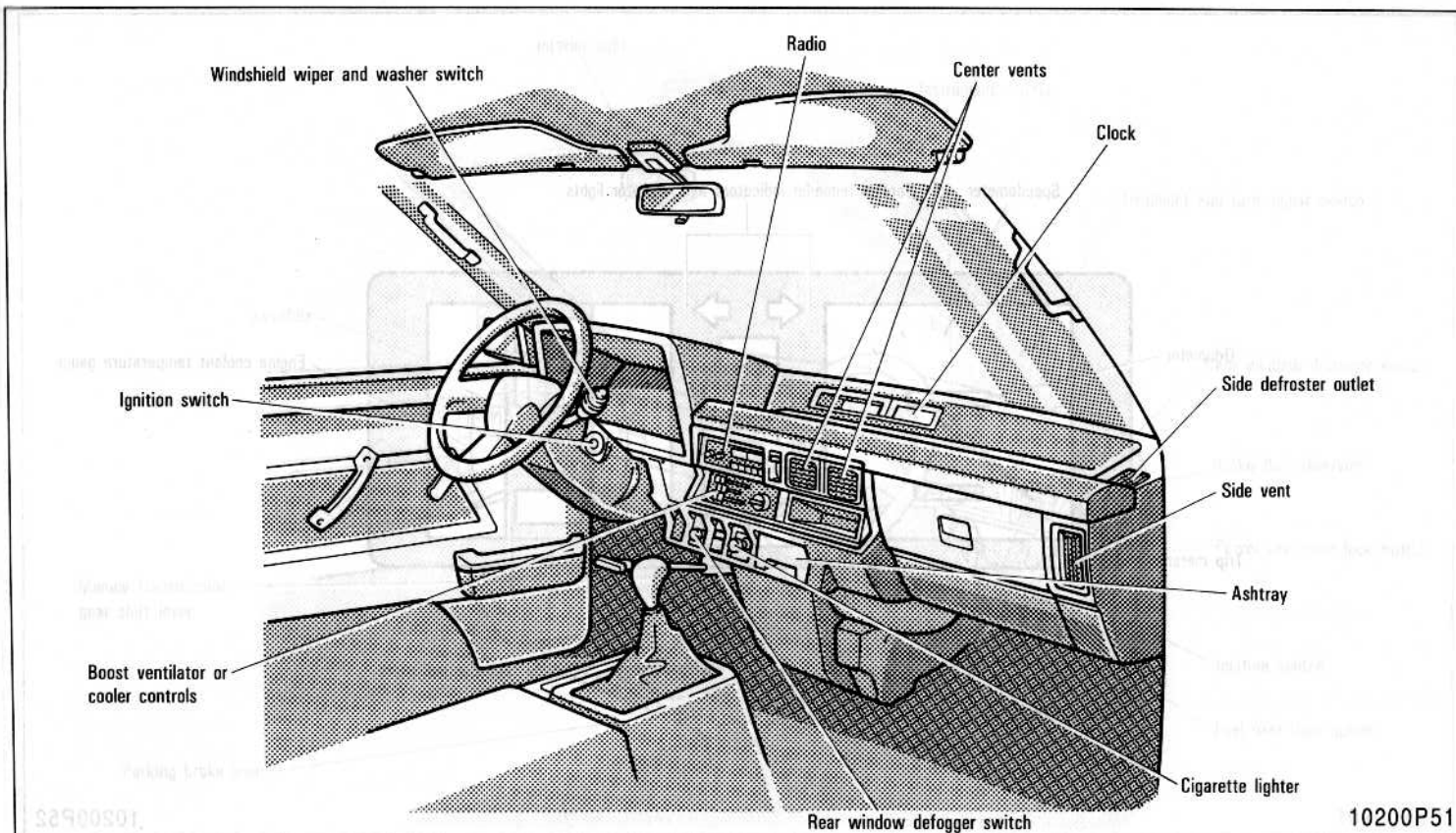
8	SPECIFICATIONS	123
---	----------------------	-----

9	INDEX	131
---	-------------	-----

Instrument panel overview (left-hand drive vehicles) —



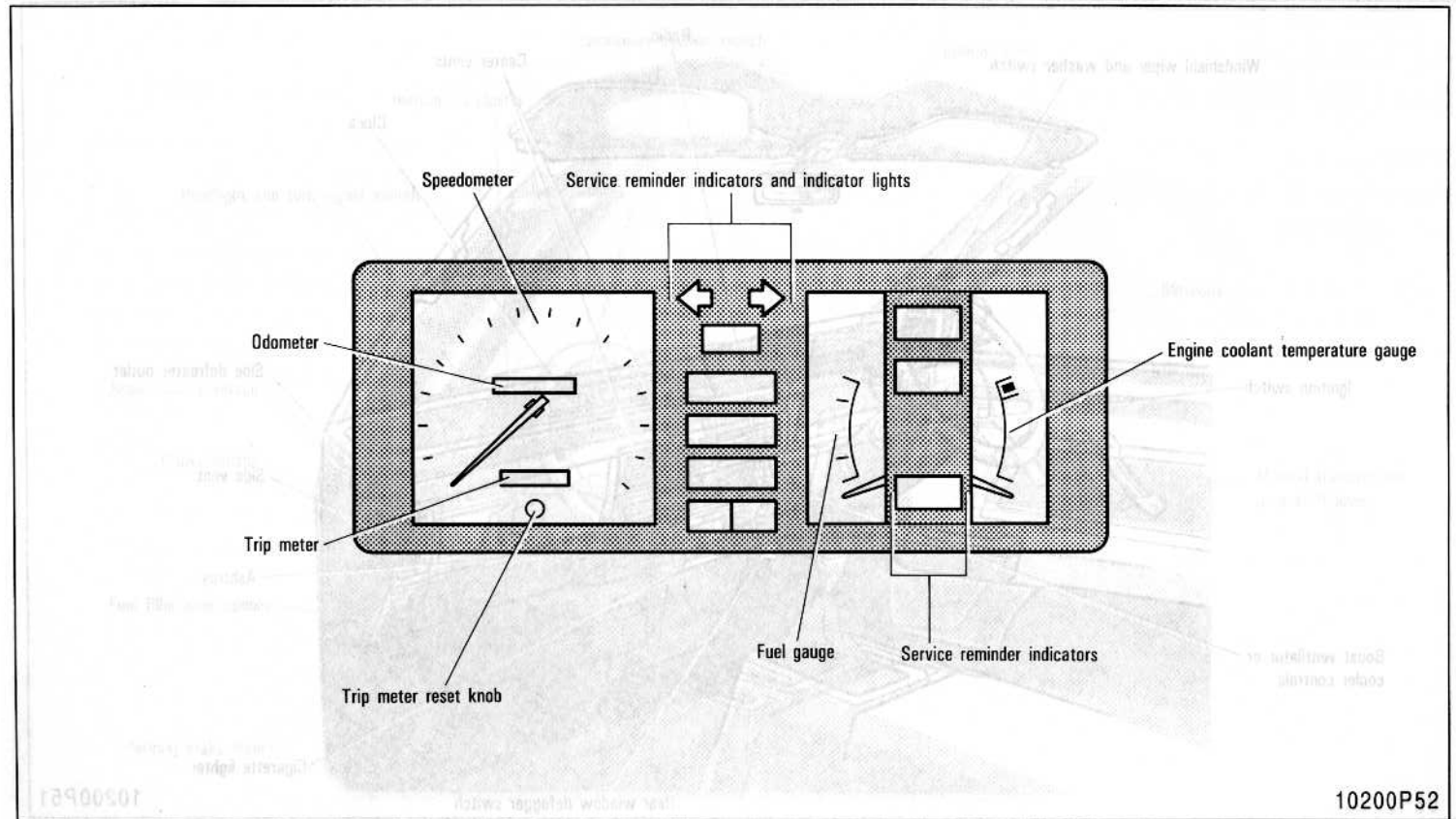
10200P50



22900801

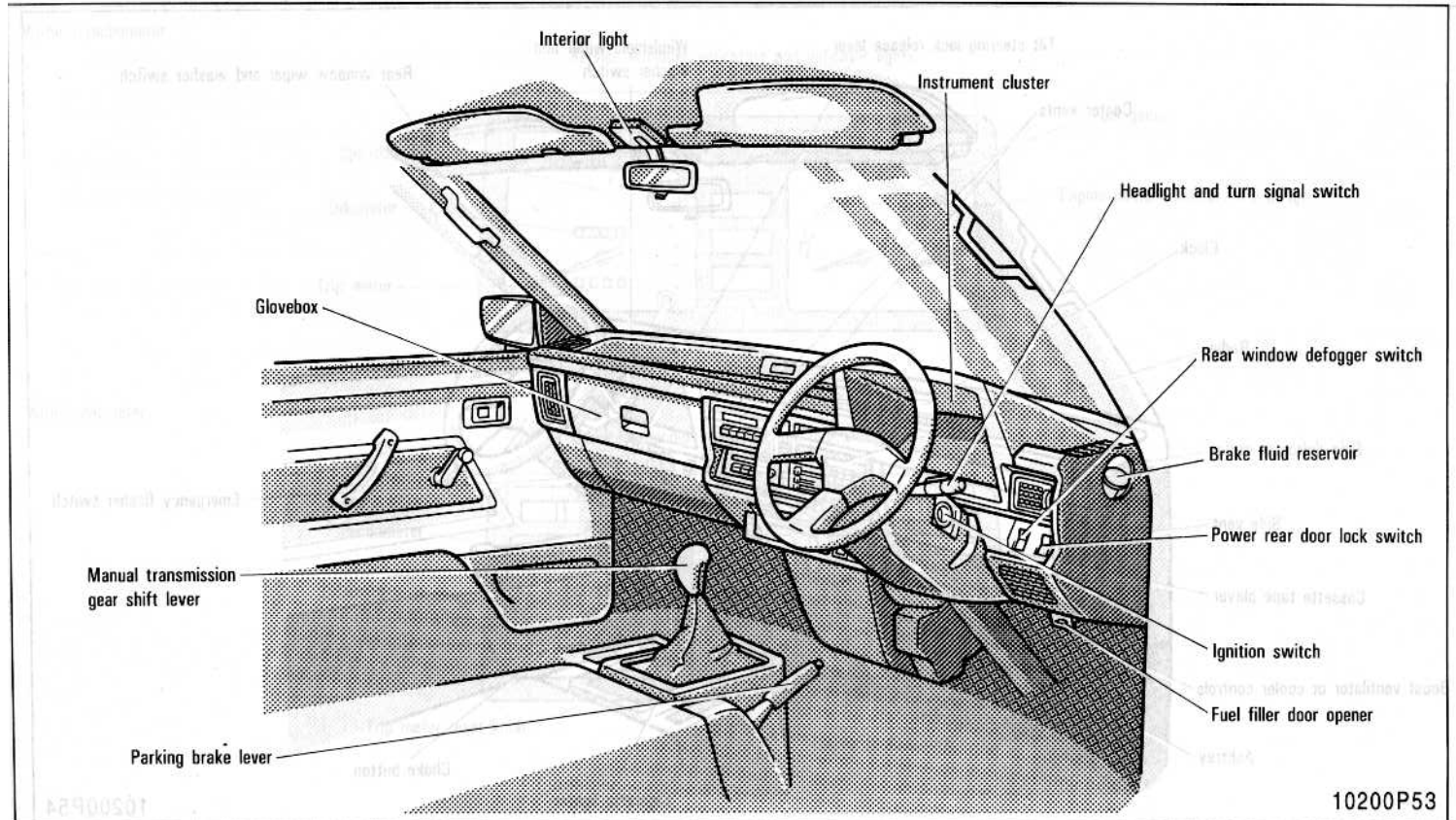
10200P51

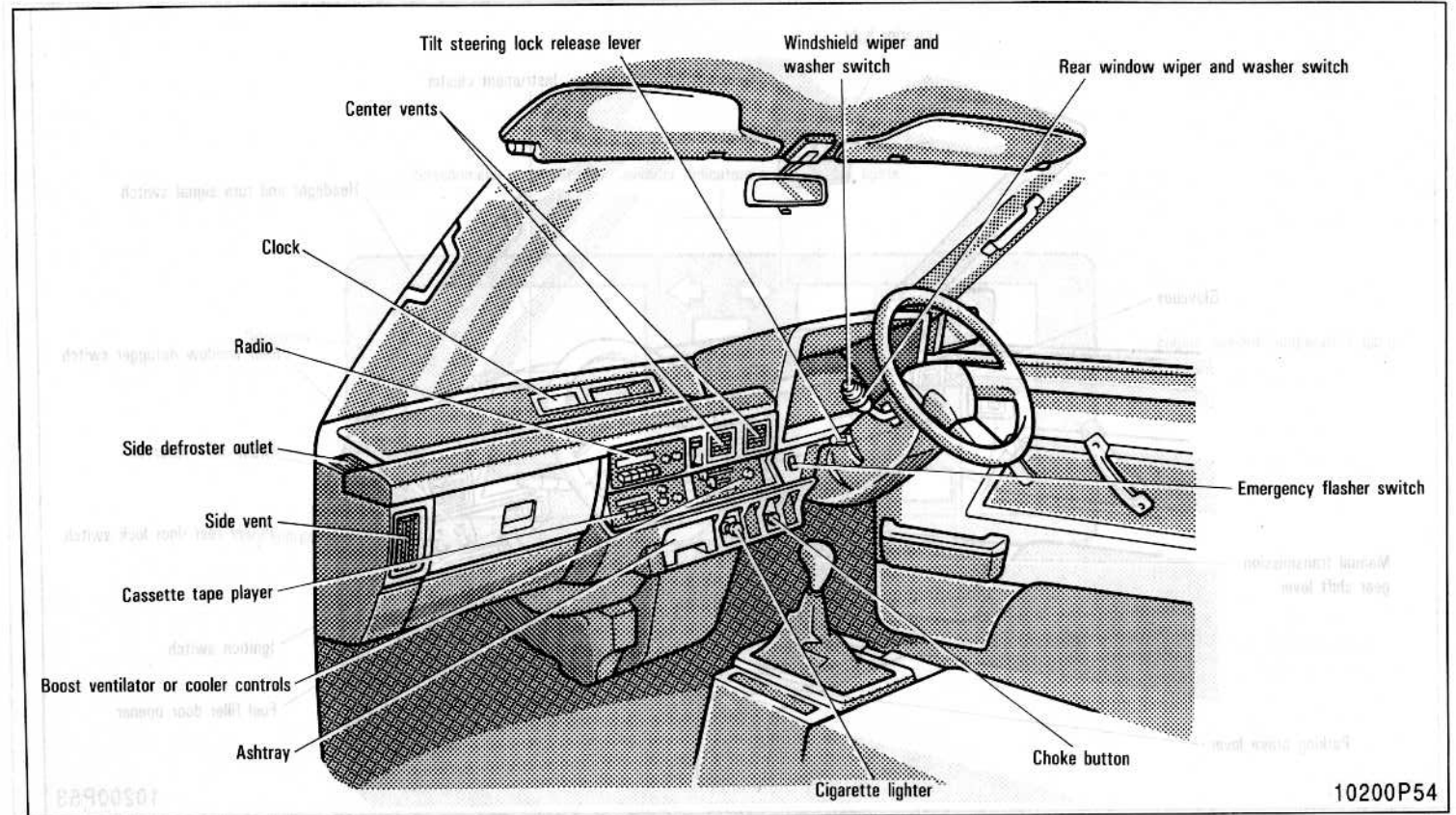
—Instrument cluster overview



10200P52

Instrument panel overview (right-hand drive vehicles) —

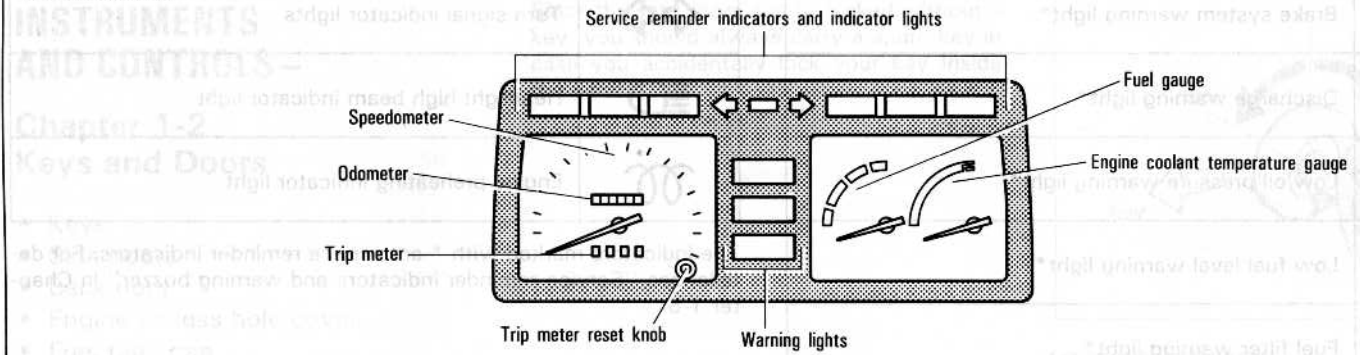




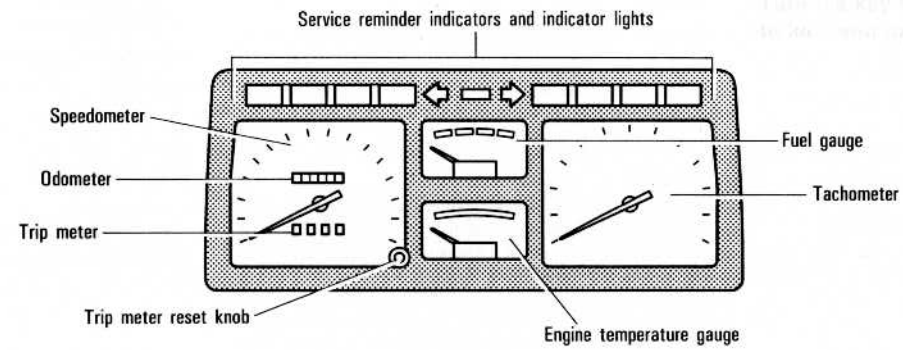
10200P54

—Instrument cluster overview

Without tachometer



With tachometer



10200P55

Indicator symbols on the instrument panel

	Brake system warning light*
	Discharge warning light*
	Low oil pressure warning light*
	Low fuel level warning light*
	Fuel filter warning light*

	Turn signal indicator lights
	Headlight high beam indicator light
	Engine preheating indicator light

The indicators marked with * are service reminder indicators. For details, see "Service reminder indicators and warning buzzer" in Chapter 1-5.

Part 1

OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS—

Chapter 1-2

Keys and Doors

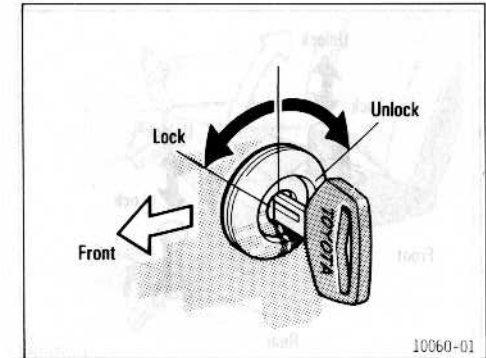
- Keys
- Side doors
- Back door
- Engine access hole cover
- Fuel tank cap

Keys

The key works in every lock.

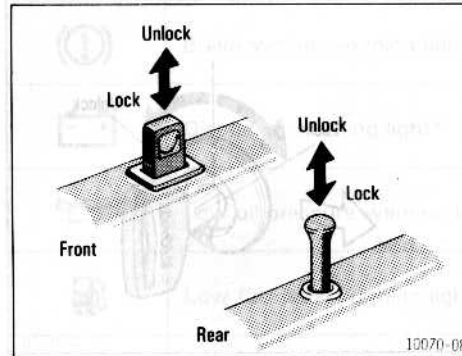
Since the side doors can be locked without a key, you should always carry a spare key in case you accidentally lock your key inside the vehicle.

Side doors



LOCKING WITH KEY

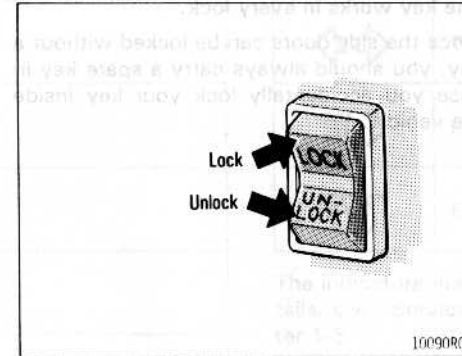
Turn the key towards the front of the vehicle to lock and towards the back to unlock.



LOCKING WITH INSIDE LOCK BUTTON

Push in the lock button to lock and pull it out to unlock.

If you want to lock the door from the outside, push in the button before closing the door. The outside door handle must be held up while the front door is being closed. Be careful not to lock your keys in the vehicle.



LOCKING WITH POWER REAR DOOR LOCK SWITCH

To lock the rear door while sitting in the driver's seat, push the switch on the "LOCK" side. Pushing on the "UN-LOCK" side will unlock it.

The tailgate will also be controlled at the same time.

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

SLIDING DOOR PRECAUTIONS

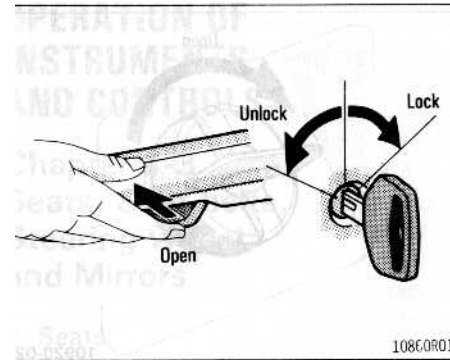
CAUTION:

- When the vehicle is stopped on a gradient, the door will slide faster when opened or closed, so be especially careful that the passengers do not get hit or pinched in the doorway.
- When stopped on a downward slope, it may be necessary to hold the door open while passengers board or alight. Do not leave the door unsupported while open as it could suddenly close by itself, causing injury.
- Before opening the door, be sure that no one has his/her head, hand or arm sticking out the window.

NOTICE:

Do not close the sliding door by applying the brakes. Doing so could cause the door to be damaged.

Back door



To open the back door from the outside, insert the key and turn it counterclockwise to unlock. Then pull the handle lever and raise the back door.

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

See "Luggage stowage precautions" in Part 1 for precautions to observe in loading luggage.

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

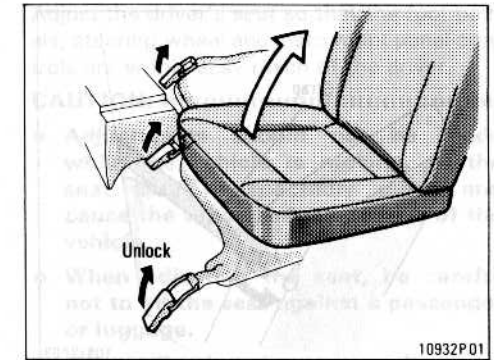
On vehicles with a power door lock system, the back door lock will be controlled by operating the power door lock switch. (For instructions, see "Side doors" in this chapter.)

CAUTION: Keep the back door closed while driving. This not only keeps the luggage from being thrown out but also prevents exhaust gases from entering the vehicle.

NOTICE:

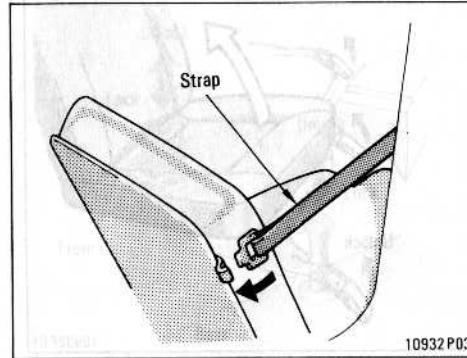
To prevent damage to the back door dampers, do not apply any force, paint or let any other foreign matter on them.

Engine access hole cover



To open the engine access hole cover, release the latches and raise the seat cushion.

Adjust the seat position so that the seat can move smoothly.



After lifting the engine access hole cover up, hold it open with the strap.

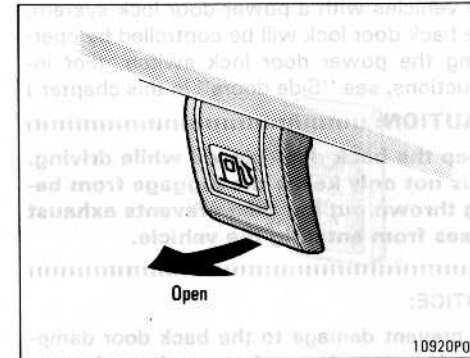
Before closing the engine access hole cover, check to see that you have not forgotten any tools, rags, etc.

CAUTION:

- Make sure the strap supports the engine access hole cover securely.
- After closing the cover, make sure that it is securely locked by pushing forward and rearward on the top of the seatback.

.....

Fuel tank cap



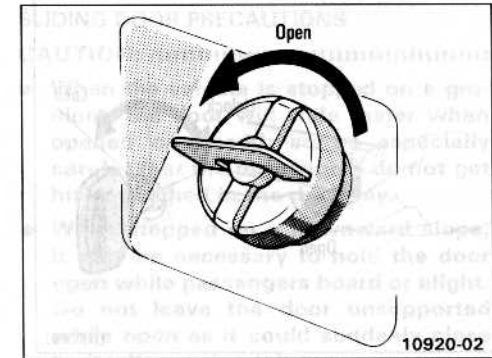
1. To open the fuel filler door, pull the lever.

CAUTION:

- Do not smoke, cause sparks or allow open flames when refuelling. The fumes are flammable.
- When opening the cap, do not remove the cap quickly. In hot weather, fuel under pressure could cause injury by spraying out of the filler neck if the cap is suddenly removed.

.....

.....



2. To remove the fuel tank cap, turn the cap slowly counterclockwise, then pause slightly before removing it.

It is not unusual to hear a slight swoosh when the cap is opened. When installing, make sure the tabs in the cap are properly aligned with the cutouts in the tank opening.

CAUTION:

- Make sure the cap is tightened securely to prevent fuel spillage in case of an accident.
- Use only a genuine Toyota fuel tank cap for replacement. It has a built-in check valve to reduce fuel tank vacuum.

.....

Part 1 OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS—

Chapter 1-3

Seats, Seat belts, steering wheel and Mirrors

Seats

Front seats

Rear seats

Head restraints

Seat belts

Tilt steering wheel

Anti-glare inside rear view mirror

Seats

While the vehicle is being driven, all vehicle occupants should have the seatback upright, sit well back in the seat and properly wear the seat belts provided.

CAUTION:

- Do not drive with the vehicle occupants not properly seated, such as sitting on top of a folded-down seatback, or in the luggage compartment. Persons not properly seated and restrained by seat belts can be severely injured in the event of emergency braking or a collision.
- During driving, do not let passengers stand up or move around between seats. Balance can be unsteady and severe injuries can occur in the event of emergency braking or a collision.

.....



Front seats—

—Seat adjustment precautions

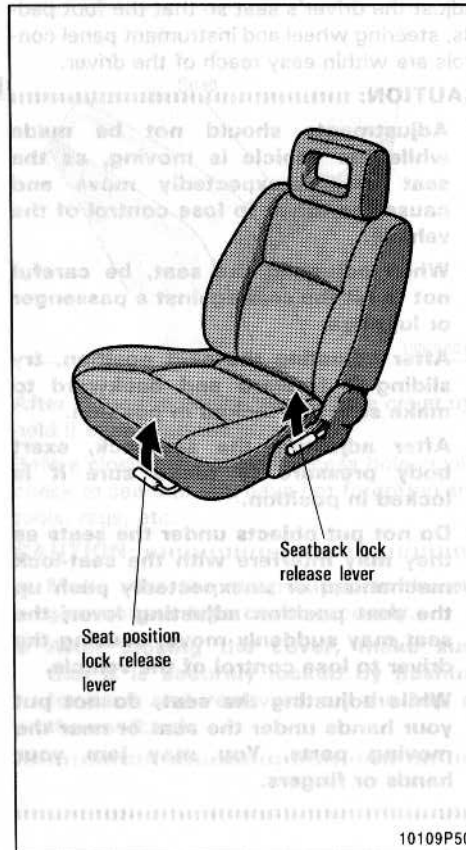
Adjust the driver's seat so that the foot pedals, steering wheel and instrument panel controls are within easy reach of the driver.

CAUTION:

- Adjustments should not be made while the vehicle is moving, as the seat may unexpectedly move and cause the driver to lose control of the vehicle.
- When adjusting the seat, be careful not to hit the seat against a passenger or luggage.
- After adjusting the seat position, try sliding it forward and backward to make sure it is locked in position.
- After adjusting the seatback, exert body pressure to make sure it is locked in position.
- Do not put objects under the seats as they may interfere with the seat-lock mechanism or unexpectedly push up the seat position adjusting lever; the seat may suddenly move, causing the driver to lose control of the vehicle.
- While adjusting the seat, do not put your hands under the seat or near the moving parts. You may jam your hands or fingers.

.....

— Adjusting front seats



ADJUSTING SEAT POSITION

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

ADJUSTING SEATBACK ANGLE

Lean forward and pull the lock release lever. Then lean back to the desired angle and release the lever.

CAUTION:

To reduce the risk of sliding under the lap belt during a collision, avoid reclining the seatback any more than needed. The seat belts provide maximum protection when the driver and the passenger are sitting up straight and well back in the seats. If you are reclined, the lap belt may slide past your hips and apply restraint forces directly to the abdomen. Therefore, in the event of a frontal collision, the risk of personal injury may increase with increasing recline of the seatback.

.....

Rear seats—

—Rear seat precautions

CAUTION:

- Any operations should not be made while the vehicle is moving.
- When adjusting the seat, be careful not to hit the seat against a passenger or luggage.
- After adjusting the seat position, try sliding it forward and backward to make sure it is locked in position.
- After adjusting the seatback, exert body pressure to make sure it is locked in position.
- When returning seats to their original position:

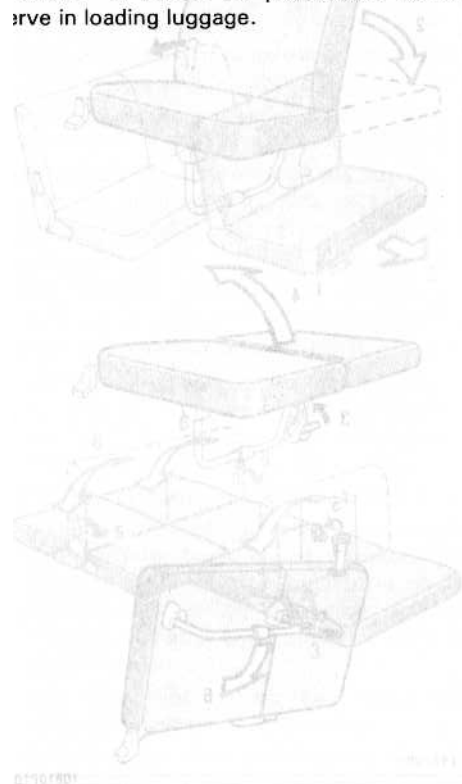
Make sure the seat belts are not twisted or caught under the seat legs and are arranged in their proper position for ready use.

Make sure the seat is securely locked by pushing forward and rearward on the top of the seatback or by trying to pull up the edge of the bottom cushion.

- Do not allow passengers to ride on the flattened seat while driving; use the seat in the normal position.

.....

Folding the seats up will enlarge the luggage compartment. See "Luggage stowage precautions" in Part 2 for precautions to observe in loading luggage.



— Adjusting rear seats



ADJUSTING SEAT POSITION

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

Do not place anything under the seat. It might interfere with the seat-lock mechanism.

ADJUSTING SEATBACK ANGLE

Lean forward and pull the lock release lever. Then lean back to the desired angle and release the lever.

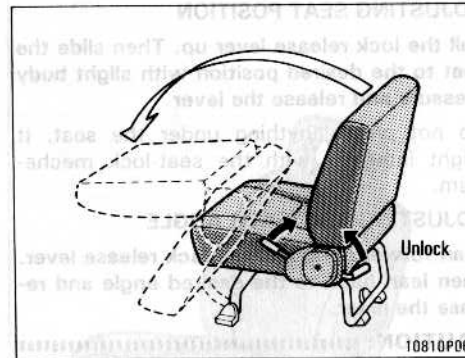
CAUTION:

To reduce the risk of sliding under the lap belt during a collision, avoid reclining the seatback any more than needed. The seat belts provide maximum protection when the passengers are sitting up straight and well back in the seats. If you are reclined, the lap belt may slide past your hips and apply restraint forces directly to the abdomen. Therefore, in the event of a frontal collision, the risk of personal injury may increase with increasing recline of the seatback.

.....

When you recline, please notify your Toyota dealer for seat belt replacement or re-evaluation.

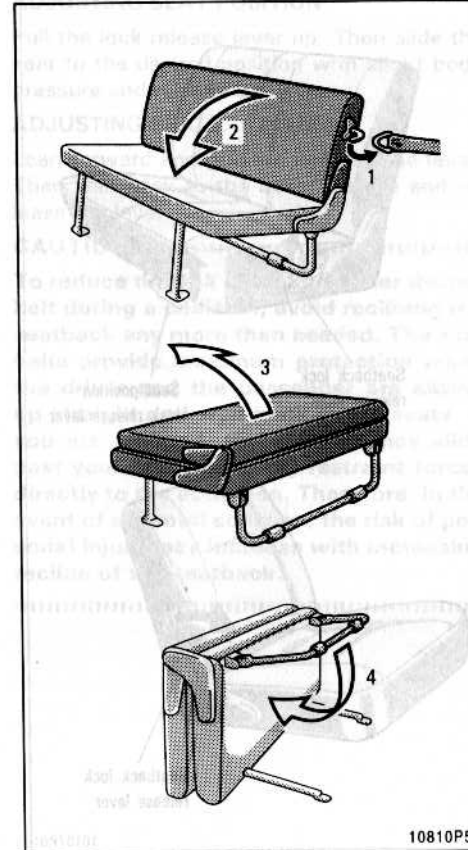
— Tilting second seat up for third seat entry (wagon)



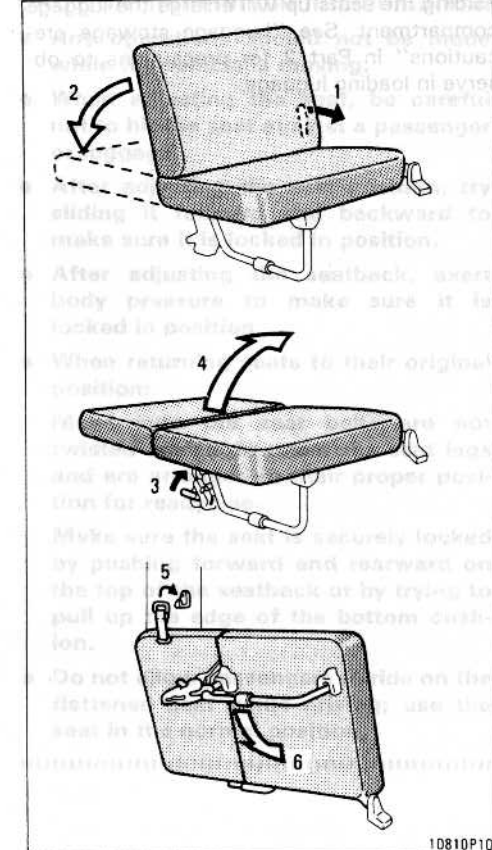
Pull the lock release lever up and swing up the seat.

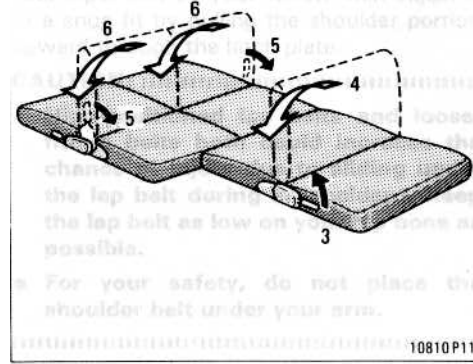
This allows passengers to get into or out of the third seat easily. After passengers are in, swing down the seat and push the seatback rearward until it locks.

— Folding rear seat up (van)



— Folding third seat up (wagon)





CAUTION: ::

- **Adjust the top of the head restraint so that it is closest to the top of your ears.**
- **After adjusting the head restraint, make sure it is locked in position.**
- **Do not drive with the head restraints removed.**

[illegible]

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

Child. We recommend that your child sit in the rear seat. The child must be restrained using the vehicle's seat belt. Do not allow the child to stand up or kneel on either rear or front seats, and the child must be restrained using the vehicle's seat belt.

Baby or small child. Child restraint systems are available. We recommend the use of a type which fits your vehicle. Before installation, always read the manufacturer's instructions.

Pregnant woman. Toyota recommends the use of a seat belt. Ask your doctor for specific recommendations. The lap belt should be worn securely and as low as possible over the hips and not on the waist.

Injured person. Toyota recommends the use of a seat belt. Depending on the injury, first check with your doctor for specific recommendations.

If seat belt regulations exist in the country where you reside, please contact your Toyota dealer for seat belt replacement or installation.

CAUTION: When using the seat belts, observe the following:

- Use the belt for only one person at a time. Do not use a single belt for two or more people—even children.
- Avoid reclining the seatbacks too much. The seat belts provide maximum protection when the seatbacks are in the upright position. (See the seat adjustment instructions.)
- Be careful not to damage the belt webbing or hardware, and take care that they do not get caught or pinched in the seat or doors.
- Inspect the belt system periodically. Check for cuts, frays, and loose parts. Damaged parts should be replaced. Do not disassemble or modify the system.
- Keep the belts clean and dry. If they need cleaning, use a mild soap solution or lukewarm water. Never use bleach, dye, or abrasive cleaners—they may severely weaken the belts.
- Replace the belt assembly (including bolts) if it has been used in a severe impact. The entire assembly should be replaced even if damage is not obvious.

—3-point type



Adjust the seat as needed and sit up straight and well back in the seat. To fasten your belt, pull it out of the retractor and insert the tab into the buckle.

You will hear a click when the tab locks into the buckle.

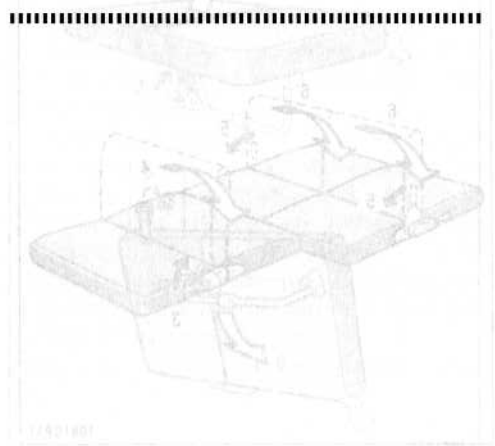
The seat belt length automatically adjusts to your size and the seat position.

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

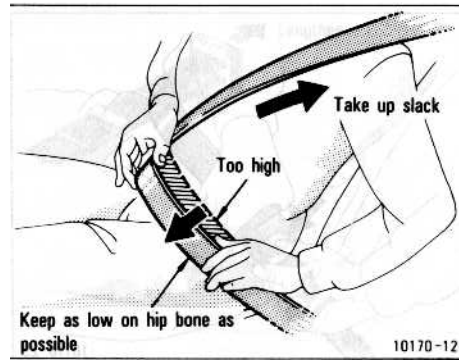
If the seat belt cannot be pulled out of the retractor, firmly pull the belt and release it. You will then be able to smoothly pull the belt out of the retractor.

CAUTION:

- After inserting the tab, make sure the tab and buckle are locked and that the belt is not twisted.
- Do not insert coins, clips, etc. in the buckle as this may prevent you from properly latching the tab and buckle.
- If the seat belt does not function normally, immediately contact your Toyota dealer.



— 2-point non-retractor type

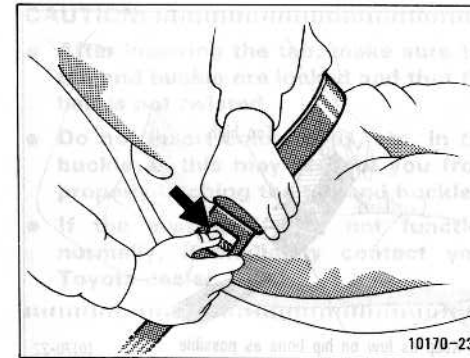


Adjust the position of the lap and shoulder belts.

Position the lap belt as low as possible on your hips—not on your waist, then adjust it to a snug fit by pulling the shoulder portion upward through the latch plate.

CAUTION:

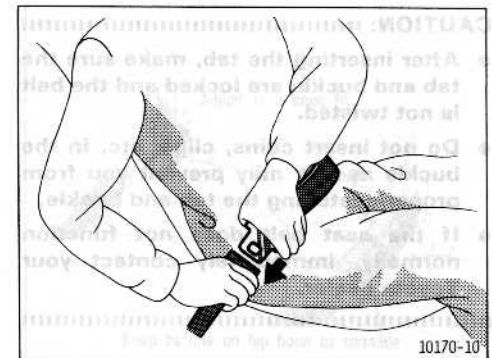
- High-positioned lap belts and loose-fitting belts both could increase the chance of injury due to sliding under the lap belt during an accident. Keep the lap belt as low on your hip bone as possible.
- For your safety, do not place the shoulder belt under your arm.



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

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

— 2-point emergency locking retractor type



Sit up straight and well back in the seat. To fasten your belt, pull it out of the retractor and insert the tab into the buckle.

You will hear a click when the tab locks into the buckle.

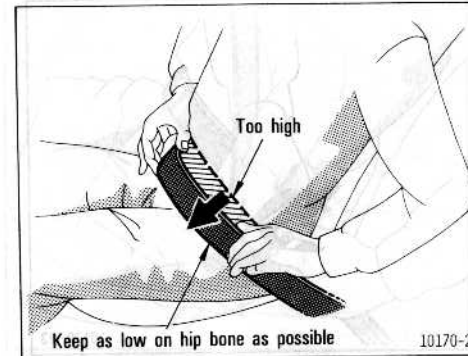
The seat belt length automatically adjusts to your size.

The retractor will lock the belt during a sudden stop or on impact.

CAUTION:

- After inserting the tab, make sure the tab and buckle are locked and the belt is not twisted.
- Do not insert coins, clips, etc. in the buckle as this may prevent you from properly latching the tab and buckle.
- If the seat belt does not function normally, immediately contact your Toyota dealer.

.....



Adjust the position of the belt.

Position the lap belt as low as possible on your hips—not on your waist, then adjust it to a snug fit by pulling it firmly across your lap toward the retractor, so it can take up slack.

CAUTION:

High-positioned and loose-fitting lap belts could increase the chance of injury due to sliding under the lap belt during an accident. Keep the lap belt as low on your hip bone as possible.

.....



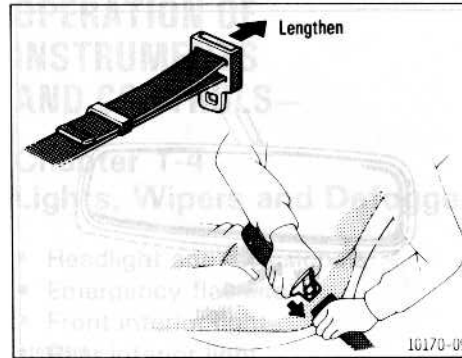
To release the belt, press the buckle-release button and allow the belt to retract.

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

CAUTION:
High-positioned lap belts and loose-fitting belts both could increase the chance of injury due to sliding under the lap belt during an accident. Keep the lap belt as low on your hip bone as possible.

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

—2-point non-retractor type



Sit up straight and well back in the seat. To fasten your belt, insert the tab into the buckle.

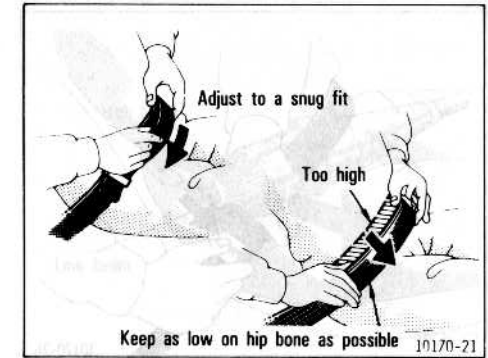
You will hear a click when the tab locks into the buckle.

If the belt is not long enough for you, hold the tab at a right angle to the belt and pull on the tab.

CAUTION:

- After inserting the tab, make sure the tab and buckle are locked and that the belt is not twisted.
- Do not insert coins, clips, etc. in the buckle as this may prevent you from properly latching the tab and buckle.
- If the seat belt does not function normally, immediately contact your Toyota dealer.

.....



Remove excess length of the belt and adjust the belt position.

To shorten the belt, pull the free end of the belt.

Position the lap belt as low as possible on your hips—not on your waist, then adjust it to a snug fit.

CAUTION:

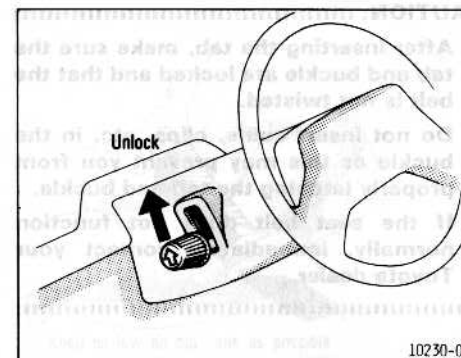
High-positioned and loose-fitting lap belts could increase the chance of injury due to sliding under the lap belt during an accident. Keep the lap belt as low on your hip bone as possible.

.....



To release the belt, press the buckle-release button.

Tilt steering wheel



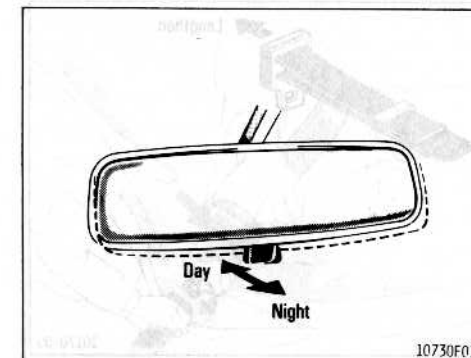
To change the steering wheel angle, push up the lock release lever, tilt the steering wheel to the desired angle and release the lever.

CAUTION:

- Do not adjust the steering wheel while the vehicle is moving.
- After adjusting the steering wheel, try moving it up and down to make sure it is locked in position.

.....

Anti-glare inside rear view mirror



Pull the lever toward you to reduce glare from the headlights of the vehicle behind you during night driving.

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

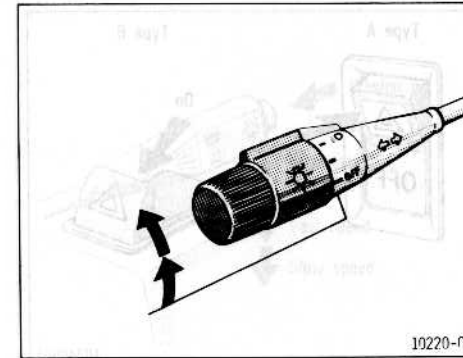
Remember that by reducing glare you also lose some rear view clarity.

Part 1 OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS—

Chapter 1-4 Lights, Wipers and Defogger

- Headlight and turn signals
- Emergency flashers
- Front interior light
- Rear interior light
- Windshield wipers and washer
- Rear window wiper and washer
- Rear window defogger

Headlight and turn signals



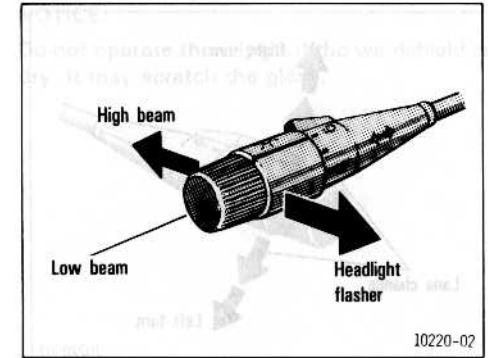
To turn the lights on, twist the knob on the end of the lever.

FIRST CLICKSTOP: Only the parking, tail, license plate and instrument panel lights turn on.

SECOND CLICKSTOP: The headlights also turn on.

NOTICE:

To prevent the battery from being discharged, do not leave the lights on for a long period when the engine is not running.

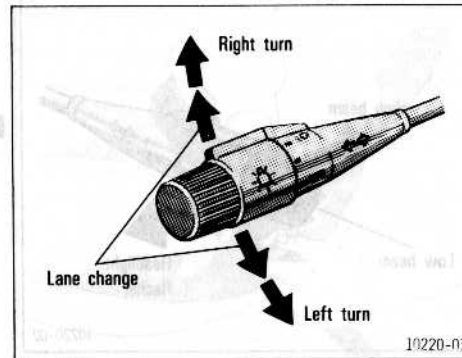


For high beam, push the lever away from you. Pull it toward you for low beam. For the headlight flasher, pull the lever all the way back and release.

The headlight switch must be at the second clickstop for high beam.

A blue light in the instrument panel indicates high beam is on.

The headlight flasher works even when the headlight switch is off.

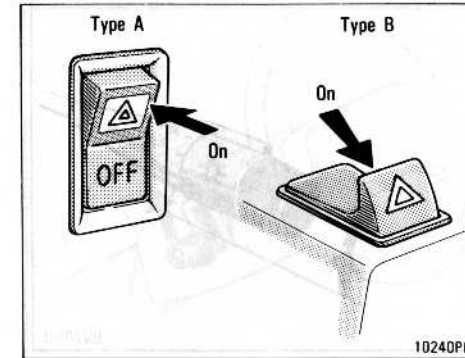


For signaling turns, move the lever up or down in the conventional manner.

The key must be in the "ON" position.

The turn signal is self-cancelling after a turn, but after a lane change, you may have to cancel it by hand. You can also signal a lane change by moving the turn signal lever part-way and holding it there (left-hand drive vehicles only). If the green light in the instrument panel flashes faster than normal, it indicates that the front or rear turn signal bulb has burned out.

Emergency flashers



To turn on the emergency flashers, push the switch.

All the turn signal lights will flash.

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

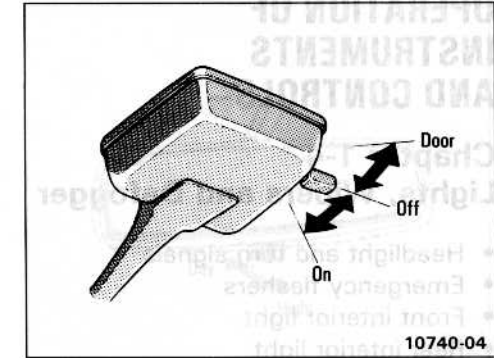
Always pull as far off the road as possible.

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

NOTICE:

To prevent the battery from being discharged, do not leave the switch on longer than necessary when the engine is not running.

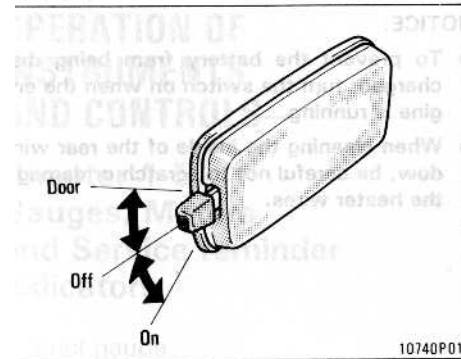
Front interior light



To turn on the front interior light, slide the switch.

With the switch in the DOOR position, the light comes on when a front door is opened.

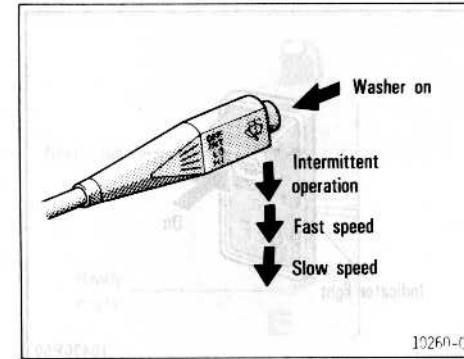
Rear interior light



To turn on the rear interior light, slide the switch.

With the switch in the DOOR position, the light comes on when any of the sliding doors and back door are opened.

Windshield wipers and washer



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

The key must be in the "ON" position.

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

If the washer does not work, check to see whether the washer tank is empty. For information on adding washer fluid, see "Adding washer fluid" in Chapter 7-3.

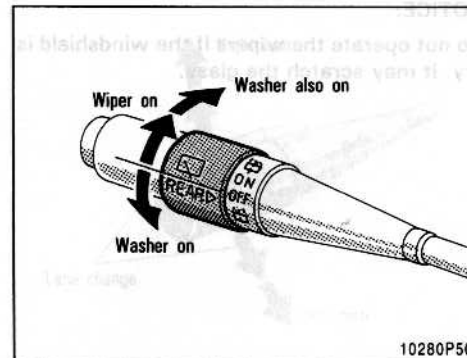
In cold weather, warm the windshield with the defroster before using the washer. This will help prevent icing, which could block your vision.

NOTICE:

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



Rear window wiper and washer



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

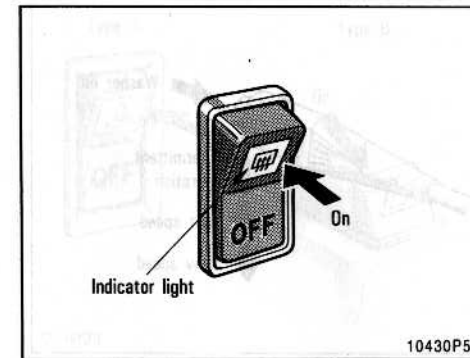
The key must be in the "ON" position.

If the washer does not work, check to see whether the washer tank is empty. For information on adding washer fluid, see "Adding washer fluid" in Chapter 7-3.

NOTICE:

Do not operate the rear wiper if the rear window is dry. It may scratch the glass.

Rear window defogger



To defog or defrost the rear window, push the switch.

The key must be in the "ON" position.

The thin heater wires on the inside of the rear window will quickly clear the window surface. An indicator light will illuminate to indicate the defogger is operating.

Push the switch once again to turn the defoggers off.

Make sure you turn the defogger off when the window is clear. Leaving the defogger on for a long time could cause the battery to discharge, especially during stop-and-go driving. The defogger is not designed for drying rain water or for melting snow.

NOTICE:

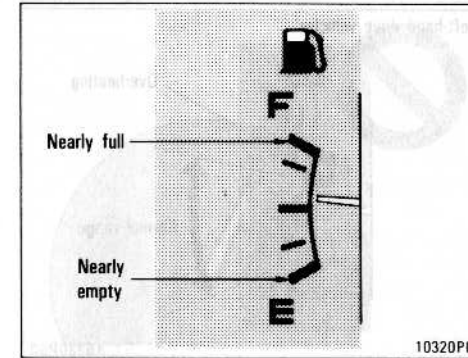
- ♦ To prevent the battery from being discharged, turn the switch on when the engine is running.
- ♦ When cleaning the inside of the rear window, be careful not to scratch or damage the heater wires.

Part 1 OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS—

Chapter 1-5 Gauges, Meters and Service reminder indicators

- Fuel gauge
- Engine coolant temperature gauge
- Tachometer
- Odometer and trip meter
- Service reminder indicators and warning buzzer

Fuel gauge (left-hand drive vehicles)



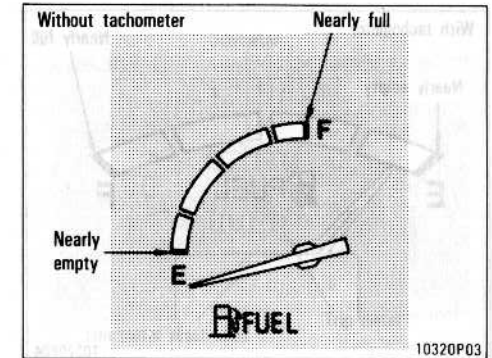
The gauge works when the ignition switch is on and indicates the approximate quantity of fuel remaining in the tank.

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

The needle moves when braking, accelerating or making turns. This is caused by the fuel moving in the tank.

If the fuel level approaches "E" or the low fuel level warning light comes on, fill the fuel tank as soon as possible.

Fuel gauge (right-hand drive vehicles)

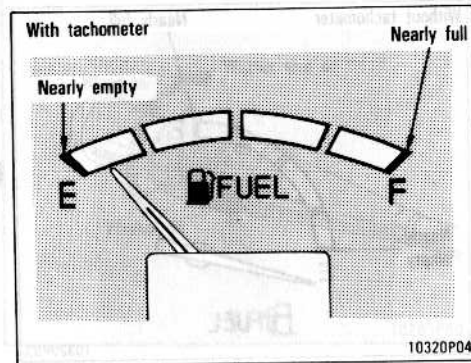


The gauge works when the ignition switch is on and indicates the approximate quantity of fuel remaining in the tank.

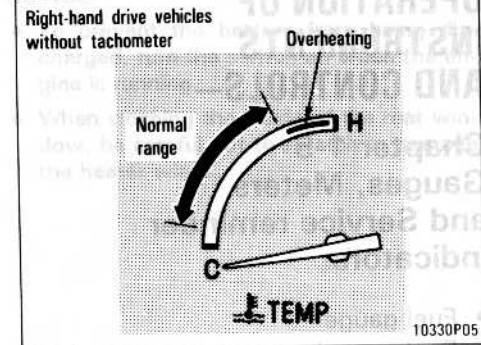
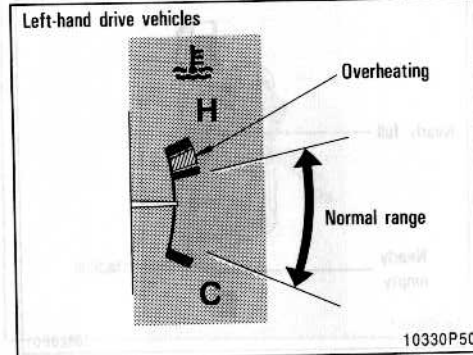
It is a good idea to keep the tank over 1/4 full.

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

If the fuel level approaches "E" or the low fuel level warning light comes on, fill the fuel tank as soon as possible.



Engine coolant temperature gauge



The gauge indicates the engine coolant temperature when the ignition switch is on. The engine operating temperature will vary with changes in weather and engine load.

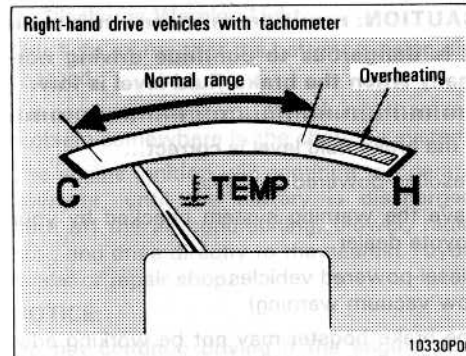
If the needle points to the red zone or higher, stop your vehicle and allow the engine to cool.

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

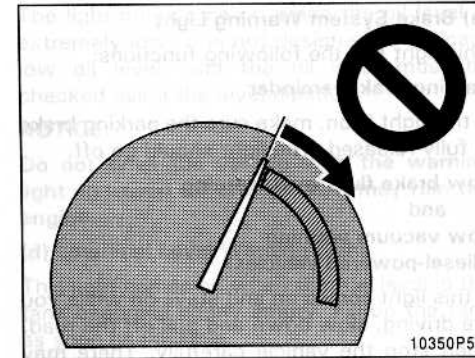
- Driving up a long hill on a hot day.
- Reducing speed or stopping after high speed driving.
- Idling for a long period with the air conditioning on in stop-and-go traffic.
- Towing a trailer.

NOTICE:

- ♦ Do not remove the thermostat in the engine cooling system as this may cause the engine to overheat. The thermostat is designed to control the flow of coolant to keep the temperature of the engine within the specified operating range.
- ♦ Do not continue driving with an overheated engine. See "If your vehicle overheats" in Part 4.



Tachometer



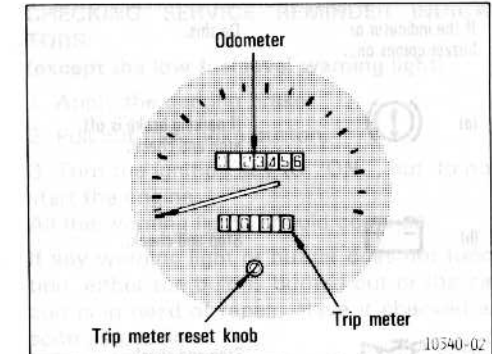
The tachometer indicates engine speed in thousands of rpm (revolutions per minute). Use it while driving to select correct shift points and to prevent engine lugging and overrevving.

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

NOTICE:

Do not let the indicator needle get into the red zone. This may cause severe engine damage.

Odometer and trip meter



The odometer records the total distance the vehicle has been driven. The trip meter may be set to zero to record the distance on each trip. To set the trip meter, press the trip meter reset knob.

The black digits on white indicate tenths of kilometers or miles.

Service reminder indicators and warning buzzer

If the indicator or buzzer comes on...	Do this.
(a) 	If parking brake is off, stop and check.
(b) 	Stop and check.
(c) 	Stop and check.
(d) 	Fill up tank.
(e)  (Indicator and buzzer)	Drain water.

10302

(a) Brake System Warning Light

This light has the following functions:

Parking brake reminder

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

Low brake fluid level warning and

Low vacuum warning (diesel-powered vehicles)

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

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

If the brake fluid level is low...

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

- If you judge that the brakes still work adequately, drive cautiously to your nearest dealer or shop for repairs.
- If the brakes are not working, have the vehicle towed in for repairs. (For towing information, see Part 4.)

CAUTION:

It is dangerous to continue driving normally when the brake fluid level is low.



If the brake fluid level is correct...

Gasoline-powered vehicles

Have the warning system checked by your Toyota dealer.

Diesel-powered vehicles

(low vacuum warning)

The brake booster may not be working adequately or there may be a problem in the warning system. Have them checked by your Toyota dealer. (Your vehicle needs to be towed. For towing information, see Part 4.)

CAUTION:

Continued driving with an inoperative brake booster is dangerous.



b) Discharge Warning Light

This light warns that the battery is being discharged.

If it comes on while you are driving, there is a problem somewhere in the charging system.

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

NOTICE:

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

c) Low Oil Pressure Warning Light

This light warns that the engine oil pressure is too low.

If it flickers or stays on while you are driving, pull off the road to a safe place and stop the engine immediately. Call a Toyota dealer or qualified repair shop for assistance.

The light may occasionally flicker when the engine is idling or it may come on briefly after a hard stop. There is no cause for concern if it then goes out when the engine is accelerated slightly.

The light may come on when the oil level is extremely low. It is not designed to indicate low oil level, and the oil level must be checked using the level dipstick.

NOTICE:

Do not drive the vehicle with the warning light on—even for one block. It may ruin the engine.

(d) Low Fuel Level Warning Light

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

(e) Fuel Filter Warning Light and Buzzer (diesel-powered vehicles)

The light warns you that the amount of accumulated water in the fuel filter has reached the specified level.

If it comes on, drain the water immediately. (See Chapter 7-2 for instructions for how to drain the water.)

A buzzer will also sound at the same time the warning light comes on.

NOTICE:

Never drive the vehicle with the warning light on. Continued driving with water accumulated in the fuel filter will damage the fuel injection pump.

CHECKING SERVICE REMINDER INDICATORS

(except the low fuel level warning light)

1. Apply the parking brake.
2. Pull out the choke button.
3. Turn the ignition key to "ON", but do not start the engine. All the warning lights should come on.

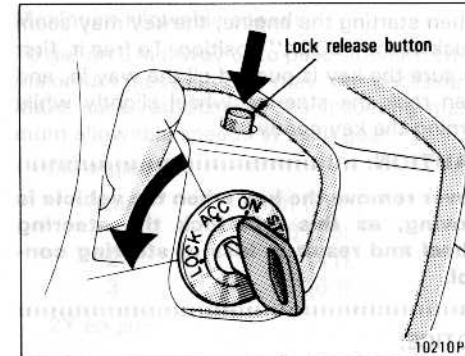
If any warning light or buzzer does not function, either the bulb is burned out or the circuit is in need of repair. Have it checked as soon as possible.

Part 1 OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS—

Chapter 1-6 Ignition switch, Transmission and Parking brake

- Ignition switch with steering lock
- Choke button
- Manual transmission
- Parking brake

Ignition switch with steering lock (gasoline engine)



"START"—Starter motor on. The key will return to the "ON" position when released.

For starting tips, see Part 3.

"ON"—Engine on and all accessories on.

This is the normal driving position.

"ACC"—Accessories such as the radio operate, but the engine is off.

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

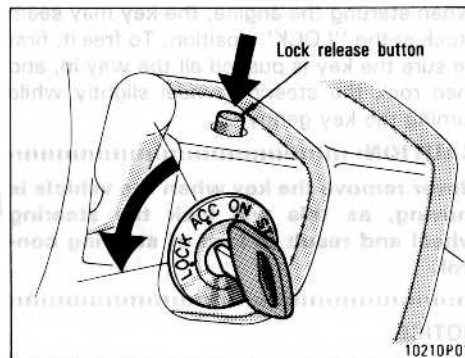
You must press in the lock release button to turn the key to the "LOCK" position.

When starting the engine, the key may seem stuck at the "LOCK" position. To free it, first be sure the key is pushed all the way in, and then rock the steering wheel slightly while turning the key gently.

CAUTION: **Never remove the key when the vehicle is moving, as this will lock the steering wheel and result in loss of steering control.**

NOTICE: **Do not leave the key in the "ON" position if the engine is not running. The battery will discharge and the ignition could be damaged.**

Ignition switch with steering lock (diesel engine)



"START"—Starter motor on. The key will return to the **"ON"** position when released.

For starting tips, see Part 3.

"ON"—Engine on and all accessories on. Before starting, glow plugs on and engine preheated.

This is the normal driving position.

"ACC"—Accessories such as the radio operate, but the engine is off.

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

You must press in the lock release button to turn the key to the **"LOCK"** position.

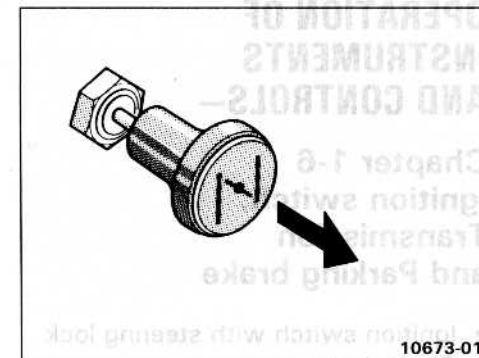
When starting the engine, the key may seem stuck at the **"LOCK"** position. To free it, first be sure the key is pushed all the way in, and then rock the steering wheel slightly while turning the key gently.

CAUTION: **Never remove the key when the vehicle is moving, as this will lock the steering wheel and result in loss of steering control.**

NOTICE:

Do not leave the key in the **"ON"** position if the engine is not running. The battery will discharge.

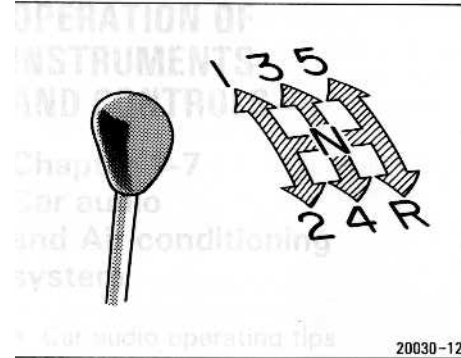
Choke button (5K engine)



Pull the choke button out when starting a cold engine.

This supplies richer air-fuel mixture to start the engine easier. For starting tips, see Part 3.

Manual transmission



The shift pattern is conventional as shown above.

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

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

Maximum allowable speeds

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

5K engine

gear	km/h (mph)
1	36 (23)
2	66 (41)
3	97 (60)

2Y engine

gear	km/h (mph)
1	36 (23)
2	65 (40)
3	97 (60)

2C engine

gear	km/h (mph)
1	32 (20)
2	54 (33)
3	88 (55)

NOTICE:

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

Good driving practice

- If it is difficult to shift into reverse, put the transmission in neutral, release the clutch pedal momentarily, and then try again.
- When towing a trailer, in order to maintain engine braking efficiency, do not use the fifth gear.

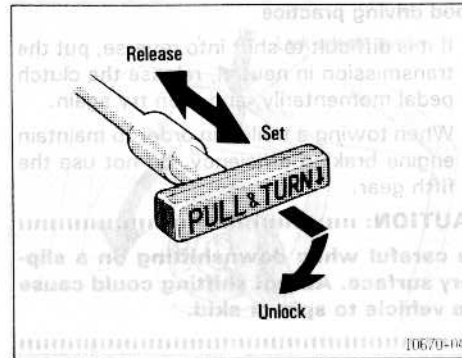
CAUTION:

Be careful when downshifting on a slippery surface. Abrupt shifting could cause the vehicle to spin or skid.

NOTICE:

Make sure the vehicle is completely stopped before shifting into reverse.

Parking brake (left-hand drive vehicles)

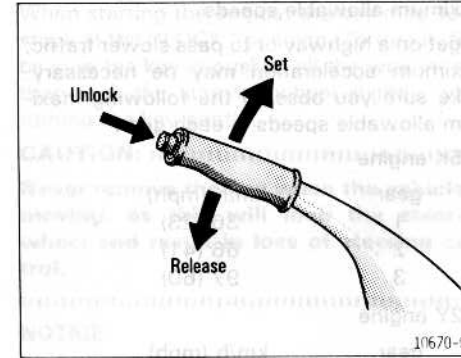


To set: Pull out on the lever.
To release: Pull out slightly, twist the lever, and push it.

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

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

Parking brake (right-hand drive vehicles)



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

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

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

Part 1 OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS—

Chapter 1-7 Car audio and Air conditioning system

- Car audio operating tips
- Cassette tape player
- AM radio
- AM-FM radio
- Cooler controls
- Boost ventilator controls
- Side vents
- Center vents

Car audio operating tips

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

NOTICE:

To ensure the correct audio system operation:

- ◆ Be careful not to spill beverages over the audio system.
- ◆ Do not put anything other than a cassette tape into the slot.

RADIO

FM broadcasts have a range of about 40 km or 25 miles. When driving away from a station you may have to fine-tune your radio and turn up the volume as the station gets weaker. Because FM uses a line-of-sight signal, tall buildings or hills may sometimes block reception. These are all normal characteristics of FM reception and do not indicate any problem with the radio itself.

NOTICE:

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

CASSETTE TAPE PLAYER

Use only undamaged cassette tapes of good quality, having no damage. Avoid using tapes with a total playing time longer than 90 minutes.

Using damaged tapes will cause trouble with the tape player. Longer tapes are not recommended because of their thinness.

Be sure that the tape is not slack and that the label is firmly stuck on the shell before insertion.

Have the tape firmly wound around the tape by turning the hub with a pencil or the like.

Be careful not to touch the exposed tape surface.

When not in use, take the cassette out of the player, put it back into its case and store it away from dust, magnets and direct sunlight.

Leaving the cassettes on the dashboard in the sun could result in damaged tapes.

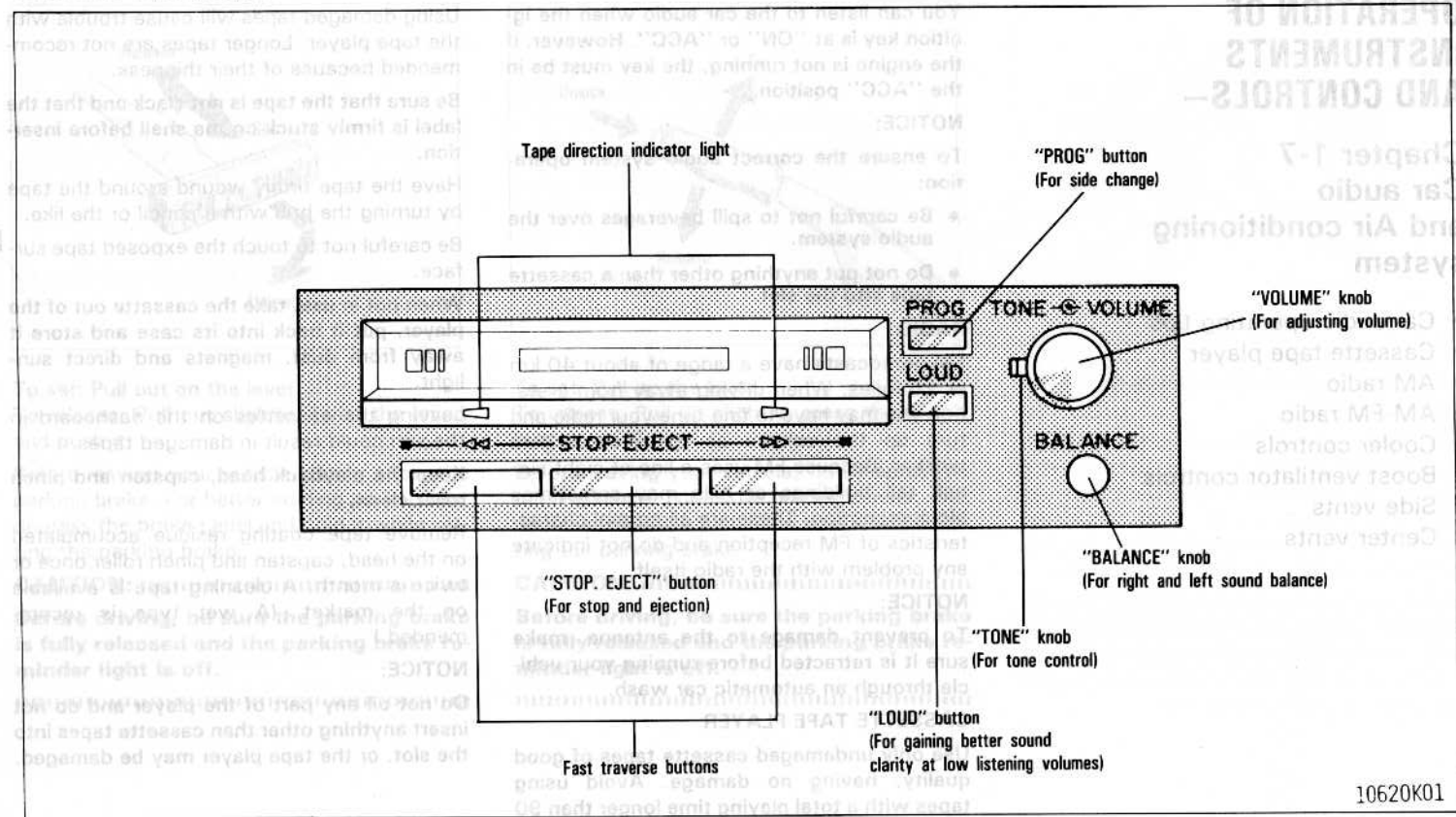
Keep the playback head, capstan and pinch roller clean.

Remove tape coating residue accumulated on the head, capstan and pinch roller once or twice a month. A cleaning tape is available on the market. (A wet type is recommended.)

NOTICE:

Do not oil any part of the player and do not insert anything other than cassette tapes into the slot, or the tape player may be damaged.

Cassette tape player



10620K01

(a) Listening to the cassette tape

1. Put the cassette into the slot, with the tape side to the front and lightly push it in. If the radio is on when inserting the cassette, the radio will automatically turn off.
2. Turn the "VOLUME" knob to adjust the volume.
3. Select your program. (See "(b) Selecting a program".)
4. Adjust the tone and sound balance. (See "(c) Adjusting the tone" and "(d) Adjusting the sound balance".)
5. Push the "STOP.EJECT" button to eject the cassette. As this is done, the player will turn off. If the radio was on when the cassette tape was inserted, it will automatically turn on again.

(b) Selecting a program

1. Push the "PROG" buttons to select a side to play. The tape direction indicator light shows you which side is being played.

The player will automatically reverse directions at the end of the tape to play the other side.

2. Push in one of the fast traverse buttons for the direction desired. To stop either fast forwarding or rewinding, push the "STOP.EJECT" button. The tape will resume playing.

(c) Adjusting the tone

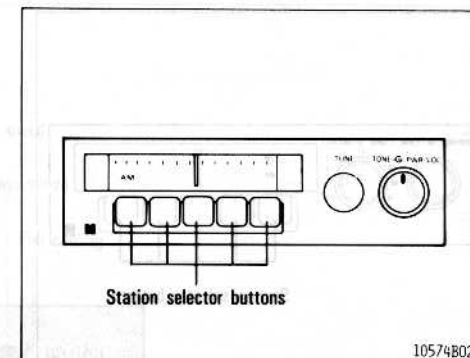
Turn the "TONE" knob.

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

(d) Adjusting the sound balance

Turn the "BALANCE" knob.

AM radio



Push the "PWR.VOL" knob to turn the radio on and tune in the desired station with the "TUNE" knob.

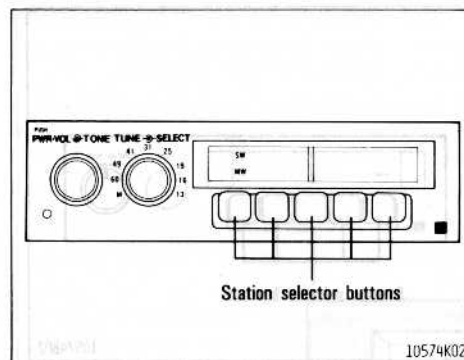
To set the station selector buttons:

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

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

To adjust the tone, turn the "TONE" knob.

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

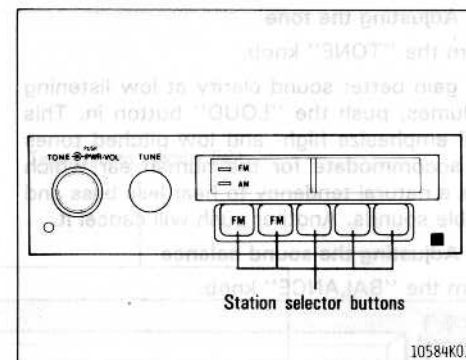


On AM multi-band radios, turn the "SELECT" knob fully counterclockwise to receive medium wave broadcasts. To receive short wave broadcasts, turn the "SELECT" knob to the proper short wave setting.

All other controls are the same as for AM radio controls.

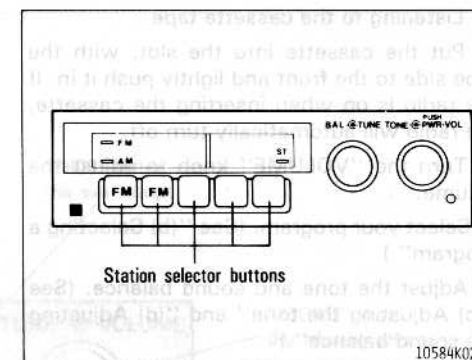
The station selector buttons can be used to preset broadcasts on only one wave at a time.

AM-FM radio



To receive FM broadcasts, push in one of the "FM" station selector buttons. To receive AM broadcasts, push in one of the unmarked buttons.

All other controls are the same as for AM radio controls.



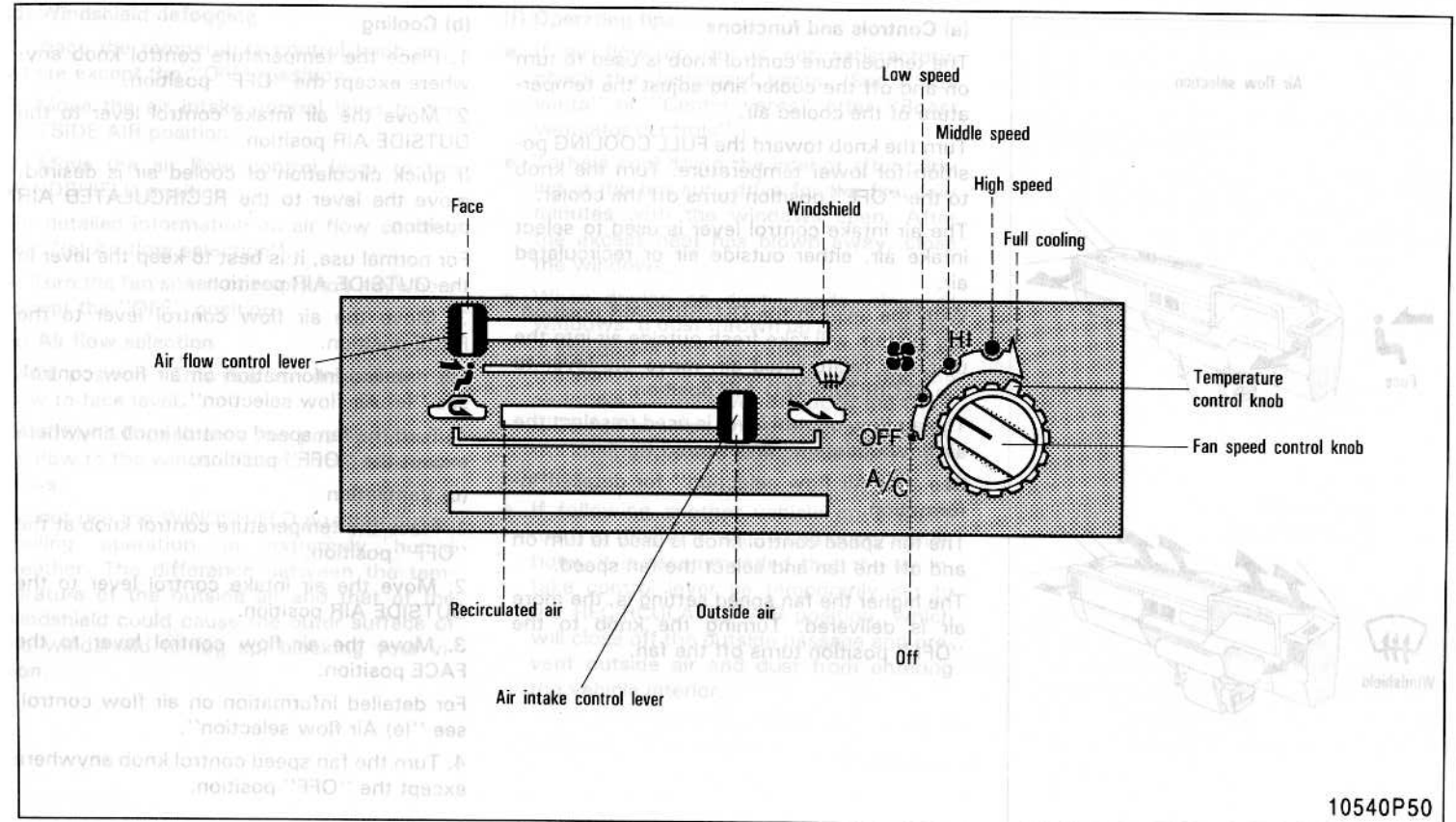
On AM-FM multiplex radios, reception will automatically change to stereo when an FM stereo broadcast is being received. At the same time, the "ST" or "STEREO" light will come on.

If a stereo broadcast becomes weak with lots of static, the radio will automatically switch over to monaural reception.

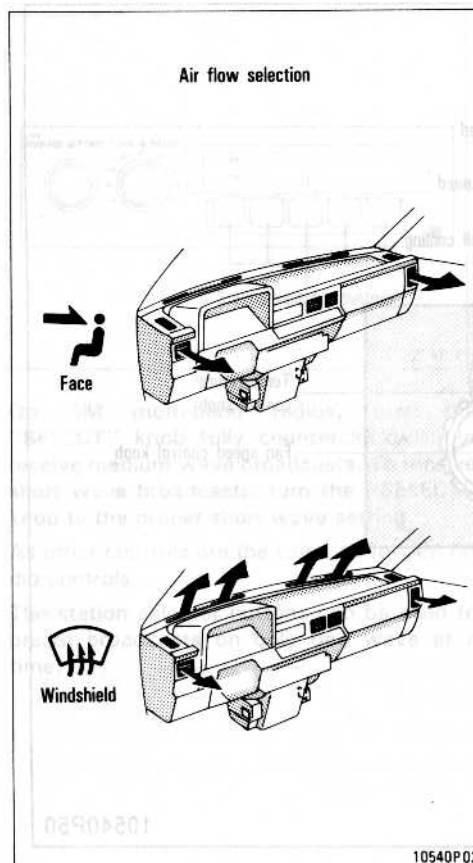
To balance the sound between the right and left speakers, turn the "BAL" knob.

All other controls are the same as for AM-FM radio controls.

Cooler controls



10540P50



(a) Controls and functions

The temperature control knob is used to turn on and off the cooler and adjust the temperature of the cooled air.

Turn the knob toward the FULL COOLING position for lower temperature. Turn the knob to the "OFF" position turns off the cooler.

The air intake control lever is used to select intake air, either outside air or recirculated air.

With the lever in the OUTSIDE AIR position, the system will take fresh outside air into the unit. For recirculated air, move the lever to the RECIRCULATED AIR position.

The air flow control lever is used to select the air flow outlets air is delivered from.

See "(e) Air flow selection" for detailed information.

The fan speed control knob is used to turn on and off the fan and select the fan speed.

The higher the fan speed setting is, the more air is delivered. Turning the knob to the "OFF" position turns off the fan.

(b) Cooling

1. Place the temperature control knob anywhere except the "OFF" position.

2. Move the air intake control lever to the OUTSIDE AIR position.

If quick circulation of cooled air is desired, move the lever to the RECIRCULATED AIR position.

For normal use, it is best to keep the lever in the OUTSIDE AIR position.

3. Move the air flow control lever to the FACE position.

For detailed information on air flow control, see "(e) Air flow selection".

4. Turn the fan speed control knob anywhere except the "OFF" position.

(c) Ventilation

1. Place the temperature control knob at the "OFF" position.

2. Move the air intake control lever to the OUTSIDE AIR position.

3. Move the air flow control lever to the FACE position.

For detailed information on air flow control, see "(e) Air flow selection".

4. Turn the fan speed control knob anywhere except the "OFF" position.

Windshield defogging

Place the temperature control knob anywhere except the "OFF" position.

Move the air intake control lever to the INSIDE AIR position.

Move the air flow control lever to the WINDSHIELD position.

For detailed information on air flow control, see "(e) Air flow selection".

Turn the fan speed control knob anywhere except the "OFF" position.

Air flow selection

FACE position—This position directs the air to face level.

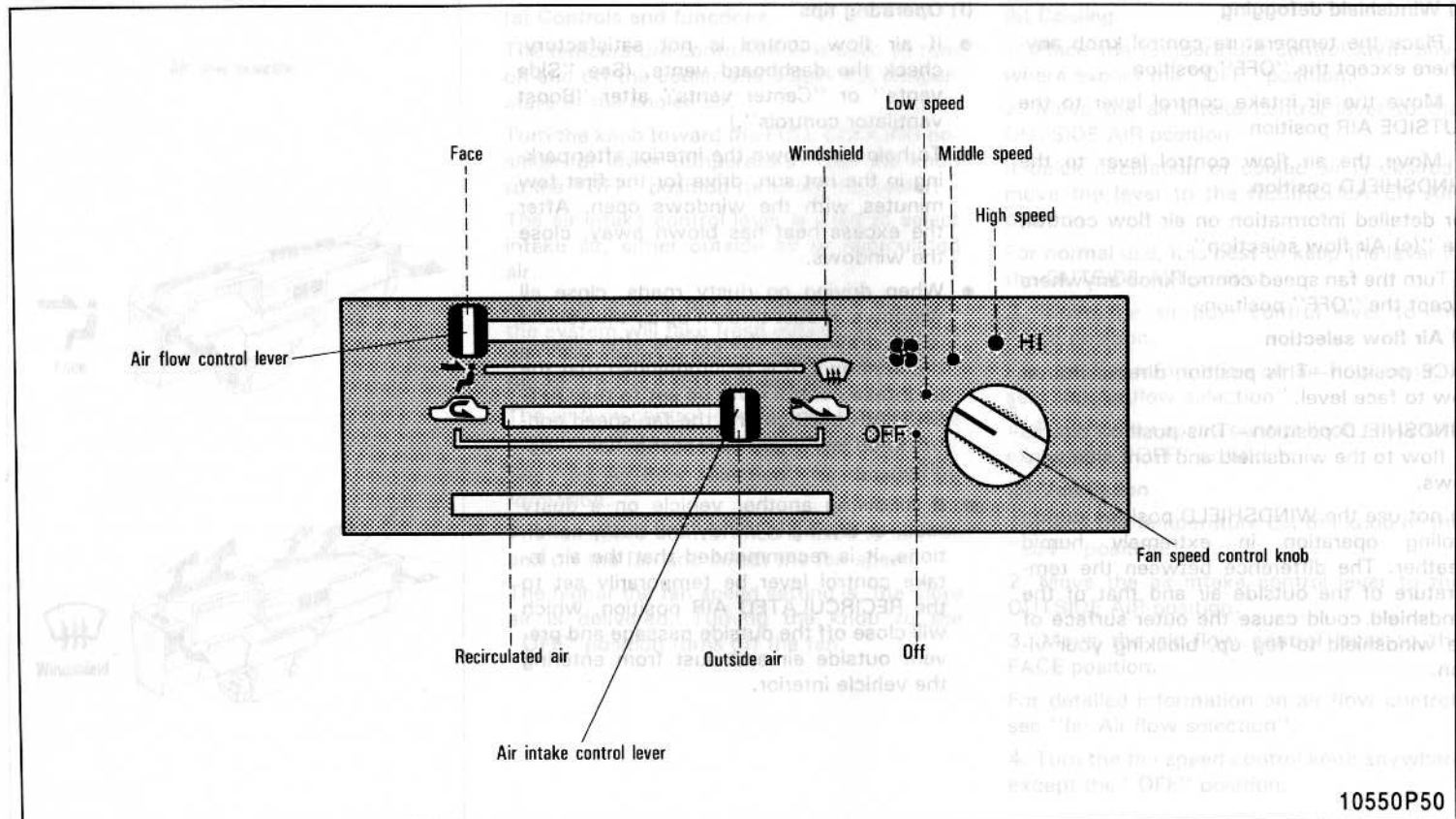
WINDSHIELD position—This position directs flow to the windshield and front side windows.

Do not use the WINDSHIELD position during cooling operation in extremely humid weather. The difference between the temperature of the outside air and that of the windshield could cause the outer surface of the windshield to fog up, blocking your vision.

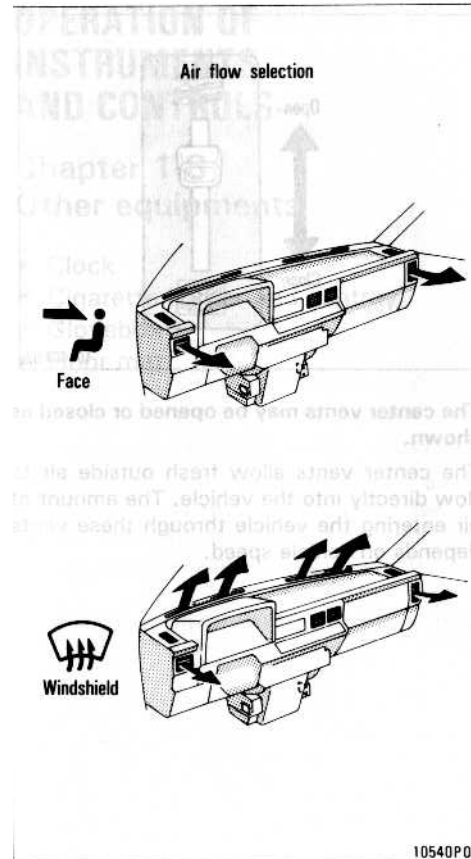
(f) Operating tips

- If air flow control is not satisfactory, check the dashboard vents. (See "Side vents" or "Center vents" after "Boost ventilator controls".)
- To help cool down the interior after parking in the hot sun, drive for the first few minutes with the windows open. After the excess heat has blown away, close the windows.
- When driving on dusty roads, close all windows. If dust thrown up by the vehicle is still drawn into the vehicle after closing the windows, it is recommended that the air intake control lever be set to the OUTSIDE AIR position and the fan speed control knob anywhere except the "OFF" position.
- If following another vehicle on a dusty road, or driving in windy and dusty conditions, it is recommended that the air intake control lever be temporarily set to the RECIRCULATED AIR position, which will close off the outside passage and prevent outside air and dust from entering the vehicle interior.

Boost ventilator controls



10550P50



(a) Controls and functions

The air intake control lever is used to select intake air, either outside air or recirculated air.

With the lever in the OUTSIDE AIR position, the system will take fresh outside air into the unit. For recirculated air, move the lever to the RECIRCULATED AIR position.

The air flow control lever is used to select the air flow outlets air is delivered from.

See "(d) Air flow selection" for detailed information.

The fan speed control knob is used to turn on and off the fan and select the fan speed.

The higher the fan speed setting is, the more air is delivered. Turning the knob to the "OFF" position turns off the fan.

(b) Ventilation

1. Move the air intake control lever to the OUTSIDE AIR position.

2. Move the air flow control lever to the FACE position.

For detailed information on air flow control, see "(d) Air flow selection".

3. Turn the fan speed control knob anywhere except the "OFF" position.

(c) Windshield defogging

1. Move the air intake control lever to the OUTSIDE AIR position.

2. Move the air flow control lever to the WINDSHIELD position.

For detailed information on air flow control, see "(d) Air flow selection".

3. Move the fan speed control knob to the "HI" position.

(d) Air flow selection

FACE position—This position directs the air flow to face level.

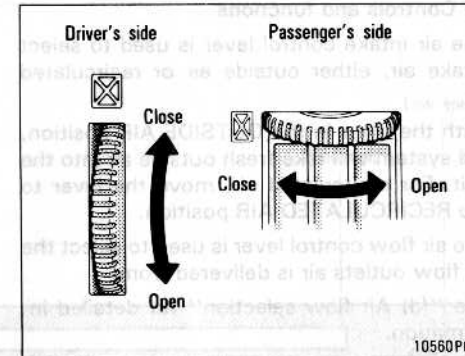
WINDSHIELD position—This position directs air flow to the windshield and front side windows.

(e) Operating tips

- If air flow control is not satisfactory, check the dashboard vents. (See "Side vents" or "Center vents".)
- When driving on dusty roads, close all windows. If dust thrown up by the vehicle is still drawn into the vehicle after closing the windows, it is recommended that the air intake control lever be set to the OUTSIDE AIR position and the fan speed control knob anywhere except the "OFF" position.

- If following another vehicle on a dusty road, or driving in windy and dusty conditions, it is recommended that the air intake control lever be temporarily set to the RECIRCULATED AIR position, which will close off the outside passage and prevent outside air and dust from entering the vehicle interior.

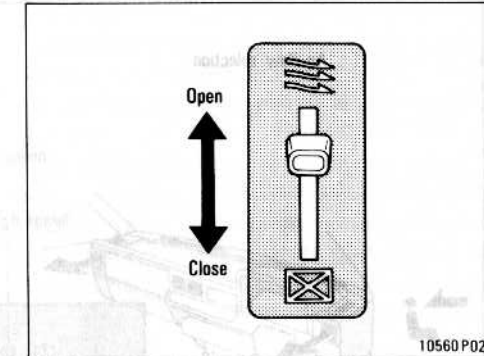
Side vents



The side vents may be opened or closed as shown.

The side vents allow fresh outside air to flow directly into the vehicle. The amount of air entering the vehicle through these vents depends on vehicle speed.

Center vents



The center vents may be opened or closed as shown.

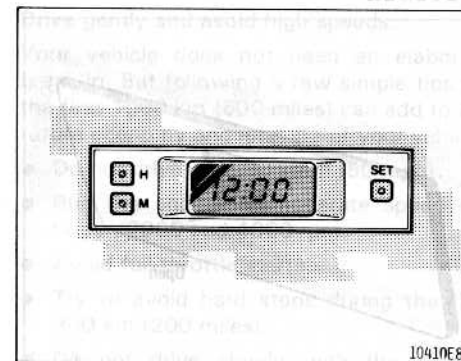
The center vents allow fresh outside air to flow directly into the vehicle. The amount of air entering the vehicle through these vents depends on vehicle speed.

Part 1 OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS—

Chapter 1-8 Other equipments

Clock
Cigarette lighter and ashtray
Glovebox
Floor mat

Clock



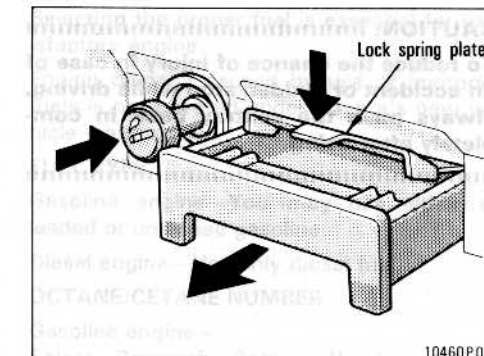
The digital clock indicates the time with the ignition key at the "ACC" or "ON" position. To reset the hour, depress the "H" button. To reset the minutes, depress the "M" button. To adjust the time to a full hour, depress the ":00" button.

For example, if the "SET" button is depressed when the time is between 1:01—1:29, the time will change to 1:00. If the time is between 1:30—1:59, the time will change to 2:00.

When the instrument panel lights are turned on, the brightness of the time indication will be reduced.

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

Cigarette lighter and ashtray



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

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

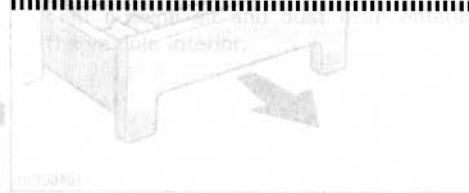
Do not hold the cigarette lighter pressed in.

When finished with your cigarette, thoroughly extinguish it in the ashtray to prevent other cigarette butts from catching fire. After using the ashtray, push it back in completely.

To remove the ashtray, press down on the lock spring plate and pull out.

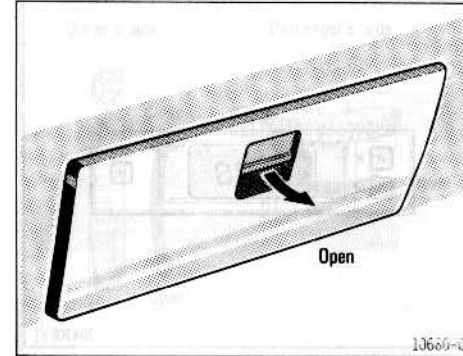
Use a Toyota genuine cigarette lighter or equivalent for replacement.

CAUTION: To reduce the chance of injury in case of an accident or sudden stop while driving, always push the ashtray back in completely after using.



To operate the cigarette lighter, press it in. When it becomes heated, it automatically pops out ready for use. If the engine is not running, the key must be in the "ACC" position. Do not hold the cigarette lighter pressed in. When finished with your cigarette, thoroughly extinguish it in the ashtray to prevent other cigarette butts from catching fire. After using the ashtray, push it back in completely. To remove the ashtray, press down on the lock spring plate and pull out. Use a Toyota genuine cigarette lighter or equivalent for replacement.

Glovebox

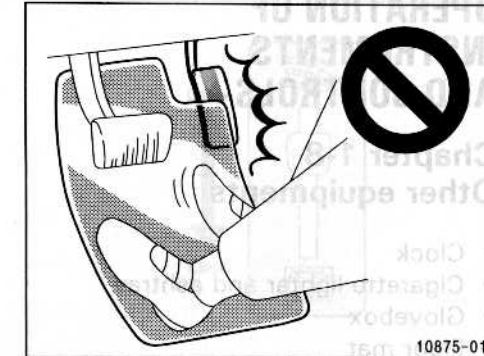


To open the glovebox door, pull the lever.

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

When the instrument panel lights are turned on, the brightness of the time indication will be reduced. Once the electrical power source has been disconnected from the clock, the time is automatically set to 1:00 (local clock).

Floor mat



Use a floor mat of the correct size.

CAUTION: Make sure the floor mat is properly placed on the floor carpet. If the floor mat slips and interferes with the movement of the pedals during driving, it may cause an accident.

Part 2

INFORMATION BEFORE DRIVING YOUR TOYOTA

- Break-in period
- Fuel
- Operation in foreign countries
- Engine exhaust cautions
- Facts about engine oil consumption
- Brake system
- Brake pad wear indicators
- Luggage stowage precautions
- Your Toyota's identification
- Suspension and chassis

Break-in period

Drive gently and avoid high speeds.

Your vehicle does not need an elaborate break-in. But following a few simple tips for the first 1000 km (600 miles) can add to the future economy and long life of your vehicle:

- Do not drive over 80 km/h (50 mph).
- Run the engine at moderate speed between 2000 and 4000 rpm.
- Avoid full-throttle starts.
- Try to avoid hard stops during the first 300 km (200 miles).
- Do not drive slowly with the manual transmission in a high gear.
- Do not drive for a long time at any single speed, either fast or slow.
- Do not tow a trailer during the first 800 km (500 miles).

Fuel

Selecting the proper fuel is essential for satisfactory engine.

Engine damage caused by use of improper fuels is not covered under Toyota's new vehicle warranty.

FUEL TYPE

Gasoline engine—You may use either of leaded or unleaded gasoline.

Diesel engine—Use only diesel fuel.

OCTANE/CETANE NUMBER

Gasoline engine—

Select Research Octane Number 85 or higher.

Diesel engine—

Select cetane number 50 (cetane index 45) or higher.

Use of fuel with an octane or cetane number lower than stated will cause persistent heavy knocking. If severe, this will lead to engine damage.

If your engine knocks...

If you detect heavy knocking even when using the recommended fuel, or if you hear steady knocking while holding a steady speed on level roads, consult your Toyota dealer.

However, now and then, you may notice light knocking for a short time while accelerating or driving up hills. This is no cause for concern.

FUEL TANK CAPACITY

48 L (12.7 gal., 10.6 Imp. gal.)

Operation in foreign countries

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

First, comply with the vehicle registration laws.

Second, confirm the availability of the correct fuel.

Engine exhaust cautions

CAUTION:

- **Avoid inhaling the engine exhaust. It contains carbon monoxide, which is a colorless and odorless gas. It can cause unconsciousness or even death.**
- **Make sure the exhaust system has no holes or loose connections. The system should be checked from time to time. If you hit something, or notice a change in the sound of the exhaust, have the system checked immediately.**
- **Do not run the engine in a garage or enclosed area except for the time needed to drive the vehicle in or out. The exhaust gases cannot escape, making this a particularly dangerous situation.**
- **Do not remain for a long time in a parked vehicle with the engine running. If it is unavoidable, however, do so only in an unconfined area and adjust the heating or cooling system to force outside air into the vehicle.**

- |||||

FUNCTIONS OF ENGINE OIL

ENGINE OIL CONSUMPTION

- Oil is used to lubricate pistons, piston rings and cylinders. A thin film of oil is left on the cylinder wall when a piston moves downwards in the cylinder. High negative pressure generated when the vehicle is decelerating sucks some of this oil into the combustion chamber. This oil as well as some part of the oil film left on the cylinder wall is burned by the high temperature combustion gases during the combustion process.

- The diluting ingredients evaporate out when the vehicle is then driven at high speeds, as on an expressway, making it appear that oil is excessively consumed after driving at high speeds.

IMPORTANCE OF ENGINE OIL LEVEL CHECK

One of the most important points in proper vehicle maintenance is to keep the engine oil at the optimum level so that oil function will not be impaired. Therefore, it is essential that the oil level be checked regularly. Toyota recommends that the oil level be checked every time you refuel the vehicle.

NOTICE:

Failure to check the oil level regularly could lead to serious engine trouble due to insufficient oil.

For detailed information on oil level check, see "Checking the engine oil level" in Chapter 7-2.

Brake system

TANDEM MASTER CYLINDER BRAKE SYSTEM

The tandem master cylinder brake system is a hydraulic system with two separate sub-systems. If either sub-system should fail, the other will still work. However, the pedal will be harder to press, and your stopping distance will be longer. Also, the brake system warning light may come on.

CAUTION:

Do not drive your vehicle with only a single brake system. Have your brakes fixed immediately.

BRAKE BOOSTER

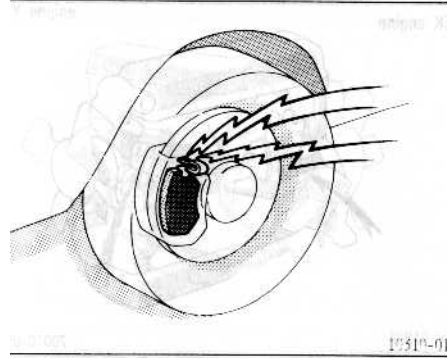
The brake booster uses engine vacuum to power-assist the brakes. If the engine should quit while you are driving or if the engine drive belt is broken (diesel engine only), you can bring the vehicle to a stop with normal pedal pressure. There is enough reserve vacuum for one or two stops—but no more!

CAUTION:

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

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

Brake pad wear indicators



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

If you hear a squealing or scraping noise while driving, have the brake pads checked and replaced by your nearest Toyota dealer immediately.

Avoid continuous driving with the warning noise.

Continuous driving without replacing the brake pads will cause expensive rotor damage and increasing brake pedal effort to get the same stopping distance.

Luggage stowage precautions

When stowing luggage or cargo in the vehicle, observe the following:

- Put luggage or cargo in the luggage compartment when at all possible. Be sure all items are secured in place.
- Be careful to keep the vehicle balanced. Locating the weight as far forward as possible helps maintain balance.
- For better fuel economy, do not carry unnecessary weight.

CAUTION:

- To prevent luggage or packages from sliding forward during braking, do not stack anything in the luggage compartment higher than the seatbacks. Keep luggage or packages low, as close to the floor as possible.
- Do not allow passengers to ride on the flattened seat while driving; use the seat in the normal position.
- Never allow anyone to ride in the luggage compartment. It is not designed for passengers. They could be injured in sudden braking or a collision.

- Do not drive with objects left on top of the instrument panel. They may interfere with the driver's field of view. Or they may move during sharp vehicle acceleration or turning, and impair the driver's control of the vehicle. In an accident they may injure the vehicle occupants.

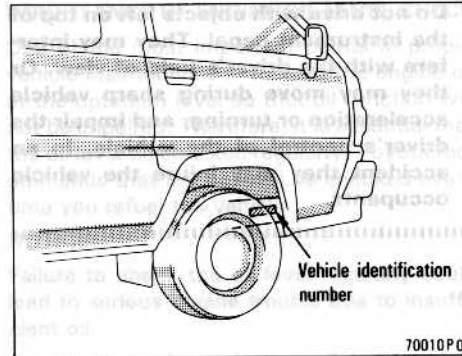


The vehicle identification number (VIN) is the legal identifier for your vehicle.

The vehicle identification number (VIN) is also on the manufacturer's plate.

This is the primary identification number for your Toyota. It is used in registering the owner's name of your vehicle.

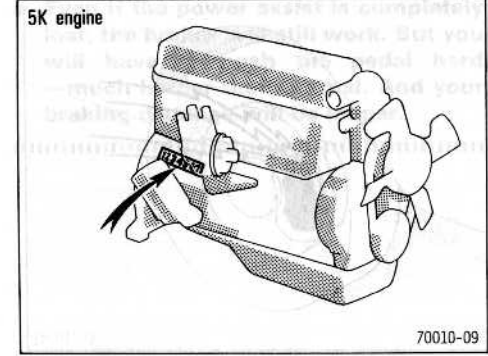
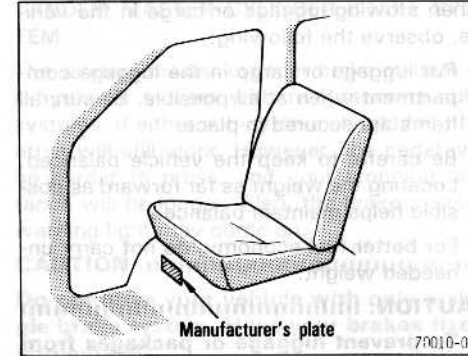
Your Toyota's identification



The vehicle identification number (VIN) is the legal identifier for your vehicle.

The vehicle identification number (VIN) is also on the manufacturer's plate.

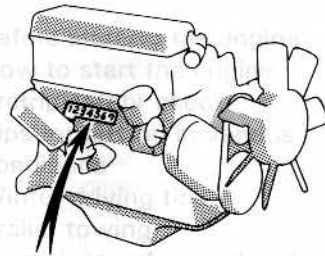
This is the primary identification number for your Toyota. It is used in registering the ownership of your vehicle.



The engine number is stamped on the engine block as shown.

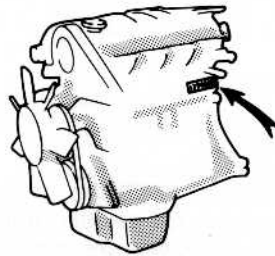
Part 3

2Y engine



70010-27

2C engine



70010-10

Suspension and chassis

CAUTION:

Do not modify the suspension/chassis with lift kits, spacers, springs, etc. It can cause dangerous handling characteristics, resulting in loss of control.

.....

4. Lock all doors.
5. Fasten seat belts.

How to start the engine—

(a) Before cranking

1. Apply the parking brake firmly.
2. Turn off unnecessary lights and accessories.
3. Press the clutch pedal in the floor and shift the transmission into neutral. Hold the clutch pedal to the floor until the engine is started.

Part 3 STARTING AND DRIVING

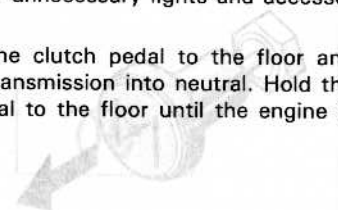
- Before starting the engine
- How to start the engine
- Pretrip safety check
- Tips for driving in various conditions
- Winter driving tips
- Trailer towing
- How to save fuel and make your vehicle last longer, too

Before starting the engine

1. Check the area around the vehicle before entering it.
2. Adjust seat position, seatback angle, head restraint height and steering wheel angle.
3. Adjust inside and outside rear view mirrors.
4. Lock all doors.
5. Fasten seat belts.

How to start the engine — (a) Before cranking

1. Apply the parking brake firmly.
2. Turn off unnecessary lights and accessories.
3. Press the clutch pedal to the floor and shift the transmission into neutral. Hold the clutch pedal to the floor until the engine is started.



Before starting the engine, be sure to follow the instructions in (a) Before cranking. Normal starting procedure (engine cold):

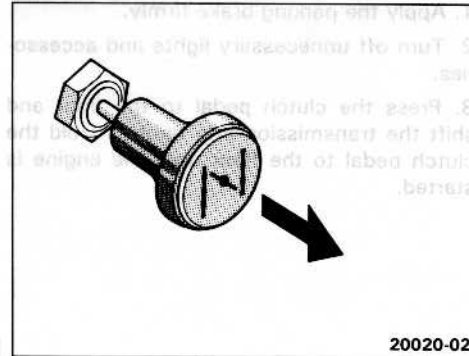
1. Press the accelerator pedal once to the floor and release it. Pull the choke button fully out of the "NO" and it will not block the air flow.
2. With your foot off the accelerator pedal, crank the engine by turning the key to "START". Release it when the engine starts.
3. After the engine has started, push the choke button halfway in and then release it.
4. After the engine warms up for a few minutes, let the engine warm up for a few minutes before driving.

After the engine is fully warmed up, push the choke button all the way in and release it. This will allow the engine to run at a normal temperature.

• Do not race a cold engine.

• If the engine becomes difficult to start, stalls frequently, have the engine checked immediately.

**(b) Starting the engine
(5K engine)**



Before starting the engine, be sure to follow the instructions in "(a) Before cranking".

Normal starting procedure (engine cold)

1. Press the accelerator pedal once to the floor and release it. Pull the choke button fully out.
2. With your foot off the accelerator pedal, crank the engine by turning the key to "START". Release it when the engine starts.
3. After the engine has started, push the choke button halfway in.
4. After the engine runs for about 10 seconds, you are ready to drive.

5. Push the choke button in fully within about 10 seconds after driving off. However, if the weather is cold, push it fully in after the engine warms up (after about 5 minutes of driving).

If the weather is below freezing or if the vehicle has not been driven for several days...

1. Before cranking the engine, fully depress and release the accelerator pedal two or three times and pull the choke button out fully. This gives a richer mixture for cold starting.
2. With your foot off the accelerator pedal, crank the engine by turning the key to "START". Release it when the engine starts.
3. After the engine runs for about 30 seconds, push the choke button in to where the engine runs smoothly.
4. Let the engine warm up for a few minutes before driving.
5. After the engine is fully warmed up, push the choke button all the way in.

If the engine is warm...

With your foot off the accelerator pedal, crank the engine by turning the key to "START". Release it when the engine starts.

If the engine is hot...

With the accelerator pedal fully down to the floor, crank the engine by turning the key to "START". Release the key and accelerator pedal when the engine starts. Do not pump the pedal.

If the engine stalls...

Simply restart it, using the correct procedure given above, depending on the engine temperature.

If the engine will not start—

See "If your vehicle will not start" in Part 4.

NOTICE:

- ◆ Do not crank for more than 15 seconds at a time. This may overheat the starter and wiring systems.
- ◆ Do not race a cold engine.
- ◆ If the engine becomes difficult to start or stalls frequently, have the engine checked immediately.

(b) Starting the engine (2Y engine)

Before starting the engine, be sure to follow the instructions in "(a) Before cranking".

Normal starting procedure (engine cold)

1. Press the accelerator pedal once to the floor and release it. This engages the automatic choke and fast idle.

2. With your foot off the accelerator pedal, crank the engine by turning the key to "START". Release it when the engine starts.

3. After the engine runs for about 10 seconds, you are ready to drive.

If the weather is below freezing or if the vehicle has not been driven for several days...

• Before cranking the engine, fully depress and release the accelerator pedal two or three times. This gives a richer mixture for cold starting.

• With your foot off the accelerator pedal, crank the engine by turning the key to "START". Release it when the engine starts.

• After the engine runs for about 30 seconds, tap the accelerator pedal once to reduce the idle speed (rpm).

• Let the engine warm up for a few minutes before driving.

If the engine is warm...

With the accelerator pedal about halfway down, crank the engine by turning the key to "START". Release the key and accelerator pedal when the engine starts. Do not pump the pedal.

If the engine is hot...

With the accelerator pedal fully down to the floor, crank the engine by turning the key to "START". Release the key and accelerator pedal when the engine starts. Do not pump the pedal.

If the engine stalls...

Simply restart it, using the correct procedure given above, depending on the engine temperature.

If the engine will not start —

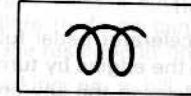
See "If your vehicle will not start" in Part 4.

NOTICE:

- ♦ Do not crank for more than 15 seconds at a time. This may overheat the starter and wiring systems
- ♦ Do not race a cold engine.
- ♦ If the engine becomes difficult to start or stalls frequently, have the engine checked immediately.

(b) Starting the engine (2C engine)

Engine preheating
indicator light



20020502

Before starting the engine, be sure to follow the instructions in "(a) Before cranking".

Normal starting procedure (engine cold)

1. Turn the key to "ON" and verify that the engine preheating indicator light has come on. Keep the key in the "ON" position until the light goes off.

2. With the accelerator pedal about halfway down, crank the engine by turning the key to "START". Release the key and accelerator pedal when the engine starts.

3. After the engine runs for about 10 seconds, you are ready to drive.

If the weather is below freezing, let the engine warm up for a few minutes before driving.

If the weather is extremely cold...

1. Turn the key to "ON" and verify that the engine preheating indicator light has come on. Keep the key in the "ON" position until the light goes off.

2. With the accelerator pedal fully down to the floor, crank the engine by turning the key to "START". Release the key and accelerator pedal when the engine starts.

3. After the engine warms up for a few minutes, you are ready to drive.

If the engine is warm...

With the accelerator pedal about halfway down, crank the engine by turning the key to "START". Release the key and accelerator pedal when the engine starts.

If the engine does not start, try the above "Normal starting procedure".

If the engine stalls...

Simply restart it, using the correct procedure given above, depending on the engine temperature.

If the engine will not start—

See "If your vehicle will not start" in Part 4.

NOTICE:

- ◆ **Do not crank for more than 30 seconds at a time. This may overheat the starter and wiring systems.**
- ◆ **Do not race a cold engine.**
- ◆ **If the engine becomes difficult to start or stalls frequently, have the engine checked immediately.**

Pretrip safety check

It is a good idea to do a safety check before starting out on a trip. A few minutes of checking can help ensure safe and pleasant driving. Just a basic familiarity with your vehicle is required and a careful eye! Or, if you would like, your Toyota dealer will be pleased to make this check for you at a nominal cost.

CAUTION:

If you make this check in an enclosed garage, make sure there is adequate ventilation. Engine exhaust is poisonous.

BEFORE STARTING THE ENGINE

Outside the vehicle

Tires (spare included). Check the pressure with a gauge and look carefully for cuts, damage, or excessive wear.

Wheel nuts. Make sure no nuts are missing or loose.

Fluid leaks. After the vehicle has been parked for a while, check underneath for leaking fuel, oil, water, or fluid. (Water dripping from the air conditioning after use is normal.)

Lights. Make sure the headlights, stop lights, tail lights, turn signals and other lights are all working. Check the headlight aim.

Inside the vehicle

Jack and wheel nut wrench. Make sure you have your jack and wheel nut wrench.

Seat belts. Check that the buckles lock securely. Make sure the belts are not worn or frayed.

Instruments and controls. Especially make sure the service reminder indicators, instrument lights, and defroster are working.

Brakes. Make sure the pedal has enough clearance.

Spare fuses. Make sure you have spare fuses. They should cover all the amperage ratings designated on the fuse box lid.

Battery and cables. All the battery cells should be filled to the proper level with distilled water. Look for corroded or loose terminals and a cracked case. Check the cables or good condition and connections.

In the engine compartment

Coolant level. Make sure the coolant level is correct. (See Chapter 7-2 for instructions.)

Wiring. Look for damaged, loose, or disconnected wires.

Fuel lines. Check the lines for leaks or loose connections.

AFTER STARTING THE ENGINE

Exhaust system. Listen for any leakage. Have any leaks fixed immediately.

Engine oil level. Stop the engine and check the dipstick with the vehicle parked on a level spot. (See Chapter 7-2 for instructions.)

WHILE DRIVING

Instruments. Make sure the speedometer and gauges are working.

Brakes. At a safe place make sure the brakes do not pull.

Anything unusual? Look for loose parts and leaks. Listen for abnormal noises.

If everything looks O.K., set your mind at ease and enjoy your trip!

Tips for driving in various conditions

- Always slow down in gusty crosswinds. This will allow you much better control.
- Drive slowly onto curbs and, if possible, at a right angle. Avoid driving onto high, sharp-edged objects and other road hazards. Failure to do so can lead to severe tire damage resulting in tire bursts.
- When parking on a hill, turn the front wheels until they touch the curb so that the vehicle will not roll. Apply the parking brake, and place the transmission in first or reverse. If necessary, block the wheels.
- Washing your vehicle or driving through deep water may get the brakes wet. To see whether they are wet, check that there is no traffic near you, and then press the pedal lightly. If you do not feel a normal braking force, the brakes are probably wet. To dry them, drive the vehicle cautiously while lightly pressing the brake pedal with the parking brake pulled. If they still do not work safely, pull to the side of the road and call a Toyota dealer for assistance.

CAUTION:

- Before driving off, make sure the parking brake is fully released and the parking brake reminder light is off.
 - Do not leave your vehicle unattended while the engine is running.
 - Do not rest your foot on the brake pedal while driving. It can cause dangerous overheating, needless wear, and poor fuel economy.
 - To drive down a long or steep hill, reduce your speed and downshift. Remember, if you ride the brakes excessively, they may overheat and not work properly.
 - Be careful when accelerating, upshifting, downshifting or braking on a slippery surface. Sudden acceleration or engine braking, could cause the vehicle to spin or skid.
 - Do not continue normal driving when the brakes are wet. If they are wet, your vehicle will require a longer stopping distance, and it may pull to one side when the brakes are applied. Also, the parking brake will not hold the vehicle securely.
-

NOTICE:

When driving on wet roads, avoid driving through large amounts of standing water on the road. Large amounts of water entering the engine compartment may cause damage to the engine and/or electrical components.

Winter driving tips

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

NOTICE:

Do not use alcohol type antifreeze.

Check the condition of the battery and cables.

Cold temperatures reduce the capacity of any battery, so it must be in top shape to provide enough power for winter starting. Chapter 7-3 tells you how to visually inspect the battery. Your Toyota dealer and most service stations will be pleased to check the level of charge.

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

See Chapter 7-2 for recommended viscosity. Leaving a heavy summer oil in your vehicle during winter months may cause harder starting. If you are not sure about which oil to use, call your Toyota dealer—he will be pleased to help.

Keep the door locks from freezing.

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

Use a washer fluid containing an antifreeze solution.

This product is available at your Toyota dealer and most auto parts stores. Follow the manufacturer's directions for how much to mix with water.

NOTICE:

Do not use engine antifreeze or any other substitute as washer fluid because it may damage your vehicle's paint.

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

When parking, put the transmission into first or reverse and block the front wheels. Do not use the parking brake, or snow or water accumulated in and around the parking brake mechanism may freeze, making it hard to release.

Keep ice and snow from accumulating under the fenders.

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

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

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

Trailer towing

Your vehicle is designed primarily as a passenger-and-load-carrying vehicle. Towing a trailer will have an adverse effect on handling, performance, braking, durability and driving economy (fuel consumption, etc.). Your safety and satisfaction depend on the proper use of correct equipment and cautious driving habits. For your safety and the safety of others, you must not overload your vehicle or trailer. Ask your local Toyota dealer for further details before towing, as there are additional legal requirements in some countries.

WEIGHT LIMITS

Before towing, confirm the towing capacity with your local Toyota dealer or the vehicle documents and make sure your trailer is within the towing capacity.

Towing capacity has been tested at sea-level. If you have to go to a high mountain area, keep in mind that the engine power and towing capacity will decrease.

TOWING BRACKETS

Toyota recommends using only a bracket which has been designed and type approved for your vehicle.

NOTICE:

Do not use an axle-mounting bracket as it may cause damage to the axle housing, wheel bearings, wheels and/or tires.

TIRES

- Ensure that your vehicle's tires are properly inflated. See Chapter 7-2 for instructions.
- The trailer tires should be inflated to the pressure recommended by the trailer manufacturer in respect to the total trailer weight.

TRAILER LIGHTS

- Check for correct operation of the turn signals and stop lights each time you hitch up. Direct splicing may damage your vehicle's electrical system and cause a malfunction of your lights.

BREAK-IN SCHEDULE

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

MAINTENANCE

- If you tow a trailer, your vehicle will require more frequent maintenance due to the additional load.
- Retighten all fixing bolts of the towing ball and bracket after approximately 1000 km (600 miles) of trailer driving.

PRE-TOWING SAFETY CHECK

- Be sure not to exceed designated maximum load for the ball coupling of the towing bracket. Please remember that the ball coupling load will increase the load on the vehicle. Maximum permissible rear axle capacity must not be exceeded.
- Make sure the trailer cargo is securely loaded so that it cannot shift.
- If the traffic behind the trailer cannot be seen properly with the standard rear view mirrors, additional outside mirrors will be necessary. Both outside mirrors must be fitted on folding arms and adjusted to give a good rear view at all times.

TRAILER TOWING TIPS

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

- Before starting out, check operation of the lights and all vehicle-trailer connections. After driving a short distance, stop and recheck the lights and connections. Before actually towing a trailer, practice turning, stopping and backing with a trailer in an area away from traffic until you learn the feel.
- Because stopping distance may be increased, vehicle-to-vehicle distance should be increased when towing a trailer. For each 10 km/h (6 mph) of speed, allow at least one vehicle and trailer length between you and the vehicle ahead. Avoid sudden braking as you may skid, resulting in jackknifing and loss of control. This is especially true on wet or slippery surfaces.
- Avoid jerky starts or sudden acceleration. Prevent excessive clutch slippage by keeping engine rpm low and not racing the engine. Always start out in first gear.
- Avoid jerky steering and sharp turns. The trailer could hit your vehicle in a tight turn. Slow down before making a turn to avoid the necessity of sudden braking.

Part 4

- Backing with a trailer is difficult and requires practice. Grip the bottom of the steering wheel and move your hand to the left to move the trailer to the left. Move your hand to the right to move the trailer to the right. (This procedure is generally opposite to that when backing without a trailer). Also, just turn the steering wheel a little at a time, avoiding sharp or prolonged turning. Have someone guide you when backing to reduce the risk of an accident.
- Remember that when making a turn, the trailer wheels will be closer than the vehicle wheels to the inside of the turn. Therefore, compensate for this by making a larger than normal turning radius with your vehicle.

- Crosswinds and rough roads will adversely affect handling of your vehicle and trailer, causing sway. Pay attention to the rear from time to time to prepare yourself for being passed by large trucks or buses, which may cause your vehicle and trailer to sway. If swaying happens, firmly grip the steering wheel and reduce speed immediately but gradually. Never increase speed. If it is necessary to reduce speed, brake slowly. Steer straight ahead. If you make no extreme correction with the steering or brakes, the vehicle and trailer will stabilize.
- Be careful when passing other vehicles. Passing requires considerable distance. After passing a vehicle, do not forget the length of your trailer and be sure you have plenty of room before changing lanes.
- In order to maintain engine braking efficiency, do not use fifth gear.

- Because of the added load of the trailer, your vehicle's engine may overheat on hot days (at temperatures over 30 °C [85 °F]) when going up a long or steep grade with a trailer. If the engine coolant temperature gauge indicates overheating, immediately turn off the air conditioning (if in use), pull off the road and stop in a safe spot. Refer to "If your vehicle overheats" in Part 4 of this manual.
 - Always place wheel blocks under both the vehicle and trailer wheels when parking. Apply the parking brake firmly. Put the transmission in first or reverse.
- CAUTION:** Observe the legal maximum speeds for trailer towing.
- **Slow down and downshift before descending steep or long downhill grades. Do not make sudden downshifts.**
 - **Avoid holding the brake pedal down too long or too frequently. This could cause the brakes to overheat and result in reduced braking efficiency.**

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

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

- **Keep your tires inflated at the correct pressure.** Underinflation causes tire wear and wastes fuel. See Chapter 7-2 for instructions.
- **Do not carry unneeded weight in your vehicle.** Excess weight puts a heavier load on the engine, causing greater fuel consumption.
- **Avoid lengthy warm-up idling.** Once the engine is running smoothly, begin driving—but gently. Remember, however, that on cold winter days this may take a little longer.
- **Accelerate slowly and smoothly.** Avoid jackrabbit starts. Get into high gear as quickly as possible.
- **Avoid long engine idling.** If you have a long wait and you are not in traffic, it is better to turn off the engine and start again later.
- **Avoid engine lug or overrevving.** Use a gear range suitable for the road on which you are travelling.

- **Avoid continuous speeding up and slowing down.** Stop-and-go driving wastes fuel.
- **Avoid unnecessary stopping and braking.** Maintain a steady pace. Try to time the traffic signals so you only need to stop as little as possible or take advantage of through streets to avoid traffic lights. Keep a proper distance from other vehicles to avoid sudden braking. This will also reduce wear on your brakes.
- **Avoid heavy traffic or traffic jams whenever possible.**
- **Do not rest your foot on the clutch or brake pedal.** This causes needless wear, overheating and poor fuel economy.
- **Maintain a moderate speed on highways.** The faster you drive, the greater the fuel consumption. By reducing your speed, you will cut down on fuel consumption.
- **Keep the front wheels in proper alignment.** Avoid hitting the curb and slow down on rough roads. Improper alignment not only causes faster tire wear but also puts an extra load on the engine, which, in turn, wastes fuel.
- **Keep the bottom of your vehicle free from mud, etc.** This not only lessens weight but also helps prevent corrosion.

- **Keep your vehicle tuned-up and in top shape.** A dirty air cleaner, carburetor out of adjustment, improper valve clearance, dirty plugs, dirty oil and grease, brakes not adjusted, etc. all lower engine performance and contribute to poor fuel economy. For longer life of all parts and lower operating costs, keep all maintenance work on schedule, and if you often drive under severe conditions, see that your vehicle receives more frequent maintenance (See Part 6).

CAUTION:
Never turn off the engine to coast down hills. Your power steering and brake booster will not function without the engine running. Also, the emission control system operates properly only when the engine is running.

Part 4 IN CASE OF AN EMERGENCY

- If your vehicle will not start
- If your engine stalls while driving
- If your vehicle overheats
- If you have a flat tire
- If your vehicle needs to be towed
- If you must escape from the back door

If your vehicle will not start— (a) Simple checks

Before making these checks, make sure you have followed the correct starting procedure given in "How to start the engine" in Part 3 and that you have sufficient fuel.

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

1. Check that the battery terminals are tight and clean.
2. If the battery terminals are O.K., switch on the interior light.
3. If the light is out, dim or goes out when the starter is cranked, the battery is discharged. You may try jump starting or push starting. Diesel-powered vehicles may not be push-started if the battery is discharged too much. See "(d) Jump starting" for further instructions.

If the light is O.K., but the engine still will not start, it needs adjustment or repair. Call a Toyota dealer or qualified repair shop.

NOTICE:

Do not pull-start the vehicle. It may damage the vehicle or cause a collision when the engine starts.

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

Gasoline-powered vehicles

1. Check that all the push-on connectors are tight. (For example, connectors at the spark plugs, ignition coil and/or distributor)
2. If the connectors are O.K., the engine may be flooded because of repeated cranking. See "(b) Starting a flooded engine (gasoline engine)" for further instructions.

Diesel-powered vehicles

1. If you are starting the engine that has died from an empty tank, you may have needed to bleed the fuel system before cranking the engine. See "(c) Bleeding the fuel system (diesel engine)" for further instructions.
2. If the fuel system is O.K., but the engine still will not start, it needs adjustment or repair. Call a Toyota dealer or qualified repair shop for assistance.

(b) Starting a flooded engine (gasoline engine)

If the engine will not start, your engine may be flooded because of repeated cranking.

If this happens:

Depress the accelerator pedal and hold it to the floor for 15 or 20 seconds. Then try starting the engine without releasing the accelerator pedal. Do not pump the pedal—just keep it held to the floor.

If the engine does not start after 15 seconds of cranking, release the key, wait a few minutes and try again.

If the engine does not start with the procedure described above, try the following.

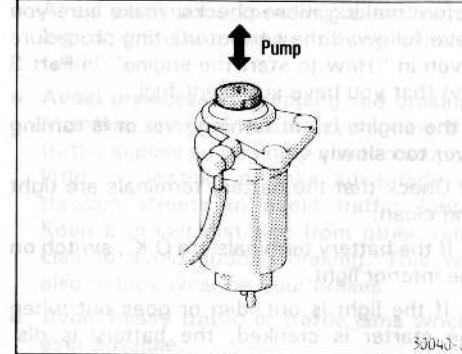
1. Remove the spark plugs and dry the wet electrodes of the plugs in heat with a drier.
2. Turn the key to "START" with the accelerator pedal held down for 15 seconds.
3. Install the spark plugs.
4. Try starting the engine with your foot off the accelerator pedal.

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

NOTICE:

Do not crank for more than 15 seconds at a time. This may overheat the starter and wiring systems.

(c) Bleeding the fuel system (diesel engine)



If you run out of fuel and the engine dies, the engine may not restart after refueling. In such case, operate the priming pump until you feel more resistance.

(d) Jump starting

To avoid serious personal injury and damage to your vehicle which might result from battery explosion, acid burns, electrical burns, or damaged electronic components, these instructions must be followed precisely.

If you are unsure about how to follow this procedure, we strongly recommend that you seek the help of a competent mechanic or towing service.

CAUTION:

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

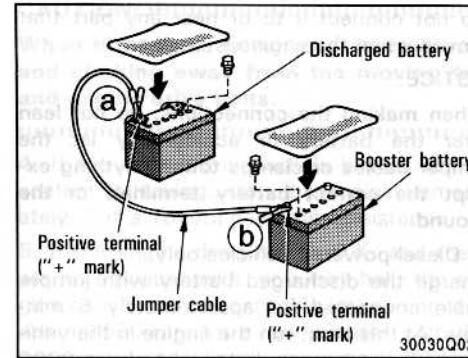
- The gas normally produced by a battery will explode if a flame or spark is brought near. Use only standardised jumper cables and do not smoke or light a match while jump starting.

NOTICE:

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

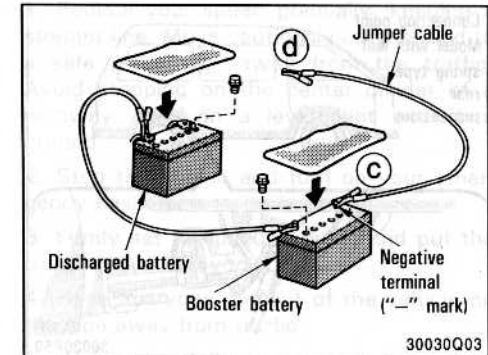
JUMP STARTING PROCEDURE

1. If the booster battery is installed in another vehicle, make sure the vehicles are not touching. Turn off all unnecessary lights and accessories.
2. If required, remove all the vent plugs from the booster and discharged batteries. Lay a cloth over the open vents on the batteries. (This helps reduce the explosion hazard, personal injuries and burns.)
3. If the engine in the vehicle with the booster battery is not running, start it and let it run for a few minutes. During jump starting, run the engine at about 2000 rpm with the accelerator pedal lightly depressed.



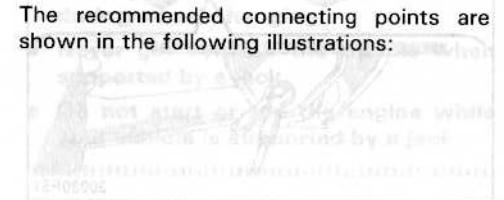
4. Make the cable connections in the order a, b, c, d.

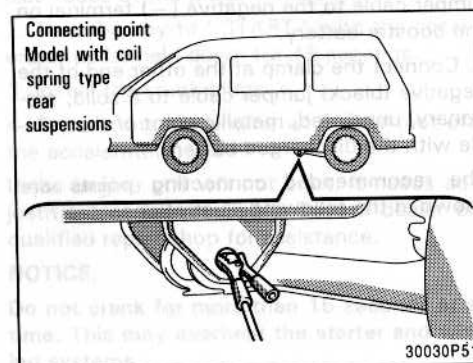
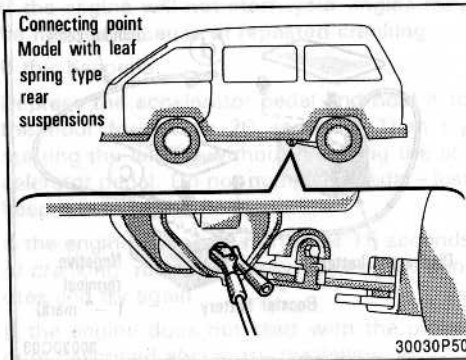
- a. Connect the clamp of the positive (red) jumper cable to the positive (+) terminal on the discharged battery.
- b. Connect the clamp at the other end of the positive (red) jumper cable to the positive (+) terminal on the booster battery.



- c. Connect the clamp of the negative (black) jumper cable to the negative (-) terminal on the booster battery.
- d. Connect the clamp at the other end of the negative (black) jumper cable to a solid, stationary, unpainted, metallic point of the vehicle with the discharged battery.

The recommended connecting points are shown in the following illustrations:





Do not connect it to or near any part that moves when the engine is cranked.

NOTICE:

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

5. Diesel-powered vehicles only:

Charge the discharged battery with jumper cable connected for approximately 5 minutes. At this time, run the engine in the vehicle with the booster battery at about 2000 rpm with the accelerator pedal lightly depressed.

6. Start your engine in the normal way. After starting, run it at about 2000 rpm for several minutes with the accelerator pedal lightly depressed.

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

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

9. If removed, replace all the battery vent plugs.

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

If your engine stalls while driving

If your engine stalls while driving...

1. Reduce your speed gradually, keeping a straight line. Move cautiously off the road to a safe place.

2. Turn on your emergency flashers.

3. Try starting the engine again.

If the engine will not start, see "If your vehicle will not start".

CAUTION:

If the engine is not running, the power assist for the brakes and steering will not work so steering and braking will be much harder than usual.

.....

If your vehicle overheats

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

1. Pull safely off the road, stop the vehicle and turn on your emergency flashers. Put the transmission in neutral and apply the parking brake. Turn off the air conditioning if it is being used.

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

CAUTION:

To help avoid personal injury, keep the engine access hole cover closed until there is no steam. Escaping steam or coolant is a sign of very high pressure.

.....

3. Visually check to see if the engine drive belt (fan belt) is broken or loose. Look for obvious coolant leaks from the radiator, hoses, and under the vehicle. However, note that water draining from the air conditioning is normal if it has been used.

CAUTION:

When the engine is running, keep hands and clothing away from the moving fan and engine drive belts.

.....

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

5. If the engine drive belt is O.K. and there are no obvious leaks, you may help the engine cool down more quickly by running it at about 1500 rpm for a few minutes with the accelerator pedal lightly depressed.

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

CAUTION:

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

.....

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

If you have a flat tire —

1. Reduce your speed gradually, keeping a straight line. Move cautiously off the road to a safe place well away from the traffic. Avoid stopping on the center divider of a highway. Park on a level spot with firm ground.

2. Stop the engine and turn on your emergency flashers.

3. Firmly set the parking brake and put the transmission in reverse.

4. Have everyone get out of the vehicle on the side away from traffic.

5. Read the following instructions thoroughly.

CAUTION:

When jacking, be sure to observe the following to reduce the possibility of personal injury:

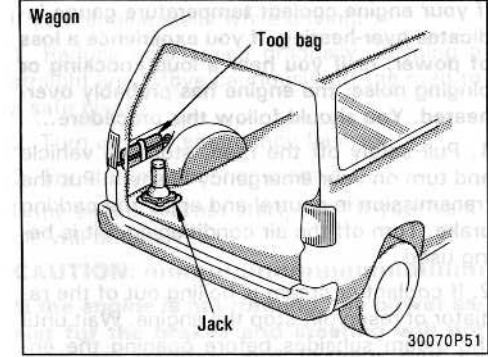
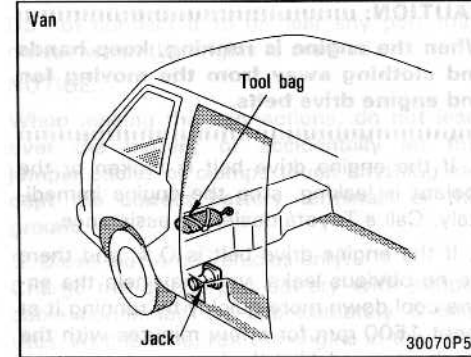
- Follow jacking instructions.
- Use a jack only for lifting your vehicle during wheel changing.
- Never get beneath the vehicle when supported by a jack.
- Do not start or run the engine while your vehicle is supported by a jack.

.....

NOTICE:

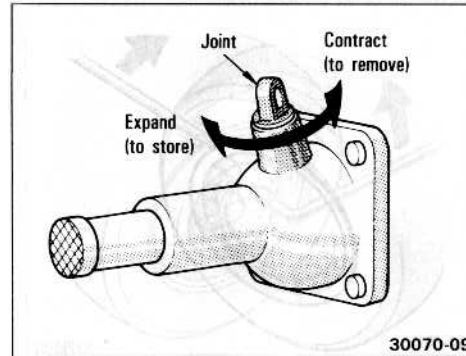
Do not continue driving with a deflated tire. Driving even a short distance can damage a tire beyond repair.

— Required tools and spare tire

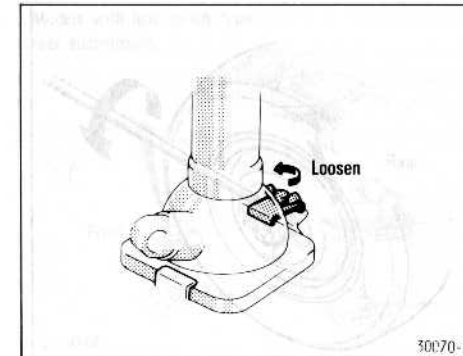


1. Get the tool bag, jack and spare tire.

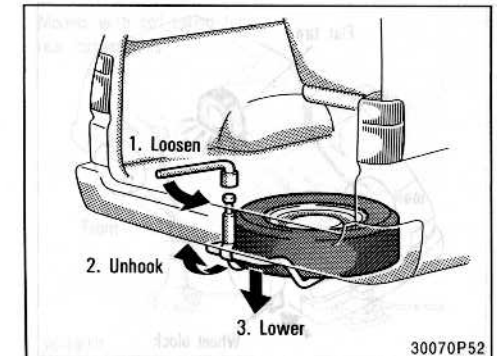
To prepare yourself for an emergency, you should familiarize yourself with the use of the jack, each of the tools and their storage locations.



VAN: When removing the jack, turn the joint by hand towards the **CONTRACT** direction until the jack is free. When storing, turn the joint by hand towards the **EXPAND** direction until the jack is firmly secured to prevent it from flying forward during a collision or sudden braking.



WAGON: When removing the jack, loosen the wingnut and place the holding plate out of the way. When storing, place the jack in position and secure it by tightening the wingnut while holding the plate against the jack. This will prevent the jack from flying forward during a collision or sudden braking.

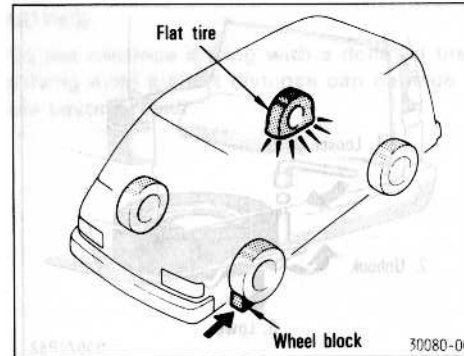


To remove the spare tire:

1. Open the back door, and you will find the spare tire clamp bolt near the back door latch.
2. Loosen the spare tire clamp bolt with the wheel nut wrench.
3. Unlock the clamp from the tire holder while lifting the holder slightly up. The spare tire will drop to the ground.

When storing the spare tire, put it in place with the outer side of the wheel facing up. Then secure the tire by repeating the above removal steps in reverse order to prevent it from flying forward during a collision or sudden braking.

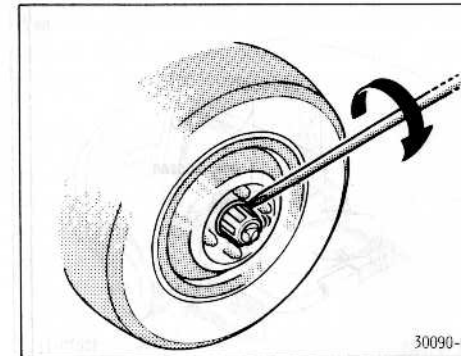
—Blocking the wheel



2. Block the wheel diagonally opposite the flat tire to keep the vehicle from rolling when it is jacked up.

When blocking the wheel, place a wheel block from the front for the front wheels or from the rear for the rear wheels.

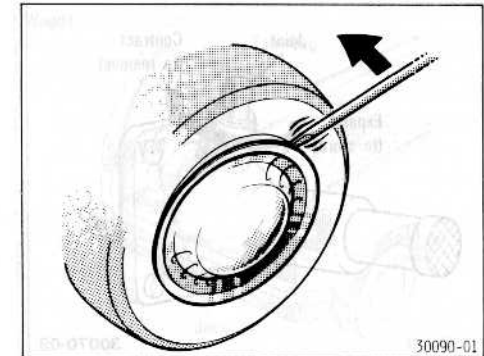
—Removing wheel ornament



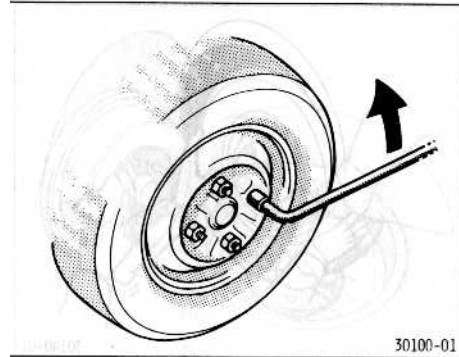
3. Remove the wheel ornament.

Pry off the wheel ornament, using the beveled end of the wheel nut wrench as shown.

CAUTION:
Do not try to pull off the ornament by hand. Take due care in handling the ornament to avoid unexpected personal injury.



— Loosening wheel nuts



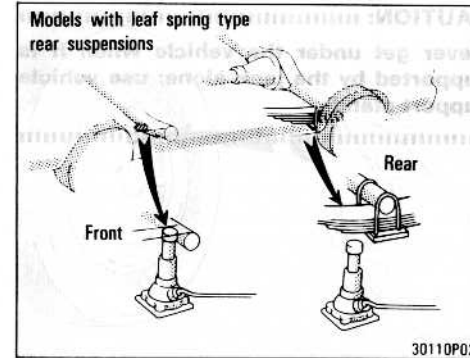
4. Loosen all the wheel nuts.

Always loosen the wheel nuts before raising the vehicle.

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

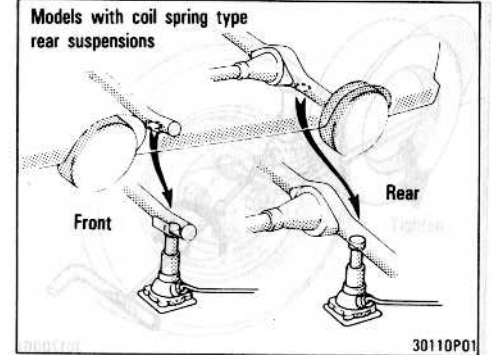
Do not remove the nuts yet—just unscrew them about one-half turn.

— Positioning the jack

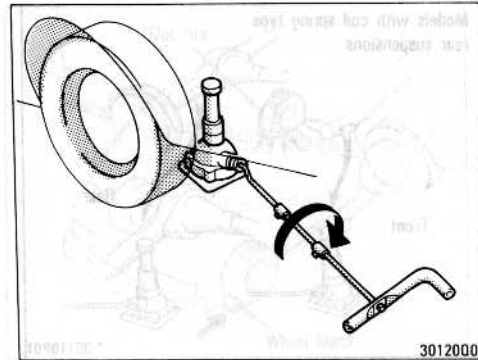


5. Position the jack at the correct jack point as shown.

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



—Raising your vehicle

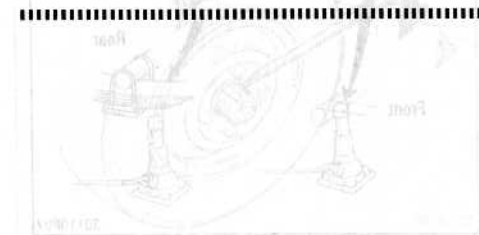


6. After making sure no one is in the vehicle, raise it high enough so that the spare tire can be installed.

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

To raise the vehicle, insert the jack handle extension into the jack (it is a loose fit) and turn it clockwise with the handle, making sure the handle remains firmly fitted onto the jack handle extension. As the jack touches the vehicle and begins to lift, double-check that it is properly positioned.

CAUTION: Never get under the vehicle when it is supported by the jack alone; use vehicle support stands.



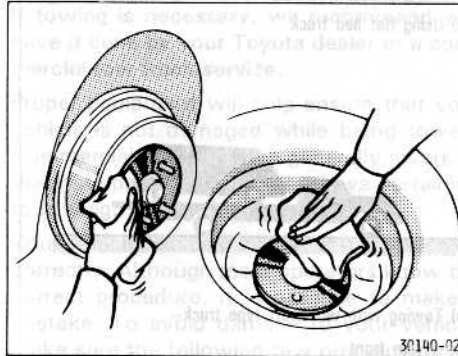
—Changing wheels



7. Remove the wheel nuts and change tires.

Lift the flat tire straight off and put it aside.

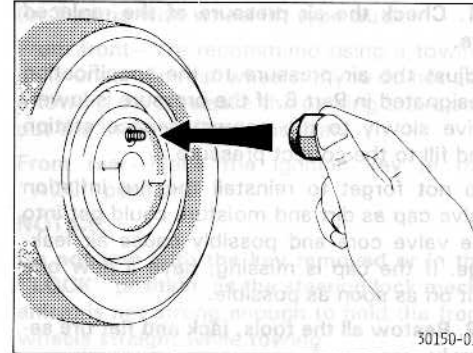
Roll the spare wheel into position and align the holes in the wheel with the bolts. Then lift up the wheel and get at least the top bolt started through its hole. Wiggle the tire and press it back over the other bolts.



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



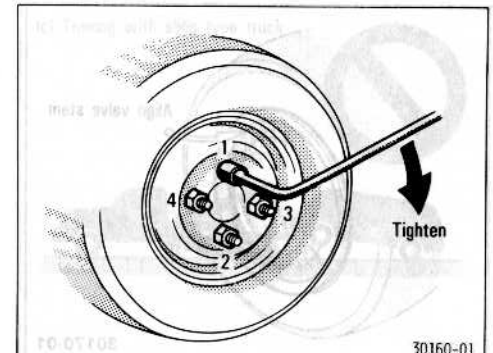
—Reinstalling wheel nuts



8. Reinstall all the wheel nuts finger tight.

Reinstall the wheel nuts (tapered end inward) and tighten them as much as you can by hand. Press back on the tire and see if you can tighten them more.

—Lowering your vehicle



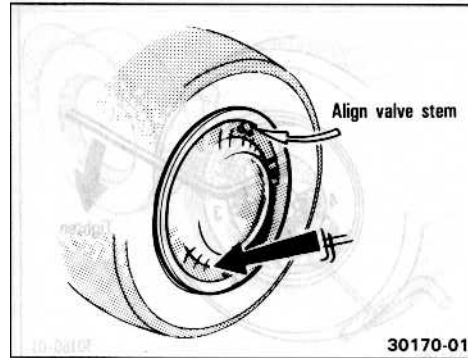
9. Lower the vehicle completely and tighten the wheel nuts.

To lower the vehicle, turn the jack handle extension counterclockwise with the handle, making sure the handle remains firmly fitted onto the jack handle extension.

Use only the wheel nut wrench to tighten the nuts. Do not use other tools or any additional leverage other than your hands, such as a hammer, pipe or your foot. Make sure the wrench is securely engaged over the nut.

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

—Reinstalling wheel ornament



10. Reinstall the wheel ornament.

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

CAUTION: Take due care in handling the ornament to avoid unexpected personal injury.

Before driving, make sure all the tools, jack and flat tire are securely in place in their storage location to reduce the possibility of personal injury during a collision or sudden braking.

—After changing wheels

11. Check the air pressure of the replaced tire.

Adjust the air pressure to the specification designated in Part 8. If the pressure is lower, drive slowly to the nearest service station and fill to the correct pressure.

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

12. Restow all the tools, jack and flat tire securely.

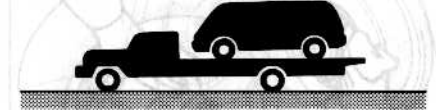
As soon as possible after changing wheels, tighten the wheel nuts to the torque specified in Part 8 with a torque wrench and have a technician repair the flat tire.

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

CAUTION: Before driving, make sure all the tools, jack and flat tire are securely in place in their storage location to reduce the possibility of personal injury during a collision or sudden braking.

If your vehicle needs to be towed—

(a) Using flat bed truck



(b) Towing with wheel lift type truck—

—From front



—From rear



301900.03

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

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

Your vehicle can be damaged if it is towed incorrectly. Although most operators know the correct procedure, it is possible to make a mistake. To avoid damage to your vehicle, make sure the following few precautions are observed. If necessary, show this page to the tow truck driver.

TOWING PRECAUTIONS:

Use a safety chain system for all towing, and abide by the state/provincial and local laws. The wheels and axle on the ground must be in good condition. If they are damaged, use a towing dolly.

a) Using flat bed truck

Toyota recommends this as the best method for your vehicle.

(b) Towing with wheel lift type truck

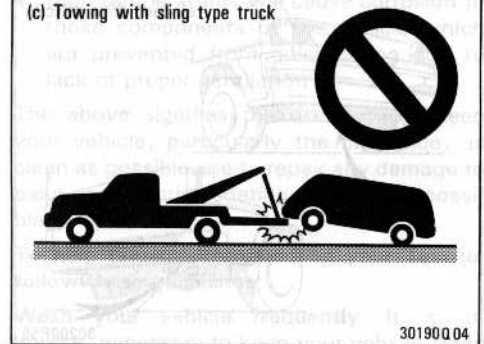
From front—We recommend using a towing dolly under the rear wheels. If you do not use a towing dolly, release the parking brake and put the transmission in neutral.

From rear—Place the ignition key in the "ACC" position.

NOTICE:

Do not tow with the key removed or in the "LOCK" position, as the steering lock mechanism is not strong enough to hold the front wheels straight while towing.

(c) Towing with sling type truck

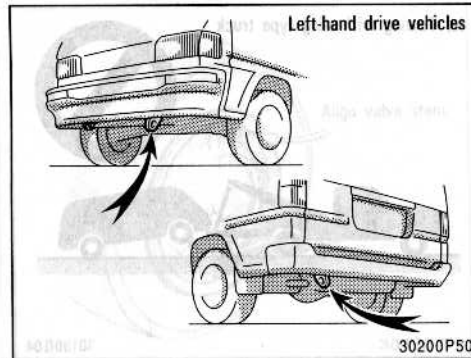


(c) Towing with sling type truck

NOTICE:

Do not tow with sling type truck, either from the front or rear. This may cause body damage.

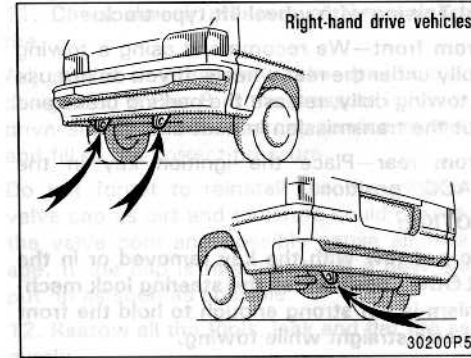
—Emergency towing



If towing service is not available in an emergency, your vehicle may be temporarily towed by a cable secured to the front left emergency towing eyelet (left-hand drive vehicles), either front emergency towing eyelet (right-hand drive vehicles) or the left emergency towing eyelet under the rear of the vehicle.

A driver must be in the vehicle to steer it and operate the brakes.

Towing in this manner may be done only on hard-surfaced roads for a short distance and at low speeds. Also, the wheels, axles, drive train, steering and brakes must all be in good condition.



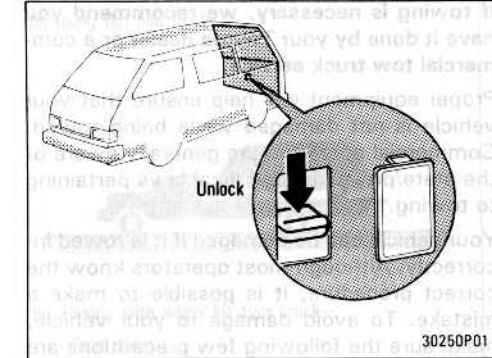
Before towing, release the parking brake and put the transmission in neutral. The key must be in "ACC" (engine off) or "ON" (engine running).

CAUTION:

If the engine is not running, the power assist for the brakes will not work so braking will be much harder than usual.

.....

If you must escape from the back door



Take the cover off and push the emergency lever down.

The back door will open whether it is locked or unlocked.

Use the lever only in an emergency.

CAUTION:

Do not use this system while the vehicle is moving.

.....

Part 5 CORROSION PREVENTION AND APPEARANCE CARE

- Protecting your Toyota from corrosion
- Washing and waxing your Toyota
- Cleaning the interior

Protecting your Toyota from corrosion

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

The most common causes of corrosion to your vehicle are:

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

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

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

Cleaning the interior

- High temperatures will cause corrosion to those components of the vehicle which are prevented from quick-drying due to lack of proper ventilation.

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

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

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

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

- Wash the underside of the vehicle thoroughly when winter is over.

See "Washing and waxing your Toyota" for more tips.

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

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

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

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

Washing and waxing your Toyota

Washing your Toyota by hand

Work in the shade and wait until the vehicle body is not hot to the touch.

1. Rinse off loose dirt with a hose. Remove any mud or road salt from the underside of the vehicle or in the wheel wells.
2. Wash with a mild car-wash soap, mixed according to the manufacturer's instructions. Use a soft cotton mitt and keep it wet by dipping it frequently into the wash water. Do not rub hard—let the soap and water remove the dirt.

Aluminum wheels: Use only a mild soap or neutral detergent.

Plastic bumpers: Wash carefully. Do not scrub with abrasive cleaners. The bumper faces are soft.

Road tar: Remove with turpentine or cleaners that are marked safe for painted surfaces.

NOTICE:

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

3. Rinse thoroughly—dried soap can cause streaking. In hot weather you may need to rinse each section right after you wash it.
4. To prevent water spots, dry the vehicle using a clean soft cotton towel. Do not rub or press hard—you might scratch the paint.

Part 8

Automatic car wash

Your vehicle may be washed in an automatic car wash, but remember that the paint can be scratched by some type of brushes, unfiltered washing water, or the washing process itself. Scratching reduces paint durability and gloss, especially on darker colors. The manager of the car wash should be able to advise you whether the process is safe for the paint on your vehicle.

Waxing your Toyota

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

1. Always wash and dry the vehicle before you begin waxing, even if you are using a combined cleaner and wax.
2. Use a good quality polish and wax. If the finish has become extremely weathered, use a car-cleaning polish, followed by a separate wax. Carefully follow the manufacturer's instructions and precautions. Be sure to polish and wax the chrome trim as well as the paint.
3. Wax the vehicle again when water does not bead but remains on the surface in large patches.

Maintenance facts

NOTICE:

Always remove the plastic bumpers if your vehicle is re-painted and placed in a high heat paint waxing booth. High temperatures could damage the bumpers.

Cleaning the interior

CAUTION: ~~~~~

Do not wash the vehicle floor with water, or allow water to get onto the floor when cleaning the vehicle interior or exterior. Water may get into audio components or other electrical components above or under the floor carpet (or mat) and cause a malfunction; and it may cause body corrosion.

~~~~~

Vinyl interior

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

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

NOTICE:

Do not use solvent, thinner, gasoline or window cleaner on the interior.

Carpets

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

Begin by vacuuming thoroughly to remove as much dirt as possible. Several types of foam cleaners are available; some are in aerosol cans and others are powders or liquids which you mix with water to produce a foam. To shampoo the carpets, use a sponge or brush to apply the foam. Rub in overlapping circles.

Do not apply water—the best results are obtained by keeping the carpet as dry as possible. Read the shampoo instructions and follow them closely.

Seat belts

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

Use a cloth or sponge. As you are cleaning, check the belts for excessive wear, fraying, or cuts.

NOTICE:

Do not use dye or bleach on the belts—it may weaken them.

Windows

The windows may be cleaned with any household window cleaner.

NOTICE:

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

Air conditioning control panel, car audio, instrument panel, console panel, and switches

Use a soft damp cloth for cleaning.

Soak a clean soft cloth in water or lukewarm water then lightly wipe off any dirt.

NOTICE:

- ◆ **Do not use organic substances (solvents, kerosene, alcohol, gasoline, etc.) or alkaline or acidic solutions. These chemicals can cause discoloring, staining or peeling of the surface.**
- ◆ **If you use cleaners or polishing agents, make sure their ingredients do not include the substances mentioned above.**
- ◆ **If you use a liquid car freshener, do not spill the liquid onto the vehicle's interior surfaces. It may contain the ingredients mentioned above. Immediately clean any spill using the method mentioned above.**

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

Part 6 MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

- Maintenance facts
- Does your vehicle need repairing?
- Toyota maintenance schedule

Maintenance facts



Regular maintenance is essential.

We urge you to protect your new vehicle by having your Toyota serviced according to the maintenance schedule given on the following pages. Regular maintenance will aid:

- Good fuel economy
- Long vehicle life
- Driving enjoyment
- Safety
- Reliability
- Warranty coverage
- Compliance with government regulations

Your Toyota has been designed for economical driving and economical maintenance. Many formerly required maintenance items are no longer required or are not required as often. To make sure your vehicle runs at peak efficiency, follow the maintenance schedule.

Where to go for service?

It makes good sense to take your vehicle to your local Toyota dealer for service.

Toyota technicians are well-trained specialists. And they are receiving the latest service information through technical bulletins, service tips, and in-dealership training programs. They learn to work on Toyotas before they work on your vehicle, rather than while they are working on it. Doesn't that seem like the best way?

Your Toyota dealer has invested a lot of money in special Toyota tools and service equipment. It helps do the job better and at less cost.

Your Toyota dealer's service department will perform all of the scheduled maintenance on your vehicle—reliably and economically.

What about do-it-yourself maintenance?

Many of the maintenance items are easy to do yourself if you have a little mechanical ability and a few basic automotive tools. Simple instructions for how to perform them are presented in Part 7.

Note, however, that some maintenance tasks require special tools and skills. These are best performed by qualified technicians. Even if you are an experienced do-it-yourself mechanic, we recommend that repairs and maintenance be conducted by your Toyota dealer who will keep a record of maintenance on your Toyota. This record could be helpful should you ever require Warranty Service.

Does your vehicle need repairing?

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

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

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

CAUTION:

Do not continue driving with the vehicle unchecked. It could result in serious vehicle damage and possibly personal injury.
.....

Toyota maintenance schedule —

Your Toyota maintenance schedule is designed to ensure smooth, trouble-free, safe and economical driving.

The service interval for scheduled maintenance is determined by the odometer reading or time interval, whichever comes first, shown in the schedule.

The maintenance services beyond the last period should be performed at the same intervals.

The service interval of each item can be obtained from the maintenance schedule.

Rubber hoses (for cooling and heater system, brake system and fuel system) should be inspected by a qualified technician in accordance with the Toyota maintenance schedule.

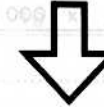
They are particularly important maintenance items. Have any deteriorated or damaged hoses replaced immediately. Note that rubber hoses will deteriorate with age, resulting in swelling, chafing or cracks.

NOTE:

1. If the fuel used has a high level of impurities, such as low sulphur, a more frequent fuel filter replacement may be required.

— Maintenance schedule requirements

Your Toyota needs to be serviced in accordance with the normal maintenance schedule (See “— Maintenance schedule”).



If you mainly operate your Toyota under one or more of the special operating conditions below, some of the maintenance schedule items need to be serviced more frequently (See “— The additional maintenance schedule”).

A. Road condition

1. Operating on rough, muddy or melted snow roads.
2. Operating on dusty roads.

B. Driving condition

1. Towing a trailer, using a camper or car top carrier.
2. Repeated short trips less than 8 km (5 miles) and outside temperature remains below freezing.
3. Extensive idling and/or low speed driving for a long distance such as police cars, taxis or door-to-door calls.
4. Continuous high speed driving (80 % or more of maximum vehicle speed) for over 2 hours.

Maintenance schedule

Maintenance operations:

A = Check and/or adjust as necessary; I = Inspect and correct or replace as necessary;
R = Replace or change; T = Tighten to specified torque.

SERVICE INTERVAL: (Odometer reading or months, whichever comes first.)	ODOMETER READING										MONTHS
	x 1000 km	1	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	
	x 1000 miles	0.6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	
BASIC ENGINE COMPONENTS											
1 Timing belt (diesel engine)	Replace every 100000 km (60000 miles).										—
2 Valve clearance											
Gasoline engine (5K engine.)		A		A		A		A		A	24
Diesel engine «See note 1.»						I				I	48
3 Drive belts				I		I		I		I	24
4 Engine oil											
Gasoline engine (API SG or SH, or ILSAC)			R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	12
Diesel engine (API CD) «See note 2.»	Change every 5000 km (3000 miles) or 6 months.										
5 Engine oil filter			R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	12
6 Cooling and heater system hoses and connections «See note 3.»						I				I	24

NOTE:

1. Inspect valve clearance and adjust if necessary.
2. You may also use API CE or API CF.
3. After 80000 km (48000 miles) or 48 months, inspect every 20000 km (12000 miles) or 12 months.



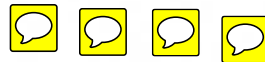
Maintenance operations:

A = Check and/or adjust as necessary; **I** = Inspect and correct or replace as necessary;
R = Replace or change; **T** = Tighten to specified torque.

SERVICE INTERVAL: (Odometer reading or months, whichever comes first.)	ODOMETER READING										MONTHS
	x 1000 km	1	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	
	x 1000 miles	0.6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	
7 Engine coolant											
With ethylene-glycol antifreeze						R				R	24
With anticorrosive				R		R		R		R	12
8 Vacuum pump oil hoses (diesel engine)				I		I		I		I	12
9 Exhaust pipes and mountings				I		I		I		I	12
IGNITION SYSTEM											
10 Spark plugs (gasoline engine)		I		R	I	R	I	R	I	R	I: 12 R: 24
11 Battery		I		I	I	I	I	I	I	I	12
FUEL AND EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEMS											
12 Fuel filter											
Gasoline engine						R				R	48
Diesel engine «See note 4.»				R		R		R		R	24
13 Water sedimenter (diesel engine)		I		I	I	I	I	I	I	I	12
14 Air cleaner filter				I		R		I		R	I: 24 R: 48
15 Choke system (gasoline engine)						I				I	48
16 Idle speed, fast idle speed and idle mixture (gasoline engine)	A		A		A		A		A		24
17 Idle speed (diesel engine)	A		A		A		A		A		24

NOTE:

4. If the fuel used has a high level of impurities, such as fuel supplied from a drum, replace every 10000 km (6000 miles) or 12 months.



Maintenance operations: **A** = Check and/or adjust as necessary; **I** = Inspect and correct or replace as necessary;
R = Replace or change; **T** = Tighten to specified torque.

SERVICE INTERVAL:	ODOMETER READING										MONTHS
(Odometer reading or months, whichever comes first.)	x 1000 km	1	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	
	x 1000 miles	0.6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	
18 Diesel smoke (diesel engine)	.	.	.	.	.	I	.	.	.	.	48
19 Fuel tank cap, fuel lines and connections «See note 5.»	.	.	.	.	.	I	.	.	.	.	24
20 Positive crankcase ventilation valve, ventilation hoses and connections (gasoline engine)	.	.	.	I	.	I	.	.	.	.	12
21 Air injection/air suction system (2Y engine)	.	.	.	I	.	I	.	.	.	.	24
CHASSIS AND BODY											
22 Clutch pedal	I	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
23 Brake pedal and parking brake.....	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	6
24 Brake linings and drums	.	.	.	I	.	I	.	.	.	.	12
25 Brake pads and discs	.	.	.	I	.	I	.	.	.	.	6
26 Brake fluid.....	I	I	I	I	I	R	I	I	I	R	I: 6 R: 24
27 Clutch fluid	I	.	I	I	I	.	.	.	.	.	6
28 Brake line pipes and hoses.....	I	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12
29 Power steering fluid.....	.	.	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	6
30 Steering wheel, linkage and gear box.....	.	.	.	I	.	I	.	.	.	.	12

NOTE:

5. After 80000 km (48000 miles) or 48 months, inspect every 20000 km (12000 miles) or 12 months.



Maintenance operations: A = Check and/or adjust as necessary; I = Inspect and correct or replace as necessary;
R = Replace or change; T = Tighten to specified torque.

SERVICE INTERVAL: (Odometer reading or months, whichever comes first.)	ODOMETER READING								MONTHS
	x 1000 km	1	10	20	30	40	50	60	
	x 1000 miles	0.6	6	12	18	24	30	36	
31 Ball joints and dust covers									6
32 Manual transmission oil									48
33 Differential oil						R			I: 12 R: 48
34 Wheel bearing grease						R			R: 24
35 Front and rear suspensions									12
36 Tires and inflation pressure									6
37 All lights, horns, wipers and washer									6
AIR CONDITIONING/COOLER REFRIGERANT									12
8-4: Continuous high speed 180 % or more at maximum vehicle speed for over 2 hours (a) Replacement of manual transmission oil (b) Replacement of differential oil									
			Every 40000 km (25000 miles) or 24 months						
			Every 20000 km (12500 miles) or 12 months						



— The additional maintenance schedule

Refer to the following tables for normal maintenance schedule items requiring more frequent service specific to the type of severe conditions.
(For outline, see “—Maintenance schedule requirements”)

A-1: Operating on rough, muddy or melted-snow road	
☐ Inspection of brake linings and drums	Every 10000 km (6000 miles) or 6 months
☐ Inspection of brake pads and discs	Every 5000 km (3000 miles) or 3 months
☐ Inspection of brake line pipes and hoses	First 1000 km (600 miles) then 10000 km (6000 miles) or 6 months
☐ Inspection of ball joints and dust covers	Every 10000 km (6000 miles) or 6 months
☐ Inspection of steering wheel, linkage and steering gear box oil	Every 5000 km (3000 miles) or 3 months
☐ Replacement of wheel bearing grease	Every 20000 km (12000 miles) or 12 months
☐ Inspection of front and rear suspension	Every 10000 km (6000 miles) or 6 months
☐ Tightening of bolts and nuts on chassis and body	Every 10000 km (6000 miles) or 6 months
A-2: Operating on dusty roads	
☐ Replacement of engine oil	Gasoline engine; Every 5000 km (3000 miles) or 6 months Diesel engine; Every 2500 km (1500 miles) or 3 months
☐ Replacement of engine oil filter	Every 5000 km (3000 miles) or 6 months
☐ Inspection of air cleaner filter	Every 2500 km (1500 miles)
☐ Inspection of brake linings and drums	Every 10000 km (6000 miles) or 6 months
☐ Inspection of brake pads and discs	Every 5000 km (3000 miles) or 3 months

NOTE

5 After 50000 km (48000 miles) or 48 months, replace the engine oil every 5000 km (12000 miles) or 3 months.

B-1: Towing a trailer, using a camper or car top carrier	
☐ Replacement of engine oil ☐ Replacement of engine oil filter ☐ Inspection of brake linings and drums ☐ Inspection of brake pads and discs ☐ Replacement of manual transmission oil ☐ Replacement of differential oil ☐ Replacement of wheel bearing grease ☐ Inspection of front and rear suspension ☐ Tightening of bolts and nuts on chassis and body	Gasoline engine; Every 5000 km (3000 miles) or 6 months Diesel engine; Every 2500 km (1500 miles) or 3 months Every 5000 km (3000 miles) or 6 months Every 10000 km (6000 miles) or 6 months Every 5000 km (3000 miles) or 3 months Every 40000 km (24000 miles) or 48 months Every 20000 km (12000 miles) or 24 months Every 20000 km (12000 miles) or 12 months Every 10000 km (6000 miles) or 6 months Every 10000 km (6000 miles) or 6 months
B-2: Repeated short trips less than 8 km (5 miles) and outside temperature remains below freezing	
☐ Replacement of engine oil ☐ Replacement of engine oil filter	Gasoline engine; Every 5000 km (3000 miles) or 6 months Diesel engine; Every 2500 km (1500 miles) or 3 months Every 5000 km (3000 miles) or 6 months
B-3: Extensive idling and/or low speed driving for a long distance such as police cars, taxis or door-to-door calls	
☐ Replacement of timing belt ☐ Inspection of brake linings and drums ☐ Inspection of brake pads and discs	Every 100000 km (60000 miles) Every 10000 km (6000 miles) or 6 months Every 5000 km (3000 miles) or 3 months
B-4: Continuous high speed driving (80 % or more at maximum vehicle speed) for over 2 hours	
☐ Replacement of manual transmission oil ☐ Replacement of differential oil	Every 40000 km (24000 miles) or 48 months Every 20000 km (12000 miles) or 24 months

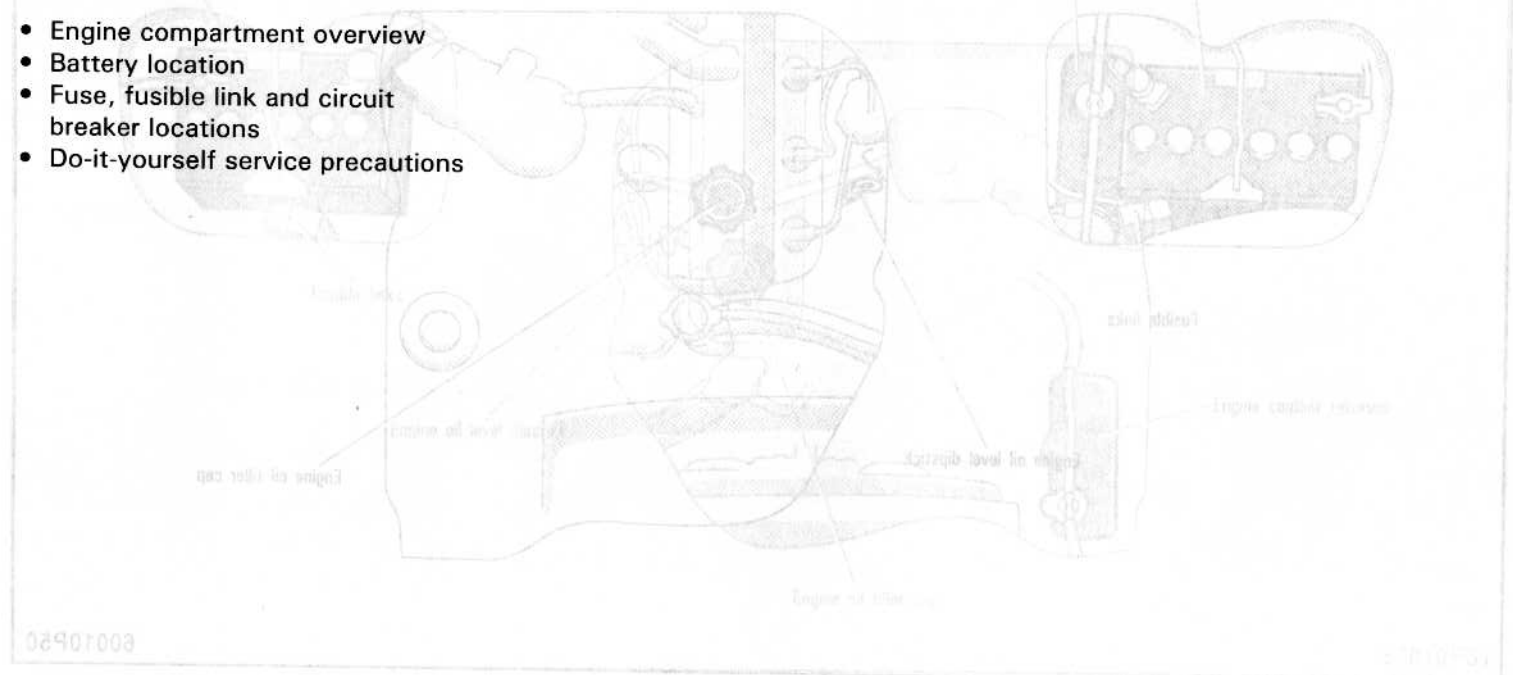


Part 7 Engine compartment overview (2V engine)

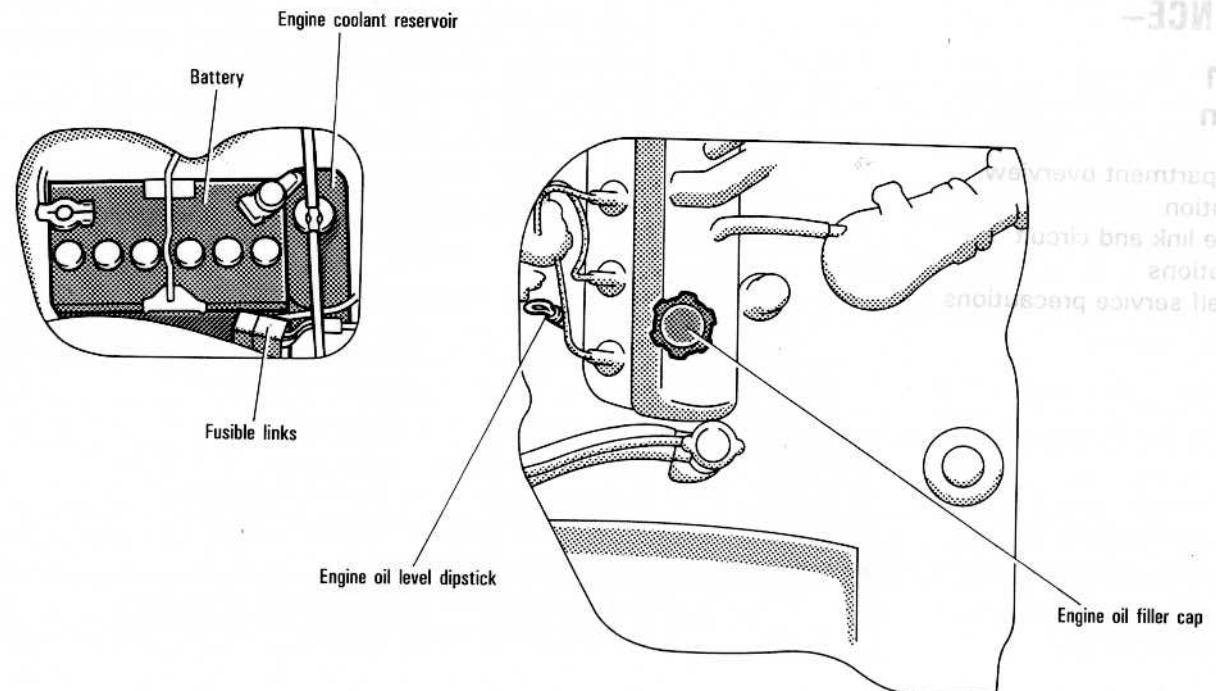
DO-IT-YOURSELF MAINTENANCE—

Chapter 7-1 Introduction

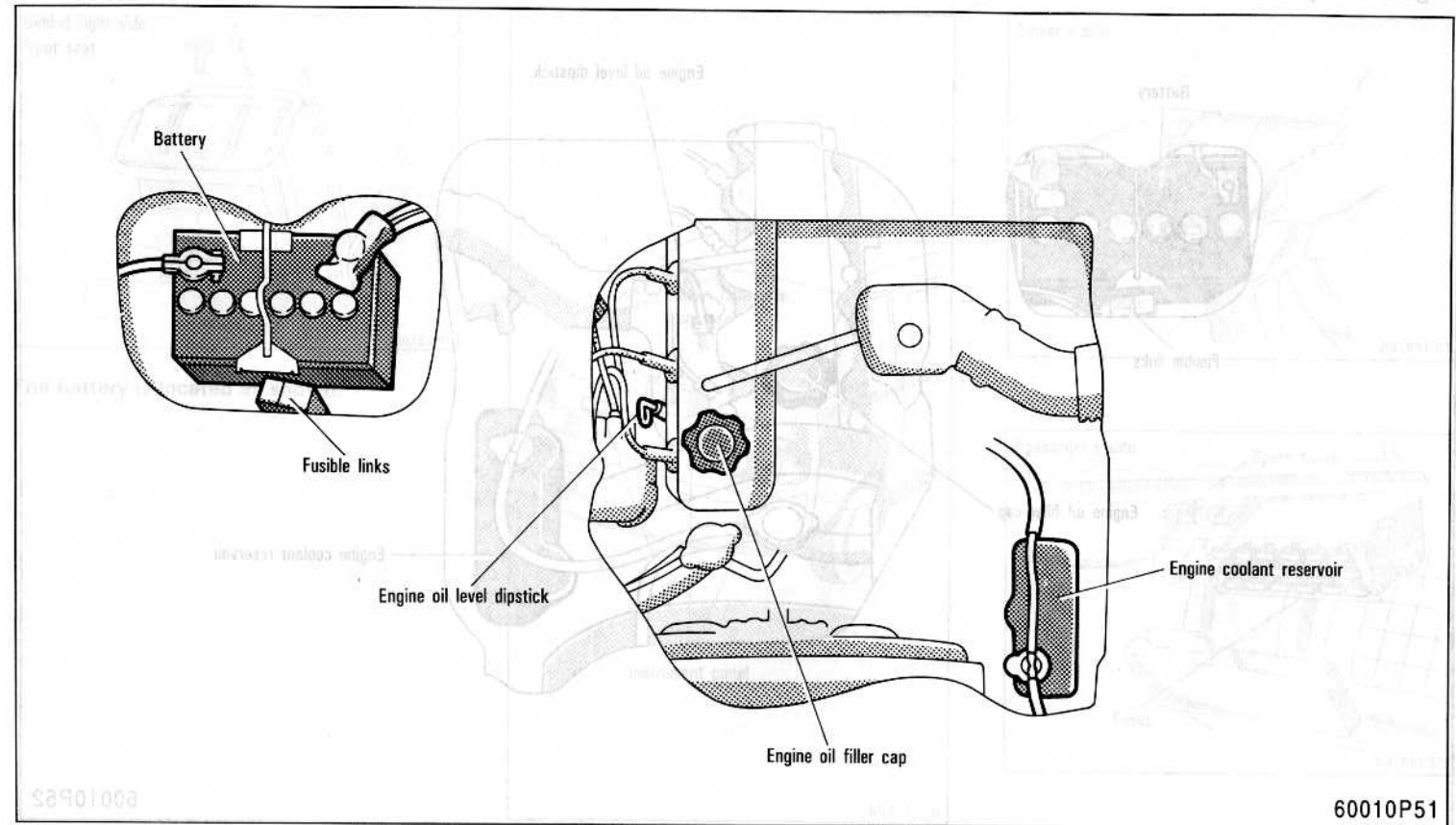
- Engine compartment overview
- Battery location
- Fuse, fusible link and circuit breaker locations
- Do-it-yourself service precautions



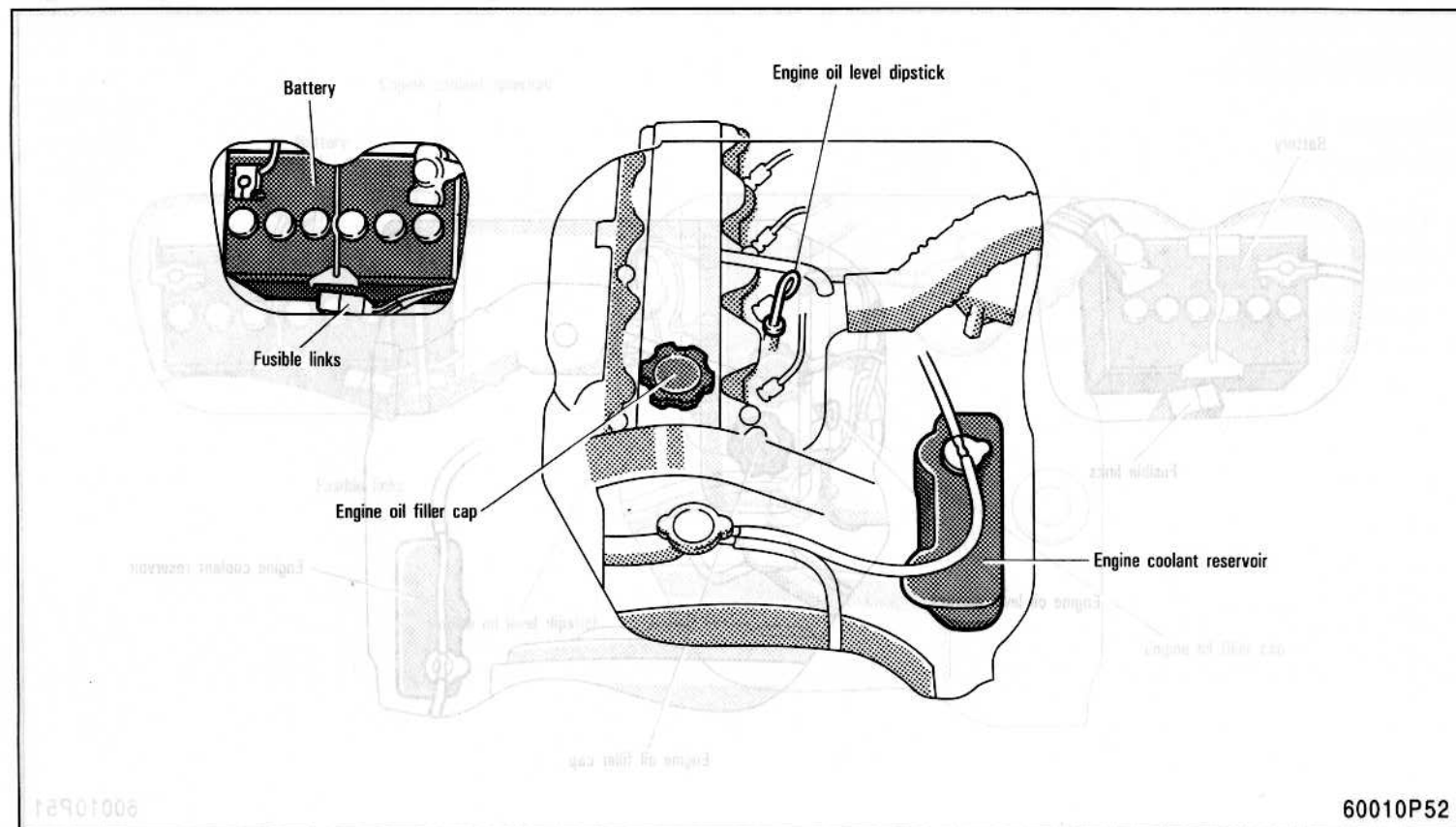
Engine compartment overview (5K engine)



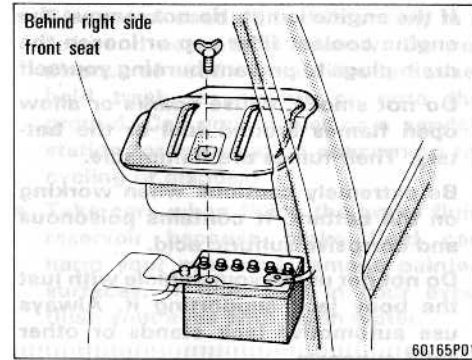
Engine compartment overview (2Y engine)



Engine compartment overview (2C engine)

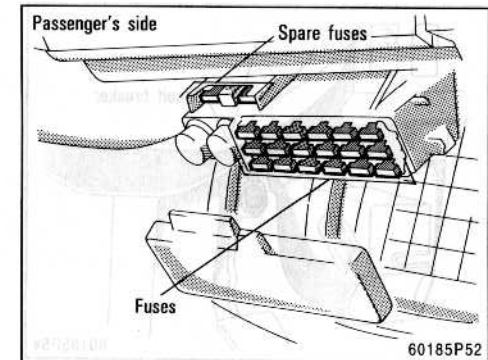
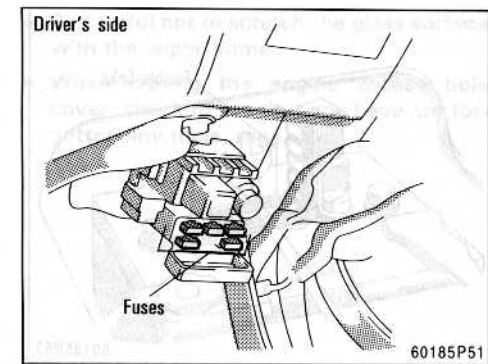
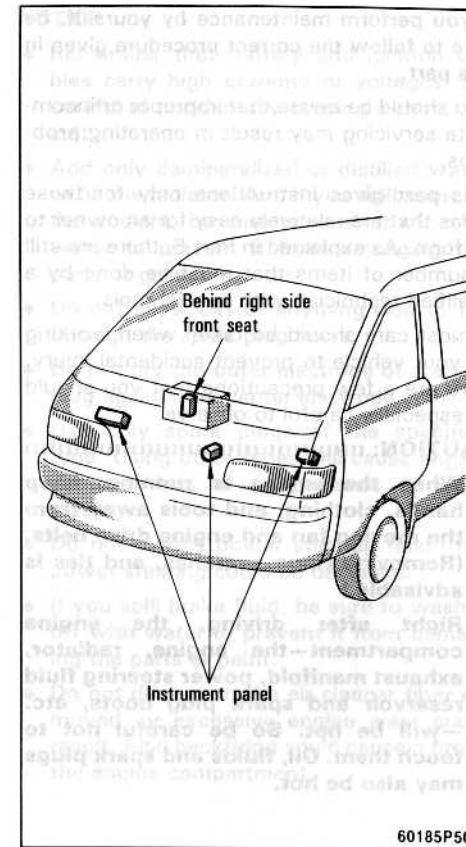


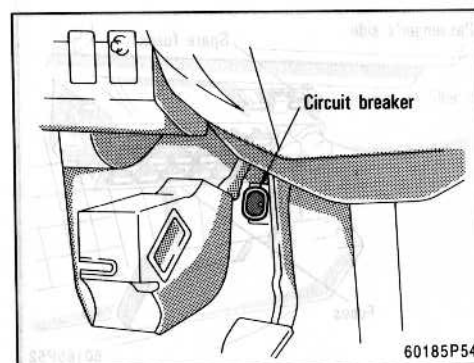
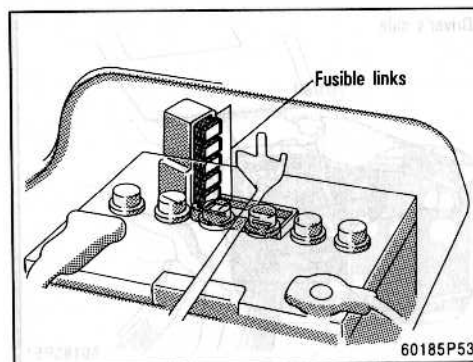
Battery location



The battery is located as shown.

Fuse, fusible link and circuit breaker locations





- NOTICE:**

- ◆ Be careful not to scratch the glass surface with the wiper frame.
- ◆ When closing the engine access hole cover, check to see that you have not forgotten any tools, rags, etc.



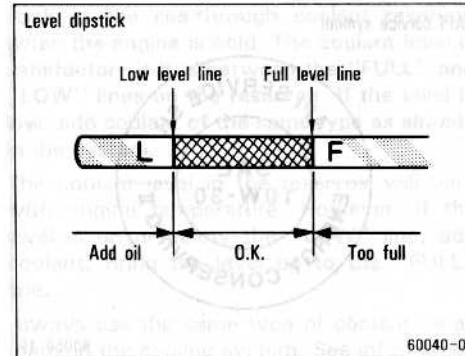
Part 7

DO-IT-YOURSELF MAINTENANCE—

Chapter 7-2 Engine and Chassis

- Checking the engine oil level
- Checking the engine coolant level
- Draining fuel filter water
- Checking tire pressure
- Checking and replacing tires
- Rotating tires
- Installing snow tires and chains
- Replacing wheels

Checking the engine oil level



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

1. To get a true reading, the vehicle should be on a level spot. After turning off the engine, wait a few minutes for the oil to drain back into the bottom of the engine.
2. Pull out the dipstick, and wipe it clean with a rag.
3. Reinsert the dipstick—push it in as far as it will go, or the reading will not be correct.
4. Pull the dipstick out and look at the oil level on the end.

If the oil level is below or only slightly above the low level line, add engine oil of the same type as already in the engine.

Remove the oil filler cap and add engine oil in small quantities at a time, checking the dipstick.

The approximate quantity of oil needed to fill between the low level line and the full level line on the dipstick is indicated below for reference.

When the level reaches within the correct range, install the filler cap hand-tight.

Oil quantity, L (qt., Imp. qt.):

5K engine	1.0 (1.1, 0.9)
2Y engine	1.0 (1.1, 0.9)
2C engine	1.1 (1.2, 1.0)

NOTICE:

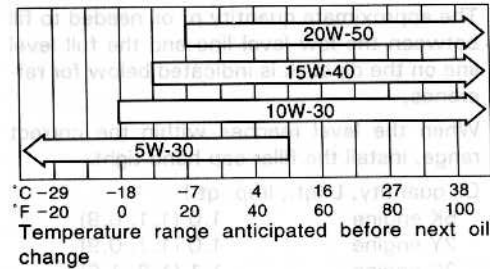
- ♦ Avoid overfilling, or the engine could be damaged.
- ♦ Check the oil level on the dipstick once again after adding the oil.

ENGINE OIL SELECTION

Gasoline engine—

Use API SG or SH multigrade engine oil or ILSAC multigrade engine oil.

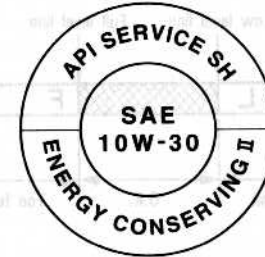
Recommended viscosity (SAE):



60040-14E

If you use SAE 10W-30 or a higher viscosity engine oil in extremely low temperatures, the engine may become difficult to start, so SAE 5W-30 engine oil is recommended.

API service symbol



60050-19

Oil identification marks

Either or both API registered marks are added to some oil containers to help you select the oil you should use.

The API Service Symbol is located anywhere on the outside of the container.

The top portion of the label shows the oil quality by API (American Petroleum Institute) designations such as SH. The center portion of the label shows the SAE viscosity grade such as SAE 10W-30. "Energy-Conserving II" shown in the lower portion, indicates that the oil has fuel-saving capabilities. Oils marked "Energy-Conserving II" will have higher fuel-saving capabilities than oils marked "Energy-Conserving".

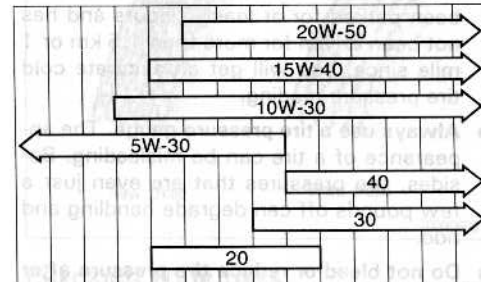
ILSAC certification mark



60050-17

The ILSAC (International Lubricant Standardization and Approval Committee) Certification Mark is displayed on the front of the container.

Diesel engine—
 Use API CD.
 (You may also use API CE or API CF.)



Temperature range anticipated before next oil change

If you use SAE 10W-30 or a higher viscosity engine oil in extremely low temperatures, the engine may become difficult to start, so SAE 5W-30 engine oil is recommended.

Checking the engine coolant level

Look at the see-through coolant reservoir when the engine is cold. The coolant level is satisfactory if it is between the "FULL" and "LOW" lines on the reservoir. If the level is low, add coolant of the same type as already in the system.

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

Always use the same type of coolant as already in the cooling system. See information in the next column.

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

If you can find no leak, have your Toyota dealer test the cap pressure and check for leaks in the cooling system.

CAUTION:
 To prevent burning yourself, do not remove the engine coolant filler cap when the engine is hot.

Coolant type selection

Your coolant must contain either ethylene-glycol antifreeze or anticorrosive.

Ethylene-glycol antifreeze is the antifreeze contained in the coolant your new Toyota is delivered with. In addition to preventing freezing and subsequent damage to the engine, this will prevent corrosion.

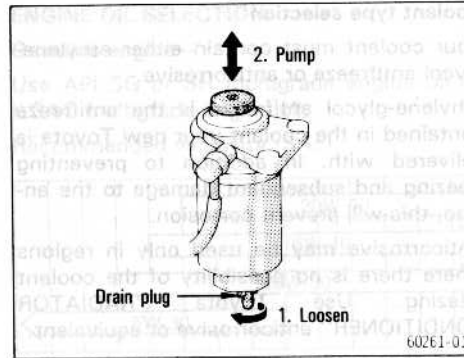
Anticorrosive may be used only in regions where there is no possibility of the coolant freezing. Use Toyota "RADIATOR CONDITIONER" anticorrosive or equivalent.

Read the antifreeze or anticorrosive container for information on freeze and corrosion protection. Follow the manufacturer's directions for how much to mix with water. The total capacity of the cooling system is given in Part 8. As for antifreeze, we recommend 50 % solution be used for your Toyota, or a sufficient quantity to provide protection to about -35°C (-31°F).

NOTICE:

Do not use alcohol type antifreeze or plain water alone.

Draining fuel filter water (diesel engine)



When the fuel filter warning light or buzzer comes on, the water in the fuel filter must be drained immediately.

- Place a small tray under the drain plug to catch the water.
- Turn the drain plug counterclockwise about 2—2-1/2 turns. (Loosening more than this will cause water oozing from around the drain plug.)
- Operate the priming pump until fuel begins to run out.
- Retighten the drain plug. Do not use a tool.

Checking tire pressure

Keep your tire pressures at the proper level.

The recommended cold tire pressures and tire sizes are given in Part 8.

You should check the tire pressures every two weeks, or at least once a month. And don't forget the spare!

Incorrect tire pressure can reduce tire life and make your vehicle less safe to drive.

Low tire pressure results in excessive wear, poor handling, reduced fuel economy, and the possibility of blowouts from overheated tires. Also, low tire pressure can cause poor sealing of the tire bead. If the tire pressure is excessively low, there is the possibility of wheel deformation and/or tire separation.

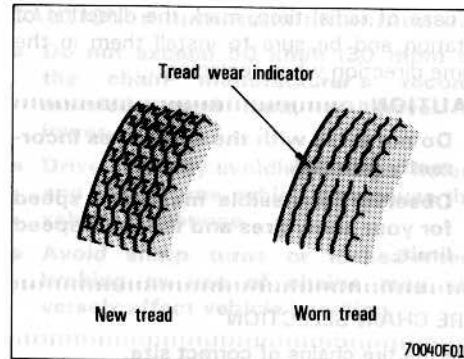
High tire pressure produces a harsh ride, handling problems, excessive wear at the center of the tire tread, and a greater possibility of tire damage from road hazards.

If a tire frequently needs refilling, have it checked by your Toyota dealer.

The following instructions for checking tire pressure should be observed:

- **The pressure should be checked only when the tires are cold.** If your vehicle has been parked for at least 3 hours and has not been driven for more than 1.5 km or 1 mile since, you will get an accurate cold tire pressure reading.
- **Always use a tire pressure gauge.** The appearance of a tire can be misleading. Besides, tire pressures that are even just a few pounds off can degrade handling and ride.
- **Do not bleed or reduce tire pressure after driving.** It is normal for the tire pressure to be higher after driving.
- **Be sure to reinstall the tire inflation valve caps.** Without the valve caps, dirt or moisture could get into the valve core and cause air leakage. If the caps have been lost, have new ones put on as soon as possible.

Checking and replacing tires



CHECKING YOUR TIRES

Check the tire tread for the tread wear indicators. If the indicators show, replace the tires.

The tires on your Toyota have built-in tread wear indicators to help you know when the tires need replacement. When the tread depth wears to 1.6 mm (0.06 in.) or less, the indicators will appear. If you can see the indicators in two or more adjacent grooves, the tire should be replaced. The lower the tread, the higher the risk of skidding.

The effectiveness of snow tires is lost if the tread wears down below 4 mm (0.16 in.).

Check the tires regularly for damage such as cuts, splits and cracks. If any damage is found, consult with a technician and have the tire repaired or replaced.

Even if the damage does not appear serious, a qualified technician should examine the damage. Objects which have penetrated the tire may have caused internal damage.

Any tires which are over six years old must be checked by a qualified technician even if damage is not obvious.

Tires deteriorate with age even if they have never or seldom been used.

This also applies to the spare tire and tires stored for future use.

REPLACING YOUR TIRES

When replacing a tire, use only the same size and construction as originally installed and with the same or greater load capacity.

Using any other size or type of tire may seriously affect handling, ride, speedometer/odometer calibration, ground clearance, and clearance between the body and tires or snow chains.

CAUTION:

- Do not mix radial, bias belted, or bias ply tires on your vehicle. It can cause dangerous handling characteristics, resulting in loss of control.
- Do not use tires or wheels other than the manufacturer's recommended size.

Never use second-hand tires on your Toyota.

Using tires whose previous history is unknown is a risk.

Toyota recommends all four tires, or at least both of the front or rear tires be replaced at a time as a set.

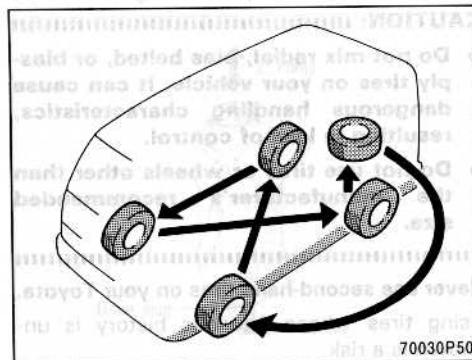
See "If you have a flat tire" in Part 4 for tire change procedure.

When a tire is replaced, the wheel should always be balanced.

An unbalanced wheel may affect vehicle handling and tire life. Wheels can get out of balance with regular use and should therefore be balanced occasionally.

When replacing a tubeless tire, the air valve should also be replaced with a new one.

Rotating tires



To equalize tire wear and help extend tire life, Toyota recommends that you rotate your tires approximately every 10000 km (6000 miles) if all tires are the same size and ply rating. However, the most appropriate timing for tire rotation may vary according to your driving habits and road surface conditions. Do not rotate or interchange the front and rear tires if they are not the same size or ply rating.

See "If you have a flat tire" in Part 4 for tire change procedure.

When rotating tires, check for uneven wear and damage. Abnormal wear is usually caused by incorrect tire pressure, improper wheel alignment, out-of-balance wheels, or severe braking.

108

Installing snow tires and chains

WHEN TO USE SNOW TIRES OR CHAINS

Snow tires or chains are recommended when driving on snow or ice.

On wet or dry roads, conventional tires provide better traction than snow tires.

SNOW TIRE SELECTION

If you need snow tires, select the same size, construction and load capacity as the original tires on your Toyota.

Do not use tires other than those mentioned above. Do not install studded tires without first checking local regulations for possible restrictions.

SNOW TIRE INSTALLATION

Snow tires should be installed on all wheels.

Installing snow tires on the rear wheels only can lead to an excessive difference in road grip capability between the front and rear tires which could cause loss of vehicle control.

When storing removed tires, you should store them in a cool dry place.

In case of radial tires, mark the direction of rotation and be sure to install them in the same direction when replacing.

CAUTION:

- Do not drive with the snow tires incorrectly inflated.
- Observe permissible maximum speed for your snow tires and the legal speed limit.

TIRE CHAIN SELECTION

Use the tire chains of correct size.

Regulations regarding the use of tire chains vary according to location or type of road, so always check them before installing chains.

CHAIN INSTALLATION

Install the chains on the rear tires as tightly as possible. Do not use tire chains on the front tires. Retighten chains after driving 0.5 – 1.0 km (1/4 – 1/2 mile).

When installing chains on your tires, carefully follow the instructions of the chain manufacturer.

If wheel covers are used, they will be scratched by the chain band, so remove the covers before putting on the chains.

Part 7

CAUTION: ~~~~~

- Do not exceed 50 km/h (30 mph) or the chain manufacturer's recommended speed limit, whichever is lower.
- Drive carefully avoiding bumps, holes, and sharp turns, which may cause the vehicle to bounce.
- Avoid sharp turns or locked-wheel braking as use of chains may adversely affect vehicle handling.

~~~~~

## Replacing wheels

### WHEN TO REPLACE YOUR WHEELS

If you have wheel damage such as bending, cracks or heavy corrosion, the wheel should be replaced.

If you fail to replace damaged wheels, the tire may slip off the wheel or they may cause loss of handling control.

### WHEEL SELECTION

When replacing wheels, care should be taken to ensure that the wheels are replaced by ones with the same load capacity, diameter, rim width, and offset.

Correct replacement wheels are available at your Toyota dealer.

A wheel of a different size or type may adversely affect handling, wheel and bearing life, brake cooling, speedometer/odometer calibration, stopping ability, headlight aim, bumper height, vehicle ground clearance, and tire or snow chain clearance to the body and chassis.

Replacement with used wheels is not recommended as they may have been subjected to rough treatment or high mileage and could fail without warning. Also, bent wheels which have been straightened may have structural damage and therefore should not be used. Never use an inner tube in a leaking wheel which is designed for a tubeless tire.

## Part 7 DO-IT YOURSELF MAINTENANCE—

### Chapter 7-3

#### Electrical component

- Checking battery condition
- Battery recharging precautions
- Checking and replacing fuses
- Checking the circuit breaker
- Checking the fusible links
- Adding washer fluid
- Replacing light bulbs

#### Checking battery condition— —Precautions

##### CAUTION: BATTERY PRECAUTIONS

The battery produces flammable and explosive hydrogen gas.

- Do not cause a spark from the battery with tools.
- Do not smoke or light a match near the battery.

The electrolyte contains poisonous and corrosive sulfuric acid.

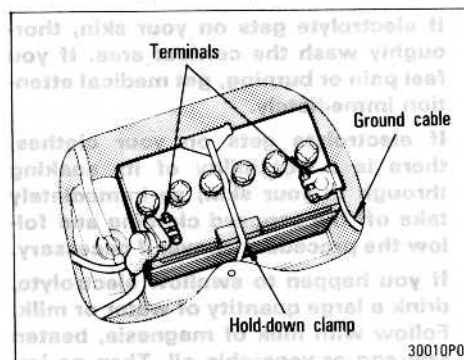
- Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothes.
- Never ingest electrolyte.
- Wear protective safety glasses when working near the battery.
- Keep children away from the battery.

##### EMERGENCY MEASURES

- If electrolyte gets in your eyes, flush your eyes with clean water for at least 15 minutes and get immediate medical attention. If possible, continue to apply water with a sponge or cloth while en route to the medical office.

- If electrolyte gets on your skin, thoroughly wash the contact area. If you feel pain or burning, get medical attention immediately.
- If electrolyte gets on your clothes, there is a possibility of its soaking through to your skin, so immediately take off the exposed clothing and follow the procedure above, if necessary.
- If you happen to swallow electrolyte, drink a large quantity of water or milk. Follow with milk of magnesia, beaten raw egg or vegetable oil. Then go immediately for emergency help.

### —Checking battery exterior



Check the battery for corroded or loose terminal connections, cracks, or loose hold-down clamp.

- a. If the battery is corroded, wash it off with a solution of warm water and baking soda. Coat the outside of the terminals with grease to prevent further corrosion.
- b. If the terminal connections are loose, tighten their clamp nuts—but do not over-tighten.
- c. Tighten the hold-down clamp only enough to keep the battery firmly in place. Overtightening may damage the battery case.

### NOTICE:

- ◆ Be sure the engine and all accessories are off before performing maintenance.
- ◆ When checking the battery, remove the ground cable from the negative terminal ("—" mark) first and reinstall it last.
- ◆ Be careful not to cause a short circuit with tools.
- ◆ Take care no solution gets into the battery when washing it.

### —Checking battery fluid

There are two types of batteries: maintenance type and non-maintenance type.

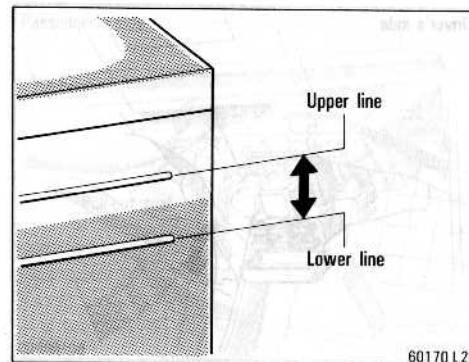
A non-maintenance battery has "MAINTENANCE FREE BATTERY" on its top. A maintenance type battery does not have such indication.

Maintenance type battery —

Check the fluid condition by the fluid level lines on the side of the battery. Or if the battery has a hydrometer on its top, you can also check the hydrometer.

Non-maintenance battery —

Check the battery condition by the hydrometer on the top of the battery.

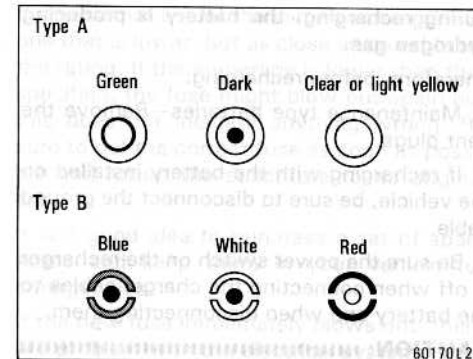


#### CHECKING BY THE FLUID LEVEL LINES (MAINTENANCE TYPE BATTERY ONLY)

The fluid (electrolyte) level must be between the upper and lower lines.

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

If the level is lower than the lower line, add distilled water. (See "ADDING DISTILLED WATER".)



#### CHECKING BY THE HYDROMETER

Check the battery condition by the hydrometer color.

#### Maintenance type battery

| Hydrometer color      |        | Condition                                                       |
|-----------------------|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| Type A                | Type B |                                                                 |
| GREEN                 | BLUE   | Good                                                            |
| DARK                  | WHITE  | Charging necessary. Have battery checked by your Toyota dealer. |
| CLEAR or LIGHT YELLOW | RED    | Add distilled water*                                            |

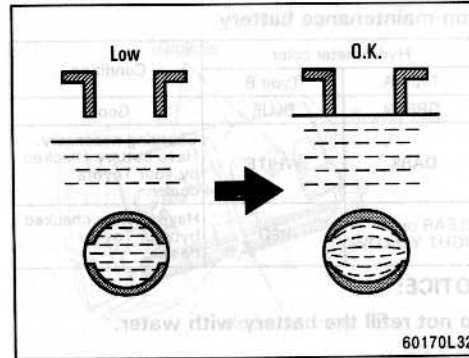
\*: See "ADDING DISTILLED WATER".

#### Non-maintenance battery

| Hydrometer color      |        | Condition                                                       |
|-----------------------|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| Type A                | Type B |                                                                 |
| GREEN                 | BLUE   | Good                                                            |
| DARK                  | WHITE  | Charging necessary. Have battery checked by your Toyota dealer. |
| CLEAR or LIGHT YELLOW | RED    | Have battery checked by your Toyota dealer.                     |

#### NOTICE:

Do not refill the battery with water.



#### ADDING DISTILLED WATER (MAINTENANCE TYPE BATTERY ONLY)

1. Remove the vent plugs.
  2. Add distilled water to cells needing fluid.
- If the side of your battery is covered, check the water level by looking down directly above the cell as illustrated above.
3. Retighten the vent plugs securely.

#### NOTICE:

Do not overfill the cells. Excess electrolyte could squirt out of the battery during heavy charging, causing corrosion or damage.

#### Battery recharging precautions

During recharging, the battery is producing hydrogen gas.

Therefore, before recharging:

1. Maintenance type batteries—Remove the vent plugs.
2. If recharging with the battery installed on the vehicle, be sure to disconnect the ground cable.
3. Be sure the power switch on the recharger is off when connecting the charger cables to the battery and when disconnecting them.

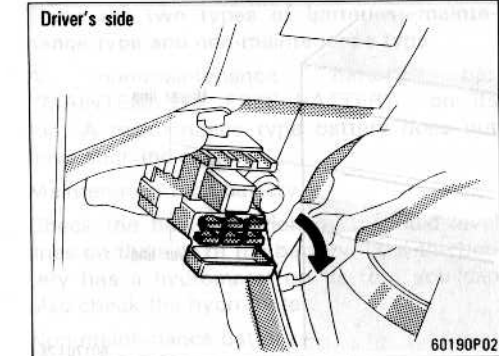
#### CAUTION:

- Always charge the battery in an unconfined area. Do not charge the battery in a garage or closed room where there is not sufficient ventilation.
- Non-maintenance batteries: Only do a slow charge (5A or less). Charging at a quicker rate is dangerous. The battery may explode, causing personal injuries.
- Maintenance type batteries: Be sure to remove the vent plugs before recharging.

#### NOTICE:

Never recharge the battery while the engine is running. Also, be sure all accessories are turned off.

#### Checking and replacing fuses



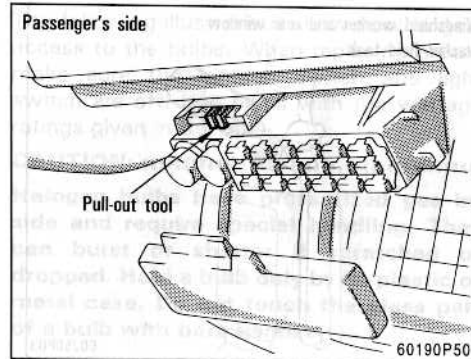
If the headlights or other electrical components do not work, check the fuses. If any of the fuses are blown, they must be replaced.

See "Fuse, fusible link and circuit breaker locations" in Chapter 7-1 for locations of the fuses.

Turn the ignition switch and inoperative component off. Pull a suspected fuse straight out and check it.

Determine which fuse may be causing the problem. The lid of the fuse box shows the name of the circuit for each fuse. See Part 8 of this manual for the functions controlled by each circuit.

Fuses can be pulled out by the pull-out tool.



If you are not sure whether the fuse has blown, try replacing the suspected fuse with one that you know is good.

**If the fuse has blown, push a new fuse into the clip.**

Only install a fuse with the amperage rating designated on the fuse box lid.

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

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

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

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

**CAUTION:** **Never use a fuse with a higher amperage rating, or any other object, in place of a fuse. This may cause extensive damage and possibly a fire.**

## Checking the circuit breaker

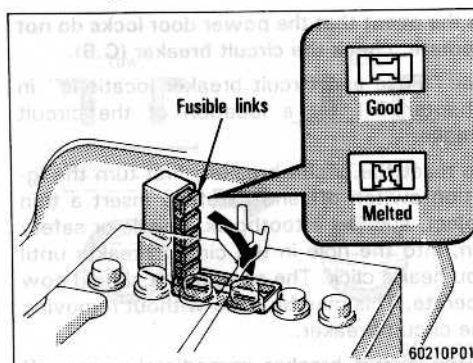
**In the event that the power door locks do not operate, check the circuit breaker (C.B).**

See "Fuse and circuit breaker locations" in Chapter 7-1 for a location of the circuit breaker.

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

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

## Checking the fusible links



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

If there is an overload in the circuits from the battery, the fusible links are designed to melt before the entire wiring harness is damaged.

### CAUTION: .....

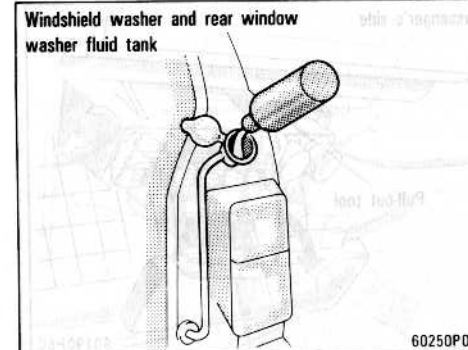
**Always use a genuine Toyota fusible link or equivalent for replacement. Never install a wire—even for a temporary fix. It may cause extensive damage and possibly a fire.**

.....

### NOTICE:

Before replacing the fusible links, have the cause of electrical overload determined and repaired by your Toyota dealer.

## Adding washer fluid



If any washer does not work, the washer tank may be empty. Add washer fluid.

You may use plain water as washer fluid. However, in cold areas where temperatures range below freezing point, use washer fluid containing antifreeze. This product is available at your Toyota dealer and most auto parts stores. Follow the manufacturer's directions for how much to mix with water.

### NOTICE:

Do not use engine antifreeze or any other substitute because it may damage your vehicle's paint.

## Replacing light bulbs —

The following illustrations show how to gain access to the bulbs. When replacing a bulb make sure the ignition switch and light switch are off. Use bulbs with the wattage ratings given in the table.

**CAUTION:** **Halogen bulbs have pressurized gas inside and require special handling. They can burst or shatter if scratched or dropped. Hold a bulb only by its plastic or metal case. Do not touch the glass part of a bulb with bare hands.**

### NOTICE:

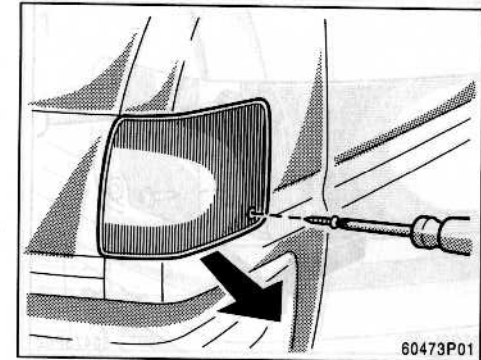
Only use a bulb of the listed type.

| Light Bulbs              | W     | Type |
|--------------------------|-------|------|
| Headlight bulbs          |       |      |
| Regular type             | 65/60 | A    |
| Halogen type             | 60/55 | B    |
| Parking lights           | 5     | D    |
| Front turn signal lights | 21    | C    |
| Rear turn signal lights  | 21    | C    |
| Stop and tail lights     | 21/5  | C    |
| Back-up lights           | 21    | C    |
| License plate lights     | 5     | D    |

| Light Bulbs    | W  | Type |
|----------------|----|------|
| Interior light | 10 | E    |

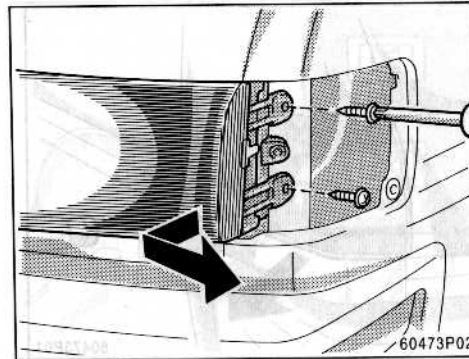
- A : Except H4 halogen bulbs
- B : H4 halogen bulbs
- C : Single end bulbs
- D : Wedge base bulbs
- E : Double end bulbs

## —Headlight bulbs

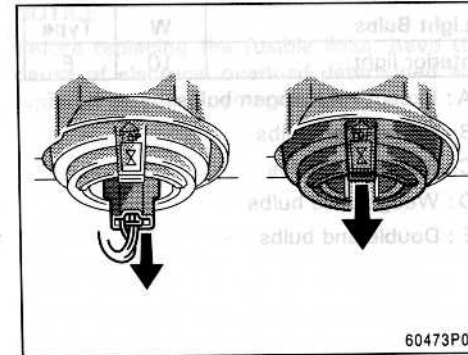


1. Loosen the parking light unit retaining screw. Remove the parking light unit, unplugging the connector.

If the connector is tight, wiggle it.

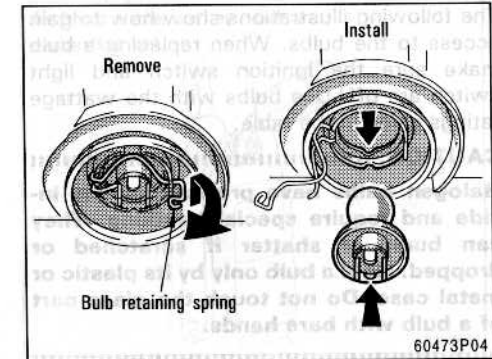


**2. Loosen the screws, and take out the headlight unit.**



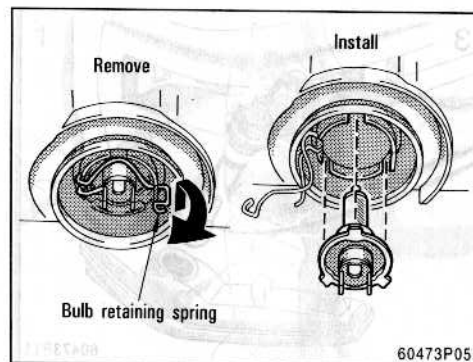
**3. Unplug the headlight connector, and remove the rubber cover.**

If the connector is tight, wiggle it.



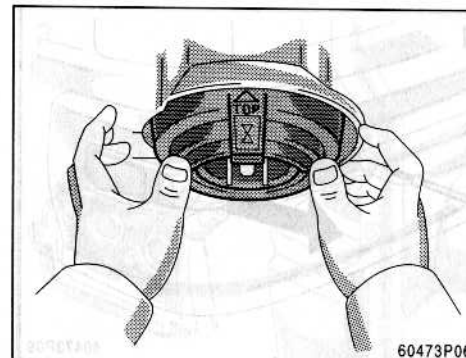
**4. REGULAR TYPE:** Release the bulb retaining spring and remove the bulb. Install a new bulb and the bulb retaining spring.

To install a bulb, align the protrusion of the bulb with the cutout of the mounting hole.



**HALOGEN TYPE:** Release the bulb retaining spring and remove the bulb. Install a new bulb and the bulb retaining spring.

To install a bulb, align the tabs of the bulb with the cutouts of the mounting hole.



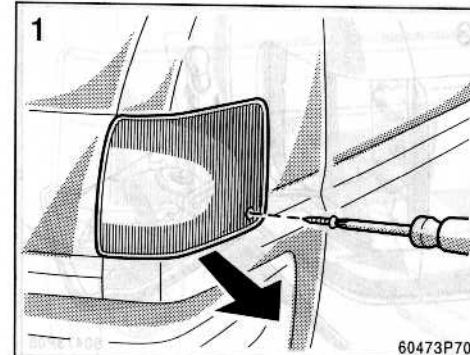
5. Install the rubber cover with the "TOP" mark upward and snuggle on the boss. Insert the connector. To install the headlight unit and parking light unit, follow the removal procedure in reverse order.

Make sure the rubber cover fits snugly on the connector and the headlight body.

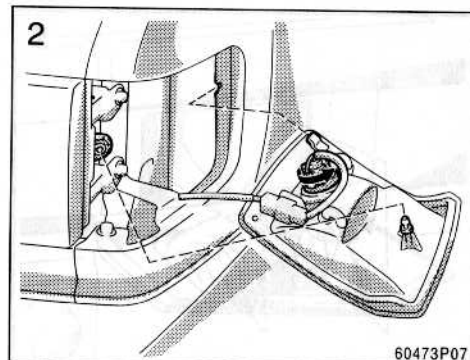
When aiming adjustment is necessary, contact your Toyota dealer.



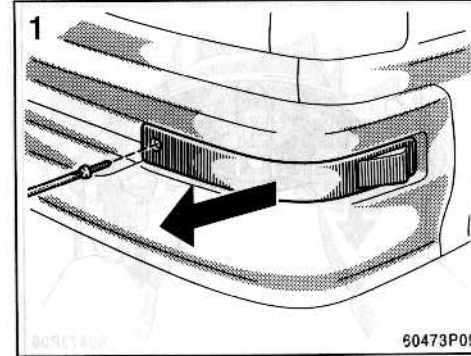
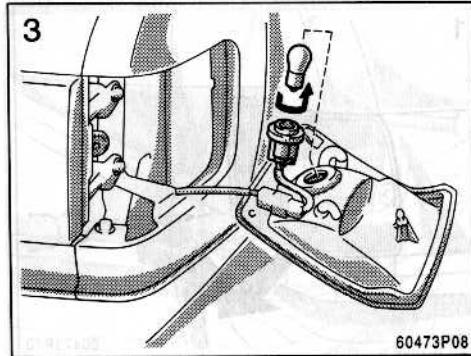
## —Parking lights



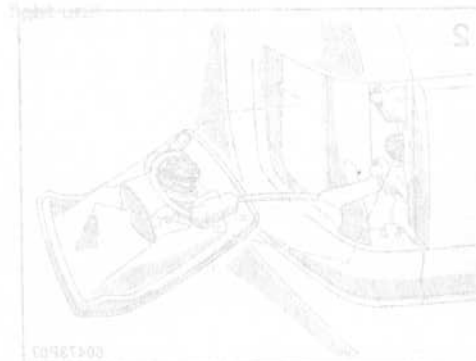
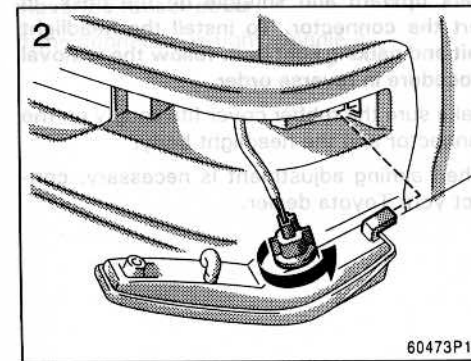
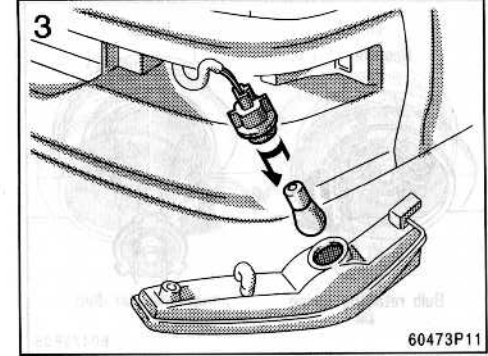
Use a Phillips-head screwdriver.



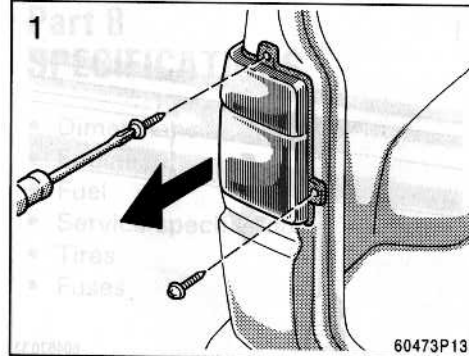
## —Front turn signal lights



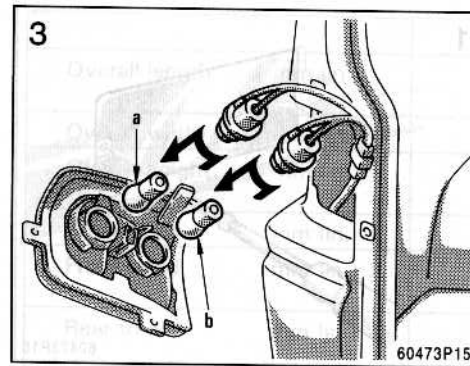
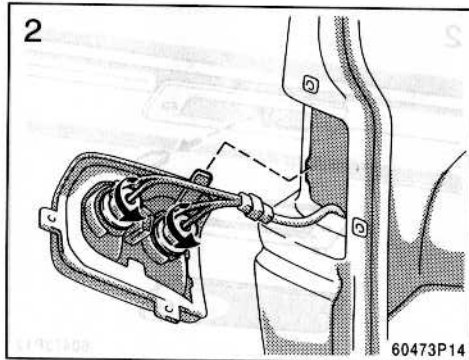
Use a Phillips-head screwdriver.



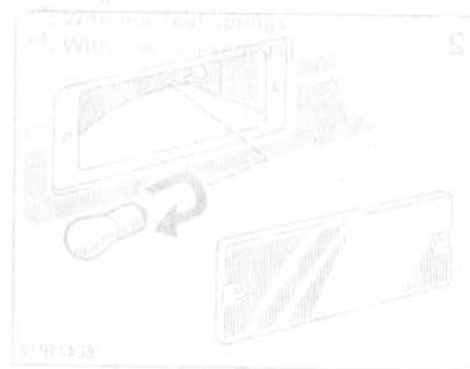
—Rear turn signal and stop and tail lights



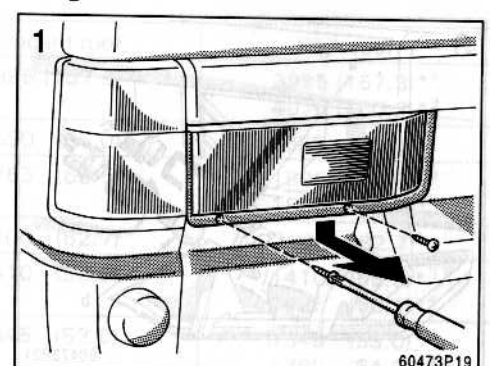
Use a Phillips-head screwdriver.



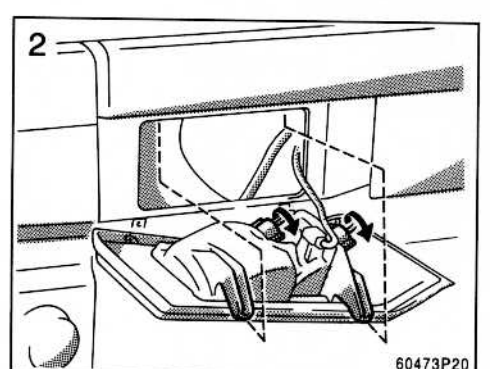
a: Rear turn signal light  
b: Stop and tail light



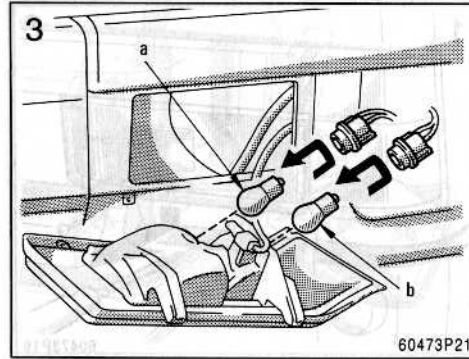
—Stop and tail, and back-up lights (wagon)



Use a Phillips-head screwdriver.



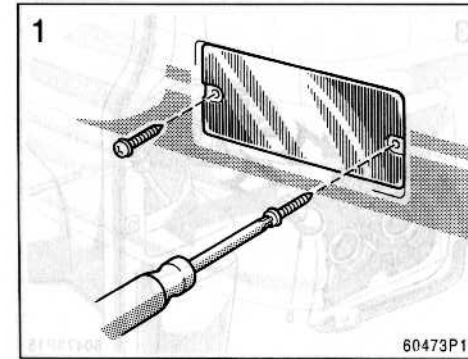
—Stop and tail, and back-up lights  
(wagon)



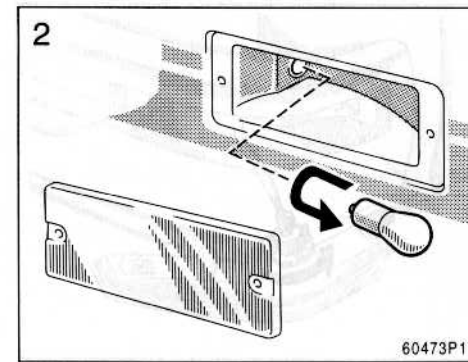
a: Stop and tail, light  
b: Back-up light



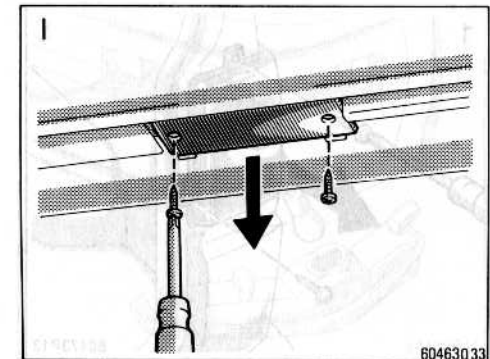
### —Back-up lights (van)



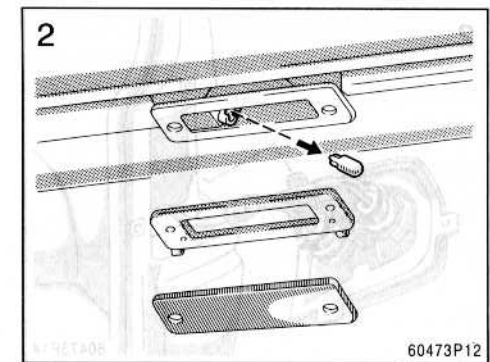
Use a Phillips-head screwdriver.



### —License plate lights



Use a Phillips-head screwdriver.



## Part 8 SPECIFICATIONS

- Dimensions
- Engine
- Fuel
- Service specifications
- Tires
- Fuses

## Dimensions

|                |          | Standard roof | High roof                                                |
|----------------|----------|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| Overall length | mm (in.) | 3995 (157.3)  | 3995 (157.3)* <sup>1</sup><br>4070 (160.2)* <sup>2</sup> |
| Overall width  | mm (in.) | 1650 (65.0)   | 1650 (65.0)                                              |
| Overall height | mm (in.) | 1765 (69.5)   | 1895 (74.6)* <sup>3</sup><br>1885 (74.2)* <sup>4</sup>   |
| Wheelbase      | mm (in.) | 2100 (82.7)   | 2100 (82.7)                                              |
| Front tread    | mm (in.) | 1410 (55.5)   | 1410 (55.5)* <sup>3</sup><br>1425 (56.1)* <sup>4</sup>   |
| Rear tread     | mm (in.) | 1345 (53.0)   | 1345 (53.0)* <sup>3</sup><br>1380 (54.3)* <sup>4</sup>   |

\*<sup>1</sup>: Van

\*<sup>2</sup>: Wagon

\*<sup>3</sup>: With rear leaf springs

\*<sup>4</sup>: With rear coil springs

## Engine

### Model:

5K, 2Y and 2C

### Type:

5K and 2Y engines

4 cylinder in line, 4 cycle, gasoline

2C engine

4 cylinder in line, 4 cycle, diesel

### Bore and stroke, mm (in.):

5K engine

80.5 x 73.0 (3.17 x 2.87)

2Y engine

86.0 x 78.0 (3.39 x 3.07)

2C engine

86.0 x 85.0 (3.39 x 3.35)

### Displacement, cm<sup>3</sup> (cu. in.):

5K engine 1486 (90.7)

2Y engine 1812 (110.6)

2C engine 1975 (120.5)

## Fuel

### Fuel type:

Gasoline engine—

Gasoline, leaded or unleaded, with Research Octane Number 85 or higher

Diesel engine—

Diesel fuel with cetane number 50 (cetane in dex 45) or higher

### Fuel tank capacity, L (gal., Imp. gal.):

48 (12.7, 10.6)

## Service specifications

### ENGINE

#### Valve clearance, mm (in.):

5K engine (engine hot)

Intake 0.20 (0.008)

Exhaust 0.30 (0.012)

2C engine (engine cold)

Intake 0.20—0.30 (0.008—0.012)

Exhaust 0.25—0.35 (0.010—0.014)

#### Spark plug type:

NIPPONDENSO W16EX-U

NGK BP5EY

#### Spark plug gap, mm (in.):

0.8 (0.031)

#### Drive belt deflection with 98 N (10 kgf, 22 lbf) thumb pressure (used belt), mm (in.):

5K engine

1. 7—11 (0.28—0.43)

2. 12—16 (0.47—0.63)

3. 13—17 (0.51—0.67)

2Y engine

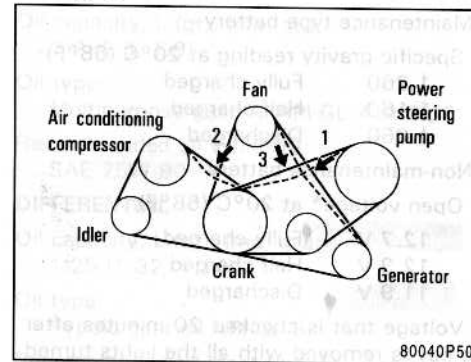
1. 7—8 (0.28—0.31)

2. 9—13 (0.35—0.51)

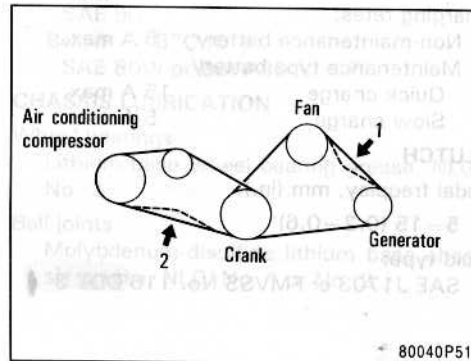
2C engine

1. 12—14 (0.47—0.55)

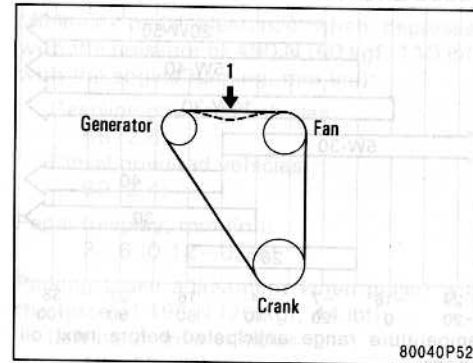
5K engine



2Y engine



2C engine



## ENGINE LUBRICATION

Oil capacity (drain and refill), L (qt., Imp. qt.):

5K engine  
with filter 3.4 (3.6, 3.0)  
without filter 3.0 (3.2, 2.6)

2Y engine  
with filter 3.5 (3.7, 3.1)  
without filter 3.0 (3.2, 2.6)

2C engine  
with filter 3.7 (3.9, 3.3)  
without filter 3.2 (3.4, 2.8)

## Oil grade (API):

### Gasoline engine

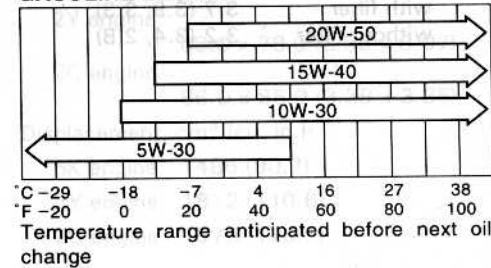
API SG or SH multigrade engine oil or ILSAC multigrade engine oil

### Diesel engine

API CD (You may also use API CE or API CF.)

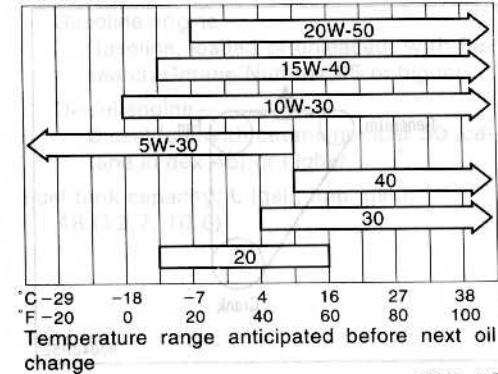
## Recommended oil viscosity (SAE):

### GASOLINE ENGINE



80040-14E

### DIESEL ENGINE



80040-15E

### COOLING SYSTEM

Total capacity, L (qt., Imp. qt.):

|           |                |
|-----------|----------------|
| 5K engine | 4.2 (4.4, 3.7) |
| 2Y engine | 7.2 (7.6, 6.3) |
| 2C engine | 6.1 (6.4, 5.4) |

### Coolant type:

With ethylene-glycol antifreeze, or anti-corrosive  
(Toyota "RADIATOR CONDITIONER" anti-corrosive or equivalent)  
(Do not use alcohol type antifreeze.)

### BATTERY

#### Maintenance type battery

Specific gravity reading at 20°C (68°F):

|       |               |
|-------|---------------|
| 1.260 | Fully charged |
| 1.160 | Half charged  |
| 1.060 | Discharged    |

#### Non-maintenance battery

Open voltage\* at 20°C (68°F):

|        |               |
|--------|---------------|
| 12.7 V | Fully charged |
| 12.3 V | Half charged  |
| 11.9 V | Discharged    |

\*: Voltage that is checked 20 minutes after the key is removed with all the lights turned off

#### Charging rates:

|                          |           |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Non-maintenance battery  | 5 A max.  |
| Maintenance type battery |           |
| Quick charge             | 15 A max. |
| Slow charge              | 5 A max.  |

### CLUTCH

Pedal freeplay, mm (in.):

5—15 (0.2—0.6)

### Fluid type:

SAE J1703 or FMVSS No. 116 DOT 3

### MANUAL TRANSMISSION

Oil capacity, L (qt., Imp. qt.):  
2.2 (2.3, 1.9)

Oil type:

Multipurpose gear oil API GL-4 or GL-5

Recommended oil viscosity:

SAE 75W-90

### DIFFERENTIAL

Oil capacity, L (qt., Imp. qt.):  
1.25 (1.32, 1.10)

Oil type:

Hypoid gear oil API GL-5

Recommended oil viscosity:

Above  $-18^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $0^{\circ}\text{F}$ )

SAE 90

Below  $-18^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $0^{\circ}\text{F}$ )

SAE 80W or 80W-90

### CHASSIS LUBRICATION

Wheel bearings:

Lithium base wheel bearing grease, NLGI  
No. 2

Ball joints:

Molybdenum-disulfide lithium base chas-  
sis grease, NLGI No. 1 or No. 2

### BRAKES

Minimum pedal clearance when depressed  
with the pressure of 490 N (50 kgf, 110 lbf),  
with the engine running, mm (in.):

Gasoline-powered vehicles

65 (2.6)

Diesel-powered vehicles

60 (2.4)

Pedal freeplay, mm (in.):

3—6 (0.12—0.24)

Parking brake adjustment when pulled with  
the force of 196 N (20 kgf, 44 lbf):

Left-hand drive vehicles

16—23 clicks

Right-hand drive vehicles

5—7 clicks

Fluid type:

SAE J1703 or FMVSS No. 116 DOT 3

### STEERING

Wheel freeplay:

Less than 40 mm (1.6 in.)

Power steering fluid type:

Automatic transmission fluid DEXRON®-II  
or III

## Tires

Tire size and pressure:

kPa (kgf/cm<sup>2</sup> or bar, psi)

| Tire size   | For driving at 100 km/h (62 mph) or over | For driving under 100 km/h (62 mph) |
|-------------|------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 165SR13     | 230 (2.3, 33)                            | 230 (2.3, 33)                       |
| 165SR13*    | 270 (2.7, 39)                            | 270 (2.7, 39)                       |
| 185/70 SR13 | 230 (2.3, 33)                            | 230 (2.3, 33)                       |

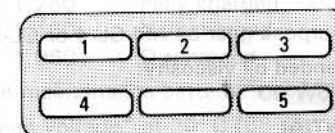
\*: Reinforced radial tires

Wheel nut torque, N·m (kgf·m, ft·lbf):

103 (10.5, 76)

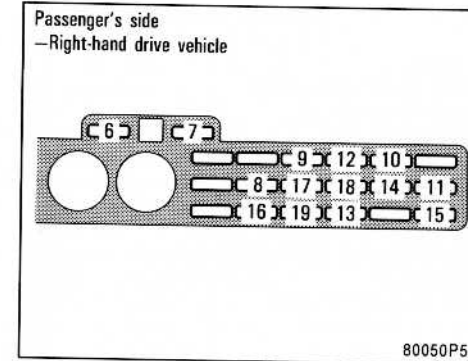
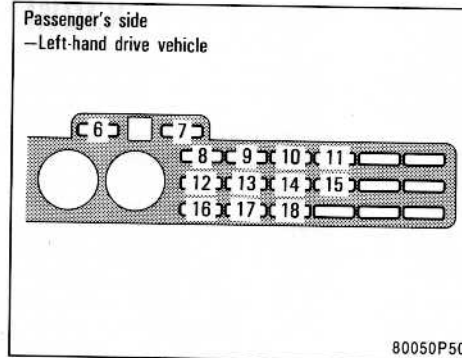
## Fuses and circuit breakers

Driver's side



- 1. HEAD (R) 10 A:** Right-hand headlights
- 2. TAIL 15 A:** Tail lights, parking lights, license plate lights, instrument panel lights
- 3. HAZ-HORN 15 A:** Emergency flashers, horns
- 4. HEAD (L) 10 A:** Left-hand headlights
- 5. CHARGE 7.5 A:** Charging system, engine glow system, automatic choke
- 6. Spare fuse (15 A)**
- 7. Spare fuse (7.5 A)**
- 8. RR HTR 15 A:** Air conditioning system

## Part 9



- 9. **DEFOG 15 A:** Rear window defogger
- 10. **STOP 10 A:** Stop lights
- 11. **CIG 15 A (left-hand drive vehicles) or 10 A (right-hand drive vehicles):** Cigarette lighter, digital clock display
- 12. **A.C 15 A:** Air conditioning system
- 13. **TURN GAUGE 10 A:** Turn signal lights, gauges and meters, service reminder indicators and warning buzzer, back-up lights
- 14. **DOM 7.5 A:** Interior lights, clock
- 15. **RADIO 7.5 A:** Radio
- 16. **FR HTR 30 A:** Air conditioning system

- 17. **WIPER 20 A:** Windshield wipers and washer, rear window wiper and washer
- 18. **ENGINE 10 A (left-hand drive vehicles) or 7.5 A (right-hand drive vehicles):** Charging system, emission control system
- 19. **IGN 7.5 A:** Discharge warning light, engine glow system

## INDEX

**A**

|                                          |          |
|------------------------------------------|----------|
| Adding washer fluid .....                | 116      |
| Adjustment .....                         |          |
| Front seats .....                        | 13,14    |
| Seat belt .....                          | 18,19,21 |
| Air bleeding .....                       | 68       |
| Anti-glare inside rear view mirror ..... | 22       |
| Anti-theft steering column lock .....    | 33,34    |
| Appearance care .....                    |          |
| Cleaning the interior .....              | 83       |
| Protecting your Toyota from corrosion .. | 81       |
| Washing and waxing .....                 | 82       |
| Audio system .....                       | 37       |

**B**

|                                          |     |
|------------------------------------------|-----|
| Back door .....                          |     |
| If you must escape from the back door .. | 80  |
| Battery .....                            |     |
| Access .....                             | 99  |
| Checking battery condition .....         | 111 |
| Gas caution .....                        | 111 |
| Handling safety .....                    | 111 |
| Recharging precautions .....             | 114 |
| Winter driving tips .....                | 62  |
| Before starting the engine .....         | 57  |
| Boost ventilator controls .....          | 44  |
| Brake pad wear indicators .....          | 53  |
| Brake system .....                       | 52  |
| Brake system warning light .....         | 30  |
| Brakes .....                             |     |
| Pad wear indicators .....                | 53  |
| Parking .....                            | 36  |
| Break-in tips .....                      | 49  |

**C**

|                                     |         |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Car audio .....                     | 37      |
| Carbon monoxide caution .....       | 50      |
| Cassette tape player .....          | 37,38   |
| Center vents .....                  | 46      |
| Checking and replacing fuses .....  | 114     |
| Checking fusible links .....        | 116     |
| Checking the engine oil level ..... | 103     |
| Choke button .....                  | 34      |
| Cigarette lighter and ashtray ..... | 47      |
| Circuit breaker .....               | 115     |
| Circuit breaker location .....      | 99      |
| Cleaning the interior .....         | 83      |
| Clock .....                         | 47      |
| Cold weather .....                  |         |
| Operation .....                     | 62      |
| Controls, Instrument panel .....    | 2,4,5,7 |
| Cooler controls .....               | 41      |
| Cooling system .....                |         |
| Coolant level .....                 | 105     |
| Engine overheating .....            | 71      |
| Radiator and reservoir .....        | 105     |
| Radiator cap .....                  | 71      |
| Winter driving tips .....           | 62      |
| Corrosion prevention .....          | 81      |

**D**

|                                  |     |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| Defogger, Rear window .....      | 26  |
| Dimmer switch, Headlight .....   | 23  |
| Directional signals .....        | 23  |
| Discharge warning light .....    | 30  |
| Do-it-yourself maintenance ..... |     |
| Service precautions .....        | 100 |

|                                         |    |
|-----------------------------------------|----|
| Does your vehicle need repairing? ..... | 86 |
|-----------------------------------------|----|

**Driving**

|                                          |          |
|------------------------------------------|----------|
| Driving tips .....                       | 57,58,59 |
| Manual transmission .....                | 35       |
| Driving tips .....                       |          |
| Driving tips in various conditions ..... | 61       |
| Driving with a manual transmission ..... | 35       |
| Economical driving .....                 | 66       |
| Good driving practice .....              | 35       |
| Pretrip safety check .....               | 60       |
| Winter driving tips .....                | 62       |

**During**

|                |    |
|----------------|----|
| Break-in ..... | 49 |
|----------------|----|

**E**

|                                           |         |
|-------------------------------------------|---------|
| Economical driving .....                  |         |
| Saving money on both fuel and repairs ..  | 66      |
| Electrical system .....                   |         |
| Access to the battery .....               | 99      |
| Battery .....                             | 111,114 |
| Circuit breaker .....                     | 115     |
| Fuse, fusible link and circuit .....      |         |
| breaker locations .....                   | 99      |
| Fuses .....                               | 114     |
| Fusible links .....                       | 116     |
| Emergency flasher switch .....            | 24      |
| Emergency, In case of .....               |         |
| Bleeding the fuel system .....            | 68      |
| Blown fuse .....                          | 114     |
| Emergency flasher switch .....            | 24      |
| Flat tire .....                           | 71      |
| If you must escape from the back door ..  | 80      |
| If your engine stalls while driving ..... | 70      |
| If your vehicle needs to be towed .....   | 78      |

|                                          |          |
|------------------------------------------|----------|
| If your vehicle will not start .....     | 67,68    |
| Jump starting .....                      | 68       |
| Overheating .....                        | 71       |
| Towing .....                             | 78       |
| Engine                                   |          |
| Access hole cover .....                  | 11       |
| Before starting the engine .....         | 57       |
| Checking the coolant level .....         | 105      |
| Engine compartment .....                 | 96,97,98 |
| Exhaust gas caution .....                | 50       |
| Oil consumption .....                    | 51       |
| Oil level .....                          | 103      |
| Overheating .....                        | 71       |
| Starting procedure .....                 | 57,58,59 |
| Engine coolant                           |          |
| Temperature gauge .....                  | 28       |
| Winter driving tips .....                | 62       |
| Engine coolant temperature gauge .....   | 28       |
| Engine oil                               |          |
| Winter driving tips .....                | 62       |
| Exhaust gas caution .....                | 50       |
| <b>F</b>                                 |          |
| Facts about engine oil consumption ..... | 51       |
| Flasher, Headlight .....                 | 23       |
| Flat tire                                |          |
| After changing wheels .....              | 78       |
| Changing tires .....                     | 76       |
| If you have a flat tire .....            | 71       |
| Jack point .....                         | 75       |
| Jacking precautions .....                | 71       |
| Jacking up .....                         | 76       |
| Loosening wheel nuts .....               | 75       |
| Lowering vehicle .....                   | 77       |

|                                       |       |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| Reinstalling wheel ornament .....     | 78    |
| Removing wheel ornament .....         | 74    |
| Wheel block .....                     | 74    |
| Wheel nuts .....                      | 77    |
| Floor mat .....                       | 48    |
| Fluid level                           |       |
| Washer fluid .....                    | 116   |
| Foreign countries, Operation in ..... | 50    |
| Front seats .....                     | 13,14 |
| Fuel                                  |       |
| Bleeding the fuel system .....        | 68    |
| Draining fuel filter water .....      | 106   |
| Filler door opener .....              | 12    |
| Fuel economy .....                    | 66    |
| Fuel information .....                | 49    |
| Gauge .....                           | 27    |
| Operation in foreign countries .....  | 50    |
| Tank cap .....                        | 12    |
| Fuel filter                           |       |
| Draining fuel filter water .....      | 106   |
| Fuel filter warning light .....       | 30    |
| Fuse locations .....                  | 99    |
| Fuses                                 |       |
| Fuse box .....                        | 114   |
| Fusible link locations .....          | 99    |
| Fusible links .....                   | 116   |
| <b>G</b>                              |       |
| Gauge                                 |       |
| Engine coolant temperature .....      | 28    |
| Fuel .....                            | 27    |
| Glovebox .....                        | 48    |
| Good driving practice .....           | 35    |

## H

|                               |          |
|-------------------------------|----------|
| Hazard switch .....           | 24       |
| Head restraints .....         | 17       |
| Headlight switch .....        | 23       |
| High speed operation          |          |
| During break-in .....         | 49       |
| How to start the engine ..... | 57,58,59 |

## I

|                                     |         |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Identification                      |         |
| Engine .....                        | 54      |
| Vehicle .....                       | 54      |
| Ignition switch .....               | 33,34   |
| Indicator symbols .....             | 8       |
| Instrument panel                    |         |
| Cigarette lighter and ashtray ..... | 47      |
| Clock .....                         | 47      |
| Fuel gauge .....                    | 27      |
| Indicator symbols .....             | 8       |
| Odometer .....                      | 29      |
| Tachometer .....                    | 29      |
| Trip meter .....                    | 29      |
| Instrument panel overview .....     | 2,4,5,7 |

## J

|                     |    |
|---------------------|----|
| Jack                |    |
| Location .....      | 72 |
| Jump starting ..... | 68 |

## K

|           |   |
|-----------|---|
| Key ..... | 9 |
|-----------|---|

**L****Light**

|                      |    |
|----------------------|----|
| Front interior ..... | 24 |
| Rear interior .....  | 25 |

**Light bulbs**

|                                |         |
|--------------------------------|---------|
| Back-up lights .....           | 121,122 |
| Front turn signal lights ..... | 120     |
| Headlights .....               | 117     |
| License plate lights .....     | 122     |
| Parking lights .....           | 119     |
| Rear fog lights .....          | 121     |
| Rear turn signal lights .....  | 121     |
| Stop and tail lights .....     | 121     |
| Light bulbs, replacing .....   | 117     |

**Lock**

|                       |       |
|-----------------------|-------|
| Back door .....       | 11    |
| Side doors .....      | 9     |
| Steering column ..... | 33,34 |

|                                    |    |
|------------------------------------|----|
| Low fuel level warning light ..... | 30 |
|------------------------------------|----|

|                                      |    |
|--------------------------------------|----|
| Low oil pressure warning light ..... | 30 |
|--------------------------------------|----|

|                                   |    |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| Luggage stowage precautions ..... | 53 |
|-----------------------------------|----|

**M****Maintenance**

|                                         |          |
|-----------------------------------------|----------|
| Do-it-yourself maintenance .....        | 100      |
| Does your vehicle need repairing? ..... | 86       |
| Maintenance requirements .....          | 85       |
| Maintenance schedule .....              | 87,88,92 |
| Where to go for service .....           | 85       |

**Manual transmission**

|                                          |    |
|------------------------------------------|----|
| Driving with a manual transmission ..... | 35 |
| Shift pattern .....                      | 35 |

**H****Maximum allowable speed**

|                           |    |
|---------------------------|----|
| Manual transmission ..... | 35 |
|---------------------------|----|

**Mirror**

|                                   |    |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| Anti-glare inside rear view ..... | 22 |
|-----------------------------------|----|

**N****New vehicle break-in**

|       |    |
|-------|----|
| ..... | 49 |
|-------|----|

**O****Odometer**

|       |    |
|-------|----|
| ..... | 29 |
|-------|----|

**Oil**

|                           |     |
|---------------------------|-----|
| Consumption .....         | 51  |
| Viscosity and grade ..... | 103 |

|                                      |    |
|--------------------------------------|----|
| Operation in foreign countries ..... | 50 |
|--------------------------------------|----|

|                           |    |
|---------------------------|----|
| Overheating, Engine ..... | 71 |
|---------------------------|----|

|                                   |    |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| Overheating, Engine coolant ..... | 28 |
|-----------------------------------|----|

**Overview**

|                          |          |
|--------------------------|----------|
| Engine compartment ..... | 96,97,98 |
|--------------------------|----------|

**P****Parking brake**

|                 |    |
|-----------------|----|
| Operation ..... | 36 |
|-----------------|----|

|                      |    |
|----------------------|----|
| Reminder light ..... | 36 |
|----------------------|----|

|                 |    |
|-----------------|----|
| Polishing ..... | 82 |
|-----------------|----|

|                            |    |
|----------------------------|----|
| Pretrip safety check ..... | 60 |
|----------------------------|----|

|                                             |    |
|---------------------------------------------|----|
| Protecting your Toyota from corrosion ..... | 81 |
|---------------------------------------------|----|

**R****Radiator**

|                       |     |
|-----------------------|-----|
| Coolant, Engine ..... | 105 |
|-----------------------|-----|

|             |    |
|-------------|----|
| Radio ..... | 37 |
|-------------|----|

|                 |    |
|-----------------|----|
| Radio, AM ..... | 39 |
|-----------------|----|

|                    |    |
|--------------------|----|
| Radio, AM-FM ..... | 40 |
|--------------------|----|

|                  |    |
|------------------|----|
| Rear seats ..... | 14 |
|------------------|----|

|                                           |    |
|-------------------------------------------|----|
| Rear view mirror, Anti-glare inside ..... | 22 |
|-------------------------------------------|----|

|                                   |    |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| Rear window defogger switch ..... | 26 |
|-----------------------------------|----|

|                                           |    |
|-------------------------------------------|----|
| Rear window wiper and washer switch ..... | 26 |
|-------------------------------------------|----|

**S****Safety check, Pretrip**

|       |    |
|-------|----|
| ..... | 60 |
|-------|----|

**Seat belts**

|                |    |
|----------------|----|
| Cleaning ..... | 83 |
|----------------|----|

|                 |          |
|-----------------|----------|
| Fastening ..... | 18,19,21 |
|-----------------|----------|

|                             |    |
|-----------------------------|----|
| Seat belt precautions ..... | 17 |
|-----------------------------|----|

|             |    |
|-------------|----|
| Seats ..... | 13 |
|-------------|----|

|                               |    |
|-------------------------------|----|
| Service and maintenance ..... | 85 |
|-------------------------------|----|

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| Side door locks ..... | 9 |
|-----------------------|---|

|                  |    |
|------------------|----|
| Side vents ..... | 46 |
|------------------|----|

|                  |     |
|------------------|-----|
| Spare fuse ..... | 114 |
|------------------|-----|

|                  |    |
|------------------|----|
| Spare tire ..... | 72 |
|------------------|----|

|                      |     |
|----------------------|-----|
| Specifications ..... | 123 |
|----------------------|-----|

**Starting**

|                    |          |
|--------------------|----------|
| Cold weather ..... | 57,58,59 |
|--------------------|----------|

|              |          |
|--------------|----------|
| Engine ..... | 57,58,59 |
|--------------|----------|

|                     |    |
|---------------------|----|
| Jump starting ..... | 68 |
|---------------------|----|

**Steering**

|                   |       |
|-------------------|-------|
| Column lock ..... | 33,34 |
|-------------------|-------|

|                           |    |
|---------------------------|----|
| Tilt steering wheel ..... | 22 |
|---------------------------|----|

|                              |    |
|------------------------------|----|
| Suspension and chassis ..... | 55 |
|------------------------------|----|

**Switch**

|                         |    |
|-------------------------|----|
| Emergency flasher ..... | 24 |
|-------------------------|----|

|                                         |    |
|-----------------------------------------|----|
| Headlight, dimmer and turn signal ..... | 23 |
|-----------------------------------------|----|

|                |       |
|----------------|-------|
| Ignition ..... | 33,34 |
|----------------|-------|

|                            |    |
|----------------------------|----|
| Rear window defogger ..... | 26 |
|----------------------------|----|

|                                    |    |
|------------------------------------|----|
| Rear window wiper and washer ..... | 26 |
| Windshield wiper and washer .....  | 25 |

## T

|                                         |                 |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Tachometer .....                        | 29              |
| Tilt steering wheel .....               | 22              |
| Tires                                   |                 |
| Changing .....                          | 71              |
| Flat tire .....                         | 71              |
| Rotation .....                          | 108             |
| Spare .....                             | 72              |
| Tire information .....                  | 106,107,108,109 |
| Tools .....                             | 72              |
| Towing                                  |                 |
| Emergency towing .....                  | 80              |
| If your vehicle needs to be towed ..... | 78              |
| Trailer .....                           | 63              |
| Trailer towing .....                    | 63              |
| Trip meter .....                        | 29              |
| Turn signals .....                      | 23              |

## W

|                                          |     |
|------------------------------------------|-----|
| Warning lights .....                     | 30  |
| Washer fluid                             |     |
| Adding washer fluid .....                | 116 |
| Washing and waxing .....                 | 82  |
| Windshield wiper and washer switch ..... | 25  |
| Winter driving tips .....                | 62  |

### Quick index

|                                                  |     |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----|
| ● If a service reminder indicator comes on ..... | 30  |
| ● If your vehicle will not start .....           | 67  |
| ● If your engine stalls while driving .....      | 70  |
| ● If your vehicle overheats .....                | 71  |
| ● If you have a flat tire .....                  | 71  |
| ● If your vehicle needs to be towed .....        | 78  |
| ● Tips for driving during break-in period .....  | 49  |
| ● How to start the engine .....                  | 57  |
| ● Pretrip safety check .....                     | 60  |
| ● Maintenance schedule .....                     | 87  |
| ● Complete index .....                           | 131 |

### Gas station information

#### Fuel type:

Gasoline engine—

Gasoline, leaded or unleaded Research Octane Number 85 or higher

Diesel engine—

Diesel fuel, cetane number 50 (cetane index 45) or higher

See page 49 for detailed information.

**Fuel tank capacity:** 48 L (12.7 gal., 10.6 Imp. gal.)

**Recommended engine oil:** See pages 104 and 105.

**Tire information:** See pages 106 through 109.

**Tire pressure:** See page 128.

Publication No. OM27450E  
Part No. 01999-27450  
Printed in Japan 01-9604-00 ☐  
ライトエースCKD(一般E)