TOYOTA

CELICA

OWNER'S MANUAL

2

FOREWORD

Toyota Celica was built after many years of resarch with prime importance placed upon the safety of driver and passengers.

However, the car's life will depend much on you. With proper handling and care, your new car will give you many years of driving pleasure and good service. To ensure this good service, this manual gives important information on the operation and maintenance of your car.

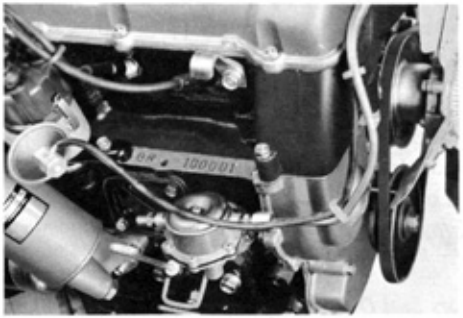
Our world-wide network of Toyota Distributors and Dealers with a well-trained staff and facilities to match, provides you with the best possible service. Have them inspect your car and follow their suggestions for many miles of pleasant trouble-free driving.

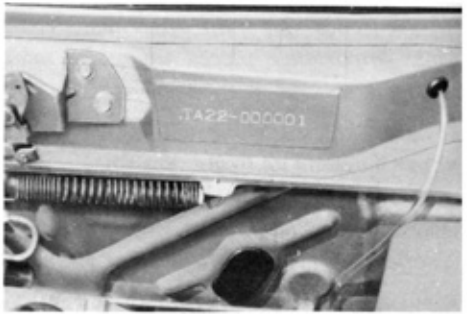
TOYOTA MOTOR SALES CO., LTD

CONTENTS

ENGINE & VEHICLE SERIAL NUMBERS

The engine number is stamped on the left side of the engine cylinder block behind the the engine oil level gauge.
The serial number is stamped on the right side of the engine hood lock on the cowl panel fire wall in the engine compartment.





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GENUINE トヨタ PARTS
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TOYOTA SPARE PARTS
are readily available
throughout the world.
Insist on GENUINE
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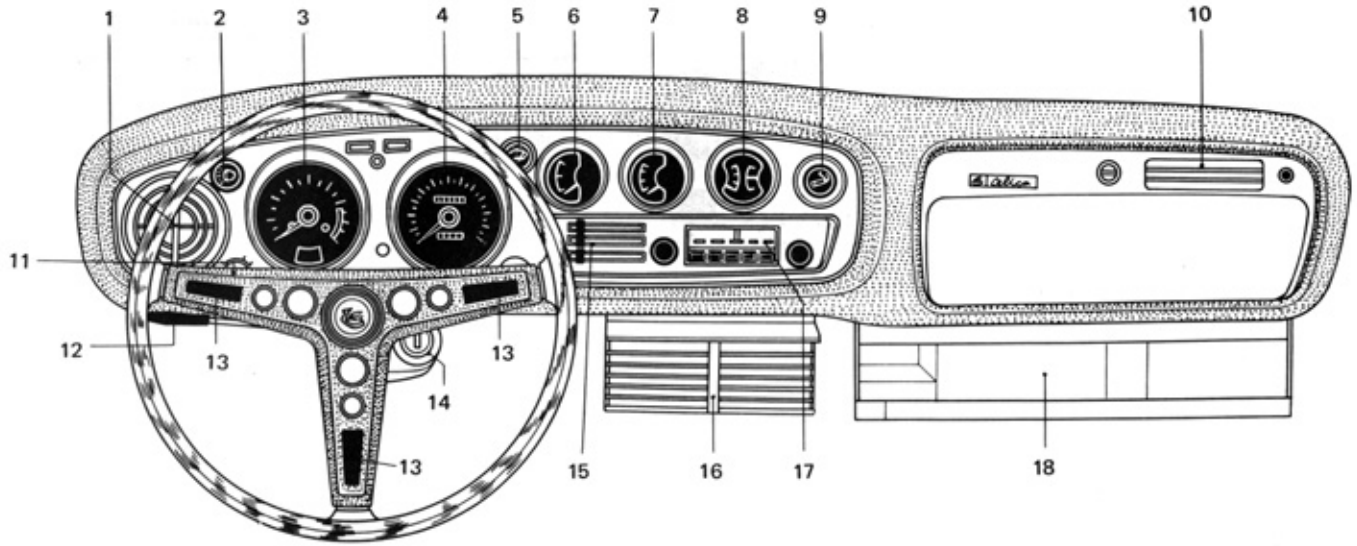
INSTRUMENTS AND DRIVING CONTROLS

INSTRUMENT PANEL



1. Ventilation louver
2. Lighting switch
3. Tachometer
4. Speedometer
5. Wiper & washer switch
6. Fuel gauge
7. Coolant temperature gauge
8. Ammeter & oil pressure gauge
9. Cigarette lighter
10. Ventilation louver
11. Hazard warning light switch
12. Turn signal & dimmer switch
13. Horn button
14. Ignition switch/steering lock
15. Heater control
16. Boost ventilation louver
17. Radio
18. Under tray

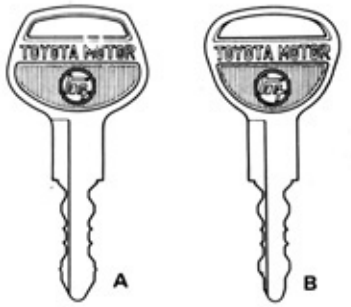
KEYS

Two different type keys are provided (master key and sub-key), and are used on the following lock cylinders. These can be used either side up.

Master Key(A)
1. Ignition switch
2. Door locks
3. Glove compartment lock
4. Luggage compartment lock
5. Fuel filler cap lock

Sub-key (B)
1. Ignition switch
2. Door locks
3. Fuel filler cap

The key number should be recorded. For replacement of lost key, contact your Toyota Dealer. Always make sure to remove the key and lock all doors when leaving your car unattended.



IGNITION SWITCH & STEERING COLUMN LOCK

START – for starting the engine. When released, the key returns to "ON" position.
ON – for normal operation after the engine has been started.
ACC – for operating accessories (radio, stereo, etc.).
LOCK – This is the steering column lock locking position, and the only position in which the ignition key can be removed.

LOCKING

To lock the ignition switch and the steering column, turn the key to the LOCK position and remove the key. Then turn the steering wheel in either direction until the steering wheel becomes locked.

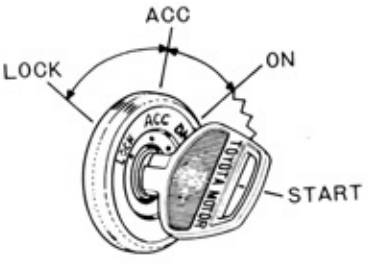
UNLOCKING

To unlock the ignition switch and the steering column, insert the key in the lock and turn it from LOCK to accessory position. Should it be difficult to turn the key in the lock, gently move the steering wheel from side to side until the key turns freely.

CAUTION: When unlocking, make sure the key is turned fully to other than lock position, otherwise the lock pin may return accidentally and lock the steering column. To prevent accidental locking of the steering wheel, never attempt to remove the key or turn the ignition key to the LOCK position while the car is in motion. If, under any circumstances, your car needs to be pushed to start the engine, make sure the ignition key is turned to the ON position. If your car is to be towed, turn the key to the ACC position.

LOCK WARNING BUZZER

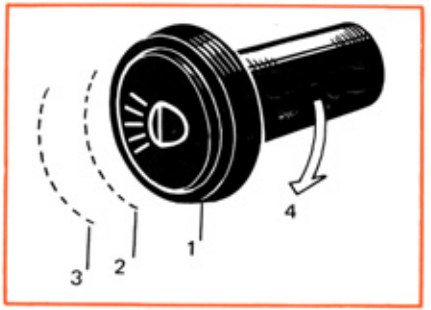
All the cars have a lock warning buzzer to warn the driver against leaving the key in an unattended car. The warning buzzer sounds when the key is in the switch at any position and the driver's side door is open. To turn off the buzzer, the key must be turned to LOCK and removed.



LIGHTING SWITCH

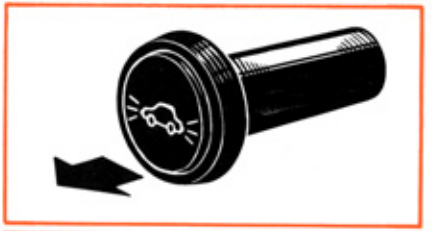
The lighting switch controls headlights, parking lights, tail lights, license plate lights and meter pilot lights. This switch can also be controlled brightness of the meter pilot lights by simply turning it. To brighten, turn the switch counterclockwise. This switch can be operated regardless of the ignition switch position.

1 – OFF
2 – Parking lights, tail lights, license plate lights and meter pilot lights
3 – Headlights and all above lights
4 – Brightness control



HAZARD WARNING LIGHT SWITCH

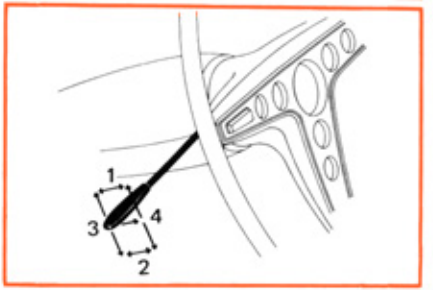
Pulling this switch will make four turn signal lights flash to indicate an emergency. Also at this time, the turn signal indicator lights on the instrument panel will flash simultaneously. These lights are used to warn other drivers that your car is in a traffic hazard. This switch can be operated regardless of the ignition switch position.



TURN SIGNAL & DIMMER SWITCH

This switch lever can be moved vertically and holizontally to operate the turn signal lights and to change headlight beams as illustrated. The turn signal switch is automatically cancelled after completing a turn. A turn signal indicator light on the instrument panel flashes to indicate proper operation of the front and rear turn signal lights. A high beam indicator light on the instrument panel lights up whenever the headlight high beams are in use.

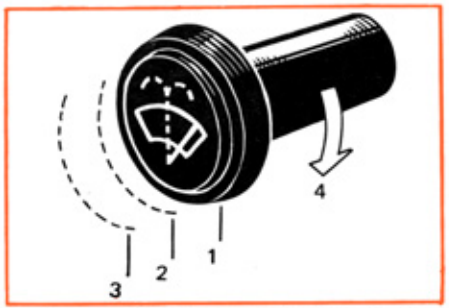
1 – Right turn
2 – Left turn
3 – High beam
4 – Low beam



WIPER & WASHER SWITCH

The wiper and washer switch can only be operated when the ignition switch is ON.

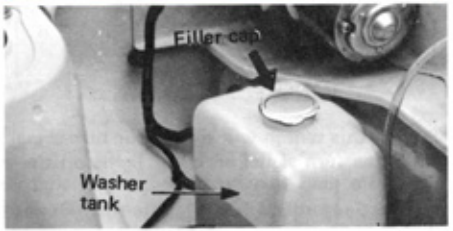
1 – OFF
2 – Low speed operation
3 – High speed operation
4 – Operating washer



The wiper arms automatically come to a stop when switched off.
To operate the washer, turn the switch clockwise. The washer fluid is squirted on the windshield while the switch is held in this position.

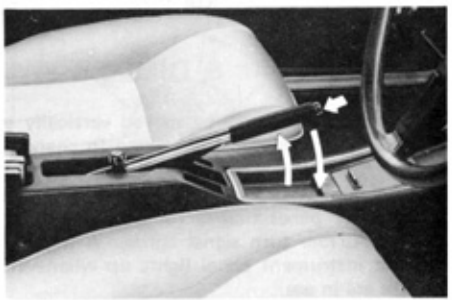
CAUTION: Do not operate the washer for more than 20 seconds at a time or when the washer tank is empty.

Check the fluid level in the washer tank when necessary, and fill with washer fluid solution. Do not use water only or radiator anti-freeze. These may cause the water to freeze or damage paint and chrome plated surfaces.

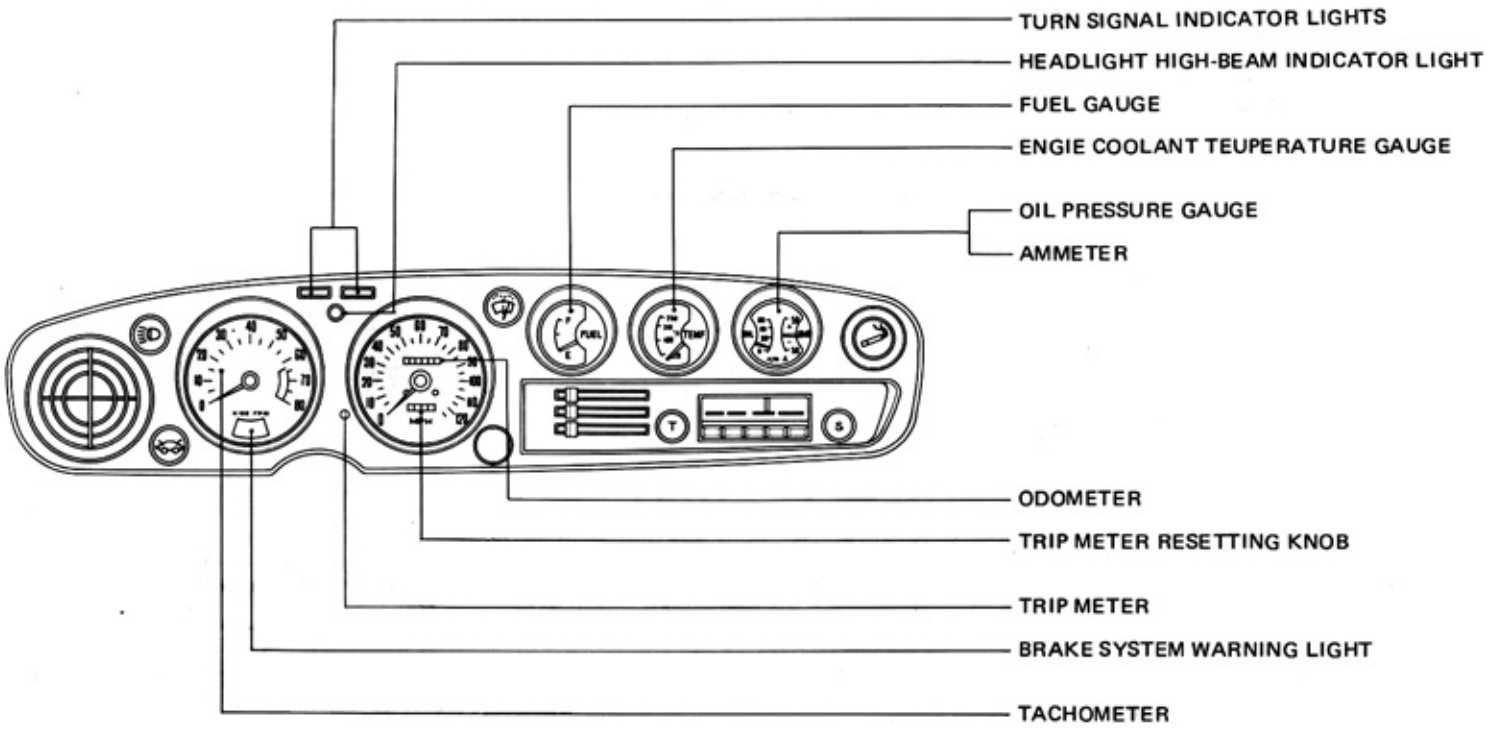


PARKING BRAKE LEVER

To apply the parking brake, just pull the lever. At this time, a brake warning light on the instrument panel lights up. To release, push in the release button at the top of the lever while pulling up the lever slightly, then push the lever back in.



METERS, GAUGES & INDICATOR LIGHTS



Speedometer indicates car's forward speed in miles per hour.

Odometer, registering the total distance driven, acts as a reminder for your periodic maintenance.

Trip Meter indicates the travelling distance per day or trip.

Trip Meter Resetting Knob — Turn the knob clockwise to reset the reading to "0000".

Brake System Warning Light serves a dual purpose. The light glows red when the parking brake lever is applied with the ignition switch ON to warn that the parking brake has not been fully released. This also indicates that the brake warning light is operative. If the light does not come on, check the bulb and/or electrical circuit. The other function is to indicate a malfunction in the brake system. The light will come on if the brake fluid pressure does not develop in either the front or rear brake lines while braking. In this event, have your Toyota Dealer inspect and correct the trouble immediately.

CAUTION: This light is not a substitute for visual inspection of brake fluid level within the master cylinder reservoir tank.

Engine Coolant Temperature Gauge should register between 165°F ∿ 195°F under normal driving conditions. The pointer moving near or over 250°F line indicates overheating. (also see page 27)

Fuel Gauge registers fuel quantity in the tank when the car is level. The "F" indicates a full tank. At "E", fuel remaining in the tank is less than 1.2 gal. The tank capacity is 13 US gal.

Oil Pressure Gauge indicates the pressure of the engine lubricant within the engine. The pointer will normally indicate between 40 psi and 70 psi according to the engine revolution when the engine is hot and about 10 psi at the engine idle speed. If the pressure indicates below 10 psi or zero at normal driving conditions, stop the engine immediately, and first check the oil level of the crankcase. If it is satisfactory, have the lubrication system checked at the nearest Toyota Dealer. Driving the car with the low oil pressure can cause serious engine damage.

Ammeter indicates wether the battery is being charged or discharged. The pointer will deflect to the negative side when the ignition switch is at ON position without running the engine, but the pointer should deflect slightly to the positive side under normal driving conditions. If the pointer deflects to the negative side under normal driving conditions, have the charging system checked immediately at the nearest Toyota Dealer.

Tachometer indicates the engine revolution. These graduations are in one hundredth with a RED zone from 63 to 80 graduations giving a warning not to exceed RED zone during driving.

Turn Signal Indicator Light flashes when the turn signal light switch is operated. If the light remains on, check for burnt light bulb, or does not flash, check for snapped fuse or burnt indicator light bulb.

Headlight High Beam Indicator Light will glow purple whenever the high beams are in use.

STARTING THE ENGINE

BEFORE STARTING THE ENGINE

Keep the following items in mind before turning the ignition key. Shift the gear into neutral, and depress the clutch pedal all the way. In cold weather, depress the accelerator pedal once all the way and release the pedal. This will set the automatic choke to fast idle position. Turn off the headlight switch and all other electrical accessory switches before starting the engine in colder weather. Otherwise, engine cranking speed will be weakened and engine starting will be difficult.

Check to see if the warning light (brake) lights up or gauge pointers move to indicate proper functioning when the ignition key is turned on.

Never keep the ignition switch in ON position without running the engine and run the starter motor for more than 10 seconds each time. If the engine starting is very difficult, let the starter motor rest for a while, to restore battery energy.

Do not turn the ignition key to START position after the engine has been started.

STARTING A COLD ENGINE

Depress the clutch pedal and the accelerator pedal once fully to set the automatic choke to fast idle position. Turn the ignition key to START without depressing the accelerator pedal. When the engine fires, depress the pedal lightly to help the engine run smoothly on its own power. After the engine has thoroughly warmed-up, tap on the accelerator pedal to free the fast idle setting and to reduce the engine revolution to the normal idle speed.

STARTING A WARM ENGINE

Lightly depress the accelerator pedal, then start the engine. With a very hot engine, it may be necessary to fully depress the accelerator pedal. Do not pump the accelerator pedal.

STARTING A FLOODED ENGINE

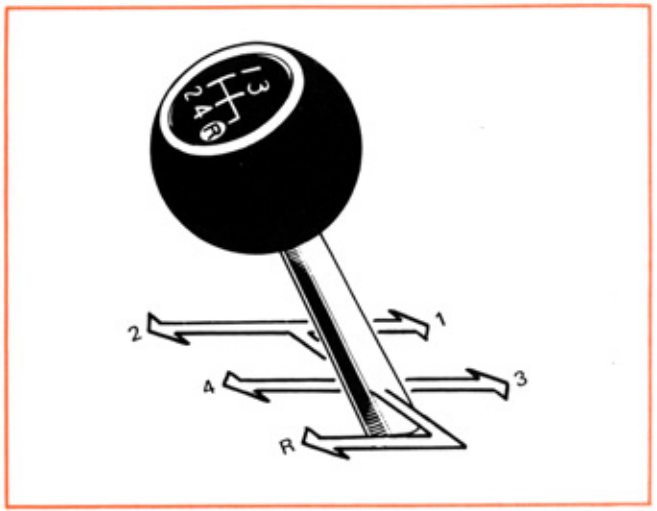
Hold the accelerator pedal fully depressed until the engine starts. If the engine still does not start, hold the starting for a few minutes, or remove and dry the spark plugs if wet, then try again.

DRIVING

NEW CAR OPERATION TIPS

You can use your new car without regular "break-in". However, if you observe a few precautions for the first 600 miles, your car life will be prolonged with added economy.
Drive the car moderately until the engine is properly warmed-up. The speed during this period must be limited to a maximum of 60 mph, but do not drive at sustained constant speeds. If possible, avoid full throttle starts and sudden stops. Avoid sudden stops especially during the first few hundred kilometers or miles since brakes roughly used during this period will reduce much future brake efficiency.
Do not race the engine without load or do not drive at low speeds with the shift lever in top gear.

TRANSMISSION GEARSHIFT LEVER



Fully depress the clutch pedal when shifting gears, and also fully stop the car before shifting into reverse. Use the second gear or third gear when driving in heavy traffic.

Downshift the gear when driving the car on steep or long hills, and use engine brake together with the foot brakes. When downshifting, always downshift to the next lower gear ratio so as not over-run the engine.

It is recommend that you confine the engine revolution up to the 63 graduation, which is 6,300 rpm. The approximate maximum permissible speed of each gear position is as follows:

At 6,300 rpm

1st Gear	2nd Gear	3rd Gear	4th Gear
30 mph	55 mph	80 mph	110 mph

BODY FEATURES

DOOR

DOOR OPENING

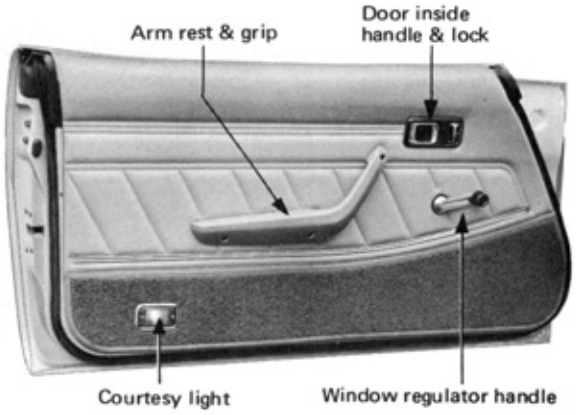
To open the unlocked door from the outside, pull up the outside door handle. To open from the inside, pull the inside door handle.

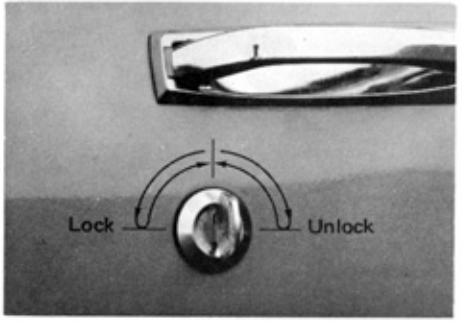
DOOR LOCK

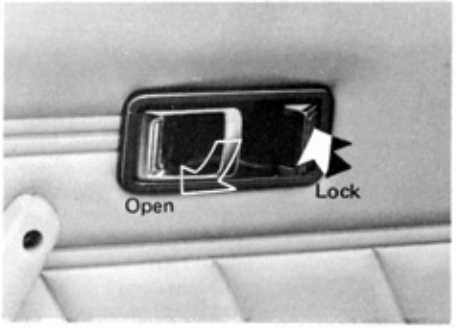
To lock the door from the outside, use either the master or sub key and turn it to the rear of the car. To unlock, turn the key to the front of the car. To lock from the inside, push in the lock button.
The doors can be locked without use of the key. To lock, push in the lock button and lift the outside door handle up while closing the door.

CAUTION: Be careful not to forget the key inside the car when locking the door without use of the key.

Always lock the doors when driving. The doors cannot be opened by pulling the inside door handle unless the lock buttons are unlocked.

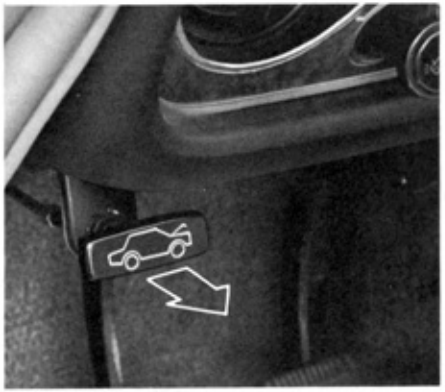


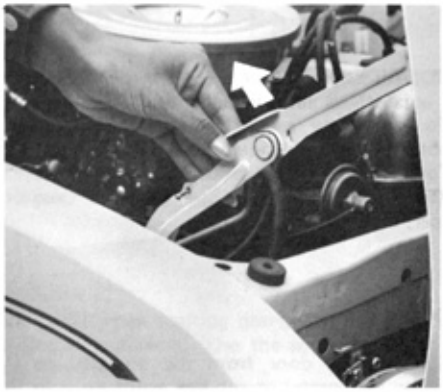




ENGINE HOOD

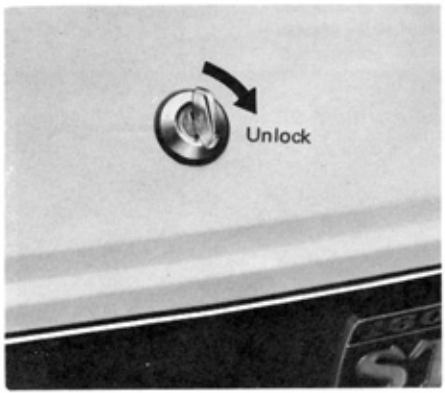
To open the engine hood, pull the hood lock releasing lever. The hood will spring open slightly. Lifting the hood completely will automatically lock it.
To close the hood, lift the hood slightly and pull the hood stay slightly, then gently press it down to lock in place.





LUGGAGE COMPARTMENT

To unlock the luggage compartment, use the master key and turn it fully clockwise. To lock, just press down on the compartment door until it locks in position.
Take care not to leave the key inside the luggage compartment when locking.

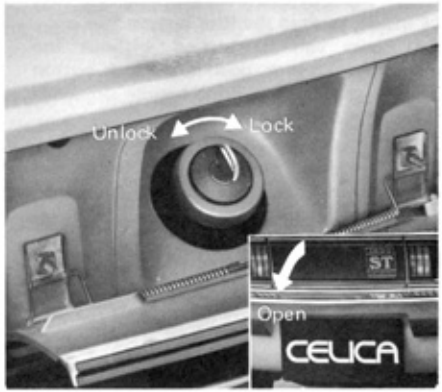


FUEL FILLER CAP

To remove the fuel filler cap, open the inlet door, then turn the cap counterclockwise. If the optional locking cap is installed, insert either the master or sub key into the lock cylinder and turn it counterclockwise. When installing the cap, align the filler cap claw and the inlet cut portion, then turn the cap clockwise.

FUEL RECOMMENDATION –
Premium Gasoline

The fuel tank capacity is 13 US gal.



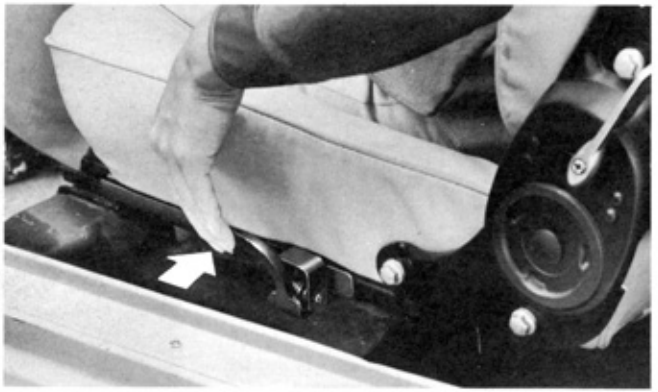
COMFORT AND SAFETY FEATURES

SEAT

* Adjust the driver's seat position for comfortable access to the pedals, steering wheel and switches.

* A seat should be adjusted when the car is stationary.

To adjust the seat position, push the lever towards the inside of the car, then slide the seat forward or backward to a desired position.



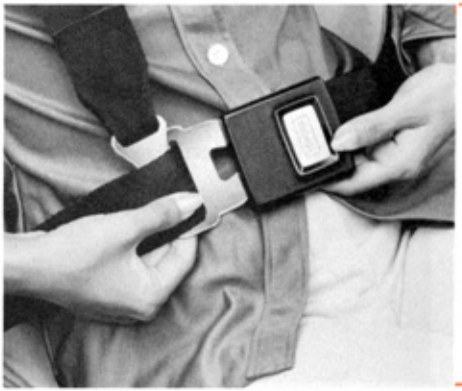
The seat back can be tilted to and fro while pulling the lever forward. To lock the seat back, release the lever and lock the seat back at a desired position.

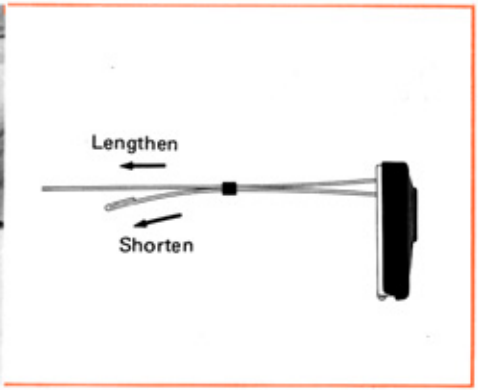
SEAT BELT

* Adjust the driver's seat position before fastening the seat belt.
* Always use seat belts when driving.

1. LAP BELTS

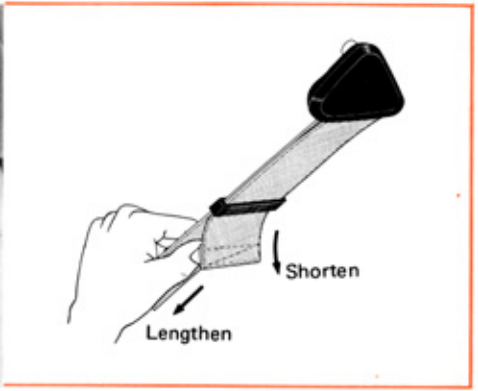
Pull out the retractor side belt completely and insert the metal eye into the buckle until the click sound is heard. If the belt length is not satisfactory, adjust length of the buckle side belt to comfortably fit your body without slack as illustrated.
Position the belt across the lap on the hips, not across the waist. To release the metal eye from the buckle, depress the push button.



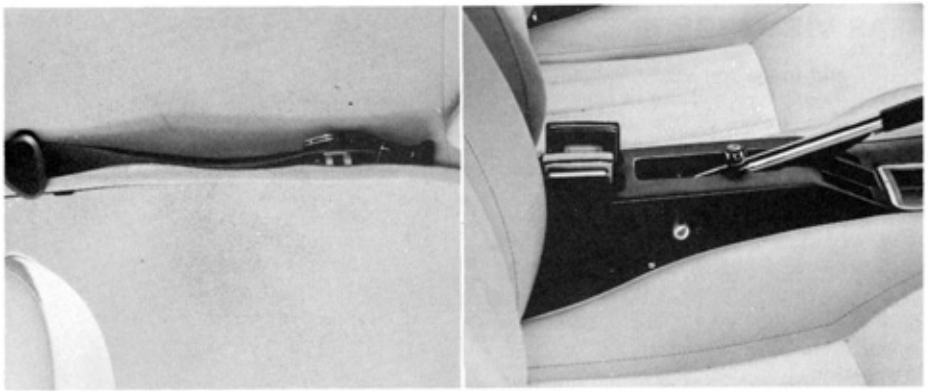


2. SHOULDER BELTS

Insert the shoulder belt pin into the belt connector as illustrated, then fasten the metal eye into the buckle. If the shoulder belt length is not satisfactory, remove the cover, and adjust length as illustrated. The shoulder belt should provide proper slack between your chest and belt. This can be checked by inserting a clenched fist between them. It should not be tight.



If the shoulder belt is not used, insert the belt pin into the cover and store the belt as illustrated. Also the buckle can be stored into the buckle holder as illustrated.



CAUTION:

a. Be sure to avoid wearing a lap belt loosely or with slack in the system, wearing the belt with the webbing not fully pulled out from a retractor, and wearing the belt in a twisted condition.

b. The use of a shoulder belt is not recommended for a person if the belt would cross over the body too near the neck, because it increases the danger of neck injury in an accident.

c. The driver's shoulder belt should be adjusted for comfortable access to the operating controls without difficulty.

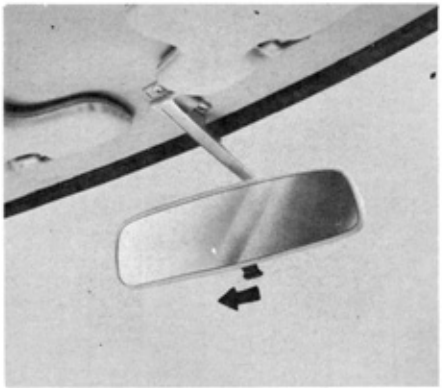
3. INSPECTION & CARE

Keep the belts clean and dry. Wash belts with a mild soap solution in lukewarm water. Dry belts in the shade before retracting. Do not bleach or redye belts due to possible loss in strength of webbing. Inspect belts, buckles, retractors and anchors periodically to make sure they function correctly, and if necessary, replace part/s.

REAR VIEW MIRRORS

Outside and inside rear view mirrors are of a swivel mount type and can be adjusted to obtain clear vision of the rear. After adjusting the driver's seat, set the position of the mirror to suit the driver's rear view at all times.

If the optional non-glare type rear view mirror is installed, pull the lever just below the mirror to decrease the glare of the headlights from the car behind you for safety.



SUN VISORS

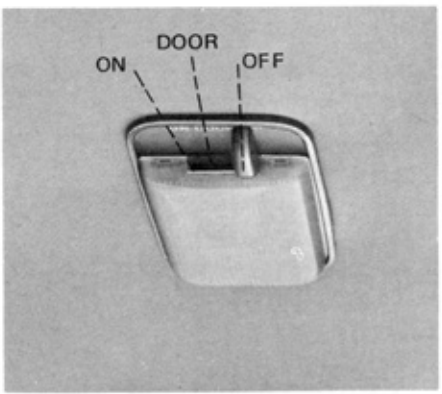
The sun visors can be also swung sideways by disconnecting the hook.

INTERIOR LIGHT

ON – The light is always on.

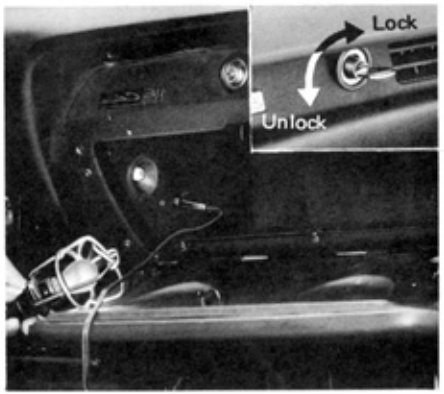
DOOR – The light comes on when any of the door is opened and goes out when the door is closed.

OFF – The light is always off.



GLOVE BOX

To open the glove box door, use the master key and turn it counterclockwise, and remove it, then push in the release button. The glove box light will come on when the door is opened if the lighting switch is positioned at first or second stage. Inspection light and inspection light socket are provided in the glove box.



CIGARETTE LIGHTER & ASH TRAY

The cigarette lighter operates even when the ignition switch is OFF, and it automatically releases when heated. Do not keep it pressed when heated.

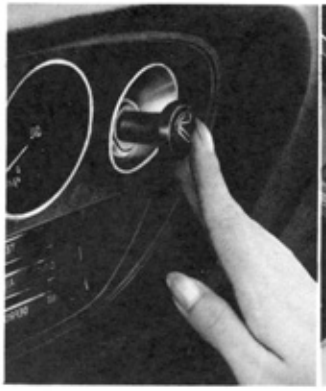
To use the ash trays, pull out from the instrument panel or rear quarter trim.

To use the ash trays, open the cover or pull out from the console box.

To remove them for cleaning:—

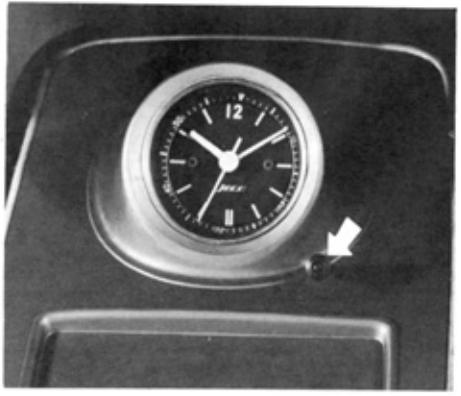
Front Ash Tray — Open the cover, hold the cigarette snuffer and pull out the ash tray assembly.

Rear Ash Tray — Pull outward while pushing the cigarette snuffer, or pull up the ash tray assembly.



CLOCK (option)

To set the clock hands, pull the knob and turn it clockwise to advance, and the other ways to put back.

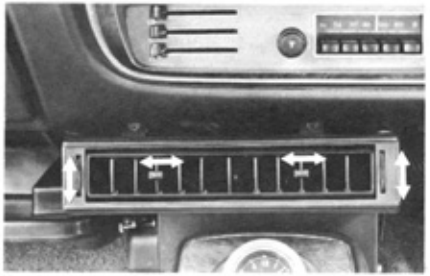


REAR WINDOW DEFOGGER (option)

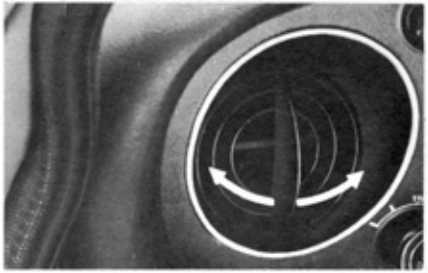
To operate the rear window defogger, pull out the switch, and the indicator light in the switch knob glows red while the defogger is in operation. After the rear window clears up, make sure to turn off the switch.

VENTILATION LOUVERS

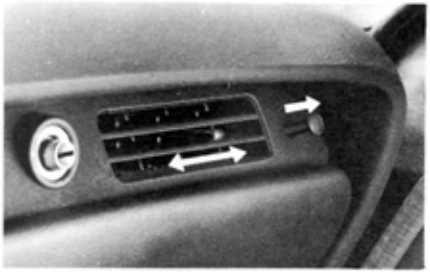
Center Ventilation Louver – To adjust air flow direction, move the louver up and down.

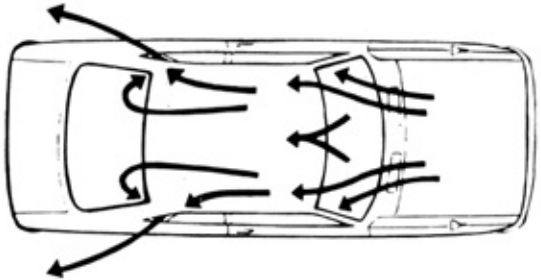


Driver's Side Ventilation Louver – To adjust air flow direction, move the louver up and down and from side to side. To shut off the air flow, turn the louver plate to the closing position as illustrated.



Co-driver's Side Ventilation Louver – Pull out the knob to open the air outlet, and move the lever to adjust air flow direction.





RADIO (option)

The radio can be operated when the ignition switch is at ON or ACC position. When the engine is not running, the key must be positioned at ACC.

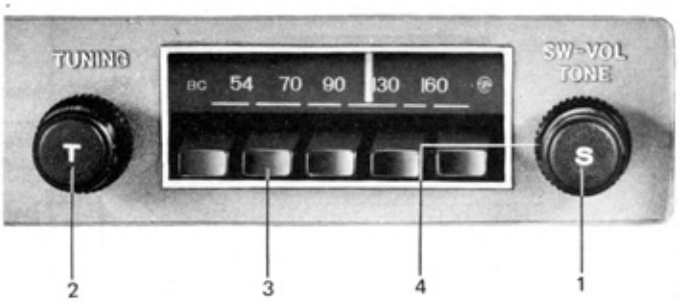
1. **ON–OFF Switch & Volume Control Knob** – Push the knob to switch on, at this time, the antenna will spring out one length of the antenna pole. Push it once again to switch off. To increase the volume, turn the knob clockwise.

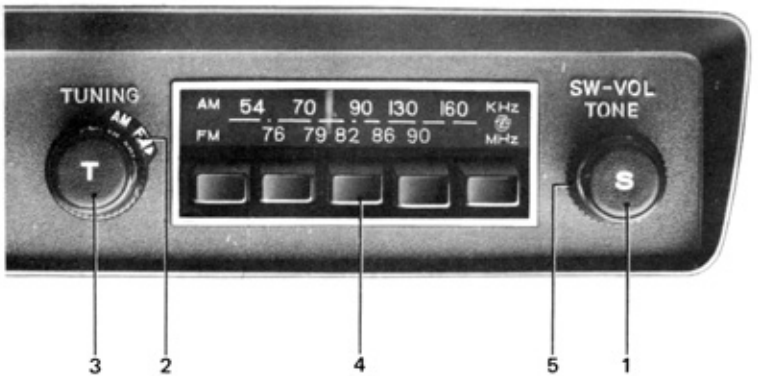
2. **AM–FM Selector Knob** – To receive FM broadcasts, turn the knob clockwise. To reswitch to AM station, turn the knob counterclockwise.

3. **Manual Tuning Knob** – Turn the knob either way to receive the station manually.

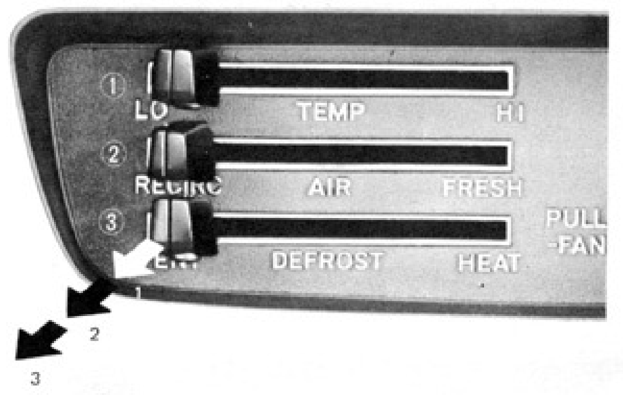
4. **Push Button** – To set the push buttons: pull the button all the way out, and turn the knob (3) manually to obtain a desired station, then push the button all the way in. Repeat this manner for each push button.

5. **Tone Control Knob** – Turn the knob clockwise for treble tone and turn it counterclockwise for soft tone.





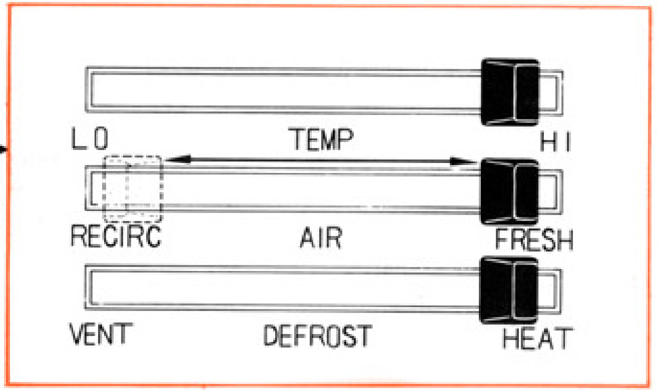
HEATER & BOOST VENTILATION (option)

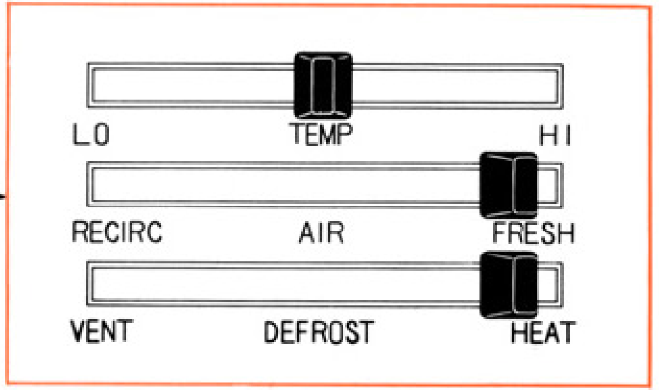


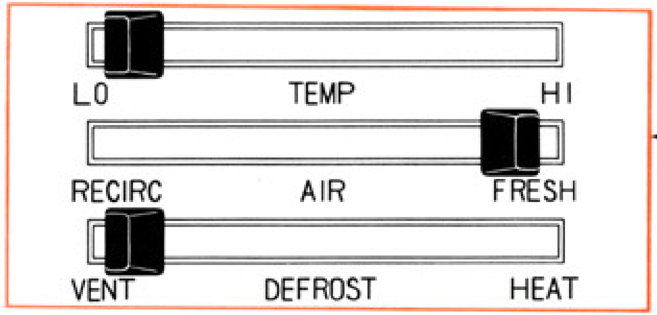
① Temperature Control Lever
② Air Intake Control Lever
③ Air Flow Direction Control Lever & Blower Motor (Fan) Switch
1 – High speed operation
2 – Medium speed operation
3 – Low speed operation

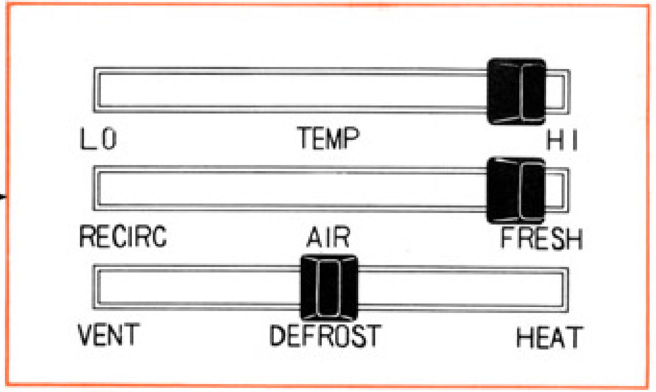
OPERATION:	Lever Position			
	①	②	③	Fan
Heating	HI	RECIRC FRESH	HEAT	1–2–3
Heating & ventilating*	between HI and LO	FRESH	HEAT	1–2–3
Defrosting	HI	RECIRC	DEFROST	1–2–3
Defogging	HI	FRESH	DEFROST	1–2–3
Boost ventilation	LO	FRESH	VENT	1–2–3

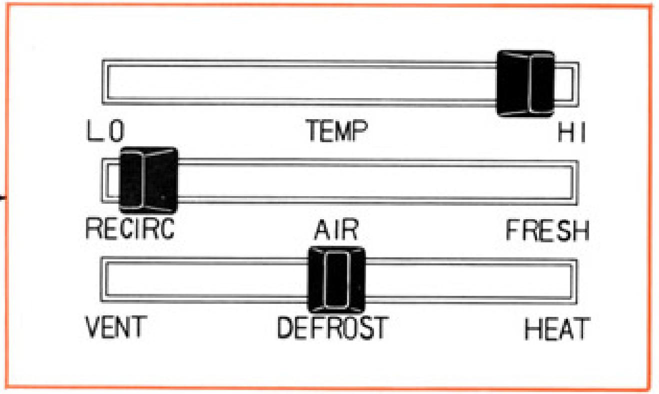
* Move the lever 1 from HI to LO, and set at the position where the cold air flows from the defroster outlets.



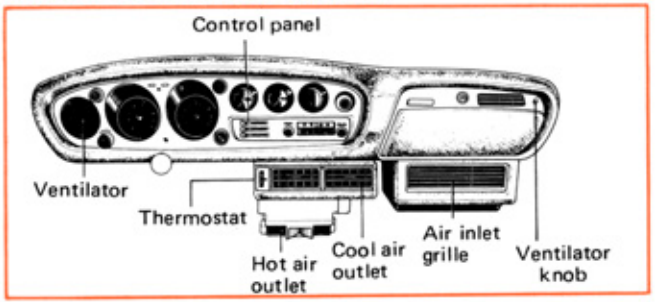


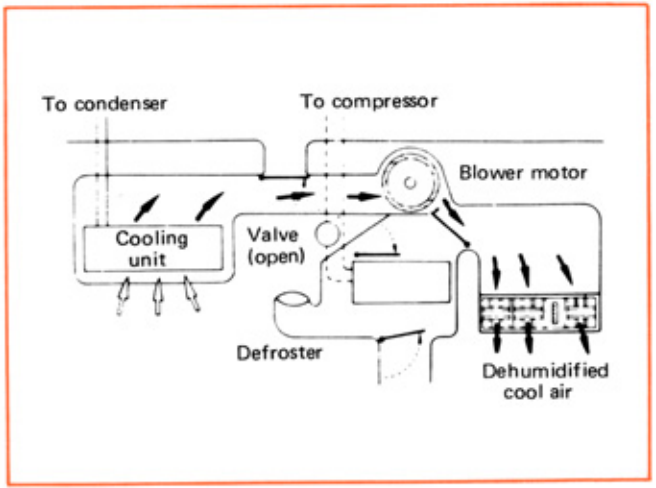






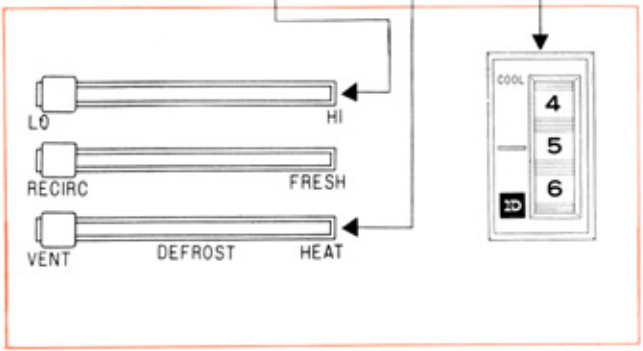
AIR CONDITIONER (option)





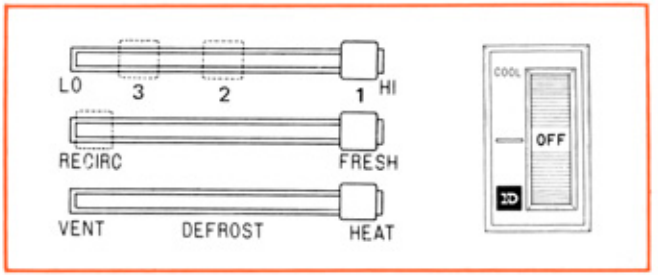
Air inside passenger compartment flows from cool air outlet and is cooled as it is recirculated through the cooling unit.
Move the knob from "RECIRC" position to "FRESH" position when you want to boost ventilation only.

	Knob Position		
	Temperature	Blower Speed	Thermostat
Quick cooling	LO	HI	10 – 7
Normal cooling	LO	MED - LO	6 – 4
Mild cooling	LO	LO	3 – 1
To boost vent	LO	LO - MED - HI	OFF



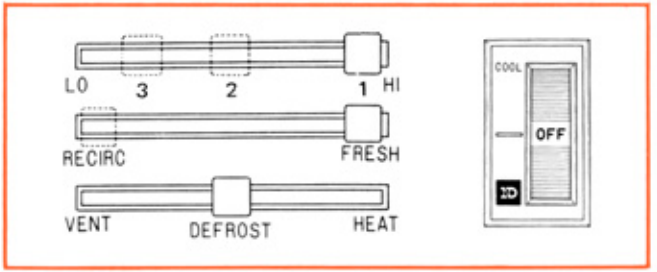
2. Heating

	Knob Position		
	Temperature	Blower Speed	Thermostat
Quick Heating	1	HI	OFF
Normal Heating	1 – 2	MED - LO	OFF
Mild Heating	2 – 3	LO	OFF



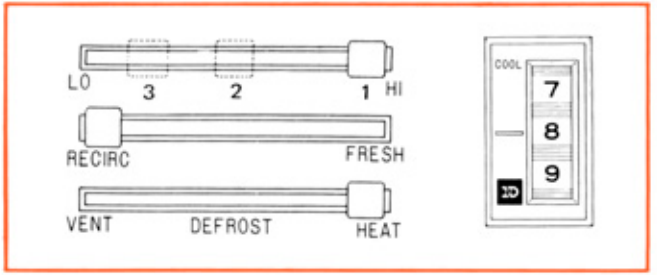
3. Deforsting

	Knob Position		
	Temperature	Blower Speed	Thermostat
Quick defrosting	1	HI	OFF
Normal defrosting	2 – 3	MED - LO	OFF



4. Dehumidifying

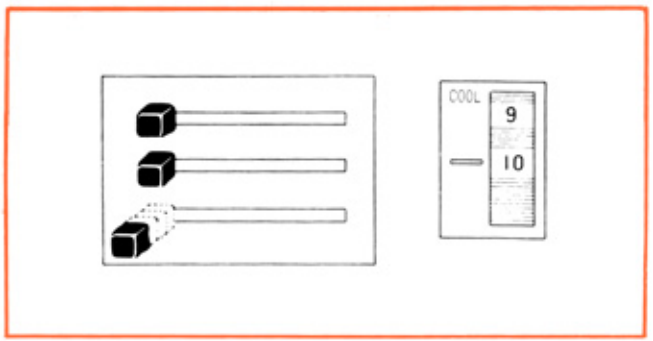
	Knob Position		
	Temperature	Blower Speed	Thermostat
Dehumidified Heating (Winter)	1	HI - MED	9 – 7
Dehumidified Heating (Spring, Autumn)	2 – 3	MED - LO	9 – 7



5. Tips For Top Performance

This air conditioner can be easily operated by finger tip control. Simple as it may be, improper handling will result in unsatisfactory cooling performance.

- AVOID ACCUMULATION OF FROST ON THE EVAPORATOR
  Avoid operating the air conditioner with the thermostat set at "IO" position, and the blower control switch at "LOW" for this combination may sometimes cause frost on the evaporator, and adversely affect cooling efficiency.



- KEEP HOT OUTSIDE AIR OUTSIDE
  Keep all windows and ventilators closed when using air conditioner to prevent outside air from slowing down cooling action.

- PARKING IN DIRECT SUNLIGHT
  If the car is exposed to direct sunlight, open all the windows for 4 or 5 minutes before operating the air conditioner to let heat out of the car interior. This increases cooling efficiency.

- RAINY DAY DRIVING
  To clear misted windows on rainy days, decrease the temperature inside the car by operating the air conditioner.

- CITY DRIVING
  When driving in heavy traffic, insufficient cooling may occur because of constant stop and go driving. In this case, drive in a lower gear position to obtain sufficient cooling.
  sufficient cooling.

- UPHILL DRIVING
  When driving on extended uphill grades, the engine is apt to overheat. To prevent this, turn the air conditioner on and off at 3 or 4 minutes intervals, instead of leaving it on continually. Coolness can be retained for 3 or 4 minutes after turning off the air conditioner.

- STALE AIR
  Stale air from cigarettes and other sources may be exhausted by opening windows at regular intervals. Be sure to ventilate thoroughly after parking in direct sun.

6. Maintenance Suggestions

Suggestions for peak air conditioner performance.

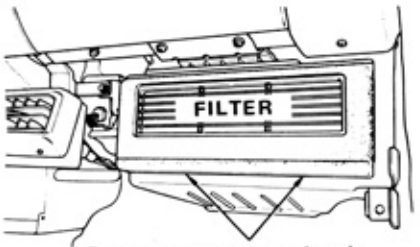
■ CONDENSER AND RADIATOR

Ask your dealer to check the condenser and radiator occasionally for accumulation of dust and dirt. Keeping these components clean will assure maximum cooling performance and will avoid engine overheating.

CAUTION: Avoid using a sturdy brush to clean condenser fins.

■ AIR FILTER

Remove inlet grille and air filter, then clean air filter by air blasting to obtain effective cooling performance.



Remove two screws and push up the cover, then remove the filter.

■ DURING OFF-SEASON

Operate the air conditioning system for a few minutes once every week to lubricate inside of compressor.

7. If Cooling and Heating are insufficient

■ If the air conditioner does not operate properly, check the following points before taking your car to the dealer.

* Are all the windows and ventilators closed?
* Isn't evaporator frosted?
  Check the combination of blower control switch and thermostat dial setting. (See page , AVOID ACCUMULATION OF FROST ON THE EVAPORATOR).
* Is there a sufficient refrigerant?
  When insufficient, bubbles or forms can be seen through the sight glass of receiver when compressor is running at high speed.
* Isn't the condenser clogged?
* Isn't the engine overheated?

DRIVING HINTS

EMERGENCY STARTING

Start the engine using a booster battery, connecting with jumper cables. Connect the jumper cables to the booster battery first. Be sure to connect the positive terminals of the batteries with one cable and the negative terminals with the other. The engine equipped with Manual Transmission can be started by being pushed. Turn the ignition key to "ON" position, shift the gear into second or third, and depress the clutch pedal all the way, then release the clutch pedal gradually when the car picks up the speed to 10 ∿ 20 mph. Never tow the car to start.

DRIVING FOR ECONOMY

Proper maintenance and sound operation will give a full performance and also fuel economy. Before starting, the engine should be properly warmed-up. If the car runs with the engine in cold condition, the thermal efficiency is reduced, and fuel consumption is increased. Drive at moderate and steady speeds with smooth acceleration. Avoid full throttle starting and hard braking if possible. Do not drive at high speeds with the shift lever in low gear or at low speeds with the shift lever in top gear. This is bad for the engine, and will also increase fuel consumption.

CORRECT USE OF BRAKES

Note carefully the surrounding condition when applying brakes. If the car following behind you is too close, apply your brakes gradually to permit him to note that you are going to stop. When descending long hills or steep hills, the gears should be shifted to a lower gear ratio and engine braking utilized, and foot brakes applied only when required. Do not attempt to descend long or steep hills by means of the foot brakes alone. Brake Fading *1 or Vapor Lock *2 may develop and considerably reduce the brake effectiveness. When applying the brakes at high speed, depress the brake pedal a little at a time so as to reduce the speed gradually. Sudden application of brakes at high speed is extremely dangerous.

In the event the foot brake fails to work, shift into a lower gear and then pull the parking brake lever to stop the car.

*1 Brake Fade

Brake fade is the tendency of the brake to lose its effectiveness when overheated. Heating causes the lining frictional force to drop, thus making it necessary to apply more force to get the same braking action.

*2 Vapor Lock

Excessive heating of the brakes will cause the brake fluid to boil and form bubbles. The force depressing the brake pedal merely compresses these bubbles and does not act on the linings, thus reducing the brake force.

REDUCE SPEED ON WET ROAD

When it starts to rain, the roads are in a very slippery condition at first because of the oily film of dirt and dust formed on the road surface. After the water collects on the road surface, the tire grip becomes bad and at high speed there is an added danger of hydroplaning *3. Therefore, in wet weather, pay particular attention to the car speed.

After running in rain or in water puddles, there is a danger that the brakes any lose their effectiveness temporarily due to excessive moisture inside the brake drum. In such a case, run the car at very slow speed for a time while keeping the brake pedal stepped down lightly. This will dry the brake linings and restore the effectiveness.

*3 Hydroplaning

Water film forms between the tire and road surface so that the tire tends to slide over the water instead of gripping the road.

DRIVING ON SNOW OR ICE

When running over snow or ice covered roads, be sure to use tire chains or change your tires to the snow type. The practice of lowering the tire pressure to get better grip should be avoided.
If you are obliged to drive without either of these, drive as slowly as possible at a constant speed. Over speeding, sudden acceleration, sudden braking and sudden steering are extremely dangerous.
Control your speed by means of braking effect of the engine, or downshift to a lower gear ratio. Applying brakes on such roads causes slipping as the friction between the road surface and the tires is very small. Keep enough distance between you and the car running ahead of you so that you won't have to apply sudden brakes.

OVERHEATING

If the engine overheats, the following symptoms will be apparent.

a. The coolant temperature gauge pointer moves near or over 250°F line.
b. Engine ping becomes too strong.
c. Engine power drops excessively.
d. Steam or boiling water shoots out from the radiator.

In this case, the following should be done. Stop the car, and open the engine hood for good ventilation in the engine compartment. Allow the engine to run at a little higher speeds than idle speed for a few minutes. However, if the fan drive belt is broken or the coolant is leaking, stop the engine at once. Then stop the engine, and carefully remove the rediator cap with a towel.
CAUTION: Steam escapes from the radiator, and take care not to scald your hands when removing the cap.
Check the coolant level, and if necessary, replenish with fresh water up to 0.8" below the bottom of filler neck.
Overheating may be caused by incorrect ignition timing, loose fan drive belt, lack of lubricant and/or lack of coolant, and foreign matters adhering to the radiator fins.

PARKING

If a temporary stop is to be made in climbing the hills, maintain your position by applying the brakes. Never hold the car in place by accelerating engine with transmission gears engaged. This could cause the clutch wear. Always apply the parking brake, and shift into first gear on upgrades or reverse gear on downgrades.
Always turn the ignition key to LOCK position and remove it, and lock all the doors when leaving your car unattended.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Rest should be taken before you tire out instead of after tiring out. For example, taking a quarter hour rest after driving an hour or hour and a half, that is, before you are tired, will be more effective.
Taking light exercise during the rest period will be found beneficial in removing fatigue.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * *

MAINTENANCE

To maintain the longevity and economy of your car, it is good and important to have periodical inspections. Maintenance service of your car includes seasonal and milage services. The seasonal service varies according to the condition of climate and places. Your Toyota Dealer has all the information regarding these maintenance services and will provide you with sound advice. Have the following items inspected and serviced periodically according to the table of MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE on page 44 at your Toyota Dealer. However, if the car is used under severe conditions, the service intervals should be shortened.

LUBRICATION MAINTENANCE

1. Lubricant Specifications

Engine	API service MS-DM classification engine oil
Clutch & Brake	SAE 70R-3 classification brake fluid
Steering Gear Box & Transmission	API service GL-4 classification gear oil Use SAE 80 throughout the year.
Toyoglide	ATF Type F automatic transmission fluid
Differential	API service GL-5 classification gear oil Use SAE 80 : below −23°C (−10°F) SAE 90 : above −23°C (−10°F)
Ball Joint	NLGI No.0 or No.1 molybdenum-disulphide lithium base grease
Wheel Bearing & Front Shock Absorber Upper Support Bearing	NLGI No.2 multipurpose grease

IMPORTANT CHECK POINTS

We recommend the following "check-ups" be made before starting out, or when at a refueling station to prevent unexpected troubles while driving, and for cost-efficient operation.

1. Engine oil level (see page 28).
2. Engine coolant level (see page 31).
3. Clutch and brake fluid level (see page 29).
4. Tires — for proper inflation, cracks, abnormal wear and loose hub nuts (see page 37).
5. Electrical equipment operation — all lights, horns, wiper and washer motors, wiper blades and washer fluid quantity.
6. Oil, water, fluid and fuel leakage — The mentioned items, if on the garage floor or parking area, indicate leaking. Have your Toyota Dealer inspect and correct them.

2. Engine Oil and Filter

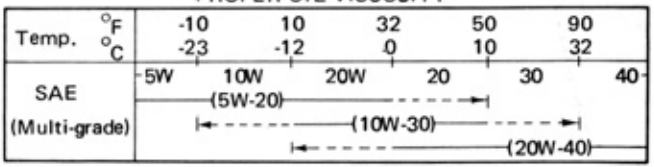
To check the oil level, stop the car on a level surface, remove and clean the dipstick and insert it again to measure. Otherwise, the oil level cannot be properly measured. The oil level must be on "F" line or between "L" and "F" lines on the dipstick.

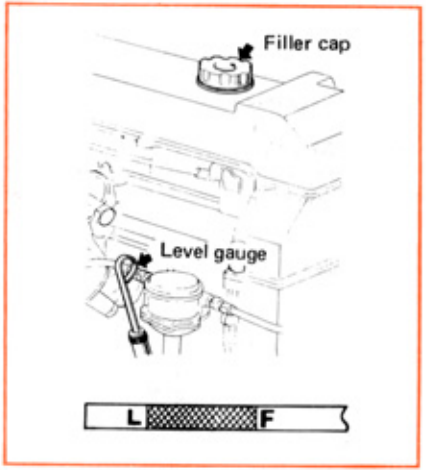
Do not run the engine with oil level below "L" line. Use engine oil of a reliable brand with the right viscosity to meet your climatic conditions.

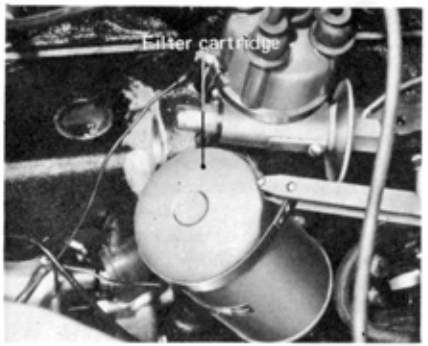
The oil filter is of a cartridge type and can be replaced easily.

By using proper oil and performing periodical oil and filter changes increase engine efficiency and engine's life.

PROPER OIL VISCOSITY







3. Clutch and Brake Fluid

Keep the fluid level at the protruding edge at all times. If the fluid level is below this edge, check leakage of brake system, and correct it immediately at your Toyota Dealer. If the fluid is mixed with another quality, the boiling point will be extremely lowered, causing brake vapor lock through which accidents may occur. Do not overfill when replenishing. The brake fluid may cause damage to the paint surface.

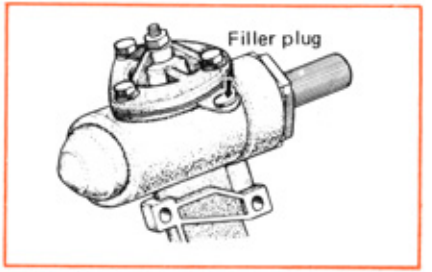
The brake fluid will lose its original properties if the same fluid is used for a long period and should, therefore, be changed periodically.

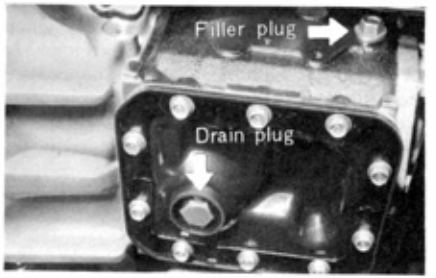
4. Steering Gear Box

The steering gear box oil can be used without altering the oil viscosity throughout the year. Check gear housing for leakage and oil level periodically, and if necessary, add lubricant up to the filler plug level.

5. Manual Transmission

The transmission gear oil can be used without altering the oil viscosity throughout the year. Check transmission case for leakage and oil level periodically, and if necessary, add lubricant up to the filler plug level.



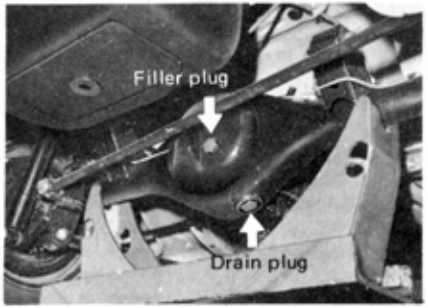


6. Differential

The differential gear oil of proper viscosity should be used according to the climatic conditions.

SAE 90 : below −23°C (−10°F)
SAE 90 : above −23°C (−10°F)

Check rear axle housing for leakage and oil level periodically, and if necessary, add lubricant up to the filler plug level.



7. Ball Joints

It is unnecessary to lubricate the ball joints of the front suspension. Check ball joint for looseness and dust cover for damage periodically. If the dust cover is damaged, replace the dust cover and lubricate the ball joint with molybdenum-disulphide lithium base grease. To lubricate, remove the screw at bottom of the ball joint and install a grease nipple, and apply grease. After greasing, remove the grease nipple and install the original screw.

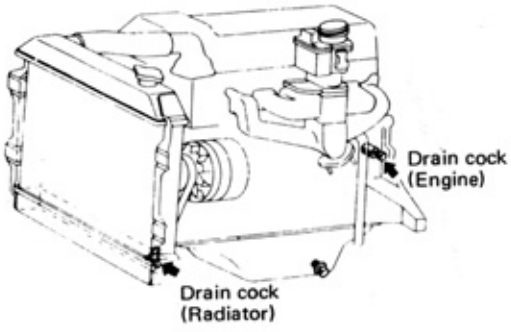
ENGINE MAINTENANCE

1. Engine Coolant

The radiator cap is of a pressure type. It should be installed tightly, and checked periodically for proper operation. If the cap is installed loosely or cap spring is weak, the coolant may be lost and damage to the engine may result from overheating. Check all drain cocks, hoses and other components of the cooling system for leakage. Check the coolant level, which should be 0.8" below the bottom of filler neck when cold. Clean water must be used for replenishing, and do not use extremely hard or alkalic water.

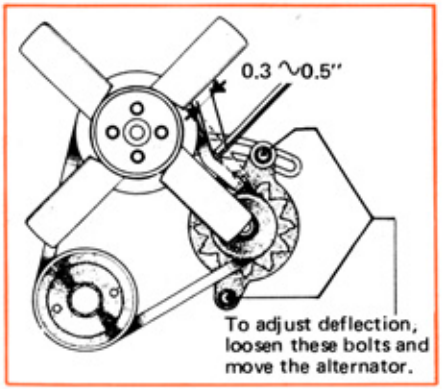
At a temperature below 32°F the coolant may freeze and cause damage to cylinder block or radiator. Therefore, the cooling system should be drained and cleaned early and refilled with clean water and a reliable anti-freeze solution.

If the coolant appears dirty, the cooling system should be flushed with radiator cleaner.



2. Fan Drive Belt

Check the fan drive belt for cracks, stretch and wear, and if defective, replace it.
Check the deflection by pressing the belt between the fan and alternator pulleys.
The belt should deflect 0.3 ∿ 0.5". To adjust, loosen the alternator bracket and adjusting bar bolts, then adjust deflection by moving the alternator.
If a new belt is installed, the deflection should be rechecked after a few hundred miles of running.



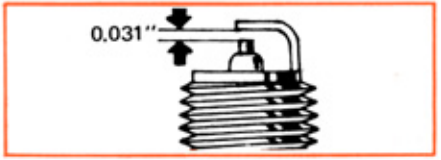
3. Air Cleaner Element

The air cleaner element is of a paper element type, and it must never be washed or oiled. Clean and replace earlier if the car has been driven under dusty driving conditions. Check element for damage, and if necessary, replace it.
Do not run the engine without using the element, and also do not blow element with extremely high pressure when cleaning.

4. Spark Plug

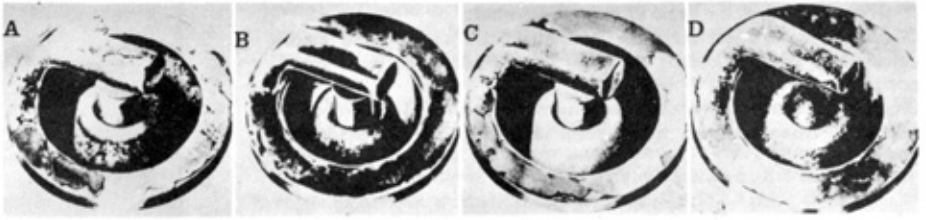
Dirty or burned spark plugs will cause loss of power, hard starting and increase fuel consumption. Check the electrode condition periodically, and check the gap with a wire gauge and adjust it to 0.031".

A: Normal – If replacement is necessary, use the same heat range.
B: Carbon deposit – change to hot type.
C: Overheating – Change to cold type.
D: Abnormal wear – Change to cold type.



STANDARD PLUG

Nippondenso	W20EP
NGK	BP6-ES



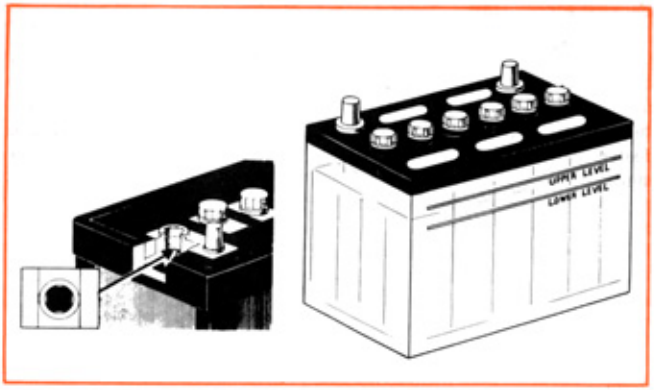
5. Battery

Clean the terminals and battery case with warm water, and check for cracks and leakage. Retighten the battery terminals, and apply grease to stop corrosion.
Check the electrolyte level, and replenish with distilled water up to the upper level line or the bottom of the vent well. Do not overfill each vent well with water, or take care not to spill electrolyte on the clothes or the painted surfaces.

The battery specific gravity at 68°F should be as follows:—

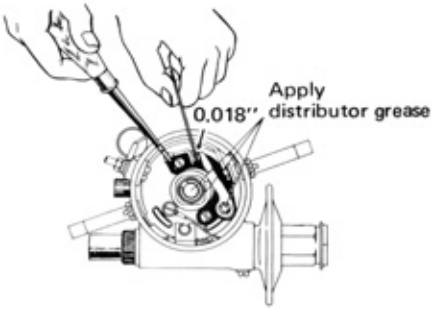
Fully charged	Half discharged	Discharged
1.260	1.160	1.060

The readings below 1.200 indicate that the battery needs recharging.



6. Distributor

Clean the distributor cap and rotor, and inspect for cracks, carbon deposit and burnt or corroded terminals.
Polish points, adjust point gap by loosening the screw, and lubricate as illustrated.
If necessary replace the breaker points assembly.
Check the centrifugal advancer mechansim by turning the rotor clockwise. When released, the rotor should return to its original position.
Check the vacuum advancer mechanism by pushing in the octane selector. When released, the selector should return to its former position.

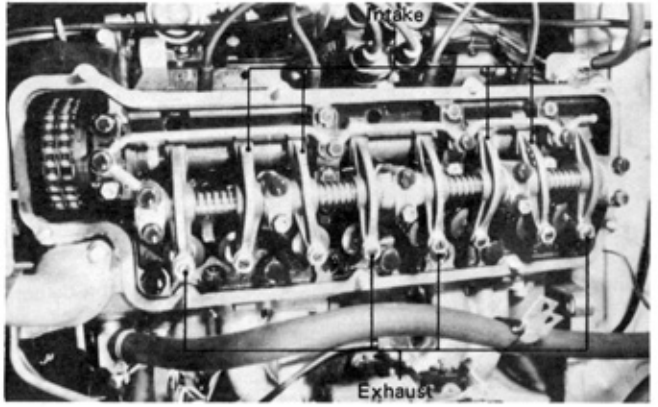


7. Valve Clearance Adjustment

Proper adjustment of the intake and exhaust valve clearances is important to prevent poor engine performance.
To adjust the valve clearances, warm-up the engine until the coolant temperature reaches 165 ∿185°F. Then check the clearance with a feeler gauge, inserting it between the valve rocker arm and valve stem.

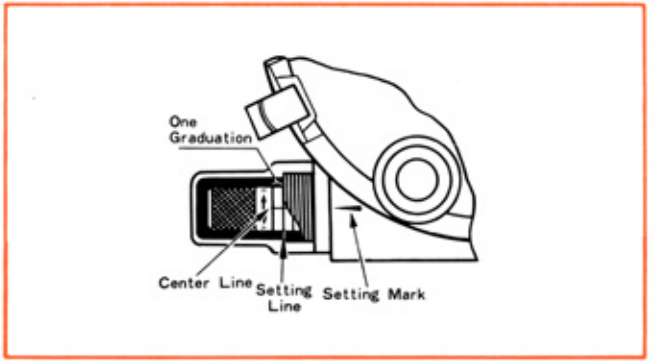
Specified Valve Clearance (hot):
Intake valves — 0.008"
Exhaust valves — 0.013"

To adjust, loosen the lock nut, and turn the adjusting screw until the specified clearance is obtained. Tighten the lock nut securely after adjustment, and recheck the clearance.



8. Octane Selector

Original Setting Position:
Align the setting line with the thread end and the center line with the setting mark.



9. Compression Test

After warming up the engine, stop the engine, and remove all spark plugs. Disconnect a secondary wire from the ignition coil to cut-off the secondary circuit. Insert a compression gauge into the spark plug hole, and open the throttle valve fully, then operate the starter motor. Measure the compression of each cylinder.
CAUTION: Always use a fully charged battery to obtain an engine revolution of more than 250 rpm.
The specified compression pressure should be more than 164 psi at 250 rpm, and the limit is 128 psi. The difference of the compression reading between the cylinders should be within 14 psi.

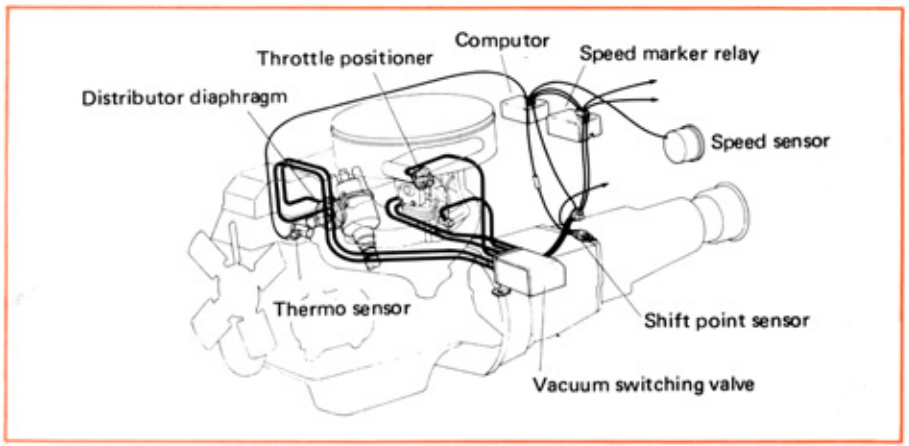
EXHAUST EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM

1. Improved Combustion System

An improved exhaust emission control device, called "Toyota Improved Combustion System", reduces emission of unburned hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide to minimum level. The modified carburetor incorporated with many improvements helps promote combustion of air-fuel mixture in the combustion chambers, and the engine is therefore able to run smoothly under the supply of lean mixture, greatly reducing emission of unburned hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide.

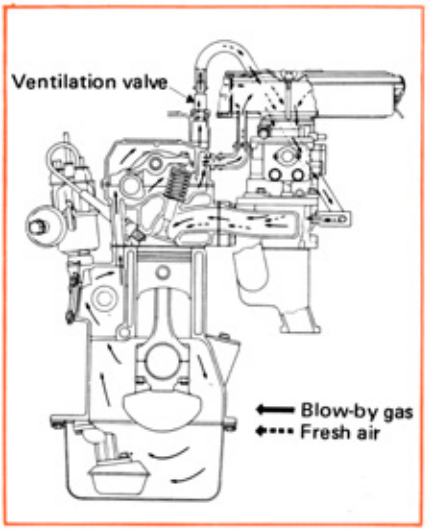
2. Transmission Controlled Spark (TCS) System

This TCS system is to control the release of nitrogen oxides (NOx) at a minimum level. This TCS system functions at any speed under 35 mph, provided the coolant temperature is within the range of 140°F to 105°F. This causes the distributor to retard and delay the ignition period thus control the nitrogen oxides.



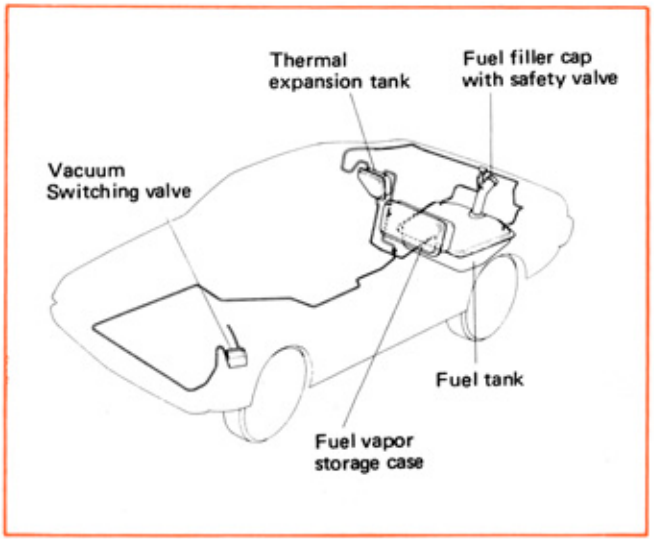
3. Positive Crankcase Ventilation (PCV) System

For crankcase emission control, Toyota Positive Crankcase Ventilation System is used. This system controls air pollution caused by crankcase blow-by gas from being released into atmosphere. Blow-by gas is returned by means of this system to the combustion chambers where it is reburned.



4. Case Storage System

The case storage system is designed to reduce hydrocarbon emission form the fuel system. This system prevents fuel vapor emission by storing the fuel vapor in the storage case and leading it to the intake manifold together with fresh air drawn in from the air filter.



The Condition of Engine Sounds Strange . . . .

In case of the following symptoms have occurred, there is a possibility of trouble in exhaust emission control system, however, please bring the car to the Toyota Dealer for inspection, as the engine may be maladjusted.

a. Poor idling or high idling RPM

b. Inefficient engine brake at low speed

c. Difficulty to start the engine

d. Easy to overheat

e. Feeling of insufficient power

f. Poor condition of engine regardless to high or low speed

g. Smell of fuel

Maintenance . . . .

This Exhaust Emission Control System requires the periodical inspection. Therefore, please have Exhaust Emission Control System inspected at any Toyota Dealer,in accordance with page 44 of Quality Care Schedule.

CHASSIS MAINTENANCE

1. Brake System

BRAKE PEDAL

When the brake pedal is fully depressed, a distance of 2.2" or more should remain between the pedal and floor.

If the distance is less than 2.2", it may be necessary to adjust the brake shoe clearance. To adjust the brake shoe clearance : the front disc brakes can be adjusted automatically while braking, and the rear brakes can be adjusted by pulling the parking brake lever up and down repeatedly.

PARKING BRAKE

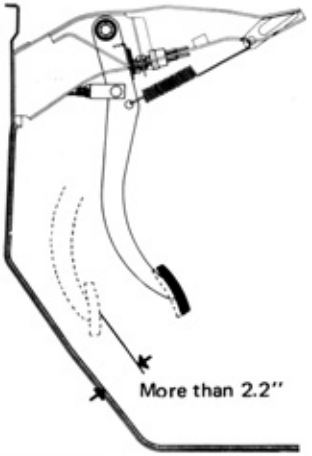
The parking brake lever should have a little play at the start of pulling and travel 3 to 7 notches when fully applied. If the travel is not satisfactory, adjust it in the following manner.

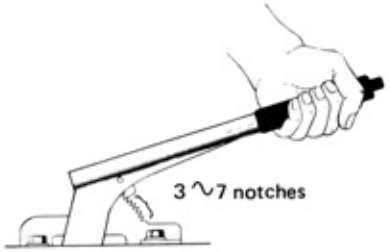
CAUSTION: The parking brake adjustment should be performed after the foot brakes are adjusted.

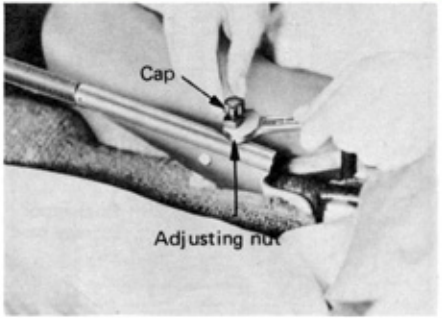
Loosen the adjusting cap, and turn the adjusting nut counterclockwise when the travel is less than 3 notches. If the travel is more than 7 notches, turn the adjusting nut clockwise.

NOTE: A click is heard twice for every notch.

After adjusting, confirm that the rear wheels rotate freely without any drag when the lever is fully released.



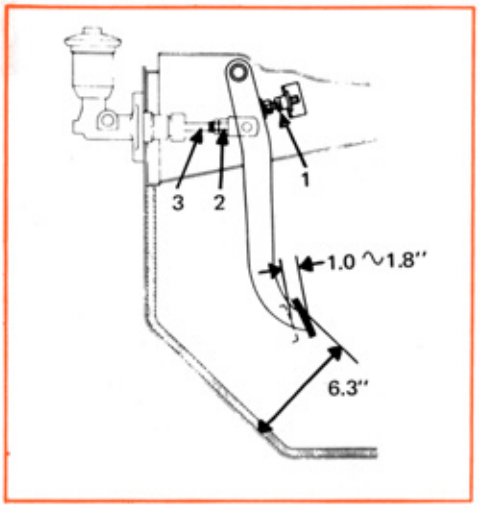


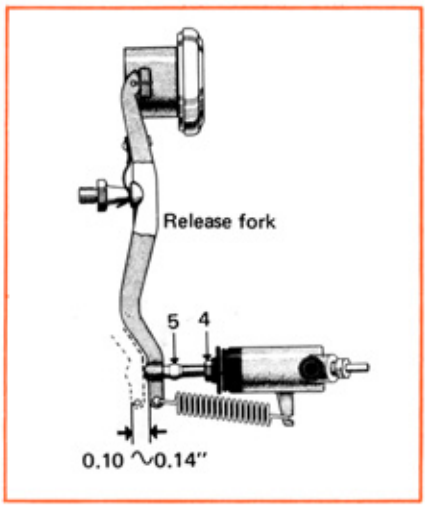


2. Clutch System

Depress the clutch pedal lightly, and check the free play which is from the pedal free position to the position where the pedal feels light resistance. The free play should be 1.0 ∿1.8".
Adjust the free play in the following manner.

a. Check the pedal height which should be about 6.3" from the toe-board. If necessary, adjust pedal height by loosening the lock nut (1) and turn the bolt either way until the specified height is obtained.
b. There should be a small clearance between the push rod and the master cylinder piston by pushing the push rod manually. If necessary, adjust clearance by loosening the lock nut (2) and turn the push rod (3) either way.
c. Adjust the clearance between the clutch release bearing and the clutch pressure lever. It should be 0.10 ∿0.14" at the fork end. To adjust, loosen the lock nut (4) and turn the release cylinder push rod (5) either way.





3. Tire

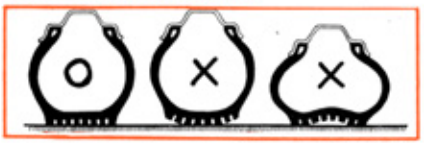
CHECKING TIRES

Tires should be checked frequently to see that no pebbles or nails have been lodged in the treads. These can easily lead to a puncture, or a split tread. Tires must always be kept at the recommended inflation as follows:

SPECIFIED TIRE PRESSURE (PSI)

Front	Rear
24	24

CAUTION: For high speed driving (above 75 mph), inflate the tires about 4 psi above the recommended pressure.

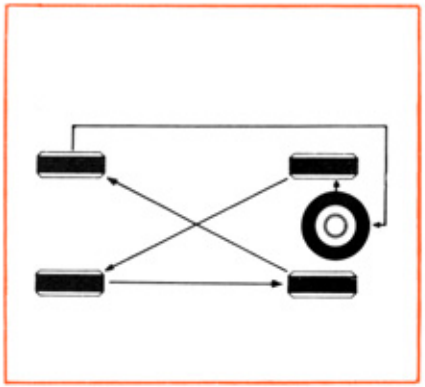


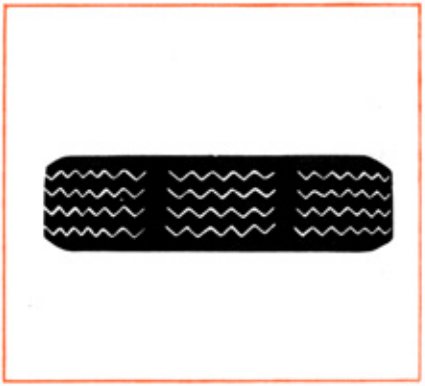
If the tire is inflated too high or too low, its life will be greatly shortened. Under-inflated tires will increase fuel consumption, and over-inflated tires affect safety at high speed and cause uncomfortable driving.
Different inflation in the right and left tires may cause unsteady steering and one-sided pulling when braking.

PROLONGING TIRE LIFE

Tires will last longer if they are worn out uniformally. Rotate tires periodically as illustrated. Excessive rapid wear and localized abnormal wear of the tire should not develop if the toe-in, camber and caster are in correct adjustment. Therefore, have the front end alignment checked periodically at your Toyota Dealer.

Driving moderately, that is, avoiding jack-rabbit starts, sudden braking (when not required) and fast turning on curves, will contribute toward longer tire life.



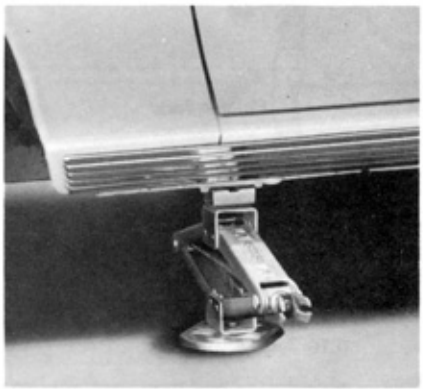


TIRE REPLACEMENT

When tread wear indicators (tread pattern discontinuations) appear across the tread as illustrated, they indicate that the tire should be replaced. When replacing, install the specified tire only. (see General Specifications)

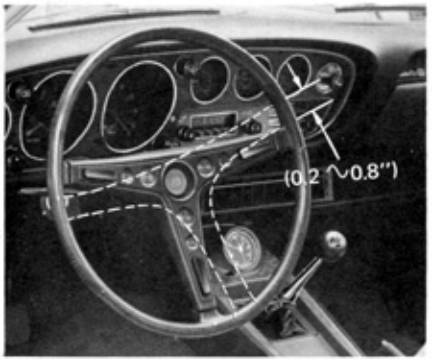
CHANGING TIRE

- Prepare the spare tire and the jack.
- Apply parking brake and wheel stopper.
- Loosen wheel nuts, but do not remove them.
- Jack-up the car on level surface only.
- Remove the wheel nuts and wheel and tire assembly.
- Place new wheel and tire assembly on the wheel hub, and tighten nuts into countersink.
- Lower the jack and tighten wheel nuts completely.



4. Steering Wheel

Turn the steering wheel lightly in both directions when the front wheels are positioned straight ahead. If it has a play of 0.2 ∿0.8" on its rim, the play is satisfactory. If the play is excessive, we recommend that the adjustment be made at your Toyota Dealer.



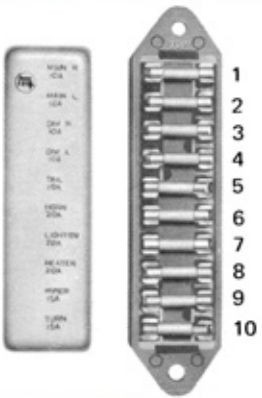
5. Front End Alignment & Wheel Balancing

Incorrect settings of toe-in, camber and caster, and unbalanced wheels will cause poor steering and shorter tire life. If your car requires adjustment or balance, we recommend that you take your car to a Toyota Dealer.

FUSES & BULBS

1. Fuse Box

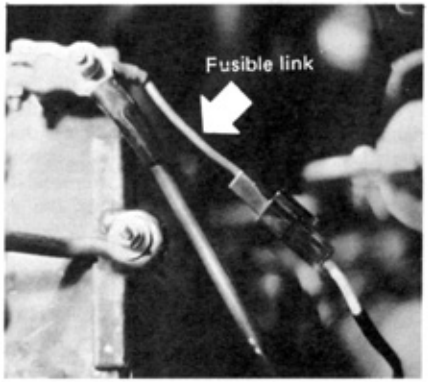
The fuse box is installed under the instrument panel extremity either on the right or left side. The fuse capacity and the related circuit are marked on the fuse box cover. If the fuse is burnt-out, replace it with specified capacity and never use a wire or silver paper.



1. (10A) Headlight high-beam (right) & High-beam indicator light
2. (10A) Headlight high-beam (left)
3. (10A) Headlight low-beam (right)
4. (10A) Headlight low-beam (left)
5. (10A) Parking light, Tail light, License plate light, Meter pilot light & Heater control light
6. (20A) Horn, Brake stop light & Hazard warning light
7. (20A) Cigarette lighter, Clock & Interior light
8. (20A) Gauges, Back-up light, Parking brake warning light & Heater
9. (15A) Wiper motor & Washer motor
10. (15A) Turn signal light

2. Fusible Link

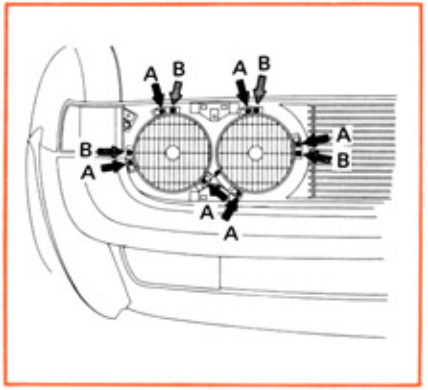
When heavy current flows, such as when a short to ground occurs in the wiring harness, the fusible link burns out to protect electrical equipment and wirings. If, in any case, the fusible link snaps, have the cause of trouble rectified and replaced with the same type of fusible link. Never use a wire to repair.



3. Headlight

To replace the beam unit: remove the headlight rim and the radiator grill. Loosen the three retaining screws (A), but do not remove them. Turn the retaining ring clockwise and then pull out the beam unit with the ring. After replacing, always check the headlight aim and adjust if necessary by turning the screws (B). As special gauges are necessary to adjust headlight aiming, we recommend that the adjustment be made at your Toyota Dealer. Do not interchange the inner and outer sealed-beams.

Outer sealed-beam: 37.5/50 watts
Inner sealed-beam: 37.5 watts

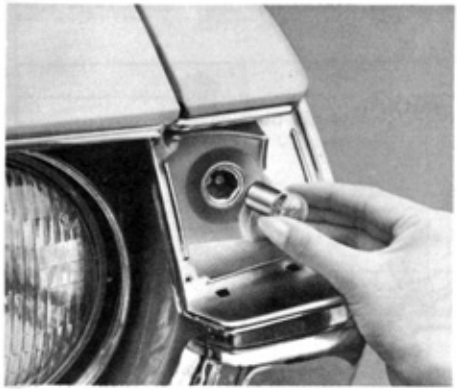


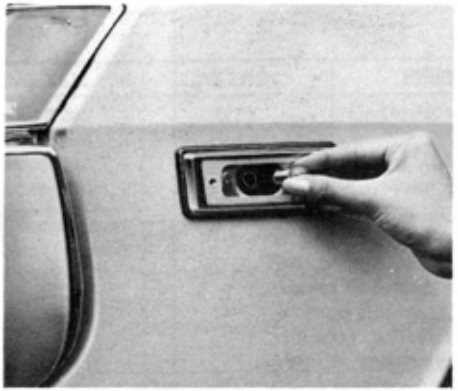
4. Bulb Replacement

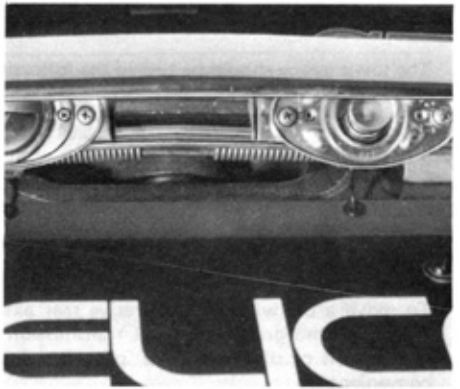
After removing the lens or socket, the bulb can be removed by turning it counter-clockwise while pushing

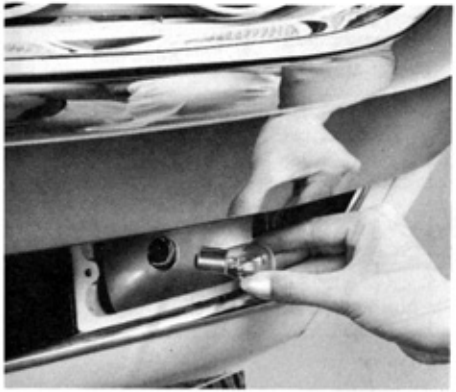
BULB SPECIFICATIONS

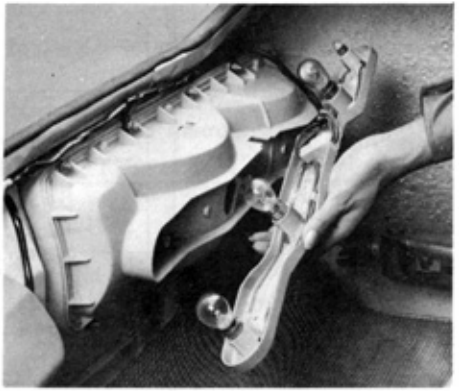
Front turn signal light	27 watts
Parking light	8 watts
Side marker light:	8 watts
Tail, stop & rear turn signal light:	27/8 watts
Back-up light:	27 watts
License plate light:	7.5 watts
Interior light:	10 watts
Door courtesy light	5 watts

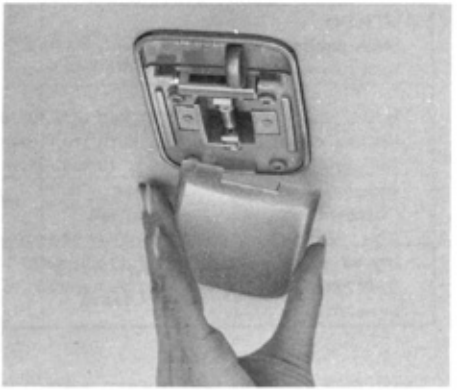












TOWING

The towing rope should be tied in the following places:
Front – Strut bar
Rear – Differential carrier

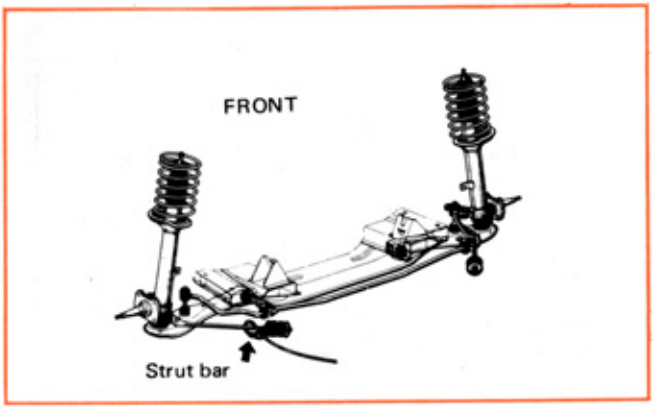
But it is recommended that optional towing hooks should be installed for front and rear at your Toyota Dealer.
If your car must be towed, make sure the parking brakes are released, transmission gears are in neutral and ignition key is positioned at ACC. It is important that the transmission and rear axle are in proper working condition before being pushed or towed. To move a car with an inoperative rear axle, rear wheels must be raised off the ground. If the transmission is defective, raise the rear wheels or disconnect the propeller shaft, whichever is more convenient.

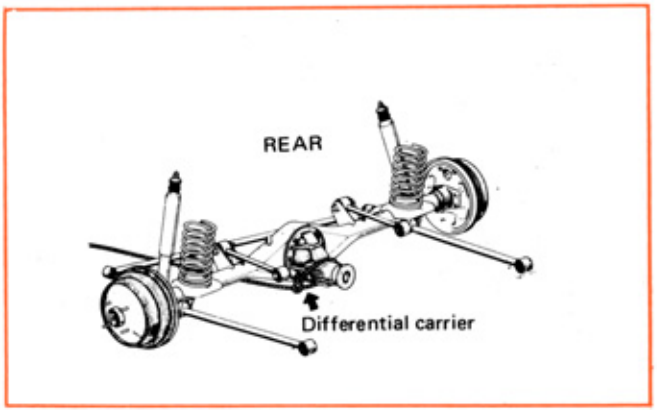
CAUTION:

a. Make sure the key is turned fully to ACC position, otherwise, the lock pin may return accidenally and lock the steering column.

b. If the steering column is locked and ignition key is unavailable, lift the car at the rear end with front wheels locked straight. If the wheels are locked in a turned position, the car must be supported on a suitable carrier.

c. The steering lock mechanism is not engineered to hold the steering wheel while towing and supplement locking procedure to be used when towing the car backwards, with rear wheels off the ground.





RECOMMENDED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

	BP	CALTEX	CASTROL	ESSO	MOBIL	SHELL
Engine Oil	Super V Visco Static Energol HD	Five Star Motor Oil Havoline Motor Oil	GTX Super Castrolite CR, HD	Uniflo Motor Oil Extra Motor Oil Motor Oil	Super, Special Delvac Special Delvac Mobil oil	Super Motor Oil X-100 Motor Oil
Transmission Steering Gear Box	Gear Oil EP	Universal Thuban Universal Gear EP	Hypoy	Gear Oil GP	Mobilube GX Mobilube EP	Spirax EP
Differential	Hypogear Oil Universal	Multipurpose Thuban EP Multigear EP	Hypoy B	Gear Oil GX	Mobilube HD	Spirax Heavy Duty
Automatic Transmission	Autran B	Texamatic Fluid	TQ Type F	Glide	ATF210	Donax T-7
Ball Joint	Energrease L21M	Molytex	Castrolease MS53	Beacon Q2	Mobilgrease Special & Super	Retinax AM
Wheel Bearing	Energrease L2	Marfak Multipurpose Marfak All Purpose	Castrolease LM	Multipurpose Grease	Mobilgrease MP	Retinax A
Anti-freeze	Anti-frost	Anti-freeze coolant	Anti-freeze	Atlas Permaguard Anti-freeze	Permazone	Anti-freeze
Brake Fluid	Energol Disc Brake Fluid	Brake Fluid Super HD	Girling Brake Fluid Amber	Atlas Brake Fluid HD400	Extra Heavy Duty Brake Fluid	Donax B

MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

Abbreviations : R is "replace" or "change"

Unit : 1,000 miles	1	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	
LUBRICATION														
Change engine oil	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	or every 3 months
Check & replenish steering gear box					X				X				X	
Check & replenish or change transmission & differential gear oil			X		X		R*		X		X		R*	*or every 24 months
Repack front wheel bearings									X					or every 24 months
Lubricate front shock absorber upper support bearings									X					or every 24 months
Change brake fluid					R				R				R	
ENGINE														
Replace oil filter	X		X		X		X		X		X		X	
Change engine coolant					R				R				R	or every 12 months
Check battery electrolyte level & specific gravity	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Check & adjust fan drive belt deflection	X		X		X		X		X		X		X	
Check & adjust distributor cap, rotor, points & gap	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Check & clean or replace spark plugs	X		X		R		X		R		X		R	
Clean or replace air cleaner element		X	X	X	X	X	R	X	X	X	X	X	R	
Replace fuel filter element									R					
Tighten nuts & bolts on engine	X													
Check & adjust valve clearance	X		X		X		X		X		X		X	
Check engine idle speed & carburetor condition	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	

Unit : 1,000 miles	1	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	
Check damage of fuel hoses	X		X		X		X		X		X		X	
Check & adjust ignition timing	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Check resistive cord resistance (spark plug leads)	X				X				X				X	
Replace PCV valve and check & clean connections					R				R				R	or every 12 months
Check operation of each part of emission control system	X				X				X				X	or every 12 months
Replace air filter (for case storage system)					R				R				R	or every 12 months
CHASSIS AND BODY														
Check & clean brake lining & drum					X				X				X	
Check brake pad disc		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Check brake booster operation			X		X		X		X		X		X	
Check & adjust brake pedal free play & parking brake travel	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Check & adjust clutch pedal free play	X		X		X		X		X		X		X	
Check steering free play, linkage, front & rear suspension & ball joints	X		X		X		X		X		X		X	
Rotate tires			X		X		X		X		X		X	
Check front end alignment (side slip)	X				X				X				X	
Check leakage of oil, fuel, fluid & water and damage of brake pipes & hoses	X		X		X		X		X		X		X	
Fighten nuts & bolts on chassis & body	X				X				X				X	

When checking every period of the above schedule, always check the following items together.

- Engine oil level
- Engine coolant level
- Clutch and brake fluid level
- Tire pressure
- Light bulbs, gauges, wiper and other electrical equipment operation.

And also we recommend that the following parts should be replaced within or every year indicated in the column.

Radiator & heater hoses	4 years	Brake master cylinder reservoir hose	4 years
Fuel hoses	4 years	Brake hoses	4 years
Fuel filler cap gasket	2 years	Booster kit	2 years
Brake master & wheel cylinders rubber components	2 years	Brake system warning light switch	4 years

MEMO

IDENTIFICATION

Owner's name	
Address	TEL.
Name of selling dealer	
Address	TEL.
License number	
Engine number	
Frame number	
Key number	
Insurance company	
Address	TEL.
Insurance policy	

Prepared by

TOYOTA MOTOR SALES CO., LTD.

Export - Technical Division, Haruhi Plant

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

DIMENSIONS	
Wheelbase	95.5 inches
Tread: front	50.4 inches
rear	50.6 inches
Overall length	164.0 inches
Overall width	63.0 inches
Overall height	51.6 inches
Ground clearance	6.9 inches
TIRE SIZE	
Front & rear	165SR–13
ENGINE	
Model	TOYOTA 8R-C
Type	Four-cylinder in line, four-cycle SOHC
Bore & stroke	3.39 x 3.15 inches
Piston displacement	113.4 cu.in.
Compression pressure	9.0 to 1
Maximum horsepower	SAE 108 HP at 5,500 rpm
Maximum torque	SAE 117 ft-lb
Cooling system	Water cooled with centrifugal pump and corrugated fin and tube type radiator
Fuel system	Mechanical diaphragm fuel pump and down-draft two barrel type carburetor
Lubrication system	Force lubrication by trochoid pump with full flow type oil cleaner
Electrical system	Battery: 12 volts – 60AH (40AH), Starter motor: 12 volts – 1.0 kw (1.3 kw), Alternator: 12 volts – 480 watts
CLUTCH	Single dry disc, hydraulic release
TRANSMISSION	Manual 4-speed floor shift, all forward gears synchromesh; Gear ratio: 1st 3.579, 2nd 2.081, 3rd 1.397, 4th 1.000, reverse 4.399
REAR AXLE	Semi-floating hypoid gear drive; Final gear ratio: 3.700
SUSPENSION – front	Independent strut type with coil springs, torsion stabilizer, strut bars and double acting hydraulic shock absorbers
– rear	4-link type rigid axle with lateral rod, coil springs and double acting hydraulic shock absorbers
BRAKE – service brake	Front disc and rear leading and trailing type drum brake with auto-adjuster and booster
– parking brake	Mechanical, operating on rear wheels only
STEERING	Recirculating ball type; Gear ratio: 18 ∿20.5 to 1
BODY	Unit construction

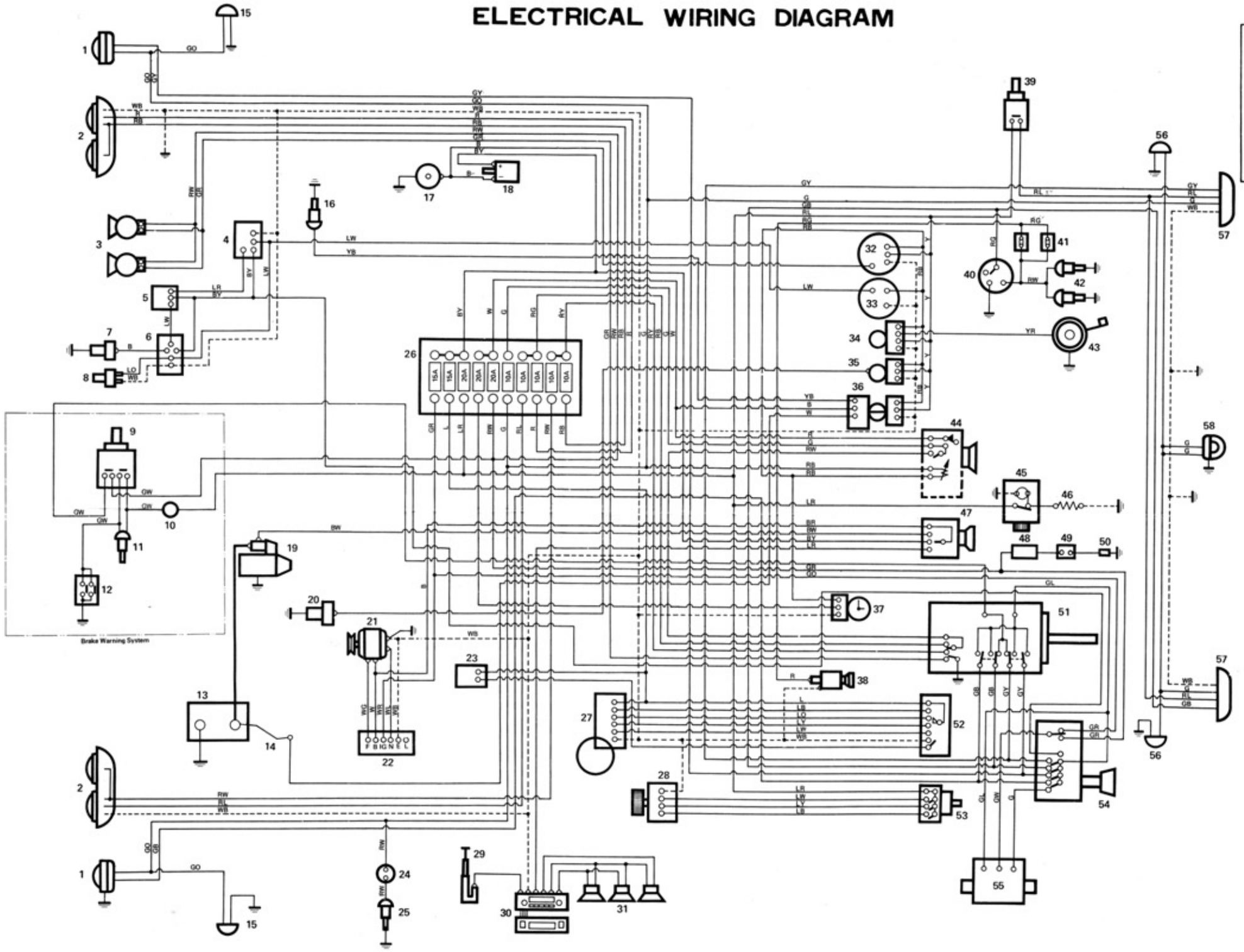
CAPACITIES

Fuel tank	13 gal.
Engine coolant	2.1 gal.
Engine oil - crankcase	4.6 qt.
oil cleaner	1.0 qt.
Transmission	2.1 qt.
Rear axle	1.0 qt.

SERVICE DATA

Battery specific gravity	1.260 at 68°F
Fan drive belt deflection	0.3 ∿0.5 inch
Distributor – point pressure	14 ∿19 oz
point gap	0.018 inch
cam closing angle	50 ∿54°
condenser capacity	0.20 ∿0.24 micro-farad
Spark plug gap	0.031 inch
Valve clearance (cold) - intake	0.007 inch
exhaust	0.013 inch
(hot) - intake	0.008 inch
exhaust	0.014 inch
Ignition timing/idle speed	BTDC 10°/650 rpm
Idling vacuum	More than 15.6 inHg
Compression pressure	More than 164 psi
- limit	128 psi
- variation between cylinders	Less than 14 psi
Brake pedal - height from toe-board	6.3 inches
travel	More than 2.2 inches between pedal and floor when depressed
Parking brake travel	3 ∿7 notches
Clutch pedal - height from toe-board	6.3 inches
free play	1.0 ∿1.8 inches
Clutch release cylinder free play	0.10 ∿0.14 inch at fork end
Brake lining thickness	0.20 inch
- limit	0.06 inch
Brake pad thickness	0.35 inch
- limit	0.04 inch
Front end alignment (no load)	
- toe-in	0.20 ∿0.27 inch
side slip	0 ∿0.12 inch per 3.3 ft
camber	30' ∿1°30'
caster	30' ∿1°30'
steering axle inclination	7°30'
Steering angle - inner	39°
outer	32°
Steering wheel play	0.2 ∿0.8 inch

ELECTRICAL WIRING DIAGRAM



WIRING HARNESS COLOR CODES

The first alphabet indicates the basic color for the wire, and the second alphabet indicates the spiral line color.
R=red W=white L=light purple G=green Y=yellow
B=black O=orange

Example: RG is for red and green line.

1. Front turn signal & parking light
2. Headlight
3. Horn
4. Speed marker relay
5. Vacuum switching valve
6. Computer
7. Thermo sensor
8. Shift sensor
9. Stop light switch
10. Parking brake warning light
11. Parking brake warning light switch
12. Brake system warning light switch
13. Battery
14. Fusible link
15. Side marker light
16. Oil pressure sender gauge
17. Distributor
18. Ignition coil
19. Starter motor
20. Water temperature sender gauge
21. Alternator
22. Regulator
23. Washer motor
24. Glove compartment light
25. Glove compartment light switch
26. Fuse box
27. Wiper motor
28. Heater blower motor
29. Antenna
30. Radio & stereo
31. Speaker
32. Tachometer
33. Speedometer
34. Fuel gauge
35. Water temperature gauge
36. Ammeter & oil pressure gauge
37. Clock
38. Cigarette lighter
39. Back-up light switch
40. Interior light
41. Door courtesy light
42. Door switch
43. Fuel sender gauge
44. Lighting switch
45. Defogger switch & indicator light
46. Rear window defogger
47. Ignition switch
48. Lock warning buzzer
49. Lock warning switch
50. Door switch
51. Turn signal & dimmer switch
52. Wiper & washer switch
53. Blower motor switch
54. Hazard warning light switch
55. Turn signal & hazard warning light flasher
56. Side marker light
57. Rear combination light
58. License plate light

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