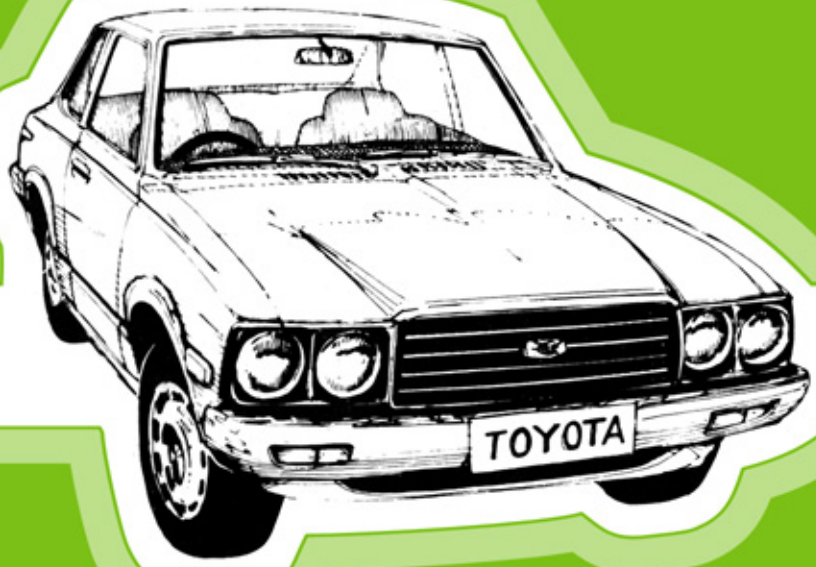
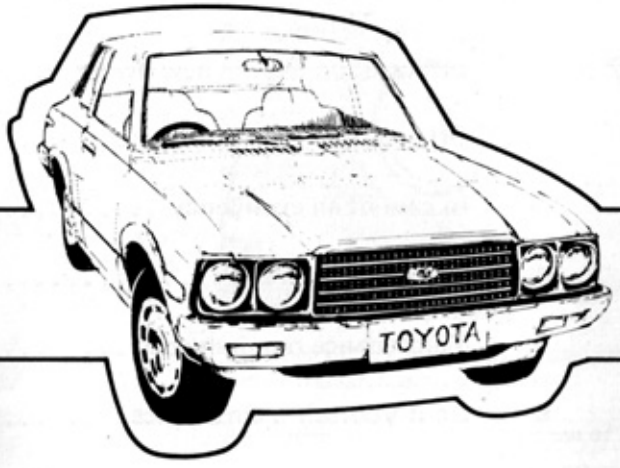
TOYOTA



CORONA

Owner's Manual

TOYOTA



CORONA

Owner's Manual

Maintenance
Operation

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

foreword

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

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

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

Issued By –
AUSTRALIAN MOTOR INDUSTRIES LTD.

table of contents

information for the new owner— section 1

Fuel recommendation

Use fuel of the following octane rating or higher (research octane number).

All models ..... 90 octane or higher

If the ignition timing is out of adjustment, or if a fuel too low in anti-knock quality is used, pinging, spark knock or after-run may result. Such conditions may cause the engine to overheat and may damage it. If such symptoms are noticed, use a higher octane fuel and have your car inspected for improper ignition timing.

Engine damage caused by use of improper fuels will not be covered under Toyota's new car warranty.

Fuel tank capacity:

	Litres
Sedan & Hardtop	**60**
Station Wagon	**55**

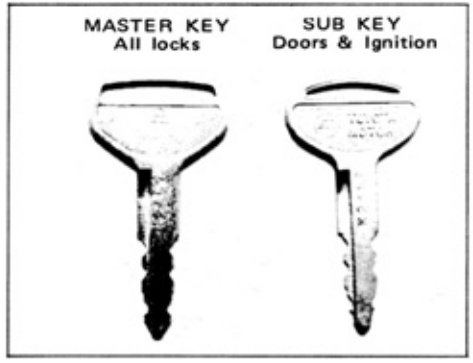
Tips for driving the first 1000 km

Drive gently and avoid high speeds.

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

- Do not drive over 100 km/h.
- Maintain engine speed between 2000 and 4000 rpm.
- Avoid full-throttle starts.
- If possible, avoid hard stops during the first 300 km.
- Do not drive slowly with the transmission in a high gear.
- Do not drive for a long time at any single speed, either fast or slow.

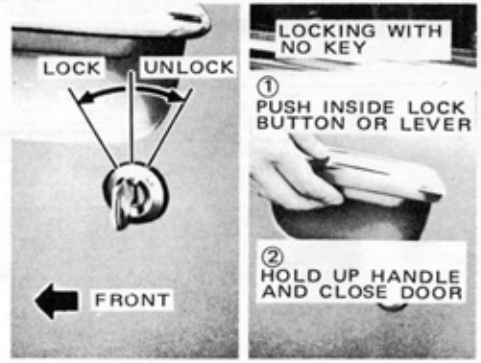
Two keys for your car



The master key works in every lock. The sub-key will work only in the ignition and doors.

To protect things locked in the trunk or glove box when you have your car parked, leave the sub-key with the attendant. Since the doors and trunk can be locked without a key, you should always carry a spare master key in case you accidentally lock your keys inside the car or trunk.

Door locks

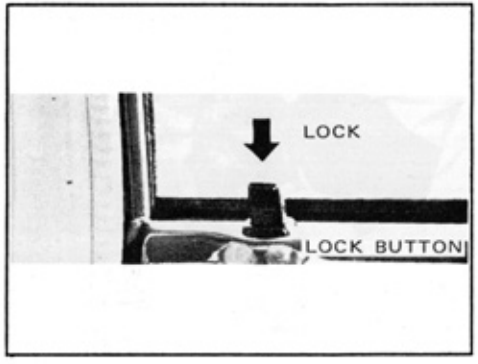


To lock and unlock doors from the outside...

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

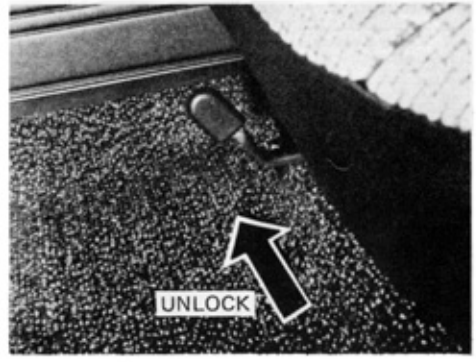
To lock the doors without a key, push in the lock lever toward the lock position. Then hold the handle up as you close the door. You need not hold up the handle when locking the rear doors. ***Be careful not to lock your keys in the car.***

How to adjust the front seats



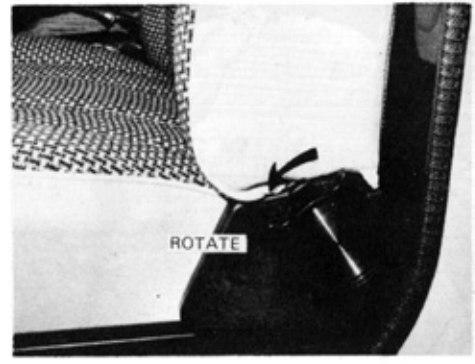
To lock and unlock doors from the inside...

After closing the door, lock it as shown above. The door then cannot be opened with either the outside or the inside door handle. *We recommend locking the doors while driving, especially when small children are in the car.*



To move the seat forwards or backwards, push the lock lever sideways. Then slide the seat to the desired position and release the lever.

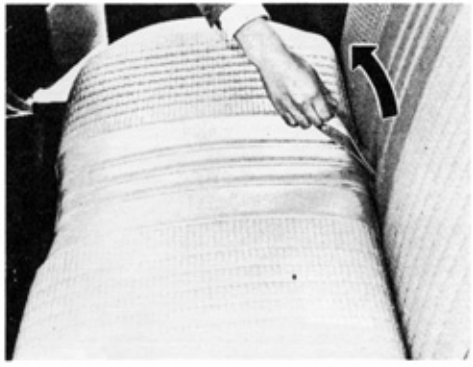
These adjustments must not be made when the car is moving.



To adjust the inclination of the front seat rotate the handle on the outside of the seat to the desired position.

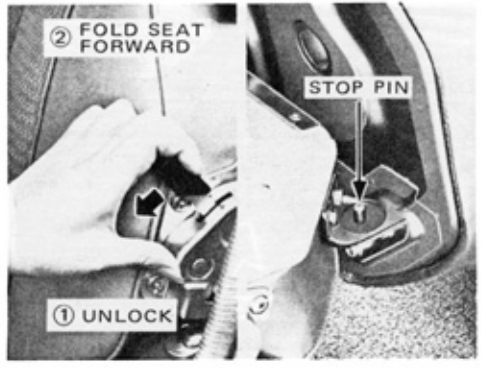
If desired, the seat backs may be fully reclined.

Fold-down rear seat (station wagon)



1. Swing the bottom cushion up.

It's hinged at the front edge, so just lift it up.



2. Unlock the seat back, and fold it down, engaging the tabs.

Hold the lock release lever until you've swung the seat forward a bit.

Make sure that the stop pins engage the tabs on the seat back.

This supports the folded seat firmly. You may have to move the cushion slightly to get the pins into the holes.

Front seat belts

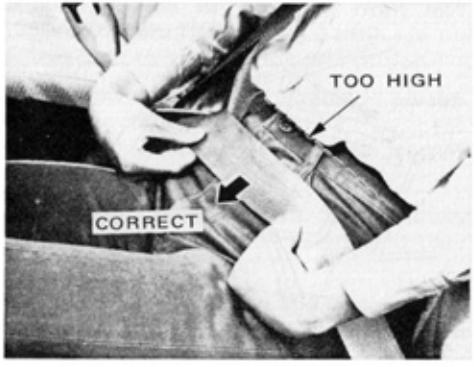
To put on a belt, pull it out of the inertia reel and insert the tab into the buckle.

You'll hear a "click" when the tab locks into the buckle. Make sure the belt is not twisted.

Front seat belt: The belt might lock if you pull it out too quickly. It should be pulled out slowly.

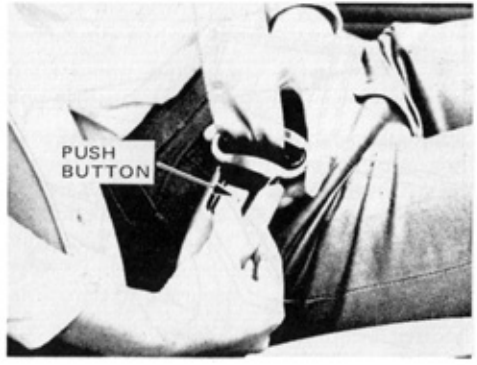
The inertia reel will lock the belt during a fast stop or on impact, it also may lock if you lean forward too quickly. A slow easy motion will allow them to extend, and you can move around freely. Adjustment to your size and seat position is automatic.

Rear seat belts



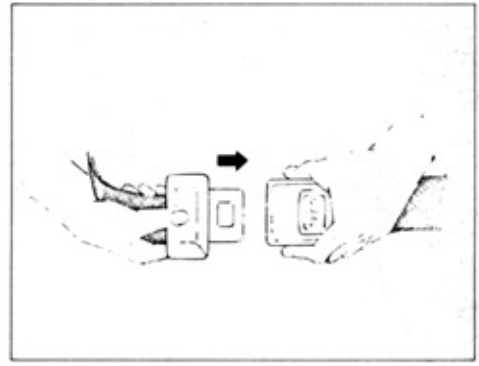
Adjust the belt position.

The lap belt should ***fit snugly as low as possible on your hips*** – not on your waist.



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

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

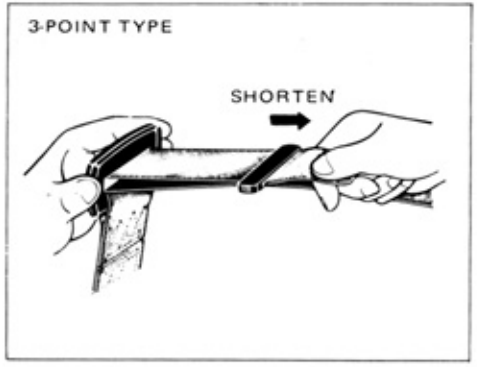


The rear seat belt buckle fastens just like the front.

You should hear a "click" when you push the tab into the buckle. Make sure the belt is not twisted. To release the belt, press the buckle-release button.

The lap belt should ***fit snugly as low as possible on your hips*** – not on your waist.

Rear seat belts (cont.)

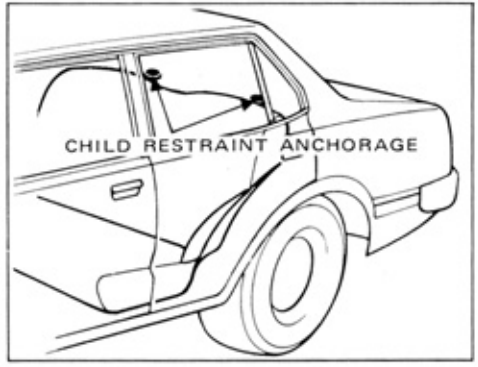


Adjust the length of the lap and shoulder belt.

To shorten the belt, hold the adjuster at a right angle to the belt and pull the free end of the belt. To lengthen, pull on the adjuster.

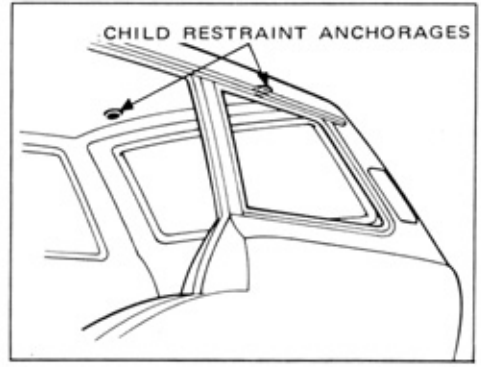
The shoulder belt should have enough slack so that you can insert a clenched fist between your chest and the belt.

Child restraint anchorage



On Sedan, take a plug from the rear package tray and install a child restraint system with the anchor bolt.

WARNING: Child restraint anchorages are designed to withstand only those loads imposed by correctly fitted child restraints. Under no circumstances are they to be used for adult seat belts or harnesses.



On Station Wagon, the child restraint anchorages are in the rear roof by the back door hinge.

Seat belt tips

- **Small person or youth in front seat.** Move the seat fully forward and raise the seat back to its most upright position.
- **Pregnant woman or injured person.** Wearing a seat belt may be dangerous. Ask your doctor for specific recommendations.
- **Babies and small children.** Special safety seats are available. We recommend their use.
- **Always have the driver and all passengers fasten their seat belts whenever the car is moving.**

WARNING:

Seat belts are designed to bear upon the bony structure of the body, and should be worn low across the front of the pelvis, or the pelvis, chest and shoulders, as applicable; wearing the lap section of the belt across the abdominal area must be avoided.

No modifications and additions should be made by the user which will either prevent the seat belt adjusting devices from operating to remove slack, or prevent the seat belt assembly from being adjusted to remove slack.

Seat belts should be adjusted as firmly as possible, consistent with comfort, to provide the protection for which they have been designed.

A slack belt will greatly reduce the protection afforded to the wearer.

Care should be taken to avoid contamination of the webbing with polish, oils and chemicals, and particularly battery acid. Cleaning may safely be carried out using mild soap and water. The belt should be replaced if webbing becomes frayed, contaminated or damaged.

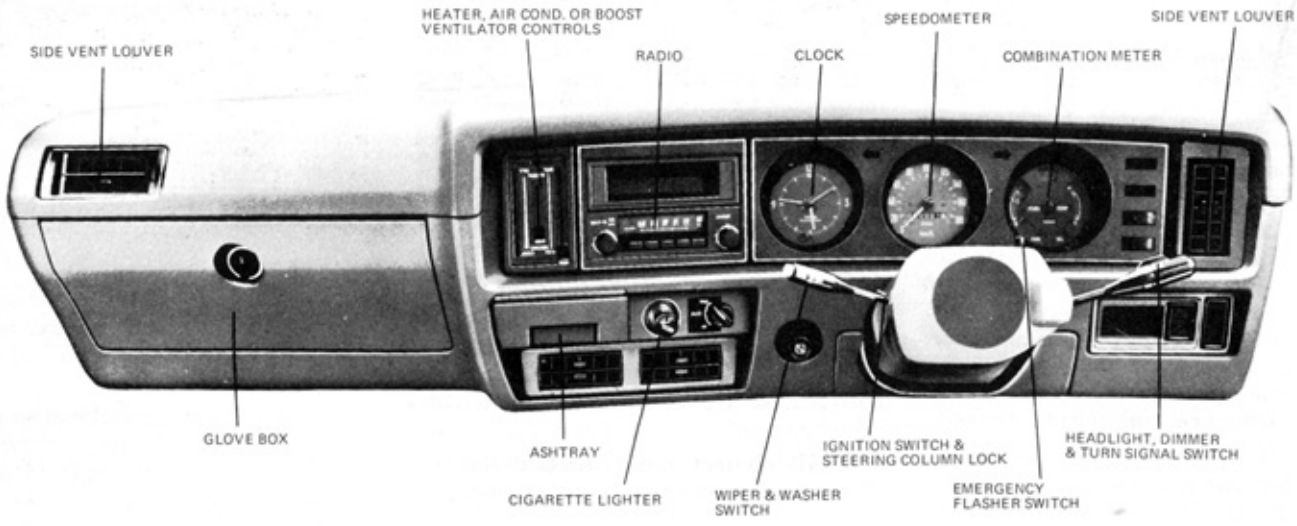
It is essential to replace the entire assembly after it has been worn in a severe impact even if damage to the assembly is not obvious.

Belts should not be worn with straps twisted.

Each seat belt assembly must only be used by one occupant; it is dangerous to put a belt around a child being carried on the occupant's lap.

- **Please contact your Toyota dealer for seat belt replacement or installation.**

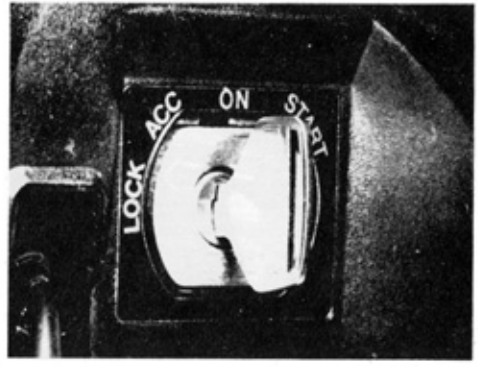
View of the instruments and controls



Combination ignition switch and steering lock

START—Starter motor on.

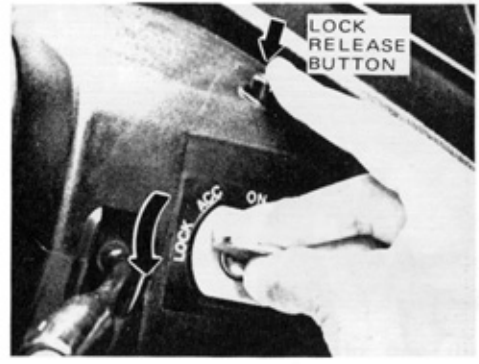
Make sure the transmission is in neutral before starting. As soon as the engine starts, release the key. It will return to the ON position. Don't crank the starter continuously for more than 15 seconds (For starting tips, see Section 2.).



ON—Engine on and all accessories on.

This is the normal driving position. *Do not leave the key in the ON position if the engine is not running.* The battery will discharge and the ignition could be damaged.

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

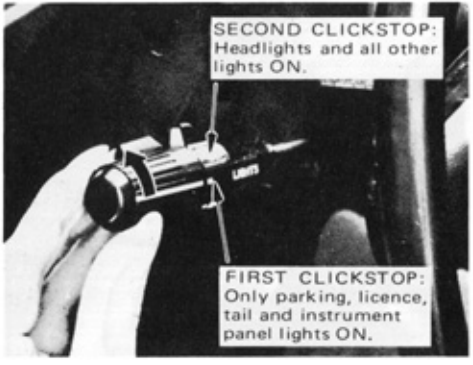


LOCK—The steering wheel is locked. The key can be removed only at this position.

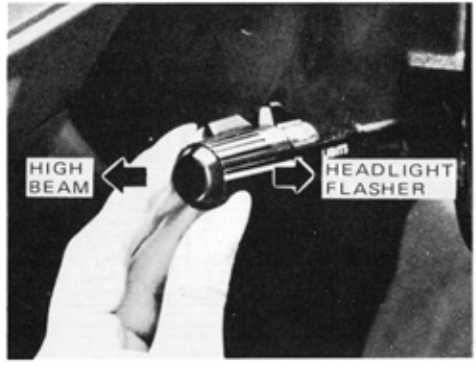
You must press in the lock release button to turn the key from ON or ACC to the LOCK position. When starting the engine, the key may seem stuck at the LOCK position. To free it, just rock the steering wheel slightly while turning the key gently.

Never turn the key to LOCK when the car is moving. If you must turn the engine off, switch to ACC but do not press the lock release button. Do not push, tow, or coast your car with the key at LOCK.

Combination headlight, dimmer, and turn signal switch

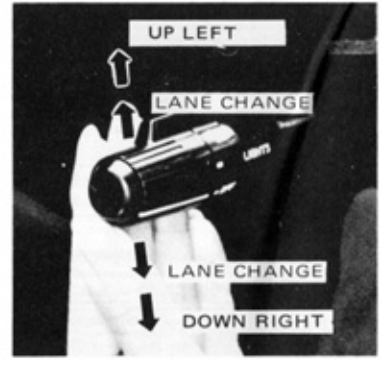


To turn the lights on, twist the knob on the end of the switch.



For high beams, push the switch forward. Pull back for low beams.
For headlight flasher, pull further back.

A purple light on the dashboard indicates high beams.

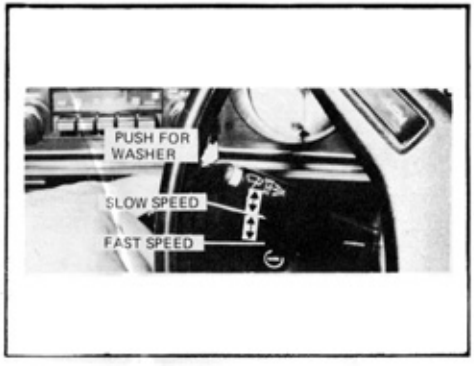


For signalling turns, move the switch up or down in the conventional manner.

The turn signal is self-cancelling after a turn. But during a lane change, you may have to cancel it by hand.

If the green dashboard light comes on but does not flash, it indicates that the front or rear turn signal bulb has burned out. If the dashboard light does not come on, the fuse or the indicator light itself has probably failed. You may change headlight beams even when the turn signal is on.

Windshield wiper and washer switch



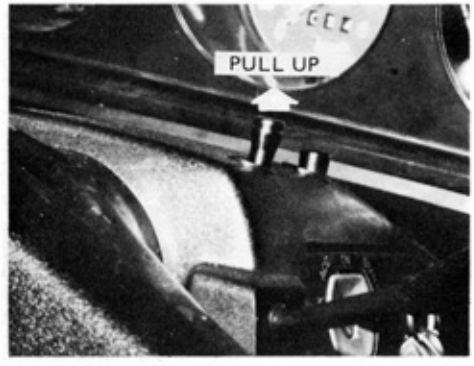
To turn the wipers on, pull the switch down. To make the washers squirt, push the button on the end.

Don't run the wipers if the windshield is dry. It may scratch the glass.

If the washer doesn't work, check the amount of fluid in the tank under the hood.

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

Emergency flasher switch



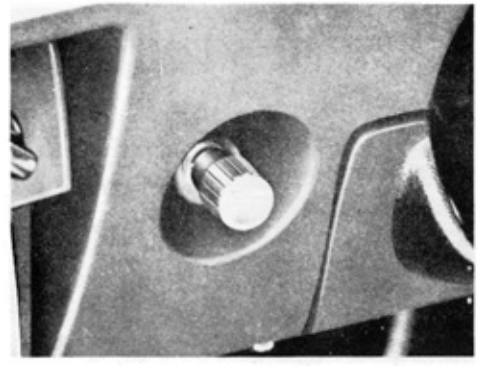
To turn on the emergency warning, pull the knob out.

All four turn signal lights will flash. The engine can be on or off. You don't even need an ignition key.

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

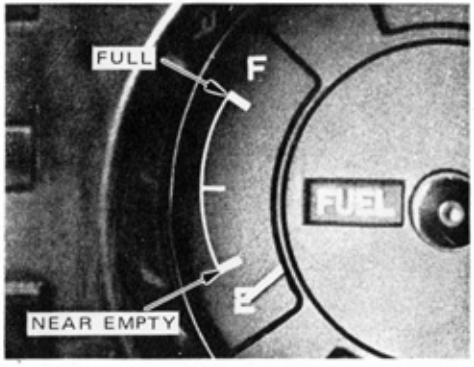
Always pull as far off the road as possible. (For emergency information, see Section 3.)

Instrument panel light control



Turn the knob clockwise to dim the instrument panel lights.

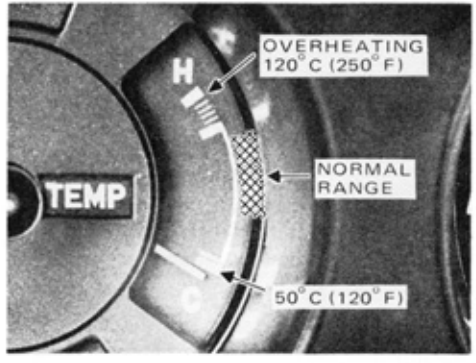
Fuel gauge



It's a good idea to keep the tank over ¼ full.

The gauge works when the ignition switch is ON. For the most accurate reading, the car should be on level ground and either stopped or at a constant speed.

Temp gauge



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

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 your car overheats, see Section 3). *Do not continue driving with the engine overheating.*

Defogger switch

To turn on the electric defogger, push the switch with the engine running.

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

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

The warning lights — what to do if one comes on

1. Parking brake reminder

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

2. Open Door Warning Light

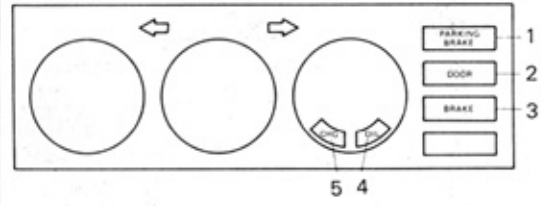
This light remains on until all the doors are completely closed.

3. Brake malfunction warning

If this light comes on when you press the brake pedal, and remains on or goes off when you release it—

- *Slow down and pull off the road.* Either the front or the rear half of the brake system has low fluid pressure. The other half of the system will keep working, but *stopping distance and pedal effort will be increased.*
- *Test your brakes by starting and stopping.* If you judge that the brakes still work adequately, drive cautiously to your nearest Toyota Dealer for repairs. If the brakes aren't working, have the car towed in for repairs. (See page 56).

Continued normal driving is dangerous. Get the brakes repaired immediately. To test the warning light check to see that it lights up when the ignition key is turned to the START position. If it doesn't, have the bulb and circuit checked.



IF THE LIGHT COMES ON . . .	DO THIS
1. Parking brake reminder.	Release parking brake
2. Door open warning	Stop and check
3. Brake malfunction warning	Stop and check
4. Low oil pressure warning	Stop and check
5. Discharge warning	Stop and check

4. Low Oil Pressure Warning Light

This light indicates that the oil pressure is low. If it flickers or stays on while driving, *pull off the road immediately and stop the engine.* First check the oil level, it may be low. If the level was low but adding oil does not cause the light to go out when the engine is restarted, turn it off immediately and call a Toyota dealer for assistance.

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

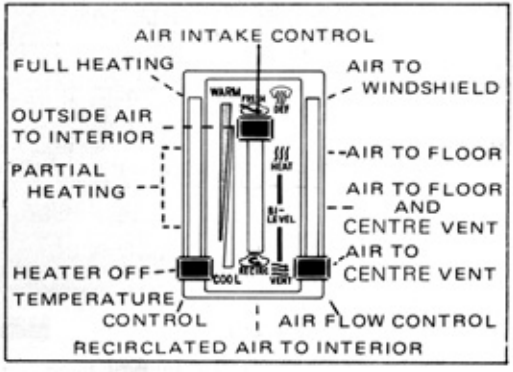
The light may occasionally flicker when the engine is *idling* or it may come on briefly after a hard stop. There is no cause for concern if it then goes out when the engine is accelerated slightly. However, you should check the oil level at your next opportunity because it may be low.

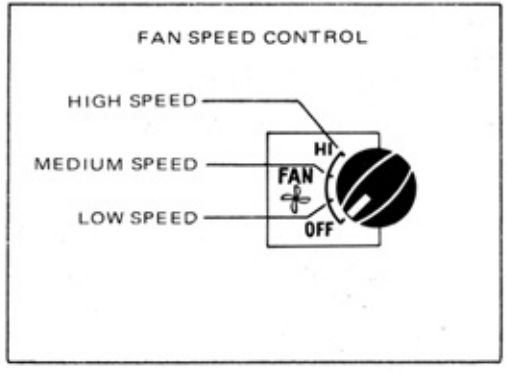
5. Discharge Warning Light

This light indicates that the battery is being discharged. If it comes on while you're driving, *stop and check* for the cause. Look first at the fan belt. If it's loose or broken, the alternator will not charge the battery properly. If the belt is OK, there is a problem somewhere in the charging system. The engine ignition will continue to operate, however, until the battery is discharged. Turn off the air conditioner, blower, radio, etc., and drive directly to the nearest Toyota dealer.

Do not continue driving if the fan belt is broken or loose. The engine will overheat.

How the heater and vent controls work





HEATER and FAN

The four heater and vent controls are used for the following purposes:

- **The air flow control** is used to select where the air is going (to the floor, to the centre vent louvres, or to the windshield).
- **The air intake control** is used to select where the air is coming from (recirculated or fresh air from outside).
- **The temperature control** is used to turn the heater on and off and to select the amount of heating desired.
- **The fan speed control** is used to turn the fan on and off and to select one of the three speeds.

HEATING

- Move the ***air intake control*** to FRESH for ***normal*** heating, or RECIRC for ***faster*** heating of inside air only.
- Move the ***air flow control*** to the HEAT position.
- Adjust the ***temperature control*** for the most comfortable setting. Moving to the WARM position gives maximum heating.
- Turn on the ***fan.*** Higher speeds will warm up the car faster.

VENTILATION and DEFOGGING

- Move the ***air intake control*** to FRESH.
- Move the ***air flow control*** to VENT for ventilating or to DEF for defogging.
- Turn on the ***fan*** for additional fresh air.

DEFROSTING or DEFOGGING

- Move the ***air intake control*** to the FRESH position.
- Move the ***air flow control*** to DEF. This directs air to the windshield.
- Move the ***temperature control*** to the middle or the WARM position. The WARM setting will give the fastest results.
- Set the ***fan*** on high speed. Once the windshield is cleared, the fan speed and heater temperature may be reduced.
- Adjust the ***temperature control*** for the most comfortable setting. Moving fully to the COOL position gives maximum cooling.
- Turn on the ***fan*** to desired speed.

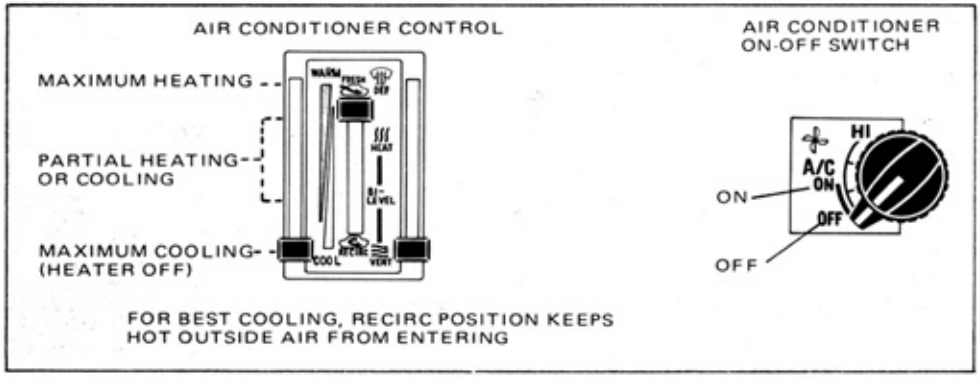
HEATING, DEFROSTING and DEFOGGING

- Use all the controls in the same way as described in the Heater section.

OPERATING TIPS

- In winter, remove any snow blocking the air inlet in front of the windshield.
- When driving on dusty roads, move the ***air intake control*** to the RECIRC position to prevent outside air from entering.
- The BI-LEVEL position directs air to both the ***floor*** (hot air) and ***centre vent*** (outside air).

How the air conditioner works



AIR CONDITIONER (A/C) ON-OFF SWITCH

This is the only visible control added when your Toyota is equipped with an air conditioner. The switch is used to turn the system on or off.

COOLING

- Turn the ***air conditioner switch*** on.
- Move the ***air intake control*** to FRESH for normal cooling, or RECIRC for faster or maximum cooling.
- Move the ***air flow control*** to the VENT position.
- Adjust the ***temperature control*** for the most comfortable setting. Moving fully to the COOL position gives maximum cooling.
- Adjust *fan* speed as required.

HEATING, DEFROSTING and DEFOGGING

- Use all the controls in the same way as described in the Heater section.
- Turn the ***air conditioner switch*** on, the system will work as dehumidified heating or defogging, and is especially effective in humid weather.

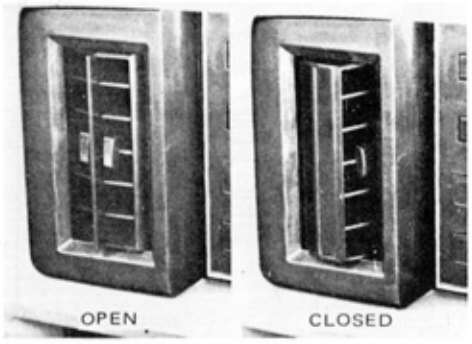
VENTILATION (WITHOUT COOLING)

- Turn the ***air conditioner switch*** off.
- Use all other controls in the same way as described in the Heater section.

AIR CONDITIONING TIPS

- Refer to the Operating Tips in the Heater section.
- If the air conditioner switch and fan are turned on while idling, lightly pump the accelerator pedal once to rev up the engine speeds to increase the cooling efficiency.
- After parking in the hot sun, drive for the first few minutes with the windows open. After the excess heat has blown away, roll up the windows to keep out hot air.
- When selecting a colder setting, also speed up the fan to medium or high. In humid weather especially, the additional air flow is necessary to prevent frost from forming on the cooling unit. If the unit should begin to frost over, you'll notice it because cooling efficiency will drop. To remove the frost, turn the air conditioner switch off and run the fan at high speed.
- When not in regular use, turn the air conditioner on for about five minutes once a week. This will keep the compressor and seals lubricated.

Side vents

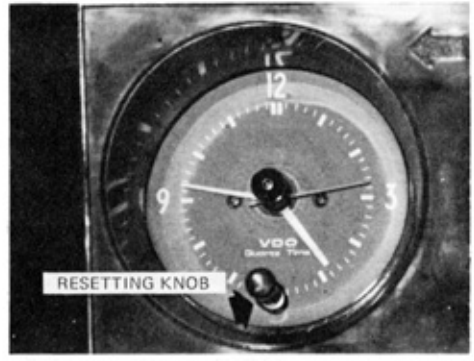


The side vents may be opened or closed as shown.

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

However, if your car is equipped with an air conditioner, outside air does not enter directly through these vents. Instead, it is directed through the air conditioner unit first. Thus, you can have cooled air through these side vents.

Clock



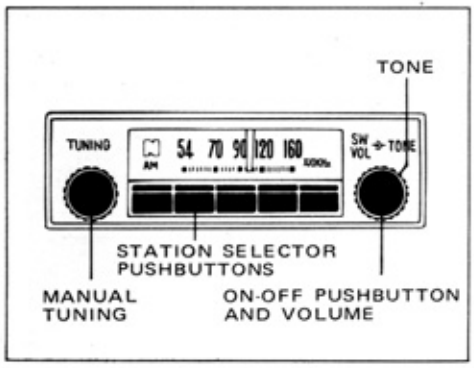
To set the clock hands, pull the knob and turn it clockwise to advance and counter-clockwise to retard.

Cigarette lighter

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

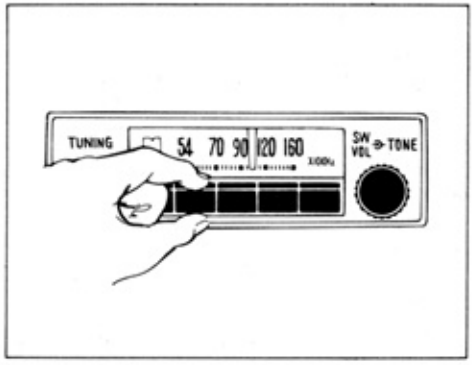
Do not keep the cigarette lighter pressed in when already heated.

How the radio works



Push the ON-OFF switch to turn the radio on. Another push will turn it off.

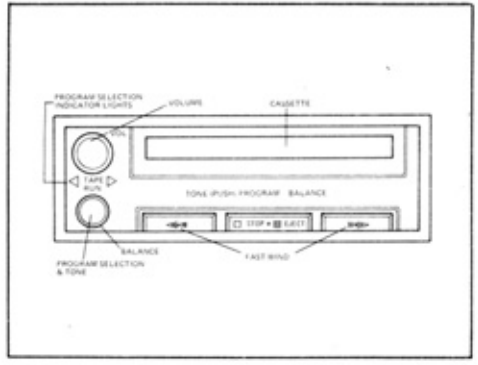
Adjust the length of your antenna for best reception. Usually a short length is best in large cities and a fully extended aerial is best for distant reception.



To set the station pushbuttons:

1. Pull a pushbutton 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 pushbuttons.

Stereo cassette player



Switching player on.

If the engine is not running the key must be in the ACC position. Insert a cassette into the cassette slot with tape opening facing the slot. The flap covering the cassette slot is pushed down by the cassette being inserted. The player is automatically switched on when the cassette is fully inserted.

Note:

The car radio is automatically switched off when the cassette player is operating.

Volume.

Adjust volume by turning VOLUME control knob clockwise to increase, anti-clockwise to decrease.

Stereo balance.

Set BALANCE control knob to central position. Turn knob towards left or right to increase output level to either left or right hand speaker until desired balance is achieved.

Tone.

Turn TONE control knob clockwise for maximum treble.

Program selection.

It is not necessary to turn cassette over to change programs. Program is selected by pressing PROGRAM button; this automatically changes the program and reverses the tape direction.

Fast wind.

By pressing either of the FAST WIND buttons the tape can be taken to any desired section of the tape track.

To release FAST WIND buttons slightly depress STOP/EJECT button.

Eject.

To eject cassette, push STOP/EJECT button fully in.

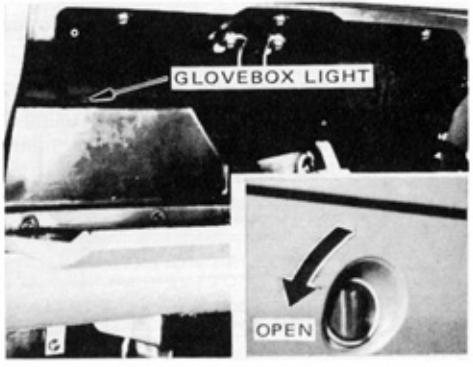
Important note:

To obtain the best results from your cassette player, it is recommended only C60 or C90 tape cassettes be used.

Do not leave cassette in the player when not in use.

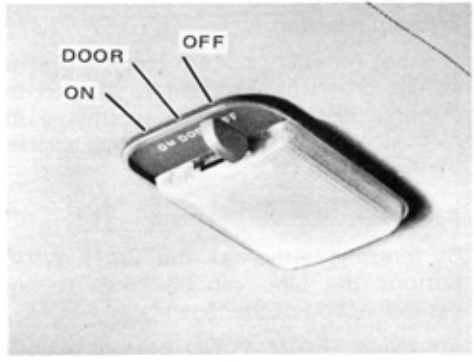
It is recommended the tape head in the player be cleaned periodically using a special head-cleaning cassette, available from most cassette retailers.

Glovebox light (optional)



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

Interior light



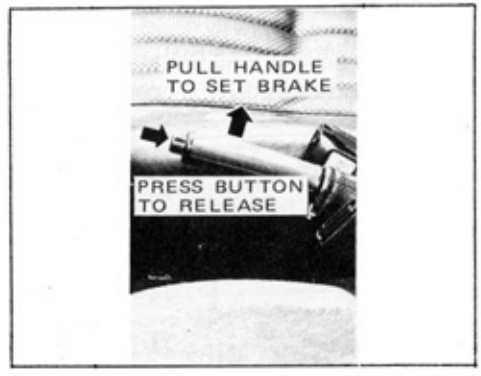
The interior light has three positions.

ON: The light stays on with the door opened or closed regardless of any other switches.

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

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

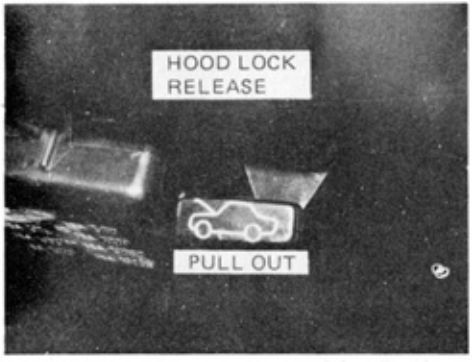
Parking brake



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

If the regular brakes should fail to operate while driving, you can make an emergency stop with the parking brake. However, the stopping distance will be much longer than normal.

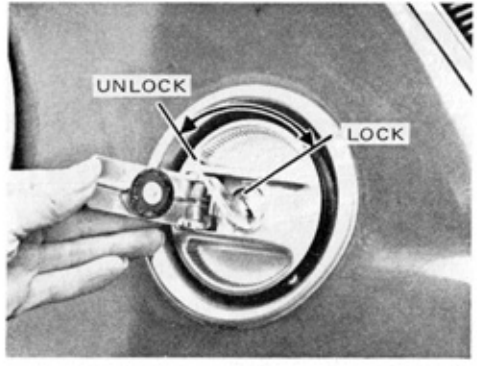
Hood release



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

When closing, lower the hood and make sure it locks into place. If necessary, press down gently on the front edge to lock it.

Locking fuel tank cap



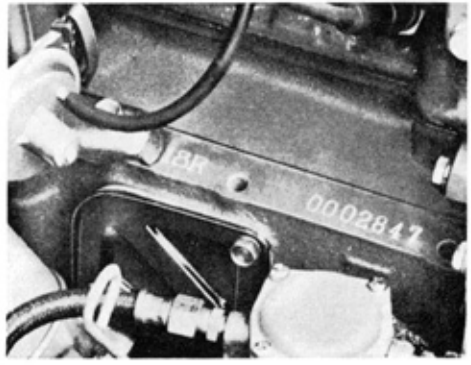
To refuel, unlock the tank inlet with your key, turn the cap counterclockwise, and lift it off.

It is not abnormal 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.

Your Toyota's identification

The Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) plate is installed in the engine compartment as shown above.

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



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

How to start the engine

Normal starting procedure (engine cold)

1. Fasten seat belts.
2. Apply the parking brake.
3. Turn off lights and accessories
4. **Automatic transmission:**
   Put the gear selector in P or N.
   Manual transmission:
   Shift into neutral.
5. Press the accelerator pedal *once* to the floor and release it. This sets the automatic choke and fast idle.
6. *With your foot off the accelerator pedal,* crank the engine by turning the key to START. Release it when the engine starts. Do not crank for more than 15 seconds at a time.
7. After the engine warms up for about 10 seconds, you're ready to drive. *Do not "race" a cold engine.*

If the weather is below freezing or if the car 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.
- Crank the engine *with your foot off the accelerator pedal.*
- After the engine runs for about 30 seconds—

  Tap the accelerator pedal to reduce its speed.
- Let the engine warm up for a few minutes before driving.

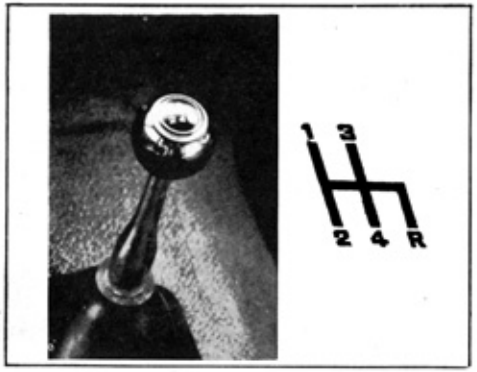
If the engine is warm....

- Hold the accelerator pedal about halfway down while cranking the engine. *Do not pump the pedal.*
- If the engine is quite hot, press the accelerator fully to the floor while cranking.

If the engine is warm or hot and won't start, it may be flooded....

- Depress the accelerator pedal and hold it on the floor for 15 or 20 seconds.
- *While holding the accelerator pedal to the floor,* crank the engine. It may take 20 or 30 seconds of continuous cranking to clear the excess fuel and start the engine. If the engine doesn't start, wait a few minutes and try again. Do not pump the accelerator pedal—just continue holding it to the floor.

Driving with a manual transmission



The shift pattern is conventional as shown above.

Use the clutch correctly.

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

Recommended shifting speeds.

- For good fuel economy and long engine life you should upshift at the following speeds:

gear	approx. speed km/h
1 to 2	24
2 to 3	40
3 to 4	65

Shifting too soon 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. Make sure the car is completely stopped before shifting into reverse.

- If you slow to less than the following speeds, such as when cornering, downshift to the next lower gear:

gear	km/h
4	40
3	25
2	15

The transmission is fully synchronized and downshifting is easy.

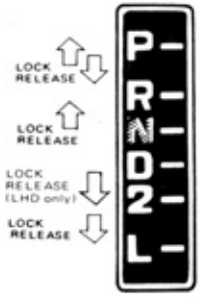
Good driving practice.

- When driving down a long hill, reduce your speed and downshift to a lower gear. The engine will provide a braking effect.
- Avoid over revving the engine by slowing down before downshifting—especially on wet, icy, or snow covered roads—because it could cause a loss of traction.
- Always slow down in gusty crosswinds. Slowing down will allow you to have much better control.
- 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:

km/h

	Sedan	Station Wagon
1	45	40
2	80	75
3	100	100
4		

Driving with an automatic transmission



PARK Use to hold car in place after parking. The engine can be started in P. Never shift into P with the car moving.

REVERSE Use for backing up car. Shift into R after the car has stopped completely.

NEUTRAL No gears are engaged. The engine can be started in N – or restarted while moving.

DRIVE This is the position for normal driving.

SECOND Use for driving in heavy traffic or on mountain downgrades. Maximum speed: 100 km/h (62 mph).

LOW Use for hard pulling through sand, mud, or snow and for steep hills. Maximum speed: 60 km/h (37 mph).

The transmission uses a conventional sequence of gear positions.

The function of each of the selector positions is described in the illustration above. The lock release on the gear selector must be depressed to shift into Reverse, Park, or Low.

For normal driving, put the selector in D range.

The automatic transmission is a highly efficient 3-speed unit. For best fuel economy, accelerate the car from a stop with gradually increasing pressure on the pedal. The transmission will automatically shift to Second and Drive.

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

Using the 2 and L ranges.

With the selector in 2, the car will start in Low, shift to Second, but will not shift to Drive. With the selector in L, the transmission will not upshift at all. This gives you positive control over engine speed similar to that which you would have in a car with a manual transmission. The usual reason for selecting a lower gear is to obtain engine braking when driving in the mountains or in heavy traffic.

Be careful not to exceed the following speeds when accelerating:

Low . . . . . 60 km/h
Second . . . . . 100 km/h

The transmission is designed to guard against harmful engine overrevving when *downshifting*. If you select a lower gear but the car is travelling too fast, the transmission will delay downshifting until the car slows to the permissible speed.

Driving with an automatic transmission (cont.)

Good driving practice.

- Make sure the car comes to a complete stop before shifting into or out of Reverse.
- Never put the selector into Park until the car is fully stopped. And always use the parking brake. Don't count on the transmission to hold the car.
- When driving on slippery road surfaces, be careful when downshifting. The abrupt change in engine speed could cause the rear wheels to slip.
- Always slow down in gusty crosswinds. Slowing down will allow you to have much better control.
- After parking on a hill, the weight of the car may not allow the Park locking mechanism to release. If this should ever happen to you, the solution is simple: just drive ***uphill*** slightly. The mechanism will automatically unlock, and you can drive away.

How to make your car last longer and save fuel too

Making your Toyota last and getting the best possible fuel economy is easy—just take it easy! Drive moderately and avoid fast starts and hard stops. Here are some specific tips to help save you money in both fuel and repairs:

- Avoid lengthy engine warm-up idling. Once the engine is running smoothly, begin driving—but gently until the engine is warmed up.
- Avoid unnecessary idling—shut off the engine.
- Accelerate slowly and smoothly.
- Look ahead while driving to avoid unnecessary stops and to maintain a steady speed.
- Don't hit the curb when parking, and slow down when driving on rough roads. This will help keep the front end in alignment.
- Avoid high speeds. By reducing your speed from 100 to 80 km/h, you'll reduce fuel consumption.
- Do not carry unnecessary weight in the car.
- Keep the tyres inflated at the correct pressure.
- Use the air conditioner only when necessary.
- Don't rest your foot on the brake or clutch pedal while driving.
- With a manual transmission, be careful to neither lug nor overrev the engine while driving.
- Keep your car tuned up and in top shape by following the maintenance schedule given in the Toyota Emission Control and Maintenance Guide book. (Refer section 5).
- If you drive on dusty roads or for very short distances, make sure that your car receives more frequent maintenance. See Section 5 for details.

Pre-trip safety check

This checklist is for those many owners who like to "look over" their car themselves before starting out on a trip. It is a good idea. A few minutes of checking can help ensure safe and pleasant driving. Just a basic familiarity with cars is required– and a careful eye! Or, if you'd like, your Toyota dealer will be pleased to make this check for you at a nominal cost.

Outside the car

Tyre and wheel nuts. Check the pressure with a gauge and look carefully for cuts, damage, or excessive wear. Make sure no nuts are missing or loose.

Exhaust system. Look for cracks, holes, and loose supports. Start the engine and listen for any leakage. Have any leaks fixed immediately.

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

Windshield wiper blades. Look for wear or cracks.

Lights. Make sure that the headlights, brake lights, tail lights, turn signals, and emergency flashers are all working. Check the headlight aim.

Inside the car

Brakes. Make sure the brakes don't pull and that the pedal has enough clearance. (See Section 6.)

Horn. Does it work?

Wipers and washer. Make sure that they both work and that the wipers don't streak.

Instruments and controls. Especially make sure that the speedometer, warning lights, instrument lights, and defroster are working.

Seat belts. Check that the buckles lock securely. Make sure that the belts aren't worn or frayed.

Spare tyre and jack. Check the tyre pressure and make sure you have your jack and wheel nut wrench.

Under the hood

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 for good condition and connections.

Engine oil level. Check the dipstick with the car parked on a level spot. (See Section 6.)

Coolant level. It should be near the upper mark on the see-through reservoir tank. (See Section 6.)

Radiator and hoses. Make sure the front of the radiator is clean–not blocked with leaves, dirt, or bugs. Check the hoses for cracks, kinks, rot, and loose connections.

Automatic transmission fluid. Check the dipstick with the engine idling and the selector in Park. (See Section 6.)

Wiring. Look for damaged wires.

Brake and clutch fluid level. It should be near the upper mark on the see-through reservoir. (See Section 6.)

Engine drive belts. They should not be frayed or oily. When pressed with your thumb they should be within limits. (See Section 6.)

Fuel filter and lines. Check the see-through filter for dirt or clogging. Check the lines for leaks or loose connections.

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!

An important warning about the engine exhaust

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

Make sure the exhaust system has no holes or loose connections. The system should be checked each time the oil is changed. If you 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 car in or out. The exhaust gases cannot escape, making this a particularly dangerous situation.

Keep the trunk lid or back door closed while driving. An open or unsealed trunk or back door may cause exhaust gas to be drawn into the car.

If you smell exhaust fumes in the car, drive with the windows down and the trunk lid or back door closed. Have the cause immediately located and corrected.

Does your car need a repair?

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

- Engine missing, stumbling, or pinging
- Appreciable loss of power
- Strange engine noises
- A leak under the car (however, water drainage from using the air conditioner is normal.)
- Change in exhaust sound (this may indicate a dangerous carbon monoxide leak. Drive with the windows down and have it checked immediately.)
- "Flat"-looking tyre; excessive tyre squeal when cornering; uneven tyre wear
- Car pulls to the 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; brakes pull to one side when stopping
- Engine temperature continually higher than normal

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

Winter driving tips

Make sure you have an ethylene-glycol based anti-freeze in the radiator to prevent the coolant from freezing.

The proportion of anti-freeze varies according to the lowest anticipated temperature in your area and the quantity must be proportioned to the anti-freeze manufacturers' specifications.

When adding the anti-freeze do not drain all the untreated coolant from the system, only an amount equal to the quantity of anti-freeze to be inserted.

The coolant with anti-freeze can remain in the system until the normal coolant conditioner change period (refer page 46).

Check the condition of the battery and cables.

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

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

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

Check the spark plugs and ignition system.

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

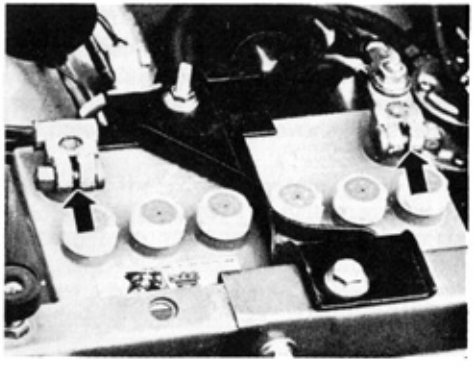
Keep the door locks from freezing.

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

Depending on where you're driving, you might carry a little emergency equipment.

Some of the things you might put in the trunk are tyre chains, window scraper, flares, small shovel, jumper cables, etc.

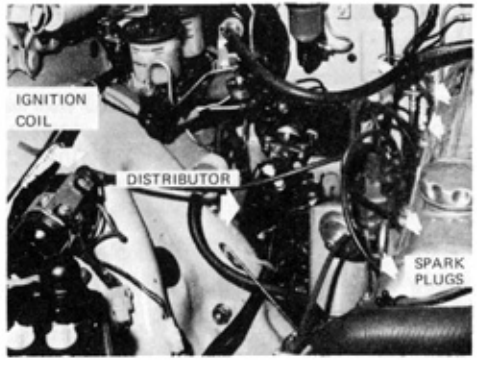
in case of an emergency— section 3



First, make these few simple checks...

• If the engine isn't turning over or is turning over too slowly—

1. If your car has an automatic transmission, make sure it is in Neutral or Park and the parking brake is applied.
2. Under the hood, check both battery cables. Make sure that their connections to the battery, chassis, and starter are tight and clean.
3. Switch on the interior light. If it is out, dim, or gets dim when the starter is cranked, the battery is discharged. You may try jump starting (see next page) or, if your car has a *manual transmission,* push starting.



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

1. Check the fuel gauge.
2. Under the hood, check that all the push-on connectors are tight at the coil, distributor, and spark plugs.
3. If the engine is warm or if you smell raw petrol, the engine may be flooded—see the starting instructions. If it still won't start, remove and dry the spark plugs. Crank the engine for about 20 seconds, and reinstall the plugs.
4. If the engine still won't start, it needs adjustment or repair. Call a Toyota dealer for assistance.

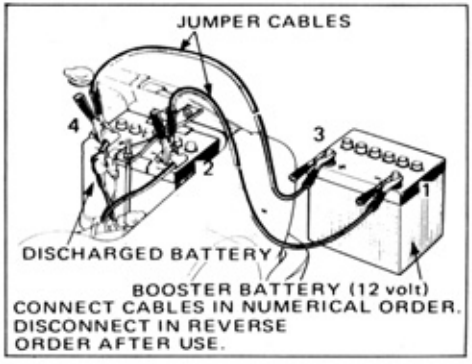
Procedure for push starting a car with a manual transmission.

A car with an automatic transmission cannot be push started.

1. Make sure the bumpers of the push car and your car match for a solid push. *Mismatched bumper height may lead to one bumper overriding the other, which could cause an accident.*
2. Turn the ignition key to ON, and shift into second gear.
3. Hold in the clutch and let the push vehicle slowly accelerate your car to about 15 km/h. *Be aware that the brakes will be much harder to press when the engine is not running.*
4. At 15 km/h, hold the accelerator about halfway down, and slowly release the clutch to start the engine.
5. As the engine starts, signal the push-car driver to stop. At the same time accelerate away from the push car to avoid a collision.

Never tow a car to start it. When the engine starts, the car may jump forward and hit the vehicle towing it.

If your car won't start (cont.)



Procedure for jump starting a car with a discharged battery.

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

WARNING: Batteries contain sulphuric acid. Wear protective safety glasses when jump starting, and avoid spilling acid on your skin, clothing, or car. If you should accidentally get acid on yourself or in your eyes, ***flush immediately with water for at least five minutes,*** and then get immediate medical attention.

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

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

1. Make sure that the vehicles are *not* touching. Turn off all unnecessary lights and accessories.
2. If the engine in the vehicle with the booster battery is not running, start it and let it run for a few minutes.
3. Connect the jumper cables in the exact order shown in the illustration: *negative-to-negative* (–), and *positive-to-positive* (+). Note that you connect each cable first to the booster battery, and then to the discharged battery. ***When making the connections, do not accidentally allow the clamps to touch anything except the correct battery terminal. Do not lean over the battery when making the connections.***
4. Start your engine in the normal way. After starting, run it at a fast idle speed (2000 rpm) for several minutes.
5. Carefully disconnect the cables in the exact *reverse* order.

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

If your car overheats

Pull safely off the road, stop the engine, and open the hood.

Then follow this procedure . . .

1. Check the fan belt to see whether it is broken or loose. (Instructions for checking the tension are given in Section 6.)
2. Check the coolant reservoir. If it is dry, add water to the reservoir while the engine is running. Fill it about half full. **WARNING: Do not remove the radiator cap especially when the engine and radiator are hot.** Scalding hot fluid and steam may be blown out under pressure, which could cause serious injury.

   Caution: *The level of the coolant in the see-through reservoir does not always indicate the coolant content of the system, for instance, if there has been a sudden loss of coolant the level in the reservoir will not drop. On such an occasion, remove the radiator cap when the engine has cooled enough and check the coolant level. Top up the radiator if necessary. Always check for coolant leaks before restarting the engine, if a leak is found or the coolant level is dropping contact your Toyota Distributor/Dealer before driving the vehicle.*
3. Check for obvious coolant leaks. Look at the radiator, hoses, and under the car. (The see-through reservoir may not give an accurate indication of coolant loss when the engine is overheated.)
4. If the fan belt is O.K. and there are no obvious leaks, you may help the engine cool down more quickly by running it at a fast idle speed (about 1500 rpm) for a few minutes. Make sure the air-conditioner is OFF.
5. After the engine temperature has cooled to normal, again check the coolant level in the reservoir. If necessary, bring it up to half full again. Serious coolant loss indicates a leak in the system. You should have it checked as soon as possible at your Toyota dealer.

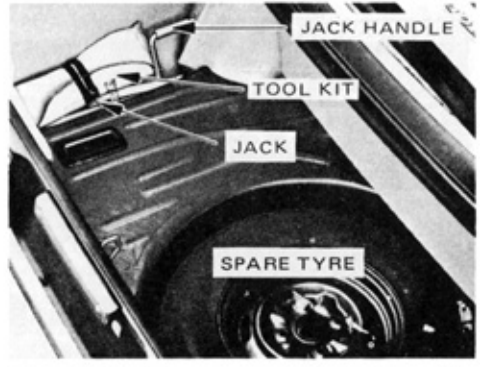
If you have a flat tyre

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

Second, turn on your emergency flashers (pull out the switch).

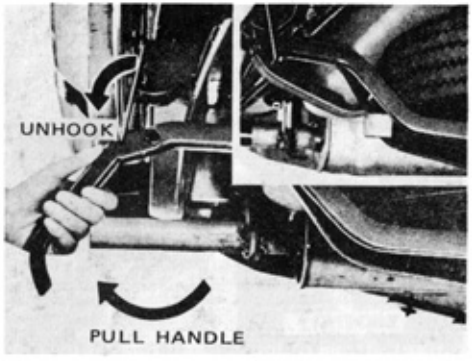
Third, set the parking brake firmly and put the transmission in Park (automatic) or Reverse (manual).

Fourth, read these instructions thoroughly. They are designed to help a person who has never before changed a tyre!



1. SEDAN: Get the tool kit, jack handle, and spare tyre out of the trunk.

STATION WAGON: Get the tool kit from under the rear seat and the jack from the near side of the engine compartment (use jack handle to release jack from its mounting).

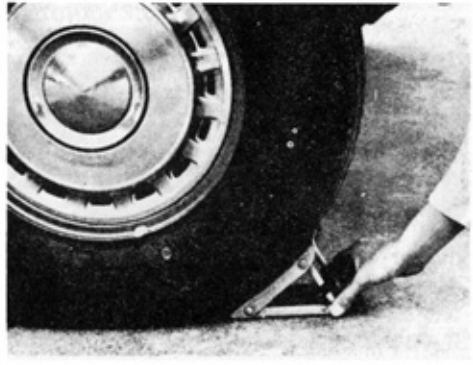


STATION WAGON: Pull the handle, unlock the hanger, and lower the tyre.

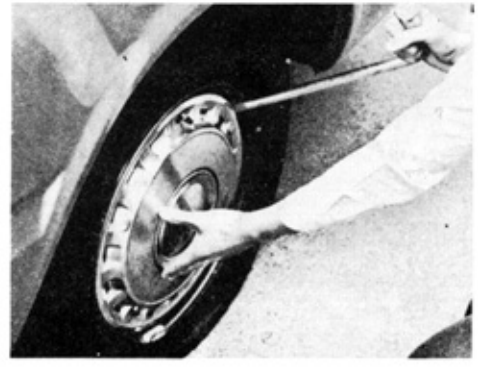
When replacing the tyre, make sure the valve stem is up. Put the tyre on the holder, lift it up, and hook the hanger. Push the clamp lever forward to clamp the tyre in place.

Be careful not to pinch your fingers between the clamp lever and the tyre holder.

You may use a padlock for theft-protection as shown.



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



3. Using the end of the wheel nut wrench pry off the wheel cover, or the wheel hub ornament.

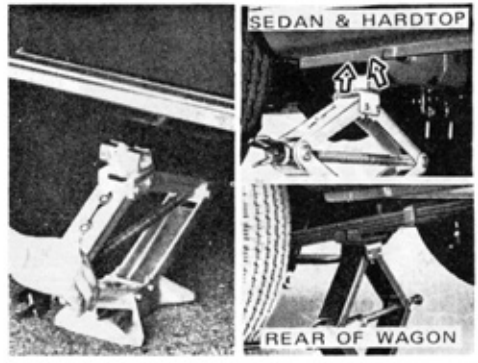
Push the bevelled end of the wrench under the edge of the wheel cover or the ornament and twist against the wheel. Loosen the wheel cover at several locations and it will then come off. **Do not use your hands to pull off the wheel cover.**

4. Loosen the four wheel nuts.

You should always loosen the wheel nuts *before* raising the car.

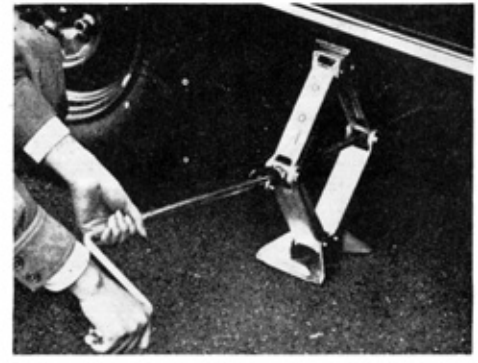
The nuts turn *counterclockwise* to loosen. To get maximum force, fit the wrench to the nut so that the handle is on the left side, as shown above. Grab the wrench near the end of the handle and use your body weight to press down on the wrench.

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



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

Look for front and rear notches in the underbody side seam. The rear jack point for the wagon is under the leaf spring.



6. Raise the car high enough for the spare tyre to be installed.

To raise the car, insert the handle (it's a loose fit) into the jack and turn the handle *clockwise.* As the jack touches the car and begins to lift some weight, double-check that it is properly located. ***Never get under the car when it is supported only by a jack.***

If the tyre is quite flat, remember to raise the car enough so that the spare tyre —which isn't flat at the bottom—will have clearance to fit on.

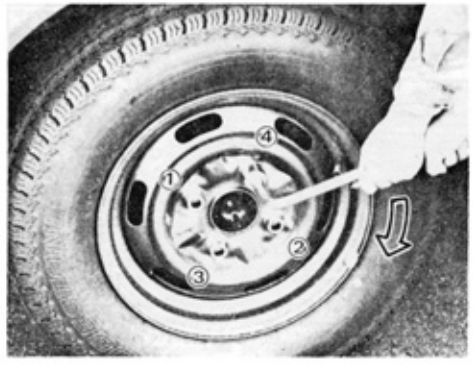
7. Remove the wheel nuts, change tyres, and reinstall the wheel nuts finger tight.

Use the wheel cover as a tray for the wheel nuts to keep from losing them.

Lift the flat tyre straight off and put it back into the trunk.

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 tyre and press it back over the other bolts.

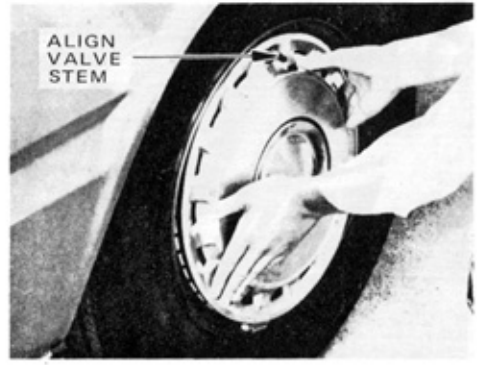
Reinstall the four wheel nuts (tapered end inward) and tighten them as much as you can by hand. Press the tyre back and see if you can tighten them more.



8. Lower the car completely and tighten the wheel nuts.

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

Use the wheel nut wrench to tighten the nuts in the order shown. Repeat the tightening several times—until the nuts are securely tightened.



9. Reinstall the wheel cover or the wheel hub ornament.

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

That's all there is to it! Just make sure you get the jack, handle, tools, wheel block, and tyre back into the car before driving away.

If your car needs to be towed

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

Proper equipment will help ensure that your car is not damaged while being towed. And commercial operators are generally aware of the local laws pertaining to towing.

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

TOWING PRECAUTIONS:

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

For emergency towing, secure a cable or chain to the tie down tab under the front of the car.

A driver must be in the car to steer it and operate the brakes. *If the engine is not running, be prepared to press the brake pedal much harder than usual—it has no vacuum assist in the brake booster.* The wheels, axles, drive train, steering, and brakes must be undamaged.

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

Washing and waxing your Toyota

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

Dirt can cause small scratches in the paint and the chemicals in some dirt and air pollutants can cause deterioration of the paint and trim. Therefore, frequent washing is recommended. And if you drive or park your Toyota near the ocean, it's especially important.

Begin by rinsing all loose dirt off the car with a hose. If the underside has picked up mud or road salt, use a hard, direct stream from the hose to remove it. ***Wash*** with a commercial car-wash product, which is available at your Toyota dealer or auto parts store. Follow the manufacturer's mixing instructions carefully. Do ***not*** use a strong household soap or detergent. Dip your sponge or cloth into the wash bucket frequently and don't rub too hard—let the soap water remove the dirt. To clean white sidewall tires use a stiff brush or a household steel-wool scouring pad. If an optional vinyl top will not come clean with normal washing, use a mild, non-abrasive foaming cleanser with a soft bristle brush. ***Rinse*** the car thoroughly. If any soap dries on the car, it may cause streaking. In hot weather, you may have to rinse each section of the car right after you wash it. ***Dry*** the car with a moist chamois or soft towel. The main purpose of drying is to remove excess water so that the car will air dry without water spots. So don't rub or press hard, you might scratch the paint.

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

Always wash and dry the car before you begin waxing, even if you are using a combined cleaner and wax. Road tar may be removed with turpentine. Use warm water and car-wash soap for insects and tree sap. Commercial products are also available. ***Do not use petrol or strong solvents, which may be toxic or cause damage.***

Use a good quality polish and wax. If the finish has become extremely weathered, use a car-cleaning polish, followed by a separate wax. ***Carefully follow the manufacturer's instructions and precautions.*** Be sure to polish and wax the chrome trim as well as the paint.

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

If you drive on salted roads in the winter or if you live near the ocean, you should periodically hose off the underside of the car to minimize rusting.

Use a high-pressure hose to wash off all caked-on salt and mud. ***Make sure that the brakes are fully dry before driving.*** If the salt conditions are especially severe in your area, we recommend that the chassis be steam cleaned and undercoated for greater rust protection.

Your local Toyota dealer will be happy to provide such a service or recommend where it can be done.

Cleaning the interior

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

Vacuum first to remove loose dirt. Then with a sponge or cloth, apply a soap solution to the vinyl. Allow it to soak for a few minutes to loosen the dirt. Then rub briskly with a clean, damp cloth to remove the dirt and rinse off the soap. If all the dirt is not removed, repeat the operation. Commercial foaming-type vinyl cleaners are also available which work well. Follow the manufacturer's instructions. ***Do not use solvent, thinner, or petrol.***

The optional interior blended wool trim is anti-static. Dirt and dust is therefore not attracted and is readily released. Most loose dirt can be removed with a whisk broom or vacuum cleaner. Accumulated grime may be removed by lightly shampooing with warm soapy water, and soaking dry with a towel.

For stain removal, follow this advice.

- About 90% of all stains can be removed if treated immediately. As time passes, stains may become permanent.
- For cleaning fabric, much more latitude in selection of cleaner is possible than for cleaning vinyl. Remember that dry cleaning fluids or cleaners containing solvents must not be used on the vinyl.
- Keep the necessary materials for stain removal handy in the one place. These are wool detergent (such as you know to be suitable for washing woollen garments), carpet shampoo, white vinegar, dry cleaning fluid, or mineral turps, methylated spirits, nail polish remover, sponge and clean cloths.
- Two simple formulae will remove almost all spills. These are –

1. ordinary dry cleaning fluid.
2. a solution of one teaspoon of wool detergent or carpet shampoo and one teaspoon of white vinegar in a quart of warm water.

- For stain removal, proceed as follows:–

1. Remove the excess solid material with the edge of a spoon, taking care not to spread the staining substance.
2. Sponge the affected area with the cleaner selected working from the edges to the centre.
3. Soak up as much of the stain as possible by blotting with a paper towel or dry cloth. Stubborn stains may require gently scrubbing with a brush (eg. a soft tooth brush).
4. Soak up excess moisture and finish cleaning with the alternate formula if necessary.
5. Put a clean dry cloth on top of the affected area and hasten drying with a fan or vacuum nozzle.

   Use a clothes brush to restore the nap if necessary.

- For greasy stains such as may be caused by cosmetics, crayons, shoe polish, butter, fat, oil, grease or wax and other solvent removed substances like tar, paint and ball point ink, use the dry cleaning fluid. Finish with detergent formula as necessary.
- For water removable stains such as liquor and other beverages, fruit juices, ice cream, chocolate and confectionery, etc. reverse the order of application. If treated immediately, very hot water will suffice in most instances.
- The corrosive action of acid spills must be neutralized at once with household ammonia. If ammonia is not available use a normal household detergent. Clean up as for water movable stains.
- Blood if fresh. Blood is best removed with cold water and a little starch paste. Finish with detergent formula.

When using ammonia or other toxic cleaning agents always follow the safety precautions printed on the container.

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 carperts, use a sponge or brush to apply the *foam.* Rub in overlapping circles. Do not apply water—the best results are obtained by keeping the carpet as dry as possible. Read the shampoo instructions and follow them closely.

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

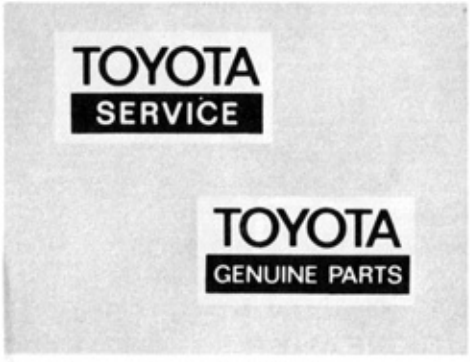
Use a cloth or sponge. As you are cleaning, check the belts for excessive wear, fraying, or cuts. *Do not use dye or bleach on the belts—it may weaken them.*

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

You may use any household window cleaner but do be careful not to damage the heater wires.

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

maintenance requirements— section 5



Regular maintenance is essential

We urge you to protect your new car investment by having your Toyota serviced according to the maintenance schedule in the Toyota Emission Control and Maintenance Guide, (refer to vehicle emission control information label attached to underside of hood for booklet part number). Regular maintenance will ensure:

- Maximum fuel economy
- Long vehicle life
- Maximum driving enjoyment
- Safety
- Reliability
- Full warranty protection
- 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. Make sure that your car runs at peak efficiency by following the maintenance schedule.

For most people, the odometer reading will indicate when service is needed. If, however, you drive infrequently, your car should be serviced at least every 6 months, as shown on the schedule. Under severe driving conditions, more frequent maintenance is required.

Where to go for service

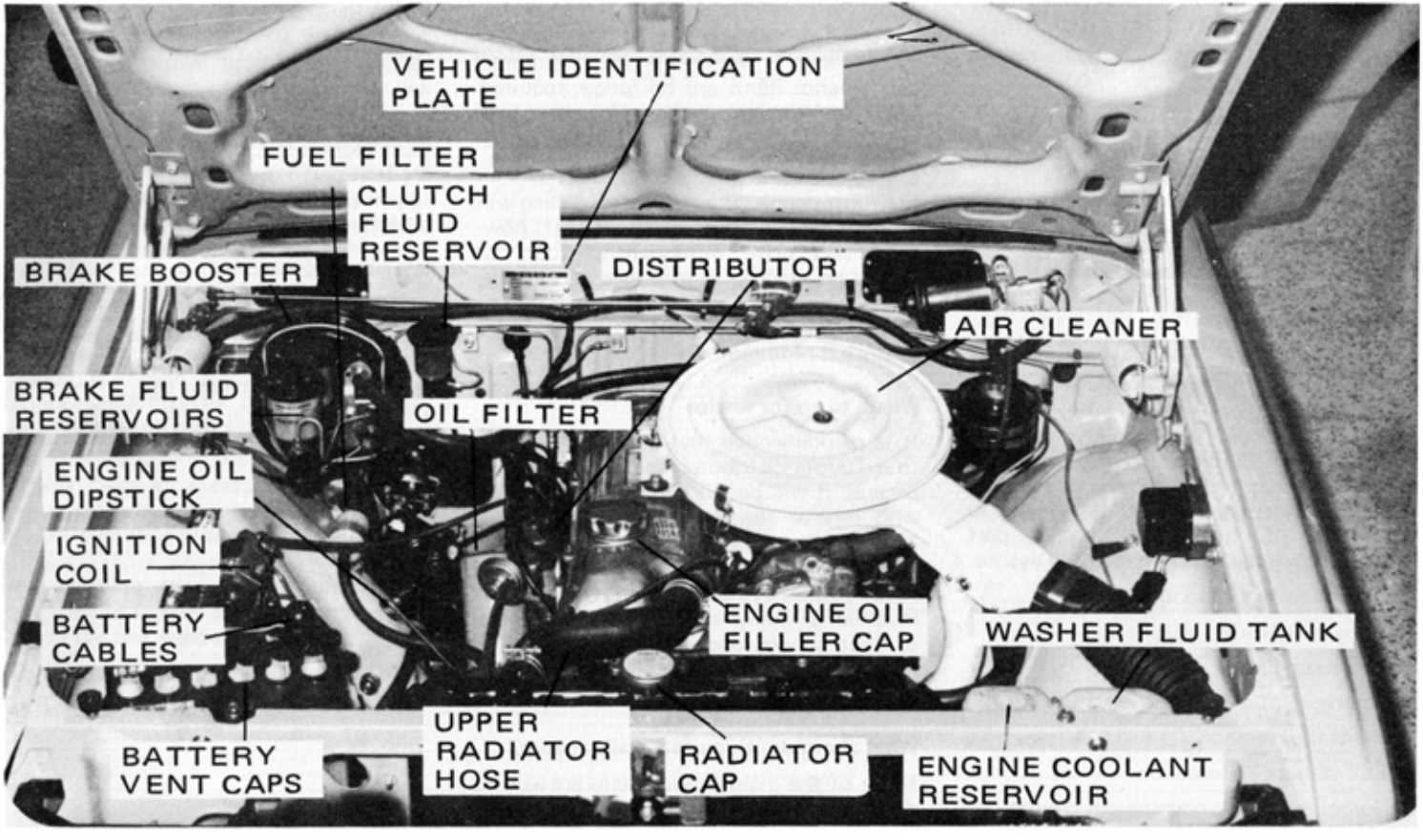
It is recommended that your car be taken to a Toyota distributor/dealer for servicing because it will be worked on by mechanics who receive regular in-house training on Toyota vehicles, as well as the latest factory service bulletins and technical information. Also your Toyota distributor/dealer has invested in many expensive Toyota tools so that service and repair work can be carried out quickly and efficiently, which ultimately could mean a cost saving to you.

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. These items are referred to in Section 6. Doing some of your own car maintenance will save you money.

Note, however, that some maintenance tasks require special tools and skills. These are best performed by qualified mechanics. If you plan on doing only the simple maintenance items, your Toyota dealer will be pleased to perform the remaining service tasks.

If you are a skilled do-it-yourself mechanic, the Toyota factory service manuals are recommended. Please be aware that do-it-yourself maintenance can affect your warranty coverage. See your separate Warranty and Service Booklet for the details.


VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION PLATE
FUEL FILTER
CLUTCH FLUID RESERVOIR
BRAKE BOOSTER
DISTRIBUTOR
AIR CLEANER
BRAKE FLUID RESERVOIRS
OIL FILTER
ENGINE OIL DIPSTICK
IGNITION COIL
BATTERY CABLES
ENGINE OIL FILLER CAP
WASHER FLUID TANK
UPPER RADIATOR HOSE
BATTERY VENT CAPS
RADIATOR CAP
ENGINE COOLANT RESERVOIR

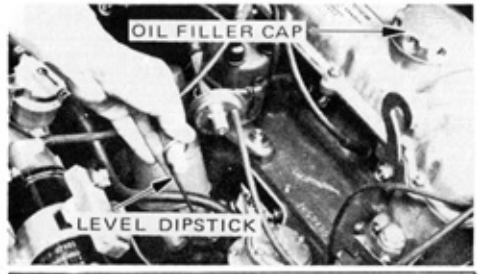
Do-it-yourself service precautions

As with any machinery, extreme care should be taken when working on your car to prevent accidental injury. Here are a few precautions that you should be especially careful to observe:

- When the engine is running, keep hands, clothing, and tools away from the moving fan and fan belt.
- Don't allow smoking, sparks, or open flames around petrol or the battery. The fumes are inflammable.
- Don't get under your car with just the body jack supporting it. Always use automotive jack stands or other solid supports.
- Remember that battery and ignition cables carry high currents or voltages. Don't cause accidental short circuits.

You should be aware that improper or incomplete servicing may result in operating problems. This section gives instructions only for those items that are relatively easy for an owner to perform. As explained in Section 5, there will still remain a number of items that must be done by a qualified mechanic with special tools.

Checking the engine oil level



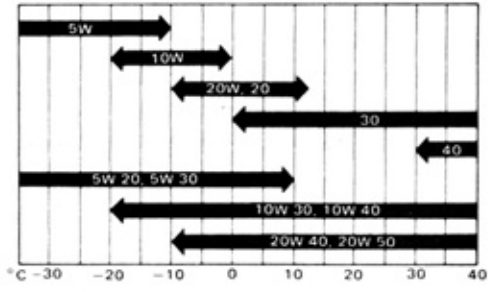
With the engine at operating temperature and turned off, check the oil level on the dipstick.

1. To get a true reading, the car 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 be wrong.
4. Pull the dipstick out and look at the oil level on the end. If it is between the F and L marks, it is O.K. If the oil level is below the L mark (or not even showing on the dipstick), add oil immediately.

Oil grade and viscosity recommendations are given below.

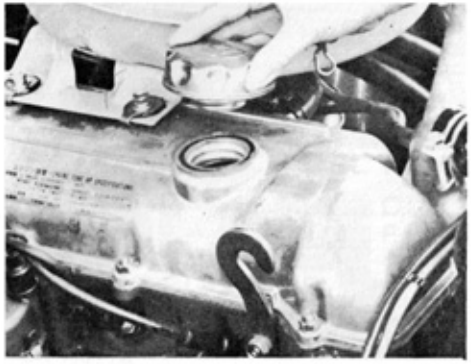
GRADE: API SC, SD, SE or better

Recommended viscosity (SAE):



Temperature range anticipated before next oil change.

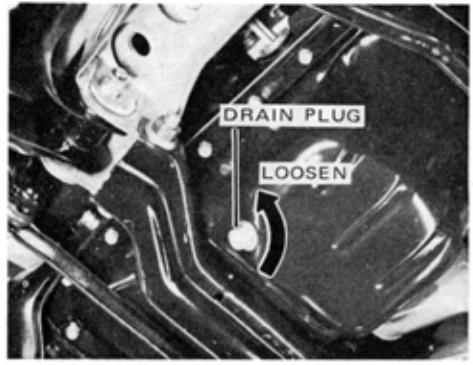
Changing the engine oil and filter



1. Warm up the engine for a few minutes and remove the oil filler cap.

a. Park the car on a level spot. Warm up the engine until the needle on the temperature gauge is at least above the bottom mark. (The warm oil will drain faster and more fully.) Stop the engine.

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



2. Drain the oil and reinstall the drain plug.

a. Place a drain pan under the drain plug.

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

c. Reinstall the drain plug and gasket. Tighten the plug with your wrench, but don't force it and strip the threads.

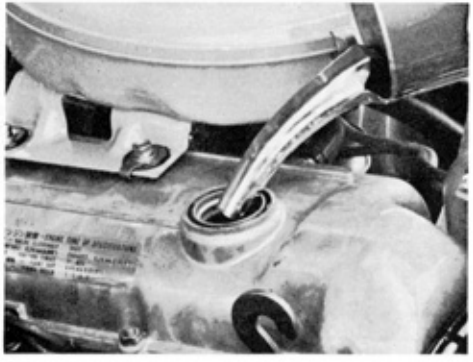
3. Remove the old oil filter and install a new one, hand tight.

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

b. With a clean rag, wipe off the mounting surface on the engine so that the new filter will seat well.

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

d. Screw the new filter into place. Tighten it as firmly as you can ***by hand.*** Do not use the wrench to tighten it.



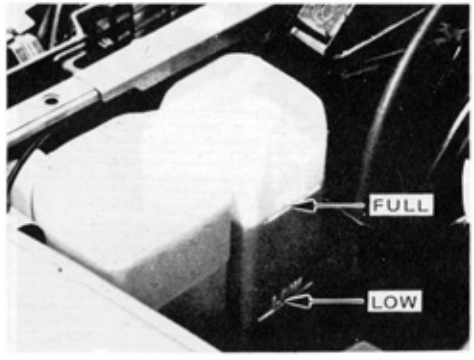
4. Add oil and install the filler cap. Start the engine and check for leaks at the filter or drain plug.

a. After adding the oil, make sure that the filler cap is installed hand-tight. You may double-check the oil level on the dipstick.

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

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

Checking the engine coolant level



Look at the see-through reservoir tank. The coolant level should be between the FULL and LOW lines on the tank.

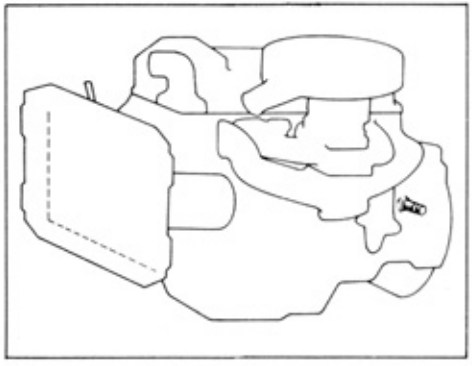
The coolant level in the reservoir tank will vary with engine temperature. However, if the level is on or below the LOW line, add coolant. Bring the level up to the FULL line.

When adding coolant, all you have to know is what kind of coolant is already in the cooling system. *Always use the same type as already in the system, (see page 29 and 46).*

If the coolant level drops within a short time after replenishing, there may be a leak in the system. Visually check the radiator, hoses, radiator cap, drain cocks, and water pump. If no leak can be found, have the cap pressure tested at your Toyota dealer. **Do not remove the radiator cap when the engine is hot.**

WARNING:
The level of the coolant in the see-through reservoir tank does not always indicate the coolant content of the system. If the engine is overheating or there has been a sudden loss of coolant, remove the radiator cap and check the coolant level. The radiator must always be full to the top of the filler, refer to "If your car overheats".

Changing the engine coolant



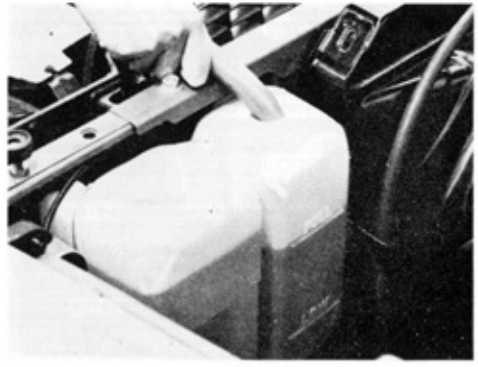
1. The coolant must be drained and renewed every 40,000km.

a. Park the vehicle on level ground where the coolant can drain into a suitable disposal container. Wait until the engine temperature is low (cold).

b. Remove the radiator cap.

c. Loosen (turn counter clockwise) the plug in the drain cock.

d. After the system is completely drained flush it with clean water until clear water comes out of the drain cock.



2. Close the drain plug and fill the system with coolant.

a. The cooling system must be treated with radiator coolant conditioner for corrosion protection. Insert the conditioner into the radiator (refer to page 63 for part number of conditioner and amount to be inserted).

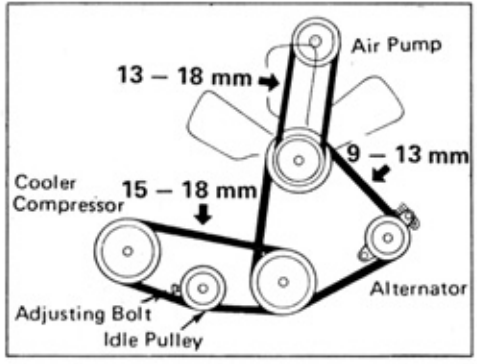
b. If freeze protection is required (refer to page 29), add an ethylene-glycol based anti-freeze in proportions specified by the anti-freeze manufacturer. Anti-freeze must be used with coolant conditioner.

c. Fill the radiator with clean water.

d. Start the engine and top up the radiator with water also half fill the reservoir.

e. Install the radiator and reservoir caps, check that the drain plug is not leaking.

Checking the engine drive belts

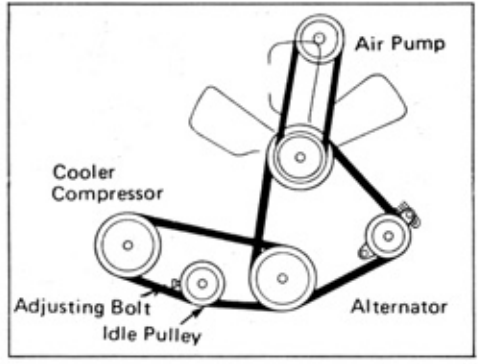


Visually inspect the condition of the belts. Check their tension by applying thumb pressure midway between the pulleys.

a. With the engine turned off, check the belts for cracks, fraying, or excessive wear. Have belts in poor condition replaced by your Toyota dealer.

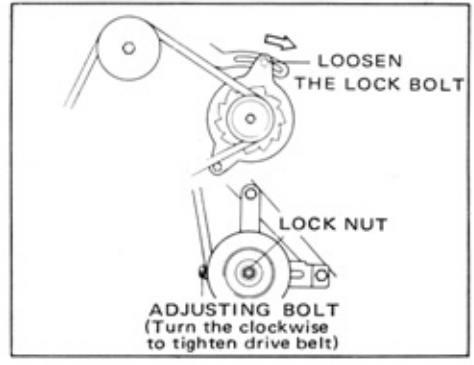
b. With your thumb, press hard on each belt midway between the pulleys. Each belt should deflect *no more* than the amount shown above. If a belt is loose, tighten it, as described in the next step.

Adjusting the engine drive belts



1. Loosen the adjusting bolts on each component, depending on the belt you wish to tighten.

a. Loosen the bolts just enough so that the component can be moved.

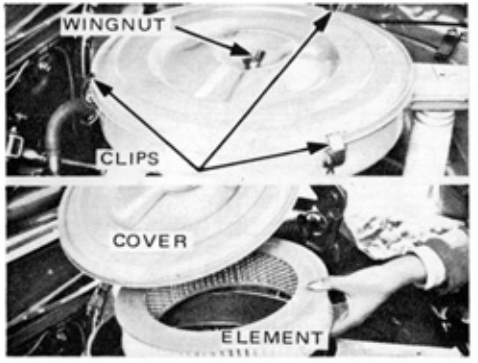


2. Use the screwdriver or bar to pry the moveable component outward until the desired belt tension is reached while holding the tension, tighten the adjusting bolts.

a. While pulling outward on the pry bar or screwdriver, test the belt deflection with your thumb.

b. After tightening the adjusting bolts, be sure to recheck the belt tension.

Checking and replacing the air cleaner element



1. To inspect the element, unscrew the wingnut and release the clips. Then remove the cover and lift out the element.

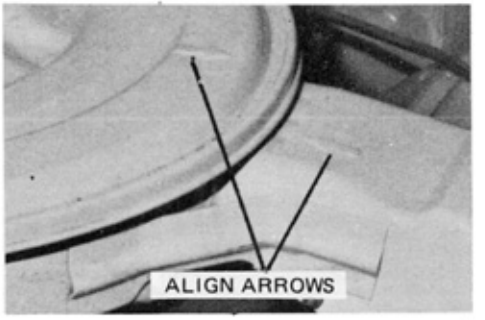
a. The wingnut can be unscrewed by hand.

b. Lift the wire tab to release each clip.

c. Lift off the cover and set it aside.

Lift out the paper element and look at its outer surface. If it is dirty, it should be replaced.

NOTE: If the element is just moderately dusty, it may be cleaned by blowing compressed air from the ***inside*** outward. Do ***not*** wash or oil the element. ***Do not drive with the air cleaner removed.*** Backfiring could cause a fire under the hood.

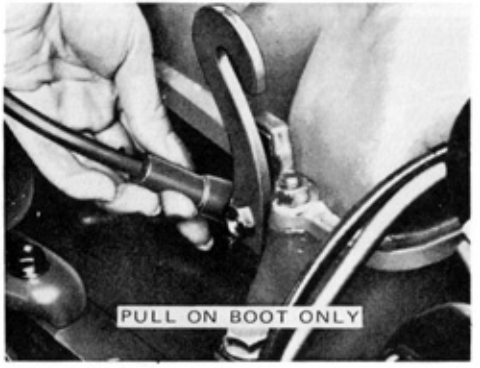


2. After installing an element, make sure the arrows on the cover and case are aligned. Then fasten the clips and screw on the wingnut.

a. When installing an element, make sure it is properly seated in the case.

b. Do not over-tighten the wingnut or the carburettor may be damaged.

Replacing spark plugs



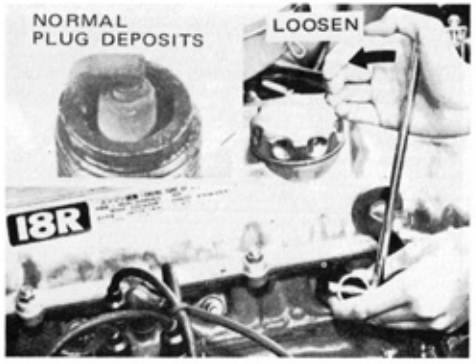
1. Unfasten the spark plug cables by pulling on the boot, not on the cable itself.

Recommended spark plugs:

NIPPONDENSO	W16EP or W16EX-U
NGK	BP5ES-L or BP5A-L

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

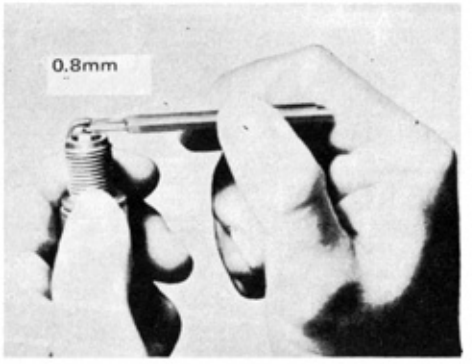
b. Unfasten the connector by pulling straight up. *Pulling on the cable may break the carbon wire inside.*



2. Unscrew and remove the old spark plugs with their metal gaskets.

a. Keep the plugs in order as you remove them. If the plugs have anything other than brown to light tan (or grey) deposits on them, save them, and show them to your Toyota dealer. They may indicate adjustments or repairs needed. If the deposits are normal, discard the plugs.

b. Make sure that no metal gaskets were accidentally left in place. A double gasket could cause leakage. ***Do not allow dirt or anything else to fall through the spark plug holes.***



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

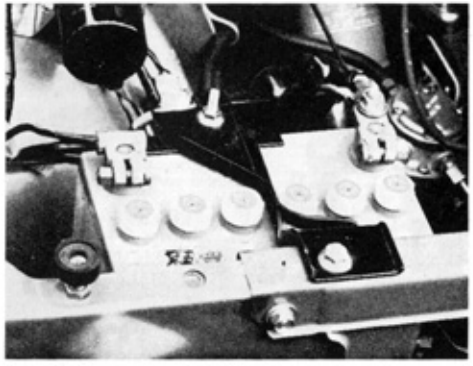
a. Check the gap by passing the feeler gauge between the electrodes on the spark plug. If the gap is correct, you will feel a slight drag. If necessary, bend the outer electrode to obtain the right clearance.

b. Make sure that each plug has a ***new*** gasket. Do not reuse old gaskets.

c. After screwing in the plugs, tighten them up firmly with the spark plug wrench, but don't overtighten.

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

Checking battery condition and fluid level



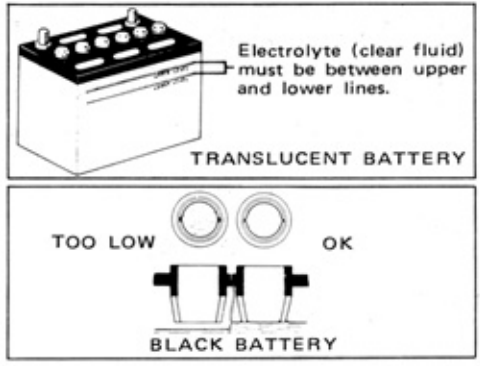
1. Check the battery for corroded or loose connections, cracks, or loose hold-down clamps.

The fumes generated by the battery can be explosive. Therefore, do not allow open flames, sparks, or smoking nearby.

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 connections are loose, tighten the clamp bolts—but do not overtighten.

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



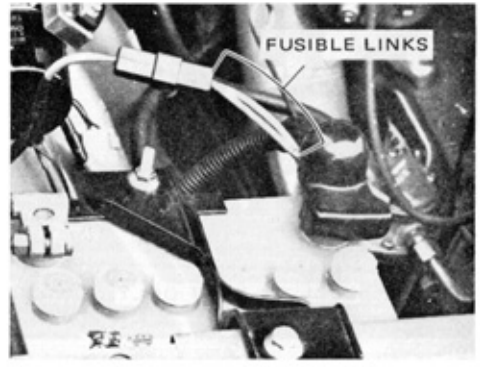
2. Depending on the type of battery installed in your car, check the electrolyte level as shown above. If the level is low, add distilled water.

Do not get electrolyte which is an acid, in your eyes or on your skin or clothes! If you should contact it, flush the area with water for 5 minutes and contact a physician.

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

b. Use only distilled water to replenish the battery. *Do not overfill*—the electrolyte may squirt out through the vent holes during periods of heavy chargeing, which will cause corrosion and damage.

Checking the fusible link

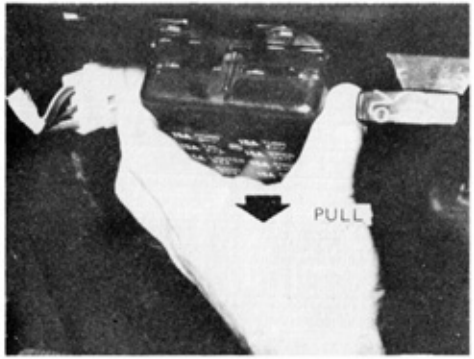


If the headlights or other electrical components do not work and the fuses are O.K., check the fusible link. If the link is melted, it must be replaced.

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

If there is an overload in the circuits from the battery, the fusible link is designed to melt before the entire wiring harness is damaged. *The cause of electrical overload should always be determined before replacing the fusible link.*

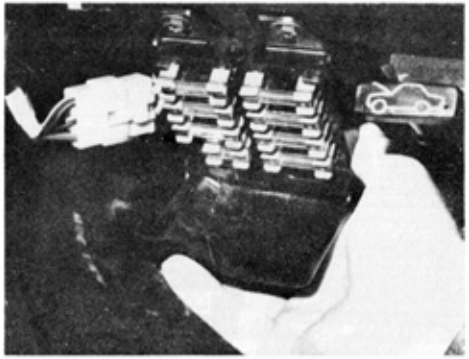
Checking and replacing fuses



If any light or electrical component doesn't work, check to see whether the fuse has blown.

a. Determine which fuse may be causing the problem. The lid of the fuse box shows the name of the circuit for each fuse. (If necessary, Section 7 gives the components in each circuit.)

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



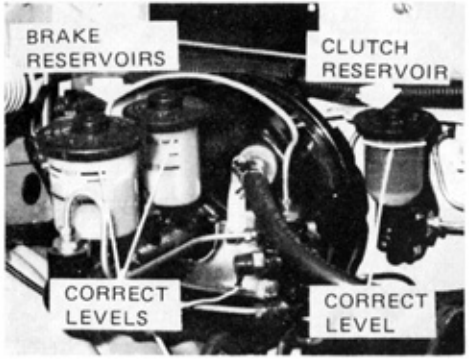
To install a new fuse, turn the ignition switch and the inoperative component OFF. Pull the old fuse straight out and push a new one into the clips.

a. If you do not have a spare fuse, in an emergency you can pull out the LIGHTER or DEFOG fuse and use it.

b. *Install the correct fuse.* Never use a higher amperage rating.

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

Checking brake and clutch fluid



To check the fluid levels, simply look at the see-through reservoirs. The level should be near the correct level, as shown above.

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

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

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

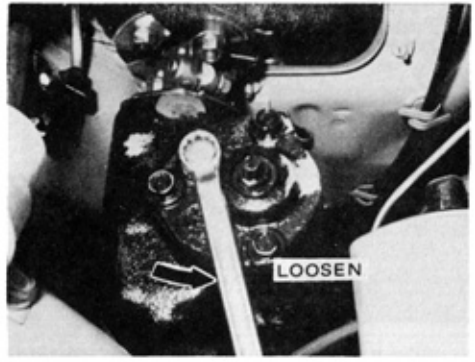
Checking brake and clutch fluid (cont.)

If the level is low, add SAE J1703c brake fluid to the brake or clutch reservoirs.

Use caution in filling the reservoirs because brake fluid can harm your eyes and damage painted surfaces.

Do not use brake fluid that has been opened for more than 1 year or that has had the cap left off. Brake fluid absorbs moisture from the air, and excess moisture can cause a dangerous loss of braking. Also, for this reason you should have the brake fluid drained and replaced periodically. Remove and replace the reservoir covers by hand.

Checking steering gear box oil



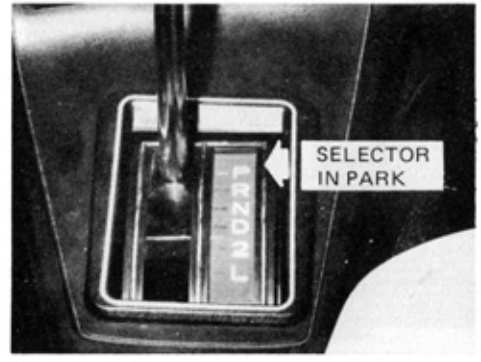
Remove the filler plug and check the oil level—it should be about 15 mm below the bottom edge of the filler hole. If lower, replenish with 90 SAE (API GL-4) gear oil. Retighten the plug securely.

a. Remove the plug by turning it counter-clockwise.

b. Make sure the oil is about 15 mm below the bottom edge of the hole. If needed, replenish with gear oil.

c. After installing and retightening the filler plug, visually check the steering box case for leaks, loose parts, or damage.

Checking automatic transmission fluid



1. Check the fluid level only when the transmission is either cold or at normal operating temperature. With the engine idling, shift into every gear from PARK to LOW and return to PARK.

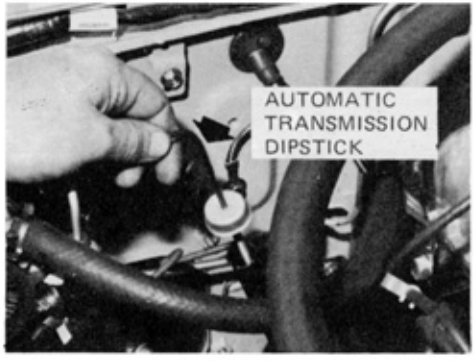
Make sure the car is on a level spot with parking brake applied and then proceed as follows:

a. Withdraw the transmission dipstick.

b. Wipe the fluid from the dipstick with a dust free cloth.

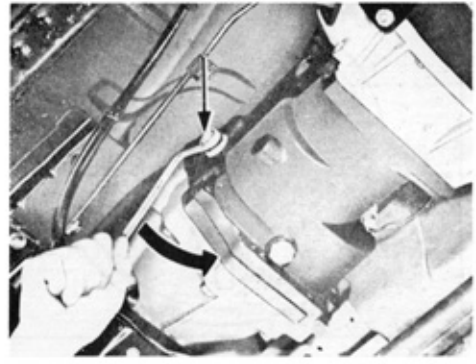
c. Reinsert the dipstick.

Checking manual transmission oil



d. Withdraw the dipstick again and read the fluid level. If the transmission is cold, the level should be in the cold range on the dipstick. Similarly, if it is hot, the fluid level should be in the hot range. If the level is at the low side of either range, add fluid immediately. (Fluid is added through the dipstick tube, using a funnel.)

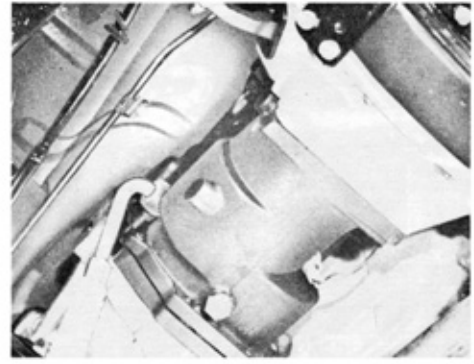
e. While checking the fluid level, also check the condition. If the fluid is black or it smells burnt, have it changed.



Remove the filler plug and feel inside the hole with your finger. The oil should come to the bottom edge of the hole. If the level is O.K., reinstall the plug and tighten it.

a. Make sure the car is level while making this check.

b. After installing the plug, visually check the transmission case for leaks or damage.



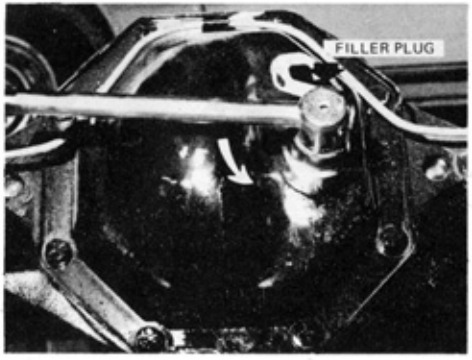
If the level is low, add 90 SAE (API GL-4) gear oil until it begins to run out of the filler hole. Reinstall the plug securely.

a. Fill the lubricant tool with oil.

b. Put the end of the tube into the filler hole and add oil until it begins to run out.

c. Install and retighten the filler plug.

Checking differential oil



Remove the filler plug and feel inside the hole with your finger. If the oil comes to the bottom edge of the hole, the level is correct. Reinstall the plug.

a. Make sure the car is parked on a level spot.

b. After installing the plug, visually check the differential and axle for leaks or damage.

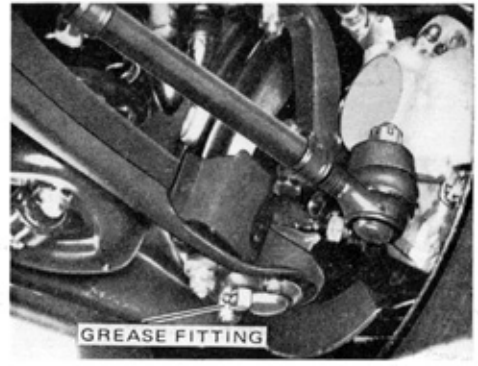
If the level is low, add 90 SAE gear oil (MIL-L-2105B) until it begins to run out of the filler hole. Reinstall the plug.

a. Fill the lubricant tool with gear oil.

b. Put the end of the tube into the filler hole and add oil until it begins to run out.

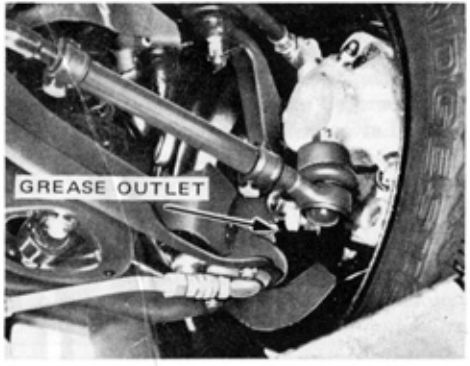
c. Install and retighten the filler plug.

Lubricating the ball joints



1. Remove the screw plug from the upper and lower ball joints at the right and left side of the front suspension. Temporarily screw on a standard grease fitting.

Be sure to save the four screw plugs for reinstallation.

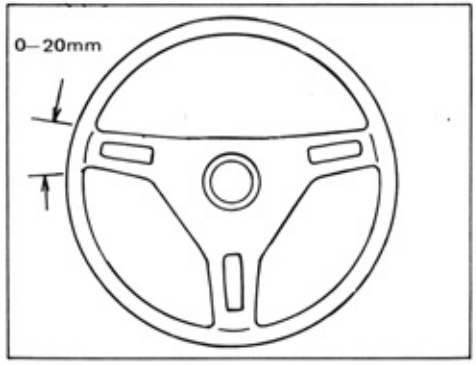


2. With the grease gun, pump lubricant (NLGI No. 1 or 2) into each fitting until it begins to flow from the grease outlet in the rubber dust boot. Remove the grease fitting and reinstall the screw plugs.

Use only molybdenum-disulfide lithium base chassis grease. Do not use multi-purpose or chassis grease.

If the dust boots should be broken, have them replaced by your Toyota dealer.

Checking steering wheel freeplay

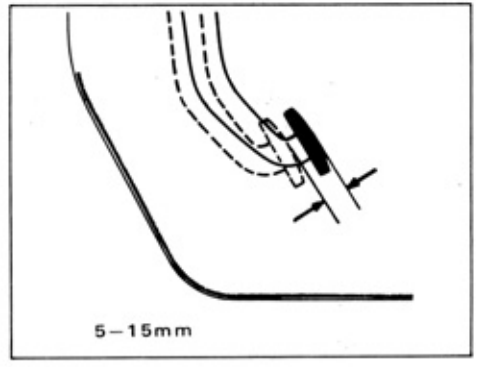


With the car stopped and the front wheels pointed straight ahead, rock the steering wheel gently back and forth.

Use only a very light finger pressure to rock the wheel slowly.

If the freeplay is excessive, your Toyota dealer can make the necessary adjustment.

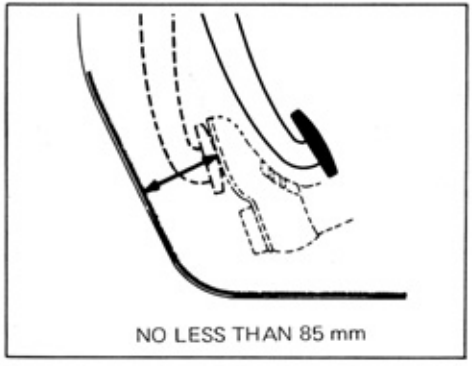
Checking clutch freeplay



Press down lightly on the clutch pedal and measure the distance it moves freely before the clutch resistance is felt.

If the freeplay is more or less, have your Toyota dealer adjust the clutch.

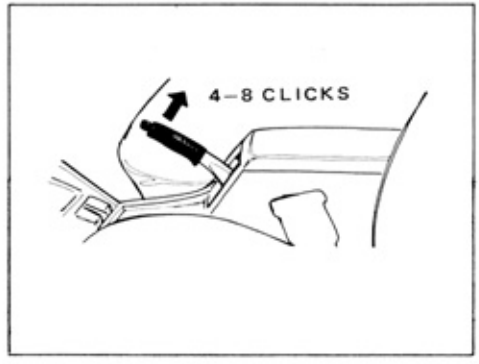
Checking brake pedal clearance



Have someone press hard on the brake pedal. The distance from the floor to the top of the pedal should be no less than the above limit. The engine should be stopped during this inspection.

If the clearance is less, have your Toyota dealer adjust the brakes.

Checking parking brake adjustment



Count the number of clicks as you slowly pull on the parking brake as far as it will go. The adjustment is correct if you hear the correct number of clicks.

If you count more or less clicks, have the parking brake adjusted by your Toyota dealer.

Checking the brake booster

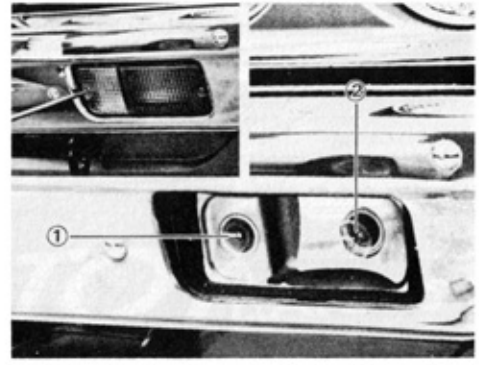
Sit down in the driver's seat and follow the instruction given below. If your brakes do not operate as described, have them checked at your Toyota dealer.

1. *With the engine stopped, press the brake pedal several times:* the travel distance should not change.
2. *With the brake fully depressed, start the engine:* The pedal should move down a little when the engine starts.
3. *Depress the brake, stop the engine, and hold the pedal in for about 30 seconds:* the pedal should neither sink or rise.
4. *Restart the engine, run it for about a minute and turn it off. Then firmly depress the brake several times:* the pedal travel should decrease with each application.

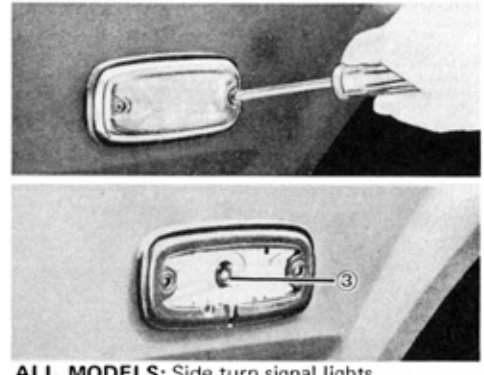
Replacing light bulbs

The illustrations show how to gain access to the bulbs. Replacement bulbs are available at your Toyota dealer. The single-end bulbs are removed by pressing in and turning counterclockwise.Double-end bulbs (*) pull straight out of the holder clips.

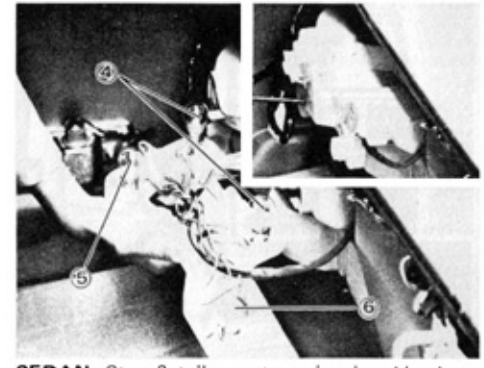
Bulb No. in figure	Lights	Wattage
1	Front parking lights	5
2	Front turn signal lights	21
3	Side turn signal lights	5
4	Stop and tail lights	21/5
5	Rear turn signal lights	21
6	Back-up lights	21
7	Licence plate lights	5
8	Interior light*	10
9	Back door light*	10
10	Glove box light	3.4



ALL MODELS: Front parking and turn signal lights



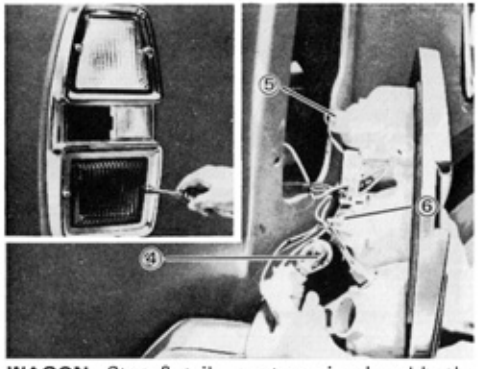
ALL MODELS: Side turn signal lights



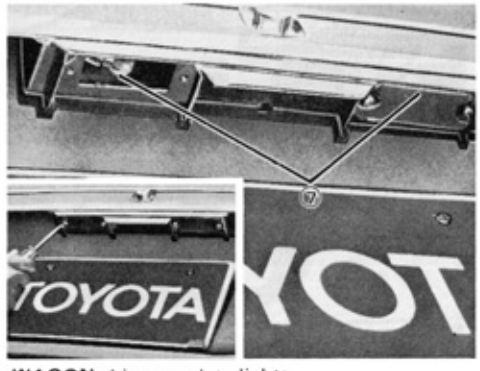
SEDAN: Stop & tail, rear turn signal and back-up lights

HARDTOP: Stop & tail, rear turn signal and back-up lights

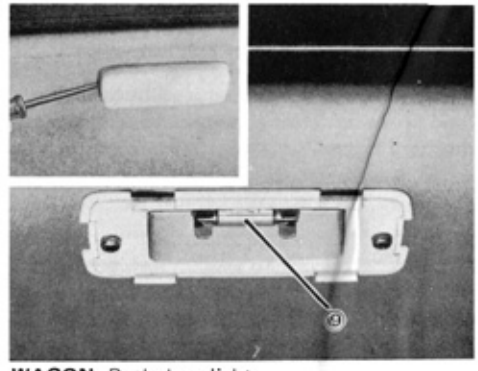
Replacing light bulbs (cont.)



WAGON: Stop & tail, rear turn signal and back-up lights

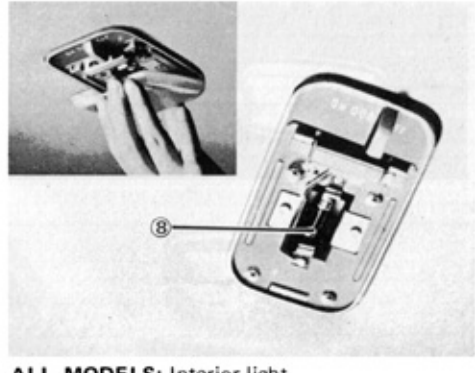


WAGON: Licence plate lights



WAGON: Back door light

SEDAN & HARDTOP: Licence plate lights



ALL MODELS: Interior light

SEDAN & HARDTOP: Glovebox light (optional)

Tyre information

The recommended cold tyre pressures and tyre sizes are shown in the table.

You should check the tyre pressures at least once a month. (And don't forget the spare!) Incorrect tyre pressure can reduce tyre life and make your car less safe to drive. **Low tyre pressure** results in excessive wear, poor handling, reduced fuel economy, and the possibility of blowouts from overheated tyres. **High tyre pressure** produces a harsh ride, handling problems, excessive wear at the centre of the tyre tread, and a greater possibility of tyre damage from road hazards.

These instructions for checking tyre pressure should be observed:

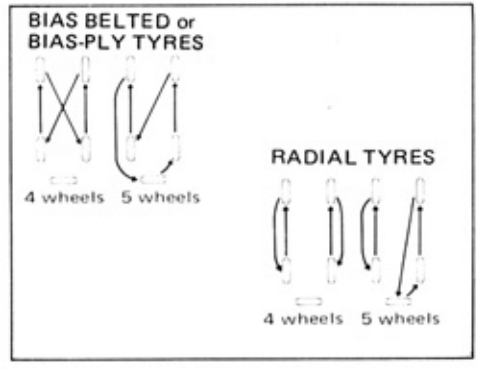
- **The pressure should be checked only when the tyres are "cold".** If your car has been parked for at least 3 hours and has not been driven for more than 1 kilometre since, you will get an accurate "cold" tyre pressure reading.
- **Always use a tyre pressure gauge.** The appearance of tyres can be misleading. Besides, tyre pressures that are even just a few pounds off can degrade handling and ride.
- **Do not "bleed" or reduce tyre pressure after driving.** It is normal for the tyre pressure to be higher after driving.

Recommended cold tyre pressure

kPa (psi) [high speed]

Standard inflation for all loads including full rated loads 1 to 5 passengers + 50kg (110 lb) luggage			
		Front	Rear
SEDAN	6.45S–14, 4PR	180(26) [210(30)]	180(26) [210(30)]
	165SR14	170(24) [190(28)]	170(24) [190(28)]
WAGON	6.45S–14, 4PR	180(26) [210(30)]	180(26) [210(30)]
	165SR14	170(24) [190(28)]	180(26) [210(30)]

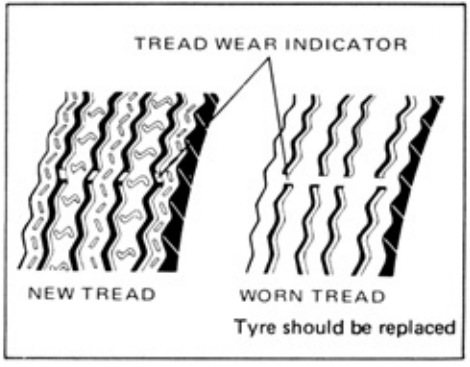
Note: Tyre specifications might alter at any time, refer to tyre plaque attached to drivers door or boot lid of your vehicle.



To increase the life of your tyres, we recommend rotating them every 10000 km

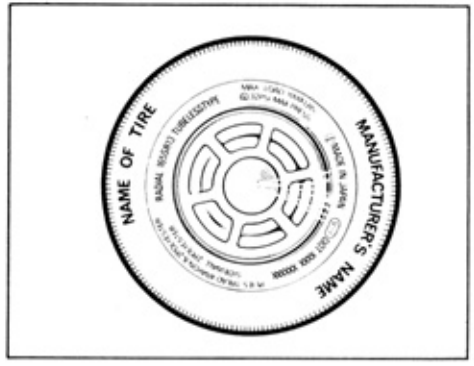
When rotating tyres, check for uneven wear and damage. Abnormal wear is usually caused by incorrect tyre pressure, improper wheel alignment, out-of-balance wheels, or severe braking.

Tyre information (cont.)



Replace the tyres when the tread wear indicators show.

The tyres on your Toyota have built-in tread wear indicators to help you know when the tyres need replacement. If you can see the indicators in two or more adjacent grooves, the tyres should be replaced.



When replacing a tyre, 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 tyre may seriously affect ride, handling, speedometer and odometer calibration, ground clearance, and clearance between the body and tyres.

Do not mix radial, belted, or conventional tyres on your car. It can cause dangerous handling characteristics. If you want to change from conventional tyres to radial tyres, replace them as a set of four.

If you have tyre damage such as cuts, splits, cracks deep enough to expose the fabric, and bulges indicating internal damage, the tyre should be replaced.

A tyre with questionable damage should be examined by an expert.

If an air loss occurs while driving, do not continue driving with a flat tyre. Driving even a short distance can damage a tyre beyond repair.

If you have used an aerosol-type sealant for a temporary repair a permanent vulcanized repair should be made as soon as possible.

Do not drive more than 160 km and over 80 km/h with a temporary repair.

If you need snow tyres, select the same size and construction as the other tyres of your Toyota.

If your car has radial tyres as original equipment, make sure your snow tyres also have radial construction.

When replacing wheels for some reason, care should be taken to ensure that the wheels are equivalent to those removed in load capacity, diameter, rim width, and offset.

Correct replacement wheels are available at your Toyota dealer.

If you need to replace the tyres due to wear or damage, the following precautions should be observed when mounting the tyre on wheel.

- *Lubricate wheel and beads with soapy water or tyre mounting lubricant.*
- *To properly seat the tyre on the rim, inflate the tyre to a maximum of 280 kPa (40 psi).*
- *Adjust inflation to the recommended pressure.*

Dimensions

		Sedan	Wagon
Overall length	mm	4210	4320
Overall width	mm	1610	1610
Overall height	mm	1400	1420
Wheelbase	mm	2500	2500
Front tread	mm	1345	1345
Rear tread	mm	1330	1330
Ground clearance	mm	165	155

specifications—section 7

Engine

Model ..... Corona 2000 18R,

Type ..... 4 cylinder in-line, 4 cycle
Valves ..... Overhead arrangement
Bore and stroke mm ..... 88.5 x 80.0

Displacement cc 1968

Compression ratio ..... 8.5 to 1

PETROL

Fuel required
All models ..... 90 octane (Research Octane No.)
Fuel tank capacity
Sedan..... 60 litres (13.2 Imp. gal)
Station Wagon..... 55 litres (12.1 Imp. gal)

Service specifications

ENGINE

Firing order: 1-3-4-2
Valve clearance (hot), mm (in):

intake	exhaust
0.20 (0.008)	0.36 (0.014)

Drive belt deflection with 10 kg (22 lb) thumb pressure, mm (in):
Fan/Air injection compressor:
13 - 18 (0.5 - 0.7)
Fan/Alternator:
9 - 12 (0.3 - 0.5)
Crank/Air-conditioner compressor:
15 - 18 (0.6 - 0.7)
Distributor point gap, mm (in):
0.4 - 0.5 (0.016 - 0.020)
Dwell angle: 50° - 54°
Recommended spark plugs:

NIPPONDENSO	W16EP or W16EX-U
NGK	BP5ES-L or BP5EA-L

Spark plug gap, mm (in): 0.8 (0.031)
Engine idle speed (Transmission in neutral):

Manual transmission	Automatic transmission
750 rpm	750 rpm

Ignition timing (Transmission in neutral):

Manual transmission	Automatic transmission
7°BTDC/570 rpm	7°BTDC/750 rpm

Idle mixture setting:
Carbon momoxide concentration with A1 system off
1.0 to 3.0%

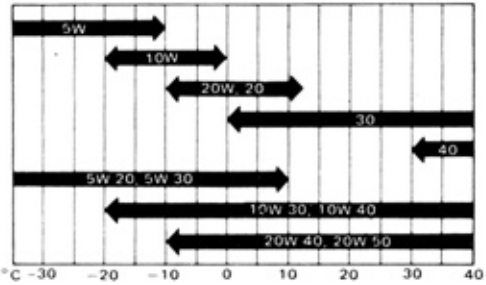
Note: Engine specifications might alter at any time, always refer to Emission Control Label attached to the underside of the vehicle hood.

ENGINE LUBRICATION

Capacity, litres (Imp. Qts.):
Drain and refill,

with filter	without filter
3.9 (3.4)	3.3 (2.9)

Recommended viscosity (SAE):



Temperature range anticipated before next oil change.

COOLING SYSTEM

Total capacity, litres 8.2

Conditioner quantity: 320 ml.
Toyota Service Part No. 08812 00020-A.

BATTERY

Specific gravity reading at 20°C

1.260	Fully charged
1.160	Half charged
1.060	Discharged

Charging rates:

Quick charge	80 - 90% of capacity
Slow charge	10% of capacity

CLUTCH

Pedal freeplay, mm (in):
5 - 15 (0.2 - 0.6)
Fluid type: SAE J1703

Part No. T810 09 003

MANUAL TRANSMISSION

Lubricant capacity, litres 2.7
Lubricant viscosity: SAE 90
Lubricant type: Multipurpose API GL-4

AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION

Fluid capacity, litres 6.0

Fluid type: Dexron

DIFFERENTIAL

Lubricant capacity, litres 1.2

Lubricant viscosity: SAE 90

Lubricant type: MIL-L-2105B

STEERING

Wheel freeplay: Less than 20mm
Lubricant viscosity: SAE 90
Lubricant type: Multipurpose API GL-4

CHASSIS

Ball joint grease: Molybdenum-disulfide lithium base, NLGI No. 1 or 2 (Do not use multipurpose or chassis grease)
Wheel bearing grease: NLGI No. 2
Upper arm bushing: Multipurpose or chassis grease, NLGI No. 1 or 2

BRAKES

Minimum pedal height, mm 85
Fluid type: SAE J1703
Parking brake adjustment:
Centre floor type 4 to 8 clicks

FUSES

HORN (15 amp.) : Horn, Stop lights and Hazard warning lights
TAIL (15 amp.) : Tail lights, licence plate lights, Parking lights, Instrument panel lights and Glove box light
LIGHTER (15 amp.) : Cigarette lighter, Clock, Interior light, Door courtesy lights and Open door warning light
RADIO (5 amp.) : Radio and Tape player
TURN (15 amp.) : Turn signal lights, Meters and Gauges
WIPER (20 amp.) : Wiper, washer and Back-up lights
ENGINE (15 amp.) : Fuel cut solenoid valve and Automatic choke
DEFOG (20 amp.) : Rear window defogger

NOTE : Heater, air conditioner or boost ventilator blower and headlight circuits are protected by the black fusible link. Other electrical circuits are protected by the green fusible link.

index—section 8

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W

General information

Hood release: Pull handle under the dash.

Petrol: All models 90 octane (Research Octane No.)

Fuel tank capacity:

Sedan	60 litres
Station Wagon	55 litres

Recommended oil: API grade SE
Use SAE 20–40 or 20–50 if normal temperatures are above – 10°C. For other viscosity recommendations, see page 63.

Tyre pressure: See page 59.

Tyre information: See pages 59, 60 and 61.

Automatic transmission fluid: Apply parking brake. With engine idling, shift through all gears and return to P. Then check level of fluid on dipstick. Use Dexron fluid.

Quick index

Part No. T81009003

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