

TOYOTA



CRESSIDA

Owner's Manual



TOYOTA



CRESSIDA

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.

© 1978 TOYOTA MOTOR SALES, CO., LTD.

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

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 features of your new Toyota and to help you enjoy many miles of motoring pleasure.

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

TOYOTA MOTOR SALES CO., LTD.

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

table of contents

section	page
1 Information for the new owner	1
2 Driving tips	37
3 In case of an emergency	45
4 Appearance care	53
5 Maintenance requirements	55
6 Do-it-yourself maintenance	59
7 Specifications	85
8 Index	89

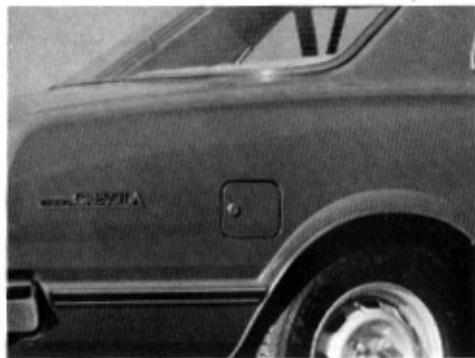
NOTICE!

To Australian Owner

The specifications, maintenance schedule and service procedures relating to the engine are different from the information contained in this Owner's Manual. Please refer to the separate booklet "Toyota Emission Control and Maintenance Guide".

information for the new owner— section 1

Fuel recommendation



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

18R engine	..... 90 octane
4M engine	..... 94 octane

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:

Sedan & Hardtop

65 liters (14.3 Imp. gal.)

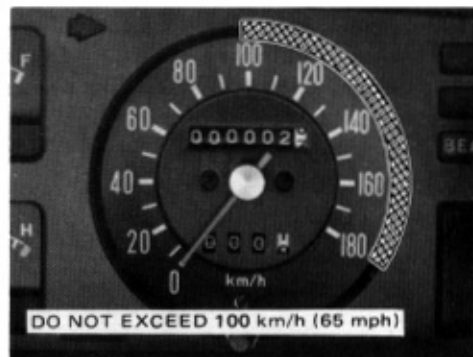
Station wagon

61 liters (13.4 Imp. gal.)

Operation in foreign countries

The regulations for vehicle registration vary from country to country. Therefore, always check in advance before taking your Toyota to a foreign country.

Tips for driving the first 1000 km (600 miles)



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 (600 miles) can add to the future economy and long life of your car:

- Do not drive over 100 km/h (65 mph).
- Avoid full-throttle starts.
- If possible, avoid hard stops during the first 300 km (200 miles).
- 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.

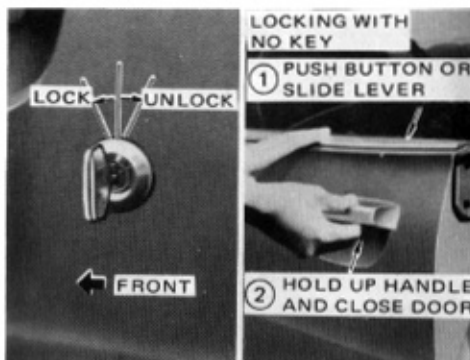
Two keys for your car



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.

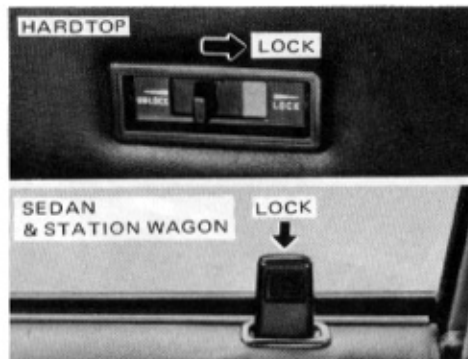
Door locks



To lock and unlock doors from the outside...

You can, of course, use your key. Turn the key towards the *front* of the car to lock and towards the *back* to unlock.

When unlocking the driver's door with your key, the interior light will come on for easy insertion of the key into the ignition at night. On RH drive cars, there is a special lamp on the fuse box cover. (See Page 87)



To lock the doors without a key, push in the lock lever or slide the lever toward the lock position. Then hold the handle up as you close the door. On 4-door models, you need not hold up the handle when locking the rear doors. *Be careful not to lock your keys in the car.*

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. *Before driving, be sure that the doors are closed and locked, especially when small children are in the car.*

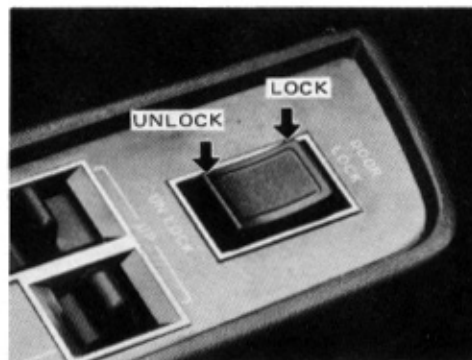
Rear door child-proof lock



To lock a rear door so that it does not open from the inside, push the child-proof knob down and then close the door.

The door can be opened only from the outside with the inside lock lever unlocked. We recommended using this feature whenever small children are in the car.

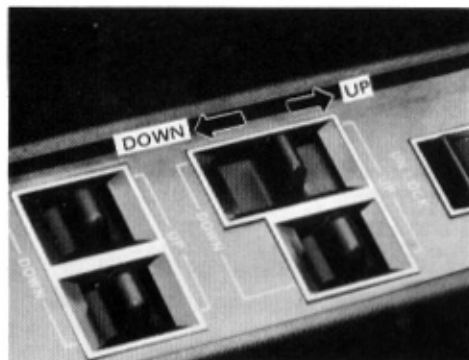
Magnetic door lock system



All doors can be locked or unlocked with the master switch.

Even after all the doors have been locked with the master switch, any single door can be unlocked by simply lifting the lock button. All the door locks also have full manual operation.

Power windows



To open or close the windows, push either the switch master or the individual door switch with the ignition ON.

Do not operate both the master switch and individual door switches simultaneously.

Be careful not to catch the fingers or neck in the window:

Back door (station wagon)



To open the back door, insert the key, turn it clockwise and pull the handle up.

Be sure close the door firmly. After closing the door, try pulling it up to make sure it is locked in position.

To lock the back door, insert the key and turn it counterclockwise.

How to adjust the front seats

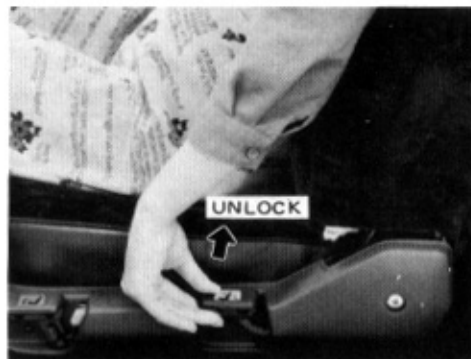


To move the seat forwards or backwards, push the lock lever sideways. Then slide the seat to the desired position and release the lever.

After adjusting the seat, try sliding it forward and backward to make sure it is locked in position.

The driver should never adjust the seat while the car is moving.

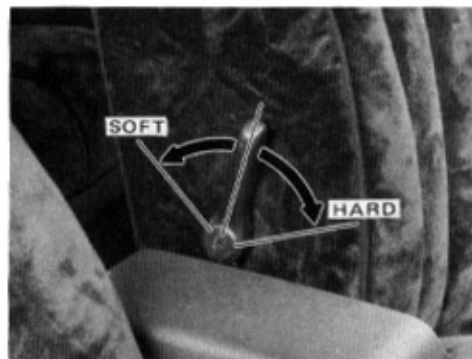
Do not place anything under the front seats. It might interfere with the seat-lock mechanism.



To change the seat back angle, lean forward and lift the lock lever. Then lean back to the desired angle and release the lever.

If desired, the seat backs may be fully reclined. They return to the upright position when the lever is lifted and no weight is on them.

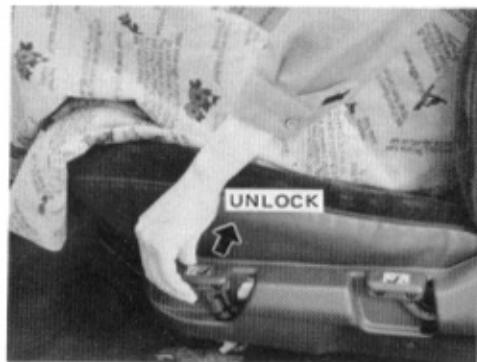
The driver should never make this adjustment while the car is moving.



To change the amount of support to your lumbar area, pull the lever forward and backward.

Pulling the lever forward will increase the amount of support for your lower back. Select the most comfortable setting for support on long trips.

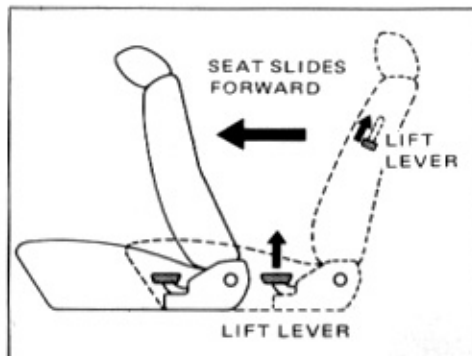
How to adjust the front seats (cont.)



To change the seat cushion angle, pull the lock release lever up and lean back or forward.

Pulling the lock release lever up and leaning back will increase the seat cushion angle. Leaning forward will decrease the seat cushion angle. Select your most comfortable seat angle.

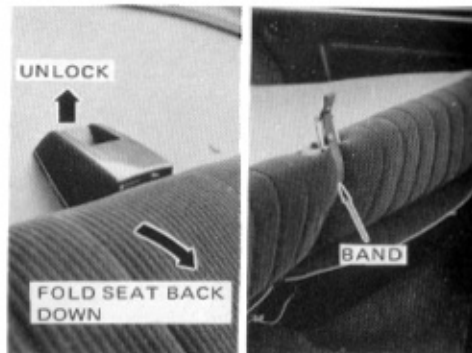
Easy rear-seat entry (hardtop)



Lift one of the two seat back levers — the passenger's seat will automatically slide forward.

After your passengers are in, simply slide the seat rearward. It will lock into place. Readjust it forwards or backwards for the most comfortable leg room.

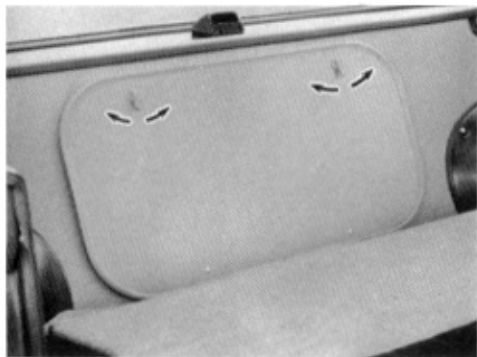
Fold-down rear seat (hardtop)



Unlock the seat back, fold it down and hook the band securely.

This holds the folded seat back down on the seat cushion. You may have to press down on the seat back to hook the band.

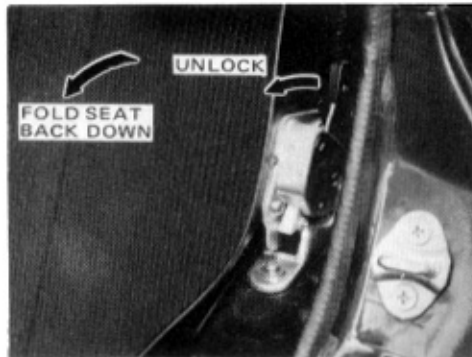
Fold-down rear seat (station wagon)



To gain access to the trunk room from the interior, remove the partition panel.

To remove, turn the two levers on the panel to the horizontal position and take the panel off.

Never allow anyone to ride in the cargo area. It is not designed for passengers and they could be injured in sudden braking.



1. Unlock the seat back and fold it down.

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



2. Lift the floor panel to raise the seat back to the upright position.

Make sure it latches securely and the seat belts are in position.

Never allow anyone to ride in the cargo area. It is not designed for passengers and they could be injured in sudden braking.

To prevent luggage or packages from sliding forward during braking, don't stack anything in the cargo area higher than the rear seat back.

Head restraints



The head restraint may be set at a high or low position.

To raise the head restraint, just pull it up. To lower it, press the lock button and push it down.

Adjust the top of the head restraint to be level with the top of your ears. After adjusting, secure the supporting rod with the lock. Do not drive with the head restraint removed.

The headrest is most effective when it is close of your head. Therefore, using a cushion on the seat back is not recommended.

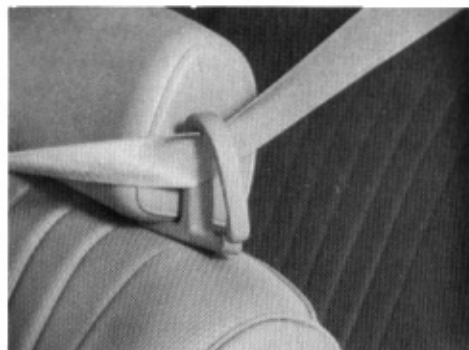
Front seat belts



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

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

The front seat belt length automatically adjust to your size and the seat position. The retractors will lock the belt during a fast stop or on impact. On cars sold in Europe and Australia, they also may lock if you lean forward too quickly. A slow easy motion will allow them to extend, and you can move around freely.



HARDTOP sold outside Europe: Place the shoulder belt inside the guide.



Adjust the position of the lap and shoulder belts.

To reduce the risk of sliding under the belt during an accident, *the lap belt should be as low as possible on your hips* – not on your waist.

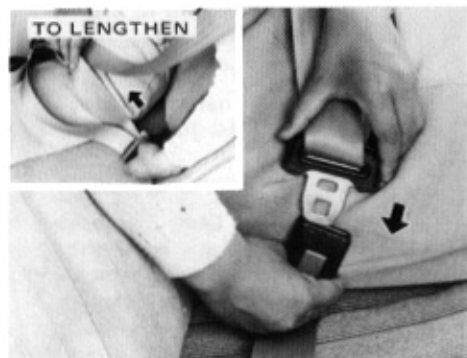
For your safety do not place the shoulder belt under your arm.



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

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

Rear seat belts (3-point type)



To put your belt on, insert the tab into the buckle.

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

If the belt is not long enough for you, lengthen it by holding the belt at a right angle to the lower outside belt anchor and pull it out.

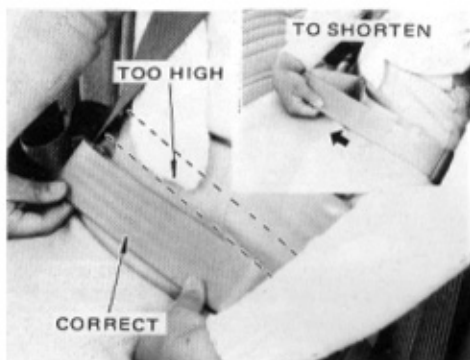
Rear seat belts (cont.)



Remove excess length of the shoulder belt.

The shoulder belt should have no more slack than which you can insert a clenched fist between your chest and the belt. Too much slack will keep the belt from protecting you in an accident.

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



Remove excess length to adjust the belt position of the lap belt.

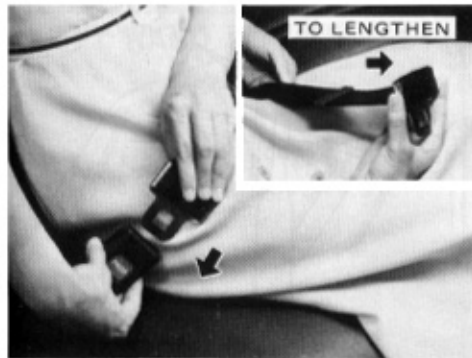
Shorten the belt to remove excess slack by pulling the outer belt to the lower outside anchor.

To reduce the risk of sliding under the belt during an accident, *the lap belt should fit snugly as low as possible on your hips* – not on your waist.



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

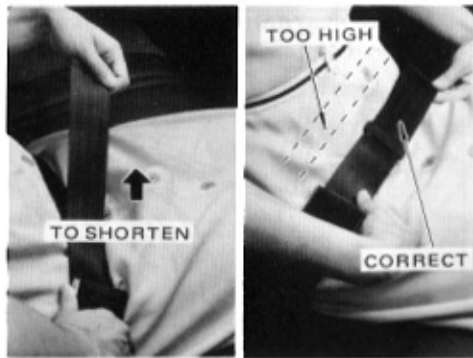
Rear seat belts (2-point type)



To put on a belt, insert the tab into the buckle.

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

If the belt is not long enough for you, lengthen it by holding the belt at a right angle to the tab and pull it out.



Remove excess length of the belt and push the belt down over your hips.

To remove excess length, hold the tab at a right angle to the belt and pull the free end of the belt.

To reduce the risk of sliding under the belt during an accident, ***the lap belt should fit snugly as low as possible on your hips*** – not on your waist.

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

Seat belt tips

- **Children in the car.** We recommend that they sit in the rear seat and be restrained with the seat belts.
- **Pregnant woman or injured person.** Wearing a seat belt may be dangerous. Ask your doctor for specific recommendations.
- **Babies and small children.** Child safety seating systems are available. We recommend the use of a type which fits your vehicle. Before installation, always read the manufacturer's instructions.
- **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 belt tips (cont.)

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.

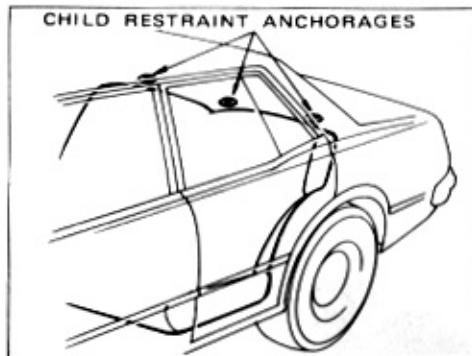
It is essential to replace the belt assembly and to inspect the belt anchorages after it has been worn in a severe impact even if damage to the belt assembly is not obvious.

Belts should not be worn with straps twisted.

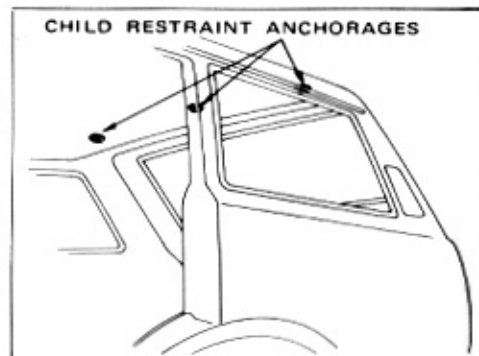
Each seat belt assembly is designed to be used by only one occupant; it is not intended for children under six years old. It is dangerous to put a belt around a child being carried on the occupant's lap.

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

Child restraint anchorages (Australia)



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

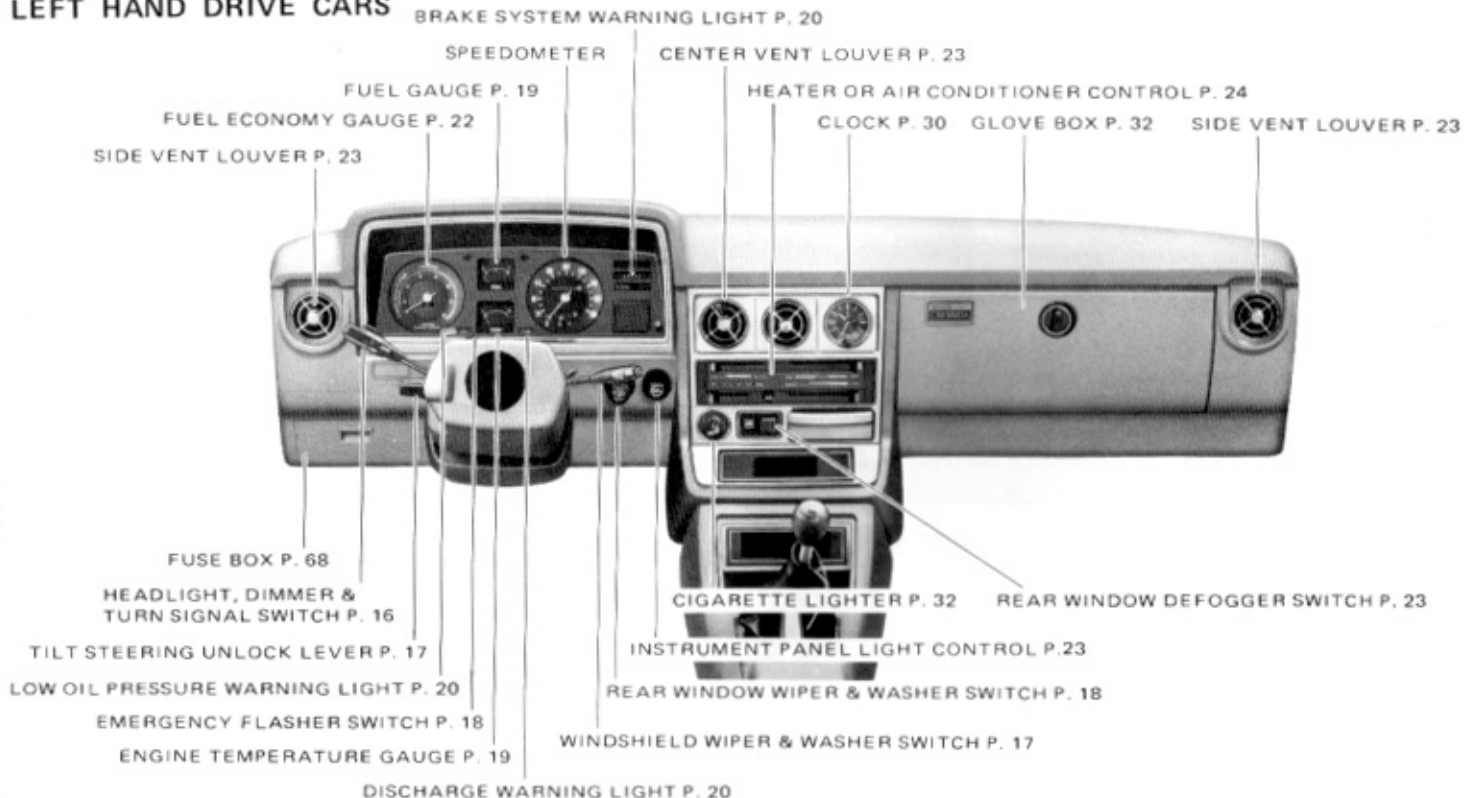


On station wagon, the child restraint anchorages are on the rear roof.

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 belt or harnesses.

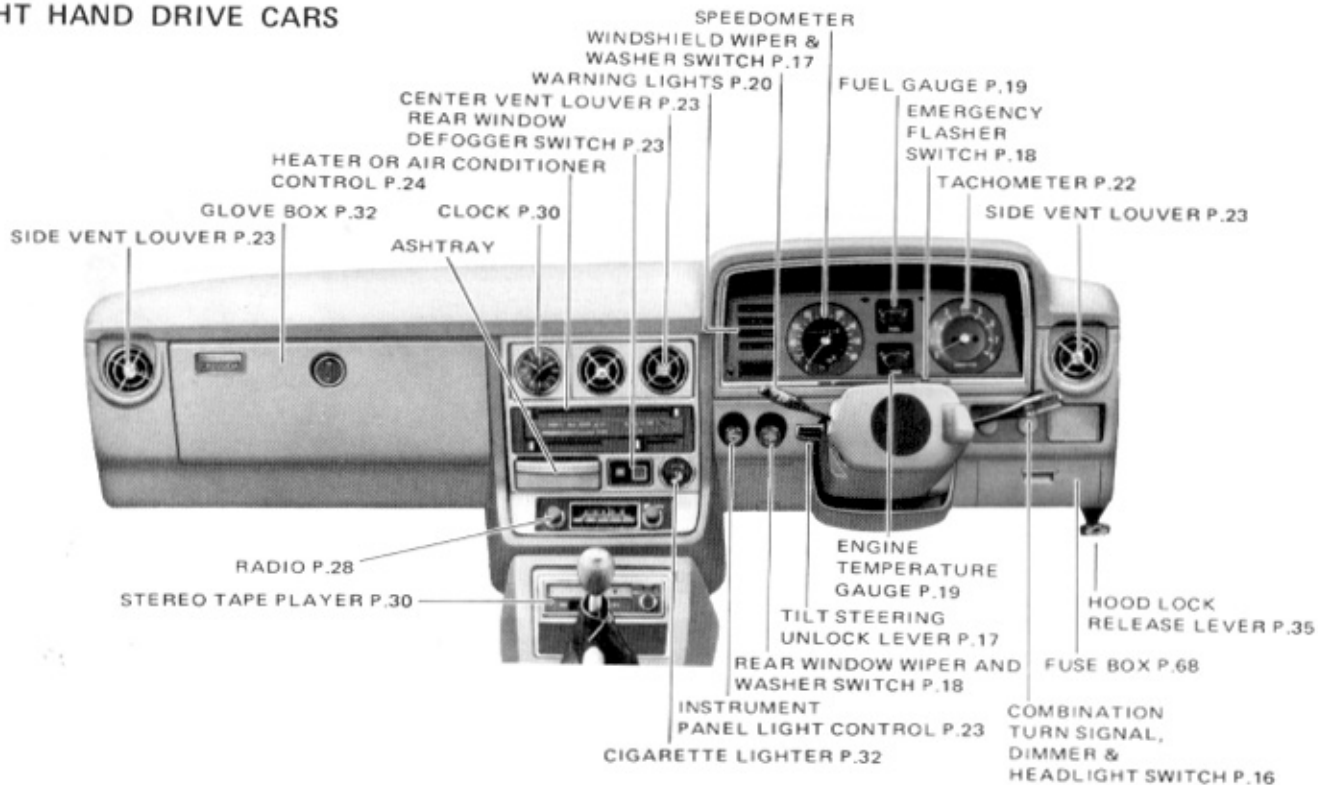
Overview of the instruments and controls

LEFT HAND DRIVE CARS

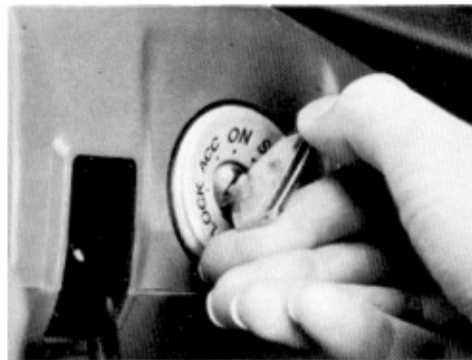


Overview of the instruments and controls

RIGHT HAND DRIVE CARS

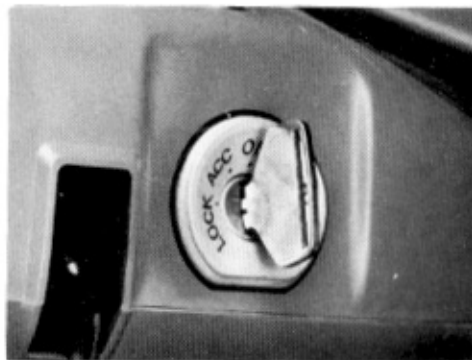


Combination ignition switch and steering lock



START—Starter motor on.

Before starting, make sure that an automatic transmission is in Park or Neutral, or a manual transmission is in Neutral with the clutch depressed. 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.

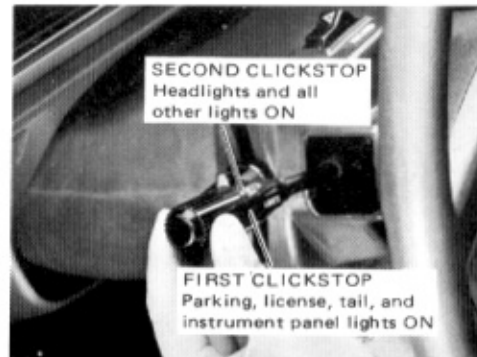


LOCK—The steering wheel is locked. The key can be removed only at this position.

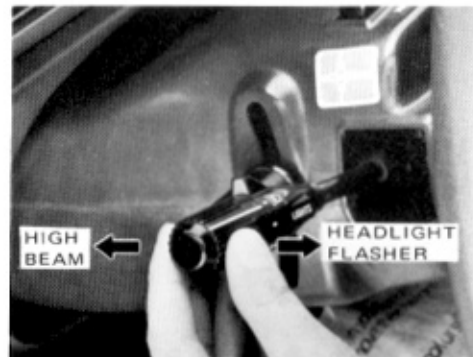
You must press in the lock release button to turn the key from ON or ACC to the LOCK position. When starting the engine, the key may seem stuck at the LOCK position. To free it, just rock the steering wheel slightly while turning the key gently.

Never turn the key to ACC or 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



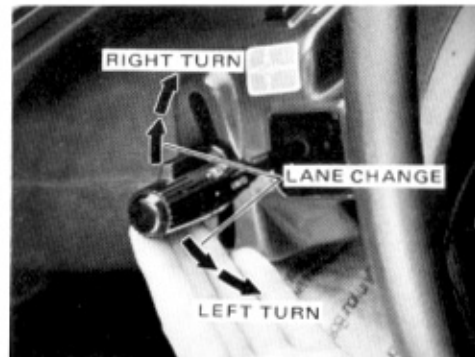
To turn the lights on, twist the knob on the end of the switch.



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

A blue light on the dashboard indicates high beams.

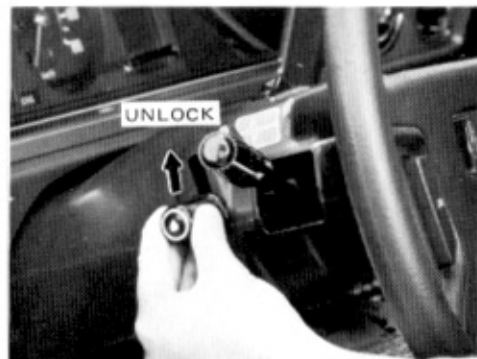
The flasher works even when the ignition or headlights are off.



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

The turn signal is self-cancelling after a turn, but after a lane change, you may have to cancel it by hand. You can also signal a lane change by moving the turn signal lever part way and holding it there (Left Hand Drive Cars only). If the green dashboard light flashes faster than normal, 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.

Tilt steering wheel

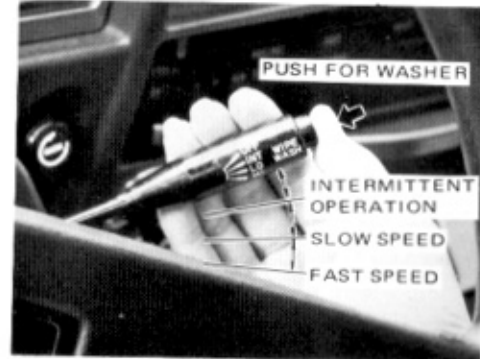


To change the steering wheel height, press up the lock release lever, tilt the steering wheel to the desired height and release the lever.

After adjusting the steering wheel, try moving it up and down to make sure it is lock in position.

Never make this adjustment while the car is moving.

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.

The wipers operate at intervals when the switch is in the intermittent position.

Don't run the wipers if the windshield is dry. It may scratch the glass. Don't run the wipers if they are caked with snow or frozen to the windshield as it may damage the wiper motor.

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.

Cars sold in Europe, the wipers will automatically operate a few turns after the washers squirt.

Rear window wiper and washer switch (station wagon)



To turn the rear wiper on, pull the knob out. Twist the knob to make the washer squirt.

If the washer doesn't work, check to see whether the washer fluid tank is low. The tank is located in the side trim of the luggage area.

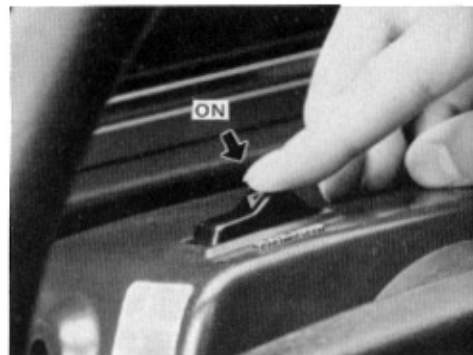
Headlight cleaner



To make the headlight cleaner to squirt fluid, turn the headlight switch on and push the wiper switch end button in.

Check the see-through fluid level of headlight cleaner every so often. If you turn the headlight cleaner on with the tank empty, it may cause the cleaner motor to overheat. Make sure to use the same fluid as that of wiper washer tank.

Emergency flasher switch



To turn on the emergency warning lights, push the switch down.

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.)

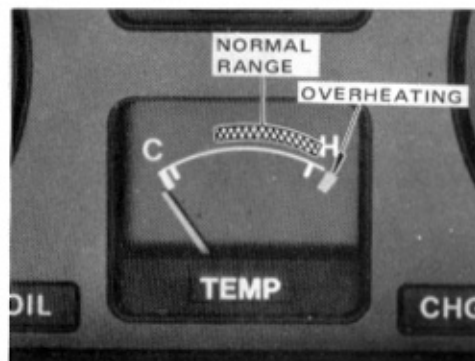
Fuel gauge



It's a good idea to keep the tank over $\frac{1}{4}$ 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.

Engine temperature 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.

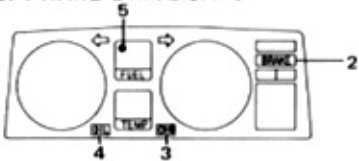
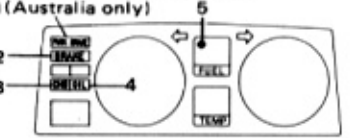
Your car may overheat during severe operating conditions, such as:

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

4. "Lugging" the engine by driving slowly in a high gear.

Do not continue driving with and overheated engine. Refer to "If your car overheats" on Section 3.

The warning lights – what to do if one comes on while driving

LEFT HAND DRIVE CARS	
	
RIGHT HAND DRIVE CARS 1 (Australia only)	
	

IF THE LIGHT COMES ON . . .	DO THIS
1. Parking brake reminder	Release parking brake
2. Brake malfunction or low fluid level warning	If parking brake is off (except Australia), stop and check
3. Discharge warning	Stop and check
4. Low oil pressure warning	Stop and check
5. Low fuel level warning	Get gasoline

Continued normal driving is dangerous.
Get the brakes repaired immediately.

Low brake fluid level warning. (Australia only)

If the light remains on even when you fully release the parking brake, or if it comes on when you depress the brake pedal two or three times in succession, the brake fluid level in either the front or rear reservoir is low. Check the fluid level of see-through reservoirs.

1. Parking Brake Warning Light (Australia only)

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

2. Brake System Warning Light

This light has one or two of the following separate functions:

Parking brake reminder (Except Australia)

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

Brake malfunction warning. (Europe only)

If the light comes on when you press the brake pedal and remains on 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 dealer or shop for repairs. If the brakes aren't working, have the car towed in for repairs.

3. 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. **Stop the car, turn off the engine**, 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 or repair station.

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

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. Low Fuel Warning Light

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

6. Light Reminder Buzzer

This buzzer sounds as a reminder if you turn the ignition key to the LOCK position with the headlight switch on. Removing the key does not stop the buzzer sounding as long as the headlight switch is on.

How to check dashboard warning lights:

1. Apply the parking brake.
2. Turn the key ON, but do not start the engine.

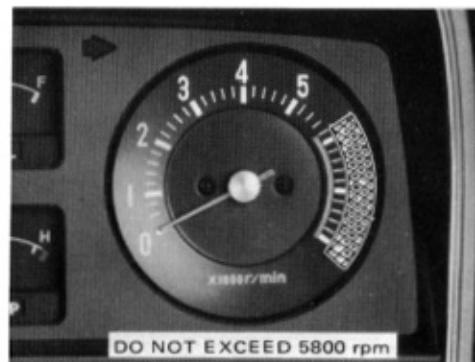
Australia: The parking brake warning light, discharge warning light and low oil pressure warning light should come ON.

Except Australia: The brake system warning light, discharge warning light and low oil pressure warning light should come ON.

3. (Australia only) — Turn the key to START. The brake system warning light should come on.

If one does not come on, the bulb is burned out or the circuit needs fixing. Have it checked as soon as possible.

Tachometer



The tachometer indicates engine speed. Use it while driving to select correct shift points and to prevent engine lugging and overrevving.

Driving with the engine running too fast causes excessive engine wear and poor fuel economy. Remember, in most cases the slower the engine speed, the greater the fuel economy. For fast acceleration on level ground, allow the engine to reach 4000 to 4500 rpm before shifting to the next higher gear. *You may rev the engine up to 5800 rpm for short periods of time, but never exceed this rpm. You may cause severe engine damage if you run the needle into the red zone.*

Fuel economy gauge



The fuel economy gauge shows engine manifold vacuum, and for the most economical driving, keep its pointer in the **CRUISING** (green) zone. The higher the steady vacuum readings; the better the fuel economy.

POWER and ACCELERATION zones, which indicate low vacuum readings, will increase fuel consumption. Therefore, accelerate slowly and smoothly to maintain the highest possible reading.

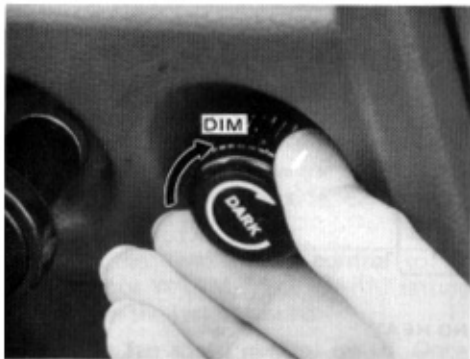
Odometer and trip meter



The odometer records the total distance the car has been driven. The trip meter may be set to 000.0 to record the distance on each trip. To set the trip meter, press the knob in and release it.

The last digit of the odometer and trip meter indicates tenths of a kilometer or mile.

Instrument panel light control



Turn the knob clockwise to dim the instrument panel lights.

Rear window defogger



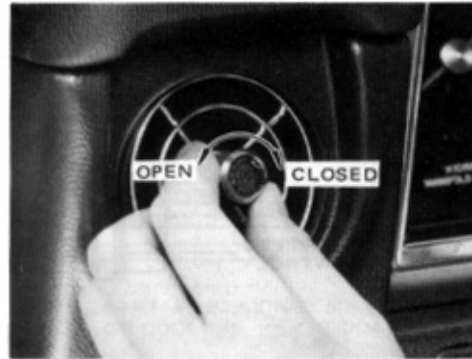
To turn on the electric defogger, push in the switch with the engine running. Another push will turn it off.

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

When the glass has cleared, turn the defogger off. Continuous use may cause the battery to discharge, especially during stop-and-go driving. The defogger is not designed for drying rain water or for melting snow.

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

Center and side vents

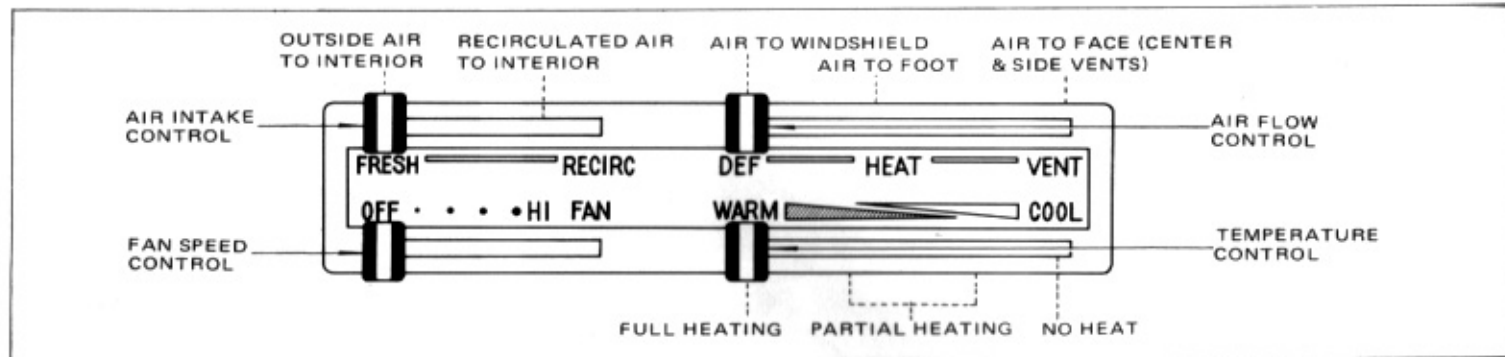


The side vents may be opened or closed as shown.

They do not allow fresh outside air to flow directly into the car. Instead, it is directed through the heater/air conditioner unit first. Thus, you can have heated or cooled air through these side vents.

The left center vent (right side for right hand drive) can be closed to prevent air from blowing hot ashes off the driver's cigarette. Also, it's better to direct the other center vent upward and directly rearward while smoking.

How the heater and vent controls work



Heater and fan

The purpose of the four controls is simple:

- The **air intake control** is used to select where the air is coming from (recirculated or fresh air from outside).
- The **air flow control** is used to select where the air is going (to the floor, to the center and side vents or to the windshield).
- The **temperature control** is used to turn the heater on and off and 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 four fan speeds.

VENTILATION (NO HEAT)

- Move the **air intake control** to the FRESH position. This allows fresh outside air to come in.
- Move the **air flow control** to VENT (FACE). This directs the air to the center and side vents.
- Move the **temperature control** fully to the COOL position. This turns off the heater.
- If desired, turn on the **fan speed control** for additional fresh air.

HEATING

- Move the **air intake control** to FRESH for normal heating, or RECIRC for

faster heating of inside air only. However, the windows fog up rather easily when the air intake control is in the RECIRC position.

- Move the **air flow control** to HEAT (FOOT). This directs the air to the floor with a slight air flow from the defroster outlets and the side vents. The air from the side vents can be used to defrost the side windows. If desired, you may close the side vents by turning the center knob.
- Adjust the **temperature control** for the most comfortable setting.
- Turn on the **fan speed control**. Higher speeds will warm up the car faster.

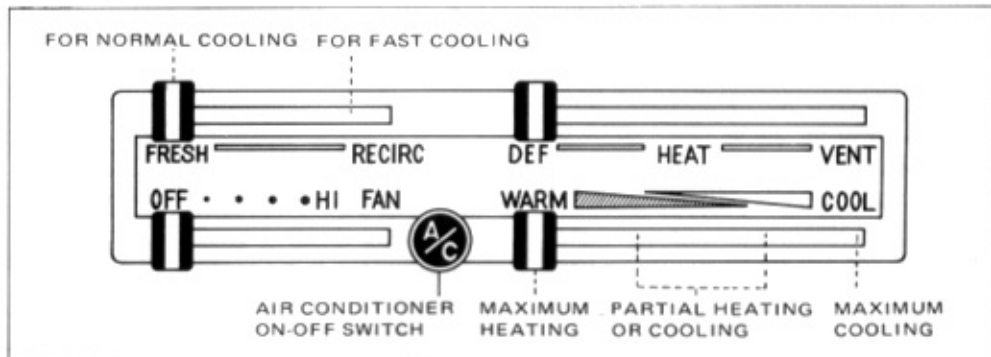
DEFROSTING OR DEFOGGING

- Move the **air intake control** to FRESH.
- Move the **air flow control** to DEF. This directs the air to the windshield with a slight air flow from the side vents and the floor outlets. Blow the air from the side vents against the side windows by adjusting the side vents.
- Move the **temperature control** to the middle or WARM. The WARM setting will give the fastest results.
- Set the **fan speed control** on HI. Once the windshield and side windows are cleared, the fan speed and heater temperature may be reduced.

OPERATING TIP

- Be sure the air inlet grilles in front of the windshield are not blocked by leaves, snow, ice, etc.

How the air conditioner works



Air conditioner on-off switch.

This is the only visible control combined with the heater to form an air conditioner. Push the switch to turn the system on. Another push will turn it off.

COOLING

- Turn the **air conditioner switch** on.
- Move the **air intake control** to FRESH for normal cooling or to RECIRC for fast cooling.
- Move the **air flow control** to VENT (FACE).
- Adjust the **temperature control** for the most comfortable setting.

- Turn on the **fan speed control**. Medium or high speed works best.

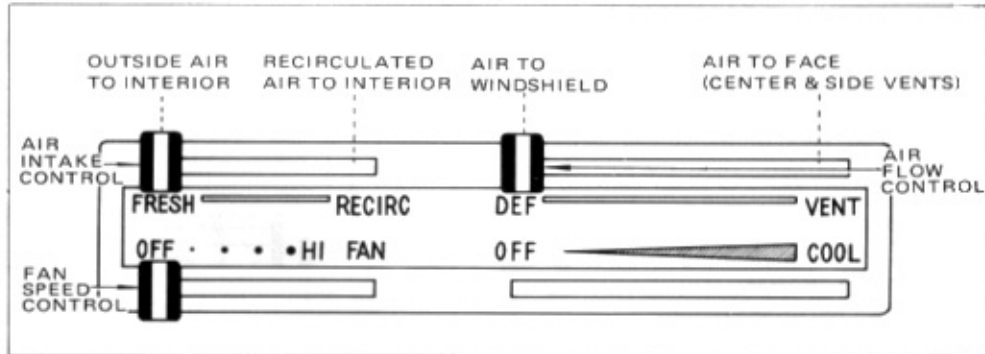
VENTILATION (NO COOLING), HEATING, DEFROSTING AND DEFOGGING

- Turn the **air conditioner switch** off.
- Use all the controls in the same way as described on page 24.
- With the air conditioner switch on, set all the controls for heating. The system will work as dehumidified heating.

AIR CONDITIONING TIPS

- 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.
- For best cooling efficiency keep the windows closed.
- Move the air intake control to FRESH for normal air conditioning. For maximum cooling, place the control in RECIRC. However, since this does not allow fresh air to enter the vehicle, move the control to FRESH from time to time to change the air in the vehicle.
- When not in regular use, turn the air conditioner on for a few minutes once a week. This will keep the compressor and seals lubricated.

How the boost ventilator works



The purpose of the three controls is simple:

- The **air intake control** is used to select where the air is coming from (recirculated or fresh air from outside).
- The **air flow control** is used to select where the air is going (to the side and center vents or to the windshield).
- The **fan speed control** is used to turn the fan on and off and to select one of the four fan speeds.

VENTILATION

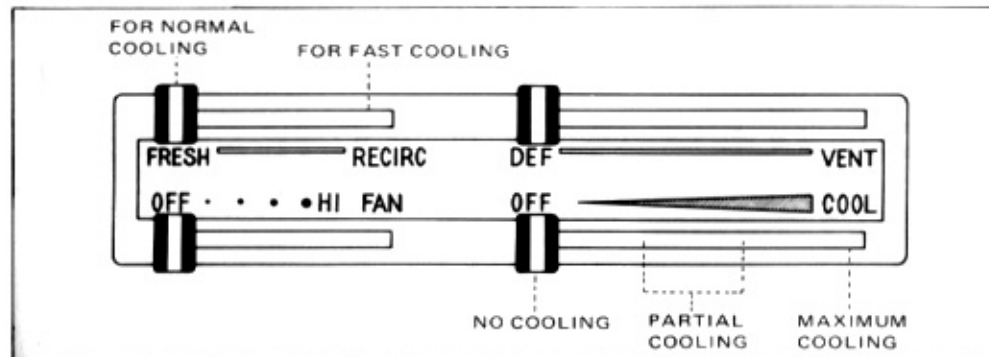
- Move the **air intake control** to FRESH. This allows fresh outside air to come in.

- Move the **air flow control** to VENT (FACE). This directs the air to the center and side vents.
- If desired, turn on the **fan speed control** for additional fresh air.

DEFOGGING

- Move the **air intake control** to FRESH.
- Move the **air flow control** to DEF. This directs the air to the windshield with a slight air flow from the side vents. Blow the air from the side vents against the side windows to defog the side windows.

How the cooler works



Temperature control lever

This is the only visible control combined with the boost ventilator to form a cooler. The temperature control is used to turn the system on and off and to control the temperature of the cooled air.

COOLING

- Move the **air intake control** to RECIRC (for *fast* cooling but with no outside air mixed in) or to FRESH (for *normal* cooling with fresh air mixed in).
- Move the **air flow control** to VENT (FACE).
- Adjust the **temperature control** for the most comfortable setting.

- Turn on the **fan speed control**. Medium or high speed works best.

VENTILATION (NO COOLING)

- Move the **temperature control** to the OFF position. This turns off the cooler.
- Use the other controls in the normal way as described on Page 26.

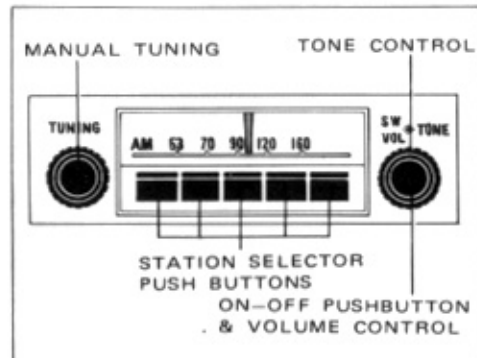
DEFOGGING

- Move the **temperature control** for the most comfortable setting.
- Use the other controls in the normal way as described on Page 26.

COOLING TIPS

- Refer to AIR CONDITIONING TIPS on Page 26.

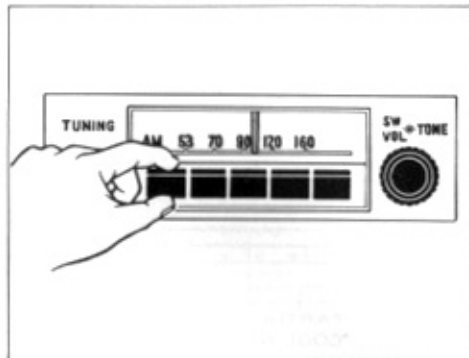
How the radio works



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

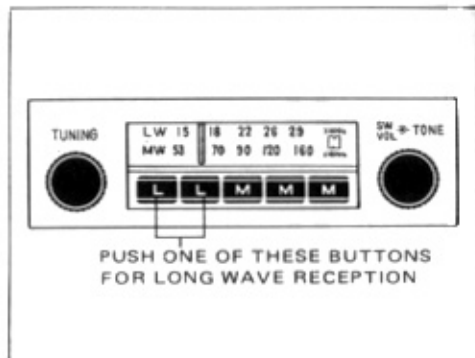
If the engine is not running the key must be in the ACC position.

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



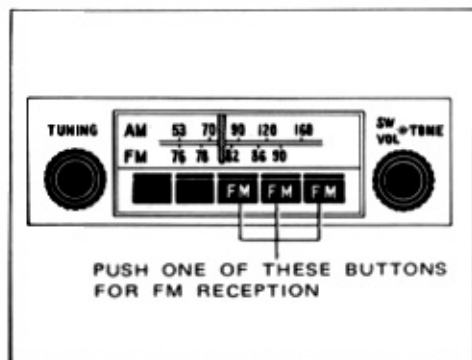
To set the station pushbuttons:

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.



On AM two-band radios, you switch to Long-wave broadcast reception by pressing in one of the L pushbuttons.

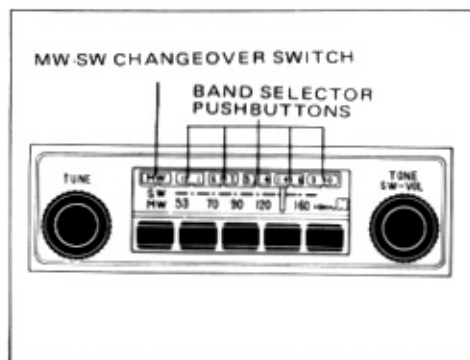
You should, of course, set these buttons to Long-wave stations. To switch back to Medium-wave station, press one of the M pushbuttons.



On AM-FM radios, you switch to FM reception by pressing in one of the FM pushbuttons.

You should, of course, set these buttons to FM stations. To switch back to AM reception, press one of the unmarked pushbuttons.

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



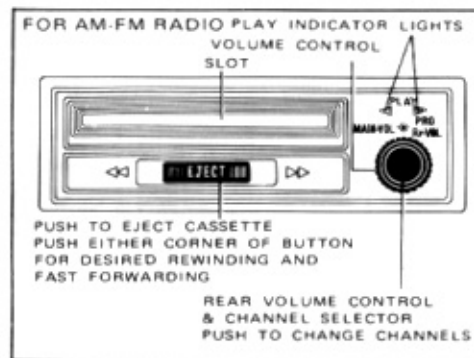
On MW-SW radios, select the desired short wave band by pressing in band selector pushbuttons.

This will automatically switch to short wave reception.

Figures on band selector buttons indicate wave lengths in meters. To select a band covered by two adjacent buttons, press them in simultaneously. You may set the station selector buttons to short wave stations.

To switch to medium wave reception, press in the MW button.

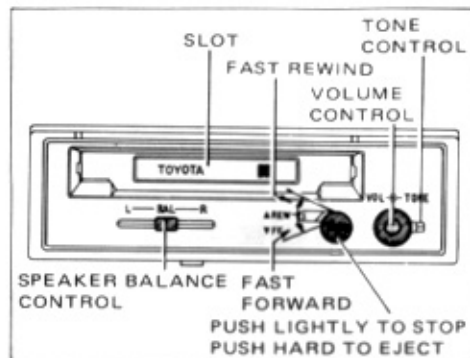
Stereo cassette player



To play, simply insert the cassette into the slot as far as it will go.

This will automatically turn on the tape player and turn off the radio. The player will automatically change directions at the end of a tape to play the other channel. You can advance or rewind the tape or change channels with the controls on the player.

For front speaker volume control, use the volume knob of the radio.



To play, simply insert the cassette into the slot as far as it will go.

This will automatically turn on the tape player and turn off the radio. The cassette will automatically pop out at the end of the tape. You can advance or rewind the tape with the controls on the player.

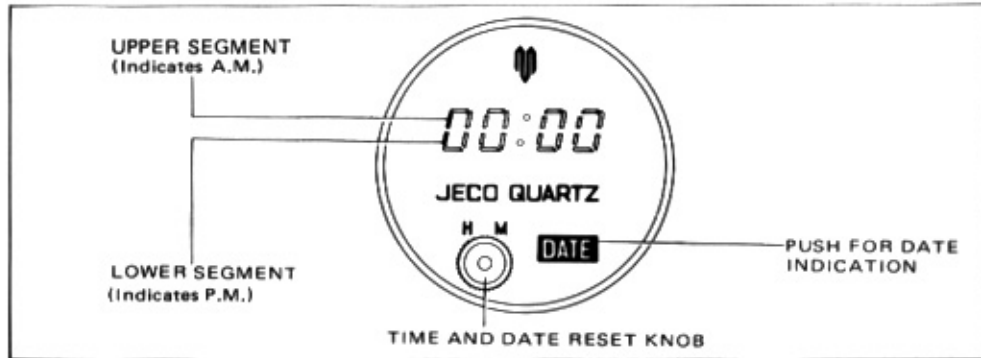
Clock



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

Tuning fork clocks only:

To restart the clock, pull out and release the knob once.



On the digital clock, indicate the time with ignition key at ACC or ON position. Push the DATE button to indicate the date.

When the lighting switch is on, the number will dim and time will be indicated.

To reset the time:

- To reset the time, push in and turn the reset knob counterclockwise. If the upper segment shown in the illustration flashes, it indicates ante meridiem (A.M.). The lower segment indicates post meridiem (P.M.).
- Minutes may be reset by pushing in and turning the reset knob clockwise.

To correct the date:

- Push the DATE button and reset the date in the same manner as the time. Turn counterclockwise to reset the month and turn clockwise to reset the day.
- Adjustments according to the number of days in each month are made automatically. However February indicates the days until the 29th. Therefore, it is necessary to reset manually at the end of February 3 times in 4 years. Push in the DATE button and turn the reset knob counterclockwise until the Number 3 appears and turn clockwise to number 1.

Electrical power disconnection warning

Once the electrical power source has been disconnected from the clock, the time is automatically set to 1:00 (one o'clock) and January 1. Also time indicator will flash 2 times a second. The time and date should be reset. Flashing will stop when either the time or date is reset.

Adjusting the Time (on the hour only)

Time adjustment can be made by pulling the reset knob. For example, if the knob is pulled when the time is between 1:01–1:29, the time will change to 1:00. If the time is between 1:30–1:59, the time will change to 2:00.

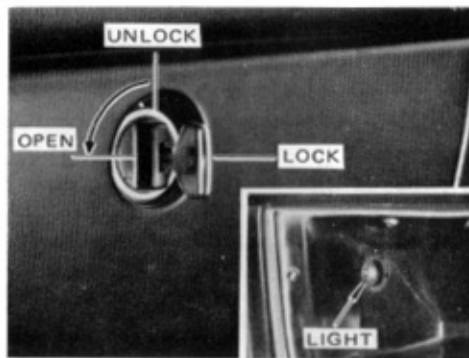
Cigarette lighter



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.

Glovebox

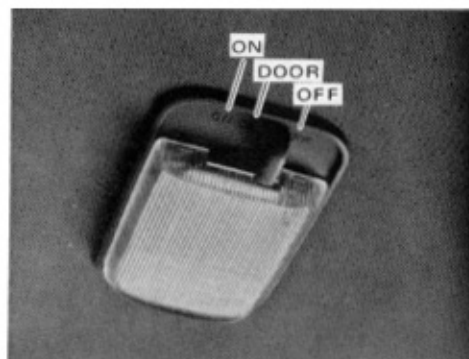


To lock the door, use only master key.

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

To reduce the chance of injury in case of an accident, always keep the door closed while driving.

Interior light



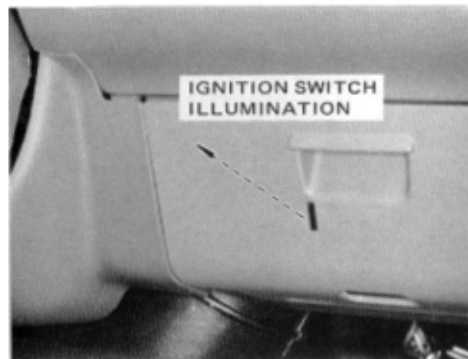
The interior light has three positions for convenience.

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.

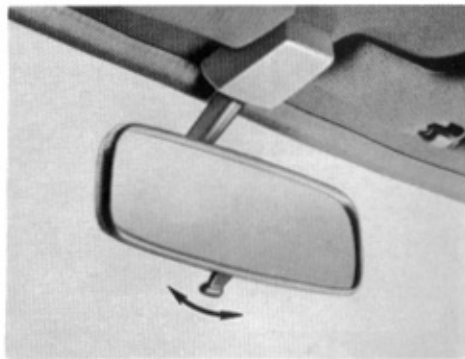
Illuminated start-up system



To assist easier key insertion at night for LH drive cars, light from the interior light will be directed to the ignition switch for a certain length of time (about 30 secs.) during the time from when the driver's door is unlocked until the ignition key is placed in the "ON" position. However, this system works only when the interior light switch is in the "DOOR" position and when the driver's door has been locked.

For RH drive, there is a special lamp on the fuse box cover which illuminates the ignition switch and also acts as a foot light.

Day-night rear view mirror

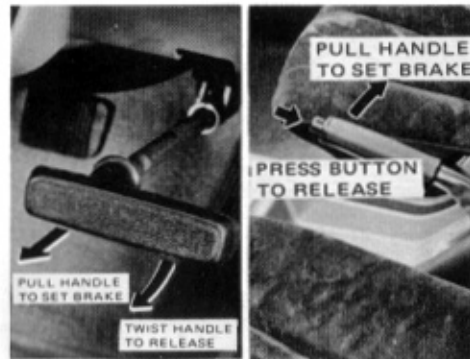


Before adjusting the mirror to the position with most clarity, push the day-night change lever forward (daylight driving position).

Pull the lever backward to reduce glare from the rear car headlights during night driving.

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

Parking brake

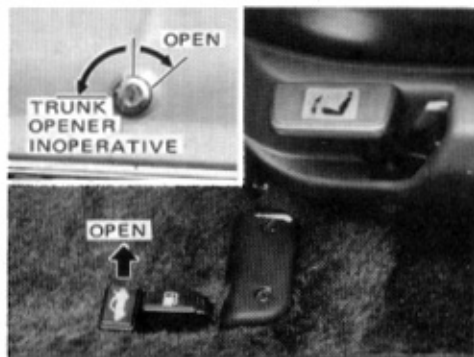


To set: Pull up or out the lever.

To release: Pull up slightly, press the thumb button, and lower, or pull out slightly, twist handle, and push in.

Before driving, be sure that the brake lever is fully released and the brake light is off.

Trunk lid opener



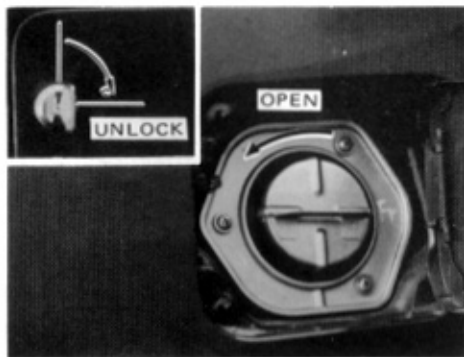
To open the trunk while sitting in the driver's seat, pull the trunk lever up.

You can, of course, use your key. Turn the key clockwise to unlock the door.

The trunk opener system will be cancelled by turning the key in the trunk lock counterclockwise.

Always cancel the trunk opener system when leaving your car at a parking lot where an attendant is on duty.

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.

Make sure that the cap is tightened securely to prevent fuel spillage in case of an accident.

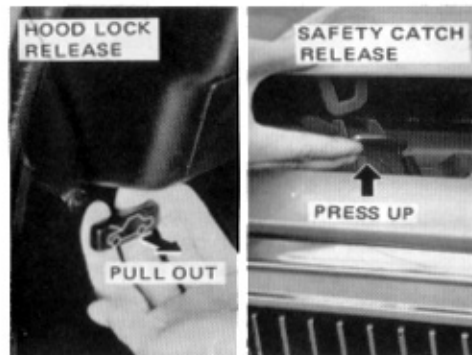
If it is necessary to replace the fuel cap, use only a genuine TOYOTA part. These caps have a built-in **safety valve** to prevent fuel tank damage.



If your car is equipped with a fuel inlet door opener, pull the lever up to open.

You can, of course, use your key to open the door.

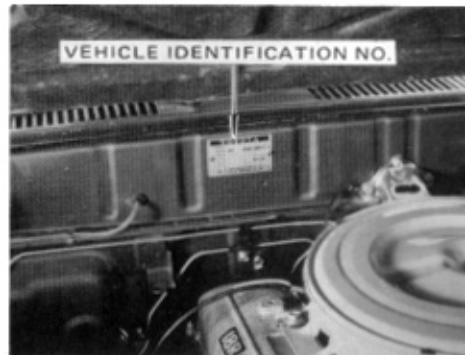
Hood release



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.

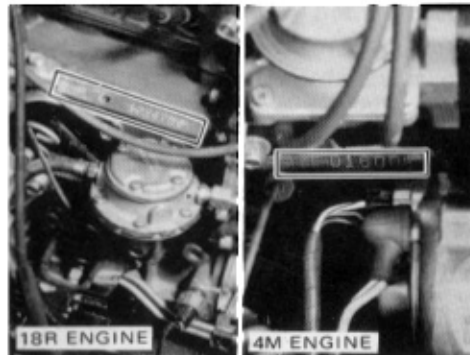
When closing, lower the hood and make sure it locks into place. If necessary, press down gently on the front edge to lock it.

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 on N (P preferred).

Manual transmission: Shift into neutral and hold down the clutch pedal until the engine is started.

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, and let it warm up for a few minutes before driving.

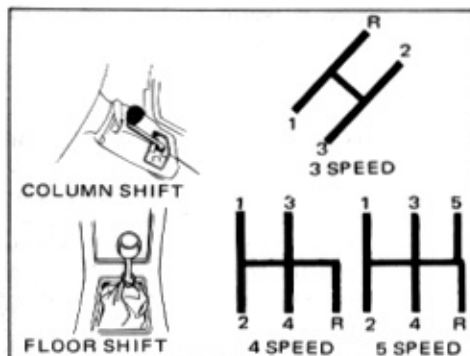
If the engine is warm...

- 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 (mph)
1 to 2	4 & 5 speed	3 speed
2 to 3	24 (15)	30 (18)
3 to 4	40 (25)	50 (31)
3 to 4	65 (40)	—
(4 to 5)	72 (45)	—

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 gas 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 (mph)
4 & 5 speed	3 speed
(5)	50 (31)
4	40 (25)
3	25 (16)
2	15 (10)
	20 (12)

The transmission is fully synchronized and downshifting is easy.

Good driving practice.

- Make sure the car comes to a complete stop before shifting into reverse. If it is difficult to shift into reverse, put the transmission in neutral, release the

clutch pedal momentarily, and then shift into reverse.

- When driving down a long hill, reduce your speed and downshift to a lower gear. The engine will provide a braking effect.
- Avoid overrevving 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 speeds in each gear and do not downshift when the speed is in excess of the next lower gear range:

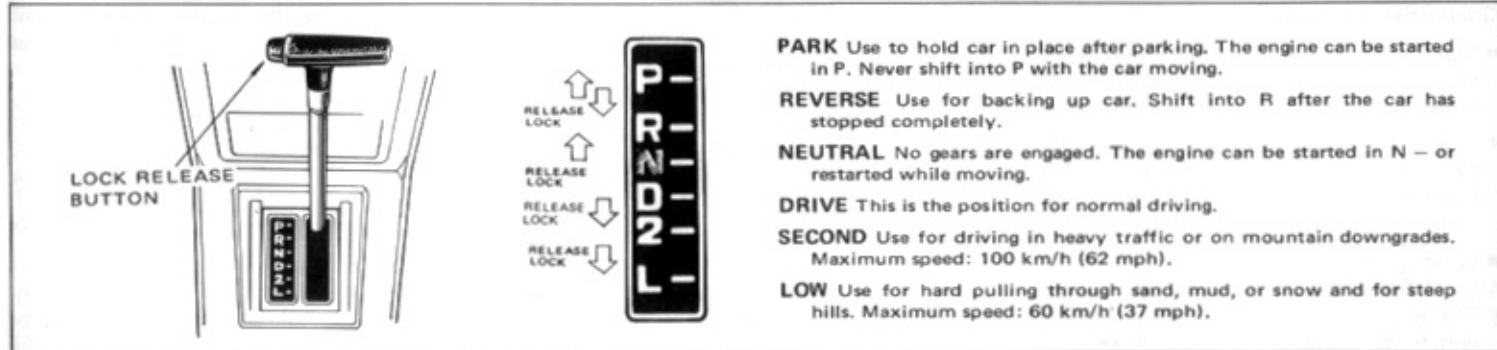
Except Australia

gear	km/h (mph)		
	3-speed	4-speed	5-speed
1	53 (33)	50 (31)	56 (35)
2	109 (68)	86 (53)	89 (55)
3	—	128 (80)	131 (81)
4	—	—	160 (99)

Australia

gear	km/h (mph)		
	1	2	3
km/h	44 (27)	76 (47)	114 (71)

Driving with an automatic transmission



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, Second, or Low.

For normal driving, put the selector in D range.

The Toyota automatic 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.

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).

Be careful not to exceed the following speeds when accelerating:

Low 60 km/h (37 mph)

Second 100 km/h (62 mph)

The transmission is not designed to guard against harmful engine overrevving when *downshifting*. Do not downshift to second if you are going faster than 100 km/h (62 mph).

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 going down a steep grade, reduce your speed and shift into a lower range. The engine will produce a braking effect, which will help prevent overheating of the brakes.
- 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.
- Do not shift from P or N to R or D with the accelerator pedal depressed.

Additional safety precautions

Various warnings regarding safety during driving, parking, etc. are listed in the appropriate sections. However, for your safety, please read and remember the following additional items.

- After washing your car or driving through water deep enough to wet the brakes, there is possibility that the brakes will not work well. To check the brakes, lightly press down on the pedal after insuring that there is no other car immediately in front or back of you. To dry the brakes, drive with the brake pedal lightly depressed until the brakes return to normal.
- When parking on a slope, it is advisable to turn the front wheels toward the curb, apply the parking brake and place the transmission in P (automatic) or in First or Reverse (manual).
- If you have a flat tire while driving, avoid sudden braking and keep straight line while reducing speed. Then slowly move off the road to a safe place.
- To prevent injury in case of an accident, do not place heavy or hard objects on the package tray.
- When stopping with the engine running and air conditioner on, the engine idle rpm (revolutions per minute) will

automatically be higher than normal. Therefore, always keep the brake pedal depressed or the parking brake on.

Pretrip 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.

If you make these checks in a closed garage, make sure there is adequate ventilation. **Engine exhaust is poisonous.** (See Page 42)

Outside the car

Tires 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 markers 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 tire and jack. Check the tire 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, loose, or disconnected 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!

How to make your car last longer and save gas 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 gas 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 110 to 80 km/h (70 to 50 mph), you'll reduce gas consumption by about 15 to 20 percent.
- Do not carry unnecessary weight in the car.
- Keep the tires 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 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.

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 or the car is raised. If you hit something, or notice a change in the sound of the exhaust, have the system checked immediately.

Do not run the engine in a garage or enclosed area except for the time needed to drive the 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 must drive with the trunk or back door open to accommodate a large object, you must force fresh air inside the car with the fan:

1. Close the windows.
2. Set the air intake control at FRESH, the air flow control at HEAT or VENT (for fresh air through the heater or center vent ducts) and the fan on HI.
3. Open the side vents.

To allow proper operation of car's ventilation system, keep the inlet grilles in front of the windshield and the outlet grilles in the rear quarter pillars clear of snow, leaves, or other obstructions.

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 tire; excessive tire squeal when cornering; uneven tire 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 ethylene-glycol coolant in the radiator.

This is the type of coolant your new Toyota is delivered with and the type your dealer will always use. It has a definite pink or blue color and is not clear. In addition to preventing rust and lubricating the water pump, this coolant will prevent freezing and subsequent damage to the engine block.

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 heating the key before inserting it.

Put windshield washer antifreeze in the washer tank.

This product is available at your Toyota dealer and most auto parts stores. Follow the manufacturer's directions for how much to mix with water. Do not use engine antifreeze or any other substitute because it may damage your car's paint.

Do not use your parking brake when there is a possibility it could freeze. Put the transmission into P (automatic) or First or Reverse (manual) when parked and do not use the brake.

Keep ice and snow from accumulating under the fenders.

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

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

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

In cold weather below 10°C or 50°F, set the hot air intake to the WINTER position.

in case of an emergency— section 3

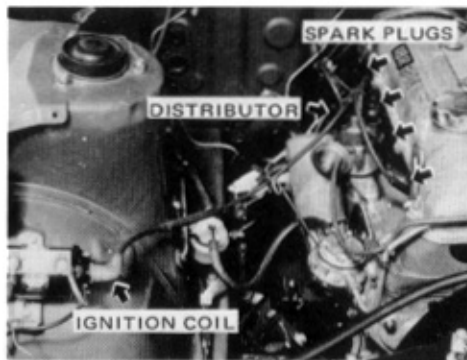
If your car won't start



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.
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 gas 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 gasoline, 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 or qualified repair shop for assistance.

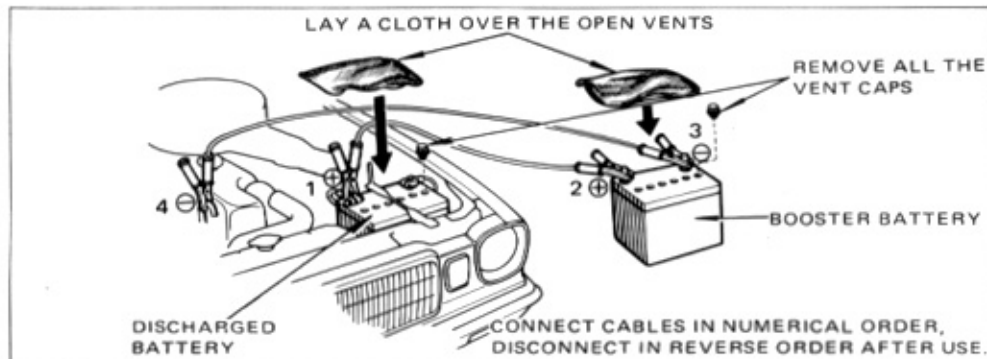
Procedure for push starting a car with a manual transmission.

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 (10 mph). *Be aware that the brakes will be much harder to press when the engine is not running.*
4. At 15 km/h (10 mph), 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 sulfuric 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. If the booster battery is installed in another vehicle, make sure that the vehicles are **not** touching. Turn off all unnecessary lights and accessories.

2. Remove all the vent caps from the booster and the discharged batteries. Lay a cloth over the open vents on both batteries. (These actions reduce the explosion hazard.)
3. If the engine in the vehicle with the booster battery is not running, start it and let it run for a few minutes.
4. Connect the jumper cables in the exact order shown in the illustration: **positive-to-positive (+)**, and **negative-to-body ground (-)**. Note that you first connect the positive cable to the discharged battery and then to the booster battery. Next, you connect the negative cable to the booster battery and then to a ground.

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

5. Start your engine in the normal way. After starting, run it at a fast idle speed for several minutes.
6. Carefully disconnect the cables in the exact **reverse** order.

7. Carefully dispose of the battery cover cloths—they may now contain sulfuric acid.
8. Replace all the battery vent caps.

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

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

1. Pull safely off the road, stop the car, put the transmission in Park (automatic) or Neutral (manual) and apply the parking brake. Turn off the air conditioner.
2. If coolant or steam is boiling out of the radiator or reservoir, stop the engine. Wait to open the hood until the steam subsides. If there is no coolant boiling over or steam, leave the engine running.
3. Visually check the fan belt to see whether it is broken or loose. Look for obvious coolant leaks at the radiator, hoses, and under the car.
When the engine is running, keep hands and clothing away from the moving fan and fan belts.
4. If the fan belt is broken or the coolant is leaking, stop the engine immediately. Call a Toyota dealer for assistance.
5. 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 for a few minutes.

Make sure the air conditioner is OFF.

6. 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.
7. 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 tire

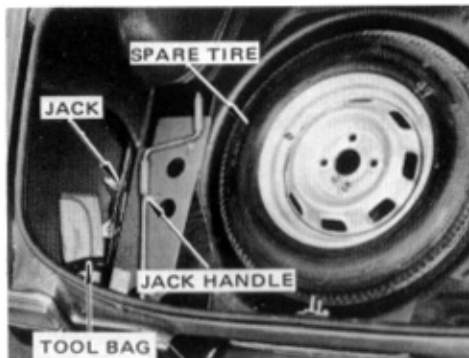
First, make sure you are completely off the road—well away from the traffic. Avoid stopping on the center strip of a highway. Park on a level spot with firm ground.

Second, stop the engine and turn on your emergency flashers (push the switch in).

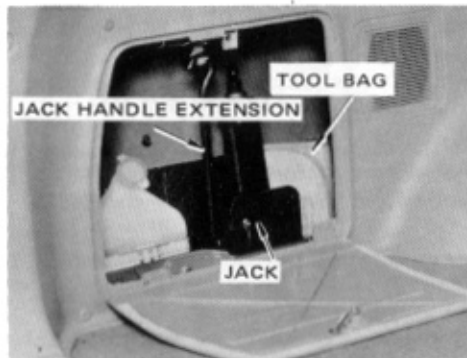
Third, set the parking brake firmly and put the transmission in Park (automatic) or Reverse (manual).

Fourth, have everyone get out on the side of car away from traffic.

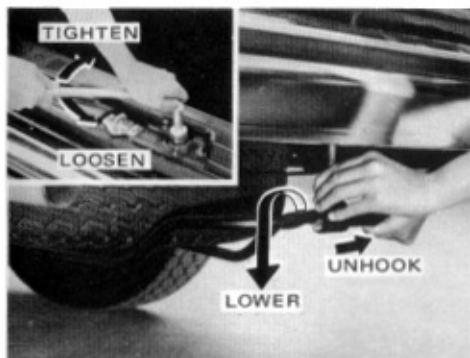
Fifth, read these instructions thoroughly. They are designed to help a person who has never before changed a tire.



1. SEDAN & HARDTOP: Get the tool bag, jack, jack handle, and spare tire out of the trunk.



STATION WAGON: Get the tool bag, jack, and jack handle extension out of the side compartment.

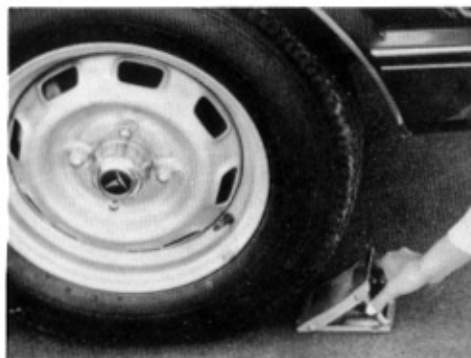


STATION WAGON: Loosen the spare tire clamp bolt, pull the clamp away from the tire holder, and lower the tire.

To get at the clamp bolt, the rear door must be raised. The bolt is at the right side of the door latch. The wheel nut wrench in the tool kit can be used to loosen the bolt.

To unhook the clamp from the tire holder, lift the holder up slightly while pulling the clamp outward. The tire holder will drop to the ground. You can then slide out the tire.

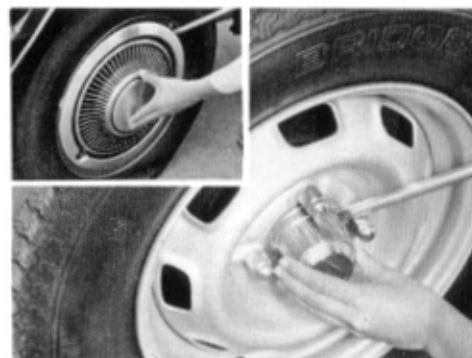
When reinstalling a tire, make sure the valve stem faces *up* to prevent damage.



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

The tool kit has a folding wheel block for this purpose.

To block the wheel "diagonally opposite" means simply this: Go to the side of the car that does not have a flat tire. If the front tire is flat, put the block *behind* the rear tire; if the rear tire is flat, put the block *ahead* of the front tire. This is a good safety precaution.

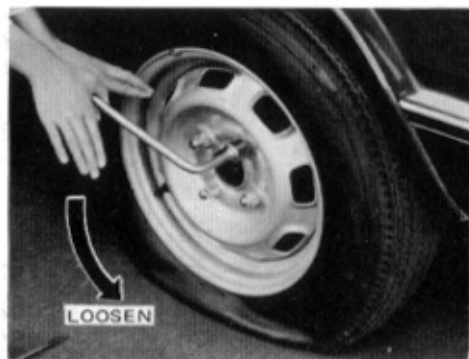


3. Using the end of the wheel nut wrench pry off the wheel cover, or the wheel hub ornament.

Push the beveled 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.**

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

If you have a flat tire (cont.)



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. If necessary, use a hammer or rock to tap the end of the wrench handle to break loose the nut.

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



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

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



6. Raise the car high enough for the spare tire 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 tire is quite flat, remember to raise the car enough so that the spare tire—which isn't flat at the bottom—will have clearance to fit on.



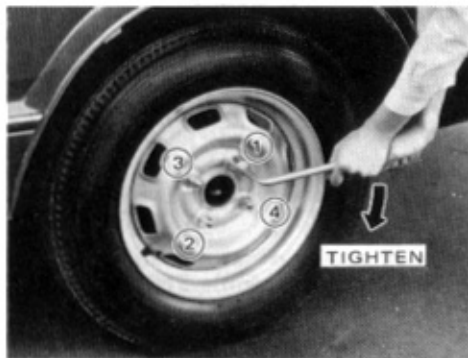
7. Remove the wheel nuts, change tires, and reinstall the wheel nuts finger tight.

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

Lift the flat tire 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 tire 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 tire 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 only the wheel nut wrench to tighten the nuts. Do not use your foot on the wrench or a pipe as an extension to the wrench. Tighten each nut a little at a time in the order shown. Repeat the process until all the nuts are tight.



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 tire 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 towing hook 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 the power assist for the brakes and steering will not work. So steering and braking will be difficult.* 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).*

appearance care—section 4

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, which 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 gasoline 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.

The touch-up paint which came with your Toyota may be used to cover small chips or scratches.

Apply the paint soon after the damage occurs or rust may set in. To do a good job, use a small artist's brush and stir the paint well. Make sure the area is clean and dry. The "trick" to doing the job so that it's hardly noticeable is this: Apply the paint only to the area where paint is missing! Apply the smallest possible amount—don't paint on the surface around the scratch or chip.

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 not all the dirt is 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, gasoline or window cleaner on the interior.*

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

Begin by vacuuming thoroughly to remove as much dirt as possible. Several types of foam cleaners are available: some are in aerosol cans and others are powders or liquids which you mix with water to produce a foam. To shampoo the carpets, use a sponge or brush to apply the *foam*. Rub in overlapping circles. Do not apply water—the best results are obtained by keeping the carpet as dry as possible. Read the shampoo instructions and follow them closely.

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

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 will 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

Maintenance facts

TOYOTA
SERVICE

TOYOTA
GENUINE PARTS

Regular maintenance is essential

We urge you to protect your new car investment by having your Toyota serviced according to the maintenance schedule given on the following pages. 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 and lasts a long time — follow the maintenance schedule.

Where to go for service

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

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

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

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

What about do-it-yourself maintenance?

Many of the maintenance items are easy to do yourself if you have a little mechanical ability and a few basic automotive tools. These items are indicated on the maintenance schedule, and simple instructions for how to perform them are presented 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 technicians. Even if you are an experienced do-it-yourself mechanic, we recommend that repairs and maintenance be conducted by your Toyota dealer who will maintain a record of maintenance on your Toyota. This record could be helpful, should you ever require warranty service.

The Toyota maintenance schedule

An odometer reading or time interval determines when service is necessary.

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

Maintenance items for which do-it-yourself instructions are given in this manual (Section 6) are indicated by an *.

You can use the asterisks to quickly locate those items you may wish to do yourself. Be sure to mark down those items that you have completed. If you are going to have your Toyota dealer complete the scheduled maintenance by doing the more skilled tasks, he will need exact information on what has already been done.

To Australian owner

The following maintenance schedule does not apply to your car. Please refer to the separate booklet "Toyota Emission Control and Maintenance Guide" for full details of maintenance schedule.

Toyota maintenance schedule

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

SERVICE INTERVAL:	x 1000 km	1	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
(Use odometer reading or months, whichever comes first)	x 1000 miles or Months	0.6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48
		—	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48

BASIC ENGINE COMPONENTS

1	Valve clearance	A	.	A	.	A	.	A	.	A
2*	Drive belts	A	.	I	.	R	.	I	.	R
3	Engine bolts	T	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4*	Engine oil *1 grade SE .....	.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	grade SC or SD .....	.	Change every 5000 km (3000 miles) or 3 months							
5*	Engine oil filter *2 .....	.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
6*	Engine coolant with YRC *3 .....	.	.	.	.	R	.	.	.	R
	without YRC *3 .....	.	.	R	.	R	.	R	.	R
7	Cooling/heater system hoses and connections .....	.	.	I	.	I	.	I	.	I
8	Oil cooler hoses (4M engine) .....	.	.	I	.	I	.	I	.	I
9	Vacuum fittings, hoses and connections .....	.	.	I	.	I	.	I	.	I
10	Exhaust pipes and mountings .....	.	.	I	.	I	.	I	.	I

FUEL SYSTEM

11	Idle speed and idle mixture	A	.	A	.	A	.	A	.	A
12	Choke system .....	.	.	I	.	I	.	I	.	I
13	Fuel filter .....	.	.	.	.	R	.	.	.	R
14*	Air filter *4 .....	.	.	I	.	R	.	I	.	R
15	Fuel tank cap, lines and connections .....	.	.	.	.	I	.	.	.	I
16	Fuel tank cap gasket .....	.	.	.	.	R	.	.	.	R
17	Auxiliary acceleration pump (18R engine) .....	.	.	I	.	I	.	I	.	I

IGNITION SYSTEM

18	Ignition timing and dwell angle	I	.	I	.	I	.	I	.	I
19*	Spark plugs .....	.	I	R	I	R	I	R	I	R
20	Ignition wirings .....	.	.	I	.	I	.	I	.	I

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

SERVICE INTERVAL:	x 1000 km	1	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
(Use odometer reading or months, whichever comes first)	x 1000 miles	0.6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48
	or Months	—	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48

IGNITION SYSTEM (cont.)

21	Distributor cap and rotor	.	.	I	.	I	.	I	.	I
22	Distributor breaker points	I	I	R	I	R	I	R	I	R
23	Distributor advance mechanism	.	.	I	.	I	.	I	.	I
24*	Battery	.	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I

CRANKCASE EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM

25	PCV valve	.	.	I	.	I	.	I	.	R
26	Ventilation hoses and connections	.	.	I	.	I	.	I	.	I

CHASSIS AND BODY

27*	Brake pedal, clutch pedal and parking brake	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
28	Brake linings and drums	.	.	I	.	I	.	I	.	I
29	Brake pads and discs	.	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
30*	Brake booster	.	.	I	.	I	.	I	.	I
31*	Brake fluid	I	I	R	I	R	I	R	I	R
32	Brake line pipes and hoses	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
33*	Steering gear box oil	.	.	I	.	I	.	I	.	I
34*	Power steering fluid	.	I	I	I	R	I	I	I	R
35	Steering wheel, linkage and front end alignment	.	.	I	.	I	.	I	.	I
36	Ball joints and dust covers	.	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
37*	Manual transmission and differential oil	.	I	I	I	R	I	I	I	R
38*	Automatic transmission fluid	.	I	I	I	R	I	I	I	R
39	Wheel bearing and ball joint grease	.	.	.	.	R	.	.	.	R
40	Front suspension upper support bearing grease	.	.	.	.	R	.	.	.	R
41	Front and rear suspensions	.	.	I	.	I	.	I	.	I
42	Bolts and nuts on chassis and body	T	.	T	.	T	.	T	.	T

Continue periodic maintenance beyond 80,000 km (48,000 miles) using this chart, restarting at 10,000 km (6,000 miles).

*1 : Under the following severe driving conditions, change the engine oil every 5000 km (3000 miles) or 3 months for SE oil or every 2500 km (1500 miles) or 1.5 months for SC/SD oil, whichever comes first.

- Driving in extremely cold weather.
- Pulling a trailer.
- Driving primarily short distances.
- Driving on dirt roads.

*2 : Under severe driving conditions, replace the element every 5000 km (3000 miles) or 3 months, whichever comes first.

*3 : YRC = Year-round coolant. See page 56.

*4 : Under dusty driving conditions, inspect and clean the element every 5000 km (3000 miles) or 3 months and replace it every 30000 km (18000 miles) or 18 months, whichever comes first.

Explanation of maintenance safety items

Listed below are particularly important safety items. These items should be inspected by a qualified technician in accordance with the Toyota maintenance schedule.

Inspect cooling and heater system hoses and connections.

Inspect the hoses (radiator hoses, by-pass hose and heater hoses) and connections for leakage, swelling, chafing, or cracks. If any of the above conditions are evident, the hoses must be replaced or repaired.

Inspect fuel tank cap, fuel lines, and connections.

Visually inspect for corrosion, damage, cracks, and loose or leaking connections. Tighten connections or replace parts as necessary.

Inspect brake pedal, clutch pedal and parking brake.

Check the brake pedal-to-floor clearance, the clutch pedal freeplay, and parking brake adjustment, check brake booster operation. Do-it-yourself instructions are given in Section 6.

Inspect rear brake linings and drums.

Check for scoring, burning, leaking fluid, broken parts and excessive wear. If any of the above conditions are evident, linings

and drums must be replaced or repaired immediately.

Inspect front brake pads and discs.

Check the pads for excessive wear and the discs for runout and wear. If any of the above conditions are evident, the pads and discs must be replaced or repaired immediately.

Inspect brake lines and hoses.

Visually check for proper installation. Check for chafing, cracks, deterioration and any evidence of leaking. Replace any deteriorated or damaged parts immediately. These checks should be done by a qualified technician.

Inspect brake fluid level.

Check the brake and clutch fluid levels. Replenish if necessary. With disc brakes, the fluid level will go down slightly as the brake pads wear. Therefore, always check the pads first, if fluid level is low.

Inspect steering wheel, linkage, and gear-box oil.

With the vehicle stopped, check for excessive freeplay in the steering wheel. Check the steering gearbox for leakage and, if necessary, replenish the gearbox oil. Do-it-yourself instructions for this check are given in Section 6.

Inspect or change power steering fluid and hoses.

Check the steering gear housing, vane pump and hose connections for leakage. Also check the hoses for cracks, chafing, binding, deterioration, etc. If any of the above conditions are evident, replace or repair immediately. Check the fluid level on the dipstick. If necessary, replenish. When scheduled, drain the fluid and replace with new fluid. Do-it-yourself instructions are given in Section 6.

Inspect ball joints and dust covers.

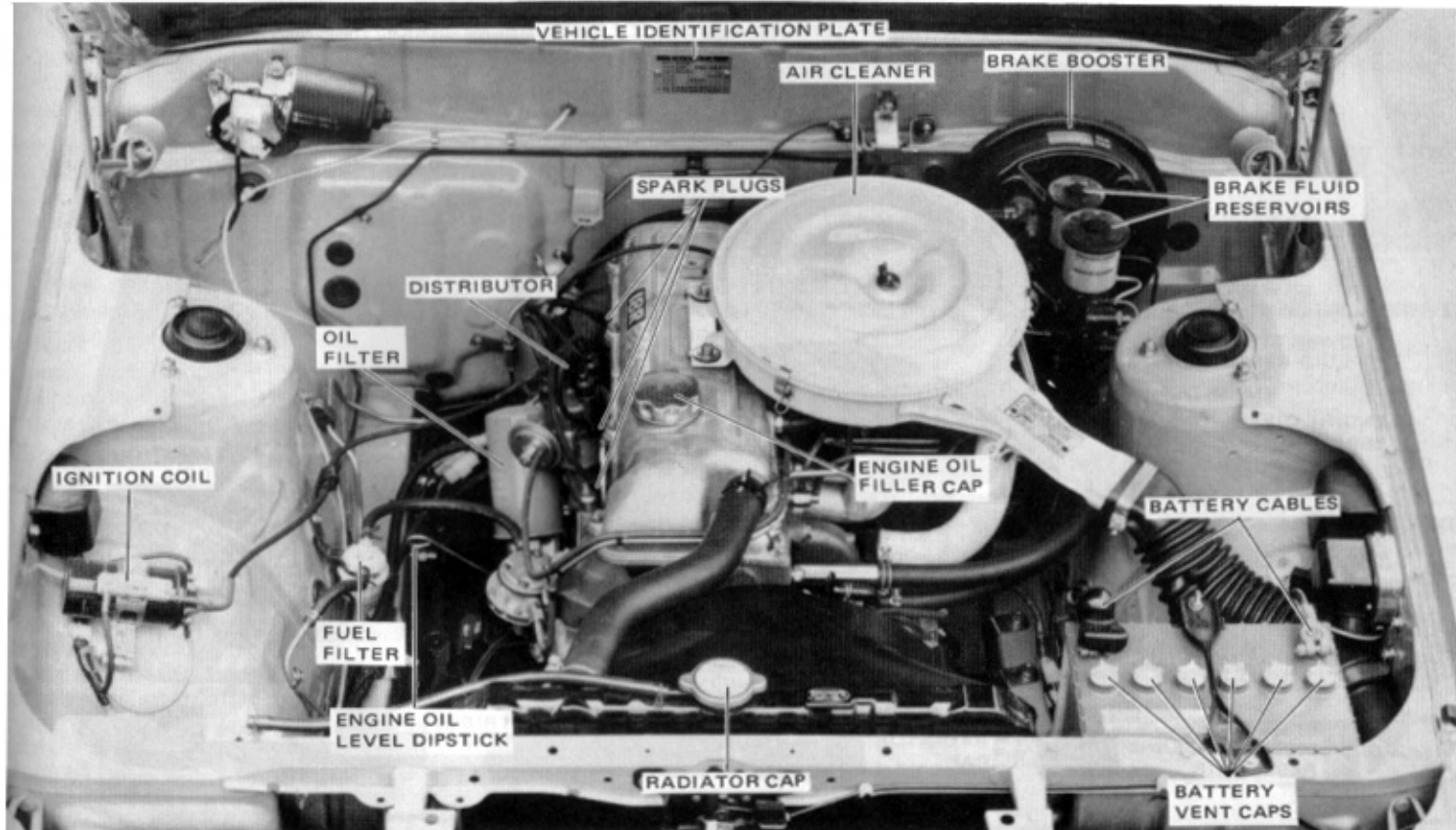
Check front suspension ball joints for looseness and the dust covers for deterioration or damage. If any of the above conditions are evident, the ball joints must be replaced immediately.

Lubricate wheel bearings and ball joints.

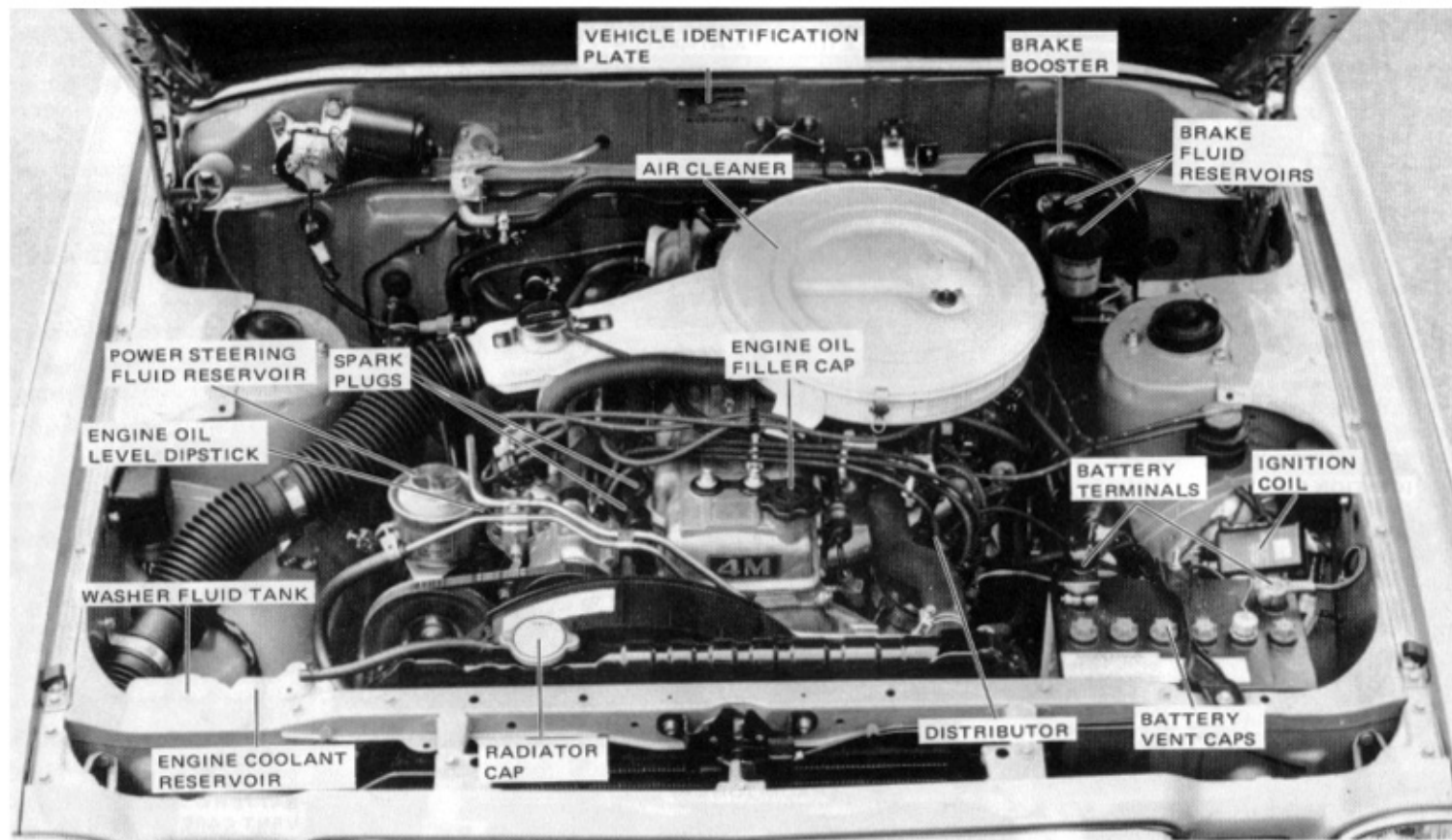
Repack the front wheel bearings with wheel bearing grease. Lube the ball joints with molybdenum-disulphide lithium base grease using a grease gun. Do-it-yourself instructions for ball joint greasing are given in Section 6.

do-it-yourself maintenance— section 6

The Cressida 18R engine



The Cressida 4M engine



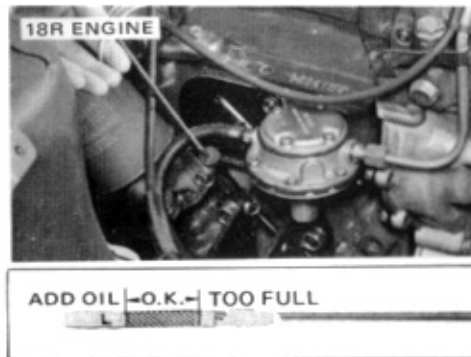
Do-it-yourself service precautions

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. (Removing rings, watches, and ties is advisable.)
- Don't allow smoking, sparks, or open flames around gasoline or the battery. The fumes are flammable.
- 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.

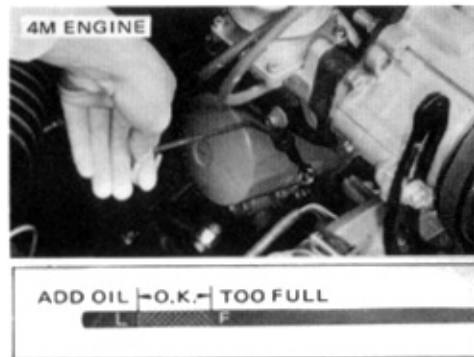
You should be aware that improper or incomplete servicing may result in operating problems. This section gives instructions only for those items that are relatively easy for an owner to perform. As explained in Section 5, there will still remain a number of items that must be done by a qualified technician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

Checking the engine oil level



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

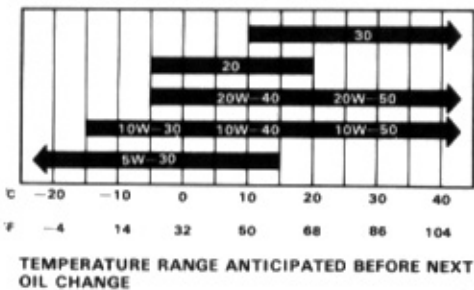
1. To get a true reading, the car should be on a level spot. After turning off the engine, wait a few minutes for the oil to drain back into the bottom of the engine.
2. Pull out the dipstick, and wipe it clean with a rag.
3. Reinsert the dipstick—push it in as far as it will go or the reading will be 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.



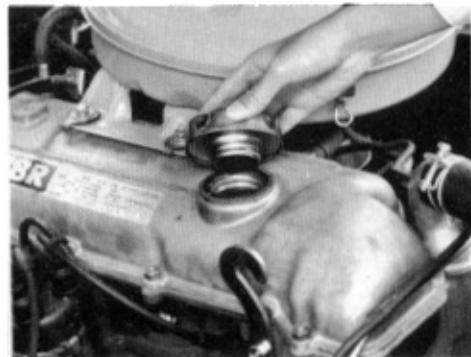
Oil grade and viscosity recommendations are given below.

GRADE: API SC, SD, SE or better

Recommended viscosity (SAE):



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.

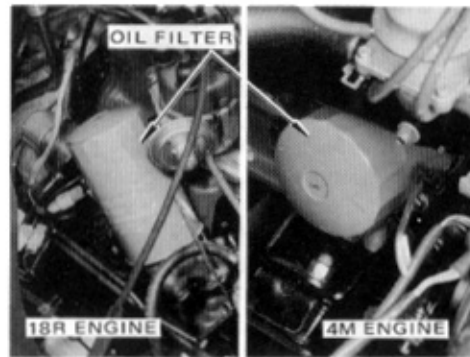
b. Remove the oil filler cap. This allows air to enter the engine as the oil drains.



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.

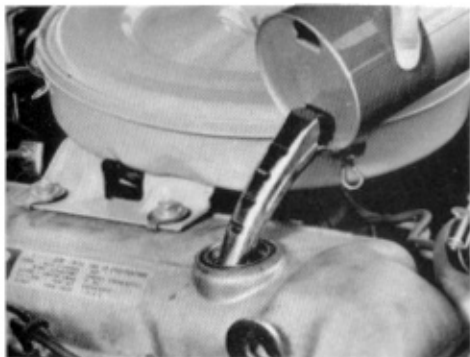
a. Using an oil filter wrench (any of several common types will work), loosen the oil filter. It turns counterclockwise. Once loose, you may unscrew it the rest of the way by hand. When removing it, hold up the end so that oil doesn't spill out.

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.

Checking the engine coolant level

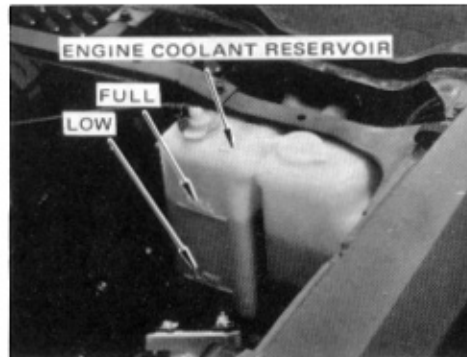


4. Add oil and install the filler cap. Start the engine and check for leaks at the filter or drain plug.

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. Engine oil additives are neither needed nor recommended.

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.



Look at the see-through coolant reservoir tank. The coolant level is satisfactory if it is between the FULL and LOW lines on the tank.

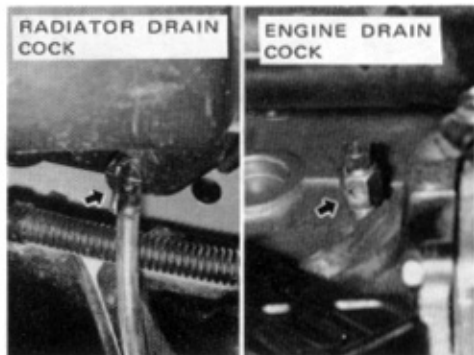
The coolant level in the reservoir tank will vary with engine temperature. However, if the level is on or below the LOW line, add coolant. Bring the level up to the FULL line.

It is essential that you use the same type of coolant as already in the cooling system. See page 64.

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 and drain cock, 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.**

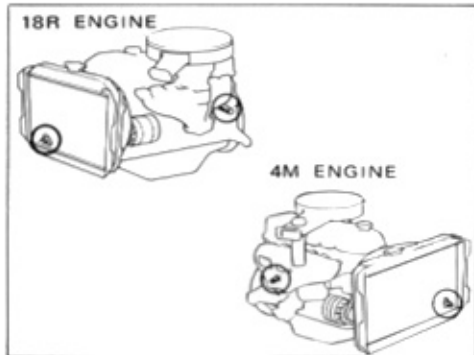
Changing the engine coolant



1. Drain the cooling system and flush it out with water.

- Park the car on a level spot, where the coolant can drain into a suitable disposal container.
- Remove the radiator cap. **Do not remove the cap if the engine is hot.**
- Loosen (turn counterclockwise) the plugs in the two drain cocks. **To prevent burning yourself, do not loosen the drain plugs if the engine is hot.**

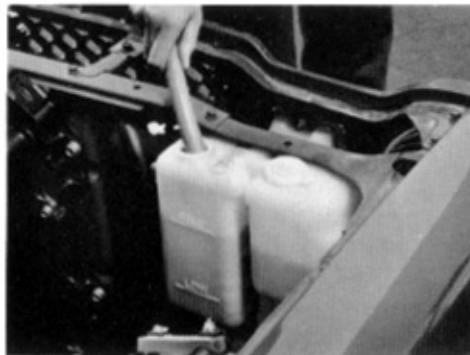
To prevent the water from freezing, add the proper quantity of *year-round coolant* *1 or *anti-freeze* *2.



Read the container for information on freeze protection. A 50% mixture of the above prevents freezing to approximately -35°C (-31°F). Additional freeze protection may be obtained by adding a greater amount of them.

*1 NOTE: This is of ethylene glycol base and can be used usually for two years without changing.

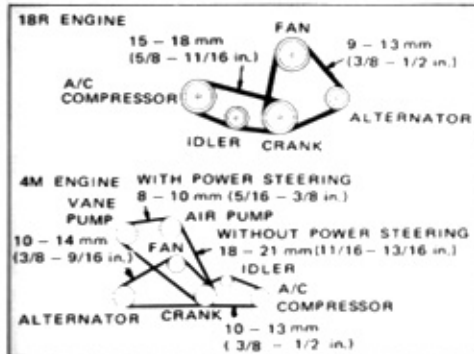
*2 NOTE: This is of alcohol or methanol base and can be used only in winter season. If the anti-freeze is used, completely drain the coolant when the winter months are over, thoroughly flush the cooling system and refill with clean water.



2. Close the two drain plugs and fill the system with water and year-round coolant or anti-freeze. Install the radiator cap.

- Make sure that both drain plugs are securely tightened.
- Pour the year-round coolant or anti-freeze into the radiator. Then fill with clean water until the radiator is full.
- Start the engine, and top off the radiator with water. Fill the reservoir half full.
- Install the radiator and reservoir caps and double-check that the drain plugs are not leaking.

Checking the engine drive belts

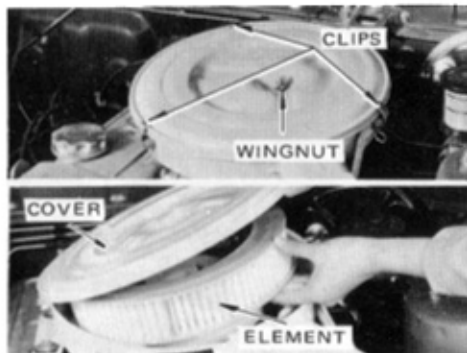


Visually inspect the condition of the belts. Check their tension by applying thumb pressure midway between the pulleys.

a. With the engine turned off, check the belts for cracks, fraying, excessive wear or oil stains. Have belts in poor condition immediately 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, have it adjusted by your Toyota dealer. The air pump belt, in particular, should be retightened by an expert. If you do it yourself, **do not pry on the die-cast body of the air pump.**

Checking and replacing the air cleaner element

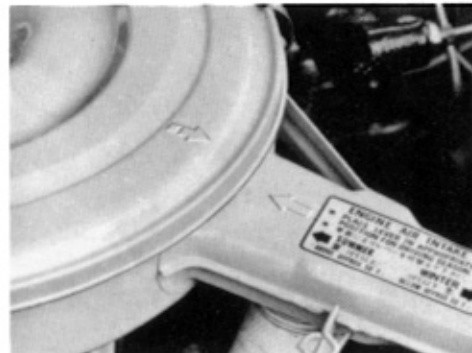


1. To inspect the element, unscrew the wingnut and release the clips. Then remove the cover and lift out the element.

- The wingnut can be unscrewed by hand.
- Lift the wire tab to release each clip.
- 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.

- When installing an element, make sure it is properly seated in the case.
- Do not over-tighten the wingnut or the carburetor 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:

18R engine

	Conventional	Resistive
Nippondenso	W16EX-U	W16EXR-U
NGK	BP5ES-L	BPR5EA-L

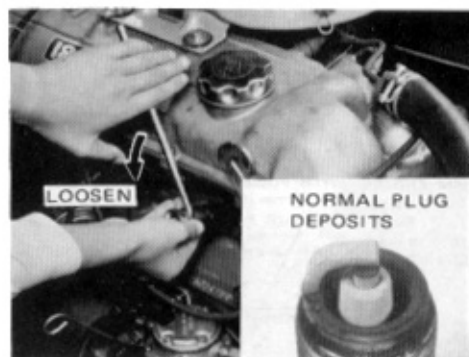
4M engine

Nippondenso	W16EXR-U
NGK	BPR5EA-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.*

WARNING: In case resistive spark plugs are required by the regulation in order to prevent radio noise interference, the resistive spark plugs should be used.

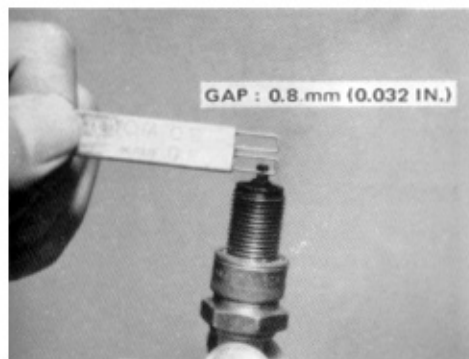


2. Unscrew and remove the old spark plugs with their metal gaskets.

- a. Keep the plugs in order as you remove them. The spark plugs may be hot so be careful. 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.

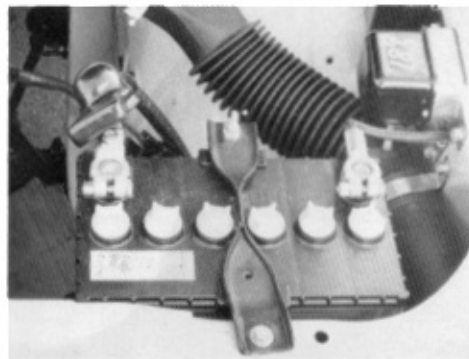
- b. Make sure that no metal gaskets were accidentally left in place. A double gasket could cause leakage. *Do not allow dirt or anything else to fall through the spark plug holes.*

Checking battery condition and fluid level



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

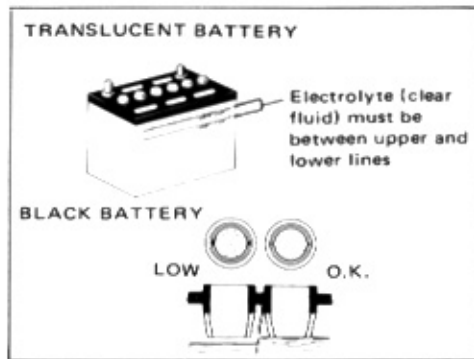
- Check the gap by passing the feeler gauge between the electrodes on the spark plug. If the gap is correct, you will feel a slight drag. If necessary, bend the outer electrode to obtain the right clearance.
- Make sure that each plug has a *new* gasket. Do not reuse old gaskets.
- Screw in the plugs by hand, being careful not to strip the threads. Tighten them firmly with the spark plug wrench, but don't overtighten.
- Make sure the cables are installed in the correct order. The connector fastens on by pushing it squarely over the plug end.



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.

- 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.
- If the connections are loose, tighten the clamp bolts—but do not overtighten.
- Tighten the hold-down clamp only enough to keep the battery firmly in place. Overtightening may damage the battery case.

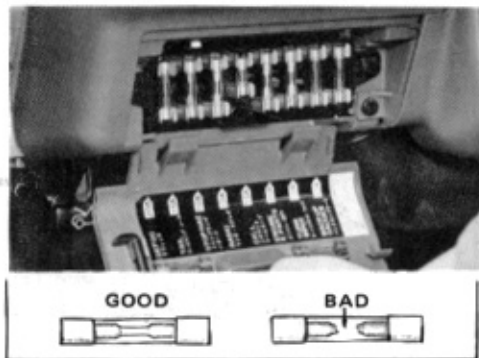


2. Depending on the type of battery installed in your car, check the electrolyte level as shown above. If the level is low, add distilled water.

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.

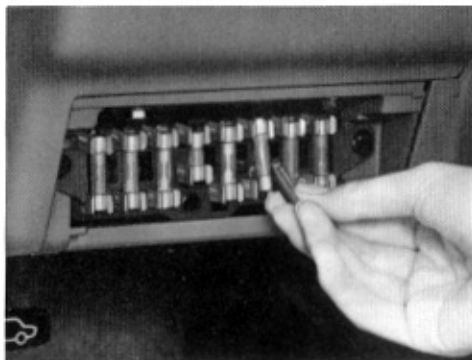
- When checking the electrolyte level, look at all six cells, not just one or two.
- Use only distilled water to replenish the battery. *Do not overfill*—the electrolyte may squirt out through the vent holes during periods of heavy charging, which will cause corrosion and damage.

Checking and replacing fuses



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

- 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.)
- 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.

- Your car has spare fuses in the lid of the fuse box. If you don't have a spare fuse, in an emergency you can pull out the "LIGHTER" fuse, which may be dispensable for normal driving, and use it if the amperage rating is correct or lower. Be sure to get a correct fuse immediately and return the temporary substitute to its original clips.
- Install only the fuses designated on the fuse box lid. 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.

For fuses outside the fuse block, see page 87.

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.

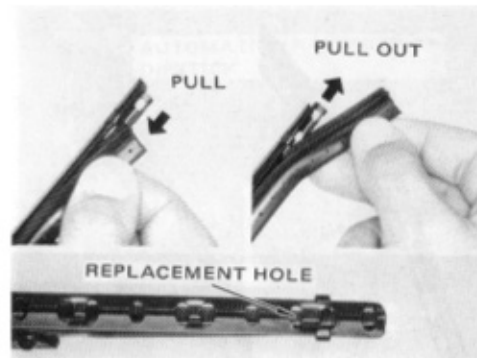
Always use a genuine Toyota fusible link for replacement. Never install a wire—even for a temporary fix. It may cause extensive damage and possibly a fire.

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.*

The yellow fusible link is for the alternator circuit. One of the green fusible links is connected to the red wire and protects the headlight circuit and horn circuit. Another green link for the defogger circuit and the heater circuit goes to the blue wire with a red stripe.

The rest of the green links is for the fuse box. The only circuit not affected is the starter.

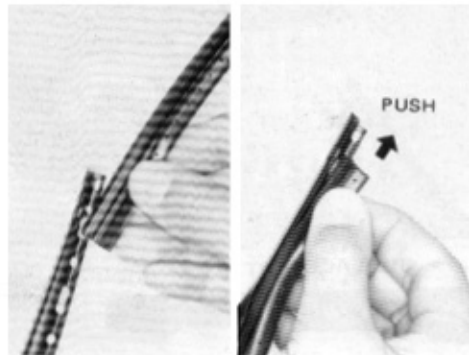
Replacing the wiper blades



When the windshield wipers no longer clean adequately the wiper blades may be worn or cracked requiring replacement.

- Push the end of rubber approximately 10 mm (0.4 in.) inward until the rubber blade is free of the end slot, and you can see the replacement hole.
- Then pull the rubber blade out the replacement hole.

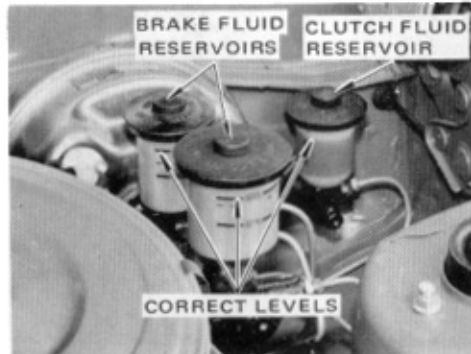
Replacing the wiper blades (cont.)



c. Insert the end of the new rubber into the hole, and work the rubber along the slot in the blade frame.

d. Once the rubber is all in the slot of the frame, allow the rubber to expand and fill the blade frame end slot.

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.

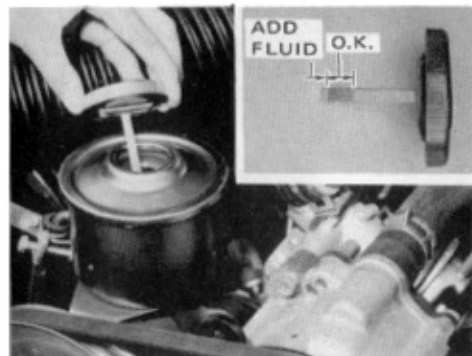


If the level is low, add SAE J1703 or DOT 3 brake fluid to the brake or clutch reservoirs.

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 power steering fluid



Remove the filler cap and check the fluid level. Add ATF Type Dexron fluid, if the level is below the striped portion on the dipstick.

- Remove the filler cap by turning it counterclockwise.
- Make sure the fluid level is above the tip of the dipstick.
- After replacing the cap, visually check the steering-box case, vane pump and hose connections for leaks or damage.

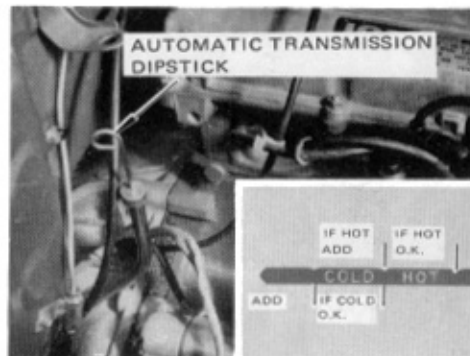
Checking automatic transmission fluid



1. Check the fluid level only when the transmission is either cold or hot (normal operating temperature). With the car level, the parking brake applied, and the engine idling, shift into each gear from **PARK** to **LOW** and return to **PARK**.

The car should be on a level spot while making this check.

If the car has not been driven for 8 hours or more, the transmission is "cold." If the car has been driven at least 10 miles (16 km/h), the transmission is "hot." Because the fluid expands as it warms up, it should be checked only at a "cold" or "hot" condition.



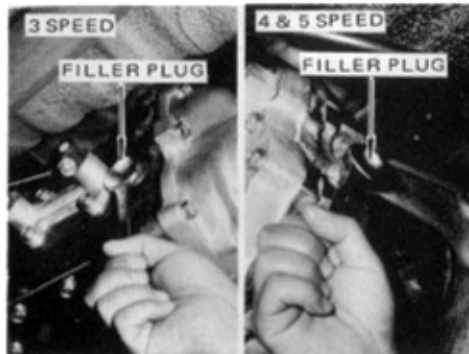
2. With the engine still idling, check the fluid level and condition on the dipstick. If necessary, add ATF Type F fluid.

Be careful not to touch the hot exhaust manifold.

- Pull out the dipstick and wipe it clean.
- Reinsert the dipstick—push it in as far as it will go.
- Pull the dipstick out and look at 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.)

Checking automatic transmission (cont.)

Checking manual transmission oil



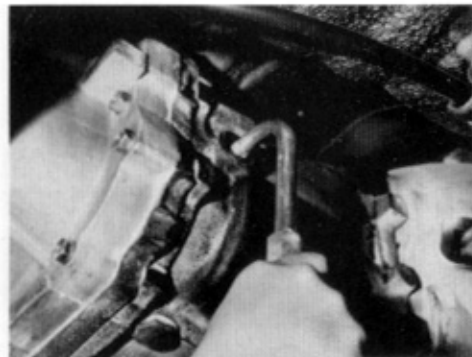
Keep the fluid at the proper level. Overfilling may cause transmission damage and low fluid may cause slipping.

d. While checking the fluid level, also check the condition. If the fluid is black or if 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.

Right after driving the oil may be hot, so be careful.

- Make sure the car is level while making this check.
- After installing the plug, visually check the transmission case for leaks or damage.

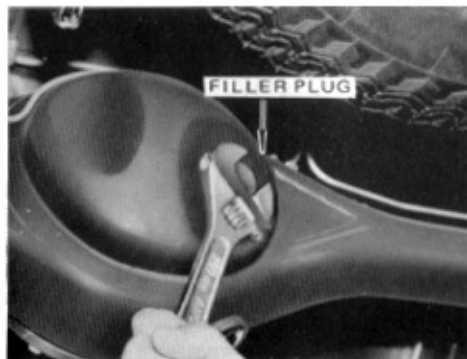


If the level is low, add 90-weight *API GL-4 gear oil until it begins to run out of the filler hole. Reinstall the plug securely.

- Fill the lubricant tool with oil.
- Put the end of the tube into the filler hole and add oil until it begins to run out.
- Install and retighten the filler plug.

***NOTE:** Use 80-weight for 3-speed transmission.

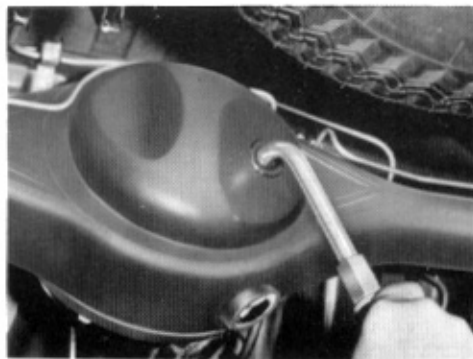
Checking differential oil



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.

Right after driving the oil may be hot, so be careful.

- Make sure the car is parked on a level spot.
- After installing the plug, visually check the differential and axle for leaks or damage.

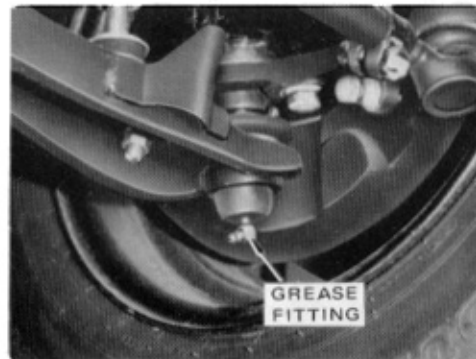


If the level is low, add 90-weight* hypoid gear oil (API GL-5) until it begins to run out of the filler hole. Reinstall the plug.

- Fill the lubricant tool with gear oil.
- Put the end of the tube into the filler hole and add oil until it begins to run out.
- Install and retighten the filler plug.

***NOTE:** If the outside temperatures are regularly below -18°C (0°F) use 80 or 85 weight gear oil.

Lubricating the ball joints

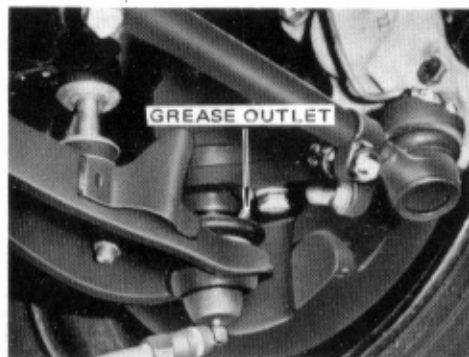


1. Remove the screw plug from the lower ball joint at the right and left side of the front suspension. Temporarily screw on a standard grease fitting.

There is only one ball joint near each front wheel.

Be sure to save the two screw plugs for reinstallation.

Lubricating the ball joints (cont.)



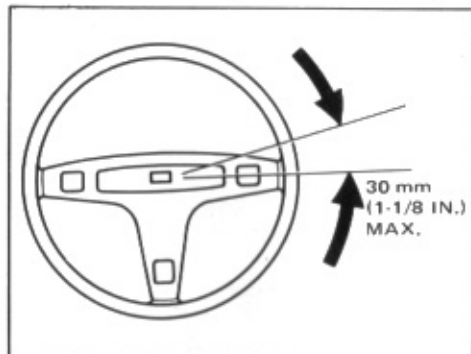
2. With the grease gun, pump lubricant (NLGI No. 1 or 2) into each fitting until it begins to flow from the grease outlet in the rubber dust boot. Remove the grease fitting and reinstall the screw plugs.

Use only molybdenum-disulfide lithium base chassis grease.

Do not use multipurpose or chassis grease.

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

Checking steering wheel freeplay

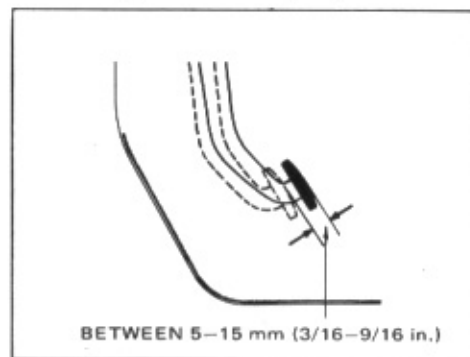


With the car stopped and the front wheels pointed straight ahead, rock the steering wheel gently back and forth.

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.

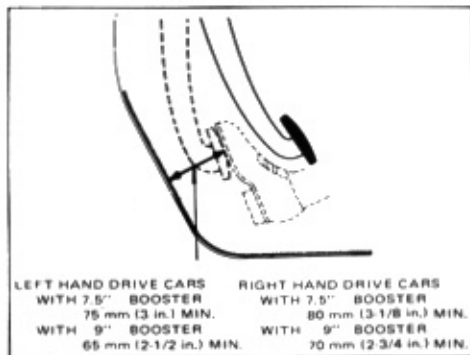
Checking clutch freeplay



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.

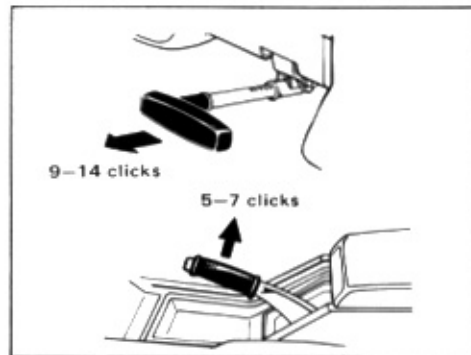
Checking brake pedal clearance



With the engine running, have someone press the brake pedal several times and then press hard (approximately 50 kg) on it. The distance from the floor to the top surface of the pedal should be on less than the limit.

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 above clicks.

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

Checking the brake booster

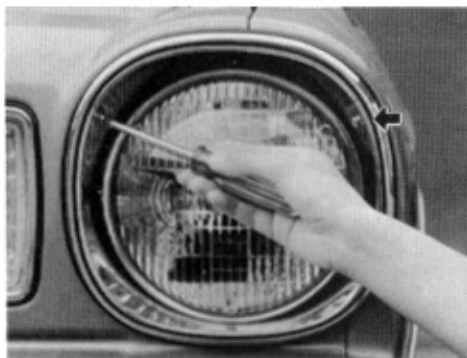
Sit down in the driver's seat and follow the instruction given below. If your brakes do not operate as described, have them checked at your Toyota dealer.

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 nor 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. When replacing a bulb, use only the same wattage and voltage, and make sure the light switch is OFF. 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.

No.	Light Bulbs	Wattage
1	Parking lights	5
2	Front turn signal lights	21
3	Side turn signal lights	5
4	Rear turn signal lights	21
5	Combination tail and stop lights	21/5
6	Back-up lights	21
7	License plate lights	5
8	Interior light*	10
9	Luggage compartment light (station wagon)*	10
10	Courtesy lights (hardtop)*	5
11	Glovebox light*	1.2
12	Trunk room light*	5



Procedure for replacing headlight bulbs —

1. Remove the headlight door.

- Open the engine hood.
- Remove the two retaining screws.



2. Remove the headlight unit.

- Loosen the three retaining screws just enough so that the bulb body retaining ring can be moved.

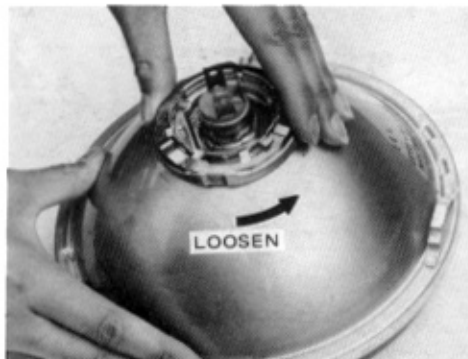
Never attempt to loosen the headlight aim adjusting screws.

- Turn the retaining ring counterclockwise and pull out the beam unit together with ring.
- Disconnect the connector from the headlight and remove the rubber cover. The connector is slightly tight so wiggle it to the left and right when pulling out.



3. Remove the bulb from headlight body

Semi-sealed type: Remove the bulb retaining ring by pressing in and turning counterclockwise.

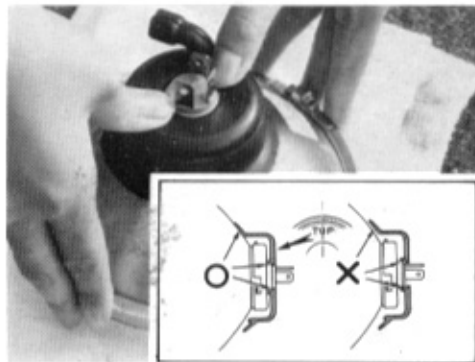


Halogen type: Turn the bulb retaining ring counterclockwise and pulling out.



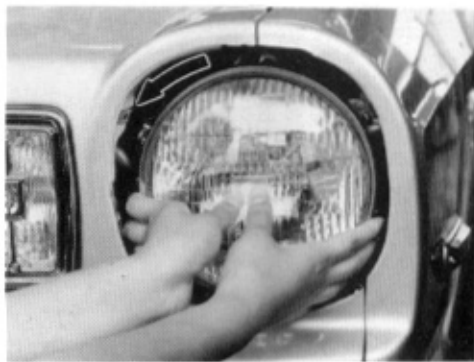
4. Install the new bulb. (Semi-sealed type and halogen type)

- When installing the new bulb, align the protrusion of the bulb socket with the groove of the headlight body.
- To install the bulb retaining ring, press in and turn clockwise.



5. Install the rubber cover. (Semi-sealed and halogen type)

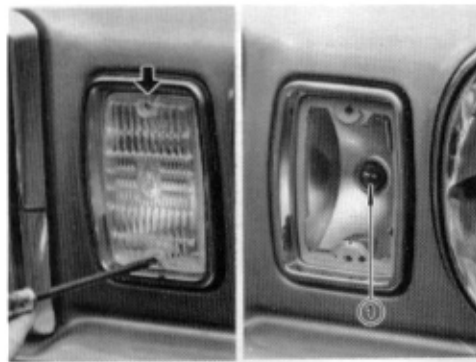
When installing the rubber cover, make sure the TOP mark is on the upper side. And press the boss on the rubber cover so that it fits snugly.



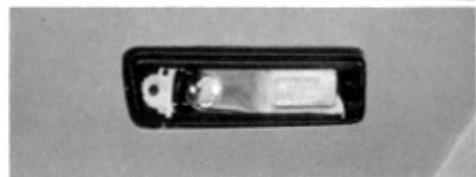
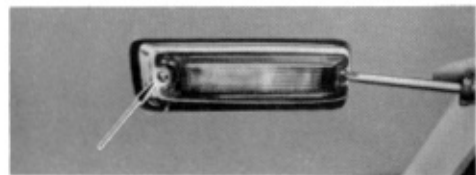
6. Install the headlight unit.

- Connect the connector to the terminal.
- When installing the headlight unit, make sure the TOP mark on the lens is facing the upper side, and align the holes of the retaining ring with the headlight unit and turn clockwise.
- Tighten the retaining screws.
- Install the headlight door.

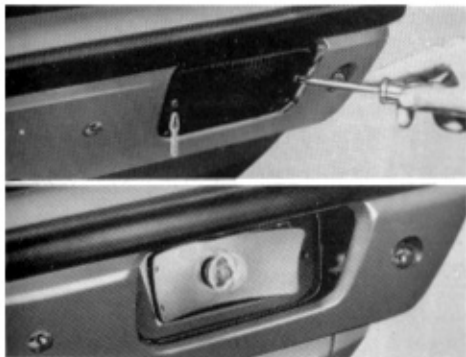
After replacing the headlight aim should always be checked by your Toyota dealer.



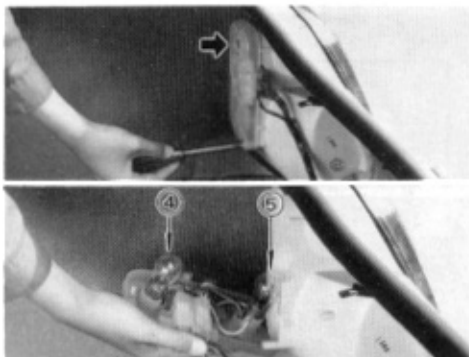
ALL MODELS: Parking lights



ALL MODELS: Side turn signal lights



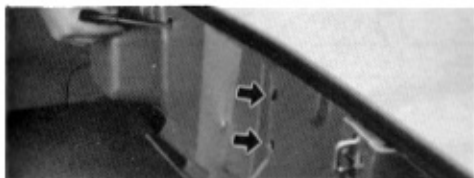
ALL MODELS: Front turn signal lights



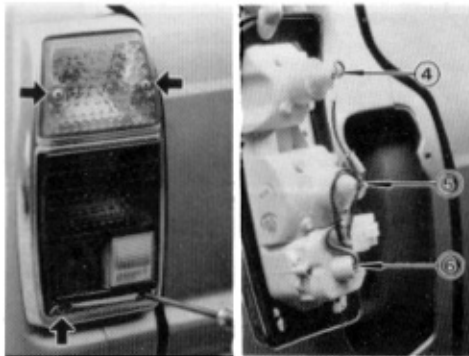
SEDAN & HARDTOP: Rear turn signal, stop & tail lights.



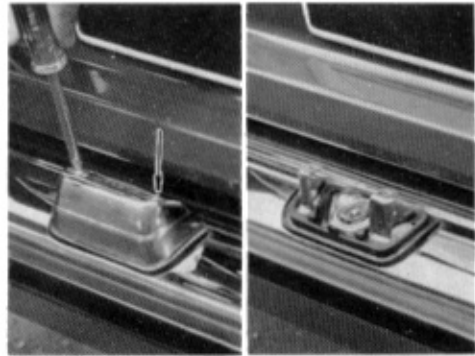
SEDAN & HARDTOP: Back-up lights



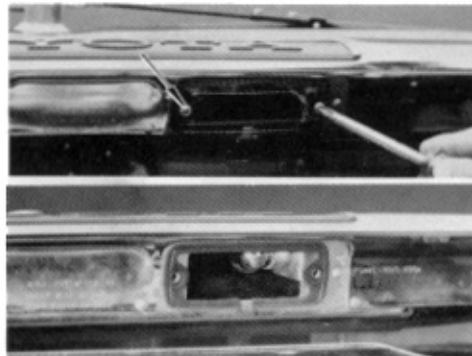
When replacing the stop, tail, rear turn, back-up and license plate lights, remove the trunk room back trim.



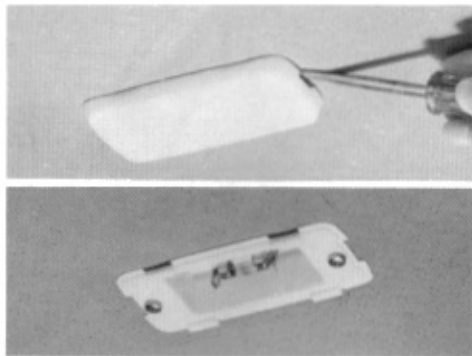
STATION WAGON: Rear turn signal, stop & tail, and back-up lights.



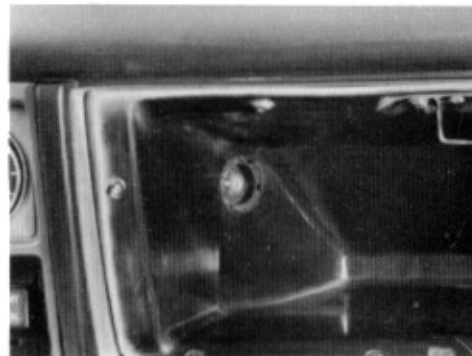
SEDAN & HARDTOP: License plate lights



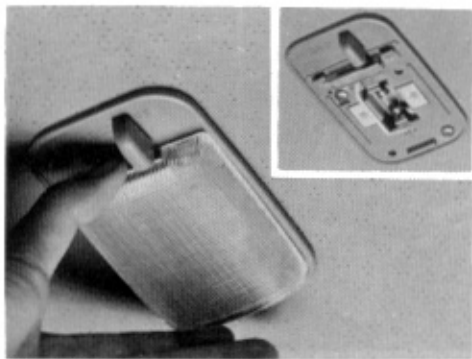
STATION WAGON: License plate lights



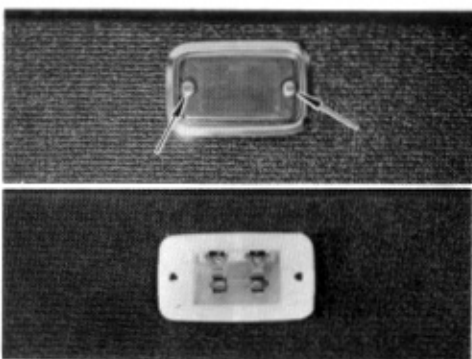
STATION WAGON: Luggage compartment light



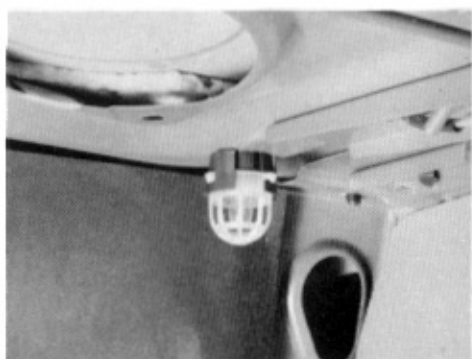
ALL MODELS: Glovebox light



ALL MODELS: Interior light



HARDTOP: Courtesy lights



SEDAN & HARDTOP: Trunk room light

Tire information

Recommended Cold Tire Inflation Pressure (except Australia)

kg/cm² (psi)

SEDAN & HARDTOP	Standard Pressure (up to 5 passengers + 60 kg luggage)		Optional Pressure (up to 4 passengers + 40 kg luggage)	
	FRONT	REAR	FRONT	REAR
6.45-14-4PR	1.7 (24)	1.7 (24)	1.6 (23)	1.6 (23)
175 SR 14	1.7 (24)	1.7 (24)	1.6 (23)	1.6 (23)
185 SR 14	1.7 (24)	1.7 (24)	1.6 (23)	1.6 (23)

STATION WAGON	Standard Pressure (up to 5 passengers + 140 kg luggage)		Optional Pressure (up to 4 passengers + 40 kg luggage)	
	FRONT	REAR	FRONT	REAR
6.45-14-6PR	1.6 (23)	2.1 (30)	1.6 (23)	1.6 (23)
175 SR 14	1.6 (23)	2.0 (28)	1.6 (23)	1.6 (23)
185 SR 14	1.6 (23)	2.0 (28)	1.6 (23)	1.6 (23)

For sustained high speeds over 100 km/h (65 mph), add 0.3 kg/cm² (4 psi).

Recommended Cold Tire Inflation Pressure (Australia)

kpa (psi)

ALL MODELS	FRONT	REAR
175 SR 14	180 (26)	180 (26)

For sustained high speeds over 137 km/h (85 mph), add 30 kpa (4 psi).

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

You should check the tire pressures at least once a month. And don't forget the spare! The pressure for the spare tire should be 0.3 kg/cm² (4 psi) above the recommended cold tire pressure. Incorrect tire pressure can reduce tire life and make your car less safe to drive.

Low tire pressure results in excessive wear, poor handling, reduced fuel economy, and the possibility of blowouts from over-heated tires.

Also, low tire pressure can cause poor sealing of the tire bead. If the tire pressure is excessively low, there is the possibility of wheel deformation and/or tire separation. So keep your tire pressure at the proper level.

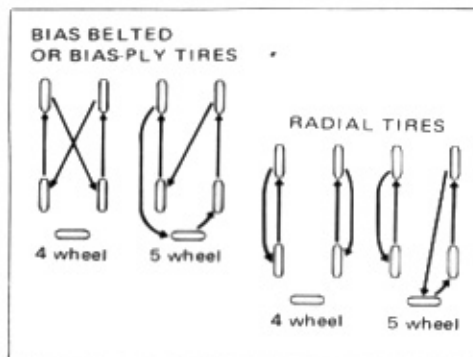
If a tire frequently needs refilling, have it checked by your Toyota dealer.

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

Tire information (cont.)

These instructions for checking tire pressure should be observed:

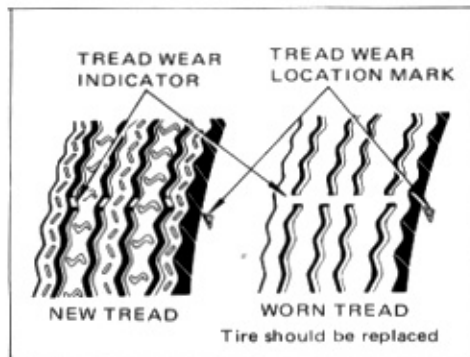
- **The pressure should be checked only when the tires are "cold."** If your car has been parked for at least 3 hours and has not been driven for more than 1 kilometer since, you will get an accurate "cold" tire pressure reading.
- **Always use a tire pressure gauge.** The appearance of tires can be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



To increase the life of your tires, we recommend rotating them every 10000 km (6000 miles).

Including the spare tire in your rotation will cause your tires to last longer. However, rotating without the spare means that when replacement time comes, you'll only have to buy three new tires to match the spare, which will be unused. The choice is yours.

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



Replace the tires when the tread wear indicators show.

The tires on your Toyota have built-in tread wear indicators to help you know when the tires need replacement. The triangle marks on the tire side wall indicate the location of the tread wear indicator. If you can see the indicators in two or more adjacent grooves, the tire should be replaced.



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

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

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

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

Tire with questionable damages should be examined by an expert.

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

A permanent vulcanized repair should be made as soon as possible, when the temporary repair is made by the aerosol-type sealant or the like. *Do not drive more than 160 km (100 miles) and over 80 km/h (50 mph) when the temporary repair is made.*

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

Snow tires should be inflated to 0.3 kg/cm² (4 psi) above the normal cold tire recommendations, but never exceed the maximum cold tire pressure of 2.25 kg/cm² (32 psi). Never drive over 120 km/h (75 mph) with any type of snow tires.

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

Do not install studded tires without first checking local regulations for possible restrictions.

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

To prevent chain damage to your car:

1. Install the chains as tightly as possible, and retighten them after driving about 500 m (1/2 mile).
2. Do not exceed 50 km/h (30 mph) or the chain manufacturer's recommended speed limit.
3. Drive carefully avoiding bumps, holes, and sharp turns, which may cause the vehicle to bounce.
4. Follow the instructions of the chain manufacturer.

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.

Tire information (cont.)

If you need to replace the tires due to wear or damage, the following precautions should be observed when installing the tire on wheel.

- *Lubricate wheel and beads with soapy water or tire mounting lubricant.*
- *To properly seat tire on rim, inflate tire to a maximum of 3.5 ~4.0 kg/cm² (50 ~ 56 psi).*
- *Adjust inflation to recommended pressure.*

specifications— section 7

Dimensions

	Sedan	Hardtop	Station Wagon
Overall length *1 mm (in.)	4530 (178.3)	4530 (178.3)	4525 (178.1)
Overall width *2 mm (in.)	1680 (66.1)	1680 (66.1)	1680 (66.1)
Overall height mm (in.)	1445 (56.9)	1420 (55.9)	1445 (56.9)
Wheelbase mm (in.)	2645 (104.1)	2645 (104.1)	2645 (104.1)
Front tread mm (in.)	1375 (54.1)	1375 (54.1)	1375 (54.1)
Rear tread mm (in.)	1350 (53.1)	1350 (53.1)	1350 (53.1)
Ground clearance mm (in.)	175 (6.9)	175 (6.9)	175 (6.9)

*1 with bumper protectors

*2 with side protective mouldings

Engine

Model:

Cressida 2000	18R
Cressida 2600	4M

Type:

18R	4 cylinder in-line, 4 cycle
4M	6 cylinder in-line, 4 cycle

Valves: Overhead arrangement

Bore and stroke:

18R	88.5 mm x 80.0 mm (3.48 in. x 3.15 in.)
4M	80.0 mm x 85.0 mm (3.15 in. x 3.35 in.)

Displacement:

18R	1968 cc (120.0 cu. in.)
4M	2563 cc (156.4 cu. in.)

Compression ratio:

18R	8.5 to 1
4M	8.5 to 1

Gasoline

Fuel required:

18R	90 octane (Research Octane Number)
4M	94 octane (Research Octane Number)

Fuel tank capacity:

Sedan & Hardtop	65 liters (14.3 Imp. gal.)
Station wagon	61 liters (13.4 Imp. gal.)

Service specifications

ENGINE

Firing order:

18R engine	1-3-4-2
4M engine	1-5-3-6-2-4

Valve clearance (engine hot):

18R engine	
Intake	0.20 mm (0.008 in.)
Exhaust	0.36 mm (0.014 in.)
4M engine	
Intake	0.28 mm (0.011 in.)
Exhaust	0.35 mm (0.014 in.)

Drive belt deflection with 10 kg (22 lb) thumb pressure:

18R engine	
Fan x Alternator	9 – 13 mm (3/8 – 1/2 in.)
Air conditioner compressor x Crankshaft	15 – 18 mm (5/8 – 11/16 in.)
4M engine	
Alternator x Fan	10 – 14 mm (3/8 – 9/16 in.)
Air pump x Crankshaft (without power steering)	18 – 21 mm (11/16 – 13/16 in.)
Vane pump x Air pump (with power steering)	8 – 10 mm (5/16 – 3/8 in.)
Air conditioner compressor x Crankshaft	10 – 13 mm (3/8 – 1/2 in.)

Distributor point gap:

All engines	0.45 mm (0.018 in.)
-------------	---------------------

Dwell angle:

18R engine	52°
4M engine	41°

Recommended spark plugs:

18R engine		
	Conventional	Resistive
Nippondenso	W16EX-U	W16EXR-U
NGK	BP5ES-L	BPR5EA-L
4M engine		
Nippondenso	W16EXR-U	
NGK	BPR5EA-L	

Spark plug gap:

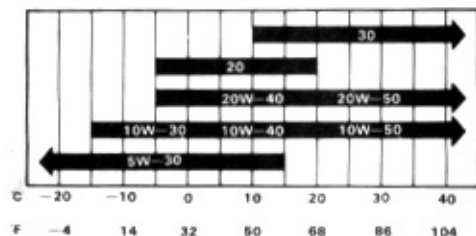
All plugs	0.8 mm (0.031 in.)
-----------	--------------------

ENGINE LUBRICATION

Engine oil capacity:

18R engine	
With filter	5.0 liters (4.4 Imp. qt.)
Without filter	3.8 liters (3.3 Imp. qt.)
4M engine	
With filter	5.2 liters (4.6 Imp. qt.)
Without filter	4.4 liters (3.9 Imp. qt.)

Recommended viscosity:



TEMPERATURE RANGE ANTICIPATED BEFORE NEXT OIL CHANGE

Type: API-SC, SD, SE or better

COOLING SYSTEM

Total capacity:

Cressida 2000	8.2 liters (7.2 Imp. qt.)
Cressida 2600	11.0 liters (9.7 Imp. qt.)

Coolant type: Ethylene glycol or methanol
(Ethylene glycol type is recommended.)

BATTERY

Specific gravity reading at 20°C (68°F):

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:**

5 — 15 mm (3/16 — 9/16 in.)

Fluid type: SAE J1703 or DOT 3

MANUAL TRANSMISSION**Lubricant capacity:**

3 speed 2.1 liters (1.8 Imp. qt.)
4 speed 2.7 liters (2.4 Imp. qt.)
5 speed 2.6 liters (2.3 Imp. qt.)

Lubricant viscosity:

3 speed SAE 80
4 & 5 speed SAE 90

Lubricant type: Multipurpose API-GL-4

AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION**Fluid capacity:**

Drain and refill 2.4 liters (2.1 Imp. qt.)
Dry refill 6.3 liters (5.5 Imp. qt.)

Fluid type: ATF Type F

DIFFERENTIAL

Lubricant capacity: 1.4 liters (1.2 Imp. qt.)

Lubricant viscosity:

Above -23°C (-10°F) SAE 90
Below -23°C (-10°F) SAE 80W or 85W

Lubricant type: API-GL-5 (hypoid gear oil)

STEERING

Wheel freeplay: Less than 30 mm (1-1/8 in.)

Lubricant viscosity: SAE 90

Lubricant type: API-GL-4

Power steering fluid capacity:
0.8 liter (0.7 Imp. qt.)

Power steering fluid type:
ATF Type Dexron

CHASSIS**Ball joint grease:**

NLGI No. 1 or 2 (molybdenum disulfide lithium base; do not use multipurpose or chassis grease)

Wheel bearing grease:
Multipurpose NLGI No. 2

BRAKES**Minimum pedal height, mm (in.):**

Left hand drive cars
with 7.5" booster 75 (3)
with 9" booster 65 (2-1/2)
Right hand drive cars
with 7.5" booster 80 (3-1/8)
with 9" booster 70 (2-3/4)

Fluid type: SAE J1703 or DOT 3

Parking brake adjustment:

Stick type 9 — 14 clicks
Center lever type 5 — 7 clicks

FUSES**TAIL (15A)*:**

Tail lights, license plate lights, parking lights, glovebox light, trunk room light, and illumination lights (for clock, meters and heater controls)

TAIL LH (5A):**

Left tail light and license plate lights.

STOP (15A):

Stop lights and emergency flasher

RADIO (5A):

Radio and stereo cassette player

ENGINE, E. PARTS (15A):

Electric choke heater (right hand drive cars only), Emission control computer

TURN, WIPER (15A):

Turn signal lights and wipers & washers

TAIL RH (5A)**:

Right tail light

HEAD RH (15A):

Right side head lights

HEAD LH (15A):

Left side head lights

*: Right hand drive cars only

** : Left hand drive cars only

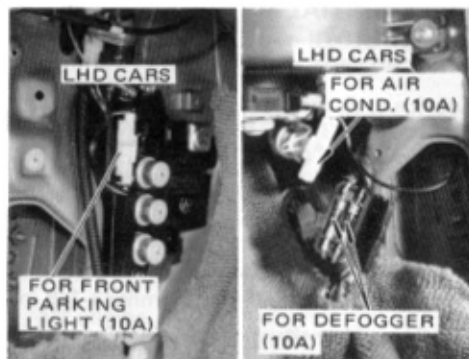
IN-LINE FUSES

LIGHTER (15A):

Cigarette lighter, clock, interior light, courtesy lights and luggage compartment light

BACK, GAGE (15A):

Back-up lights, discharge warning light, low fuel warning light, parking brake warning light, (Australia), brake system warning light, heater (air conditioner), rear window defogger and electric choke heater (left hand drive cars only)



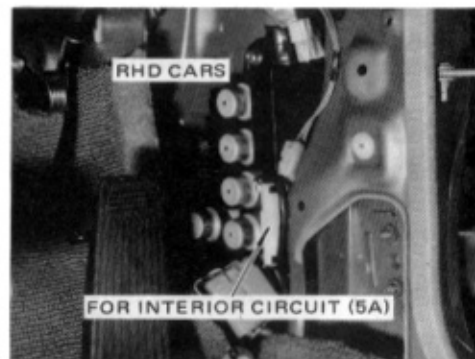
Your Cressida have additional fuses outside the fuse block.

- Both left hand and right hand drive cars — Discharge warning light fuse (5A) and horn fuse (10A) are located under the battery carrier.

- Left hand drive cars —

a. Rear window defogger fuses (10A x 2) and air conditioner fuse (10A) are located behind the right kick panel.

b. Front parking, glovebox and illumination lights (for clock, meters and heater panel) fuse (10A) are located behind the left kick panel.



- Right hand drive cars —

a. Interior, trunk room, door courtesy and luggage compartment light fuse (5A) are located behind the right kick panel.

b. Air conditioner fuse (15A) is located behind the left kick panel.

index— section 8

Adjustment		Blown fuse	68	Center vent	23
Seat belts	8	Boost ventilator	26	Changing wheel and tires	82, 83
Seats	5	Brakes		Chassis maintenance	57
Spark plug gap	67	Booster	75	Child-proof knob	3
Air cleaner	65	Fluid caution	70	Child restraint anchorage	12
Air conditioner	25	Fluid level	70	Cigarette lighter	32
Antifreeze	64	Fluid recommendation	87	Clock	30
Anti-theft steering column lock	15	Parking	33	Cleaner, Head lamp	18
Appearance care		Parking brake adjustment	75	Cleaning	54
Cleaning the interior	54	Pedal travel	75	Clutch	
Washing and waxing	53	Warning light	20	Fluid level	70
Automatic transmission		Break-in tips	2	Pedal freeplay	74
Fluid level	71	Brightness control	23	Cold weather operation	44
Fluid recommendation	87	Bulbs		Cold weather starting	37
Maintenance	57	Replacement	76	Controls, Instrument panel light	23
Selector lever	39	Specifications	76	Cooler	27
Axle, Rear (See differential)				Cooling system	
Back door lock	4	Cap, Filler		Coolant level	63
Back-up lights	79	Engine oil	62	Coolant recommendation	86
Ball joint lubrication	73	Fuel	34	Overheating	47
Battery		Radiator	47, 63	Radiator and reservoir	47, 63
Charging rates	87	Capacity		Reservoir tank	63
Discharge warning light	20	Automatic transmission	87	Winter driving tips	44
Emergency starting	45, 46	Differential	87	Courtesy lights	80
Fluid level	67	Engine coolant	86		
Gas caution	46, 67	Engine oil	86	Day-night rear view mirror	33
Winter driving tips	44	Fuel tank	1, 85	Defogger, Rear window	23
Before driving your car	41	Manual transmission	87	Defroster	24
Belts		Carbon monoxide caution	42	Differential oil	73
Engine drive	65	Carpet care	54	Dimensions	85
Seat	8	Carrier, Infant safety	11	Dimmer switch, Headlights	16
		Cassette player, Stereo	30		

Directional signals	16	Jump starting	46	Filter	62
Dipstick		Overheats	47	Low oil pressure warning light	21
Automatic transmission fluid	71	Push starting	45	Maintenance schedule	56
Engine oil	61	Towing	52	Recommendation	86
Discharge warning light	20	Warning lights	20	Viscosity recommendation	61, 86
Do-it-yourself maintenance	59	Engine		Winter driving tips	44
Door locks		Coolant (See Engine coolant)		Engine room	59, 60
Locking caution	2	Exhaust gas caution	42	Exhaust gas caution	42
Magnetic	4	Flooded	37		
Operation	2	Hood release	35	Fan belt	
Driving		Low oil pressure warning light	21	Checking	65
Automatic transmission	39	Oil (See Engine oil)		Maintenance schedule	56
Break-in tips	2	Overheats	47	Filler cap	
Driving tips	37	Serial number	35	Engine oil	62
Economical driving	42	Starting technique	37	Fuel	34
Good driving practice	38, 40	Temperature gauge	19	Radiator	47, 63
Manual transmission	38	Engine coolant		Filter, Oil	62
Pretrip safety check	41	Antifreeze	64	Flasher	16
Winter driving tips	44	Capacity	86	Flasher, Headlight	16
Economy gauge, Fuel	22	Changing	64	Flat tire	48
Electrical		Checking level	63	Flooded engine	37
Battery	67	Fan belt	65	Fluid levels	
Discharge warning light	20	Recommendation	86	Automatic transmission	71
Fuses	68	Winter driving tips	44	Battery	67
Fusible link	69	Engine drive belts	65	Brake	70
Inline fuses	88	Engine hood release	35	Clutch	70
Light bulbs	76	Engine oil		Differential	73
Emergency, In case of		Capacity	86	Engine coolant	63
Car won't start	45	Changing	62	Engine oil	61
Emergency flasher switch	18	Checking level	61	Manual transmission	72
Flat tire	48	Dipstick	61	Power steering fluid	71
		Drain plug	62	Fluid recommendations	86, 87

Fold-down rear seat	6
Foreign countries, Operation in	1
Freeplay	
Clutch pedal	74
Steering wheel	74
Front seat	5
Front seat belts	8
Front suspension	73
Fuel	
Capacity	1, 85
Economy drive	42
Economy gauge	22
Filter	59
Gauge	19
Recommendation	1, 85
Tank cap	34
Fuse box	68
Fusible link	69
Gasoline (See Fuel)	
Gasoline tank capacity	1, 85
Gauge	
Engine temperature	19
Fuel	19
Fuel economy	22
Glovebox	32
Glovebox light	80
Good driving practice	38, 40
Grease fittings	73
Hazard switch	18
Head lamp cleaner	18

Headlight	
Dimmer switch	16
Flasher	16
Switch	16
Head restraints	8
Heater operation	24
High speed operation	
During break-in	2
Tires	81
Hood release	35
Identification numbers	
Engine	35
Vehicle	35
Ignition switch	15
Indicator lights	
Brake	20
Discharge	20
Low oil pressure	20
Low fuel	20
Inflation pressure, Tire	81
Instrument panel	13, 14
Instrument panel light control	23
Interior light	32
Jack	
Operation	50
Storage	48
Jump starting	46
Keys	2

Lap and shoulder belts	8
License plate lights	79, 80
Lighter, Cigarette	32
Light reminder Buzzer	21
Lights	
Back-up	79
Courtesy	80
Front parking	78
Front turn signal	79
Glovebox	80
Interior	80
License plate	79, 80
Luggage compartment	80
Rear turn signal	79
Side turn signal	78
Stop and tail	79
Trunk room	80
Lock	
Doors	2
Fuel tank cap	34
Glovebox door	32
Steering column	15
Low oil pressure warning light	21
Luggage compartment light	80
Lumbar support	5
Magnetic door lock	4
Maintenance	
Does your car need a repair?	43
Do-it-yourself	59
Maintenance requirements	55
Maintenance safety items	58

Schedule	56
Where to go for service	55
Manual transmission	
Checking oil level	72
Driving	38
Gear shift lever	38
Oil recommendation	87
Maximum allowable speeds	
Automatic transmission	39
Manual transmission	38
Mirror, Rear view	33

New car break-in	2
------------------------	---

Octane rating, Fuel	1, 85
---------------------------	-------

Oil	
-----------	--

Automatic transmission	71, 87
Differential	73, 87
Engine	61, 62, 86
Filter, Engine	62
Maintenance schedule	56
Manual transmission	72, 87
Recommendation	61, 86, 87
Steering gearbox	87
Operation in foreign countries	1
Overheats, Engine	47
Overseas operation	1

Overview	
----------------	--

Engine compartment	59, 60
Instruments and controls	13, 14

Panel light control, Instrument	23
Parking brake	
Adjustment	75
Emergency stop	33
Warning light	20
Parking lights	78
Pedal	
Brake	75
Clutch	74
Polishing	53
Power steering	
Drive belt	65
Fluid level	71
Power window	4
Pressure, Tire inflation	81
Pretrip safety check	41
Push starting	45

Radiator	
----------------	--

Cap	47, 63
Coolant	63
Overheats	47

Radio	28
-------------	----

Rear axle (See Differential)	
------------------------------------	--

Rear door child proof lock	3
----------------------------------	---

Rear seat	6
-----------------	---

Rear seat belts	9
-----------------------	---

Rear seat entry	6
-----------------------	---

Rear seat, Fold-down	6
----------------------------	---

Rear view mirror	33
------------------------	----

Rear window defogger	23
----------------------------	----

Rear wiper	18
------------------	----

Registration, Vehicle	
Engine identification number	35
Vehicle identification number	35
Release, Hood	35
Replacement, Tires	82
Replacement, Wheels	83
Retractor, Seat belt	8
Rotation, Tire	82

Safety, Maintenance items	58
---------------------------------	----

Seat	5
------------	---

Seat belts	
------------------	--

Cleaning	12, 54
----------------	--------

Fastening	8
-----------------	---

Inspection	11
------------------	----

Replacement	12
-------------------	----

Retractor	8
-----------------	---

Seat belt tips	11
----------------------	----

Serial number	
---------------------	--

Engine	35
--------------	----

Vehicle	35
---------------	----

Service and Maintenance	55
-------------------------------	----

Shift pattern, Transmission	38, 39
-----------------------------------	--------

Shifting speed, Transmission	38, 39
------------------------------------	--------

Side vents	23
------------------	----

Signal, Turn	16
--------------------	----

Snow tires	83
------------------	----

Spare tire	48
------------------	----

Spark knock (See Fuel recommendations)	
--	--

Spark plug	
------------------	--

Deposit	66
---------------	----

Gap adjustment	67
----------------------	----

Replacement	66	Tilt steering wheel	17	Warning lights	
Winter driving tips	44	Tire		Brake malfunction	20
Specifications		Changing	48	Brake system	20
Automatic transmission	87	Damage	83	Discharge	20
Battery	86	Flat tire	48	Emergency	18
Brakes	87	High speed operation	81	Low oil pressure	21
Chassis	87	Inflation pressure	81	Parking brake	20
Clutch	87	Repair	83	Low fuel	21
Cooling system	86	Replacement	82	Washer switch, Windshield	17
Differential	87	Rotation	82	Washing	53
Dimensions	85	Snow tires	83	Waxing	53
Engine	85, 86	Spare tires	48	Wheel	
Engine lubrication	86	Tire inflation	81	Changing	48
Fuses	87	Tread wear indicator	82	Replacement	83
Gasoline	85	Towing	52	Window, Power	4
Manual transmission	87	Transmission		Windshield wiper and washer switch	17
Steering	87	Automatic (See Automatic transmission)		Winter driving tips	44
Starting the engine		Manual (See Manual transmission)		Wiper blades	69
Emergency	45	Tread wear indicator, Tire	82		
Engine flooded	37	Trip meter	22		
Normal procedure	37	Trunk opener	34		
Stereo tape player	30	Turn signal			
Steering		Lights	78		
Column lock	15	Switch	16		
Power steering fluid	71				
Wheel freeplay	74	Vacuum gauge	22		
Stop and tail lights	79	Vane pump drive belt (See Engine drive belts)			
Suspension maintenance	57	Vehicle identification number	35		
		Ventilation (See Heater)			
Tachometer	22	Ventilator, Boost	26		
Tape player, Stereo	30	Vertical adjuster, Seat	6		
Temperature gauge, Engine	19	Viscosity, Oil	81, 86		

Gas station information

Hood release: Pull handle under dash.

Gasoline:

18R engine	90 octane (Research Octane Number)
4M engine	98 octane (Research Octane Number)

Fuel tank capacity:

Sedan & Hardtop	65 liters (14.3 Imp. gal.)
Station wagon	61 liters (13.4 Imp. gal.)

Recommended oil: API grade SC,SD or SE

Use SAE 10W-30 or 20W-40 if normal temperatures are above -10°C (10°F). For other viscosity recommendations, see pages 61 and 86.

Tire pressure: See page 81.

Tire information: See pages 81, 82 and 83.

Automatic transmission fluid:

With engine idling, shift through all gears and return to P. Then check level of fluid on dipstick. Use ATF type F fluid.

Quick index

- If your car won't start 43
- If you have a flat tire 48
- If a warning light comes on 20
- If your car overheats 47
- If your car needs to be towed 52
- Starting tips for hot or cold weather 37
- Driving tips for the first 1000 km (600 miles) 2
- Pretrip safety check 40
- The maintenance schedule 56
- Complete index 89