CROWN

Owner's Manual

FOREWORD

We at Toyota thank you for selecting the Crown, and heartily welcome you into the Toyota family!

The Toyota Crown is a product of the finest engineering skills and techniques available. We have prepared this manual to acquaint you with the car, and to serve as a guide for its proper handling and safe driving. To help assure trouble-free operation, completely familiarize yourself with the contents of this manual at once.

Toyota provides you with a complete dealer servicing network in your country. This is to provide quality service and assure pleasant motoring to all Toyota enthusiasts.

Once again, thank you for selecting the Crown, and welcome to Toyota!

TOYOTA MOTOR SALES CO., LTD.

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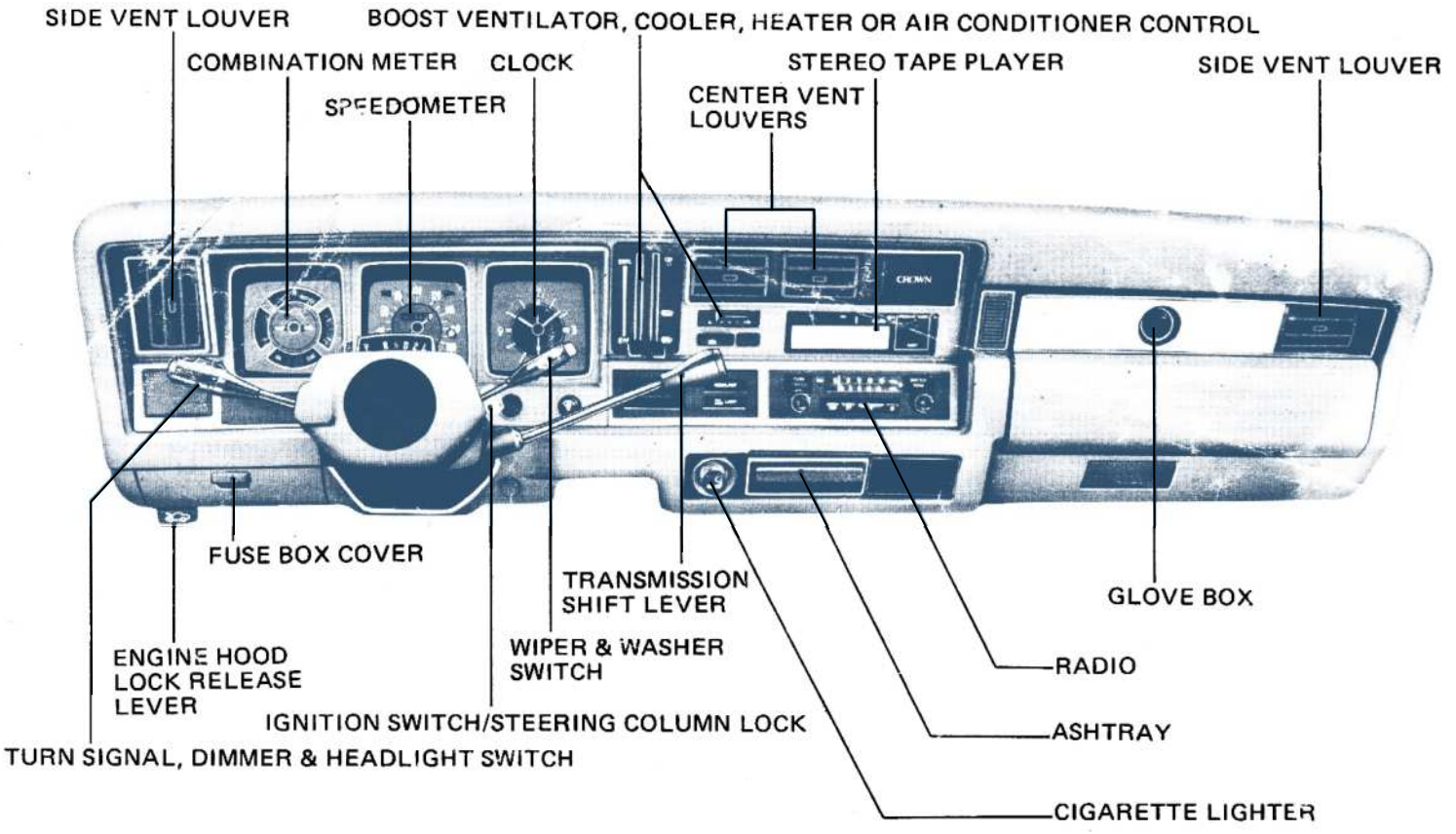
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- Since the contents of this manual are based on the left-hand drive cars, attention should be paid to the controls and illustrations, which may differ from those in this manual for the right-hand drive cars.
- In addition, this manual describes all equipment including factory installed options except for locally installed parts. Therefore, you may find some explanation for equipment not applicable to your car.
- All information and specifications contained in this manual were the most up-to-date at the time of printing; and we reserve the right to make changes at any time without notice.

Having different regulations in certain countries, your car, in some instances, cannot be registered unless it conforms to the regulations. Therefore, make sure before taking your car to the country intended.

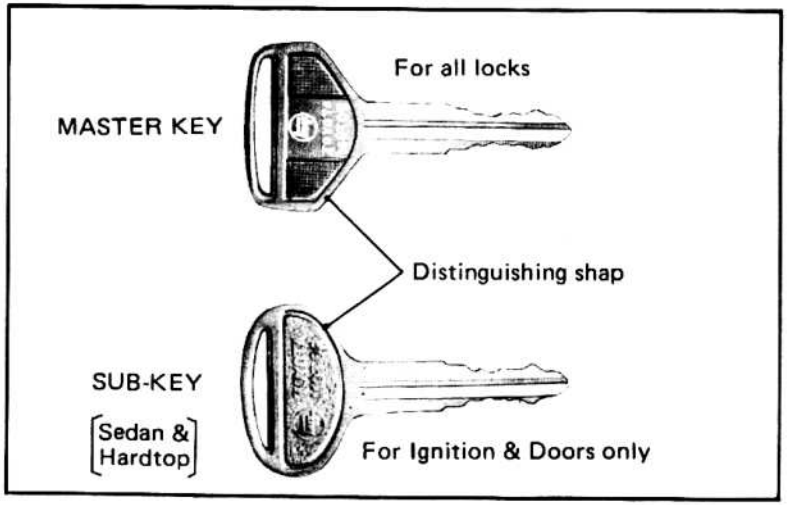
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HOW THE INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS WORK



Instrument Panel

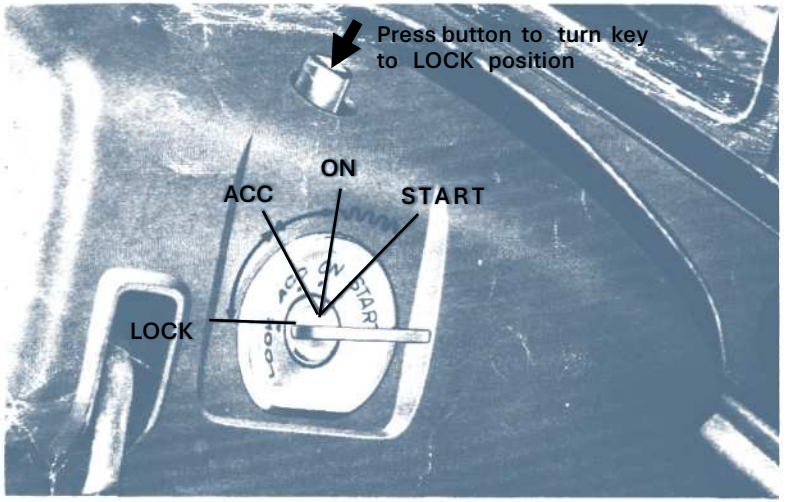
KEYS



IGNITION SWITCH & STEERING COLUMN LOCK

START . . . Turn the key to this position to start the engine.
ON . . .This is the normal driving position with the engine on.

CAUTION: Do not leave the ignition key in the ON position when the engine is not running.



ACC (Accessories) . . . Turn the key to this position to operate accessories (such as radio or stereo tape player) without running the engine.
LOCK . . . The key can be removed only when it is in this position. Removing the key locks the steering column for added theft protection.

WARNING: Never turn the key to LOCK position while the car is moving.

Unlocking

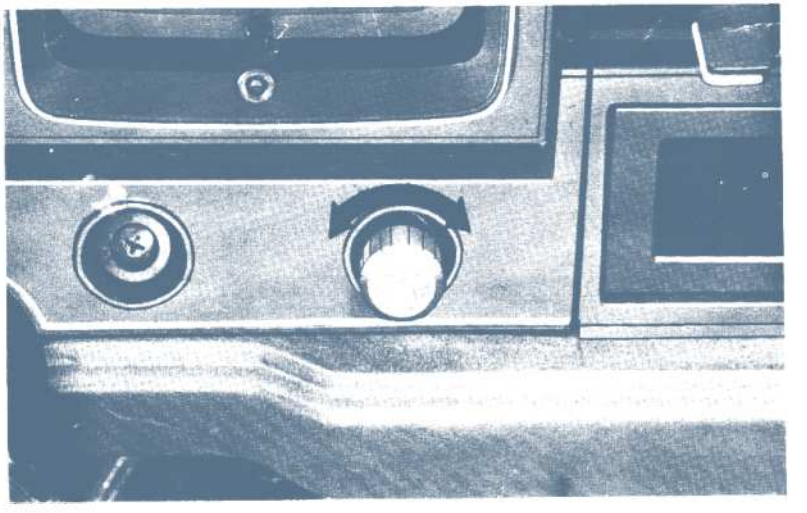
To unlock the steering wheel, turn the key to the ACC position. If the key is hard to turn, gently move the steering wheel slightly each way while turning the key until it moves off the LOCK position.

HEADLIGHT SWITCH



PANEL LIGHT CONTROL

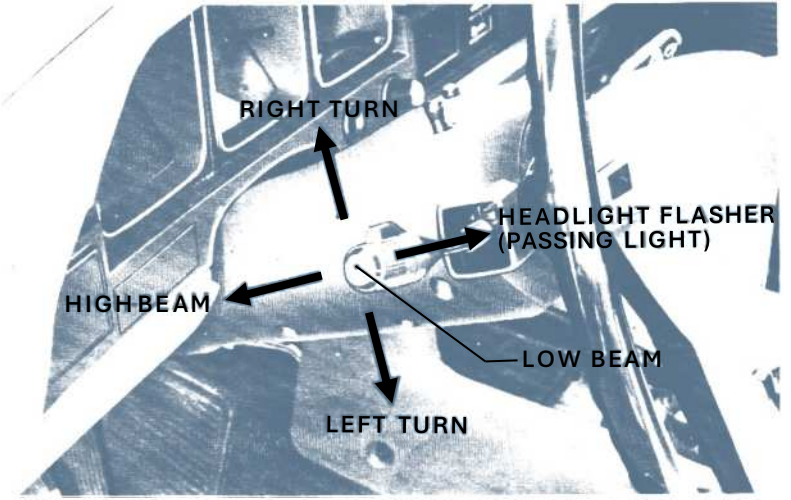
To adjust the brightness of the instrument panel lights, turn the knob either way with the headlight switch in the ON position.



TURN SIGNAL & DIMMER SWITCH

The turn signals operate only when the ignition switch is in the ON position.

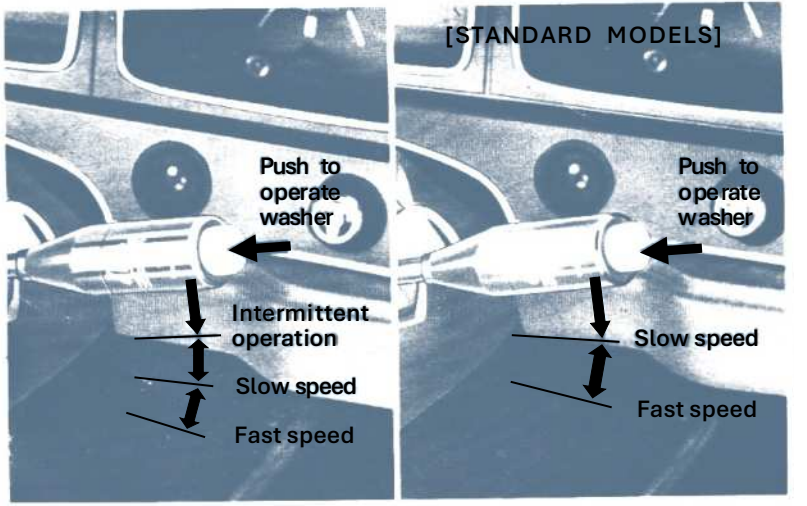
The green indicator light on the instrument panel will flash intermittently, indicating that the turn signal lever has been moved into position for turn. The turn signal switch is automatically cancelled after completing a turn. However, manual cancelling may be required after making a gradual

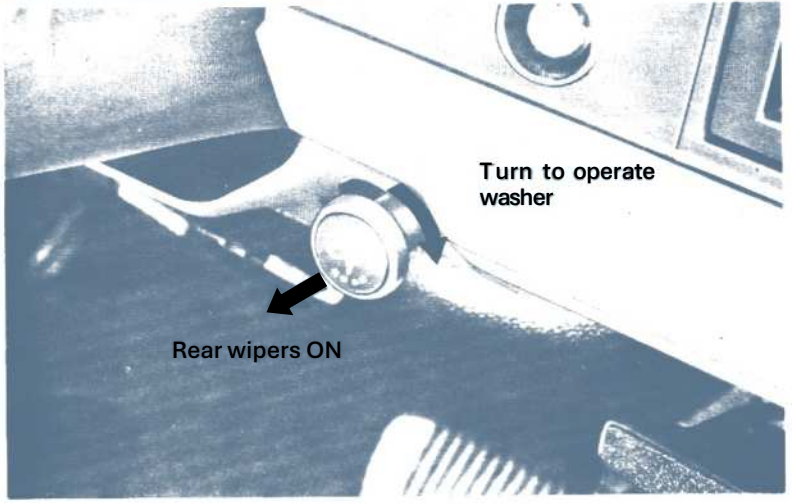


turn, such as when changing lanes. When the headlights are on high beam, a purple indicator light on the instrument panel will light.
The passing light operates regardless of the light switch or ignition switch position.

WINDSHIELD WIPER & WASHER SWITCH

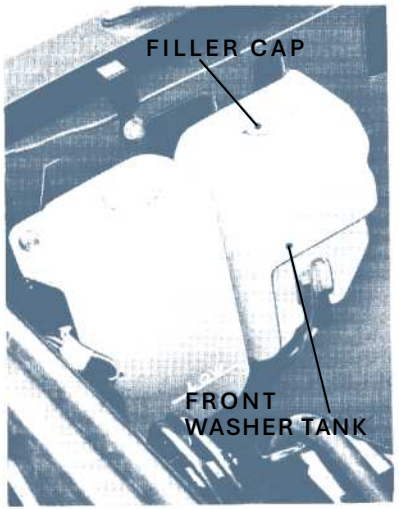
The windshield wipers and washer can be operated only when the ignition switch is in the ON position.
On all models except for standard models, the front windshield

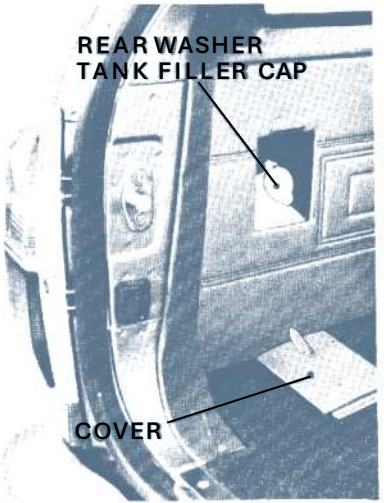




wipers operate at intervals when the switch is in the intermittent position as shown. Also, the front windshield wipers and washer work jointly. When the washer switch is pushed in, the washer fluid will squirt and the wipers will operate a few turns.

If the washer fluid stops squirting, release the button. Fill the tank if it is empty.

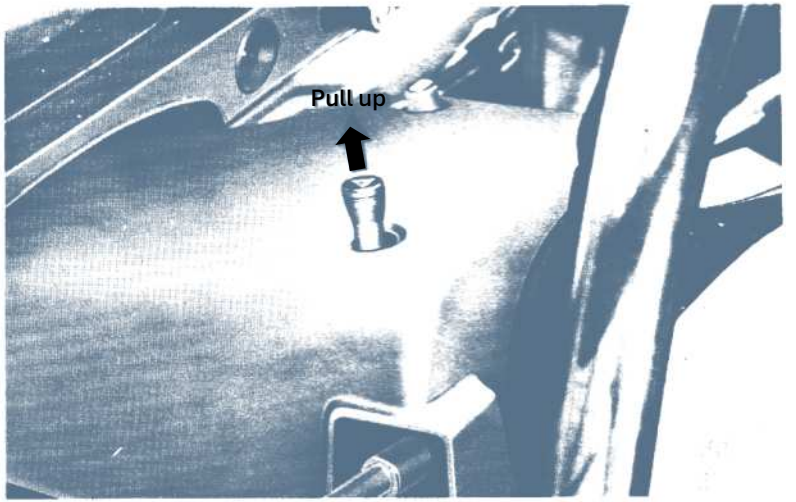


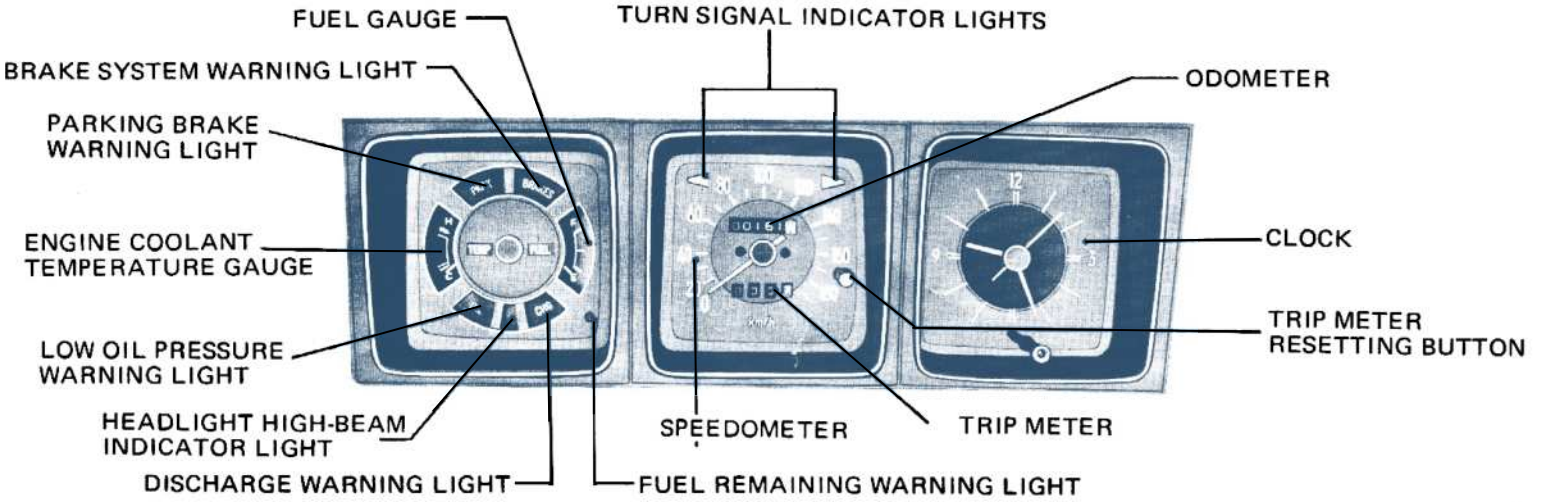


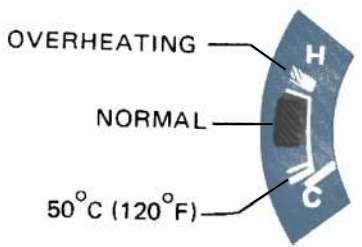
Use of a commercial windshield washer solution is recommended for effectively cleaning the windshield; when not available, plain water may also be used. However, do not use water in freezing weather, and never use anti-freeze solution because it will damage plated and painted surfaces of the body.

HAZARD WARNING LIGHT SWITCH

When the hazard warning light switch is on, all four turn signal lights will blink at the same time as an emergency warning to other motorists, and both turn signal indicator lights on the instrument panel will flash simultaneously. The hazard warning lights operate regardless of the ignition switch, and even without the key.



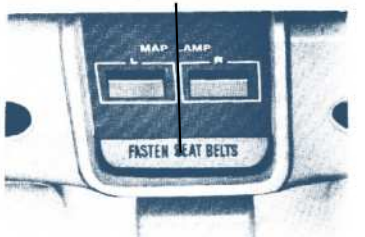




LAMP FAILURE WARNING LIGHTS



SEAT BELT WARNING LIGHT



LAMP FAILURE WARNING LIGHTS

The headlamp and tail-stop lamp failure warning lights are designed to detect the conditions of burned-out bulb or beam unit described below.
Also, these lights will come on while the ignition key is turned to the START position, indicating that the warning lights are functioning properly.

PANEL LIGHT	ABNORMALITY
HEADLAMP	Headlight sealed beam/s burned out with headlight switch ON
TAIL STOP LAMP	Tail light bulb/s burned out with headlight switch ON
	Stop light bulb/s burned out with brake pedal depressed

SEAT BELT WARNING LIGHT (Super Saloon)

This light warns you that your seat belt is not fastened. The warning system operates only when the ignition switch is in the ON position and the parking brake is applied.

TRIP METER

If the trip meter is reset to 000.0 before setting out on a trip, the distance traveled can be determined. Push the button in to reset.

FUEL GAUGE

Read the fuel gauge with the ignition switch ON and with the car on level ground, either parked or travelling at a constant speed.
The letter F stands for FULL and E for EMPTY.

FUEL REMAINING WARNING LIGHT

This warning light glows when the fuel supply is below approximately 10 liters (2.5 gal.) with the condition prescribed in the previous paragraph.

ENGINE COOLANT TEMPERATURE GAUGE

This gauge operates when the ignition switch is in the ON position.

Usually the needle should point to the normal indication range as shown. If the needle points to the RED zone, the engine is overheating. If such a condition occurs, stop your car and allow the engine to cool. Refer to pages 44 and 51 for details.

PARKING BRAKE WARNING LIGHT

With the ignition switch ON the light glows when the parking brake is set and goes out when the parking brake lever is completely released. Be sure that this light is off before driving.

BRAKE SYSTEM WARNING LIGHT

The brake system warning light is operational when the ignition key is turned to the ON position. It has two separate functions as described below:

1. **Function as brake fluid pressure warning light (only for left-hand drive cars fitted with disc brakes)** : This light is designed to warn you of insufficient hydraulic pressure in the brake system because of brake fluid leakage.
2. **Function as brake fluid level warning light** : This light is also designed to warn you of low brake fluid level in the master cylinder reservoirs.

WARNING : If this light glows while driving, slow down and stop the car as soon as possible. DO NOT continue to drive under such conditions, and correct the trouble immediately.

LOW OIL PRESSURE WARNING LIGHT

This light is designed to indicate insufficient oil pressure and should be on when the ignition switch is turned ON with the engine not running. The light should go off after the engine is started. If this light flickers occasionally, or remains on while driving, immediately stop the engine and check the oil level. Also, check for any oil leaks. DO NOT continue driving under such conditions. See pages 45 and 50 for details.

DISCHARGE WARNING LIGHT

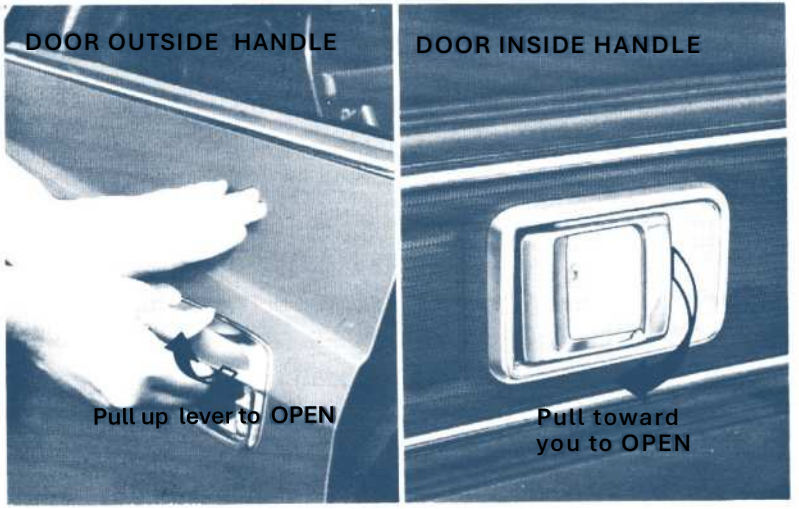
This light is designed to indicate discharge in the electrical system and should come on when the ignition switch is turned ON with the engine not running. When the engine starts, the light should go off.

If this light remains on while driving, stop the engine and check the fan belt for breakage or insufficient tension. DO NOT continue driving with discharge warning light lit up. For details, see pages 45 and 54.

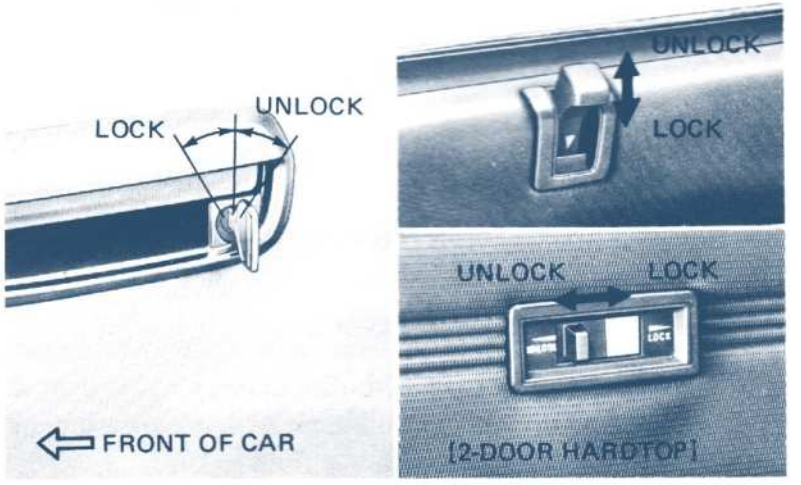
Driving Comfort and Safety

DOORS

How to Open from the Outside and Inside



How to Lock and Unlock from the Outside and Inside



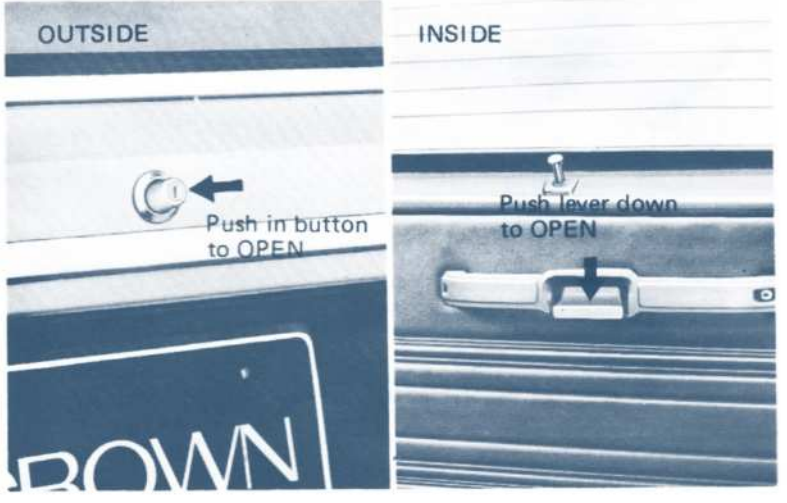
How to Lock from the Outside without Key

Follow the locking operation from the inside with the door opened and then close the door with the outside door handle held in pulled position. (It is not necessary to pull the door handle for rear door.)

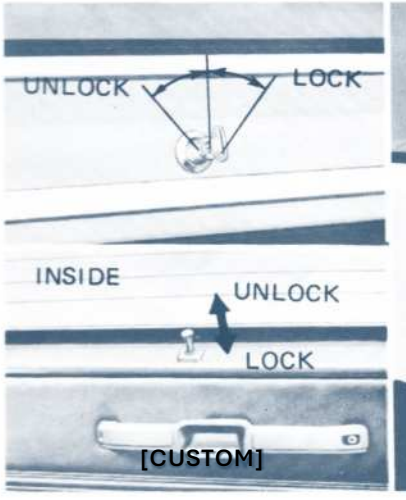
CAUTION : Be careful not to leave your key in the car when locking the doors in this manner.

BACK DOOR

How to open from the Outside and Inside



How to Lock and Unlock from the Outside and Inside

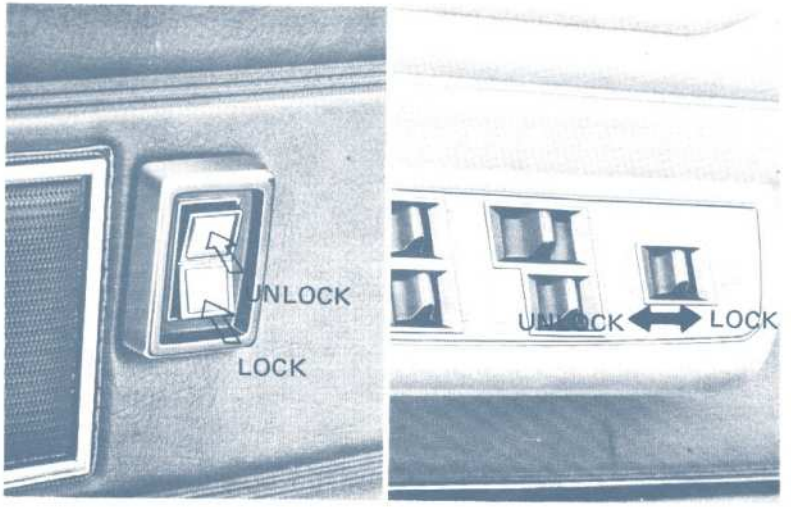




MAGNETIC DOOR LOCK

When pushing the LOCK side of the master switch, all four doors are locked. Even with all doors in locked position, any door can be separately unlocked by lifting the door lock button. Pressing the UNLOCK side of the master switch unlocks all doors.

Each door lock can also be controlled in the same manner as that of manual door lock.

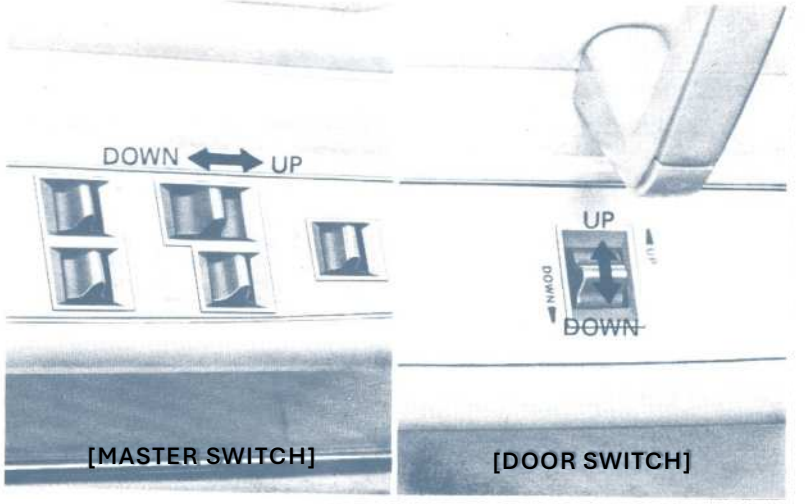


AUTOMATIC DOOR LOCK (Super Saloon)

When the car speed is above 25 km/h (15 mph), all four doors are automatically locked.
The automatic door lock system can also function as a magnetic door lock.

POWER WINDOW

Each window glass is controlled by the master switch located

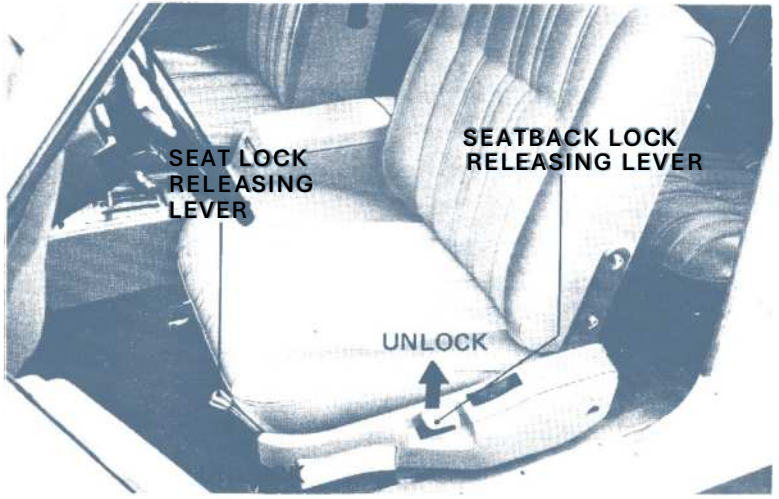


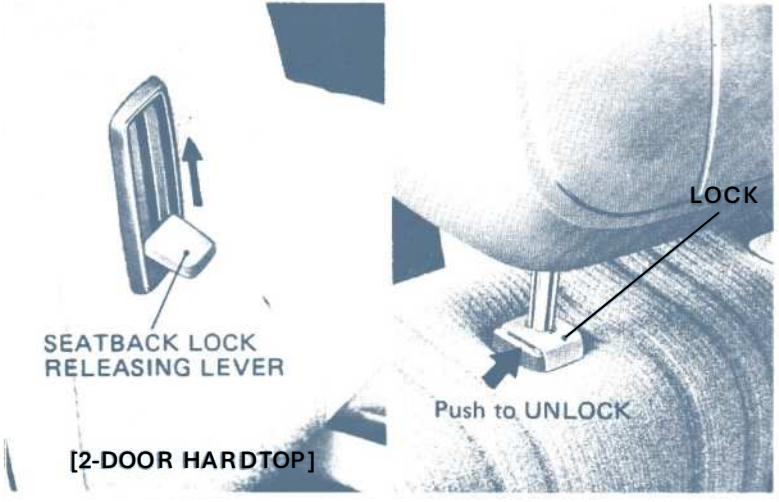
on the driver's door. Also an individual switch is provided on each door. These switches can be operated when the ignition switch is in the ON position.
In 2-Door Hardtop, the power windows are provided on rear quarter windows only.

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

SEATS & HEAD RESTRAINTS

Adjust the driver's seat to a position where all the hand and



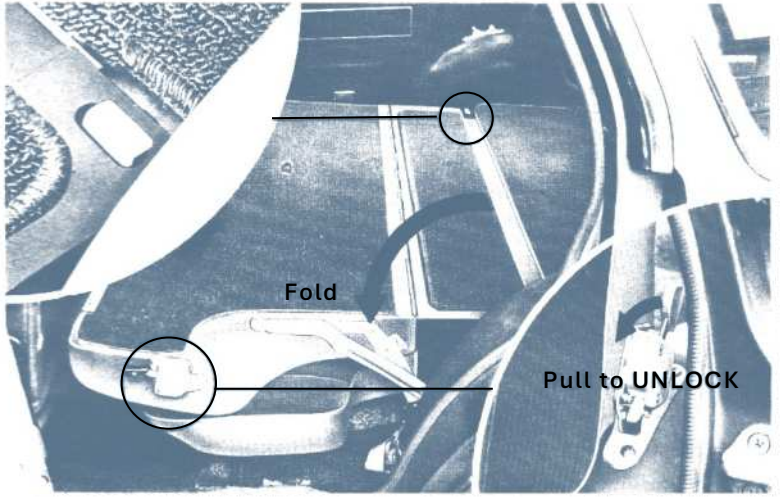


foot controls can be reached comfortably. Do not make seat adjustments while the car is in motion.

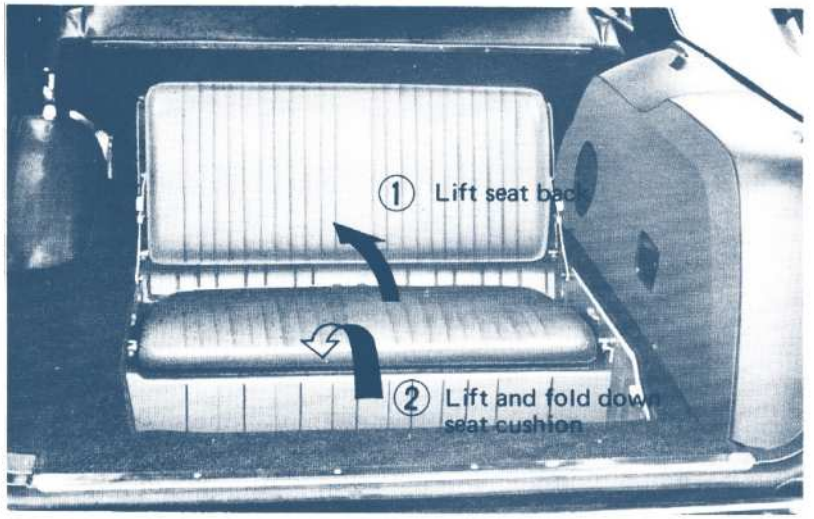
The head restraints can be adjusted in height with hands. Adjust the height so that the occupant's head centers on the head restraint. After adjusting, always secure the supporting rod with the lock. Do not use the head restraint in the position other than the locked position.

REAR SEAT (Wagon)

Luggage capacity of your station wagon can be increased by folding the rear seat back as shown.



THIRD SEAT



SEAT BELT

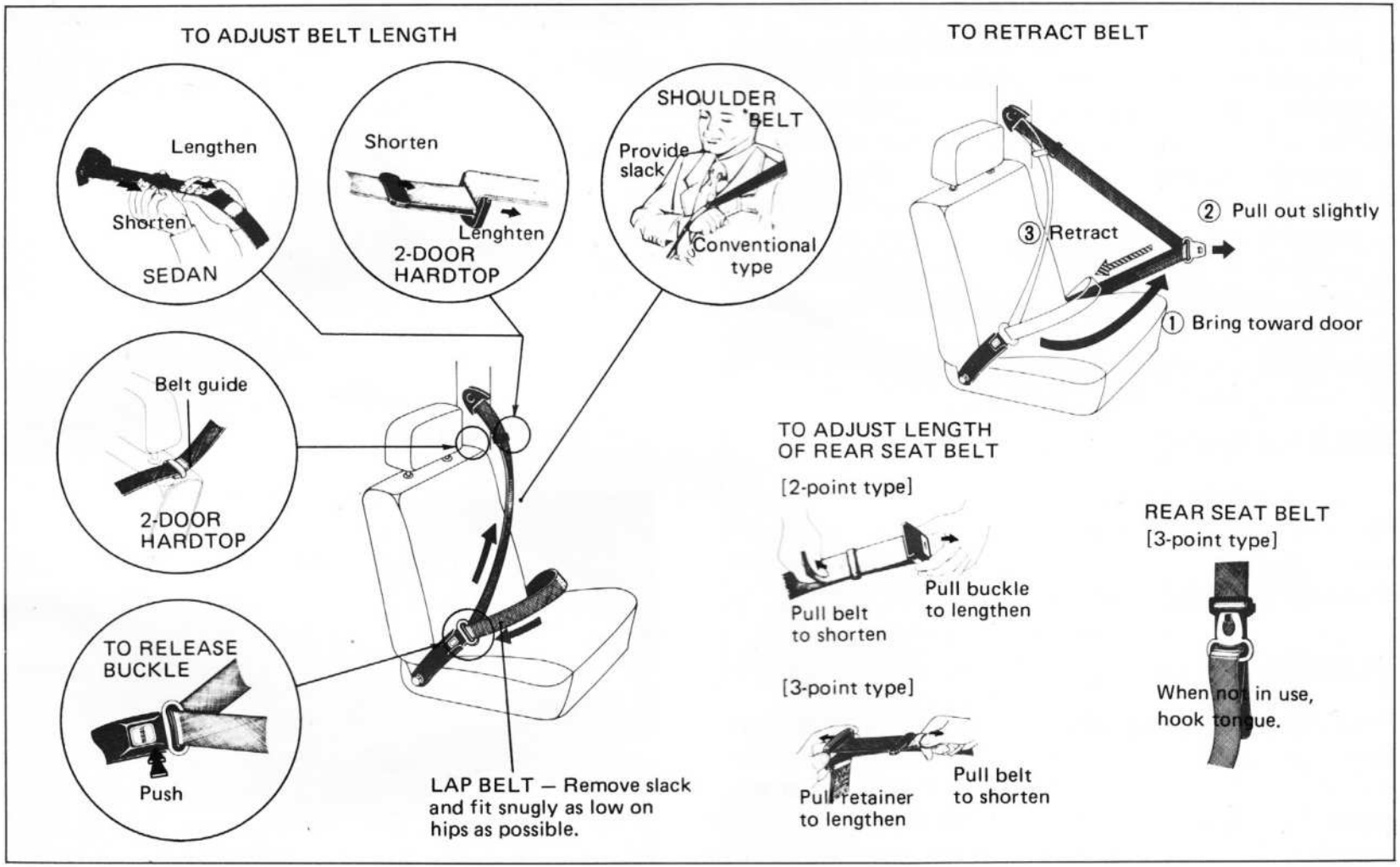
Regular care and proper use of the seat belts are extremely important for the protection of the driver and passengers. Be sure to fasten the seat belts at all times when driving.
Before fastening the seat belt, first adjust the seat to the most suitable position for driving, and then fasten the belt in the following manner.

Conventional Type

1. Pull the belt from the retractor completely until it locks. Make sure that the belt is NOT twisted; then insert the tongue into the buckle until click is heard.
2. After inserting, adjust the length of the belt according to the illustrations.
   The slack of the lap belt side should be removed by pulling the belt to the shoulder belt side. The lap belt should fit snugly around your hips as low as possible - NOT the waist. The shoulder belt side should be adjusted to provide proper slack, which is to be equal to the width of your fist between the belt and your chest. Make certain that the shoulder belt side is not too tight.
   On Hardtop models, pass the shoulder belt through the belt guide attached to the seatback.
3. To release the belt, push the buckle center button. To retract the belt, bring the belt toward the door and pull it out slightly to unlock the belt.
4. To fasten and release the rear seat belt, follow the manner identical to that of the front seat belt.

Emergency Locking Retractor Type

The fastening and releasing procedures are the same as that of the Sedan and Hardtop Models. However, the front seat belts are installed with the emergency locking retractors which automatically lock the belt in case of the emergency.
Therefore, it is unnecessary to pull the belt fully from the retractor for fastening, to adjust the length of the belt or to bring the belt toward the door for retracting it.


TO ADJUST BELT LENGTH
Lengthen
Shorten
SEDAN
Shorten
Lenghten
2-DOOR
HARDTOP
SHOULDER
BELT
Provide
slack
Conventional
type
Belt guide
2-DOOR
HARDTOP
TO RELEASE
BUCKLE
Push
LAP BELT — Remove slack
and fit snugly as low on
hips as possible.
TO RETRACT BELT
② Pull out slightly
③ Retract
① Bring toward door
TO ADJUST LENGTH
OF REAR SEAT BELT
[2-point type]
Pull buckle
to lengthen
Pull belt
to shorten
[3-point type]
Pull belt
to shorten
Pull retainer
to lengthen
REAR SEAT BELT
[3-point type]
When not in use,
hook tongue.

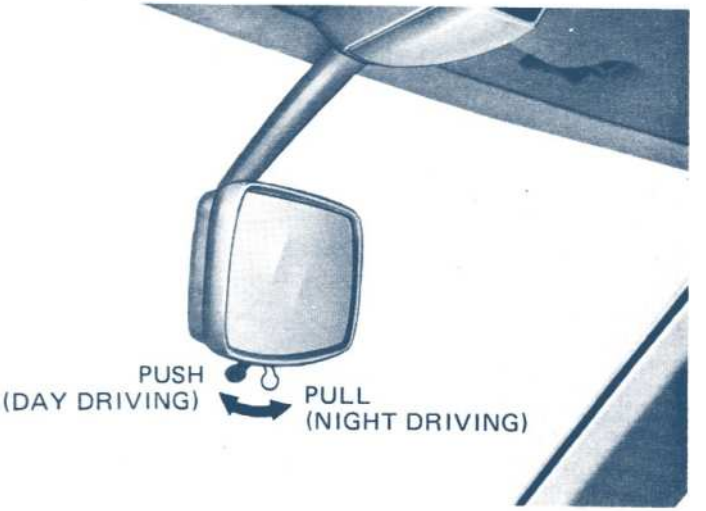
CAUTION :

1. **Never use each seat belt more than one person at a time; it is very dangerous to fasten a belt around a child being carried on the passenger's lap.**
2. **The shoulder belt is designed for an adult. It is recommended to have the seat in foremost forward position and the seat back in most upright position for a very short person or a child.**
3. **If the use of seat belt is unwise for an injured person or a pregnant woman, it is recommended that the rear seat be used.**

Refer to page 62 for the seat belt system care.

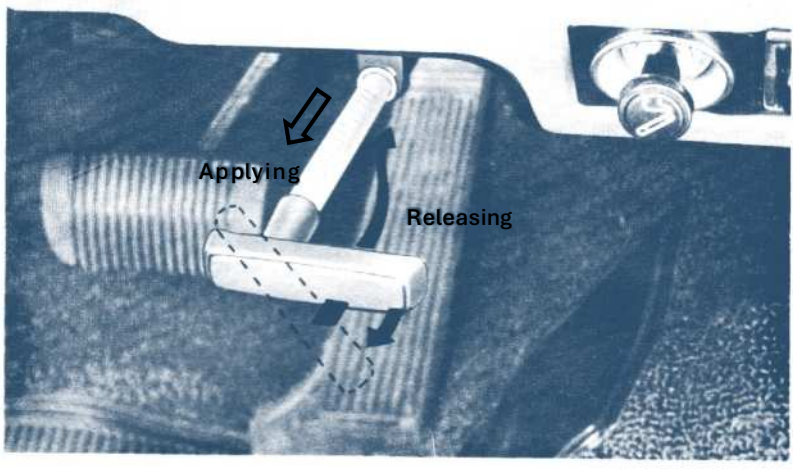
REAR VIEW MIRRORS

Adjust the outside and inside rear view mirrors after making seat adjustments so that the proper rear view can be obtained. Non-glare type inside mirror reduces glare from following headlights by simply switching the lever.



PARKING BRAKE

When the parking brake lever is set, the warning light will glow if the ignition switch is in the ON position. Make sure that the warning light is off before driving the car. If the regular brake system becomes inoperative when driving, it is possible to use the parking brake for an emergency stop.



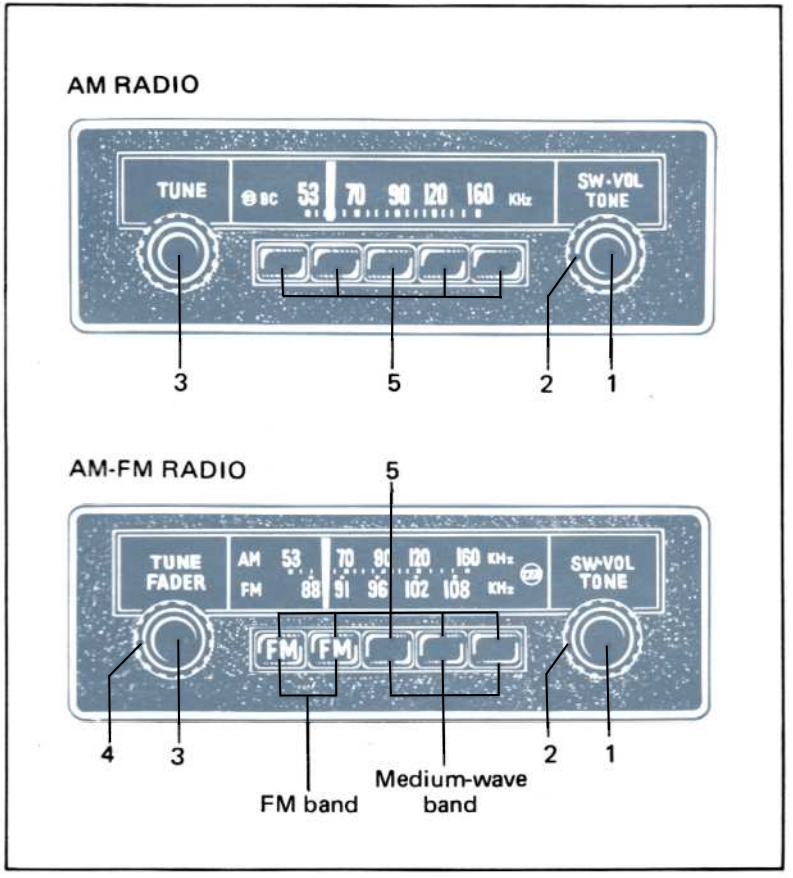
Convenience Features and Other Controls

RADIO & STEREO CASSETTE TAPE PLAYER (except Super Saloon)

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

Radio Controls

1. **ON-OFF Switch & Volume Control Knob**-Push the knob to turn the radio on. Push it once again to switch off. Turn the knob clockwise to increase the volume.
2. **Tone Control Knob** -Turn the knob either way to select the desired tone.
3. **Tuning Control Knob** -Turn the knob manually to obtain the desired station.
4. **Fader Control Knob**-Turn the knob either way to balance the volume of the front and rear speakers.
5. **Push Button** -To preset a station on each push button, pull the button all the way out. Tune the desired station manually for best reception; then push the button all the way in. For two- or three-band radio, first select the desired band by pushing its button shown in the illustration before pulling the button for presetting.



Tape Player Controls

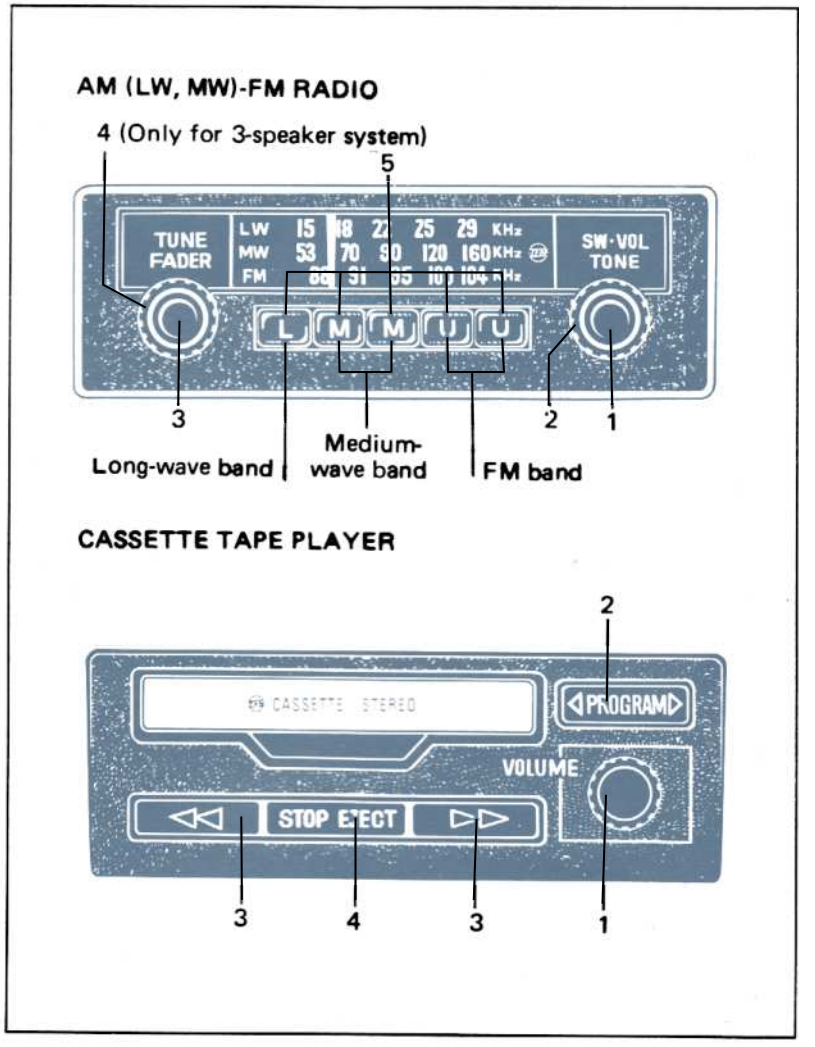
1. **Volume Control Knob** -Turn the knob clockwise to increase the volume as desired.
2. **Program Selector & Play Indicator Lights** -Push the button to select the next program. The indicator lights show which program is playing.
3. **Fast Forward & Rewind Control Button** -Push the button to fast forward or rewind the tape. If the paly indicator light at left side glows, push the left button to fast forward and push the right button to rewind. If the same light at right side glows, push reversely to fast forward and to rewind.
4. **Stop & Ejector Button** -Push the button lightly to stop fast forward or rewind, and push it all the way in to change the cassette. The cassette will spring out slightly and then remove it.

To balance the volume (fader control) of the front and rear speakers, adjust the front speaker volume by turning the volume control knob of the radio.

The tone can be adjusted by using the tone control knob of the radio.

RADIO & STEREO CASSETTE TAPE PLAYER (Super Saloon)

The radio and stereo tape player can be operated when the



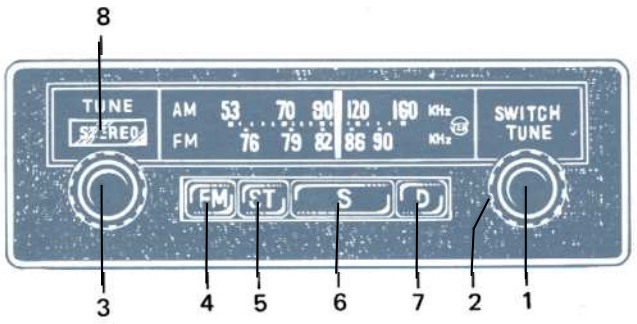
ignition key is at the ON or ACC position. When the engine is not running, the key must be positioned at the ACC position.

Radio Controls

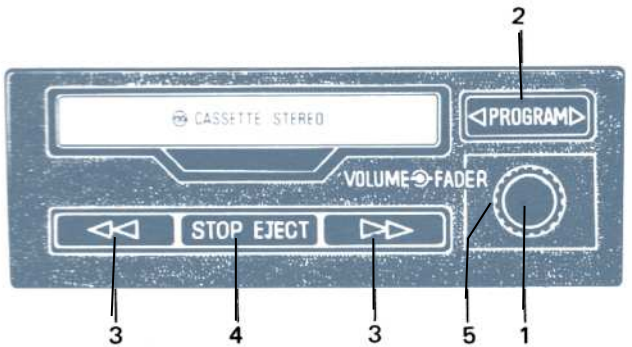
1. **ON-OFF Switch** -Push the knob to turn the radio on. Push it once again to switch off.
2. **Tone Control Knob** -Turn the knob either way to select the desired tone.
3. **Tuning Control Knob** -Turn the knob manually to obtain the desired station.
4. **FM-AM Selecting Button** -Push the button to receive FM broadcasts. To reswitch to AM broadcasts, push it once again.
5. **FM Stereo Selecting Button** -Push the button to receive FM stereo broadcasts. To reswitch to monaural broadcasts, push it once again.
6. **Automatic Search Control Button** -Push the button to start the automatic search operation. The indicator will stop at the selected station. To change the station, push the button again.
7. **Sensitivity Control Button** -Push the button to increase the search sensitivity. To reset, push it once again.
8. **FM Stereo Indicator Light** -If this light comes on, it indicates that the FM stereo broadcast is being received.

The volume and volume balance (fader control) can be adjusted by using the volume and fader control knobs of the tape player.

AM-FM MALTIPLEX AUTO-SEARCH RADIO



CASSETTE TAPE PLAYER



Tape Player Controls
The volume control (1), program selector & play indicator lights (2), fast forward & rewind control (3) and stop & ejector control (4) have the same operation identical to the tape player in the previous paragraph.

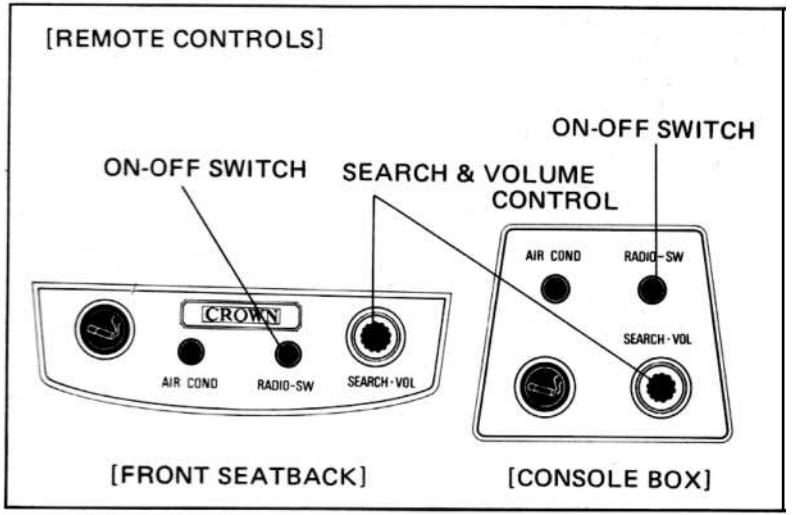
5. **Fader Control Knob** -Turn the knob either way to balance the volume of the front and rear speakers.

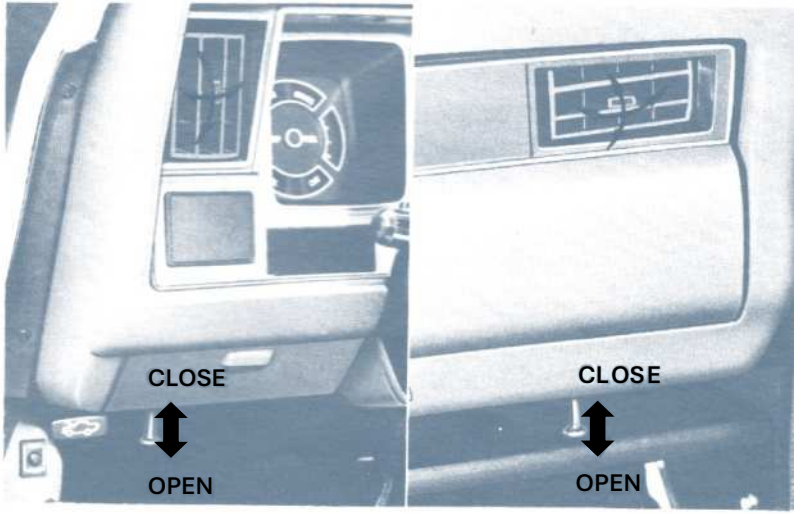
The tone can be adjusted by using the tone control knob of the radio.

Remote Controls
The ON-OFF, automatic search, and volume controls are also installed on the front seatback or console box. They operate in the same manner identical to that of the radio and tape player.

VENT LOUVERS

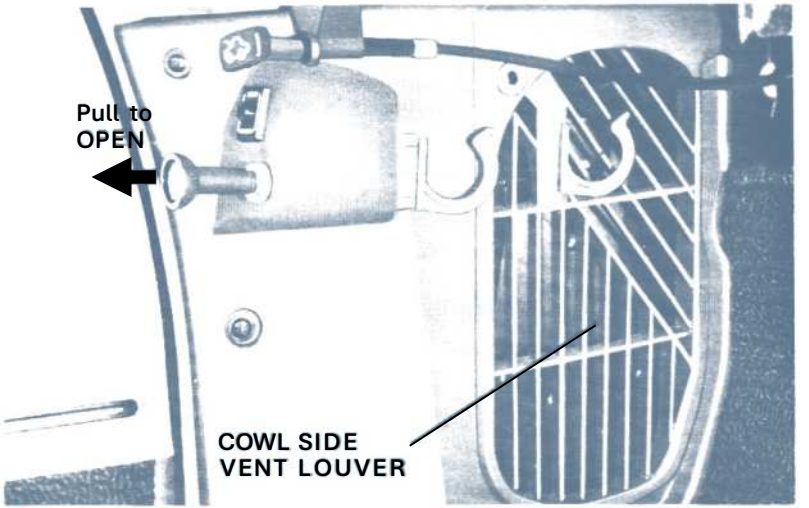
Side Vent Louver
When the louvers are opened, fresh air is introduced into the interior while the car is moving.
If your car is equipped with an air conditioner or cooler, fresh air is not introduced, but when the louvers are opened with the air conditioner on, cool air is forced out.





Cowl Side Vent Louver

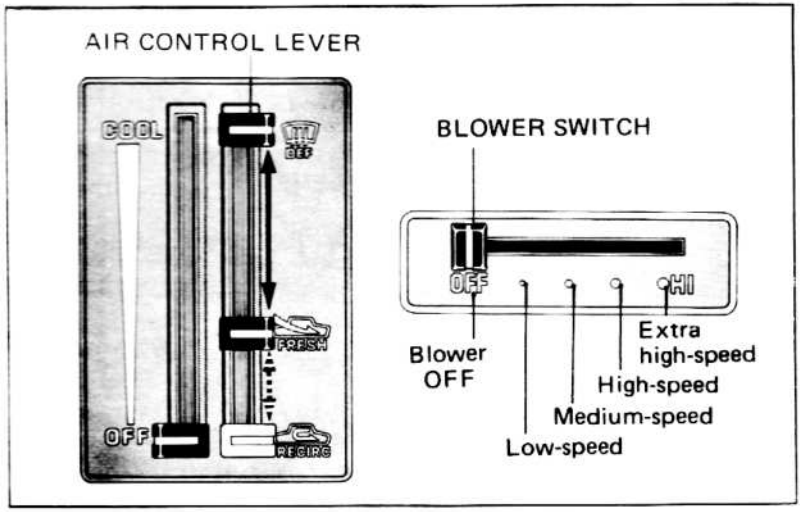
Pull the knob to introduce the fresh air into the interior while the car is moving.



BOOST VENTILATOR

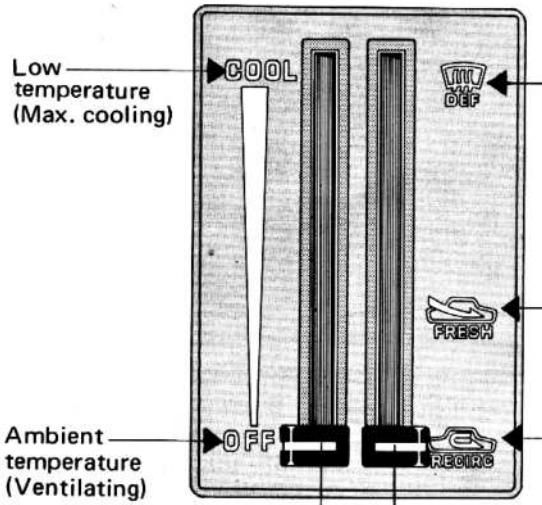
Set the control levers as shown and turn on the blower switch. The fresh air is forced into the interior even when the car is stopped. The lever can be moved to DEF, and then the fresh air is directed to the windshield through the defroster nozzles. If the blower is not operated, the fresh air is introduced only while the car is moving.

To stop ventilating, move the lever to RECIRC position and turn off the blower.

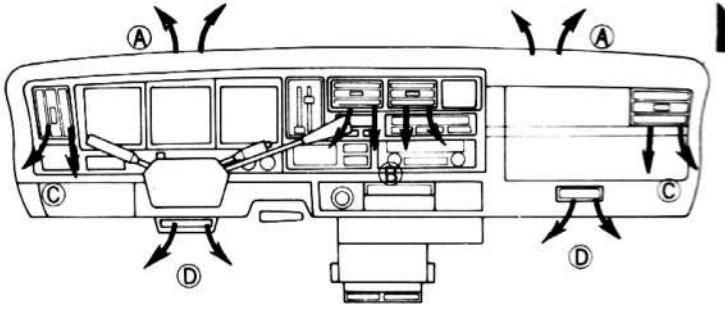


COOLER

How the Control Levers & Switches Work



	Suction air	Air outlet
DEF	Fresh outside air	A
FRESH		B , C & D
RECIRC	Interior air	



BLOWER SWITCH
(Operates when the ignition key is in the ON position.)

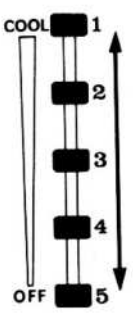
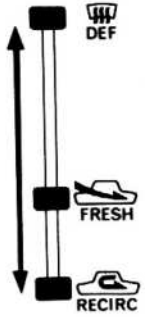


Extra high-speed
High-speed
Medium-speed
Low-speed
Blower OFF

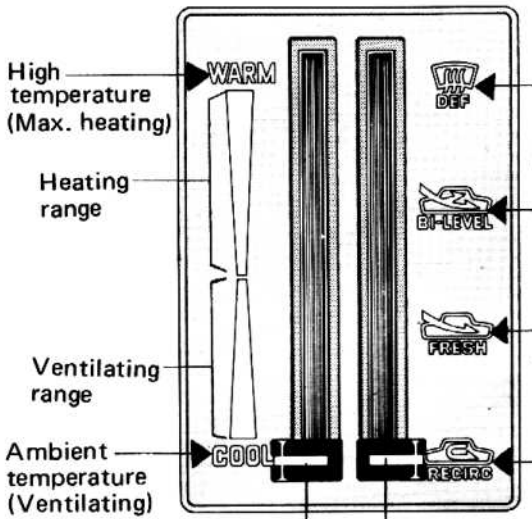
COOLER MAIN SWITCH
To turn on, push the switch in.
To turn off, push it once again.



INDICATOR
(This indicator glows green while operating the cooler.)

OPERATION		[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	REMARKS
						
COOLING	Quick or Max. Cooling	1	RECIRC	● HI	ON	Place lever [B] to RECIRC to stop fresh outside air entering when driving through dusty, sooty or smoky areas.
	Normal Cooling	2 to 3	RECIRC or FRESH	● to ●	ON	
	Mild Cooling	3 to 4	RECIRC or FRESH	● to •	ON	
DEFOGGING		5	DEF	● HI to •	OFF	Under high humid conditions, turn on switch [D] and lever [A] to 1 for quick defogging, if necessary.
BOOST VENTILATING		5	FRESH	● HI to •	OFF	To stop ventilating, place lever [B] to RECIRC and turn off blower switch.

How the Control Levers & Switch Work

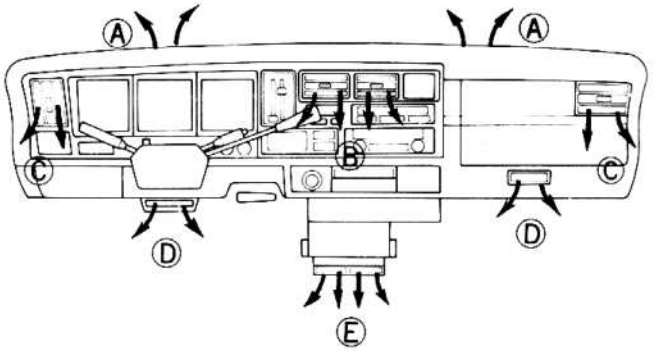


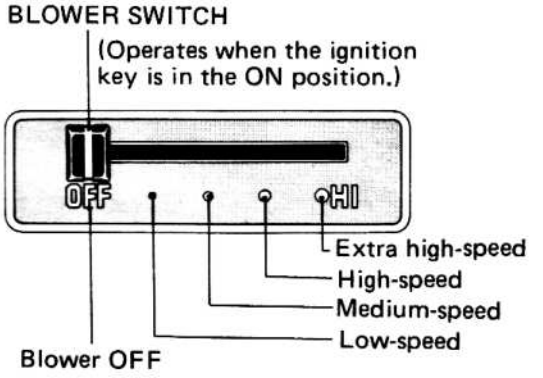
	Suction air	Air Outlet RHD	Air Outlet LHD
DEF	Fresh outside air	A [E]	A & C [D & E]
BI-LEVEL	Fresh outside air	B & E	B, C & E [D]
FRESH	Fresh outside air	* B ; ** E [A]	* B C & D ; ** E (A, C & D)
RECIRC	Interior air	* B ; ** E [A]	* B C & D ; ** E (A, C & D)

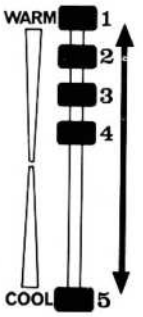
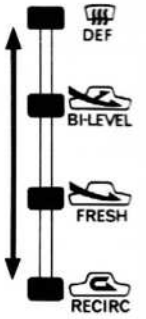
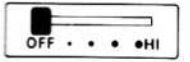
[ ] indicates from where the air also flows out.

Close the louvers (D) to increase the air flow of the side defroster outlets (C) if necessary.

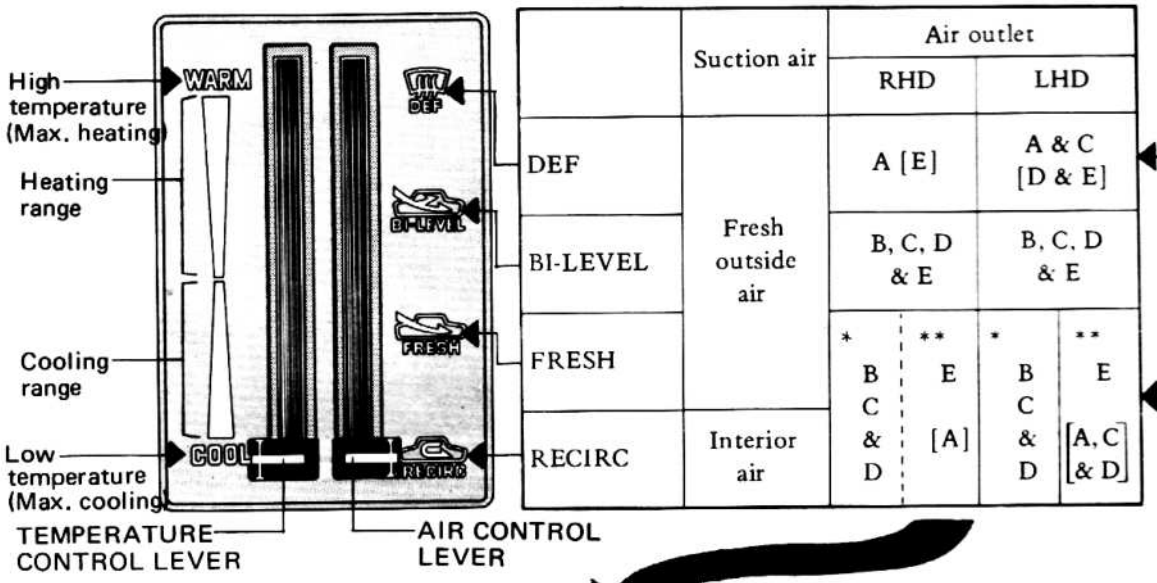
If the temperature control lever is positioned at ventilating range, the air comes out from the louvers marked with *.
If it is positioned at heating range, the air comes out from the louvers marked with **.





OPERATION		[A] 	[B] 	[C] 	REMARKS
HEATING	Quick or Max. Heating	1	RECIRC	● HI	After car interior has been heated, place lever [B] to FRESH (BI-LEVEL) to prevent windshield from fogging.
	Normal Heating	2 to 3	FRESH (BI-LEVEL)	● to ●	Place lever [B] to RECIRC to stop fresh outside air entering when driving dusty, sooty or smoky areas.
	Mild Heating	3 to 4	FRESH (BI-LEVEL)	● to •	
DEFROSTING (DE-ICING)		1	DEF	● HI	After window cleans up, place lever [B] to FRESH (BI-LEVEL) as required.
DEFOGG-ING	Hot Air	2 to 3	DEF	● HI to •	
	Fresh Air	5	DEF	● HI to •	
BOOST VENTILATING		5	FRESH (BI-LEVEL)	● HI to •	To stop ventilating, place lever [B] to RECIRC and turn off blower switch.

How the Control Levers & Switches Work

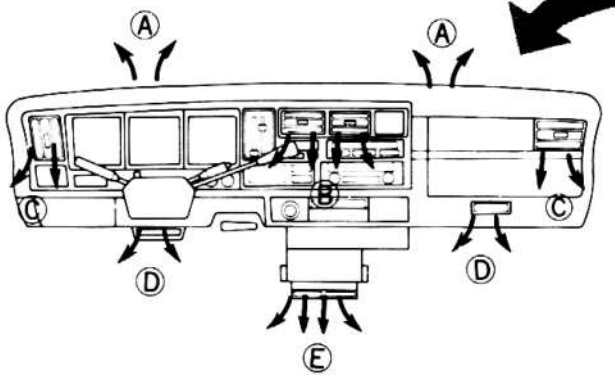


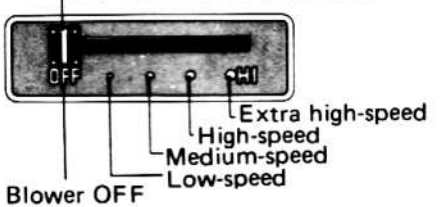
	Suction air	Air outlet	
		RHD	LHD
DEF	Fresh outside air	A [E]	A & C [D & E]
BI-LEVEL		B, C, D & E	B, C, D & E
FRESH		* B C & D / ** E	* B C & D / ** [A, C & D]
RECIRC	Interior air		

[ ] indicates from where the air also flows out.

Close the louvers (B) and (D) to increase the air flow of the side defroster outlets (C) if necessary.

If the temperature control lever is positioned at cooling range, the air comes out from the louvers marked with *.
If it is positioned at heating range, the air comes out from the louvers marked with **.



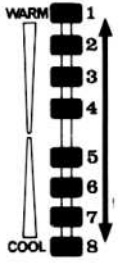
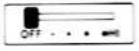


BLOWER SWITCH
(Operates when the ignition key is in the ON position.)

COOLER MAIN SWITCH
To turn on, push the switch in.
To turn off, push it once again.

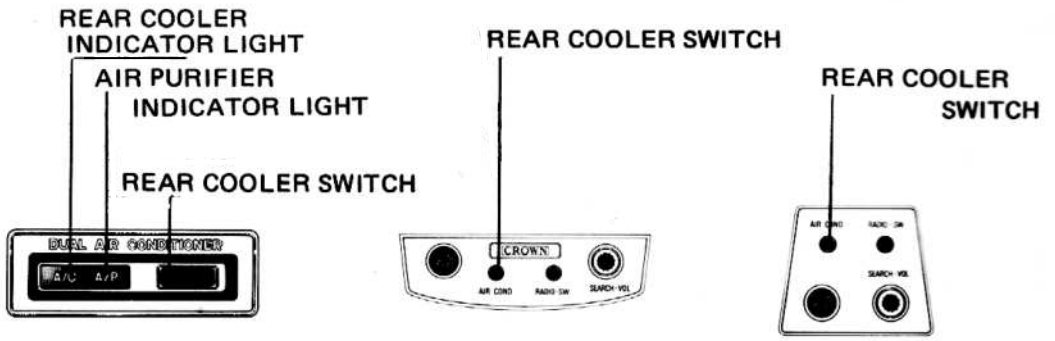


INDICATOR
(This indicator glows green while operating the cooler.)

OPERATION		[A] 	[B] 	[C] 	[D] 	REMARKS
HEATING	Quick or Max. Heating	1	RECIRC	● HI	OFF	After car interior has been heated, place lever [B] to FRESH (BI-LEVEL) to prevent windshield from fogging.
	Normal Heating	2 to 3	FRESH (BI-LEVEL)	● to ●	OFF	Place lever [B] to RECIRC to stop fresh outside air entering when driving through dusty, sooty or smoky arears.
	Mild Heating	3 to 4	FRESH (BI-LEVEL)	● to •	OFF	
COOLING	Quick or Max. Cooling	8	RECIRC	● HI	ON	Place lever [B] to RECIRC to stop fresh outside air entering when driving through dusty, stooty or smoky arears.
	Normal Cooling	6 to 7	RECIRC or FRESH (BI-LEVEL)	● to ●	ON	
	Mild Cooling	5 to 6	RECIRC or FRESH (BI-LEVEL)	● to •	ON	
DEHUMIDIFIED HEATING		1 to 4	RECIRC or FRESH (BI-LEVEL)	● HI to •	ON	Place lever [B] to RECIRC for quick heating and/or to stop entering fresh outside air.
DEFROSTING (DE-ICING)		1	DEF	● HI	OFF	Under high humid conditions, turn on switch [D] for quick defrosting or defogging, if necessary.
DEFOGGING	Hot Air	2 to 3	DEF	● HI to •	OFF	
	Fresh Air	8	DEF	● HI to •	OFF	
BOOST VENTILATING		8	FRESH (BI-LEVEL)	● HI to •	OFF	To stop ventilating, place lever [B] to RECIRC and turn off blower switch.

REAR COOLER (for Dual Air-conditioner)

Rear Cooler Control Switches



[INSTRUMENT PANEL] [FRONT SEATBACK] [CONSOLE BOX]

REAR COOLER SWITCH OPERATION

	Push once	Push twice
AIR PURIFIER & INDICATOR LIGHT	ON	ON
REAR COOLER & INDICATOR LIGHT	OFF	ON
BLOWER	Low speed	High speed

To turn off, push the switch again after the switch has been pushed twice.

Tips for Top Performance of Air-conditioner

1. Keep Out Hot Air
   Keep all windows and cowl ventilator closed when using the air-conditioner to prevent hot outside air from entering the car.
2. Rev Up Idle Speed (MS series)
   When the cooler main switch is on, the engine will normally operate at a speed slightly higher than the normal idle speed. This is to prevent lowering of the cooling effectiveness. However, the idle speed does not rise if the cooler main switch is pushed in during idling. In this case, depress the accelerator pedal once.
3. Parking In Direct Sunlight
   If the car has been parked in direct sunlight, open all the windows for 2- or 3-minutes to let heat out of the car interior. Then close the windows and operate the air-conditioner in the normal manner. This increases cooling efficiency.
4. Driving On Rainy Days
   To clear misted windows on rainy days, lower the interior temperature by oeprating the air-conditioner.

5. Uphill Driving

When driving on extended uphill grades, the engine is apt to overheat. To prevent this, turn the air-conditioner on and off at 3- or 4-minute intervals instead of operating it continually. The coolness will remain for a few minutes after turning off the air-conditioner if the windows and vents are tightly closed.

Maintenance Suggestions for Peak Performance

1. Condenser and Radiator

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

Do not use a stiff brush to clean condenser fins.

2. Deodorizer and Air Filter (for rear cooler)

To increase the air purifier and rear cooler efficiency, clean or replace the deodorizer and air filter periodically as recommended below.

Deodorizer

Replace ..... every 15,000 km (9,000 miles)

Air Filter

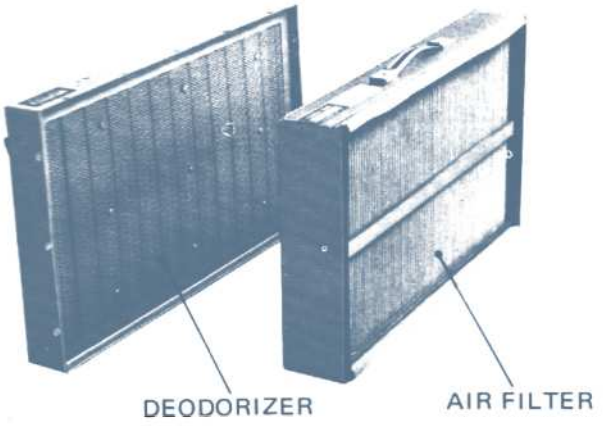
Clean ..... every 15,000 km (9,000 miles)

Replace ..... every 30,000 km (18,000 miles)

3. During Off-Season

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





REAR WINDOW DEFOGGER

The rear window defogger should be operated while the engine is running. The indicator light in the switch will glow when the defogger is in operation.
To operate, push the switch in and release it; then the defogger will start operating for approximately 7 minutes and switch off automatically. To turn off while in operation, pull the switch and release it.

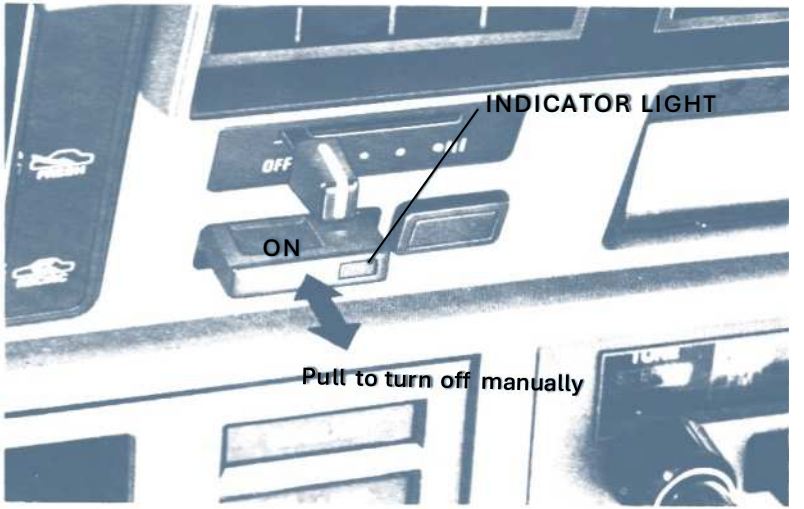
CAUTION: Since the heater wires are printed on the inside surface of the rear window glass, be careful to avoid rubbing off or scratching the printed wires with a hard or sharp article.

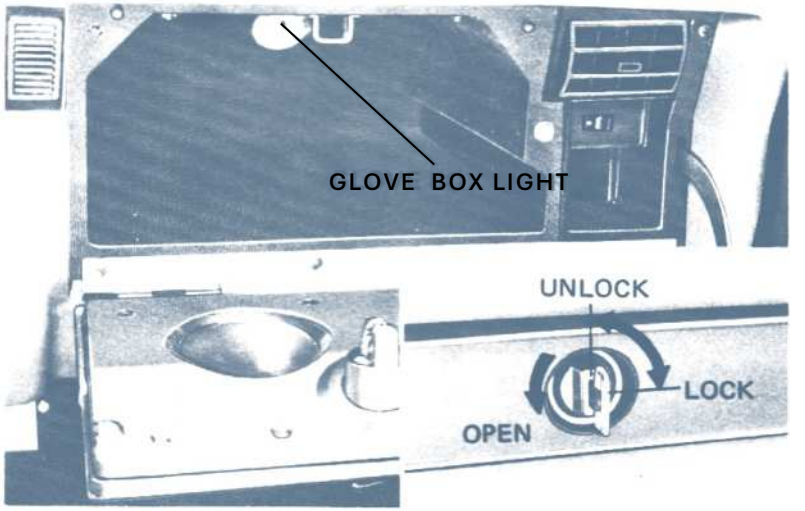
GLOVE BOX

The glove box light will come on when the glove box door is opened, if the light switch is turned to either the first or second position.

CLOCK

To reset the clock hands, pull the knob and turn in the desired direction.



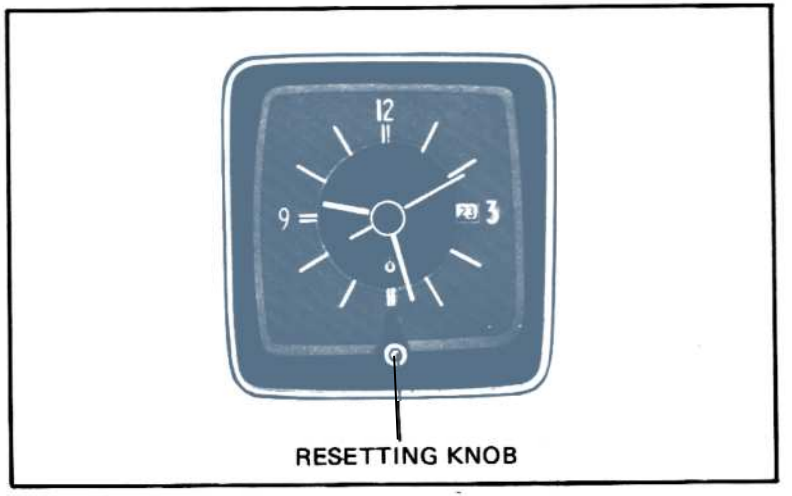


CLOCK (Tuning fork type with calender)

To set the clock hands and to change the date, follow the manner described below:

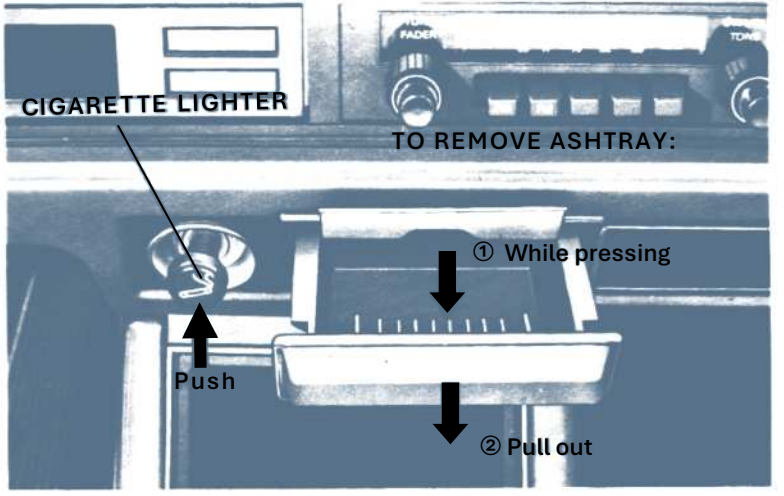
1. To restart the clock, pull the knob and release it.
2. To set the clock hands to A.M., pull the knob, turn it clockwise until the date changes, and then set the hands to the correct time.
3. To set the hands to P.M., turn the hands further 12 hours from the time when the date has changed, and then set the hands to the correct time.
4. To correct the advance or retard of several minutes, pull the knob and turn in the desired direction.
5. To correct the date, slightly turn the knob clockwise without pulling and release it.

CAUTION : Never turn the knob counterclockwise without pulling and do not correct the date manually between 9 P.M. and 1 : 30 A.M.



CIGARETTE LIGHTER & ASHTRAY

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



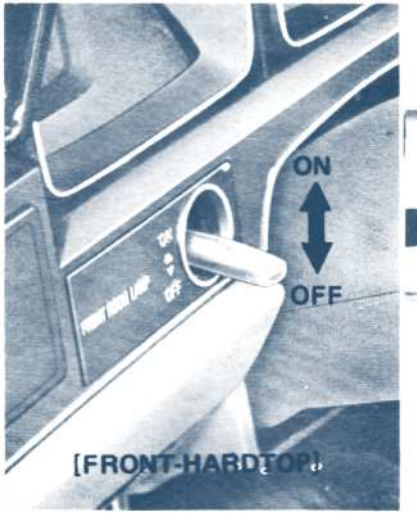
INTERIOR LIGHT & MAP LIGHT (Super Saloon)

OFF position: The light remains off, even with a door open.

DOOR position: The light comes on when any door is opened and goes off when all the doors are closed.

BACK DOOR position: The light comes on when the back door is opened and goes off when the door is closed (Wagon).

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



[FRONT-HARDTOP]



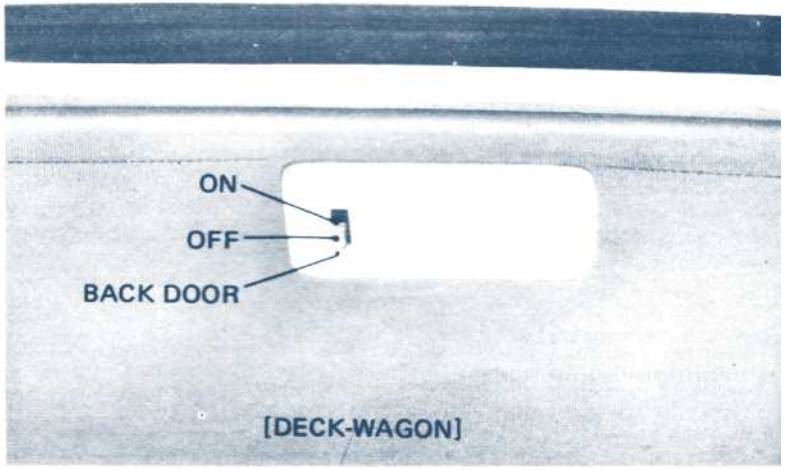
[MAP LIGHT]



[DOME]



[REAR PILLAR]



[DECK-WAGON]

FUEL FILLER CAP

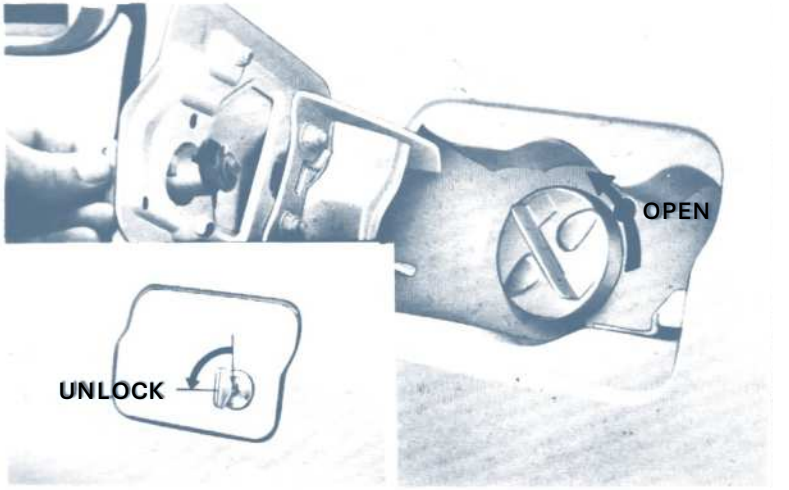
When installing the cap, align the filler cap claw with the inlet cut portion, then turn the cap clockwise securely.

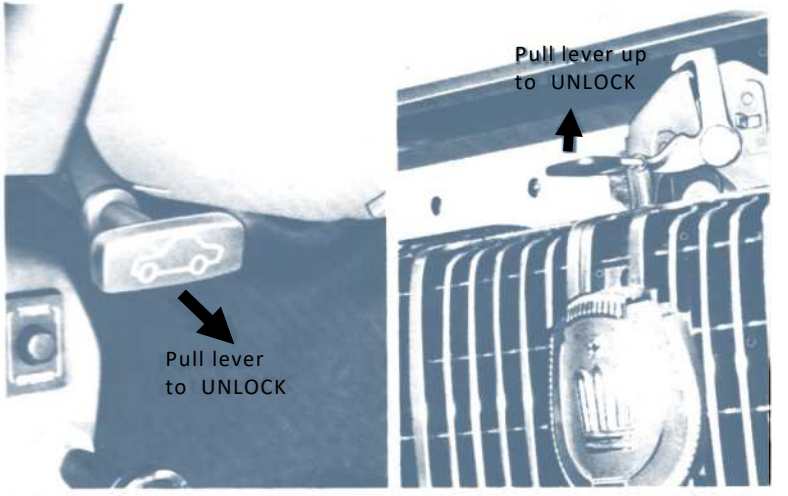
FUEL RECOMMENDATION

Engine	Octane Number (as determined by the Research Method)
5R	90 or higher
4M	94 or higher

ENGINE HOOD

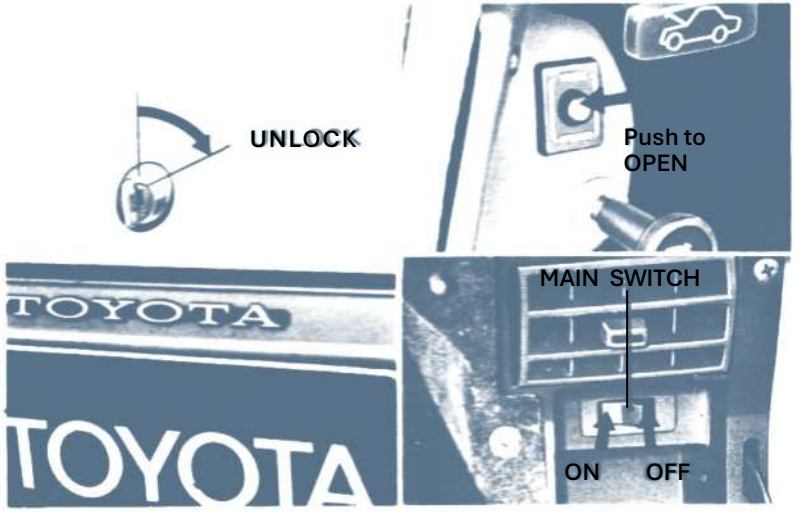
To open the engine hood, pull the hood lock release lever located under the dashboard, push up the safety catch lever under the hood to unlock it completely; then lift the hood. To close the hood, gently press it down to lock it in place.





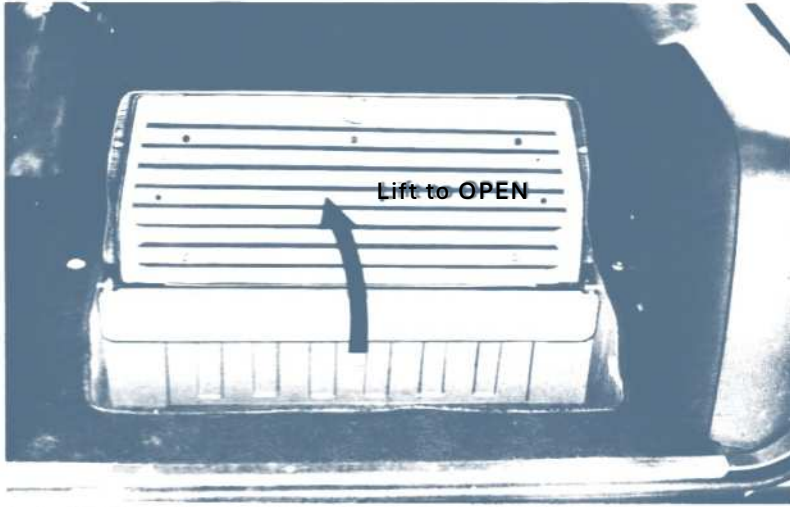
TRUNK

To open the trunk lid, use the master key and turn it fully clockwise.
To lock, press down on the trunk lid until it locks in position.
The trunk lid can also be opened by pressing the trunk opener switch. The lid will be unlocked and slightly opened. This switch has a master switch located in the glove box. When the master switch is at OFF, the trunk lid cannot be opened by the trunk opener switch.



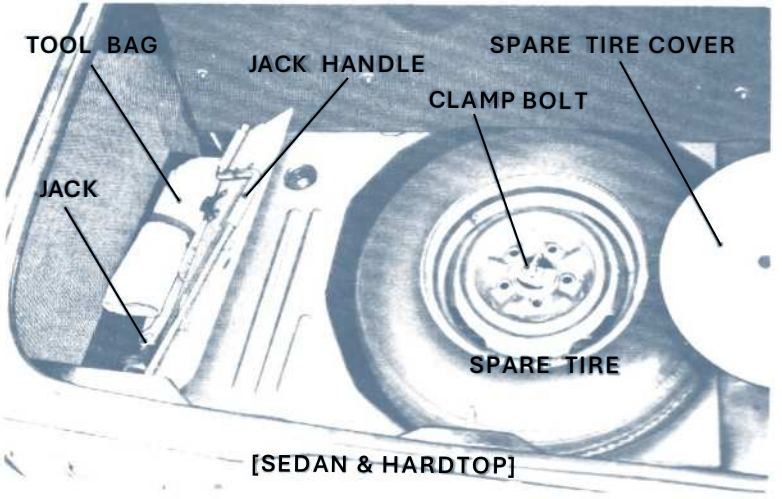
LUGGAGE SPACE (Custom)

The under-floor luggage space can be opened by raising the lid as shown in the illustration.

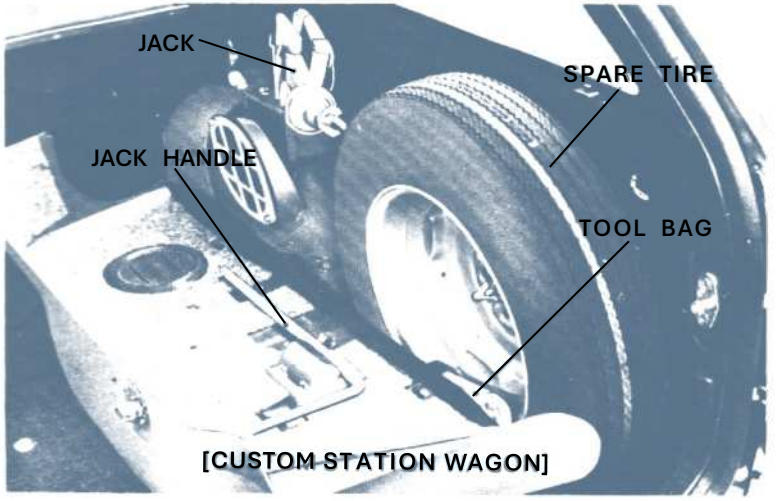


TOOLS, JACK AND SPARE TIRE

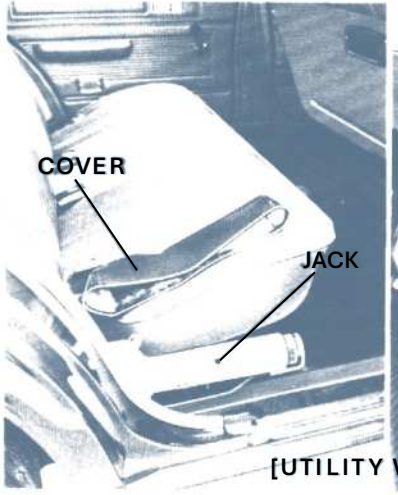
Always store the tools, jack and spare tire in their specified locations as shown on the next page.

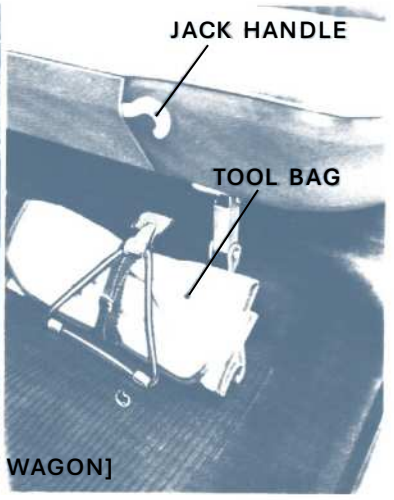


[SEDAN & HARDTOP]

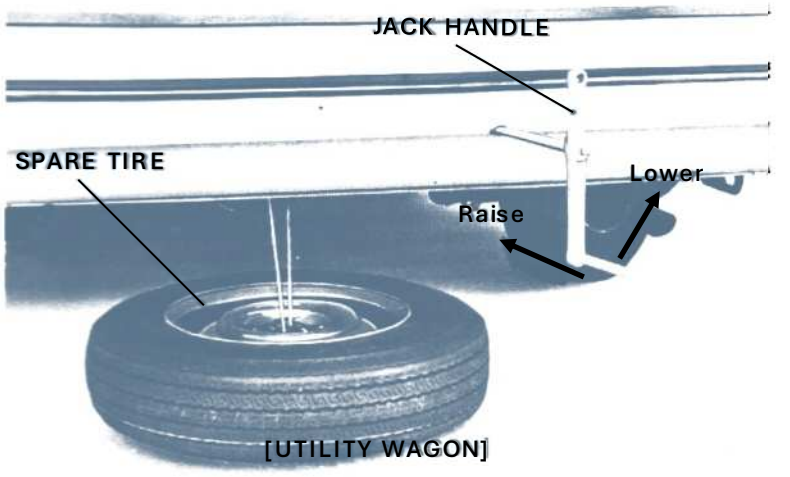


[CUSTOM STATION WAGON]





[UTILITY WAGON]



[UTILITY WAGON]

STARTING AND DRIVING YOUR CAR

NEW CAR OPERATION TIPS

Please observe the following precautions for the first 1,000 km (600 miles): Drive your car moderately until the engine is properly warmed-up. The speed during this period should be limited to a maximum of 100 km/h (65 mph) with moderate stopping and starting. Do not drive for extended periods at any constant speed. Avoid full throttle starts and sudden stops, especially during the first 500 km (300 miles). Do not race the engine in NEUTRAL or with the clutch pedal depressed, and do not drive at low speeds with the transmission in high gear.

WARNING: Avoid inhaling exhaust gases because they contain carbon monoxide which is colorless and odorless. Serious injury – even death – results when carbon monoxide is inhaled for an extended period. Do not run the engine in a garage or enclosed areas longer than necessary to move the car in and out of the area.

How to Start the Engine

BEFORE STARTING

Take just a few minutes to check the following items:

- Engine coolant for proper level
- Engine lubricant for proper level
- Clutch and brake fluid for proper levels
- Tires for proper inflation (visually inspect.)

ENGINE STARTING PROCEDURE

The engine starting procedure is simple, but must be followed. Please read the following carefully to assure complete understanding.

1. Apply the parking brake. Turn off the light and accessory switches.

2. Manual transmission car: Shift into neutral and keep the clutch pedal depressed.
   Automatic transmission car: Shift into P (Park) or N (Neutral) position.
3. Start the engine according to the following starting techniques.

NOTE: If it is necessary to restart the engine for the cars fitted with the automatic transmission while the car is moving, shift the selector lever into N position and then turn the ignition key to the START position.

STARTING TECHNIQUES

For easy engine starting and better fuel economy, it is recommended that the following be adhered to whenever you start the engine.

1. Upon starting the engine, do not depress the accelerator more than it is required as specified in each Starting Technique. Because of unnecessary pumping it will overenrich the mixture and make the engine more difficult to start.
2. If the engine does not start within the specified time in each Starting Technique, do not continue to crank the engine. Before restarting, it is recommended to give the battery sufficient time to restore its energy.
3. For better fuel economy and trouble-free operation, it is recommended to warm up the engine properly in the cold weather. The car is ready to be driven when the needle of the coolant temperature gauge registers near 50°C (120°F). The FAST IDLE SPEED should be reduced by depressing the accelerator pedal once.

Cold Engine

1. Fully depress the accelerator pedal once.
2. Turn the ignition key to START. Crank the engine without depressing the accelerator pedal until the engine starts. Do not continue to crank the engine for more than 15 seconds.
3. After running the engine at fast idle speed, reduce to idle speed by slightly depressing the accelerator pedal and releasing.

Excessively Cold Weather

1. Fully depress the accelerator pedal two or three times.
2. Turn off all the lights and accessories.
3. While holding the clutch pedal to the floor (manual transmission), turn the ignition key to START. Crank the engine with your foot off the accelerator pedal until the engine starts. Do not continue to crank the engine for more than 30 seconds.
4. When the engine is started, allow a few minutes for warm up. Reduce to idle speed by slightly depressing the accelerator pedal and releasing.

Warm Engine

1. Depress the accelerator pedal halfway and hold it. Never pump the pedal. (When the engine is very hot, fully depress the pedal.)
2. Turn the ignition key to START.
3. When the engine is started, release the accelerator pedal to reduce engine speed.

Flooded Engine

1. Fully depress the accelerator pedal and hold it to the floor for 15 to 20 seconds.
2. Turn the ignition key to START. Crank the engine while holding the pedal to the floor until the engine is cleared of excess fuel and begins to run smoothly. Never pump the accelerator pedal.
3. If the engine fails to start after trying the above procedure, remove all spark plugs to dry them if wet. Allow the spark plug bores to remain open until excess fuel in the combustion chambers has evaporated. Reinstall the spark plugs and repeat the above procedure.

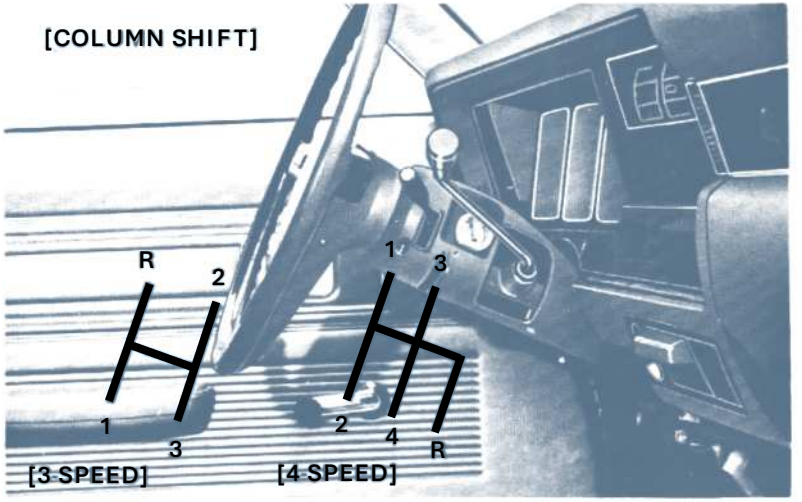
How to Drive with a Manual Transmission

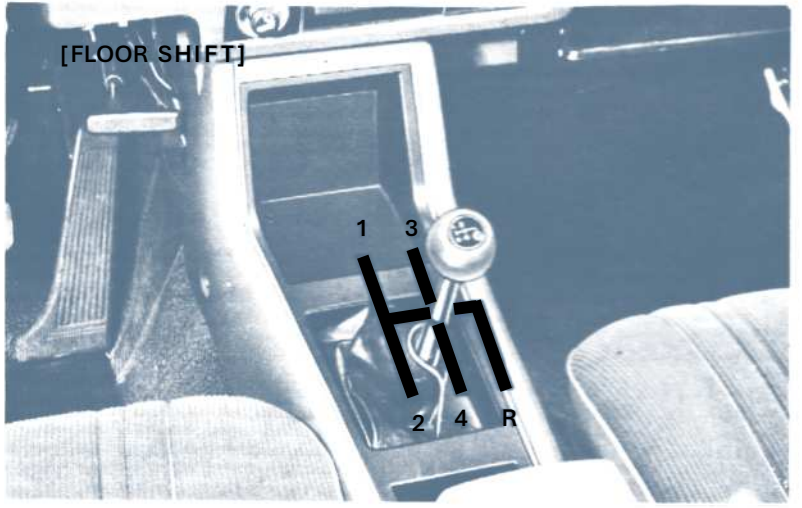
The manual transmission follows the shift pattern shown in the illustration.

Fully depress the clutch pedal when shifting and then release the pedal slowly. Shift into reverse gear only after the car has fully stopped. Do not rest your foot on the clutch pedal while driving to avoid premature clutch wear and improper clutch operation.

Before descending a steep or long grade, reduce speed and downshift the transmission to a lower gear to use the engine as a brake. Downshifting to a lower gear helps maintain a safe speed and prevent brakes from overheating.

The speed limits shown on the next page are the maximum





allowable speeds at which the car can be driven or downshifted in each gear without overrunning the engine. When you need to reduce speed due to slow-moving traffic, turning corners, or driving up steep hills, downshift to a lower gear before the engine starts to labor.

Excessive knocking, resulting from low-speed lugging of the engine, may result in engine damage and may also be harmful to the power train.

Maximum Allowable Speed km/h (mph)

	1st Gear	2nd Gear	3rd Gear
SEDAN 2000 (RS series)			
3-speed	40 (25)	84 (52)	—
4-speed	40 (25)	75 (46)	100 (68)
SEDAN, HARDTOP & WAGON 2600 (MS series)			
3-speed	50 (31)	100 (62)	—
4-speed	50 (31)	85 (52)	125 (77)

Maximum Cruising Speed km/h (mph)

	3-speed	4-speed
SEDAN 2000 series	120 (74)	125 (77)
SEDAN, HARDTOP & CUSTOM STATION WAGON 2600 series	145 (90)	150 (93)
UTILITY WAGON 2600 series	125 (77)	130 (81)

How to Drive with an Automatic Transmission

The automatic transmission has three forward speeds and one reverse. The shift position indicator, as shown in the illustration, will be lit up when the headlight switch is on.

LOCK RELEASE

Pull the lever toward you (Column shift) or depress the lock release button (Floor shift) when shifting.



(P) PARK – Place the selector in this position when parking the car. The engine can be started when the selector is in this position.

WARNING: Never shift into P position while the car is moving.

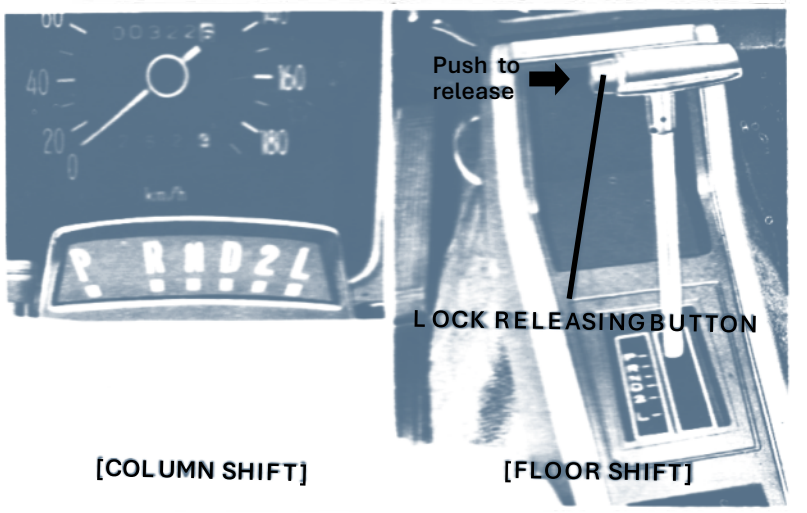
(R) REVERSE – This position is for reversing the car. Shift into or out of R position after the car has come to a complete stop.

(N) NEUTRAL – The gears are free in mesh and it is possible to start the engine when the selector is in this position.

(D) DRIVE – This is the position for normal driving.

(2) SECOND – This position is for slight engine braking.

(L) LOW – This position is for maximum engine braking.



[COLUMN SHIFT] [FLOOR SHIFT]

Take your foot off the accelerator pedal, when shifting the selector lever to any drive position with the engine running.

CAUTION: Do not depress the accelerator pedal to rev up the engine with the brake applied and the selector lever in any drive position. This causes fluid overheating and possible damage.

When the selector lever is placed in the D position, the car will start in low and will automatically shift up to second and drive as the car speed increases. If rapid acceleration is

required while driving with the selector in D, fully depress the accelerator pedal. The transmission will automatically downshift to either second or low gear in accordance with the car speed.
The transmission can be shifted manually by moving the selector lever from L, 2 and then to D as speed increases. Exercise care not to allow the engine to overspeed. The speed limits shown below are the maximum allowable speeds at which the car can be driven in each position without overrunning the engine.

Low Range (L)	65 km/h (40 mph)
2nd Range (2)	110 km/h (68 mph)
Maximum Cruising Speed	140 km/h (87 mph)

When reducing speed, utilize engine braking effect by downshifting. It is possible to downshift directly from D to L. In this case, an automatic downshift will first be made to second gear and then to low gear as the car speed decreases.

CAUTION: Never downshift if the car speed is above the allowable speeds. Down-shifting at maximum allowable speeds generates excessive deceleration stress and the downshift speeds should normally be less than approximately 90 km/h (55 mph).

Driving Hints

USING YOUR BRAKES

Driving through deep water puddle may affect braking effectiveness due to moisture inside the brake drums. To dry them quickly, depress the brake pedal lightly a few times while running at a slow forward speed. Continue until the brakes return to normal.

When descending a steep or long grade, reduce your speed and shift the transmission into a lower gear. Apply brakes sparingly so that they do not overheat.
When applying brakes at high speeds, depress the brake pedal a little at a time to gradually reduce speed. Sudden application of brakes at high speeds may lock all four wheels and cause loss of control in forward movement.

DRIVING ON WET ROADS

When it begins to rain, road surfaces become slippery. When water collects on the road surface, the traction becomes poor, and there is the additional danger of hydroplaning at high speeds.

Observe the following precautions to prevent possibility of traction loss:

1. Reduce speed in heavy rains or when roads are slippery.
2. Slow down when driving through puddles.
3. Keep tire inflation pressure as specified.

HOLDING CAR ON AN UPGRADE

To stop on an upgrade for a short period of time, hold your car by applying the parking brake. Never attempt to hold the car in place by accelerating the engine with the transmission in gear or with the selector lever in any drive position.

DRIVING FOR ECONOMY

For better fuel economy and trouble-free operation, follow these 10 simple steps:

1. Warm up cold engine to 50°C (120°F).
2. Reduce fast idle speed by quickly depressing and releasing accelerator pedal.
3. Avoid excessive idling.
4. Accelerate slowly and smoothly.
5. Avoid fast starts and quick braking unless necessary.
6. Pace your driving in order to maintain a more constant speed.
7. Avoid excessively high speeds. The difference between 80 km/h (50 mph) and 110 km/h (70 mph) may save 15 to 20 percent on your fuel bill.
8. Keep the car to a minimum weight by removing any unnecessary luggage or personal goods from the car.
9. Keep tires inflated to correct pressure.
10. Perform scheduled maintenance according to the table described in the "MAINTAINING YOUR CAR" section of this manual.

PARKING YOUR CAR

Always set the parking brake and place the shift lever in first or reverse gear for manual transmission or place the selector lever in P position for automatic transmission
Turn the ignition key to the LOCK position, remove the key, close all the windows, and lock the doors when leaving your car unattended.

When a car equipped with an automatic transmission is parked on a slope, the car may still be locked even after shifting the lever into another position from P.
To back the car parked on an uphill, first shift to D and move the car forward a little; then shift into R for backing.
To descend a hill, first shift into R and back the car a little; then shift into D to move the car forward.

EMERGENCY STOP

If you must stop your car on a busy highway, pull safely over to the edge of the road as far as possible; do not park on a driving lane.
Apply the parking brake and turn on the hazard warning lights, day or night, to warn other drivers of the hazard.
If you must leave your car to call for assistance, lock all the doors.

EMERGENCY STARTING

Push Starting (Manual Transmission Only)
Turn the ignition switch ON, depress the clutch pedal, and shift to second or third gear. Hold the accelerator pedal about halfway down. When car speed reaches approximately 15 km/h (10 mph), slowly release the clutch pedal to start the engine.

WARNING: Do not attempt to start the engine by having your car towed. The sudden forward surge when engine starts may cause a collision with the car ahead.

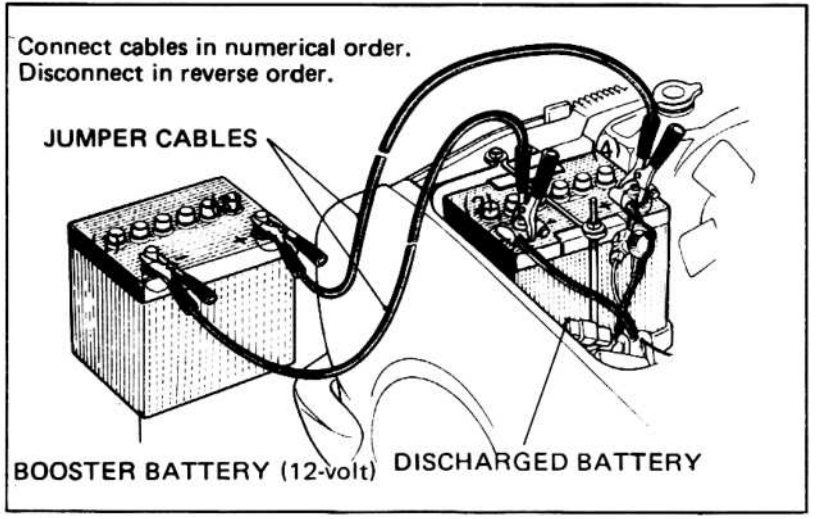
If your car is equipped with an automatic transmission, it is not possible to push-start the engine.

Jump Starting
Jump starting can be dangerous if done incorrectly. Always follow these instructions:

- Use a 12-volt booster battery.
- Connect jumper cables so that they do not contact each other.
- Turn lights, radio and accessories OFF while cranking.

1. Obtain a fully charged battery (one in another vehicle may be used) and two jumper cables.

2. Connect one end of a jumper cable to the positive terminal (identified by either + or P on the battery case or post) of the discharged battery and the other end of the same cable to the positive terminal of the booster battery. Connect one end of the other jumper cable to the negative



terminal (– or N) of the discharged battery and its other end to the negative terminal of the booster battery. Connections must be clean and secure.

WARNING: Never make wrong connections of jumper cables. If connections are made in any way other than that described above, serious personal injury, or damage to the charging system may result.

3. When your battery is being boosted by another car, the other car's engine should be running at about 2,000 rpm to ensure that sufficient current is being supplied.

4. Start your engine in the normal manner.

5. Carefully disconnect the jumper cables following the procedure exactly in reverse order.

ENGINE OVERHEATING

The following symptoms indicate engine overheating:
a. The coolant temperature gauge reading to the red zone.
b. Excessive engine ping.
c. Steam or boiling coolant venting from the radiator reservoir.

If overheating is detected, take the following steps:

1. Stop the car and open the engine hood to provide good ventilation.
2. Check fan belt to see whether it is broken or loose and look for coolant leaks. If found defective, or if the radiator reservoir is empty, stop the engine immediately.

3. If above checks OK, run the engine at a speed (approx. 1,500 rpm) slightly higher than idle speed for a few minutes to bring down the temperature. Then stop the engine.
4. After the engine has cooled, check the coolant level visually in the reservoir. The level should be between the FULL and LOW marks on the reservoir. If not, replenish the coolant to the FULL line.

However, even if the reservoir is at specified level, carefully remove the radiator cap and check coolant level according to the procedure given in the WARNING. If the radiator level is low, it is an indication of cooling system leaks. Have cooling system repaired and radiator filled up to the filler neck.

WARNING: To remove the radiator cap:
Do not remove radiator cap if the engine and radiator are still hot, because steam and scalding coolant under pressure will blow out, which may cause bodily injury.
When the engine has cooled, place a thick rag like a towel over the radiator cap, slowly rotate the cap counterclockwise to the detent. When the hissing sound has stopped, press down on the cap while turning counterclockwise, and remove.

LOW OIL PRESSURE WARNING LIGHT COMES ON

If the warning light comes on while the engine is running, immediately stop the engine; otherwise the engine may be damaged.
Check the oil level and at the same time check for leakage. If necessary, replenish oil. Restart the engine, and check to see that the warning light goes out.
If the light does not go out, even with sufficient oil in the crankcase, or if oil is leaking, obtain assitance.

DISCHARGE WARNING LIGHT COMES ON

This indicates that the battery is not being charged. Immediately stop your car and check for a loose or broken fan belt. If loose, adjust the belt tension as instructed on page 54.
If the fan belt is not responsible for the trouble, have your charging system inspected and corrected.

CAUTION: Driving under this condition will eventually discharge the battery. If the fan belt is loose or broken, overheating of engine will result. Do not drive for a long time if the charging system is inoperative.

TOWING

Secure the rope as shown. Tow smoothly-do not let the line slacken and then tighten. Tow only for a short distance.
If your car must be towed, make sure the parking brake is released, the transmission is in neutral, and the ignition key is in the ACC position.

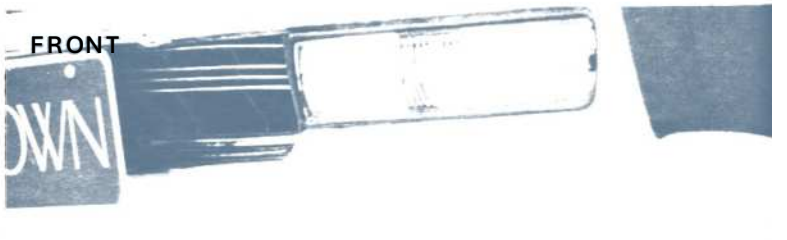
WARNING: NEVER turn the key to the LOCK position while the car is moving.

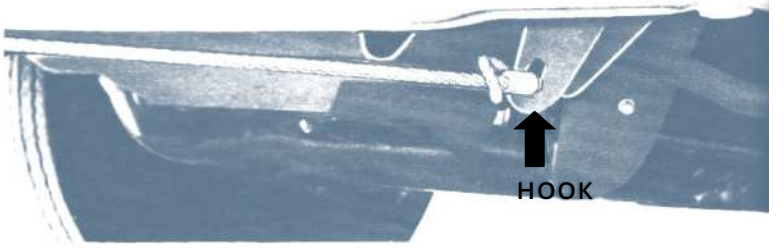
If your car is equipped with an automatic transmission, it should be towed only with the propeller shaft disconnected from the differential (even though there is no problem with the automatic transmission). This is to prevent damage to the automatic transmission due to insufficient lubrication.

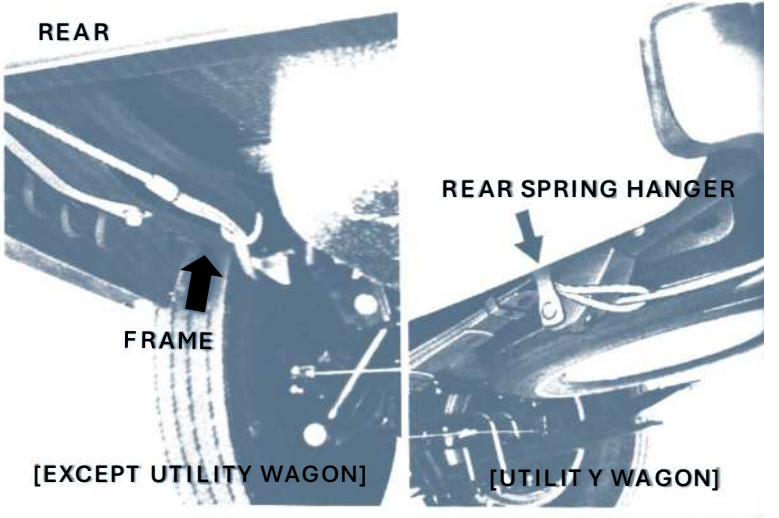
To move a car with an inoperative rear axle, raise the rear wheels off the ground and support the front of the car on a suitable carrier.

CAUTION: The steering column lock mechanism is not strong enough to hold the front wheels straight while the car is being towed with the rear elevated.

If the transmission is locked, raise the rear wheels or disconnect the drive shaft, whichever is more convenient.







MAINTAINING YOUR CAR

Scheduled Maintenance

To maintain your car in top driving condition, it is vitally important to have it inspected and serviced periodically. Maintenance service is based on season and month (mileage). The seasonal service will vary in accordance with the climate and place of driving. The periodic service is based on a 6-month or 10,000 km (6,000-mile) interval. Your Toyota Dealer has all the information pertaining to maintenance and service of your car and can provide all service for your car. Or, if you wish, you can perform some of the service yourself, as explained in the following pages. In either case, however, be sure to closely follow the maintenance schedule below to make sure that all servicing is performed at the proper time. If your car is driven under the following severe conditions, the servicing interval should be shortened.

- Driving in freezing weather, during rainy season, or on excessively rough or dusty roads.
- Frequent short trip or extensive idling.
- Continuous high-speed driving.
- Trailer hauling or repeated driving in hilly areas under heavy loads.

MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

"R" means "Change" or "Replace."

SERVICE INTERVAL (Odometer reading or months, whichever occurs first) / MAINTENANCE ITEMS			Months	–	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	48
			Odometer Reading x 1,000 km	1	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80
			Odometer Reading x 1,000 miles	0.6	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	48
LUBRICATION	*1 Change engine oil	When API-SE grade engine oil is used.		R		R		R		R		R		R		R		R		R
		When API-SC or SD grade engine oil is used.		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	Check and replenish steering gear box oil							O				O				O				O
	Check and replenish or change transmission and differential gear oil					O		O		O		R		O		O		O		R
	Check and replenish or change automatic transmission fluid					O		O		O		R		O		O		O		R
	Check and replenish or change power steering fluid					O		O		O		R		O		O		O		R
	Lubricate ball joints and wheel bearings											O								O
	Change brake fluid	Cars fitted with Disc Brake						R				R				R				R
		Cars fitted with Drum Brake										R								R

SERVICE INTERVAL (Odometer reading or months, whichever occurs first)		Months	–	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	48
		Odometer Reading x 1,000 km	1	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80
MAINTENANCE ITMES		Odometer Reading x 1,000 miles	0.6	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	48
ENGINE	Replace engine oil filter element				R		R		R		R		R		R		R		R
	Change engine coolant	When L.L.C. is not filled.					R				R				R				R
		When L.L.C. is used.									R								R
	Check battery electrolyte level				O		O		O		O		O		O		O		O
	Check drive belt (fan, power steering pump & compressor) deflection		O		O		O		O		O		O		O		O		O
	Check distributor cap, rotor, points and gap		O		O		O		O		O		O		O		O		O
	Check and clean or replace spark plugs				O		R		O		R		O		R		O		R
	*2 Clean or replace air cleaner element				O		O		O		R		O		O		O		R
	Replace fuel filter element										R								R
	Tighten nuts and bolts on engine (Manifold & Cylinder head)		O																
	Check valve clearances		O		O		O		O		O		O		O		O		O
	Check ignition timing and advance operation		O				O				O				O				O
	Check engine idle speed and idle fuel mixture		O				O				O				O				O
	Check spark plug resistive wire resistance										O								O
	Check cooling and fuel system pipes, hoses and connections for leaks and damage		O				O				O				O				O
	Check oil cooler pipes, hoses and connections for leaks and damage		O				O				O				O				O
	Check or replace PCV system valve and hoses						O				O				O				R
	Check or replace charcoal canister				O		O		O		O		O		O		O		R
	Check or replace fuel vapor check valve						O				R				O				R
	Check fuel vapor control system pipes, hoses and connections		O		O		O		O		O		O		O		O		O
CHASSIS & BODY	Check brake and clutch pedal free play and parking brake travel		O		O		O		O		O		O		O		O		O
	Check brake linings and drums						O				O				O				O
	*1 Check brake pads and discs				O		O		O		O		O		O		O		O
	Check brake booster function						O				O				O				O
	Check steering free play, linkage and front end alignment (Side slip)						O				O				O				O
	*1 Check front and rear suspensions						O				O				O				O
	Check brake system pipes, hoses and connections for leaks and damage		O		O		O		O		O		O		O		O		O
	Check ball joint and dust cover				O		O		O		O		O		O		O		O
	Tighten nuts and bolts on chassis and body		O				O				O				O				O

REMARKS: *1 Intervals should be halved under severe conditions.

*2 Under dusty conditions, cleaning interval should be halved. Replacing interval of the Air Cleaner Element should also be shortened to 30,000 km (18,000 miles) or 18 months, whichever occurs first.

Non-scheduled Maintenance

The following maintenance operations are not required at regular intervals. But we recommend that these checks should be performed when required or at the time as explained hereunder.
Of course, these checks can be done by yourself, and some of these checks are explained in the following pages.

Before Starting
- Check engine oil level
- Check engine coolant level
- Check clutch & brake fluid level
- Check tire inflation (visually)

While Driving
- Check rearview mirrors
- Check windshield wiper & washer
- Check headlight aim

At Gas Station
- Check engine hood lock
- Check accelerator linkage
- Check all lights and switches

At Least Once A Month
- Check tire inflation pressure, wear, cuts & cracks
- Check door lock
- Check steering lock
- Check seats
- Check seat belts
- Washing & waxing

Maintenance You Can Perform

Your Toyota dealer has the most up-to-date equipment, as well as Toyota-trained technicians, who are available to perform all inspection and maintenance work on your car. However, if you wish to "do-it-yourself", this section provides inspection and maintenance procedures that can easily be performed. Be sure to follow the recommended maintenance schedule for each item listed. Refer to pages 70 and 71 for the specified classification and capacities of lubricants.

ENGINE OIL & FILTER

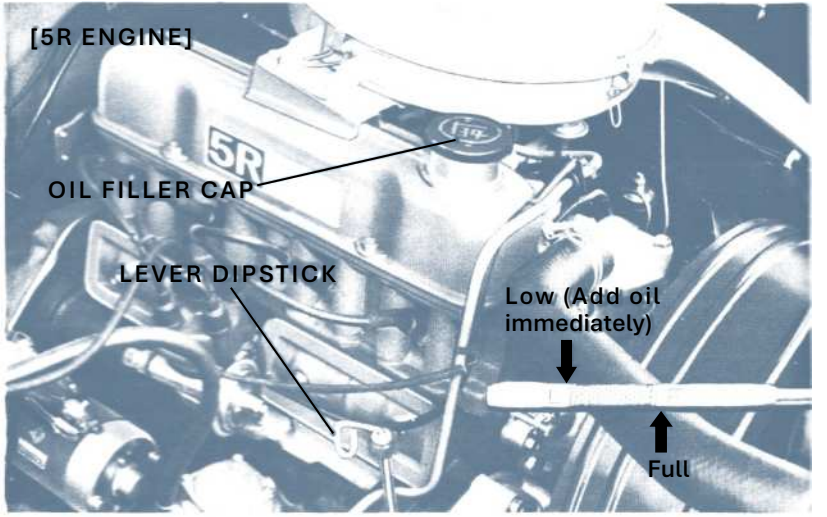
Proper engine oil level should always be maintained. The best time to check it is before starting the engine or as part of a fuel stop.

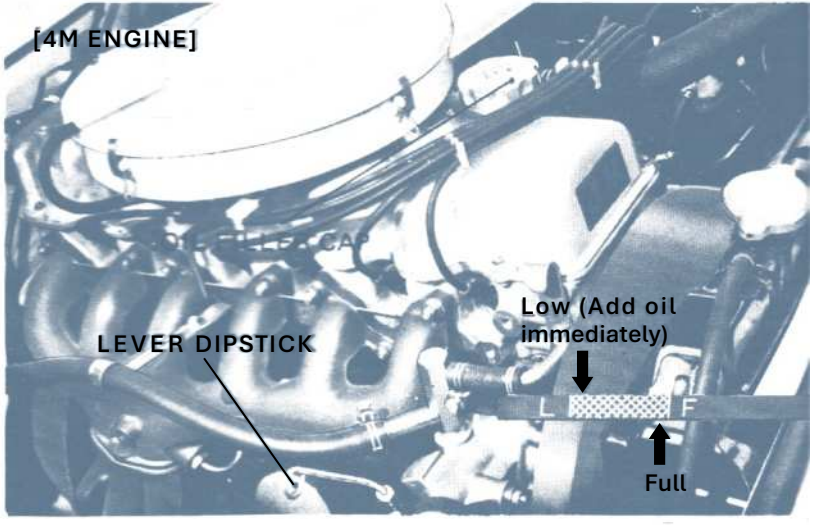
To check the oil level, stop the engine, make sure the car is level, pull out the dipstick and wipe it clean with a rag, reinsert it all the way, and then pull it out again to see the reading.

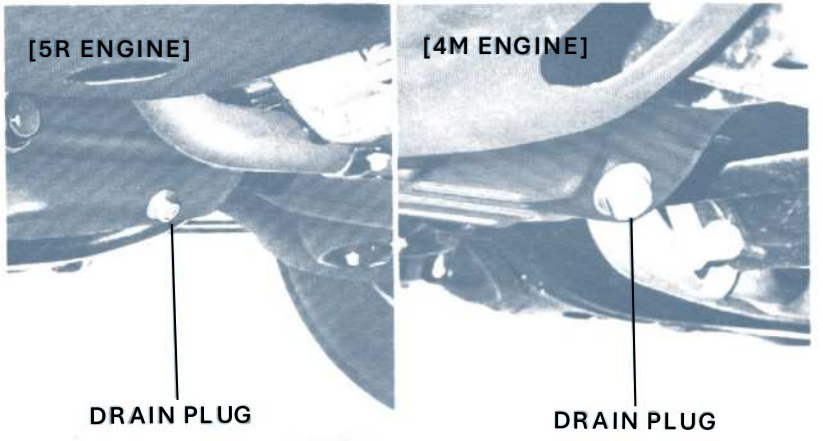
1. The level is satisfactory if it is between the F and L lines marked on the dipstick.
2. If the level is on the L line or below, add oil immediately. Do not overfill.

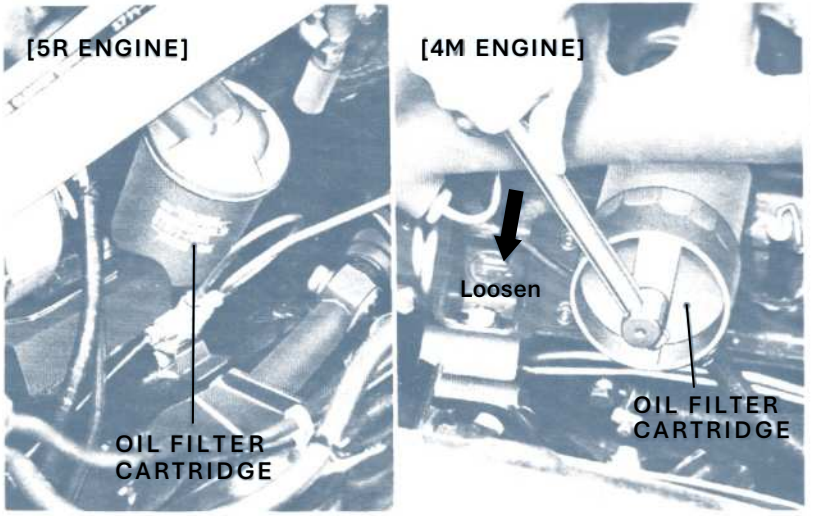
If you change the oil yourself, use the following procedure:

1. Park your car on level ground and warm up the oil by running the engine for a few minutes.
2. Stop the engine and remove the filler cap.
   Place an oil receptacle below the drain plug.
3. Remove the drain plug using a wrench and drain the oil.
4. Securely tighten the plug and fill the crankcase with new engine oil of the proper grade and viscosity through the filler hole.









5. Start the engine and run it at low speed for a few minutes; then stop the engine.
   Remove the dipstick and check for proper level.

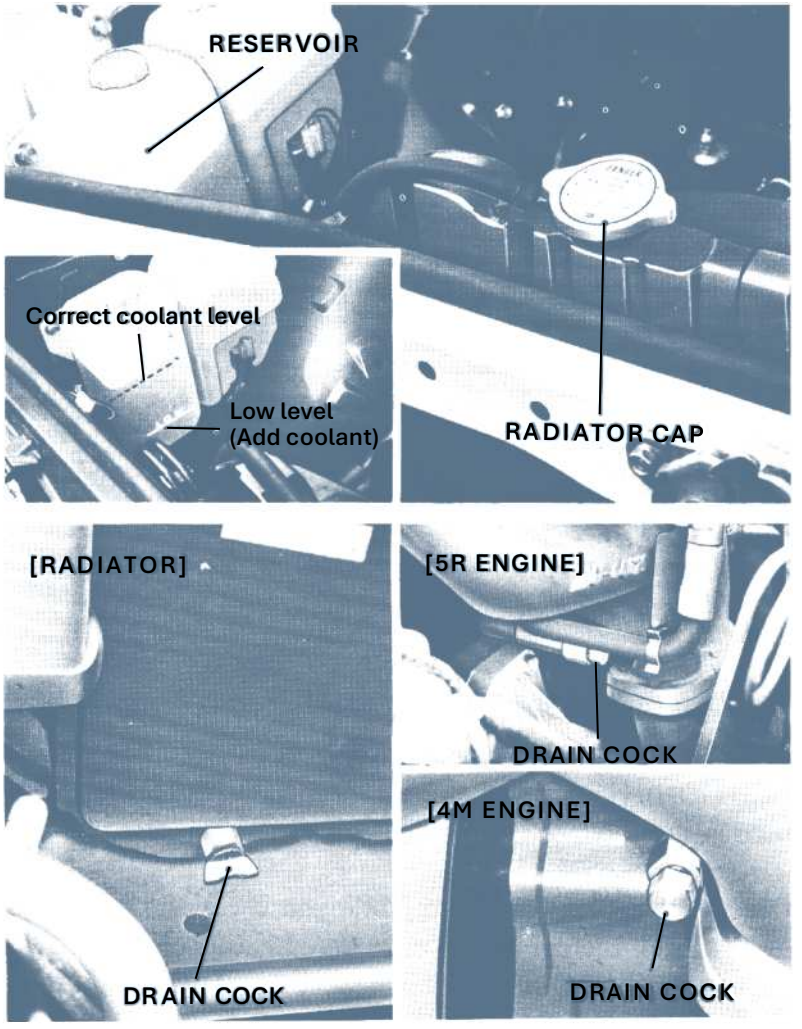
To remove the oil filter, turn it counterclockwise using a suitable band wrench. Screw on the new oil filter but tighten only hand-tight; do not use a wrench.
After installing the filter, fill the crankcase with clean engine oil up to its specified level. Then operate the engine and check for leakage from the oil filter.

ENGINE COOLANT

WARNING: Personal injury may result if the cap is removed improperly when the engine is hot. See page 45 for the correct procedure.

CAUTION: Hard water and alkaline water should never be used in the cooling system under any circumstances.

Check the coolant level each time you check the engine oil level. Check the coolant level in the radiator reservoir when the engine is cold. If the coolant is on the FULL line, it is all right. If it is low, add coolant.



If the reservoir is empty, check the coolant level in the radiator. The radiator must always be full to the top of the filler neck. If it is low, check that there is no leakage. After filling the radiator, fill up the reservoir also.
The filler caps should be securely tightened.
To prevent the water from freezing, completely drain it and add the proper quantity of anti-freeze or long life coolant. Fill with clean water until the cooling system is full.
The proportion of anti-freeze or long life coolant to water varies according to the lowest temperature in your area and the specification of them.
If an anti-freeze is used, completely drain the coolant when the winter months are over, thoroughly flush the cooling system and refill with clean water.

SPARK PLUGS

Clean and adjust plug gaps as required.

CAUTION: When disconnecting the spark plug wires from the spark plugs, always pull the socket at the end of the wires. DO NOT pull the wires.

1. Remove spark plugs using the spark plug wrench.
2. Thoroughly clean them using a sand blast cleaner.

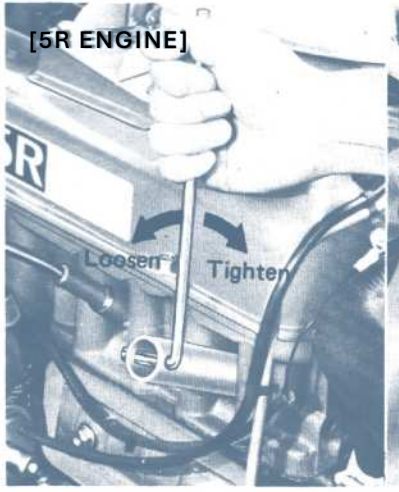
3. Adjust the spark plug gaps by bending the ground electrode to obtain the specified gap.
4. Reinstall the plugs and securely connect the spark plug wires.

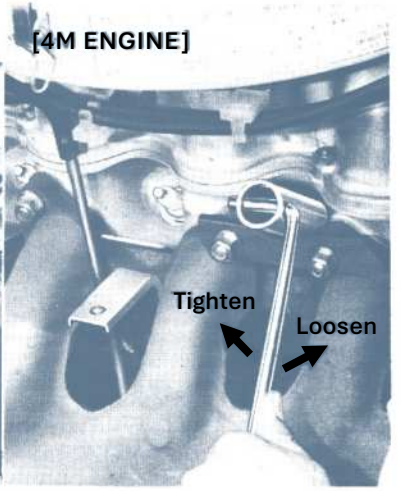
Improper or faulty spark plugs have a considerable effect on engine performance. Be sure to use the following standard spark plugs.

Type of spark plug	Engine	Make		Gap
		Nippondenso	NKG	
Conventional	5R	W14EX	BP5EZ	1.0 mm (0.039")
	4M	W16EP	BP5ES-L	0.8 mm (0.031")
Resistive	All engines	W16EPR	BPR5ES	0.8 mm (0.031")

- In case resistive spark plugs are required by the regulations in order to prevent radio noise interference, the resistive spark plugs listed above should be used.
- Do not mix spark plug types and/or heat ranges at any time.

Different driving patterns and conditions have different effects on spark plug performance. If the electrodes are burnt or blackened with carbon, ask your Dealer for further information.









AIR CLEANER

Clean the element with compressed air blowing from inside out; do not wash or oil it.
Clean and replace earlier than normally scheduled after extensive driving on dusty roads.

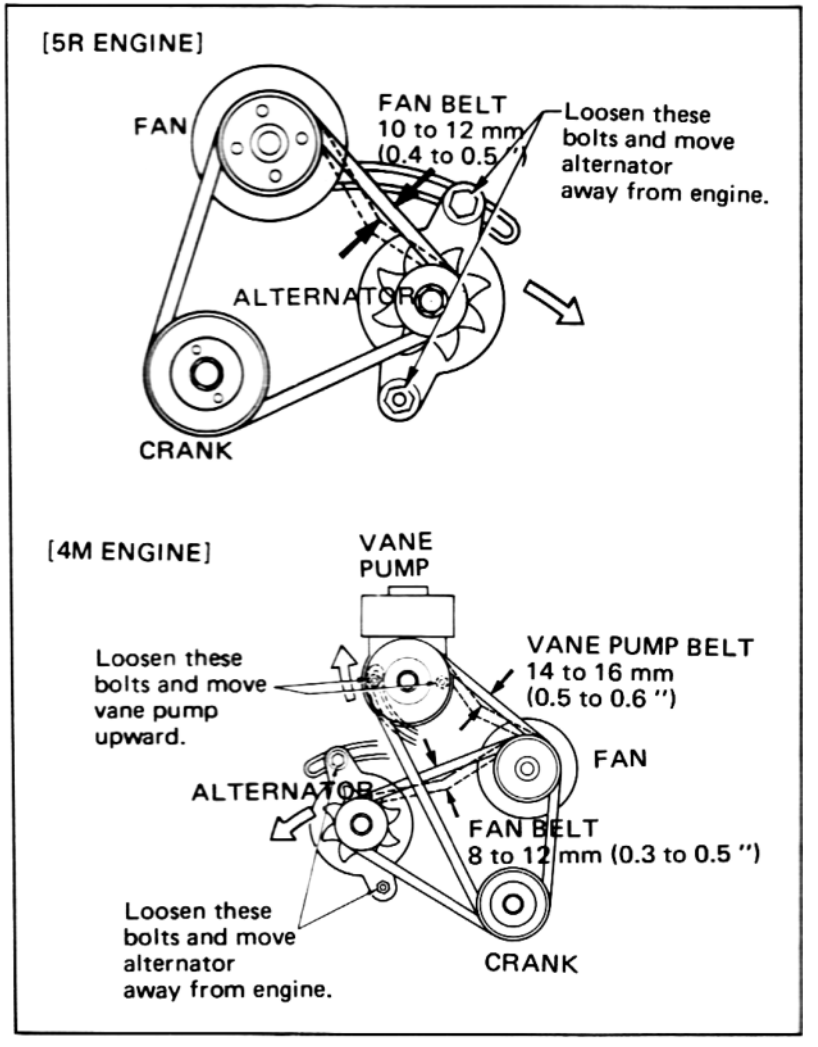
AIR CLEANER WITH AUTOMATIC HOT AIR INTAKE SYSTEM

The air suction ports of the air cleaner are automatically switched according to the temperature of the air introduced into the air cleaner to maintain good engine performance.

CAUTION: DO NOT move the switching valve in the air cleaner case and the related parts.

FAN BELT & VANE PUMP BELT

Check the belt for cracks, wear and stretch, and replace it with a new one if it is damaged.
To check the belt tension, depress the belt as shown. If the belt is replaced, readjust the tension after approximately 1,000 km (600 miles), because it normally stretches after use.



BRAKES & CLUTCH

Fluid Level

Check the fluid level each time you check the engine oil level. If the level is lower, add proper fluid. Do not overfill.

WARNING: Exercise care in handling brake fluid as it may cause damage to painted surfaces and is harmful to the eyes.

If the disc brakes are used on the front wheels, the fluid level of the brake master cylinder drops as the brake pads become worn. If the fluid level is lower than specified, add fluid.

Brake Pedal

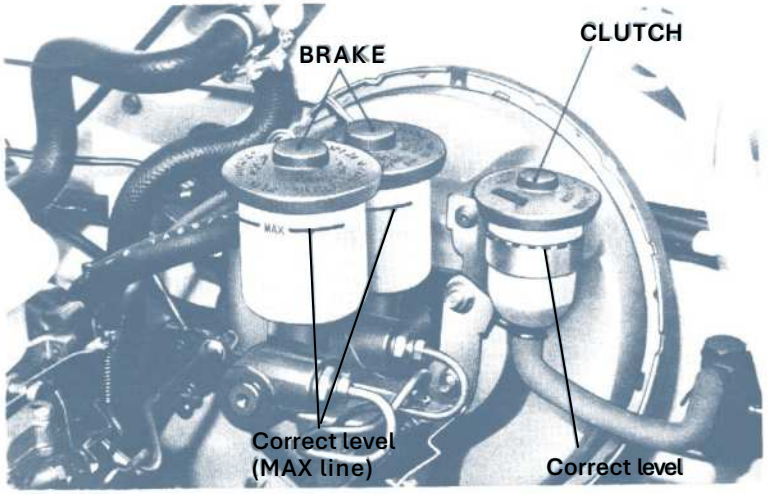
Fully depress the brake pedal, and measure the brake-pedal-to-floorboard clearance.

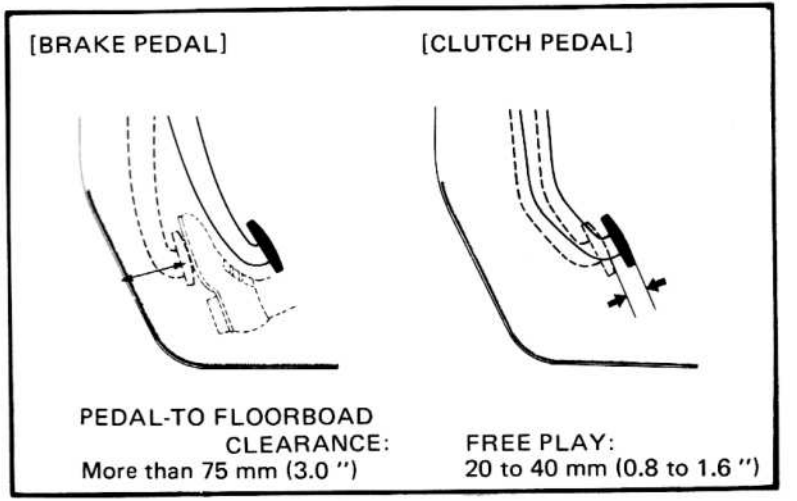
Clutch Pedal

Depress the clutch pedal lightly, and check the free play.

Parking Brake

Slowly and firmly set the parking brake, counting the number of clicks. The parking brake travel is satisfactory if it gives 15 clicks and less.





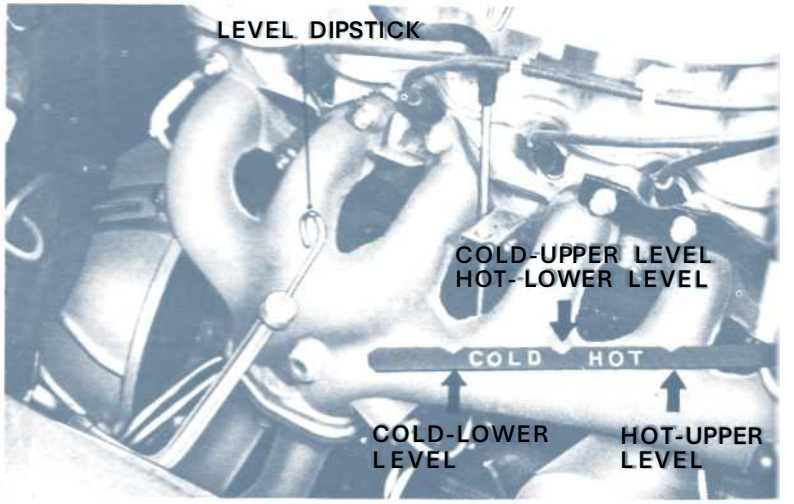
STEERING WHEEL

To check the steering wheel free play, turn the steering wheel gently in both directions when the front wheels are positioned straight ahead.



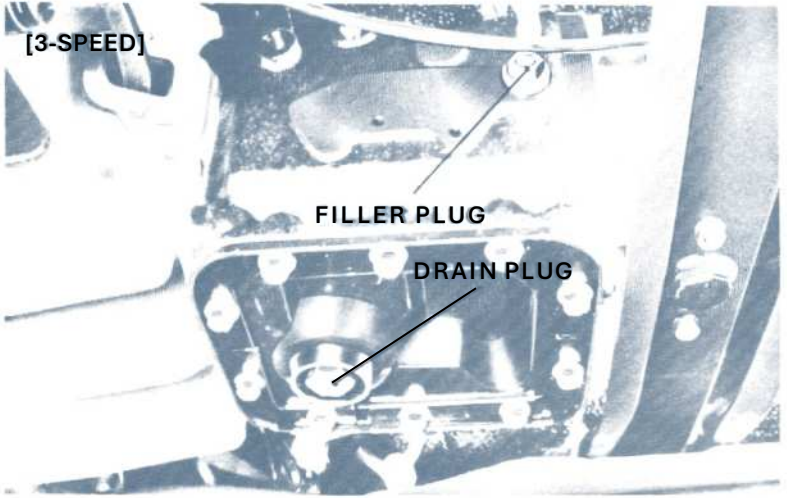
AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION FLUID

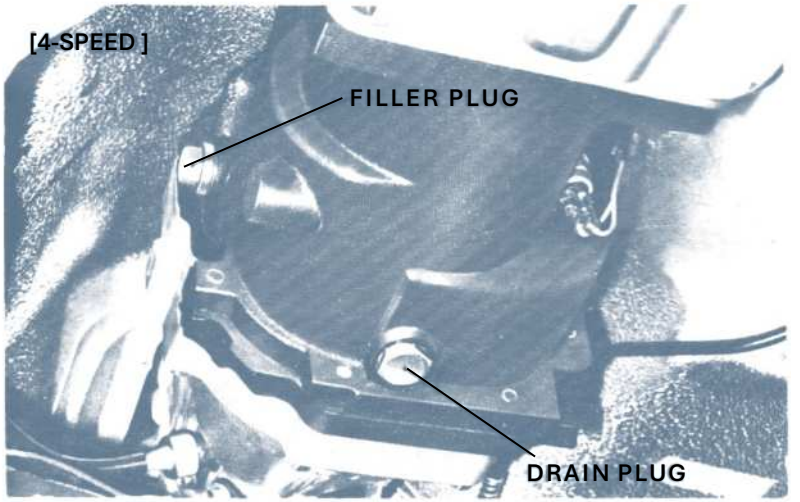
Before checking fluid level, park the car on level ground and apply parking brake fully.
Then start the engine, and with the engine at idle speed, shift the selector into all the positions; then shift into P position.
To check, pull out the dipstick and wipe it clean with a rag, reinsert it all the way, and then pull it out again to see the reading.
The level is satisfactory if it is within the COLD range marked on the dipstick when fluid temperature is low, and if it is within the HOT range when fluid temperature is high.
If the level is low, add proper automatic transmission fluid through the dipstick hole.



MANUAL TRANSMISSION OIL

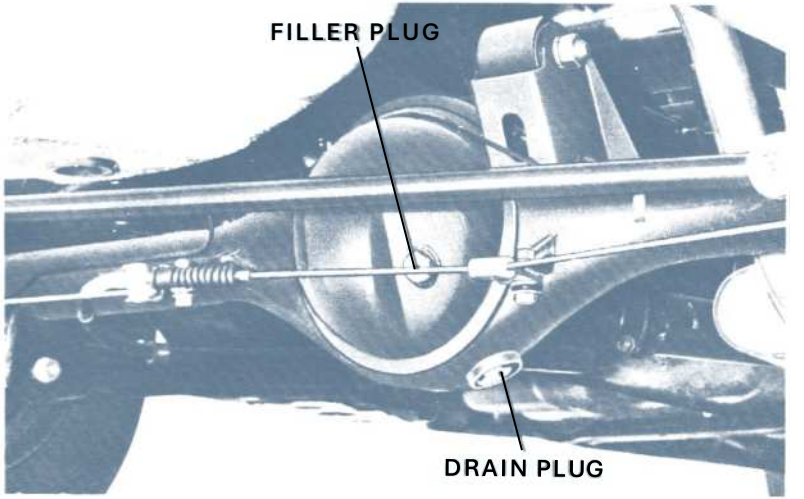
To check the oil level, stop the car on level ground, remove the filler plug using a wrench, and feel inside the hole. If the level is lower than the edge of the hole, add proper gear oil.





DIFFERENTIAL LUBRICATING OIL

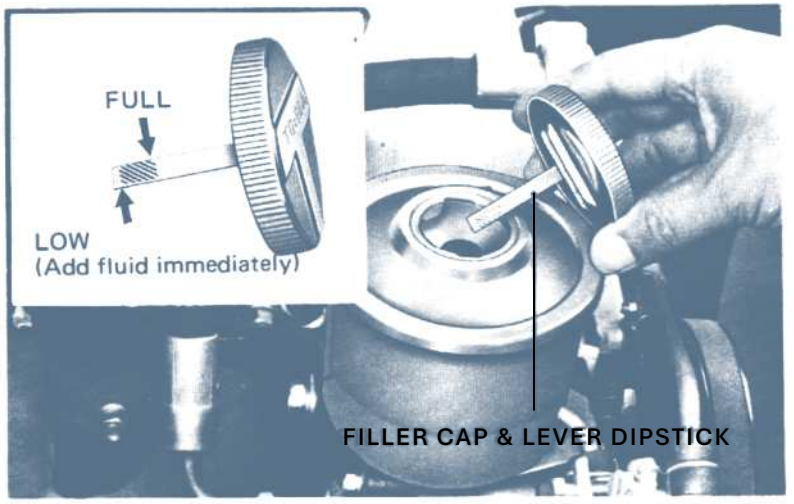
Check the level of the differential oil with the car parked on level ground, remove the filler plug using a wrench, and feel inside the hole. The level must be upt o the filler plug hole. If the level is low, add proper gear oil.



POWER STEERING FLUID

To check the fluid level, remove the filler cap by turning it counterclockwise.

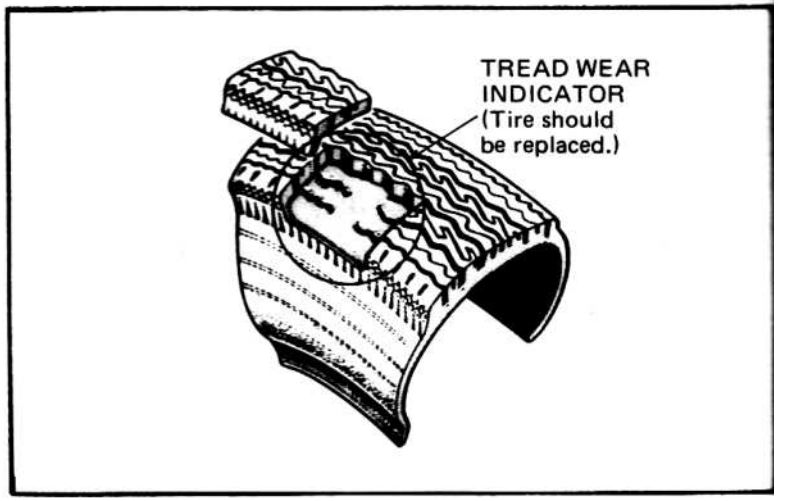
The level is satisfactory if it is within the striped portion of the gauge. If the level is low, add the proper fluid. DO NOT fill with gear lubricant.



TIRES

For good vehicle performance and personal safety, always be sure that passenger and luggage weights are evenly distributed.

A monthly check should be made for uneven tire tread wear, tire casing cuts or cracks, improper tire inflation pressure



(including spare), and loose wheel nuts.

When your tire tread is worn as indicated in the illustration, the tire should be replaced. Be sure to use the same tire as the original in size and construction. Because of possible adverse effect on car handling characteristics, do not mix the conventional, belted and/or radial tires.

Tire Inflation Pressure

Always check the tire inflation pressure when the tires are cold. It is best if the car has not been driven for three hours, but if it is necessary to drive just before checking, the distance should not exceed 1.5 km (1 mile).

Tire pressures higher or lower than recommended will shorten tire life, decrease driving stability, and adversely affect braking performance.

CAUTION: Driving may increase the tire temperature and the tire inflation pressure. Therefore, DO NOT reduce pressure after driving.

Recommended Cold Tire Inflation Pressure
Except for Australia ..... kg/cm²

Load condition & Car speed ..... km/h (mph) \ Model		SEDAN & HARDTOP			
Tire size		6.95-14, 4PR 6.95S-14, 4PR 6.95-14, 6PR		185SR 14	
		Front	Rear	Front	Rear
Standard inflation for all loads including full rated loads	Below 100 (60)	1.9 (27)	1.9 (27)	1.8 (26)	1.8 (26)
	Above 100 (60)	2.2 (31)	2.2 (31)	2.1 (30)	2.1 (30)

Load condition & Car speed ..... km/h (mph) \ Model		WAGON					
Tire size		6.95-14, 6PR 6.95S-14, 6PR		6.95-14 8PRLT		185SR 14	
		Front	Rear	Front	Rear	Front	Rear
Standard inflation for all loads including full rated loads	Below 100 (60)	1.9 (27)	2.4 (34)	2.2 (31)	3.5 (50)	1.8 (26)	2.2 (31)
	Above 100 (60)	2.2 (31)	2.7 (38)	2.5 (36)	3.8 (54)	2.1 (30)	2.5 (36)
Optional inflation for reduced loads (1 to 5 passengers)	Below 100 (60)	1.9 (27)	1.9 (27)	2.2 (31)	2.2 (31)	1.8 (26)	1.8 (26)
	Above 100 (60)	2.2 (31)	2.2 (31)	2.5 (36)	2.5 (36)	2.1 (30)	2.1 (30)

For Australia Sales Only ..... kpa (psi)

Load condition & Car speed ..... km/h \ Model		SEDAN	
Tire size		185SR 14	
		Front	Rear
Standard inflation for all loads including full rated loads	Below 135	155 (22)	155 (22)
	Above 135	185 (26)	185 (26)

Load condition & Car speed ..... km/h \ Model		WAGON	
Tire size		185SR 14	
		Front	Rear
Standard inflation for all loads including full rated loads	Below 135	140 (20)	220 (32)
	Above 135	170 (24)	250 (36)
Optional inflation for reduced loads (1 to 5 passengers)	Below 135	140 (20)	170 (24)
	Above 135	170 (20)	200 (28)

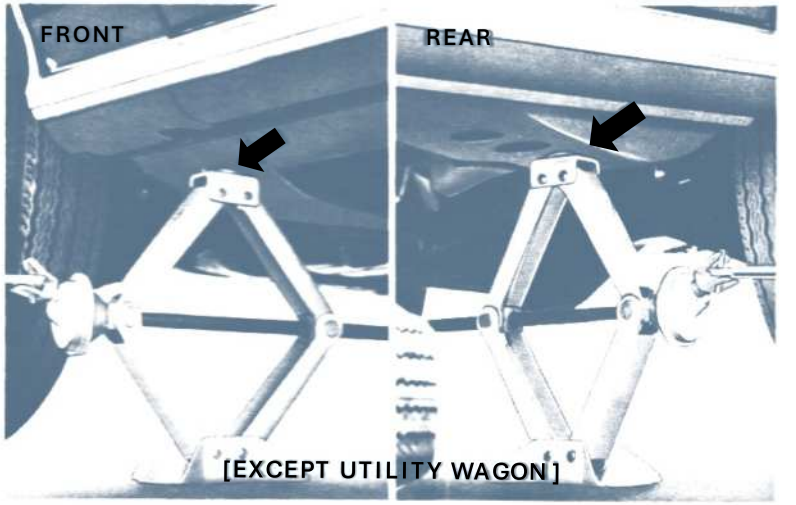
Snow Tires

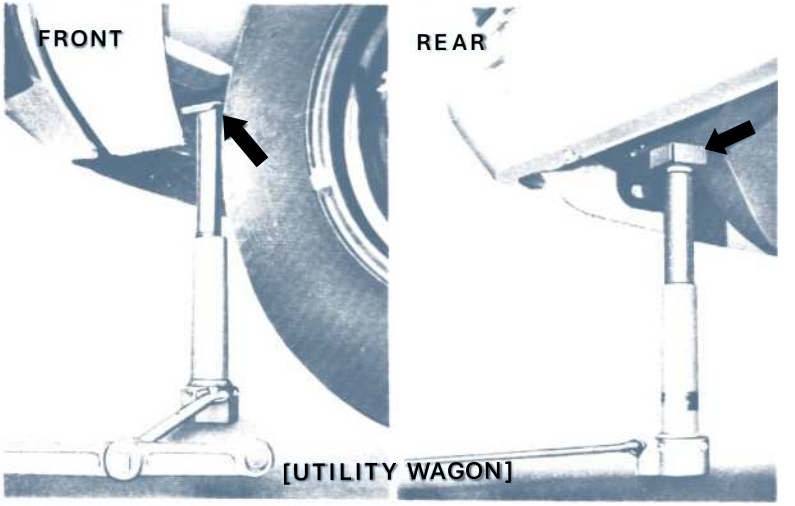
When you intend to use snow tires, they must be of the size and construction equivalent to the other tires as previously recommended. If your car is originally installed with radial tires, it is essential that radial snow tires be used when changing to snow tires. It is recommended that the car speeds be limited to a maximum of 120 km/h (75 mph) when snow tires are installed. For details, ask your Toyota Dealer.

Tire Replacement

1. Firmly set the parking brake and block the wheel diagonally opposite from the jack position.
2. Remove the wheel cap using the flat end of wrench and loosen the wheel nuts slightly.
3. Position the jack as shown here, and raise the car until the tire clears the ground.
4. Remove the wheel nuts and wheel, install the spare, and tighten the wheel nuts.
5. Lower the car and retighten the wheel nuts securely.
6. Install the wheel cap.

WARNING: Park the car on level ground. Never get under the car when it is supported only by a jack. Always use safety stands or suitable blocks to securely support the car if it is necessary to get underneath.

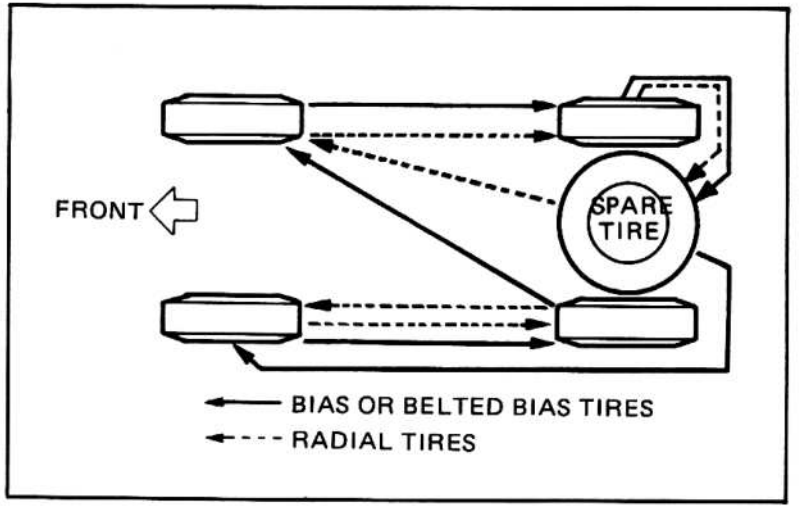




Tire Rotation

To increase tire life, it is recommended that the tires be rotated every 10,000 km (6,000 miles) and the wheels be balanced if required. If the vehicle is used continuously under the servere conditions (e.g. operating on rough roads, driving at high speeds or with heavy loads, etc.) or if uneven tire wear is detected, the rotation interval should be shortened. Upon rotation, check the tires and wheels for damage.

After rotating the tires, the inflation pressure should be readjusted according to the table of Recommended Cold Tire Inflation Pressure.



BODY

WASHING & WAXING

It is important to take care of the painted and chrome-plated surfaces on your car.

Washing

Use cold or lukewarm water for washing your car. Do not use hot water for washing and do not wash while the car body is hot.

Remove mud and road grime with a sponge or soft rag, using enough water to avoid scratching.

Salt, chemicals, snow, or mud on the body should be washed off with water, and use a light detergent if required. Make certain, however, to use a neutral detergent, and thoroughly rinse it off.

Waxing and Polishing

Polishing and waxing is recommended to maintain the original luster of painted surfaces and to prolong their life.

Polish chrome-plated surfaces in the same manner as painted surfaces.

SEAT & SEAT BELT

Check the seats for proper function in the following manner.

1. Verify that the seat adjuster lever spring effectively holds the seat adjuster lever in place.
2. With the seat locked, try to move it forward and back ward to see if it is securely locked in place.
3. Push and pull the seat backs to check for any looseness between seats and floor.

Check the seat belts and its incorporated systems in the following manner.

1. Inspect belts, buckles, retractors and anchor points for damage or loose installation. Replace belt assembly if cut, weakened, frayed or damaged.
2. Keep seat belts clean and dry. If necessary to clean the belts, use mild soap solution and lukewarm water.

CAUTION:

1. **The seat belt system and its related parts have passed the stringent test by Toyota engineers and government officials. Do not disassemble or remodel.**
2. **The seat belt must be replaced if a heavy load was applied to the seat belt in an accident.**
3. **Never stain the webbing with polishes, oils and chemicals. Also never bleach or dye the belt.**

DOORS

1. With the inside door lock button in the lock position, and verify that the doors cannot be opened from inside or outside.
2. Check the door lock striker retaining screws for loose fitting.
3. Lock and unlock each door with the key to check whether the operaiton is smooth.

HOOD LOCK

Check the hood lock release lever for smooth operation.
Assure that the safety catch completely engages with the body and that the hood does not open unless the safety catch lever is pushed up.
Open the hood and check that the tension spring holds the hood in any position.
Make sure that the hood is completely locked in place when closed.

ACCELERATOR LINKAGE

With the engine stopped, slowly depress and release the accelerator pedal. Make sure that the movement of the pedal is smooth. Check for any damage, missing parts, interference or binding in the linkage.

ELECTRICAL

LIGHTS, SWITCHES & WINDSHIELD WIPER

1. Inspect all switches for proper operation, lights for burned-out bulbs, and loose fitting or blown fuses.
2. Operate the windshield wipers while actuating the windshield washer, and verify that wiper blades uniformly wipe sufficient areas and that the washer fluid is sprayed properly.

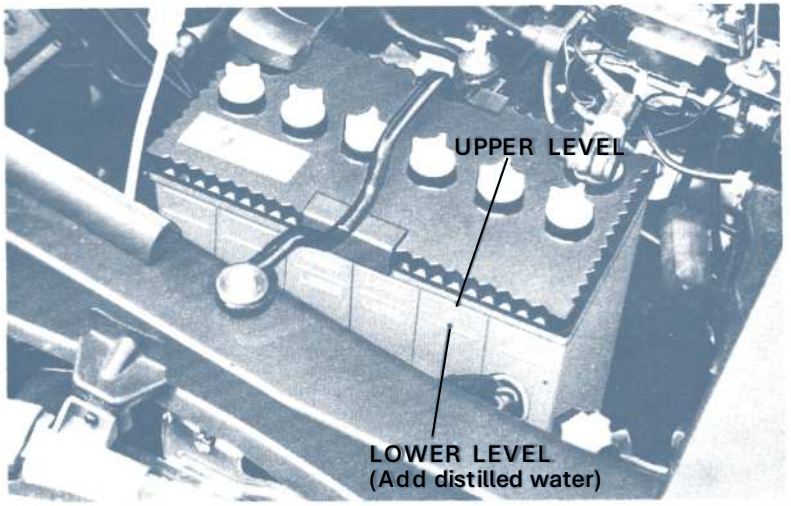
BATTERY

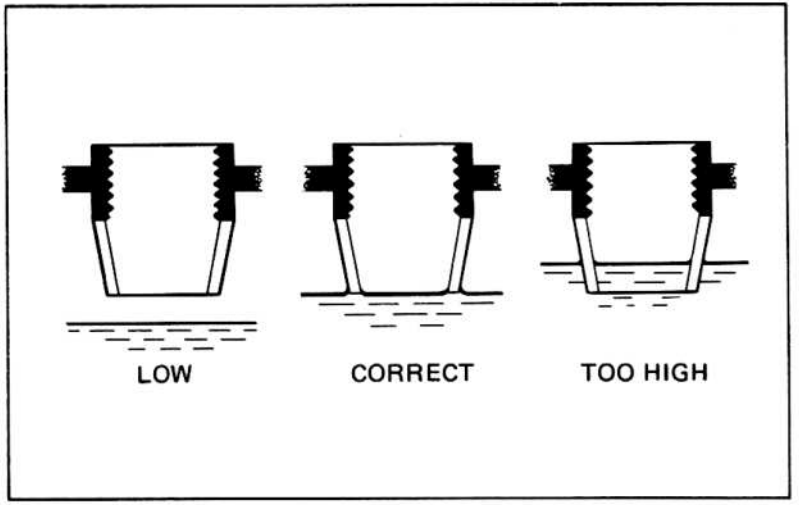
When fully charged, the specific gravity of the battery electrolyte should read 1.260 (when the electrolyte temperature is 20°C or 68°F). Recharging is required if the specific gravity drops to 1.200.

The level of electrolyte is satisfactory if it is within a range between the upper and lower levels marked on the battery case.

If your car has a black battery case, the vent cap should be removed when checking the electrolyte level as noted in the illustrations.

Add distilled water if the level is low. Do not overfill.



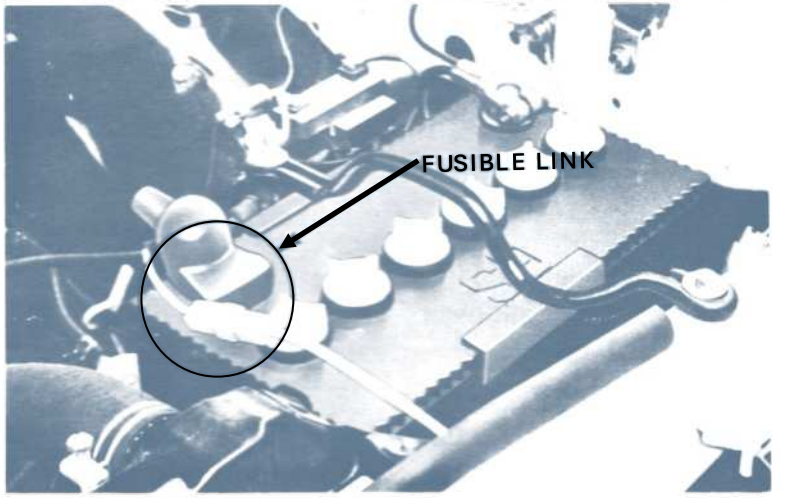


Check the battery case for cracks, check the clamps for looseness, and the both terminals for corrosion and looseness. You may wash both terminals and the top surface of the case with lukewarm water and baking soda. Coat the terminals with grease to prevent corrosion.

WARNING: Hydrogen gas is generated during charging. Never use an open flame nearby because this gas is highly explosive. Care should be exercised in handling the electrolyte, as it is diluted sulfuric acid. It will cause skin irritation and ruin clothing and the surface of the car body. Particular care should be exercised not to get battery electrolyte into your eyes.

FUSIBLE LINK

The electric circuits except for starter circuit are provided with a main fusible link connected to the positive terminal of the battery and a fusible link block, located at the right front corner in the engine compartment, which consists of three fusible links. Current from the battery flows through the main fusible link and is distributed to all the electrical devices by the three fusible links. Each fusible link is a wire

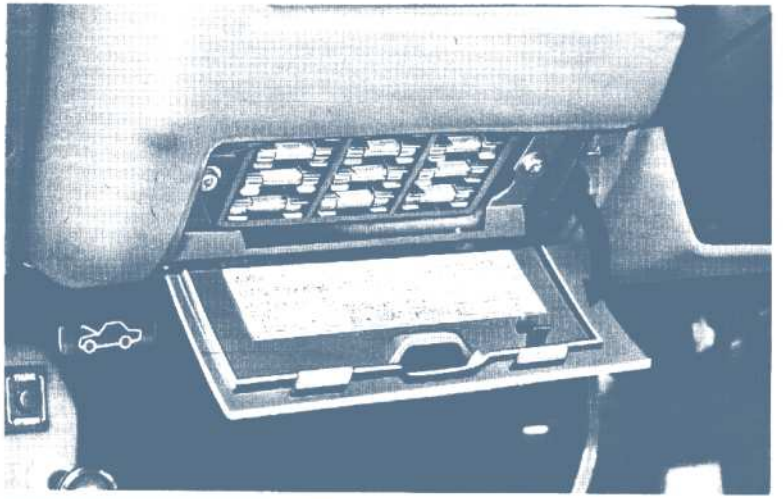


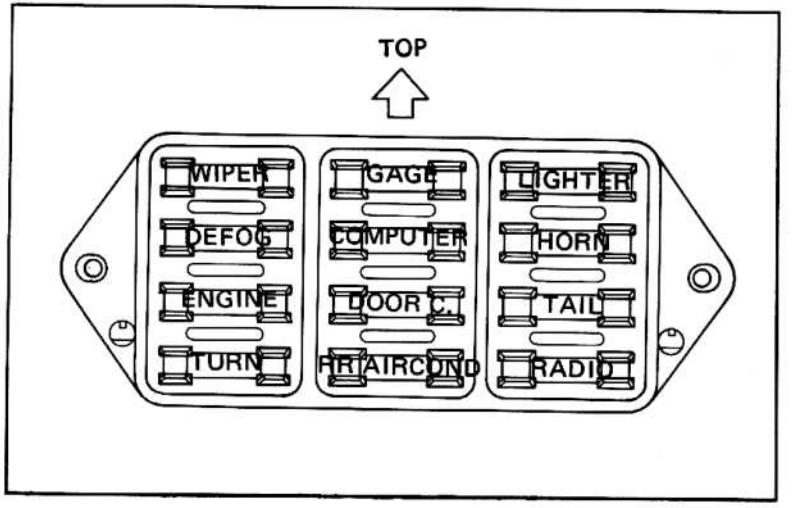
that will burn out before the entire wiring harness is damaged in the event of electrical overload in the circuit.

WARNING: Always use a genuine Toyota fusible link. Never install a wire or electrical jumper for replacement as it may cause a fire in the car.

FUSE

If any fuse is blown, turn off the ignition switch and switch in the circuit in question. Install a new fuse of proper





amperage. Then turn on the switches, and see if the electrical device operates. If the fuse immediately blows again, have your electrical system inspected and repaired. Do not use fuses of higher amperage rating than those recommended.

Fuse Specifications

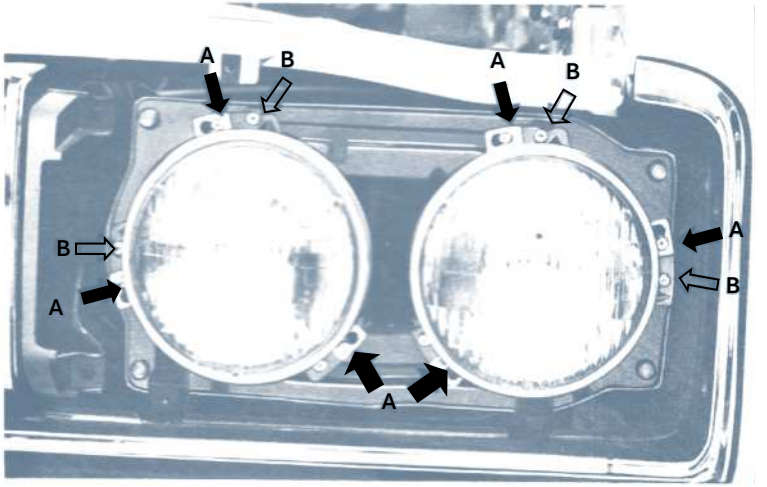
Fuse Holder	Amperage	Circuit
WIPER	20 amp.	Windshield wiper & washer (front & rear), Automatic door lock control relay
DEFOG	15 amp.	Rear window defogger
ENGINE	15 amp.	Voltage regulator (IG terminal)
TURN	10 amp.	Turn signal light, Seat belt warning light
GAGE	10 amp.	Gauges, Warning lights, Back up light
COMPUTER	15 amp.	Empty
DOOR C.	30 amp.	Power window
RR AIRCOND	15 amp.	Rear cooler blower
LIGHTER	15 amp.	Cigarette lighter, Trunk opener, Interior light, Door courtesy light, Rear deck light
HORN	15 amp.	Horn, Hazard warning light, Stop light
TAIL	15 amp.	Tail light, License plate light, Front parking light, Engine room light, Trunk room light
RADIO	10 amp.	Radio, Taper player

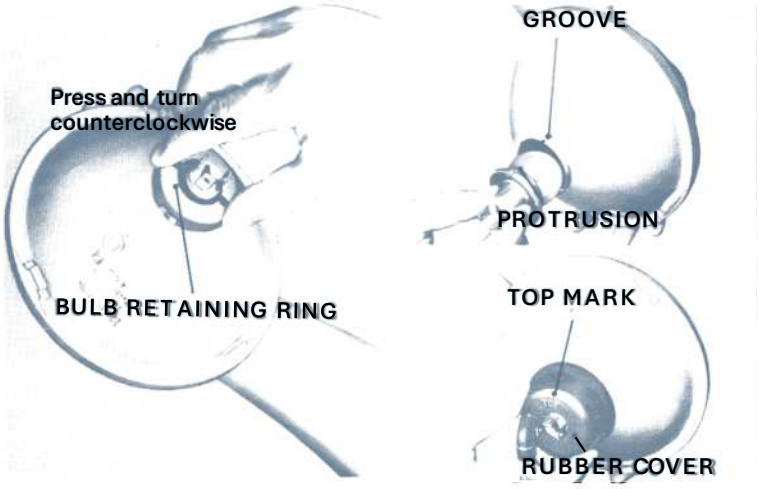
REPLACING HEADLIGHT BEAM UNIT

1. To replace the headlight beam unit, first remove the headlight rim.
2. Loosen the retaining screws (A), but do not remove them. Turn the retaining ring clockwise and pull out the beam unit with the ring.
3. If the semi-sealed type headlight is installed, remove the rubber cover. Press and turn the bulb retaining ring counterclockwise to take out the bulb as shown.
   When installing the new bulb, align the protrusion of the light bulb socket with the groove of the headlight body. Make sure that the bulb retaining ring and the rubber cover are properly fitted, and both the top marks of the rubber cover and the beam unit should be aligned each other.
4. After replacing, always check the headlight aim and adjust if necessary by turning screws (B). Since the job is best done with special equipment, we recommend that the adjustment be made by Your Toyota Dealer.
5. Do not interchange the inner and outer headlight beams.

Sealed beam wattage

	Outer	Inner
Sealed beam type	37.5/50	37.5
Semi-sealed beam type	45/40	45/40



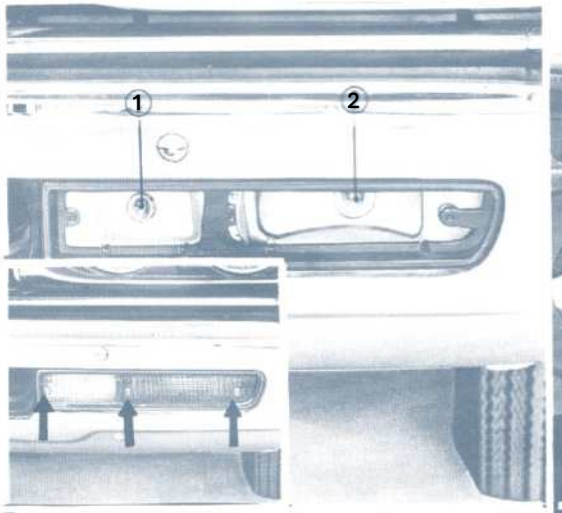


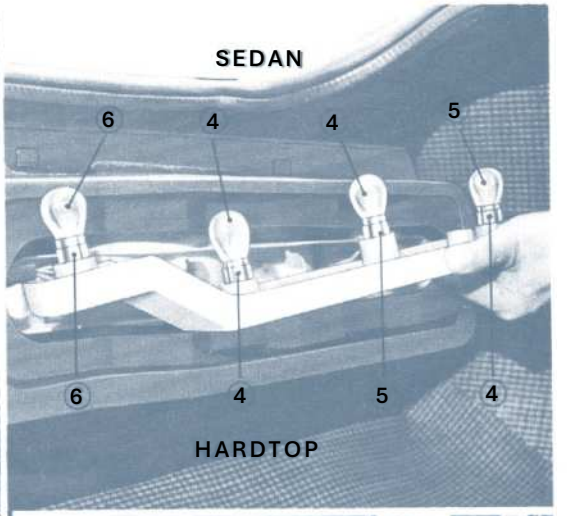
REPLACING LIGHT BULBS

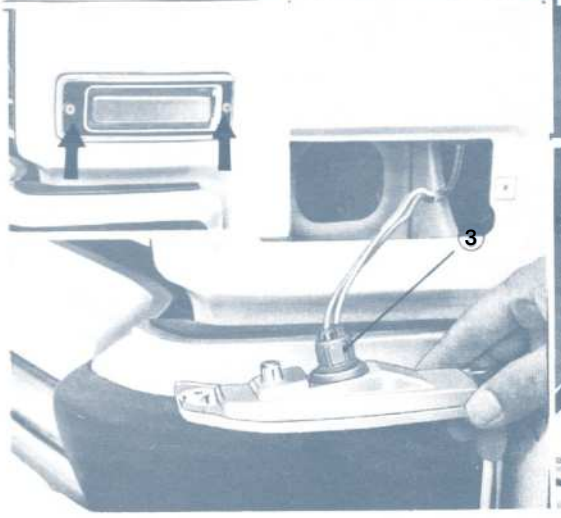
If you need to replace the light bulbs, follow the procedures shown in the illustrations.

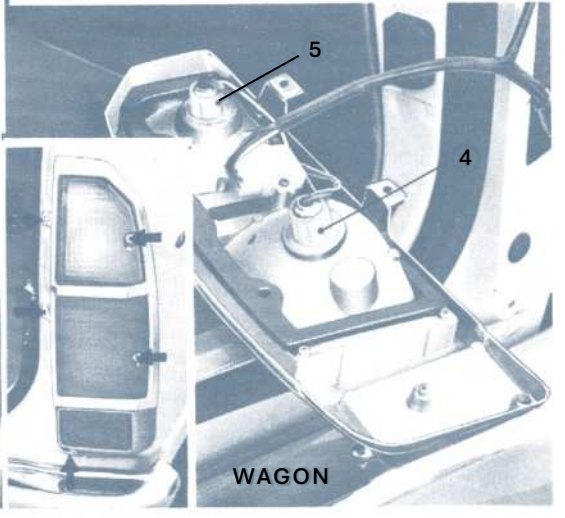
Light Bulb Specifications

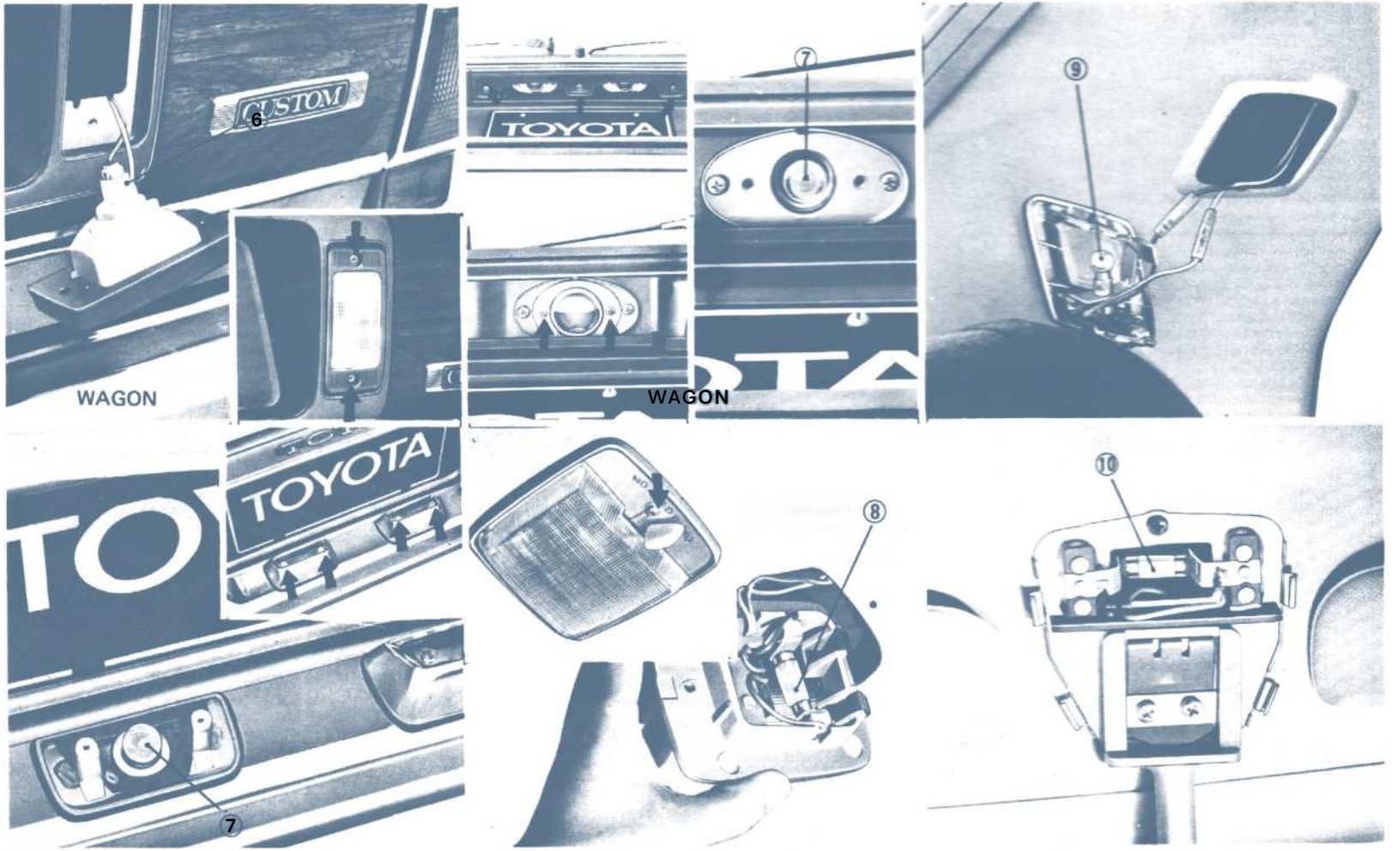
Bulb No. in figure	Lights	Wattage
1	Front parking light	5
2	Front turn signal light	21
3	Side turn signal light	5
4	Stop and tail light	21/5
5	Rear turn signal light	21
6	Back-up light	21
7	License plate light	5
	Interior light	
8	-Dome	10
9	-Rear pillar	6
10	-Front	5
11	-Rear deck (wagon)	10
12	Map light	8
13	Door courtesy light	5
14	Glove box light	3.4
15	Engine room light	6
16	Trunk room light	5

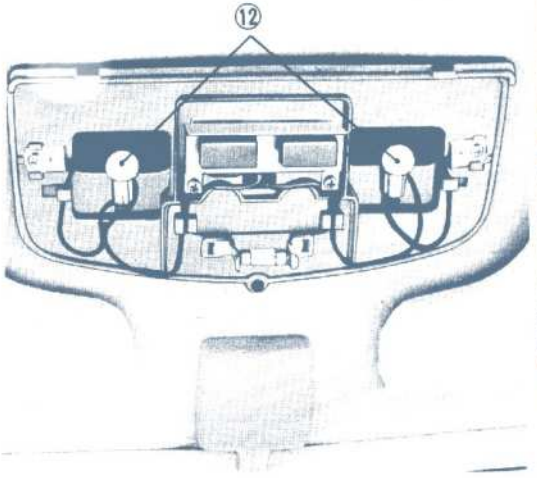


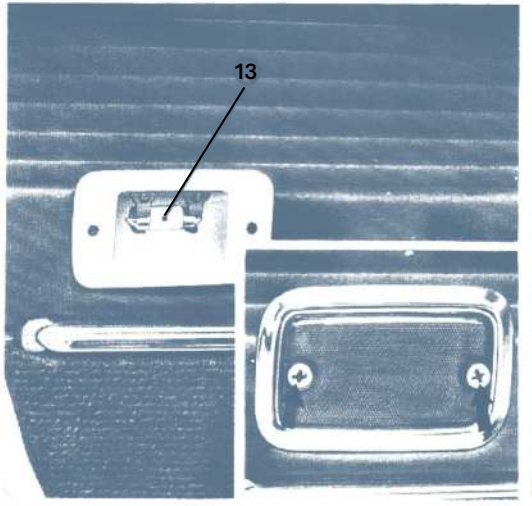


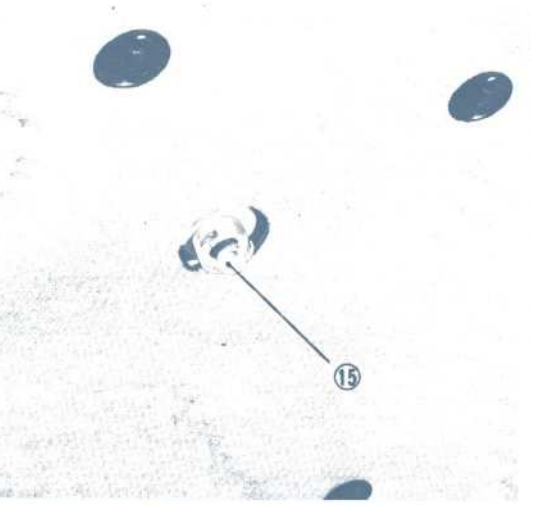


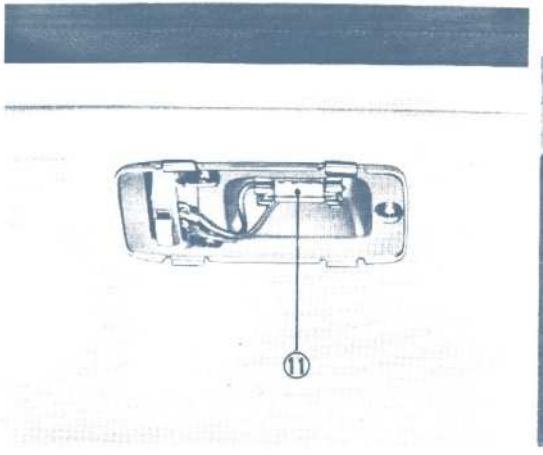


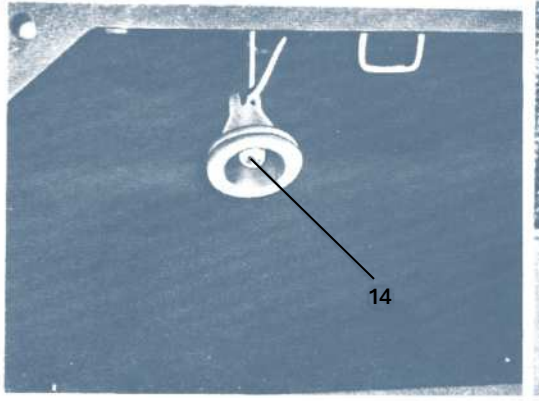

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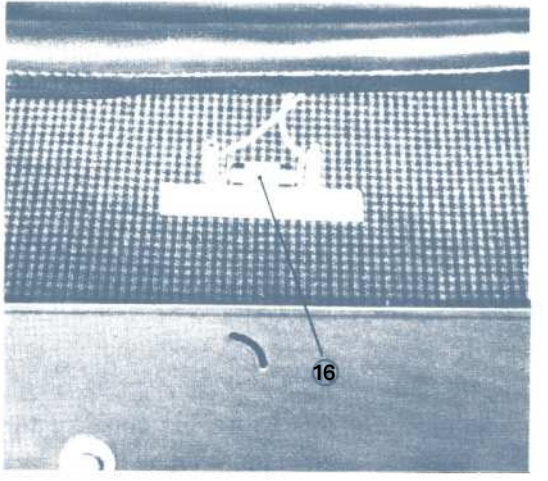

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FUEL, LUBRICANT AND SPECIFICATIONS

FUEL RECOMMENDATION

The engine of your car is designed to run efficiently on REGULAR GASOLINE as follows:

Engine Model	Octane No. (as determined by the Research Method)
5R	90 or higher
4M	94 or higher

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

LUBRICANT RECOMMENDATION

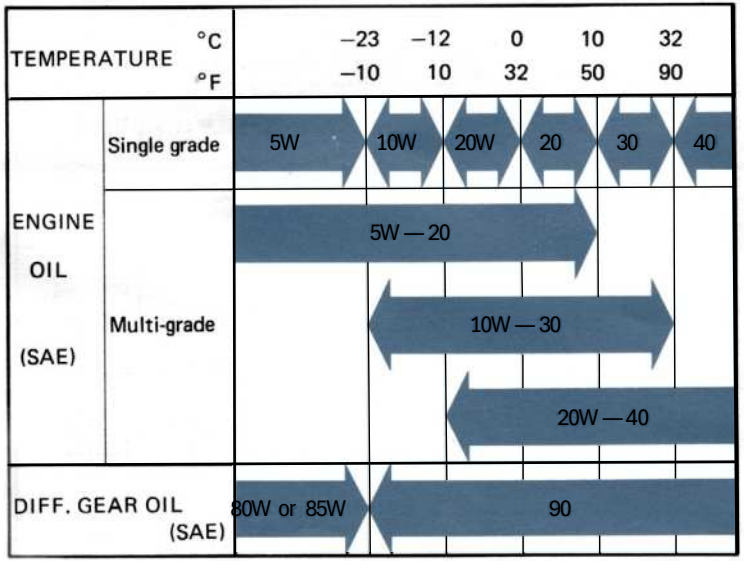
Use the lubricants of proper grade specified in the chart below or those which provide equal or higher performance. The designed performance of your car will be realized only when proper lubricants are used.
The intervals for changing oil and lubricating specified in the maintenance schedule are based on the use of qualified lubricants.

Lubricant	Classification
ENGINE OIL	API service SD or SE classification
GEAR OIL (Transmission & Steering gear box)	API service GL-4 classification
GEAR OIL (Differential)	API service GL-5 classification
AUTOMATIC TRANS-MISSION FLUID	ATF Type F
CHASSIS GREASE (Ball joint)	NLGI No.1 or No.2
WHEEL BEARING GREASE	NLGI No.2
BRAKE FLUID	SAE J1703 (70R-3) or DOT 3
ANTI-FREEZE	ANTI-RUST type ETHYLENE GLYCOL BASE coolant

Use of the correct viscosity oil is very important in order to give the best performance under the driving conditions in your part of the country. For easy starting during colder

months, lower viscosity oil should be used because high viscosity of oil slows down the cranking speed.
When replenishing and changing lubricants for engine and differential, select those which have the proper viscosity for the climate of the area where you drive your car by referring to the graph below. Do not use SAE 5W, 10W, or 5W-20 in sustained high-speed operation.

Lubricant Viscosity Recommendations



CAPACITIES

			Liters	US	Imp.
Fuel tank	All Sedans & Hardtop		72	19.0 gal.	15.8 gal.
	Custom Station Wagon		60	15.9 gal.	13.2 gal.
	Utility Wagon		65	17.2 gal.	14.3 gal.
Engine coolant		5R	10.3	10.9 qts.	9.1 qts.
		4M	10.8	11.4 qts.	9.5 qts.
Engine oil	Crankcase only	5R	4.0	4.2 qts.	3.5 qts.
		4M	4.8	5.1 qts.	4.2 qts.
	Total	5R	4.8	5.1 qts.	4.2 qts.
		4M	5.9	6.2 qts.	5.2 qts.
Manual transmission oil		3-speed	1.7	1.8 qts.	1.5 qts.
		4-speed	2.7	2.9 qts.	2.4 qts.
Automatic transmission fluid			6.6	7.0 qts.	5.8 qts.
Differential gear oil			1.3	1.4 qts.	1.1 qts.
Power steering fluid		RHD cars	1.1	1.2 qt.	1.0 qt.
		LHD cars	0.8	0.9 qt.	0.7 qt.

RECOMMENDED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

LUBRICANT & CLASSIFICATION		PRODUCTS											
		AGIP	BP	CALTEX	CASTROL	CHEVRON	ESSO (EXXON)	MOBIL	SHELL	SUN	TEXACO	TOTAL	VALVOLINE
Engine Oil	API SE, SD	Sint 2000 Agip F1 Super Motor Oil Agip F1 Motor Oil HD	BP Super Viscostatic BP Energol HD	Supreme Five Star Motor Oil	Castrol GTX Castrolite	Chevron Custom Motor Oil Chevron Special Motor Oil Chevron Supreme Motor Oil	Uniflo Motor Oil Esso Extra Motor Oil Esso Plus Motor Oil	Mobil SHC Mobiloil Super Mobiloil Special Mobiloil	Shell Super Motor Oil Shell X-100 Motor Oil	Sunoco Special Motor Oil Sunoco Dynalube Sunoco Sunlube	Havoline Motor Oil Havoline Super Premium Motor Oil Havoline Motor Oil	Total GTS Total Super HD Antigrade GTX	Valvoline XLD Valvoline HP Racing Oil
Gear Oil (Manual Transmission, Steering Gear Box)	API GL-4	Agip F1 Rotra HY	BP Gear Oil EP	Multi-purpose Thuban EP	Castrol Hypoy	Chevron Universal Gear Oil Chevron Universal Gear Lubricant	Esso Gear Oil GP	Mobilube GX	Shell Spirax EP	Sunoco Dualpurpose Gear Lubricant	Multigear Lubricant EP	Extreme Pression	X-18 MD
Gear Oil (Differential)	API GL-5	Agip F1 Rotra MP	BP Hypogear Oil EP	Multi-purpose Thuban EP	Castrol Hypoy B Castrol Hypoy LS	Chevron Universal Gear Oil Chevron Universal Gear Lubricant	Esso Gear Oil GX	Mobilube HD	Shell spirax HD	Sunoco Multi Purpose Gear Lubricant	Multigear Lubricant EP	Extreme Pression Type B	High Performance Gear Lube
Automatic Transmission Fluid	ATF Type F		BP Autran B	Texamatic Type F	Castrol TQ F	Chevron ATF Special	Glide	Mobil ATF 210	Shell Donax T7	Sunoco Transmatic Fluid Ford Type	Texamatic Type F	ATF 33	ATF type FA
Power Steering Fluid	ATF Dexron	Agip F1 ATF Dexron	BP Autran DX	Texamatic Fluid Dexron	Castrol TQ D Castrol TQ Dexron (R)	Chevron ATF	Esso ATF	Mobil ATF 220	Sheel Dexron	Sunoco Transmatic Fluid Dexron	Texamatic Fluid 8570	Total Dexron	ATF Type B Dexron
Wheel Bearing Grease	NLGI No.2	Agip F1 Grease 30	BP Energrease L2	Marfak Allpurpose	Castrol LM	Chevron Multi-motive Grease Chevron Multi-motive Grease 2	Esso Multi-purpose Grease Ronex WB	Mobil Grease MP Mobil Grease JL	Shell Alvania Grease Shell Retinax A	Sunoco Prestige Grease 742 EP	Marfak Allpurpose	Multis	Lithium No.2
Chassis Grease (Ball Joint)	NLGI No.2	Agip F1 GR SM	BP Energrease L21M	Molytex Grease	Castrol MS	Chevron Molygrease	Beacon O2	Mobil Grease Special	Shell Retinax AM	Sunoco Multi-duty Grease 1M3 or 2M3	Molytex Grease	Multis MS	Special Moly Grease
Brake Fluid	SAE J-1703 DOT 3, 4	Agip F1 Brake Fluid Super HD	BP Disc Brake Fluid	Heavy Duty Brake Fluid	Castrol Girling Brake Fluid (Green) Castrol Disc Brake Fluid	Atlas Brake Fluid Special Heavy Duty 550	Esso Brake Fluid Atlas Brake Fluid SHD 450, 550	Mobil Super Heavy Duty Brake Fluid	Shell Donax B Shell Donax HB Shell Super Heavy Duty Brake Fluid	Sunoco Brake Fluid 550 Sunoco Brake Oil 460	Super Heavy Duty Brake Fluid	Brake Fluid	Brake Fluie
Antifreeze LLC=Longlife Coolant		Agip F1 Antifreeze (LLC)	BP Anti-frost (LLC)	AF Engine Coolant (LLC)	Castrol Antifreeze	Atlas Perma Guard Antifreeze & Coolant (LLC)	Esso Antifreeze Atlas Perma Guard (LLC) Esso Rad (LLC)	Mobil Permazone	Shellzone (LLC) Shellsafe (LLC) Glycoshell Plus	Sunoco Multiseason Antifreeze	Texaco Antifreeze Coolant (LLC)	Antigel (LLC)	Permanent Antifreeze & Coolant (LLC)

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

		All Sedans	All Hardtops	All Wagons
DIMENSIONS mm (in.)	Wheelbase	2,690 (105.9)	2,690 (105.9)	2,690 (105.9)
	Tread : front	1,415 (55.7)	1,415 (55.7)	1,415 (55.7)
	rear	1,380 (54.3)	1,380 (54.3)	1,380 (54.3)
	Overall length	4,690 (184.6)	4,655 (183.3)	4,690 (184.6)
		. . . ex. Super Saloon		
		4,765 (187.6)		
		. . . Super Saloon		
	Overall width	1,690 (66.5)	1,690 (66.5)	1,690 (66.5)
	Overall height	1,435 (56.5)	1,415 (55.7)	1,500 (59.0)
	Ground clearance	175 (6.9)	175 (6.9)	175 (6.9)
TIRE SIZE	Front & rear	6.95-14, 4PR . 6.95-14, 6PR 6.95S-14, 4PR . 185SR 14		6.95-14, 6PR 6.95S-14, 6PR 185SR 14

ENGINE	Model	5R	4M
	Type	4-cylinder in line, OHV	6-cylinder in line, chain drive, SOHC
	Bore & stroke	88.0 x 82.0 mm (3.47 x 3.23 in.)	80.0 x 85.0 mm (3.15 x 3.35 in.)
	Piston displacement	1,994 cc (121.7 cu.in.)	2,563 cc (156.4 cu.in.)
	Compression ratio	8.2 to 1	8.5 to 1
	Max. horsepower (SAE)	106 HP at 5,200 rpm	150 HP at 5,400 rpm
	Max. torque (SAE)	17.3 m-kg (125 ft-lb) at 3,000 rpm	22.7 m-kg (164 ft-lb) at 3,800 rpm

ENGINE SERIAL NUMBER

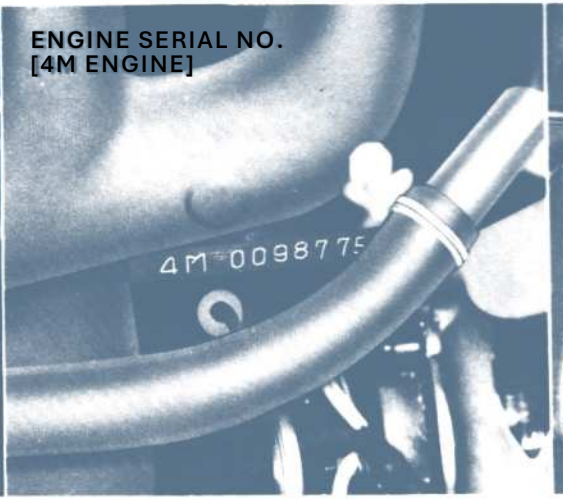
The engine serial number is stamped on the left side of the engine block, near the engine oil level dipstick.

VEHICLE SERIAL NUMBER

The vehicle serial number is stamped on the left upper surface of the front crossmember.



ENGINE SERIAL NO.
[5R ENGINE]



ENGINE SERIAL NO.
[4M ENGINE]



VEHICLE SERIAL NO.

☆ ☆ ☆ **MEMO** ☆ ☆ ☆

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