

Part 7

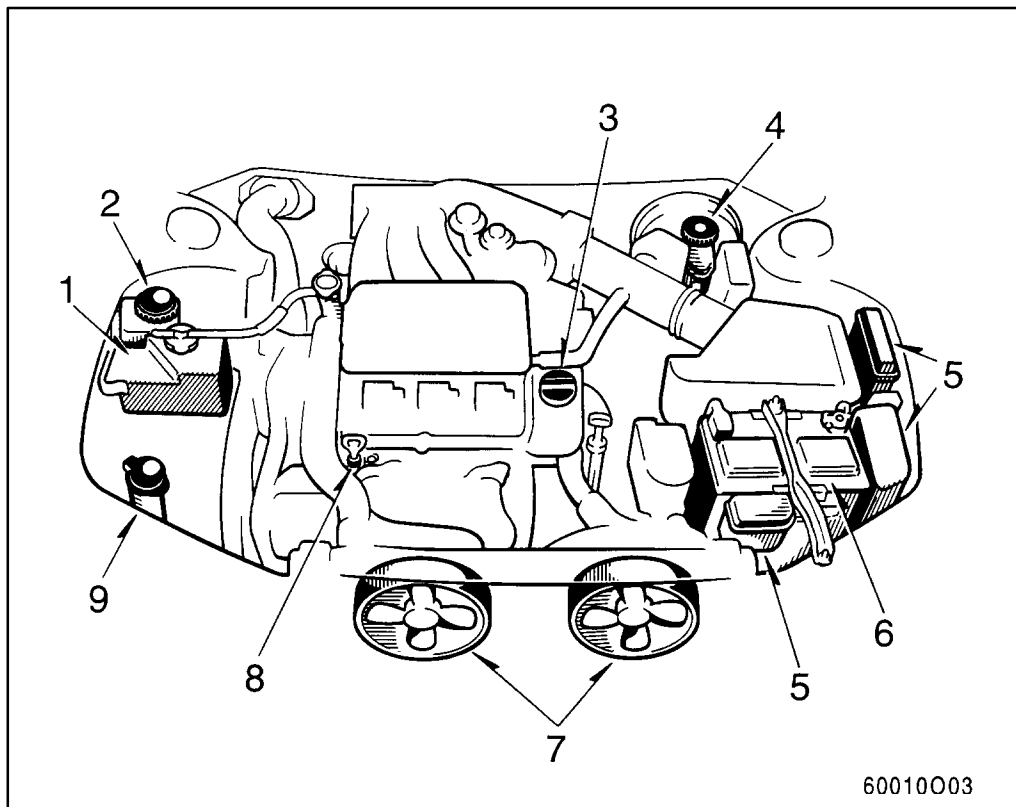
DO-IT-YOURSELF MAINTENANCE—

Chapter 7-1

Introduction

- Engine compartment overview
- Fuse locations
- Do-it-yourself service precautions
- Parts and tools

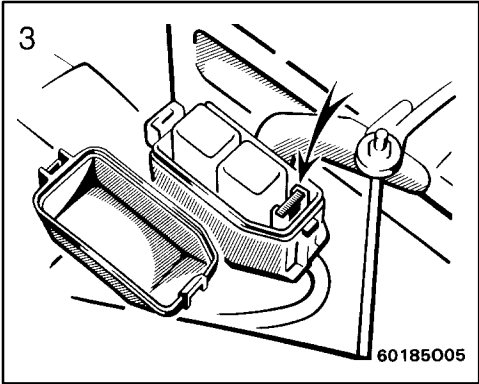
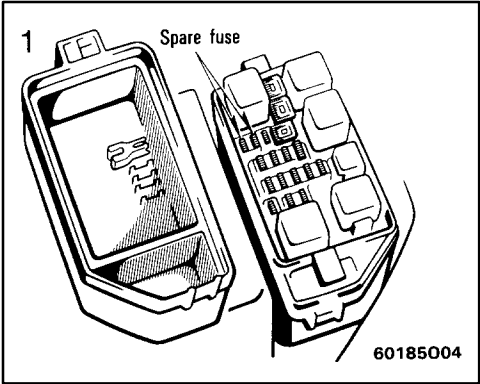
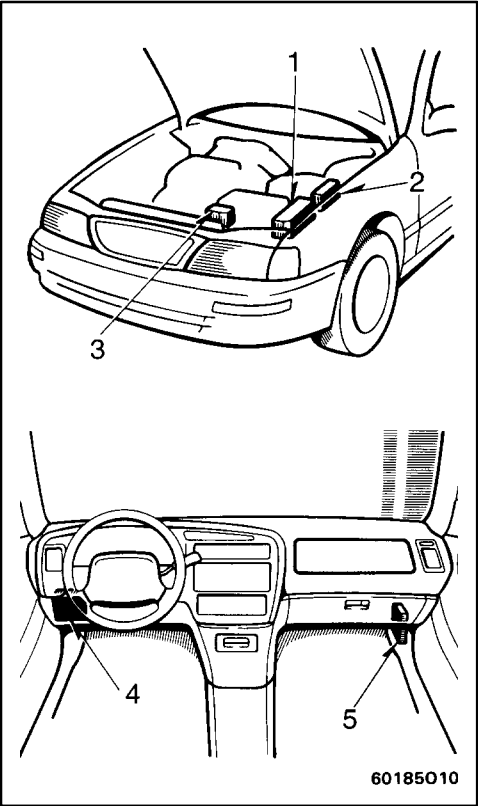
Engine compartment overview



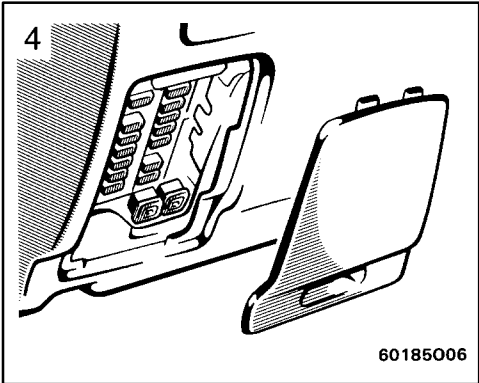
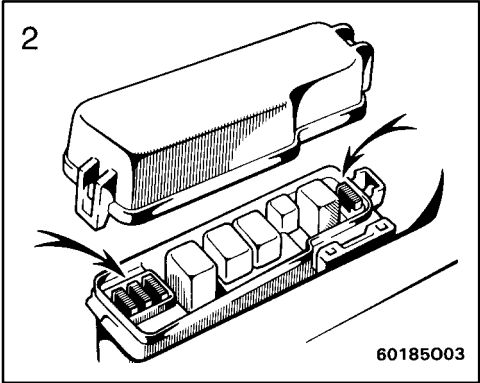
1. Engine coolant reservoir
2. Power steering fluid reservoir
3. Engine oil filler cap
4. Brake fluid reservoir
5. Fuse blocks
6. Battery
7. Engine cooling fans
8. Engine oil level dipstick
9. Windshield washer and headlight cleaner fluid tank

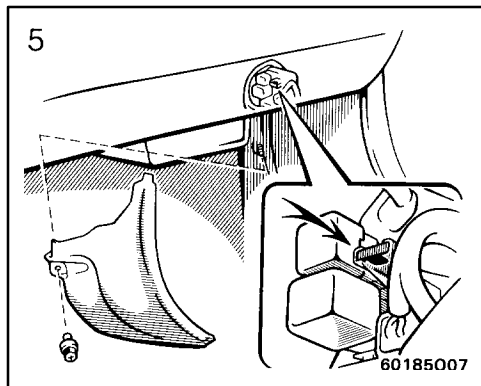
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Fuse locations



Canada only





Do-it-yourself service precautions

If you perform maintenance by yourself, be sure to follow the correct procedure given in this part.

You should be aware that improper or incomplete servicing may result in operating problems.

Performing do-it-yourself maintenance during the warranty period may affect your warranty coverage. Read the separate Toyota Warranty statement for details and suggestions.

This part gives instructions only for those items that are relatively easy for an owner to perform. As explained in Part 6, there are still a number of items that must be done by a qualified technician with special tools.

For information on tools and parts for do-it-yourself maintenance, see "Parts and tools".

Utmost care should be taken when working on your vehicle to prevent accidental injury. Here are a few precautions that you should be especially careful to observe:



CAUTION

- When the engine is running, keep hands, clothing, and tools away from the moving fan and engine drive belts. (Removing rings, watches, and ties is advisable.)
- Right after driving, the engine compartment—the engine, radiator, exhaust manifold, power steering fluid reservoir and spark plug boots, etc.—will be hot. So be careful not to touch them. Oil, fluids and spark plugs may also be hot.
- If the engine is hot, do not remove the radiator cap or loosen the drain plugs to prevent burning yourself.
- Do not smoke, cause sparks or allow open flames around fuel or the battery. Their fumes are flammable.
- Be extremely cautious when working on the battery. It contains poisonous and corrosive sulfuric acid.
- Do not get under your vehicle with just the body jack supporting it. Always use automotive jack stands or other solid supports.

- Be sure that the ignition is off if you work near the electric cooling fans or radiator grille. With the ignition on, the electric cooling fans will automatically start to run if the engine coolant temperature is high and/or the air conditioning is on.
- Use eye protection whenever you work on or under your vehicle where you may be exposed to flying or falling material, fluid spray, etc.
- Used engine oil contains potentially harmful contaminants which may cause skin disorders such as inflammation or skin cancer, so care should be taken to avoid prolonged and repeated contact with it. To remove used engine oil from your skin, wash thoroughly with soap and water.
- Do not leave used oil within the reach of children.

- Dispose of used oil and filter only in a safe and acceptable manner. Do not dispose of used oil and filter in household trash, in sewers or onto the ground. Call your dealer or a service station for information concerning recycling or disposal.

NOTICE

- ◆ *Remember that battery and ignition cables carry high currents or voltages. Be careful of accidentally causing a short circuit.*
- ◆ *Add only demineralized or distilled water to fill the radiator. And if you spill some of the coolant, be sure to wash it off with water to prevent it from damaging the parts or paint.*
- ◆ *Do not allow dirt or anything else to fall through the spark plug holes.*
- ◆ *Do not pry the outer electrode of a spark plug against the center electrode.*
- ◆ *Use only spark plugs of the specified type. Using other types will cause engine damage, loss of performance or radio noise.*

- ◆ *Do not reuse platinum-tipped spark plugs by cleaning or regapping.*
- ◆ *Do not overfill automatic transmission fluid, or the transmission could be damaged.*
- ◆ *Do not drive with the air cleaner filter removed, or excessive engine wear could result. Also backfiring could cause a fire in the engine compartment.*
- ◆ *Be careful not to scratch the glass surface with the wiper frame.*
- ◆ *When closing the engine hood, check to see that you have not forgotten any tools, rags, etc.*

Parts and tools

Here is a list of parts and tools you will need on performing do-it-yourself maintenance. Remember all Toyota parts are designed in metric sizes, so your tools must be metric.

Checking the engine oil level

Parts (if level is low):

- Engine oil API SH, “Energy-Conserving II” multigrade or ILSAC multigrade having viscosity proper for your climate

Tools:

- Rag or paper towel
- Funnel (only for adding oil)

Checking the engine coolant level

Parts (if level is low):

- Ethylene-glycol antifreeze
- Demineralized or distilled water

Tools:

- Funnel (only for adding coolant)

Checking brake fluid

Parts (if level is low):

- SAE J1703 or FMVSS No. 116 DOT 3 brake fluid

Tools:

- Rag or paper towel
- Funnel (only for adding fluid)

Checking power steering fluid

Parts (if level is low):

- Automatic transmission fluid DEX-RON®-II or III

Tools:

- Rag or paper towel
- Funnel (only for adding fluid)

Checking battery condition

Non-maintenance batteries—

Tools:

- Warm water
- Baking soda
- Grease
- Conventional wrench (for terminal clamp bolts)

Maintenance type batteries—

Parts (if level is low):

- Distilled water

Tools:

- Warm water
- Baking soda
- Grease
- Conventional wrench (for terminal clamp bolts)
- Coin (for vent plugs)
- Funnel (only for adding distilled water)

Checking and replacing fuses

Parts (if replacement is necessary):

- Fuse or equivalent with same amperage rating as original

Tools:

- Screwdriver (for passenger’s side kick panel screw)

Adding washer fluid

Parts:

- Water
- Washer fluid containing antifreeze (for winter use)

Tools:

- Funnel

Replacing light bulbs

Parts:

- Bulb with same number and wattage rating as original (See charts in “Replacing light bulbs” in Chapter 7-3.)

Tools:

- Screwdriver
- Conventional wrench