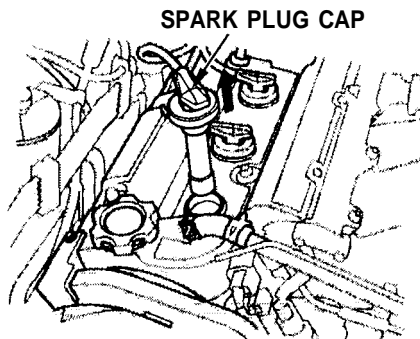


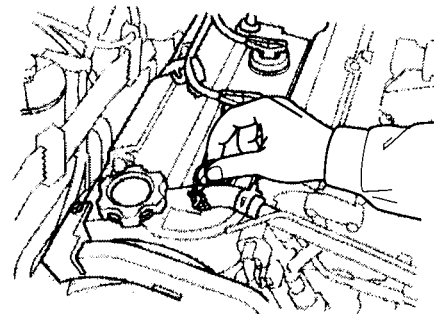
Spark Plugs (2.5 TL)

The spark plugs in your car need to be replaced every 2 years or 30,000 miles (48,000 km), whichever comes first.

Replacement

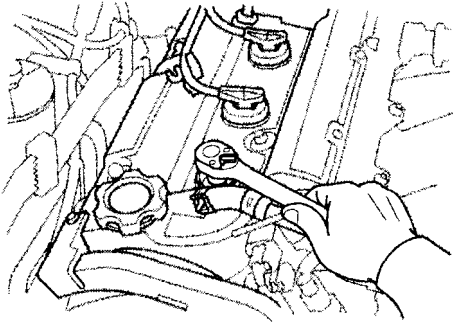


1. Clean up any dirt and oil around the spark plug caps.
2. Remove the spark plug cap by pulling it straight out.
3. Remove the spark plug with a five-eighths inch (16 mm) spark plug socket.



4. Put the new spark plug into the socket; then screw it into the hole. Screw it in by hand so you do not crossthread it.

Spark Plugs (2.5 TL)



NOTICE

Tighten the spark plugs carefully. A spark plug that is too loose can overheat and damage the engine. Overtightening can cause damage to the threads in the cylinder head.

6. Install the spark plug cap.
7. Repeat this procedure for the other four spark plugs.

5. Torque the spark plug. (If you do not have a torque wrench, tighten the spark plug two-thirds of a turn after it contacts the cylinder head.)
Tightening torque:
13 lbf.ft (1.8 kgf.m, 18 N.m)

Specifications:

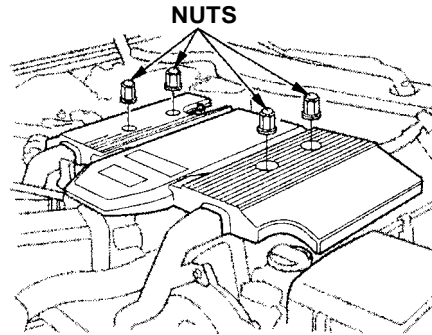
NGK: BKR5E-N11
Nippondenso: K16PR-L11

Spark Plug Gap:
0.043 in⁺⁰_{-0.004} in (1.1 mm⁺⁰_{-0.1} mm)

Spark Plugs (3.2 TL)

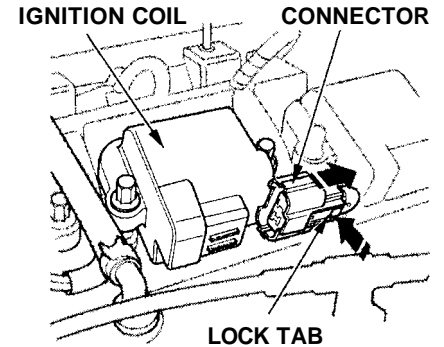
The spark plugs in your car are a special platinum-tipped design for longer life. They only need to be replaced every 7 years or 105,000 miles (168,000 km), whichever comes first.

Replacement

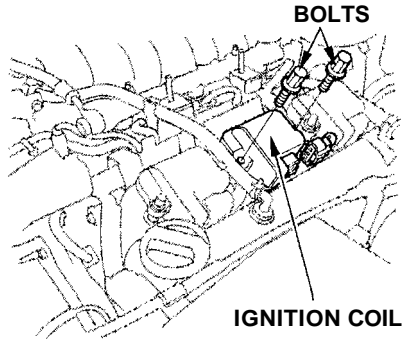


1. Remove the four nuts and remove the engine cover.

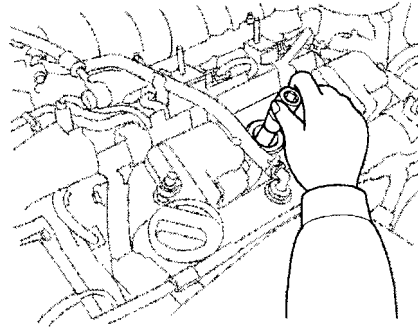
Clean up any dirt and oil that have collected around the ignition coils.



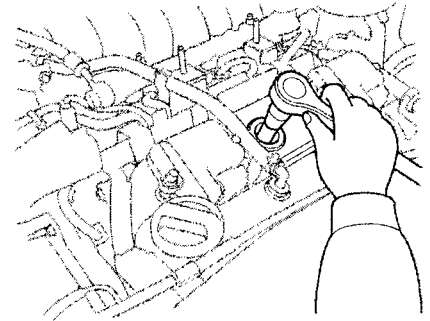
2. Disconnect the wire connector from the ignition coil by pushing on the lock tab and pulling on the connector. Pull on the plastic connector, not the wires.



3. Use a wrench to remove the two bolts holding the ignition coil. Remove the ignition coil by pulling it straight out.
4. Remove the spark plug with a five-eighths inch (16 mm) spark plug socket.



5. Put the new spark plug into the socket; then screw it into the hole. Screw it in by hand so you do not crossthead it.



6. Torque the spark plug. (If you do not have a torque wrench, tighten the spark plug two-thirds of a turn after it contacts the cylinder head.)
Tightening torque:
13 lbf.ft (1.8kgf.m, 18 N.m)

CONTINUED

Spark Plugs (3.2 TL)

NOTICE

Tighten the spark plugs carefully. A spark plug that is too loose can overheat and damage the engine. Overtightening can cause damage to the threads in the cylinder head.

7. Install the ignition coil. Reinstall the two hold-down bolts.
8. Push the wire connector on to the ignition coil. Make sure it locks in place.
9. Repeat this procedure for the other five spark plugs.
10. Install the engine cover and torque the four nuts.

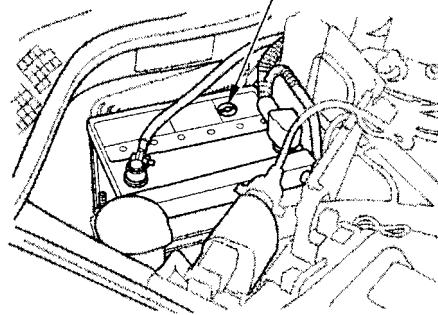
Specifications:

NGK: PFR5L-11
Nippondenso: PK16PR-L11

Spark Plug Gap:
0.043 in $^{+0}_{-0.004}$ in (**1.1 mm** $^{+0}_{-0.1}$ mm)

Check the condition of your car's battery monthly. You should check the color of the test indicator window, and for corrosion on the terminals.

2.5 TL TEST INDICATOR WINDOW

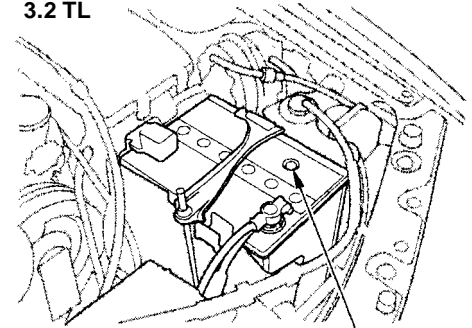


Check the battery condition by looking at the test indicator window on the battery:

- Blue — Good condition
- Red — Add distilled water
- White — Charging necessary

The label on the battery explains the test indicator's colors.

3.2 TL

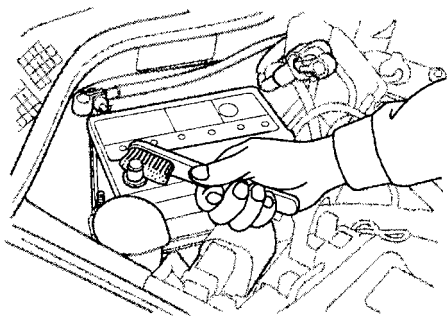


TEST INDICATOR WINDOW

Check the battery terminals for corrosion (a white or yellowish powder). To remove it, cover the terminals with a solution of baking soda and water. It will bubble up and turn brown. When this stops, wash it off with plain water. Dry off the battery with a cloth or paper towel. Coat the terminals with grease to help prevent future corrosion.

CONTINUED

Battery



If the terminals are severely corroded, clean them with baking soda and water. Then use a wrench to loosen and remove the cables from the terminals. Always disconnect the negative (—) cable first and reconnect it last. Clean the battery terminals with a terminal cleaning tool or wire brush. Reconnect and tighten the cables, then coat the terminals with grease.

If you need to connect the battery to a charger, disconnect both cables to prevent damage to the car's electrical system.

⚠ WARNING

The battery gives off explosive hydrogen gas during normal operation.

A spark or flame can cause the battery to explode with enough force to kill or seriously hurt you.

Wear protective clothing and a face shield, or have a skilled mechanic do the battery maintenance.

If your car's battery is disconnected or goes dead, the audio system will disable itself. The next time you turn on the radio you will see "Code" in the frequency display. Use the Preset buttons to enter the five-digit code (see page 98).

NOTICE

Charging the battery with the cables connected can seriously damage your car's electronic controls. Detach the battery cables before connecting the battery to a charger.