



How To Use This Book

This book is written to help the Land Cruiser owner in performing maintenance, tune-ups and repairs on his vehicle. It will be helpful to both the amateur and experienced mechanic. Information on simple operations and more complex ones is given, allowing the user to try procedures he or she feels confident in doing and graduating to the more difficult tasks as more experience is gained.

In addition to this book a willingness to do your own work and the time to do it right, there are a few other items you will have to be aware of and that you will need. A basic but complete set of metric hand tools is a must. For many repair operations the factory recommends special tools be used. A conventional tool can be substituted for the special tool in a lot of cases. For those operations requiring a special tool for which no substitution can be made, this fact is called to your attention in the text. Remember that whenever the left-side of the vehicle is referred to, it is the driver's side of the vehicle and vice versa. Also, most screws and bolts

are removed by turning them counterclockwise and tightened by turning them clockwise. Left-handed threads (the opposite of above) will be brought to your attention in the text.

Before you start any project, read the entire section in the book which deals with the particular job you wish to perform. Many times a description of the system and its operation is given. This will enable you to understand the function of the system you will be working on and what must be done to fix it. Reading the procedures beforehand will help you to avoid problems and to learn about your Land Cruiser while you are working on it.

The more you work on your Cruiser and the more experienced you become, you will gain more confidence and appreciate this Repair and Tune-Up Guide.

History

In 1933, the Toyoda Automatic Loom Works started an automobile division. Several models, mostly experimental, were produced between 1935 and 1937.

Automobile production started on a large scale in 1937 when the Toyota Motor Co. Ltd. was founded. The name for the automobile company was changed from the family name, Toyoda to Toyota, because a numerologist suggested that this would be a more auspicious name to use for this endeavor. It must have been; by 1947, Toyota had produced 100,000 vehicles. Today Toyota is Japan's largest producer of motor vehicles and ranks third largest in world production.

It was not until the late 1950s, that Toyota began exporting cars to the United States. Public reception of the "Toyopet" was rather cool. The car was heavy and under-powered by U.S. standards. Several other models were exported, including the almost indestructible Land Cruiser.



Model FJ 55

longer wheelbase station wagon (FJ45 and FJ55). All of the vehicles are equipped with the F series 6 cylinder engine and a 3SM-2T (3-speed manual with a 2-speed transfer case) transmission until 1974, when a 4-speed transmission became available. The FJ55 was introduced in 1968.

Model Identification

The Land Cruiser has not changed appreciably since it was first imported to the U.S. Two types of Land Cruisers have been available; the short wheelbase standard version (FJ40) and the



Model FJ 40



Model FJ 45

Serial Number Identification

VEHICLE

All models have the vehicle identification number (VIN) stamped on a plate which is attached to the left-side of the instrument panel. This plate is visible through the windshield.

The VIN is also stamped on a plate in the engine compartment which is located on the firewall.

The serial number consists of a series identification number (see the chart below) followed by a six-digit production number.

Vehicle Identification Chart

Year	Model	Serial Number
1966	FJ40	42101 to 46995
	FJ45	25752 to 29201
1967	FJ40	47196 to 53446
	FJ45	29613 to 32983
	FJ55	10186 to 10225
1968	FJ40	54280 to 63799
	FJ45	33339 to 37100
	FJ55	10262 to 12049

Vehicle Identification Chart (cont.)

Year	Model	Serial Number	
1969	FJ40	64779	to 76770
	FJ55	12354	to 15613
1970	FJ40	77994	to 93647
	FJ55	15891	to 19603
1971	FJ40	95342	to 117498
	FJ55	19966	to 25366
1972	FJ40	119431	to 140218
	FJ55	26025	to 31365
1973	FJ40	141656	to 152743
	FJ55	31865	to 35211
1974	FJ40	Starts with 160001	
	FJ55	Starts with 37001	

ENGINE

The engine serial number consists of an engine series identification number, followed by a 6 digit production number. The serial number on the Land Cruiser FA 6 cylinder engine is located on the front right-side of the engine.

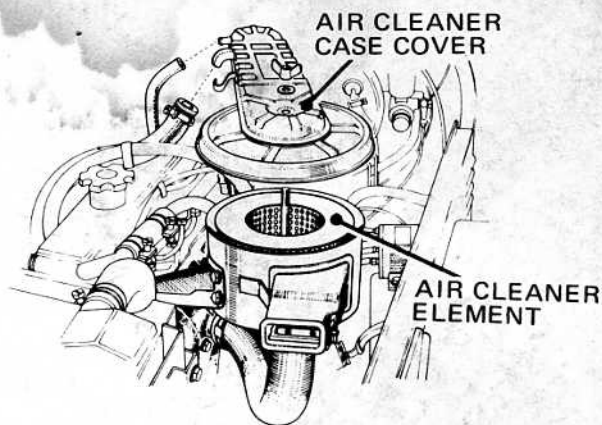
Routine Maintenance

AIR CLEANER

The standard air cleaner on the Land Cruiser F engine is a dry element, disposable type. An oil bath air cleaner is available as an option.

DRY ELEMENT TYPE

Clean the dry element type air cleaner every 3,000 miles or more often under dusty conditions, by using low pressure compressed air. Direct the air in the opposite direction of the normal flow (from the inside out). Be careful not to use high pressure air to clean the paper element as damage may result, requiring



Removal of the top of the air cleaner assembly in order to change the filter element

the replacement of the element. Replace the element every 20,000 miles or more often in dusty areas. Never wash a paper air filter or coat it with oil. If the element should become soiled in any way or get wet, replace it as soon as possible.

OIL BATH TYPE

Clean the element and replace the oil in the oil bath type air cleaner every 3,000 miles or sooner in dusty areas.

Remove the air cleaner assembly from the vehicle and disassemble the various parts. Remove any rubber or plastic hoses that are connected to the air cleaner. Remove the oil from the oil cup and scrape out all the dirt inside and the bottom. Wash the cup with a safe solvent, such as kerosene. Refill the oil cup to the level mark with the same weight (SAE) oil as is being used in the engine at that particular time. If it is cold and you are using a light viscosity oil in the engine, use a light viscosity oil in the air filter. If you are using a heavier oil in the crankcase for warm weather, use the same, heavier oil in the oil bath air cleaner. Soak the filter element in the same safe solvent as the oil cup. Agitate the element thoroughly in the cleaning solution to remove all dirt particles. Dry the element thoroughly with compressed air. Reassemble the air cleaner assembly and reinstall it on the engine in the reverse order of disassembly and removal.

PCV VALVE

The positive crankcase ventilation valve (PCV) should be replaced every 12 months or 12,000 miles on models made prior to 1972. On 1972 and later models,

