1997 Prelude Online Reference Owner's Manual

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Contents

Congratulations ! Your selection of a 1997 Honda Prelude was a wise investment. It will give you years of driving pleasure.

One of the best ways to enhance the enjoyment of your new Honda is to read this manual. In it, you will learn how to operate its driving controls and convenience items. Afterwards, keep this owner's manual in your vehicle so you can refer to it at any time.

Several warranties protect your new Honda. Read the warranty booklet thoroughly so you understand the coverages and are aware of your rights and responsibilities.

Maintaining your vehicle according to the schedules given in this manual helps to keep your driving trouble-free while it preserves your investment. When your vehicle needs maintenance, keep in mind that your Honda dealer's staff is specially trained in servicing the many systems unique to your Honda. Your Honda dealer is dedicated to your satisfaction and will be pleased to answer any questions and concerns.

As you read this manual, you will find information that is preceded by a NOTICE symbol. This information is intended to help you avoid damage to your Honda, other property, or the environment.

A Few Words About Safety

Your safety, and the safety of others, is very important. And operating this vehicle safely is an important responsibility.

To help you make informed decisions about safety, we have provided operating procedures and other information on labels and in this manual. This information alerts you to potential hazards that could hurt you or others.

Of course, it is not practical or possible to warn you about all the hazards associated with operating or maintaining your vehicle. You must use your own good judgement.

You will find important safety information in a variety of forms, including:

- **Safety Labels** — on the vehicle.
- **Safety Messages** — preceded by a safety alert symbol  and one of three signal words: **DANGER, WARNING,** or **CAUTION.** These signal words mean:

  DANGER — You WILL be KILLED or SERIOUSLY HURT if you don't follow instructions.

  WARNING — You CAN be KILLED or SERIOUSLY HURT if you don't follow instructions.

  CAUTION — You CAN be HURT if you don't follow instructions.

- **Safety Headings** — such as Important Safety Reminders or Important Safety Precautions.
- **Safety Section** — such as Driver and Passenger Safety.
- **Instructions** — how to use this vehicle correctly and safely.

This entire book is filled with important safety information — please read it carefully.

This section gives you important information about occupant protection. It shows how to use seat belts properly. It explains the Supplemental Restraint System. And it gives useful information about how to protect infants and children in your car.

Your Occupant Protection System

Your Honda is equipped with seat belts and other features that work together to protect you and your passengers during a crash.

Seat belts are the most important part of your occupant protection system. When worn properly, seat belts can reduce the chance of serious injury or death in a crash.

For added protection during a severe frontal collision, your Prelude has a Supplemental Restraint System (SRS) with airbags for the driver and a front seat passenger.

Two indicator lights are also part of your safety system. One reminds you to make sure you and your passengers wear seat belts. The other alerts you to a possible problem with your supplemental restraint system (see page 14).

The seats, head restraints and door locks also play a role in occupant safety. For example, reclining the seat-back can decrease the effectiveness of your seat belt. Head restraints can help protect your neck and head, especially during rear-end impacts. Door locks help keep your doors from being accidentally opened during a crash.

To get the maximum protection from your occupant protection system, check the following before you drive away:

- Everyone in the car is wearing a seat belt properly (see page 7).
- Infants and small children are properly secured in child safety seats (see page 18).
- Both doors are closed and locked (see page 17).
- Seat-backs are upright and head restraints are properly adjusted (see pages 16 and 55).
- There are no loose items that could be thrown around and hurt someone during a crash or sudden stop (see page 17).

By following these guidelines, you can reduce injuries to yourself and your passengers in many crash situations. Remember, however, that no safety system can prevent all injuries or deaths that can occur in severe crashes.

Why Wear Seat Belts

Wearing seat belts, and wearing them properly, is fundamental to your safety and the safety of your passengers.

During a crash or emergency stop, seat belts can help keep you from being thrown against the inside of the car, against other occupants, or out of the car.

Of course, seat belts cannot completely protect you in every crash. But, in most cases, seat belts reduce your chance of serious injury. They can even save your life. That is why many states and all Canadian provinces require you to wear seat belts.

Not wearing a seat belt increases the chance of serious injury or death in a crash.

Be sure you and your passengers always wear seat belts and wear them properly.

Important Safety Reminders

Seat belts are designed for adults and larger children. All infants and small children must be properly restrained in child safety seats (see page 18).

A pregnant woman needs to wear a seat belt to protect herself and her unborn child (see page 9).

Two people should never use the same seat belt. If they do, they could be very seriously injured in a crash.

Do not place the shoulder portion of a lap/shoulder belt under your arm or behind your back. This could increase the chance of serious injuries in a crash.

Do not put shoulder belt pads or other accessories on seat belts. They can reduce the effectiveness of the belts and increase the chance of injury.

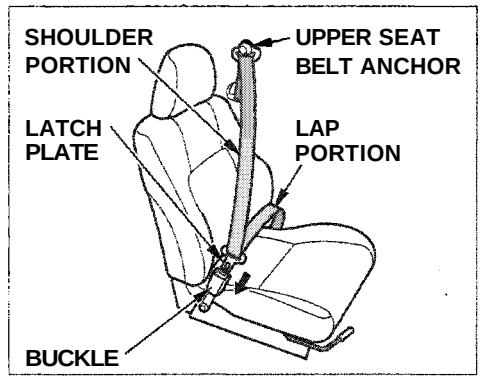
Seat Belt System Components

Your Honda has lap/shoulder seat belts in all four seating positions.

Your seat belt system also includes a light on the instrument panel to remind you to fasten your seat belt, and to make sure your passengers fasten theirs. This light comes on when you turn on the ignition if you have not fastened your seat belt. A beeper also sounds for several seconds (see page 30).

The following pages cover more about the seat belt components and how they work.

Lap/Shoulder Belt



This style of seat belt has a single belt that goes over your shoulder, across your chest, and across your hips.

Each lap/shoulder belt has an emergency locking retractor. In normal driving, the retractor lets you move freely in your seat while it keeps some tension on the belt. During a collision or sudden stop, the retractor automatically locks the belt to help restrain your body.

The lap/shoulder belt retractor in each passenger seating position has an additional locking mechanism intended to secure a child seat (see page 22). If the shoulder part of the belt is pulled all the way out, this mechanism will engage. The belt will retract, but it will not allow the passenger to move freely. If the belt feels too tight, unlatch it, let it retract fully, then pull it out as far as needed.

Wearing Seat Belts Properly

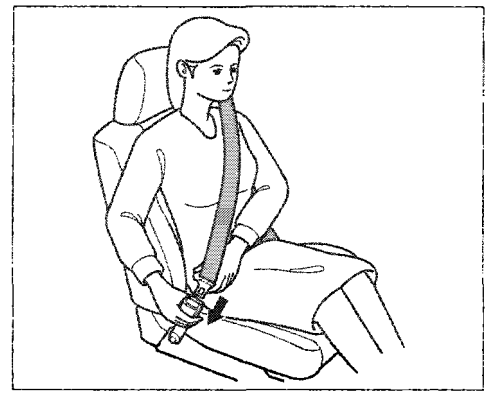
You can increase the effectiveness of your seat belts if you take a little time to read the following pages and make sure you know how to wear seat belts properly.

Not wearing a seat belt properly increases the chance of serious injury or death in a crash.

Be sure you and your passengers always wear seat belts and wear them properly.

Wearing a Lap/Shoulder Belt

Before putting on the seat belt, move the driver's seat as far back as is practical while still allowing you to maintain full control of the vehicle. Make sure the seat-back is upright (see page 16). The front seat passenger should move the seat as far back as possible.



1. Pull the latch plate across your body and insert it into the buckle. Tug on the belt to make sure the latch is securely locked.

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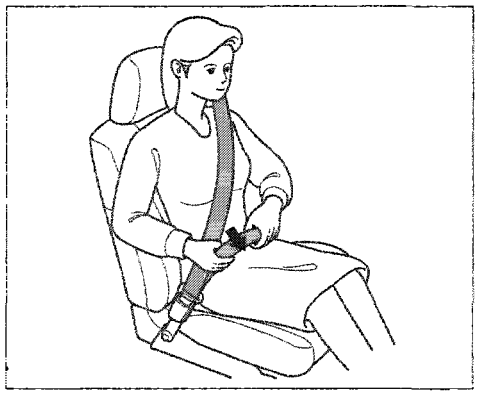
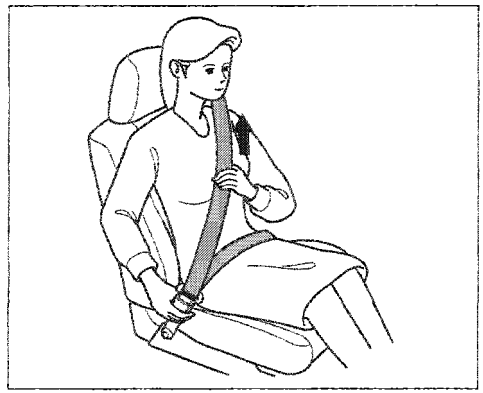
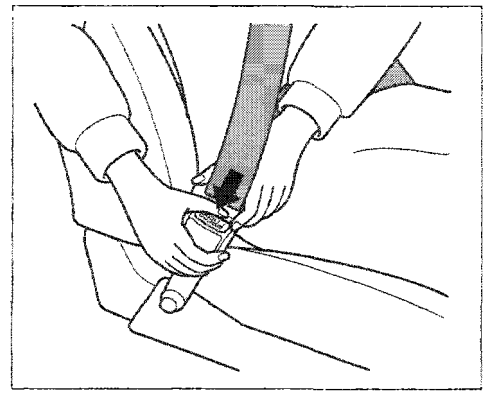


2. Check that the belt is not twisted.

3. Position the lap portion of the belt as low as possible across your hips, not across your stomach. This lets your strong pelvic bones take the force of a crash.



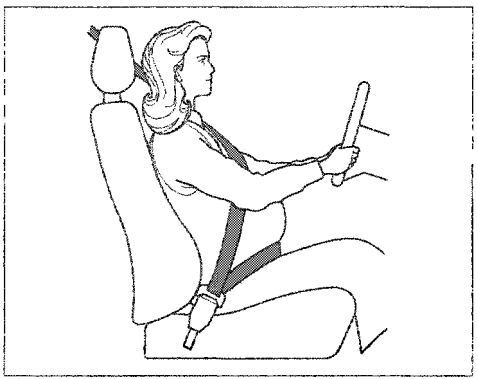
4. Pull up on the shoulder part of the belt to remove any slack. Make sure the belt goes over your collarbone and across your chest.



To unlatch the seat belt, push the red PRESS button on the buckle. Guide the belt across your body to the door pillar.

After you exit the vehicle, make sure the seat belt is out of the way and will not get closed in the door.

Advice for Pregnant Women



Protecting the mother is the best way to protect her unborn child. Therefore, a pregnant woman should wear a properly-positioned seat belt whenever she drives or rides in a car.

When using a seat belt, remember to keep the lap portion as low as possible (see page 7).

Each time you have a check-up, ask your doctor if it's okay for you to drive and how you should position a lap/shoulder seat belt.

Seat Belt Maintenance

For safety, you should check the condition of your seat belts regularly.

Pull out each belt fully and look for frays, cuts, burns, and wear. Check that the latches work smoothly and the lap/shoulder belts retract easily. Any belt not in good condition or not working properly should be replaced.

If a seat belt is worn during a crash, have your dealer replace the belt and inspect the anchors for damage.

For information on how to clean your seat belts, see page 195.

Supplemental Restraint System

Your car is equipped with a Supplemental Restraint System (SRS) to help protect the head and chest of the driver and front seat passenger during a severe frontal collision.

This system does not replace your seat belts. It supplements, or adds to, the protection offered by seat belts and other occupant protection features.

Not wearing a seat belt increases the chance of serious injury or death in a crash, even if you have airbags.

Be sure you and your passengers always wear seat belts and wear them properly.

SRS Components

Your supplemental restraint system includes:

- One airbag in the steering wheel for the driver and another in the dashboard for the passenger.
- Sensors that can detect a severe frontal collision.
- A sophisticated electronic system that continually monitors the sensors, control unit, airbag activators, and all related wiring when the ignition is ON (II).
- An indicator light on the instrument panel to alert you to a possible problem with the system.
- Emergency backup power in case your car's electrical system is disconnected in a crash.

What Happens In a Crash

If you ever have a severe frontal collision, the sensors will detect rapid deceleration and signal the control unit to instantly inflate the airbags.

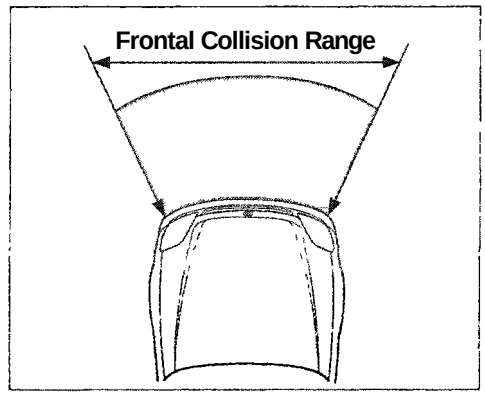
During a crash, your seat belts will help to restrain your lower body and torso. The airbags will provide a cushion to absorb crash energy and help keep the head and chest of the driver and front passenger from striking the interior of the car.

After inflating, the airbags will immediately deflate. The entire process, from detection to deflation, takes a fraction of a second. This process occurs so quickly that you may not hear the loud noise created by the airbag inflators, or realize what has happened.

After the crash, you may see what looks like smoke. This is actually powder from the airbag's surface. People with respiratory problems may experience some temporary discomfort from the chemicals used by the airbag's activators.

Important Facts About Airbags

Airbags inflate only when needed; **in a severe frontal collision.** A severe collision would be similar to a crash into a parked vehicle of similar size and weight at 25 mph (40 km/h). Airbags will not inflate in a moderate frontal collision, or during a rear impact, side impact, or rollover — even if the impact is severe.

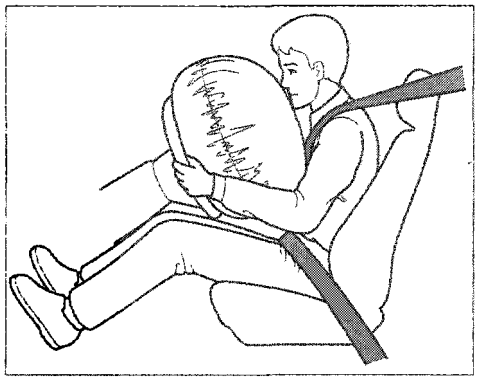


Airbags inflate and deflate only once. They cannot protect you during any additional impacts that can occur during a crash sequence.

Injuries, including fatal injuries, can occur in a severe collision, even if seat belts are worn properly and the airbags inflate. No safety system can provide complete protection in a severe crash.

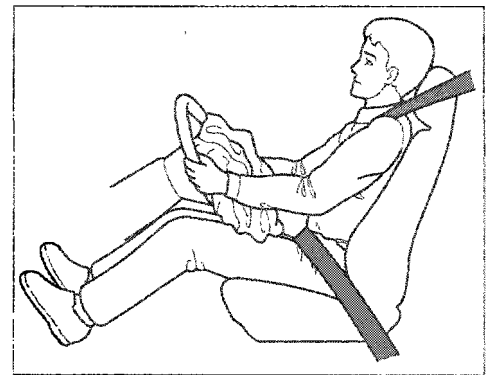
Just from viewing the vehicle damage after a crash, it is very difficult to accurately determine if the airbags should or should not have inflated. In some cases where the airbag did not inflate, extensive visible damage indicated that the car absorbed much of the crash energy, and the airbags were not needed. In other cases, a severe jolt, such as an impact to the undercarriage, may not cause extensive body damage but may still cause the airbags to inflate.

How the Driver's Airbag Works



If you ever have a severe frontal collision, your airbag will instantly inflate to help protect your head and chest.

To do its job, the airbag inflates with considerable force. So, while it can reduce serious injuries and even save your life, the airbag might cause some facial abrasions or other injuries. To reduce the possibility of injury, you should always sit back as far from the steering wheel as practical while still maintaining full vehicle control.



After the bag completely inflates, it immediately starts deflating so it won't interfere with your visibility, ability to steer, or ability to operate other controls. The total time for inflation and deflation is a fraction of a second. You may not even be aware that the airbag has been fully inflated.

The driver's airbag is stored in the center of the steering wheel. For your safety, do not attach any items to the steering wheel. They could interfere with the proper operation of the airbag. Or, if the airbag inflates, they could be propelled inside the car and hurt someone.

How the Passenger's Airbag Works

If you ever have a severe frontal collision, the passenger's airbag will inflate at the same time as the driver's airbag.

This airbag is quite large and inflates with considerable force. It can seriously hurt a front seat passenger who is not in the proper position and wearing the seat belt properly.

Front seat passengers should move the seat as far back as practical and sit well back in the seat.

We strongly recommend that you do not put an infant seat in the front passenger's seat. If the airbag inflates, it can hit the infant seat with great force. The infant seat can be dislodged or struck with enough force to cause very serious injury to the infant.

If a toddler seat is used in the front passenger's seat, the vehicle seat should be moved as far back as possible. If the passenger's bag inflates, it could seriously hurt a toddler who is not in the proper position or properly restrained.

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The passenger's airbag is stored near the top of the dashboard, under a lid marked SRS. Do not place any objects on top of this lid. If the airbag inflates, those objects can be propelled inside the car and possibly hurt someone.

SRS How the SRS Indicator Light Works

The purpose of the SRS light on your instrument panel is to alert you to a potential problem with your supplemental restraint system.

Have the system checked if:

- The light does not come on when you turn the ignition ON (II).
- The light stays on after the engine starts.
- The light comes on or flashes while you are driving.

If you see any of these indications, the airbag may not work when needed in an accident. Take the car to your dealer promptly for diagnosis and service.

System Service

Your supplemental restraint system is virtually maintenance-free. The only scheduled maintenance is an inspection of the system by the dealer when the car is ten years old. For your convenience, the car's production date is on a label on the driver's doorjamb.

If either of the following happens, you must have an authorized Honda dealer service the system. There are no parts you can safely service.

- If your airbags ever inflate, the airbags and control unit must be replaced. Do not try to remove or discard the airbags yourself. This must be done by a Honda dealer.

- If the SRS Indicator light alerts you to a problem, have the supplemental restraint system inspected as soon as possible. If you ignore this indication, the airbags might not inflate when you need them.

System Service Precautions

Do not modify your steering wheel or any other part of the supplemental restraint system. Modifications could make the system ineffective.

Do not tamper with the system's components or wiring. This could cause the airbags to inflate inadvertently, possibly injuring someone very seriously.

Tell anyone who works on your car that you have a supplemental restraint system. Failure to follow the procedures and precautions in the official Honda service manual could result in personal injury or damage to the system.

Scrapping an entire car that has uninflated airbags can be dangerous. Get assistance from a Honda dealer if your car must be scrapped.

If you sell your car, please be sure to tell the new owner that the car has a supplemental restraint system. Alert them to the information and precautions in this part of the owner's manual.

The seat belts and airbags are obviously important parts of your occupant protection system.

In addition, you should know that sitting upright, adjusting the head restraints properly, locking the doors, and stowing things properly can also increase your safety and possibly even save your life.

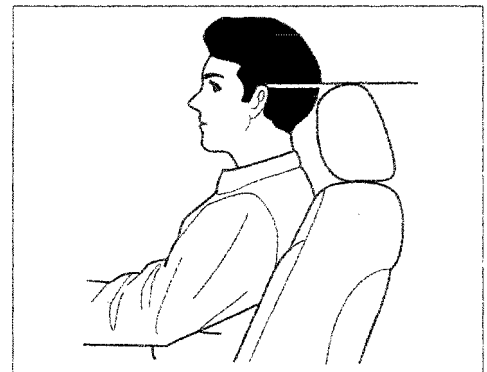
Seat-back Position

The seat-backs should be in an upright position for you and your passengers to get the most protection from the seat belts.

If you recline a seat-back, you reduce the protective capability of your seat belt. The farther a seat-back is reclined, the greater the risk that you will slide under the belt in a severe crash and be very seriously injured.

For information on how to adjust the seat-back, see page 53.

Head Restraint Position



Head restraints can help protect you from whiplash and other injuries. For the best protection, adjust the top of the restraint so it is even with the tops of your ears, or as high as possible. For instructions on adjusting the head restraints, see page 55.

Door Locks
It is not safe to leave your car doors unlocked. A passenger, especially a child, could open a door and accidentally fall out. Also, there is a greater chance of being thrown out of the car during a crash when the doors are not locked.

Storing Cargo Safely
Before you drive, make sure you first securely store or tie down any items that could be thrown around the car and hurt someone, or interfere with your ability to operate the controls.

Do not put any items on top of the rear shelf. They can block your view and they could be thrown about the car in a crash.

Be sure to keep compartment doors closed when the car is moving. If a front passenger hits the door of an open glove box, for example, he could injure his knees.

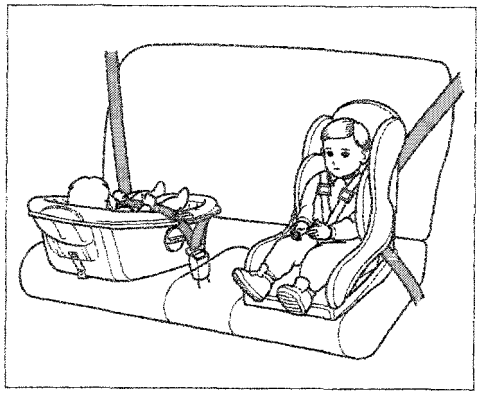
For information on loading cargo, see page 106.

Driving with Pets
Loose pets can be a hazard while you are driving. An unrestrained pet can interfere with your ability to drive the car. In a crash or sudden stop, loose pets or cages can be thrown around inside the car and hurt you or your passengers. It is also for their safety that pets should be properly restrained in your car.

The recommended way to restrain a medium-sized or larger dog is with a special traveling harness. This harness can be secured to the rear seat with a seat belt. Travel harnesses are available at pet stores.

A small dog, cat, or other small animal will be safest in a pet carrier with rigid sides. Choose a style that allows you to secure it to the car's seat by routing a seat belt through the carrier's handle.

For further information, contact your veterinarian or local animal protection society.



Children depend on adults to protect them. To help make sure we do, every state and Canadian province has laws requiring infants and young children to be properly restrained whenever they ride in a car.

An infant or child who is not properly restrained can be killed or seriously injured in a crash.

Be sure any child too small for seat belts is properly secured in a child restraint.

Where Should Children Sit?
According to accident statistics, children of all sizes and ages are safer when they are properly restrained in the rear seat rather than the front seat.

We recommend that, whenever possible, you secure your child's infant or toddler seat in the rear seat with a lap/shoulder belt. Be sure to follow the instructions for securing a child seat with a lap/shoulder belt on page 22.

We strongly recommend that you do not put an infant seat in the front passenger's seat. If the airbag inflates, it can hit the infant seat with great force. The infant seat can be dislodged or struck with enough force to cause very serious injury to the infant.

If a toddler seat is used in the front passenger's seat, the vehicle seat should be moved as far back as possible. If the passenger's bag inflates, it could seriously hurt a toddler who is not in the proper position or properly restrained.

We also recommend that any child who is too large to use an infant or toddler seat ride in the rear seat. The child should then wear the lap/shoulder belt properly for protection.

If the child is not large enough to wear the lap/shoulder belt properly, you should use a booster seat.

Important Safety Reminders

Never hold a baby or child on your lap when riding in a car. If you are wearing your seat belt, the violent forces created during a crash will tear the child from your arms. The child could be seriously hurt or killed.

If you are holding a child and not wearing a seat belt in a crash, you could crush the child against the car's interior.

Never put your seat belt over yourself and a child. During a crash, the belt could press deep into the child, causing serious internal injuries.

Two children should never use the same seat belt. If they do, they could be very seriously injured in a crash.

For their safety, do not leave children alone in your car without adult supervision.

General Guidelines for Restraining Children Under 40 lbs (18kg)

Use an approved child seat. The seat must meet Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard 213 (FMVSS-213) or Canadian Motor Vehicle Safety Standards. Look for the manufacturer's statement of compliance on the box and seat.

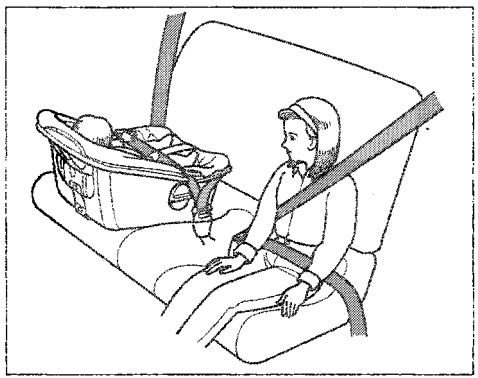
Use a seat of the right size. Make sure the seat fits your child. Check the seat manufacturer's instructions and labels for height and weight limits.

Secure the child seat to the car. All approved child seats are designed to be secured to the car seat by the lap belt portion of a lap/shoulder belt. A child whose seat is not properly secured to the car can be endangered in a crash.

To properly route a seat belt through a child seat, follow the seat maker's instructions. Be sure to follow the instructions for securing a child seat with a lap/shoulder belt on page 22 .

Secure the child in the child seat. Make sure the infant or child is firmly secured to the child seat. Use the straps provided, and carefully follow the manufacturer's instructions.

Restraining an Infant Who Weighs Less Than 20 lbs (9 kg)

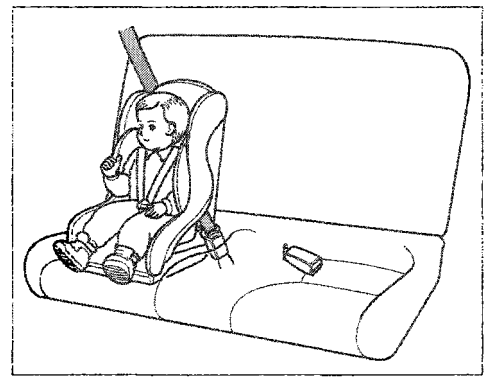


An infant up to about 20 lbs (9 kg) must be restrained in an infant seat or a convertible seat designed for a baby. Because infants must ride in a reclining position, be sure the infant seat always faces the REAR of the car as shown.

We recommend that, whenever possible, you put the infant seat in the rear seat and secure it to the car with a lap/shoulder belt. Be sure to follow the instructions for securing a child seat with a lap/shoulder belt on page 22.

We strongly recommend that you do not put an infant seat in the front passenger's seat. If the airbag inflates, it can hit the infant seat with great force. The infant seat can be dislodged or struck with enough force to cause very serious injury to the infant.

Restraining a Child Who Weighs Between 20 and 40 lbs (9 and 18 kg)

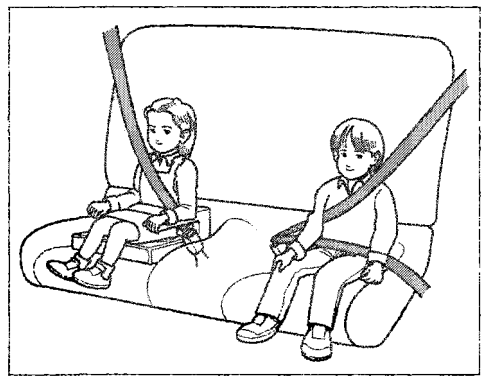


Toddler seats are designed for children who weigh between 20 and 40 lbs (9 and 18 kg).

The preferred place to put a toddler seat is in the rear seat. Use the car's lap/shoulder belt to secure the seat to the car. Be sure to follow the instructions for securing a child seat with a lap/shoulder belt on page 22.

If you are using a toddler seat in the front passenger's seat, move the passenger's seat as far back as possible before installing the child seat. If the passenger's bag inflates, it could seriously hurt a toddler who is not in the proper position or properly restrained.

Restraining a Child Who Weighs Over 40 lbs (18 kg)



We recommend that, whenever possible, a child who has outgrown a toddler seat ride in the rear seat and use a lap/shoulder belt.

Put the lap/shoulder belt on your child and check its fit. The shoulder belt should fit over the collarbone and across the chest. The lap belt should sit low on your child's hips, not across the stomach.

If the shoulder belt crosses the neck, you should use a booster seat.

Several styles of booster seats are available. We recommend a design that allows the child to use the car's lap/shoulder belt.

Whichever style you select, follow the booster seat manufacturer's instructions.

Securing a Child Seat with a Lap/Shoulder Belt

The lap/shoulder belt retractors in the passenger seating positions have a built-in locking mechanism intended to secure a child seat. When you are placing a child seat in one of these seating positions, do the following:

1. Place the child seat in the desired seating position. Route the lap/shoulder belt through the seat according to the seat manufacturer's instructions.

2. Insert the latch plate into the buckle. Make sure it is fully latched.

3. Slowly pull the shoulder portion of the belt out of the retractor until it stops.

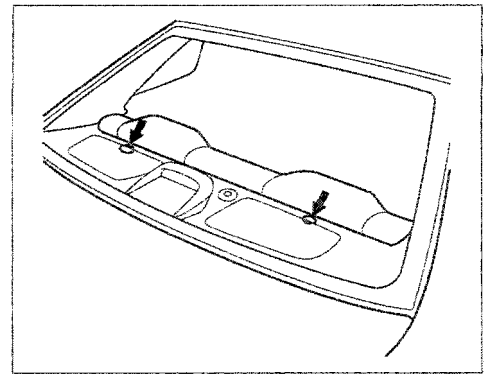
4. Allow the belt to slowly feed back into the retractor. You should hear a clicking noise that indicates the locking mechanism has engaged.

5. After the belt has retracted fully, pull up on the shoulder portion to remove any slack.

6. Push and pull on the child seat to verify that it is held firmly in place. If not, unlatch the seat belt, allow it to retract fully, and repeat these steps.

To unlatch the seat belt, push the red PRESS button on the buckle. Guide the belt across to the door pillar. If the belt doesn't retract easily, pull it out and check for twists or kinks.

Using Child Restraints with Tethers



Your Honda has two attachment points for tether-style child seats.

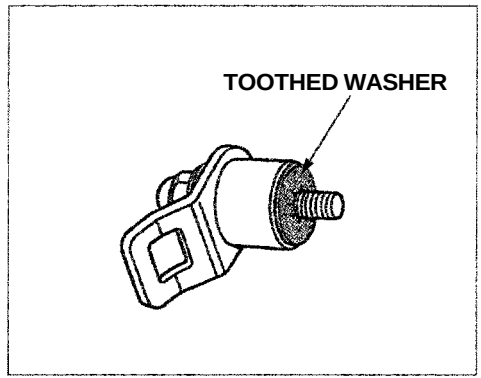
Select the attachment point you want to use and remove the plug with a small flat-tipped screwdriver or fingernail file.

Then Install the tether hardware that came with the child seat.
Tighten the bolt to:
16 lbf.ft (2.2 kgf.m , 22 N.m)

If you are not sure how to install the hardware, have it installed by your authorized Honda dealer.

If you need an anchor plate and mounting hardware, contact your Honda dealer.

Canadian Models



The anchor plate and mounting hardware for a top tether are supplied with the car. When installing, make sure the toothed washer is on the bottom of the bolt.

The supplied anchor plate is designed only for mounting a child restraint. Do not use it for any other purpose.

Storing a Child Seat
When you are not using an infant seat or other child restraint, either remove it or make sure it is properly secured so it cannot be thrown around the car during a crash.

Alcohol and Drugs

Driving a car requires your full attention and alertness. Traffic conditions change rapidly. You must be able to react just as rapidly. Alcohol or drugs directly affect your alertness and ability to react. Even prescription and non-prescription medicines can have this effect.

There are laws that deal with drunken driving. These laws define how much alcohol it takes in your system to be legally "drunk." However, your judgment and reaction time get worse with every drink—even the first one.

The safest thing you can do is never drink and drive. This can be done if you plan ahead. If you know you are going to be drinking, make plans to ride with a friend who will not be drinking.

What if you find that you've been drinking and cannot get a ride from a friend? Find alternative transportation. Call a taxi. Take a bus. Many communities have transportation services devoted to shuttling people who have been drinking.

If you have no choice but to drive, stop drinking and give yourself lots of time to sober up. Time is the only thing that can make you sober. Things like coffee or a cold shower don't speed up the process.

If you see friends trying to get behind the wheel after drinking, stop them. Drive them yourself or arrange other transportation. If you think you are interfering, remember that your interference will keep them from sharing the road with you.

Your car's exhaust contains carbon monoxide gas. You should have no problem with carbon monoxide entering the car in normal driving if you maintain your car properly. Have the exhaust system inspected for leaks whenever:

- The car is raised for an oil change.
- You notice a change in the sound of the exhaust.
- The car was in an accident that may have damaged the underside.

Carbon monoxide gas is toxic. Breathing it can cause unconsciousness and even kill you.

Avoid any enclosed areas or activities that expose you to carbon monoxide.

High levels of carbon monoxide can collect rapidly in enclosed areas, such as a garage. Do not run the engine with the garage door closed. Even with the door open, run the engine only long enough to move the car out of the garage.

With the trunk lid open, air flow can pull exhaust gas into your car's interior and create a hazardous condition. If you must drive with the trunk lid open, open all the windows and set the heating and cooling system as shown below.

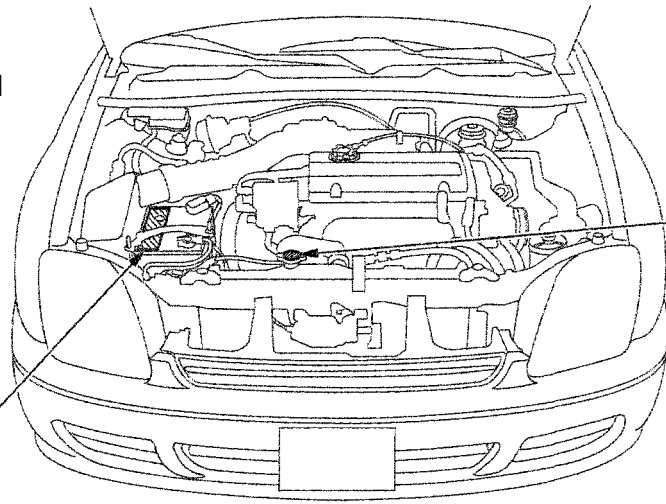
If you must sit in your parked car, even in an unconfined area, with the engine running, adjust the heating and cooling system as follows:

1. Select the Fresh Air mode.
2. Select the  mode.
3. Turn the fan on high speed.
4. Set the temperature control to a comfortable setting.

Safety Labels

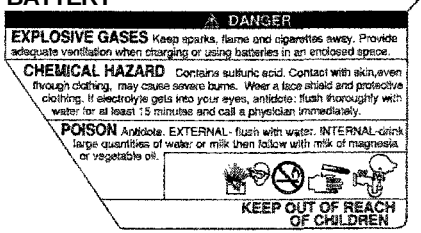
These labels are in the locations shown. They warn you of potential hazards that could cause serious injury. Read these labels carefully and don't remove them.

If a label comes off or becomes hard to read, contact your Honda dealer for a replacement.



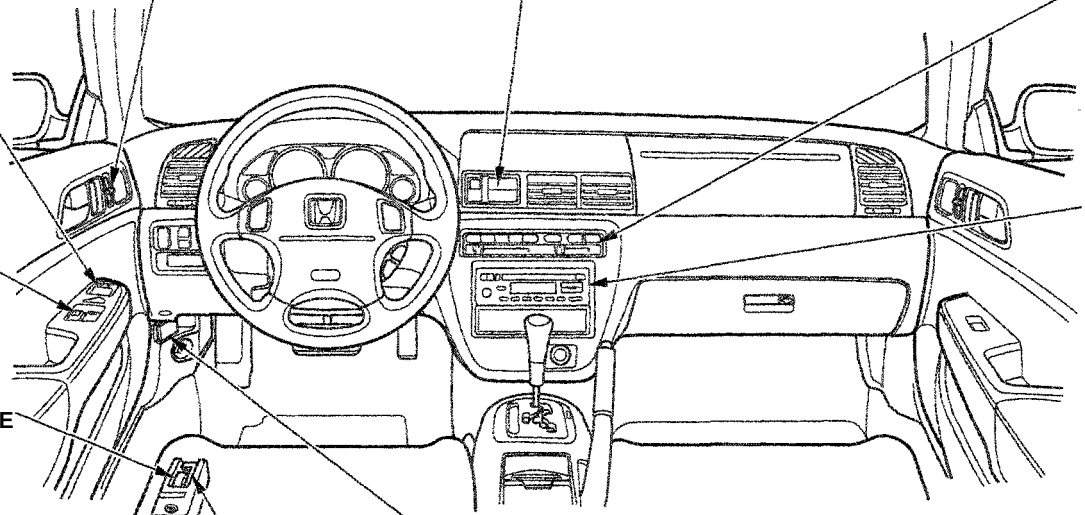
RADIATOR CAP

BATTERY



This section gives information about the controls and displays that contribute to the daily operation of your Honda. All the essential controls are within easy reach.

Control Locations



DOOR LOCK SWITCHES (P.50)

DIGITAL CLOCK (P.63)

HEATING/ COOLING CONTROLS (P.70)

MIRROR CONTROLS (P.61)

POWER WINDOW SWITCHES (P.58)

AUDIO SYSTEM (P.78)

FUEL FILL DOOR RELEASE (P. 100)

TRUNK RELEASE HANDLE (P.51)

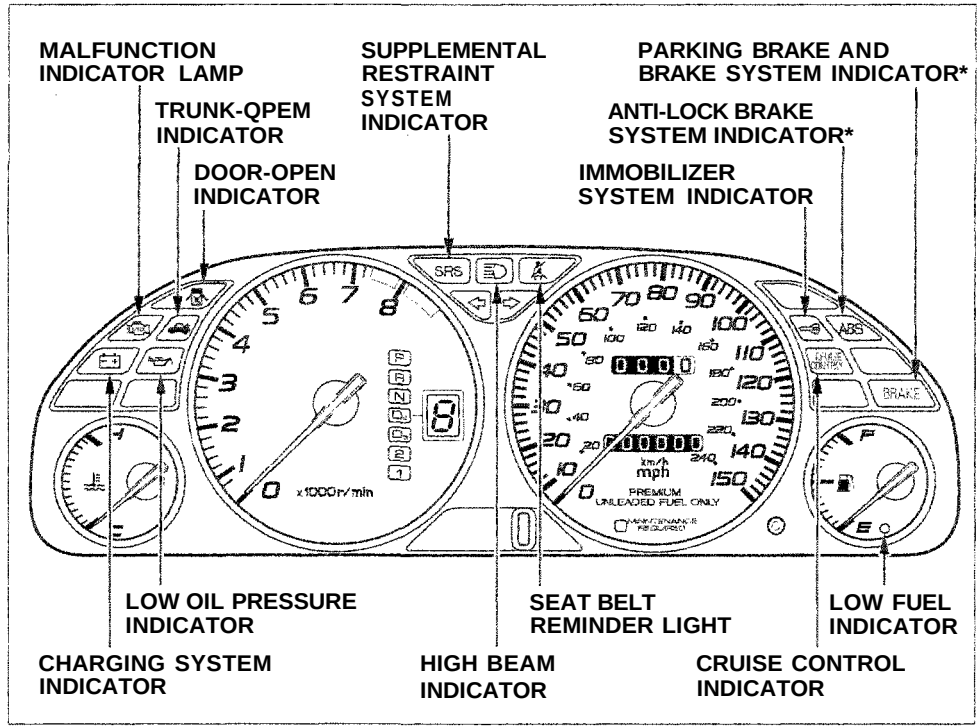
HOOD RELEASE HANDLE (P.101)

The instrument panel has many indicators to give you important information about your car.

Lamp Check
These indicator lights come on when you turn the ignition switch ON (II), allowing you to see that they are working:

- SRS Indicator
- Malfunction Indicator Lamp
- Charging System Indicator
- Low Oil Pressure Indicator
- Anti-lock Brake System Indicator
- Seat Belt Reminder Light
- D_4 Lamp
- Immobilizer System Indicator
- Active Torque Transfer System Indicator

If an indicator does not light during this test, it cannot alert you if that system develops a problem. Have the dealer check your car for burned-out bulbs or other problems.

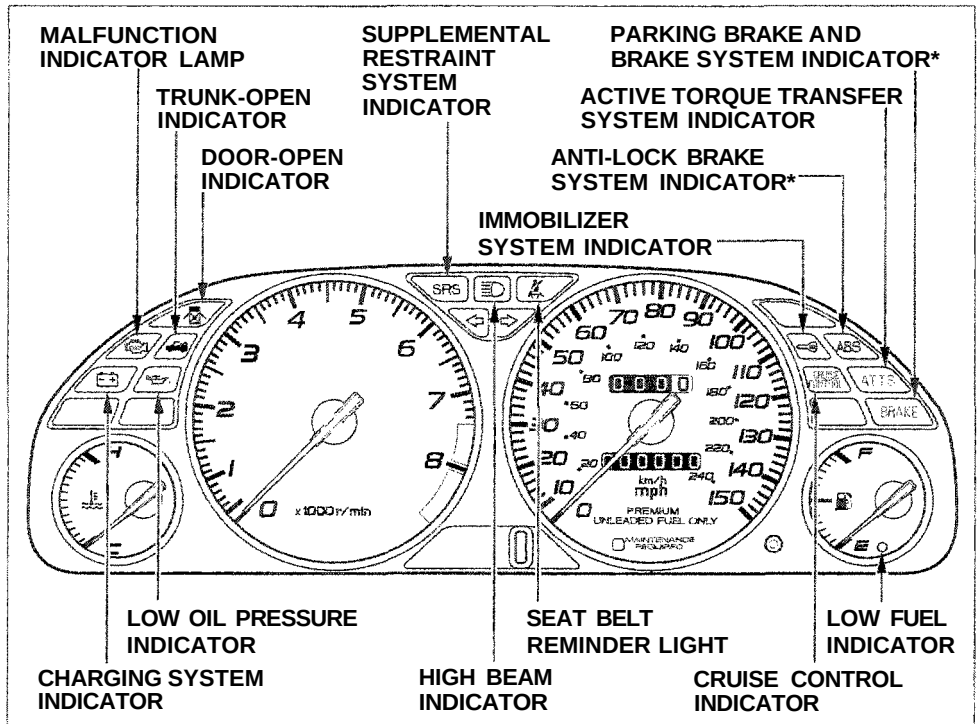


* The U.S. instrument panel is shown. Differences for the Canadian model are noted in the text.

Seat Belt Reminder Light

This indicator lights when you turn the ignition ON (II). It is a reminder to you and your passengers to protect yourselves by fastening the seat belts. A beeper also sounds if you have not fastened your seat belt.

If you do not fasten your seat belt, the beeper will stop after a few seconds but the light stays on until you do. Both the light and the beeper stay off if you fasten your seat belt before turning on the ignition.



* The U.S. Type SH instrument panel is shown. Differences for the Canadian model are noted in the text.

Supplemental Restraint System Indicator

This indicator lights when you turn the ignition ON (II). If it comes on at any other time, it indicates a problem in the supplemental restraint system. For complete information, see page 14 .

Immobilizer System Indicator

This indicator should come on for a few seconds when you turn the ignition switch ON (II). It will then go off if you have inserted a properly-coded ignition key. If it is not a properly-coded key, the indicator will blink and the engine will not start (see page 47).

This indicator also blinks several times when you remove the key from the ignition switch.

Charging System Indicator

If this light comes on when the engine is running, the battery is not being charged. For complete information, see page 213.

Low Oil Pressure Indicator

The engine can be severely damaged if this light flashes or stays on when the engine is running. For complete information, see page 212 .

Malfunction Indicator Lamp

See page 214.

Cruise Control Indicator

This lights when you set the cruise control. See page 43 for information on operating the cruise control.

Parking Brake and Brake System Indicator

This light has two functions:

1. It lights as a reminder that you have not released the parking brake. Driving with the parking brake applied can damage the brakes and tires.

2. If it remains lit after you release the parking brake while the engine is running, or comes on while driving, it can indicate that the brake fluid level is low. This is normally due to worn brake pads. Have your dealer check the braking system for worn pads or fluid leaks.

U.S. Canada Anti-lock Brake System (ABS) Indicator

This light normally comes on for a few seconds when you turn the ignition ON (II), and when the ignition switch is turned to START (III). If this light comes on at any other time, there is a problem in the ABS. If this happens, take the car to your dealer to have it checked. With the light on, your car still has normal braking ability but no anti-lock.

Active Torque Transfer System Indicator

Type SH only

This indicator normally comes on for a few seconds when you turn the ignition switch ON (II).
If it comes on at any other time, there is a problem in the Active Torque Transfer System (ATTS).
If this happens, take the car to your dealer to have it checked. With the indicator on, your car will corner normally, but you will not have active torque transfer.

Turn Signal and Hazard Warning Indicators

The left or right turn signal light blinks when you signal a lane change or turn. If the light does not blink or blinks rapidly, it usually means one of the turn signal bulbs is burned out (see page 182). Replace the bulb as soon as possible, since other drivers cannot see that you are signalling.

When you turn on the Hazard Warning switch, both turn signal lights blink. All turn signals on the outside of the car should flash.

Trunk-open Indicator

This light comes on if the trunk lid is not closed tightly.

Door-open Indicator

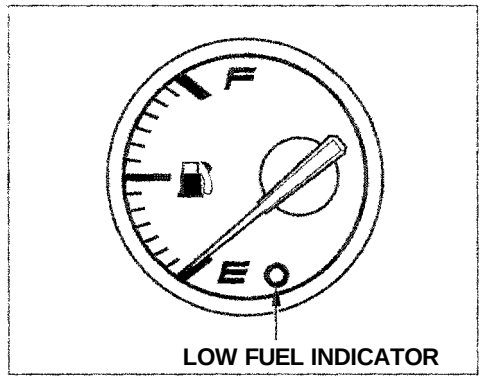
This light comes on if either door is not closed tightly.

High Beam Indicator

This light comes on with the high beam headlights. See page 38 for information on the headlight controls.

On Canadian models, this indicator comes on with reduced brightness when the Daytime Running Lights (DRL) are on (see page 38).

Low Fuel Indicator



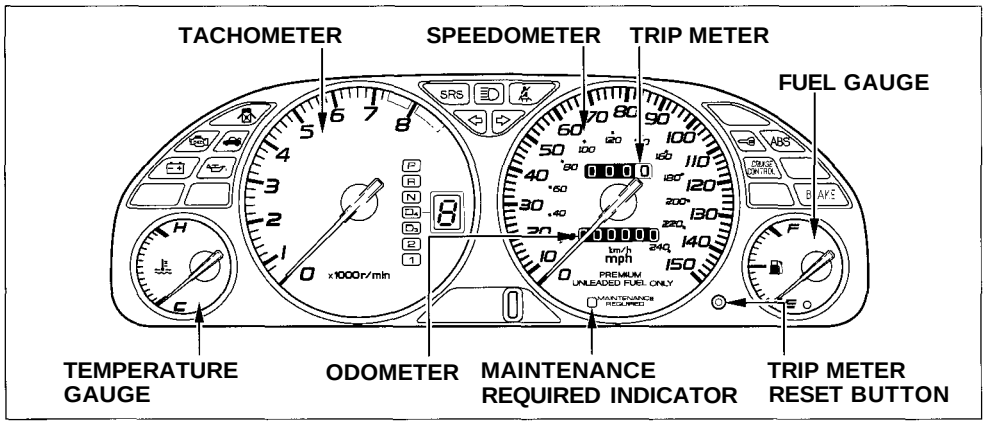
LOW FUEL INDICATOR

This indicator is located in the fuel gauge. It comes on as a reminder that you must refuel soon.

"Daytime Running Lights" Indicator

Canadian models only

This indicator lights when you turn the ignition to ON (II) with the headlight switch off and the parking brake set. It should go off if you turn on the headlights or release the parking brake. If it comes on at any other time, it means there is a problem with the DRL. There may also be a problem with the high beam headlights.



Speedometer

U.S. Models

This shows your speed in miles per hour (mph). The smaller inner numbers are the speed in kilometers per hour (km/h).

Canadian Models

This shows your speed in kilometers per hour (km/h). The smaller inner numbers are the speed in miles per hour (mph).

Tachometer

The tachometer shows the engine speed in revolutions per minute (rpm). To protect the engine from damage, never drive with the tachometer needle in the red zone.

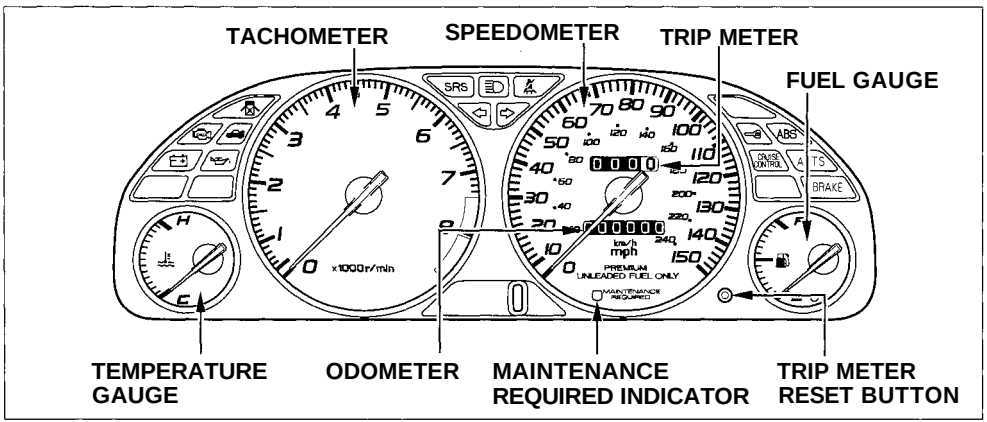
Odometer

The odometer shows the total distance your car has been driven. It measures miles in U.S. models and kilometers in Canadian models.

It is illegal under federal law (in the U.S.) and provincial regulations (in Canada) to disconnect, reset, or alter the odometer with the intent to change the number of miles or kilometers indicated.

Trip Meter

This meter shows the number of miles (U.S.) or kilometers (Canada) driven since you last reset it. To reset it, push the trip meter reset button.

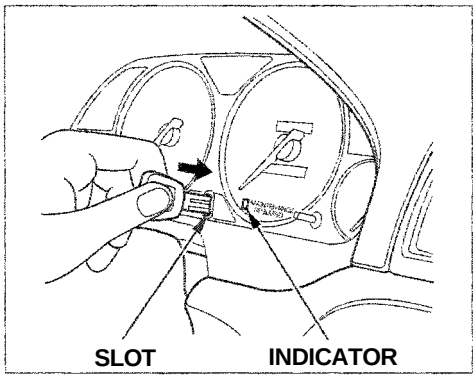


Fuel Gauge
This shows how much fuel you have. It is most accurate when the car is on level ground. It may show slightly more or less than the actual amount when you are driving on curvy or hilly roads.

The gauge stays at the same fuel level reading after you turn off the ignition. When you add fuel, the gauge slowly changes to the new reading after you turn the ignition back ON (II).

Temperature Gauge
This shows the temperature of the engine's coolant. During normal operation, the pointer should rise from the bottom white mark to about the middle of the gauge. In severe driving conditions, such as very hot weather or a long period of uphill driving, the pointer may rise to near the upper white mark. If it reaches the red (Hot) mark, pull safely to the side of the road. Turn to page 210 for instructions and precautions on checking the engine's cooling system.

Maintenance Required Indicator



This indicator reminds you that it is nearing 7,500 miles (12,000 km) since the last scheduled maintenance. Refer to the Maintenance Schedules for Normal and Severe Driving Conditions on pages 140—141.

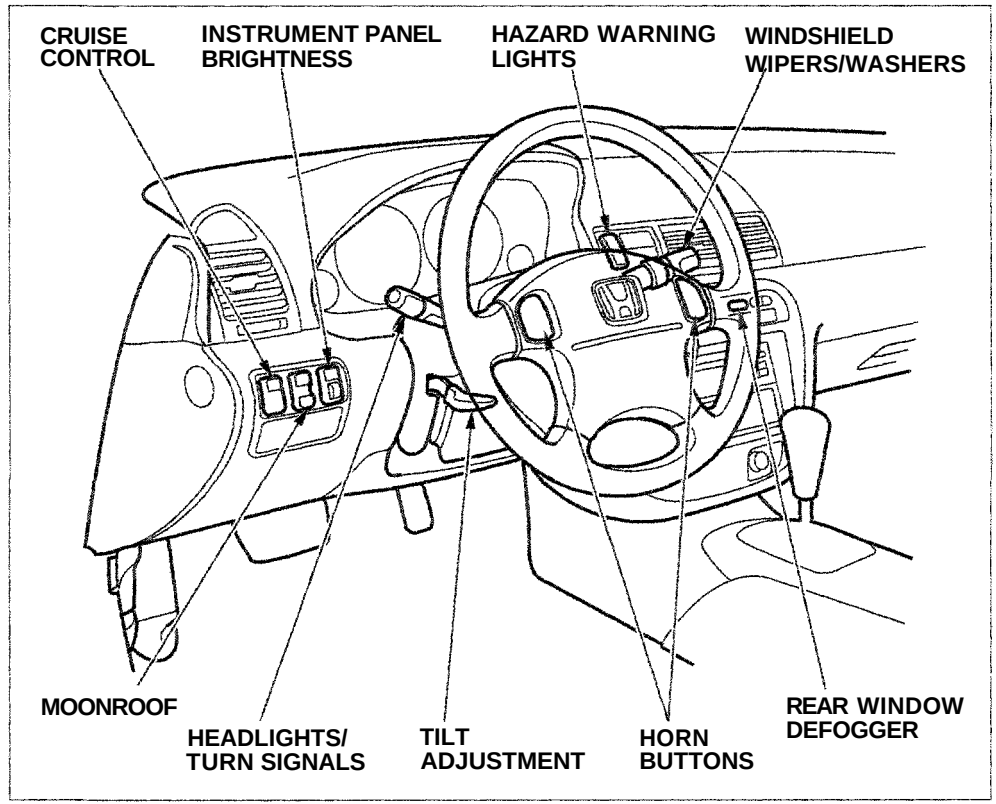
When the distance driven since the last scheduled maintenance nears 7,500 miles (12,000 km), the indicator will turn yellow. If you exceed 7,500 miles (12,000 km), the indicator will turn red.

Your dealer will reset the indicator when he performs the scheduled maintenance. If someone else performs the maintenance, reset the indicator by inserting your master or valet key in the slot beside the indicator.

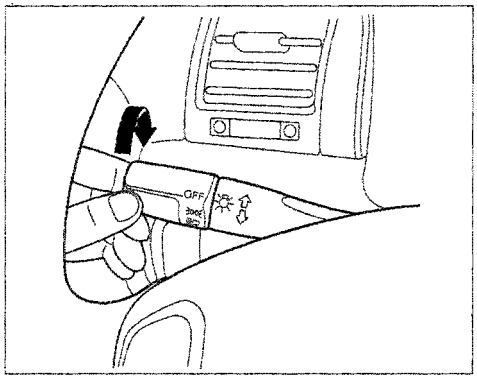
The two levers on the steering column contain controls for driving features you use most often. The left lever controls the turn signals, headlights, and high beams. The right lever controls the windshield washers and wipers.

The controls under the left air vent are for the moonroof, cruise control and instrument panel brightness. The switches for the hazard warning lights and rear window defogger are to the right of the steering column.

The tilt adjustment lever on the underside of the steering column allows you to tilt the steering wheel.

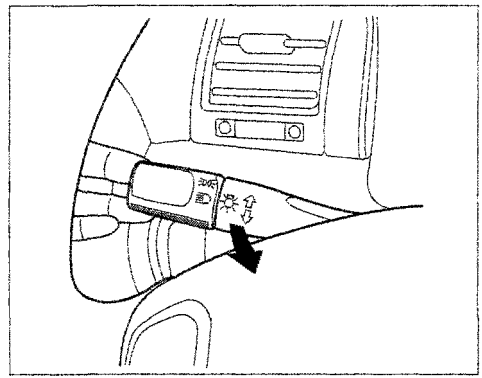


Headlights



The rotating switch on the left lever controls the lights. Turning this switch to the " " position turns on the parking lights, taillights, instrument panel lights, side-marker lights, and rear license plate lights. Turning the switch to the " " position turns on the headlights.

If you leave the lights on with the ignition switch in ACCESSORY (I) or LOCK (0), you will hear a reminder chime when you open the driver's door.



To change between low beams and high beams, pull the turn signal lever until you hear a click, then let go. The blue high beam indicator will light (see page 33).

To flash the high beams, pull the turn signal lever back lightly, then release it. The high beams will come on and go off.

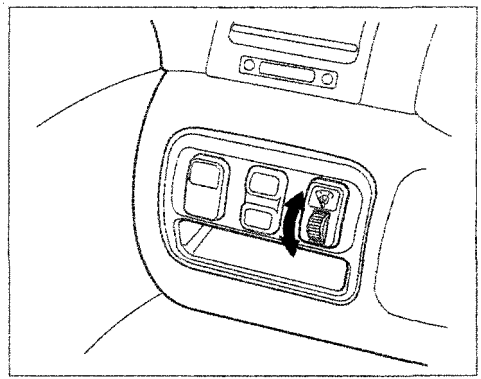
The high beams will stay on for as long as you hold the lever back, no matter what position the headlight switch is in.

Daytime Running Lights (Canadian Models)

With the headlight switch off, the high beam headlights come on with reduced brightness when you turn the ignition switch to ON (II) and release the parking brake. They remain on until you turn the ignition off, even if you set the parking brake.

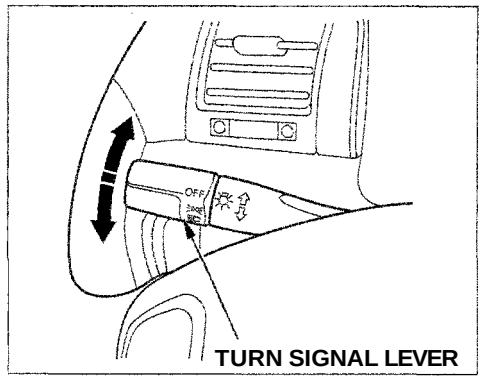
The headlights revert to normal operation when you turn them on with the switch.

Instrument Panel Brightness



The dial on the dashboard to the left of the instrument panel controls the brightness of the instrument panel lights. Turn the dial to adjust the brightness.

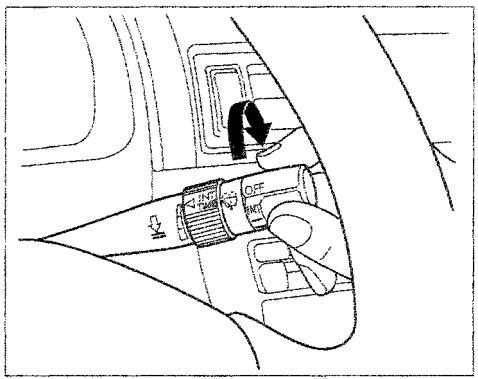
Turn Signals



Signal a turn or lane change with this lever. Push down on the lever to signal a left turn, and up to signal a right turn. If you push it up or down all the way, the turn signal continues to blink even when you release the lever. It shuts off automatically as you complete the turn.

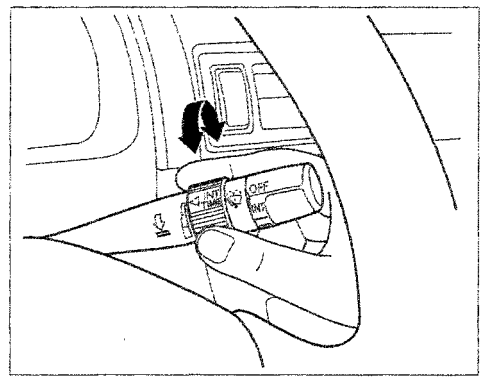
To signal a lane change, push lightly on the turn signal lever in the proper direction and hold it. The lever will return to the center position as soon as you release it.

Windshield Wipers

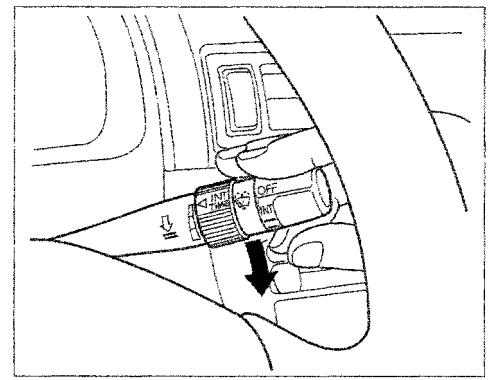


The right lever controls the windshield wipers and washers. The rotary switch at the end of the lever has three positions:

INT: intermittent
—: low speed
═: high speed

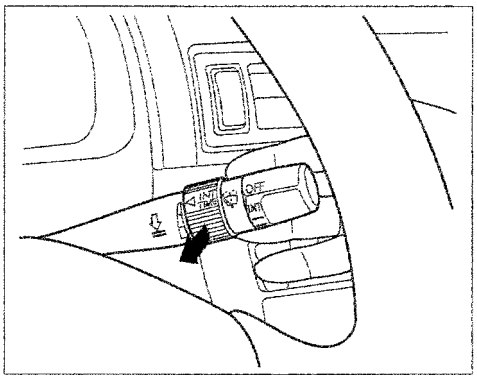


In intermittent, the wipers operate every few seconds. You can vary how often the wipers sweep the windshield by turning the INT TIME ring next to the rotary switch. In low speed and high speed, the wipers run continuously.



To operate the wipers in mist mode, push the control lever down. The wipers run at high speed until you release the lever. This gives you a quick way to clear the windshield.

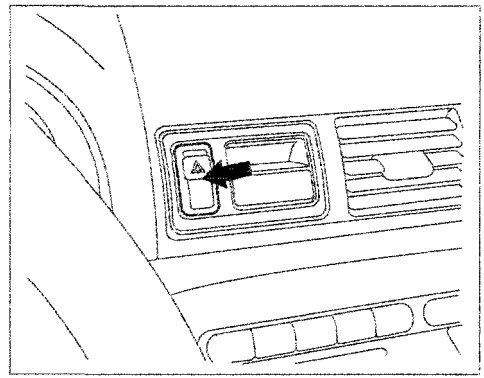
Windshield Washers



To clean the windshield, pull back on the wiper control lever. The washers spray until you release the lever.

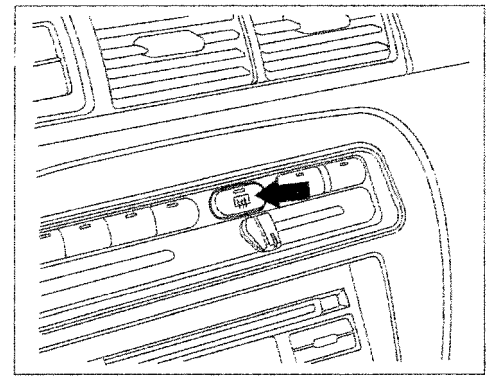
The wipers run at low speed while you're pulling the lever, then complete one more sweep of the windshield after you release it.

Hazard Warning



Push the red button to the left of the clock to turn on the hazard warning lights (four-way flashers). This causes all four outside turn signals and both indicators in the instrument panel to flash. Use the hazard warning lights if you need to park in a dangerous area near heavy traffic, or if your car is disabled.

Rear Window Defogger



The rear window defogger will clear fog, frost, and thin ice from the window. Push the defogger button to turn it on and off. The light in the button lights to show the defogger is on. If you do not turn it off, the defogger will shut itself off after about 25 minutes. It also shuts off when you turn off the ignition. You have to turn it on again when you restart the car.

CONTINUED

Make sure the rear window is clear and you have good visibility before starting to drive.

The defogger and antenna wires on the inside of the rear window can be accidentally damaged. When cleaning the glass, always wipe side to side.

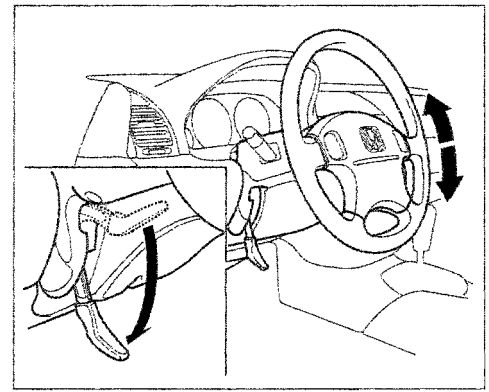
Steering Wheel Adjustment
You can adjust the steering wheel height to suit your preference. Do this before you begin driving.

Adjusting the steering wheel position while driving may cause you to lose control of the car and be seriously injured in a crash.

Adjust the steering wheel only when the car is stopped.

1. Adjust the seat so you are a comfortable distance from the pedals and can operate them safely.

2. The lever to tilt the steering wheel is under the steering column to the left. Push this lever all the way down.



3. Move the steering wheel up or down to the desired position. Position the wheel so you can see all the instrument panel gauges and warning lights. Push the lever up to lock the steering wheel in that position.

4. Make sure you have securely locked the steering wheel in place by trying to move it up and down.

Cruise Control

Cruise control allows you to maintain a set speed above 25 mph (40 km/h) without keeping your foot on the accelerator pedal. It should be used for cruising on straight, open highways. It is not recommended for conditions such as city driving, winding roads, slippery roads, heavy rain, or bad weather. You should have full control of the car under those conditions.

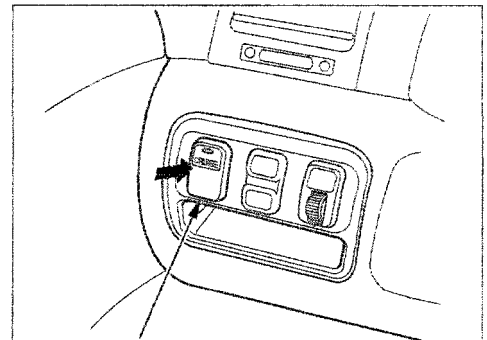
Improper use of the cruise control can lead to a crash.

Use the cruise control only when traveling on open highways in good weather.

NOTICE

The cruise control, as it operates, moves the accelerator pedal. You can damage your car's accelerator mechanism by resting your foot under the pedal and blocking the movement.

Using the Cruise Control

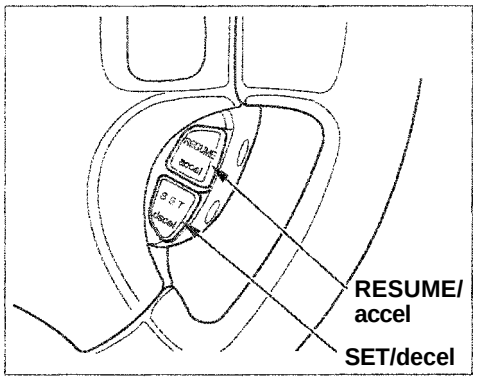


CRUISE CONTROL MASTER SWITCH

1. Push in the Cruise Control Master Switch to the left of the steering column. The indicator in the switch will light.

2. Accelerate to the desired cruising speed above 25 mph (40 km/h).

CONTINUED



3. Press and hold the SET/decel button on the steering wheel until the CRUISE CONTROL light on the instrument panel comes on. This shows the system is now activated.

   The set speed may vary slightly, particularly on hills.

Changing the Set Speed

You can increase the set cruising speed in either of two ways:

- Press and hold the RESUME/ accel button. The car will accelerate slowly. When you reach the desired cruising speed, release the button.
- Push on the accelerator pedal. Accelerate to the desired cruising speed and press the SET/decel button.

You can decrease the set cruising speed in either of two ways:

- Press and hold the SET/decel button. The car will decelerate. Release the button when you reach the desired speed.
- Tap the brake or clutch pedal lightly with your foot. The CRUISE CONTROL light on the instrument panel will go out. When the car slows to the desired speed, press the SET/decel button. The car will then maintain the desired speed.

Even with the cruise control turned on, you can still use the accelerator pedal to speed up for passing. After completing the pass, take your foot off the accelerator pedal. The car will return to the set cruising speed.

Resting your foot on the brake or clutch pedal will cause the cruise control to cancel.

Cancelling the Cruise Control

You can cancel the cruise control in any of these ways:

- Tap the brake or clutch pedal.
- Press the SET/decel and RESUME/accel buttons at the same time.
- Press the Cruise Control Master Switch.

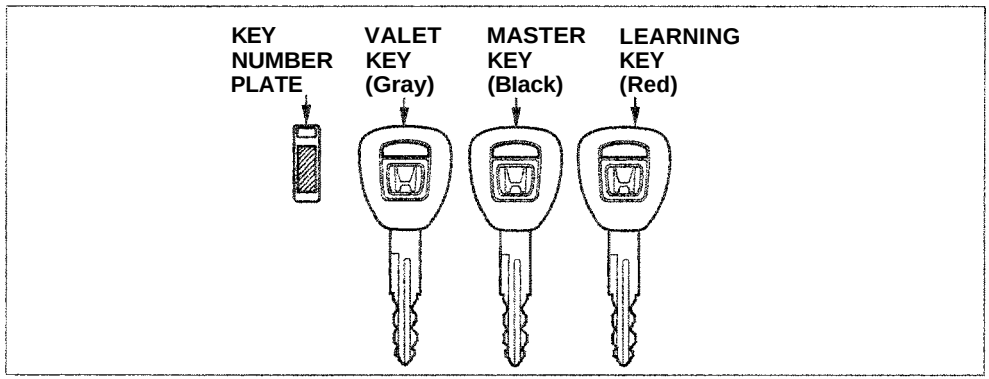
When you tap the brake or clutch pedal, or press the SET and RESUME buttons at the same time, the CRUISE CONTROL light on the instrument panel will go out and the car will begin to slow down. You can use the accelerator pedal in the normal way.

If you use the brake or clutch pedal to cancel cruise control, the system remembers the previously-set cruising speed. To return to that speed, accelerate to above 25 rnph (40 km/h) and press the RESUME/accel button until the CRUISE CONTROL light comes on. The car will accelerate to the same cruising speed as before.

If you cancel cruise control by pressing the SET and RESUME buttons at the same time, the previously-set cruising speed is erased. To use the cruise control, accelerate to the desired cruising speed and press the SET/decel button.

Pressing the Cruise Control Master Switch turns the system completely off and erases the previous cruising speed from memory. To use the system again, refer to ***Using the Cruise Control.***

Keys



Your vehicle comes with two kinds of keys: a master key and a valet key. The master key fits all the locks on your vehicle:

- Ignition
- Doors
- Trunk
- Trunk release handle
- Rear seat trunk access
- Glove box

The valet key works only in the ignition and the door locks. You can keep the trunk, trunk release handle, rear seat trunk access and the glove box locked when you leave your vehicle and the valet key at a parking facility.

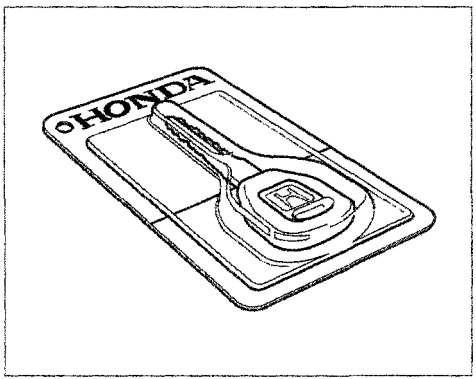
You should have received a key number plate with your keys. You will need this key number if you ever have to get a lost key replaced. Keep the plate stored in a safe place. If you need to replace a key, use only Honda-approved key blanks.

These keys contain electronic circuits that are activated by the Immobilizer System. They will not work to start the engine if the circuits are damaged.

- Protect the keys from direct sunlight, high temperature, and high humidity.
- Do not drop the keys or set heavy objects on them.
- Keep the keys away from liquids. If they get wet, dry them immediately with a soft cloth.

The keys do not contain batteries. Do not try to take them apart.

Learning Key



You should also receive a small case containing a learning key. It is used by the Honda dealer to code replacement keys to your vehicle's Immobilizer System. It must not be used in your vehicle's ignition switch. Store the learning key with the key number plate in a safe place.

If you attempt to use the learning key to start your vehicle's engine, it may cause a malfunction in the system that makes your master and valet keys unusable. If this happens, you should contact your Honda dealer.

If you need a new key made, take the key number plate, the learning key, and all other keys that came with your car to your Honda dealer.

Immobilizer System

The Immobilizer System protects your vehicle from theft. A properly-coded master or valet key must be used in the ignition switch for the engine to start. If an improperly-coded key (or other device) is used, the engine's starting circuit is disabled.

When you turn the ignition switch to ON (II), the Immobilizer System indicator should come on for a few seconds, then go out. If the indicator starts to blink, it means the system does not recognize the coding of the key. Turn the ignition switch to LOCK (0), remove the key, reinsert it, and turn the switch to ON (II) again.

If the system repeatedly does not recognize the coding of your key, contact your Honda dealer.

CONTINUED

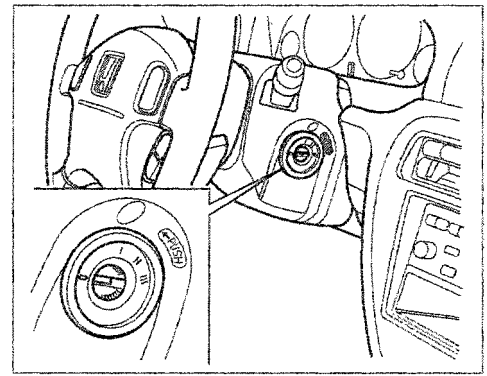
Do not attempt to alter this system or add other devices to it. Electrical problems could result that may make your vehicle undriveable.

If you have lost your key and you cannot start the engine, contact your Honda dealer.

As required by the FCC:
This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.
This device complies with DOC rules in Canada.

Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

Ignition Switch



The ignition switch is on the right side of the steering column. It has four positions:

- LOCK (0)
- ACCESSORY (I)
- ON (II)
- START (III)

LOCK (0) — You can insert or remove the key only in this position. When you turn the key from LOCK to ACCESSORY, you may have to turn the steering wheel to release the anti-theft lock. To switch from ACCESSORY to LOCK, you must push the key in slightly as you turn it. If your car has an automatic transmission, it must also be in Park. The anti theft lock will lock the steering column when you remove the key.

Removing the key from the ignition switch while driving locks the steering. This can cause you to lose control.

Remove the key from the ignition switch only when parked.

ACCESSORY (I) — In this position, you can operate the audio system and the accessory power socket.

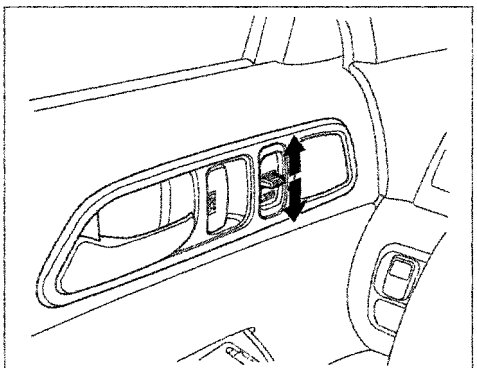
ON (II) — This is the normal key position when driving. All features and accessories on the car are usable. Several of the lights on the instrument panel come on as a test when you turn the ignition switch from ACCESSORY to ON (see page 29).

START (III) — Use this position only to start the engine. The switch returns to ON (II) when you let go of the key.

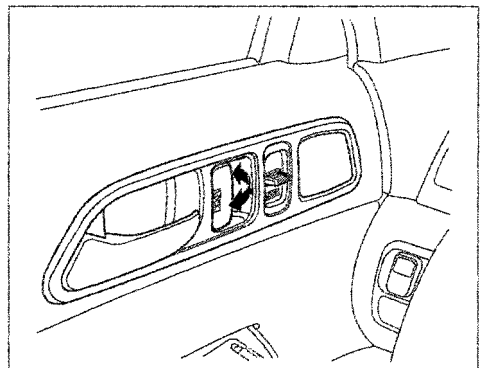
The engine will not start if the Immobilizer System does not recognize the key's coding (see page 47).

You will hear a reminder beeper if you leave the key in the ignition switch in the LOCK (0) or ACCESSORY (I) position and open the driver's door. Remove the key to turn off the beeper.

Power Door Locks



Each door has a master door lock switch. Either switch locks and unlocks both doors. Push the switch down to lock both doors and up to unlock them.



Each door has a lock tab next to the inside door handle. When you push in the lock tab on the driver's door, both doors lock. Pulling out the lock tab on the driver's door only unlocks that door. The lock tab on the passenger's door only locks and unlocks that door.

To lock the passenger's door when getting out of the car, push the lock tab in and close the door. To lock the driver's door, remove the key from the ignition switch and push the lock tab in or push the master switch down, then close the door.

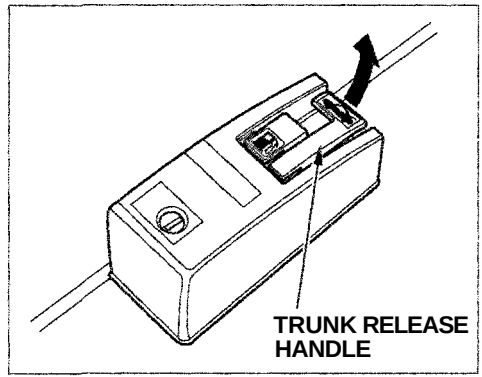
Both doors can be locked from the outside by using the key in either door.

To unlock only the driver's door from the outside, insert the key in the driver's door lock, turn the key and release it. If you turn the key and hold it, both doors will unlock. Both doors will unlock when you unlock the passenger's door with the key.

Lockout Prevention

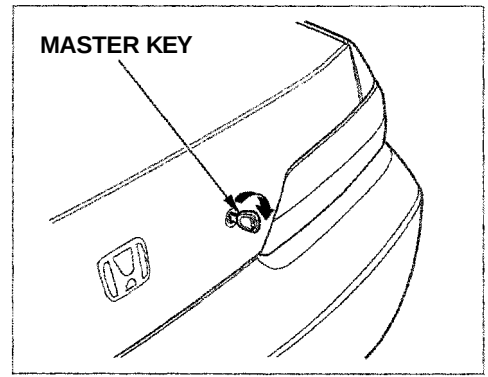
If you forget and leave the key in the ignition switch, Lockout Prevention will not allow you to lock the driver's door. With either door open and the key in the ignition, the master door lock switches are disabled. If you try to lock the driver's door by pushing in the lock tab, the tabs on both doors immediately pop out.

Trunk



You can open the trunk in two ways:

- Pull the trunk release handle to the left of the driver's seat.
- Use the master key to open the trunk lock. The valet key does not work in this lock.



To close the trunk, press down on the trunk lid.

See page 106 for cargo loading and weight limit information. Keep the trunk lid closed at all times while driving to avoid damaging the lid, and to prevent exhaust gas from getting into the interior. See **Carbon Monoxide Hazard** on page 25 .

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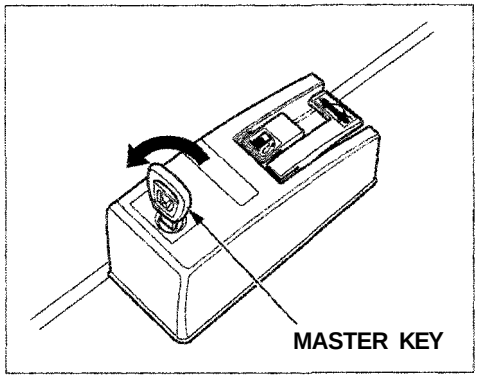
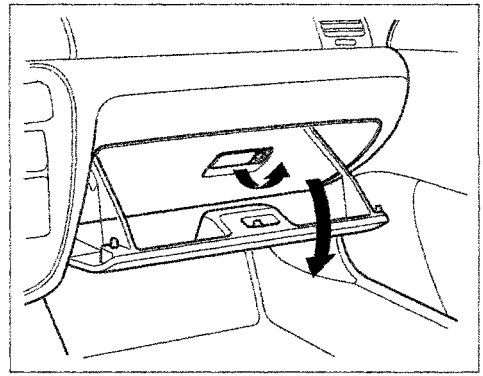


To protect items in the trunk when you need to give the key to someone else, lock the trunk release handle with the master key and give the other person the valet key.

Glove Box

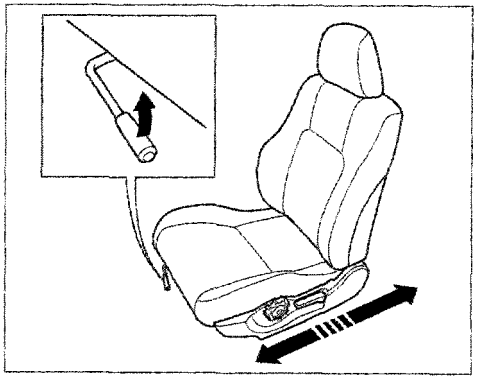


Open the glove box by pulling the bottom of the handle. Close it with a firm push. Lock or unlock the glove box with the master key.

An open glove box can cause serious injury to your passenger in a crash, even if the passenger is wearing the seat belt.

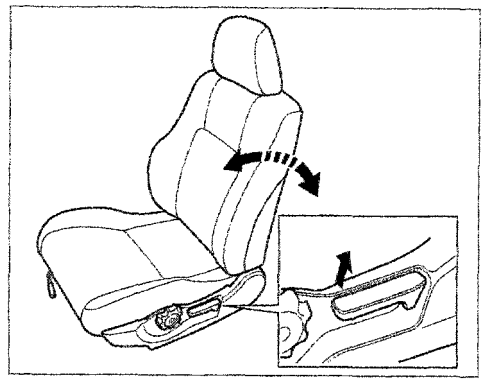
Always keep the glove box closed while driving.

Front Seat Adjustments



Adjust the seat before you start driving.

To adjust the seat forward and backward, pull up on the lever under the seat cushion's front edge. Move the seat to the desired position and release the lever. Try to move the seat to make sure it is locked in position.



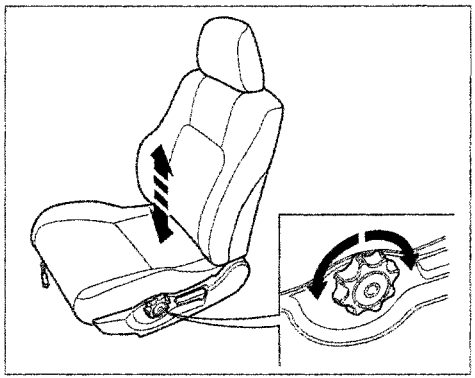
To change the angle of the seat-back, pull up on the lever on the outside of the seat bottom. Move the seat-back to the desired position and release the lever. Let the seat-back latch in the new position.

Reclining the seat-back can decrease the protection you get from your seat belt in a crash.

You can slide under the seat belt and be seriously injured.

Adjust the seat-back to an upright position and sit well back in the seat.

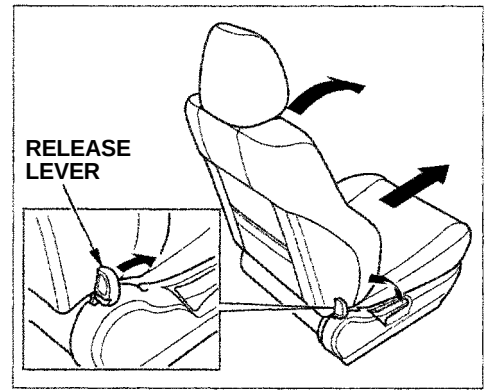
Driver's Seat Height Adjustment



The height of your driver's seat is adjustable. Turn the dial on the outside of the seat cushion to change the height.

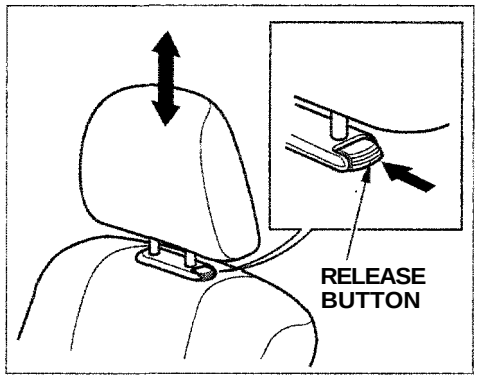
Rear Seat Access

To get into the back seat on the driver's side, pull up on the seat-back adjustment lever.



To get into the back seat on the passenger's side, push forward on the release lever at the base of the seat-back. The seat-back will tilt forward and the entire seat will move forward to allow easier entry to the back seat. After you return the seat-back to the upright position, push the whole seat backwards until it latches. Make sure the seat is fully latched before sitting in it.

Head Restraints



The front head restraints help protect you and your passenger from whiplash and other injuries. They are most effective when you adjust them so the top of the restraint is even with the top of your ears.

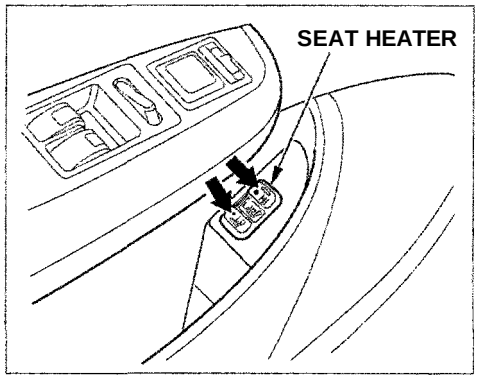
The front head restraints adjust for height. You need both hands to adjust the restraint. Do not attempt to adjust it while driving. To raise it, pull upward. To lower the restraint, push the release button sideways and push the restraint down.

To remove a head restraint for cleaning or repair, pull it up as far as it will go. Push the release button and pull the restraint out of the seatback.

Driving your car without head restraints can lead to serious injury to you and your passenger in a crash.

Make sure the head restraints are in place and adjusted properly before driving.

Seat Heaters



On Canadian models
Both front seats are equipped with seat heaters. The ignition must be ON (II) to use them. Push the front of the switch to turn the power on at a high temperature setting, and the rear to set the heater at a low temperature. The HI or LO lamp lights and remains on while the heater is on.

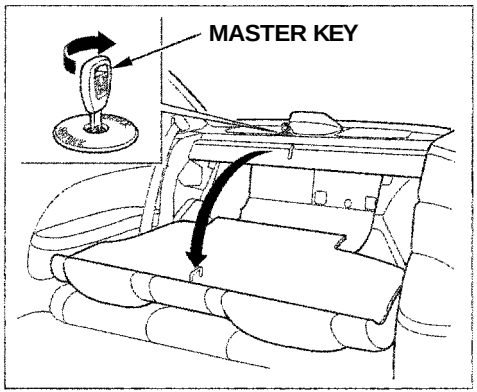
To turn the power off, push the opposite side of the switch lightly. The lamp will go out.

Follow these precautions whenever you use the seat heaters:

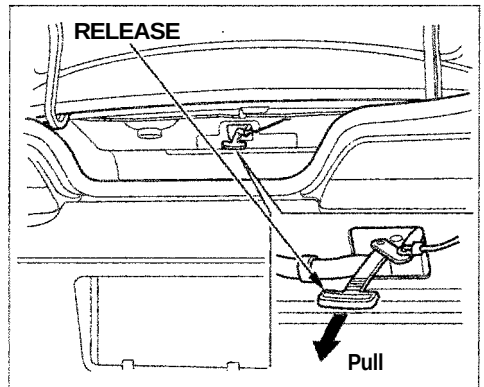
- Use the HI setting only to heat the seats quickly. Select the LO setting when the seats feel warm. The HI setting draws large amounts of current from the battery.
- Do not use the seat heaters, even at a low setting, if the engine is left idling for an extended period. They can weaken the battery, causing hard starting.

Folding Rear Seat

The back of the rear seat folds down, giving you direct access to the trunk. The seat-back can be released from inside the car or inside the trunk.



To fold down the seat-back from inside the car, insert the master key in the lock on the rear shelf. Turn the key clockwise, pull down the top of the seat-back, then release the key.



To release the seat-back from inside the trunk, pull the release under the rear shelf.

To lock the seat-back upright, push it firmly against the rear shelf. Make sure it is latched in place by pulling on the top of the seat.

Make sure both rear shoulder belts are positioned in front of the rear seat-back whenever the seat-back is in its upright position.

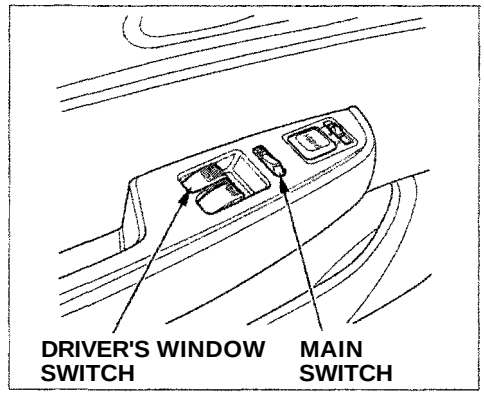
Make sure all items in the trunk, or items extending through the opening into the back seat, are tied down. Loose items can fly forward and cause injury if you have to brake hard. See **Loading Cargo** on page 106.

Never drive with the seat-back folded down and the trunk lid open. See **Carbon Monoxide Hazard** on page 25.

Power Windows

Your car's windows are electrically-powered. Turn the ignition switch to ON (II) to raise or lower any window.

Each door has a switch that controls its window. To open the window, push the switch down and hold it. Release the switch when you want the window to stop. Close the window by pulling back on the switch and holding it.



The driver's armrest has a master power window control panel. To open the passenger's window, push down on the switch and hold it down until the window reaches the desired position. To close the window, pull back on the window switch. Release the switch when the window gets to the position you want.

Closing a power window on a child's hands or fingers can cause serious injury.

Make sure your children are away from the windows before closing them.

The master control panel also contains these extra features:

AUTO — To open the driver's window fully, push the window switch firmly down and release it. The window automatically goes all the way down. To stop the window from going all the way down, pull back on the window switch briefly.

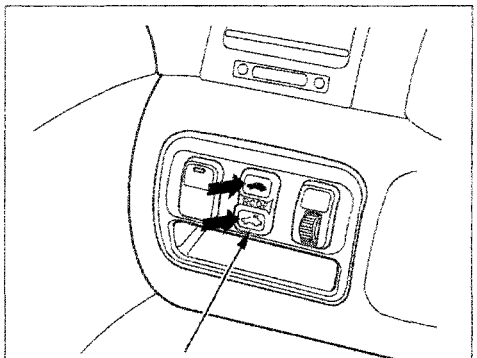
To open the driver's window only partially, push the window switch down lightly and hold it. The window will stop as soon as you release the switch.

The AUTO function only works to lower the driver's window. To raise the window, you must pull back on the window switch and hold it until the window reaches the desired position.

The MAIN switch controls power to the passenger's window. With this switch off, the passenger's window cannot be raised or lowered. The MAIN switch does not affect the driver's window. Keep the MAIN switch off when you have children in the car so they do not injure themselves by operating the window unintentionally.

The power window system has a key-off delay function. The windows will still operate for up to ten minutes after you turn off the ignition. Opening either door cancels the delay function. You must turn the ignition ON (II) again before you can raise or lower the windows.

Moonroof



MOONROOF SWITCH

Use the switch on the dashboard to open and close the moonroof. The ignition must be ON (II). Push and hold the switch to open the moonroof. Release the switch when the moonroof reaches the desired position. To close the moonroof, press and hold the switch.

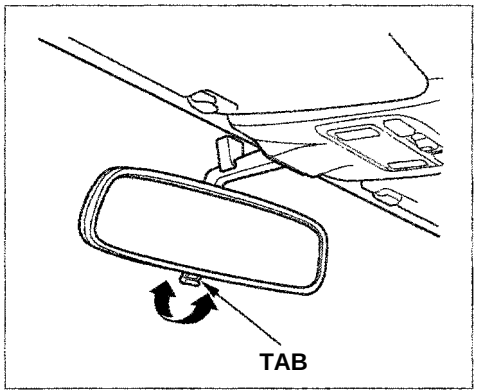
The moonroof has a key-off delay. You can still open and close the moonroof for up to ten minutes after you turn off the ignition. The key-off delay cancels as soon as you open either door. You must then turn the ignition ON (II) for the moonroof to operate.

Closing the moonroof on someone's hands or fingers can cause serious injury.

Make sure passengers are clear of the moonroof before closing it.

NOTICE

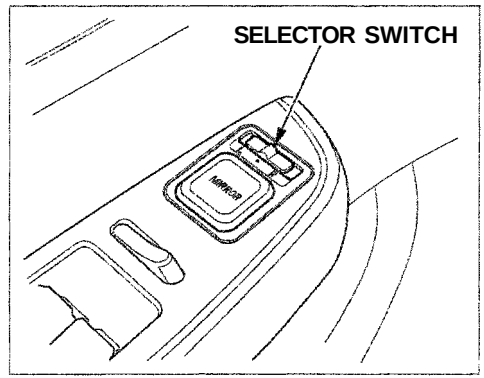
If you try to open the moonroof in below-freezing temperatures, or when it is covered with snow or ice, you can damage the moonroof panel or motor.



Keep the inside and outside mirrors clean and adjusted for best visibility. Be sure to adjust the mirrors before you start driving.

The inside mirror has day and night positions. The night position reduces glare from headlights behind you. Flip the tab on the bottom edge of the mirror to select the day or night position.

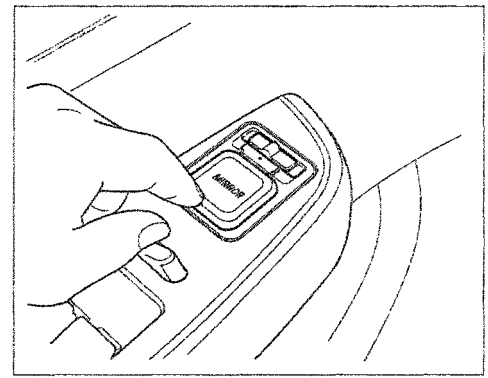
Adjusting the Power Mirrors



Adjust the outside mirrors with the adjustment switch on the driver's door armrest:

1. Turn the ignition switch ON (II).

2. Move the selector switch to L (driver's side) or R (passenger's side).



3. Push the appropriate edge of the adjustment switch to move the mirror right, left, up or down.

4. When you finish, move the selector switch to the center (off) position. This turns off the adjustment switch so you can't move a mirror out of position by accidentally bumping the switch.

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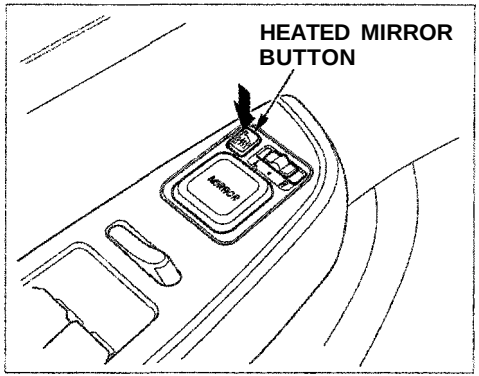
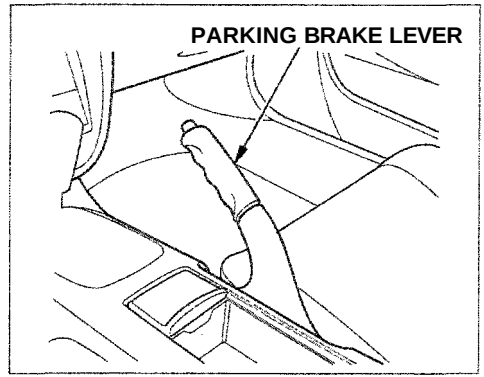


Available on all Canadian models
The outside mirrors are heated to remove fog and frost. With the ignition ON (II), turn on the heaters by pressing the button. The light in the button comes on as a reminder. Press the button again to turn the heaters off.

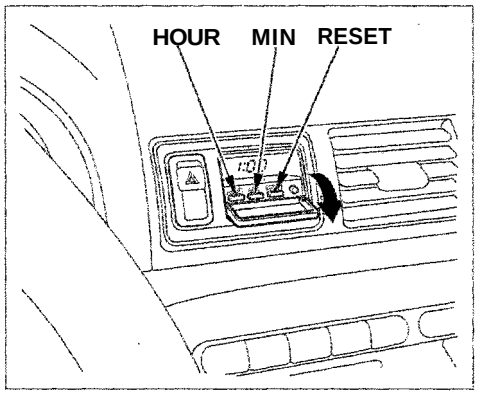
Parking Brake



To apply the parking brake, pull the lever up fully. To release it, pull up slightly, push the button, and lower the lever. The parking brake light on the instrument panel should go out when the parking brake is fully released (see page 31).

NOTICE

Driving the car with the parking brake applied can damage the rear brakes and axles.



The digital clock displays the time with the ignition switch ON (II).

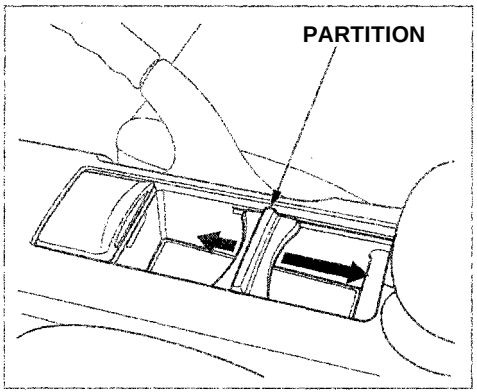
To set the clock:

1. Turn the ignition switch ON (II) to display the time.
2. Swing down the front cover of the wide button under the clock display. You will see HOUR, MIN, and RESET buttons.
3. Press and hold the HOUR button until the hour advances to the desired time.
4. Press and hold the MIN button until the numbers advance to the desired time.

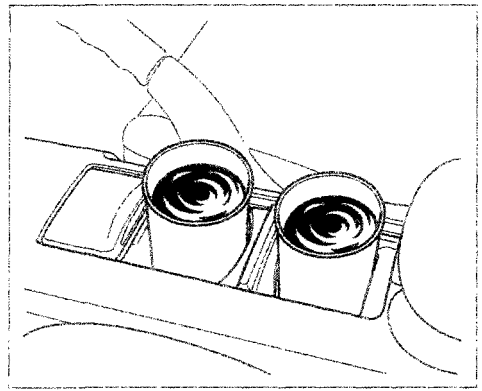
You can use the RESET button to quickly set the time to the nearest hour. If the displayed time is before the half hour, pressing RESET sets the clock back to the previous hour. If the displayed time is after the half hour, pressing RESET sets the clock forward to the beginning of the next hour.

For example:
- 1:06 would RESET to 1:00.
- 1:52 would RESET to 2:00.

Beverage Holder

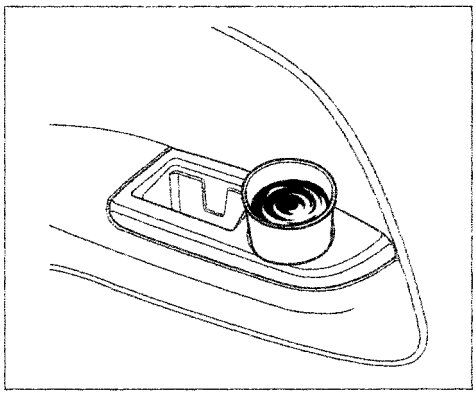


The front beverage holder is located on the center console.
The partition in the beverage holder can be moved forward or backward. If you want to use the beverage holder, slide the partition forward until it clicks. To put small items in the beverage holder, slide the partition completely backward.



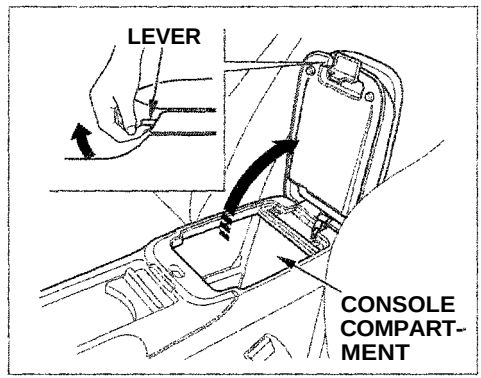
Use the beverage holder only when the car is parked. If you place cups in the holder while driving, the liquid may spill when you go over bumps or around corners.

Be careful when you are using the beverage holder. A spilled liquid that is very hot can scald you or your passengers. Spilled liquids can also damage the upholstery, carpeting, and electrical components in the interior.



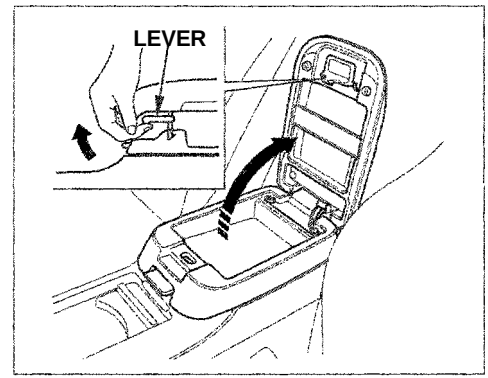
The rear seat also has a beverage holder in the armrest on the driver's side.

Console Compartment



To open the console compartment, press the lower lever and lift the lid.

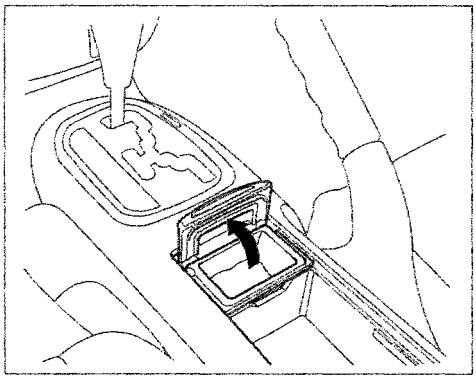
To close, lower the lid and push it down until it latches.



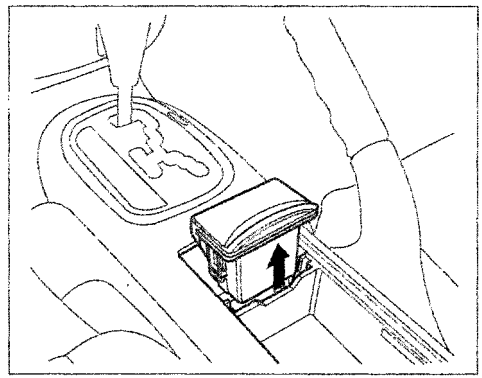
You can put small items in the tray located in the console compartment lid. To use the tray, press the upper lever and lift up the armrest pad.

Coin Box, Accessory Power Socket

Coin Box

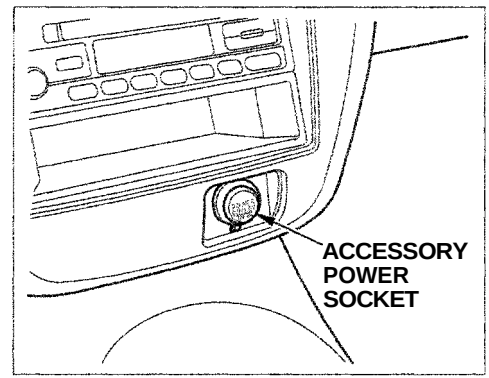


The coin box is located next to the beverage holder. Open the lid by lifting it up.



To remove the coin box for emptying, lift the coin box up by pushing up on the middle edge of the coin box on the console guide. Never use the coin box for smoking materials.

Accessory Power Socket



To use the accessory power socket, pull down the cover. The ignition switch must be in ACCESSORY (I) or ON (II).

This socket is intended to supply power for 12 volt DC accessories that are rated 120 watts or less (10 amps).

It will not power an automotive type cigarette lighter element.

Ashtrays (Optional)

Front and rear ashtrays are available as options. The front ashtray fits In the coin box.

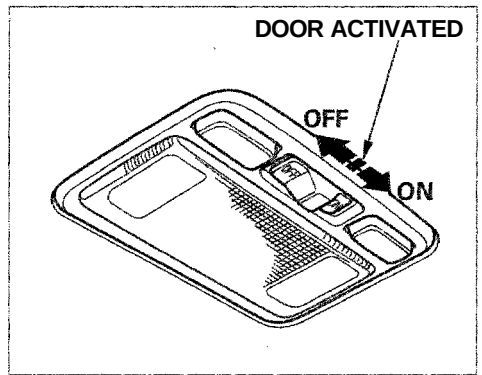
The rear ashtray fits in the rear pocket on the rear seat armrest on the driver's side.

Open the rear ashtray by lifting up the lid. To remove the ashtray for emptying, open the lid and then lift it up and out.

NOTICE

Use the ashtray only for cigarettes, cigars, and other smoking materials. To prevent a possible fire and damage to your car, don't put paper or other things that can burn in the ashtray.

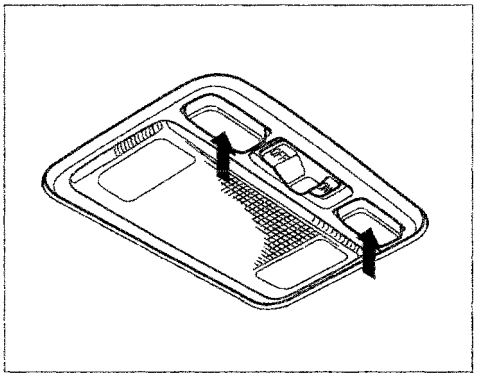
Ceiling Lights



The ceiling light contains a main light as well as two spotlights.

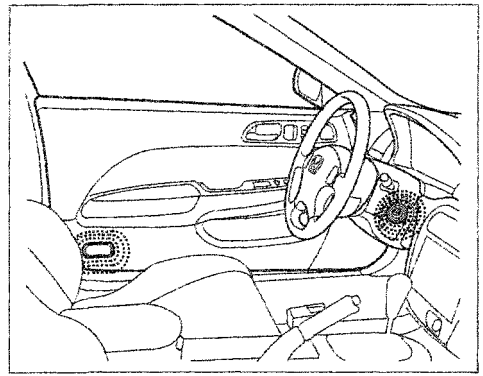
The ceiling light has a three-position switch. In the OFF position, the light does not come on. In the center position, the ceiling light comes on when you open either door. After both doors are closed tightly, the light dims slightly, then fades out in about 10 seconds. In the ON position, the ceiling light stays on continuously.

CONTINUED



Turn on the spotlight by pushing the button next to each light. Push the button again to turn it off. You can use the spotlights at all times.

Courtesy Lights



Your car has a courtesy light in the ignition switch. The ignition switch light comes on whenever you open either door. It remains on, then fades out in about 10 seconds after both doors are closed tightly.

The ignition switch light and ceiling light (with the switch in the center position) also comes on when you unlock the door with the key, the lock tab on the driver's door, or the master door lock switch.
If you relock the driver's door or close the driver's door with the key in the ignition switch, the lights turns off immediately. Otherwise, the light remains on, then fades out in about 10 seconds.

If you keep the door open, the ceiling light (with the switch in the center position) will turn off after three minutes when the key is not in the ignition switch.

On Type SH
Your car also has a courtesy light in each door. Each door light comes on when the door is opened, and goes out when the door is closed tightly.

The heating and air conditioning systems in your Honda provide a comfortable driving environment in all weather conditions.

The standard audio system has many features. This section describes those features and how to use them. (If you selected an optional audio system, refer to the operating instructions that came with it.)

Your Honda has an anti-theft audio system that requires a code number to enable it.

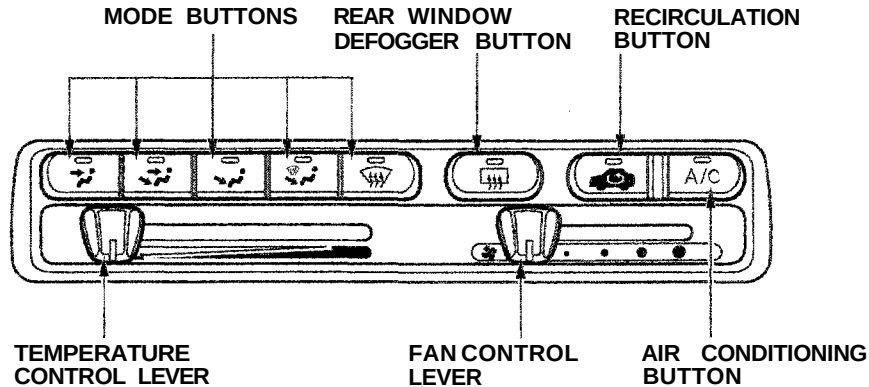
Proper use of the Heating and Cooling system can make the interior dry and comfortable, and keep the windows clear for best visibility.

What Each Control Does

Fan Control Lever
Sliding this lever to the right increases the fan's speed, which increases air flow.

Temperature Control Lever
Sliding this lever to the right increases the temperature of the air flow.

Air Conditioning (A/C) Button
This button turns the air conditioning ON and OFF. The indicator in the button lights when the A/C is on.



Rear Window Defogger Button
This button turns the rear window defogger on and off (see page 41).

Recirculation Button
This button controls the source of the air going into the system. When the indicator in this button is lit, air from the vehicle's interior is sent through the system again (Recirculation mode). When the indicator is off, air is brought in from outside the vehicle (Fresh Air mode).

Mode Buttons
Use the MODE buttons to select the vents the air flows from.

Air flows from the center and corner vents in the dashboard.

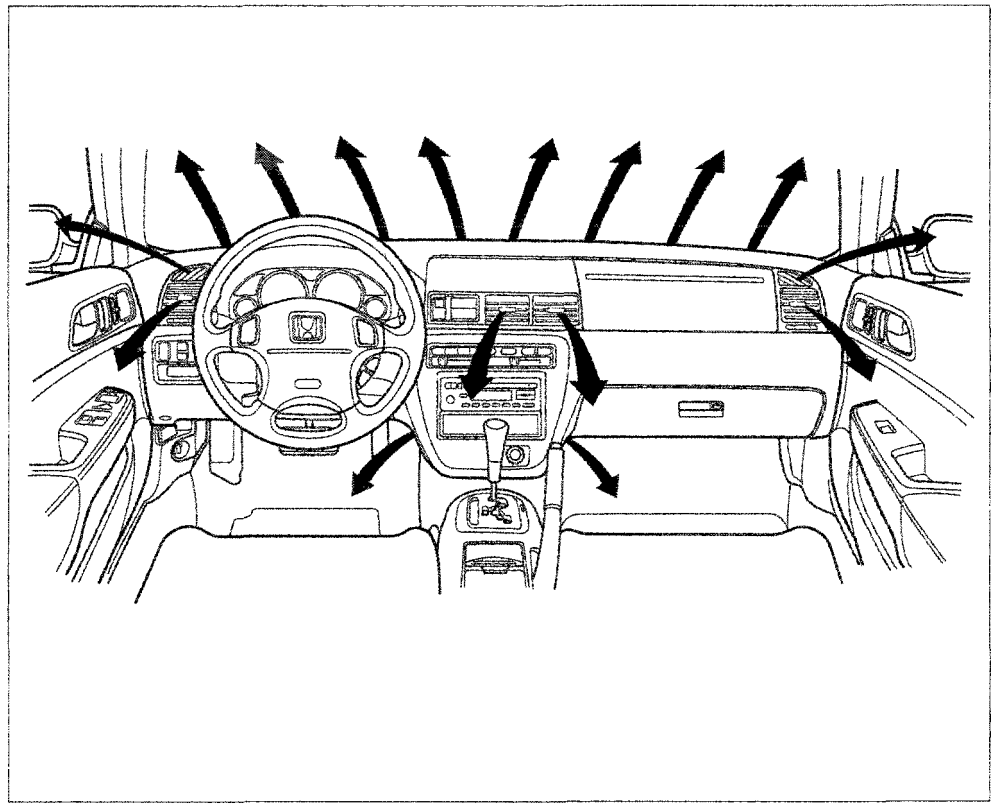
Air flow is divided between the vents in the dashboard and the floor vents.

Air flows from the floor vents.

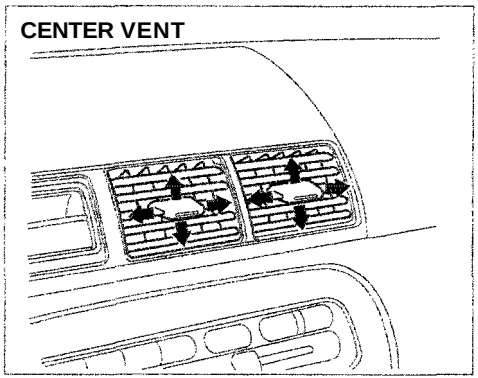
Air flow is divided between the floor vents and the defroster vents at the base of the windshield.

Air flows from the defroster vents at the base of the windshield.

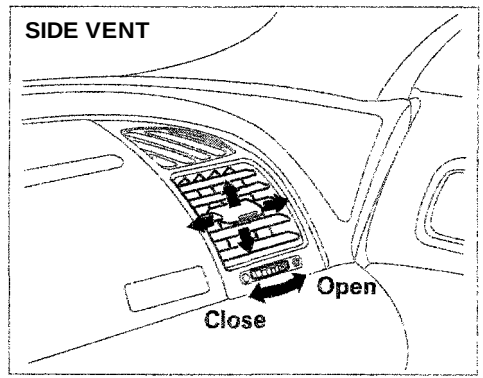
When you select , the system automatically switches to Fresh Air mode and turns on the A/C.



Vent Controls



You can adjust the direction of the air coming from the dashboard vents by moving the tab in the center of each vent up-and-down and side-to-side.



The vents in the corners of the dashboard can be opened and closed with the dials underneath them.

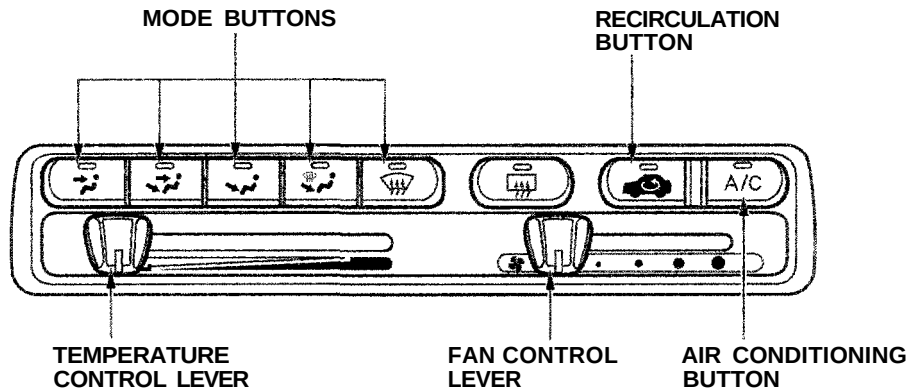
How to Use the System

This section covers how to set up the system controls for ventilation, heating, cooling, dehumidifying, and defrosting.

The engine must be running for the heater and air conditioning to generate hot and cold air. 'The heater uses engine coolant to warm the air. If the engine is cold, it will be several minutes before you feel warm air coming from the system.
The air conditioning does not rely on engine temperature.

It Is best to leave the system in Fresh Air mode under almost all conditions. Keeping the system in Recirculation mode, particularly with the A/C off, can cause the windows to fog up. Switch to Recirculation mode when you are driving through smoky or dusty conditions, then switch back to Fresh Air mode when the condition clears.

The outside air intakes for the heating and cooling system are at the base of the windshield. Keep these clear of leaves and other debris.



Ventilation

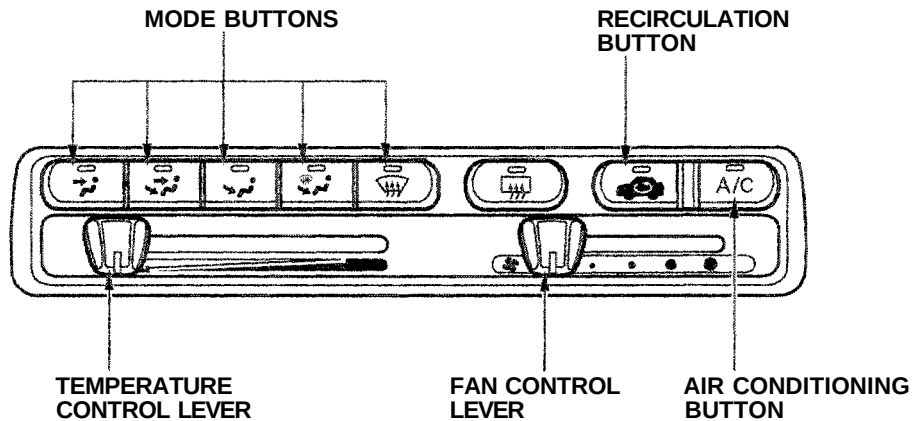
The flow-through ventilation system draws in outside air, circulates it through the interior, then exhausts it through vents near the rear window.

1. Slide the temperature control lever all the way to the left. Make sure the A/C is off.
2. Select and Fresh Air mode.
3. Set the fan to the desired speed.

CONTINUED

To Cool with A/C

1. Turn on the A/C by pressing the button. The light in the button should come on.
2. Make sure the temperature control lever is all the way to the left.
3. Select and Fresh Air mode.
4. Set the fan to the desired speed.



If the interior is very warm from being parked in the sun, you can cool it down more rapidly by setting up the controls this way:

1. Start the engine.
2. Turn on the A/C by pressing the button. Make sure the temperature control lever is all the way to the left.
3. Set the fan to maximum speed.
4. Open the windows partially. Select and Recirculation mode.

When the interior has cooled down to a more comfortable temperature, close the windows and set the controls as described for normal cooling.

Air conditioning places an extra load on the engine. Watch the engine coolant temperature gauge (see page 35) when driving in stop-and-go traffic or climbing a long, steep hill. If it moves near the red zone, turn off the A/C until the gauge reads normally.

To Heat

To warm the interior:

1. Start the engine.
2. Select and Fresh Air mode.
3. Set the fan to the desired speed.
4. Adjust the warmth of the air with the temperature control lever.

To Heat and Dehumidify with Air Conditioning

Air conditioning, as it cools, removes moisture from the air. When used in combination with the heater, it makes the interior warm and dry.

1. Switch the fan on.
2. Turn on the air conditioning.
3. Select and Fresh Air mode.
4. Adjust the temperature control lever so the mixture of heated and cooled air feels comfortable.

This setting is suitable for all driving conditions whenever the outside temperature is above 32°F (0°C).

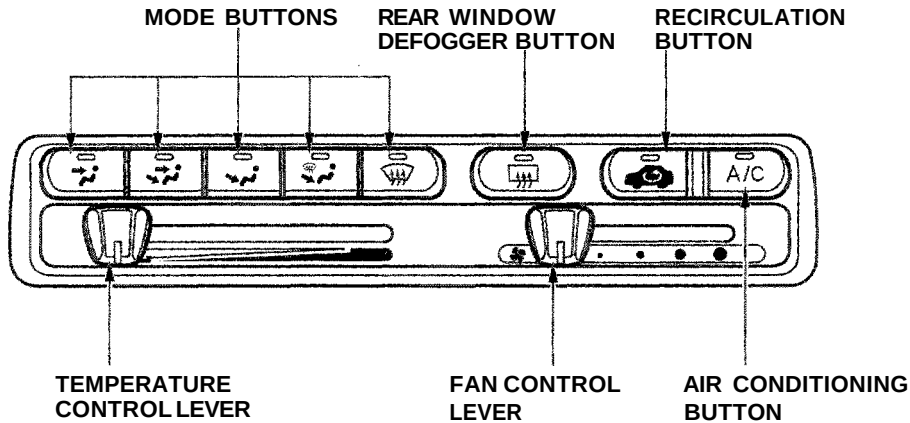
CONTINUED

To Defog and Defrost

To remove fog from the inside of the windows:

1. Switch the fan on.
2. Select . When you select , the system automatically switches to Fresh Air mode and turns on the A/C.
3. Adjust the temperature control lever so the air flow from the defroster vents feels warm.
4. Turn on the rear window defogger to help clear the rear window.

'When you switch to another mode from , the A/C stays on. Press the A/C button to turn if off.



To remove exterior frost or ice from the windshield and side windows after the car has been sitting out in cold weather:

1. Start the engine.
2. Select  .
   When you select  , the system automatically switches to Fresh Air mode and turns on the A/C.
3. Switch the fan and temperature controls to maximum.

To rapidly remove exterior frost or ice from the windshield (on very cold days), first select the Recirculation mode. Once the windshield is clear, select the Fresh Air mode to avoid fogging the windows.

These settings direct all the air flow to the defroster vents at the base of the windshield and the side window defroster vents. The air flow will get warmer and clear the windows faster as the engine warms up. You can close the side vents with the dial underneath each vent. This will send more warm air to the windshield defroster vents.

For safety, make sure you have a clear view through all the windows before driving away.

To Turn Everything Off

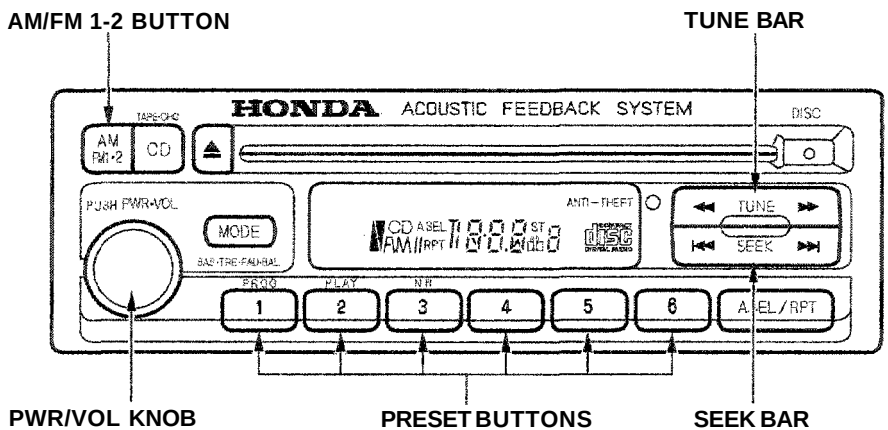
To shut off the system temporarily, slide the fan speed and temperature control levers all the way to the left,

You should shut the system completely off only for the first few minutes of driving in cold weather, until the engine coolant warms up enough to operate the heater. Keep the fan on at all other times so stale air does not build up in the interior.

AM/FM/CD Audio System

Your Honda's audio system provides clear reception on both AM and FM bands, while the preset buttons allow you to easily select your favorite stations.

The Anti-theft feature will disable the system if it is disconnected from the car's battery. To get the system working again, you must enter a code number (see page 95).



Operating the Radio
The ignition switch must be in ACCESSORY (I) or ON (II) to operate the audio system. Turn the system on by pushing the PWR/VOL knob. Adjust the volume by turning the same knob.

The band and frequency that the radio was last tuned to is displayed. To change bands, press the AM/FM 1-2 button. On the FM band, ST will be displayed if the station is broadcasting in stereo. Stereo reproduction on AM is not available.

You can use any of three methods to find radio stations on the selected band: TUNE, SEEK, or the Preset buttons.

TUNE — Use the TUNE bar to tune the radio to a desired frequency. Press the ▶▶ side of the bar to tune to a higher frequency, and the ◀◀ side to tune to a lower frequency. The frequency numbers will start to change rapidly. Release the bar when the display reaches the desired frequency. To change the frequency in small increments, press and release the TUNE bar quickly.

SEEK — The SEEK function searches the band for a station with a strong signal. To activate it, press the SEEK bar on either the ⏮ or ⏭ side, then release it. Depending on which side you press, the system scans upward or downward from the current frequency. It stops when it finds a station with a strong signal.

Preset — You can store the frequencies of your favorite radio stations in the six preset buttons. Each button will store one frequency on the AM band, and two on the FM band.

CONTINUED

To store a frequency:

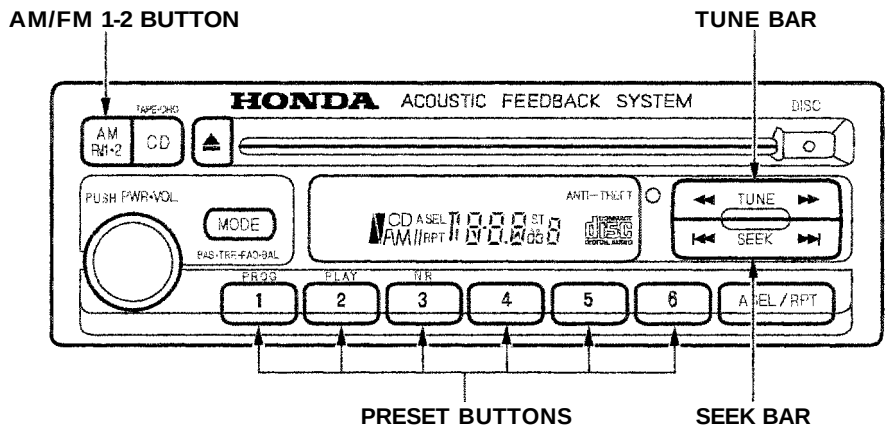
1. Select the desired band, AM or FM. FM1 and FM2 let you store two frequencies with each Preset button.

2. Use the TUNE or SEEK function to tune the radio to a desired station.

3. Pick the Preset button you want for that station. Press the button and hold it until you hear a beep.

4. Repeat steps 1 to 3 to store a total of six stations on AM and twelve on FM.

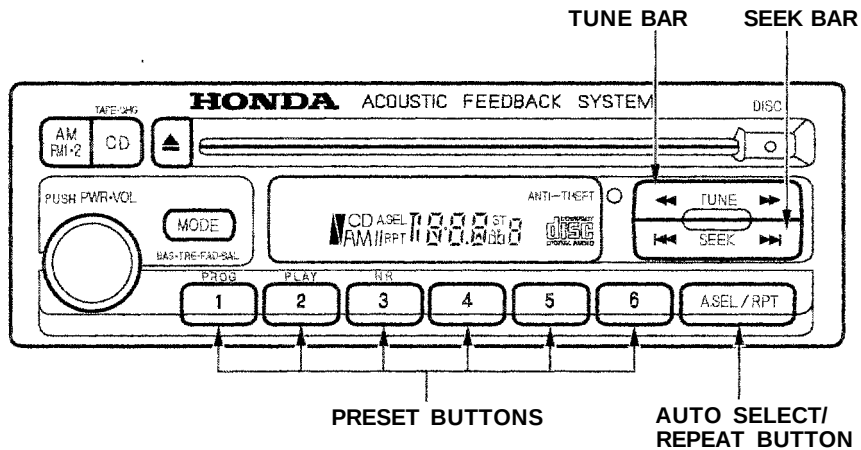
Once a station's frequency is stored, simply press and release the proper Preset button to tune to it.
The preset frequencies will be lost if your vehicle's battery goes dead, is disconnected or the radio fuse is removed.



AUTO SELECT — If you are traveling far from home and can no longer receive the stations you preset, you can use the Auto Select feature to find stations in the local area.

To activate Auto Select, press the A. SEL/RPT button. A. SEL will flash in the display, and the system will go into scan mode for several seconds. It automatically scans both bands, looking for stations with strong signals. It stores the frequencies of six AM stations and twelve FM stations in the preset buttons. You can then use the preset buttons to select those stations.

If you are in a remote area, Auto Select may not find six strong AM stations or twelve strong FM stations. If this happens, you will see a "0" displayed when you press any preset button that does not have a station stored.



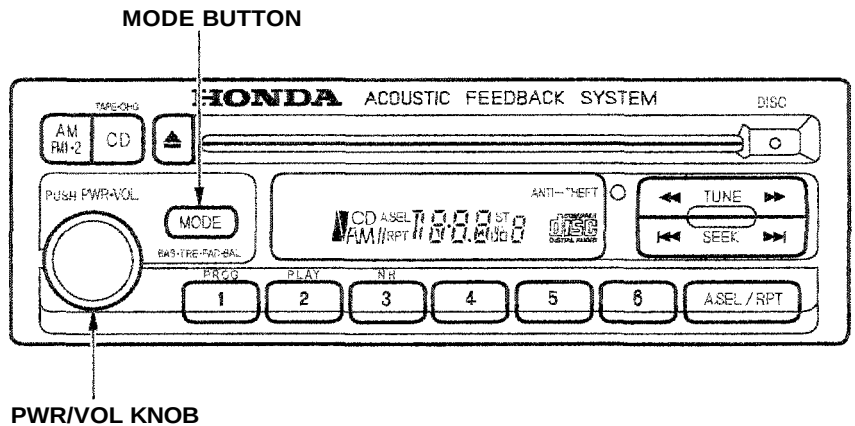
With Auto Select on, you cannot manually store any frequencies in the preset buttons. If you do not like the stations found by Auto Select, you can use the TUNE and SEEK functions to find other stations.

Auto Select does not erase the frequencies that you preset previously. When you return home, turn off Auto Select by pressing the A. SEL/RPT button. The preset buttons will then select the frequencies you originally set.

Adjusting the Sound
Bass, Treble, Balance, and Fader are each adjustable. You select which of these you want to adjust by pressing the MODE button several times. The selected mode, BAS, TRE, FAD, or BAL is shown in the display.

Balance/Fader — These two modes adjust the strength of the sound coming from each speaker. BAL adjusts the side-to-side strength, while FAD adjusts the front-to-back strength.

Select BAL or FAD by pressing the MODE button. Adjust the Balance or Fader to your liking by turning the PWR/VOL knob. The number in the display (from — 9 to 9) shows you the current setting.



Treble/Bass — Use these modes to adjust the tone to your liking. Select TRE or BAS by pressing the MODE button. Adjust the desired mode by turning the PWR/VOL knob. The displayed number (from — 5 to 5) shows you the current setting.

The system will automatically return the display to normal mode about seven seconds after you stop adjusting a mode with the PWR/VOL knob. You can also continue pressing the MODE button until the frequency is displayed.

Audio System Lighting
You can use the MODE button to turn the Illumination on the audio system on or off when the headlighs are on.

Push and hold the MODE button for three seconds and the illumination will turn off. Push it again for three seconds to turn the illumination on.

Radio Frequencies
Your Honda's radio can receive the complete AM and FM bands. Those bands cover these frequencies:

AM band:
530 to 1,710 kilohertz
FM band:
87.7 to 107.9 megahertz

Radio stations on the AM band are assigned frequencies at least ten kilohertz apart (530, 540, 550). Stations on the FM band are assigned frequencies at least 0.2 megahertz apart (87.9, 88.1, 88.3).

Stations must use these exact frequencies. It is fairly common for stations to round-off the frequency in their advertising, so your radio could display a frequency of 100.9 even though the announcer may identify the station as "FM101."

Radio Reception
How well your Honda's radio receives stations is dependent on many factors, such as the distance from the station's transmitter, nearby large objects, and atmospheric conditions.

A radio station's signal gets weaker as you get farther away from its transmitter. If you are listening to an AM station, you will notice the sound volume becoming weaker, and the station drifting in and out. If you are listening to an FM station, you will see the stereo indicator flickering off and on as the signal weakens. Eventually, the stereo indicator will go off and the sound will fade completely as you get out of range of the station's signal.

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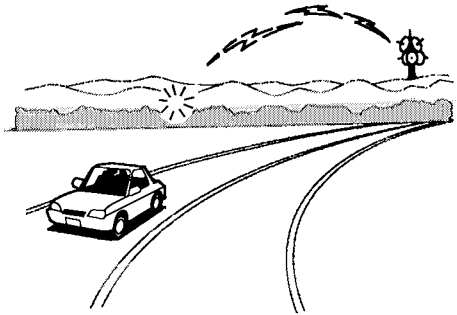
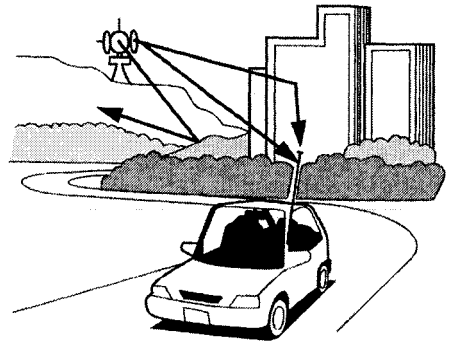


Driving very near the transmitter of a station that is broadcasting on a frequency close to the frequency of the station you are listening to can also affect your radio's reception. You may temporarily hear both stations, or hear only the station you are close to.



Radio signals, especially on the FM band, are deflected by large objects such as buildings and hills. Your radio then receives both the direct signal from the station's transmitter, and the deflected signal. This causes the sound to distort or flutter. This is a main cause of poor radio reception in city driving.

Radio reception can be affected by atmospheric conditions such as thunderstorms, high humidity, and even sunspots. You may be able to receive a distant radio station one day and not receive it the next day because of a change in conditions.

Electrical interference from passing vehicles and stationary sources can cause temporary reception problems.

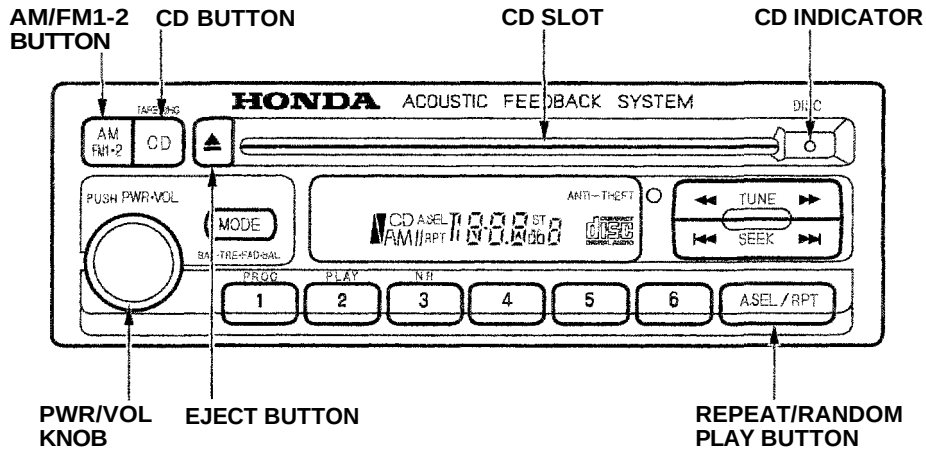
Operating the CD Player
You operate the CD player with the same controls used for the radio.

With the system on, insert the disc into the CD slot Push the disc in halfway, the drive will pull it in the rest of the way and begin to play. The number of the track that is playing is shown in the display.

You can also play 3-inch (8-cm) discs without using an adapter ring.

When the system reaches the end of the disc, it will return to the beginning and play that disc again.

You can switch to the radio while a CD is playing by pressing the AM/FM1-2 button. Press the CD button to return to playing the CD. The CD will begin playing where it left off.



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If you turn the system off while a CD is playing, either with the PWR/VOL knob or by turning off the ignition, the disc will stay in the drive. When you turn the system back on, the CD will begin playing where it left off.

Press the eject button to remove the disc from the drive.

If you eject the disc, but do not remove it from the slot, the system will automatically reload the disc after 15 seconds and put the CD player in pause mode. To begin playing the disc, press the CD button.

You can use the TUNE and SEEK bars while a disc is playing to select passages and changes tracks.

To move rapidly within a track, press and hold the TUNE bar. Press the ▶▶ side to move forward, or the ◀◀ side to move backward. Release the bar when the system reaches the point you want.

Each time you press the ▶▶| side of the SEEK bar, the system skips forward to the beginning of the next track. Press the |◀◀ side to skip backward to the beginning of the current track. Press it again to skip to the beginning of the previous track.

REPEAT — To activate the Repeat feature, press and release the Repeat button. You will see RPT in the display. The system continuously replays the current track. Press the Repeat button again to turn it off.

RANDOM PLAY — This feature, when activated, plays the tracks on the CD in random order, rather than in the order they are recorded on the CD. To activate Random Play, press and hold the A. SEL/RPT button until you see A. SEL in the display. The system will then select and play tracks randomly. This continues until you deactivate Random Play by pressing A. SEL/RPT again.

If the system is in Repeat mode, you must turn it off by pressing A. SEL/RPT before you can select Random Play. Then press and hold the button again until you see A. SEL displayed.

Operating the CD Changer (Optional)

A trunk-mounted Compact Disc changer is available for your car. It holds up to six discs, providing several hours of continuous entertainment. You operate this CD changer with the same controls used for the in-dash CD player.

Load the desired CD's in the magazine and load the magazine in the changer according to the instructions that came with the unit.

To select the CD changer, press the CD button. The disc and track numbers will be displayed. A "0" will flash for the track number as the CD is loaded, then it will change to a non-flashing "1".

To select a different disc, press the appropriate preset button (1—6). If you select an empty slot in the magazine, the changer will, after finding that slot empty, try to load the CD in the next slot. This continues until it finds a CD to load and play.

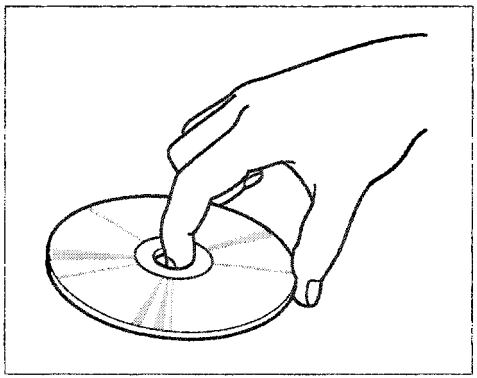
If you load a CD in the in-dash player while the changer is playing a CD, the system will stop the changer and begin playing the in-dash CD. To select the changer again, press the CD button. Play will begin where it left off. Use the CD button to switch between the player and the changer.

If you eject the in-dash CD while it is playing, the system will automatically switch to the CD changer and begin play where it left off. If there are no CDs in the changer, the display will flash. You will have to select another mode (AM or FM) with the button.

When you switch back to CD mode, the system selects the same unit (in-dash or changer) that was playing when you switched out of CD mode.

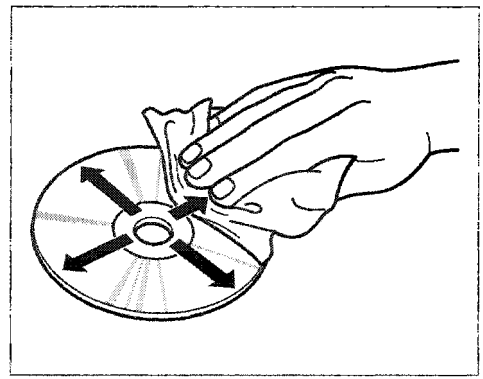
To use the SKIP, REPEAT, and RANDOM functions, refer to the in-dash player operating instructions.

Protecting Compact Discs

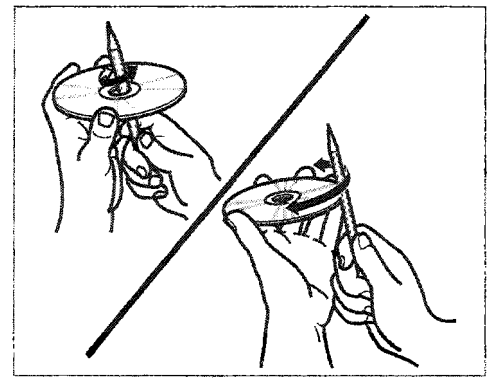


Handle a CD by its edges; never touch either surface. Contamination from fingerprints, liquids, felt-tip pens, and labels can cause the CD to not play properly, or possibly jam in the drive.

When a CD is not being played, store it in its case to protect it from dust and other contamination. To prevent warpage, keep CDs out of direct sunlight and extreme heat.



To clean a disc, use a clean soft cloth. Wipe across the disc from the center to the outside edge.



A new CD may be rough on the inner and outer edges. The small plastic pieces causing this roughness can flake off and fall on the recording surface of the disc, causing skipping or other problems. Remove these pieces by rubbing the inner and outer edges with the side of a pencil or pen.

Never try to insert foreign objects in the CD player or the magazine.

CD Player Error Indications
If you see an error indication in the display while operating the CD player, find the cause in the chart to the right. If you cannot clear the error indication, take the car to your Honda dealer.

Indication	Cause	Solution
CDPE0	FOCUS/CLV Error Data Read Error Search Error	Press the EJECT button and pull out the disc. Check if the disc is inserted correctly in the CD player. Make sure the disc is not scratched or damaged.
CDPE1	Mechanical Error	Press the EJECT button and pull out the disc. Check the disc for damage or deformation. If the CD cannot be pulled out or the error indication does not disappear after the disc is ejected, see your Honda dealer. Do not try to force the disc out of the player.
CDPE2	Control Error LSI Error	Consult your Honda dealer.

CD Changer Error Indications

If you see an error indication in the display while operating the CD changer, find the cause in the chart to the right. If you cannot clear the error indication, take the car to your Honda dealer.

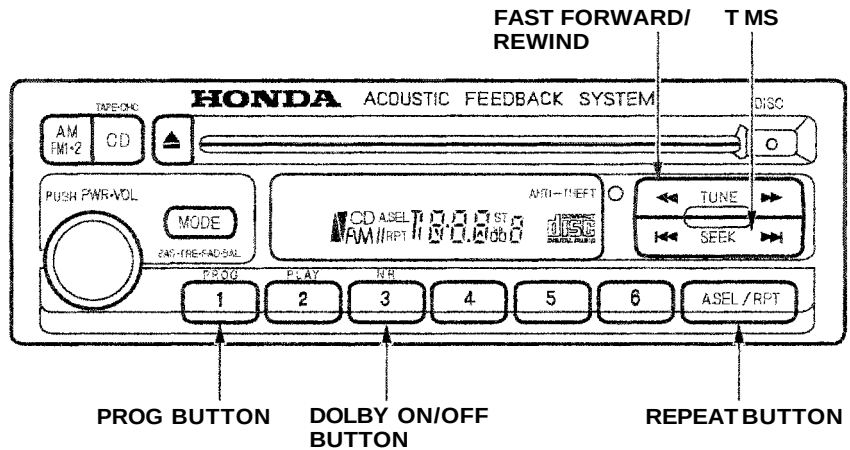
Indication	Cause	Solution
E-01	Disc-changer malfunction.	Consult your Honda dealer.
E-02	Disc is in changer mechanism.	Press the magazine eject button, and insert an empty magazine.
E-03 E-04 E-05	Disc-changer malfunction.	If the code disappears within a few seconds, unit is OK. If it does not, consult your Honda dealer.
E-06	Disc-changer malfunction.	Press the magazine eject button and pull out the magazine, check for error indication. Insert the magazine again. If the magazine cannot be pulled out, consult your Honda dealer.
E-07	CD magazine ejection impossible.	Press the magazine eject button. If the magazine does not eject, consult your Honda dealer.
---H	High temperature.	Will disappear when the temperature returns to normal.
E-EE	Misconnection or disconnection of CD changer.	See your Honda dealer.
----	No CD magazine in the CD changer.	Insert CD magazine.
0-00	No CD in magazine.	Insert a CD in the magazine.

Operating the Cassette Player (Optional)

The cassette system features Dolby B* noise reduction, automatic sensing of chromium-dioxide (CrO_2) tape, and autoreverse for continuous play.

Make sure the tape opening on the cassette is facing to the right, then insert the cassette most of the way into the slot. The system will pull it in the rest of the way, and begin to play.

* Dolby noise reduction manufactured under license from Dolby Laboratories Licensing Corporation. "DOLBY" and the double-D symbol are trademarks of Dolby Laboratories Licensing Corporation.



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The tape direction indicator will light to show you which side of the cassette is playing. The ▲ indicates the side you inserted facing upward is now playing. If you want to play the other side, press the PROG button.

Dolby B noise reduction turns on when you insert a cassette. If the tape was not recorded with Dolby B noise reduction, turn it off by pressing the NR button.

When the system reaches the end of the tape, it will automatically reverse direction and play the other side. If you want to remove the cassette from the drive, press the EJECT button.

If you turn the system off while a tape is playing, either with the PWR/VOL knob or by turning off the ignition, the cassette will remain in the drive. When you turn the system back on, the tape will begin playing where it left off.

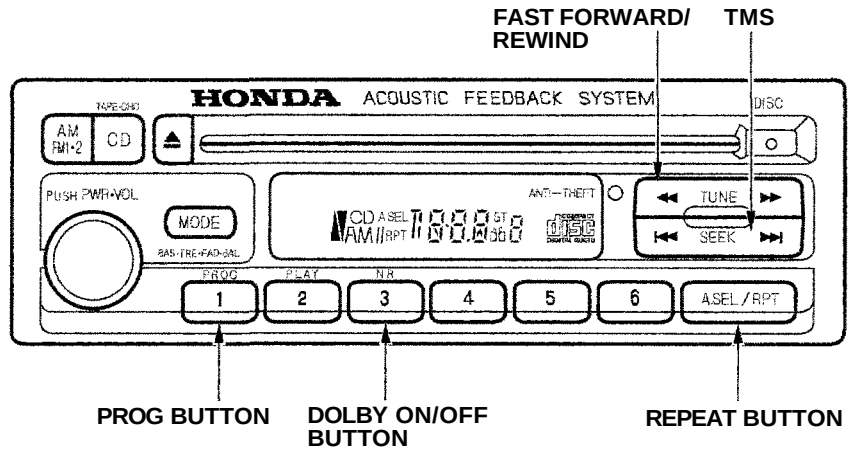
To switch to the radio or CD player while a tape is playing, press the AM/FM1-2 or CD button. To change back to the cassette player, push the CD button.

Tape Search Functions
With a cassette playing, you can use the FF, REW, TMS, or REPEAT function to find a desired program.

FF/REW — Fast Forward and Rewind move the tape rapidly. Press and release the ▶▶ side of the TUNE bar to fast forward the tape, or the ◀◀ side to rewind. You will see FF or REW flashing in the display. To stop fast forward or rewind, press the PLAY button. If the system reaches the end of the tape while in fast forward or rewind, it automatically stops that function, reverses direction, and begins to play.

TMS — The Tape Music Search function allows you to find the beginning of a song or passage. To activate TMS, press the SEEK bar. Press the ⏭ side to advance to the beginning of the next song or passage, or the ⏮ side to return to the beginning of the current song or passage. FF or REW will flash in the display as the tape moves. When the system reaches the beginning of the next song or passage (FF), or the beginning of the current one (REW), it goes back to PLAY mode.

REPEAT — The Repeat function continuously replays the current song or passage. Press the REPEAT button to activate it; you will see RPT displayed as a reminder. When the system reaches the end of the song or passage currently playing, it will automatically go into rewind. When it senses the beginning of the same song or passage, the system returns to PLAY mode. It will continue to repeat this same program until you deactivate REPEAT by pressing the button again.



The TMS and REPEAT functions use silent periods on the tape to find the end of a song or passage. These features may not work to your satisfaction if there is almost no gap between selections, a high noise level between selections, or a silent period in the middle of a selection.

Caring for the Cassette Player
The cassette player picks up dirt and oxides from the tape. This contamination builds up over time and causes the sound quality to degrade. To prevent this, you should clean the player after every 30 hours of use. Your dealer has a cleaning kit available.

If you do not clean the cassette player regularly, it may eventually become impossible to remove the contamination with a normal cleaning kit.

The player automatically ejects cassettes that do not play properly. If it ejects a cassette before it begins to play, it is probably defective and should not be inserted again. You may have a cassette suddenly stop playing, reverse directions once or twice and then eject. This is normally an indication the tape is wound unevenly. It should play after the tape is manually rewound.

Use 100-minute or shorter cassettes. Cassettes longer than that use thinner tape that may break or jam the drive.

Look at the cassette before you insert it. If the tape is loose, tighten it by turning a hub with a pencil or your finger.
If the label is peeling off, remove it from the cassette or it could cause the cassette to jam in the player.
Never try to insert a warped or damaged cassette in the player.

When they are not in use, store cassettes in their cases to protect them from dust and moisture. Never place cassettes where they will be exposed to direct sunlight, high heat, or high humidity. If a cassette is exposed to extreme heat or cold, let it reach a moderate temperature before inserting it in the player.

Never try to insert foreign objects into the cassette player.

Theft Protection

Your car's audio system will disable itself if it is disconnected from electrical power for any reason. To make it work again, the user must enter a specific five-digit code in the Preset buttons. Because there are hundreds of number combinations possible from five digits, making the system work without knowing the exact code is nearly impossible.

You should have received a card that lists your audio system's code number and serial number. It is best to store this card in a safe place at home. In addition, you should write the audio system's serial number in this Owner's Manual. If you should happen to lose the card, you must obtain the code number from your Honda dealer. To do this, you will need the system's serial number.

If your car's battery is disconnected or goes dead, the audio system will disable itself. If this happens, you will see "Code" in the frequency display the next time you turn on the system. Use the Preset buttons to enter the five-digit code. If it is entered correctly, the radio will start playing.

If you make a mistake entering the code, do not start over or try to correct your mistake. Complete the five-digit sequence, then enter the correct code. You have three tries to enter the correct code. If you are unsuccessful in three attempts, you must then leave the system on for one hour before trying again.

You will have to store your favorite stations in the Preset buttons after the system begins working. Your original settings were lost when power was disconnected.

Before you begin driving your Honda, you should know what gasoline to use, and how to check the levels of important fluids. You also need to know how to properly store luggage or packages. The information in this section will help you. If you plan to add any accessories to your car, please read the information in this section first.

Break-in Period, Gasoline

Break-in Period
Help assure your car's future reliability and performance by paying extra attention to how you drive during the first 600 miles (1,000 km). During this period:

- Avoid full-throttle starts and rapid acceleration.
- Avoid hard braking. New brakes need to be broken-in by moderate use for the first 200 miles (300 km).

You should follow these same recommendations with an overhauled or exchanged engine, or when the brakes are relined.

Gasoline
Your Honda is designed to operate on premium unleaded gasoline with a pump octane number of 91 or higher.

If you are unable to find premium unleaded gasoline, you may substitute an unleaded regular gasoline. The engine will compensate for the lower octane, but you may notice a slight decrease in power as a result.

We recommend gasolines containing detergent additives that help prevent fuel system and engine deposits.

Using gasoline containing lead will damage your car's emission controls. This contributes to air pollution.

In Canada, some gasolines contain an octane-enhancing additive called MMT. If you use such gasolines, your emission control system performance may deteriorate and the Malfunction Indicator Lamp on your instrument panel may turn on. If this happens, contact your authorized Honda dealer for service.

Oxygenated Fuels
Some conventional gasolines are being blended with alcohol or an ether compound. These gasolines are collectively referred to as oxygenated fuels. To meet clean air standards, some areas of the United States and Canada use oxygenated fuels to help reduce emissions.

If you use an oxygenated fuel, be sure it is unleaded and meets the minimum octane rating requirement.

Before using an oxygenated fuel, try to confirm the fuel's contents. Some states/provinces require this information to be posted on the pump.

The following are the EPA-approved percentages of oxygenates:

ETHANOL (ethyl or grain alcohol)
You may use gasoline containing up to 10 percent ethanol by volume. Gasoline containing ethanol may be marketed under the name "Gasohol."

MTBE (Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether)
You may use gasoline containing up to 15 percent MTBE by volume.

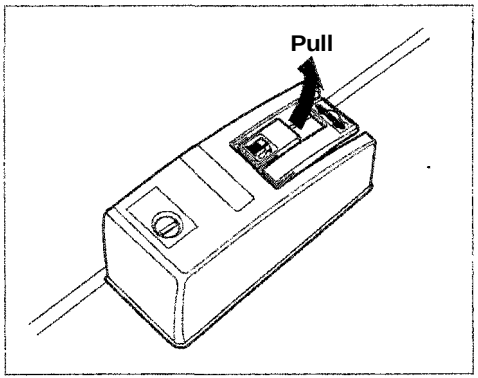
METHANOL (methyl or wood alcohol)
You may use gasoline containing up to 5 percent methanol by volume as long as it also contains cosolvents and corrosion inhibitors to protect the fuel system. Gasoline containing more than 5 percent methanol by volume may cause starting and/or performance problems. It may also damage metal, rubber and plastic parts of your fuel system.

If you notice any undesirable operating symptoms, try another service station or switch to another brand of gasoline.

Fuel system damage or performance problems resulting from the use of an oxygenated fuel containing more than the percentages of oxygenates given above are not covered under warranty.

Driving in Foreign Countries
If you are planning to take your Honda outside the U.S. or Canada, contact the tourist bureaus in the areas you will be traveling in to find out about the availability of unleaded gasoline with the proper octane rating.
If unleaded gasoline is not available, be aware that using leaded gasoline in your Honda will affect performance and fuel mileage, and damage its emissions controls. It will no longer comply with U.S. and Canadian emissions regulations, and will be illegal to operate in North America. To bring your car back into compliance will require the replacement of several components, such as the oxygen sensors and the three way catalytic converter. These replacements are not covered under warranty.

Filling the Fuel Tank

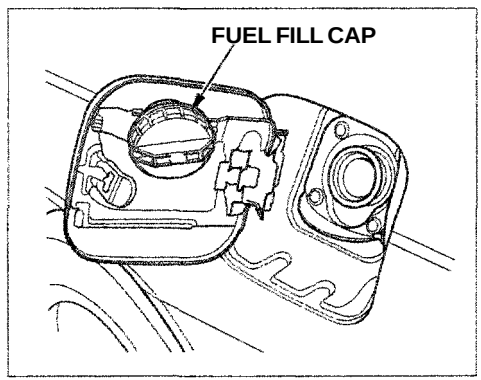


1. Because the fuel fill cap is on the driver's side of the car, park with that side closest to the service station pumps.

2. Open the fuel fill door by pulling on the handle to the left of the driver's seat.

Gasoline is highly flammable and explosive. You can be burned or seriously injured when handling fuel.

- Stop the engine and keep heat, sparks, and flame away.
- Handle fuel only outdoors.
- Wipe up spills immediately.



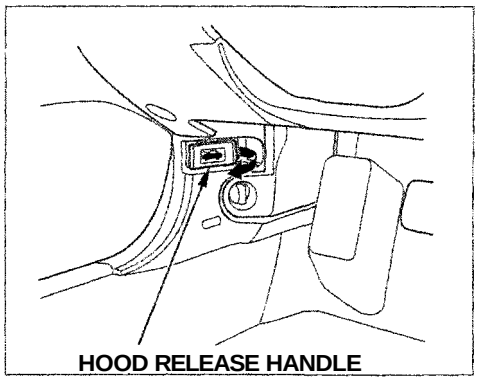
3. Remove the fuel fill cap slowly. You may hear a hissing sound as pressure inside the tank escapes. Place the cap in the holder on the fuel fill door.

4. Stop filling the tank after the fuel pump automatically clicks off. Do not try to "top off" the tank, leave some room for the fuel to expand with temperature changes.

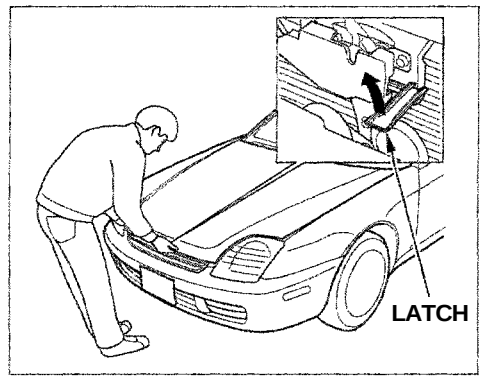
5. Screw the fuel fill cap back on, tighten it until it clicks. If you do not properly tighten the cap, the Malfunction Indicator Lamp may come on (see page 214).

6. Push the fuel fill door closed until it latches.

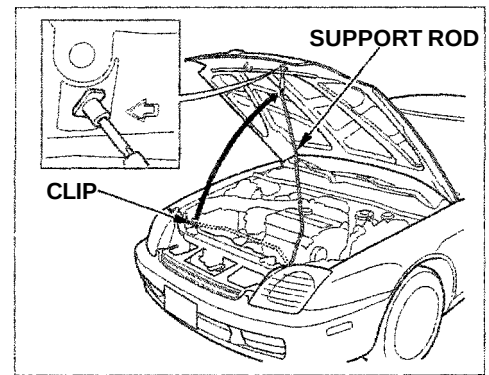
Opening the Hood



1. Shift to Park or Neutral and set the parking brake. Pull the hood release handle located under the lower left corner of the dashboard. The hood will pop up slightly.



2. Standing in front of the car, put your fingers under the front edge of the hood to the right of center. Slide your hand to the left until you feel the hood latch handle. Push this handle to the left until it releases the hood. Lift the hood.



3. Pull the support rod out of its clip and insert the end into the hole on the left side of the hood.

To close the hood, lift it up slightly to remove the support rod from the hole. Put the support rod back into its holding clip. Lower the hood to about a foot above the fender, then let it drop.

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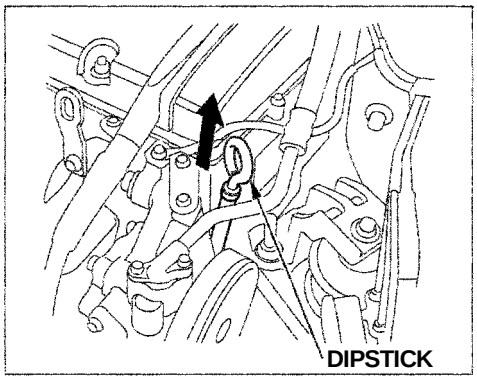
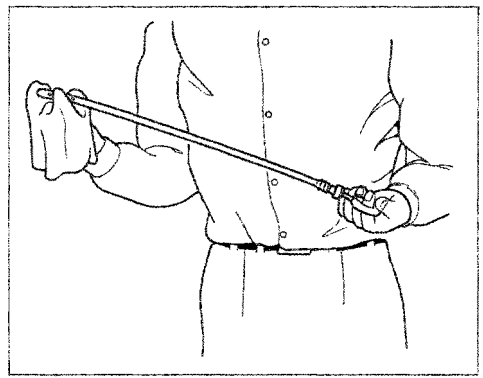
Oil Check

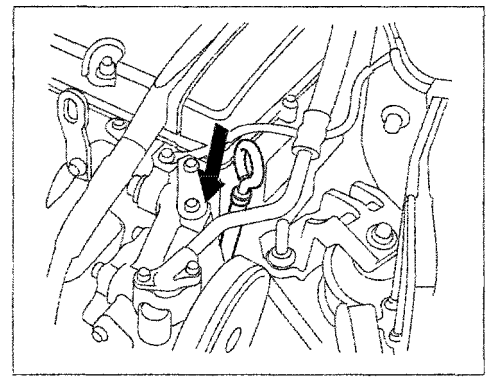


Check the engine oil level every time you fill the car with fuel. Wait at least two minutes after turning the engine off before you check the oil.

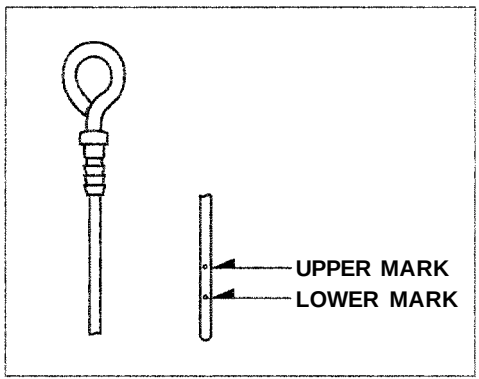
1. Remove the dipstick (orange handle).



2. Wipe the dipstick with a clean cloth or paper towel.



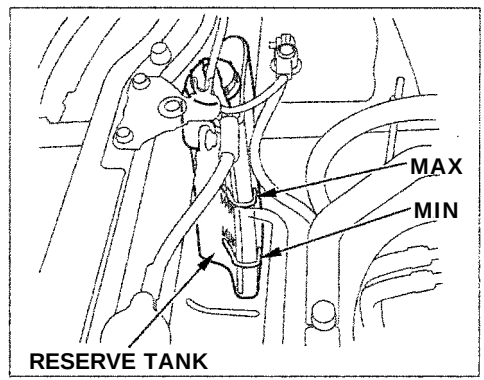
3. Insert it all the way back in its tube.



4. Remove the dipstick again and check the level. It should be between the upper and lower marks.

If it is near or below the lower mark, see **Adding Oil** on page 146.

Engine Coolant Check



Look at the coolant level in the radiator reserve tank. Make sure it is between the MAX and MIN lines. If it is below the MIN line, see **Adding Engine Coolant** on page 150 for information on adding the proper coolant.

Refer to **Owner Maintenance Checks** on page 144 for information on checking other items in your Honda.

The condition of your car and your driving habits are the two most important things that affect the fuel mileage you get.

Vehicle Condition
Always maintain your car according to the maintenance schedule. This will keep it in top operating condition.

An important part of that maintenance is the **Owner Maintenance Checks** (see page 144). For example, an underinflated tire causes more "rolling resistance," which uses fuel. It also wears out faster, so check the tire pressure at least monthly.

In winter, the build-up of snow on your carz's underside adds weight and rolling resistance. Frequent cleaning helps your fuel mileage and reduces the chance of corrosion.

Driving Habits
You can improve fuel economy by driving moderately. Rapid acceleration, abrupt cornering, and hard braking use more fuel.

Always drive in the highest gear that allows the engine to run and accelerate smoothly.

Depending on traffic conditions, try to maintain a constant speed. Every time you slow down and speed up, your car uses extra fuel. Use the cruise control, when appropriate, to increase fuel economy.

A cold engine uses more fuel than a warm engine. It is not necessary to "warm-up" a cold engine by letting it idle for a long time. You can drive away in about a minute, no matter how cold it is outside. The engine will warm up faster, and you get better fuel economy. To cut down on the number of "cold starts," try to combine several short trips into one.

The air conditioning puts an extra load on the engine which makes it use more fuel. Turn off the A/C to cut down on air conditioning use. Use the flow-through ventilation when the outside air temperature is moderate.

Your Honda dealer has many Genuine Honda Accessories that allow you to personalize your car. These have all been approved for installation and use on your car, and are covered by warranty.

Some non-Honda accessories you can buy in the "aftermarket" are designed for universal applications. Although they may fit your Honda, they may not be within factory specifications. For example, aftermarket wheels may not meet Honda's specifications for width and offset. They could cause suspension problems that would not be covered by your warranty. Improperly-designed accessories can adversely affect your car's handling and stability.

Your car has several computer-controlled systems, including the SRS system, the engine's fuel injection, and the Anti-lock brake system. Strong electronic interference can affect their operation.

Electronic communications equipment, such as cellular telephones and two-way radios are regulated by the FCC (DOC in Canada) and should not interfere with your car's systems. Improper installation, or using electrical equipment not intended for mobile use may interfere with your car's operation. If you want to install a cellular telephone, other mobile communications equipment or even add-on stereo amplifiers, please discuss it first with your Honda dealer.

In many cases, improper installation is the real cause of problems with aftermarket accessories. Have these accessories installed by qualified technicians who are familiar with your Honda. If possible, have your Honda dealer inspect the final installation.

The maximum load you can carry in your Honda is 700 lbs (325 kg). It includes the total weight of all passengers and their belongings, any accessories, and the tongue weight of a trailer. This 700 lbs (325 kg) figure is shown as the Vehicle Capacity Weight on the tire information label attached to the driver's doorjamb.

To figure out how much cargo you can carry:

- Figure the total "occupant weight" you will be transporting. To do this, multiply the number of people (driver and all passengers) by 150 lbs (70 kg).
- Subtract this number from the Vehicle Capacity Weight (700 lbs/ 325 kg).
- If you are towing a trailer, subtract the tongue weight. See Towing a Trailer on page 128.

This final number is the total weight of cargo you can load in or on the car. With four occupants (driver and three passengers), the maximum recommended weight for cargo is 100 lbs (45 kg).

Where you store this cargo, and how well you secure it, are just as important as how much it weighs. Make sure you load cargo so it will not shift while driving. Items stored in the trunk should be stored as far forward as possible. You could store additional items on the floor behind the front seats. Make sure they cannot roll under the front seat and interfere with the pedals.

If you must carry large objects that prevent you from closing the trunk lid, be aware that exhaust gas can enter the interior. See **Carbon Monoxide Hazard** on page 25.

Never place items on the shelf behind the back seat. Those items can fly forward and injure you or your passengers if you brake hard or are involved in a collision.

This section gives you tips on starting the engine under various conditions, and how to operate the 5-speed manual and automatic transmissions. It also includes important information on parking your car, the braking system, and facts you need if you are planning to tow a trailer.

You should do the following checks and adjustments every day before you drive your car.

1. Make sure all windows, mirrors, and outside lights are clean and unobstructed. Remove frost, snow, or ice.

2. Check that the hood and trunk are fully closed.

3. Visually check the tires. If a tire looks low, use a gauge to check its pressure.

4. Check that any items you may be carrying with you inside are stored properly or fastened down securely.

5. Check the adjustment of the seat (see page 53).

6. Check the adjustment of the inside and outside mirrors (see page 61).

7. Check the adjustment of the steering wheel (see page 42).

8. Make sure the doors are securely closed and locked.

9. Fasten your seat belt. Check that your passengers have fastened their seat belts (see page 7).

10. Turn the ignition ON (II). Check the indicator lights in the instrument panel.

11. Start the engine (see page 109).

12. Check the gauges and indicator lights in the instrument panel (see page 29).

1. Apply the parking brake.

2. In cold weather, turn off all electrical accessories to reduce the drain on the battery.

3. *Manual Transmission:*
   Push the clutch pedal down all the way. START (III) does not function unless the clutch pedal is depressed,

   Automatic Transmission:
   Make sure the shift lever is in Park. Press on the brake pedal.

4. Without touching the accelerator pedal, turn the ignition key to the START (III) position. If the engine does not start right away, do not hold the key in START (III) for more than 15 seconds at a time. Pause for at least 10 seconds before trying again.

5. If the engine does not start within 15 seconds, or starts but stalls right away, repeat step 4 with the accelerator pedal pressed half-way down. If the engine starts, release pressure on the accelerator pedal so the engine does not race.

6. If the engine still does not start, press the accelerator pedal all the way down and hold it there while starting in order to clear flooding. As before, keep the ignition key in the START (III) position for no more than 15 seconds. Return to step 5 if the engine does not start. If it starts, lift your foot off the accelerator pedal so the engine does not race.

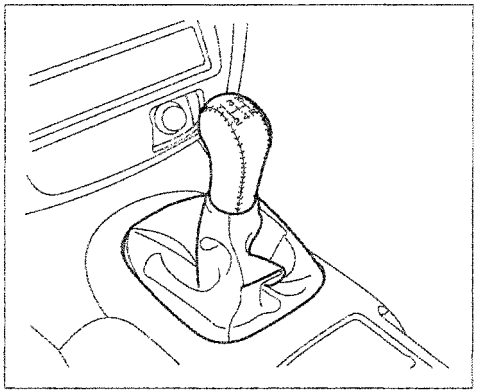
Starting in Cold Weather at High Altitude (Above 8,000 feet/ 2,400 meters)

An engine is harder to start in cold weather. The thinner air found at high altitude above 8,000 feet (2,400 meters) adds to the problem. Use the following procedure:

1. Turn off all electrical accessories to reduce the drain on the battery.

2. Push the accelerator pedal half-way to the floor and hold it there while starting the engine. Do not hold the ignition key in START (III) for more than 15 seconds. When the engine starts, release the accelerator pedal gradually as the engine speeds up and smooths out.

3. If the engine fails to start in step 2, push the accelerator pedal to the floor and hold it there while you try to start the engine for no more than 15 seconds. If the engine does not start, return to step 2.



The manual transmission is synchronized in all forward gears for smooth operation. It has a lockout so you cannot shift directly from Fifth to Reverse. When shifting up or down, make sure you push the clutch pedal down all the way, shift to the next gear, and let the pedal up gradually. When you are not shifting, do not rest your foot on the clutch pedal. This can cause your clutch to wear out faster.

Come to a full stop before you shift into Reverse. You can damage the transmission by trying to shift into Reverse with the car moving. Push down the clutch pedal, and pause for a few seconds before shifting into Reverse, or shift into one of the forward gears for a moment. This stops the gears so they won't "grind".

When slowing down, you can get extra braking from the engine by shifting to a lower gear. This extra braking can help you maintain a safe speed and prevent your brakes from overheating while going down a steep hill. Before downshifting, make sure engine speed will not go into the tachometer's red zone in the lower gear. Refer to the Maximum Speeds chart.

Rapid slowing or speeding-up can cause loss of control on slippery surfaces. If you crash, you can be injured.

Use extra care when driving on slippery surfaces.

Recommended Shift Points
Drive in the highest gear that lets the engine ran and accelerate smoothly. This will give you the best fuel economy and effective emissions control. The following shift points are recommended:

Shift up	Normal acceleration
1st to 2nd	15 mph (24 km/h)
2nd to 3rd	28 mph (45 km/h)
3rd to 4th	41 mph (66 km/h)
4th to 5th	52 mph (83 km/h)

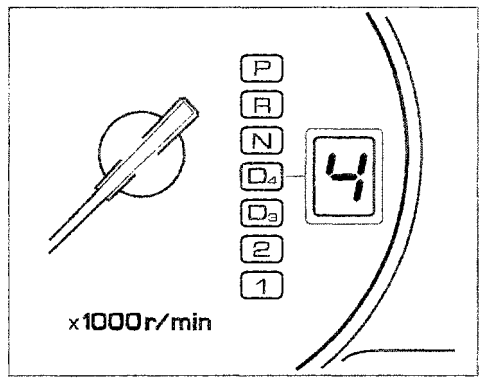
Shift up	Cruise from acceleration
1st to 2nd	7 mph (11 km/h)
2nd to 3rd	22 mph (35 km/h)
3rd to 4th	33 mph (53 km/h)
4th to 5th	48 mph (77 km/h)

Maximum Speeds
The speeds in this table are the maximums for the given gears. If you exceed these speeds, the engine speed will enter into the tachometer's red zone. If this occurs, you may feel the engine cut in and out. This is caused by a limiter in the engine's computer controls. The engine will run normally when you reduce the RPM below the red zone.

Gear	Maximum speeds
1st	36 mph (58 km/h)
2nd	61 mph (98 km/h)
3rd	89 mph (143 km/h)
4th	115 mph (186 km/h)
5th	Top speed

Your Honda's transmission has four forward speeds, and is electronically controlled for smoother shifting. It also has a "lock-up" torque converter for better fuel economy. You may feel what seems like another shift when the converter locks.

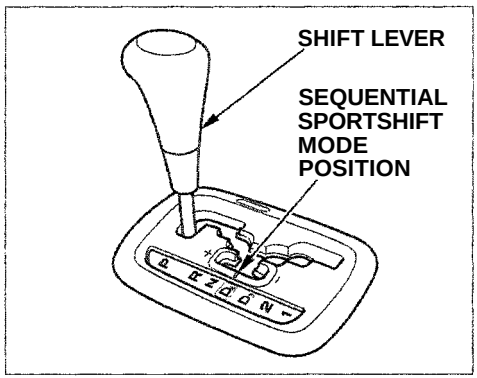
Shift Lever Position Indicator



This indicator in the tachometer shows which shift position the shift lever is in. The illuminated number next to the "D4" indicator shows you the gear you have selected in the Sequential SportShift mode.

The "D4" indicator comes on for a few seconds when you turn the ignition switch ON (II). If it flashes while driving (in any shift position), it indicates a possible problem in the transmission. Avoid rapid acceleration and have the transmission checked by an authorized Honda dealer as soon as possible.

Shift Lever Positions



The shift lever has eight positions. It must be in Park or Neutral to start the engine. When you are stopped in D_4, D_3, 2, 1, N, R, or the Sequential SportShift mode, press firmly on the brake pedal and keep your foot off the accelerator pedal.

To select the Sequential SportShift mode, slide the shift lever toward the left from the "D_4" position.
In this mode the shift lever allows you to shift up and down manually.

To shift from:	Do this:
P to R	Press the brake pedal, then move the shift lever.
R to N N to D_4 D_4 to D_3 D_3 to 2 2 to 1 1 to 2 2 to D_3 D_3 to D_4 D_4 to N N to R R to P	Move the lever.

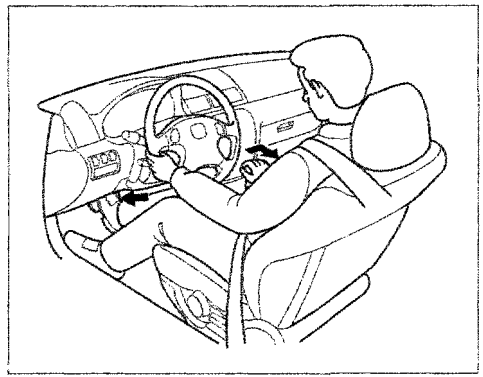
Whenever you move the shift lever, slide it along the guide on the console.

You cannot shift out of Park with the brake pedal depressed when the ignition switch is in LOCK (0) or ACCESSORY (I).

CONTINUED

Park (P) — This position mechanically locks the transmission. Use Park whenever you are turning off or starting the engine. To shift out of Park, you must press on the brake pedal and have your foot off the accelerator pedal. Move the shift lever to the right to shift out of the Park position.

If you have done all of the above and still cannot move the lever out of Park, see Shift Lock Release on page 119.



To avoid transmission damage, come to a complete stop before shifting into Park. The shift lever must be in Park before you can remove the key from the ignition switch.

Reverse (R) — To shift to Reverse from Park, see the explanation under Park. To shift to Reverse from Neutral, come to a complete stop and then shift.

Your car has a reverse lockout so you cannot accidentally shift to Reverse from Neutral or any other driving position when the vehicle speed exceeds 7 — 9 mph (12 — 14 km/h).

If you cannot shift to Reverse when the car is stopped, press the brake pedal and slowly shift to Neutral then to Reverse.

If there is a problem in the reverse lockout system, or your car's battery is disconnected or goes dead, you cannot shift to Reverse. In this case, use the procedure of Shift Lock Release (see page 119).

Neutral (N) — Use Neutral if you need to restart a stalled engine, or if it is necessary to stop briefly with the engine idling. Shift to Park position if you need to leave the car for any reason. Press on the brake pedal when you are moving the shift lever from Neutral to another gear.

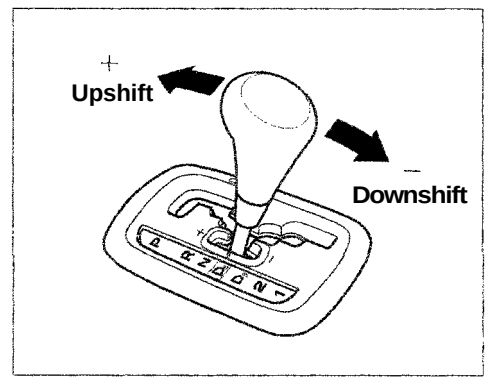
Drive (D_4) — Use this position for your normal driving. The transmission automatically selects a suitable gear for your speed and acceleration. You may notice the transmission shifting up at higher speeds when the engine is cold. This helps the engine warm up faster.

Sequential SportShift Mode — With the shift lever in "D_4" position, you can select the Sequential SportShift mode to use the shift lever to shift gears; much like a manual transmission, but without a clutch pedal.

To enter the Sequential SportShift mode, slide the shift lever further to the left. To return to "D_4", slide the shift lever to the right.

In the Sequential SportShift mode, each time you push forward on the shift lever, the transmission will shift to a higher gear. Pull back on the lever to downshift. The number of the gear selected is displayed next to the "D_4" indicator (see page 112).

If you slide the shift lever from "D_4" to the Sequential SportShift mode, the display shows the selected gear. If you selected "4", you will see /4/ next to "D_4" in the display. The Shift Lever Position Indicator will show the gear you selected while in the sequential sportshift mode. If you select the Sequential SportShift while the car is stopped, the transmission automatically selects first gear and the display shows /1/.



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When you accelerate away from a stop, the transmission will be in first gear. The transmission will not automatically upshift. Watch the tachometer and upshift manually before the engine reaches redline.

The transmission remains in the selected gear (4,3,2, or 1). There is no automatic downshift when you push the accelerator pedal to the floor.

The transmission may automatically downshift from fourth gear to third gear under the following conditions:

- The vehicle speeds drops below 20 mph (32 km/h).
- If you drive uphill between 20—31 mph (32—50 km/h).
- If you press the brake pedal as you drive downhill.

Downshifting gives you more power when climbing or provides engine braking when going down a steep hill.

The transmission will also shift automatically as the car comes to a complete stop. It will downshift to first gear when the vehicle speed is under 6 mph (10 km/h).

If you try to manually downshift at a speed that would cause the engine to exceed the redline in a lower gear, the transmission will not downshift.

If you try to downshift from fourth gear to third gear, the gear indicator will flash / 3 / several times, then return to / 4 / ; if you try to downshift from third gear to second gear, the gear indicator will flash / 2 / several times, then return to third gear.

If the vehicle speeds slow to below the redline of the selected lower gear position while the indicator is flashing, the transmission downshifts and the display shows the selected lower gear.

If the transmission temperature is below 14°F (—10°C), you may not be able to use the Sequential SportShift mode.

The table shows the speed ranges for upshifting and downshifting.

To shift from	Speed range
1 → 2 2 → 3	over 6 mph (10 km/h)
3 → 4	over 20 mph (32 km/h)

To shift from	Speed range
2 → 1	under 31 mph (50 km/h)
3 → 2	under 67 mph (108 km/h)
4 → 3	under 101 mph (163 km/h)

Drive (D_3) —This position is similar to D_4, except only the first three gears are selected. Use D_3 when towing a trailer in hilly terrain, or to provide engine braking when going down a steep hill. D_3 can also keep the transmission from cycling between third and fourth gears in stop-and-go driving.

For faster acceleration when in D_3 or D_4, you can get the transmission to automatically downshift by pushing the accelerator pedal to the floor. The transmission will shift down one or two gears, depending on your speed.

CONTINUED

Second (2) — This position locks the transmission in second gear. It does not downshift to first gear when you come to a stop. Second gives you more power when climbing, and increased engine braking when going down steep hills. Use second gear when starting out on a slippery surface or in deep snow. It will help reduce wheelspin.

Whenever you move the shift lever to a lower gear, the transmission downshifts only if the engine's redline will not be exceeded in the lower gear.

First (1) — With the lever in this position, the transmission locks in First gear.

If you shift into First position when the vehicle speed exceeds 31 mph (50 km/h), the transmission shifts into Second gear first to avoid the application of the sudden engine brake.

Maximum Speeds

The speeds in this table are the maximums for the given position. If you exceed these speeds, the engine speed will enter into the tachometer's red zone. If this occurs, you will feel the engine cut in and out This is caused by a limiter in the engine's computer controls. The engine will run normally when you reduce the RPM below the red zone.

Position	Maximum speeds
1	38 mph (61 km/h)
2	72 mph (115 km/h)
D3	105 mph (168 km/h)
D4	Top speed

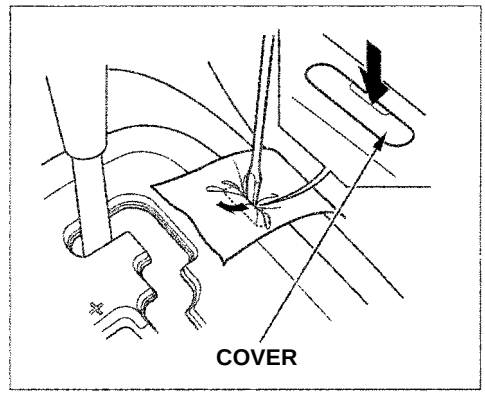
Shift Lock Release
This allows you to move the shift lever out of Park if the normal method of pushing on the brake pedal does not work. This procedure also releases the Reverse Lockout.

1. Set the Parking brake.

2. Make sure the key is in the ignition switch OFF (0) position.

   To release the Reverse Lockout, make sure the key is in the ACCESSORY (I) position.

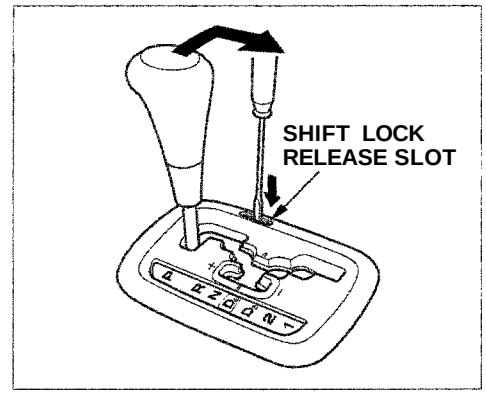
3. Put a cloth on the edge of the shift lock release slot cover next to the shift lever.
   Use a small flat-tipped screwdriver or small metal plate (neither are included in the tool kit) to remove the cover. Carefully pry off the edge of the cover.



4. Insert a screwdriver in the shift lock release slot.

5. Push down on the screwdriver and move the shift lever out of Park to Neutral.

   To release the Reverse Lockout, move the shift lever from Neutral to Reverse, then Park.



6. Remove the screwdriver from the shift lock release slot, then install a new cover.
   Depress the brake pedal and restart the engine.

If you need to use the Shift Lock Release, it means your car is developing a problem. Have the car checked by your Honda dealer.

Always use the parking brake when you park your vehicle. The indicator on the instrument panel shows that the parking brake is not fully released; it does not indicate that the parking brake is firmly set. Make sure the parking brake is set firmly or your vehicle may roll if it is parked on an incline.

If your vehicle has an automatic transmission, set the parking brake before you put the transmission in Park. This keeps the vehicle from moving and putting pressure on the parking mechanism in the transmission — making it easier to move the shift lever put of Park when you want to drive away.

If the vehicle is facing uphill, turn the front wheels away from the curb. If you have a manual transmission, put it in first gear.

If the vehicle is facing downhill turn the front wheels toward the curb. If you have a manual transmission, put it in reverse gear.

Make sure the parking brake is fully released before driving away. Driving with the parking brake partially set can overheat or damage the rear brakes.

Parking Tips

- Make sure the moonroof and the windows are closed.
- Turn off the lights.
- Place any packages, valuables, etc., in the trunk or take them with you.
- Lock the doors.
- Never park over dry leaves, tall grass, or other flammable materials. The three way catalytic converter gets very hot, and could cause these materials to catch on fire.

Your Honda is equipped with disc brakes at all four wheels. A power assist helps reduce the effort needed on the brake pedal. The ABS helps you retain steering control when braking very hard.

Put your foot on the brake pedal only when you intend to brake. Resting your foot on the pedal keeps the brakes applied lightly, causing them to build up heat. Heat build-up can reduce how well your brakes work. It also keeps your brake lights on all the time, confusing drivers behind you.

Constant application of the brakes when going down a long hill builds up heat and reduces their effectiveness. Use the engine to assist the brakes by downshifting to a lower gear and taking your foot off the accelerator pedal.

Check your brakes after driving through deep water. Apply the brakes moderately to see if they feel normal. If not, apply them gently and frequently until they do. Since a longer distance is needed to stop with wet brakes, be extra cautious and alert in your driving.

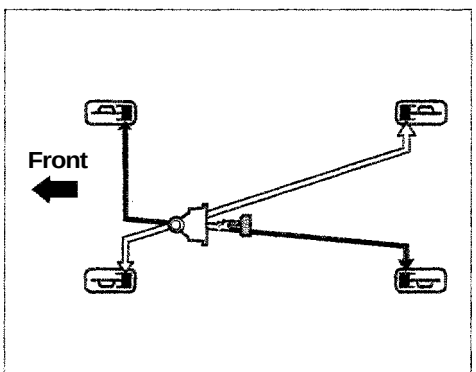
Brake Wear Indicators

All four brakes have audible brake wear indicators.

When the brake pads need replacing, you will hear a distinctive metallic "screeching" sound when you apply the brakes. If you do not have the brake pads replaced, they will begin screeching all the time.

Your brakes may sometimes squeal or squeak when you apply them lightly. Do not confuse this with the brake wear indicators. They make a very audible "screeching".

Brake System Design
The hydraulic system that operates the brakes has two separate circuits. Each circuit works diagonally across the car (the left-front brake is connected with the right-rear brake, etc.). If one circuit should develop a problem, you will still have braking at two wheels.



If this happens, you will immediately notice that the brake pedal goes down much farther and you need to press on it much harder. A much longer distance will be needed to stop the car.

Slow the car by downshifting to a lower gear and removing your foot from the accelerator pedal. Pull to the side of the road as soon as it is safe. Because of the longer stopping distance needed, brake system failure is very hazardous. You should have your car towed, but if you must drive the car in this condition, be extremely cautious. Have your car repaired as soon as possible.

Anti-lock Brakes
Your car has an Anti-lock Brake System (ABS) as standard equipment. ABS helps to prevent the wheels from locking up and skidding during hard braking, allowing you to retain steering control.

When the front tires skid, you lose steering control; the car continues straight ahead even though you turn the steering wheel. The ABS helps to prevent lock-up and helps you retain steering control by pumping the brakes rapidly; much faster than a person can do it.

You should never pump the brake pedal, this defeats the purpose of the ABS. Let the ABS work for you by always keeping firm, steady pressure on the brake pedal as you steer away from the hazard. This is sometimes referred to as *"stomp and steer."*

You will feel a pulsation in the brake pedal when the ABS activates, and you may hear some noise. This is normal, it is the ABS rapidly pumping the brakes.

Activation varies with the amount of traction your tires have. On dry pavement, you will need to press on the brake pedal very hard before you activate the ABS. However, you may feel the ABS activate immediately if you are trying to stop on snow or ice.

Important Safety Reminders

ABS does not reduce the time or distance it takes to stop the car, it only helps with steering control during braking. You should always maintain a safe following distance from other vehicles.

ABS will not prevent a skid that results from changing direction abruptly, such as trying to take a corner too fast or making a sudden lane change. Always drive at a safe, prudent speed for the road and weather conditions.

ABS cannot prevent a loss of stability. Always steer moderately when you are braking hard. Severe or sharp steering wheel movement can still cause your vehicle to veer into oncoming traffic or off the road.

A vehicle with ABS may require a longer distance to stop on loose or uneven surfaces**,** such as gravel or snow, than a vehicle without anti-lock. Slow down and allow a greater distance between vehicles under those conditions.

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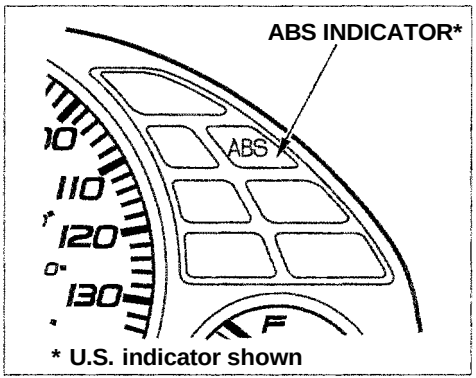
ABS Indicator



*** U.S. indicator shown**

The ABS is self-checking. It also checks itself whenever you use the brakes.

If anything goes wrong, the ABS indicator on the instrument panel comes on (see page 32). This means the anti-lock function of the braking system has shut down. The brakes still work like a conventional system without anti-lock, providing normal stopping ability. You should have the dealer inspect your vehicle as soon as possible.

Type SH only

Your Honda is equipped with an Active Torque Transfer System (ATTS). Under certain driving conditions, the ATTS enhances the car's cornering performance by transferring some torque between the inside and outside front wheels during a turn.

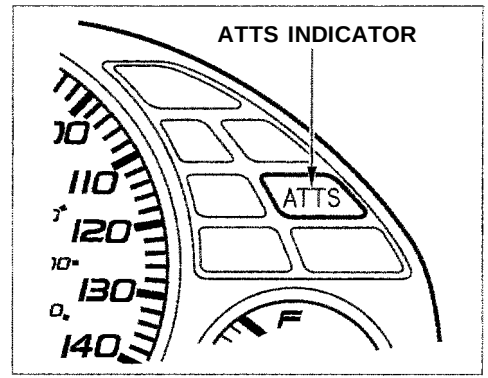
Based on steering wheel turn angle, lateral acceleration, and engine power, the ATTS regulates the driving force to each drive wheel through an electronically-controlled hydraulic system and two sets of clutches and gears.

Important Safety Information

The ATTS cannot prevent skidding if you enter a corner too fast. It has almost no effect on braking and vehicle speed.

It is still your responsibility to drive at reasonable speeds and to leave a sufficient margin of safety.

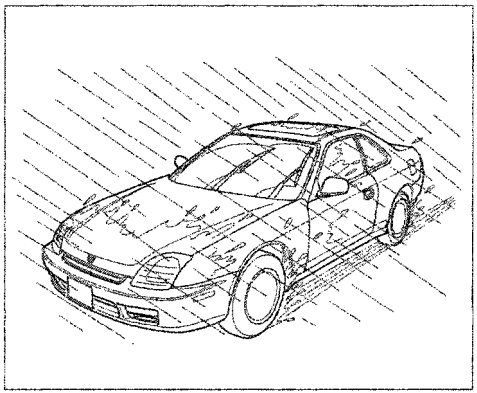
ATTS Indicator



The Active Torque Transfer System (ATTS) is self-checking. If a problem is detected in the system, the ATTS indicator on the instrument panel comes on.

If this happens, take the car to your dealer to have it checked. With the indicator on, your car will corner normally, but you will not have active torque transfer.

Driving in Bad Weather



Rain, fog, and snow conditions require a different driving technique because of reduced traction and visibility. Keep your car well-maintained and exercise greater caution when you need to drive in bad weather. The cruise control should not be used in these conditions.

Driving Technique — Always drive slower than you would in dry weather. It takes your car longer to react, even in conditions that may seem just barely damp. Apply smooth, even pressure to all the controls. Abrupt steering wheel movements or sudden, hard application of the brakes can cause loss of control in wet weather. Be extra cautious for the first few miles (kilometers) of driving while you adjust to the change in driving conditions. This is especially true in snow. A person can forget some snow-driving techniques during the summer months. Practice is needed to relearn those skills.

Exercise extra caution when driving in rain after a long dry spell. After months of dry weather, the first rains bring oil to the surface of the roadway, making it slippery.

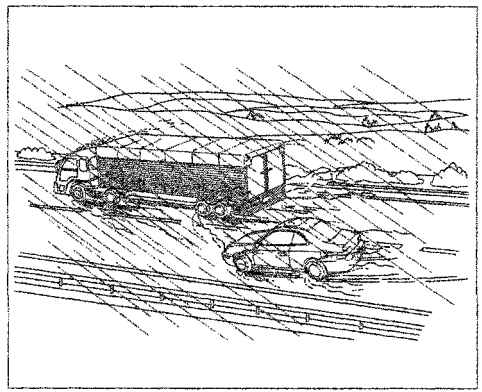
Visibility — Being able to see clearly in all directions and being visible to other drivers are important in all weather conditions. This is more difficult in bad weather. To be seen more clearly during daylight hours, turn on your headlights.

Inspect your windshield wipers and washers frequently. Keep the windshield washer reservoir full of the proper fluid. Have the windshield wiper blades replaced if they start to streak the windshield or leave parts unwiped. Use the defrosters and air conditioning to keep the windows from fogging up on the inside (see page 76).

Traction — Check your tires frequently for wear and proper pressure. Both are important in preventing "hydroplaning" (loss of traction on a wet surface). In the winter, mount snow tires on all four wheels for the best handling.

Watch road conditions carefully, they can change from moment to moment. Wet leaves can be as slippery as ice. "Clear" roads can have patches of ice. Driving conditions can be very hazardous when the outside temperature is near freezing. The road surface can become covered with areas of water puddles mixed with areas of ice, so your traction can change without warning.

Be careful when downshifting. If traction is low, you can lock up the drive wheels for a moment and cause a skid.



Be very cautious when passing, or being passed by, other vehicles. The spray from large vehicles reduces your visibility, and the wind buffeting can cause you to lose control.

Towing a Trailer

Your Honda is designed primarily to carry passengers and their cargo. You can use it to tow a trailer if you carefully observe some general rules.

- The total weight of the trailer and everything loaded in it must not exceed 1,000 lbs (450 kg).
- The "tongue load" should never exceed 110 lbs (50 kg). This is the amount of weight the trailer puts on the hitch when it is fully-loaded. As a rule of thumb, the tongue load should be 10 percent of the total trailer package. For example, if the trailer and its load weigh 500 lbs (225 kg), the tongue load should be 50 lbs (22.5 kg). Adjust the trailer's cargo to change the tongue load. Start by putting approximately 60 percent of the cargo toward the front and 40 percent toward the rear. Never load the trailer so the back is heavier than the front. This takes weight off your car's rear axle and reduces traction.
- The combined weight of the car, all passengers and their luggage, and tongue load must not exceed the Gross Vehicle Weight Rating. The GVWR is printed on the Certification label attached to the driver's doorjamb (see page 224).
- The combined weight of the car, all passengers and their luggage, and tongue load also must not exceed the Gross Axle Weight Rating. The GAWR is also shown on the Certification label. It tells you the maximum load for the front and rear axles. It is possible that your towing package does not exceed the GVWR but does exceed the GAWR. Improper trailer loading, and/or too much luggage in the trunk can overload the rear axle. Redistribute the load and check the axle weights again.

Improperly loading your car and trailer can seriously affect its steering and braking performance, causing a crash in which you can be seriously injured.

Check the loading of your car and trailer carefully before starting to drive.

The best way to confirm that your total towing package is within these specifications is to get it weighed. Load the car and trailer as you normally would while towing, and take them to a public scale. Have them check the total weight and the weight at each axle, then compare the weights to the specifications.

Trailer Hitches

Your Honda dealer, or the Honda Customer Relations Zone Office, can give you advice on the proper hitch for your car. Never use a hitch that mounts only to the rear bumper. The bumper is not designed to handle that type of load. The hitch should bolt to the underbody of the car and distribute the load over a wide area. Always have a trailer hitch installed by a qualified technician.

NOTICE

A trailer hitch that is not adequate for the size of the trailer, or a hitch that is improperly installed, can cause damage to the underside of your car.

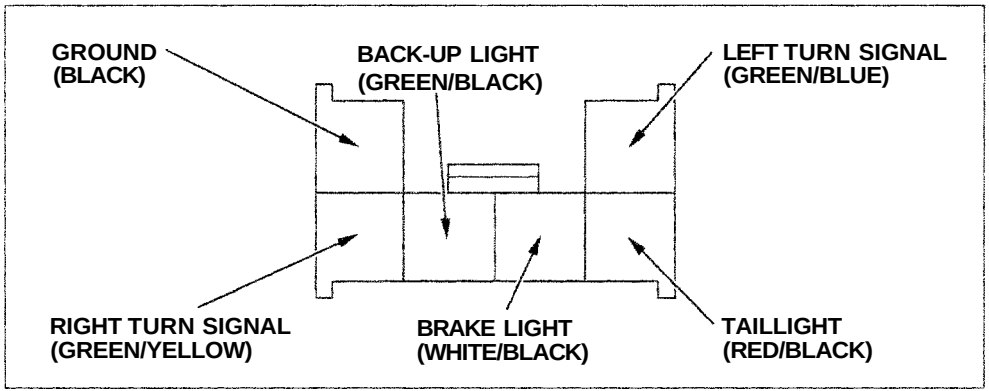
Mirrors

Many states and provinces have laws requiring special outside mirrors when you are towing a trailer. Check the laws in your area. You may want to install mirrors, even if they are not required. Hook up the trailer and see how much it obscures your ability to see behind you with the standard mirrors. If you cannot see directly behind you, or have a large blind spot next to the trailer or the car, you should install mirrors intended for towing.

Connecting the Trailer

Most trailers that have a gross weight of 1,000 lbs (450 kg) do not have their own braking system. If you are thinking of getting a trailer that does have brakes, make sure they are electrically-operated. There are no provisions in your car to tap into its hydraulic braking system. Any attempt to attach the trailer's brakes to your car's hydraulic system, no matter how successful it may seem, will lower braking effectiveness and create a potential hazard.

Always use a safety chain when towing a trailer. Connect the safety chain securely at both ends. Make sure the chain crosses under the tongue so it will catch the trailer if it becomes unhitched. Leave enough slack in the chain so it can't bind in a sharp turn. Do not let it drag on the ground.



Your car has a trailer lighting connector in the trunk by the left taillight. To use the connector, undo the fastener on the left side of the trunk lining. Refer to the drawing above for the wiring color code and purpose of each connector pin.

Since the lighting and wiring can be different for various brands of trailers, have a technician who is familiar with your trailer modify its lighting plug. A converter may be required between the car and trailer for the lights to work correctly.

Before Starting Out

As you are preparing to tow your trailer, do the following:

- Measure the trailer's tongue load. You can do this with a bathroom scale.
- Verify that the hitch and safety chain are securely fastened.
- Check the condition and air pressure of all tires on the trailer and your car. Low tire pressure can seriously affect the handling. Also check the spare tire.
- With everything loaded and the trailer connected, check that the rear of the car is not sagging. If so, redistribute the load in the car.
- Check that all lights on the car and trailer are working properly.

Towing Safety

Your car will not stop as quickly with a trailer in tow. Leave extra distance between your car and other vehicles. Avoid braking or turning suddenly. This could cause the trailer to jackknife or possibly turn over.

Keep in mind that your total vehicle is now much longer. Leave more room when making turns. The trailer tracks a smaller arc than the car and can hit or run over something that the car misses. When passing another vehicle, make sure the trailer is clear before changing lanes.

The car/trailer combination is more affected by crosswinds and buffeting. When being passed by a large vehicle, keep a constant speed and steer straight ahead. If there is too much wind buffeting, slow down to get out of the other vehicle's air turbulence.

Towing a trailer puts an extra load on your car. You should have your car serviced according to the "Maintenance Schedule under severe driving conditions" on page 141.

This extra load is magnified when you are driving in hilly terrain. Watch the temperature gauge closely when climbing hills. If it gets near the hot area, turn off the air conditioning (if it is on). If this does not reduce the heat, it may be necessary to pull to the side of the road and wait for the engine to cool. If the automatic transmission shifts frequently between 3rd and 4th gears, put it in D3. This will help prevent the transmission from overheating. Help keep the brakes from overheating by shifting to a lower gear when going downhill.

If you have to stop while going uphill, do not hold the car in place by pressing on the accelerator. This can cause the automatic transmission to overheat. Use the parking brake or footbrake.

When towing a trailer in the Sequential SportShift mode, select Third, Second, or First gear; depending on the vehicle speeds and road condition. Do not use Fourth gear. The recommended speed range for each gear position is shown in the table.

Gear position	Speed range
1	0–37 mph (0–60 km/h)
2	12–68 mph (20–110 km/h)
3	over 25 mph (over 40 km/h)

When parking your car and trailer, especially on a hill, be sure to follow all the normal precautions. Turn your front wheels into the curb, set the parking brake firmly, and put the transmission in 1st or Reverse (manual) or Park (automatic). In addition, place wheel chocks at each of the trailer's tires.

Backing up with a trailer is difficult and takes practice. Drive slowly, make small movements with the steering wheel, and have someone stand outside to guide you. Grip the steering wheel on the bottom (rather than the usual position near the top). Move your hand to the left to get the trailer to move to the left, and right to move the trailer right.

This section explains why it is important to keep your car well maintained and to follow basic maintenance safety precautions.

This section also includes Maintenance Schedules for normal driving and severe driving conditions, a Maintenance Record, and instructions for simple maintenance tasks you may want to take care of yourself.

If you have the skills and tools to perform more complex maintenance tasks on your Honda, you may want to purchase the Service Manual. See page 241 for information on how to obtain a copy, or see your Honda dealer.

Maintenance Safety

Regularly maintaining your car is the best way to protect your investment. Proper maintenance is essential to your safety and the safety of your passengers. It will also reward you with more economical, trouble-free driving and help reduce air pollution.

Improperly maintaining this car or failing to correct a problem before driving can cause a crash in which you can be seriously hurt or killed.

Always follow the inspection and maintenance recommendations and schedules in this owner's manual.

This section includes instructions for simple maintenance tasks, such as checking and adding oil. Any service items not detailed in this section should be performed by a Honda technician or other qualified mechanic.

Some of the most important safety precautions are given here. However, we cannot warn you of every conceivable hazard that can arise in performing maintenance. Only you can decide whether or not you should perform a given task.

Failure to properly follow maintenance instructions and precautions can cause you to be seriously hurt or killed.

Always follow the procedures and precautions in this owner's manual.

Important Safety Precautions
Before you begin any maintenance, make sure your car is parked on level ground and that the parking brake is set. Also, be sure the engine is off. This will help to eliminate several potential hazards:

- **Carbon monoxide poisoning from engine exhaust.** Be sure there is adequate ventilation whenever you operate the engine.
- **Burns from hot parts.** Let the engine and exhaust system cool before touching any parts.
- **Injury from moving parts.** Do not run the engine unless instructed to do so.

Read the instructions before you begin, and make sure you have the tools and skills required.

To reduce the possibility of fire or explosion, be careful when working around gasoline or batteries. Use a nonflammable solvent, not gasoline, to clean parts. Keep cigarettes, sparks, and flames away from the battery and all fuel-related parts.

You should wear eye protection and protective clothing when working near the battery or when using compressed air.

Maintenance Schedule

The Maintenance Schedule specifies how often you should have your car serviced and what things need attention. It is essential that you have your car serviced as scheduled to retain its high level of safety, dependability, and emission control performance.

The services and time or distance intervals shown in the maintenance schedule assume you will use your car as normal transportation for passengers and their possessions. You should also follow these recommendations:

- Avoid exceeding your car's load limit. This puts excess stress on the engine, brakes, and many other parts of your car. The load limit is shown on the label on the driver's doorjamb.
- Operate your car on reasonable roads within the legal speed limit.
- Drive your car regularly over a distance of several miles (kilometers).
- Always use unleaded gasoline with the proper octane rating (see page 98).

Which Schedule to Follow:
Service your car according to the time and mileage periods on one of the Maintenance Schedules on the following pages. Select the schedule for "Severe Conditions" if most of your driving is done under one or more of the conditions listed on that page. Otherwise, follow the schedule for "Normal Conditions."

Your authorized Honda dealer knows your car best and can provide competent, efficient service. However, service at a dealer is not mandatory to keep your warranties in effect. Maintenance may be done by any qualified service facility or person who is skilled in this type of automotive service. Keep all the receipts as proof of completion, and have the person who does the work fill out the Maintenance Record. Check your warranty booklet for more information.

We recommend the use of Genuine Honda parts and fluids whenever you have maintenance done. These are manufactured to the same high-quality standards as the original components, so you can be confident of their performance and durability.

U.S. Cars:
Maintenance, replacement or repair of emission control devices and systems may be done by any automotive repair establishment or individual using parts that are "certified" to EPA standards.

According to state and federal regulations, failure to perform maintenance on the items marked with an asterisk (*) will not void your emissions warranties. However, Honda recommends that all maintenance services be performed at the recommended time or mileage period to ensure long-term reliability.

Maintenance Schedule (Normal Conditions)

Service at the indicated distance or time — whichever comes first.	miles x 1,000	15	30	45	60	75	90	105	120
	km x 1,000	24	48	72	96	120	144	168	192
	months	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96
Replace engine oil		Replace every 7,500 miles (12,000 km) or 12 months							
Replace engine oil filter		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Check engine oil and coolant		Check oil and coolant at each fuel stop							
Replace air cleaner element			●		●		●		●
Inspect valve clearance			●		●		●		●
Replace spark plugs								●	
Replace timing belt, timing balancer belt, and inspect water pump								●	
Inspect and adjust drive belts			●		●		●		●
Inspect idle speed								●	
Replace engine coolant				●		●		●	
Replace transmission fluid							●		
Replace ATTS unit fluid							●		
Inspect front and rear brakes		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Replace brake fluid				●			●		
Check parking brake adjustment		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Rotate tires (Check tire inflation and condition at least once per month)		Rotate tires every 7,500 miles (12,000 km)							
Inspect supplemental restraint system		10 years after production							
Visually inspect the following items:									
Tie rod ends, steering gear box, and boots Suspension components Driveshaft boots Brake hoses and lines (including ABS) All fluid levels and condition of fluids Cooling system hoses and connections Exhaust system* Fuel lines and connections*		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

Follow the Normal Maintenance Schedule if the severe driving conditions specified in the Severe Conditions Maintenance Schedule on the next page do not apply.

NOTE: If you only *OCCASIONALLY drive* under a "severe" condition, you should follow the Normal Conditions Maintenance Schedule.

Service at the indicated distance or time — whichever comes first.									
	miles x 1,000	15	30	45	60	75	90	105	120
	km x 1,000	24	48	72	96	120	144	168	192
	months	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96
Replace engine oil and oil filter		Replace every 3,750 miles (6,000 km) or 6 months							
Check engine oil and coolant		Check oil and coolant at each fuel stop							
Clean (○) or replace (●) air cleaner element —use normal schedule except in dusty conditions		○	●	○	●	○	●	○	●
Inspect valve clearance			●		●		●		●
Replace spark plugs								●	
Replace timing belt*1, timing balancer belt*1, and inspect water pump								●	
Inspect and adjust drive belts			●		●		●		●
Inspect idle speed								●	
Replace engine coolant				●		●		●	
Replace transmission fluid			●		●		●		●
Replace ATTS unit fluid			●		●		●		●
Inspect front and rear brakes		Inspect every 7,500 miles (12,000 km) or 6 months							
Replace brake fluid				●			●		
Check parking brake adjustment		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Lubricate locks and hinges		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Rotate tires (Check tire inflation and condition at least once per month)		Rotate tires every 7,500 miles (12,000 km)							
Inspect supplemental restraint system		10 years after production							
Visually inspect the following items:									
Tie rod ends, steering gear box, and boots Suspension components, Driveshaft boots		Every 7,500 miles (12,000 km) or 6 months							
Brake hoses and lines (including ABS) All fluid levels and condition of fluids Cooling system hoses and connections Exhaust system*, Fuel lines and connections* Lights and controls, Vehicle underbody		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

Follow the Severe Maintenance Schedule if you drive your vehicle *MAINLY* under one or more of the following conditions:

- Driving less than 5 miles (8 km) per trip or, in freezing temperatures, driving less than 10 miles (16 km) per trip.
- Driving in hot [over 90°F (32°C)] conditions.
- Extensive idling or long periods of stop-and-go driving.
- Trailer towing, driving with a car-top carrier, or driving in mountainous conditions.
- Driving on muddy, dusty, or de-iced roads.

For Canadian Owners
Follow the Maintenance Schedule for Severe Conditions.

* 1 : Refer to page 169 for replacement information under special driving conditions.

Required Maintenance Record

Have your servicing dealer record all Required Maintenance below. Keep receipts for all work done on your car.

7,500 Mi. 12,000 km (or 6 Mo.)	(Sign or Stamp)	Mi. (Km) Date
15,000 Mi. 24,000 km (or 12 Mo.)	(Sign or Stamp)	Mi. (Km) Date
22,500 Mi. 36,000 km (or 18 Mo.)	(Sign or Stamp)	Mi. (Km) Date
30,000 Mi. 48,000 km (or 24 Mo.)	(Sign or Stamp)	Mi. (Km) Date
37,500 Mi. 60,000 km (or 30 Mo.)	(Sign or Stamp)	Mi. (Km) Date
45,000 Mi. 72,000 km (or 36 Mo.)	(Sign or Stamp)	Mi. (Km) Date
52,500 Mi. 84,000 km (or 42 Mo.)	(Sign or Stamp)	Mi. (Km) Date
60,000 Mi. 96,000 km (or 48 Mo.)	(Sign or Stamp)	Mi. (Km) Date

67,500 Mi. 108,000 km (or 54 Mo.)	(Sign or Stamp)	Mi. (Km) Date
75,000 Mi. 120,000 km (or 60 Mo.)	(Sign or Stamp)	Mi. (Km) Date
82,500 Mi. 132,000 km (or 66 Mo.)	(Sign or Stamp)	Mi. (Km) Date
90,000 Mi. 144,000 km (or 72 Mo.)	(Sign or Stamp)	Mi. (Km) Date
97,500 Mi. 156,000 km (or 78 Mo.)	(Sign or Stamp)	Mi. (Km) Date
105,000 Mi. 168,000 km (or 84 Mo.)	(Sign or Stamp)	Mi. (Km) Date
112,500 Mi. 180,000 km (or 90 Mo.)	(Sign or Stamp)	Mi. (Km) Date
120,000 Mi. 192,000 km (or 96 Mo.)	(Sign or Stamp)	Mi. (Km) Date

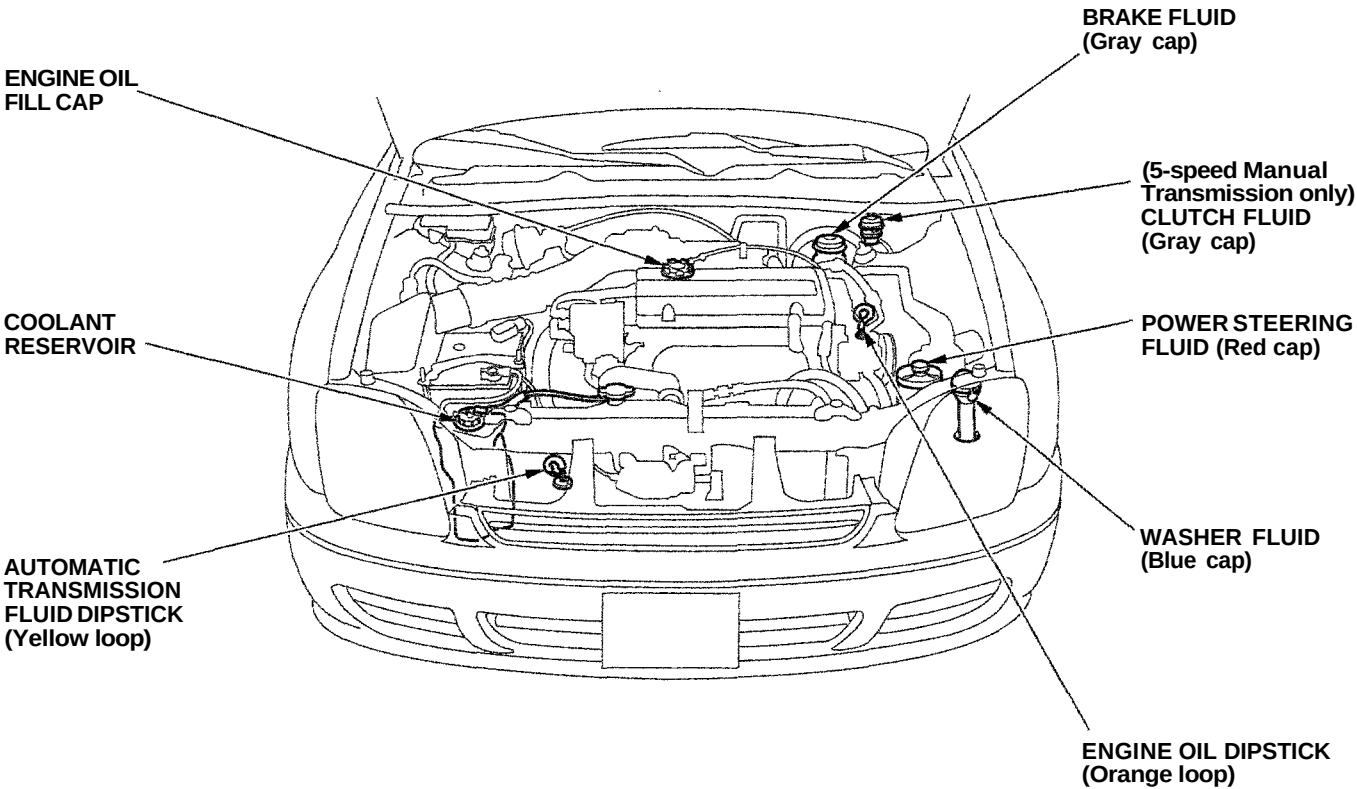
Record additional maintenance for severe driving conditions or non-scheduled maintenance on this page (see page 141).

Maintenance Performed:	(Sign or Stamp)	Miles (Km)
		Date
Maintenance Performed:	(Sign or Stamp)	Miles (Km)
		Date
Maintenance Performed:	(Sign or Stamp)	Miles (Km)
		Date
Maintenance Performed:	(Sign or Stamp)	Miles (Km)
		Date
Maintenance Performed:	(Sign or Stamp)	Miles (Km)
		Date
Maintenance Performed:	(Sign or Stamp)	Miles (Km)
		Date
Maintenance Performed:	(Sign or Stamp)	Miles (Km)
		Date

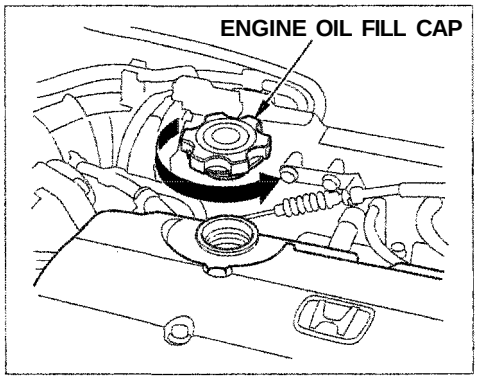
Maintenance Performed:	(Sign or Stamp)	Miles (Km)
		Date
Maintenance Performed:	(Sign or Stamp)	Miles (Km)
		Date
Maintenance Performed:	(Sign or Stamp)	Miles (Km)
		Date
Maintenance Performed:	(Sign or Stamp)	Miles (Km)
		Date
Maintenance Performed:	(Sign or Stamp)	Miles (Km)
		Date
Maintenance Performed:	(Sign or Stamp)	Miles (Km)
		Date
Maintenance Performed:	(Sign or Stamp)	Miles (Km)
		Date

You should check the following items at the specified intervals. If you are unsure of how to perform any check, turn to the page given.

- Engine oil level — Check every time you fill the fuel tank. See page 102.
- Engine coolant level — Check the radiator reserve tank every time you fill the fuel tank. See page 103.
- Windshield washer fluid — Check the level in the reservoir monthly. If weather conditions cause you to use the washers frequently, check the reservoir each time you stop for fuel. See page 155.
- Automatic transmission — Check the fluid level monthly. See page 156.
- Brakes — Check the fluid level monthly. See page 158.
- Tires — Check the tire pressure monthly. Examine the tread for wear and foreign objects. See page 170.
- Lights — Check the operation of the headlights, parking lights, taillights, high-mount brake light, turn signals, brake lights, and license plate lights monthly. See page 176.


BRAKE FLUID
(Gray cap)
ENGINE OIL
FILL CAP
(5-speed Manual
Transmission only)
CLUTCH FLUID
(Gray cap)
COOLANT
RESERVOIR
POWER STEERING
FLUID (Red cap)
WASHER FLUID
(Blue cap)
AUTOMATIC
TRANSMISSION
FLUID DIPSTICK
(Yellow loop)
ENGINE OIL DIPSTICK
(Orange loop)

Adding Oil



To add oil, unscrew and remove the engine oil fill cap on top of the valve cover. Pour in the oil, and replace the engine oil fill cap. Tighten it securely. Wait a few minutes and recheck the oil level. Do not fill above the upper mark; you could damage the engine.

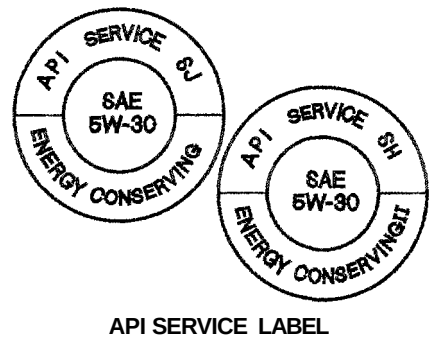
Recommended Oil

Oil is a major contributor to your engine's performance and longevity. Always use a premium-grade detergent oil.

You can determine an oil's SAE viscosity and Service Classification from the API Service label on the oil container.

A fuel-efficient oil is recommended for your Honda. This is shown on the API Service label by the words "Energy Conserving " or "Energy Conserving II." This oil is formulated to help your engine use less fuel.

The API Service label also tells you the service classification of the oil. Always use an oil that is labeled "API Service SJ" or "API Service SH." This service rating may include other classifications, such as CD. These additional classifications are not a problem, as long as the label also carries the SJ or SH classification. An oil that is only classified SG is not recommended.

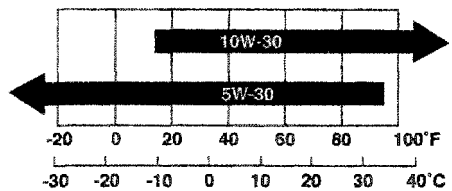


API SERVICE LABEL

The oil container may also display the API Certification seal. Make sure it says "For Gasoline Engines."

API CERTIFICATION SEAL

The SAE numbers tell you the oil's viscosity or weight. Select the oil for your car according to this chart.



An oil with a viscosity of 5W-30 is preferred for improved fuel economy and year-round protection in your Honda. You may use a 10W-30 oil if the temperature in your area never goes below 20°F (— 7°C).

Synthetic Oil

You may use a synthetic motor oil if it meets the same requirements given for conventional motor oil; energy conserving, a service classification of SJ or SH, and the proper weight as shown on the chart. When using synthetic oil, you must follow the oil and filter change intervals given in the maintenance schedule.

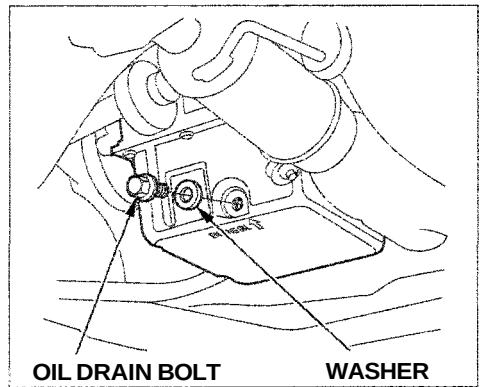
Additives

Your Honda does not need any oil additives. Purchasing additives for the engine or transmission will not increase your car's performance or longevity. It only increases the cost of operating your car.

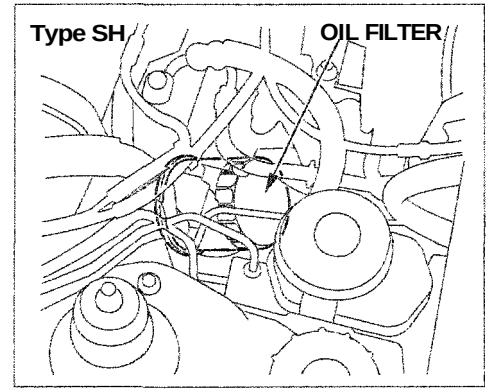
Changing the Oil and Filter
Always change the oil and filter according to the time and distance (miles/kilometers) recommendations in the maintenance schedule. The oil and filter collect contaminants that can damage your engine if they are not removed regularly.

Changing the oil and filter requires special tools and access from underneath the car. The car should be raised on a service station-type hydraulic lift for this service. Unless you have the knowledge and proper equipment, you should have this maintenance done by a skilled mechanic.

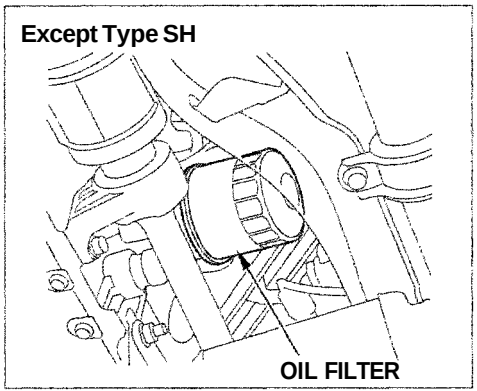
1. Run the engine until it reaches normal operating temperature, then shut it off.



2. Open the hood and remove the engine oil fill cap. Remove the oil drain bolt and washer from the bottom of the engine. Drain the oil into an appropriate container.



3. Remove the oil filter and let the remaining oil drain. A special wrench (available from your Honda dealer) is required to remove the filter.



4. Install a new oil filter according to instructions that come with it.

5. Put a new washer on the drain bolt, then reinstall the drain bolt. Tighten it to:
   33 lbf·ft (4.5 kgf·m , 44 N·m)

6. Refill the engine with the recommended oil.
   Engine oil change capacity (including filter):
   5.1 US qt (4.8 ℓ , 4.2 Imp qt)

7. Replace the engine oil fill cap. Start the engine. The oil pressure indicator light should go out within five seconds. If it does not, turn off the engine and reinspect your work.

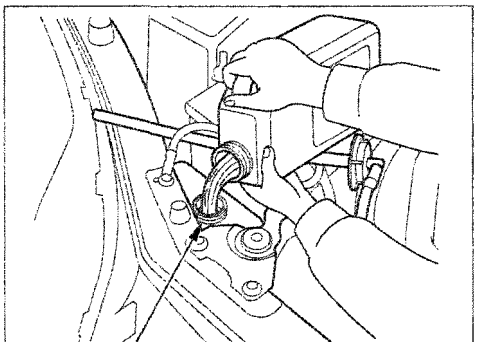
8. Let the engine run for several minutes and check the drain bolt and oil filter for leaks.

9. Turn off the engine, let it sit for several minutes, then check the oil level. If necessary, add oil to bring the level to the upper mark on the dipstick.

NOTICE

Improper disposal of engine oil can be harmful to the environment. If you change your own oil, please dispose of the used oil properly. Put it in a sealed container and take it to a recycling center. Do not discard it in a trash bin or dump it on the ground.

Adding Engine Coolant



RESERVE TANK

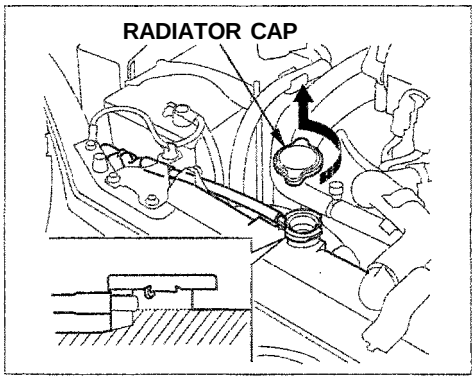
If the coolant level in the reserve tank is at or below the MIN line, add coolant to bring it up to the MAX line. Inspect the cooling system for leaks. This coolant should always be a mixture of 50 percent antifreeze and 50 percent water. Never add straight antifreeze or plain water.

Always use Genuine Honda antifreeze/coolant. If it is not available, you may use another major-brand non-silicate coolant as a temporary replacement. Make sure it is a high-quality coolant recommended for aluminum engines. However, continued use of any non-Honda coolant can result in corrosion, causing the cooling system to malfunction or fail. Have the cooling system flushed and refilled with Honda antifreeze/coolant as soon as possible.

If the reserve tank is completely empty, you should also check the coolant level in the radiator.

Removing the radiator cap while the engine is hot can cause the coolant to spray out, seriously scalding you.

Always let the engine and radiator cool down before removing the radiator cap.



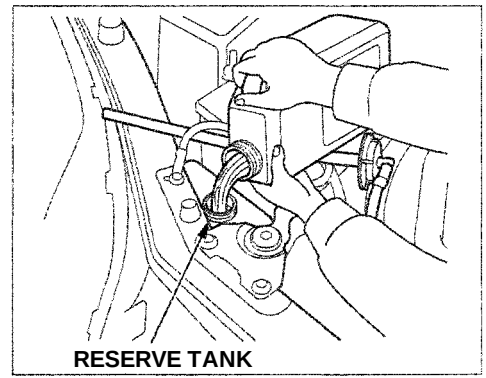
1. Make sure the engine and radiator are cool.

2. Turn the radiator cap counterclockwise, without pressing down on it, until it stops. This relieves any pressure remaining in the cooling system.

3. Remove the radiator cap by pushing down and turning counterclockwise.

4. The coolant level should be up to the base of the filler neck. Add coolant if it is low.

5. Put the radiator cap back on. Tighten it fully.



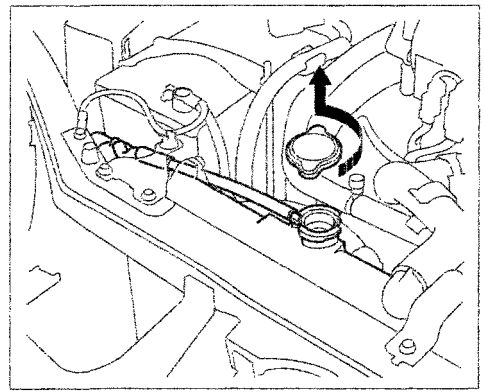
6. Pour coolant into the reserve tank. Fill it to halfway between the MAX and MIN marks. Put the cap back on the reserve tank.

CONTINUED

Do not add any rust inhibitors or other additives to your car's cooling system. They may not be compatible with the coolant or engine components.

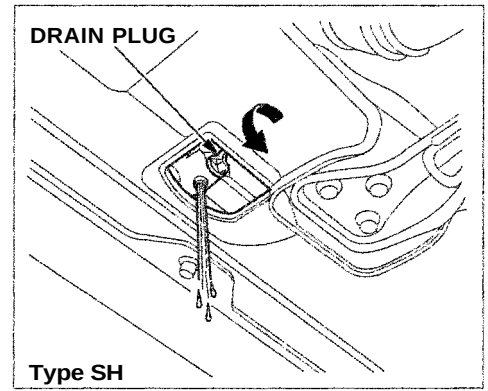
Replacing Engine Coolant
The cooling system should be completely drained and refilled with new coolant according to the time and distance recommendations in the maintenance schedule. Only use Genuine Honda antifreeze/coolant.

Draining the coolant requires access to the underside of the car. Unless you have the tools and knowledge, you should have this maintenance done by a skilled mechanic.

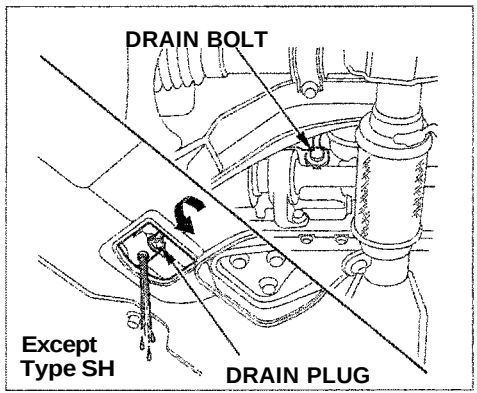


1. Slide the heater temperature control lever to maximum heat. Open the hood. Make sure the engine and radiator are cool to the touch.

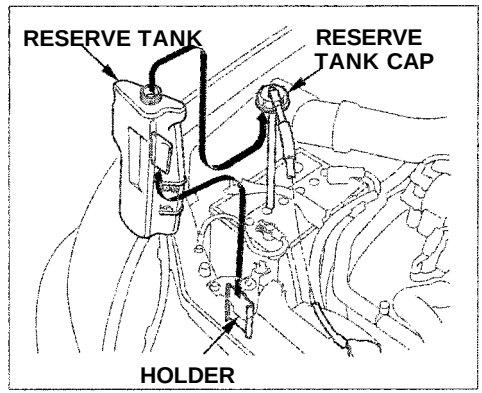
2. Remove the radiator cap.



3. Loosen the drain plug on the bottom of the radiator. The coolant will come out through the hole in the splash cover.



Except Type SH only
Remove the drain bolt and washer from the engine block.



4. Remove the reserve tank from its holder by pulling it straight up. Drain the coolant, then put the tank back in its holder.

5. When the coolant stops draining, tighten the drain plug in the bottom of the radiator.

Except Type SH only
Apply non-hardening sealant to the drain bolt threads, put a new washer on the drain bolt, and reinstall the bolt in the engine block. Tighten it securely.
Tightening torque:
61 lbf.ft(8.5 kgf.m , 83 N.m)

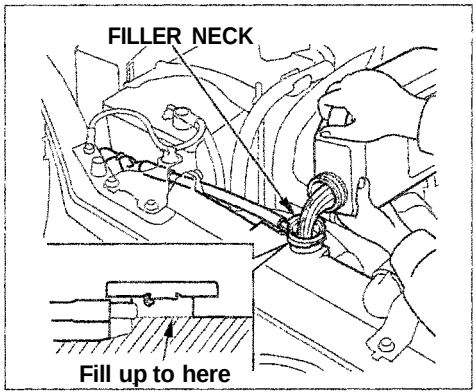
6. Mix the recommended antifreeze with an equal amount of purified or distilled water in a clean container. The cooling system capacity is:

With 5-speed manual transmission:
(Except Type SH)
0.87 US gal (3.3 ℓ , 0.73 Imp gal)

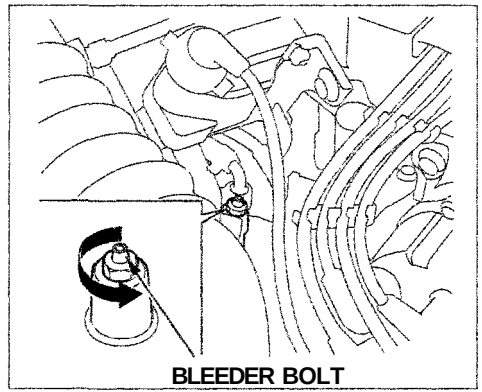
(Type SH)
0.85 US gal (3.2 ℓ , 0.70 Imp gal)

With automatic transmission:
0.85 US gal (3.2 ℓ , 0.70 Imp gal)

CONTINUED

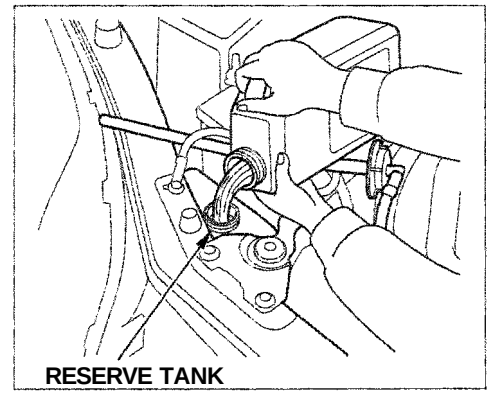


7. Pour coolant into the radiator up to the base of the filler neck.



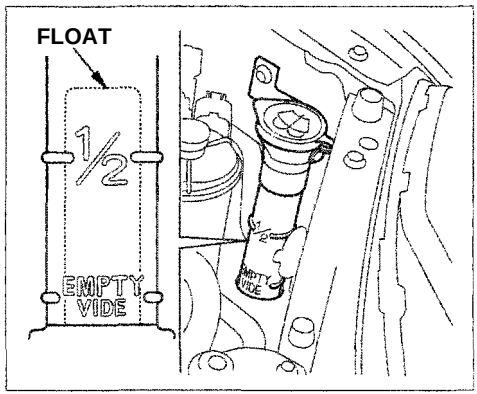
8. Loosen the bleeder bolt on top of the engine. Tighten it again when coolant comes out in a steady stream with no bubbles.

9. Refill the radiator to the base of the filler neck. Put the cap on the radiator, and tighten it only to the first stop. Start the engine and let it run until it warms up (the radiator cooling fan comes on at least twice).



10. Turn off the engine. Check the level in the radiator, add coolant if needed. Install the radiator cap, and tighten it fully.

11. Fill the reserve tank to the MAX mark. Install the reserve tank cap.



Check the level in the windshield washer reservoir at least monthly during normal usage. In bad weather, when you use the washers often, check the level every time you stop for fuel.

The windshield washer reservoir is located behind the driver's side headlight. Check the reservoir's fluid level by removing the cap and looking at the float. It should be up to the top of the neck. If the float is at the bottom of the neck, the reservoir is nearly empty.

Fill the reservoir with a good-quality windshield washer fluid. This increases the cleaning capability and prevents freezing in cold weather.

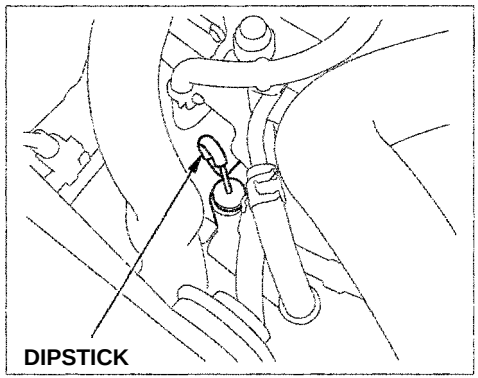
NOTICE

Do not use engine antifreeze or a vinegar/water solution in the windshield washer reservior.

Antifreeze can damage your car's paint, while a vinegar/water solution can damage the windshield washer pump.

Use only commercially-available windshield washer fluid.

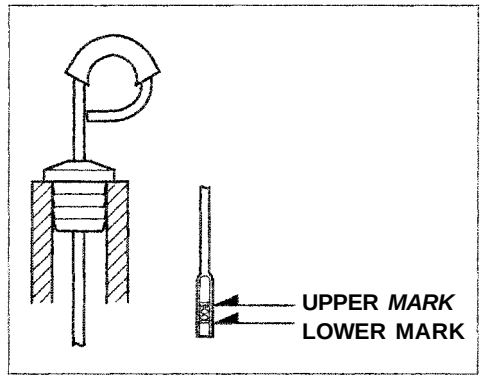
Automatic Transmission



Check the fluid level with the engine at normal operating temperature.

1. Park the car on level ground. Shut off the engine.

2. Remove the dipstick (yellow loop) from the transmission and wipe it with a clean cloth.



3. Insert the dipstick all the way into the transmission securely as shown in the illustration.

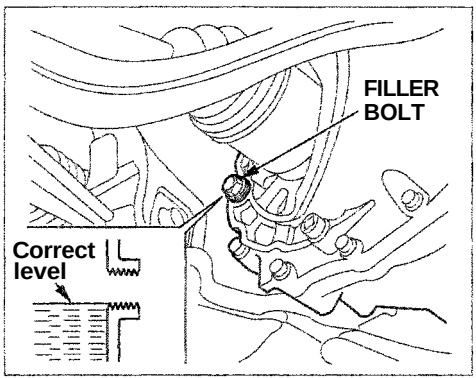
4. Remove the dipstick and check the fluid level. It should be between the upper and lower marks.

5. If the level is below the lower mark, add fluid into the filler hole to bring it to the upper mark. Always use Honda Premium Formula Automatic Transmission Fluid (ATF). If it is not available, you may use a DEXRON® III automatic transmission fluid as a temporary replacement. However, continued use can affect shift quality. Have the transmission drained and refilled with Honda ATF as soon as it is convenient.

6. Insert the dipstick all the way back into the transmission securely as shown in the illustration.

The transmission should be drained and refilled with new fluid according to the time and distance recommendations in the maintenance schedule.

5-speed Manual Transmission



Check the fluid level with the transmission at normal operating temperature and the vehicle sitting on level ground. Remove the transmission filler bolt and carefully feel inside the bolt hole with your finger. The fluid level should be up to the edge of the bolt hole. If it is not, add Genuine Honda Manual Transmission Fluid (MTF) until it starts to run out of the hole. Reinstall the filler bolt and tighten it securely.

If Honda MTF is not available, you may use an API service SG or SH grade motor oil with a viscosity of SAE 10W-30 or 10W-40 as a temporary replacement. However, motor oil does not contain the proper additives and continued use can cause stiffer shifting. Replace as soon as convenient.

The transmission should be drained and refilled with new fluid according to the time and distance recommendations in the maintenance schedule.

Brake and Clutch Fluid

Check the fluid level in the reservoirs monthly. There are one or two reservoirs, depending on model. They are:

- Brake fluid reservoir (all models)
- Clutch fluid reservoir (manual transmission only)

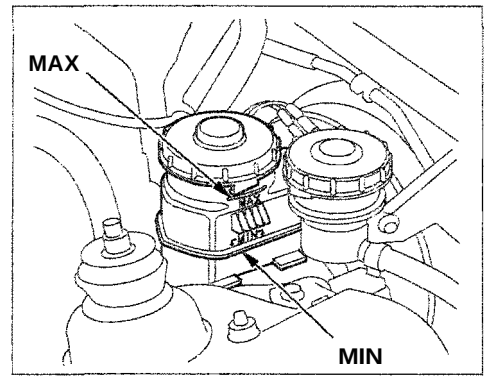
The brake fluid in the brake system should be replaced according to the time and distance recommendations in the maintenance schedule.

Brake Fluid

Always use Genuine Honda DOT 3 brake fluid. If it is not available, you should use only DOT 3 or DOT 4 fluid, from a sealed container, as a temporary replacement. However, the use of any non-Honda brake fluid can cause corrosion and decrease the life of the system. Have the brake system flushed and refilled with Honda DOT 3 brake fluid as soon as possible.

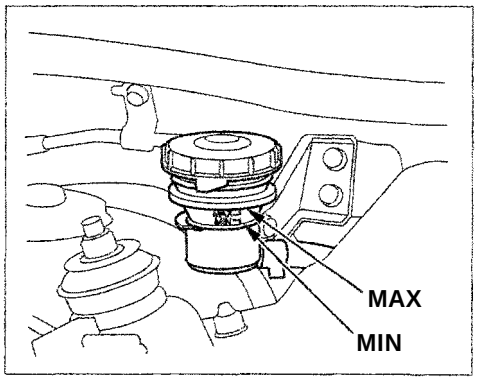
Brake fluid marked DOT 5 is not compatible with your car's braking system and can cause extensive damage.

Brake System



The fluid level should be between the MIN and MAX marks on the side of the reservoir. If the level is at or below the MIN mark, your brake system needs attention. Have the brake system inspected for leaks or worn brake pads.

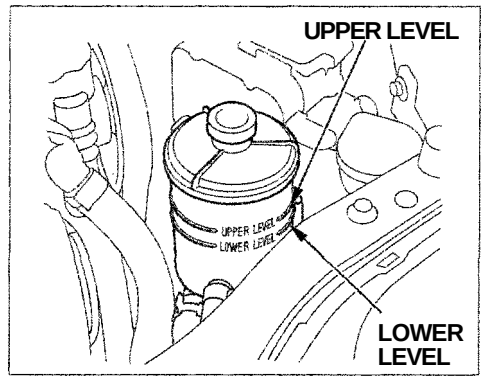
Clutch System



The fluid should be between the MIN and MAX marks on the side of the reservoir. If it is not, add brake fluid to bring it up to that level. Use the same fluid specified for the brake system.

Low fluid level can indicate a leak in the clutch system. Have this system inspected as soon as possible.

Power Steering



Check the level when the engine is cold. Look at the side of the reservoir. The fluid should be between the UPPER LEVEL and LOWER LEVEL. If it is below the LOWER LEVEL, add power steering fluid to the UPPER LEVEL.

Always use Genuine Honda Power Steering Fluid. If it is not available, you may use another power steering fluid as an emergency replacement. However, continued use can cause increased wear and poor steering in cold weather. Have the power steering system flushed and refilled with Honda PSF as soon as possible.

A low power steering fluid level can indicate a leak in the system. Check the fluid level frequently and have the system inspected as soon as possible.

NOTICE

Turning the steering wheel to full left or right lock and holding it there can damage the power steering pump.

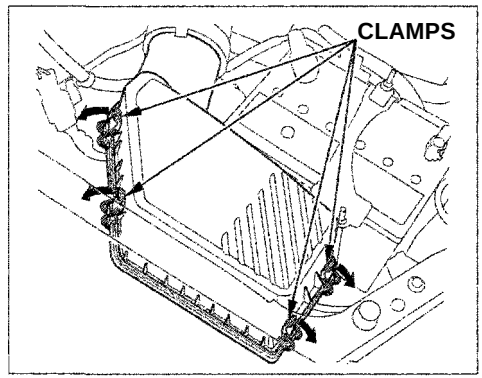
Air Cleaner Element

The air cleaner element should be cleaned or replaced according to the time and distance recommendations in the maintenance schedule.

Cleaning (Severe Conditions)
Clean the air cleaner element by blowing compressed air through it in the opposite direction to normal air flow. If you do not have access to compressed air (such as a service station), ask your Honda dealer to do this service.

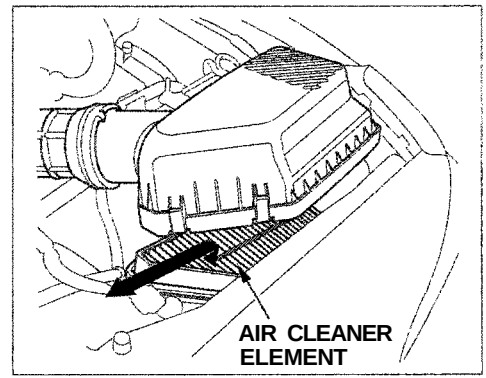
Follow the replacement procedure for removal and reinstallation.

Replacement



The air cleaner element is inside the air cleaner housing on the passenger's side of the engine compartment.
To replace it:

1. Unsnap the four hold-down clamps and remove the air cleaner housing cover.



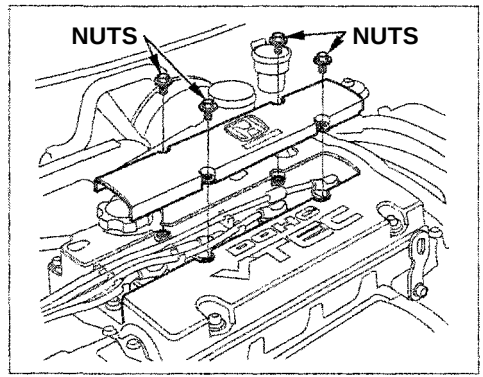
2. Remove the old air cleaner element.
   Clean the inside of the air cleaner housing with a damp rag.

3. Place the new air cleaner element in the air cleaner housing.

4. Reinstall the air cleaner housing cover, snap the four hold-down clamps back into place.

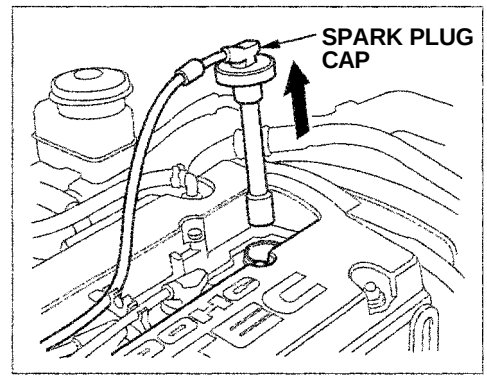
The spark plugs in your car are a special platinum-tipped design for longer life. They only need to be replaced every 7 years or 105,000 miles (168,000 km), whichever comes first.

Replacement



1. Remove the four nuts, then remove the plug wire cover.

2. Clean up any dirt and oil around the spark plug caps.



3. Remove the spark plug cap by pulling it straight out.

4. Remove the spark plug with a five-eighths inch (16 mm) spark plug socket.

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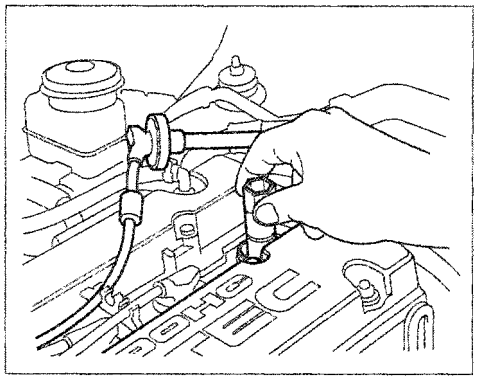
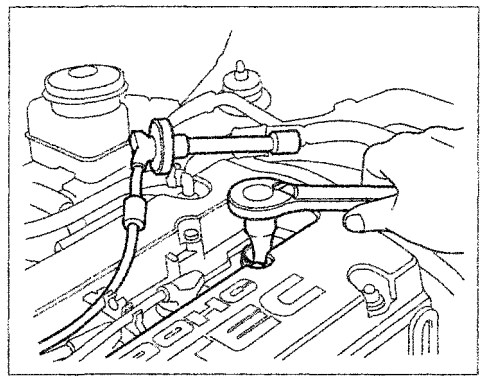


5. Put the new spark plug into the socket; then screw it into the hole. Screw it in by hand so you do not crossthread it.



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 (1.8 kgf.m , 18 N.m)

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 spark plug cap.

8. Repeat this procedure for the other three spark plugs.

Reinstall the plug wire cover and tighten the four nuts.

Specifications:

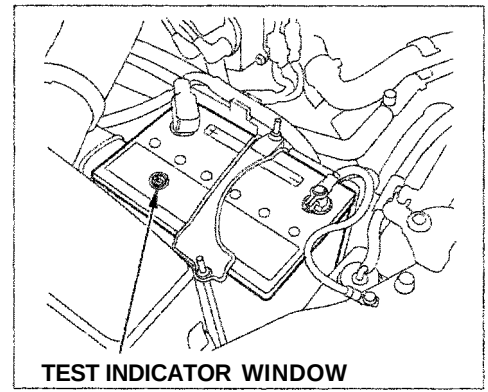
NGK:	**PZFR6F-11**
DENSO:	**PKJ20CR-L11**

Spark Plug Gap:

0.043 in $^{+0}_{-0.004\ in}$ (1.1mm $^{+0}_{-0.1\ mm}$)

Battery

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.



TEST INDICATOR WINDOW

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

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

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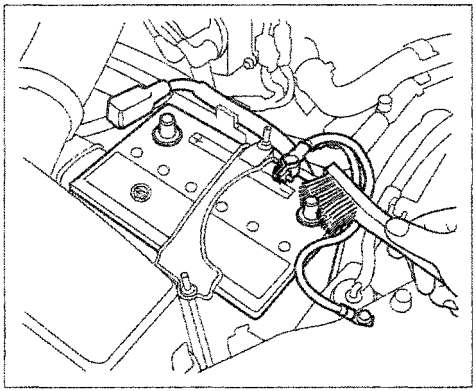


Check the battery terminals for corrosion (a white or yellowish powder). To remove it, cover the terminals with a solution of baking soda and water. It will bubble up and turn brown. When this stops, wash it off with plain water. Dry off the battery with a cloth or paper towel. Coat the terminals with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

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.

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.

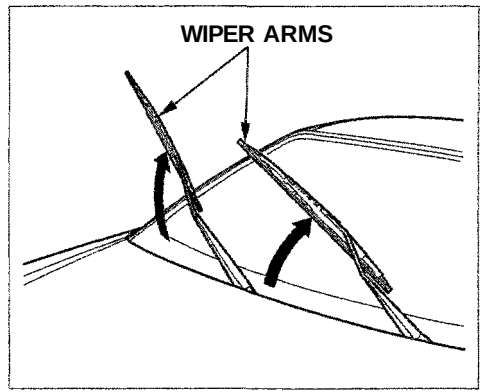
If your car's battery is disconnected or goes dead, the audio system will disable itself. The next time you turn on the radio you will see "Code" in the frequency display. Use the Preset buttons to enter the five-digit code (see page 95).

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.

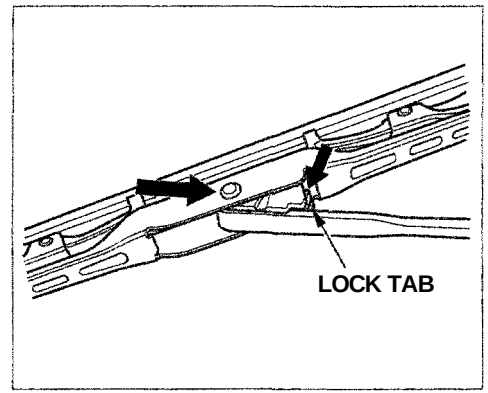
Windshield Wipers

Check the condition of the windshield wiper blades at least every six months. Look for signs of cracking in the rubber, or areas that are getting hard. Replace the blades if you find these signs, or they leave streaks and unwiped areas when used.

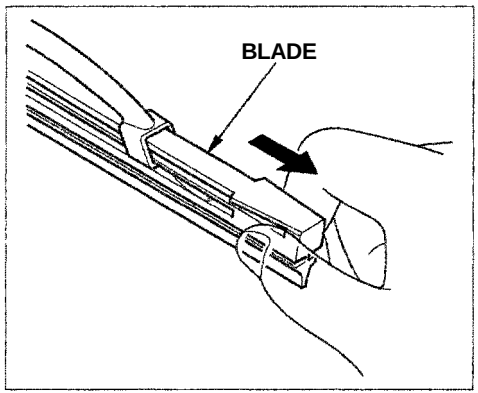


To replace the blade:

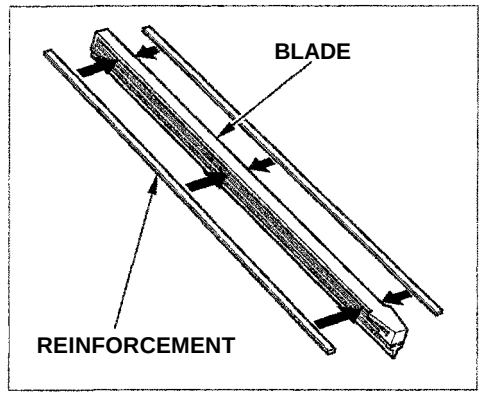
1. Raise the wiper arm off the windshield.



2. Disconnect the blade assembly from the wiper arm by pushing in the lock tab. Hold it in while you push the blade assembly toward the base of the arm.



3. Remove the blade from its holder by grasping the tabbed end of the blade. Pull firmly until the tabs come out of the holder.



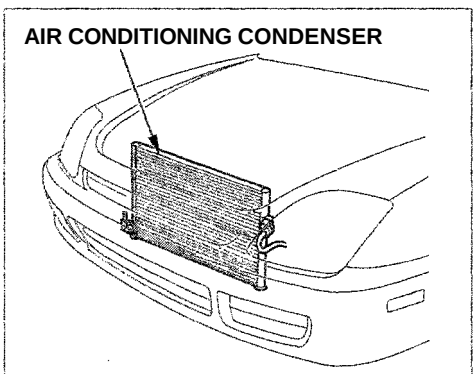
4. Examine the new wiper blades. If they have no plastic or metal reinforcement along the back edge, remove the metal reinforcement strips from the old wiper blade and install them in the slots along the edge of the new blade.

5. Slide the new wiper blade into the holder until the tabs lock.

6. Slide the wiper blade assembly onto the wiper arm. Make sure it locks in place.

7. Lower the wiper arm down against the windshield.

Your car's air conditioning is a sealed system. Any major maintenance, such as recharging, should be done by a qualified technician. You can do a couple of things to make sure the air conditioning works efficiently.



Periodically check the engine's radiator and air conditioning condenser for leaves, insects, and dirt stuck to the front surface. These block the air flow and reduce cooling efficiency. Use a light spray from a hose or a soft brush to remove them.

NOTICE

The condenser and radiator fins bend easily. Only use a low-pressure spray or soft-bristle brush to clean them.

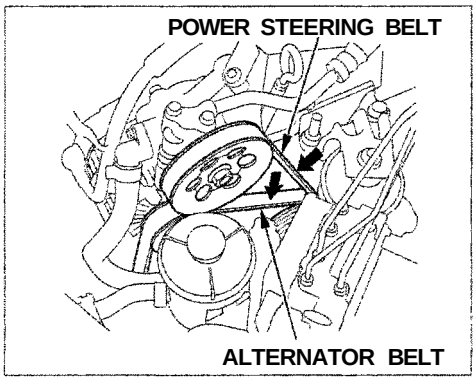
Run the air conditioning at least once a week during the cold weather months. Run it for at least ten minutes while you are driving at a steady speed with the engine at normal operating temperature. This circulates the lubricating oil contained in the refrigerant.

If the air conditioning does not get as cold as before, have your dealer check the system. Recharge the system with Refrigerant HFC-134a (R-134a). (See Specifications on page 227.)

NOTICE

Whenever you have the air conditioning system serviced, make sure the service facility uses a refrigerant recycling system. This system captures the refrigerant for reuse. Releasing refrigerant into the atmosphere can damage the environment.

Drive Belts



Check the condition of the two drive belts. Examine the edges of each belt for cracks or fraying.
Check the tension of each belt by pushing on it with your thumb midway between the pulleys.

The belts should have the following "play" or deflection.
Alternator belt:
0.37— 0.49 in (9.5 — 12.5 mm)

Power steering belt:
0.53 — 0.65 in (13.5 — 16.5 mm)

If you see signs of wear or looseness, have your dealer adjust or replace the belts.

Timing Belt

The timing belt and balancer belt should normally be replaced at the intervals shown in the maintenance schedule.

Replace these belts at 60,000 miles (U.S.) or 100,000 km (Canada) if you regularly drive your car in one or more of these conditions:

- In very high temperatures (over 110°F, 43°C).
- In very low temperatures (under — 20°F, — 29°C).

Tires

To safely operate your car, your tires must be the proper type and size, in good condition with adequate tread, and correctly inflated. The following pages give more detailed information on how and when to check air pressure, how to inspect your tires for damage and wear, and what to do when your tires need to be replaced.

Using tires that are excessively worn or improperly inflated can cause a crash in which you can be seriously hurt or killed.

Follow all instructions in this owner's manual regarding tire inflation and maintenance.

Inflation

Keeping the tires properly inflated provides the best combination of handling, tread life and riding comfort. Underinflated tires wear unevenly, adversely affect handling and fuel economy, and are more likely to fail from being overheated. Overinflated tires can make your car ride more harshly, are more prone to damage from road hazards, and wear unevenly.

We recommend that you visually check your tires every day. If you think a tire might be low, check it immediately with a tire gauge.

Use a gauge to measure the air pressure at least once a month. Even tires that are in good condition may lose one to two psi per month. Remember to check the spare tire at the same time you check all the other tires.

Check the pressure in the tires when they are cold. This means the car has been parked for at least three hours. If you have to drive the car before checking the tire pressure, the tires can still be considered "cold" if you drive less than 1 mile (1.6 km).

If you check the pressure when the tires are hot (the car has been driven several miles), you will see readings 4 to 6 psi (0.3 to 0.4 kgf/cm^2, 30 to 40 kPa) higher than the cold reading. This is normal. Do not let air out to match the specified cold pressure. The tire will be underinflated.

You should get your own tire pressure gauge and use it whenever you check your tire pressures. This will make it easier for you to tell if a pressure loss is due to a tire problem and not due to a variation between gauges.

Recommended Tire Pressures for Normal Driving

The following chart shows the recommended cold tire pressures for most normal driving conditions and speeds. Tire pressures for high speed driving are shown on page 229.

Tire Size	Cold Tire Pressure for Normal Driving
205/50R16 87V	Front/Rear: 32 psi (2.2 kgf/cm², 220 kPa)

The compact spare tire pressure is:
60 psi (4.2 kgf/cm^2,420 kPa)

These pressures are also given on the tire information label on the driver's doorjamb.

Tubeless tires have some ability to self-seal if they are punctured. However, because leakage is often very slow, you should look closely for punctures if a tire starts losing pressure.

Inspection

Every time you check inflation, you should also examine the tires for damage, foreign objects, and wear.

You should look for:

- Bumps or bulges in the tread or side of the tire. Replace the tire if you find either of these conditions.
- Cuts, splits, or cracks in the side of the tire. Replace the tire if you can see fabric or cord.
- Excessive tread wear.

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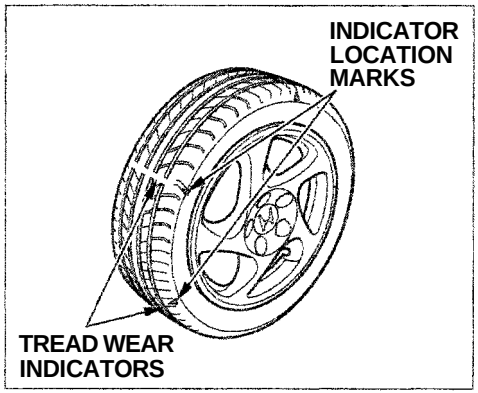


Your car's tires have wear indicators molded into the tread. When the tread wears down to that point, you will see a 1/2 inch (12.7 mm) wide band running across the tread. This shows there is less than 1/16 inch (1.6 mm) of tread left on the tire. A tire that is this worn gives very little traction on wet roads. You should replace the tire if you can see the tread wear indicator in three or more places around the tire.

Maintenance

In addition to proper inflation, correct wheel alignment helps to decrease tire wear. If you find a tire is worn unevenly, have your dealer check the wheel alignment.

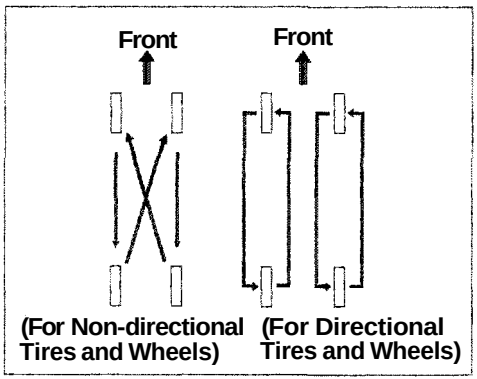
The tires were properly balanced by the factory. They may need to be rebalanced at some time before they are worn out. Have your dealer check the tires if you feel a consistent vibration while driving. A tire should always be rebalanced if it is removed from the wheel for repair.

Make sure the installer balances the wheels when you have new tires installed. This increases riding comfort and tire life. Your car's original tires were dynamic or "spin" balanced at the factory. For best results, have the installer perform a dynamic balance.

NOTICE

Improper wheel weights can damage your car's aluminum wheels. Use only Genuine Honda wheel weights for balancing.

Tire Rotation



To help increase tire life and distribute wear more evenly, you should have the tires rotated every 7,500 miles (12,000 km). Move the tires to the positions shown in the chart each time they are rotated.

When shopping for replacement tires, you may find that some tires are "directional." This means they are designed to rotate only in one direction. If you use directional tires, they should be rotated only front-to-back.

Replacing Tires and Wheels

The tires that came with your car were selected to match the performance capabilities of the car while providing the best combination of handling, ride comfort, and long life. You should replace them with radial tires of the same size, load range, speed rating, and maximum cold tire pressure rating (as shown on the tire's sidewall). Mixing radial and bias-ply tires on your car can reduce its braking ability, traction, and steering accuracy.

Installing improper tires on your car can affect handling and stability. This can cause a crash in which you can be seriously hurt or killed.

Always use the size and type of tires recommended in this owner's manual.

It is best to replace all four tires at the same time. If that is not possible or necessary, then replace the two front tires or the two rear tires as a pair. Replacing just one tire can seriously affect your car's handling.

CONTINUED

The ABS works by comparing the speed of the wheels. When replacing tires, use the same size originally supplied with the car. Tire size and construction can affect wheel speed and may cause the system to work inconsistently.

If you ever need to replace a wheel, make sure the wheel's specifications match those of the original wheel that came on your car. Replacement wheels are available at your Honda dealer.

Wheels and Tires

Wheel:

16 x 6 1/2 JJ

Tire:

205/50R16 87V

See *Tire Information* on page 228 for additional information about tire and wheel size designations. See page 229 for information about DOT Tire Quality Grading.

Winter Driving

Tires that are marked "M+S" or "All Season" on the sidewall have an all-weather tread design. They should be suitable for most winter driving conditions. Tires without these markings are designed for optimum traction in dry conditions. They may not provide adequate performance in winter driving.

For the best performance in snowy or icy conditions, you should install snow tires or tire chains. They may be required by local laws under certain conditions.

Snow Tires

If you mount snow tires on your Honda, make sure they are radial tires of the same size and load range as the original tires. Mount snow tires on all four wheels to balance your car's handling in all weather conditions. Keep in mind the traction provided by snow tires on dry roads may not be as high as your car's original equipment tires. You should drive cautiously even when the roads are clear. Check with the tire dealer for maximum speed recommendations.

Tire Chains

Mount snow chains on your car when warranted by driving conditions or required by local laws. Make sure the chains are the correct size for your tires. Install them only on the front tires. If metal chains are used, they must be SAE class "S". Cable type traction devices can also be used.

When installing chains, follow the manufacturer's instructions and mount them as tightly as you can. Drive slowly with chains installed. If you hear the chains contacting the body or chassis, stop and tighten them. If they still make contact, slow down until it stops. Remove the chains as soon as you begin driving on cleared roads.

NOTICE

Chains of the wrong size or that are improperly installed can damage your car's brake lines, suspension, body, and wheels. Stop driving if you hear the chains hitting any part of the car.

Check the operation of your car's exterior lights at least once a month. A burned out bulb can create an unsafe condition by reducing your car's visibility and the ability to signal your intentions to other drivers.
Check the following:

- Headlights (low and high beam)
- Parking lights
- Taillights
- Brake lights
- High-mount brake light
- Turn signals
- Back-up lights
- Hazard light function
- License plate light
- Side marker lights
- Daytime running lights (Canadian cars)

If you find any bulbs are burned out, replace them as soon as possible. Refer to the chart on page 227 to determine what type of replacement bulb is needed.

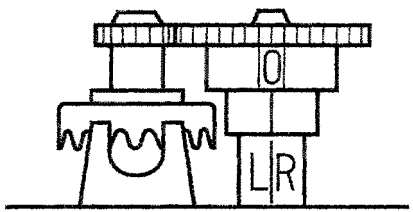
Headlight Aiming
The headlights were properly aimed when your car was new. You should check their aim if you regularly carry heavy items in the trunk or pull a trailer. Each headlight assembly has horizontal and vertical adjustment indicators. These are set to their "0" positions after the headlights are aimed at the factory.

To check these settings:

1. Make sure the fuel tank is full. Park the car on level ground.

2. The driver or someone who weighs the same should be sitting in the driver's seat for all checks and adjustments.
   Load the trunk with the items you normally carry.

HORIZONTAL ANGLE GAUGE

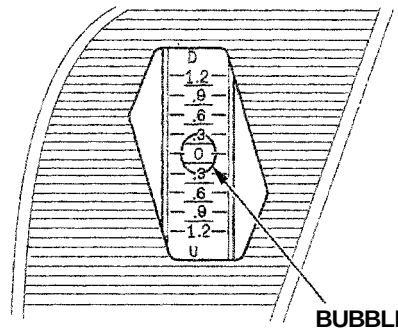


If you usually pull a trailer, load it as you would normally and attach it to the car. Push down on the front and rear bumpers several times to make sure the car is sitting normally.

3. Open the hood.

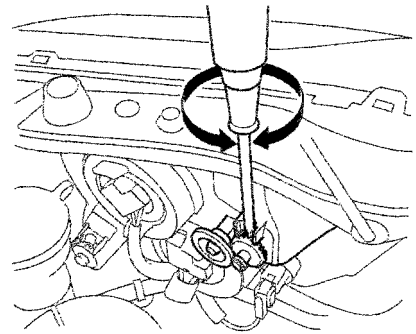
4. Check the horizontal angle gauge. The line on the adjustment screw indicator should line up with the "0" mark on the gauge.

VERTICAL ANGLE GAUGE



5. Check the vertical angle gauge. The bubble should be centered underneath the longest scribe mark on the gauge.

HORIZONTAL ADJUSTMENT



6. If either indicator is not aligned with its "0" mark as described, an adjustment can be made using a Phillips-head screwdriver to realign it with the "0" mark. Please refer to the illustrations.

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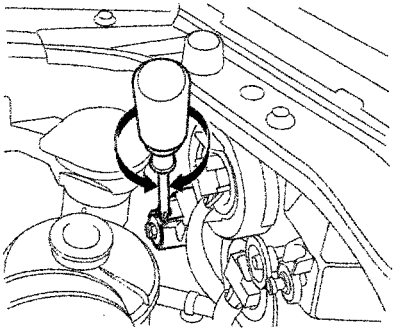
VERTICAL ADJUSTMENT



7. If you cannot get an indicator to align, have your Honda dealer inspect the car for body damage or suspension problems.

Replacing a Headlight Bulb

Your car has two bulbs on each side, four in total. Make sure you are replacing the bulb that is burned out. Your car uses halogen headlight bulbs. When replacing a bulb, handle it by its plastic case and protect the glass from contact with your skin or hard objects. If you touch the glass, clean it with denatured alcohol and a clean cloth.

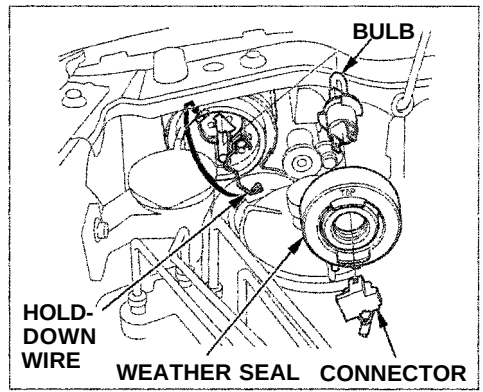
The headlight bulbs in your car are H1 headlight bulbs for longer life. We recommend the use of Genuine Honda parts for replacing a headlight bulb.

NOTICE

Halogen headlight bulbs get very hot when lit. Oil, perspiration, or a scratch on the glass can cause the bulb to overheat and shatter.

1. Open the hood.

2. Remove the electrical connector from the bulb by squeezing the connector on both sides to unlock the tab. Pull the connector straight off.



3. Remove the rubber weather seal by pulling on the tab.

4. Unclip the end of the hold-down wire from its slot. Pivot it out of the way and remove the bulb.

5. Insert the new bulb into the hole, making sure the tabs are in their slots. Pivot the hold-down wire back in place and clip the end into the slot.

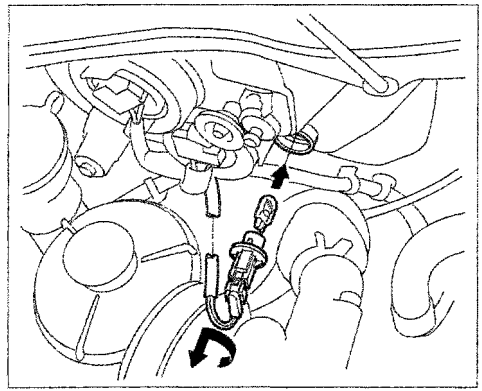
6. Install the rubber seal over the back of the headlight assembly. Make sure it is right side up; it is marked "TOP".

7. Push the electrical connector onto the tabs of the new bulb. Make sure it locks in place.
Turn on the headlights to test the new bulb.

Replacing a Parking Light Bulb

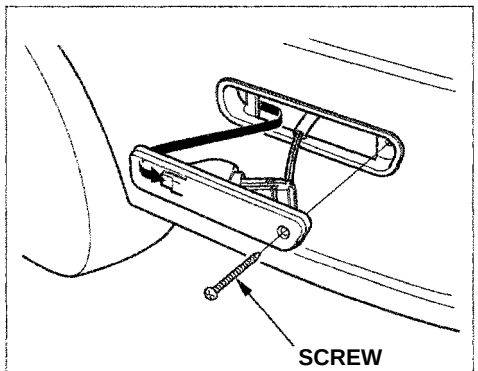
1. Open the hood. The front parking light is next to the headlight bulb.

   If you need to change a bulb on the passenger's side, remove the radiator reserve tank by pulling it out of its holder.



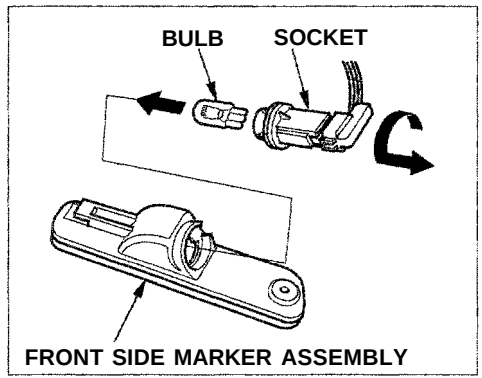
2. Remove the socket from the headlight assembly by turning it one-quarter turn counterclockwise.
3. Pull the bulb straight out of its socket.
   Push the new bulb straight into the socket until it bottoms.
4. Insert the socket back into the headlight assembly. Turn it clockwise to lock it in place.
5. Turn on the parking lights to make sure the new bulb works.
6. (Passenger's side)
   Reinstall the radiator reserve tank.

Replacing a Front Side Marker Light Bulb



1. Use a Philips-head screwdriver to remove the side marker assembly's mounting screw.

2. Remove the side marker assembly from the bumper.



3. Remove the socket from the side marker assembly by turning it one-quarter turn counterclockwise.

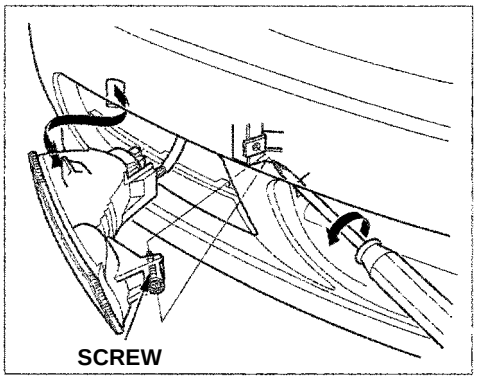
4. Pull the bulb straight out of its socket.
   Push the new bulb straight into the socket until it bottoms.

5. Insert the socket back into the side marker assembly. Turn it clockwise to lock it in place.

6. Test the side marker to make sure the new bulb is working.

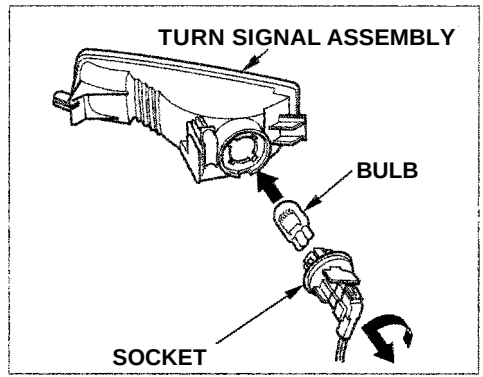
7. Put the side marker assembly into the bumper. Make sure the tab on the side marker assembly fits into the bumper slot. Tighten the mounting screw.

Replacing a Front Turn Signal Light Bulb



1. Use a Phillips-head screwdriver to loosen the turn signal assembly's mounting screw.

2. Remove the turn signal assembly from the bumper.



3. Remove the socket from the turn signal assembly by turning it one-quarter turn counterclockwise.

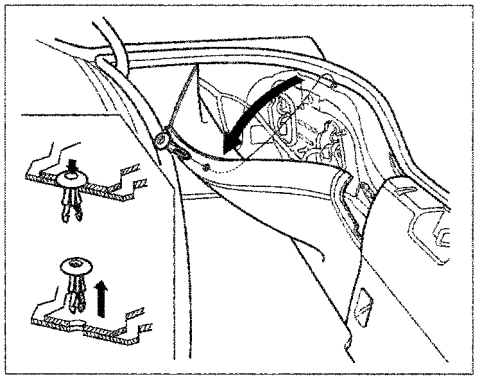
4. Pull the bulb straight out of its socket.
   Push the new bulb straight into the socket until it bottoms.

5. Insert the socket back into the turn signal assembly. Turn it clockwise to lock it in place.

6. Test the lights to make sure the new bulb is working.

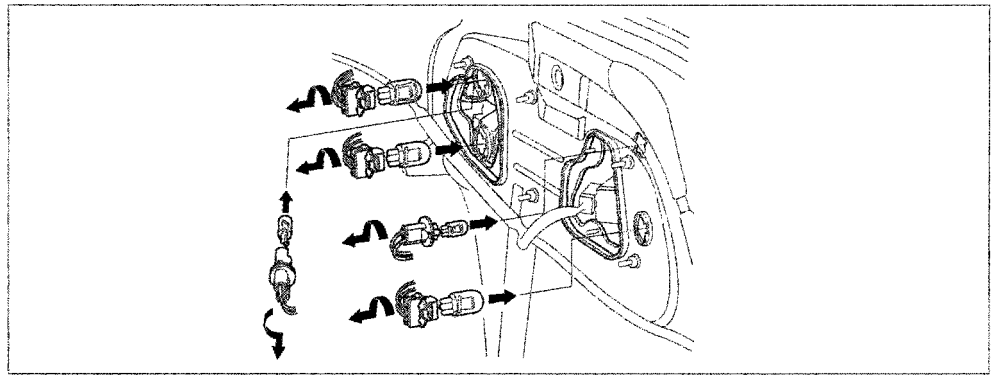
7. Put the turn signal assembly into the bumper. Make sure the tab on the turn signal assembly fits into the bumper slot. Tighten the mounting screw.

Replacing Rear Bulbs



1. Open the trunk.

2. Undo the fastener on the side of the trunk lining by pushing on the center of the fastener's head until it pops in. Pull the lining back.



3. Determine which of the five bulbs is burned out: stop/taillight, turn signal light, side marker light, back-up light, or taillight.

4. Remove the socket by turning it one-quarter turn counterclockwise.

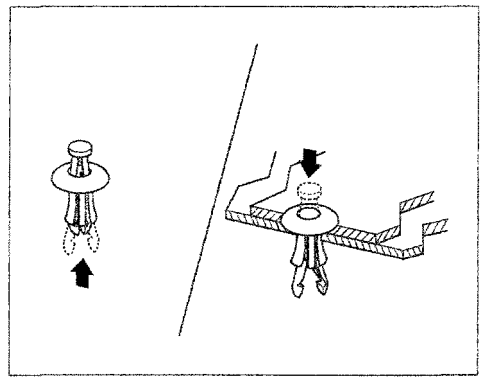
5. Pull the bulb straight out of its socket.
   Push the new bulb straight into the socket until it bottoms.

CONTINUED

6. Reinstall the socket into the light assembly by turning it clockwise until it locks.

7. Test the lights to make sure the new bulb is working.

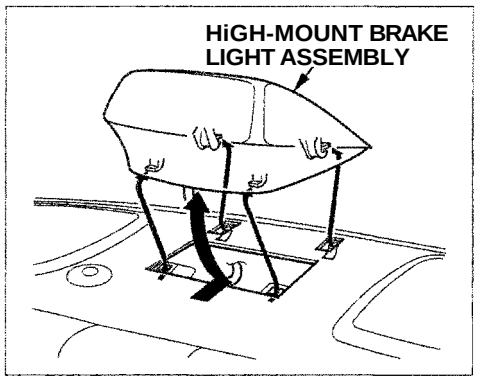
8. Reinstall the trunk lining.



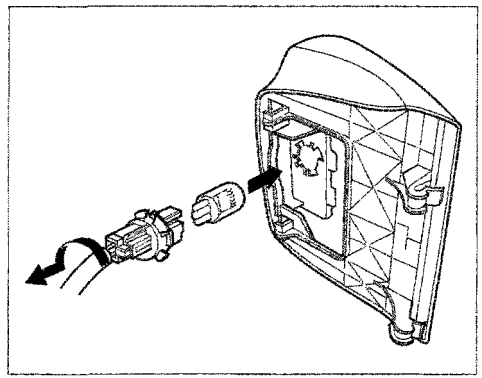
9. Reset the fastener by pushing on the pointed end until it pops back almost flush with the fingers on the housing.

10. Put the fastener in the hole in the side of the trunk lining and push on the center until it locks (the center is flush with the head).

Replacing a High-mount Brake Light Bulb (Except Type SH model)



1. Remove the high-mount brake light assembly by pushing it slightly toward the rear windshield and sliding it out of the rear shelf.



2. Remove the socket from the light assembly by turning it one-quarter turn counterclockwise.

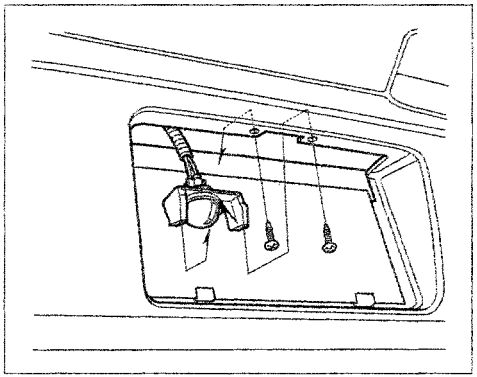
3. Pull the bulb straight out of its socket.
   Push the new bulb straight into the socket until it bottoms.

4. Reinstall the socket. Turn it clockwise until it locks.

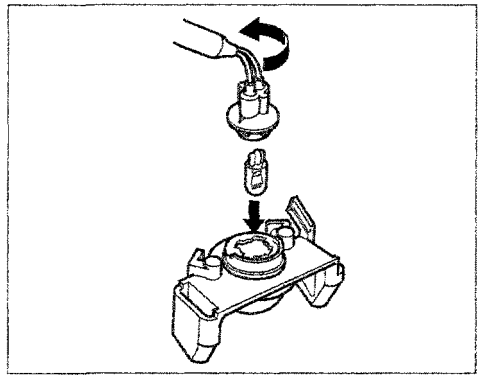
5. Test the lights to make sure the new bulb is working.

6. Reinstall the high-mount brake light assembly on the rear shelf. Make sure the tabs on the high-mount brake light assembly fit into the slots.

Replacing a Rear License Bulb



1. Use a Phillips-head screwdriver to remove the two screws holding the license plate light assembly to the bracket. Pull the assembly away from the bracket.



2. Remove the socket from the light assembly by turning it one-quarter turn counterclockwise.

3. Pull the bulb straight out of its socket. Push the new bulb in until it bottoms in the socket.

4. Turn on the parking lights and check that the new bulb is working.

5. Put the license light assembly in place. Reinstall the two screws and tighten them securely.

Replacing Bulbs in the Interior Courtesy Lights

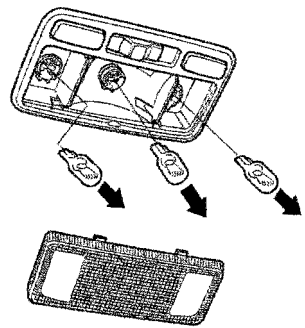
The courtesy lights in the doors and roof come apart the same way. They do not all use the same bulb.
The spotlight bulbs are in the ceiling light housing.

1. Remove the lens by carefully prying on the edge of the lens with a fingernail file or a small flat-tip screwdriver. Do not pry on the edge of the housing around the lens.

   Ceiling light:
   pry on the front edge of the lens in the middle.

   On Type SH
   Door light:
   pry on the top middle of the lens.

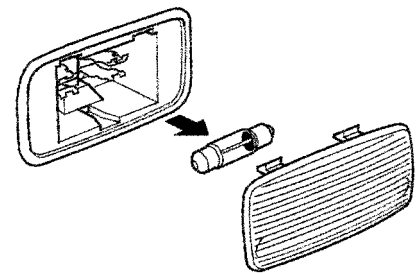
CEILING LIGHT



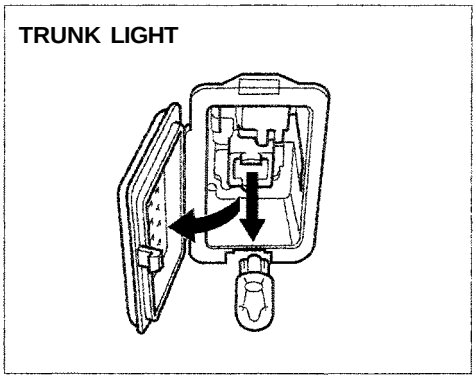
2. Remove the bulb by pulling it straight out of its metal tabs.

3. Push the new bulb into the metal tabs. Snap the lens back in place.

DOOR LIGHT



Replacing the Trunk Light Bulb



1. Open the trunk. Pull down the trunk light cover.
2. Remove the bulb by pulling it straight out of its metal tabs.
3. Push the new bulb into the metal tabs.
4. Push the cover back in place.

If you need to park your car for an extended period (more than one month), there are several things you should do to prepare it for storage. Proper preparation helps prevent deterioration and makes it easier to get your car back on the road. If possible, store your car indoors.

- Fill the fuel tank.
- Change the engine oil and filter (see page 148).
- Wash and dry the exterior completely.
- Clean the interior. Make sure the carpeting, floor mats, etc. are completely dry.
- Leave the parking brake off. Put the transmission in Reverse (5-speed manual) or Park (automatic).
- Block the rear wheels.
- If the car is to be stored for a longer period, it should be supported on jackstands so the tires are off the ground.
- Leave one window open slightly (if the car is being stored indoors).
- Disconnect the battery.
- Support the front wiper blade arms with a folded towel or rag so they do not touch the windshield.
- To minimize sticking, apply a silicone spray lubricant to all door and trunk seals. Also, apply a car body wax to the painted surfaces that mate with the door and trunk seals.
- Cover the car with a "breathable" car cover, one made from a porous material such as cotton. Nonporous materials, such as plastic sheeting, trap moisture, which can damage the paint.
- If possible, run the engine for a while periodically (preferably once a month).

If you store your car for 12 months or longer, have your Honda dealer perform the inspections called for in the 24 months/30,000 miles (48,000 km) maintenance schedule (Normal Conditions) as soon as you take it out of storage (see page 140). The replacements called for in the maintenance schedule are not needed unless the car has actually reached that time or mileage.

Regular cleaning and polishing of your Honda helps to keep it "new" looking. This section gives you hints on how to clean your car and preserve its appearance: the paint, brightwork, wheels and interior. Also included are several things you can do to help prevent corrosion.

Washing
Frequent washing helps preserve your car's beauty. Dirt and grit can scratch the paint, while tree sap and bird droppings can permanently ruin the finish.

Wash your car in a shady area, not in direct sunlight. If the car is parked in the sun, move it into the shade and let the exterior cool down before you start.

Only use the solvents and cleaners recommended in this Owner's Manual.

NOTICE

Chemical solvents and strong cleaners can damage the paint, metal, and plastic on your car.

- Rinse the car thoroughly with cool water to remove loose dirt.
- Fill a bucket with cool water. Mix in a mild detergent, such as dishwashing liquid or a product made especially for car washing.
- Wash the car, using the water and detergent solution and a soft-bristle brush, sponge, or soft cloth. Start at the top and work your way down. Rinse frequently.
- Check the body for road tar, tree sap, etc. Remove these stains with tar remover or turpentine. Rinse it off immediately so it does not harm the finish. Remember to re-wax these areas, even if the rest of the car does not need waxing.
- When you have washed and rinsed the whole exterior, dry it with a chamois or soft towel. Letting it air-dry will cause dulling and water spots.

As you dry the car, inspect it for chips and scratches that could allow corrosion to start. Repair them with touch-up paint (see page 193).

Waxing
Always wash and dry the whole car before waxing it You should wax your car, including the metal trim, whenever water sits on the surface in large patches. It should form into beads or droplets after waxing.

You should use a quality liquid or paste wax. Apply it according to the instructions On the container. In general, there are two types of products:

Waxes — A wax coats the finish and protects it from damage by exposure to sunlight, air pollution, etc. You should use a wax on your Honda when it is new.

Polishes — Polishes and cleaner/waxes can restore the shine to paint that has oxidized and lost some of its shine. They normally contain mild abrasives and solvents that remove the top layer of the finish. You should use a polish on your Honda if the finish does not have its original shine after using a wax.

Cleaning tar, insects, etc. with removers also takes off the wax. Remember to re-wax those areas, even if the rest of the car does not need waxing.

Aluminum Wheels
Clean your Honda's aluminum alloy wheels as you do the rest of the exterior. Wash them with the same solution, and rinse them thoroughly.

The wheels have a protective clear-coat that keeps the aluminum from corroding and tarnishing. Using harsh chemicals, including some commercial wheel cleaners, or stiff brushes can damage this clear-coat. Only use a mild detergent and soft brush or sponge to clean the wheels.

Paint Touch-up
Your dealer has touch-up paint to match your car's color. The color code is printed on a sticker on the driver's doorjamb. Take this code to your dealer so you are sure to get the correct color.

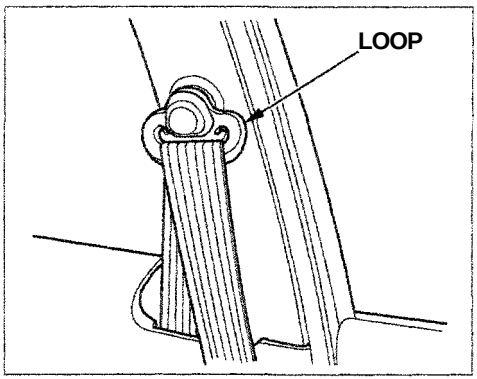
Inspect your car frequently for chips or scratches in the paint. Repair them right away to prevent corrosion of the metal underneath. Use the touch-up paint only on small chips and scratches. More extensive paint damage should be repaired by a professional.

Carpeting
Vacuum the carpeting frequently to remove dirt. Ground-in dirt will make the carpet wear out faster. Periodically shampoo the carpet to keep it looking new. Use one of the foam-type carpet cleaners on the market. Follow the instructions that come with the cleaner, applying it with a sponge or soft brush. Keep the carpeting as dry as possible by not adding water to the foam.

Fabric
Vacuum dirt and dust out of the material frequently. For general cleaning, use a solution of mild soap and lukewarm water, letting it air dry. To clean off stubborn spots, use a commercially-available fabric cleaner. Test it on a hidden area of the fabric first, to make sure it does not bleach or stain the fabric. Follow the instructions that come with the cleaner.

Vinyl
Remove dirt and dust with a vacuum cleaner. Wipe the vinyl with a soft cloth dampened in a solution of mild soap and water. Use the same solution with a soft-bristle brush on more difficult spots. You can also use commercially-available spray or foam-type vinyl cleaners.

Seat Belts



If your seat belts get dirty, you can use a soft brush with a mixture of mild soap and warm water to clean them. Do not use bleach, dye, or cleaning solvents. They can weaken the belt material. Let the belts air-dry before you use the car.

Dirt build-up in the metal loops of the seat belt anchors can cause the belts to retract slowly. Wipe the insides of the loops with a clean cloth dampened in mild soap and warm water or isopropyl alcohol.

Windows

Clean the windows, inside and out, with a commercially-available glass cleaner. You can also use a mixture of one part white vinegar to ten parts water. This will remove the haze that builds up on the inside of the windows. Use a soft cloth or paper towels to clean all glass and clear plastic surfaces.

NOTICE

The rear window defogger and antenna wires are bonded to the inside of the glass. Wiping vigorously up-and-down can dislodge and break these wires. When cleaning the rear window, use gentle pressure and wipe side-to-side.

Air Fresheners

If you want to use an air freshener/deodorizer in the interior of your car, it is best to use a solid type. Some liquid air fresheners contain chemicals that may cause parts of the interior trim and fabric to crack or discolor.

If you use a liquid air freshener, make sure you fasten it securely so it does not spill as you drive.

Corrosion Protection

Two factors normally contribute to causing corrosion in your car:

1. Moisture trapped in body cavities. Dirt and road salt that collects in hollows on the underside of the car stays damp, promoting corrosion in that area.

2. Removal of paint and protective coatings from the exterior and underside of the car.

Many corrosion-preventive measures are built into your Honda. You can help keep your car from corroding by performing some simple periodic maintenance:

- Repair chips and scratches in the paint as soon as you discover them.
- Inspect and clean out the drain holes in the bottom of the doors and body.
- Check the floor coverings for dampness. Carpeting and floor mats may remain damp for a long time, especially in winter. This dampness can eventually cause the floor panels to corrode.
- Use a high-pressure spray to clean the underside of your car. This is especially important in areas that use road salt in winter. It is also a good idea in humid climates and areas subject to salt air. Be careful of the ABS wheel sensors and wiring at each wheel.
- Have the corrosion-preventive coatings on the underside of your car inspected and repaired periodically.

Body repairs can affect your car's resistance to corrosion. If your car needs repairs after a collision, pay close attention to the parts used in the repair and the quality of the work.

Make sure the repair facility uses Genuine Honda replacement body parts. Some companies make sheet metal pieces that seem to duplicate the original Honda body parts, but are actually inferior in fit, finish, and corrosion resistance. Once installed, they do not give the same high-quality appearance.

When reporting your collision to the insurance company, tell them you want Genuine Honda parts used in the repair. Although most insurers recognize the quality of original parts, some may try to specify that the repairs be done with other available parts. You should investigate this before any repairs are begun.

Take your car to your authorized Honda dealer for inspection after the repairs are completed. He can make sure that quality materials were used, and that corrosion-preventive coatings were applied to all repaired and replaced parts.

This section covers the more-common problems that motorists experience with their cars. It gives you information about how to safely evaluate the problem and what to do to correct it. If the problem has stranded you on the side of the road, you may be able to get going again. If not, you will also find instructions on getting your car towed.

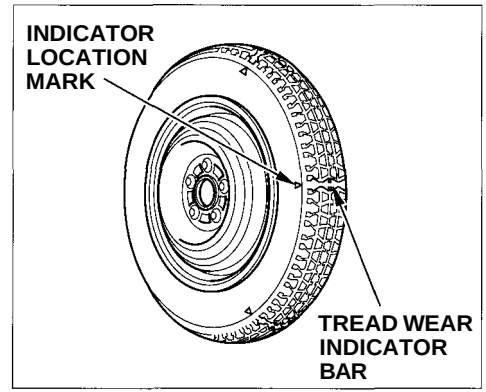
Compact Spare Tire

Your car has a compact spare tire that takes up less space. Use this spare tire as a temporary replacement only. Get your regular tire repaired or replaced and put back on your car as soon as you can.

Check the inflation pressure of the compact spare tire every time you check the other tires. It should be inflated to:
60 psi (4.2 kgf/cm^2, 420 kPa)

Follow these precautions whenever you are using the compact spare tire:

- Do not exceed 50 mph (80 km/h) under any circumstances.
- This tire gives a harsher ride and less traction on some road surfaces than the regular tire. Use greater caution while driving on this tire.
- Do not mount snow chains on the compact spare.
- The wheel of the compact spare tire is designed especially to fit your car. Do not use your spare tire on another car unless it is the same make and model.

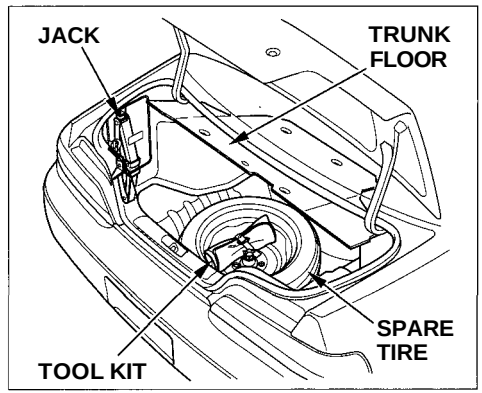


The compact spare tire has a shorter tread life than a regular tire. Replace it when you can see the tread wear indicator bars. The replacement should be the same size and design tire, mounted on the same wheel. The compact spare tire is not designed to be mounted on a regular wheel, and the compact wheel is not designed for mounting a regular tire.

If you have a flat tire while driving, stop in a safe place to change it. Stopping in traffic or on the shoulder of a busy road is dangerous. Drive slowly along the shoulder until you get to an exit or an area to stop that is far away from the traffic lanes.

The car can easily roll off the jack, seriously injuring anyone underneath.

Follow the directions for changing a tire exactly, and never get under the car when it is supported only by the jack.



1. Park the car on firm, level ground away from traffic. Turn on the hazard warning lights and turn the ignition to LOCK (0).

2. Put the transmission in Park (automatic) or Reverse (manual). Set the parking brake. Have all of the passengers get out of the car while you change the tire.

3. Open the trunk. Raise the trunk floor by lifting up on the back edge.

4. Take the tool kit out of the trunk.

5. Unscrew the wing bolt and take the spare tire out of its well.

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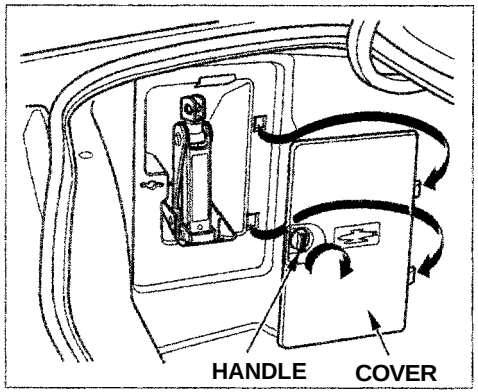
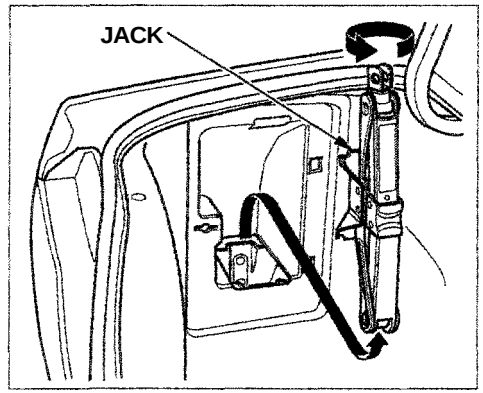
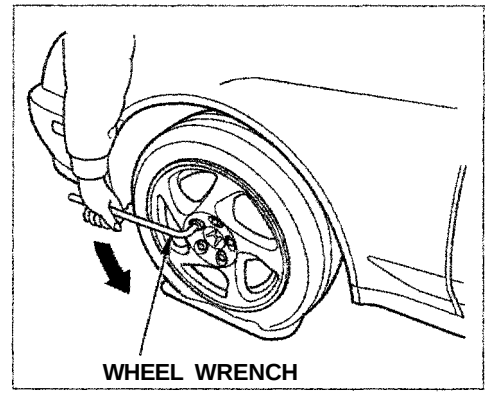


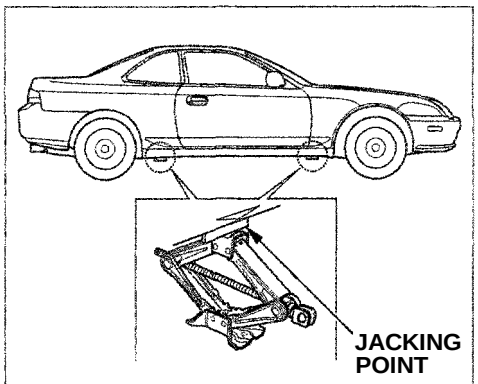
6. The jack is behind a cover in the left fender. Remove the cover by turning the handle clockwise, then pulling on the cover.



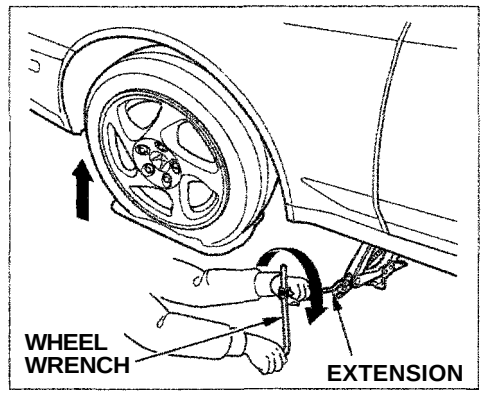
7. Turn the jack's end bracket counterclockwise to loosen it, then remove the jack.



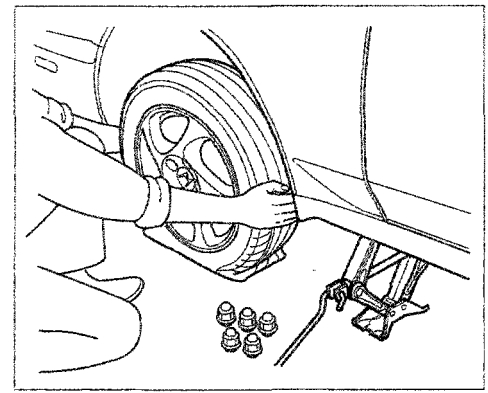
8. Loosen the five wheel nuts 1/2 turn with the wheel wrench.



9. Locate the jacking point nearest the tire you need to change. It is pointed to by △ mark molded into the underside of the body. Place the jack under the jacking point. Turn the end bracket clockwise until the top of the jack contacts the jacking point. Make sure the jacking point tab is resting in the jack notch.



10. Use the extension and wheel wrench as shown to raise the car until the flat tire is off the ground.



11. Remove the wheel nuts and flat tire. Temporarily place the flat tire on the ground with the outside surface of the wheel facing up. You could scratch the wheel if you put it face down.

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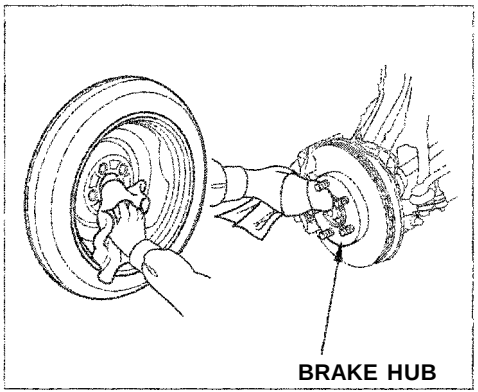
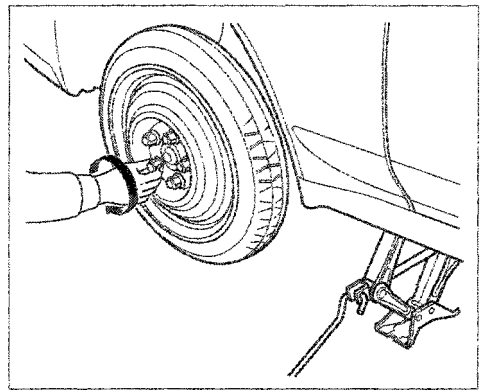
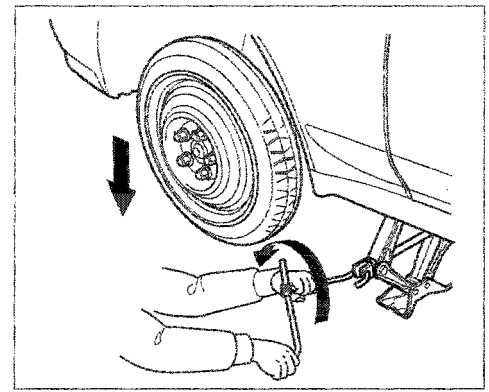


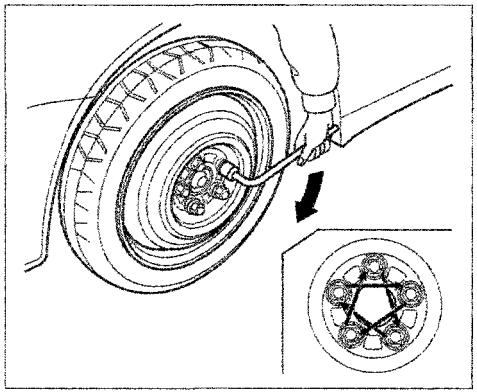
12. Before mounting the spare tire, wipe any dirt off the mounting surface of the wheel and hub with a clean cloth.



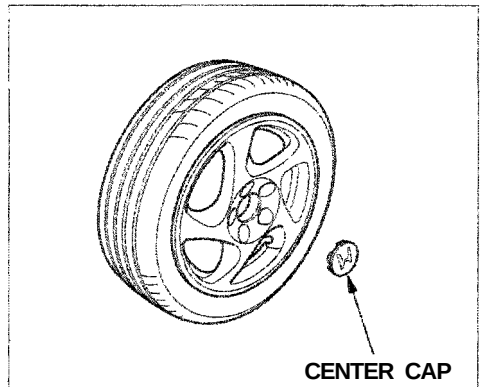
13. Put on the spare tire. Put the wheel nuts back on finger-tight, then tighten them in a crisscross pattern with the wheel wrench until the wheel is firmly against the hub. Do not try to tighten them fully.



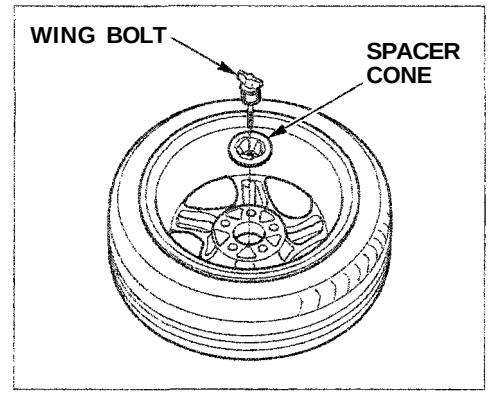
14. Lower the car to the ground and remove the jack.



15. Tighten the wheel nuts securely in the same crisscross pattern. Have the wheel nut torque checked at the nearest automotive service facility.
    Tighten the wheel nuts to:
    80 lbf·ft (11 kgf·m ,108 N·m)



16. Remove the center cap before storing the flat tire in the trunk well.



17. Place the flat tire face down in the spare tire well.

18. Remove the spacer cone from the wing bolt, turn it over, and put it back on the bolt.

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19. Secure the flat tire by screwing the wing bolt back into its hole.

20. Store the jack in its holder. Turn the jack's end bracket to lock it in place. Replace the cover. Store the tool kit.

Loose items can fly around the interior in a crash and could seriously injure the occupants.

Store the wheel, jack and tools securely before driving.

21. Store the center cap in the trunk. Make sure it does not get scratched or damaged.

22. Lower the trunk floor, then close the trunk lid.

If Your Engine Won't Start

Diagnosing why your engine won't start falls into two areas, depending on what you hear when you turn the key to START (III):

- You hear nothing, or almost nothing. The engine's starter motor does not operate at all, or operates very slowly.
- You can hear the starter motor operating normally, or the starter motor sounds like it is spinning faster than normal, but the engine does not start up and run.

Nothing Happens or the Starter Motor Operates Very Slowly

When you turn the ignition switch to START (III), you do not hear the normal noise of the engine trying to start. You may hear a clicking sound or series of clicks, or nothing at all. Check these things:

- Your vehicle has the Immobilizer System. You should use a properly-coded master or valet key to start the engine (see page 47). A key that is not properly coded will cause the immobilizer system indicator in the dash panel to blink rapidly.
- Check the transmission interlock. If you have a manual transmission, the clutch pedal must be pushed all the way to the floor or the starter will not operate. With an automatic transmission, it must be in Park or Neutral.
- Turn the ignition switch to ON (II). Turn on the headlights and check their brightness. If the headlights are very dim or don't light at all, the battery is discharged. See **Jump Starting** on page 208.
- Turn the ignition switch to START (III). If the headlights do not dim, check the condition of the fuses. If the fuses are OK, there is probably something wrong with the electrical circuit for the ignition switch or starter motor. You will need a qualified technician to determine the problem. (See **Towing** on page 221.)
- If the headlights dim noticeably or go out when you try to start the engine, either the battery is discharged or the connections are corroded. Check the condition of the battery and terminal connections (see page 163). You can then try jump starting the car from a booster battery (see page 208).

The Starter Operates Normally

In this case, the starter motor's speed sounds normal, or even faster than normal, when you turn the Ignition switch to START (III), but the engine does not run.

- Are you using the proper starting procedure? Refer to **Starting the Engine** on page 109.
- Do you have fuel? Turn the ignition switch to ON (II) for a minute and watch the fuel gauge. The low fuel level warning light may not be working, so you were not reminded to fill the tank.
- There may be an electrical problem, such as no power to the fuel pump. Check all the fuses (see page 216).

If you find nothing wrong, you will need a qualified technician to find the problem. See **Towing** on page 221.

Jump Starting

If your car's battery has run down, you may be able to start the engine by using a booster battery. Although this seems like a simple procedure, you should take several precautions.

A battery can explode if you do not follow the correct procedure, seriously injuring anyone nearby.

Keep all sparks, open flames, and smoking materials away from the battery.

You cannot start a Honda with an automatic transmission by pushing or pulling it.

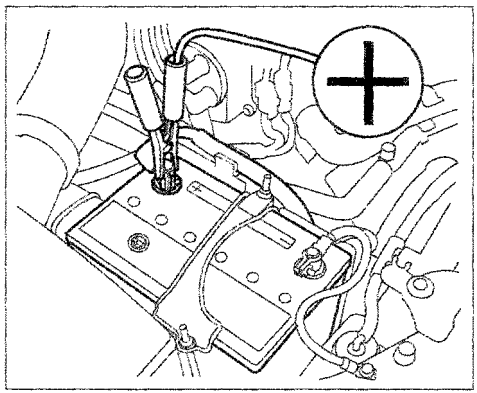
To jump start your car, follow these directions closely:

1. Open the hood and check the physical condition of the battery (see page 163). In very cold weather, check the condition of the electrolyte. If it seems slushy or like ice, do not try jump starting until it thaws.

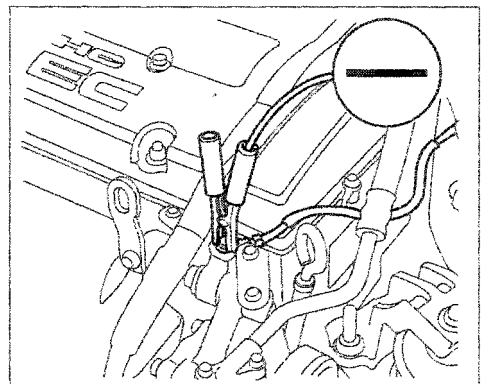
NOTICE

If a battery sits in extreme cold, the electrolyte inside can freeze. Attempting to jump start with a frozen battery can cause it to rupture.

2. Turn off all the electrical accessories: heater, A/C, stereo system, lights, etc.
   Put the transmission in Neutral or Park and set the parking brake.

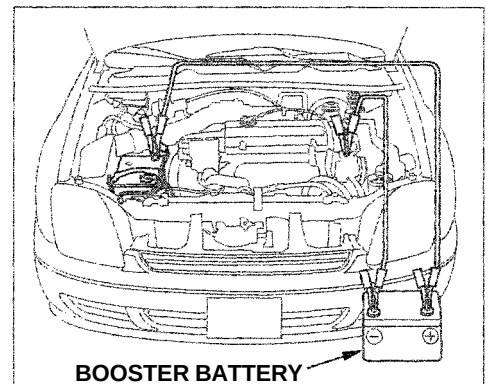


3. Connect one jumper cable to the positive (+) terminal on the booster battery. Connect the other end to the positive (+) terminal on your Honda's battery.



4. Connect the second jumper cable to the negative (—) terminal on the booster battery. Connect the other end to the grounding strap as shown. Do not connect this jumper cable to any other part of the engine.

5. If the booster battery is in another car, have an assistant start that car and run it at a fast idle.



6. Start your car. If the starter motor still operates slowly, check the jumper cable connections to make sure they have good metal-to-metal contact.

7. Once your car is running, disconnect the negative cable from your car, then from the booster battery. Disconnect the positive cable from your car, then the booster battery.

If Your Engine Overheats

The pointer of your car's temperature gauge should stay in the mid-range under most conditions. It may go higher if you are driving up a long steep hill on a very hot day. If it climbs to the red mark, you should determine the reason.

NOTICE

Driving with the temperature gauge pointer at the red mark can cause serious damage to your engine.

Your car can overheat for several reasons, such as lack of coolant or a mechanical problem. The only indication may be the temperature gauge climbing to or above the red mark. Or you may see steam or spray coming from under the hood. In either case, you should take immediate action.

Steam and spray from an overheated engine can seriously scald you.

Do not open the hood if steam is coming out.

1. Safely pull to the side of the road. Put the transmission in Neutral or Park and set the parking brake. Turn off the heating and cooling system and all other accessories. Turn on the hazard warning indicators.
2. If you see steam and/or spray coming from under the hood, turn off the engine.
3. If you do not see steam or spray, leave the engine running and watch the temperature gauge. If the high heat is due to overloading (climbing a long, steep hill on a hot day with the A/C running, for example), the engine should start to cool down almost immediately. If it does, wait until the temperature gauge comes down to the mid-point then continue driving.
4. If the temperature gauge stays at the red mark, turn off the engine.
5. Wait until you see no more signs of steam or spray, then open the hood.

6. Look for any obvious coolant leaks, such as a split radiator hose. Everything is still extremely hot, so use caution. If you find a leak, it must be repaired before you continue driving (see **Towing** on page 221).

7. If you don't find an obvious leak, check the coolant level in the radiator reserve tank (see page 103). If the level is below the MIN mark, add coolant to halfway between the MIN and MAX marks.

8. If there was no coolant in the reserve tank, you may also have to add coolant to the radiator. Let the engine cool down until the pointer reaches the middle of the temperature gauge, or lower, before checking the radiator.

Removing the radiator cap while the engine is hot can cause the coolant to spray out, seriously scalding you.

Always let the engine and radiator cool down before removing the radiator cap.

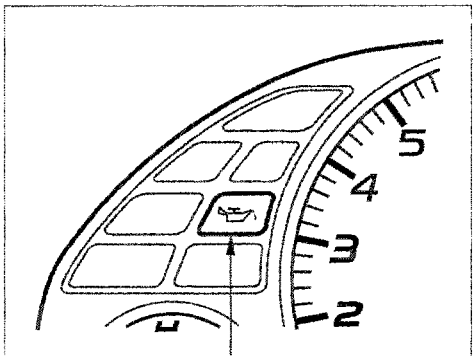
9. Using gloves or a large heavy cloth, turn the radiator cap counterclockwise, without pushing down, to the first stop. This releases any remaining pressure in the cooling system. After the pressure releases, push down on the cap and turn it until it comes off.

10. Start the engine and set the temperature control lever to maximum. Add coolant to the radiator up to the base of the filler neck. If you do not have the proper coolant mixture available, you can add plain water. Remember to have the cooling system drained and refilled with the proper mixture as soon as you can.

11. Put the radiator cap back on tightly. Run the engine and watch the temperature gauge. If it goes back to the red mark, the engine needs repair. (See **Towing** on page 221.)

12. If the temperature stays normal, check the coolant level in the radiator reserve tank. If it has gone down, add coolant to the MAX mark. Put the cap back on tightly.

Low Oil Pressure Indicator



LOW OIL PRESSURE INDICATOR

This indicator should light when the ignition is ON (II), and go out after the engine starts. It should never come on when the engine is running. If it starts flashing, it indicates that the oil pressure dropped very low for a moment, then recovered. If the indicator stays on with the engine running, it shows that the engine has lost oil pressure and serious engine damage is possible. In either case, you should take immediate action.

NOTICE

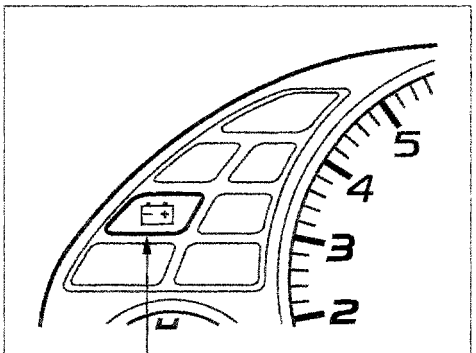
Running the engine with low oil pressure can cause serious mechanical damage almost immediately. Turn off the engine as soon as you can safely get the car stopped.

1. Safely pull off the road and shut off the engine. Turn on the hazard warning indicators.

2. Let the car sit for a minute. Open the hood and check the oil level (see page 102). Although oil level and oil pressure are not directly connected, an engine that is very low on oil can lose pressure during cornering and other driving maneuvers.

3. If necessary, add oil to bring the level back to the full mark on the dipstick (see page 146).

4. Start the engine and watch the oil pressure indicator. If the light does not go out within ten seconds, turn off the engine. There is a mechanical problem that needs to be repaired before you can continue driving. (See **Towing** on page 221.)



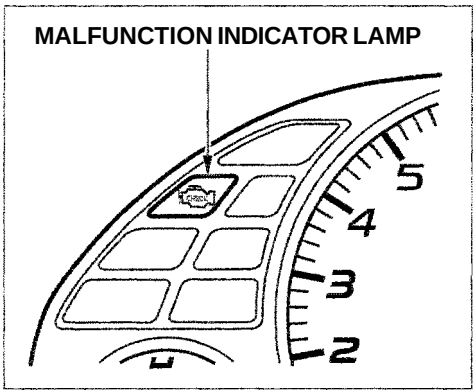
CHARGING SYSTEM INDICATOR

This indicator should come on when the ignition is ON (II), and go out after the engine starts. If it comes on brightly when the engine is running, it indicates that the charging system has stopped charging the battery.

Immediately turn off all electrical accessories: radio, heater, A/C, rear defogger, cruise control, etc. Try not to use other electrically-operated controls such as the power windows. Keep the engine running and take extra care not to stall it. Starting the engine will discharge the battery rapidly.

By eliminating as much of the electrical load as possible, you can drive several miles before the battery is too discharged to keep the engine running. Drive to a service station or garage where you can get technical assistance.

Malfunction Indicator Lamp



This indicator comes on for a few seconds when you turn the ignition switch ON (II). If it comes on at any other time, it indicates one of the engine's emissions control systems may have a problem. Even though you may feel no difference in your car's performance, it can reduce your fuel economy and cause your car to put out excessive emissions. Continued operation may cause serious damage.

If you have recently refueled your vehicle, the cause of this indicator coming on could be a loose or missing fuel fill cap. Check the cap and tighten it until it clicks. Replace the fuel fill cap if it is missing. Tightening the cap will not make the indicator turn off immediately; it takes three driving trips.

If the indicator remains on past three driving trips, or the fuel cap was not loose or missing, have the vehicle checked by the dealer as soon as possible. Drive moderately until the dealer has inspected the problem. Avoid full-throttle acceleration and driving at high speed.

You should also have the dealer inspect your vehicle if this indicator comes on repeatedly, even though it may turn off as you continue driving.

NOTICE

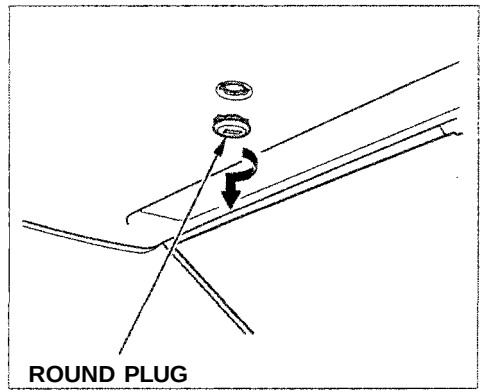
If you keep driving with the malfunction indicator lamp on, you can damage your car's emission controls and engine. Those repairs may not be covered by your car's warranties.

If the electric motor will not close the moonroof, do the following:

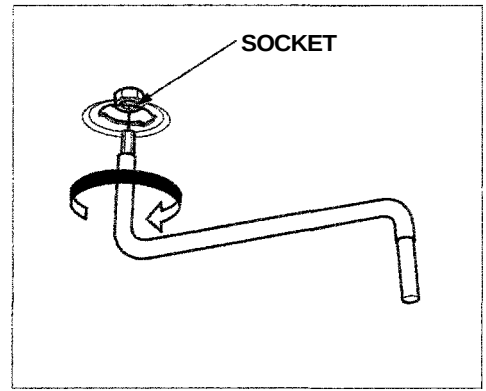
1. Check the fuse for the moonroof motor (see page 217). If the fuse is blown, replace it with one of the same or lower rating.

2. Try closing the moonroof. If the new fuse blows immediately or the moonroof motor still does not operate, you can close the moonroof manually.

3. Get the tool out of the tool kit in the trunk.



4. Use a screwdriver or coin to remove the round plug in the center of the headliner.

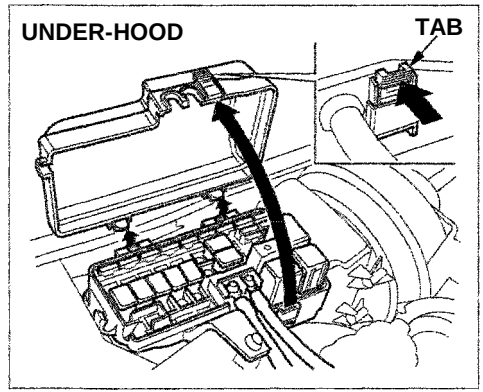


5. Insert the moonroof wrench into the socket behind this plug. Turn the wrench until the moonroof is fully closed.

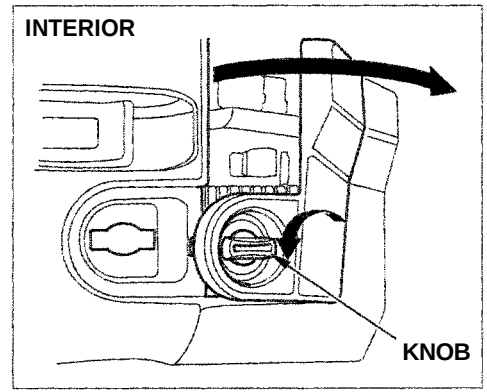
6. Remove the wrench. Replace the round plug.

Fuses

All the electrical circuits in your car have fuses to protect them from a short circuit or overload. These fuses are located in two fuse boxes.



The under-hood fuse box is located in the back of the engine compartment on the passenger's side. To open it, push the tab as shown.



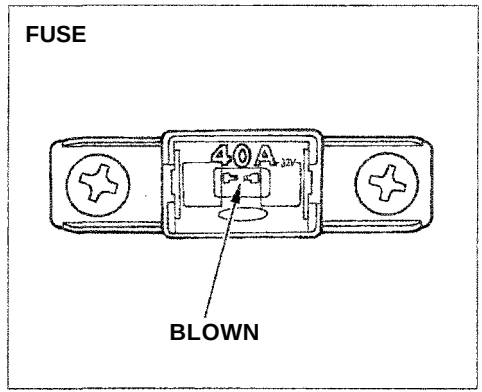
The interior fuse box is underneath the dashboard on the driver's side. To open it, turn the knob as shown.

Checking and Replacing Fuses

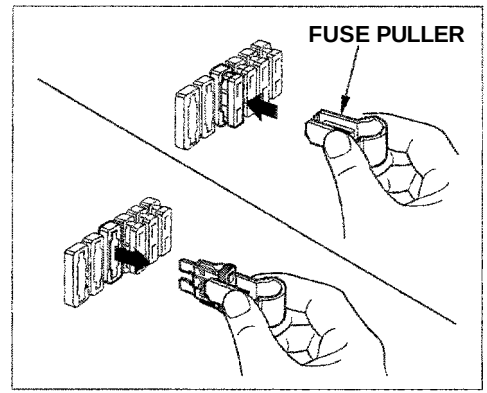
If something electrical in your car stops working, the first thing you should check for is a blown fuse. Determine from the chart on pages 219 and 220, or the diagram on the fuse box lid, which fuse or fuses control that component. Check those fuses first, but check all the fuses before deciding that a blown fuse is not the cause. Replace any blown fuses and check the component's operation.

1. Turn the ignition switch to LOCK (0). Make sure the headlights and all other accessories are off,

2. Remove the cover from the fuse box.



3. Check each of the large fuses in the under-hood fuse box by looking through the top at the wire inside. Removing these fuses requires a Phillips-head screw-driver.



4. Check the smaller fuses in the under-hood fuse box and all the fuses in the interior fuse box by pulling out each fuse with the fuse puller provided in the interior fuse box.

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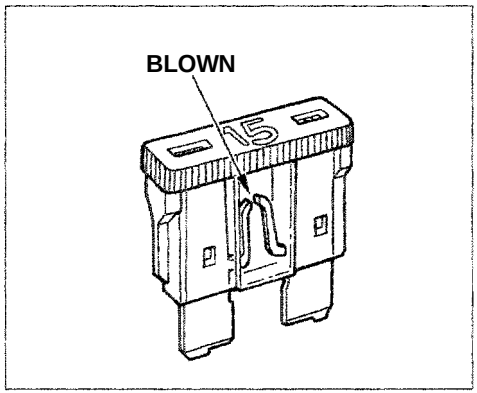


5. Look for a burned wire inside the fuse. If it is burned, replace it with one of the spare fuses of the same rating or lower.

If you cannot drive the car without fixing the problem, and you do not have a spare fuse, take a fuse of the same rating or a lower rating from one of the other circuits. Make sure you can do without that circuit temporarily (such as the accessory socket or radio).

If you replace the blown fuse with a spare fuse that has a lower rating, it might blow out again. This does not indicate anything wrong. Replace the fuse with one of the correct rating as soon as you can.

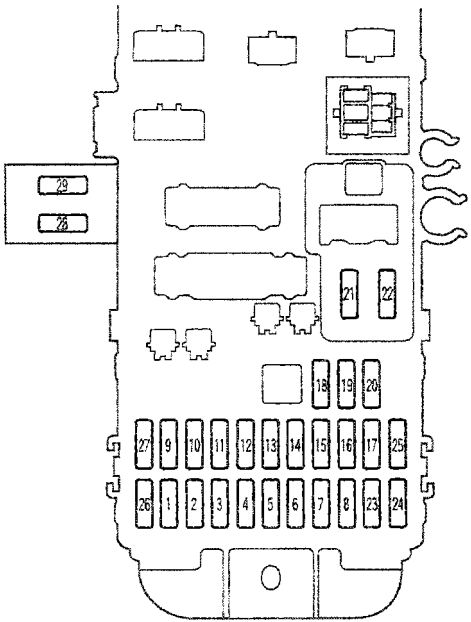
NOTICE

Replacing a fuse with one that has a higher rating greatly increases the chances of damaging the electrical system. If you do not have a replacement fuse with the proper rating for the circuit, install one with a lower rating.

6. If the replacement fuse of the same rating blows in a short time, there is probably a serious electrical problem in your car. Leave the blown fuse in that circuit and have your car checked by a qualified technician.

If the radio fuse is removed, 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 95).

INTERIOR FUSE BOX



No.	Amps.	Circuits Protected
1	10 A	Active Torque Transfer System Unit*1
2	7.5 A	Starter Signal
3	—	Not Used
4	10 A	ACG-S
5	10 A	RR Speaker
6	15 A	Heated Seat*2
7	30 A	Moonroof
8	7.5 A	Daytime Running Lights*2
9	7.5 A	Power Mirror, ABS (ATTS)
10	15 A	Taillight
11	7.5 A	Rear Defroster Relay
12	7.5 A	Daytime Running Lights Unit*2
13	15 A	Meter
14	15 A	EAT ECU (TCM), ECU (ECM), Cruise Control

No.	Amps.	Circuits Protected
15	20 A	Front Left Power Window
16	20 A	Front Right Power Window
17	30 A	Wiper
18	7.5 A	ACC
19	—	Not Used
20	—	Not Used
21	15 A	Fuel Pump
22	10 A	SRS
23	15 A	Spare Fuse
24	7.5 A	Spare Fuse
25	10 A	Spare Fuse
26	20 A	Spare Fuse
27	30 A	Spare Fuse
28	7.5 A	Active Torque Transfer System*1
29	—	Not Used

*1 : On Type SH
*2 : On Canadian cars

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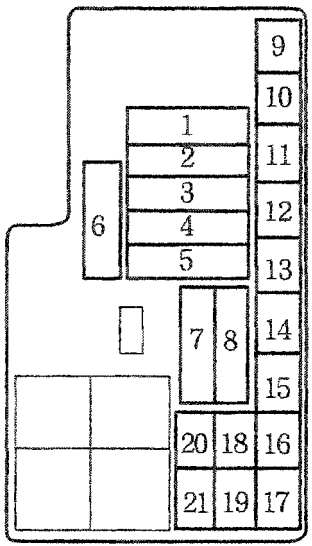
UNDER-HOOD FUSE BOX



No.	Amps.	Circuits Protected
1	40 A	Main Fuse (Power Window)
2	50 A	Main Fuse (Fuse Box)
3	40 A	Main Fuse (Heater Motor)
4	40 A	Main Fuse (Rear Defroster)
5	50 A	Main Fuse (Ignition Switch)
6	–	Not Used
7	100 A	Main Fuse (Battery)
8	30 A	Main Fuse (ABS Motor)
9	20 A	Cooling Fan

No.	Amps.	Circuits Protected
10	15 A	Interior Lights
11	20 A	Condenser Fan
12	10 A	Door Lock
13	7.5 A	Clock, Radio
14	20 A	Small Light
15	15 A	Stop, Horn
16	20 A	ABS +B
17	10 A	Hazard
18	–	Not Used
19	7.5 A	ABS Unit
20	20 A	Left Headlight
21	20 A	Right Headlight

If your car needs to be towed, call a professional towing service or, if you belong to one, an organization that provides roadside assistance. Never tow your car behind another car with just a rope or chain. It is very dangerous.

Emergency Towing
There are three popular methods of towing a car:

Flat-bed Equipment — The operator loads your car on the back of a truck. **This is the best way of transporting your Honda.**

Wheel Lift Equipment — The tow truck uses two pivoting arms that go under the tires (front or rear) and lift them off the ground. The other two tires remain on the ground.

Sling-type Equipment — The tow truck uses metal cables with hooks on the ends. These hooks go around parts of the frame or suspension and the cables lift that end of the car off the ground. Your car's suspension and body can be seriously damaged if this method of towing is attempted.

If your Honda cannot be transported by flat-bed, it should be towed with the front wheels off the ground. If due to damage, your car must be towed with the front wheels on the ground, do the following:

5-speed Manual Transmission
- Release the parking brake.
- Shift the transmission to Neutral.

Automatic Transmission:
- Release the parking brake.
- Start the engine.
- Shift to D_4, then to N.
- Turn off the engine.

NOTICE

Improper towing preparation will damage the transmission. Follow the above procedure exactly. If you cannot shift the transmission or start the engine (automatic transmission), your car must be transported on a flat-bed,

- It is best to tow the car no farther than 50 miles (80 km), and keep the speed below 35 mph (55 km/h).
- If your car is equipped with an optional front air spoiler, remove it before towing so it is not damaged.

NOTICE

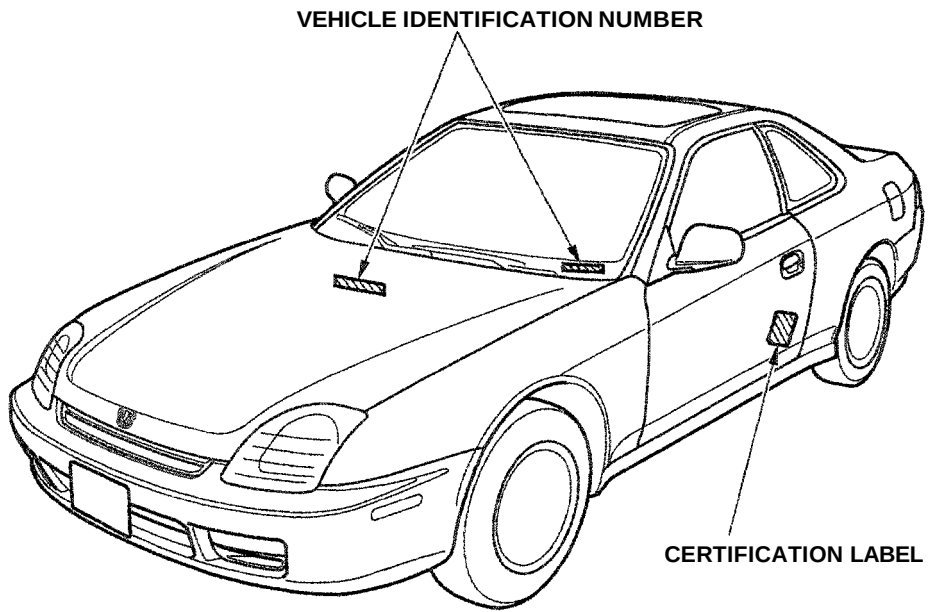
Trying to lift or tow your car by the bumpers will cause serious damage. The bumpers are not designed to support the car's weight.

The diagrams in this section give you the dimensions and capacities of your Honda, and the locations of the identification numbers. The explanations of several electronic and mechanical systems on your Honda are for the more technically-oriented owner.

Identification Numbers

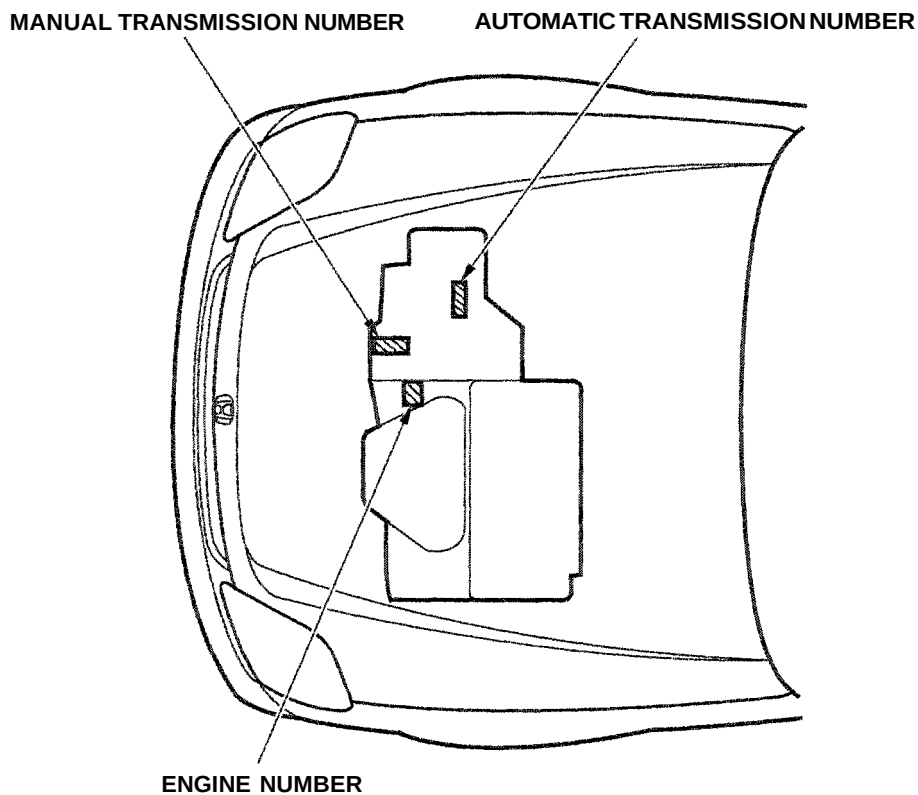
Your car has several identifying numbers located in various places.

The Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) is the 17-digit number your Honda dealer uses to register your car for warranty purposes. It is also necessary for licensing and insuring your car. The easiest place to find the VIN is on a plate fastened to the top of the dashboard. You can see it by looking through the windshield on the driver's side. It is also on the Certification label attached to the driver's doorjamb, and is stamped on the engine compartment bulkhead. The VIN is also provided in bar code on the Certification label.



The Engine Number is stamped into the engine block.

The Transmission Number is on a label on top of the transmission.



Specifications

Dimensions

Length		4,520 mm (178.0 in)
Width		1,750 mm (68.9 in)
Height		1,315 mm (51.8 in)
Wheelbase		2,585 mm (101.8 in)
Track	Front	1,525 mm (60.0 in)
	Rear	1,515 mm (59.6 in)

Weights

Gross vehicle weight rating	See the certification label attached to the driver's doorjamb.

Engine

Type	Water cooled 4-stroke DOHC VTEC 4-cylinder gasoline engine
Bore x Stroke	87.0 x 90.7 mm (3.43 x 3.57 in)
Displacement	2,157 cm³ (132 cu-in)
Compression ratio	10.0 : 1
Spark plugs	See spark plug maintenance section page 163 .

Capacities

Fuel tank		Approx. 15.9 US gal (60 ℓ ,13.2 Imp gal)
Engine coolant	Change*1	0.85 US gal (3.2 ℓ ,0.70 Imp gal)*2 0.87 US gal (3.3 ℓ ,0.73 Imp gal)*3
	Manual	0.85 US gal (3.2 ℓ ,0.70 Imp gal)
	Automatic	
	Total	1.80 US gal (6.8 ℓ ,1.50 Imp gal)*2 1.82 US gal (6.9 ℓ ,1.52 Imp gal)*3
	Manual	1.80 US gal (6.8 ℓ ,1.50 Imp gal)
	Automatic	
Engine oil	Change*4	
	Including filter	5.1 US qt (4.8 ℓ ,4.2 Imp qt)
	Without filter	4.8 US qt (4.5 ℓ ,4.0 Imp qt)
	Total	6.2 US qt (5.9 ℓ ,5.2 Imp qt)
Manual transmission fluid	Change	2.2 US qt (2.1 ℓ ,1.8 Imp qt)*2 2.0 US qt (1.9 ℓ ,1.7 Imp qt)*3
	Total	2.3 US qt (2.2 ℓ ,1.9 Imp qt)*2 2.1 US qt (2.0 ℓ ,1.8 Imp qt)*3
Automatic transmission fluid	Change	2.6 US qt (2.5 ℓ ,2.2 Imp qt)
	Total	6.6 US qt (6.2 ℓ ,5.5 Imp qt)
Windshield washer reservoir	U.S. cars	2.6 US qt (2.5 ℓ ,2.2 Imp qt)
	Canadian cars	4.8 US qt (4.5 ℓ ,4.0 Imp qt)

* 1 : Including the coolant in the reserve tank and that remaining in the engine.
Reserve tank capacity:
0.16 US gal (0.6 ℓ ,0.13 Imp gal)
*2: Type SH
* 3 : Except Type SH
* 4 : Excluding the oil remaining in the engine.

Lights

Headlights	High	12 V — 55 W
	Low	12 V — 55 W
Front turn signal lights		12 V — 21 W
Front parking lights		12 V — 3 CP
Rear turn signal lights		12 V — 21 W
Stop/Taillights		12 V — 21/5 W
High-mount brake light*1		12 V — 21 W
Side marker lights	Front	12 V — 3 CP (SAE 168)
	Rear	12 V — 3 CP (5W)
Taillights		12 V — 3 CP (5W)
Back-up lights		12 V — 21 W
License plate light		12 V — 3 CP
Ceiling light		12 V — 5 W (T10)
Spotlights		12 V — 5 W (T10)
Trunk light		12 V — 5 W
Door lights*2		12 V — 3.4 W

*1 : Except high-mount brake light installed in rear spoiler
*2 : Type SH

Air Conditioning

Refrigerant type	HFC-134a (R-134a)
Charge quantity	700—750 g (24.7—26.5 oz)
Lubricant type	SP-10

Battery

Capacity	12 V — 55 AH/5 HR 12 V — 65 AH/20 HR

Fuses

Interior	See page 219 or the fuse label attached to the inside of the fuse box door under the dashboard.
Under-hood	See page 220 or the fuse box cover.

Alignment

Toe-in	Front	0.0 mm (0.00 in)
	Rear	2.0 mm (0.08 in)
Camber	Front	0°
	Rear	—0°45'
Caster	Front	2°40' *1 4°20' *2

*1 : Except Type SH
*2 : Type SH

Tires

Size	Front/Rear	205/50R16 87V
	Spare	T135/80D15 99M *1 T125/70D15 95M *2
Pressure	Front/Rear	32 psi (2.2 kgf/cm², 220 kPa)
	Spare	60 psi (4.2 kgf/cm², 420 kPa)

*1 : Except Type SH
*2 : Type SH

Tire Size Designation
A tire's sidewall is marked with, a tire size designation. You will need this information when selecting replacement tires for your car. The following explains what the letters and numbers in the tire size designation mean.

(Example tire size designation)
205/50R16 87V

205 — Tire width in millimeters.

50 — Aspect ratio. The tire's section height as a percentage of its width.

R — Tire construction code (Radial).

16 — Rim diameter in inches.

87 — Load Index, a numerical code associated with the maximum load the tire can carry.

V — Speed Rating Symbol. See the speed rating chart in this section for additional information.

Wheel Size Designation
Wheels are also marked with important information that you need if you ever have to replace one. The following explains what the letters and numbers in the wheel size designation mean.

(Example wheel size designation)
16 x 6-1/2 JJ

16 — Rim diameter in inches.

6-1/2 — Rim width in inches.

JJ — Rim contour designation.

Tire Speed Ratings
The chart below shows many of the different speed ratings currently being used for passenger car tires. The speed rating symbol is part of the tire size designation on the sidewall of the tire. This symbol corresponds to that tire's designed maximum safe operating speed.

Speed Rating Symbol	Maximum Speed
S	112 mph (180 km/h)
T	118 mph (190 km/h)
H	130 mph (210 km/h)
V	149 mph (240 km/h)
Z	Above 149 mph (240 km/h)

Tire Pressure Adjustment For High Speed Driving

Honda strongly recommends that you not drive faster than posted speed limits and conditions allow. If you decide it is safe to drive at high speeds, be sure to adjust the cold tire pressures as shown below. If you do not adjust the tire pressure, excessive heat can build up and cause sudden tire failure.

Tire Size	Cold Tire Pressure for Speeds over 100 mph (160 km/h)
205/50R16 87V	41 psi (2.9 kgf/cm², 280 kPa)

Be sure to readjust the pressure for normal driving speeds. You should wait until the tires are cold before adjusting the tire pressure (see page 171).

DOT Tire Quality Grading (U.S. Cars)

The tires on your car meet all U.S. Federal Safety Requirements. All tires are also graded for treadwear, traction, and temperature performance according to Department of Transportation (DOT) standards. The following explains these gradings.

Treadwear

The treadwear grade is a comparative rating based on the wear rate of the tire when tested under controlled conditions on a specified government test, course. For example, a tire graded 150 would wear one and one half (1-1/2) times as well on the government course as a tire graded 100. The relative performance of tires depends upon the actual conditions of their use, however, and may depart significantly from the norm due to variations in driving habits, service practices and differences in road characteristics and climate.

CONTINUED

Traction

The traction grades, from highest to lowest, are A, B, and C, and they represent the tire's ability to stop on wet pavement as measured under controlled conditions on specified government test surfaces of asphalt and concrete. A tire marked C may have poor traction performance.

Warning: The traction grade assigned to this tire is based on braking (straight ahead) traction tests and does not include cornering (turning) traction.

Temperature

The temperature grades are A (the highest), B, and C, representing the tire's resistance to the generation of heat and its ability to dissipate heat when tested under controlled conditions on a specified indoor laboratory test wheel. Sustained high temperature can cause the material of the tire to degenerate and reduce tire life, and excessive temperature can lead to sudden tire failure. The grade C corresponds to a level of performance which all passenger car tires must meet under the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 109. Grades B and A represent higher levels of performance on the laboratory test wheel than the minimum required by law.

Warning: The temperature grade for this tire is established for a tire that is properly inflated and not overloaded. Excessive speed, underinflation, or excessive loading either separately or in combination, can cause heat build-up and possible tire failure.

The burning of gasoline in your car's engine produces several byproducts. Some of these are carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NOx) and hydrocarbons (HC). Gasoline evaporating from the tank also produces hydrocarbons. Controlling the production of NOx, CO, and HC is important to the environment. Under certain conditions of sunlight and climate, NOx and HC react to form photochemical "smog." Carbon monoxide does not contribute to smog creation, but it is a poisonous gas.

The Clean Air Act

The United States Clean Air Act* sets standards for automobile emissions. It also requires that automobile manufacturers explain to owners how their emission controls work and what to do to maintain them. This section summarizes how the emission controls work. Scheduled maintenance is on page 140.

* In Canada, Honda vehicles comply with the Canadian Motor Vehicle Safety Standards (CMVSS) for Emissions valid at the time they are manufactured.

Crankcase Emission Control System

Your car has a Positive Crankcase Ventilation System. This keeps gasses that build up in the engine's crankcase from going into the atmosphere. The Positive Crankcase Ventilation valve routes them from the crankcase back to the intake manifold. They are then drawn into the engine and burned.

Evaporative Emission Control System

As gasoline evaporates in the fuel tank, an evaporative emission control canister filled with charcoal adsorbs the vapor. It is stored in this canister while the engine is off. After the engine is started and warmed up, the vapor is drawn into the engine and burned during driving.

Exhaust Emission Controls

The exhaust emission controls include four systems: PGM-FI, Ignition Timing Control, Exhaust Gas Recirculation and Three Way Catalytic Converter. These four systems work together to control the engine's combustion and minimize the amount of HC, CO, and NOx that comes out the tailpipe. The exhaust emission control systems are separate from the crankcase and evaporative emission control systems.

PGM-FI System

The PGM-FI System uses sequential multiport fuel injection.
It has three subsystems: Air Intake, Engine Control, and Fuel Control. The Engine Control Module (ECM) uses various sensors to determine how much air is going into the engine. It then controls how much fuel to inject under all operating conditions.

Ignition Timing Control System

This system constantly adjusts the ignition timing, reducing the amount of HC, CO and NOx produced.

Exhaust Gas Recirculation (EGR) System

The Exhaust Gas Recirculation (EGR) system takes some of the exhaust gas and routes it back into the intake manifold. Adding exhaust gas to the air/fuel mixture reduces the amount of NOx produced when the fuel is burned.

Three Way Catalytic Converter

The three way catalytic converter is in the exhaust system. Through chemical reactions, it converts HC, CO, and NOx in the engine's exhaust to carbon dioxide (CO_2), dinitrogen (N_2), and water vapor.

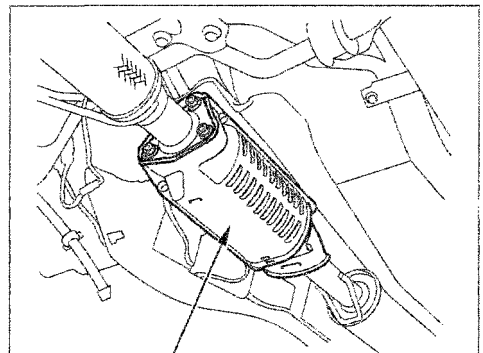
Replacement Parts

The emission control systems are designed and certified to work together in reducing emissions to levels that comply with the Clean Air Act. To make sure the emissions remain low, you should use only new Genuine Honda replacement parts or their equivalent for repairs. Using lower quality parts may increase the emissions from your car.

The emissions control systems are covered by warranties separate from the rest of your car. Read your warranty manual for more information.

The three way catalytic converter contains precious metals that serve as catalysts, promoting chemical reactions to convert the exhaust gasses without affecting the metals. The catalytic converter is referred to as a three-way catalyst, since it acts on HC, CO, and NOx. A replacement unit must be an original Honda part or its equivalent.

The three way catalytic converter must operate at a high temperature for the chemical reactions to take place. It can set on fire any combustible materials that come near it. Park your car away from high grass, dry leaves, or other flammables.



THREE WAY CATALYTIC CONVERTER

A defective three way catalytic converter contributes to air pollution, and can impair your engine's performance. Follow these guidelines to protect your car's three way catalytic converter.

- Always use unleaded gasoline. Even a small amount of leaded gasoline can contaminate the catalyst metals, making the three way catalytic converter ineffective.
- Keep the engine tuned-up.
- Have your car diagnosed and repaired if it is misfiring, backfiring, stalling, or otherwise not running properly.

Customer Relations Information

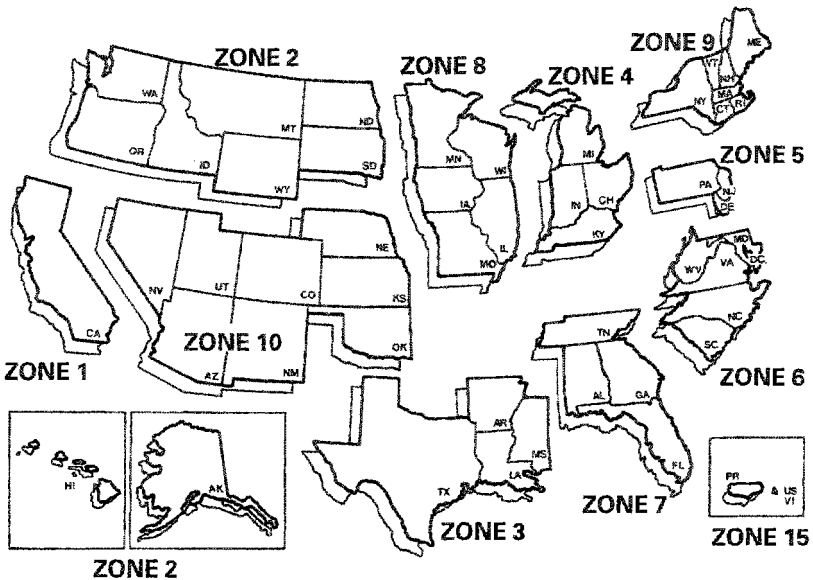
Honda dealership personnel are trained professionals. They should be able to answer all your questions. If you encounter a problem that your dealership does not solve to your satisfaction, please discuss it with the dealership's management. The Service Manager or General Manager can help. Almost all problems are solved in this way.

If you are dissatisfied with the decision made by the dealership's management, contact your Honda Customer Relations Zone Office. Refer to the U.S. and Canadian Zone Office maps on the following pages.

When you call or write, please give us this information:

- Vehicle Identification Number (see page 224)
- Name and address of the dealer who services your car
- Date of purchase
- Mileage on your car
- Your name, address, and telephone number
- A detailed description of the problem
- Name of the dealer who sold the car to you

U.S. Zone Office Map



The addresses and telephone numbers are subject to change. If you cannot reach your Zone office, ask your Honda dealer for the current information.

1 Western Zone
P.O. Box 2260
700 Van Ness Avenue
Torrance, California
90509-2260
(310) 781-4565

2 Northwestern Zone
P.O. Box 20186
12439 N.E. Airport Way
Portland, Oregon 97220
(503) 256-0943
(also includes Alaska and Hawaii)

3 South Central Zone
4529 Royal Lane
Irving, Texas 75063
(214) 929-5481

4 Central Zone
101 South Stanfield Road
Troy, Ohio 45373
(513) 332-6250

5 Northeastern Zone
P.O. Box 337
Eastgate Industrial Park
115 Gaither Drive
Moorestown, New Jersey 08057
(609) 235-5533
Includes: NYC Metro area and Fairfield County, CT area

6 Mid-Atlantic Zone
902 Wind River Ln., Suite 200
Gaithersburg, Maryland 20878
(301) 990-2020

7 Southeastern Zone
1500 Morrison Parkway
Alpharetta, Georgia 30201
(770) 442-2045

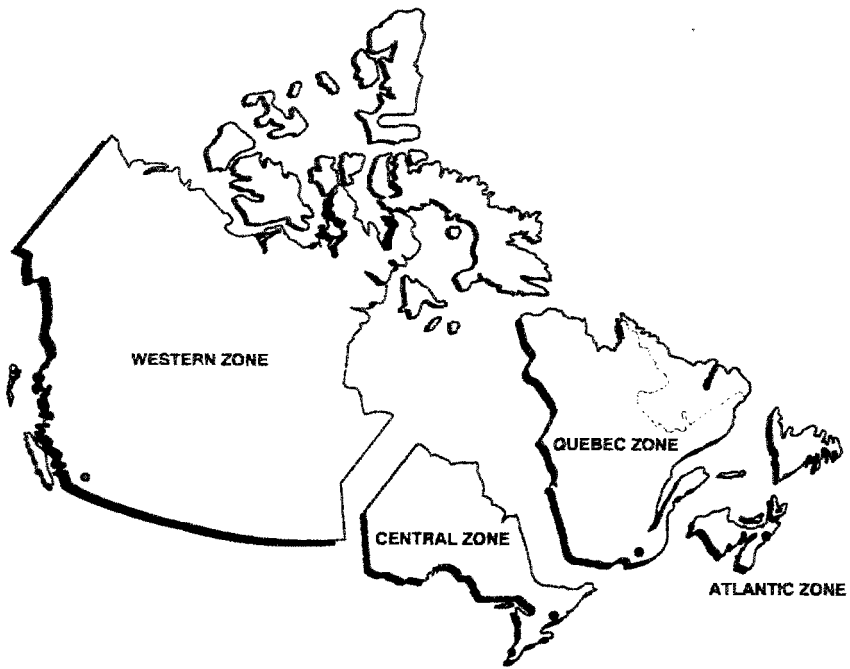
8 North Central! Zone
601 Campus Drive, Suite A-9
Arlington Heights, Illinois 60004
(847) 870-5600

9 New England Zone
555 Old County Road
Windsor Locks, Connecticut 06096
(203) 623-3310
See Zone 5 for:
NYC Metro area and
Fairfield County, CT area

10 West Central Zone
1600 South Abilene Street, Suite D
Aurora, Colorado 80012
(303) 696-3935

15 Puerto Rico and U.S. V.I.
Bella International
P.O. Box 190816
San Juan, PR 00919-0816
(809) 250-8070

Canada Zone Office Map



Western Zone
Honda Canada Inc.
13240 Worster Court
Richmond, B.C.
V6V 2B8
(604) 278-7121

Central Zone
Honda Canada Inc.
715 Milner Avenue
Scarborough, Ontario
M1B 2K8
(416) 299-3400

Quebec Zone
Honda Canada Inc.
1750 rue Eiffel
Boucherville, Quebec
J4B 7W1
(514) 655-6161

Atlantic Zone
Honda Canada Inc.
51 Raddal Avenue
Suite 1
Dartmouth, NS
B3B 1L4
(902) 468-4416

U.S. Owners
Your new Honda is covered by these warranties:

New Car Limited Warranty — covers your new car, except for the battery, emissions control systems and accessories, against defects in materials and workmanship.

Emissions Control Systems Defects Warranty and Emissions Performance Warranty — these two warranties cover your car's emissions control systems. Time, mileage, and coverage are conditional. Please read the warranty manual for exact information.

Original Equipment Battery Limited Warranty — this warranty gives up to 100 percent credit toward a replacement battery.

Seat Belt Limited Warranty — a seat belt that fails to function properly is covered for the useful life of the car.

Rust Perforation Limited Warranty — all exterior body panels are covered for rust-through from the inside for the specified time period with no mileage limit.

Accessory Limited Warranty — Genuine Honda Accessories are covered under this warranty. Time and mileage limits depend on the type of accessory and other factors. Please read your warranty manual for details.

Replacement Parts Limited Warranty — covers all Genuine Honda replacement parts against defects in materials and workmanship.

Replacement Battery Limited Warranty — provides prorated coverage for a replacement battery purchased from a Honda dealer.

Replacement Muffler Lifetime Limited Warranty — provides coverage for as long as the purchaser of the muffler owns the car.

Restrictions and exclusions apply to all these warranties. Please read the 1997 Honda Warranties booklet that came with your car for precise information on warranty coverages. Your Honda's original tires are covered by their manufacturer. Tire warranty information is in a separate booklet.

Canadian Owners
Please refer to the 1997 Warranty Manual that came with your car.

Reporting Safely Defects (U.S. Cars)

If you believe that your vehicle has a defect which could cause a crash or could cause injury or death, you should immediately inform the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) in addition to notifying American Honda Motor Co., Inc.

If NHTSA receives similar complaints, it may open an investigation, and if it finds that a safety defect exists in a group of vehicles, it may order a recall and remedy campaign. However, NHTSA cannot become involved in individual problems between you, your dealer, or American Honda Motor Co., Inc.

To contact NHTSA, you may either call the Auto Safety Hotline toll-free at 1-800-424-9393 (or 366-0123 in Washington D.C. area) or write to: NHTSA, U.S. Department of Transportation, Washington, D.C. 20590. You can also obtain other information about motor vehicle safety from the Hotline.

Purchasing Factory Authorized Manuals (U.S. only)

The following publications covering the operation and servicing of your vehicle can be obtained from Helm Incorporated, either by filling out the attached form or, for credit card holders, calling the toll-free phone number on the form. For manuals prior to the year shown below, contact Helm Incorporated, P.O. Box 07280, Detroit, Michigan 48207, or call 1-800-782-4356.

Publication Form Number	Form Description	Price Each*
61S3000	1997 Prelude Service Manual	$56.00
61S3000EL	1997 Prelude Electrical Troubleshooting Manual	$35.00
61S3030	1997 Prelude Body Repair Manual	$32.00
31S30600	1997 Prelude Owner's Manual	$20.00
HON-R	Order Form for Previous Years- Indicate Year and Model Desired	FREE

* Prices are subject to change without notice and without incurring obligation.

Valid only for sales within the U.S. Canadian owners should contact their authorized Honda dealer.

ORDER TOLL FREE: 1-800-782-4356
(NOTE: For Credit Card Holder Orders Only)
Monday-Friday 8:00 A.M. – 6:00 P.M. EST
MINIMUM CREDIT CARD PURCHASE $10.00

OR

By completing this form you can order the materials desired. You can pay by check or money order, or charge to your credit card. Mail to Helm Incorporated at the address shown on the back of the order form.

1997 HON	PUBLICATION NUMBER	VEHICLE MODEL Name	Year	Qty	Price Each*	Total Price

* Prices are subject to change without notice and without incurring obligation.

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Mich. Purchases Add 6% Sales Tax	
HANDLING CHARGE	$5.00
GRAND TOTAL	

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Street Address – No P.O. Box Number _____ Apartment Number _____

City _____ State & Zip Code _____

Daytime Telephone Number ( ) _____

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☐ Master Card ☐ VISA ☐ Check here if your billing address is different from the shipping address shown above.

Account Number _____ Expiration: Mo. Yr.

CUSTOMER SIGNATURE _____ DATE _____

These Publications cannot be returned for credit without receiving advance authorization within 14 days of delivery. On returns, a restocking fee may be applied against the original order.

HELM P.O. BOX 07280·DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48207·1-800-782-4356

Service Manual:
This manual covers maintenance and recommended procedures for repair to engine and chassis components. It is written for the Journeyman mechanic, but is simple enough for most mechanically-inclined owners to understand.

Electrical Troubleshooting Manual:
This manual complements the Service Manual by providing in-depth troubleshooting information for each electrical circuit in your car.

Body Repair Manual:
This manual describes the procedures involved in the replacement of damaged body parts.

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* U.S. and Canada only

Gas Station Information

Gasoline:
Premium UNLEADED
Pump octane number of 91 or higher

Fuel Tank Capacity:
15.9 US gal (60 l ,13.2 Imp gal)

Recommended Engine Oil:
API SJ or SH grade
"Energy Conserving" or
"Energy Conserving II" oil
SAE 5W-30 viscosity

Tire Pressure (measured cold):
Front/Rear:
32 psi (2.2kgf/cm^2, 220 kPa)

Spare Tire Pressure:
60 psi (4.2 kgf/cm^2, 420 kPa)

Automatic Transmission Fluid:
Honda Premium Formula Automatic Transmission Fluid (ATF)