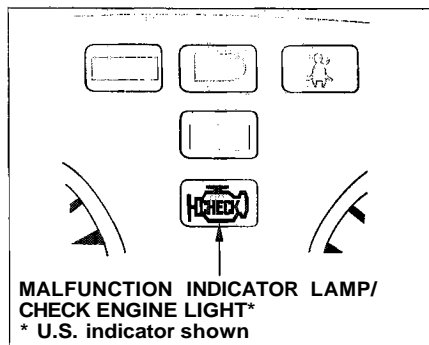


Malfunction Indicator Lamp/Check Engine Light



If this indicator comes on while driving, there is a problem with your engine or its emission control systems. 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 engine damage.

If this indicator light comes on, safely pull off the road and turn off the engine. Restart the engine and watch the indicator light. If it stays on, have your car 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 car if the indicator light comes on frequently, even though it goes off when you follow the above procedure.

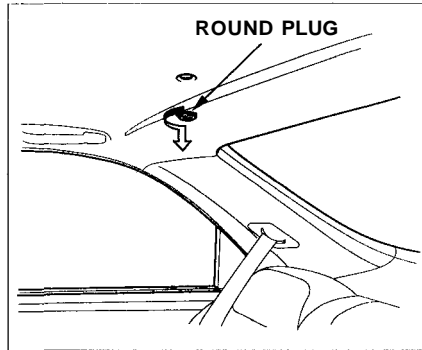
NOTICE

If you keep driving with the malfunction indicator lamp/check engine light on, you can damage your car's emission controls and engine. Those repairs may not be covered by your car's warranties.

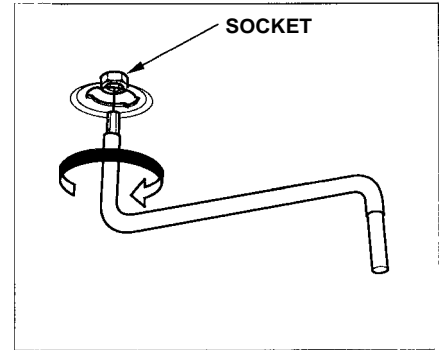
Closing the Moonroof

If the electric motor will not close the moonroof, do the following:

1. Check the fuse for the moonroof motor (see page 204). 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 kit out of the trunk.



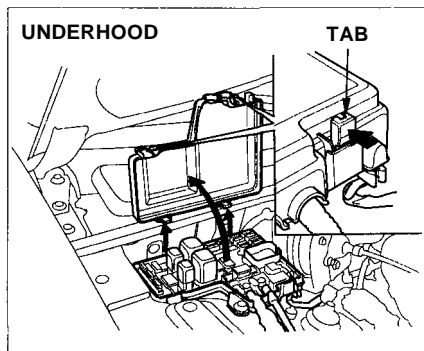
4. Use a screwdriver or coin to remove the round plug in the center of the headliner.



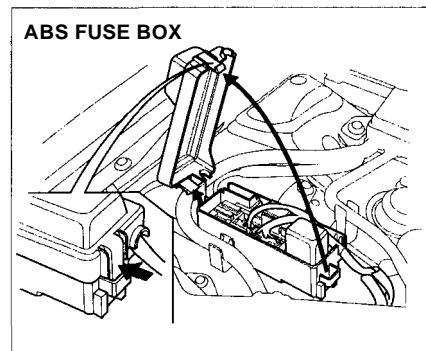
5. Insert the moonroof wrench into the socket behind this plug. Turn the wrench until the moonroof is fully closed.
6. Remove the wrench. Replace the round plug.

Fuses

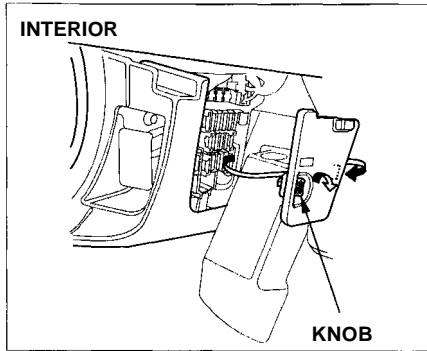
All the electrical circuits in your car have fuses to protect them from a short circuit or overload. These fuses are located in two or three fuse boxes.



The underhood fuse box is located in the front of the engine compartment on the passenger's side. To open, push the tab as shown.



Cars equipped with ABS have a third fuse box for the ABS. It is in the front of the engine compartment on the passenger's side.

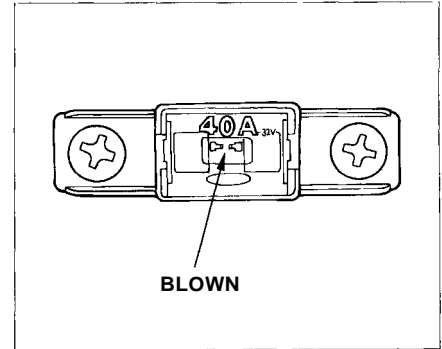


The interior fuse box is underneath the dashboard on the driver's side. To open, turn the knob as shown.

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 208 and 209, 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 is not the cause. Replace any blown fuses and check the component's operation.

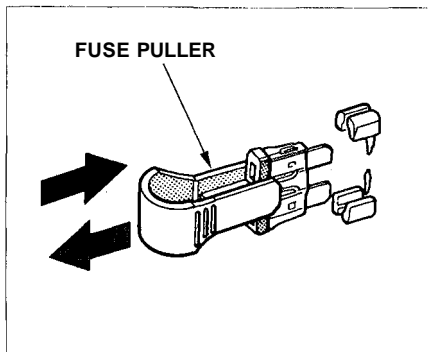
1. Turn the ignition switch to LOCK (0). Make sure the headlights and all other accessories are off.
2. Remove the cover from the fuse box.



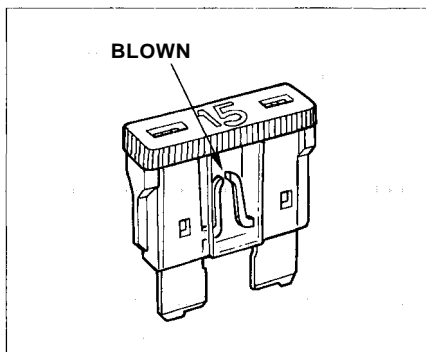
3. Check each of the large fuses in the underhood fuse box by looking through the top at the wire inside. Removing these fuses requires a Phillips-head screwdriver.

CONTINUED

Fuses



4. Check the smaller fuses in the underhood 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.



5. Look for a burned wire inside the fuse. If it is burned out, 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 cigarette lighter, or radio).

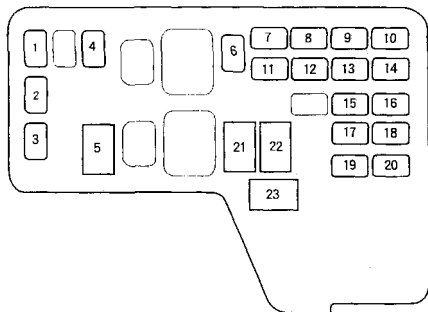
If you replace the blown fuse with a spare fuse that has a lower rating, it might blow out again. This does not indicate anything wrong. Replace the fuse with one of the correct rating as soon as you can.

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.

UNDERHOOD FUSE BOX



No.	Amps.	Circuits Protected
1	20 A	Cooling Fan
2	20 A	Right Headlight
3	20 A	Left Headlight
4	10 A	Daytime Running Light* ¹
5	50 A ²	Ignition Switch
6	20 A	Rear Right Power Window
7	20 A	Front Right Power Window
8	30 A	Sunroof
9	15 A	Condenser Fan
10	7.5 A	Back Up (Radio)
11	20 A	Rear Left Power Window
12	20 A	Front Left Power Window
13	15 A	EFL, ECU (Injector)
14	20 A	Door Lock
15	15 A	Small Light

No.	Amps.	Circuits Protected
16	7.5 A	Interior Light
17	20 A	Power Seat Height
18	15 A	Radio, Cigarette Lighter
19	20 A	Stop Light, Horn
20	15 A	Hazard
21	40 A	Heater Blower
22	40 A	Rear Defroster
23	80 A 100 A* ²	Battery

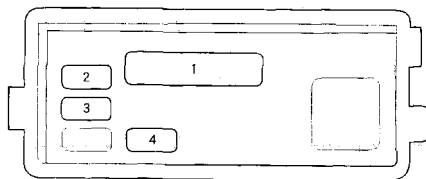
* 1 : On Canadian cars

* 2 : US: EX, Canada: EX-R

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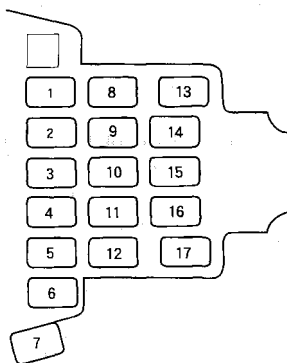
Fuses

ABS FUSE BOX



No.	Amps.	Circuits Protected
1	40 A	ABS Motor
2	20 A	ABS B1
3	15 A	ABS B2
4	10 A	ABS Unit

INTERIOR FUSE BOX



No.	Amps.	Circuits Protected
1	10 A	Radio Motor Antenna
2	7.5 A	Day Light
3	7.5 A	Starter Signal
4	7.5 A	Heater Control Relay, A/C Clutch Relay, Cooling Fan Relay
5	7.5 A	Power Mirror
6	30 A	Spare Fuse
7	7.5 A	Turn Signals
8	10 A	Spare Fuse
9	30 A	Wiper, Washer
10	10 A	Power Window Relay
11	7.5 A	ECU (Cruise Control), Electronic A/T (ECU)
12	20 A	Spare Fuse
13	7.5 A	Spare Fuse
14	10 A	SRS
15	15 A	Fuel Pump
16	10 A	Back-up Lights, Meter Lights (Turn Signals)
17	15 A	Spare Fuse

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 wheels 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 D4, 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 80 km (50 miles), and keep the speed below 35 mph (55 km/h).

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.