

2005 NSX Online Reference Owner's Manual

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Contents

Owner's Identification Form

Introduction	i
A Few Words About Safety	ii
Your Vehicle at a Glance	3
Driver and Passenger Safety	5
Seat belts, SRS, and child protection.	
Instruments and Controls	39
Indicators, gauges, dashboard, and steering column.	
Features	77
Heating and cooling, audio, steering wheel, and cruise control.	
Before Driving	103
Fuel, vehicle break-in, and cargo loading.	
Driving	117
Engine and transmission operation.	
Maintenance	135
Schedules, fluid checking, minor services, and vehicle storage.	
Taking Care of the Unexpected	171
Flat tire, dead battery, overheating, fuses.	
Technical Information	199
Vehicle specifications, tires, fuels, and emissions controls.	
Warranty and Customer Relations (U.S. and Canada)	211
Warranty and contact information.	
Authorized Manuals (U.S. only)	215
How to order.	
Index	I

Service Information Summary

Fluid capacities and tire pressures.

Owner's Identification

OWNER _____

ADDRESS _____

STREET

CITY

STATE/PROVINCE

ZIP CODE/
POSTAL CODE

V. I. N. _____

DELIVERY DATE _____

(Date sold to original retail purchaser)

DEALER NAME _____ DEALER NO. _____

ADDRESS _____

STREET

CITY

STATE/PROVINCE

ZIP CODE/
POSTAL CODE

OWNER'S SIGNATURE _____

DEALER'S SIGNATURE _____

This Owner's Manual should be considered a permanent part of the vehicle and should remain with the vehicle when it is sold.

This Owner's Manual covers all models of the Acura NSX. You may find descriptions of equipment and features that are not on your particular model.

The information and specifications included in this publication were in effect at the time of approval for printing. Honda Motor Co., Ltd. reserves the right, however, to discontinue or change specifications or design at any time without notice and without incurring any obligation whatsoever.

Congratulations on your selection of the 2005 Acura NSX. We are certain you will be pleased with your purchase of one of the most sophisticated and technologically-advanced sports cars in the world.

One of the best ways to enhance the enjoyment of your new vehicle 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 vehicle. 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 dealer's staff is specially trained in servicing the many systems unique to your vehicle. Your 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 Acura, other property, or the environment.

California Proposition 65 Warning

WARNING: This product contains or emits chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Event Data Recorders

This vehicle is equipped with one or more recording devices commonly referred to as event data recorders or sensing and diagnostic modules.

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 this 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**

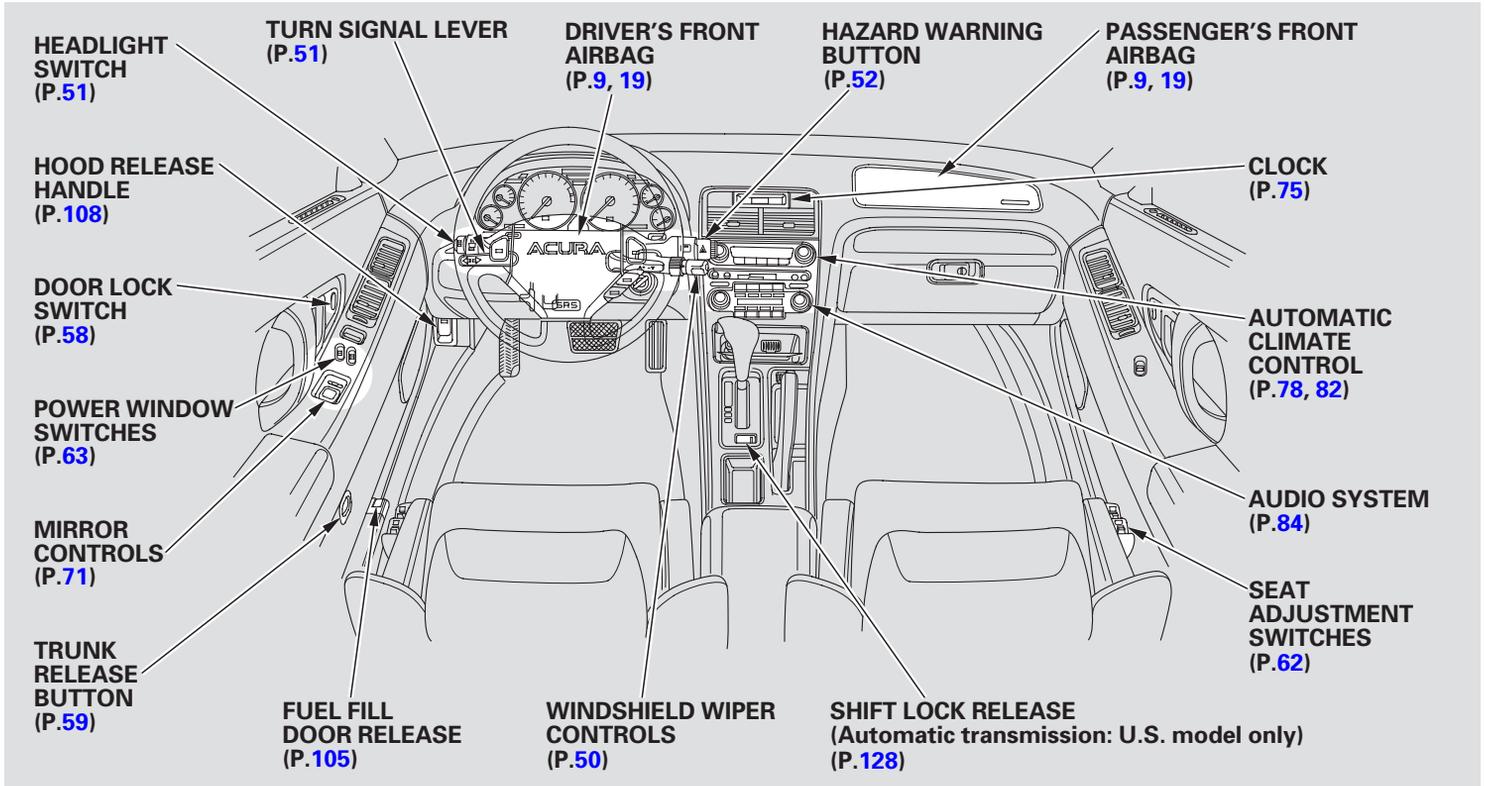
You **CAN** be **KILLED** or **SERIOUSLY HURT** if you don't follow instructions.

 **CAUTION**

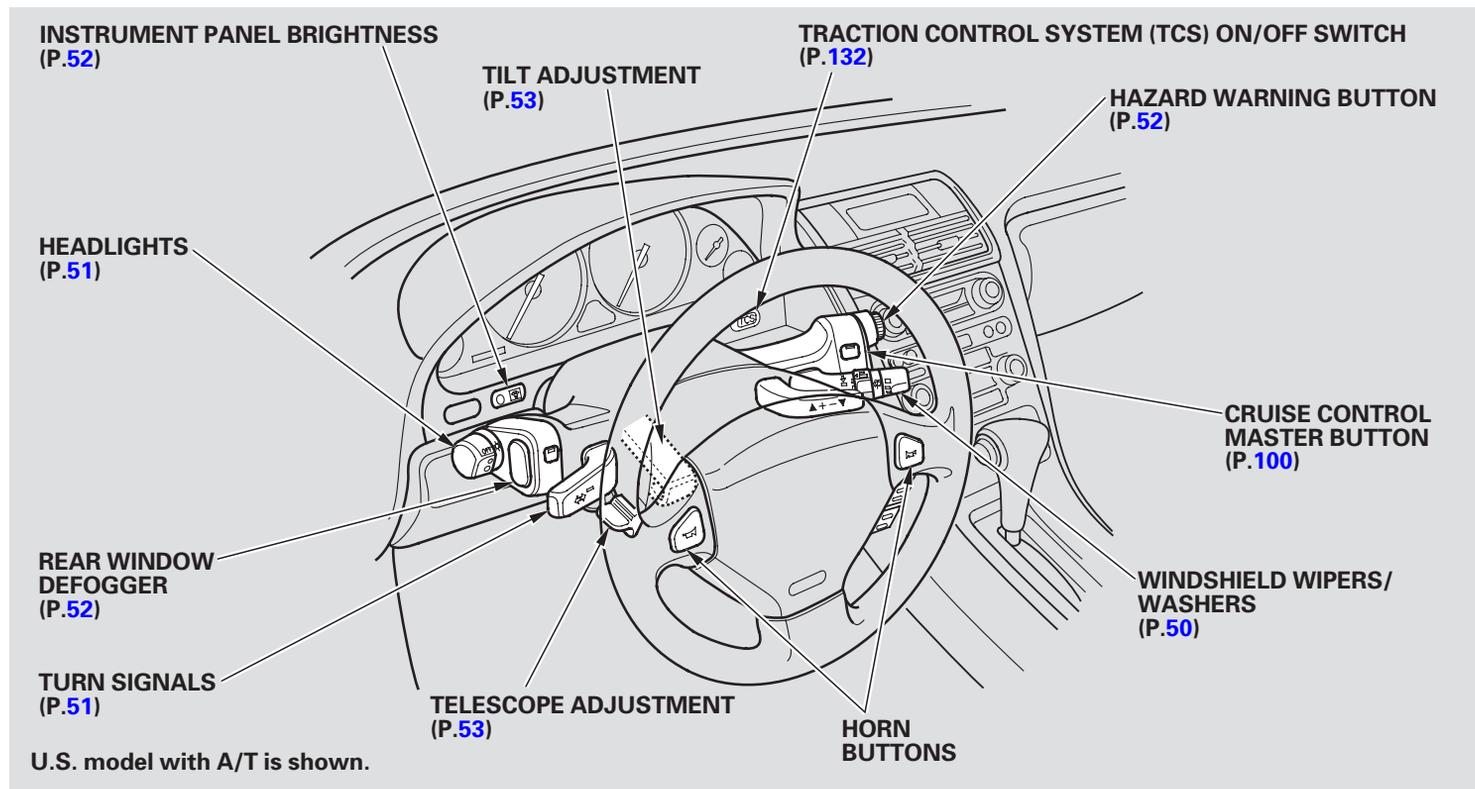
You **CAN** be **HURT** if you don't follow instructions.

- **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.



Your Vehicle at a Glance



This section gives you important information about how to protect yourself and your passenger. It shows you how to use seat belts. It explains how your airbags work. And it tells you how to properly restrain children in your vehicle.

Important Safety Precautions	6	How the SRS Indicator Works...	21
Your Vehicle's Safety Features.....	7	Airbag Service.....	21
Seat Belts.....	8	Additional Safety Precautions....	22
Airbags.....	9	Protecting Children – General	
Protecting Adults and Teens.....	10	Guidelines.....	23
1. Close and Lock the Doors	10	All Children Must Be	
2. Adjust the Seats	10	Restrained	23
3. Adjust the Seat-Backs	11	Your Vehicle is Not	
4. Fasten and Position the Seat		Recommended for Child	
Belts	12	Passengers	24
5. Maintain a Proper Sitting		The Passenger's Front Airbag	
Position	13	Poses Serious Risks.....	24
Advice for Pregnant Women.....	14	Additional Safety Precautions....	26
Additional Safety Precautions....	15	Protecting Small Children	27
Additional Information About		Selecting a Child Seat.....	28
Your Seat Belts	16	Installing a Child Seat	28
Seat Belt System Components...	16	Installing a Child Seat with a	
Lap/Shoulder Belt.....	16	Tether	31
Automatic Seat Belt		Protecting Larger Children	32
Tensioners.....	17	Checking Seat Belt Fit	32
Seat Belt Maintenance	17	Using a Booster Seat	33
Additional Information About Your		When Car a child Ride in This	
Airbags.....	19	Vehicle	34
Airbag System Components.....	19	Additional Safety Precautions....	35
How Your Front Airbags		Carbon Monoxide Hazard	36
Work.....	19	Safety Labels	37

Important Safety Precautions

You'll find many safety recommendations throughout this section, and throughout this manual. The recommendations on this page are the ones we consider to be the most important.

Always Wear Your Seat Belt

A seat belt is your best protection in all types of collisions. Airbags are designed to supplement seat belts, not replace them. So even though your vehicle is equipped with airbags, make sure you and your passenger always wear your seat belts, and wear them properly (see page 12).

Your Vehicle is Not Recommended for Child passengers

Since all children are safest in the back seat of a vehicle, and your vehicle does not have a back seat, we recommend that you do not carry a child passenger.

Due to the passenger's airbag hazard, you should never carry an infant in a rear-facing child seat in this vehicle.

If an older child must ride in this vehicle, follow all child safety instructions and warnings in this manual (see pages 23 – 35).

Be Aware of Airbag Hazards

While airbags can save lives, they can cause serious or fatal injuries to occupants who sit too close to them, or are not properly restrained. Infants, young children, and short adults are at the greatest risk. Be sure to follow all instructions and warnings in this manual.

Don't Drink and Drive

Alcohol and driving don't mix. Even one drink can reduce your ability to respond to changing conditions, and your reaction time gets worse with every additional drink. So don't drink and drive, and don't let your friends drink and drive, either.

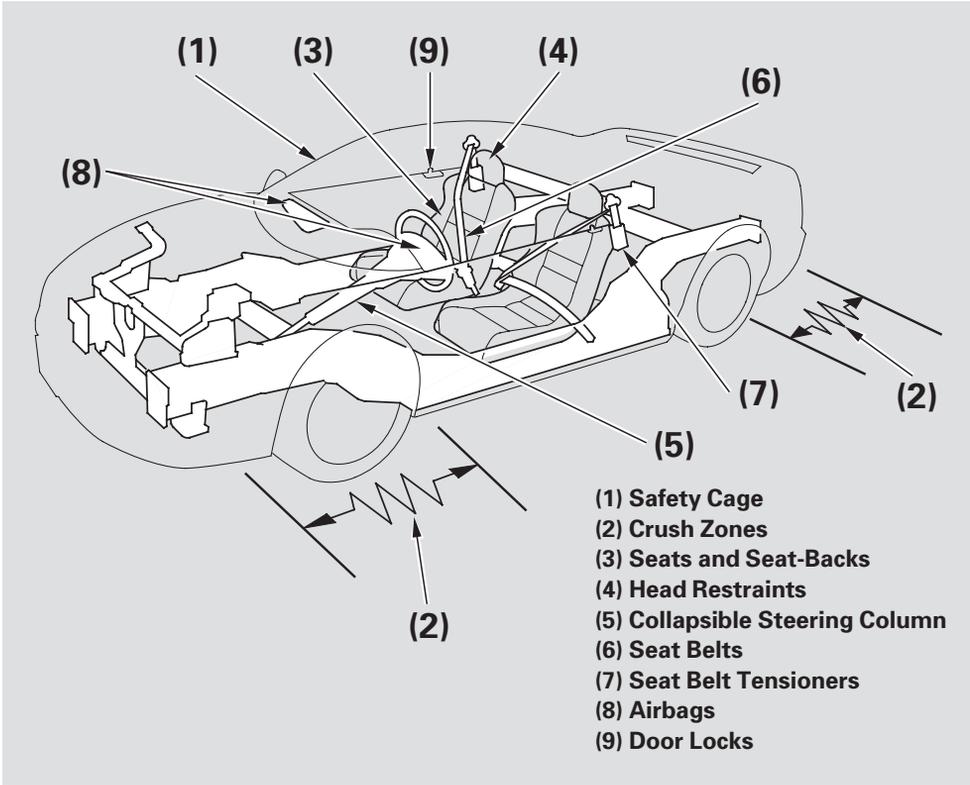
Control Your Speed

Excessive speed is a major factor in crash injuries and deaths. Generally, the higher the speed, the greater the risk, but serious injuries can also occur at lower speeds. Never drive faster than is safe for current conditions, regardless of the maximum speed posted.

Keep Your Vehicle in Safe Condition

Having a tire blowout or a mechanical failure can be extremely hazardous. To reduce the possibility of such problems, check your tire pressures and condition frequently, and perform all regularly scheduled maintenance (see page 139).

Your Vehicle's Safety Features



Your vehicle is equipped with many features that work together to protect you and your passenger during a crash.

Some features do not require any action on your part. These include a strong aluminum framework that forms a safety cage around the passenger compartment; front and rear crush zones, a collapsible steering column; and tensioners that tighten the seat belts in a crash.

However, you and your passenger can't take full advantage of these features unless you remain sitting in a proper position and ***always wear your seat belts.*** In fact, some safety features can contribute to injuries if they are not used properly.

The following pages explain how you can take an active role in protecting yourself and your passenger.

Your Vehicle's Safety Features

Seat Belts

Your vehicle is equipped with seat belts in both seating positions.

Your seat belt system also includes an indicator on the instrument panel to remind you and your passenger to fasten your seat belts.

Why Wear Seat Belts

Seat belts have proven to be the single most effective safety device for adults and larger children.

Not wearing a seat belt properly increases the chance of serious injury or death in a crash, even though your vehicle has airbags.

In addition, most states and all Canadian provinces require you to wear seat belts.

WARNING

Not wearing a seat belt properly increases the chance of serious injury or death in a crash, even though your vehicle has airbags.

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

When properly worn, seat belts:

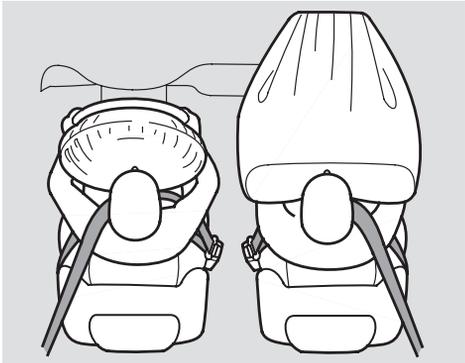
- Keep you connected to the vehicle so you can take advantage of the vehicle's built-in safety features.
- Help protect you in almost every type of crash, including frontal, side, and rear impacts and rollovers.

- Help keep you from being thrown against the inside of the vehicle and against the other occupant.
- Keep you from being thrown out of the vehicle.
- Help keep you in a good position should the airbags ever deploy. A good position reduces the risk of injury from an inflating airbag and allows you to get the best advantage from the airbag.

Of course, seat belts cannot completely protect you in every crash. But in most cases, seat belts can reduce your risk of serious injury.

What you should do: Always wear your seat belt, and make sure you wear it properly.

Airbags



Your vehicle has a Supplemental Restraint System (SRS) with front airbags to help protect the heads and chests of the driver and a passenger during a moderate to severe frontal collision (see page 19 for more information on how your airbags work).

The most important things you need to know about your airbags are:

- **Airbags do not replace seat belts.** They are designed to supplement the seat belts.
- **Front airbags offer no protection in side impacts, rear impacts, rollovers, or minor collisions.**
- **Airbags can pose serious hazards.** To do their job, airbags must inflate with tremendous force. So while airbags help save lives, they can cause minor injuries or more serious or even fatal injuries if occupants are not properly restrained or sitting properly.

What you should do: Always wear your seat belt properly, and sit upright and as far back from the steering wheel as possible while allowing full control of the vehicle. A passenger should move the seat as far back from the dashboard as possible.

The rest of this section gives more detailed information about how you can maximize your safety.

Remember, however, that no safety system can prevent all injuries or deaths that can occur in a severe crash, even when seat belts are properly worn and the airbags deploy.

Protecting Adults and Teens

Introduction

The following pages provide instructions on how to properly protect the driver, an adult passenger or teenage child large enough and mature enough to drive or ride in your vehicle. See pages [23](#) – [26](#) for important guidelines on how to properly protect a small or larger child.



1. Close and Lock the Doors

After everyone has entered the vehicle, be sure the doors are closed and locked.

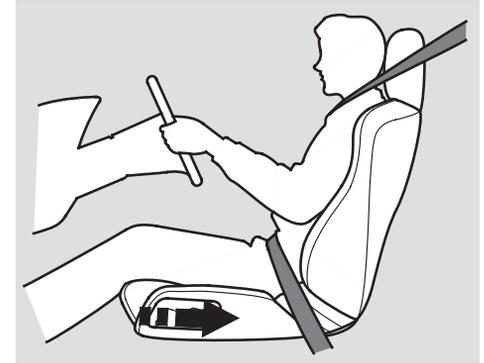
Your vehicle has a door monitor indicator on the instrument panel to indicate when a specific door or the trunk is not tightly closed.

Locking the doors reduces the chance of someone being thrown out of the vehicle during a crash, and it helps prevent a passenger from accidentally opening a door and falling out.

Locking the doors also helps prevent an outsider from unexpectedly opening a door when you come to a stop.

See page [58](#) for how to lock the doors, and page [45](#) for how the door monitor indicator works.

2. Adjust the Seats



Adjust the driver's seat as far to the rear as possible while allowing you to maintain full control of the vehicle. Have a passenger adjust his or her seat as far to the rear as possible.

If you sit too close to the steering wheel or dashboard, you can be seriously injured by an inflating airbag, or by striking the steering wheel or dashboard.

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and Transport Canada recommend that drivers allow at least 10 inches (25 cm) between the center of the steering wheel and the chest. In addition to adjusting the seat, you can adjust the steering wheel in and out (see page [53](#)).

If you cannot get far enough away from the steering wheel and still reach the controls, we recommend that you investigate whether some type of adaptive equipment may help.

Once your seat is adjusted correctly, rock it back and forth to make sure the seat is locked in position.

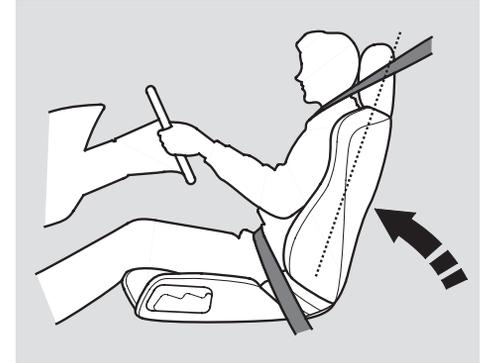
See page [62](#) for how to adjust the seats.

WARNING

Sitting too close to a front airbag can result in serious injury or death if the front airbags inflate.

Always sit as far back from the front airbags as possible.

3. Adjust the Seat-Backs



Adjust the driver's seat-back to a comfortable, upright position, leaving ample space between your chest and the airbag cover in the center of the steering wheel.

A passenger should also adjust their seat-back to a comfortable, upright position.

CONTINUED

Protecting Adults and Teens

Reclining a seat-back so that the shoulder part of the belt no longer rests against the occupant's chest reduces the protective capability of the belt. It also increases the chance of sliding under the belt in a crash and being seriously injured. The farther a seat-back is reclined, the greater the risk of injury.

See page [62](#) for how to adjust the seat-backs.

⚠ WARNING

Reclining the seat-back too far can result in serious injury or death in a crash.

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

4. Fasten and Position the Seat Belts

Insert the latch plate into the buckle, then tug on the belt to make sure the belt is securely latched. Check that the belt is not twisted, because a twisted belt can cause serious injuries in a crash.



Position the lap part of the belt as low as possible across your hips, then pull up on the shoulder part of the belt so the lap part fits snugly. This lets your strong pelvic bones take the force of a crash and reduces the chance of internal injuries.

If necessary, pull up on the belt again to remove any slack, then check that the belt rests across the center of your chest and over your shoulder. This spreads the forces of a crash over the strongest bones in your upper body.

Never place the shoulder portion of a lap/shoulder belt under your arm or behind your back. This could cause very serious injuries in a crash.

⚠ WARNING

Improperly positioning the seat belts can cause serious injury or death in a crash.

Make sure all seat belts are properly positioned before driving.

If a seat belt does not seem to work properly, it may not protect the occupant in a crash. ***No one should sit in a seat with an inoperative seat belt.*** Using a seat belt that is not working properly can result in serious injury or death. Have your dealer check the belt as soon as possible.

See page 16 for additional information about your seat belts and how to take care of them.

5. Maintain a Proper Sitting Position

After occupants have adjusted their seats and put on seat belts, it is very important that they continue to sit upright, well back in their seats, with their feet on the floor, until the vehicle is parked and the engine is off.

Sitting improperly can increase the chance of injury during a crash. For example, if an occupant slouches, lies down, turns sideways, sits forward, leans forward or sideways, or puts one or both feet up, the chance of injury during a crash is greatly increased.

CONTINUED

Protecting Adults and Teens

In addition, an occupant who is out of position can be seriously or fatally injured in a crash by striking interior parts of the vehicle or being struck by an inflating front airbag.

WARNING

Sitting improperly or out of position can result in serious injury or death.

Always sit upright, well back in the seat, with your feet on the floor.

Advice for Pregnant Women



If you are pregnant, the best way to protect yourself and your unborn child when driving or riding in a vehicle is to always wear a seat belt, and keep the lap part of the belt as low as possible across the hips.

When driving, remember to sit upright and adjust the seat as far back as possible while allowing full control of the vehicle. When riding as a passenger, adjust the seat as far back as possible.

This will reduce the risk of injuries to both you and your unborn child that can be caused by a crash or an inflating front airbag.

Each time you have a checkup, ask your doctor if it's okay for you to drive.

Additional Safety Precautions

- ***Two people should never use the same seat belt.*** If they do, they could be very seriously injured in a crash.
 - ***Do not put any accessories on seat belts.*** Devices intended to improve occupant comfort or reposition the shoulder part of a seat belt can reduce the protective capability of the belt and increase the chance of serious injury in a crash.
 - ***Do not place hard or sharp objects between yourself and a front airbag.*** Carrying hard or sharp objects on your lap, or driving with a pipe or other sharp object in your mouth, can result in injuries if your front airbag inflates.
- ***Do not attach or place objects on the front airbag covers.*** Objects on the covers marked “SRS AIRBAG” could interfere with the proper operation of the airbags or be propelled inside the vehicle and hurt someone if the airbags inflate.
 - ***Keep your hands and arms away from the airbag covers.*** If your hands or arms are close to an airbag cover, they could be injured if the airbag inflates.

Additional Information About Your Seat Belts

Seat Belt System Components

Your seat belt system includes lap/shoulder belts in both seating positions. These belts are equipped with automatic seat belt tensioners.



The seat belt system includes an indicator on the instrument panel and a beeper to remind you to fasten your seat belt.

If you turn the ignition switch to ON (II) before fastening your seat belt, the beeper will sound and the indicator will come on. If you do not fasten your seat belt before the beeper stops, the indicator will come on and stay on until you fasten your belt.

Lap/Shoulder Belt

The lap and shoulder belt goes over your shoulder, across your chest, and across your hips.

To fasten the belt, insert the latch plate into the buckle, then tug on the belt to make sure the buckle is latched (see page [12](#) for how to properly position the belt).

To unlock the belt, push the red PRESS button on the buckle. Guide the belt across your body so that it retracts completely. After exiting the vehicle be sure the belt is out of the way and will not get closed in the door.

Both seat belts have 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.

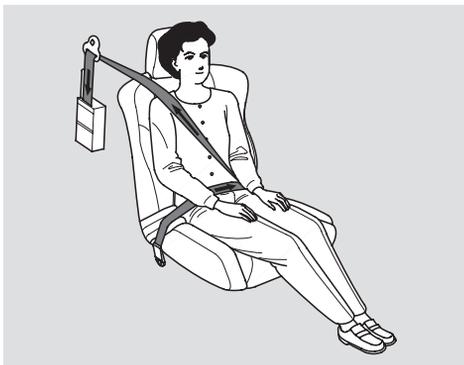
The passenger's seat belt has an additional locking mechanism that must be activated to secure a forward-facing child seat (see page [29](#)).

If the shoulder part of the belt is pulled all the way out, the locking mechanism will activate. The belt will retract, but it will not allow the passenger to move freely.

To deactivate the locking mechanism, unlatch the buckle and let the seat belt fully retract. To refasten the seat belt, pull it out only as far as needed.

Additional Information About Your Seat Belts

Automatic Seat Belt Tensioners



For added protection, the seat belts are equipped with automatic seat belt tensioners. When activated, the tensioners immediately tighten the belts to help hold the driver and a passenger in place.

The tensioners are designed to activate primarily in frontal collisions, and they should activate in any collision severe enough to cause airbag inflation.

However, the tensioners can be activated during a collision in which the front airbags do not deploy. In this case, the airbags would not be needed, but the additional restraint could be helpful.

When the tensioners are activated, the seat belts will remain tight until they are unbuckled in the normal manner.

Seat Belt Maintenance

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

Pull each belt out fully and look for frays, cuts, burns, and wear. Check that the latches work smoothly and the belts retract easily. Any belt that is not in good condition or not working properly will not provide good protection and should be replaced as soon as possible.

Acura provides a lifetime warranty on seat belts for U.S. models. See your *Acura Warranty Information* booklet for details.

If a seat belt is worn during a crash, it must be replaced by the dealer. A belt that has been worn during a crash may not provide the same level of protection in a subsequent crash.

CONTINUED

Additional Information About Your Seat Belts

The dealer should also inspect the anchors for damage and replace them if needed. If the automatic seat belt tensioners activate during a crash, they must be replaced.

For information on how to clean your seat belts, see page [158](#) .

WARNING

Not checking or maintaining seat belts can result in serious injury or death if the seat belts do not work properly when needed.

Check your seat belts regularly and have any problem corrected as soon as possible.

Additional Information About Your Airbags

Airbag System Components

Your airbag system includes:

- Two SRS (Supplemental Restraint System) front airbags. The driver's airbag is stored in the center of the steering wheel; the passenger's airbag is stored in the dashboard. Both are marked "SRS AIRBAG."
- Automatic seat belt tensioners (see page 17).
- Sensors that can detect a moderate to severe frontal collision.
- A sophisticated electronic system that continually monitors and records information about the sensors, the control unit, and the airbag activators when the ignition switch is in the ON (II) position.

- An indicator on the instrument panel that alerts you to a possible problem with your airbags, sensors, or seat belt tensioners (see page 21).
- Emergency backup power in case your vehicle's electrical system is disconnected in a crash.

How Your Front Airbags Work



If you ever have a moderate to severe frontal collision, sensors will detect the vehicle's rapid deceleration.

If the rate of deceleration is high enough, the control unit will instantly inflate the driver's and passenger's front airbags.

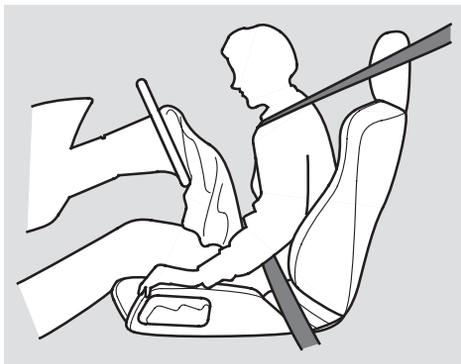
CONTINUED

Additional Information About Your Airbags

During a frontal crash, your seat belt restrains your lower body and torso, and the airbag helps protect your head and chest.

Although both airbags normally inflate within a split second of each other, it is possible for only one airbag to deploy.

This can occur if the severity of a collision is at the margin, or threshold, that determines whether or not the airbags will deploy. In such cases, the seat belt will provide sufficient protection, and the supplemental protection offered by the airbag would be minimal.



After inflating, the front airbags will immediately deflate, so they won't interfere with the driver's visibility, or the ability to steer or operate other controls.

The total time for inflation and deflation is one-tenth of a second, so fast that most occupants are not aware that the airbags deployed until they see them lying in their laps.

After a crash, you may see what looks like smoke. This is actually powder from the airbag's surface. Although the powder is not harmful, people with respiratory problems may experience some temporary discomfort. If this occurs, get out of the vehicle as soon as it is safe to do so.

How the SRS Indicator Works

SRS The SRS indicator alerts you to a potential problem with your airbags or seat belt tensioners (see page 17).

When you turn the ignition switch to ON (II), this indicator will come on briefly then go out. This tells you the system is working properly.

If the indicator comes on at any other time, or does not come on at all, you should have the system checked by your dealer. For example:

- If the SRS indicator does not come on after you turn the ignition switch to ON (II).
- If the indicator stays on after the engine starts.
- If the indicator comes on or flashes on and off while you drive.

If you see any of these indications, the airbags and seat belt tensioners may not work properly when you need them.

⚠ WARNING

Ignoring the SRS indicator can result in serious injury or death if the airbag systems or tensioners do not work properly.

Have your vehicle checked by a dealer as soon as possible if the SRS indicator alerts you to a possible problem.

Airbag Service

Your airbag system is virtually maintenance-free, and there are no parts you can safely service. However, you must have your vehicle serviced if:

- **An airbag ever inflates.** Any airbag that has deployed must be replaced, along with the control unit and seat belt tensioner. Do not try to remove or replace any airbag by yourself. This must be done by your dealer or a knowledgeable body shop.
- **The SRS indicator alerts you to a problem.** Take your vehicle to an authorized dealer as soon as possible. If you ignore this indication, your airbags may not operate properly.

Additional Information About Your Airbags

Additional Safety Precautions

- ***Do not attempt to deactivate your airbags.*** Together, airbags and seat belts provide the best protection.
- ***Do not tamper with airbag components or wiring for any reason.*** Tampering could cause the airbags to deploy, possibly causing very serious injury.

Children depend on adults to protect them. However, despite their best intentions, many adults do not know how to *properly* protect child passengers.

If you ever need to drive with a child in your vehicle, be sure to read this section. It begins with important general guidelines, then presents special information for infants, small children and larger children.

All Children Must Be Restrained

Each year, many children are injured or killed in vehicle crashes because they are either unrestrained or not properly restrained. In fact, vehicle accidents are the number one cause of the death of children ages 12 and under.

To reduce the number of child deaths and injuries, every state and Canadian province requires that infants and children be properly restrained when they ride in a vehicle.

Any child who is too small to wear a seat belt must be restrained in an approved child seat that is properly secured to the vehicle (see pages 27 – 31).

A larger child must be restrained with a lap/shoulder belt and ride on a booster seat until the seat belt fits him or her properly (see pages 32 – 35).

WARNING

Children who are unrestrained or improperly restrained can be seriously injured or killed in a crash.

Any child too small for a seat belt should be properly restrained in a child seat. A larger child should be properly restrained with a seat belt and use a booster seat if necessary.

Protecting Children – General Guidelines

Your Vehicle is Not Recommended for Child Passengers

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and Transport Canada recommend that all children age 12 and under be properly restrained in a back seat.

Since this vehicle does not have a back seat, we strongly recommend that you do not carry any child who is not large enough or mature enough to ride in front (see page [34](#)).

The Passenger's Front Airbag Poses Serious Risks

Front airbags have been designed to help protect adults in a moderate to severe frontal collision. To do this, the passenger's airbag is quite large, and it can inflate with enough force to cause very serious injuries.

Infants

Never put a rear-facing child seat in this vehicle. If the airbag inflates, it can hit the back of the child seat with enough force to kill or very seriously injure an infant.

Small Children

Placing a forward-facing child seat in the passenger's seat can be hazardous. If the vehicle seat is too far forward, or the child's head is thrown forward during a collision, an inflating front airbag can strike the child with enough force to kill or very seriously injure a small child.

Larger Children

Children who have outgrown child seats are also at risk of being injured or killed by an inflating passenger's front airbag. If a larger child must ride in this vehicle, see page [32](#) for important guidelines on how to decide when a child is ready to ride in front and how to properly protect the child.

To remind you of the passenger's airbag hazards, your vehicle has warning labels on the dashboard (U.S. models) and on the driver's and passenger's visors. Please read and follow the instructions on these labels.

U.S. Models

Sun Visor

⚠ WARNING	
	<p>DEATH or SERIOUS INJURY can occur</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Children 12 and under can be killed by the air bag• NEVER put a rear-facing child seat in the front• Sit as far back as possible from the air bag• ALWAYS use SEAT BELTS and CHILD RESTRAINTS

Canadian Models

Sun Visor

<p>CAUTION TO AVOID SERIOUS INJURY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• FOR MAXIMUM SAFETY PROTECTION IN ALL TYPES OF CRASHES, YOU MUST ALWAYS WEAR YOUR SAFETY BELT.• DO NOT INSTALL REARWARD-FACING CHILD SEATS IN ANY FRONT PASSENGER SEAT POSITION.• DO NOT SIT OR LEAN UNNECESSARILY CLOSE TO THE AIR BAG.• DO NOT PLACE ANY OBJECTS OVER THE AIR BAG OR BETWEEN THE AIR BAG AND YOURSELF.• SEE THE OWNER'S MANUAL FOR FURTHER INFORMATION AND EXPLANATIONS.	<p>PRÉCAUTION: POUR ÉVITER DES BLESSURES GRAVES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• POUR PROFITER D'UNE PROTECTION MAXIMALE LORS D'UNE COLLISION BOUCLEZ TOUJOURS VOTRE CEINTURE DE SÉCURITÉ.• N'INSTALLEZ JAMAIS UN SIÈGE POUR ENFANTS FAISANT FACE À L'ARRIÈRE SUR LE SIÈGE DU PASSAGER AVANT.• NE VOUS APPUYEZ PAS ET NE VOUS ASSEYEZ PAS PRES DU COUSSIN GONFLABLE.• NE DEPOSEZ AUCUN OBJET SUR LE COUSSIN GONFLABLE OU ENTRE LE COUSSIN GONFLABLE ET VOUS.• LISEZ LE GUIDE UTILISATEUR POUR DE PLUS AMPLES RENSEIGNEMENTS.
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Dashboard

⚠ WARNING
Children Can Be KILLED or INJURED by Passenger Air Bag
• Make sure all children use seat belts or child seats.
To be removed by owner only.

Protecting Children – General Guidelines

Additional Safety Precautions

- **Never hold a small child on your lap.** If you are not wearing a seat belt in crash, you could be thrown forward and crush the child against the dashboard. If you are wearing a seat belt, the child can be torn from your arms and be seriously hurt or killed.
- **Never put a seat belt over yourself and a child.** During a crash, the belt could press deep into the child and cause serious or fatal injuries.
- **Never let two children use the same seat belt.** If they do, they could be very seriously injured in a crash.

- **Do not leave children alone in a vehicle.** Leaving children without adult supervision is illegal in most states and Canadian provinces, and can be very hazardous.

For example, a small child left in a vehicle on a hot day can die from heatstroke. A child left alone with the key in the ignition switch can accidentally set the vehicle in motion, possibly injuring themselves or others.

- **Lock both doors and the trunk when your vehicle is not in use.** Children who play in vehicles can accidentally get trapped inside. Teach your children not to play in or around vehicles. Know how to operate the emergency trunk opener and decide if your children should be shown how to use this feature (see page [59](#)).

- **Keep vehicle keys and remote transmitters out of the reach of children.** Even very young children learn how to unlock vehicle doors, turn on the ignition switch, and open the trunk, which can lead to accidental injury or death.

Because an inflating airbag can seriously injure or kill small children, we recommend that you do not carry a small child as a passenger in this vehicle.

If you decide to transport a small child in this vehicle, be sure to move the passenger seat as far to the rear as possible, and follow the instructions and guidelines in the following pages.



A child who is at least one year old and who fits within the child seat maker's weight and height limits, should be restrained in a forward-facing, upright child seat.

Of the different seats available, we recommend those that have a five-point harness system as shown.

We also recommend that a small child uses the child seat as long as possible, until the child reaches the weight or height limit for the seat.

WARNING

Placing a forward-facing child seat in the passenger's seat can result in serious injury or death if the airbag inflates.

If you must place a forward-facing child seat in the passenger's seat, move the vehicle seat as far back as possible and properly restrain the child.

Selecting a Child Seat, Installing a Child Seat

Selecting a Child Seat

To provide proper protection, a child seat should meet three requirements:

- 1. The child seat should meet U.S. or Canadian Motor Vehicle Safety Standard 213.** Look for FMVSS 213 or CMVSS 213 on the box.
- 2. The child seat should be of the proper type and size to fit the child.**
- 3. The child seat should fit the passenger's seat.**

Before purchasing a child seat, or using a previously purchased one, we recommend that you test the seat to make sure it fits properly in the passenger's seat.

Installing a Child Seat

After selecting a proper child seat, there are three main steps in installing a child seat:

- 1. Properly secure the child seat to the vehicle.** All child seats must be secured to the vehicle with the lap part of a lap/shoulder belt. A child whose seat is not properly secured to the vehicle can be endangered in a crash.
- 2. Make sure the child seat is firmly secured.** After installing a child seat, push and pull the seat forward and from side to side to verify that it is secure.

A child seat secured with a seat belt should be installed as firmly as possible. However, it does not need to be “rock solid.” Some side-to-side movement can be expected and should not reduce the child seat's effectiveness.

If the child seat is not secure, use a different style of child seat that can be firmly secured.

3. Secure the child in the child seat.

Make sure the child is properly strapped in the child seat according to the child seat maker's instructions. A child who is not properly secured in a child seat can be seriously injured in a crash.

The following pages provide guidelines on how to properly install a forward-facing child seat.

Installing a Child Seat

In this vehicle, a child seat must be secured to the vehicle with the lap part of the lap/shoulder belt. In addition, the passenger's lap/shoulder belt has a locking mechanism that must be activated to secure a child seat.

1. Move the vehicle seat to the rear-most position. Moving the seat as far back as possible reduces the chance of a child being injured or killed if the passenger's airbag inflates.



2. With the child seat in position, route the belt through the child seat according to the seat maker's instructions, then insert the latch plate into the buckle.
3. To activate the lockable retractor, slowly pull the shoulder part of the belt all the way out until it stops, then let the belt feed back into the retractor.



4. After the belt has retracted, tug on it. If the belt is locked, you will not be able to pull it out. If you can pull the belt out, it is not locked and you will need to repeat these steps.

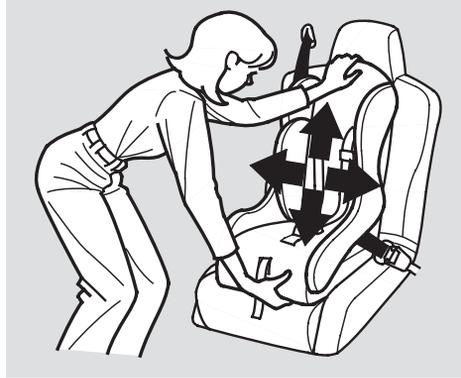
CONTINUED

Installing a Child Seat



5. After confirming that the belt is locked, grab the shoulder part of the belt near the buckle and pull up to remove any slack from the lap part of the belt. Remember, if the lap part of the belt is not tight, the child seat will not be secure.

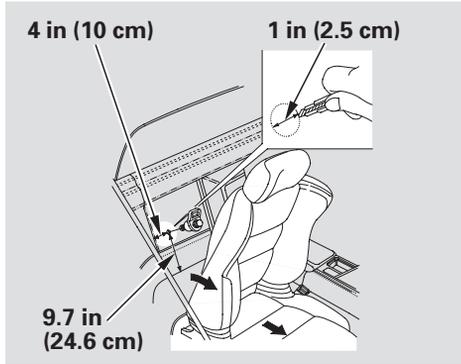
To remove slack, it may help to put weight on the child seat, or push on the back of the seat while pulling up on the belt.



6. Push and pull the child seat forward and from side to side to verify that it is secure enough to stay upright during normal driving maneuvers. If the child seat is not secure, unlatch the belt, allow it to retract fully, then repeat these steps.

To deactivate the locking mechanism and remove a child seat, unlatch the buckle, unrout the seat belt, and let the belt fully retract.

Installing a Child Seat with a Tether



A child seat with a tether can be installed in the passenger's seat, using the anchorage point shown above.

Since a tether can provide additional security to the lap/shoulder belt installation, we recommend using a tether whenever one is required or available.

1. Adjust the passenger's seat and seat-back as far forward as possible to make room.
2. Using the measurements shown, poke a marker hole in the lining behind the seat.
3. Use a razor blade or sharp knife to cut a 1-inch (2.5 cm) diameter circle around the marker hole, then remove the cut upholstery.
4. Install the tether hardware.
Tighten the bolt to:
16 lbf-ft (22 N·m , 2.2 kgf·m)

U.S. Models:

The hardware is available for purchase from your dealer (part numbers: 82410-S84-C10 for the hardware and 82419-S84-C00 for the cover).

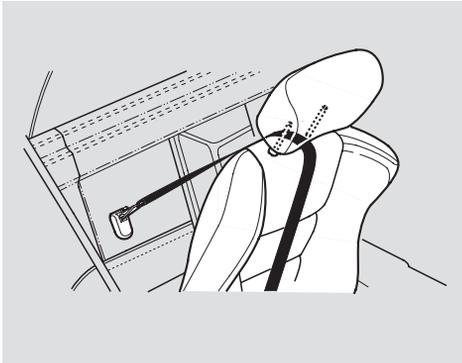
Canadian Models:

The hardware is stored in the glove compartment.

CONTINUED

Installing a Child Seat, Protecting Larger Children

5. Route the tether strap over the seat-back between the head restraint legs, then attach the tether strap hook to the anchor.



6. Adjust the passenger's seat as far back as possible, and return the seat-back to an upright position.
7. Secure the child seat with the seat belt (see page 29), then tighten the strap according to the seat marker's instructions.

Protecting Larger Children

When a child reaches the recommended weight or height limit for a forward-facing child seat, the child should sit in a back seat on a booster seat and wear a lap/shoulder belt.

Since this vehicle does not have a back seat, we recommend that you do not carry a larger child, age 12 or under, as a passenger.

However, the following pages provide guidelines to help you decide when a given child may ride in this vehicle, and how to properly protect the child.

⚠ WARNING

Allowing a larger child age 12 or under to ride in the vehicle can result in injury or death if the passenger's front airbag inflates.

If a larger child must ride in the vehicle, move the vehicle seat as far back as possible, use a booster seat if needed, have the child sit up properly and wear the seat belt properly.

Checking Seat Belt Fit



To determine if a lap/shoulder belt properly fits a child, have the child put on the seat belt, then ask yourself:

1. Does the child sit all the way back against the seat?

2. Do the child's knees bend comfortably over the edge of the seat?
3. Does the shoulder belt cross between the child's neck and arm?
4. Is the lap part of the belt as low as possible, touching the child's thighs?
5. Will the child be able to stay seated like this for the whole trip?

If you answer yes to all these questions, the child is ready to wear the lap/shoulder belt correctly. If you answer no to any question, the child needs to ride on a booster seat.

Using a Booster Seat



A child who has outgrown a forward-facing child seat should use a booster seat until the lap/shoulder belt fits them properly without the booster.

CONTINUED

Protecting Larger Children

Some states and Canadian provinces also require children to use a booster seat until they reach a given age or weight (e.g., 6 years or 60 lbs). Be sure to check current laws in the states or provinces where you intend to drive.

Booster seats can be high-back or low-back. Whichever style you select, make sure the booster meets federal safety standards and that you follow the booster seat maker's instructions.

If a child who uses a booster seat rides in this vehicle, move the vehicle seat as far to the rear as possible, and be sure the child is wearing the seat belt properly.

A child may continue using a booster seat until the tops of their ears are even with the top of the vehicle's or booster's seat-back. A child of this height should be tall enough to use the lap/shoulder belt without a booster seat.

When Can a Larger Child Ride in This Vehicle

As noted earlier, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and Transport Canada recommend that all children age 12 and under ride properly restrained in a back seat.

If the passenger's front airbag inflates in a moderate to severe frontal collision, the airbag can cause serious injuries to a child who is unrestrained, improperly restrained, sitting too close to the airbag, or out of position.

Of course, children vary widely. And while age may be one indicator of when a child can safely ride in this vehicle. There are other important factors you should consider.

Physical Size

Physically, a child must be large enough for the lap/shoulder belt to properly fit (see page 32). If the seat belt does not fit properly, with or without the child sitting on a booster, the child should not sit in this vehicle.

Maturity

To safely ride in this vehicle, a child must be able to follow the rules, including sitting properly, and wearing the seat belt properly throughout ride.

If you decide that a child can safely ride in this vehicle, be sure to:

- Carefully read the owner's manual, and make sure you understand all seat belt instructions and all safety information.
- Move the vehicle seat to the rear-most position.
- Have the child sit up straight, back against the seat, and feet on or near the floor.
- Check that the child's seat belt is properly and securely positioned.
- Supervise the child. Even mature children sometimes need to be reminded to fasten the seat belts or sit properly.

Additional Safety Precautions

Do not let a child wear a seat belt across the neck. This could result in serious neck injuries during a crash.

Do not let a child put the shoulder part of a seat belt behind the back or under the arm. This could cause very serious injuries during a crash. It also increases the chance that the child will slide under the belt in a crash and be injured.

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

Do not put any accessories on a seat belt. Devices intended to improve a child's comfort or reposition the shoulder part of a seat belt can make the belt less effective and increase the chance of serious injury in a crash.

Carbon Monoxide Hazard

Your vehicle's exhaust contains carbon monoxide gas. You should have no problem with carbon monoxide entering the vehicle in normal driving if you maintain your vehicle properly.

Have the exhaust system inspected for leaks whenever:

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

WARNING

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 vehicle out of the garage.

With the trunk open, airflow can pull exhaust gas into your vehicle's interior and create a hazardous condition. If you must drive with the trunk open, open all the windows and set the climate control system as shown below.

If you must sit in your parked vehicle with the engine running, even in an unconfined area, adjust the climate control system as follows:

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

These labels are in the locations shown. They warn you of potential hazards that could cause serious injury. Read these labels carefully.

If a label comes off or becomes hard to read (except for the U.S. dashboard label which may be removed by the owner), contact your dealer for a replacement.

SUN VISOR

<p>U.S. models</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>⚠ WARNING</p> <p>DEATH or SERIOUS INJURY can occur</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children 12 and under can be killed if the air bag inflates and a restraining child seat is in the front. • Sit as far back as possible from the air bag. • ALWAYS USE SEAT BELTS and CHILD RESTRAINTS. </div>	<p>Canadian models</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>CAUTION</p> <p>TO AVOID SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH, ALWAYS SAFELY PROTECT YOURSELF FROM THE AIR BAGS. NEVER RECLINE SEAT BACKRESTS. ALWAYS WEAR YOUR SEAT BELT. DO NOT INSTALL REAR SEAT CHILD SEAT IN ANY FRONT PASSENGER SEAT POSITION.</p> <p>DO NOT GET OR LEAN UNNECESSARILY CLOSE TO THE AIR BAG.</p> <p>DO NOT PUT ANY OBJECTS OVER THE AIR BAG OR BETWEEN THE AIR BAG AND YOUSELF.</p> <p>USE THE OWNER'S MANUAL FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON AIR BAG USE.</p> </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>PRECAUTION:</p> <p>POUR ÉVITER DES BLESSURES GRAVES OU LA MORT, PROTECTEZ-VOUS TOUJOURS SÛRMENT CONTRE LES AIR BAGS. NE JAMAIS RÉCLINER LE SIÈGE DU PASSENGER AVANT.</p> <p>ENFANTS D'ÂGE INFÉRIEUR À 12 ANS NE S'ASSEYENT PAS ET NE VOUS APPROCHEZ PAS DE LA SÉRIE PASSENGER AVANT.</p> <p>NE VOUS APPROCHEZ PAS ET NE VOUS ASSEYEZ PAS DE LA SÉRIE PASSENGER AVANT.</p> <p>NE METTEZ AUCUN OBJET SUR LE SIÈGE CONDUCTEUR OU ENTRE LES CONDUCTEURS.</p> <p>NE METTEZ AUCUN OBJET SUR LE SIÈGE PASSENGER AVANT.</p> <p>UTILISEZ LE MANUEL D'ENTRETIEN POUR PLUS D'INFORMATIONS.</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p>CAUTION</p> <p>TO AVOID SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH, ALWAYS SAFELY PROTECT YOURSELF FROM THE AIR BAGS. NEVER RECLINE SEAT BACKRESTS. ALWAYS WEAR YOUR SEAT BELT. DO NOT INSTALL REAR SEAT CHILD SEAT IN ANY FRONT PASSENGER SEAT POSITION.</p> <p>DO NOT GET OR LEAN UNNECESSARILY CLOSE TO THE AIR BAG.</p> <p>DO NOT PUT ANY OBJECTS OVER THE AIR BAG OR BETWEEN THE AIR BAG AND YOUSELF.</p> <p>USE THE OWNER'S MANUAL FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON AIR BAG USE.</p>	<p>PRECAUTION:</p> <p>POUR ÉVITER DES BLESSURES GRAVES OU LA MORT, PROTECTEZ-VOUS TOUJOURS SÛRMENT CONTRE LES AIR BAGS. NE JAMAIS RÉCLINER LE SIÈGE DU PASSENGER AVANT.</p> <p>ENFANTS D'ÂGE INFÉRIEUR À 12 ANS NE S'ASSEYENT PAS ET NE VOUS APPROCHEZ PAS DE LA SÉRIE PASSENGER AVANT.</p> <p>NE VOUS APPROCHEZ PAS ET NE VOUS ASSEYEZ PAS DE LA SÉRIE PASSENGER AVANT.</p> <p>NE METTEZ AUCUN OBJET SUR LE SIÈGE CONDUCTEUR OU ENTRE LES CONDUCTEURS.</p> <p>NE METTEZ AUCUN OBJET SUR LE SIÈGE PASSENGER AVANT.</p> <p>UTILISEZ LE MANUEL D'ENTRETIEN POUR PLUS D'INFORMATIONS.</p>
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DASHBOARD

U.S. models only

⚠ WARNING

Children Can Be KILLED or INJURED by Passenger Air Bag

• Make sure all children use seat belts or child seats.

To be removed by owner only.

JUMP START

ATTENTION

► NE PAS METTRE EN ROUTE AVEC UNE BATTERIE DE SECOURS LORSQUE LE LIQUIDE EST GÉLÉ.

► UNE BATTERIE GÉLÉE RISQUE D'EXPLOSER.

CAUTION

► DO NOT JUMP START WHEN BATTERY FLUID IS FROZEN.

► FROZEN BATTERY MAY EXPLODE.

HINWEIS

► WENN BATTERIE GEFROREN, NICHT ÜBERBRÜCKEN. — EXPLOSIONGEFAHR —

RADIATOR

⚠ DANGER

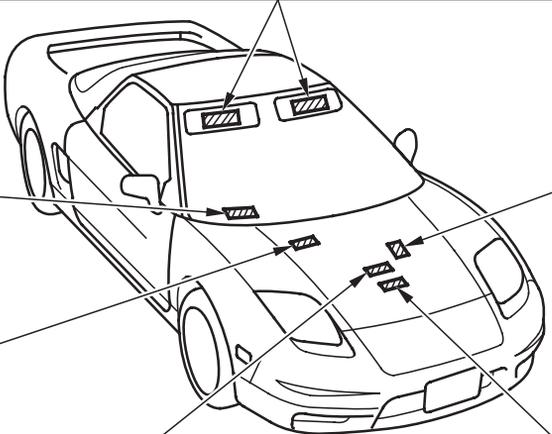
► Never open red vent plug when engine is hot. Hot coolant will scald you.

⚠ DANGER WARNING

► N'OUVREZ PAS QUAND CHAUD.

► NICHT BEI HEISSEM MOTOR ÖFFNEN.

► 熱い時にあけるな。



FOLDING SPARE TIRE

SPARE TIRE AO CO

- FOLLOW OWNER'S MANUAL INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY.
- SPARE TIRE IS FOR TEMPORARY EMERGENCY USE ONLY.
- MAXIMUM RECOMMENDED SPEED : 50MPH(80km/h)
- SPARE TIRE INFLATION PRESSURE :
 - FOR FRONT USE 180kpa (26psi)
 - FOR REAR USE 220kpa (32psi)

SRS

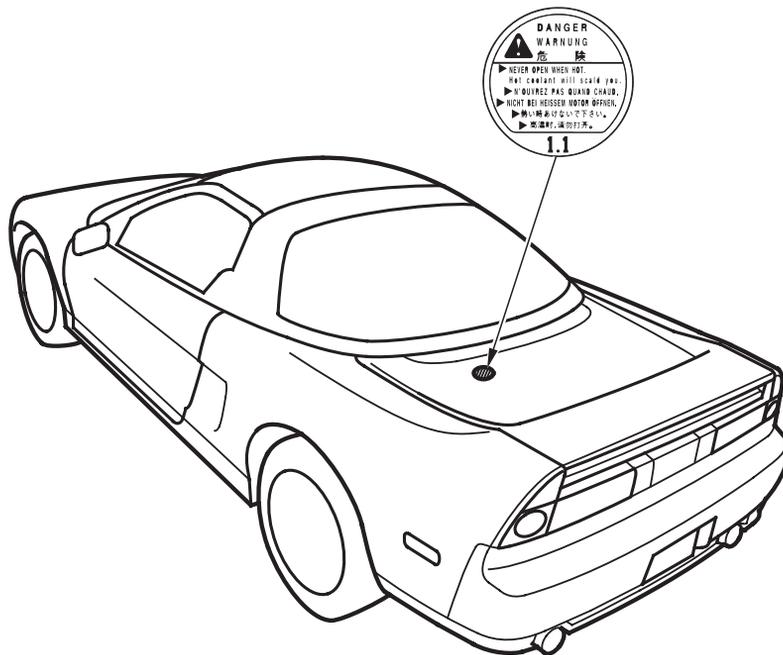
⚠ WARNING

The airbag inflator is explosive and, if accidentally deployed, can seriously hurt you. Follow Service Manual instructions carefully.

⚠ ATTENTION

Le gonfleur SRS est explosible, et s'il se déploie accidentellement, il risque de provoquer des blessures graves ou de tuer. Suivre attentivement les instructions du manuel d'entretien.

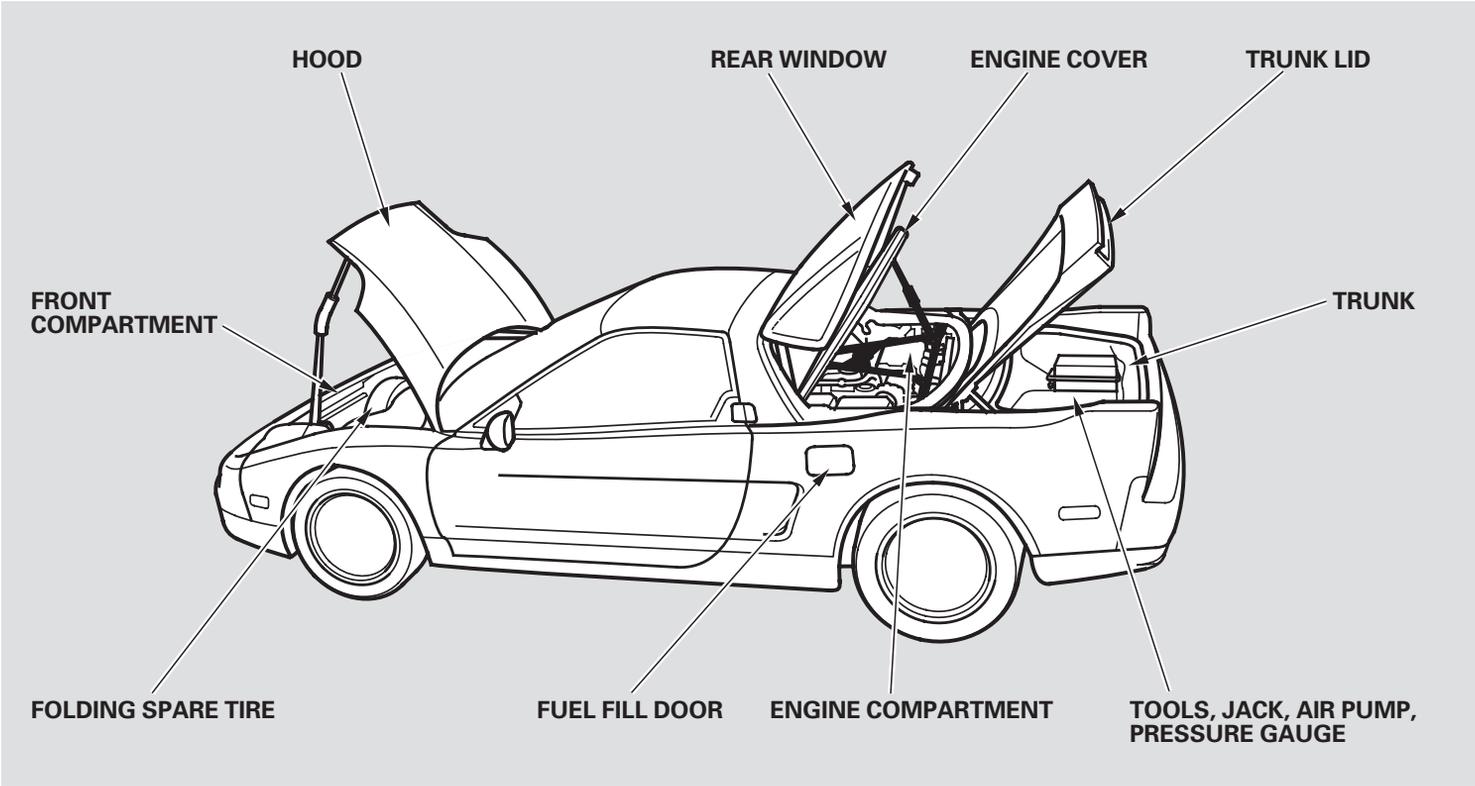
EXPANSION TANK CAP

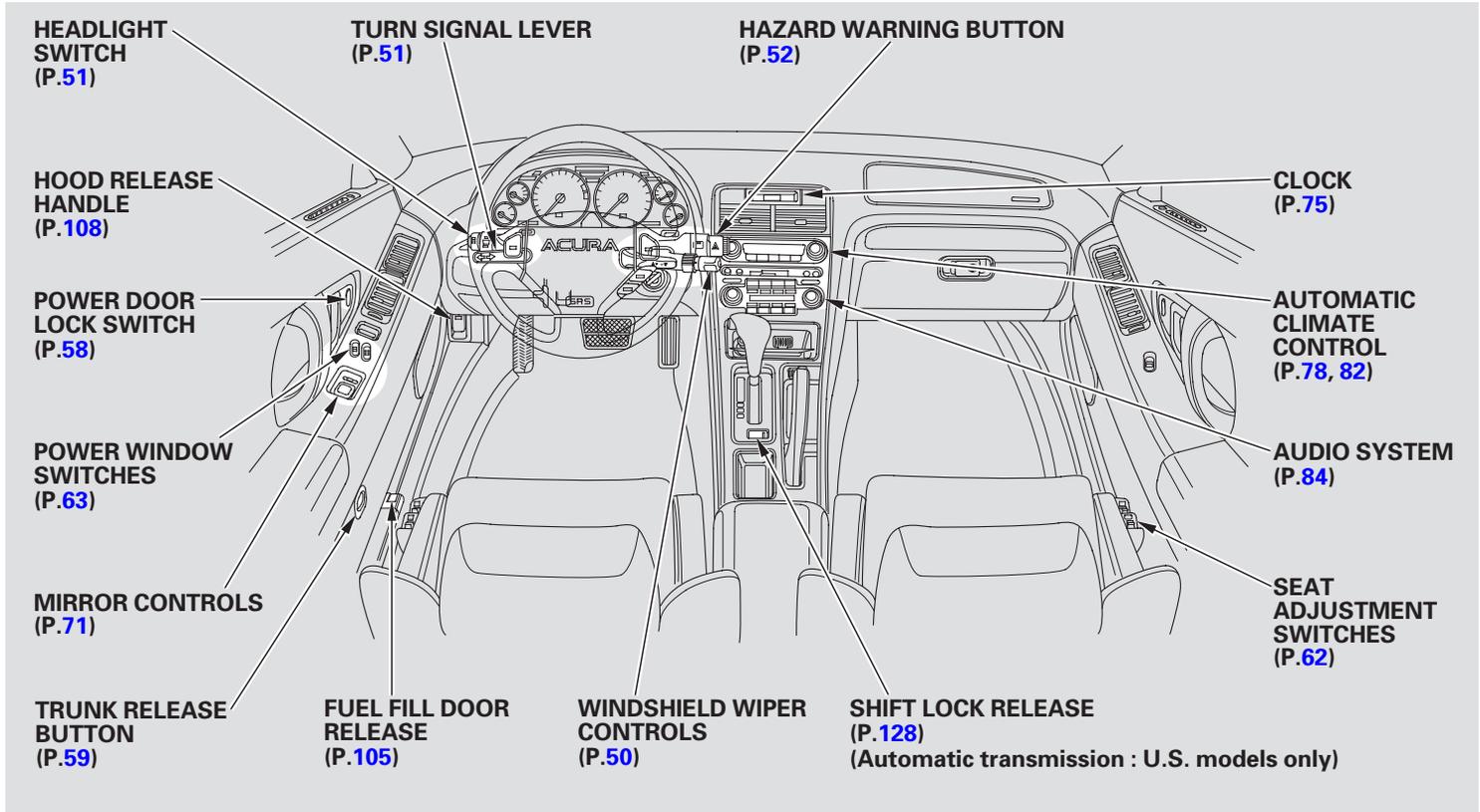


This section gives information about the controls and displays that contribute to the daily operation of your vehicle. All the essential controls are within easy reach.

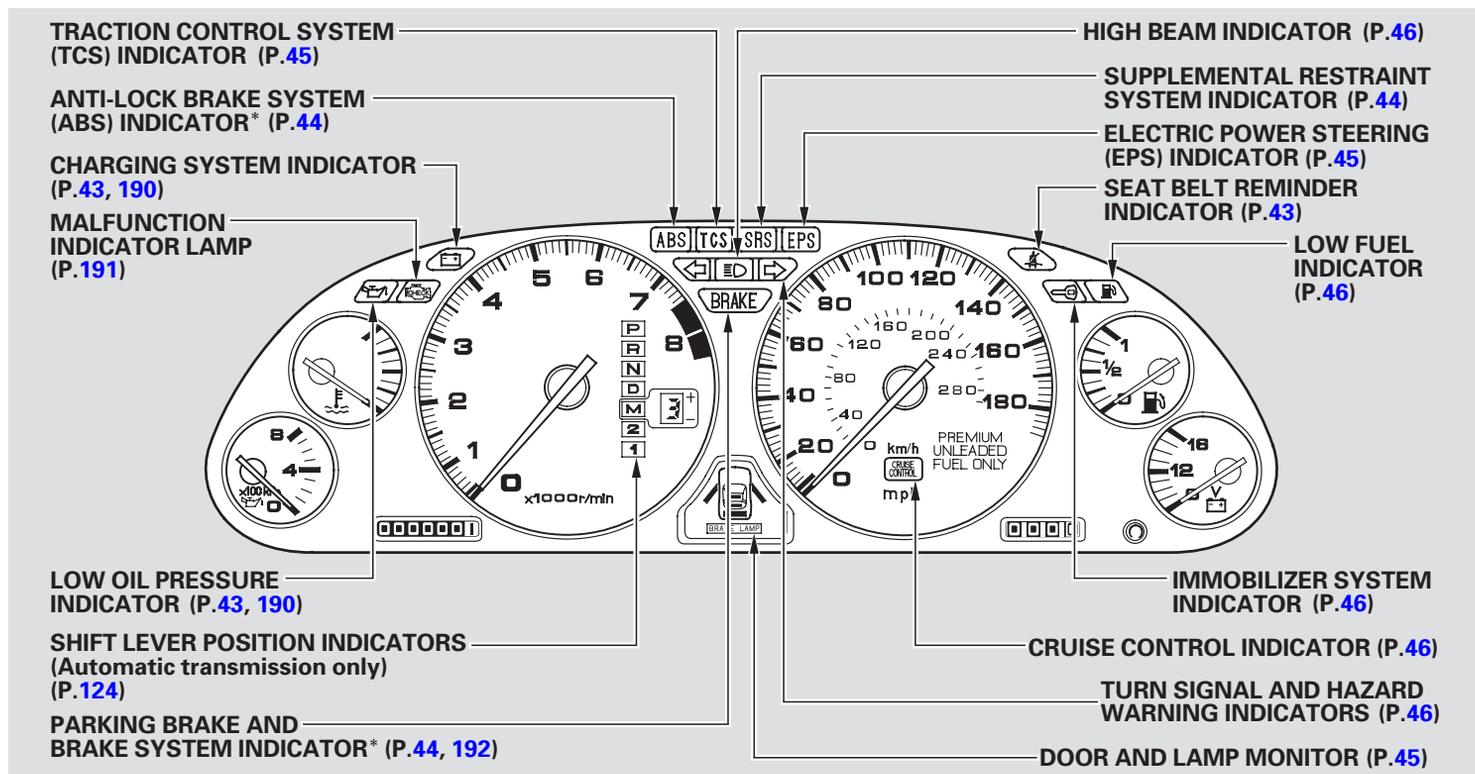
Component Locations	40	Power Windows	63
Control Locations	41	Removable Roof Panel	65
Instrument Panel	42	Mirrors	71
Instrument Panel Indicators.....	43	Parking Brake	72
Gauges	47	Interior Convenience Items.....	73
Odometer.....	47	Console Compartment	74
Trip Meter	47	Coin Holder	74
Temperature Gauge.....	47	Beverage Holder.....	74
Oil Pressure Gauge	48	Cigarette Lighter	74
Voltmeter.....	48	Ashtray.....	74
Fuel Gauge	48	Glove Box	75
Steering Column Controls	49	Clock	75
Windshield Wipers and Washers ..	50	Interior Lights	76
Turn Signals and Headlights.....	51		
Instrument Panel Brightness	52		
Hazard Warning Button.....	52		
Rear Window Defogger	52		
Steering Wheel Adjustments	53		
Keys.....	54		
Immobilizer System.....	55		
Ignition Switch	57		
Power Door Locks.....	58		
Trunk.....	59		
Emergency Trunk Opener	59		
Remote Transmitter.....	60		
Seats	62		

Component Locations





Instrument Panel



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

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



Seat Belt Reminder Indicator

This indicator flashes for several seconds when you turn the ignition switch to ON (II). It reminds to you and your passenger to fasten your 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 indicator stays on until you do. Both the indicator and the beeper stay off if you fasten your seat belt before turning on the ignition switch.



Low Oil Pressure Indicator

The engine can be severely damaged if this indicator flashes or stays on when the engine is running. For more information, see page [190](#).



Charging System Indicator

If this indicator comes on when the engine is running, the battery is not being charged. For more information, see page [190](#).

Instrument Panel Indicators

U.S.

Canada

 BRAKE



Parking Brake and Brake System Indicator

This indicator has two functions:

1. It comes on when you turn the ignition switch to ON (II). It is a reminder to check the parking brake. Driving with the parking brake not fully released can damage the brakes and tires.
2. If it remains lit after you fully release the parking brake while the engine is running, or if it comes on while driving, there could be a problem with the brake system. For more information, see page [192](#).

U.S.

Canada

 ABS



Anti-lock Brake System (ABS) Indicator

This indicator normally comes on for a few seconds when you turn the ignition switch to ON (II), and goes off after the engine starts. If it comes on at any other time, there is a problem with the ABS. If this happens, have your vehicle checked at a dealer. With this indicator on, your vehicle still has normal braking ability but no anti-lock function. For more information, see page [130](#).

 SRS

Supplemental Restraint System Indicator

This indicator comes on when you turn the ignition switch to ON (II). If it comes on at any other time, it indicates a potential problem with your front airbags or automatic seat belt tensioners. For more information, see page [21](#).



Malfunction Indicator Lamp

See page [191](#).

Door and Lamp Monitor



The appropriate indicator comes on in this monitor if the trunk, the roof panel, the rear window, or either door is not closed tightly. If a brake light does not work, the **BRAKE LAMP** indicator comes on when you push the brake pedal with the ignition switch ON (II).

A burned out brake light is a hazard when drivers behind you cannot tell you are braking. Have your brake lights repaired right away.

All the indicators in the monitor come on for a few seconds when you turn the ignition switch to ON (II).

EPS Electric Power Steering (EPS) Indicator

This indicator normally comes on when you turn the ignition switch to ON (II) and goes off after the engine starts. If it comes on at any other time, there is a problem in the electric power steering system. If this happens, stop the vehicle in a safe place, and turn off the engine. Reset the system by restarting the engine, and watch the EPS indicator. If it does not go off, or comes back on again while driving, take the vehicle to your dealer to have it checked. With the indicator on, the EPS is turned off, making the vehicle harder to steer.

TCS Traction Control System (TCS) Indicator

This indicator has three functions:

1. It comes on as a reminder that you have turned off the traction control system (TCS).
2. It flashes when the TCS is regulating the engine power.
3. If it comes on and stays on when the TCS is on, it indicates that there is a problem in the TCS.

This indicator also comes on when you turn the ignition switch to ON (II) and goes off after the engine starts. See page [131](#) for more information on the TCS.

Instrument Panel Indicators



Turn Signal and Hazard Warning Indicators

The left or right turn signal indicator blinks when you signal a lane change or turn. If the indicator does not blink or blinks rapidly, it usually means one of the turn signal bulbs is burned out (see page [156](#)). Replace the bulb as soon as possible, since other drivers cannot see that you are signaling.

When you press the hazard warning button, both turn signal indicators blink. All turn signals on the outside of the vehicle should flash.



High Beam Indicator

This indicator comes on with the high beam headlights. For more information, see page [51](#).



“Daytime Running Lights” Indicator

Canadian models only

This indicator comes on when you turn the ignition switch 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.



Immobilizer System Indicator

This indicator comes on for a few seconds when you turn the ignition switch to 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 [55](#)).

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



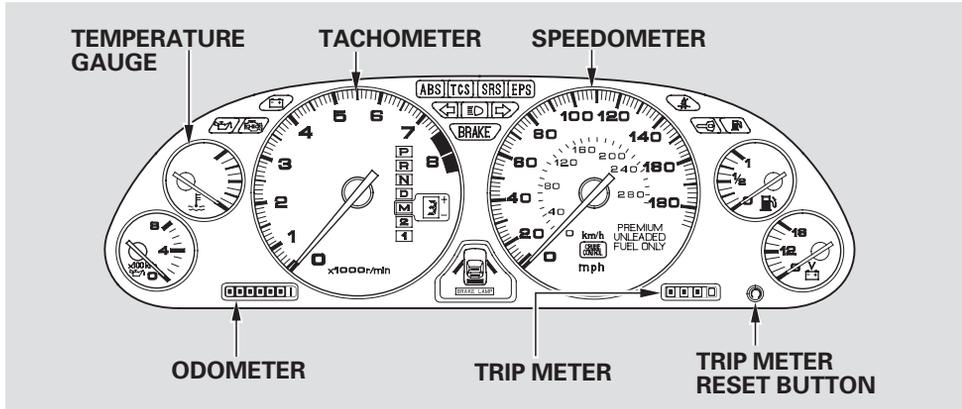
Cruise Control Indicator

This indicator comes on when you set the cruise control. See page [100](#) for information on operating the cruise control.



Low Fuel Indicator

This indicator comes on as a reminder that you must refuel soon.



Odometer

The odometer shows the total distance your vehicle has been driven. It measures miles in U.S. models and kilometers in Canadian models. It is illegal under U.S. federal law and Canadian provincial regulations to disconnect, reset, or alter the odometer with the intent to change the number of miles or kilometers indicated.

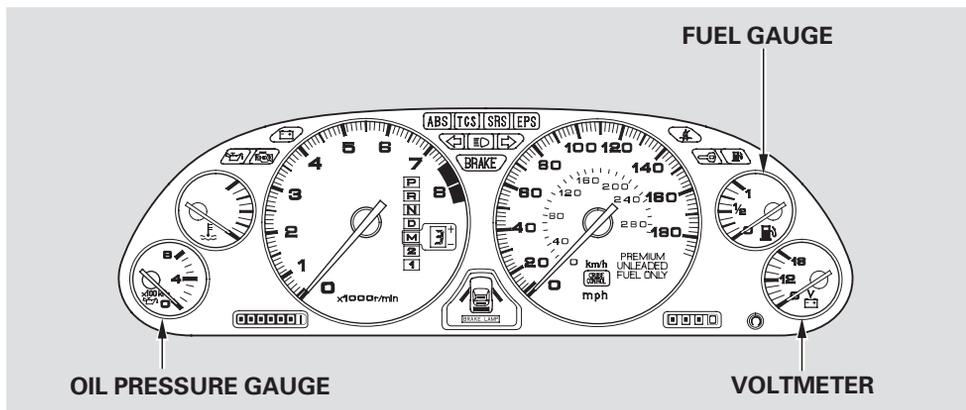
Trip Meter

The trip meter shows the number of miles or kilometers driven since you last reset it. To reset it, push the trip meter reset button.

Temperature Gauge

This shows the temperature of the engine's coolant. During normal operation, the needle should be in the middle of the gauge. In severe driving conditions, such as very hot weather or a long period of uphill driving, the needle may rise to near the red mark. If it reaches the red (Hot) mark, pull safely to the side of the road. See page 188 for instructions and precautions on checking the engine's cooling system.

Gauges



Oil Pressure Gauge

This shows the engine's oil pressure in hundred kilopascal (x 100 kPa). This pressure varies with engine speed and temperature. If the oil pressure falls low enough to cause engine damage, the Low Oil Pressure Indicator comes on (see page [190](#)).

Voltmeter

This meter shows you the battery voltage when the ignition switch is in the ON (II) position. A prolonged reading of lower than 11 volts can indicate a problem with the battery or charging system. Have your vehicle inspected by your dealer.

Fuel Gauge

This shows how much fuel you have. It may show slightly more or less than the actual amount.

NOTICE

Avoid driving with an extremely low fuel level. Running out of fuel could cause the engine to misfire, damaging the catalytic converter.

Steering Column Controls

INSTRUMENT PANEL BRIGHTNESS
(P.52)

**TRACTION CONTROL SYSTEM (TCS)
ON/OFF SWITCH** (P.132)

HAZARD WARNING BUTTON
(P.52)

TILT ADJUSTMENT
(P.53)

HEADLIGHTS
(P.51)

**CRUISE CONTROL MASTER
BUTTON**
(P.100)

**REAR WINDOW
DEFOGGER BUTTON**
(P.52)

TURN SIGNALS
(P.51)

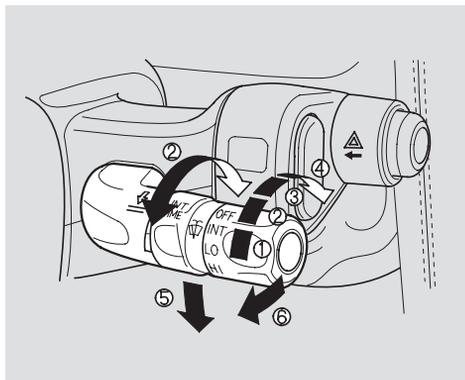
**HORN
BUTTONS**

WINDSHIELD WIPERS/WASHERS
(P.50)

TELESCOPE ADJUSTMENT
(P.53)

U.S. model with A/T is shown.

Windshield Wipers and Washers



1. OFF
2. INT – Intermittent
3. LO – Low speed
4. HI – High speed
5. MIST
6. Windshield Washers

Turn the rotary switch at the end of the lever or push down or pull the lever to select a position.

OFF – The wipers are not activated.

INT – The wipers operate every few seconds. In low speed and high speed, the wipers run continuously.

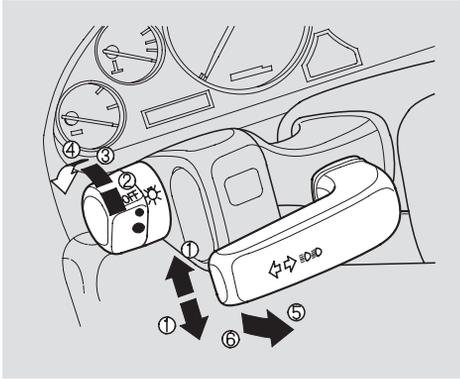
Vary the delay by turning the INT TIME ring.

LO – The wipers run at low speed.

HI – The wipers run at high speed.

MIST: The wipers run at high speed until you release the lever.

Windshield Washers – Pull the wiper control lever toward you and hold it. The washers spray until you release the lever. The wipers run at low speed, then complete one more sweep after you release the lever.



1. Turn Signal
2. Off
3. Parking and indicator lights
4. Headlights on
5. High beams
6. Flash high beams

Turn Signal — Push down on the left lever to signal a left turn and up to signal a right turn. To signal a lane change, push lightly on the lever and hold it. The lever will return to center when you release it or complete a turn.

Headlights On — Turning the 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 key removed from the ignition switch, you will hear a reminder tone when you open the driver’s door.

High Beams — Pull the turn signal lever toward you as far as it will move, then let go to turn on the high beams. The blue high beam indicator will come on (see page 46). Pull the lever again to return to low beams.

To flash the high beams, pull the lever back lightly, then release it. The high beams will stay on as long as you hold the lever back.

Daytime Running Lights

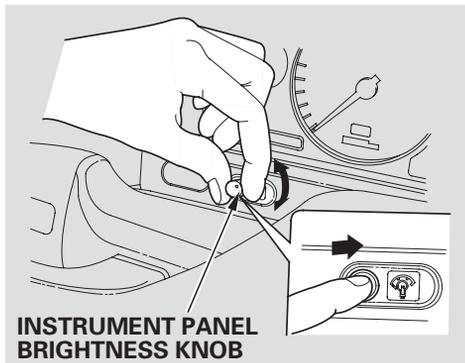
Canadian models only

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 switch off, even if you set the parking brake.

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

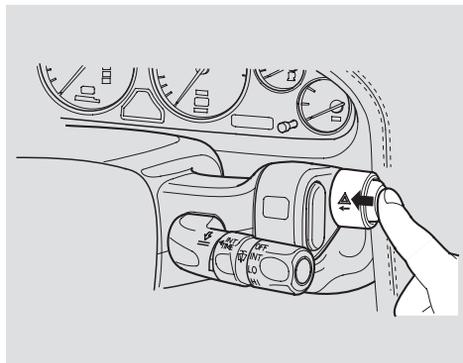
Instrument Panel Brightness, Hazard Warning Button, Rear Window Defogger

Instrument Panel Brightness



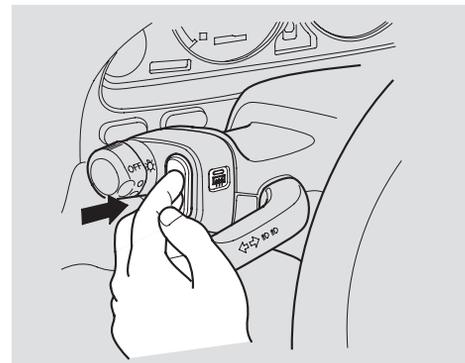
The knob on the dashboard behind the left pod controls the brightness of the instrument panel lights. Push the knob to get it to pop out. Turn the knob to adjust the brightness, then push it back in so you cannot accidentally bump it.

Hazard Warning Button



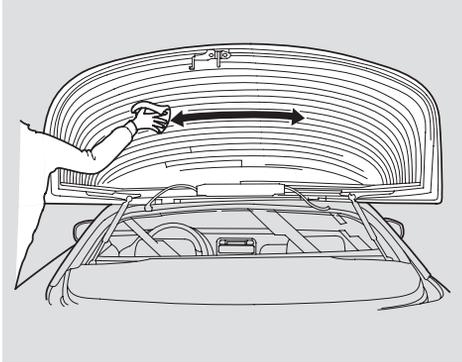
Push the red button on the right pod to turn on the hazard warning lights (four-way flashers). This causes all four outside turn signals and both indicators in the instrument panel to flash. Use the hazard warning lights if you need to park in a dangerous area near heavy traffic, or if your vehicle is 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 indicator on the front of the pod comes on 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 switch. You have to turn the defogger on again when you restart the vehicle.

Rear Window Defogger, Steering Wheel Adjustments



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 Adjustments

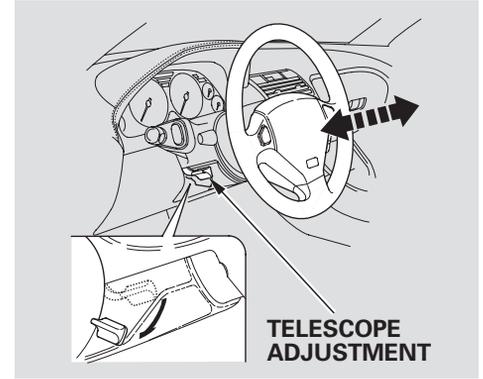
Make any steering wheel adjustment before you start driving.

⚠ WARNING

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

Adjust the steering wheel only when the vehicle is stopped.

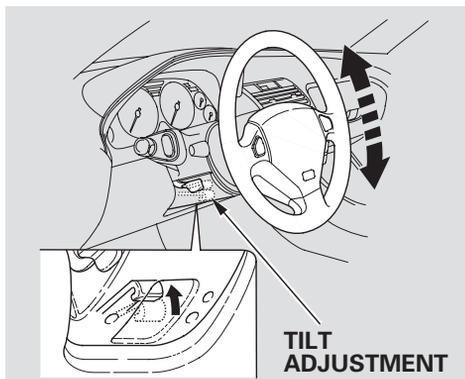
1. The lever to telescope the steering wheel is under the steering column to the left. Push this lever all the way down.



2. Move the steering wheel in or out to the distance you want. Push the lever up firmly to lock the steering wheel in position.
3. The lever to tilt the steering wheel is under the steering column in the middle. Pull this lever toward you and hold it.

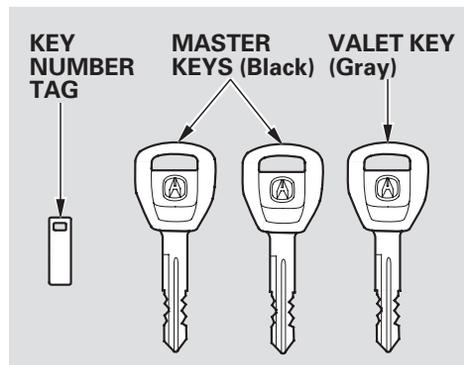
CONTINUED

Steering Wheel Adjustments, Keys



4. Move the steering wheel so it points toward your chest, not toward your face. Make sure you can see the instrument panel gauges and the indicators. Release the lever.
5. Make sure you have securely locked the steering wheel in place by trying to move it up, down, in, and out.

Keys



The master key fits all the locks on your vehicle.

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

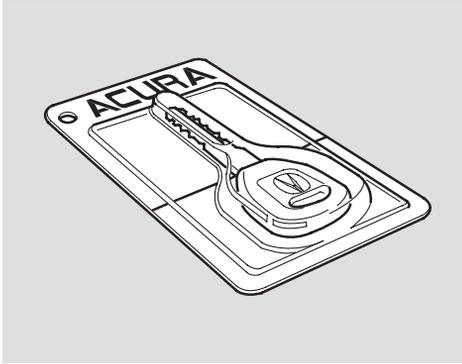
You should have received a key number tag with your keys. You will need this key number if you ever have to get a key replaced. Use only an Acura-approved key blank.

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 your 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 tag 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 dealer.

Immobilizer System

The immobilizer system protects your vehicle from theft. If an improperly-coded key (or other device) is used, the engine's fuel system 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.

The system may not recognize your key's coding if another immobilizer key or other metal object (i.e. key fob) is near the ignition switch when you insert the key.

CONTINUED

Immobilizer System

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

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

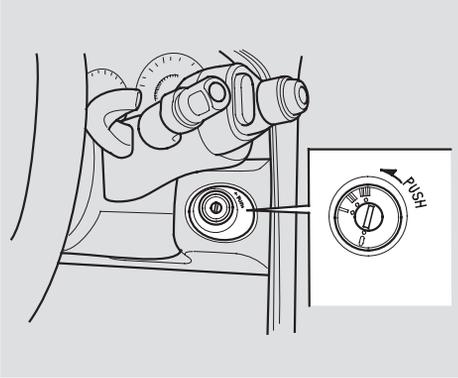
If you have lost your key and cannot start your engine, contact your dealer.

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.

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

This device complies with Industry Canada Standard RSS-210. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) this device may not cause interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference that may cause undesired operation of the device.



The ignition switch has four positions: LOCK (0), ACCESSORY (I), ON (II), and START (III).

LOCK (0) – You can insert or remove the key only in this position. To turn the key, push it in slightly. If your vehicle has an automatic transmission, the shift lever must also be in park.

If the front wheels are turned, the anti-theft lock may make it difficult to turn the key. Firmly turn the steering wheel to the left or right as you turn the key.

ACCESSORY (I) – You can operate the audio system and the cigarette lighter in this position.

ON (II) – This is the normal key position when driving. Several of the indicators on the instrument panel come on as a test when you turn the ignition switch from ACCESSORY (I) to ON (II).

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

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.

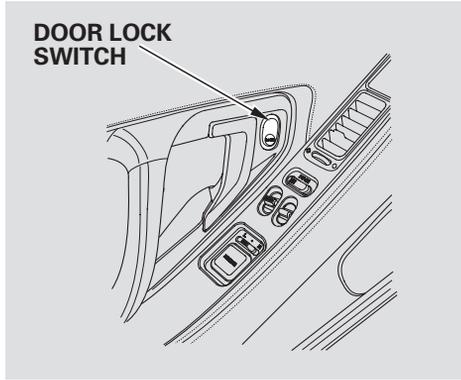
If your vehicle has an automatic transmission, the shift lever must be in Park before you can remove the key from the ignition switch.

⚠ WARNING

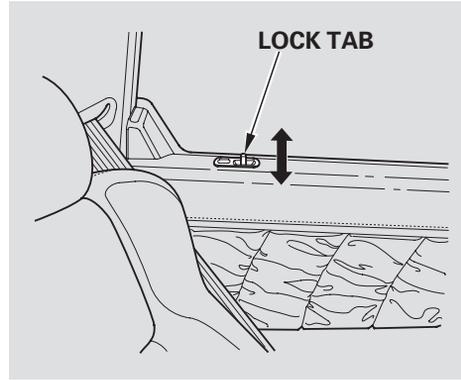
Removing the key from the ignition switch while driving locks the steering. This can cause you to lose control.

Remove the key from the ignition switch only when parked.

Power Door Locks



The driver's door has a door lock switch that locks and unlocks both doors. Push LOCK to lock both doors, and push the top portion of the switch to unlock them.



Each door also has a lock tab on the top. When you push down the lock tab on the driver's door, both doors lock. Pulling up 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 get out of the vehicle, pull each lock tab up or use the door lock switch before you open either door.

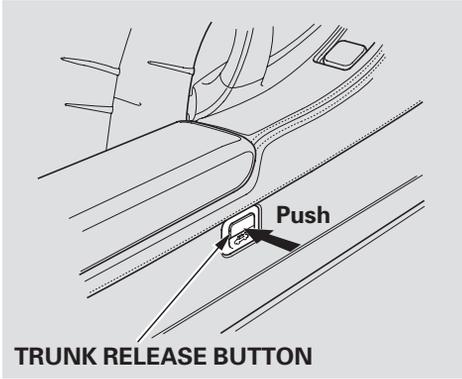
Both doors will lock when you use the key to lock either door from the outside. Unlocking the driver's door with the key unlocks only that door. Unlocking the passenger's door with the key unlocks both doors.

To lock the door without the key, push the lock tab down and close the door.

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 the driver's door open and the key in the ignition, both door lock switches are disabled.

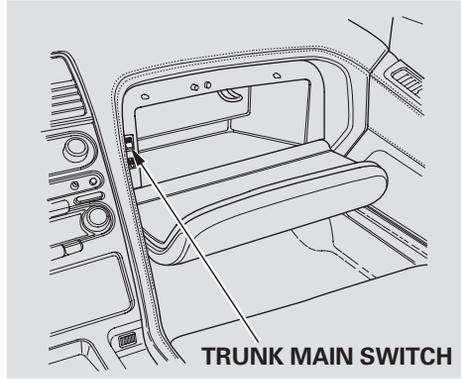
If you try to lock an open driver's door by pushing the lock tab down, the tabs on both doors pop up. Pushing the lock tab down on the passenger's door only locks that door.



To open the trunk, press the trunk release button on the driver's door. You can also use the master key to open the trunk lock.

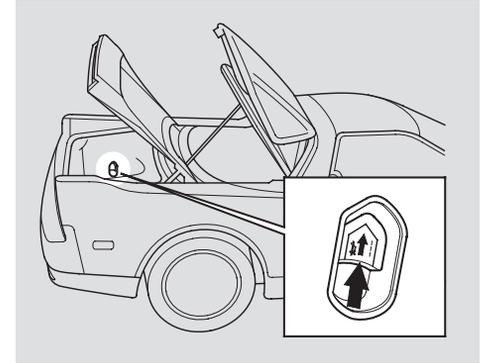
To close the trunk, press down on the trunk lid. Do not press down on the rear spoiler as you may damage it.

Keep the trunk lid closed at all times while driving to avoid damaging it.



To protect items in the trunk when you need to give the key to someone else, disable the trunk release button by turning off the trunk main switch in the glove, lock the glove box with the master key, and give the other person the valet key.

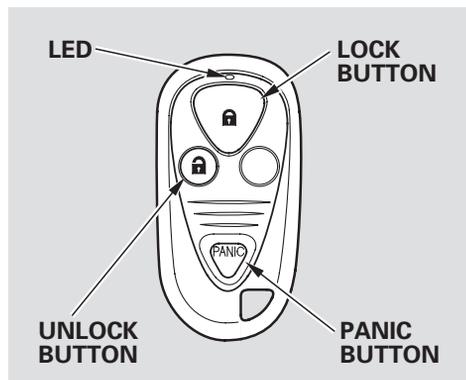
Emergency Trunk Opener



As a safety feature, your vehicle has a release lever on the trunk latch so the trunk can be opened from the inside. To open the trunk, push up the release lever.

Parents should decide if their children should be shown how to use this feature. For more information about child safety, see page [26](#).

Remote Transmitter



LOCK — Press this button once to lock both doors. Some exterior and interior lights will flash. When you push **LOCK** twice within 5 seconds, you will hear a beep to verify that the doors are locked and the security system has set.

UNLOCK — Press this button once to unlock the driver's door. Some exterior lights will flash twice. Push it twice to unlock the passenger's door.

The interior light (if the interior light switch is in the center position) will come on when you press the **UNLOCK** button. If you do not open either door within 30 seconds, the light goes out. If you relock the doors with the remote transmitter before 30 seconds have elapsed, the light will go off immediately.

If you do not open either door within 30 seconds, the doors automatically relock and the security system sets.

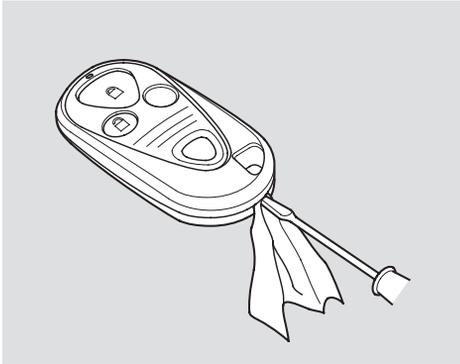
You cannot lock or unlock the doors with the remote transmitter if either door is not fully closed or the key is in the ignition switch.

PANIC — Press this button for about 1 second to attract attention; the horn will sound and the exterior lights will flash for about 30 seconds. To cancel panic mode, press any other button on the remote transmitter, or turn the ignition switch to **ON (II)**.

Remote Transmitter Care

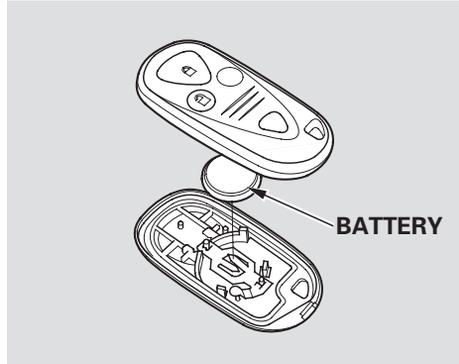
- Avoid dropping or throwing the transmitter.
- Protect the transmitter from extreme temperature.
- Do not immerse the transmitter in any liquid.
- If you lose a transmitter, the replacement needs to be reprogrammed by your dealer.

Replacing the Transmitter Battery



If it takes several pushes on the button to lock or unlock the doors, replace the battery as soon as possible.

Battery type: CR2025



To replace the battery, place a cloth on the edge of the transmitter, and remove the upper half by carefully prying on the edge with a small flat-tip screwdriver.

Remove the old battery, and insert a new battery with the — side facing up. Snap the two halves of the transmitter case back together.

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.

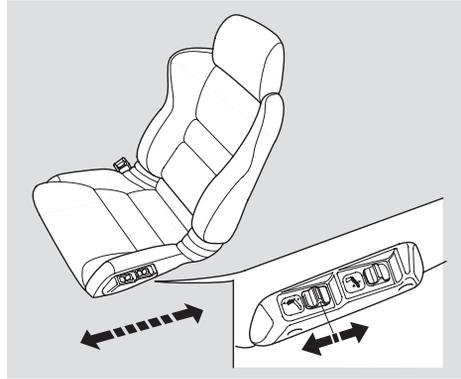
Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

This device complies with Industry Canada Standard RSS-210.

Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) this device may not cause interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference that may cause undesired operation of the device.

Seats

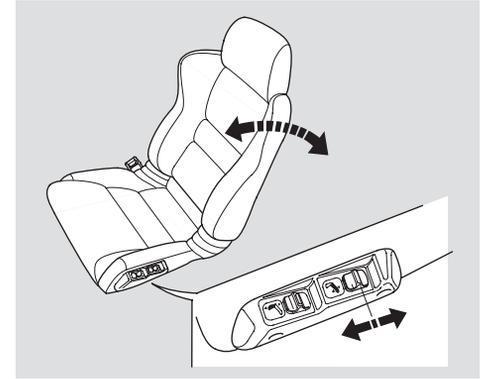
See pages 10 – 12 for important safety information and warnings about how to properly position the seats and seat-backs.



Make all seat adjustments before you start driving.

The power seats in your vehicle are adjusted with the two switches on the outside of the seat bottom.

Push the front switch forward or backward to adjust the distance to the steering wheel and pedals.

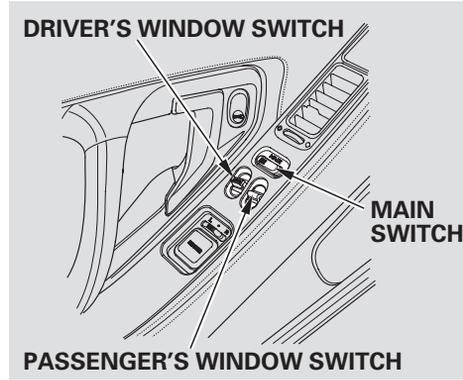


Adjust the seat-back angle by pushing the rear switch in the direction you want to move.

You can adjust the power seats with the ignition switch in any position.

Turn the ignition switch to ON (II) to raise or lower either 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 pushing the switch up and holding it.

The windows will operate for up to 10 minutes after you turn off the ignition switch. Opening either door cancels this function.



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 until the window reaches the desired position. To close the window, push up on the window switch. Release the switch when the window gets to the position you want.

WARNING

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

Make sure your passenger is away from the window before closing it.

CONTINUED

Power Windows

The master control panel also contains these extra features:

AUTO – To open the driver’s window fully, push the window switch firmly down to the second detent, and release it. The window automatically goes all the way down. To stop the window, push the window switch up 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 push the window switch up and hold it until the window reaches the desired position.

If the MAIN switch is OFF, the passenger’s window cannot be raised or lowered. Keep the MAIN switch off when you have a child in the vehicle so the child does not get injured by operating the window unintentionally.

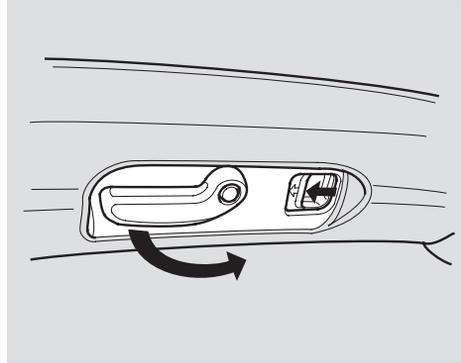
Your vehicle's roof panel has a single release handle on each side, making it easy to remove and install. When not in use, the roof panel can be stored in a special holder under the rear window.

Always clean and dry the roof panel before you remove it so dirt and water do not fall in the interior and engine compartment.

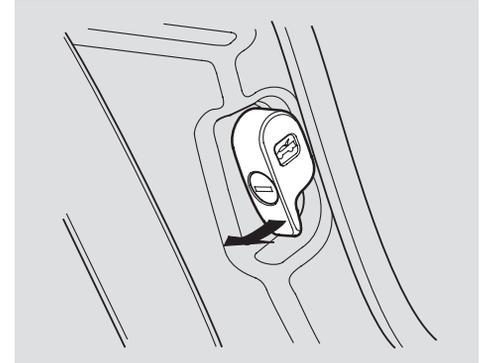
Do not put any items other than the roof panel in the roof holder or you can damage the roof holder.

One person should be able to remove and install the roof panel. Although the panel is not heavy, you may find it awkward to handle because of its size. If so, get someone to assist you so you do not damage the panel.

Removing and Storing



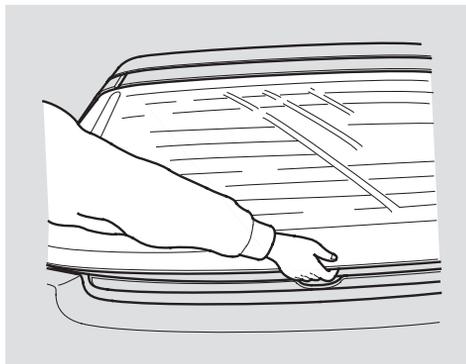
1. Open both windows.
2. Turn off the engine and set the parking brake.
3. Release each side of the roof by pushing the lock tab sideways and pulling down the release lever.



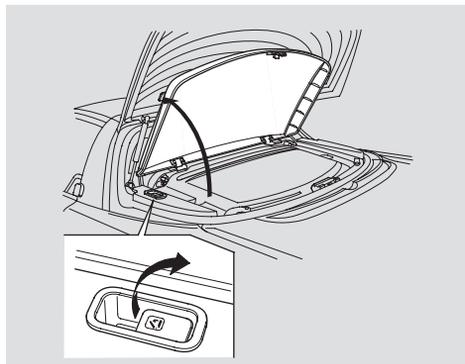
4. Open the door. Locate the rear window release handle on the rear of the driver's door opening, next to the seat. Pivot this handle towards the driver's seat. The rear window will pop up slightly.

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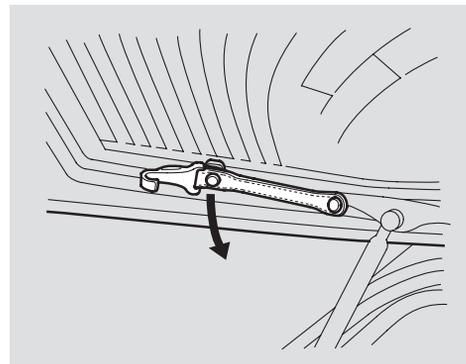
Removable Roof Panel



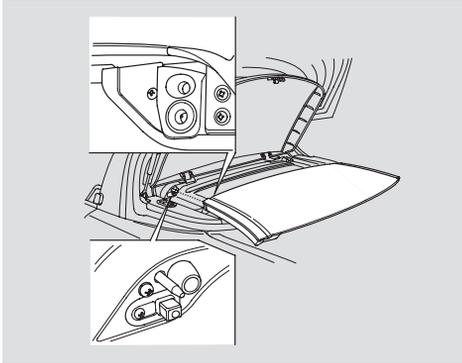
5. Stand just behind the driver's door. Reach under the rear edge of the window and raise it. It will stay up by itself.



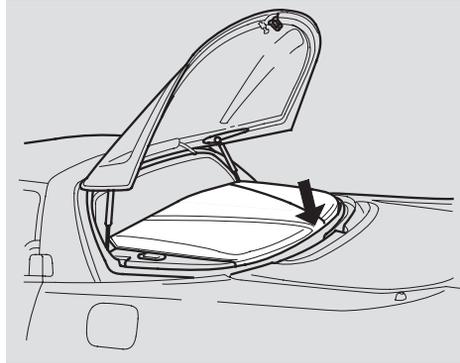
6. Pull up the roof cover release lever and raise the roof cover.



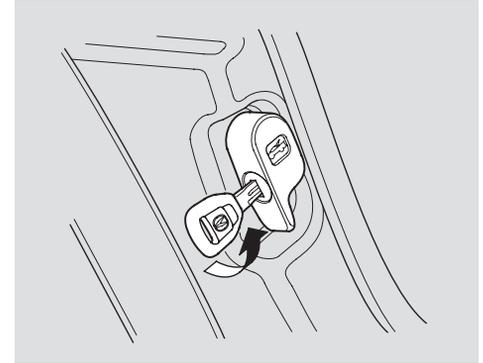
7. Unsnap the hook end of the strap from the rear window frame.
8. Put the hook around the edge of the roof cover to hold it up.



9. Lift the roof straight up off the vehicle. Since the roof must go in the holder backwards, it is recommended that you carry it around to the opposite side of the vehicle.
10. Place the roof in the holder with the rear facing forward. Make sure the pins at both front corners of the holder are in the holes in the roof panel.



11. Lower the roof cover and push it down until it latches. Snap the hook on the window frame.
12. Pull the rear window down until it is resting on the body, then push on the center of the back edge until it latches. Make sure it is securely closed before driving away.

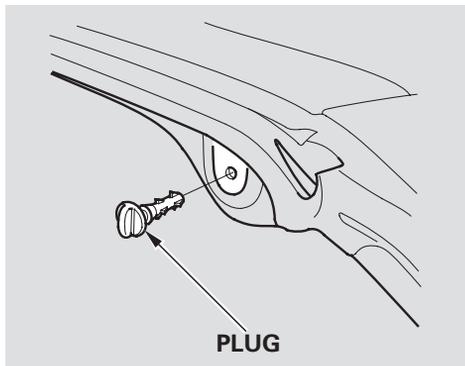


To prevent anyone from getting to the roof panel and the engine when you park the vehicle with the roof removed, lock the rear window release lever with the master key.

CONTINUED

Removable Roof Panel

If the wind noise is unpleasant while you are driving with the roof panel removed, you can reduce the noise by inserting a plug in the hole located at each side of the rear roof pillar. These plugs are stored in the glove box.



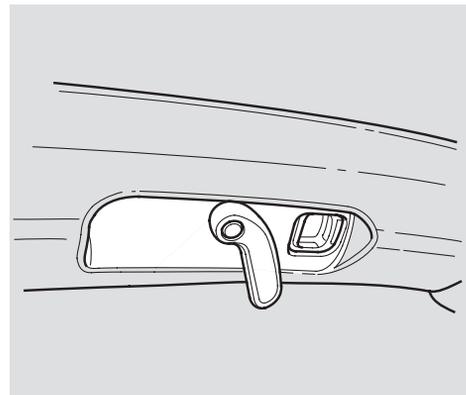
Do not use any plugs other than the ones that came with your vehicle. Other objects may damage the mechanism in the roof pillar, causing the roof panel mechanism to jam or to not latch the roof properly.

Installing

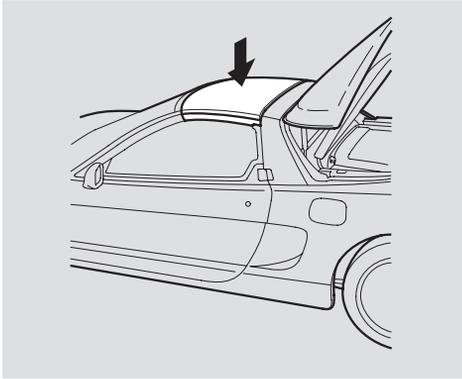
Because it is stored above the engine compartment, the roof panel can get hot while driving. Allow it to cool down for several minutes before attempting to remove it from the roof holder.

1. Open both windows.
2. Turn off the engine and set the parking brake.
3. Remove the plugs from the rear pillars.
4. Open the rear window (see page [66](#)).
5. Open the roof cover by pulling up the release lever. Unsnap the hook from the window frame and use it to hold up the roof cover.

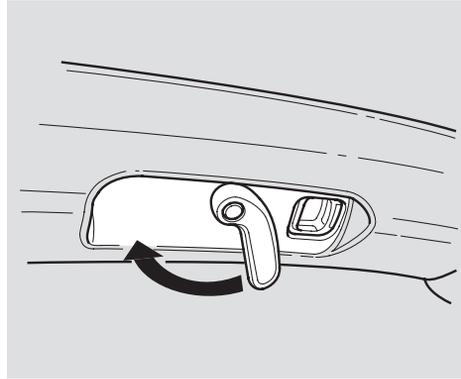
6. Remove the roof from the holder by pulling it up slightly, then back.



7. Make sure the roof panel release levers are in the unlocked (down) position.



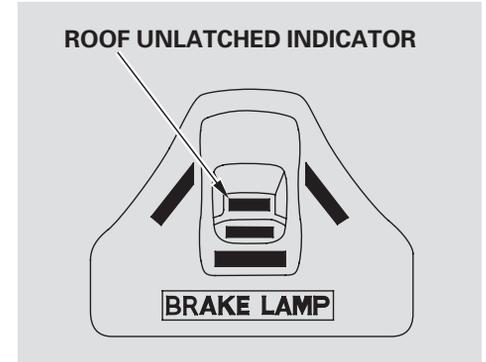
8. Set the roof in place on the vehicle. Make sure all four corners are sitting flush with the vehicle body.



9. Secure the roof by turning each release lever until the lock tab clicks forward. Pull on the levers to make sure they are locked. If the release levers are locked correctly, the roof unlatched indicator will not come on when you turn the ignition switch to ON (II).

10. Close the roof cover and snap the hook onto the window frame. Close the rear window.

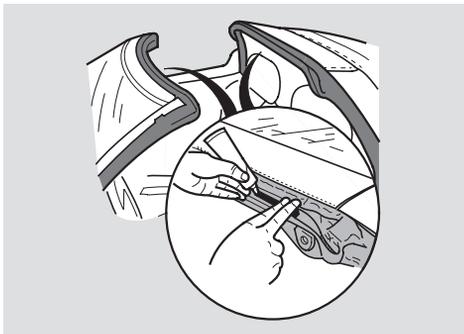
Roof Unlatched Indicator



This indicator comes on when the roof is installed if either release lever is not fully locked. Check both release levers to make sure they are locked. This indicator also lights when the roof is removed but is not properly stored in the holder.

Removable Roof Panel

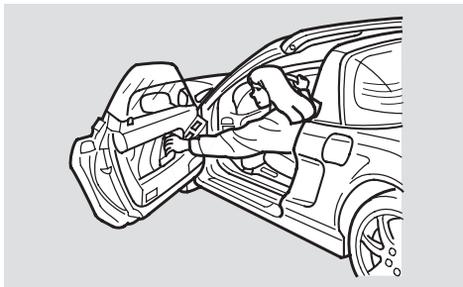
Maintenance



Dust is the main cause of creaks or other sounds coming from the roof. Regularly clean the roof panel and body seals with glass cleaner and a soft cloth.

Every three to six months, depending on how often the roof is removed, rub a thin film of Shin-Etsu Silicone grease (available from your dealer, P/N 08798-9013) onto the seals wherever they touch the roof panel or each other.

To reduce the possibility of leaks:



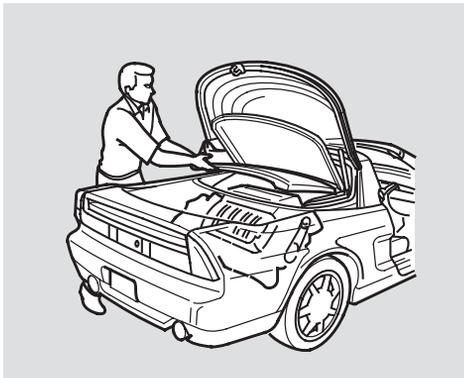
- Use the door pull to open and close the door. Do not push or pull on the door glass.



- Do not lean or sit on an open door.

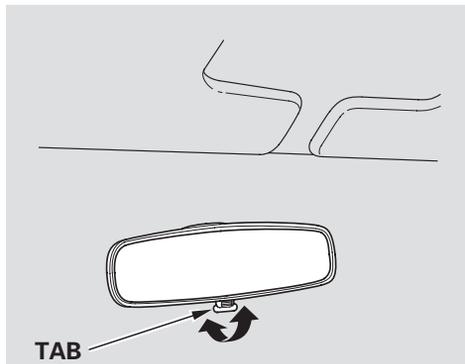


- The roof panel seals are designed to promote the flow of water off the roof. Spraying high pressure water directly on the seals can distort them, causing a leak. Use only a low pressure water stream when using a hose, and avoid car washes that use only high pressure water spray for cleaning.
- Avoid getting water in the roof holder. This can damage the switch that senses the roof is stored, causing the instrument panel indicator to stay on.



- When the seals are new, the glass will seal more tightly if you open the door slightly before closing the window.
- Never store any items other than the roof panel in the holder. Because it is above the engine, the holder can get very warm.

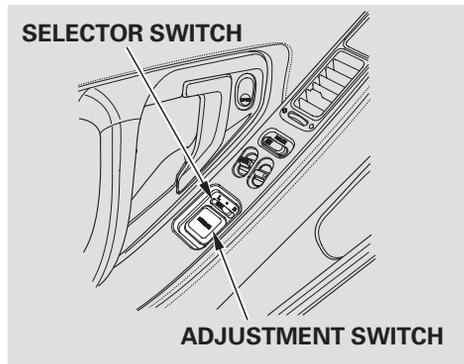
Mirrors



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.

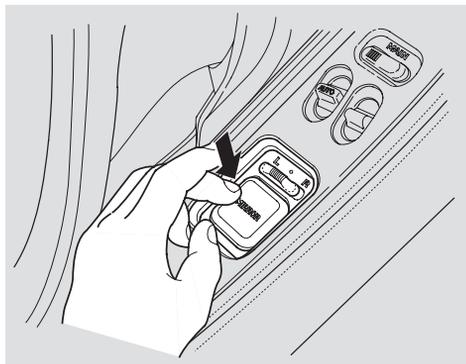
Adjusting the Power Mirrors



1. Turn the ignition switch to ON (II).
2. Move the selector switch to L (driver's side) or R (passenger's side).

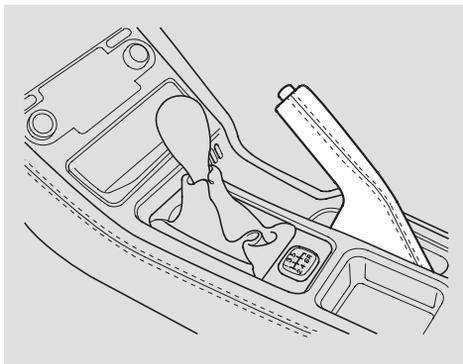
CONTINUED

Mirrors, Parking Brake



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 the adjustment switch off to keep your settings.

Parking Brake

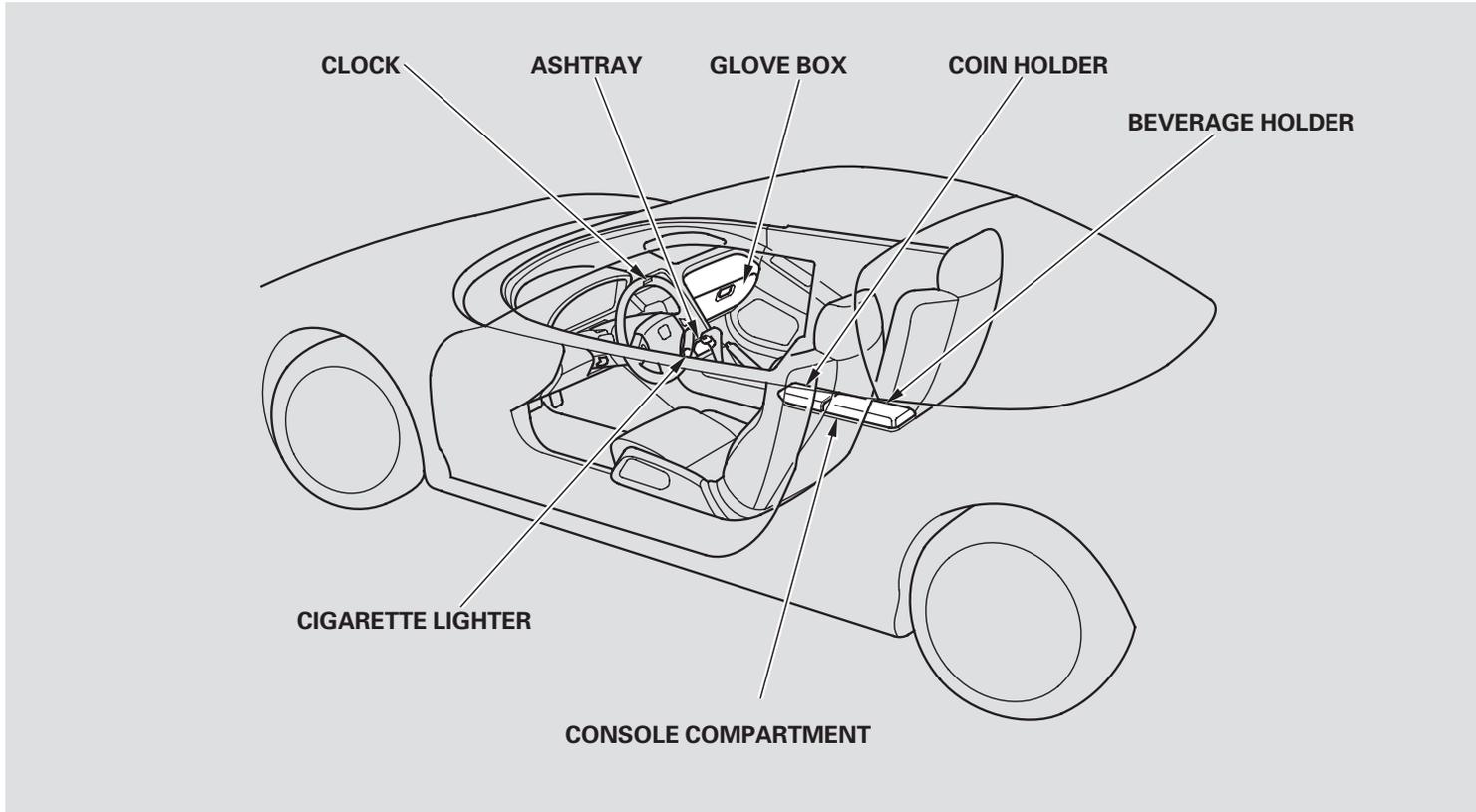


To apply the parking brake, pull the lever up fully. To release it, pull up slightly, push the button, and lower the lever. The parking brake indicator on the instrument panel should go out when the parking brake is fully released (see page [44](#)).

NOTICE

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

If you try to drive the vehicle without releasing the parking brake, the ABS indicator may come on, and the ABS may not work properly.



Interior Convenience Items

Console Compartment

To open the console compartment, lift the tab on the left edge.

Coin Holder

The coin holder is located in the left front half of the console compartment lid. Open the coin holder by lifting up on the middle of the armrest.

Beverage Holder

The beverage holder is located in the rear half of the console compartment lid. To use the beverage holder, lift up on the middle of the armrest pad.

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

Cigarette Lighter

The ignition switch must be in ACCESSORY (I) or ON (II) for the cigarette lighter to work. To heat up the lighter, push it in. It will pop up when it is ready for use. Do not hold the lighter in while it is heating up, you could cause it to overheat.

Ashtray

Open the ashtray by lifting the lid up. To close the ashtray, push the lid down. To remove it for emptying, lift the lid up to the open position, and push it up further. The ashtray will pop out slightly so you can grasp it and pull it all the way out. After emptying, push it all the way back in.

NOTICE

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

Glove Box

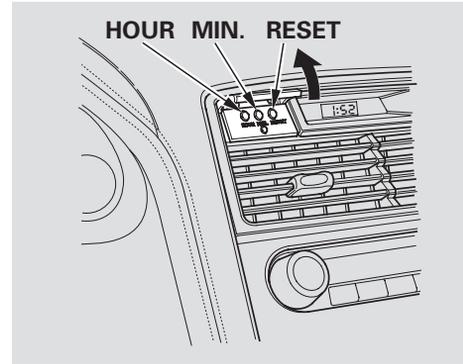
Open the glove box by squeezing the handle. Close it with a firm push. Lock or unlock the glove box with the master key.

WARNING

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.

Clock



The clock displays the time with the ignition switch ON (II). To see the time with the ignition off, press and hold the DISPLAY button.

To set the clock:

1. Turn the ignition switch to ON (II).
2. Raise the lid to the left of 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 the RESET button sets the clock back to the previous hour. If the displayed time is after the half hour, pressing the RESET button sets the clock forward to the beginning of the next hour.

For example:

- 1:06 would RESET 1:00
- 1:52 would RESET 2:00

Interior Light



The interior light has a three-position switch; ON, Door Activated, and OFF. In the Door Activated (center) position, the light comes on when you:

- Open either door.
- Unlock the doors with the remote transmitter.

The interior light (with the switch in the center position) comes on when you remove the key from the ignition switch. If you do not open a door, the light stays on, then fades out in about 30 seconds.

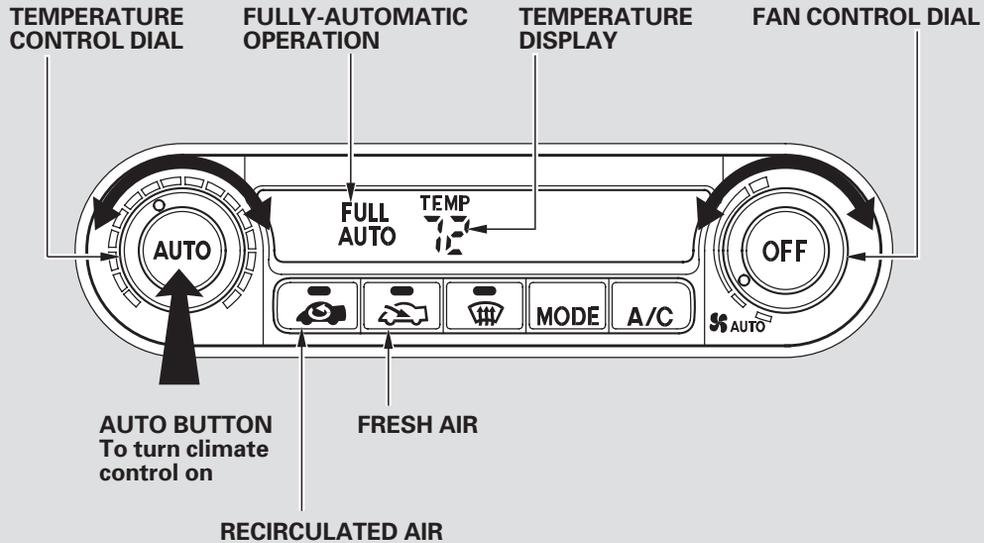
The climate control system in your vehicle provides a comfortable driving environment in all weather conditions.

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.)

The security system helps to discourage vandalism and theft of your vehicle.

Vents, Heating, and A/C	78
Controlling the Airflow	79
Climate Control.....	82
Playing the Radio.....	84
Radio Reception	87
Playing a Tape.....	89
Playing Discs.....	93
Protecting Your Discs.....	97
CD Changer Error Messages	98
Security System	99
Cruise Control.....	100

Vents, Heating, and A/C



U.S. model shown

Controlling the Airflow

Fan Control Dial

Turn this dial clockwise to increase the fan speed and airflow.

Temperature Control Dial

Turning this dial clockwise increases the temperature of the airflow.

Air Conditioning (A/C) Button

This button turns the air conditioning on and off. You will see ON or OFF in the display.

When you turn the A/C off, the system cannot regulate the inside temperature if you set the dial below the outside air temperature.

Recirculation/Fresh Air Buttons

These buttons control the source of the air going into the system.

When the  is pressed, the indicator in the button comes on and

air is brought in from outside the vehicle (Fresh Air mode).

When  is pressed, the indicator in the button comes on and air from the vehicle's interior is sent throughout the system again (Recirculation mode).

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

The system should be left 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 driving through dusty or smoky conditions, then return to fresh air mode.

Mode Control Button

Use the MODE button to select the vents the air flows from. Some air will flow from the dashboard corner vents in all modes. Each time you press the MODE button, the display shows the mode selected. Press the button four times to see all of the modes.

 Air flows from the dashboard and door vents. Close the door vents when using the air conditioning or the windows may fog up.

 Airflow is divided between the dashboard/door vents and the floor vents.

 Air flows from the floor vents.

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

Vents, Heating, and A/C

Windshield Defroster Button

When  button is pressed, the indicator in the button comes on and the air flows from the defroster vents at the base of the windshield. This overrides any MODE selection you may have made.

Ventilation

The flow-through ventilation system draws in outside air, circulates it through the interior, then exhausts it through vents behind the seat-backs.

1. Set the temperature to the lower limit.
2. Make sure the A/C is off.
3. Select  and Fresh Air mode.
4. Set the fan to the desired speed.

Using the Heater

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.

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

Using the A/C

Air conditioning places an extra load on the engine. Watch the engine coolant temperature gauge (see page 47). If it moves near the red zone, turn off the A/C until the gauge reads normally.

1. Turn on the A/C by pressing the button. You will see A/C ON in the display.
2. Make sure the temperature is set to maximum cool.

3. Select  .

4. If the outside air is humid, select Recirculation mode. If the outside air is dry, select Fresh Air mode.
5. Set the fan to the desired speed.

If the interior is very warm, you can cool it down more rapidly by partially opening the windows, turning on the A/C, and setting the fan to maximum speed in Fresh Air mode.

To Dehumidify the Interior

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. Turn the fan on.
2. Turn on the air conditioning.
3. Select  and Fresh Air mode.
4. Adjust the temperature to your preference.

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

To Defog and Defrost

To remove fog from the inside of the windows:

1. Set the fan to the desired speed. Select high for faster defrosting.
2. Turn on the air conditioning.
3. Select the Fresh Air mode.
4. Press the  button.
5. Adjust the temperature so the airflow feels warm.
6. Select  to help clear the rear window.
7. To increase airflow to the windshield, close the corner vents on each door and armrest.

To Remove Exterior Frost or Ice From the Windows

1. Press the  button.
2. Turn on the air conditioning.
3. Select .
4. Set the fan and temperature controls to maximum level.

To clear the windows faster, you can close the vents on top of each door and in each armrest by rotating the wheel next to them. This will send more warm air to the windshield defroster vents. Once the windshield is clear, select Fresh Air mode to avoid fogging the windows.

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

Climate Control

Automatic Climate Control

The automatic climate control system adjusts the fan speed and airflow levels to maintain the interior temperature you select.

1. Press the AUTO button.
2. Set the desired temperature by turning the temperature control dial. You will see FULL AUTO in the system's display.

The system automatically selects the proper mix of conditioned and/or heated air that will, as quickly as possible, raise or lower the interior temperature to your preference.

When you set the temperature to its lower or its upper limit, the system runs at full cooling or heating only. It does not regulate the interior temperature.

In cold weather, the fan will not come on automatically until the heater starts to develop warm air.

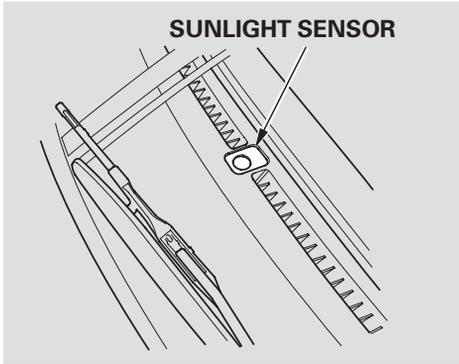
Semi-automatic Operation

You can manually select various functions of the climate control system when it is in fully automatic mode. All other features remain automatically controlled. Making any manual selection causes the word FULL in the display to go out.

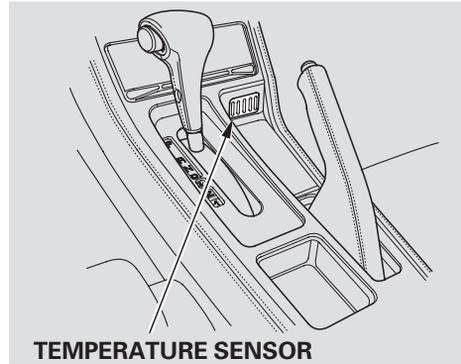
To Turn Everything Off

Press the OFF button. A lack of airflow can cause the windows to fog up. You should keep the fan on at all times so stale air and moisture do not build up in the interior and cause fogging.

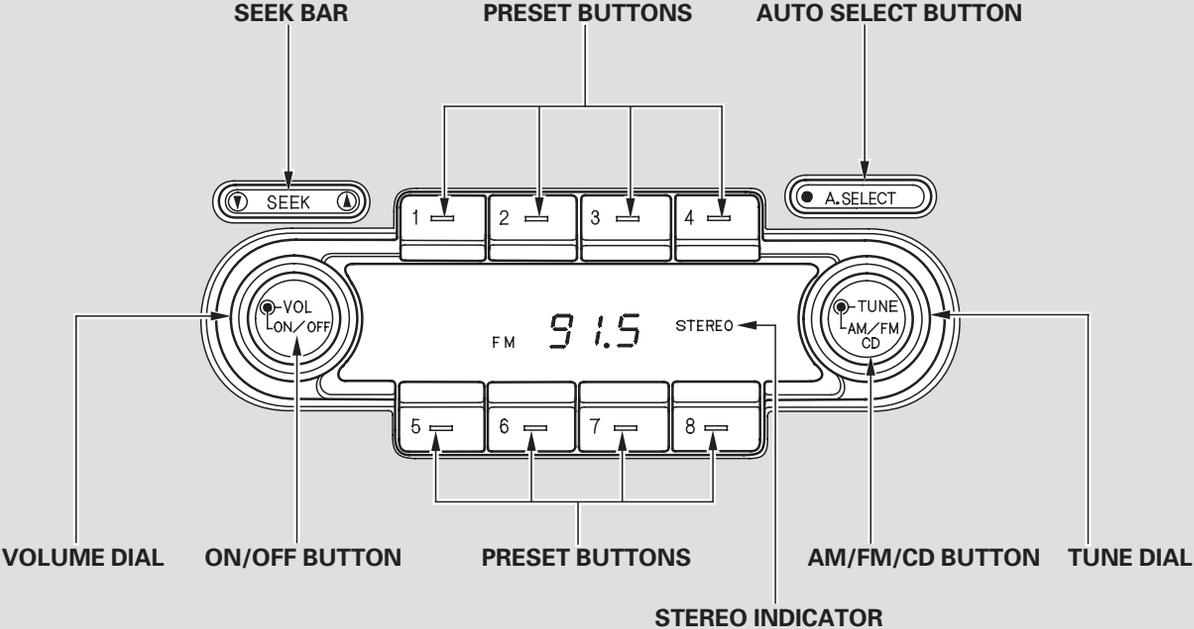
Sunlight and Temperature Sensors



The climate control system has two sensors. A sunlight sensor is in the top of the dashboard, and a temperature sensor is in the center console. Do not cover the sensors or spill any liquid on them.



Playing the Radio



To Play the Radio

The ignition switch must be in the ACCESSORY (I) or ON (II) position. Turn the system on by pushing the ON/OFF button. The power antenna will extend.

Adjust the volume by turning the VOL dial (outside ring of the left knob).

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

To Select a Station

You can use any of four methods to find radio stations on the selected band: **TUNE**, **SEEK**, the preset buttons, and **AUTO SELECT**.

TUNE — Use the TUNE dial (outside ring of the right knob) to tune the radio to a desired frequency. Turn the dial right to tune to a higher frequency, or left to tune to a lower frequency.

SEEK — The SEEK function searches up and down from the current frequency to find a station with a strong signal. To activate it, press the ▲ or ▼ side of the bar, then release it.

Preset — Each preset button can store one frequency on each band.

1. Select the desired band, AM or FM.
2. Use the TUNE or SEEK function to tune the radio to a desired station.
3. Pick a preset button, and hold it until you hear a beep.
4. Repeat steps 1 through 3 store a total of eight stations on AM and FM band.

The preset frequencies will be lost if your vehicle's battery goes dead, is disconnected, or the radio fuse is removed.

CONTINUED

Playing the Radio

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

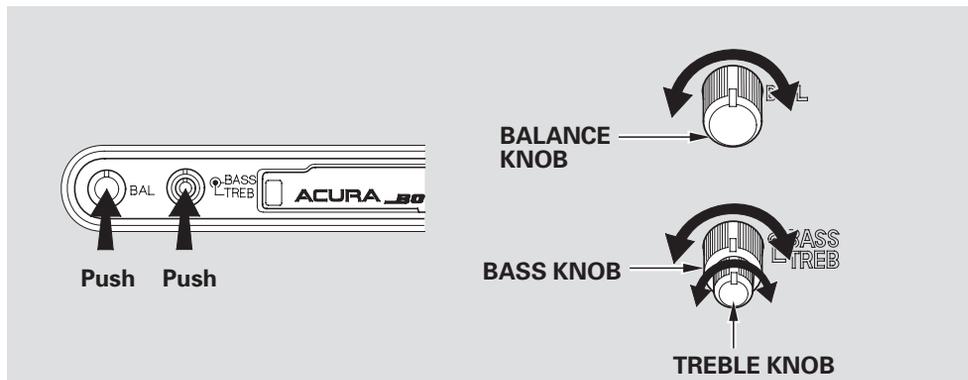
Press the A. SELECT button. The system goes into scan mode for several seconds. It stores eight of the strongest stations on each band in the preset buttons.

If you do not like the stations Auto Select has stored, you can store other frequencies on the preset buttons as previously described.

To turn off Auto Select, press the A. SELECT button. This restores the presets you originally set.

Adjusting the Sound

BAL — Adjust the Balance, or side-to-side strength of the sound.



TREB — Adjust the Treble in the sound.

BASS — Adjust the Bass in the sound.

Push on the TREB knob to get both to pop out. The outside ring changes the bass level and the inner knob changes the treble level. Push on the BAL knob so it pops out and turn it to adjust the balance.

When you have finished the adjustments, push the knobs back in so there is less chance of accidentally changing your settings.

Audio System Lighting

You can use the instrument panel brightness control knob to adjust the illumination of the audio system (see page 52). The audio system illuminates when the parking lights are on, even if the radio is off.

Radio Frequencies

The 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).

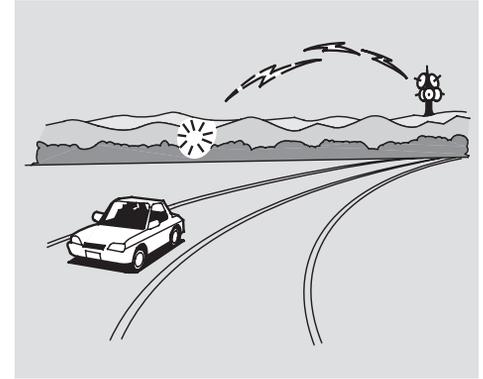
Stations on the FM band are assigned frequencies at least 0.2 megahertz apart (87.9, 88.1, 88.3).

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 the radio receives stations is dependent on many factors, such as the distance from the station’s transmitter, nearby large objects, and atmospheric conditions.

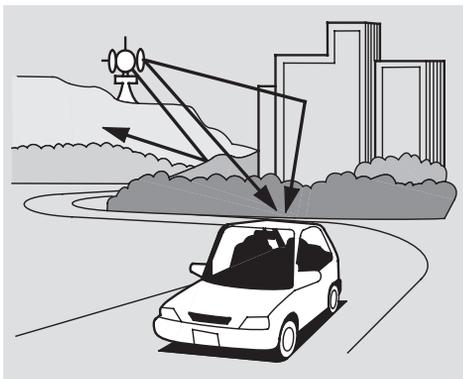
A radio station’s signal gets weaker as you get farther away from its transmitter. If you are listening to an AM station, you will notice the sound volume becoming weaker and the station drifting in and out. If you are listening to an FM station, you will see the stereo indicator flickering off and on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



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.

CONTINUED

Radio Reception



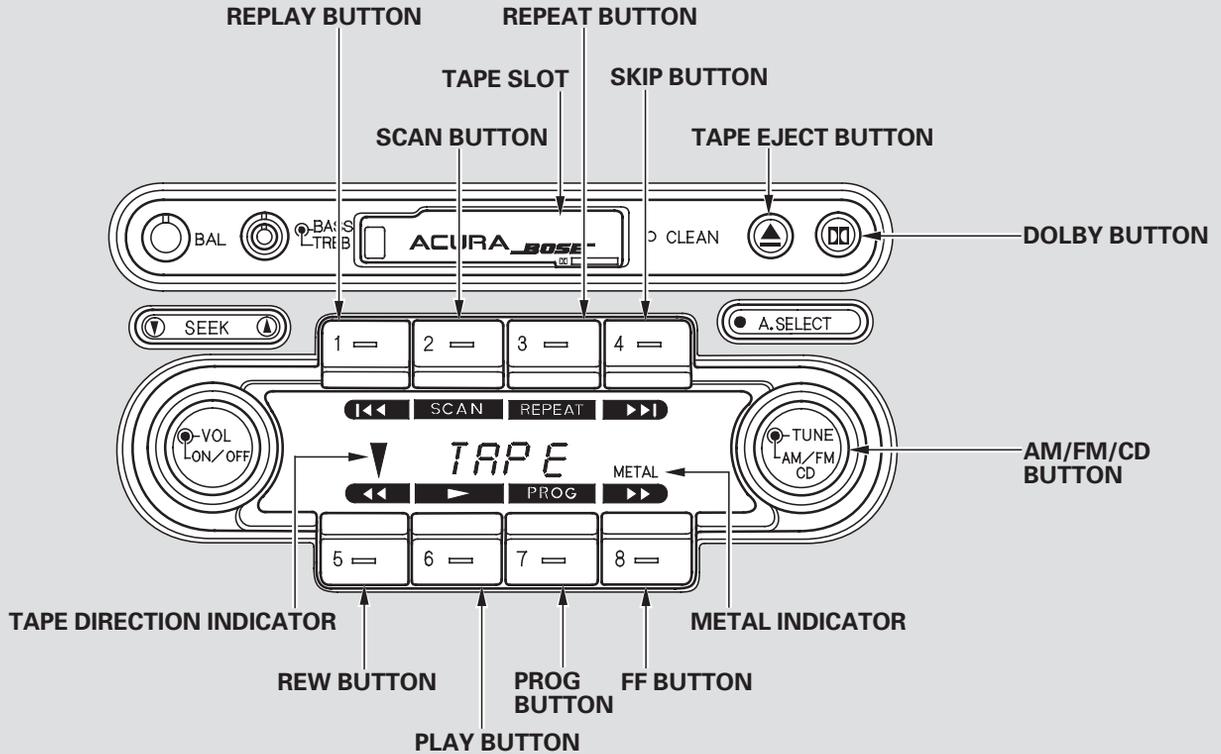
Radio signals, especially on the FM band, are deflected by large objects such as buildings and hills. Your radio then receives both the direct signal from the station's transmitter, and the deflected signal. This causes the sound to distort or flutter. This is a main cause of poor radio reception in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

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



Playing a Tape

To Play a Tape

Make sure the radio is ON. Insert the cassette with the open side of the tape facing right. Push the tape most of the way into the slot. The system will pull the tape in the rest of the way, and begin to play it.

The tape direction indicator comes on to show you which side of the tape is playing. The ▲ indicates the side you inserted upward in now playing. If you want to play the other side, press the PROG button. When the player reaches the end of the tape, it will automatically reverse direction and play the other side.

Dolby* noise reduction turns on when you insert a tape. If the tape was not recorded in Dolby, turn it off by pressing the  button. Dolby remains off until you press the button again.

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

If you play a metal or chromium-dioxide (CrO₂) tape, the system automatically senses it. The METAL indicator in the frequency display comes on.

To Stop Playing a Tape

To remove the tape, press the EJECT button. If you want to turn the player off, press the ON/OFF button or turn off the ignition. The tape 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 changer while a tape is playing, press the AM/FM/CD button.

Tape Search Functions

FF/REW — To rewind the tape, push the REW (Preset 5) button. To fast forward the tape, push the FF (Preset 8) button. Press the PLAY (Preset 6) button to take the system out of rewind or fast forward.

SKIP — Press the SKIP (Preset 4) button to find the beginning of the next song or passage. The system goes into fast forward, and the indicator in the SKIP button flashes during fast forward. When the system finds the beginning of the next song or passage, it goes back to PLAY.

REPEAT — Press the REPEAT (Preset 3) button to continuously play a song or passage. The indicator in the button lights and stays on. The track will repeat until you press the RPT button again.

REPLAY — Press the REPLAY (Preset 1) button to play the current song or passage from the beginning. The system goes into rewind, and the indicator in the button flashes during rewind. When it reaches the current song or passage, it goes back to PLAY.

SCAN — Press the SCAN (Preset 2) button to search the tape for a desired passage. When you press the SCAN button, the system goes into fast forward. It goes back to PLAY when it reaches the beginning of the next song or passage. It plays that song or passage for about 8 seconds and then goes into fast forward again to find the beginning of the next song or passage. The system repeats this until you press the SCAN button again.

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

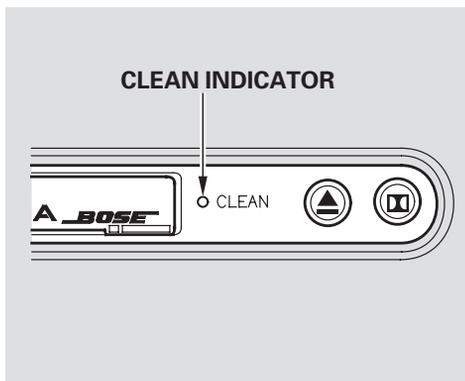
Caring for the Tape and Player

The tape player picks up dirt and oxides from the tape. This contamination build up over time and causes the sound quality to degrade. To prevent this, you should clean the player after every 30 hours of use.

If you do not clean the tape player regularly, it may eventually become impossible to remove the contamination with a normal cleaning kit. Your dealer has a cleaning kit available.

CONTINUED

Playing a Tape



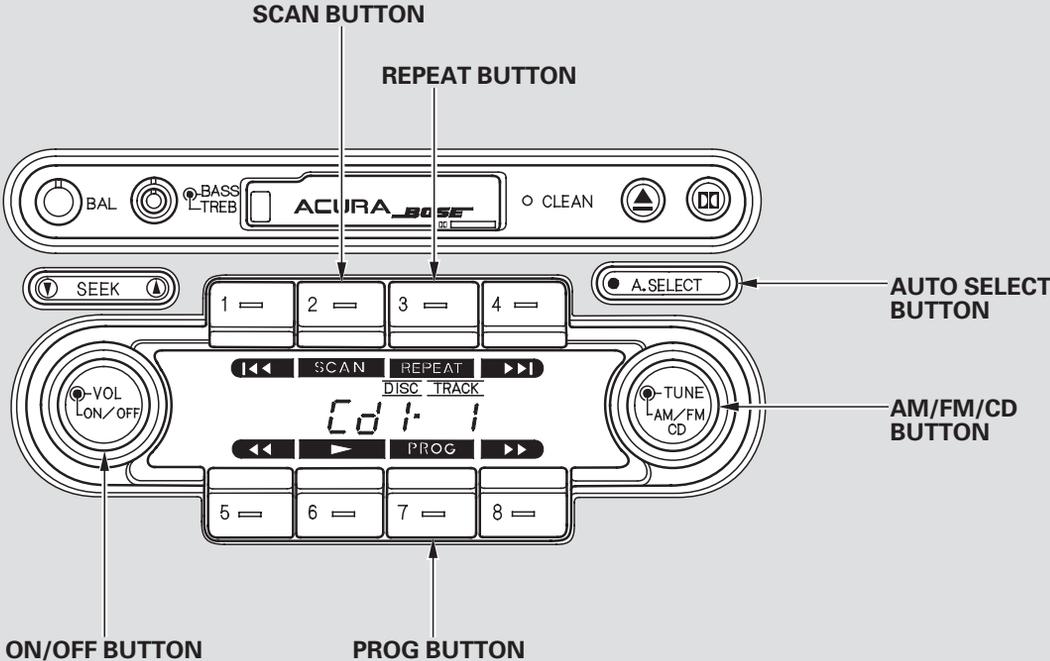
After 50 hours of use, the CLEAN indicator comes on to remind you to clean the cassette drive. After cleaning the drive, turn off the CLEAN indicator by pushing it in with the tip of a ballpoint pen or similar object.

Use 100-minute or shorter tapes. Tapes longer than that may break or jam the drive.

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

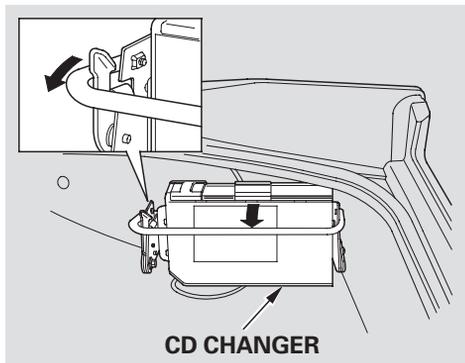
Store tapes in their cases to protect them from dust and moisture. Never place tapes where they will be exposed to direct sunlight, high heat, or high humidity. If a tape is exposed to extreme heat or cold, let it reach a moderate temperature before inserting it into the player.

Never try to insert foreign objects into the tape player.



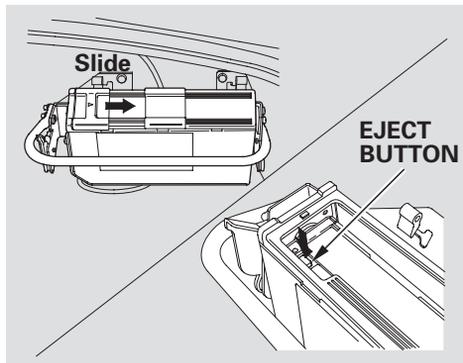
Playing Discs

Loading the CD Changer

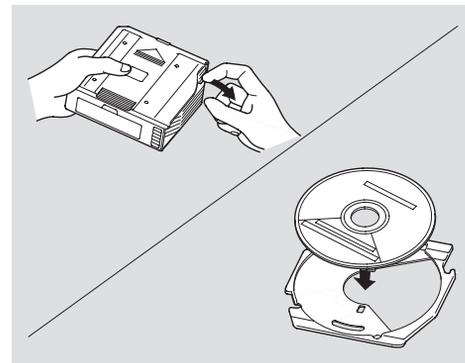


Your vehicle has a CD changer in the trunk. It holds up to six discs.

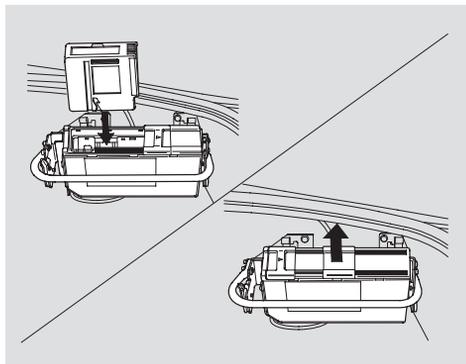
1. Press the lock lever down, pivot the changer downward.



2. Slide the lid to open the CD changer.
3. Push the EJECT button to remove the CD magazine. The magazine will pop up automatically.



4. To install a disc, pull the tab out to remove the tray from the magazine.
5. Put a disc on a tray with the printed surface up as shown.
6. Reinstall the tray in the magazine. Repeat this procedure for the other five trays.



7. Store the magazine in the changer. Pivot the changer upward to its upright position. Make sure the locklever is securely locked.

NOTE: Secure the CD changer in the upright position before driving. The CD changer and disc(s) can be damaged if the changer is not secured before driving.

Operating the CD Changer

You operate the CD changer with the same controls used for the radio and tape player.

This CD changer can play CD-Rs and CD-RWs compressed in MP3 (MPEG 1/2 Audio Layer 3) standard. However, folder selection is not available with the audio controls of this unit. Only track selection is possible and the selected track is displayed.

If you play the hundredth track and over, the display will not show the actual track number:

- “cde 99” is displayed for the 99th track
- “cde 01” is displayed for the 100th track
- “cde 02” is displayed for the 101st track

Turn on the audio system as described previously. Press the AM/FM/CD button until “Cd” appears in the display. The disc and track number will be displayed.

When that disc ends, the next disc in the magazine is loaded and played. When disc 6 has completed playing, the system will return to disc 1.

To select a different disc, press the PROG (Preset 7) button. The next disc in the changer is loaded and starts to play from the first track.

CONTINUED

Playing Discs

You can switch to the radio while a disc is playing by pressing the AM/FM/CD button.

To turn the system completely off, press the ON/OFF button.

You can use the preset buttons while a disc is playing to select passages and change tracks.

To move rapidly within a track, press and hold the Preset 8 button to move forward or the Preset 5 button to move backward. Release the button when the system reaches the point you want.

SKIP — Each time you press and release the Preset 4 button, the system skips forward to the beginning of the next track on that disc. Pressing the Preset 1 button skips backward to the beginning of the current track.

REPEAT — To continuously replay a track, press and release the REPEAT (Preset 3) button. The indicator in the button will come on. Press it again to turn it off.

SCAN — To search for a particular program on a disc, press the SCAN (Preset 2) button. The system will skip forward to the next track and begin to play it. If you do not touch any of the controls, the system skips to the beginning of the next track after 10 seconds and begins to play that. When the system gets to a track you want to hear all the way through, press the SCAN button again. You can only scan tracks on the disc currently being played.

RANDOM — This feature, plays the tracks on the disc in random order. To activate Random Play, press the A. SELECT button. The indicator will come on. The system will then select and play tracks randomly. This continues until you deactivate Random Play by pressing the A. SELECT button again.

General Information

- When using CD-R or CD-RW discs, use only high quality discs labeled for audio use.
- When recording a CD-R or CD-RW, the recording must be closed for it to be used by the system.
- Play only standard round discs. Odd-shaped discs may jam in the drive or cause other problems.
- Handle your discs properly to prevent damage and skipping.

NOTICE

Do not use discs with adhesive labels. The label can curl up and cause the disc to jam in the unit.

- The specifications of the compatible MP3 file are:
 - Sampling frequency: 16-44 kHz
 - Bit rate: 8-320 kbps

- Compatible with variable bit rate and multi-session
- Maximum layers (including ROOT): 8 layers

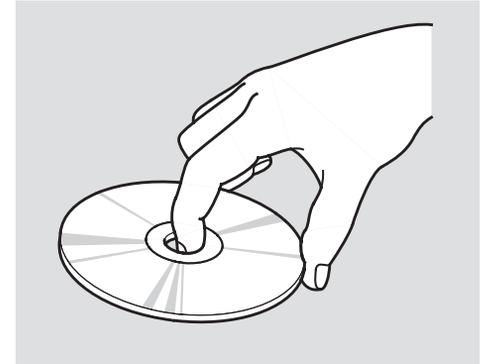
Protecting Discs

When a disc is not being played, store it in its case to protect it from dust and other contamination. To prevent warpage, keep discs 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 disc 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 disc changer.

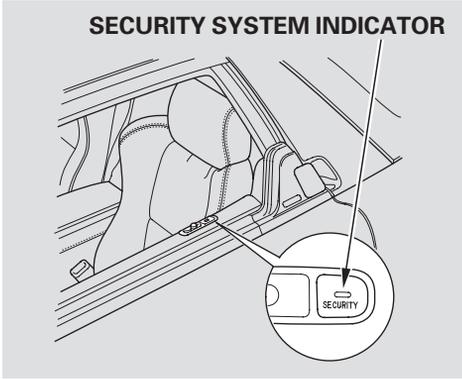


Handle a disc by its edges; never touch either surface. Do not place stabilizer rings or labels on the disc. These, along with contamination from finger prints, liquids, and felt-tip pens, can cause the disc to not play properly, or possibly jam in the drive.

CD Changer Error Messages

If you see an error message in the display while playing a disc, find the cause in the chart to the right. If you cannot clear the error message, take the vehicle to your dealer.

Error Message	Cause	Solution
<i>E-D1</i>	Disc changer malfunction	Consult your dealer.
<i>E-D2</i>	Disc is in changer mechanism	Press the magazine eject button, and insert an empty magazine.
<i>E-D3</i> <i>E-D4</i> <i>E-D5</i>	Disc changer malfunction	If the error message disappears within a few seconds, unit is OK. If it does not, see your dealer.
<i>E-D6</i>	Disc changer malfunction	Press the magazine eject button and pull it out. Check for error message, and insert the magazine again. If the magazine cannot be pulled out, see your dealer.
<i>E-D7</i>	CD magazine ejection impossible	Press the magazine eject button. If the magazine does not eject, see your dealer.
<i>---H</i>	High temperature	Will disappear when the temperature returns to normal.
<i>E-EE</i>	Misconnection or disconnection of CD changer	See your dealer.
<i>----</i>	No CD magazine in the CD changer	Insert CD magazine.



The security system helps to protect your vehicle and valuables from theft. The horn sounds and all the exterior lights flash if someone attempts to break into your vehicle or remove the radio. This alarm continues for 2 minutes unless you turn it off manually. To turn the system off, unlock either door with the key or the remote transmitter.

The security system automatically sets 15 seconds after you lock the doors, hood, rear window, roof panel and trunk. For the system to activate, you must lock the doors from the outside with the key, lock tab, door lock switch, or remote transmitter. The security system indicator next to the driver's door lock starts blinking immediately to show you the system is setting itself.

Once the security system is set, opening either door (without the key or the remote transmitter), the hood, the roof panel, or the rear window will cause the system to alarm. It also alarms if the radio is removed from the dashboard or if the wiring is cut.

With the system set, you can still open the trunk with the master key without triggering the alarm. The alarm will sound if the trunk lock is forced or smashed, or the trunk is

opened with the release button on the driver's door, or the emergency trunk opener.

The security system does not set if the hood, rear window, trunk, roof panel or either door is not latched completely. If the system will not set, check the Door and Lamp Monitor on the instrument panel (see page 45), to see if the doors, rear window, roof panel and trunk are fully closed. Since it is not part of the monitor, manually check the hood.

Do not attempt to alter this system or add other devices to it.

Cruise Control

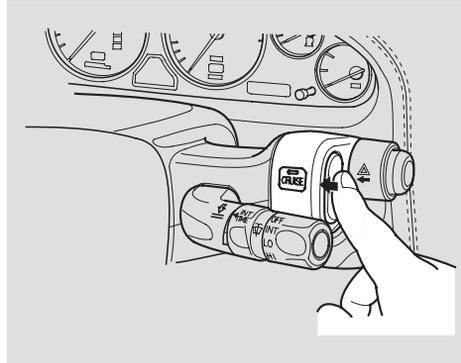
Cruise control allows you to maintain a set speed above 25 mph (40 km/h) without keeping your foot on the accelerator pedal. It should be used for cruising on straight, open highways. It is not recommended for city driving, winding roads, slippery roads, heavy rain, or bad weather.

⚠ WARNING

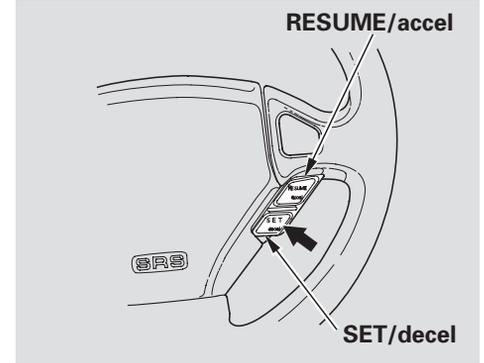
Improper use of the cruise control can lead to a crash.

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

Using the Cruise Control



1. Push in the Cruise Control Master Button on the right pod. The indicator by the button will come on.
2. Accelerate to the desired cruising speed above 25 mph (40 km/h).



3. Press and release the SET/decel button on the steering wheel. The indicator on the instrument panel comes on to show the system is now activated.

Cruise control may not hold the set speed when you are going up and down hills. If your speed increases going down a hill, use the brakes to slow down. This will cancel the cruise control. To resume the set speed, press the RESUME/accel button. The indicator on the instrument panel will come back on.

When climbing a steep hill, the automatic transmission may downshift to hold the set speed.

Changing the Set Speed

You can increase the set cruising speed in any of these ways:

- Press and hold the RESUME/accel button. 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.
- To increase the speed in very small amounts, tap the RESUME/accel button. Each time you do this, your vehicle speeds up about 1 mph (1.6 km/h).

You can decrease the set cruising speed in any of these ways:

- Press and hold the SET/decel button. The vehicle will decelerate. Release the button when you reach the desired speed.
- To slow down in very small amounts, tap the SET/decel button. Each time you do this, your vehicle slows down about 1 mph (1.6 km/h).
- Tap the brake or clutch pedal lightly with your foot. The CRUISE CONTROL indicator on the instrument panel goes out. When the vehicle slows to the desired speed, press the SET/decel button.

CONTINUED

Cruise Control

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 vehicle 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.
- Push the cruise control master button.

Resuming the Set Speed

When you tap the brake or clutch pedal, or press the SET and RESUME buttons at the same time, the system remembers the previously-set cruising speed. To return to that speed, accelerate to above 25 mph (40 km/h) and then press and release the RESUME/accel button. The CRUISE CONTROL indicator comes on. The vehicle will accelerate to the same cruising speed as before.

Pressing the Cruise Control Master Button turns the system off and erases the previous cruising speed.

Before you begin driving your vehicle, 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 vehicle, please read the information in this section first.

Break-in Period	104
Fuel Recommendation	104
Service Station Procedures	105
Refueling.....	105
Opening the Engine Compartment	106
Oil Check	107
Engine Coolant Check	108
Checking the Front Compartment	108
Fuel Economy	110
Accessories and Modifications	111
Carrying Cargo	113

Break-in Period, Fuel Recommendation

Break-in Period

Help assure your vehicle'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. Do not exceed 5,500 rpm for the first 600 miles (1,000 km) of operation.
- Avoid hard braking for the first 200 miles (300 km).
- Do not change the oil until the scheduled maintenance time.

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

Fuel Recommendation

Your vehicle is designed to operate on premium unleaded gasoline with a pump octane of 91 or higher. Use of a lower octane gasoline can cause occasional metallic knocking noises in the engine and will result in decreased engine performance. Use of a gasoline with a pump octane less than 86 can lead to engine damage.

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

In addition, in order to maintain good performance, fuel economy, and emissions control, we strongly recommend, in areas where it is available, the use of gasoline that does NOT contain manganese-based fuel additives such as MMT.

Use of gasoline with these additives may adversely affect performance,

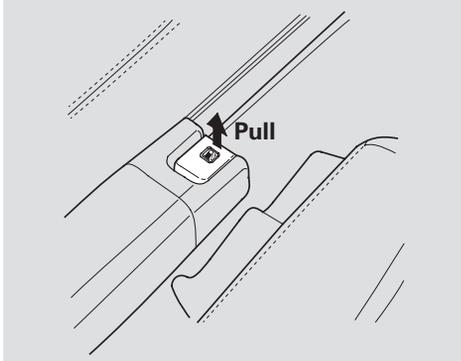
and cause the malfunction indicator lamp on your instrument panel to come on. If this happens, contact your authorized dealer for service.

Some gasoline today is blended with oxygenates such as ethanol or MTBE. Your vehicle is designed to operate on oxygenated gasoline containing up to 10 percent ethanol by volume and up to 15 percent MTBE by volume. Do not use gasoline containing methanol.

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

For further important fuel-related information, please refer to your **Quick Start Guide**.

Refueling

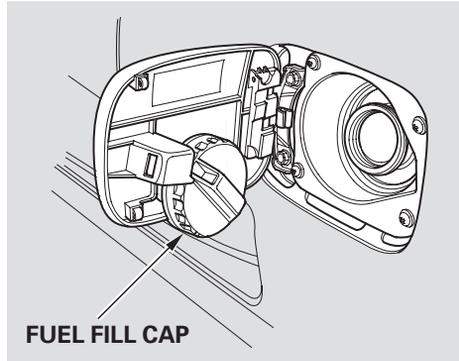


1. Park with the driver's side closest to the service station pump.
2. Open the fuel fill door by pulling on the handle to the left of the driver's seat.

WARNING

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 nozzle automatically clicks off. Do not try to "top off" the tank. Leave some room for the fuel to expand with temperature changes.

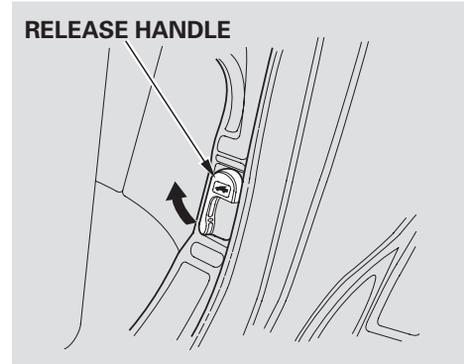
If the fuel nozzle keeps clicking off even though the tank is not full, there may be a problem with your vehicle's fuel vapor recovery system. The system helps keep fuel vapors from going into the atmosphere. Try filling at another pump. If this does not fix the problem, consult your dealer.

CONTINUED

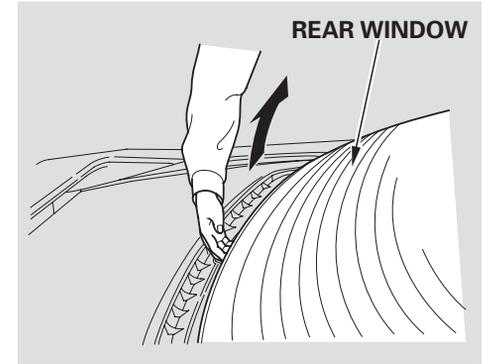
Service Station Procedures

5. Screw the fuel fill cap back on until it clicks at least three times. If you do not properly tighten the cap, the Malfunction Indicator Lamp may come on (see page 191).
6. Push the fuel fill door closed until it latches.

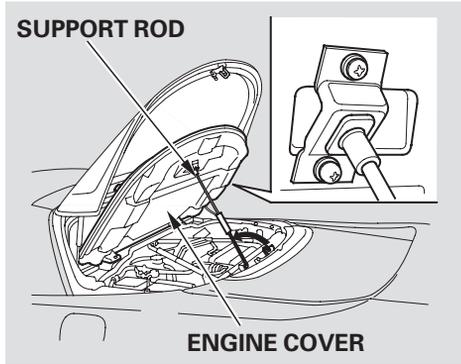
Opening the Engine Compartment



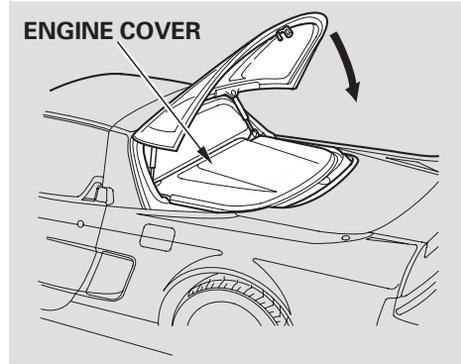
1. Park the vehicle, and set the parking brake. Locate the release handle on the rear of the driver's door opening, next to the seat. Pivot this handle towards the driver's seat. The rear window will pop up slightly.



2. Stand just behind the driver's door. Reach under the rear edge of the rear window at its center and raise it. It will stay up by itself.

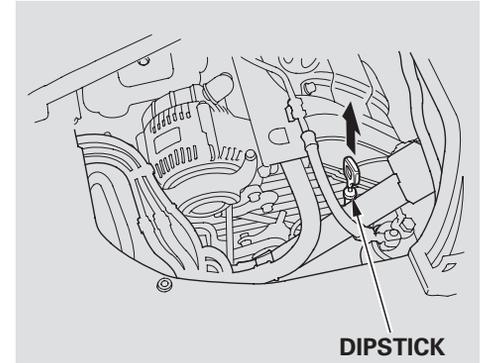


3. Lift the engine cover.
4. Pull the support rod out of its clip and insert the end into the square hole in the engine cover bracket.



To Close the Rear Window:
Snap the support rod back into the clip and lower the engine cover. Pull the rear window down until it is resting on the body, then push on the center of the back edge until it latches. Make sure it is securely closed before driving away.

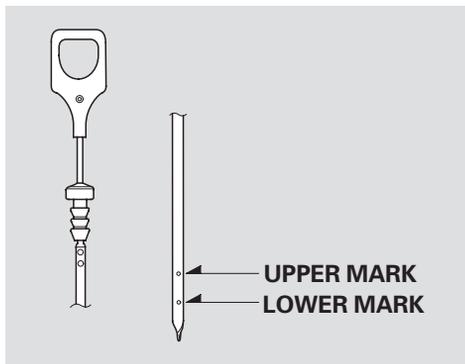
Oil Check



Wait a few minutes after turning the engine off before you check the oil.

1. Remove the dipstick (orange handle).
2. Wipe off the dipstick with a clean cloth or paper towel.
3. Insert it all the way back in its tube.

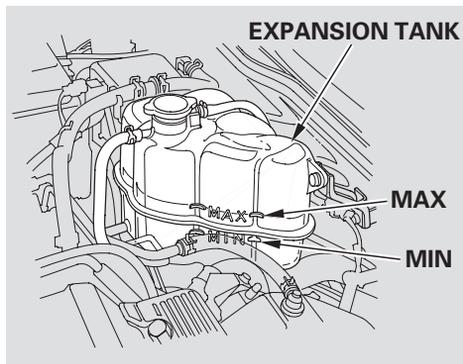
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4. Remove the dipstick again, and check the level. It should be between the upper and lower marks.

If it is near or below the lower mark, see **Adding Engine Oil** on page [145](#).

Engine Coolant Check



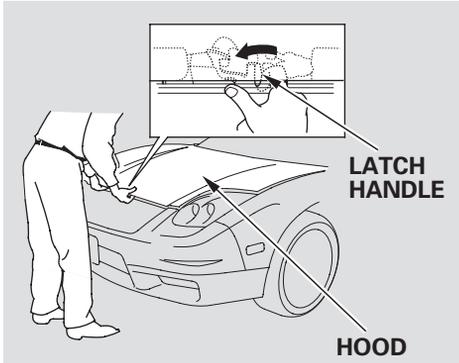
Look at the coolant level in the expansion tank. Make sure it is between the MAX and MIN lines. If it is below the MIN line, see **Adding Engine Coolant** on page [148](#) for information on adding the proper coolant.

Refer to **Owner's Maintenance Checks** on page [138](#) for information about checking other items on your vehicle.

Checking the Front Compartment



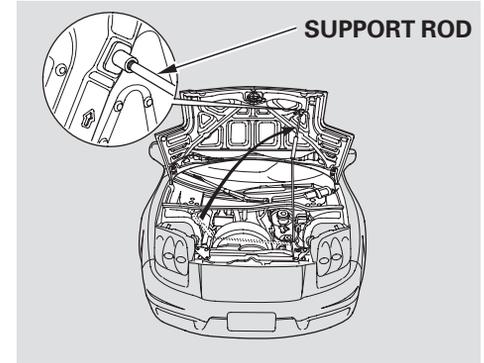
1. Park the vehicle, and set the parking brake. Pull the hood release handle located under the lower left corner of the dashboard. The hood will pop up slightly.



- 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 to release the hood. Lift up the hood.

If the hood latch handle moves stiffly, or you can open the hood without lifting the handle, the mechanism should be cleaned and lubricated.

- Pull the support rod out of its clip and insert the end into the square hole on the right 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 (30 cm) above the fender, then let it drop. Make sure it is securely latched.

Fuel Economy

Improving Fuel Economy

- Always maintain your vehicle according to the maintenance schedule. See **Owner's Maintenance Checks** on page [138](#).

For example, an underinflated tire causes more “rolling resistance,” which uses more fuel.

The build-up of snow or mud on your vehicle's underside adds weight and rolling resistance. Frequent cleaning helps your fuel mileage and reduces the chance of corrosion.

- Drive moderately. Rapid acceleration, abrupt cornering and hard braking use more fuel.
- Always drive in the highest gear possible.

- Try to maintain a constant speed. Every time you slow down and speed up, your vehicle uses extra fuel. Use the cruise control when appropriate.
- Combine several short trips into one.
- The air conditioning puts an extra load on the engine which makes it use more fuel. Use the fresh-air ventilation when possible.

Modifying your vehicle, or installing some non-Acura accessories, can make your vehicle unsafe. Before you make any modifications or add any accessories, be sure to read the following information.

Accessories

Your dealer has Acura accessories that allow you to personalize your vehicle. These accessories have been designed and approved for your vehicle, and are covered by warranty.

Although non-Acura accessories may fit on your vehicle, they may not meet factory specifications, and could adversely affect your vehicle's handling and stability.

WARNING

Improper accessories or modifications can affect your vehicle's handling, stability, and performance, and cause a crash in which you can be hurt or killed.

Follow all instructions in this owner's manual regarding accessories and modifications.

When properly installed, cellular phones, alarms, two-way radios, and low-powered audio systems should not interfere with your vehicle's computer controlled systems, such as your airbags and anti-lock brakes.

Before installing any accessory:

- Make sure the accessory does not obscure any lights, or interfere with proper vehicle operation or performance.
- Be sure electronic accessories do not overload electrical circuits (see page 193) or interfere with proper operation.
- Before installing any electronic accessory, have the installer contact your dealer. If possible, have your dealer inspect the final installation.

Accessories and Modifications

Modifying Your Vehicle

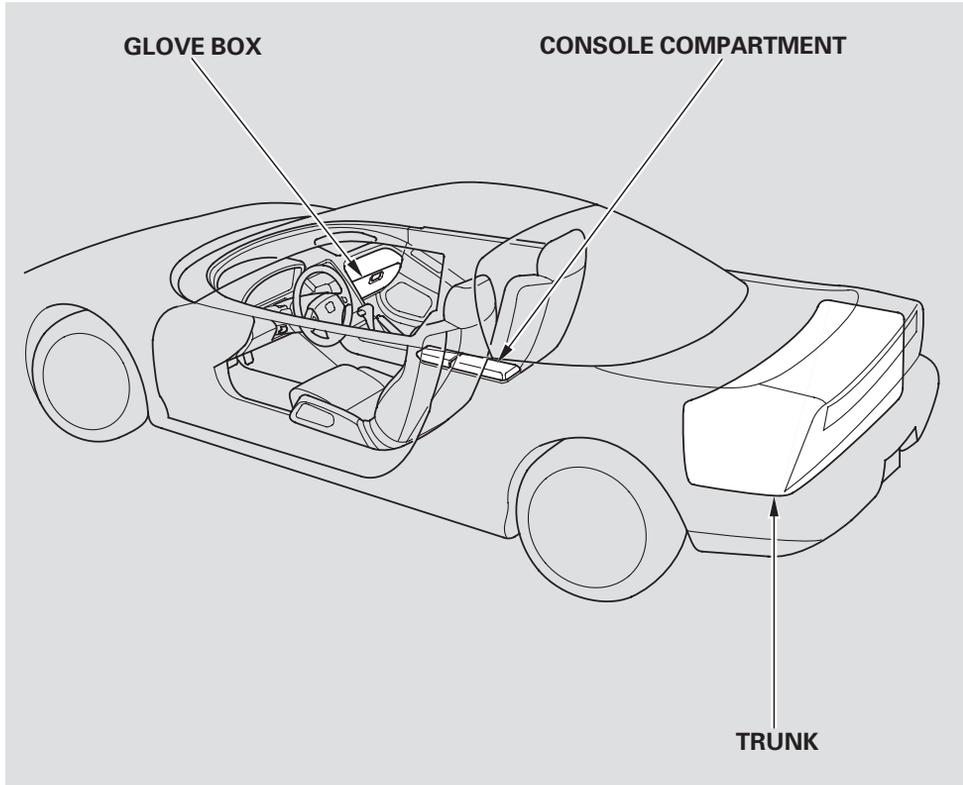
Removing parts from your vehicle, or replacing components with non-Acura components could seriously affect your vehicle's handling, stability, and reliability.

Some examples are:

- Lowering the vehicle with a non-Acura suspension kit that significantly reduces ground clearance can allow the undercarriage to hit speed bumps or other raised objects, which could cause the airbags to deploy.
- Raising your vehicle with a non-Acura suspension kit can affect the handling and stability.
- Non-Acura wheels, because they are a universal design, can cause excessive stress on suspension components.

- Larger or smaller wheels and tires can interfere with the operation of your vehicle's anti-lock brakes and other systems.
- Modifying your steering wheel or any other part of your vehicle's safety features can make the systems ineffective.

If you plan to modify your vehicle, consult your dealer.



Your vehicle has several convenient storage areas:

- Glove box
- Console compartment
- Trunk

However, carrying too much cargo, or improperly storing it, can affect your vehicle's handling, stability, stopping distance, and tires, which may make it unsafe. Before carrying any type of cargo, be sure to read the following pages.

Carrying Cargo

Load Limits

The maximum load for your vehicle is 400 lbs (185 kg). This figure includes the total weight of all occupants, cargo, and accessories.

WARNING

Overloading or improper loading can affect handling and stability and cause a crash in which you can be hurt or killed.

Follow all load limits and other loading guidelines in this manual.

Steps for determining correct load limit:

1. Locate the statement, “the combined weight of occupants and cargo should never exceed 400 lbs” on your vehicle’s placard. [The placard is on the driver’s doorjamb.]
2. Determine the combined weight of the driver and passenger that will be riding in your vehicle.
3. Subtract the combined weight of the driver and passenger from 400 pounds or 185 kilograms.

4. The resulting figure equals the available amount of cargo and luggage load capacity. For example, if the maximum load is 400 lbs and there will be two 150 lb. passengers in your vehicle, the amount of available cargo and luggage load capacity is 100 lbs. $(400 - 300 (2 \times 150) = 100 \text{ lbs.})$
5. Determine the combined weight of luggage and cargo being loaded on the vehicle. That weight may not safely exceed the available cargo and luggage load capacity in Step 4.

In addition, the total weight of the vehicle, all passengers, accessories, and cargo must not exceed the Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR) or the Gross Axle Weight Rating (GAWR). Both are on a label on the driver’s doorjamb.

Carrying Items in the Passenger Compartment

- Store or secure all items that could be thrown around and hurt someone during a crash.
- Be sure items placed on the floor behind the seats cannot roll under the seats and interfere with the driver's ability to operate the pedals or the proper operation of the seats.
- Keep the glove box closed while driving. If it is open, a passenger could injure their knees during a crash or sudden stop.

Carrying Cargo in the Trunk

- Distribute cargo evenly on the floor of the trunk, placing the heaviest items on the bottom and as far forward as possible.

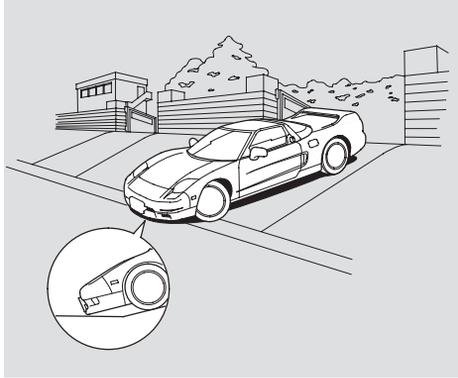
This section gives you tips on starting the engine under various conditions, and how to operate the manual and automatic transmissions. It also includes important information on parking your vehicle, the braking system, and the Traction Control System (TCS).

Driving Guidelines..... 118
Preparing to Drive 119
Starting the Engine..... 120
Manual Transmission..... 121
Automatic Transmission..... 124
Parking 129
Braking System..... 129
Anti-lock Brakes (ABS) 130
Traction Control System (TCS)... 131
Towing a Trailer 133

Driving Guidelines

Your vehicle is designed to give you optimum handling and performance on well-maintained roads. As part of this design, your vehicle has minimum ground clearance and very low-profile tires.

- Use caution if you ever drive your vehicle on very rough or rutted roads. You could damage the suspension and underbody by bottoming out. Going too fast over parking lot “speed bumps” can also cause damage.



- Curbs and steep inclines could damage the front and rear bumpers. Low curbs that do not affect the average vehicle may be high enough to hit the bumper on your vehicle. The front or rear bumper may scrape when trying to drive onto an incline, such as a steep driveway or trailer ramps.

- Because of the low-profile tires fitted on your vehicle, the alloy wheels are closer to the ground. Driving over a pothole or road debris at too high a speed can seriously damage a wheel. Slow down under these conditions.

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

1. Make sure all windows, mirrors, and outside lights are clean and unobstructed. Remove frost, snow, or ice.
2. Check that the hood and the rear window are fully closed.
3. Check that the trunk is fully closed.
4. Visually check the tires. If a tire looks low, use a gauge to check its pressure.
5. Check that any items you may be carrying are stored properly or fastened down securely.
6. Check the seat adjustment (see page [62](#)).
7. Check the inside and outside mirror adjustments (see page [71](#)).
8. Check the steering wheel adjustment (see page [53](#)).
9. Make sure the doors are securely closed and locked.
10. Fasten your seat belt. Check that your passenger has fastened his or her seat belt (see page [12](#)).
11. When you start the engine, check the gauges and indicators in the instrument panel (see page [42](#)).

Starting the Engine

1. Apply the parking brake.
2. In cold weather, turn off all electrical accessories to reduce battery drain.
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. Do not hold the key in START (III) for more than 15 seconds at a time. If the engine does not start right away, pause for at least 10 seconds before trying again.

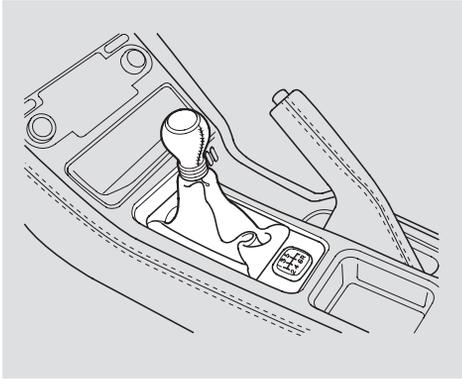
NOTICE

*The immobilizer system protects your vehicle from theft. If an improperly-coded key (or other device) is used, the engine's fuel system is disabled. See **Immobilizer System** on page 55.*

5. If the engine does not start within 15 seconds, or starts but stalls right away, repeat step 4 with the accelerator pedal pressed halfway down. If the engine starts, release pressure on the accelerator pedal so the engine does not race.
6. If the engine fails to start, press the accelerator pedal all the way down and hold it there while starting to clear flooding. If the engine still does not start, return to step 5.

NOTICE

The engine is harder to start in cold weather. Also, the thinner air found at altitudes above 8,000 feet (2,400 meters) adds to this problem.



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 instead of Sixth (see page [123](#)). 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 vehicle 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 the engine speed will not go into the tachometer's red zone in the lower gear.

WARNING

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.

If your vehicle is equipped with an aluminum shift lever, and you leave the vehicle parked outside for a long time on a hot day, be careful before moving the shift lever. Because of the heat, the shift lever may be extremely hot. If the outside temperature is low, the shift lever feels cold.

Manual Transmission

Recommended Shift Points

Drive in the highest gear that lets the engine run and accelerate smoothly. This will give you good 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	25 mph (40 km/h)
3rd to 4th	40 mph (64 km/h)
4th to 5th	47 mph (75 km/h)
5th to 6th	52 mph (83 km/h)

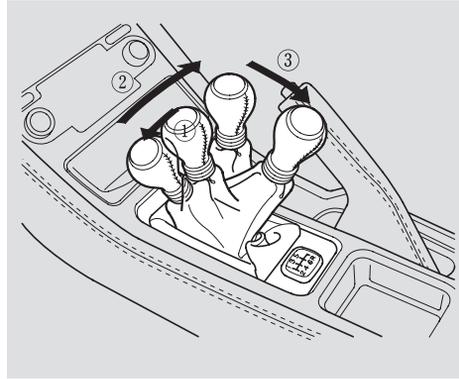
Engine Speed Limiter

If you exceed the maximum speed for the gear you are in, 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.

Before downshifting, make sure the engine will not go into the tachometer's red zone.

Reverse Lockout

The manual transmission has a lockout so you cannot accidentally shift from Fifth to Reverse instead of Sixth while the vehicle is moving.



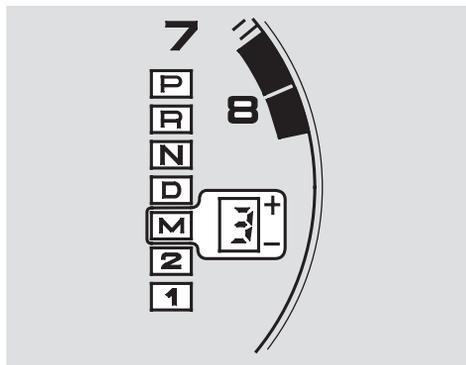
1. With the clutch pedal pressed, move the shift lever to the first/second gear side of the Neutral gate, then shift to Reverse.

2. If you are still unable to shift to Reverse, apply the parking brake, and turn the ignition key to ACCESSORY (I) or LOCK (0).
3. Press the clutch pedal, and shift to Reverse.
4. With the clutch pedal still pressed, start the engine.

If you need to use this procedure to shift to Reverse, your vehicle may be developing a problem. Have the vehicle checked by your dealer.

Automatic Transmission (U.S. models only)

Shift Lever Position Indicators

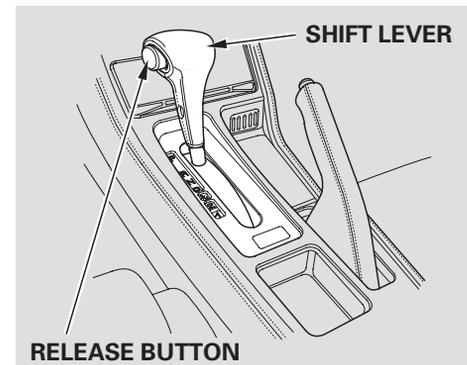


These indicators on the instrument panel show which position the shift lever is in. The illuminated number next to the “M” indicator shows you the gear you have selected when selecting 3/M position.

The “D” indicator comes on for a few seconds when you turn the ignition switch to ON (II). If it flashes while driving (in any shift position), it indicates a possible problem in the transmission.

If the malfunction indicator lamp comes on along with the “D” indicator, there is a problem in the automatic transmission control system. Avoid rapid acceleration, and have the transmission checked by your dealer as soon as possible.

Shifting



To shift from any position, press firmly on the brake pedal and press the release button on the side of the shift lever. You cannot shift out of Park when the ignition switch is in the LOCK (0) or ACCESSORY (I) position.

Automatic Transmission (U.S. models only)

The shift lever on the steering column's right pod allows you to shift up and down manually when the console shift lever is in the "3/M" position.

To shift from:	Do this:
P to R	Press the brake pedal and push the release button.
R to P N to R 3/M to 2 2 to 1	Push the release button.
1 to 2 2 to 3/M 3/M to D D to N D to 3/M N to D R to N	Move the lever.

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. Press the release button on the side of the shift lever to move it.

If you have done all of the above and still cannot move the lever out of Park, see **Shift Lock Release** on page [128](#).

You must also press the release button to shift into Park. 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) – Press the brake pedal and press the release button to shift from Park to Reverse. To shift from Reverse to Neutral, come to a complete stop and then shift. Press the release button before shifting into Reverse from Neutral.

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 the Park position if you need to leave your vehicle for any reason. Press on the brake pedal when you are moving the shift lever from Neutral to another gear.

Drive (D) – Use this position for 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.

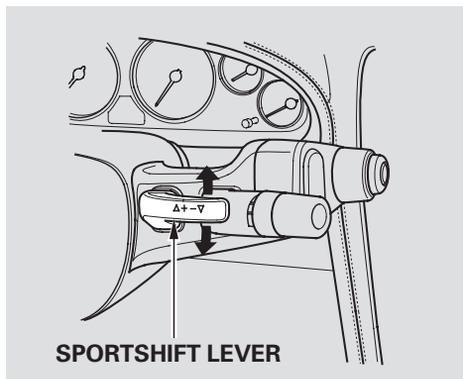
CONTINUED

Automatic Transmission (U.S. models only)

Press firmly on the brake pedal when you are stopped in Drive, 3/M, 2, 1, N or Reverse. Never press on the accelerator pedal at the same time.

For faster acceleration when passing, you can get the transmission to automatically downshift by pushing the accelerator pedal to the floor. The transmission will shift down to a lower gear.

SportShift (3/M) — With the console shift lever in this position, you can use the SportShift lever on the right pod to shift gears; much like a manual transmission without a clutch pedal. Each time you push up on the SportShift lever, the transmission will shift up to the next higher gear. Push down on the lever to downshift. The number of the selected gear is displayed next to the “M” indicator (see page 124).



If you move the console shift lever from “D” to “3/M” while the vehicle is moving in first, second or third gear, the transmission remains in the gear it was in; if the vehicle is moving in fourth gear, the transmission will shift into third. If you do this while stopped, the transmission selects first gear.

When you accelerate away from a stop, the transmission will be in first gear. If you do not manually upshift

to second gear, the transmission will automatically upshift when the engine reaches redline, or when you reduce pressure on the accelerator pedal. It will remain in second gear until you either upshift manually or come to a stop.

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

The only time it will shift automatically is when the vehicle comes to almost a complete stop. It will then downshift to first gear.

If you try to manually downshift at a speed that would cause the engine to exceed the redline in the lower gear, the transmission will not downshift. If that downshift is from second gear to first gear, the gear indicator will flash “1” several times, then return to “2”.

When manually downshifting from second gear to first gear below redline, you must depress the accelerator pedal to get the transmission to downshift. If you do not, the gear indicator will flash as described. This is not necessary when downshifting in any of the other gears.

Second (2) — To shift to Second, press the release button on the side of the shift lever. This position locks the transmission in second gear. It does not downshift to first gear when you come to a stop.

Use Second gear:

- For more power when climbing.
- To increase engine braking when going down steep hills.
- For starting out on a slippery surface or in deep snow.
- To help reduce wheel spin.

First (1) — To shift from Second to First, press the release button on the shift lever. With the lever in this position, the transmission locks in first gear.

Engine Speed Limiter

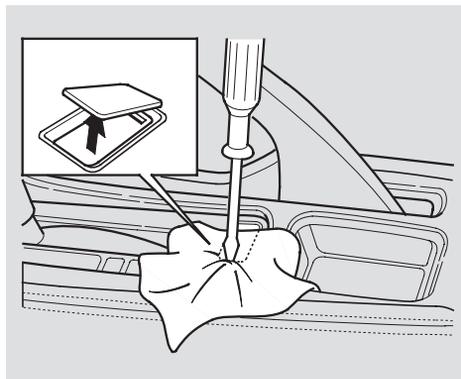
If you exceed the maximum speed for the gear you are in, the engine speed will enter into the tachometer’s red zone. If this occurs, you may feel the engine cut in and out. This is caused by a limiter in the engine’s computer controls. The engine will run normally when you reduce the RPM below the red zone.

Automatic Transmission (U.S. models only)

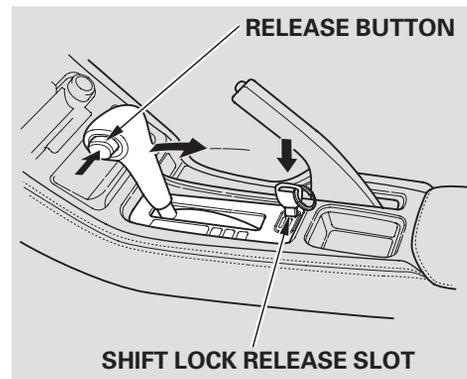
Shift Lock Release

Do this if pushing on the brake pedal and pressing the release button do not shift the transmission out of Park:

1. Set the parking brake.
2. Make sure the ignition switch is in the LOCK (0) position.
3. Put a cloth on the edge of the shift lock release slot cover. Using a small flat-tipped screwdriver or metal fingernail file, carefully pry on the edge of the cover to remove it.



4. Insert the key in the shift lock release slot.
5. Push down on the key while you press the release button on the shift lever and move the shift lever out of Park to Neutral.



6. Remove the key from the shift lock release slot, then install the cover. Press the brake pedal, and restart the engine.

If you need to use the shift lock release, it means your vehicle is developing a problem. Have it checked by your dealer.

Parking

Always use the parking brake when you park your vehicle. 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.

Parking Tips

- Make sure the removable roof panel is installed 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. Check the indicator on the driver's door to verify that the security system is set.
- Never park over dry leaves, tall grass, or other flammable materials. The hot three way catalytic converter could cause these materials to catch on fire.
- 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.

Braking System

Your vehicle 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.

Resting your foot on the pedal keeps the brakes applied lightly, builds up heat, and reduces their effectiveness. 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 taking your foot off the accelerator and downshifting to a lower gear.

CONTINUED

Braking System, Anti-lock Brakes (ABS)

Check the 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. Be extra cautious and alert in your driving.

Brake System Design

The hydraulic system that operates the brakes has two separate circuits. Each circuit works diagonally across the vehicle (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.

Brake Wear Indicators

If the brake pads need replacing, you will hear a distinctive, metallic screeching sound when you apply the brake pedal. If you do not have the brake pads replaced, they will screech all the time. It is normal for the brakes to occasionally squeal or squeak when you apply them.

Anti-lock Brakes (ABS)

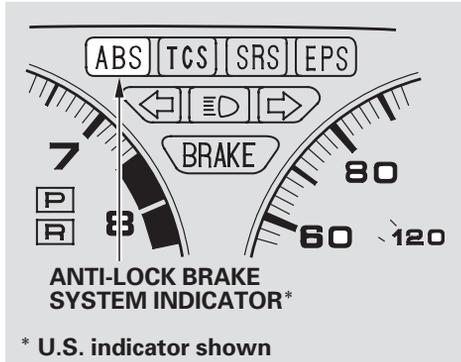
The Anti-lock Brake System (ABS) helps prevent the brakes from locking up and helps you retain steering control by pumping the brakes rapidly; much faster than a person.

You should never pump the brake pedal. Let the ABS work for you by always keeping firm, steady pressure on the brake pedal. This is sometimes referred to as “stomp and steer.”

You will feel a pulsation in the brake pedal when the ABS activates, and may hear some noise. This is normal: it is the ABS rapidly pumping the brakes. On dry pavement, you will need to press on the brake pedal very hard before the ABS activates. However, you may feel the ABS activate immediately if you are trying to stop on snow or ice.

Anti-lock Brakes (ABS), Traction Control System (TCS)

ABS Indicator



If the ABS indicator comes on, the anti-lock function of the braking system has shut down. The brakes still work like a conventional system, but without anti-lock. You should have your dealer inspect your vehicle as soon as possible.

Important Safety Reminders

ABS does not reduce the time or distance it takes to stop the vehicle; it only helps with steering control during braking.

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.

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.

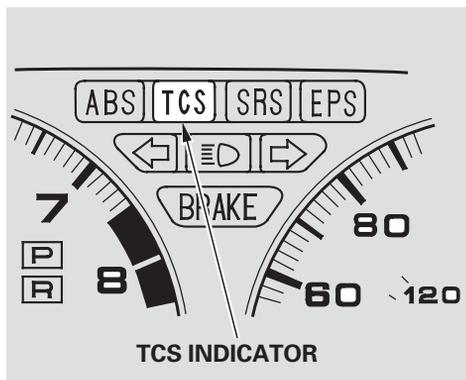
Traction Control System (TCS)

Your vehicle is equipped with a Traction Control System (TCS) to assist you in maintaining traction while accelerating on slippery surfaces. It does this by regulating the engine's power output when it senses either of the drive wheels starting to spin. This increases the vehicle's traction and directional stability on loose or slippery road surfaces.

Driving with TCS requires no special skills or technique. The TCS does not affect braking, and cannot prevent skidding if you enter a corner too fast. It is still your responsibility to drive at reasonable speeds and to leave a sufficient margin of safety.

CONTINUED

Traction Control System (TCS)

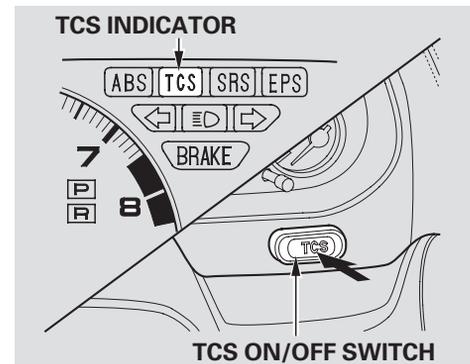


When driving on a loose or slippery road surface, you may notice that the engine does not respond to the accelerator in the same way it does at other times. This is a sign the TCS is activating. You will see the TCS indicator flash.

You should still install winter tires on your vehicle during the winter. Make sure to use the same size originally supplied with the vehicle. Exercise the same caution in winter driving as you would if your vehicle was not equipped with TCS.

Driving with the folding spare tire (see page 182) installed may activate the TCS. You may want to turn the system off under this condition.

TCS ON/OFF Switch



This switch is on the dashboard behind the right control pod. It lets you turn the TCS on and off. You cannot turn off the TCS while the TCS indicator is flashing.

Deactivate the system by pressing the TCS On/Off switch. The TCS indicator comes on as a reminder. Pressing the switch again turns the system back on.

The TCS turns on every time you start the engine, even if you turned it off the last time you drove the vehicle.

TCS Indicator

This indicator comes on or flashes under the following conditions:

- When you turn the ignition switch to ON (II).
- When you manually turn off TCS.
- It flashes when the TCS is regulating the engine output to prevent wheelspin.
- If the system's diagnostics senses a problem with TCS, the indicator will come on and stay on.

If the TCS indicator comes on while driving, pull to the side of the road when it is safe, and turn off the engine. Reset the system by restarting the engine. If the TCS indicator remains on, or comes back on while driving, have the TCS inspected by your dealer. You can still drive the vehicle without TCS.

The TCS indicator may occasionally come on for 1 or 2 seconds and then go out. This is normal.

Towing a Trailer

Your vehicle is not designed to tow a trailer, attempting to do so can void your warranties.

This section explains why it is important to keep your vehicle well maintained and how 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 vehicle, you may want to purchase the service manual. See page 215 for information on how to obtain a copy, or see your dealer.

Maintenance Safety.....	136
Maintenance Schedule.....	137
Maintenance Record	141
Fluid Locations.....	144
Adding Engine Oil	145
Changing the Oil and Filter.....	146
Engine Coolant.....	148
Adding Engine Coolant.....	148
Windshield Washers	150
Automatic Transmission Fluid.....	151
Manual Transmission Fluid	152
Brake and Clutch Fluid.....	153
Timing Belt.....	154
Lights	154
Cleaning the Seat Belts.....	158
Floor Mats	159
Power Antenna.....	159
Wiper Blades	160
Tires	162
Checking the Battery	168
Vehicle Storage.....	169

Maintenance Safety

All service items not detailed in this section should be performed by a certified technician or other qualified mechanic.

Important Safety Precautions

To eliminate potential hazards, read the instructions before you begin, and make sure you have the tools and skills required.

- Make sure your vehicle is parked on level ground, the parking brake is set, and the engine is off.
- To clean parts, use a commercially available degreaser or parts cleaner, not gasoline.
- To reduce the possibility of fire or explosion, keep cigarettes, sparks, and flames away from the battery and all fuel-related parts.
- Wear eye protection and protective clothing when working with the battery or compressed air.

WARNING

Improperly maintaining this vehicle, 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, maintenance recommendations, and schedules in this owner's manual.

Potential Vehicle Hazards

- **Carbon Monoxide poison 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.

WARNING

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.

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.

The maintenance schedule assumes you will use your vehicle as normal transportation for your passenger and possessions. You should also follow these recommendations:

- Avoid exceeding your vehicle's load limit. This puts excess stress on the engine, brakes, and many other vehicle parts. The load limit is shown on the tire information label on the driver's doorjamb.
- Operate your vehicle on reasonable roads within the legal speed limit.
- Drive your vehicle regularly over a distance of several miles (kilometers).
- Always use unleaded gasoline with the proper octane rating (see page 104).

Which Schedule to Follow

Service your vehicle according to the time and mileage periods on one of the Maintenance Schedules on the following pages.

U.S. Owners — Follow the Maintenance Schedule for Severe Conditions 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 extremely hot [over 90°F (32°C)] conditions.
- Extensive idling or long periods of stop-and-go driving.

- Driving in mountainous conditions.
- Driving on muddy, dusty, or de-iced roads.

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

Canadian Owners — Follow the Maintenance Schedule for Severe Conditions.

Maintenance Schedule

Servicing Your Vehicle

Your authorized dealer knows your vehicle 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 skilled person to keep your warranties in effect. 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 Acura parts and fluids whenever you have maintenance done.

U.S. Vehicles: Maintenance, replacement, or repair of emissions 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 # will not void your emissions warranties. However, all maintenance services should be performed at the recommended time or mileage period to ensure long-term reliability.

Owner’s Maintenance Checks

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

- Engine oil level — Check every time you fill the fuel tank. See page [107](#).
- Engine coolant level — Check the expansion tank every time you fill the fuel tank. See page [108](#).
- Brakes and clutch — Check the fluid level monthly. See page [153](#).
- Tires — Check the tire pressure monthly. Examine the tread for wear and foreign objects. See page [162](#).
- Lights — Check the operation of the headlights, parking lights, taillights, high-mount brake light, and license plate lights monthly. See page [154](#).

Service the items listed at the indicated distance (or time, if given).											
	miles x 1,000	15	30	45	60	75	90	105	120	135	150
	km x 1,000	24	48	72	96	120	144	168	192	216	240
Check engine oil and coolant	Check oil and coolant at each fuel stop										
Check tires	Check inflation and condition once a month or every 7,500 miles (12,000 km), whichever comes first										
Replace engine oil	Every 7,500 miles (12,000 km) or every 1 year, whichever comes first										
Replace engine oil filter Check front and rear brakes Check parking brake adjustment Inspect the following items: Tie-rod ends, steering gearbox, and boots Suspension components Driveshaft boots Brake hoses and lines (including ABS) All fluid levels and condition of fluids Exhaust system [#] Fuel lines and connections [#]	Every 15,000 miles (24,000 km) or every 1 year, whichever comes first										
Inspect drive belts	Every 30,000 miles (48,000 km) or every 2 years, whichever comes first										
Replace air cleaner element			●			●		●		●	
Replace fuel filter [#]					●				●		●
Replace spark plugs								●			
Inspect valve clearance	Inspect every 105,000 miles (168,000 km), otherwise adjust only if noisy										
Replace automatic transmission fluid*									●		
Replace manual transmission fluid	Every 120,000 miles (192,000 km) or every 6 years, whichever comes first										
Inspect idle speed								●			
Replace timing belt and inspect water pump	Every 105,000 miles (168,000 km) or every 7 years, whichever comes first										
Replace engine coolant	At 120,000 miles (192,000 km) or 10 years, then every 60,000 miles (96,000 km) or 5 years										
Replace brake fluid	Every 3 years (independent of mileage)										

: See information on maintenance and emissions warranty, middle column, page 138.

* : Replace at 120,000 miles (192,000 km) or 6 years, then every 90,000 miles (144,000 km) or 5 years.

Service the items listed at the indicated distance (or time, if given).											
	miles x 1,000	15	30	45	60	75	90	105	120	135	150
	km x 1,000	24	48	72	96	120	144	168	192	216	240
Check engine oil and coolant	Check oil and coolant at each fuel stop										
Check tires	Check inflation and condition once a month or every 7,500 miles (12,000 km), whichever comes first										
Replace engine oil and oil filter	Every 3,750 miles (6,000 km) or every 6 months, whichever comes first										
Check front and rear brakes Inspect the following items: Tie-rod ends, steering gearbox, and boots Suspension components Driveshaft boots	Every 7,500 miles (12,000 km) or every 6 months, whichever comes first										
Check parking brake adjustment Lubricate all hinges, locks and latches Inspect the following items: Brake hoses and lines (including ABS) All fluid levels and condition of fluids Exhaust system [#] Fuel lines and connections [#] Lights and controls/vehicle underbody	Every 15,000 miles (24,000 km) or every 1 year, whichever comes first										
Inspect drive belts	Every 30,000 miles (48,000 km) or every 2 years, whichever comes first										
Clean or replace air cleaner element	Clean every 7,500 miles (12,000 km) or 6 months. Replace every 30,000 miles (24,000 km) or 2 years. (Use normal schedule except in dusty condition)										
Replace fuel filter [#]					●				●		
Replace spark plugs								●			
Inspect valve clearance	Inspect every 105,000 miles (168,000 km), otherwise adjust only if noisy										
Replace automatic transmission fluid ^{*1}			●				●		●		●
Replace manual transmission fluid	Every 60,000 miles (96,000 km) or every 3 years, whichever comes first										
Inspect idle speed								●			
Replace timing belt ^{**2} , and inspect water pump	Every 105,000 miles (168,000 km) or every 7 years, whichever comes first										
Replace engine coolant	At 120,000 miles (192,000 km) or 10 years, then every 60,000 miles (96,000 km) or 5 years										
Replace brake fluid	Every 3 years (independent of mileage)										

: See information on maintenance and emissions warranty, middle column, page 138.
 * 1: Replace at 60,000 miles (96,000 km) or 3 years, then every 30,000 miles (48,000 km) or 2 years.
 * 2: See timing belt on page 154 for replacement information under special driving conditions.

Maintenance Record *(for Normal and Severe Schedules)*

You or the servicing dealer can record all completed maintenance here, whether you follow the schedule for normal conditions (page 139) or severe conditions (page 140). Keep the receipts for all work done on your vehicle.

3,750 mi 6,000 km	Signature or dealer stamp	mi/km
		Date
7,500 mi 12,000 km		mi/km
		Date
11,250 mi 18,000 km		mi/km
		Date
15,000 mi 24,000 km		mi/km
		Date
18,750 mi 30,000 km		mi/km
		Date
22,500 mi 36,000 km		mi/km
		Date
26,250 mi 42,000 km		mi/km
		Date
30,000 mi 48,000 km		mi/km
		Date

33,750 mi 54,000 km	Signature or dealer stamp	mi/km
		Date
37,500 mi 60,000 km		mi/km
		Date
41,250 mi 66,000 km		mi/km
		Date
45,000 mi 72,000 km		mi/km
		Date
48,750 mi 78,000 km		mi/km
		Date
52,500 mi 84,000 km		mi/km
		Date
56,250 mi 90,000 km		mi/km
		Date
60,000 mi 96,000 km		mi/km
		Date

CONTINUED

Maintenance Record *(for Normal and Severe Schedules)*

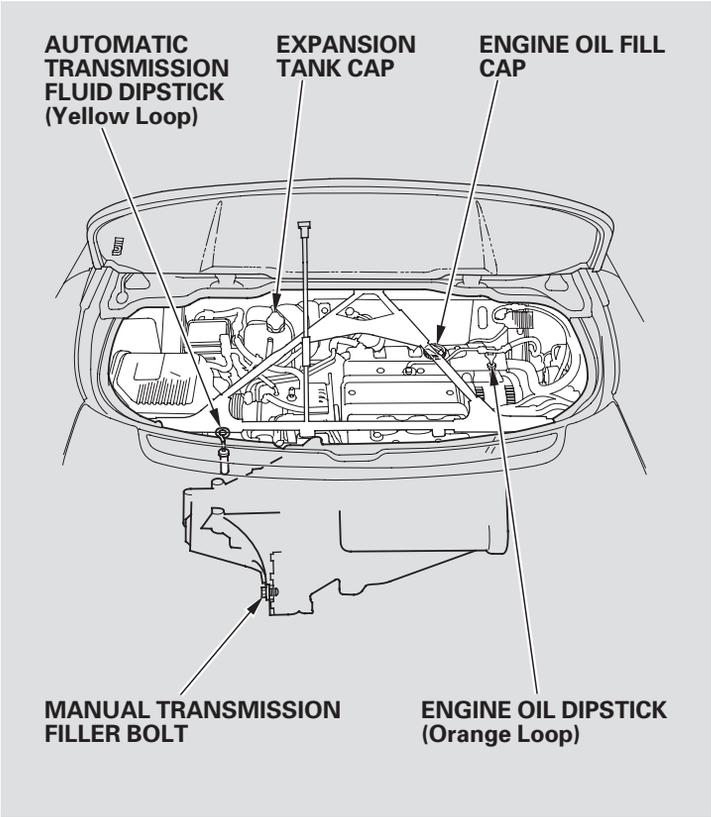
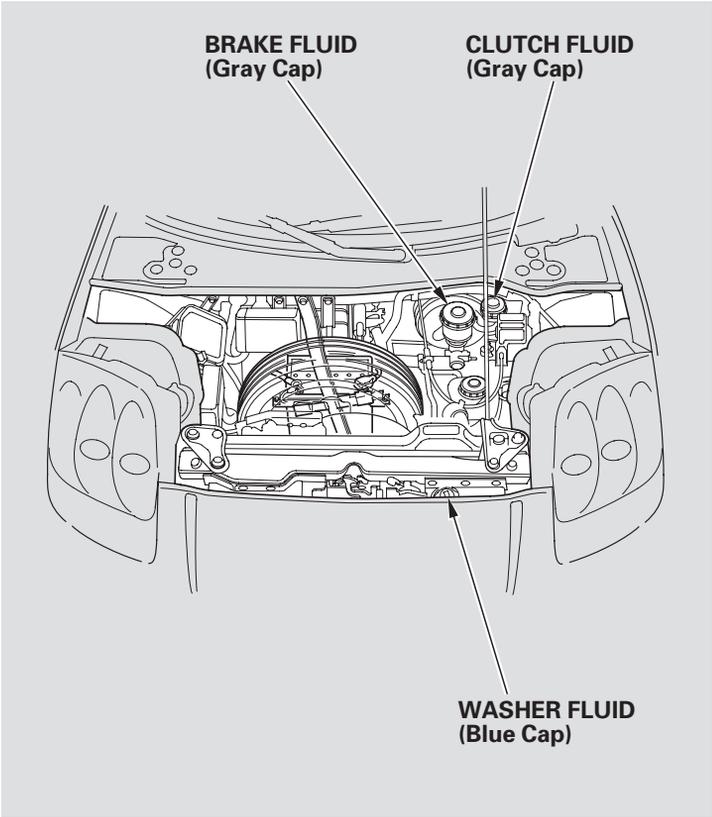
63,750 mi 102,000 km	Signature or dealer stamp	mi/km
		Date
67,500 mi 108,000 km		mi/km
		Date
71,250 mi 114,000 km		mi/km
		Date
75,000 mi 120,000 km		mi/km
		Date
78,750 mi 126,000 km		mi/km
		Date
82,500 mi 132,000 km		mi/km
		Date
86,250 mi 138,000 km		mi/km
		Date
90,000 mi 144,000 km		mi/km
		Date

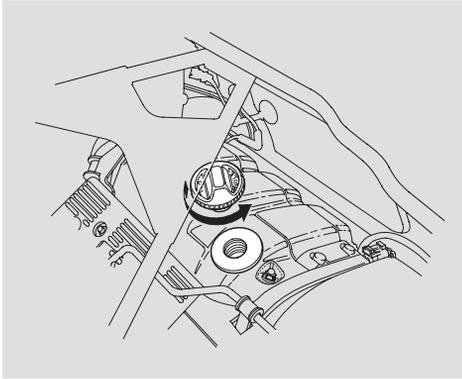
93,750 mi 150,000 km	Signature or dealer stamp	mi/km
		Date
97,500 mi 156,000 km		mi/km
		Date
101,250 mi 162,000 km		mi/km
		Date
105,000 mi 168,000 km		mi/km
		Date
108,750 mi 174,000 km		mi/km
		Date
112,500 mi 180,000 km		mi/km
		Date
116,250 mi 186,000 km		mi/km
		Date
120,000 mi 192,000 km		mi/km
		Date

Maintenance Record *(for Normal and Severe Schedules)*

123,750 mi 198,000 km	Signature or dealer stamp	mi/km
	 Date
127,500 mi 204,000 km		mi/km
	 Date
131,250 mi 210,000 km		mi/km
	 Date
135,000 mi 216,000 km		mi/km
	 Date
138,750 mi 222,000 km		mi/km
	 Date
142,500 mi 228,000 km		mi/km
	 Date
146,250 mi 234,000 km		mi/km
	 Date
150,000 mi 240,000 km		mi/km
	 Date

Fluid Locations





Unscrew and remove the engine oil fill cap on top of the valve cover. Pour in the oil slowly and carefully so you do not spill. Clean up any spills immediately. Spilled oil could damage components in the engine compartment.

Install the engine oil fill cap, and 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 major contributor to your engine's performance and longevity. Always use a premium-grade detergent oil displaying the API Certification Seal. This seal indicates the oil is energy conserving, and that it meets the American Petroleum Institute's latest requirements. It is highly recommended that you use Honda motor oil in your vehicle for as long as you own it.

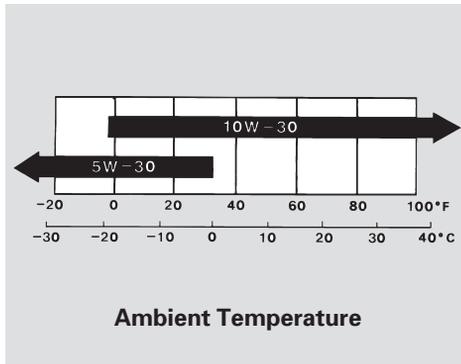
Make sure the API Certification Seal says "For Gasoline Engines".



CONTINUED

Adding Engine Oil, Changing the Oil and Filter

The oil's viscosity or weight is provided on the container's label. Select the oil for your vehicle according to this chart.



An oil with a viscosity of 10W-30 is preferred for optimum fuel economy and year-round protection in your vehicle. You may use a 5W-30 oil if the temperature in your area goes below 32°F (0°C).

Synthetic Oil

You may use a synthetic motor oil if it meets the same requirements given for a conventional motor oil: it displays the API Certification Seal, and it is the proper weight. You must follow the oil and filter change intervals given on the maintenance schedule.

Engine Oil Additives

Your vehicle does not require any oil additives. Additives may adversely affect your engine's or transmission's performance and durability.

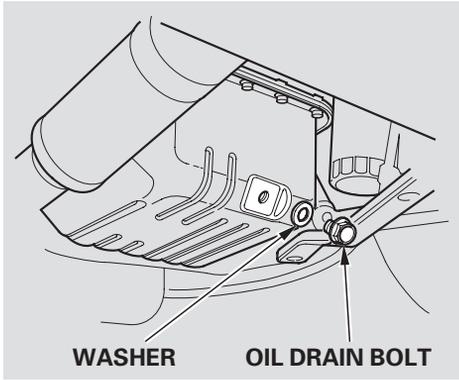
Changing the Oil and Filter

Always change the oil and filter according to the recommendations in the maintenance schedule. The oil and filter collect contaminants that can damage your engine if they are not removed regularly.

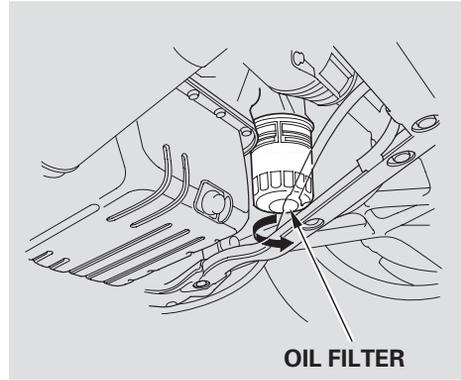
Changing the oil and filter requires special tools and access from underneath the vehicle. The vehicle should be raised on a service station-type hydraulic lift for this service. Unless you have the knowledge and proper equipment, you should have this maintenance done by a skilled mechanic.

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

Changing the Oil and Filter



2. Open the engine compartment, 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 dealer) is required.
4. Install a new oil filter according to the instructions that come with it.

Make sure to clean off any dirt and dust on the connecting surface of a new oil filter.

5. Put a new washer on the drain bolt, then reinstall the drain bolt. Tighten the drain bolt to :
33 lbf·ft (45 N·m , 4.6 kgf·m)

6. Refill the engine with the recommended oil.

Engine oil change capacity
(including filter):
5.3 US qt (5.0 ℓ)

7. Install the engine oil fill cap. Start the engine. The oil pressure indicator should go out within 5 seconds. If it does not, turn off the engine, and check your work.
8. Let the engine run for several minutes, then check the drain bolt and oil filter for leaks.

CONTINUED

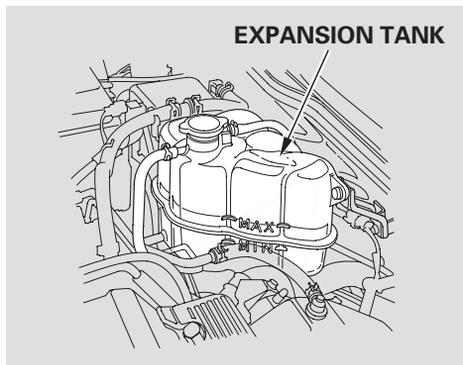
Changing the Oil and Filter, Engine Coolant

- Turn off the engine, let it sit for several minutes, then check the oil level on the dipstick. If necessary, add more oil.

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



If the expansion tank is completely empty, add coolant to bring it up to the MAX line. Inspect the cooling system for leaks.

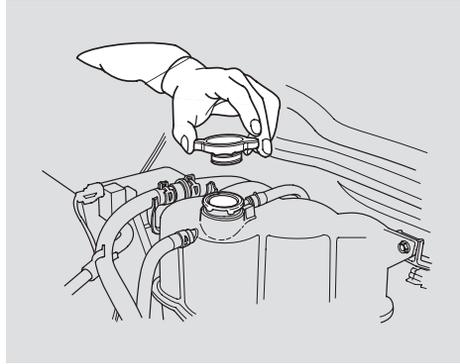
Always use Honda All Season Antifreeze/Coolant Type 2. This coolant is pre-mixed with 50 percent antifreeze and 50 percent water. Never add straight antifreeze or plain water.

If Honda antifreeze/coolant 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. 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.

⚠ WARNING

Removing the expansion tank 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 expansion tank cap.



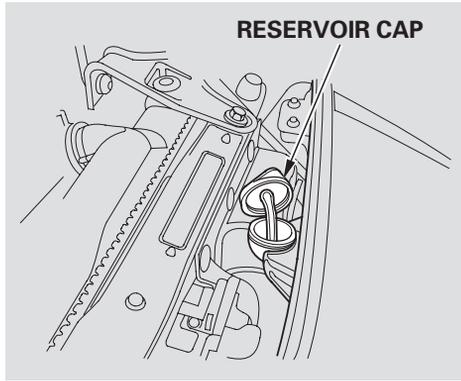
1. When the radiator and engine are cool, relieve any pressure in the cooling system by turning the expansion tank cap counterclockwise, without pressing down.
2. Remove the expansion tank cap by pushing down and turning counterclockwise.

3. Pour coolant into the expansion tank. Fill it to the MAX line. Put the cap back on the expansion tank.

Pour the coolant slowly and carefully so you do not spill. Clean up any spill immediately; it could damage components in the engine compartment.

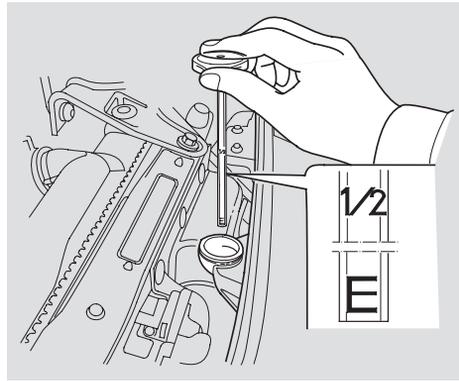
Do not add any rust inhibitors or other additives to your vehicle's cooling system. They may not be compatible with the coolant or engine components.

Windshield Washers



Check the level in the windshield washer reservoir at least monthly during normal use.

The windshield washer reservoir is located in the front compartment in front of the radiator.



Check the windshield washer fluid level as follows:

1. Unfasten the reservoir cap.
2. Cover the small hole in the center of the cap with your finger and pull up until the tube is fully exposed.

3. Read the fluid level in the tube. If the fluid level is near the "E" mark, fill the reservoir with windshield washer fluid up to the brim.

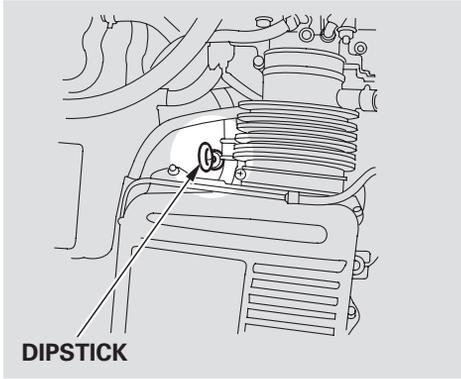
Fill the reservoir with a good-quality windshield washer fluid. This increases the cleaning capability and prevents freezing in cold weather.

When you refill the reservoir, clean the edges of the windshield wiper blades with windshield washer fluid on a clean cloth. This will help to condition them.

NOTICE

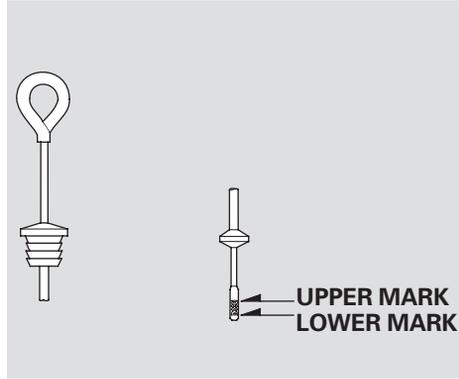
Do not use engine antifreeze or a vinegar/water solution in the windshield washer reservoir. Antifreeze can damage your vehicle's paint, while a vinegar/water solution can damage the windshield washer pump. Use only commercially-available windshield washer fluid.

Automatic Transmission Fluid (U.S. models only)



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

1. Park the vehicle 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. Make sure the notch in the rubber cap fits in the dipstick guide and that you push the dipstick in all the way.
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.

Pour the fluid slowly and carefully so you do not spill. Clean up any spill immediately; it could damage components in the engine compartment.

Always use Honda ATF-Z1 (Automatic Transmission Fluid). If it is not available, you may use a DEXRON® III automatic transmission fluid as a temporary replacement. However, continued use can affect the shift quality. Have the transmission flushed and refilled with Honda ATF-Z1 as soon as it is convenient.

Automatic Transmission Fluid (U.S. models only), Manual Transmission Fluid

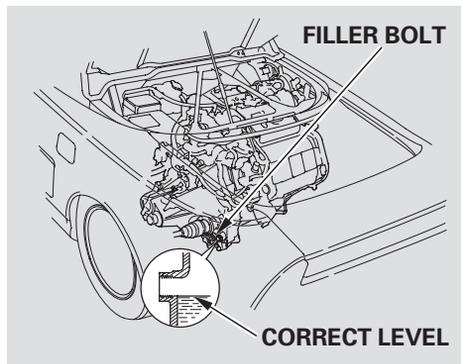
To thoroughly flush the transmission, the technician should drain and refill it with Honda ATF-Z1, then drive the vehicle for a short distance. Do this three times. Then drain and refill the transmission a final time.

6. Insert the dipstick all the way back into the transmission securely.

The transmission should be drained and refilled with new fluid according to the time and distance recommendations in the maintenance schedule.

If you are not sure how to add fluid, contact your dealer.

Manual Transmission Fluid



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 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 SAE 10W-30 or 10W-40 viscosity motor oil with the API Certification seal that says "FOR GASOLINE ENGINES" as a temporary replacement. However, motor oil does not contain the proper additives, and continued use can cause stiffer shifting. Replace as soon as it is convenient.

The transmission should be drained and refilled with new fluid according to the time and distance recommendations in the maintenance schedule.

If you are not sure how to check and add fluid, contact your dealer.

Check the fluid level in the reservoirs monthly.

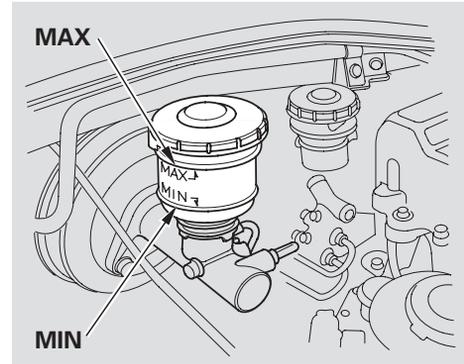
Replace the brake fluid according to the time recommendation in the maintenance schedule.

Always use Honda Heavy Duty Brake Fluid DOT 3. If it is not available, you should use only DOT 3 or DOT 4 fluid, from a sealed container, as a temporary replacement.

Using any non-Honda brake fluid can cause corrosion and decrease the life of the system. Have the brake system flushed and refilled with Honda Heavy Duty Brake Fluid DOT 3 as soon as possible.

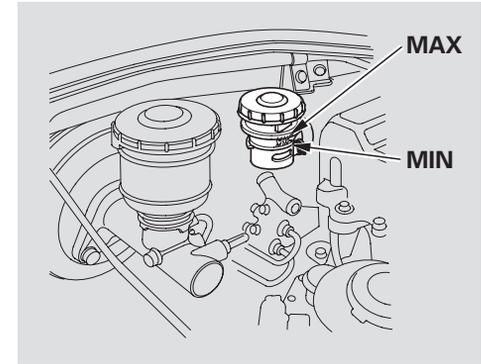
Brake fluid marked DOT 5 is not compatible with your vehicle's braking system and can cause extensive damage.

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



Manual Transmission only

The fluid level 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.

A low fluid level can indicate a leak in the clutch system. Have this system inspected as soon as possible.

Timing Belt, Lights

Timing Belt

The timing belt should be replaced at the intervals shown in the maintenance schedule.

Replace the belt at 60,000 miles (100,000 km) if you regularly drive your vehicle 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).

Headlight Aiming

The headlights were properly aimed when your vehicle was new. If you regularly carry heavy items in the trunk, readjustment may be required. Adjustment should be done by your dealer or other qualified mechanic.

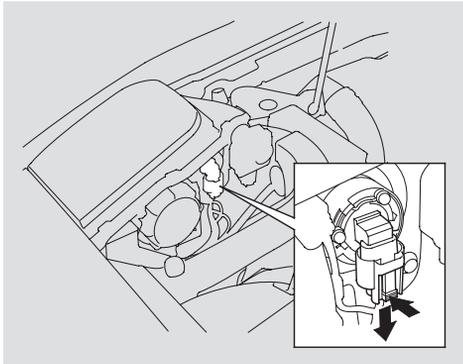
Replacing a Headlight Bulb

The low beam headlight bulbs are a type of high voltage discharge tube. High voltage can remain in the circuit even with the light switch off and the key removed. Because of this, you should not attempt to examine or change a low beam headlight bulb yourself. If a low beam headlight bulb fails, take the vehicle to your dealer to have it replaced.

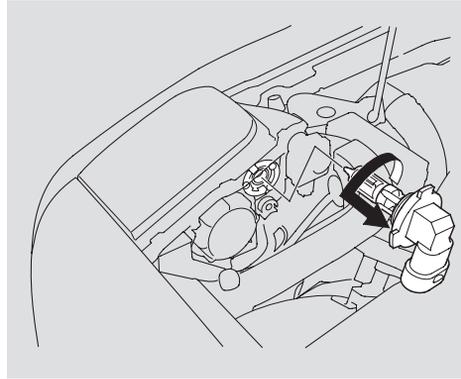
Halogen bulbs are used for the high beam headlight bulbs. When replacing a high beam headlight bulb, handle it by its base, and protect the glass from contact with your skin or hard objects. If you touch the glass, clean it with denatured alcohol and a clean cloth.

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 to unlock the tab, then slide the connector off the bulb.

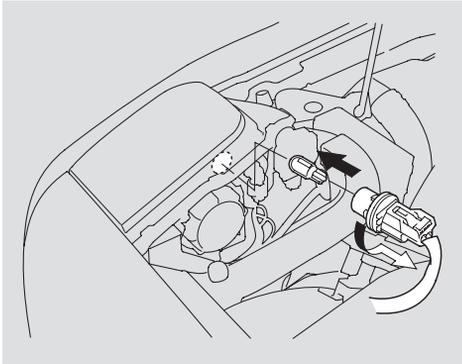


3. Remove the bulb by turning it approximately one-quarter turn counterclockwise.
4. Insert the new bulb into the headlight housing and turn it one-quarter turn clockwise to lock it in place.

5. Push the electrical connector back onto the bulb. Make sure it is on all the way.
6. Turn on the headlights to test the new bulb.

Lights

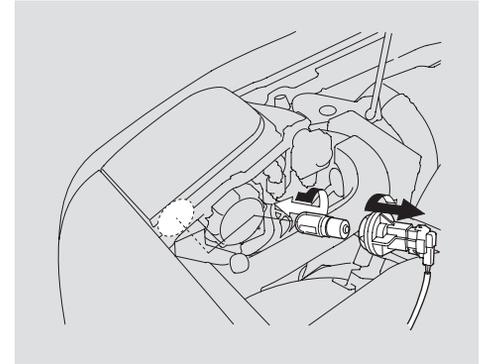
Replacing a Front Parking Light Bulb



1. Remove the socket from the headlight assembly by turning it one-quarter turn counterclockwise.
2. Pull the bulb straight out of its socket.
3. Install the new bulb into the socket.

4. Insert the socket back into the headlight assembly. Turn it clockwise to lock it in place.
5. Turn on the lights to make sure the new bulb is working.

Replacing a Front Turn Signal Bulb

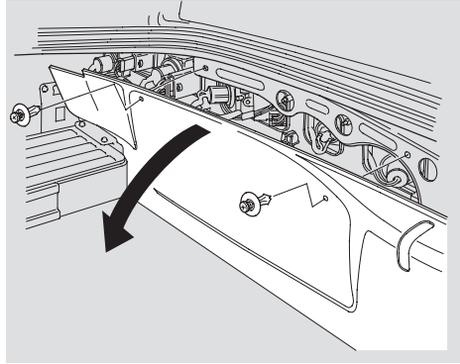


1. Remove the socket from the headlight assembly by turning it one-quarter turn counterclockwise.

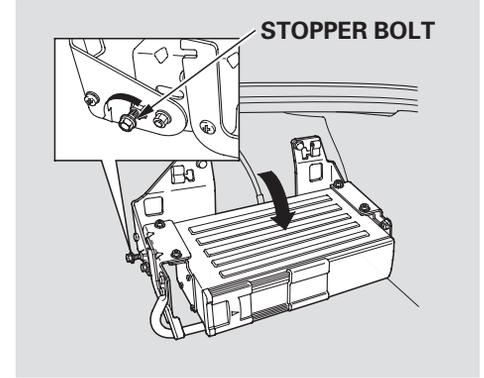
2. Remove the bulb by pushing it in slightly and turning it counterclockwise.
3. Install the new bulb into the socket.
4. Insert the socket back into the headlight assembly. Turn it clockwise to lock it in place.
5. Turn on the lights to make sure the new bulb is working.

Replacing the Rear Bulbs

The bulbs for the taillights, tail/stoplights, rear turn signals, and back-up lights are behind the trunk liner.



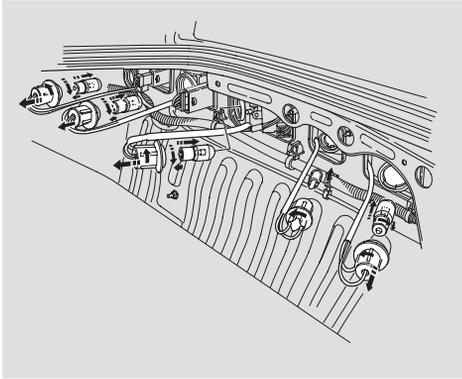
1. Pull the top edge of the trunk liner out from under the rubber seal. Remove the plastic clips holding the trunk liner by first unscrewing the center pin. Then pull the clip out of the liner with a button puller or your fingers.



2. On the passenger's side, loosen the 6 mm stopper bolt using the tool in the tool kit and pivot the CD changer downward as shown before you start working on the trunk liner.
3. Determine which bulb in the taillight assembly is burned out.

CONTINUED

Lights, Cleaning the Seat Belts

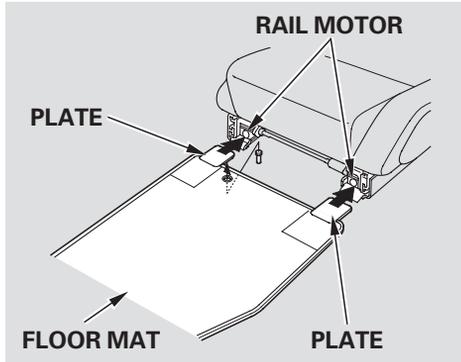


4. Remove the socket from the taillight assembly by turning it one-quarter turn counterclockwise and pulling it outward.
5. If the turn signal light bulb, back-up bulb, or tail/stoplight bulb is burned out, remove it by pushing it in and turning it counterclockwise. If the taillight bulb is burned out, remove it by pulling it straight out of its socket.
6. Install the new bulb in the socket in the reverse order of removal.
7. To reinstall the socket, line up the tabs on the socket with the slots in the taillight, push the socket into the hole, and turn it clockwise until it locks.
8. Turn on the lights to make sure the new bulb is working.
9. On the passenger's side, pivot the CD changer to the upright position, and tighten the bolt securely.
10. Install the trunk liner clips by pushing them straight in. Insert the top edge of the liner back under the rubber seal.

Cleaning the Seat Belts

If your seat belts get dirty, use a soft brush with a mixture of mild soap and warm water to clean them. Do not use bleach, dye, or cleaning solvents. Let the belts air dry before you use the vehicle.

Floor Mats



The driver's floor mat that came with your vehicle hooks over the floor mat anchor. This keeps the floor mat from sliding forward and possibly interfering with the pedals.

The plates on both the driver's and passenger's floor mats should be inserted between the rail motor and seat rails underneath the seats.

If you remove the driver's floor mat, make sure to re-anchor it when you put it back in your vehicle.

If you use non-Acura floor mats, make sure they fit properly and that they can be used with the floor mat anchors. Do not put additional floor mats on top of the anchored mats.

Power Antenna

Twice a year, clean the antenna mast with a dry cloth and mild detergent. Scrub the antenna in upward strokes to avoid bending it. Rinse with water.

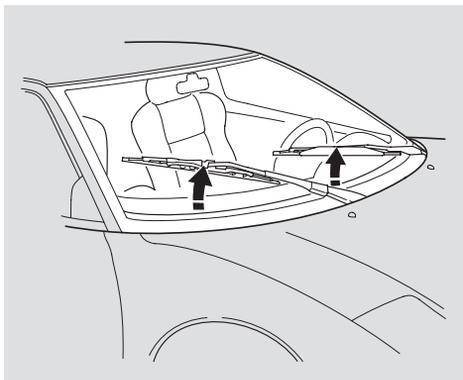
Make sure the antenna works smoothly by turning the stereo off and on several times with the ignition switch ON (II). The antenna does not need lubricating. If you use a "drive-through" car wash, make sure you turn the stereo off first. This retracts the antenna and prevents the car wash brushes from bending or breaking it.

Wiper Blades

Check the condition of the wiper blades at least every six months. Replace them if you find signs of cracking in the rubber, areas that are getting hard, or if they leave streaks and unwiped areas when used.

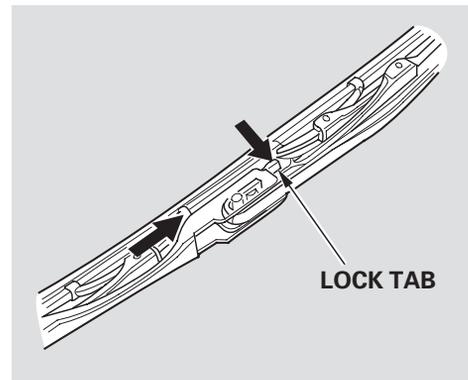
To replace a wiper blade:

1. Turn the ignition switch to ON (II), switch the wipers to INT or — (low position), then turn the ignition switch to OFF when the wiper arm is approximately midway in its travel.

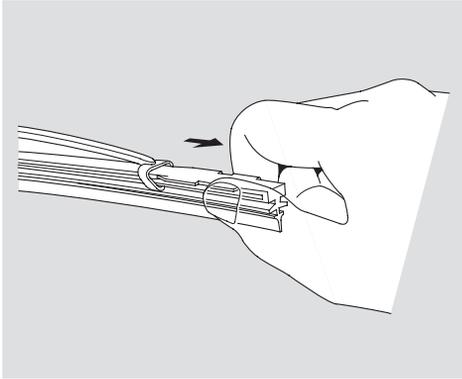


NOTICE

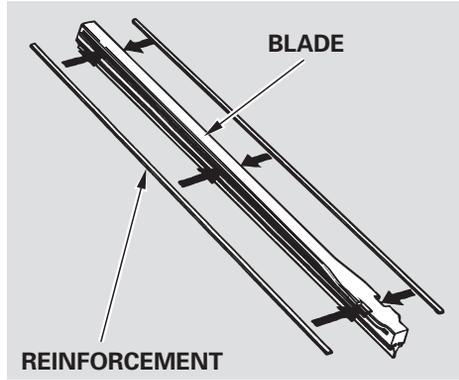
Do not open the hood when the wiper arms are raised, or you will damage the hood and the wiper arms.



2. Disconnect the blade assembly from the wiper arm by pushing in the lock tab. Hold the lock tab 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. Turn the ignition switch to ON (II) and return the windshield wipers to their park position.

Tires

To safely operate your vehicle, 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 to take care of your tires and what to do when they need to be replaced.

WARNING

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 Guidelines

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 vehicle ride more harshly, are more prone to damage from road hazards, and wear unevenly.

We recommend that you visually check your tires every day and use the pressure gauge that came with your vehicle to measure the air pressure at least once a month. If you think a tire might be low, check it immediately.

Use a gauge to measure the air pressure in each tire at least once a month. Even tires that are in good condition may lose one to two psi (10 to 20 kPa, 0.1 to 0.2 kgf/cm²) per month. Remember to check the spare tire at the same time.

Check the air pressures when the tires are cold. This means the vehicle has been parked for at least three hours, or driven less than 1 mile (1.6 km). Add or release air, if needed, to match the recommended cold tire pressures on page [163](#).

If you check air pressures when the tires are hot [driven for several miles (kilometers)], you will see readings 4 to 6 psi (30 to 40 kPa, 0.3 to 0.4 kgf/cm²) higher than the cold readings. This is normal. Do not let air out to match the recommended cold air pressure. The tire will be underinflated.

Use the pressure gauge that came with your vehicle every time you check the tires. 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.

While tubeless tires have some ability to self-seal if they are punctured, you should look closely for punctures if a tire starts losing pressure.

Recommended Tire Pressures

The following chart shows the recommended cold tire pressures for most normal and high-speed driving conditions.

Front:

Tire Size	Cold Tire Pressure
215/40R17 83Y	33 psi (230 kPa , 2.3 kgf/cm ²)

Rear:

Tire Size	Cold Tire Pressure
255/40R17 94Y	40 psi (275 kPa , 2.8 kgf/cm ²)

The compact spare tire pressure is:

Front:

26 psi (180 kPa , 1.8 kgf/cm²)

Rear:

32 psi (220 kPa , 2.2 kgf/cm²)

For convenience, the recommended cold air pressures and tire sizes are on a label on the driver's doorjamb.

For additional information about your tires, see page [204](#).

Tire Inspection

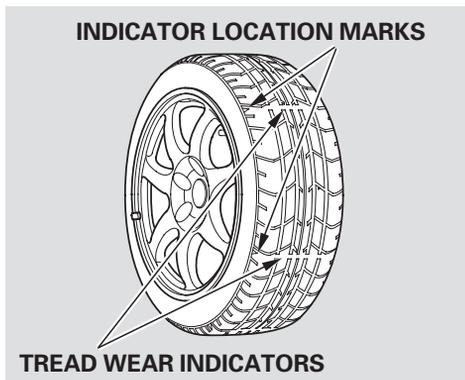
Every time you check inflation, you should also examine the tires for damage, foreign objects, and wear.

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.

CONTINUED

Tires



Your tires have wear indicators molded into the tread. When the tread wears down, you will see a 1/2 inch (12.7 mm) wide band across the tread. This shows there is less than 1/16 inch (1.6 mm) of tread left on the tire.

A tire this worn gives very little traction on wet roads. You should replace the tire if you can see three or more tread wear indicators.

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.

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. When you have new tires installed, make sure they are balanced. This increases riding comfort and tire life. For best results, have the installer perform a dynamic balance.

NOTICE

Improper wheel weights can damage your vehicle's aluminum wheels. Use only Acura wheel weights for balancing.

Tire Rotation

You should not rotate your vehicle's tires. The front and rear tires are different sizes, so they cannot be rotated front-to-rear. The original-equipment tires on your vehicle have a unidirectional tread pattern, so they cannot be rotated side-to-side.

Tire Wear

The tires that came on your vehicle were designed and constructed to provide superior grip during acceleration, braking, and cornering.

As a trade-off, they will wear more rapidly than tires used on ordinary passenger vehicles. Because of the vehicle's weight distribution, and the fact that the rear wheels are the driving wheels, you may expect the rear tires to wear more rapidly than the front tires.

The mileage you can expect from your vehicle tires is the same as comparable mid-and rear-engine sports cars, and it will vary greatly with your driving habits.

If you drive moderately, the rear tires could last more than 10,000 miles (16,000 km). However, the mileage will be substantially less if you tend to drive your vehicle at the upper limits of its capabilities.

You should carefully inspect your vehicle's tires for wear, damage, and proper inflation every 7,500 miles (12,000 km) (see page 162).

Replacing Tires and Wheels

Replace your tires 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 vehicle can reduce braking ability, traction, and steering accuracy. Using tires of a different size or construction can cause the ABS to work inconsistently.

It is best to replace all four tires at the same time. If that is not possible or necessary, replace the two front tires or two rear tires as a pair. Replacing just one tire can seriously affect your vehicle's handling.

CONTINUED

Tires

If you ever replace a wheel, make sure that the wheel's specifications match those of the original wheels. Replacement wheels are available at your dealer.

WARNING

Installing improper tires on your vehicle 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.

The ABS works by comparing the speed of the wheels. When replacing tires, use the same size originally supplied with the vehicle. Tire size and construction can affect wheel speed and may cause the system to work.

Wheel and Tire Specifications

Wheels:

Front:

17 x 7 JJ

Rear:

17 x 9 JJ

Tires:

Front:

215/40R17 83Y

Rear:

255/40R17 94Y

See page [204](#) for information about DOT Tire Quality Grading, and page [206](#) for tire size and labeling information.

Winter Driving

Tires marked “M + S” or “All Season” on the sidewall have an all-weather tread design suitable for most winter driving conditions.

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 vehicle, make sure they are radial tires of the same size and load range as original tires. Mount snow tires on all four wheels. The traction provided by snow tires on dry roads may be lower than your original tires. Check with the tire dealer for maximum speed recommendations.

Tire Chains

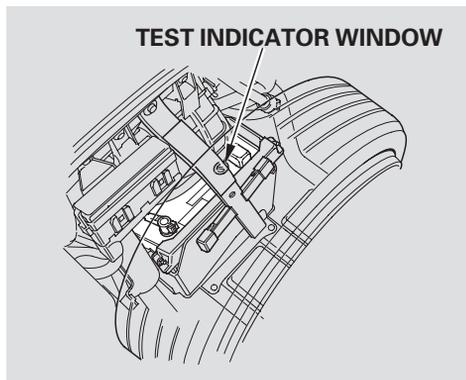
Because your vehicle has limited tire clearance, mount only SAE Class “S” cable-type traction devices, with rubber chain tensioners on the rear tires. Use traction devices only when required by driving conditions or local laws. Make sure they are the correct size for your tires. Metal link-type “chains” should not be used.

When installing cables, follow the manufacturer’s instructions, and mount them as tight as you can. Make sure they are not contacting the brake lines or suspension. Drive slowly with them installed. If you hear them coming into contact with the body or chassis, stop and investigate. Remove them as soon as you begin driving on cleared roads.

NOTICE

Traction devices that are the wrong size or improperly installed can damage your vehicle’s brake lines, suspension, body, and wheels. Stop driving if they are hitting any part of the vehicle.

Checking the Battery



Check the condition of the battery monthly by looking at the test indicator window. The label on the battery explains the test indicator's colors.

Check the 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 additional battery maintenance is needed, see your dealer or a qualified technician.

WARNING: Battery posts, terminals, and related accessories contain lead and lead compounds. **Wash your hands after handling.**

If you need to connect the battery to a charger, disconnect both cables to prevent damaging your vehicle's electrical system. Always disconnect the negative (–) cable first, and reconnect it last.

If you need to charge the battery after storing the vehicle, make sure you do it outside the vehicle. Do not connect a battery charger to the jump start terminal in the engine compartment fuse box.

Disconnect the terminals to prevent damage to the vehicle's electrical system, and remove the battery from the front compartment so hydrogen gas does not build up during charging. You need to remove the spare tire holder before removing the battery.

⚠ WARNING

The battery gives off explosive hydrogen gas during normal operation.

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

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

If you need to park your vehicle 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 vehicle back on the road. If possible, store your vehicle indoors.

- Fill the fuel tank.
- Change the engine oil and filter.
- 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 (manual) or Park (automatic).

- Block the rear wheels.
- If the vehicle 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 vehicle 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 vehicle body wax to the painted surfaces that mate with the door and trunk seals.

- Cover the vehicle with a “breathable” 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, periodically run the engine until it reaches full operating temperature (the cooling fan cycles on and off twice). Preferably, do this once a month.

If you store your vehicle for 1 year or longer, have your dealer perform the inspections called for in the 2 years/30,000 miles (48,000 km) maintenance schedule (Normal Conditions) as soon as you take it out of storage (see page 139). The replacements called for in the maintenance schedule are not needed unless the vehicle has actually reached that time or mileage.

This section covers the more common problems that motorists experience with their vehicles. 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 vehicle towed.

Changing a Flat Tire	172
If the Engine Won't Start.....	184
Jump Starting	185
If the Engine Overheats	188
Low Oil Pressure Indicator	190
Charging System Indicator.....	190
Malfunction Indicator Lamp	191
Brake System Indicator	192
Fuses	193
Fuse Locations.....	195
Emergency Towing	197
If Your Vehicle Gets Stuck.....	197

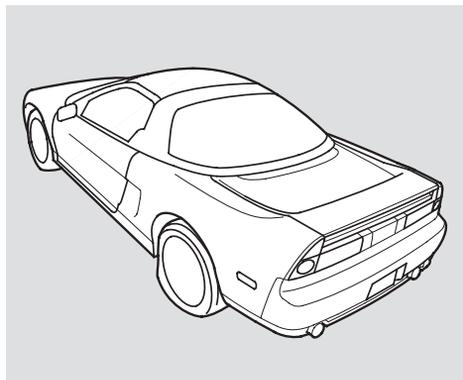
Changing a Flat Tire

If you have a flat tire while driving, stop in a safe place to change it. Drive slowly along the shoulder until you get to an exit or an area to stop that is far away from the traffic lanes.

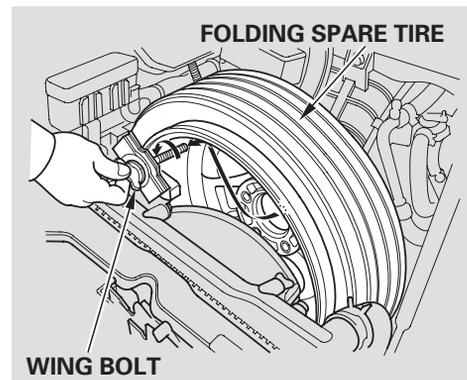
WARNING

The vehicle can easily roll off the jack, seriously injuring anyone underneath.

Follow the directions for changing a tire exactly, and never get under the vehicle when it is supported only by the jack.



1. Park the vehicle on firm, level and non-slippery ground. Put the transmission in Park (automatic) or Reverse (manual). Apply the parking brake.
2. Turn on the hazard warning lights, and turn the ignition switch to LOCK (0). Have your passenger get out of the vehicle while you change the tire.

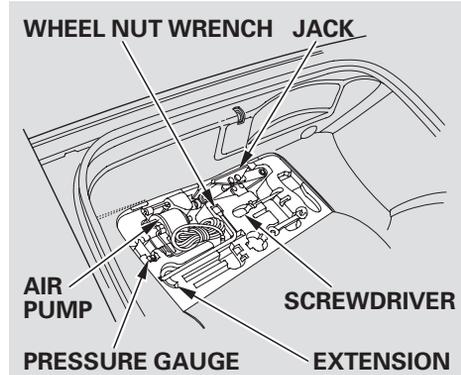


3. Open the hood (see page 108). Unscrew the wing bolt holding the folding spare tire. Remove the folding spare tire from the compartment. The wing bolt and wheel may be very warm from the air passing through the radiator. Use a cloth or gloves (not provided) to protect your hands when removing the spare tire.

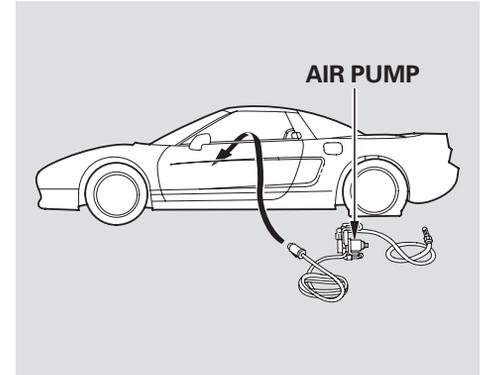
⚠ CAUTION

The radiator's electric fan runs automatically, even with the ignition off. The fan's blades can injure you.

Keep your hands, arms, and clothing away from the fan when removing the spare tire.



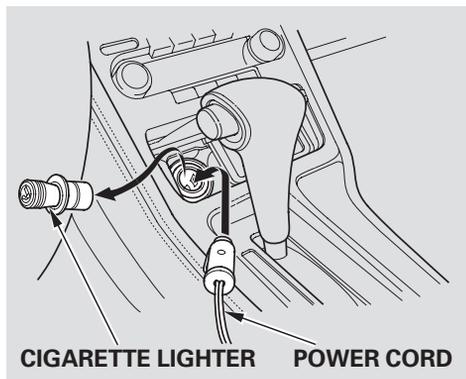
4. Open the trunk (see page 59). Lift the cover; remove the jack, wheel nut wrench, extension, air pump, pressure gauge, and screwdriver from the trunk. The tools may become very hot while the vehicle is being driven. Wear gloves or use a protective cloth when handling the tools.



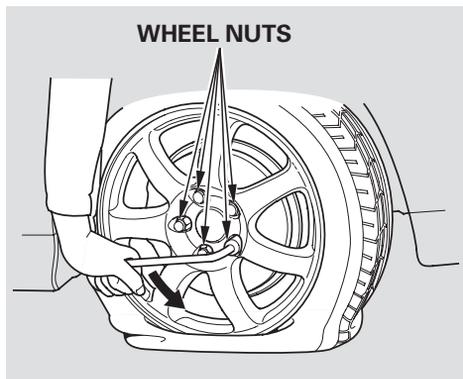
5. Place the air pump near the flat tire. Open the nearest window, and route the air pump's power cord through the open window.

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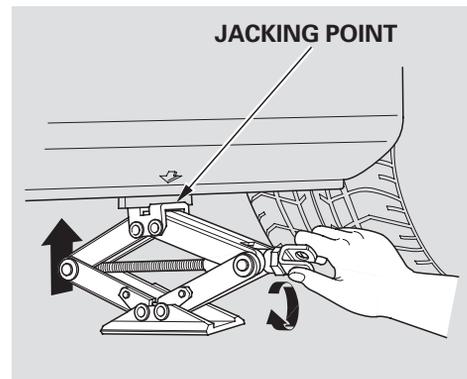
Changing a Flat Tire



6. Remove the cigarette lighter from its socket and plug the power cord end into the socket. Make sure the key is in the ignition switch at LOCK (0).



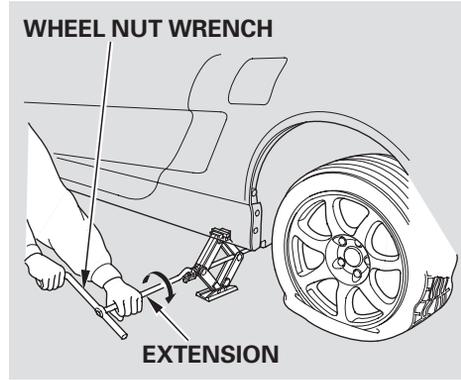
7. Loosen each wheel nut 1/2 turn with the wheel nut wrench.



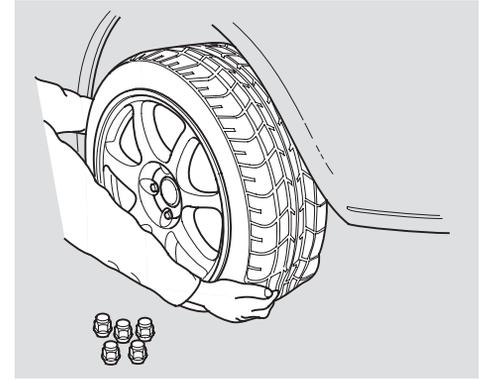
8. Place the jack under the jacking point nearest the tire you need to change. It is pointed to by an arrow molded into the underside of the body. Turn the end bracket clockwise until the top of the jack contacts the jacking point. Make sure the jacking point tab is resting in the jack notch.

NOTICE

Garage-type floor jacks and jacks of similar design can damage your vehicle's underbody, even if they are located on the jacking point. Only use the scissors jack that comes with your NSX to raise the vehicle.



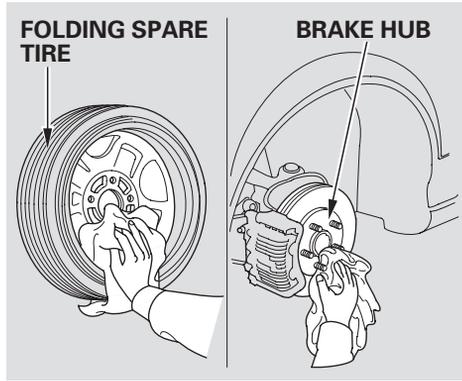
9. Use the extension and the wheel nut wrench as shown to raise the vehicle until the flat tire is off the ground.



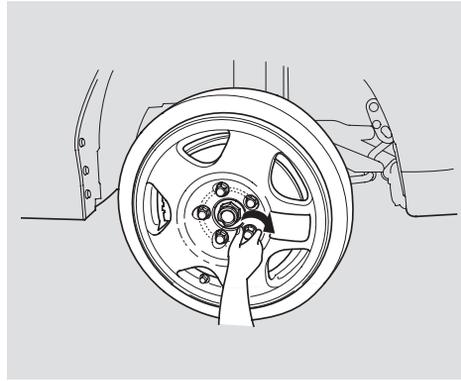
10. Remove the wheel nuts, then remove the flat tire. Handle the wheel nuts carefully; they may be hot from driving. Place the flat tire on the ground with the outside surface facing up.

CONTINUED

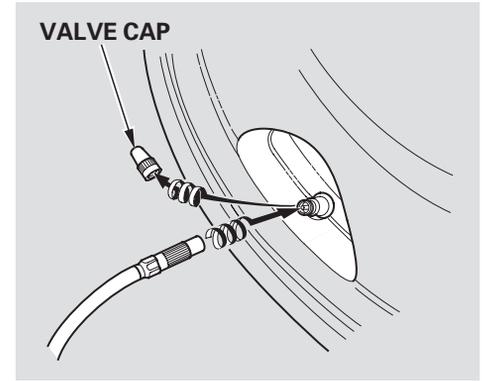
Changing a Flat Tire



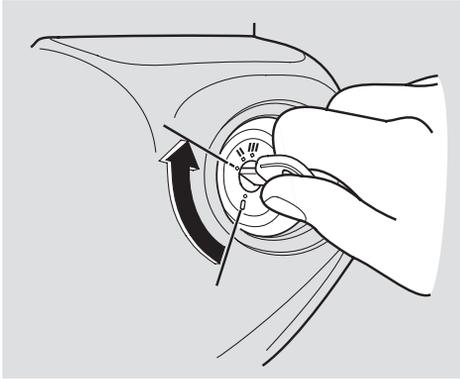
11. Before you put on the folding spare tire, wipe any dirt off the mounting surface of the wheel and hub with a clean cloth. This will assure a tight, even contact between the wheel and hub.



12. Put on the folding spare tire with the air valve toward the bottom. Put the wheel nuts back on finger-tight, then tighten them in a crisscross pattern with the wheel nut wrench until the wheel is firmly against the hub. Do not try to tighten them fully. Inflate the folding spare tire only when it is on the vehicle. Inflating it while it is lying on the ground may trap stones or other foreign matter between the tire and the wheel rim.



13. Unscrew the valve cap from the folding spare tire's air valve by turning it counterclockwise. Then screw on the air pump hose.

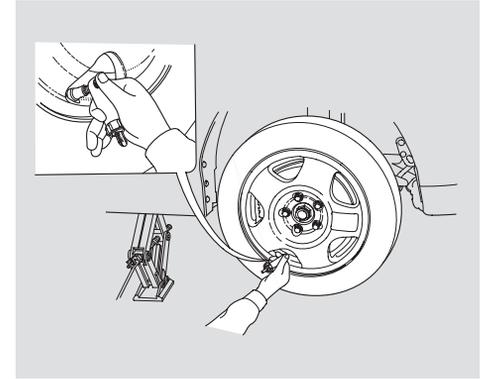


14. Reach into the vehicle and turn the ignition switch to ACCESSORY (I). This will start the air pump to inflate the tire.

NOTICE

Do not climb into the vehicle when it is on the jack. You could cause the vehicle to roll off the jack, damaging the suspension and body.

Keep your fingers and clothing away as the tire inflates and unfolds from its compact size.



15. After about five minutes, unscrew the air pump hose and check the pressure with the supplied pressure gauge. Inflate to:

Front:

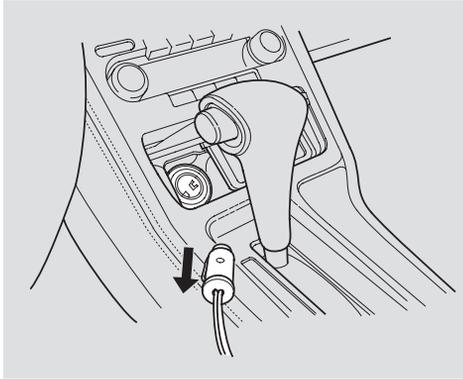
26 psi (180 kPa , 1.8 kgf/cm²)

Rear:

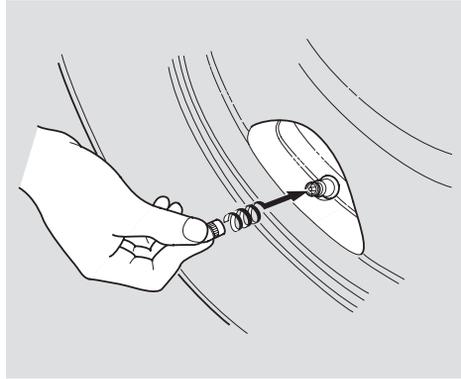
32 psi (220 kPa , 2.2 kgf/cm²)

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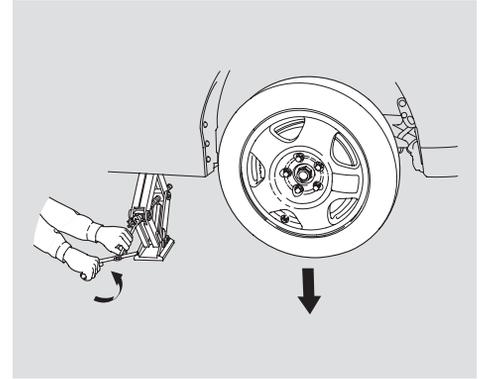
Changing a Flat Tire



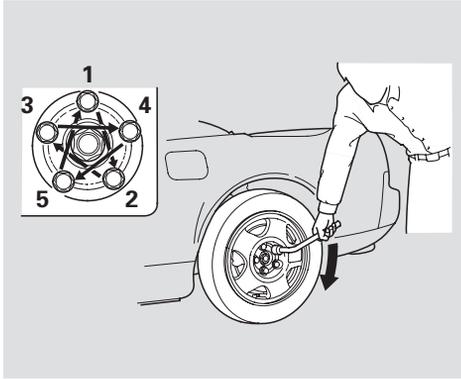
16. When finished, reach in and turn the ignition switch to LOCK (0). Unplug the air pump power cord.



17. Screw the valve cap on the valve tightly with your hands.



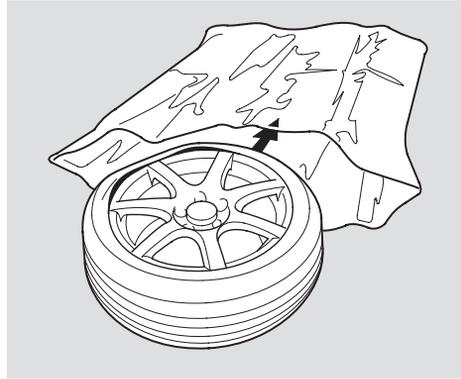
18. Lower the vehicle to the ground and remove the jack.



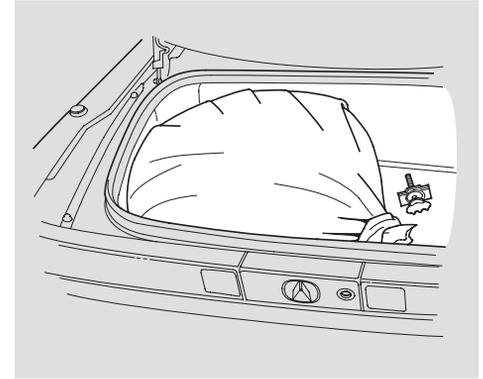
19. Tighten the wheel nuts securely in the same crisscross pattern. Have the wheel nut torque checked at the nearest automotive service facility.

Tighten the wheel nuts to:
80 lbf-ft (108 N·m , 11 kgf·m)

20. Store the jack, wheel nut wrench, extension, air pump, pressure gauge and screwdriver in the trunk.



21. Put the flat tire in the supplied vinyl bag. This bag is stored in the glove box.



22. Slide the tire in the trunk well with the outside surface of the aluminum wheel facing up.
23. Temporarily keep the wing bolt in the trunk as well. See **Replacing Tires and Wheels** on page [165](#) for tire replacement.

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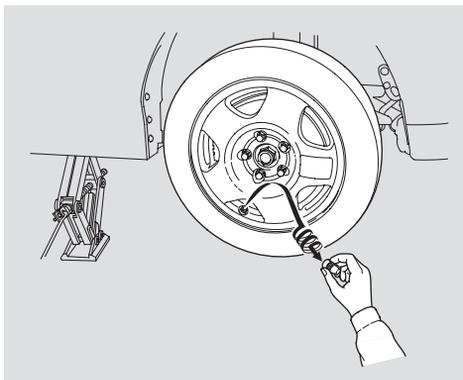
Changing a Flat Tire

Storing the Folding Spare Tire

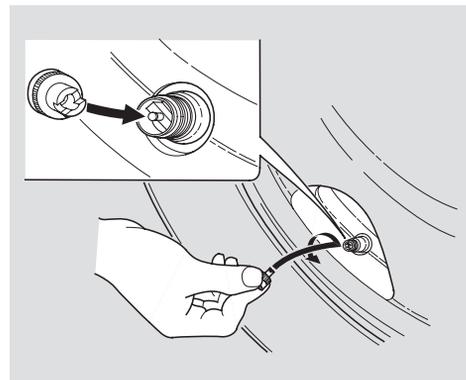
Before returning the folding spare tire to its compartment, you must let out all the air. It will fold back to its original space saving shape.

The folding spare tire must be off the ground when you let the air out. It is best to deflate the folding spare tire while it is still mounted on the vehicle. This prevents foreign material from being trapped between the wheel and tire.

1. If the folding spare tire is still on the vehicle, follow the instructions under **Changing a Flat Tire** to loosen the wheel nuts and jack up the vehicle.



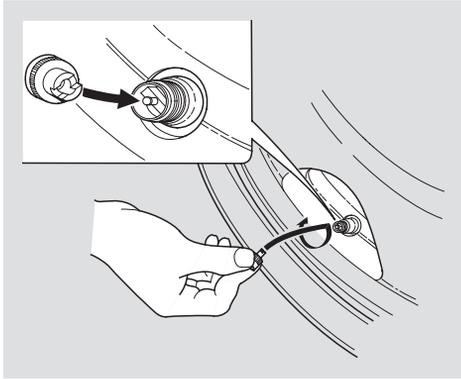
2. Unscrew and remove the folding spare tire valve cap.



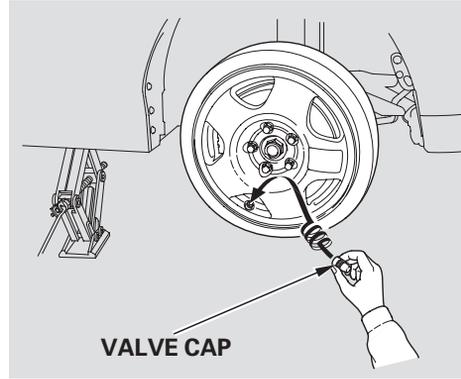
3. Remove the rubber cover on top of the valve cap. Use the notch on the valve cap to unscrew the spare tire valve core until the air starts coming out. Use your hand to shield your eyes. The valve core can fly out under pressure.

Keep your fingers and clothing away as the tire deflates and folds back to its compact size.

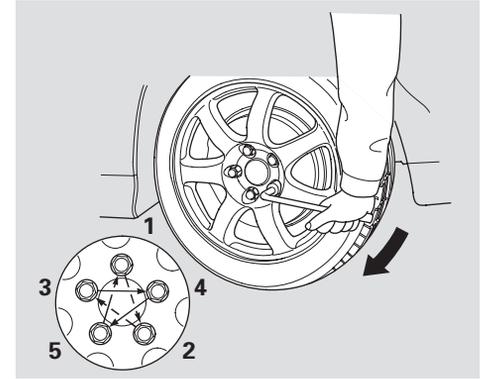
Changing a Flat Tire



4. As the tire deflates, it will fold back to its original shape. When the air stops coming out of the tire, use the notch on the valve cap to tighten the valve core.



5. Put the rubber cap back on the valve cap. Screw the valve cap back on the folding spare tire valve.

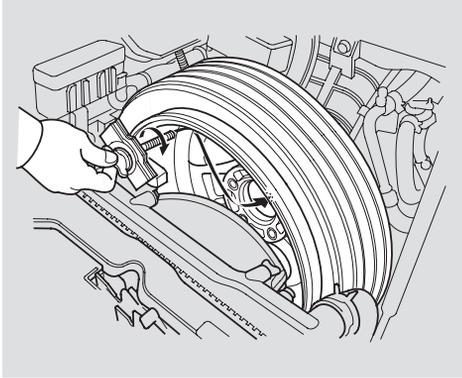


6. Remove the folding spare tire and install the original tire and wheel nuts. Lower the vehicle and tighten the wheel nuts securely in a crisscross pattern.

Tighten to:
80 lbf·ft (108 N·m , 11 kgf·m)

CONTINUED

Changing a Flat Tire



7. Store the folding spare tire in the front compartment with the outside surface of the wheel contacting the bracket of the spare tire well. Securely tighten the wing bolt.

Air Pump

The air pump that comes with your vehicle is designed specifically to inflate the folding spare tire.

Follow these precautions:

- Connect the air pump only to a 12 V car battery. Connecting it to any other power source could damage the air pump.
- Applying oil to any component of the air pump is not necessary.
- The surface of the air pump will become hot during use. Do not touch the air pump while in use.
- Continuous operation for more than 15 minutes could damage the air pump. Let it cool down before using it again.

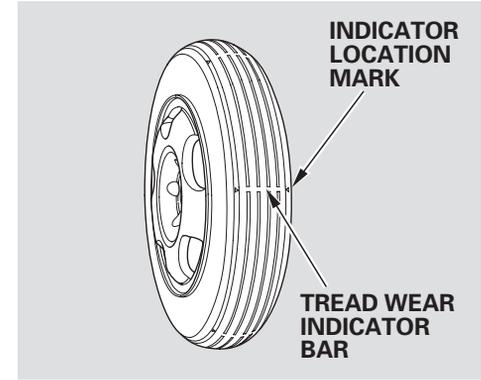
Folding Spare Tire

Use the folding spare tire as a temporary replacement only. Get your regular tire replaced and put it on your vehicle as soon as you can.

Follow these precautions.

- Inflate or deflate the spare tire only when it is on the vehicle. Inflating it on the ground may trap stones or other foreign matter between the tire and the wheel rim.
- Do not exceed 50 mph (80 km/h).

- 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.
 - The spare tire is smaller than the regular tire, reducing your vehicle's ground clearance. Such things as road debris and parking lot speed bumps could possibly damage the underside of your vehicle.
 - Do not take your vehicle to an automatic car wash when the spare tire is mounted. Because of the reduced ground clearance, the underside of your vehicle could be damaged by the mechanism that pulls the vehicle through the car wash.
- Do not use your spare tire on another vehicle unless it is the same make and model.
 - The folding spare tire cannot be repaired. Special equipment is required to remove it from the rim and install a new tire. If it is damaged, replace it with a folding spare tire of the same design. New spare tires are available at your dealer.
 - Do not mount snow chains on it.



The folding spare tire has a shorter tread life than a regular tire. Replace it when you can see the tread wear indicator bars. The spare tire is not designed to be mounted on a regular wheel, and the spare wheel is not designed for mounting a regular tire.

If the Engine Won't Start

Diagnosing why the 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:

- Are you using a properly coded key? An improperly coded key will cause the immobilizer system indicator in the instrument panel to blink rapidly (see page 55).
- 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). Check the voltmeter reading. Turn on the headlights, and check their brightness. If the voltmeter does not register and the headlights are very dim or don't light at all, the battery is discharged. See **Jump Starting** on page 185 .
- If the voltmeter reads normally and the headlights are bright, turn the ignition switch to START (III) then release it.
- 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 **Emergency Towing** on page 197).

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 168). You can then try jump starting the vehicle from a booster battery (see page 185).

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 120 .
- Do you have fuel? Check the fuel gauge; the low fuel indicator may not be working.
- There may be an electrical problem, such as no power to the fuel pump. Check all the fuses (see page 193).

If you find nothing wrong, you will need a qualified technician to find the problem. See **Emergency Towing** on page 197 .

Jump Starting

Although this seems like a simple procedure, you should take several precautions.

WARNING

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 your vehicle with an automatic transmission by pushing or pulling it.

CONTINUED

Jump Starting

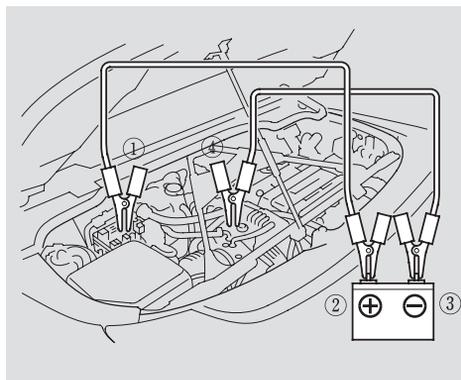
To jump start your vehicle:

1. Open the hood, and check the physical condition of the battery. In very cold weather, check the condition of the electrolyte. If it seems slushy or frozen, do not try jump starting until it thaws.

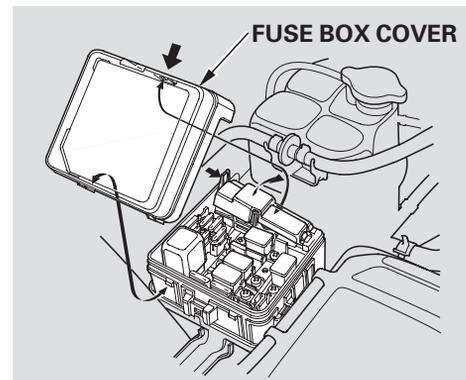
NOTICE

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.

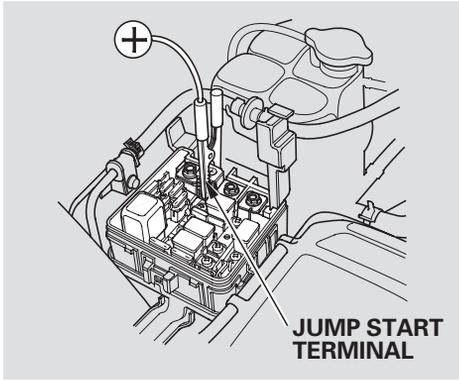
2. Turn off all the electrical accessories: heater, A/C, climate control, audio system, lights, etc. Put the transmission in Neutral or Park, and set the parking brake.



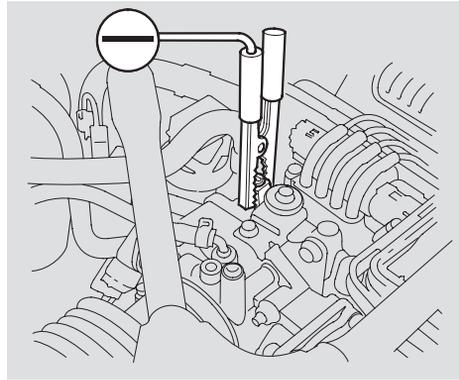
The numbers in the illustration show you the order to connect the jumper cables.



3. Open the rear window and engine compartment fuse box on the driver's side of the compartment. Remove the fuse box cover.



4. Connect one jumper cable to the JUMP START terminal in the fuse box. Connect the other end to the positive (+) terminal on the booster battery.



5. Connect the second jumper cable to the negative (-) terminal on the booster battery. Connect the other end to the boss on the intake manifold as shown. Do not connect this jumper cable to any other part of the engine.
6. If the booster battery is in another vehicle, have an assistant start that vehicle and run it at a fast idle.

7. Start your vehicle. If the starter motor still operates slowly, check that the jumper cables have good metal-to-metal contact.
8. Once your vehicle is running, disconnect the negative cable from your vehicle, then from the booster battery. Disconnect the positive cable from your vehicle, then from the booster battery.

Keep the ends of the jumper cables away from each other and any metal on the vehicle until everything is disconnected. Otherwise, you may cause an electrical short.

If the Engine Overheats

The pointer of the vehicle's temperature gauge should stay in the midrange under most conditions. If it climbs to the red mark, you should determine the reason (hot day, driving up a steep hill, etc.).

If your vehicle overheats, you should take immediate action. 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 vehicle or engine cover.

NOTICE

Driving with the temperature gauge pointer at the red mark can cause serious damage to your engine.

WARNING

Steam and spray from an overheated engine can seriously scald you.

Do not open the hood or engine compartment 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 all accessories, and turn on the hazard warning indicators.
2. If you see steam and/or spray coming from under the vehicle or the engine cover, turn off the engine. Wait until you see no more signs of steam or spray, then open the front hood and engine cover.
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, the engine should start to cool down almost immediately. If it does, wait until the temperature gauge comes down to the midpoint, then continue driving.
4. If the temperature gauge stays at the red mark, turn off the engine.
5. 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 **Emergency Towing** on page [197](#)).
6. If you don't find an obvious leak, check the coolant level in the expansion tank.

7. If the expansion tank needs coolant, you will have to remove the cap. Before doing that, turn the ignition switch to ON (II), and check the temperature gauge. Remove the expansion tank cap ONLY if the temperature gauge pointer has come down to normal or below, and you do not hear any bubbling or gurgling noises coming from the cooling system.

WARNING

Removing the expansion tank 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 expansion tank cap.

8. Using gloves or large heavy cloth, turn the expansion tank cap one-quarter turn counterclockwise without pushing down. After the pressure releases, push down on the cap, and turn it until it comes off.
9. Start the engine, and set the temperature control dial to maximum heat. Add coolant up to the MAX line on the expansion tank. 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.
10. Put the expansion tank 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 **Emergency Towing** on page 197).
11. If the temperature stays normal, check the coolant level in the expansion tank. If it has gone down, add coolant to the MAX mark. Put the expansion tank cap back on tightly.

Low Oil Pressure Indicator, Charging System Indicator

Low Oil Pressure Indicator



This indicator should never come on when the engine is running. If it starts flashing or stays on, the oil pressure has dropped very low or lost pressure. Serious engine damage is possible and 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 vehicle stopped.

1. Safely pull off the road, and shut off the engine. Turn on the hazard warning indicators.
2. Let the vehicle sit for a minute. Open the engine compartment, and check the oil level (see page [107](#)). An engine 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 [145](#)).
4. Start the engine, and watch the oil pressure indicator. If it does not go out within 10 seconds, turn off the engine. There is a mechanical problem that needs to be repaired before you can continue driving (see **Emergency Towing** on page [197](#)).

Charging System Indicator



If the charging system indicator comes on brightly when the engine is running, the battery is not being charged.

Immediately turn off all electrical accessories. Try not to use other electrically operated controls such as the power windows. Keep the engine running; starting the engine will discharge the battery rapidly. Check the voltmeter as you drive. If there is a problem in the charging system, the voltage will gradually drop.

Go to a service station or garage where you can get technical assistance.



If the indicator comes on while driving, it means one of the engine's emissions control systems may have a problem. Even though you may feel no difference in your vehicle's performance, it can reduce your fuel economy and cause increased emissions. Continued operation may cause serious damage.

If you have recently refueled your vehicle, the indicator coming on could be due to a loose or missing fuel fill cap. Tighten the cap until it clicks at least three times. Tightening the cap will not turn the indicator off immediately; it takes at least three days of normal driving.

If the indicator comes on repeatedly, even though it may go off as you continue driving, have the vehicle checked by the dealer as soon as possible.

NOTICE

If you keep driving with the Malfunction Indicator Lamp on, you can damage your vehicle's emissions controls and the engine. Those repairs may not be covered by your vehicle's warranties.

This indicator may also come on along with the "D" indicator.

Readiness Code

Your vehicle has certain "readiness codes" that are part of the on-board diagnostics for the emissions systems. In some states, part of the emissions testing is to make sure these codes are set. If they are not set, the test cannot be completed.

If your vehicle's battery has been disconnected or gone dead, these codes are erased. It takes at least three days of driving under various conditions to set the codes again.

To check if they are set, turn the ignition switch to ON (II), without starting the engine. The Malfunction Indicator Lamp will come on for 20 seconds. If it then goes off, the readiness codes are set. If it blinks 5 times, the readiness codes are not set. If possible, do not take your vehicle for a state emissions test until the readiness codes are set. Refer to State Emissions Testing for more information (see page [210](#)).

Brake System Indicator

U.S.

BRAKE

Canada



The brake system indicator normally comes on when you turn the ignition switch to ON (II), and as a reminder to check the parking brake. It will stay on if you do not fully release the parking brake.

If the brake system indicator comes on while driving, the brake fluid level is probably low. Press lightly on the brake pedal to see if it feels normal. If it does, check the brake fluid level the next time you stop at a service station (see page [153](#)).

If the fluid level is low, take your vehicle to a dealer, and have the brake system inspected for leaks or worn brake pads.

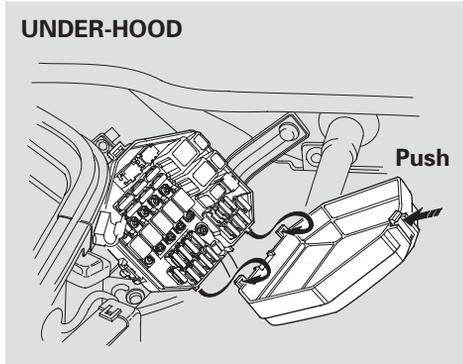
However, if the brake pedal does not feel normal, you should take immediate action. A problem in one part of the system's dual circuit design will still give you braking at two wheels. You will feel the brake pedal go down much farther before the vehicle begins to slow down, and you will have to press harder on the pedal.

Slow down by shifting to a lower gear, and pull to the side of the road when it is safe. Because of the long distance needed to stop, it is hazardous to drive the vehicle. You should have it towed and repaired as soon as possible (see **Emergency Towing** on page [197](#)).

If you must drive the vehicle a short distance in this condition, drive slowly and carefully.

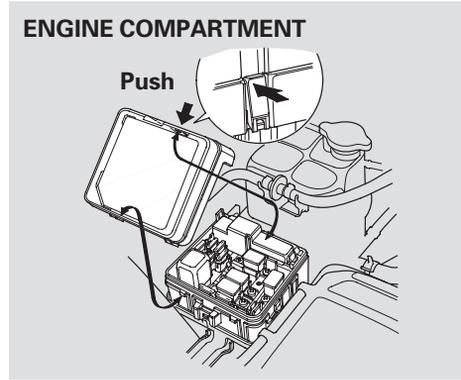
The vehicle's fuses are contained in three fuse boxes.

UNDER-HOOD



The under-hood fuse box is in the front compartment on the passenger's side. To open it, push the tab as shown.

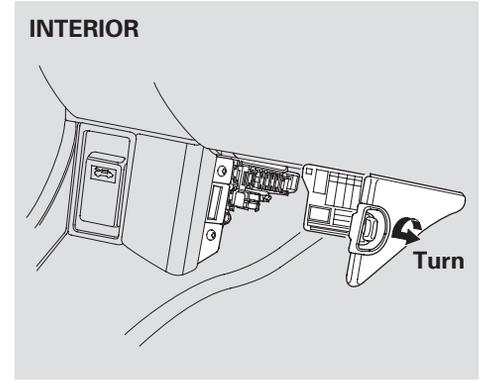
ENGINE COMPARTMENT



The engine compartment fuse box is next to the air cleaner housing. 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.

INTERIOR

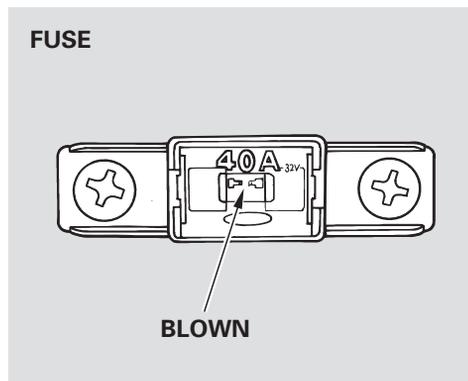


Checking and Replacing Fuses

If something electrical in your vehicle stops working, check for a blown fuse first. Determine from the chart on pages [195](#) and [196](#), or the diagram on the fuse box lid, which fuse or fuses control that device. Check those fuses first, but check all the fuses before deciding that a blown fuse is the cause. Replace any blown fuses, and check if the device works.

CONTINUED

Fuses



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 and engine compartment fuse boxes by looking through the top at the wire inside. Removing these fuses requires a Phillips-head

screwdriver.

4. Check the smaller fuses in the under-hood and engine compartment fuse boxes and all the fuses in the interior fuse box by pulling out each one with the fuse puller provided in the interior fuse box.
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 vehicle 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

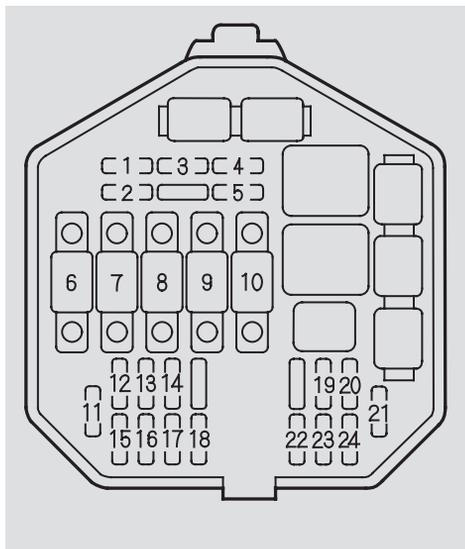
might blow out again. This does not indicate anything wrong. Replace the fuse with one of the correct rating as soon as you can.

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 with your vehicle. Leave the blown fuse in that circuit, and have your vehicle checked by a qualified mechanic.

UNDER-HOOD FUSE BOX



No.	Amps.	Circuits Protected
1	20 A	Driver's Power Window
2	20 A	Passenger's Power Window
3	20 A	Speaker Amplifier
4	20 A	Left Headlight Low
5	20 A	Right Headlight Low
6	40 A	Wiper Motor
7	50 A	EPS
8	30 A	Blower Motor
9	50 A	Ignition Switch (A)
10	30 A	ABS
11	30 A	Cooling Fan
12	20 A	ABS 1, 4
13	10 A	Daytime Running Lights*

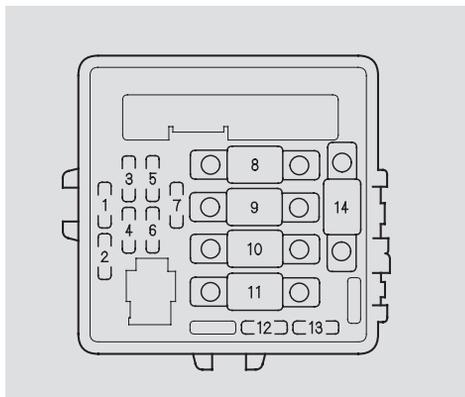
* : Canadian model

No.	Amps.	Circuits Protected
14	15 A	Small Lights
15	10 A	O ₂ Sensor Heater
16	7.5 A	Clock
17	15 A	Interior Light
18	20 A	Power Door Lock
19	20 A	Brake Lights, Horn
20	10 A	Hazard Lights
21	10 A	Left Headlight High
22	10 A	Left Condenser Fan
23	10 A	Right Condenser Fan
24	10 A	Right Headlight High

CONTINUED

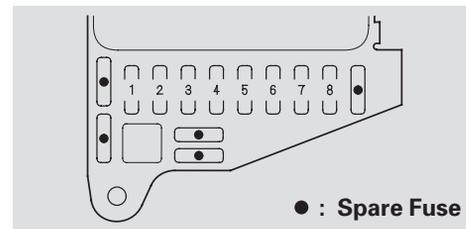
Fuse Locations

ENGINE COMPARTMENT FUSE BOX



No.	Amps.	Circuits Protected
1	10 A	Engine Room Fan
2	10 A	HAC Clutch
3	20 A	Passenger's Power Seat Reclining
4	20 A	Driver's Power Seat Reclining
5	20 A	Passenger's Power Seat Sliding
6	20 A	Driver's Power Seat Sliding
7	20 A	ACG (S)
8	120 A	ACG
9	60 A	Air Pump
10	40 A	Rear Defroster
11	30 A	Ignition Switch (B)
12	20 A	Throttle Motor
13	20 A	Cigarette Lighter
14	30 A	Ignition Coil

INTERIOR FUSE BOX



No.	Amps.	Circuits Protected
1	10 A	SRS 1
2	15 A	SRS 2, Fuel Pump
3	7.5 A	Daytime Running Lights*
4	15 A	Heater Control, Rear Defroster Relay, Cooling Fan Control
5	15 A	Back-up Lights, Turn Signals, Alternator
6	7.5 A	Washer
7	7.5 A	Starter Signal
8	10 A	Radio

* : Canadian model

Emergency Towing, If Your Vehicle Gets Stuck

Emergency Towing

If your vehicle needs to be towed, call a professional towing service or organization. Never tow your vehicle with just a rope or chain. It is very dangerous.

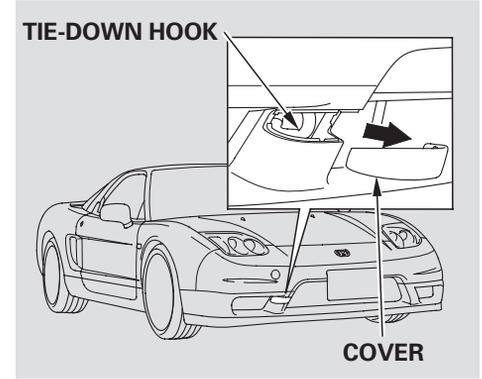
The only way you can safely tow your vehicle is with flat-bed equipment. The operator will load your vehicle on the back of a truck. Any other method of towing will damage the drive system. When you contact the towing agency, inform them a flat-bed is required.

If Your Vehicle Gets Stuck

If your vehicle gets stuck in sand, mud, or snow, call a towing service to pull it out (see the previous column).

NOTICE

“Rocking” your vehicle between forward and reverse gear or revving up the engine and allowing the wheels to spin freely at high speeds can damage the automatic transmission. Use a tow service to prevent transmission damage.



For very short distances such as freeing the vehicle, you can use the tiedown hook on the lower right of the front bumper. Remove the cover to expose the hook. This hook is not for open-road towing (see **Emergency Towing** on the previous column).

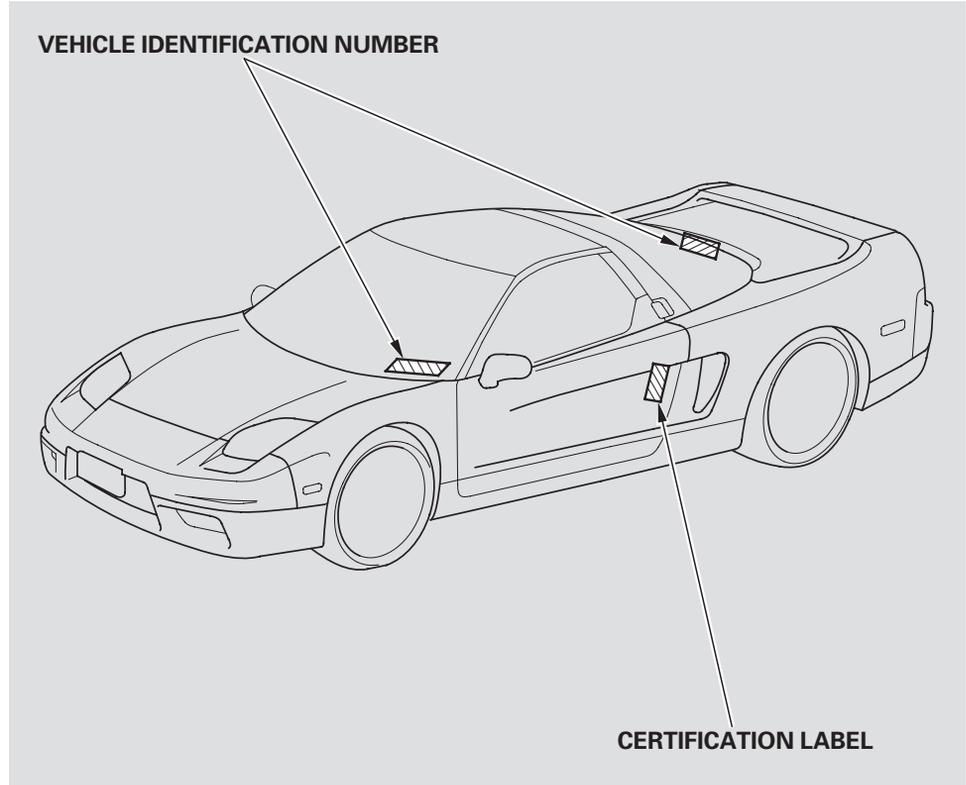
The diagrams in this section give you the dimensions and capacities of your vehicle, and the locations of the identification numbers. It also includes information you should know about your vehicle's tires and emissions control systems.

Identification Numbers.....	200	Emissions Controls.....	207
Specifications	202	The Clean Air Act.....	207
DOT Tire Quality Grading		Crankcase Emissions Control	
(U.S.Vehicles)	204	System.....	207
Uniform Tire Quality		Evaporative Emissions Control	
Grading	204	System.....	207
Treadwear	204	Onboard Refueling Vapor	
Traction.....	204	Recovery	207
Temperature	205	Exhaust Emissions Controls....	208
Tire Labeling.....	206	PGM-FI System	208
		Ignition Timing Control	
		System.....	208
		Secondary Air Injection	
		System.....	208
		Exhaust Gas Recirculation	
		(EGR) System.....	208
		Three Way Catalytic	
		Converter.....	208
		Replacement Parts.....	208
		Three Way Catalytic Converter...	209
		State Emissions Testing	210

Identification Numbers

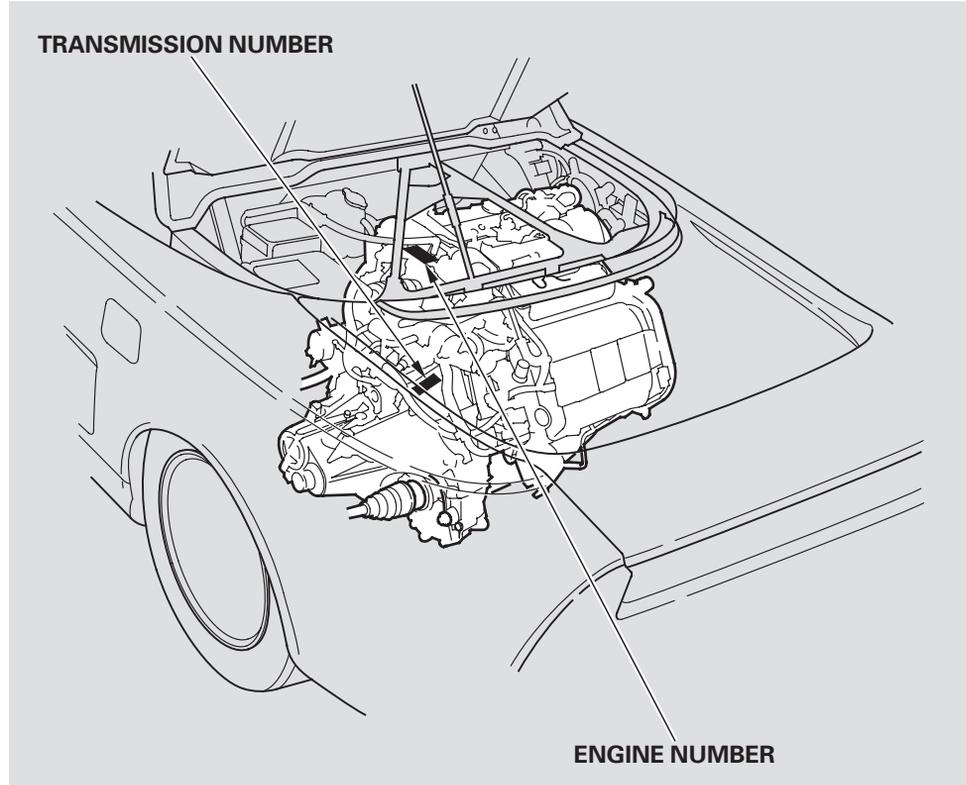
Your vehicle has several identifying numbers located in various places.

The vehicle identification number (VIN) is the 17-digit number your dealer uses to register your vehicle for warranty purposes. It is also necessary for licensing and insuring your vehicle. 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 on the back left corner of the engine block, below the rear valve cover.

The transmission number is on a label on top of the transmission.



Specifications

Dimensions

Length	174.2 in (4,425 mm)	
Width	71.3 in (1,810 mm)	
Height	46.1 in (1,170 mm)	
Wheelbase	99.6 in (2,530 mm)	
Track	Front	59.4 in (1,510 mm)
	Rear	60.6 in (1,540 mm)

Weights

Gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR)	See the certification label attached to the driver's doorjamb.
------------------------------------	--

Engine

Type	Water cooled 4-stroke DOHC VTEC V-6 gasoline engine
Bore x Stroke	3.54 x 3.07 in (90.0 x 78.0 mm) ^{*1} 3.66 x 3.07 in (93.0 x 78.0 mm) ^{*2}
Displacement	182 cu-in (2,977 cm ³) ^{*1} 194 cu-in (3,179 cm ³) ^{*2}
Compression ratio	10.2 : 1
Spark plugs	NGK: PFR6L-11 DENSO: PK20PR-L11
Spark Plug Gap	0.04 in (1.1 mm) ^{+0 -0.1 mm}

* 1 : 3.0 model (4 AT)

* 2 : 3.2 model (6 MT)

Capacities

Fuel tank		18.5 US gal (70 ℓ)
Engine coolant		
Manual Transmission		
Change ^{*3}		3.17 US gal (12.0 ℓ)
Total		4.23 US gal (16.0 ℓ)
Automatic Transmission		
Change ^{*3}		3.17 US gal (12.0 ℓ)
Total		4.36 US gal (16.5 ℓ)
Engine oil	Change ^{*4}	
	Including filter	5.3 US qt (5.0 ℓ)
	Without filter	4.5 US qt (4.3 ℓ)
	Total	6.3 US qt (6.0 ℓ)
Manual transmission fluid	Change	2.7 US qt (2.6 ℓ)
	Total	3.1 US qt (2.9 ℓ)
Automatic transmission fluid	Change	3.1 US qt (2.9 ℓ)
	Total	7.4 US qt (7.0 ℓ)
Windshield washer reservoir	U.S. Vehicles	2.6 US qt (2.5 ℓ)
	Canadian Vehicles	4.2 US qt (4.0 ℓ)

* 3 : Including the coolant in the expansion tank and that remaining in the engine.

Expansion tank capacity:

0.55 US gal (2.1 ℓ)

* 4 : Excluding the oil remaining in the engine.

Lights

Headlights* ¹ (High beam)	12 V — 60 W (HB3)
Front turn signal lights	12 V — 45 CP
Front parking lights	12 V — 5 W
Rear turn signal lights	12 V — 45 CP
Stop/Taillights	12 V — 32/2 CP (SAE 2057)
Taillights	12 V — 2 CP
Side marker lights	12 V — 3 CP
	Front
	Rear
Back-up lights	12 V — 32 CP
License plate lights	12 V — 8 W
Interior light	12 V — 5 W
Trunk light	12 V — 5 W
Door courtesy lights	12 V — 3.4 W

* 1 : Low beam headlight bulbs are a type of high voltage discharge tube.

Air Conditioning

Refrigerant type	HFC-134a (R-134a)
Charge quantity	28.2 — 30.0 oz (800 — 850 g)
Lubricant type	ND-OIL8

Battery

Capacity	
Manual transmission	12 V — 52 AH/5 HR
Automatic transmission	12 V — 55 AH/5 HR

Fuses

Front compartment	See page 195 or the fuse box cover.
Interior	See page 196 or the fuse label attached to the inside of the fuse box door under the dashboard.
Engine compartment	See page 196 or the fuse box cover.

Alignment

Toe	Front	out 0.14 in (3.5 mm)
	Rear	in 0.16 in (4.0 mm)
Camber	Front	— 0°20'
	Rear	— 1°30'
Caster	Front	8°

Tires

Size	Front	215/40R17 83Y
	Rear	255/40R17 94Y
	Folding spare Tire	165/75D16
Pressure	Front	33 psi (230 kPa , 2.3 kgf/cm ²)
	Rear	40 psi (275 kPa , 2.8 kgf/cm ²)
Folding spare tire	Front	26 psi (180 kPa , 1.8 kgf/cm ²)
	Rear	32 psi (220 kPa , 2.2 kgf/cm ²)

DOT Tire Quality Grading (U.S. Vehicles)

The tires on your vehicle 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.

Uniform Tire Quality Grading

Quality grades can be found where applicable on the tire sidewall between the tread shoulder and the maximum section width. For example:

Treadwear 200
Traction AA
Temperature A

All passenger car tires must conform to Federal Safety Requirements in addition to these grades.

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.

Traction – AA, A, B, C

The traction grades, from highest to lowest, are AA, A, B, and C. Those grades 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 straight-ahead braking traction tests, and does not include acceleration, cornering, hydroplaning, or peak traction characteristics.

Temperature – A, B, C

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 buildup and possible tire failure.

Tire Labeling

The tires that came on your vehicle have a number of markings. Those you should be aware of are described below.

Tire Size

Whenever tires are replaced, they should be replaced with tires of the same size. The following is an example of tire size with an explanation of what each component means.

215/40R17 83Y

215 — Tire width in millimeters.

40 — Aspect ratio (the tire's section height as a percentage of its width).

R — Tire construction code (R indicates radial).

17 — Rim diameter in inches.

83 — Load index (a numerical code associated with the maximum load the tire can carry).

Y — Speed symbol (an alphabetical code indicating the maximum speed rating).

Tire Identification Number

Tire Identification Number (TIN) is a group of numbers and letters that look like the following example TIN.

DOT B97R FW6X 2202

DOT — This indicates that the tire meets all requirements of the U.S. Department of Transportation.

B97R — Manufacturer's identification mark.

FW6X — Tire type code.

2202 — Date of manufacture.

Maximum Tire Pressure

Max Press — The maximum air pressure the tire can hold.

Maximum Tire Load

Max Load — The maximum load the tire can carry at maximum air pressure.

The burning of gasoline in your vehicle's engine produces several by-products. Some of these are carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), and hydrocarbons (HC). Gasoline evaporating from the tank also produces hydrocarbons. Controlling the production of NO_x, CO, and HC is important to the environment. Under certain conditions of sunlight and climate, NO_x 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 emissions controls work and what to do to maintain them. This section summarizes how the emissions controls work. Scheduled maintenance is on page [139](#).

* In Canada, Acura vehicles comply with the Canadian emission requirements, as specified in an agreement with Environment Canada, at the time they are manufactured.

Crankcase Emissions Control System

Your vehicle 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 Emissions Control System

As gasoline evaporates in the fuel tank, an evaporative emissions 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.

Onboard Refueling Vapor Recovery

The onboard refueling vapor recovery (ORVR) system captures the fuel vapors during refueling. The vapors are adsorbed in a canister filled with activated carbon. While driving, the fuel vapors are drawn into the engine and burned off.

Emissions Controls

Exhaust Emissions Controls

The exhaust emissions controls include five systems: PGM-FI, ignition timing control, exhaust gas recirculation, secondary air injection system and three way catalytic converter. These five 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 emissions control systems are separate from the crankcase and evaporative emissions 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.

Secondary Air Injection System

During engine warm-up, air is pumped into the exhaust to reduce emissions when the engine is cold.

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 (CO₂), nitrogen (N₂), and water vapor.

Replacement Parts

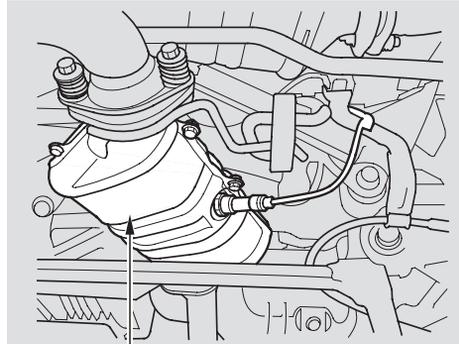
The emissions control systems are designed and certified to work together in reducing emissions to levels that comply with the Clean Air Act. To make sure the emissions remain low, you should use only new Acura replacement parts or their equivalent for repairs. Using lower quality parts may increase the emissions from your vehicle.

The emissions control systems are covered by warranties separate from the rest of your vehicle. Read your warranty manual for more information.

Three Way Catalytic Converter

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 NO_x. A replacement unit must be an original Acura 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 vehicle 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 vehicle'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 vehicle diagnosed and repaired if it is misfiring, back-firing, stalling, or otherwise not running properly.

State Emissions Testing

Testing of Readiness Codes

If you take your vehicle for a state emissions test shortly after the battery has been disconnected or gone dead, it may not pass the test. This is because of certain “readiness codes” that must be set in the on-board diagnostics for the emissions systems. These codes are erased when the battery is disconnected, and set again only after several days of driving under a variety of conditions.

If the testing facility determines that the readiness codes are not set, you will be requested to return at a later date to complete the test. If you must get the vehicle retested within the next two or three days, you can condition the vehicle for retesting by doing the following.

- Make sure the gas tank is nearly, but not completely full (around 3/4).

- Make sure the vehicle has been parked with the engine off for 8 hours or more.
- Make sure the ambient temperature is between 20° and 95° F.
- Without touching the accelerator pedal, start the engine, and let it idle for 20 seconds.
- Keep the vehicle in Park (automatic transmission) or Neutral (manual transmission). Increase the engine speed to 2,000 rpm, and hold it there until the temperature gauge rises to at least 1/4 of the scale (about 3 minutes).
- Select a nearby lightly traveled major highway where you can maintain a speed of 50 to 60 mph (80 to 97 km/h) for at least 20 minutes. Drive on the highway in

D (A/T) or 6th (M/T). Do not use the cruise control. When traffic allows, drive for 90 seconds without moving the accelerator pedal. (Vehicle speed may vary slightly; this is okay.) If you cannot do this for a continuous 90 seconds because of traffic conditions, drive for at least 30 seconds, then repeat it two more times (for a total of 90 seconds).

Then drive in city/suburban traffic for at least 10 minutes. When traffic conditions allow, let the vehicle coast for several seconds without using the accelerator pedal or the brake pedal.

If the testing facility determines the readiness codes are still not set, see your dealer.

Warranty and Customer Relations

Customer Service Information.....	212
Warranty Coverages	213
Reporting Safety Defects (U.S. Vehicles)	214
Authorized Manuals.....	215

Customer Service Information

Acura 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 the Acura Customer Relations Office.

U.S. Owners:

American Honda Motor Co., Inc.
Acura Client Services
Mail Stop 500-2N-7E
1919 Torrance Blvd.
Torrance, CA 90501-2746

Tel: (800) 382-2238

Canadian Owners:

CUSTOMER RELATIONS RELATIONS AVEC LA CLIENTÈLE

Honda Canada Inc.
715 Milner Avenue
Toronto, ON
M1B 2K8

Tel :1-888-9-ACURA-9
Fax :Toll-free 1-877-939-0909
Toronto (416) 287-4776

In Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands:

Bella International
P.O. Box 190816
San Juan, Puerto Rico 00919-0816

Tel: (787) 250-4318

When you call or write, please give us this information:

- Vehicle identification number (see page 200)
- Name and address of the dealer who services your vehicle
- Date of purchase
- Mileage on your vehicle
- Your name, address, and telephone number
- A detailed description of the problem
- Name of the dealer who sold the vehicle to you

U.S. Owners

Your new vehicle is covered by these warranties:

New Vehicle Limited Warranty — covers your new vehicle, 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 vehicle's emissions control systems. Time, mileage, and coverage are conditional. Please read your 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 vehicle.

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 — Acura 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 Acura replacement parts against defects in materials and workmanship.

Replacement Battery Limited Warranty — provides prorated coverage for a replacement battery purchased from your dealer.

Replacement Muffler Lifetime Limited Warranty — provides coverage for as long as the purchaser of the muffler owns the vehicle.

Restrictions and exclusions apply to all these warranties. Please read the 2005 Acura Warranty Information booklet that came with your vehicle for precise information on warranty coverages. Your vehicle's original tires are covered by their manufacturer. Tire warranty information is in a separate booklet.

Canadian Owners

Please refer to the 2005 Warranty Manual that came with your vehicle.

Reporting Safety Defects (U.S. Vehicles)

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 Acura Automobile Division, 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 Acura Automobile Division, 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)

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This manual complements the service manual by providing in-depth troubleshooting information for each electrical circuit in your vehicle.

Body Repair Manual:

This manual describes the procedures involved in the replacement of damaged body parts.

A

Accessories..... 111

ACCESSORY (Ignition Key Position)..... 57

Additives, Engine Oil..... 146

Airbag (SRS) 9, 19

Air Conditioning System..... 78

Usage 79, 82

Air Pressure, Tires 162

Air Pump..... 173

Alcohol in Gasoline..... 104

Antenna, Cleaning 159

Antifreeze 148

Anti-lock Brakes (ABS)

Indicator..... 44, 131

Operation..... 130

Anti-theft Steering Column Lock .. 57

Anti-theft System..... 99

Ashtray..... 74

Audio System 84

Automatic Climate Control System..... 82

Automatic Seat Belt Tensioners ... 17

Automatic Speed Control..... 100

Automatic Transmission..... 124

Capacity, Fluid 202

Checking Fluid Level..... 151

Shifting..... 124

Shift Lock Release..... 128

Shift Lever Position Indicators..... 124

B

Back-up Light Replacement 157

Battery

Charging System Indicator..... 43, 190

Jump Starting 185

Maintenance..... 168

Specifications 203

Before Driving 103

Belts, Seat 8, 16

Beverage Holder..... 74

Booster Seat 33

Brakes 129

Anti-lock System (ABS) 130

Break-in, New Linings 104

Bulb Replacement 157

Fluid 153

Parking..... 72

System Design 130

System Indicator..... 44, 192

Wear Indicators 130

Braking System..... 129

Break-in, New Vehicle 104

Brightness Control, Instruments.. 52

Brights, Headlights 51

Bulb Replacement..... 154

Back-up Lights 157

Brake Lights..... 157

Headlights 154

Parking Lights 156

Specifications 203

Turn Signal Lights..... 156

Bulbs, Halogen..... 154

C

Capacities Chart..... 202

Carbon Monoxide Hazard 36

Cargo, Carrying 113

Cassette Player Care 91

CONTINUED

Index

Operation.....	89
CAUTION, Explanation of	ii
CD Care	97
CD Changer.....	93
CD Changer Error Messages	98
Certification Label.....	200
Chains, Tires	167
Changing a Flat Tire	172
Changing Oil	
How to.....	146
When to.....	139
Charging System Indicator	43, 190
Checklist, Before Driving.....	119
Child Safety	23
Booster Seats	33
Child Seats.....	28
Important Safety	
Reminders	23, 26
Large Children	32
Risk with Airbags	24
Small Children.....	27
Tethers.....	31
Child Seats Tether Anchor	
Point	31
Cigarette Lighter	74

Cleaning	
Antenna.....	159
Seat Belts.....	158
CLEAN Indicator.....	92
Climate Control System.....	82
Clock.....	75
Clutch Fluid.....	153
Coin Holder	74
CO in the Exhaust	207
Compact (Folding) Spare Tire	183
Consumer Information.....	212
Controls, Instruments and.....	39
Coolant	
Adding.....	148
Checking.....	108
Proper Solution	148
Temperature Gauge	47
Console Compartment	74
Crankcase Emission Control	
System.....	207
Cruise Control Indicator	46
Cruise Control Operation	100
Customer Service Office	212

D

DANGER, Explanation of.....	ii
Dashboard	3, 41
Daytime Running Lights.....	51
Daytime Running Lights	
Indicator	46
Defects, Reporting Safety.....	214
Defogger, Rear Window	52
Defrosting the Windows.....	81
Dimensions.....	202
Dimming the Headlights	51
Dipstick	
Automatic Transmission.....	151
Engine Oil.....	107
Directional Signals.....	51
Disc Brake Wear Indicators.....	130
Disposal of Used Oil.....	148
Do Not Tow a Trailer	133
Doors	
Locking and Unlocking.....	58
Lockout Prevention	58
Monitor Indicator	45
Power Door Locks.....	58
DOT Tire Quality Grading	204

Downshifting, Manual
 Transmission..... 121
 Driver and Passenger Safety..... 5
 Driving 117
 Economy 110
 Driving Guidelines..... 118

E

Economy, Fuel 110
 Emergencies..... 171
 Battery, Jump Starting 185
 Brake System Indicator 192
 Changing a Flat Tire 172
 Charging System Indicator 190
 Checking the Fuses..... 193
 Hazard Warning Flashers 52
 Jump Starting 185
 Low Oil Pressure Indicator 190
 Malfunction Indicator Lamp 191
 Overheated Engine 188
 Towing 197
 Emergency Brake..... 72
 Emergency Flashers 52
 Emergency Towing 197
 Emergency Trunk Opener 59

Emissions Controls..... 207
 Emissions Testing, State 210
 Engine
 Adding Engine Coolant..... 148
 Compartment, Checking
 in the 106
 Coolant 148
 Coolant Temperature Gauge 47
 If It Won't Start..... 184
 Malfunction Indicator
 Lamp 44, 191
 Oil Pressure Gauge 48
 Oil Pressure Indicator 43, 190
 Oil, What Kind to Use 145
 Overheating..... 188
 Specifications 202
 Speed Limiter..... 122, 127
 Starting..... 120
 Engine Cover, Opening the 106
 Ethanol in Gasoline 104
 Evaporative Emissions Controls.. 207
 Exhaust Fumes 36
 Exhaust Gas Recirculation
 System..... 208
 Expansion Tank, Engine
 Coolant..... 108, 148

Expectant Mothers, Use of Seat
 Belts by 14

F

Fan, Interior..... 79
 Features..... 77
 Filling the Fuel Tank..... 105
 Filters
 Oil 146
 Flashers, Hazard Warning..... 52
 Flat Tire, Changing a 172
 Fluids
 Automatic Transmission..... 151
 Brake..... 153
 Clutch..... 153
 Manual Transmission 152
 Windshield Washer 150
 FM Stereo Radio Reception 87
 Folding Spare Tire 183
 Four-way Flashers 52
 Fuel..... 104
 Fill Door and Cap..... 105
 Gauge..... 48

CONTINUED

Index

Low Fuel Indicator	46
Octane Requirement	104
Oxygenated	104
Tank, Refueling	105
Fuel Economy	110
Fuel Station Procedures	105
Fuses, Checking the.....	193

G

Gas, Mileage, Improving.....	110
Gasohol.....	104
Gasoline	104
Gauge	48
Low Fuel Indicator	46
Octane Requirement.....	104
Tank, Refueling	105
Gauges	47
Engine Coolant Temperature ...	47
Engine Oil Pressure	48
Fuel.....	48
Voltmeter.....	48
Gearshift Lever Positions	
Automatic Transmission.....	124
Manual Transmission	121
Glove Box	75

Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR).....	114, 202
--	----------

H

Halogen Headlight Bulbs.....	154
Hazard Warning Flashers.....	52
Headlights	
Aiming.....	154
Daytime Running Lights.....	51
High Beam Indicator	46
Reminder Tone	51
Replacing Halogen Bulbs	154
Turning on.....	51
Heating and Air Conditioning System.....	78
High Beam Lever.....	51
Hood, Opening the	108
Horn.....	49
Hydraulic Clutch.....	153

I

Identification Number, Vehicle....	200
Ignition	
Keys.....	54

Switch.....	57
Timing Control System.....	208
Immobilizer System.....	55
Important Safety Precautions	6
Indicators	
ABS (Anti-Lock Brake).....	44, 131
Brake (Parking and Brake System)	44, 192
Brake Lamp.....	45
Charging System	43, 190
Cruise Control.....	46
DRL (Daytime Running Lights).....	46
EPS (Electric Power Steering) ..	45
High Beam.....	46
Key (Immobilizer System)	46
Low Fuel	46
Low Oil Pressure	43, 190
Malfunction Indicator Lamp	191
Seat Belt.....	16, 43
SRS	21, 44
TCS (Traction Control System)	45, 132
Turn Signal and Hazard Warning	46
Indicators, Instrument Panel.....	42

Inflation, Proper Tire 162
 Recommended Pressures..... 163
 Inside Mirror 71
 Inspection, Tire 163
 Instrument Panel 42
 Instrument Panel Brightness 52
 Interior Lights 76
 Introduction i

J

Jacking Up the Vehicle 174
 Jack, Tire 173
 Jump Starting 185

K

Keys..... 54

L

Label, Certification 200
 Lane Change, Signaling 51
 Lap/Shoulder Belts 8, 16
 Lighter, Cigarette 74

Lights
 Bulb Replacement 154
 Indicator..... 42
 Parking 51
 Turn Signal 51
 Load Limits..... 114
 Loading Cargo..... 113
 LOCK (Ignition Key Position) 57
 Locks
 Anti-theft Steering Column 57
 Fuel Fill Door 105
 Glove Box 75
 Power Door 58
 Trunk 59
 Low Coolant Level..... 108
 Low Fuel Indicator 46
 Low Oil Pressure Indicator 43, 190
 Lubricant Specifications Chart 202
 Luggage, Storing (Cargo) 113

M

Maintenance..... 135
 Owner's Maintenance
 Checks 138
 Record..... 141

Safety..... 136
 Schedule 137
 Malfunction Indicator Lamp .. 44, 191
 Manual Transmission..... 121
 Manual Transmission Fluid 152
 Meters, Gauges..... 47
 Methanol in Gasoline 104
 Mirrors, Adjusting 71
 Modifying Your Vehicle..... 112
 MP3 95

N

Neutral Gear Position..... 125
 New Vehicle Break-in 104
 Normal Shift Speeds..... 122
 NOTICE, Explanation of..... i
 Numbers, Identification 200

O

Octane Requirement, Gasoline.... 104
 Odometer 47
 Odometer, Trip 47

CONTINUED

Index

Oil	
Change, How to	146
Change, When to	139
Checking Engine	107
Pressure Gauge	48
Pressure Indicator	43, 190
Selecting Proper Viscosity	
Chart	146
ON (Ignition Key Position)	57
Onboard Refueling Vapor	
Recovery	207
Opening the Engine Cover	106
Opening the Trunk	59
Outside Mirrors	71
Overheating, Engine	188
Owner's Maintenance Checks	138
Oxygenated Fuels	104

P

Panel Brightness Control	52
Park Gear Position	125
Parking	129
Parking Brake	72
Parking Brake and Brake System	
Indicator	44, 192

Parking Lights	51
PGM-FI System	208
Power Door Locks	58
Power Windows	63
Pregnancy, Using Seat Belts	14
Protecting Adults and Teens	10
Additional Safety Precautions	15
Advice for Pregnant Women	14
Protecting Children	23
General Guidelines	118
Protecting Larger Children	32
Protecting Small Children	27
Using Child Seats with	
Tethers	31

R

Radiator Overheating	188
Radio/Cassette Sound System	84
Readiness Codes	191, 210
Rear Lights, Bulb Replacement	157
Rear View Mirror	71
Rear Window	
Defogger	52
Opening the	106
Reclining the Seat-backs	62

Recommended Shift Speeds	122
Recovery Vehicle, Emergency	
Towing	197
Refueling	105
Reminder Indicators	42
Remote Transmitter	60
Removable Roof Panel	65
Installing	68
Removing and Storing	65
Roof Unlatched Indicator	69
Roof Cover	66
Replacement Information	
Engine Oil and Filter	146
Fuses	193
Light Bulbs	154
Schedule	139
Tires	162
Wiper Blades	160
Replacing Seat Belts After a	
Crash	17
Reporting Safety Defects*	214
Restraint, Child	23
Reverse Gear Position	125
Reverse Lockout	123
Rotation, Tire	164

S

Safety Belts..... 8, 16
 Safety Defects, Reporting* 214
 Safety Features 7
 Airbags..... 9
 Seat belts..... 8
 Safety Labels, Location of 37
 Safety Messages ii
 Seat Belts 8, 16
 Additional Information..... 16
 Automatic Seat Belt
 Tensioners..... 17
 Cleaning 158
 Lap/Shoulder Belt..... 16
 Maintenance..... 17
 Reminder Indicator and
 Beeper..... 16, 43
 System Components..... 16
 Use During Pregnancy..... 14
 Seats, Adjusting the..... 62
 Security System 99
 Serial Number 200
 Service Intervals 139
 Service Manual* 215
 Service Station Procedures 105

Setting the Clock 75
 Shift Lever Position Indicators 124
 Shift Lock Release..... 128
 Shifting
 Automatic Transmission..... 124
 Manual Transmission 121
 Signaling Turns..... 51
 Snow Tires..... 166
 Sound System..... 84
 Spare Tire, Folding
 Inflating..... 183
 Specifications 203
 Spark Plugs..... 202
 Specifications 202
 Speed Control..... 100
 Speed Limiter 122, 127
 SRS, Additional Information..... 19
 Additional Safety Precautions.... 22
 Airbag Service..... 21
 Airbag System Components..... 19
 How the SRS Indicator Works... 21
 How Your Front Airbags
 Work..... 19
 SRS Indicator..... 21, 44
 START (Ignition Key Position) 57

Starting the Engine..... 120
 In Cold Weather at High
 Altitude 120
 With a Dead Battery 185
 State Emissions Testing 210
 Steam Coming from Engine..... 188
 Steam from Under the Vehicle 188
 Steering Wheel
 Adjustments 53
 Anti-theft Column Lock..... 57
 Stereo Sound System 84
 Storing Your Vehicle 169
 Stuck Vehicle 197
 Supplemental Restraint System
 Servicing 21
 SRS Indicator..... 21, 44
 System Components..... 19
 Synthetic Oil..... 146

T

Taillights, Changing Bulbs..... 157
 Taking Care of the Unexpected .. 171

CONTINUED

Index

Tape Player.....	89	Inspection	163	Trunk.....	59	
Operation	89	Replacing	165	Emergency Trunk Opener	59	
Maintenance.....	91	Rotating.....	164	Opening the	59	
TCS Indicator	45, 132	Snow	166	Open Monitor Indicator	45	
Technical Descriptions		Specifications	203	Turn Signals	51	
DOT Tire Quality Grading*	204	Wear	165			
Emissions Control Systems.....	207	Tools, Tire Changing	173	<table border="1"><tr><td>U</td></tr></table>	U	
U						
Three Way Catalytic		Towing		Unexpected, Taking Care		
Converter.....	209	A Trailer, Do Not.....	133	of the	171	
Temperature Gauge	47	Emergency Wrecker	197	Uniform Tire Quality Grading	204	
Tensioners, Seat Belts	17	Traction Control System (TCS)		Unleaded Gasoline.....	104	
Tether Anchor Point	31	Indicator.....	45, 132	Used Oil, How to Dispose of	148	
Theft Deterrent System.....	99	Operation	131			
Three Way Catalytic Converter...	209	Trailer, Do Not Tow a	133	<table border="1"><tr><td>V</td></tr></table>	V	
V						
Time, Setting the	75	Transmission		Vehicle Capacity Load	114	
Tire Chains	167	Checking Fluid Level,		Vehicle Dimensions.....	202	
Tire, How to Change a Flat	172	Automatic Transmissoin	151	Vehicle Identification Number....	200	
Tire Labeling	206	Manual Transmission	152	Vehicle Storage	169	
Tires	162	Fluid Selection	151, 152	Ventilation.....	80	
Air Pressure	162	Identification Number.....	201	VIN	200	
Balancing	164	Shifting the Automatic		Viscosity, Oil.....	146	
Chains	167	Transmission.....	124	Voltmeter	48	
Checking Wear	163	Shifting the Manual				
DOT Tire Quality Grading	204	Transmission.....	121			
Folding Spare	183	Treadwear	204			
Inflation.....	162	Trip Meter	47			

W

WARNING, Explanation of **ii**
Warning Labels, Location of **37**
Warranty Coverages* **213**
Washer, Windshield
 Checking the Fluid Level **150**
 Operation **50**
Wheels **166**
 Adjusting the Steering **53**
 Alignment and Balance **164**
 Folding Spare **183**
 Wrench, Nut **173**
Windows
 Operating the Power **63**
 Opening the Rear **106**
 Rear, Defogger **52**
Windshield
 Cleaning **50**
 Defroster **81**
 Washers **50**
Wipers, Windshield
 Changing Blades **160**
 Operation **50**
Worn Tires **163**
Wrecker, Emergency Towing **197**

*:U.S.

Service Information Summary

Gasoline:

Premium unleaded gasoline, pump octane number of 91 or higher.

Fuel Tank Capacity:

18.5 US gal (70 ℓ)

Recommended Engine Oil:

API premium grade 10W-30 detergent oil (see page [146](#)).

Oil change capacity (including filter):

5.3 US qt (5.0 ℓ)

Automatic Transmission Fluid:

Honda ATF-Z1 (Automatic Transmission Fluid) preferred, or a DEXRON® III ATF as a temporary replacement (see page [151](#)).

Manual Transmission Fluid:

Honda Manual Transmission Fluid preferred, or an SAE 10W-30 or 10W-40 motor oil as a temporary replacement (see page [152](#)).

Capacity:

2.7 US qt (2.6 ℓ)

Brake Fluid:

Honda Heavy Duty Brake Fluid DOT 3 preferred, or a DOT 3 or DOT 4 brake fluid as a temporary replacement (see page [153](#)).

Tire Pressure (measured cold):

Front:

33 psi (230 kPa , 2.3 kgf/cm²)

Rear:

40 psi (275 kPa , 2.8 kgf/cm²)

Spare Tire Pressure:

Front:

26 psi (180 kPa , 1.8 kgf/cm²)

Rear:

32 psi (220 kPa , 2.2 kgf/cm²)