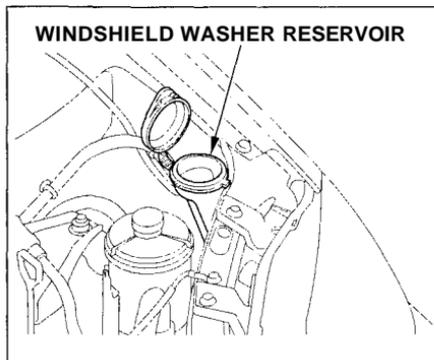


Windshield Washers

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



The windshield washer reservoir is located behind the left headlight. Check the reservoir's fluid level by removing the cap and looking inside.

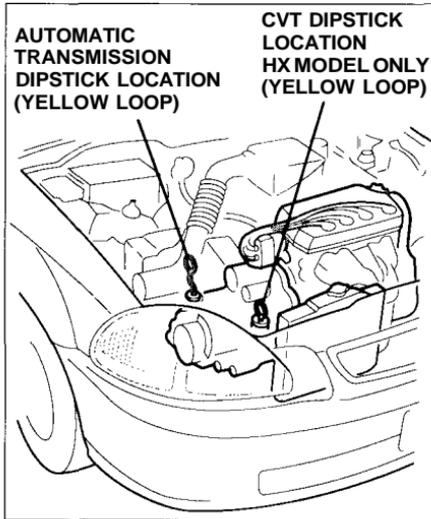
Fill the reservoir with a good-quality windshield washer fluid. This increases the cleaning capability and prevents freezing in cold weather.

NOTICE

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

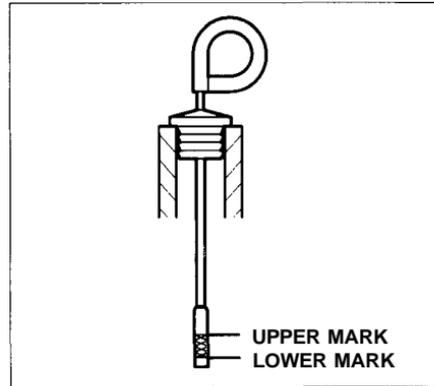
Antifreeze can damage your car's paint, while a vinegar/water solution can damage the windshield washer pump.

Use only commercially-available windshield washer fluid.



The engine and transmission must be at normal operating temperature before checking the fluid level.

1. Park the car on level ground. Shut off the engine. For accurate results, wait at least 60 seconds.



2. Remove the dipstick (yellow loop) from the transmission and wipe it with a clean cloth.
3. Insert the dipstick all the way into the transmission securely as shown in the illustration.
4. Remove the dipstick and check the fluid level. It should be between the upper and lower marks. Do not let dirt enter the filler hole.

5. If the level is below the lower mark, add fluid into the filler hole to bring it to the upper mark.

Use Honda Premium Formula Automatic Transmission Fluid. In an emergency, you may use a Dexron[®] II or III ATF as a temporary replacement. However, continued use can affect shift quality.

HX model (CVT) only

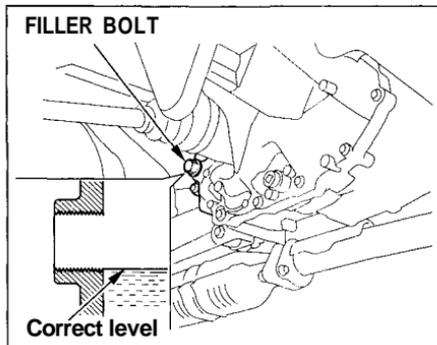
Use Genuine Honda CVT fluid only. Using other fluids can affect transmission operation and may reduce transmission life. If you drive at high speeds in high (90° F and above) temperatures, the transmission fluid should be changed every 15,000 miles (24,000 km).

Transmission Fluid, Brake and Clutch Fluid

6. Insert the dipstick all the way back into the transmission securely as shown in the illustration.

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

5 speed Manual Transmission



Check the fluid level with the transmission at normal operating temperature and the vehicle sitting on level ground. Remove the transmission filler bolt and carefully feel inside the bolt hole with your finger. The fluid level should be up to the edge of the bolt hole. If it is not, add genuine Honda Manual Transmission Fluid until it starts to run out of the hole. Reinstall the filler bolt and tighten it securely.

If Honda MTF is not available, you may use an API service SG or SH-rated motor oil with a viscosity of SAE 10W-30 or 10W-40 temporarily. Motor oil can cause increased transmission wear and higher shifting effort, so you should have the transmission drained and refilled with Honda MTF as soon as possible.

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

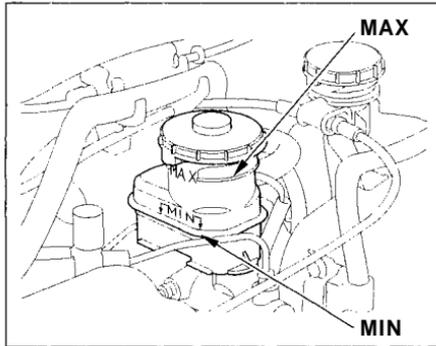
Brake and Clutch fluid

Check the fluid level in the reservoirs monthly. There are one or two reservoirs, depending on model. They are:

- Brake fluid reservoir (all models)
- Clutch fluid reservoir (manual transmission only)

The brake fluid in the brake system should be replaced every 36 months or 72,000 km (45,000 miles), whichever comes first.

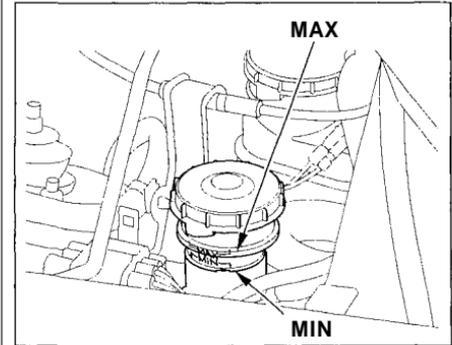
Brake System



The fluid should be between the MIN and MAX marks on the side of the reservoir. If the level is at or below the MIN mark, it is an indication that your brake system needs attention. Have the brake system inspected for leaks or worn brake pads.

If you add brake fluid to bring it up to the MAX mark, use Genuine Honda Brake Fluid or an equivalent from a sealed container that is marked DOT3 or DOT4 only. Brake fluid marked DOT5 is not compatible with your car's braking system.

Clutch System



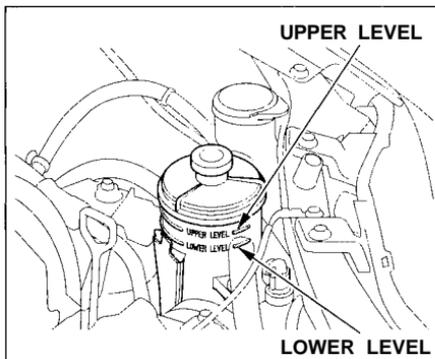
The fluid should be between the MIN and MAX marks on the side of the reservoir. If it is not, add brake fluid to bring it up to that level. Use the same DOT3 or DOT4 brake fluid specified for the brake system.

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

Power Steering

On DX model with automatic transmission, HX and EX models in the U.S., and DX and Si models in Canada

You should check the fluid level in the power steering reservoir monthly. Check the level when the engine is cold. Look at the side of the reservoir. The fluid should be between the UPPER LEVEL and LOWER LEVEL. If it is below the LOWER LEVEL, add power steering fluid to the UPPER LEVEL.



NOTICE

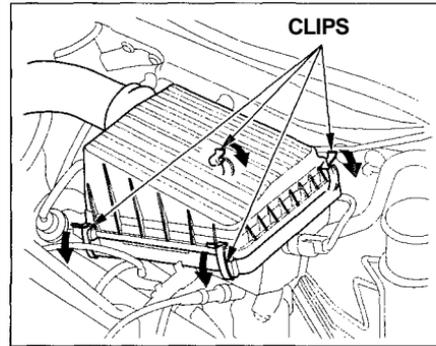
Using automatic transmission fluid or another brand of power steering fluid will damage the system. Use only GENUINE HONDA Power Steering Fluid-V.

A low power steering fluid level can indicate a leak in the system. Check the fluid level frequently and have the system inspected as soon as possible.

NOTICE

Turning the steering wheel to full left or right lock and holding it there can damage the power steering pump.

The air cleaner element should be replaced according to the time and distance recommendations in the maintenance schedule.

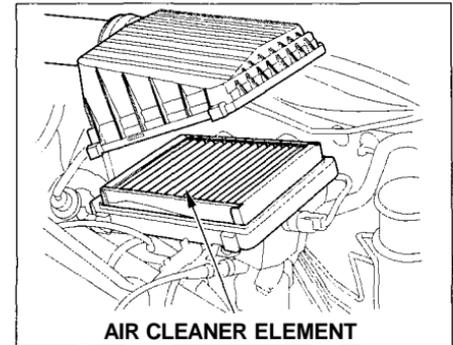


On DX model

The air cleaner element is inside the air cleaner housing in the engine compartment.

To replace it:

1. Unsnap the four clips and remove the air cleaner housing cover.
2. Remove the old air cleaner element.

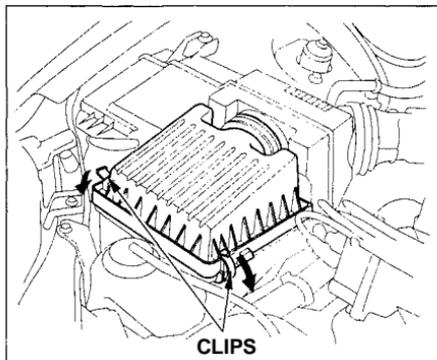


Clean the inside of the air cleaner housing with a damp rag.

3. Place the new air cleaner element in the air cleaner housing.
4. Reinstall the air cleaner housing cover, snap the four clips back into place.

CONTINUED

Air Cleaner

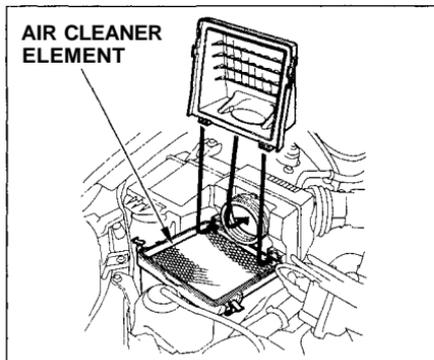


On HX and EX models in the U.S., and Si model in Canada

The air cleaner element is inside the box on the passenger's side of the engine compartment.

To replace it:

1. Unsnap the two clips and remove the air cleaner housing cover.

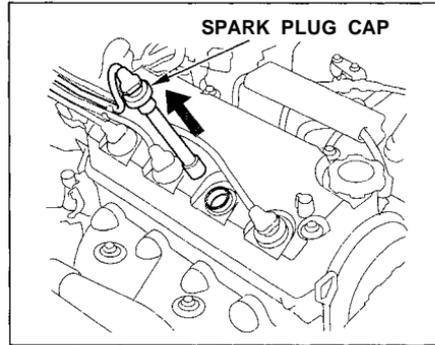


2. Remove the old air cleaner element.
Clean the inside of the air cleaner housing with a damp rag.
3. Place the new air cleaner element in the air cleaner housing.

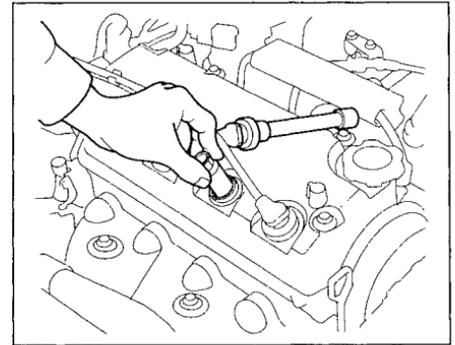
4. Align the tabs and reinstall the air cleaner housing cover, snap the two clips back into place.

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

Replacement



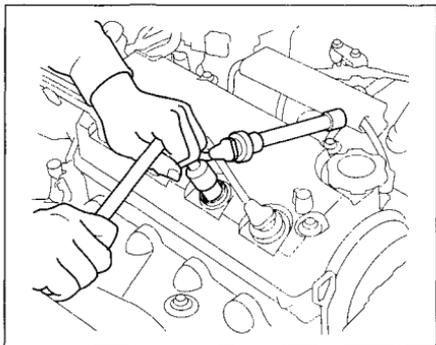
1. Clean up any dirt and oil around the spark plug caps.
2. Remove the spark plug cap by pulling it straight out.
3. Remove the spark plug with a 16 mm (5/8 inch) spark plug socket.



4. Put the new spark plug into the socket, then thread it into the hole. Screw it in by hand so you do not crosstread it.

CONTINUED

Spark Plugs



5. Torque the spark plug. (If you do not have a torque wrench, tighten the spark plug 2/3 turn after it contacts the cylinder head.)
Tightening torque:
18 N.m (1.8 kgf.m, 13 lbf.ft)

NOTICE

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

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

Specifications:

(U.S.: HX)

NGK: **ZFR4F-11**
Nippondenso: **KJ14CR-L11**

(U.S.: DX,EX, Canada: DX,Si)

NGK: **ZFR5F-L11**
Nippondenso: **KJ16CR-L11**

Spark Plug Gap:

1.1 mm (0.04 in) ^{1.0}_{0.1mm}