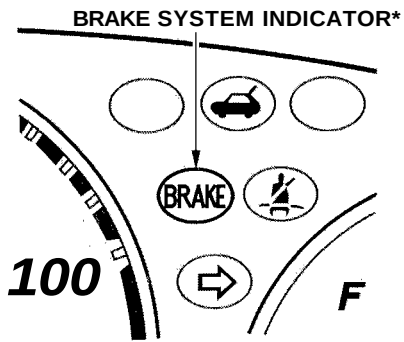
Brake System Indicator



*U.S. indicator shown

The Brake System Indicator normally comes on when you turn the ignition switch ON (II). It is a reminder to check the parking brake. It comes on and stays lit if you do not fully release the parking brake.

If it comes on at any other time, it indicates a problem with the vehicle's brake system. In most cases, the problem is a low fluid level in the brake fluid reservoir. 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 210). If the fluid level is low, take the vehicle to your dealer and have the brake system inspected for leaks or worn brake pads.

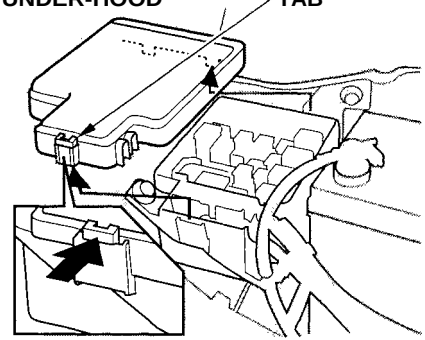
However, if the brake pedal does not feel normal, you should take immediate action. Because of the brake system's dual-circuit design, a problem in one part of the system will still give you braking at two wheels. You will feel the brake pedal go down much farther before the vehicle begins to slow down, and you will have to press harder on the pedal. The distance needed to stop will be much longer.

Slow down by shifting to a lower gear, and pull to the side of the road when it is safe. Because of the longer 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 290.)

If you must drive the vehicle a short distance in this condition, drive slowly and cautiously.

Fuses

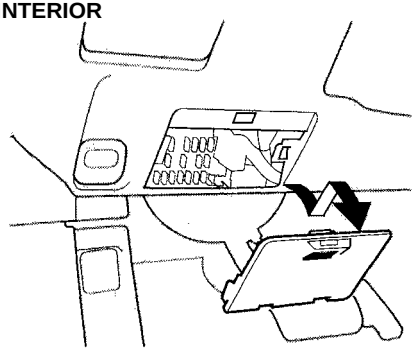
UNDER-HOOD **TAB**



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

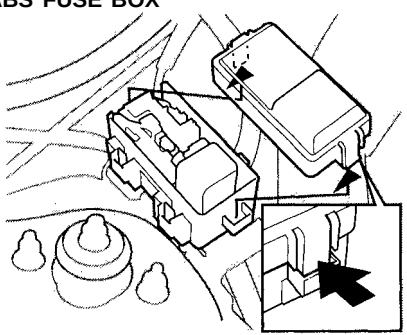
The under-hood fuse box is located in the engine compartment. To open it, push the tab as shown.

INTERIOR



The interior fuse box is underneath the dashboard on the driver's side. Remove the fuse box lid by swinging the lid down and pulling it straight out of its hinges.

ABS FUSE BOX



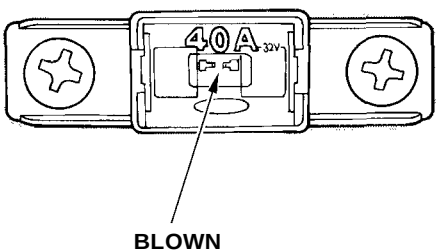
Vehicles equipped with ABS have a third fuse box for the ABS. It is in the engine compartment on the passenger's side.

Fuses

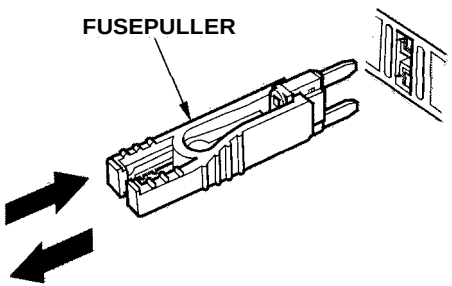
Checking and Replacing Fuses
If something electrical in your vehicle stops working, the first thing you should check for is a blown fuse. Determine from the chart on pages 271 and 272 , or the diagram on the fuse box lid, which fuse or fuses control that component. Check those fuses first, but check all the fuses before deciding that a blown fuse is not the cause. Replace any blown fuses and check the component's operation.

1. Turn the ignition switch to LOCK (0). Make sure the headlights and all other accessories are off.

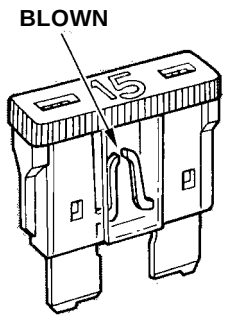
2. Remove the cover from the fuse box.



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



4. Check the smaller fuses in the under-hood fuse box and all the fuses in the interior fuse box by pulling out each fuse with the fuse puller provided in the door of 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 accessory power socket or radio).
If you replace the blown fuse with a spare fuse that has a lower rating, it might blow out again. This does not indicate anything wrong. Replace the fuse with one of the correct rating as soon as you can.

NOTICE

Replacing a fuse with one that has a higher rating greatly increases the chances of damaging the electrical system. If you do not have a replacement fuse with the proper rating for the circuit, install one with a lower rating.

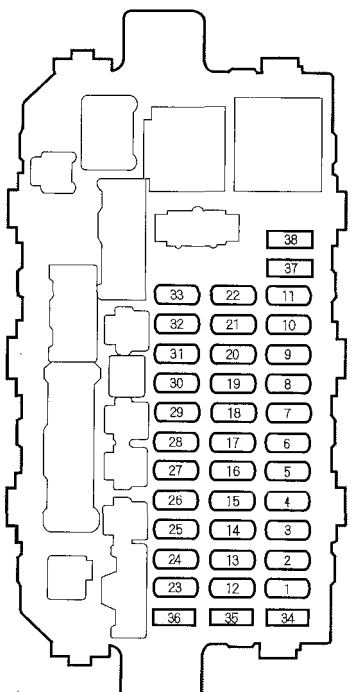
6. If the replacement fuse of the same rating blows in a short time, there is probably a serious electrical problem in your vehicle. Leave the blown fuse in that circuit and have your vehicle checked by a qualified mechanic.

On EX and SE models
If the radio fuse is removed, the audio system will disable itself. The next time you turn on the radio you will see "Code" in the frequency display. Use the Preset buttons to enter the five-digit code (see page 137).

CONTINUED

Fuses

INTERIOR FUSE BOX

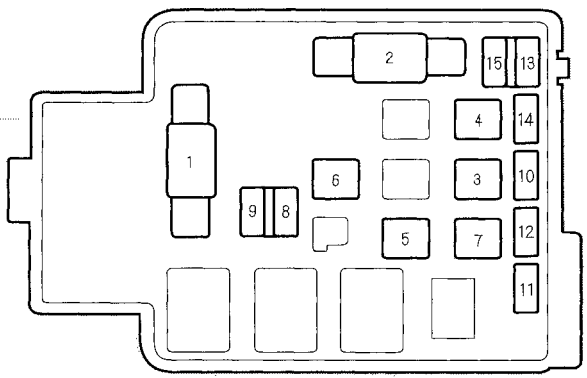


No.	Amps.	Circuits Protected
1	—	Not used
2	—	Not used
3	10 A	Rear Wiper, Washer
4	10 A	Right Headlight High Beam
5	10 A	Left Headlight High Beam
6	10 A	Rear Accessory Power Socket
7	20 A	Power Window Rear Left
8	20 A	Power Window Rear Right
9	15 A	IGN Coil
10	20 A	Power Window Front Assistant
11	20 A	Power Window Front Driver
12	7.5 A	Turn Lights
13	15 A	Fuel Pump (SRS Unit)
14	7.5 A	Cruise Control
15	7.5 A	ACG (IG), SP Sensor
16	7.5 A	ABS
17	7.5 A	Heater A/C Relay
18	7.5 A	Running Light Relay*
19	7.5 A	Back-up Light
20	7.5 A	Running Light*

No.	Amps.	Circuits Protected
21	10 A	Right Headlight Low Beam
22	10 A	Left Headlight Low Beam
23	10 A	SRS
24	7.5 A	Power Window Relay
25	7.5 A	Meter
26	20 A	Front Wiper, Front Washer
27	10 A	Front Accessory Power Socket
28	10 A	Radio
29	—	Not used
30	7.5 A	Meter Light
31	7.5 A	Starter Signal
32	7.5 A	License Light, Taillight
33	7.5 A	Inter Lock Unit
34	7.5 A	Spare Fuse
35	10 A	Spare Fuse
36	15 A	Spare Fuse
37	20 A	Spare Fuse
38	—	Not used

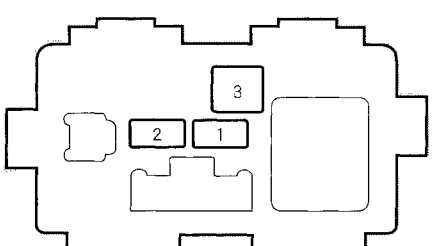
* : Canadian model

UNDER-HOOD FUSE BOX



No.	Amps.	Circuits Protected
1	100 A	Main Fuse Battery
2	40 A	Main Fuse Ignition Starter
3	20 A	Rear Defogger
4	40 A	Power Window
5	40 A	Option
6	30 A	Headlight
7	40 A	Heater Motor
8	10 A	Hazard
9	15 A	Horn, Stop Light
10	20 A	Door Lock Unit
11	20 A	Cooling Fan
12	20 A	Condenser Fan
13	15 A	FI E/M (ECM/PCM)
14	7.5 A	Back-up (Radio)
15	7.5 A	Interior Light

ABS FUSE BOX (For some types)



No.	Amps.	Circuits Protected
1	7.5 A	Motor Check
2	20 A	ABS + B
3	40 A	ABS Pump Motor

Emergency Towing

If your vehicle needs to be towed, call a professional towing service or, if you belong to one, an organization that provides roadside assistance. Never tow your vehicle behind another vehicle with just a rope or chain. It is very dangerous.

There are three popular types of professional towing equipment.

Flat-bed Equipment — The operator loads your vehicle on the back of a truck. **This is the only way to transport your vehicle.** Any other method of towing will damage the drive system. When you contact the towing agency, inform them that a flat-bed is required.

NOTICE

Towing a 4WD CR-V with only two tires on the ground will damage parts of the 4WD system. It should be transported on a flat-bed truck or trailer.

Wheel Lift Equipment — The tow truck uses two pivoting arms that go under the tires (front or rear) and lift them off the ground. The other two tires remain on the ground. **Never tow your vehicle with wheel lift equipment.**

Sling-type Equipment — The tow truck uses metal cables with hooks on the ends. These hooks go around parts of the frame or suspension and cables lift that end of the vehicle off the ground. Your vehicle's suspension and body can be seriously damaged. **This method of towing your CR-V is unacceptable.**

Refer to **Towing Your Vehicle Behind a Motorhome** on page 189 for non-emergency towing information.