### **Adding Engine Coolant**



If the coolant level in the reserve tank is at or below the MIN line, add coolant to bring it up to the MAX line. Inspect the cooling system for leaks. This coolant should always be a mixture of 50 percent antifreeze and 50 percent water. Never add straight antifreeze or plain water. Always use Genuine Honda Antifreeze/Coolant. If it is not available, you may use another major-brand non-silicate coolant as a temporary replacement. Make sure it is a high-quality coolant recommended for aluminum engines. However, continued use of any non-Honda coolant can result in corrosion, causing the cooling system to malfunction or fail. Have the cooling system flushed and refilled with Honda antifreeze/ coolant as soon as possible. If the reserve tank is completely empty, you should also check the coolant level in the radiator.

### A WARNING

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

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

1. Make sure the engine and radiator are cool.

CONTINUED



- 2. Turn the radiator cap counterclockwise, without pressing down on it, until it stops. This relieves any pressure remaining in the cooling system.
- 3. Remove the radiator cap by pushing down and turning counterclockwise.



- 4. The coolant level should be up to the base of the filler neck. Add coolant if it is low.
- 5. Put the radiator cap back on. Tighten it fully.
- 6. Pour coolant into the reserve tank. Fill it to halfway between the MAX and MIN marks. Put the cap back on the reserve tank.

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.

### **Replacing Engine Coolant**

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

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



- 1. Turn the ignition ON (II). Turn the heater temperature control dial fully clockwise. Turn the ignition off.
- 2. Open the hood. Make sure the engine and radiator are cool to the touch.
- 3. Remove the radiator cap.



4. Loosen the drain plug on the bottom of the radiator. The coolant will drain through the splash guard. Remove the drain bolt and washer from the engine block.

CONTINUED



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

6. When the coolant stops draining, tighten the drain plug at the bottom of the radiator. Apply non-hardening sealant to the drain bolt threads, put a new washer on the drain bolt, and reinstall the bolt in the engine block. Tighten it securely. Tightening torque:
61 lbf.ft (83 N.m , 8.5 kgf.m)

7. Mix the recommended antifreeze with an equal amount of purified or distilled water in a clean container. The cooling system capacity is:
Automatic Transmission:
1.03 US gal (3.9<sup>Q</sup>, 0.86 Imp gal)

Manual Transmission: 1.06 US gal (4.0%,0.88 Imp gal)



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

- 9. Start the engine and let it run for about 30 seconds. Then turn off the engine.
- 10.Check the level in the radiator, add coolant if needed.



- 11.Fill the reserve tank to the MAX mark. Install the reserve tank cap.
- 12.Install the radiator cap, and tighten it to the first stop.
- 13.Start the engine and let it run until the radiator fan comes on two times. Then stop the engine.

14.Remove the radiator cap.

15.Pour coolant into the radiator up to the base of the filler neck and into the reserve tank up to the MAX mark.

- 16.Start the engine and hold it at 1,500 rpm until the radiator fan comes on. Turn off the engine. Check the coolant level in the radiator and add coolant if needed.
- 17.Install the radiator cap, and tighten it fully.
- 18.If necessary, fill the reserve tank to the MAX mark. Install the reserve tank cap.

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



The windshield washer reservoir is located behind the driver's side headlight. Check the reservoir's fluid level by removing the cap and looking at the level gauge attached to the cap.

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

Use only commercially-available windshield washer fluid.

### Maintenance 207

# **Transmission Fluid**



**Automatic Transmission** 

DIPSTICK

1 Park the vehicle on level ground

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

- 5. If the level is below the lower mark, add fluid into the filler hole to bring it to the upper mark. Always use Honda Premium Formula Automatic Transmission Fluid (ATF). If it is not available, you may use a DEXRON<sup>®</sup> III automatic transmission fluid as a temporary replacement. However, continued use can affect shift quality. Have the transmission drained and refilled with Honda ATF as soon as it is convenient.
- 6. Insert the dipstick all the way back into the transmission securely as shown in the illustration.

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



### 5-speed Manual Transmission



Check the fluid level with the transmission at normal operating temperature and the vehicle sitting on level ground. Remove the transmission filler bolt and carefully feel inside the bolt hole with your finger. The fluid level should be up to the edge of the bolt hole. If it is not, add Genuine Honda Manual Transmission Fluid (MTF) until it starts to run out of the hole. Reinstall the filler bolt and tighten it securely. If Honda MTF is not available, you may use an API service SG, SH or SJ grade motor oil with a viscosity of SAE 10W-30 or 10W-40 as a temporary replacement. An SG grade is preferred, but an SH or SJ grade may be used if SG is not available. However, motor oil does not contain the proper additives and continued use can cause stiffer shifting. Replace as soon as convenient.

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

### (4WD models only



Check the fluid level with the rear differential at normal operating temperature and the vehicle sitting on level ground. Remove the differential fluid filler bolt and washer 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, slowly add Genuine Honda CVT Fluid until it starts to run out of the hole. Reinstall the filler bolt and tighten it securely. If CVT Fluid is not available, you may use Honda Premium Formula Automatic Transmission Fluid (ATF) or a quality DEXRON<sup>®</sup> III ATF as a temporary replacement. However, continued use can cause noise, vibration and performance problems. Have the differential drained and refilled with Honda CVT Fluid as soon as it is convenient.

The rear differential should be drained and refilled with new fluid according to the time and distance recommendations in the maintenance schedule. Check the fluid level in the reservoirs monthly. There are up to two reservoirs, depending on the model. They are:

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

The brake fluid should be replaced according to the time and distance recommendations in the maintenance schedule. Always use Genuine Honda DOT 3 brake fluid. If it is not available, you should use only DOT 3 or DOT 4 fluid, from a sealed container, as a temporary replacement. However, the use of any non-Honda brake fluid can cause corrosion and decrease the life of the system. Have the brake system flushed and refilled with Honda DOT 3 brake fluid as soon as possible.

Brake fluid marked DOT 5 is not compatible with your 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.



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

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



Check the level when the engine is cold. Look at the side of the reservoir. The fluid should be between the UPPER LEVEL and LOWER LEVEL. If it is below the LOWER LEVEL, add power steering fluid to the UPPER LEVEL. Always use Genuine Honda Power Steering Fluid. If it is not available, you may use another power steering fluid as an emergency replacement However, continued use can cause increased wear and poor steering in cold weather. Have the power steering system flushed and refilled with Honda PSF as soon as possible.

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

## NOTICE

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