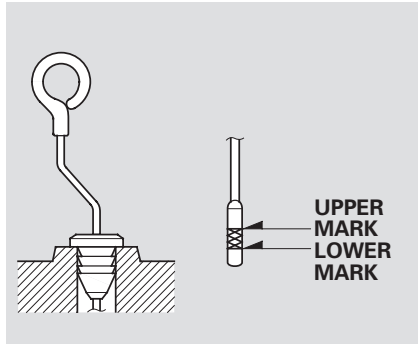


Check the fluid level with the engine at normal operating temperature.

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 securely.



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 ATF-Z1 (Automatic Transmission Fluid). If it's 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.

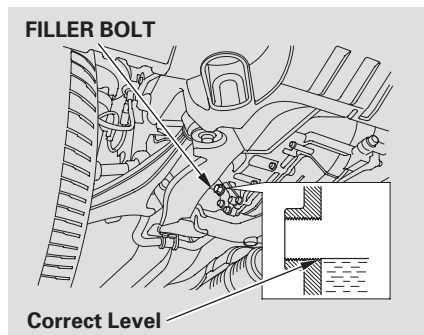
To thoroughly flush the transmission, the technician should drain and refill it with Honda ATF-Z1, then drive the vehicle for a short distance. Do this three times. Then drain and refill the transmission a final time.

6. Insert the dipstick all the way back in the transmission.

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

# Manual Transmission Fluid, Timing Belt

## 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.

## 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).

Check the brake fluid level in the reservoirs monthly.

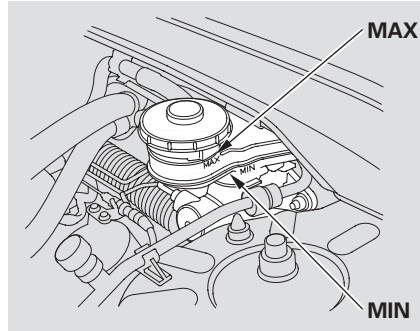
Replace it according to the time recommendation in the maintenance schedule.

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.

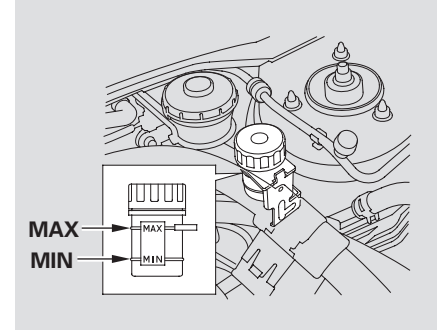
## Brake System



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*

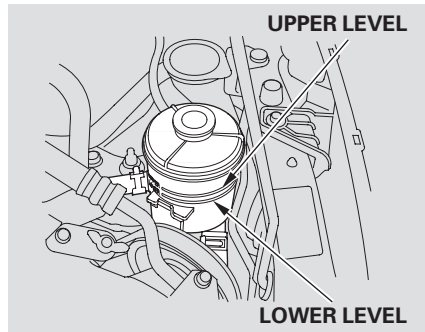


The fluid level should be between the MIN and MAX marks on the side of the reservoir. If it is not, add brake fluid to bring it up to that level. Use the same fluid specified for the brake system.

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

# Power Steering Fluid, Hood Latch

## Power Steering Fluid



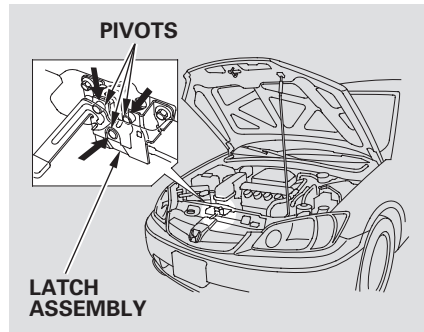
Check the level on the side of the reservoir when the engine is cold. The fluid should be between the UPPER LEVEL and LOWER LEVEL. If not add power steering fluid to the UPPER LEVEL mark.

Always use Honda Power Steering Fluid. You may use another power steering fluid as an emergency replacement, but 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.*

## Hood Latch



Clean the hood latch assembly with a mild cleaner, then lubricate it with a multipurpose grease. Lubricate all the moving parts (as shown), including the pivot. Follow the time and distance recommendations in the Maintenance Schedule. If you are not sure how to clean and grease the latch, contact your Honda dealer.

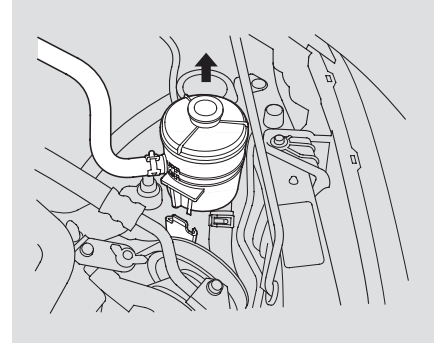
## Headlight Aiming

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

## Replacing a Headlight Bulb

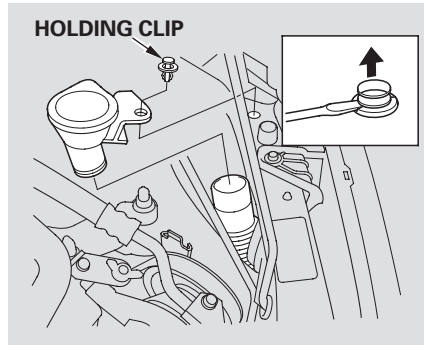
Your vehicle has halogen headlight bulb. Handle it by its steel base and protect the glass from contact with your skin or hard objects. If you touch the glass, clean it with denatured alcohol and a clean cloth.

**NOTE:** *Halogen headlight bulbs get very hot when lit. Oil, perspiration, or a scratch on the glass can cause the bulb to overheat and shatter.*

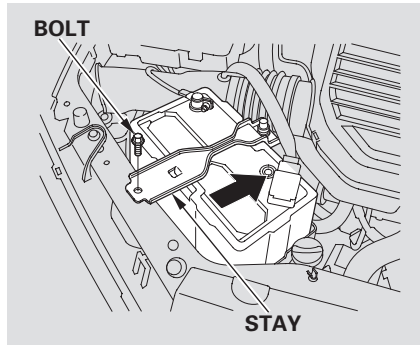


1. If you need to change a headlight bulb on the driver's side, remove the power steering reservoir tank by pulling it out of its holders.

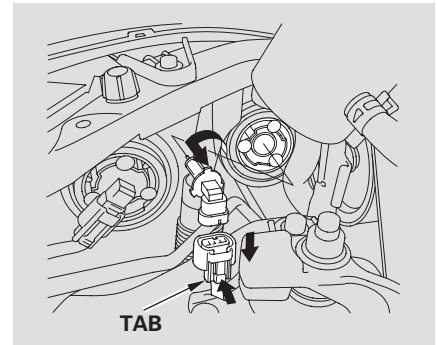
# Lights



If you change the low beam headlight bulb on the driver's side, you also need to remove the upper part of the windshield washer reservoir tank. Use a flat-tipped screwdriver to remove the holding clip, then remove the upper part by pulling it straight up.



If you need to change a headlight bulb on the passenger's side, remove the bolt from the stay and push the battery toward windshield to obtain enough working space.



2. Remove the electrical connector from the bulb by pushing on the tab and pulling the connector down.
3. Remove the bulb by turning it one-quarter turn counterclockwise.

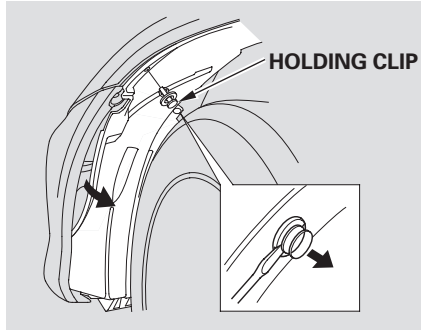
4. Insert the new bulb into the hole and turn it one-quarter turn clockwise to lock it in place.
5. Push the electrical connector back onto the bulb. Make sure it is on all the way.
6. Turn on the headlights to test the new bulb.
7. (Passenger's side)  
Put the battery back to its original position, reinstall the bolt in the stay and tighten it securely.

(Driver's side)

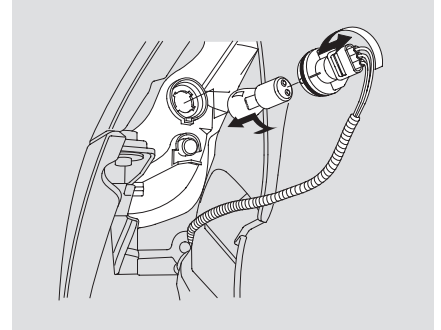
Reinstall the power steering reservoir.

If you removed the upper part of the windshield reservoir, put it back in place. Install the holding clip. Lock it in place by pushing on the center.

## Replacing the Front Side Marker/ Turn Signal and Parking Light Bulb



1. If you are changing the bulb on the driver's side, start the engine, turn the steering wheel all the way to the right, and turn off the engine. If you are changing the bulb on the passenger's side, turn the steering wheel to the left.

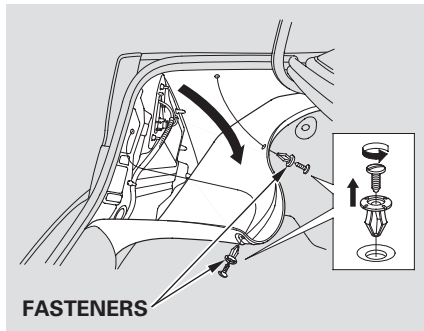


2. Use a flat-tipped screwdriver to remove the holding clip from the inner fender, and pull the inner fender cover back.
3. Remove the socket from the headlight assembly by turning it one-quarter turn counterclockwise.

# Lights

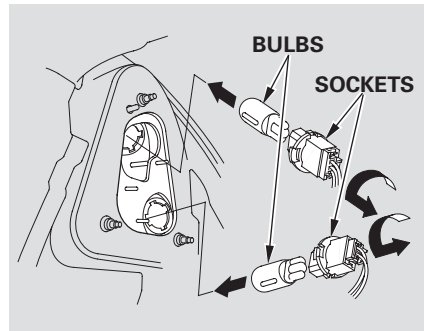
4. Remove the bulb from the socket by pushing it in and turning the bulb counterclockwise until it unlocks.
5. Install the new bulb in the socket. Turn it clockwise to lock it in place.
6. Insert the socket back into the headlight assembly. Turn it clockwise to lock it in place.
7. Test the lights to make sure the new bulb is working.
8. Put the inner fender cover in place. Install the holding clip. Lock it in place by pushing on the center.

## Replacing Rear Bulbs (in Fenders)



1. Open the trunk.

Remove the screws in the center of each of the two fasteners on the side of the trunk lining. Pull the lining back.

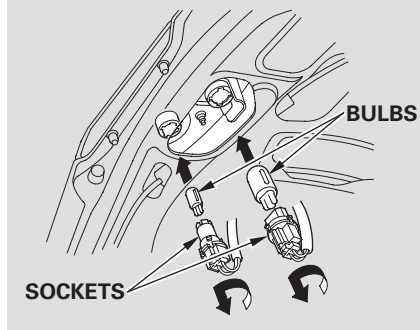


2. Determine which of the two bulbs is burned out: stop/taillight/side marker light or turn signal light.
3. Remove the socket by turning it one-quarter turn counterclockwise.



4. Pull the bulb straight out of its socket.  
Push the new bulb straight into the socket until it bottoms.
5. Reinstall the socket into the light assembly by turning it clockwise until it locks.
6. Test the lights to make sure the new bulb is working.
7. Reinstall the trunk lining. Make sure it is installed under the edge of the trunk seal.
8. Put the fasteners into the holes on the side of the trunk lining.  
Reinstall the screws.

## Replacing Rear Bulbs (in Trunk Lid)



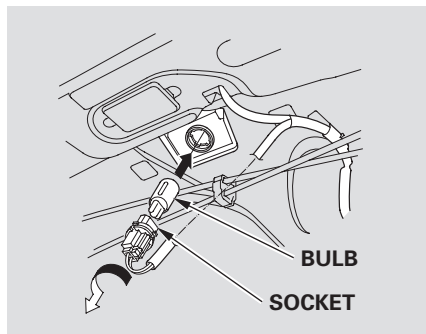
1. Open the trunk.
2. Determine which of the two bulbs is burned out: taillight or back-up light.
3. Remove the socket by turning it one-quarter turn counterclockwise.

4. Pull the bulb straight out of its socket.  
Push the new bulb straight into the socket until it bottoms.
5. Insert the socket back into the light assembly. Turn it clockwise to lock it in place.
6. Test the lights to make sure the new bulb is working.

# Lights

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## Replacing a High-mount Brake Light Bulb



1. Open the trunk and remove the socket from the light assembly by turning it one-quarter turn counter-clockwise.
2. Pull the bulb straight out of its socket.  
Push the new bulb straight into the socket until it bottoms.

3. Reinstall the socket. Turn it clockwise until it locks. Make sure the new bulb is working.