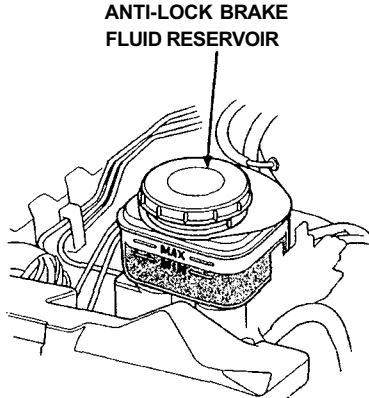


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### **Anti-lock Brake Fluid (GS)**

Check the fluid level in the Anti-lock brake reservoir periodically. To check, drive the car for a few minutes to equalize fluid pressure in the system.

The level should be between the MAX and MIN marks on the reservoir. If the level is near the MIN mark, add fluid to raise it to the MAX mark.



Do not overfill. Use only brake fluid manufactured to DOT 3 or DOT 4 specifications from a sealed container.

Follow the manufacturer's instructions printed on the can.

If the level is more than 10 mm (0.4 in) above the MAX mark, it may indicate a malfunction of Anti-lock brake system. Have an authorized Acura dealer check the system as soon as possible.

## Power Steering

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The power steering on your car provides easy handling while parking and maneuvering in traffic, without loss of road "feel" at highway speeds. An engine-driven hydraulic pump provides full power assist at low speeds and decreasing assist as the car goes faster.

### CAUTION:

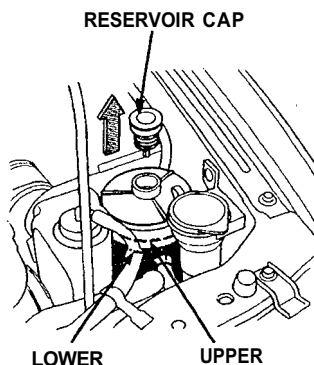
**If the power steering system should fail, or if the engine should stall, the car can still be steered. However, much greater effort will be required, particularly in sharp turns at low speed.**

### NOTE:

You may feel a slight clunk or knock when turning the wheel with the engine off. This is a normal condition due to the design of the system.

### Power Steering Fluid

Check the power steering fluid level with the engine cold and the car parked on level ground. Make sure the fluid level is between the upper and lower marks on the reservoir. If the level has dropped close to or below the lower mark, check for leaks before adding fluid to the upper mark. Do not overfill.



### CAUTION:

**Use only genuine Honda power steering fluid. The use of other fluids such as A.T.F. or other manufacturer's power steering fluid will damage the system.**

## Air and Fuel Filters

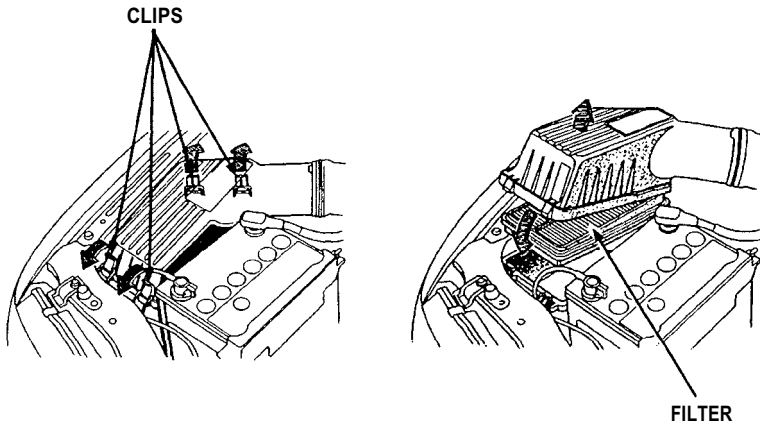
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### Air Filter

Replace the air filter every 24 months or 30,000 miles (48,000 km), whichever comes first (more often in extremely dusty conditions).

Unsnap the four clips, then remove the cover.

Remove the air filter and replace it with a new filter. Reinstall the cover and fasten the clips.



### Fuel Filters

The fuel filter is located in the engine compartment, on the right center of the lower dashboard. It should be replaced at 60,000 miles (96,000 km) or 48 months whichever comes first, or any time you suspect contaminated gas may have clogged it.

#### CAUTION:

**Because the fuel system is under pressure, the filter should be replaced only by a qualified Acura technician.**

# Spark Plugs

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Spark plugs should be replaced every 24 months or 30,000 miles (48,000 km), whichever comes first.

Recommended spark plugs:

BCPR5E — 11 (NGK) Q16PR — U11 (ND)

(for all normal driving)

BCPR6E — 11 (NGK) Q20PR — U11 (ND)

(for hot climates or continuous high speed driving)

## **⚠ WARNING**

On cars equipped with an optional air conditioner, keep hands away from the radiator fan. The fan may start automatically without warning and run for up to 15 minutes, even after the engine is turned off.

## **CAUTION:**

Never use spark plugs with an improper heat range; they will adversely affect engine performance and durability.

Replace plugs one at a time, so you don't get the wires mixed up.

1. Clean any dirt from around the spark plug base.
2. Disconnect the plug cap, then remove and discard the old plug.
3. Check the gap of the new spark plug before installation.

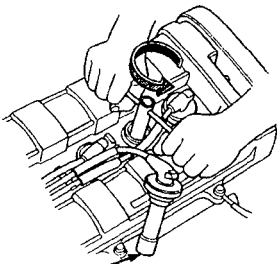
Plug gap should be:

1.1 mm (0.04 in)

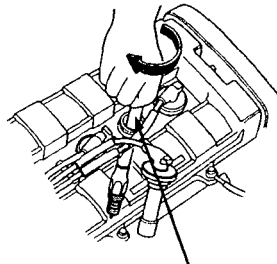
4. Thread the new spark plug in by hand to prevent cross-threading.
5. After the plug seats against the cylinder head, tighten 1/2 turn with a spark plug wrench to compress the washer.
6. Reinstall the spark plug cap.

## **CAUTION:**

The spark plugs must be securely tightened, but not overtightened. A plug that's too loose can get very hot and possibly damage the engine; one that's too tight could damage the threads in the cylinder head.



PLUG CAP



Thread in by hand

# Wiper Blades

For maximum visibility, replace worn or cracked wiper blades when you notice they do not wipe the windshield cleanly or smoothly.

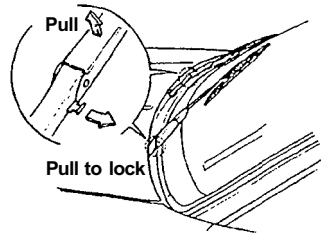
## To Replace Worn-out Blades

1. Turn the ignition to II, switch the wiper to INT or LO, then turn the ignition OFF when the wiper arm is approximately midway in its travel.

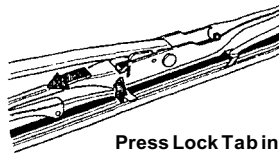
2. Pull the wiper arm away from the windshield, then pull out the tab at its base to lock the arm in the raised position.

**NOTE:**

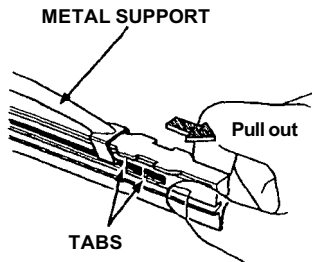
If the arm is not locked in the raised position, it may scratch the windshield.



3. Detach the blade assembly from the arm by pressing the lock tab on the arm and pushing the blade assembly toward the upper arm base to free it: then bring it up and out.



4. Firmly grasp the end of the blade rubber and pull until the tabs are free of the metal support.

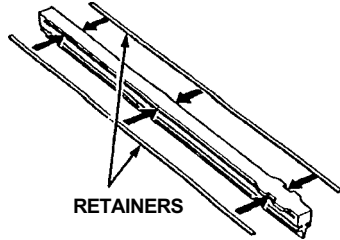


(cont'd)

## Wiper Blades (cont'd)

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5. Remove the metal retainers from the worn-out blade rubber and replace with the new blade rubber.



6. Reverse the order for reassembly.

**NOTE:**

Release the wiper arm assembly from its locked position by holding the wiper arm assembly further away from the windshield and pushing the tab at the base in so the arm rests against the windshield.