

Fuel Filter, Spark Plugs

Fuel Filter

The fuel filter should be replaced every 4 years or 96,000 km (60,000 miles), whichever comes first.

Have a qualified technician change the fuel filter. Since the fuel system is under pressure, gasoline can spray out and create a hazard if all fuel line connections are not handled correctly.

The filter may require replacement sooner if you happen to buy one or more tankfuls of contaminated gasoline. Have the filter tested or replaced if you suspect it has been clogged by contaminants.

Spark Plugs

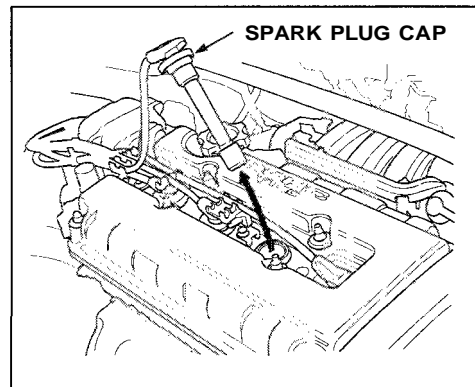
(RS, LS)

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

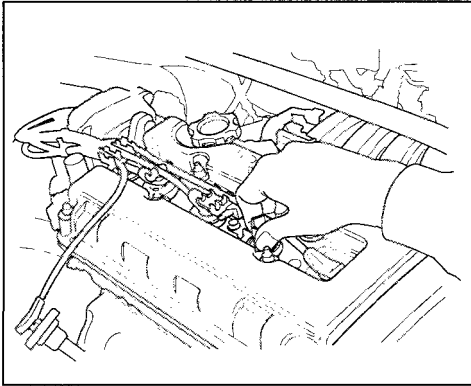
(GS-R)

The original spark plugs in your car are a special platinum tipped design for longer life. They only need to be replaced every 6 years or 96,000 km (60,000 miles), whichever comes first.

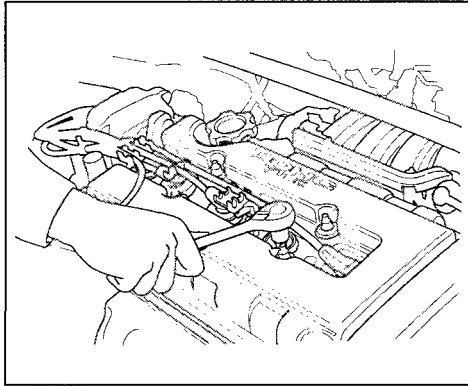
Replacement



1. GS-R Only:
Remove the four nuts, then remove the spark plug cover.
2. Clean up any dirt and oil around the spark plug caps.
3. Remove the spark plug cap by pulling it straight out.
4. Remove the spark plug, using a 16 mm (5/8 inch) spark plug socket.



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



6. 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 kg·m ,13 lb-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.

7. Install the spark plug cap.
8. Repeat this procedure for the other three spark plugs.
(GS-R)
Reinstall the plug wire cover and tighten the four nuts.

CONTINUED

Spark Plugs, Battery

Specifications:

(RS, LS)

Normal driving conditions

NGK: ZFR5F-11

Nippondenso: KJ16CR-L11

Hot climates, or continuous high speed driving

NGK: ZFR6F-11

Nippondenso: KJ20CR-L11

Plug Gap:

1.1 mm (0.04 in) $\begin{matrix} +0 \\ -0.1 \text{ mm} \end{matrix}$

(GS-R)

NGK: PFR6G-13

Nippondenso: PK20PR-L13

Plug Gap:

1.3 mm (0.05 in) $\begin{matrix} +0 \\ -0.1 \text{ mm} \end{matrix}$

Battery

Check the condition of your car's battery monthly. You should check for proper electrolyte level and corrosion on the terminals.

WARNING

The battery gives off explosive hydrogen gas during normal operation. A spark or open flame can cause the battery to explode with enough force to kill or seriously hurt you.

Keep all sparks, open flames, and smoking materials away from the battery.

Wear protective clothing and a face shield, or have a skilled mechanic do the battery maintenance.

WARNING

The battery contains sulfuric acid (electrolyte) which is highly corrosive and poisonous.

Getting electrolyte in your eyes or on your skin can cause serious burns. Wear protective clothing and eye protection when working near the battery.

Swallowing electrolyte can cause fatal poisoning if immediate action is not taken.

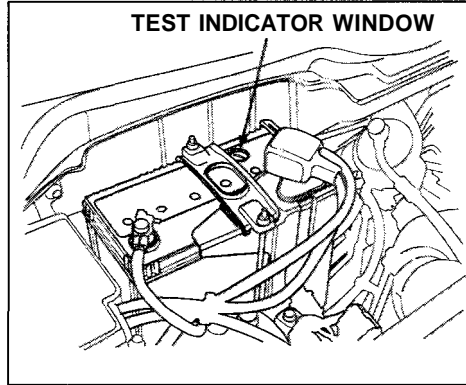
KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN

Emergency Procedures

Eyes — Flush with water from a cup or other container for at least fifteen minutes. (Water under pressure can damage the eye.) Immediately call a physician or 911.

Skin — Remove contaminated clothing. Flush the skin with large quantities of water. Call a physician immediately.

Swallowing — Drink water or milk. Call your local Poison Control Center or a physician immediately.



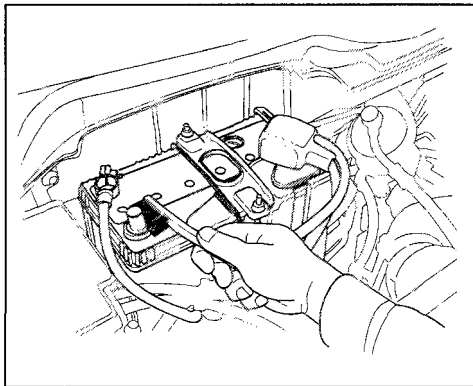
Check the battery condition by looking at the test indicator window on the battery:

- Blue — Good condition
- Red — Add distilled water
- White — Charging necessary

Check the battery terminals for corrosion (a white or yellowish powder). To remove it, cover the terminals with a solution of baking soda and water. It will bubble up and turn brown. When this stops, wash it off with plain water. Dry off the battery with a cloth or paper towel. Coat the terminals with grease to help prevent future corrosion.

CONTINUED

Battery



If the terminals are severely corroded, clean them with baking soda and water. Then use a wrench to loosen and remove the cables from the terminals. Always disconnect the negative (—) cable first and reconnect it last. Clean the battery terminals with a terminal cleaning tool or wire brush. Reconnect and tighten the cables, then coat the terminals with grease.

If you need to connect the battery to a charger, disconnect both cables to prevent damage to the car's electrical system.

On LS and GS-R models

If your car's battery is disconnected or goes dead, 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 [91](#)).

NOTICE

Charging the battery with the cables connected can seriously damage your car's electronic controls. Detach the battery cables before connecting the battery to a charger.