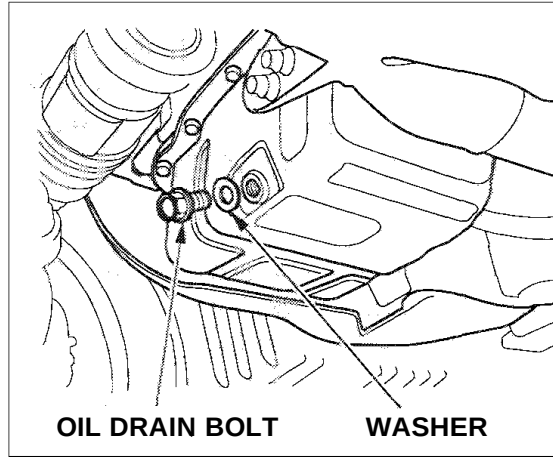


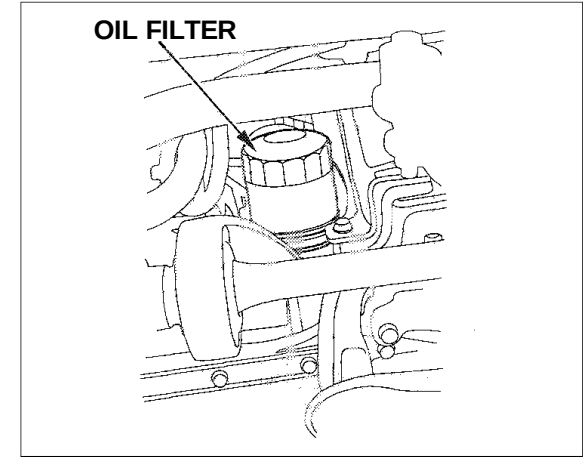
Oil and Filter Changes

Always change the oil and filter according to the time and distance recommendations in the maintenance schedule. The oil and filter collect contaminants that can damage your engine if they are not removed regularly.

Changing the oil and filter requires special tools and access from underneath the car. The car should be raised on a service station-type hydraulic lift for this service. Unless you have the knowledge and proper equipment, you should have this maintenance done by a skilled mechanic.



1. Run the engine until it reaches normal operating temperature, then shut it off.
2. Open the hood and remove the engine oil fill cap. Remove the oil drain bolt from the bottom of the engine. Drain the oil into an appropriate container.



3. Remove the oil filter and let the remaining oil drain. A special wrench (available from your Acura dealer) is required to remove the filter.
4. Install a new oil filter according to instructions that come with it.

CONTINUED

Engine Oil

- 5. Put a new washer on the drain bolt, then reinstall the drain bolt.
Tighten it to:
44 N.m (4.5 kgf.m , 33 lbf.ft)
- 6. Refill the engine with the recommended oil.
Engine oil change capacity
(including filter):

(RS, LS, LS Special)
3.8 l (4.0 US qt , 3.3 Imp qt)

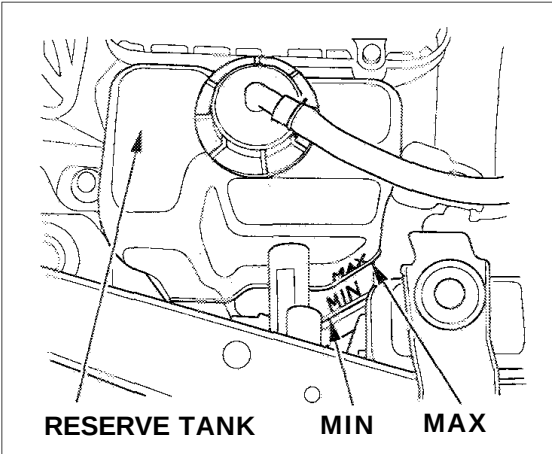
(GS-R)
4.0 l (4.2 US qt , 3.5 Imp qt)

- 7. Replace the engine oil fill cap.
Start the engine. The oil pressure indicator light should go out within five seconds. If it does not, turn off the engine and reinspect your work.
- 8. Let the engine run for several minutes and check the drain bolt and oil filter for leaks.
- 9. Turn off the engine, let it sit for several minutes, then check the oil level. If necessary, add oil to bring the level to the upper mark on the dipstick.

NOTICE

If you change your own oil, please dispose of the used oil properly. Put it in a sealed container and take it to a recycling center. Do not discard it in a trash bin or dump it on the ground.

Checking the Engine Coolant Level



Check the level of the engine coolant by looking at the radiator reserve tank next to the air cleaner housing. 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% antifreeze and 50% water. Never add straight antifreeze or plain water.

Always use Genuine Honda Anti-freeze/Coolant. The cooling system contains many aluminum components that can corrode if an improper antifreeze is used. Some antifreeze, even though labeled as safe for aluminum parts, may not provide adequate protection.

Adding Engine Coolant

If the reserve tank is completely empty, you should also check the coolant level in the radiator.

WARNING

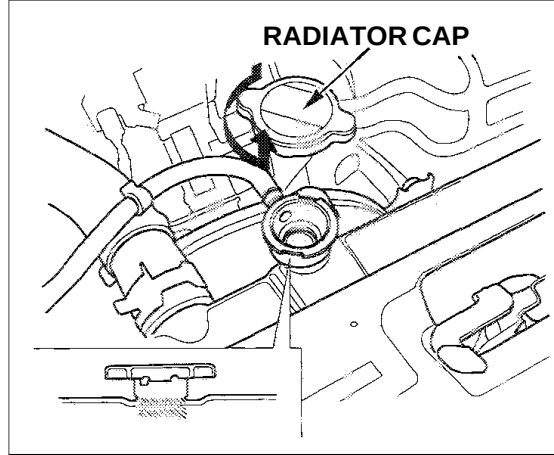
Removing the radiator cap while the engine is hot can cause the coolant to spray out, seriously scalding you.

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

CONTINUED

Cooling System

1. Make sure the engine and radiator are cool.
2. Turn the radiator cap counter-clockwise, 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.



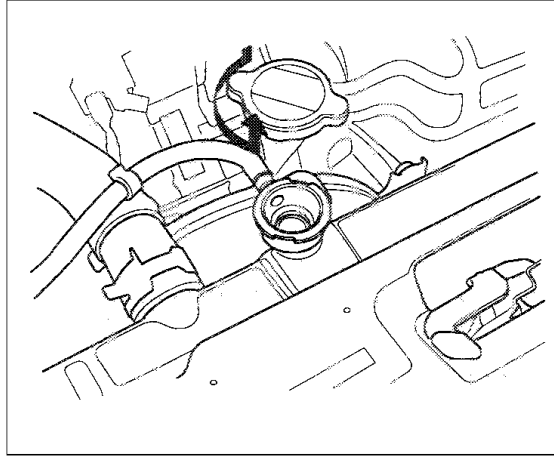
6. Pour coolant into the reserve tank. Fill it to halfway between the MAX and MIN marks. Put the cap back on the reserve tank.

Do not add any rust inhibitors or other additives to your car's cooling system. They may not be compatible with the coolant or engine components.

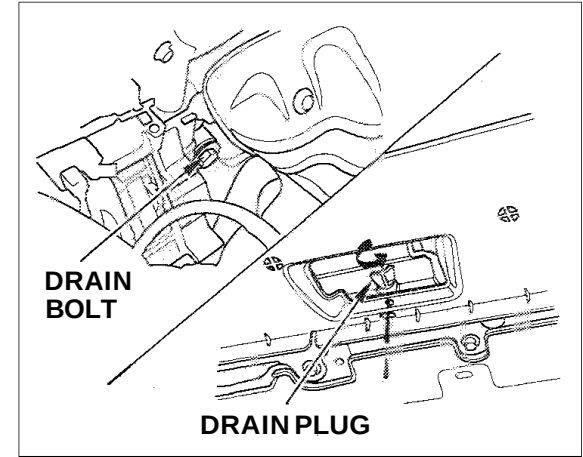
Replacing Engine Coolant

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 recommended antifreeze.

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



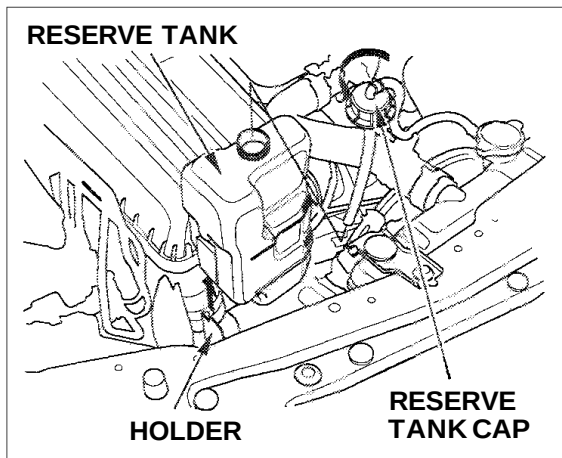
1. Slide the heater temperature control lever to maximum heat. Open the hood. Make sure the engine and radiator are cool to the touch.
2. Remove the radiator cap.



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

CONTINUED

Cooling System



4. Remove the reserve tank from its holder by pulling it straight up. Drain the coolant, then put the tank back in its holder.
5. When the coolant stops draining, tighten the drain plug in the bottom of the radiator. Apply non-hardening sealant to the drain bolt threads and reinstall the bolt in the engine block. Tighten it securely.

6. Mix the recommended antifreeze with an equal amount of purified or distilled water in a clean container. The cooling system capacity is:

With manual transmission:

(RS, LS, LS Special)

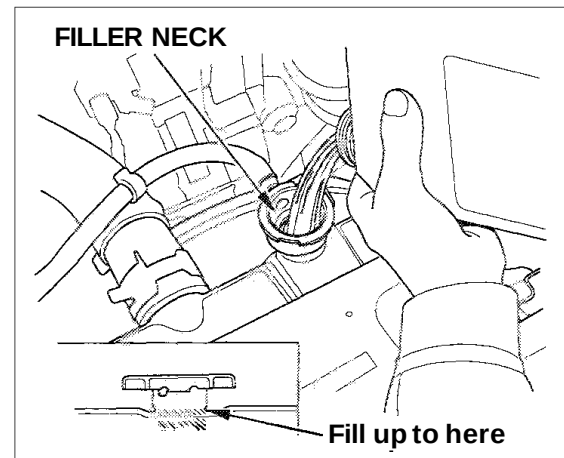
4.4 l (1.16 US gal , 0.97 Imp gal)

(GS-R)

4.7 l (1.24 US gal , 1.03 Imp gal)

With automatic transmission:

4.7 l (1.24 US gal , 1.03 Imp gal)



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

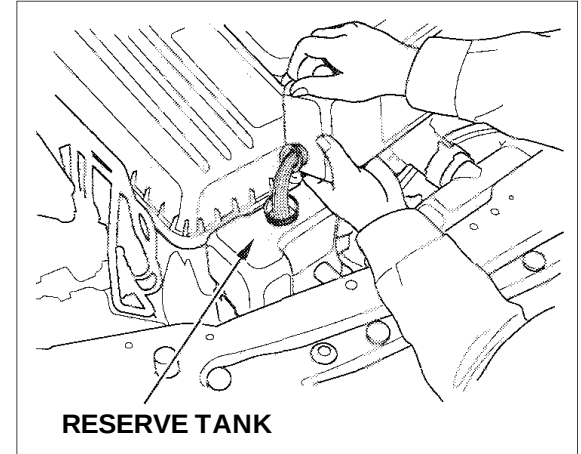
- Put the cap on the radiator, only tighten it to the first stop. Start the engine and let it run until it warms up (the radiator cooling fan comes on at least twice).

⚠ 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.

- Turn off the engine. Check the level in the radiator, add coolant if needed. Install the radiator cap, tighten it fully.



- Fill the reserve tank to the MAX mark. Install the reserve tank cap.