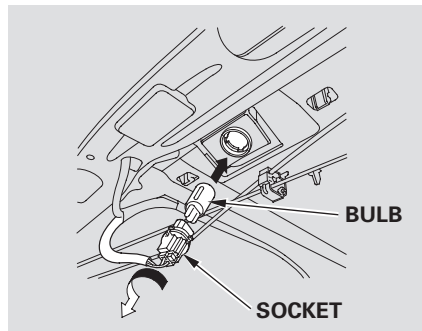


Replacing a High-mount Brake Light Bulb

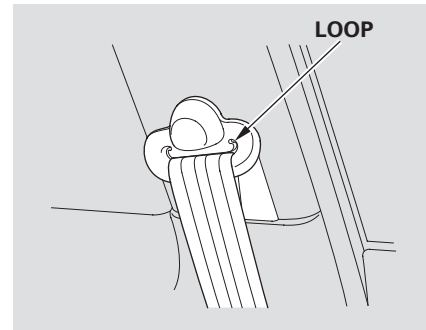
On DX and LX models

1. Open the trunk, then remove the holding clips from the cover, and remove the cover.
2. Remove the socket from the light assembly by turning it one-quarter turn counterclockwise.



3. Pull the bulb straight out of its socket. Push the new bulb straight into the socket until it bottoms.
4. Reinstall the socket. Turn it clockwise until it locks. Make sure the new bulb is working.
5. Reinstall the cover, and tighten its holding clips securely.

Cleaning the Seat Belts



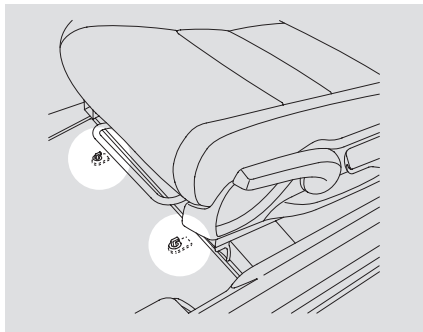
If your seat belts get dirty, use a soft brush with a mixture of mild soap and warm water to clean them. Do not use bleach, dye, or cleaning solvents. Let the belts air-dry before you use the vehicle.

CONTINUED

Cleaning the Seat Belts, Floor Mats

Dirt build-up in the loops of the seat belt anchors can cause the belts to retract slowly. Wipe the insides of the loops with a clean cloth dampened in mild soap and warm water or isopropyl alcohol.

Floor Mats



If equipped

The driver's floor mat that came with your vehicle hook over the floor mat anchors. This keeps the floor mat from sliding forward and possibly interfering with the pedals.

If you remove a floor mat, make sure to re-anchor it when you put it back in your vehicle.

If you use a non-Honda floor mat, make sure it fits properly and that it can be used with the floor mat anchors. Do not put additional floor mats on top of the anchored mat.

Dust and Pollen Filter

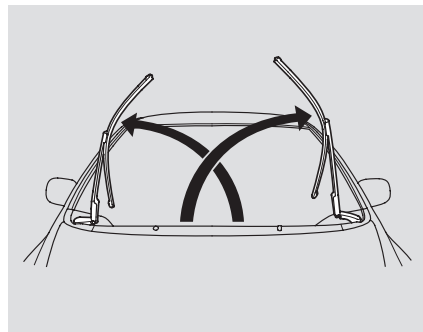
On models with A/C

This filter removes the dust and pollen that is brought in from the outside through the heating and cooling system.

Have your dealer replace the filter when this service is indicated by a maintenance message on the information display. It should be replaced every 15,000 miles (24,000 km) if you drive primarily in urban areas that have high concentrations of soot in the air, or if the flow from the heating and cooling system becomes less than usual.

Wiper Blades

Check the condition of the wiper blades at least every six months. Replace them if you find signs of cracking in the rubber, areas that are getting hard, or if they leave streaks and unwiped areas when used.



To replace a wiper blade:

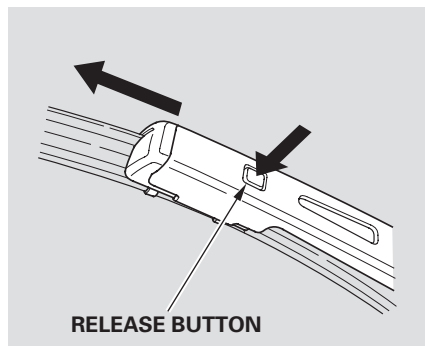
1. Raise each wiper arm off the windshield, lifting the driver's side first, then the passenger's side.

NOTICE

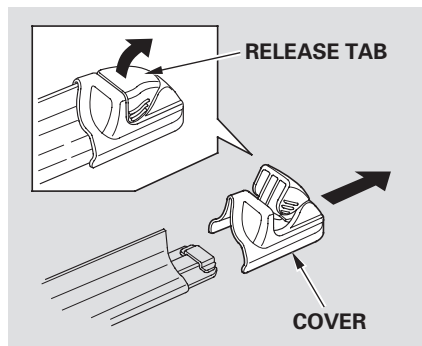
Do not open the hood when the wiper arms are raised, or you will damage the hood and wiper arms.

CONTINUED

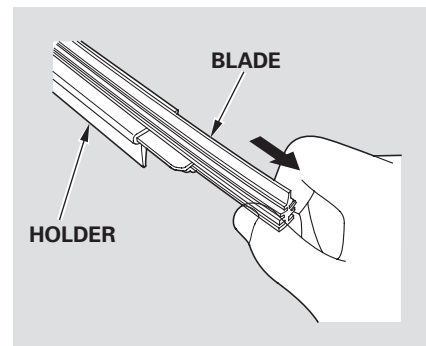
Wiper Blades



2. Disconnect the blade assembly from the wiper arm by pushing in the release button. Then slide the blade assembly out of the wiper arm.



3. Pull up the cover release tab on the end of the blade assembly, then remove the cover.



4. Slide the blade out of the holder.

5. Align the slots in the new blade with the retaining edges on the holder, then slide the blade onto the holder. Keep about 1 inch of the holder extended from the blade assembly so you can reinstall the cover.
6. Reinstall the cover onto the blade assembly.
7. Slide the wiper blade assembly onto the wiper arm. Make sure it locks in place.
8. Lower the wiper arm down against the windshield, the passenger's side first, then the driver's side.

Tires

To safely operate your vehicle, your tires must be the proper type and size, in good condition with adequate tread, and correctly inflated.

The following pages give more detailed information on how to take care of your tires and what to do when they need to be replaced.

WARNING

Using tires that are excessively worn or improperly inflated can cause a crash in which you can be seriously hurt or killed.

Follow all instructions in this owner's manual regarding tire inflation and maintenance.

Inflation Guidelines

Keeping the tires properly inflated provides the best combination of handling, tread life, and riding comfort.

- Underinflated tires wear unevenly, adversely affect handling and fuel economy, and are more likely to fail from being overheated.
- Overinflated tires can make your vehicle ride more harshly, are more prone to damage from road hazards, and wear unevenly.

We recommend that you visually check your tires every day. If you think a tire might be low, check it immediately with a tire gauge.

CONTINUED

Tires

Use a gauge to measure the air pressure in each tire at least once a month. Even tires that are in good condition may lose 1 to 2 psi (10 to 20 kPa, 0.1 to 0.2 kgf/cm²) per month. Remember to check the spare tire at the same time.

Check the air pressures when the tires are cold. This means the vehicle has been parked for at least 3 hours, or driven less than 1 mile (1.6 km). Add or release air, if needed, to match the recommended cold tire pressures on this page.

If you check air pressures when the tires are hot [driven for several miles (kilometers)], you will see readings 4 to 6 psi (30 to 40 kPa, 0.3 to 0.4 kgf/cm²) higher than the cold readings. This is normal. Do not let air out to match the recommended cold air pressure. The tire will be underinflated.

You should get your own tire pressure gauge and use it whenever you check your tire pressures. This will make it easier for you to tell if a pressure loss is due to a tire problem and not due to a variation between gauges.

While tubeless tires have some ability to self-seal if they are punctured, you should look closely for punctures if a tire starts losing pressure.

Recommended Tire Pressures

The following charts show the recommended cold tire pressures for most normal and high-speed driving conditions.

DX and Canadian DX-G

Tire Size	Cold Tire Pressure Front/Rear
P195/65R15 89H	30 psi (210 kPa , 2.1 kgf/cm ²)

LX, EX

Tire Size	Cold Tire Pressure Front/Rear
P205/55R16 89H	32 psi (220 kPa , 2.2 kgf/cm ²)

Si

Tire Size	Cold Tire Pressure
P215/45R17 87V	Front: 32 psi (220 kPa , 2.2 kgf/cm ²) Rear: 29 psi (200 kPa , 2.0 kgf/cm ²)

Optional for Si

Tire Size	Cold Tire Pressure Front/Rear
215/45R17 91W	32 psi (220 kPa , 2.2 kgf/cm ²)

The compact spare tire pressure is:
60 psi (420 kPa , 4.2 kgf/cm²)

For convenience, the recommended
tire sizes and cold tire pressures are
on a label on the driver's doorjamb.

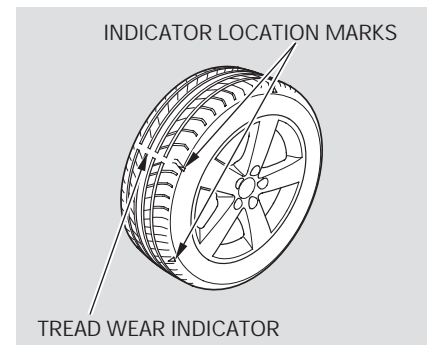
For additional information about
your tires, see page [280](#) .

Tire Inspection

Every time you check inflation, you
should also examine the tires for
damage, foreign objects, and wear.

You should look for:

- Bumps or bulges in the tread or
side of the tire. Replace the tire if
you find either of these conditions.
- Cuts, splits, or cracks in the side
of the tire. Replace the tire if you
can see fabric or cord.
- Excessive tread wear.



Your tires have wear indicators
molded into the tread. When the
tread wears down, you will see a
band 1/2 inch (12.7 mm) wide across
the tread. This shows there is less
than 1/16 inch (1.6 mm) of tread left
on the tire.

A tire this worn gives very little
traction on wet roads. You should
replace the tire if you can see three
or more tread wear indicators.