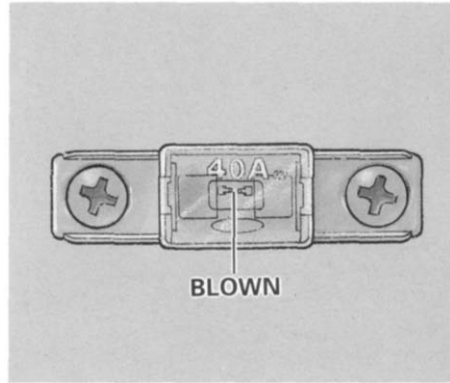


Fuses

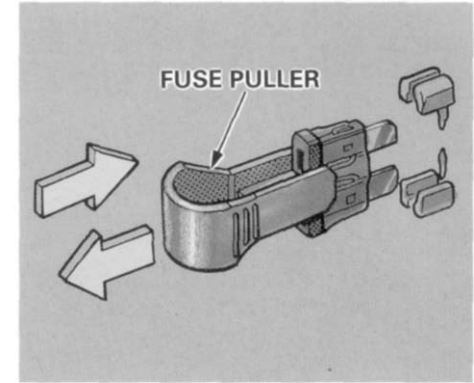
Checking and Replacing Fuses

If something electrical in your car stops working, the first thing you should check for is a blown fuse. Determine from the chart on the fuse box cover (underhood and engine compartment fuse boxes) or inside the fuse box (interior fuse box) which fuse or fuses control that component. Check those fuses first, but check all the fuses before deciding that is not the cause. Replace any blown fuses and check the component's operation.

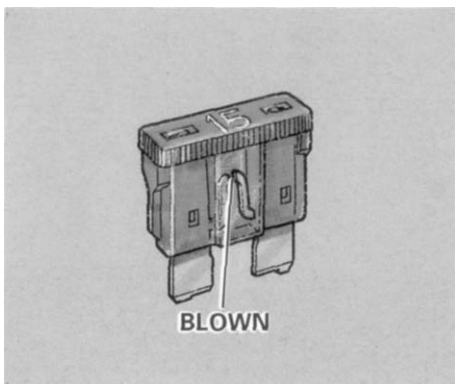
1. Turn the ignition switch to Lock (0). Make sure the headlights and all other accessories are off.
2. Remove the cover from the fuse box.



3. Check each of the large fuses in the underhood and engine compartment fuse boxes by looking through the top at the wire inside. Removing these fuses requires a Phillips head screwdriver.



4. Check the smaller fuses by pulling out the fuse with the fuse puller stored in the interior fuse box.



5. Look for a burned wire inside the fuse. If it is burned out, replace it with one of the spare fuses of the same rating or lower.

If you cannot drive the car without fixing the problem, and you do not have a spare fuse, take a fuse of the same rating or a lower rating from one of the other circuits. Make sure you can do without that circuit temporarily (such as the cruise control or radio).

If you replaced the burned out fuse with a spare fuse that has a lower rating, it might blow out again. This does not indicate anything wrong. Replace the fuse with the correct rating as soon as you can.

NOTICE

Replacing a fuse with one that has a higher rating greatly increases the chances of damaging the electrical system. If you do not have a replacement fuse with the proper rating for the circuit, install one with a lower rating.

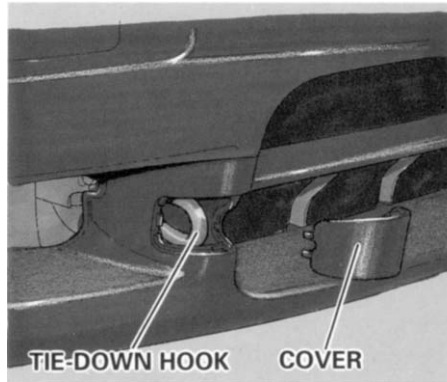
6. If the replacement fuse of the same rating burns out in a short time, there is probably a serious electrical problem in your car. Leave the burned out fuse in that circuit and have your car checked by a qualified technician.

If Your Car Gets Stuck

If your car gets stuck in sand, mud, or snow, call a towing service to pull it out. (See page [209](#))

NOTICE

"Rocking" your car between forward and reverse gear or revving up the engine and allowing the wheels to spin freely at high speeds can damage the automatic transmission. Use a tow service to prevent transmission damage.



For very short distances, such as freeing the car, you can use the tie-down hook on the lower right of the front bumper. Remove the cover to expose the hook. This hook is not for open-road towing (see **Towing**, page [209](#)).

If your car needs to be towed, call a professional towing service or, if you belong to one, an organization that provides roadside assistance. Never tow your car behind another car with just a rope or chain. It is very dangerous.

Emergency Towing

There are three popular methods of towing a car:

Flat-bed Equipment—The operator loads your car on the back of a truck. **This is the only recommended way of transporting your NSX.**

Wheel Lift Equipment—The tow truck uses two pivoting arms which go under the tires (front or rear) and lift them off the ground. The other two wheels remain on the ground. This towing method is not recommended. Because of your car's low ground clearance, the body can be damaged going over large bumps or up inclines.

Sling-type Equipment—The tow truck uses metal cables with hooks on the ends. These hooks go around parts of the frame or suspension and the cables lift that end of the car off the ground. Damage to your car's suspension and body is almost certain if this method of towing is attempted.

If your NSX cannot be towed by flat-bed, it should be towed with the rear wheels off the ground. If, due to damage, your car must be towed with the rear wheels on the ground, do the following:

5-speed Manual Transmission

- Release the parking brake
- Shift the transmission to Neutral

Automatic Transmission

- Release the parking brake
- Start the engine
- Shift to D, then to N
- Turn off the engine

NOTICE

Improper towing preparation will damage the transmission. Follow the above procedure exactly. If you cannot start the engine or shift the transmission, your car must be towed on a flat-bed.

- It is best to tow the car no farther than 80 km (50 miles), and keep the speed below 35 mph (55km/h).

NOTICE

Trying to lift or tow your car by the bumpers will cause serious damage. The bumpers are not designed to support the car's weight.