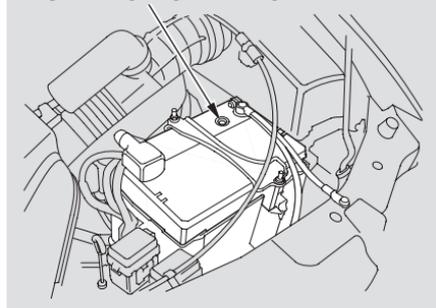


Check the condition of your vehicle's battery monthly. You should check the color of the test indicator window, and for corrosion on the terminals.

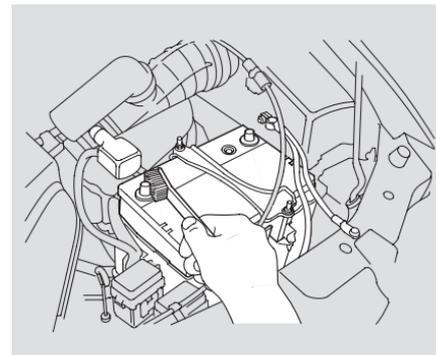
### TEST INDICATOR WINDOW



Check the battery condition by looking at the test indicator window on the battery. The label on the battery explains the test indicator's colors.

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.

**WARNING:** Battery posts, terminals, and related accessories contain lead and lead compounds. **Wash hands after handling.**



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.

*CONTINUED*

## Battery

---

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

### **WARNING**

The battery gives off explosive hydrogen gas during normal operation.

A spark or flame can cause the battery to explode with enough force to kill or seriously hurt you.

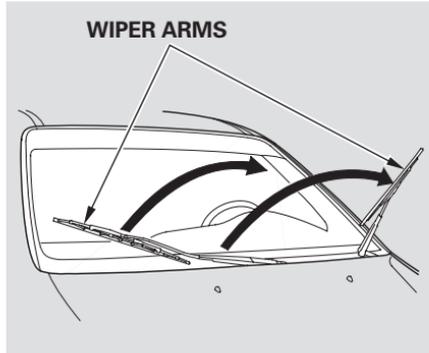
Wear protective clothing and a face shield, or have a skilled mechanic do the battery maintenance.

### **NOTICE**

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

If your vehicle's battery is disconnected or goes dead, the AUTO feature of the driver's window will be disabled. You should reset the AUTO feature (see page [126](#)).

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

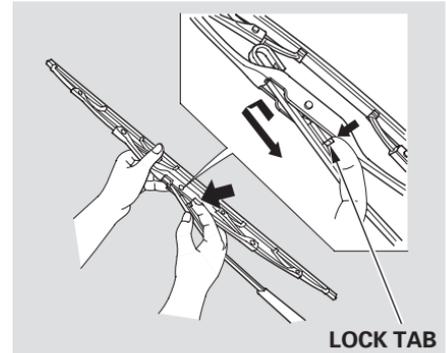


To replace a wiper blade:

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

### NOTICE

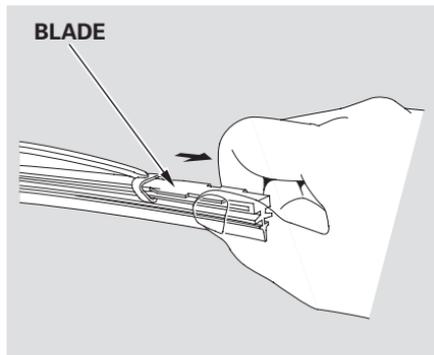
*Do not open the hood when the wiper arms are raised, or you will damage the hood and the arms.*



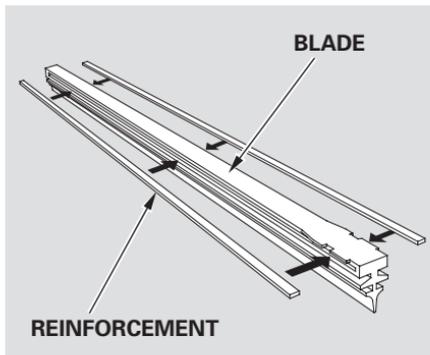
2. Disconnect the blade assembly from the wiper arm by pushing in the lock tab. Hold the lock tab in while you push the blade assembly toward the base of the arm.

*CONTINUED*

## Wiper Blades



3. Remove the blade from its holder by grasping the tabbed end of the blade. Pull firmly until the tabs come out of the holder.



4. Examine the new wiper blades. If they have no plastic or metal reinforcement along the back edge, remove the metal reinforcement strips from the old wiper blade and install them in the slots along the edge of the new blade.

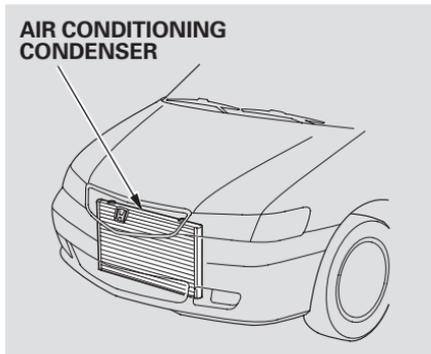
5. Slide the new wiper blade into the holder until the tabs lock.
6. Slide the wiper blade assembly onto the wiper arm. Make sure it locks in place.
7. Lower the wiper arm down against the windshield.  
Front windshield: Lower the passenger's side first, then the driver's side.

Your vehicle's air conditioning is a sealed system. Any major maintenance, such as recharging, should be done by a qualified mechanic. You can do a couple of things to make sure the air conditioning works efficiently.

Periodically check the engine's radiator and air conditioning condenser for leaves, insects, and dirt stuck to the front surface. These block the air flow and reduce cooling efficiency. Use a light spray from a hose or a soft brush to remove them.

### NOTICE

*The condenser and radiator fins bend easily. Only use a low-pressure spray or soft-bristle brush to clean them.*



Run the air conditioning at least once a week during the cold weather months. Run it for at least ten minutes while you are driving at a steady speed with the engine at normal operating temperature. This circulates the lubricating oil contained in the refrigerant.

If the air conditioning does not get as cold as before, have your dealer check the system. Recharge the system with Refrigerant HFC-134a (R-134a). (See Specifications on page 386.)

### NOTICE

*Whenever you have the air conditioning system serviced, make sure the service facility uses a refrigerant recycling system. This system captures the refrigerant for reuse. Releasing refrigerant into the atmosphere can damage the environment.*

## Dust and Pollen Filter, Drive Belts

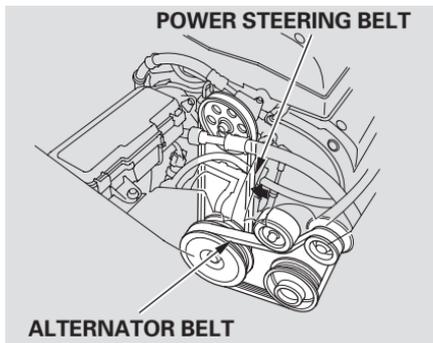
---

### Dust and Pollen Filter

The dust and pollen filter removes pollen and dust that is brought in from the outside through the heating and cooling system/climate control system.

This filter should be replaced every 30,000 miles (48,000 km) under normal conditions. 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 from industry and diesel-powered vehicles. Replace it more often if air flow from the heating and cooling system/climate control system becomes less than usual. Have the dust and pollen filter replaced by your Honda dealer.

### Drive Belts



Check the condition of the two drive belts (power steering belt and alternator belt). Examine the edges of each belt for cracks or fraying.

Check the tension of the power steering belt by pushing on it with your thumb midway between the pulleys.

The belt should have the following “play” or deflection.

Power steering belt:  
0.51 – 0.65 in (13.0 – 16.5 mm)

If you see signs of wear or looseness, have your dealer adjust or replace the belts.