Low Oil Pressure Indicator, Charging System Indicator

Low Oil Pressure Indicator

This indicator should never come on when the engine is running. If it starts flashing or stays on, the engine oil has dropped very low or lost pressure. Serious engine damage is possible and you should take immediate action.

NOTICE: *Running the engine with low oil pressure can cause serious mechanical damage almost immediately. Turn off the engine as soon as you can safely get the vehicle stopped.*

1. Safely pull off the road, and shut off the engine. Turn on the hazard warning indicators.
2. Let the vehicle sit for a minute. Open the hood, and check the oil level (see page 167). An engine very low on oil can lose pressure during cornering and other driving maneuvers.
3. If necessary, add oil to bring the level back to the full mark on the dipstick (see page 204).
4. Start the engine, and watch the oil pressure indicator. If it does not go out within 10 seconds, turn off the engine. There is a mechanical problem that needs to be repaired before you can continue driving (see **Emergency Towing** on page 249).

Charging System Indicator

If the charging system indicator comes on brightly when the engine is running, the battery is not being charged.

Immediately turn off all electrical accessories. Try not to use other electrically operated controls such as the power windows. Keep the engine running; starting the engine will discharge the battery rapidly.

Go to a service station or garage where you can get technical assistance.

If the indicator comes on while driving, it means one of the engine's emissions control systems may have a problem. Even though you may feel no difference in your vehicle's performance, it can reduce your fuel economy and cause increased emissions. Continued operation may cause serious damage.

If you have recently refueled your vehicle, the indicator coming on could be a loose or missing fuel fill cap. Tighten the cap until it clicks at least three times. Tightening the cap will not turn the indicator turn off immediately; it takes at least three days of normal driving.

If the indicator comes on repeatedly, even though it may go off as you continue driving, have the vehicle checked by the dealer as soon as possible.

NOTICE: *If you keep driving with the Malfunction Indicator Lamp on, you can damage your vehicle's emission controls and the engine. Those repairs may not be covered by your vehicle's warranties.*

Readiness Code

Your vehicle has certain "readiness codes" that are part of the on-board diagnostics for the emissions systems. In some states, part of the emissions testing is to make sure these codes are set. If they are not set, the test cannot be completed.

If your vehicle battery has been disconnected or gone dead, these codes are erased. If takes at least three days of normal driving to set the codes again.

To check if they are set, turn the ignition to ON (II), without starting the engine. The Malfunction Indicator Lamp will come on for 20 seconds. If it then goes off, the readiness codes are set. If it blinks 5 times, the readiness codes are not set. If possible, do not take your vehicle for a state emissions test until the readiness codes are set. Refer to State Emissions Testing for more information (see page 263).

Brake System Indicator

U.S.

Canada

The brake system indicator normally comes on when you turn the ignition switch to ON (II), and as a reminder to check the parking brake. It will stay on if you do not fully release the parking brake.

If the brake system indicator comes on while driving, the brake fluid level is probably low. Press lightly on the brake pedal to see if it feels normal. If it does, check the brake fluid level the next time you stop at a service station (see page 211).

If the fluid level is low, take your vehicle to the dealer and have the brake system inspected for leaks or worn brake pads.

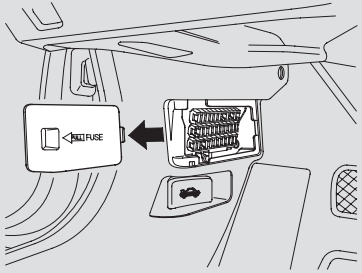
However, if the brake pedal does not feel normal, you should take immediate action. A problem in one part of the system's dual circuit design will still give you braking at two wheels. You will feel the brake pedal go down much farther before the vehicle begins to slow down, and you will have to press harder on the pedal.

Slow down by shifting to a lower gear, and pull to the side of the road when it is safe. Because of the long distance needed to stop, it is hazardous to drive the vehicle. You should have it towed and repaired as soon as possible (see **Emergency Towing** on page 249).

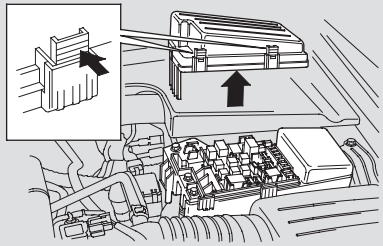
If you must drive the vehicle a short distance in this condition, drive slowly and carefully.

If the ABS indicator and the VSA system indicator come on with the brake system indicator, have your vehicle inspected by an Acura dealer immediately.

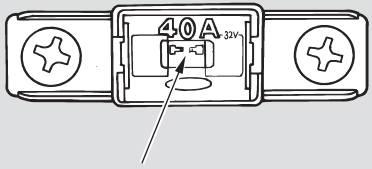
INTERIOR



UNDER-HOOD



FUSE



The vehicle's fuses are in two fuse boxes. The interior fuse box is on the driver's lower left side. To remove the fuse box lid, put your finger in the notch on the lid, pull it toward you, and take it out of its hinges.

The under-hood fuse box is on the driver's side next to the air cleaner housing.

Checking and Replacing Fuses

If something electrical in your vehicle stops working, the first thing you should check for is a blown fuse. Determine from the chart on pages 247 and 248 or the diagram on the fuse box lid, which fuses control that device. Check those fuses first, but check all the fuses before deciding that a blown fuse is the cause. Replace any blown fuses, and check if the device works.

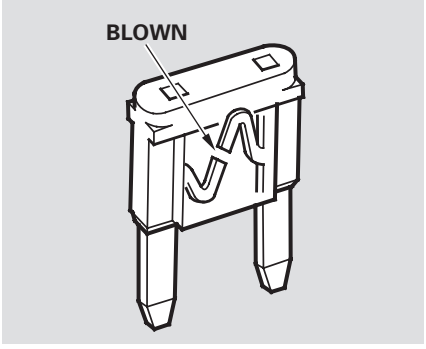
1. Turn the ignition switch to LOCK (0). Make sure the headlights and all other accessories are off.

2. Remove the cover from the fuse box.

3. Check each of the large fuses in the under-hood fuse box by looking through the top at the wire inside. Remove the screws with a phillips-head screwdriver.

CONTINUED

Fuses



4. Check the smaller fuses in the under-hood fuse box and all the fuses in the interior fuse box by pulling out each fuse with the fuse puller provided in the under-hood fuse box.

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

If you cannot drive the vehicle 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 accessory power socket or radio).

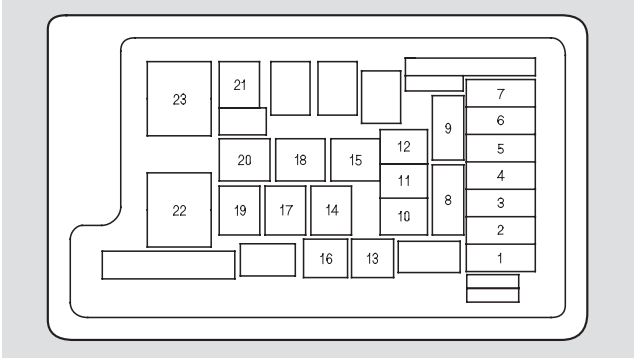
If you replace the blown fuse with a spare fuse that has a lower rating, it might blow out again. This does not indicate anything wrong. Replace the fuse with one of the correct rating as soon as you can.

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 blows in a short time, there is probably a serious electrical problem in your vehicle. Leave the blown fuse in that circuit, and have your vehicle checked by a qualified mechanic.

If the radio fuse is removed, 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 140).

UNDER-HOOD FUSE BOX

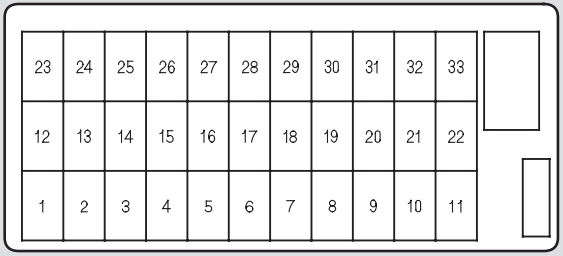


No.	Amps.	Circuits Protected
1	15 A	Left Headlight Low Beam
2	30 A	Rear Defroster Coil
3	7.5 A	Left Headlight High Beam
4	10 A	Small Light
5	7.5 A	Right Headlight High Beam
6	15 A	Right Headlight Low Beam
7	7.5 A	Back Up
8	15 A	IGP
9	30 A	Condenser Fan
10	20 A	Front Fog Light*1
	15 A	Daytime Running Light*2
11	30 A	Radiator Fan Motor
12	7.5 A	MG Clutch Relay
13	20 A	Horn, Stop
14	40 A	Rear Defroster
15	40 A	Back UP, ACC
16	15 A	Hazard Warning
17	30 A	VSA Pump Motor Relay
18	40 A	VSA Fail Safe Relay
19	40 A	FI ECU
20	40 A	Power Seat
21	40 A	Heater Motor
22	100 A	Battery
23	50 A	IGI Main

*1 : U.S. models *2 : Canadian models

Fuse Locations

INTERIOR FUSE BOX



No.	Amps.	Circuits Protected
1	15 A	DBW
2	15 A	IGI Coil
3	—	Not Used
4	15 A	LAF
5	20 A	Radio
6	7.5 A	Interior Lights
7	7.5 A	Back Up
8	20 A	Door Lock
9	15 A	Front Accessory Socket
10	7.5 A	IGI OPDS
11	30 A	IGI Wiper
12	—	Not Used
13	20 A	Passenger's Power Seat (Recline)
14	20 A	Driver's Power Seat (Slide)
15	20 A	Seat Heater
16	20 A	Driver's Power Seat (Recline)
17	20 A	Passenger's Power Seat (Slide)
18	15 A	IGI ACG
19	15 A	IGI Fuel Pump
20	7.5 A	Washer
21	7.5 A	Meter
22	10 A	SRS
23	7.5 A	IGP
24	20 A	Rear Left Power Window
25	20 A	Rear Right Power Window
26	20 A	Front Right Power Window
27	20 A	Front Left Power Window
28	20 A	Moonroof
29	7.5 A	OP1
30	7.5 A	HAC
31	7.5 A	OP2
32	7.5 A	ACC
33	7.5 A	HAC OP

If your vehicle needs to be towed, call a professional towing service or organization. Never tow your vehicle behind another vehicle with just a rope or chain. It is very dangerous.

There are three popular types of professional towing equipment.

Flat-bed Equipment — The operator loads your vehicle on the back of a truck. **This is the best way to transport your Acura.**

Wheel-lift Equipment — The tow truck uses two pivoting arms that go under the tires (front or rear) and lift them off the ground. The other two tires remain on the ground. **This is an acceptable way to tow your Acura.**

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 vehicle off the ground. Your vehicle's suspension and body can be seriously damaged. **This method of towing is unacceptable.**

If your Acura cannot be transported by flat-bed, it should be towed by wheel-lift equipment with the front wheels off the ground. If, due to damage, your vehicle must be towed with the front wheels on the ground, do the following:

6-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 shift the transmission or start the engine (automatic transmission), your vehicle must be transported with the front wheels off the ground.*

Emergency Towing

With the front wheels on the ground, it is best to tow the vehicle no farther than 50 miles (80 km), and keep the speed below 35 mph (55 km/h).

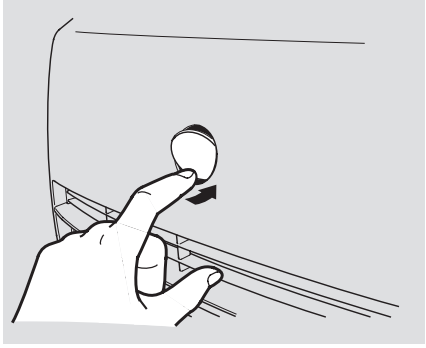
If your vehicle is equipped with a front spoiler, remove it before towing so it is not damaged.

If you decide to tow your vehicle with all four wheels on the ground, make sure you use a properly-designed and attached tow bar. Prepare the vehicle for towing as described previously, and leave the ignition switch in the ACCESSORY (I) position so the steering wheel does not lock. Make sure the radio and any items plugged into the accessory power sockets are turned off so they do not run down the battery.

NOTICE: *The steering system can be damaged if the steering wheel is locked Leave the ignition switch in the ACCESSORY (I) position, and make sure the steering wheel turns freely before you begin towing.*

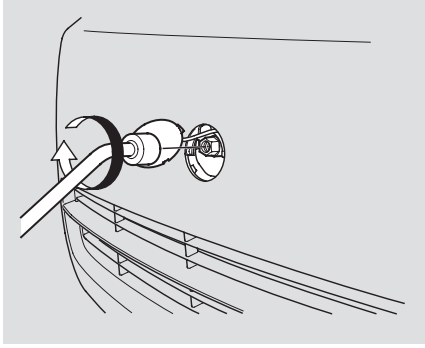
NOTICE: *Trying to lift or tow your vehicle by the bumpers will cause serious damage. The bumpers are not designed to support the vehicle's weight.*

If your vehicle gets stuck in sand, mud, or snow, call a towing service to pull it out (see page 249).



For very short distances, such as freeing the vehicle, you can use the detachable towing hook that mounts on the anchor in the front bumper.

To use the towing hook:
1. Remove the cover from the bumper.



2. Remove the towing hook, hook extension, and wheel wrench from the tool case in the spare tire.

3. Using the wheel wrench, fasten the extension into the bolt hole in the anchor.

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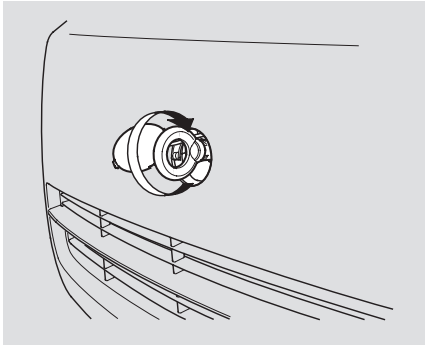
If Your Vehicle Gets Stuck



4. Screw the towing hook into the extension, and tighten it securely by hand.

NOTICE: *To avoid damage to your vehicle, use the towing hook for straight, flat ground towing only. Do not tow at an angle. The tow hook should not be used to tow the vehicle onto a flat bed. Do not use it as a tie down.*