

Power Steering

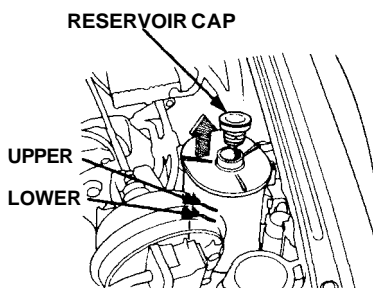
The power steering on your car provides easy handling while parking and maneuvering in traffic, without loss of road "feel" at highway speeds. An engine-driven hydraulic pump provides full power assist at low speeds and decreasing assist as the car goes faster.

CAUTION: If the power steering system should fail, or if the engine should stall, the car can still be steered. However, much greater effort will be required, particularly in sharp turns at low speed.

NOTE: You may feel a slight clunk or knock when turning the wheel with the engine off. This is a normal condition due to the design of the system.

Power Steering Fluid

Check the power steering fluid level with the engine cold and the car parked on level ground. Make sure the fluid level is between the upper and lower marks on the reservoir. If the level has dropped close to or below the lower mark, check for leaks before adding fluid to the upper mark. Do not overfill.



CAUTION: Use only genuine Honda power steering fluid. The use of other fluids such as A.T.F. or other manufacturer's power steering fluid will damage the system.

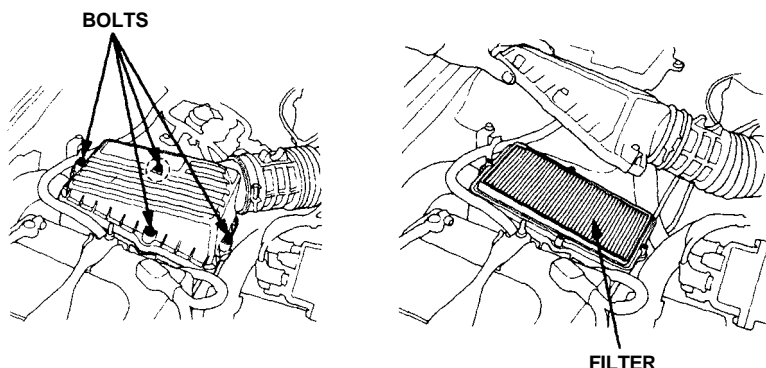
Air and Fuel Filters

Air Filter

Replace the air filter every 24 months or 30,000 miles (48,000 km), whichever comes first (more often in extremely dusty conditions).

Loosen the attaching bolts, then remove the cover.

Remove the air filter and replace it with a new filter. Reinstall the cover and tighten the bolts.



Fuel Filter

The fuel filter is located in the engine compartment, on the right center of the firewall. It should be replaced at 60,000 miles (96,000 km) or 48 months whichever comes first, or any time you suspect contaminated gas may have clogged it.

CAUTION: Because the fuel system is under pressure, the filter should be replaced only by a qualified Honda technician.

Spark Plugs

Spark plugs should be replaced every 24 months or 30,000 miles (48,000 km), whichever comes first.

Recommended spark plugs:

ZFR5F-11 (NGK), KJ16CR-L11 (ND)

(for all normal driving)

ZFR6F-11 (NGK), KJ20CR-L11 (ND)

(for hot climates or continuous high speed driving)

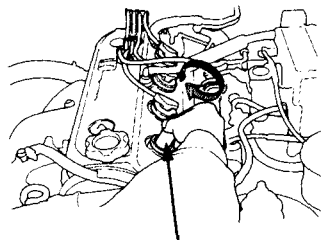
▲ WARNING Keep hands away from the radiator fan. The fan may start automatically without warning and run for up to 15 minutes, even after the engine is turned off.

CAUTION: Never use spark plugs with an improper heat range; they will adversely affect engine performance and durability.

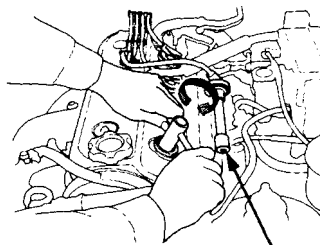
Replace plugs one at a time, so you don't get the wires mixed up.

1. Clean any dirt from around the spark plug base.
2. Disconnect the plug cap, then remove and discard the old plug.
3. Check the gap of the new spark plug before installation. Plug gap should be 1.1 mm (0.04 in).
4. Thread the new spark plug in by hand to prevent cross-threading.
5. After the plug seats against the cylinder head, tighten 1/2 turn with a spark plug wrench to compress the washer.
6. Reinstall the spark plug cap.

CAUTION: The spark plugs must be securely tightened, but not overtightened. A plug that's too loose can get very hot and possibly damage the engine; one that's too tight could damage the threads in the cylinder head.



Thread in by hand



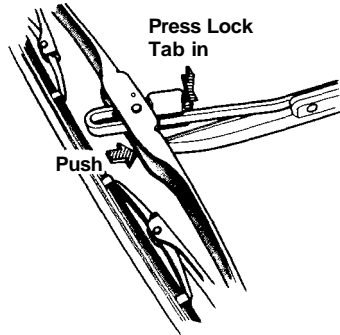
PLUG CAP

Wiper Blades

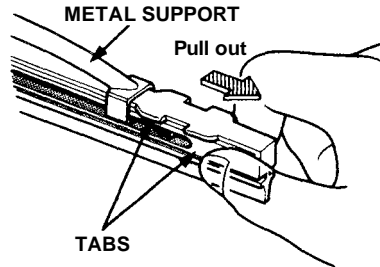
For maximum visibility, replace worn or cracked wiper blades when you notice they do not wipe the windshield cleanly or smoothly.

To Replace Worn-out Blades

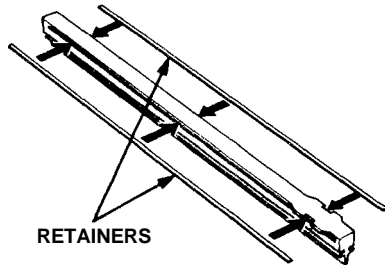
1. Detach the blade assembly from the arm by pressing the lock tab in, then pushing the blade toward the base of the arm.



2. Firmly grasp the end of the blade rubber and pull until the tabs are free of the metal support.



3. Remove the metal retainers from the worn-out blade and put them in a new blade.



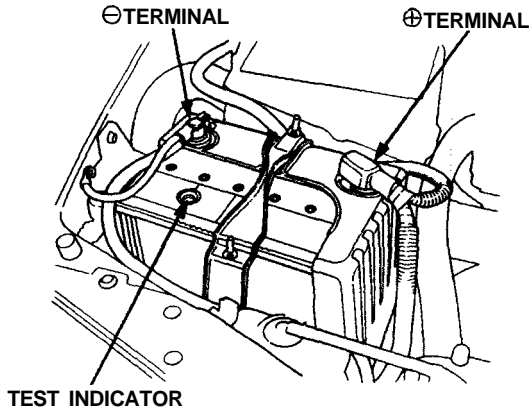
4. Insert the new blade rubber from the opposite side of the blade tabs and position the tabs in the metal support.

5. Reinstall the blade assembly on the wiper arm.

Battery

The condition of the battery can be determined by checking the test indicator. Service as required according to the label on the battery.

Any corrosion around the positive and negative terminals should be washed off with a solution of baking soda and warm water. Dry the terminals and then coat them with grease.



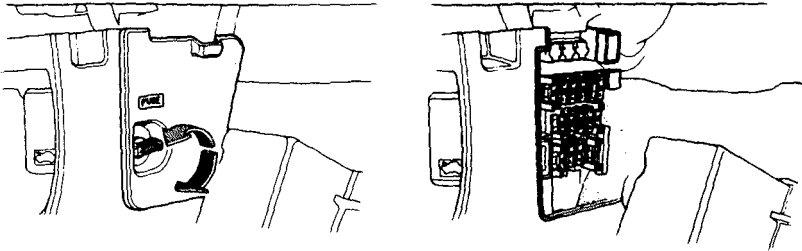
⚠ WARNING

- The battery gives off explosive gases; keep sparks, flames and cigarettes away. Provide adequate ventilation when charging or using the battery in an enclosed space.
- The battery contains sulfuric acid (electrolyte). Contact with skin or eyes may cause severe burns. Wear protective clothing and a face shield.
 - If electrolyte gets on your skin, flush with water.
 - If electrolyte gets in your eyes, flush with water for at least 15 minutes and call a physician immediately.
- Electrolyte is poisonous.
 - If swallowed, drink large quantities of water or milk and follow with milk of magnesia or vegetable oil and call a physician.

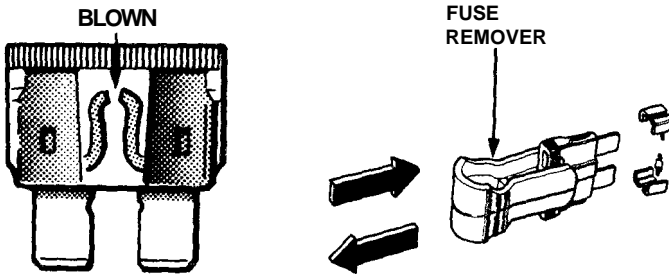
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

Fuse Replacement

The fuse box is located under the dashboard on the driver's side. The circuits protected by each fuse are listed inside the fuse box cover. To open the fuse box, turn the knob as shown.



If any of your car's lights, accessories, or controls don't work, check their fuses. If a fuse has blown, the wire inside it will be burned through.



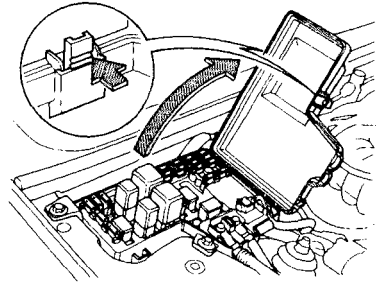
Checking the fuses:

1. Turn off the ignition and all other switches.
2. If you find a blown or possibly faulty fuse, use the fuse remover, stored beside the spare fuse to pull the blown fuse out of its clips.
3. Check all other fuses as well as the one you suspect.
4. Push in a new fuse of the same rating, and make sure it fits tightly in the clips. If it fits loosely, have your dealer fix it. If you don't have a spare, take a fuse of the same rating (or lower) out of a circuit you may not need, like the radio or cigarette lighter. Remember to replace the borrowed fuse and the missing spares.

CAUTION: A blown fuse may be just a symptom of some other problem. If a new fuse blows right away, the cause should be diagnosed and corrected by a qualified Honda technician. Never replace a fuse with anything but another fuse of the same or lower rating. A higher capacity fuse could cause damage and even start a fire.

The main fuses and some primary fuses are installed in the fuse box on the right front fender in the engine compartment.

If the circuits from the battery are ever overloaded (by a short in the system drawing too much current for example) a main fuse will blow, preventing damage to the entire wiring harness. If the main fuse blows, have a Honda dealer check the system, repair the cause, and replace the fuse.



CAUTION:

- The electrical system is protected by fuses that are designed to fail and prevent damage to the wire harness. Always replace blown fuses with the same rating as specified to prevent wiring damage that can result in a possible fire.
- For proper electrical contact after replacing these fuses, make sure all screws are tight.