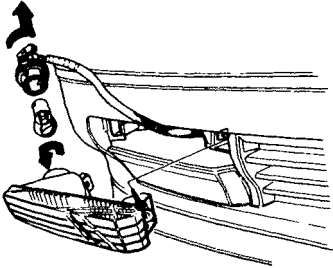


# Bulb Replacement

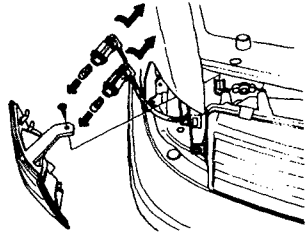
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See page 123 for bulb specifications.

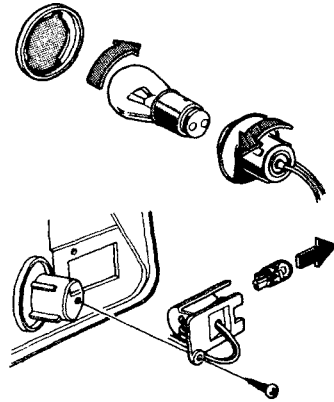
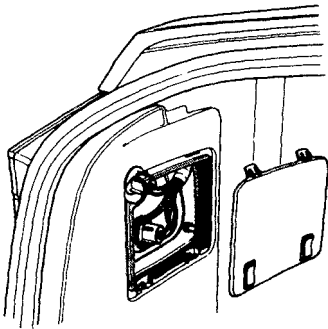
Front turn signal lights



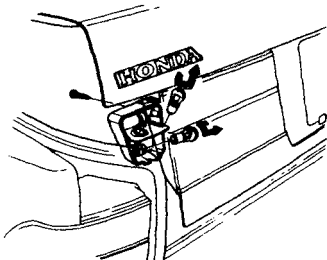
Front side marker and turn signal lights/position lights



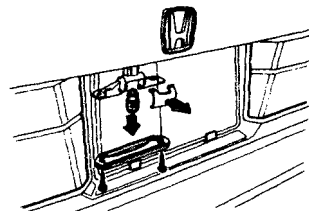
Rear turn signal/brake and taillights



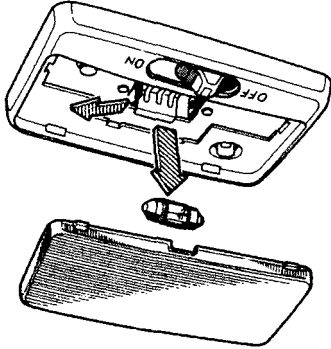
Brake and taillights/back-up lights



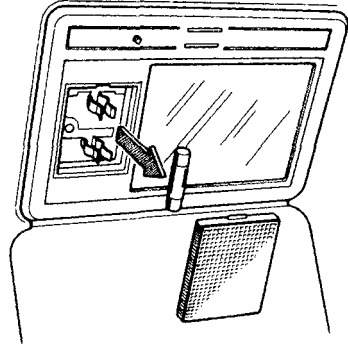
License plate lights



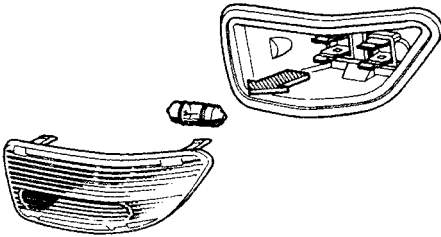
Interior light



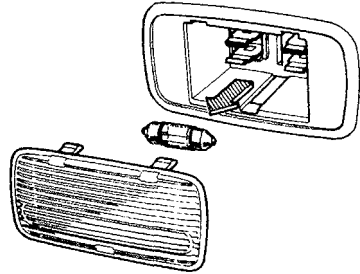
Sunvisor light (LX, EX)



Door courtesy lights (LX, EX)

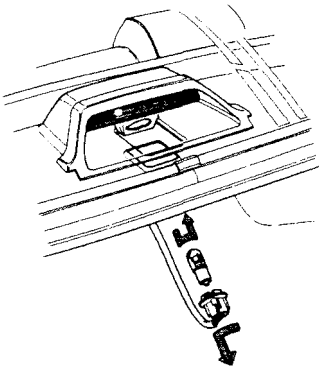


(Front)

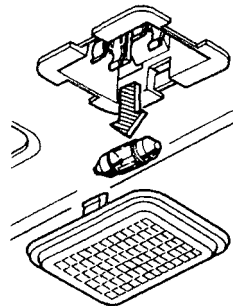


(Rear)

High mount brake light



Trunk light



# Tires

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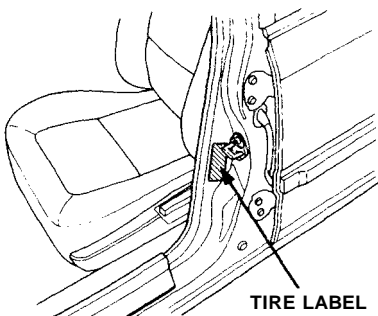
The factory-installed tires on your car were selected to provide the best performance for normal driving.

## Inflation Pressures

The tire label on the driver's door jamb shows recommended tire pressures for carrying loads up to the limit shown.

These pressures were chosen to provide you with the best combination of tread life, riding comfort and stability under normal driving conditions.

Improper inflation can reduce both tire life and load carrying capacity. Check the tire pressures at least once a month, including the spare.



Lower pressure than recommended lets the tread and sidewalls flex too much, causing increased tire temperatures, uneven wear, and poor handling. Pressure higher than recommended can make the tire too stiff, increasing the chance of damage from road hazards, and also causing uneven wear.

### CAUTION:

- Check tire pressure when the tires are cold.  
(After the car has been parked for more than 3 hours or driven less than 1 mile/1.6 km).
- Tire pressure may increase as much as 41 kPa (6 psi) when the tire is hot, so NEVER ADJUST tire pressure when the tires are hot.
- Never inflate load range B tires to more than 220 kPa (32 psi) cold.
- Cars with luggage racks or cartop carriers DO NOT have greater load limits than those on the label.

### Snow Tires

If you use snow tires, they should have the same load capacity as the original equipment tires, and they must be installed in sets of four, or they may cause poor handling. Cars with snow tires should not be driven faster than 75 mph (120 km/h).

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## Tire Chains

When required, install tire chains on the front wheels of your car. If you are using metal type chains, make sure they are designated SAE Class "S". You may also use plastic or cable type "chains". Use only the correct size chains recommended for your tire size and make sure they are installed following the chain manufacturer's instructions.

Once tire chains are installed, drive at less than 19 mph (30 km/h) on roads covered with snow or ice. To minimize tire and chain wear, avoid driving on cleared roads with chains installed.

**CAUTION: Improper installation or loose tire chains may damage your car's chassis and fenders.**

NOTE: Keep the manufacturer's installation instructions in your glove box for future reference.

## Tire Balancing

**⚠ WARNING** Unbalanced tires may affect handling and tire wear. A tire should always be rebalanced after it has been dismounted from the wheel.

Your original tires were properly balanced before the car left the factory, but may need rebalancing at some time during the life of the tire. Tire balancing for the COMPACT spare is not necessary.

**CAUTION: Use only genuine Honda aluminum wheel weights if your car is equipped with aluminum wheels. Non genuine Honda wheel weights may corrode and damage the aluminum wheel.**

## Tire Rotation

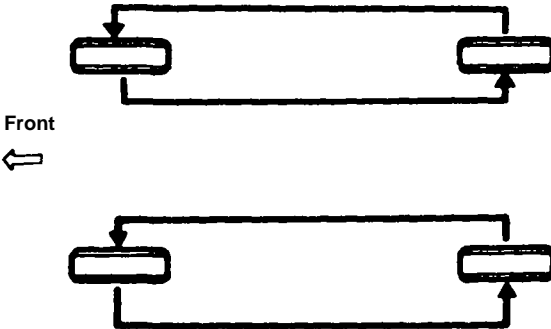
Tires may wear unevenly when used for a long time in the same position on the car. To avoid this, rotate the tires every 7,500 miles (12,000 km). If abnormal or uneven wear develops between rotations, the cause should be found and corrected as soon as possible. The illustration shows how tires can be rotated. THE COMPACT spare tire must not be included in tire rotation.

(cont'd)

## Tires (cont'd)

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NOTE: Brake pads should be inspected for wear whenever the tires are rotated.

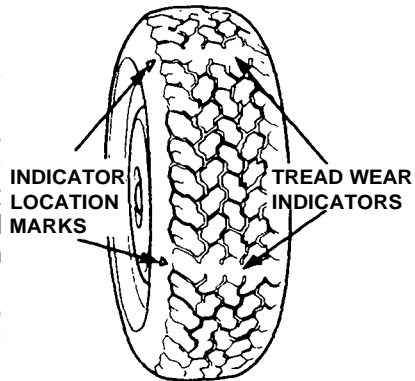


### Tire Traction

**⚠ WARNING** Worn tires or slippery road surfaces can reduce driving, cornering and braking traction. To reduce the possibility of losing traction, slow down when the road gets slippery, replace tires when wear indicators are visible, and **KEEP TIRES PROPERLY INFLATED.**

### Tire Replacement

The original tires on your car have tread wear indicators to indicate when they should be replaced. The indicators appear as bands about 12.7 mm (1/2 in) wide when the tire tread depth is less than 1.6 mm (1/16 in). When indicators appear across two or more grooves in a row, you should replace the tire.



**⚠ WARNING** Driving on worn-out tires is very hazardous, and will reduce braking effectiveness, steering accuracy and traction.

When replacing tires, use only the recommended tire size. Wheel rim widths and offsets must be those recommended by American Honda Motor Co., Inc. Contact the Zone Office nearest you as shown on the inside of the back cover.

**⚠ WARNING** Tires and wheels other than those recommended may be unsafe. Do not mix radial and bias ply tires on the same car.

# Air Conditioner Care

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## Condenser and Radiator

Check the engine radiator and the air conditioner condenser (in front of the radiator) for accumulated dirt, insects or leaves. Carefully brush or hose them off to assure maximum cooling performance.

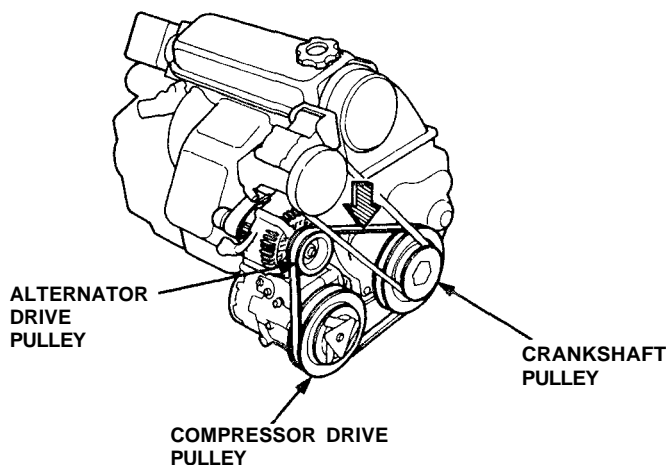
**CAUTION:** Radiator and condenser fins are very thin and easily damaged; do not bend them with high water pressure or brush.

## Compressor Drive Belt

Check the compressor belt tension monthly, during periods when you use the air conditioner a lot.

**⚠ WARNING** If the engine has been running some engine components may be hot enough to burn you.

When properly tensioned, the belt should have 10 to 12 mm (0.4 to 0.5 in) "play" or deflection when pushed with 98N (22 lb) of force midway between the alternator pulley and the engine crankshaft pulley. Have the belt adjusted whenever necessary.



(cont'd)