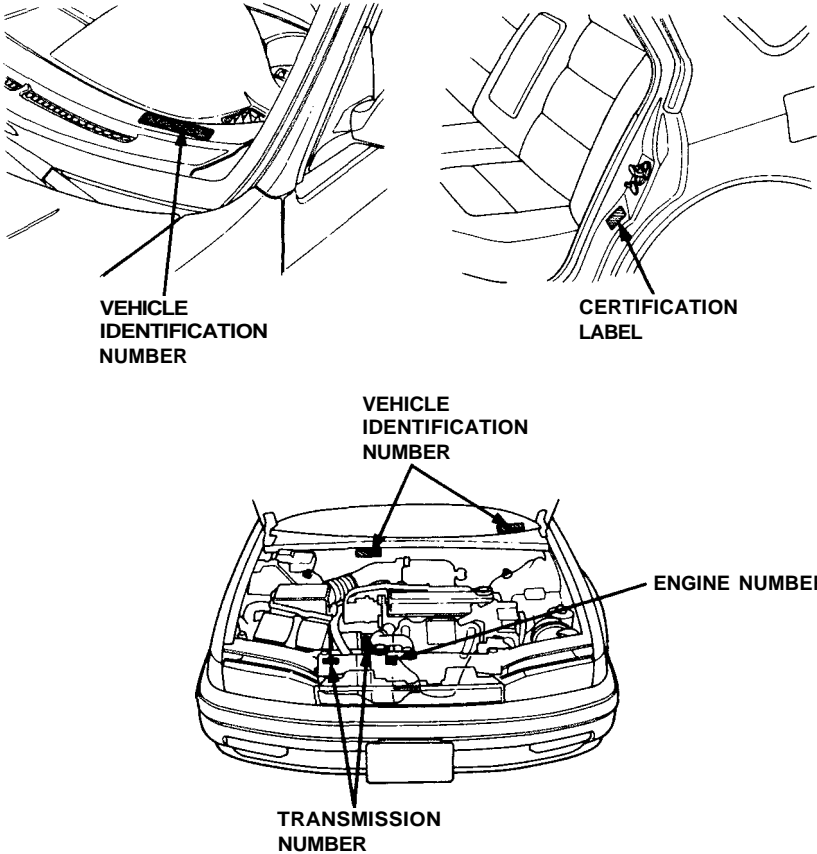


Identification Numbers

The **Vehicle Identification Number (V.I.N.)** is stamped on a plate attached to the top left side of the dashboard. It also appears on the Certification label attached to the left rear door jamb, as well as under the hood on the body, directly behind the engine.

NOTE: The V.I.N. is also provided in bar code on the Certification label.

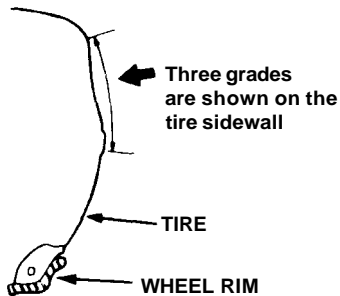


The **Engine Number** is stamped on the right front side of the engine block.

The **Transmission Number** appears on a label on top of the transmission.

DOT Tire Quality Grades

The tires on all Honda cars meet Federal Safety Requirements. All tires on the ACCORD are also "graded" according to Department of Transportation (DOT) standards for tread wear, traction and temperature.



Tread Wear

The tread wear grade is a comparative rating based on the wear rate of the tire when tested under controlled conditions on a specified government test course. For example, a tire graded 150 would wear one and one half (1-1/2) times as well on the government course as a tire graded 100.

The relative performance of tires depends upon the actual conditions of their use, however, and may depart significantly from the norm due to variations in driving habits, service practices and differences in road characteristics and climate.

Traction

The traction grades, from highest to lowest, are A, B, and C, and they represent the tire's ability to stop on wet pavement as measured under controlled conditions on specified government test surfaces of asphalt and concrete. A tire marked C may have poor traction performance.

▲ WARNING The traction grades assigned are based on braking (straight ahead) traction tests and do not include cornering (turning) traction.

(cont'd)

DOT Tire Quality Grades (cont'd)

Temperature

The temperature grades are A (the highest), B, and C representing the tire's resistance to the generation of heat and its ability to dissipate heat when tested under controlled conditions on a specified indoor laboratory test wheel. Sustained high temperature can cause the material of the tire to degenerate and reduce tire life, and excessive temperature can lead to sudden tire failure. The grade C corresponds to a level of performance which all passenger car tires must meet under the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 109. Grades B and A represent higher levels of performance on the laboratory test wheel than the minimum required by law.

⚠️ WARNING The tire temperature grade is established for a tire that is properly inflated and not overloaded. Excessive speed, underinflation, or excessive loading, either separately or in combination, can cause heat buildup and possible tire failure.

Sources of Emissions

The combustion process produces carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen and hydrocarbons. The evaporation of fuel in the fuel tank also produces hydrocarbons. Control of oxides of nitrogen and hydrocarbons is very important since, under certain conditions, when subjected to sunlight, they react to form photochemical smog. Carbon monoxide does not react to form smog, but it is toxic.

Honda Motor Co., Ltd. has developed a number of systems which are highly effective in reducing carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen and hydrocarbons.

The Clean Air Act

The Clean Air Act requires all vehicle manufacturers to explain in writing, the operation and maintenance of their emission control systems.

Maintenance instructions are included on pages 76—78; the operation of each system is explained on the following.

Replacement Parts

The emission control systems on your new Honda were designed, built and certified to conform with the Federal regulations implementing the Clean Air Act. Honda recommends only the use of new, genuine Honda parts or their equivalent. The use of other replacement parts which are not of equivalent quality may impair the effectiveness of your car's emission control systems.

Crankcase Emission Control System

To prevent crankcase emissions, your car is equipped with a Positive Crankcase Ventilation (PCV) System which routes blowby gases from the crankcase, through the PCV valve and intake manifold, into the combustion chamber.

Evaporative Emission Control System

The Evaporative Emission Control System is designed to prevent fuel vapors from escaping into the atmosphere.

Fuel vapors from the fuel tank are directed into the charcoal canister where they are adsorbed and stored while the engine is stopped or idling. When the coolant temperature rises to a certain value, the vapors are drawn into the engine through the throttle body and the intake manifold during normal engine operation.

(cont'd)

Emission Controls (cont'd)

Engine Exhaust Controls

The engine exhaust emission control systems are designed to control combustion during idle, acceleration, cruise, and deceleration. These systems are entirely separate from the crankcase and evaporative emission control systems described previously.

- **PGM-FI System**

The PGM-FI system consists of three independent sub-systems; Air Intake, Electronic Control and Fuel Control, thus allowing more accurate control of air/fuel ratios under all operating conditions. The Electronic Control Unit (ECU) detects the amount of air drawn into the cylinders and determines the amount of fuel to be injected to provide the optimum air/fuel ratio for all engine needs.

- **Ignition Timing Control System**

This system automatically controls the ignition timing to reduce the amount of HC and NOx.

- **Catalytic Converter**

The catalyst is used to convert hydrocarbons (HC), carbon monoxide (CO) and oxides of nitrogen (NOx) in the exhaust gas, to carbon dioxide (CO₂), dinitrogen (N₂) and water vapor.

- **Exhaust Gas Recirculation (EGR)**

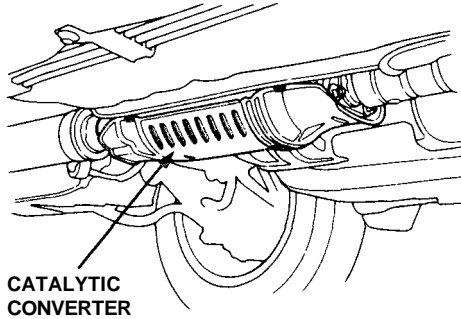
The EGR system is designed to control the formation of oxides of nitrogen (NOx) caused when fuel mixture burns at high temperature. It works by recirculating exhaust gas through the EGR valve and intake manifold into the combustion chambers where it reduces peak temperature by diluting the air/fuel mixture.

Catalytic Converter

A catalytic converter is installed in the exhaust system to help clean-up the harmful exhaust gases that can cause air pollution.

To be effective, the converter must work at high temperature, so don't park your car over dry grass, leaves or anything else that could burn easily.

To stay effective, the converter must not be contaminated by leaded gasoline; use only unleaded gas as explained on page 56.



CAUTION: The converter can be overheated and damaged if it's fed too much unburned fuel mixture from the engine, so:

- Don't push or tow the car to start it; if the battery is dead, jump start the car as shown on page 116.
- Don't turn the key off while the engine is running above idle speed.
- Don't change the ignition timing, or remove any emission control parts.
- Use only the spark plugs specified in this manual.
- Don't keep driving your car if it isn't running properly, or if its CHARGE warning light comes on; have it checked by your Honda dealer.

Warranty Service

Warranty

The following warranties are provided with every new vehicle.

1. New Car Limited Warranty
2. Emission Control Systems Warranty
3. Emission Controls Performance Warranty
4. Battery Limited Warranty
5. Rust Perforation Limited Warranty
6. Accessory Limited Warranty
7. Replacement Parts Limited Warranty
8. Replacement Muffler Lifetime Limited Warranty
9. Replacement Engine Limited Warranty
10. Seat Belt Limited Warranty

All warranty details pertaining to your car can be found in the Warranty booklet provided with your new car except the required maintenance schedule which is contained here in the Owner's Manual.

If you are unable to obtain warranty service or are dissatisfied with the warranty decision or service you received at an authorized Honda dealership, you should review the matter with that dealership's Service Manager. This will normally resolve your problem. If it does not resolve your problem you should appeal the decision with the owner of the dealership. Please bear in mind that your problem will likely be resolved in the dealership, using the dealer's facilities, equipment and personnel. So it is very important that your initial contact be with the dealer or his management.

After following these steps, if you wish to have the matter reviewed by American Honda you should contact the Zone Office serving your area, as shown on the map on the inside of the back cover. When contacting American Honda, please provide the Zone Office with the following information:

- Vehicle Identification Number
- Servicing Dealer Name and Address
- Date of Purchase
- Mileage on your Car
- Your Name, Address, and Phone Number
- Nature of Problem
- Selling Dealer

After a review of the facts, you will be advised of what can be done.

Reporting Safety Defects

If you believe that your vehicle has a defect which could cause a crash or could cause injury or death, you should immediately inform the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) in addition to notifying American Honda Motor Co., Inc.

If NHTSA receives similar complaints, it may open an investigation, and if it finds that a safety defect exists in a group of vehicles, it may order a recall and remedy campaign.

However, NHTSA cannot become involved in individual problems between you, your dealer, or American Honda Motor Co., Inc.

To contact NHTSA, you may either call the Auto Safety Hotline toll-free at 1-800-424-9393 (or 366-0123 in Washington, D.C. area) or write to:

NHTSA, U.S. Department of Transportation
Washington, D.C. 20590.

You can also obtain other information about motor vehicle safety from the Hotline.