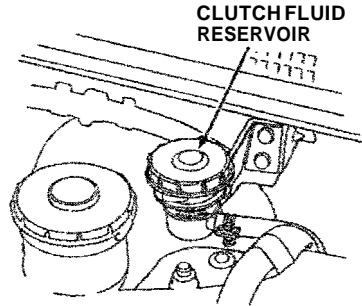


## Clutch Fluid (5-Speed Manual Transmission)

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Check the fluid level in the clutch reservoir periodically; it should be between the MAX and MIN marks on the reservoir.

If the level is near the MIN mark, add fluid to raise it to the MAX mark. Do not overfill. Use only brake fluid manufactured to DOT 3 or DOT 4 specifications from a sealed container. Follow the manufacturer's instructions printed on the can.



**NOTE:**

A low clutch fluid level may be an indication of clutch fluid leakage. You should have your clutch checked if the clutch fluid level in the reservoir is low.

# Power Steering

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The power steering on your car helps provide 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:**

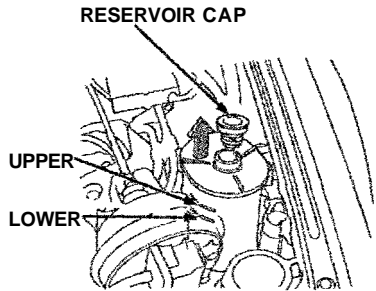
**If the power steering system should fail, or if the engine should stall, the car can still be steered. However, much greater effort will be required, particularly in sharp turns at low speed.**

**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-V. The use of other fluids such as A.T.F. or other manufacturer's power steering fluid will damage the system.**

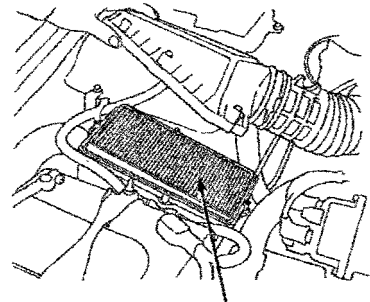
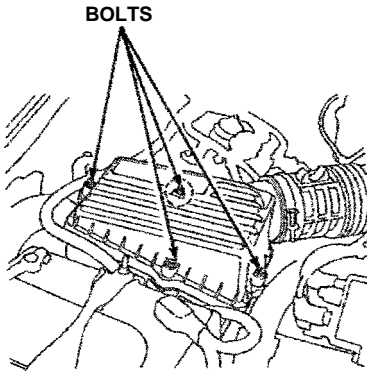
# Air Cleaner and Fuel Filters

## Air Cleaner

Replace the air cleaner element 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 air cleaner housing cover.

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



AIR CLEANER ELEMENT

## Fuel Filters

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

### **▲ WARNING**

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

# Spark Plugs

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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 (NIPPONDENSO)  
(for all normal driving)

ZFR6F-11 (NGK) KJ20CR-L11 (NIPPONDENSO)  
(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:**

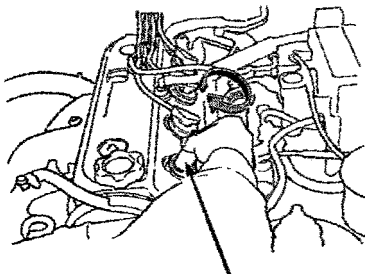
**Never use spark plugs with an improper heat range; they will adversely affect engine performance and durability.**

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

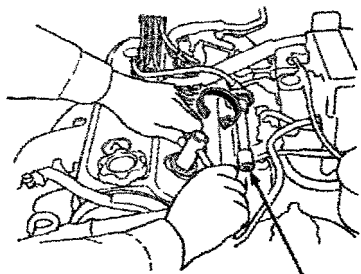
1. Clean any dirt from around the spark plug base.
2. Disconnect the plug cap, then remove and discard the old plug.
3. Check the gap of the new spark plug before installation.  
Plug gap should be:  
1.1 mm (0.04 in)
4. Thread the new spark plug in by hand to prevent cross-threading.
5. After the plug 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.



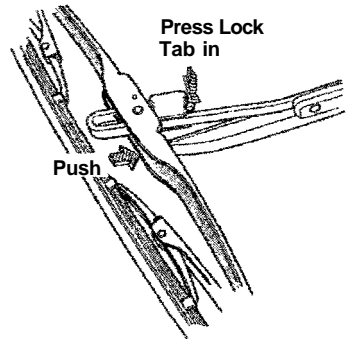
PLUG CAP

# Wiper Blades

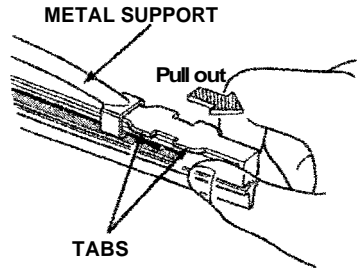
For maximum visibility, replace worn or cracked wiper blades when you notice they do not wipe the windshield cleanly or smoothly.

## To Replace Worn-out Blades

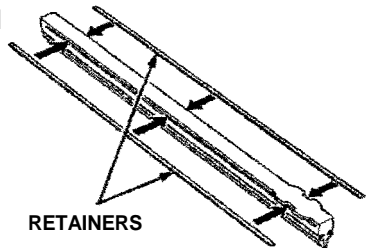
1. Detach the blade assembly from the arm by pressing the lock tab in, then pushing the blade toward the base of the arm.



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 rubber and put them in a new blade rubber.



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

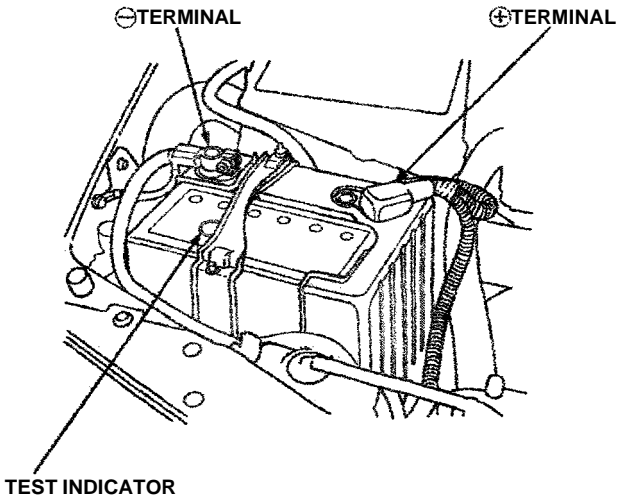
5. Reinstall the blade assembly on the wiper arm.

# Battery

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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 get immediate medical assistance.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.**