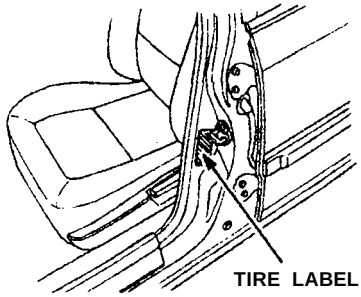
Tires

The factory-installed tires on your car were selected to match the car's performance capabilities and to provide the best combination of handling, ride comfort and tread wear. We recommend that you get the same size, type and grade of tires when replacement is necessary. If your tires have an "all-season" tread design, the model name will be followed by the marking "M + S" (mud and snow) or "all-season".

If you decide not to get the same brand of tires as those originally installed, you should make sure that the replacements are the radial type, of the same size, load range and speed rating as the original tires. If you have any questions about your car's tires, please contact your Honda dealer.

Inflation Pressures

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


TIRE LABEL

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.**

Winter Driving

Tires marked "M+S" or "all season" have an all-weather tread design and should be suitable for most driving conditions. However, snow tires and tire chains may be required under some conditions. If your tires do not have these markings, they may not be suitable for winter driving conditions. We recommend snow tires or tire chains for snow and icy conditions.

Snow Tires

If you use snow tires, they should be of the same size, construction and load capacity as the original tires on your car. Snow tires must be installed in sets of four, or they may cause poor handling. Driving with snow tires on dry roads can reduce your car's performance during acceleration, turning and stopping. If you need further information on snow tires, please contact your Honda dealer.

Tire Chains

Use chains only when you have to. Check with local authorities for requirements prior to installing tire chains. Make sure the chains are the right size for your tires. Install them only on the drive wheels of your car, and do so as tightly as possible, following the manufacturer's instructions. If metal chains are used, they must be SAE Class "S." Cable type traction devices can also be used. Drive slowly with chains installed. If you hear the chains contacting your car's body or chassis, stop and tighten them.

CAUTION:

- **If the contact continues, slow down until it stops or your car can be damaged.**
- **Chains that are the wrong size or improperly installed can damage your car's brake lines, suspension, body, and wheels.**

If you need further information on tire chains, please see your Honda dealer.

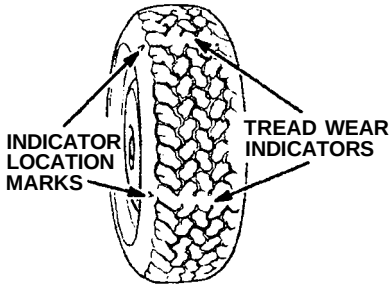
Remove the chains as soon as the road is clear of ice and snow.

Tires (cont'd)

Tire Replacement

Honda recommends that you replace tires in sets of four, or in pairs, front or rear. If you need to replace only one tire, mount the new tire opposite the tire showing the least amount of wear. For instance, if the left front tire shows the least amount of wear, mount the new tire on the front right side.

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.

Spare Tire

The spare tire on your car is identical to those already mounted to your car. You can use it as a spare or regular tire. Check the pressure in the spare tire regularly so it will be ready to use when you need it.

Tire Balancing

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

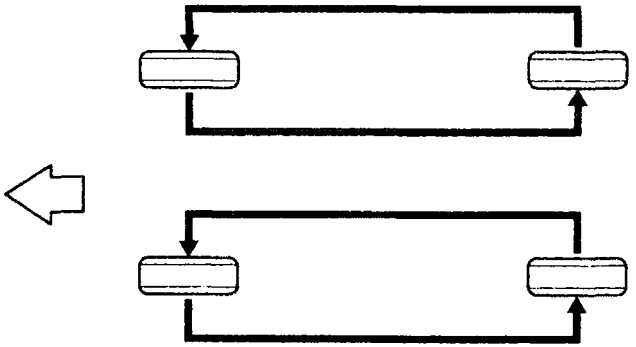
Your original tires were properly balanced before the car left the factory, but may need rebalancing at some time during the life of the tire.

CAUTION: If your car is equipped with aluminum wheels, use only genuine Honda wheel weights. Non-genuine 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.

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.

Air Conditioner Care

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.

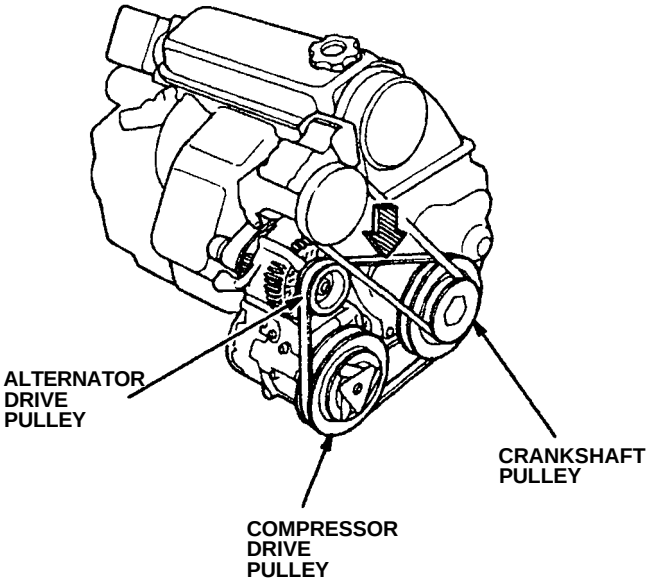
CAUTION: Radiator and condenser fins are very thin and easily damaged; do not bend them with high water pressure or brush.

Compressor Drive Belt

Check the compressor belt tension monthly during periods of high air conditioner usage.

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 (10 kg, 22 lb) of force midway between the alternator pulley and the engine crankshaft pulley. Have the belt adjusted whenever necessary.



System Maintenance

Run your air conditioner for about ten minutes at least once a week, even during the off season. This lubricates the seals and the inside of the compressor and verifies that the system is functional.

If the air conditioner is not cooling properly, it may indicate an undercharged system. Have your dealer check the system for leaks, then evacuate and charge the system with 900-950 g (32-34 oz) of Refrigerant 12.

CAUTION: Prolonged use of an undercharged system may damage the compressor.

Whenever you have the air conditioning system serviced, make sure the service facility uses a refrigerant recycling system. This system captures the refrigerant for reuse. Releasing refrigerant into the atmosphere can damage the environment.