Transfer Assembly Fluid

The transfer assembly should be drained and refilled with new fluid when this service is indicated by a maintenance message on the information display.

Always use Hypoid gear oil GL4 or GL5 with a viscosity of SAE 90 or 80W-90, and have your dealer replace the transfer assembly fluid.

Brake Fluid

Check the brake fluid level in the reservoir monthly. Replace the brake fluid according to the time recommendation in the maintenance minder schedule.

Always use Honda Heavy Duty Brake Fluid DOT 3. If it is not available, you should use only DOT 3 or DOT 4 fluid, from a sealed container, as a temporary replacement.

Using any non-Honda brake fluid can cause corrosion and decrease the life of the system. Have the brake system flushed and refilled with Honda Heavy Duty Brake Fluid DOT 3 as soon as possible.

Brake fluid marked DOT 5 is not compatible with your vehicle’s braking system and can cause extensive damage.

The fluid level should be between the MIN and MAX marks on the side of the reservoir. If the level is at or below the MIN mark, your brake system needs attention. Have the brake system inspected for leaks or worn brake pads.
Power Steering Fluid, Timing Belt

Power Steering Fluid

Remove the cover, then check the level on the side of the reservoir when the engine is cold. The fluid should be between the UPPER LEVEL and LOWER LEVEL. If not, add power steering fluid to the UPPER LEVEL mark, and put the cover back in place.

Pour the fluid slowly and carefully so you do not spill any. Clean up any spill immediately; it could damage components in the engine compartment.

Always use Honda Power Steering Fluid. You may use another power steering fluid as an emergency replacement, but have the power steering system flushed and refilled with Honda PSF as soon as possible.

A low power steering fluid level can indicate a leak in the system. Check the fluid level frequently, and have the system inspected as soon as possible.

**NOTICE**

Turning the steering wheel to full left or right lock and holding it there can damage the power steering pump.

Timing Belt

The timing belt should be replaced at the intervals shown in the maintenance minder schedule.

Replace the belt at 60,000 miles (U.S.) or 100,000 km (Canada) if you regularly drive your vehicle in one or more of these conditions:

- In very high temperatures (over 110°F, 43°C).
- In very low temperatures (under −20°F, −29°C).
- Towing a trailer.
Headlight Aiming
The headlights were properly aimed when your vehicle was new. If you regularly carry heavy items on the pickup bed or pull a trailer, readjustment may be required. Adjustments should be done by your dealer or other qualified mechanic.

Replacing a Headlight Bulb
Your vehicle has halogen headlight bulbs. When replacing a bulb, handle it by its base, and protect the glass from contact with your skin or hard objects. If you touch the glass, clean it with denatured alcohol and a clean cloth.

**NOTICE**
Halogen headlight bulbs get very hot when lit. Oil, perspiration, or a scratch on the glass can cause the bulb to overheat and shatter.

1. Remove the electrical connector from the bulb by pulling the connector straight back.

2. Remove the rubber weather seal by pulling on the tab.

3. Unclip the end of the hold-down wire from its slot. Pivot it out of the way, and remove the bulb.

CONTINUED
Lights

4. Install the new bulb into the hole, making sure the tabs are in their slots. Pivot the hold-down wire back in place, and clip the end into the slot.

5. Install the rubber weather seal over the back of the headlight assembly. Make sure it is right side up.

6. Push the electrical connector onto the new bulb. Make sure it is connected securely. Turn on the headlights to test the new bulb.

Replacing a Front Turn Signal/Hazard/Parking Light Bulb

1. To change the passenger’s side bulb, start the engine, turn the steering wheel all the way to the left, and turn off the engine. To change the driver's side bulb, turn the steering wheel to the right.

2. Use a flat-tipped screwdriver to remove the two holding clips from the inner fender, and pull the inner fender cover back.

3. Remove the socket from the headlight assembly by turning it one-quarter turn counterclockwise.

4. Pull the bulb straight out of its socket. Push the new bulb straight into the socket until it bottoms.
5. Insert the socket back into the headlight assembly. Turn it clockwise to lock it in place.

6. Turn on the lights to make sure the new bulb is working.

7. Put the inner fender cover in place. Install and lock each holding clip by pushing on the center.

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**Replacing Rear Bulbs**

1. Drop open the tailgate.

2. Remove the two bolts, and remove the rear light assembly from the rear pillar.

3. Determine which of the three bulbs is burned out: brake/taillight, turn signal/hazard light, or back-up light.

4. Remove the socket by turning it one-quarter turn counterclockwise.

5. Remove the burned-out bulb by pulling it straight out of the socket.

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6. Install the new bulb into the socket.

7. Push the socket into the light assembly, and turn it clockwise until it locks.

8. Turn on the lights to make sure the new bulb is working.

9. Install the rear light assembly in the rear pillar. Tighten the two bolts securely.

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**Replacing a High-mount Brake Light Bulb**

1. Place a cloth on the edge of the lens segment. Remove each lens segment by carefully prying on its edge with a small flat-tipped screwdriver.

2. Remove the screw under each lens.

3. Pull the high-mount brake light assembly out of the vehicle.

4. Remove the three mounting screws from the light assembly.

5. Remove the lens from the light assembly.

6. Pull the bulb straight out of its socket. Push the new bulb straight into the socket until it bottoms.