

Air Cleaner Element

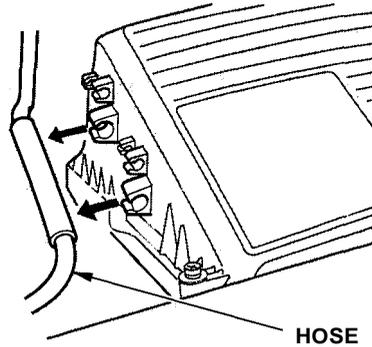
The air cleaner element should be cleaned or replaced according to the time and distance recommendations in the maintenance schedule.

Cleaning (Severe Conditions)

Clean the air cleaner element by blowing compressed air through it in the opposite direction to normal air flow. If you do not have access to compressed air (such as a service station), ask your Acura dealer to do this service.

Follow the replacement procedure for removal and reinstallation.

Replacement

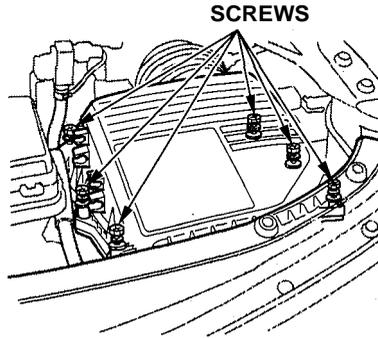


The air cleaner element is inside the air cleaner housing on the driver's side of the engine compartment. To replace it:

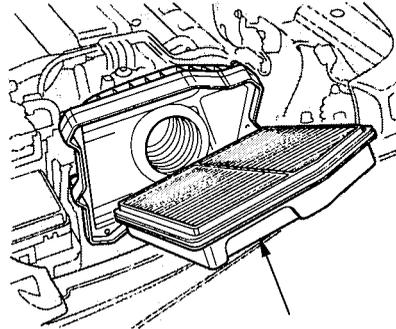
1. Loosen the hose clamp around the engine air intake tube. Slide the tube off the air cleaner housing cover.

2. Carefully unsnap a hose from the clips on the air cleaner housing cover.

Air Cleaner Element



3. Loosen the six Phillips-head screws around the edge of the air cleaner housing cover. Remove the air cleaner housing cover and set it aside.



4. Remove the old air cleaner element.
Clean the inside of the air cleaner housing with a damp rag.

5. Install the new air cleaner element, making sure the rubber seal fits on all four sides.
6. Reinstall the air cleaner housing-cover. Tighten the six screws.
7. Slide the air intake tube onto the air cleaner housing cover. Tighten the hose clamp.
8. Snap a hose back into the clips on the air cleaner housing cover.

Fuel Filter, Spark Plugs

Fuel Filter

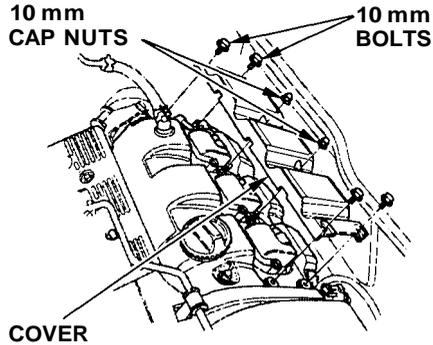
The fuel filter should be replaced every 4 years or 60,000 miles (96,000 km), whichever comes first. Have a qualified technician change the fuel filter. Since the fuel system is under pressure, gasoline can spray out and create a hazard if all fuel line connections are not handled correctly.

The filter may require replacement sooner if you happen to buy one or more tankfuls of contaminated gasoline. Have the filter tested or replaced if you suspect it has been clogged by contaminants.

Spark Plugs

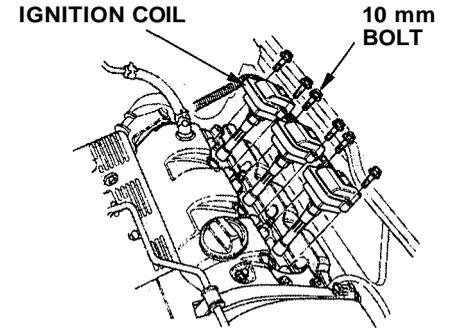
The spark plugs in your car are a special platinum-tipped design for longer life. They only need to be replaced every 7 years or 105,000 miles (168,000 km), whichever comes first.

Replacement



Replace the spark plugs one side at a time. Make sure the front cylinder ignition coils and the back side of the cover are marked "FR" and the rear cylinder ignition coils and the back side of the cover are marked "RR". To replace them:

1. Remove the cover over the spark plugs by removing the four 10 mm bolts and the two 10 mm cap nuts.



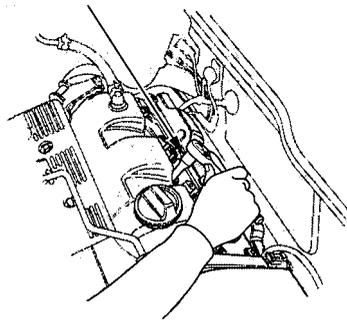
2. Disconnect the three ignition coils from the wire harness by squeezing the harness end of each connector and pulling.

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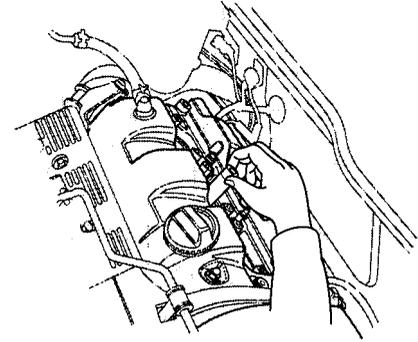
Spark Plugs

3. Remove the two 10 mm bolts holding the ignition coil. Remove the ignition coil by pulling it straight out as you twist it slightly.

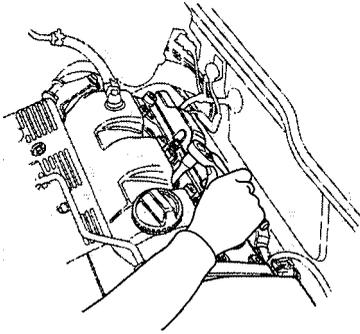
SPARK PLUG SOCKET



4. Remove the spark plug with a five-eighths inch (16 mm) spark plug socket.



5. Put the new spark plug into the socket; then screw it into the hole. Screw it in by hand so you do not crosstread it.



6. Torque the spark plug. (If you do not have a torque wrench, tighten the spark plug two-thirds of a turn after it contacts the cylinder head.)
Tightening torque:
13 lbf-ft (1.8kgf-m, 18 N-m)

NOTICE

Tighten the spark plugs carefully. A spark plug that is too loose can overheat and damage the engine. Overtightening can cause damage to the threads in the cylinder head.

7. Install the ignition coil. Install and tighten the two hold-down bolts to:
Tightening torque:
9 lbf-ft (1.2 kgf-m, 12 N-m)
8. Reconnect the ignition coil to the wire harness.
9. After changing the three spark plugs on each side, reinstall the spark plug covers, bolts and nuts. Tighten the bolts and nuts.
Tightening torque:
9 lbf-ft (1.2 kgf-m, 12 N-m)

Specifications:

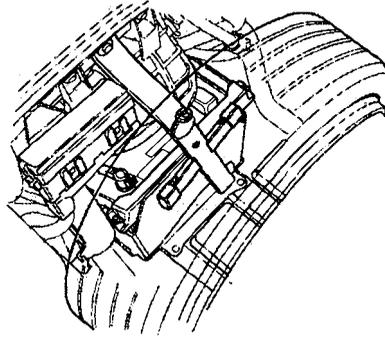
NGK: **PFR6L-11**
DENSO: **PK20PR-L11**

Spark Plug Gap:

0.043 in ⁺⁰/_{-0.004} in (1.1 mm ⁺⁰/_{-0.1} mm)

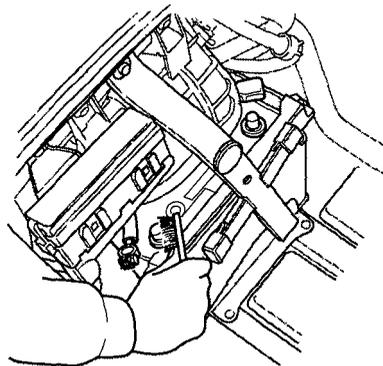
Battery

Check the condition of your car's battery monthly. You should check the color of the test indicator window, and for corrosion on the terminals.



Check the battery condition by looking at the test indicator window on the battery. The label on the battery explains the test indicator's colors.

Check the battery terminals for corrosion (a white or yellowish powder). To remove it, cover the terminals with a solution of baking soda and water. It will bubble up and turn brown. When this stops, wash it off with plain water. Dry off the battery with a cloth or paper towel. Coat the terminals with grease to help prevent future corrosion.



If the terminals are severely corroded, clean them with baking soda and water. Then use a wrench to loosen and remove the cables from the terminals. Always disconnect the negative (—) cable first and reconnect it last. Clean the battery terminals with a terminal cleaning tool or wire brush. Reconnect and tighten the cables, then coat the terminals with grease.

If you need to connect the battery to a charger, disconnect both cables to prevent damage to the car's electrical system.

⚠ WARNING

The battery gives off explosive hydrogen gas during normal operation.

A spark or flame can cause the battery to explode with enough force to kill or seriously hurt you.

Wear protective clothing and a face shield, or have a skilled mechanic do the battery maintenance.

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Battery

If your car's battery is disconnected or goes dead, the engine's computer needs to "relearn" the idle control. After replacing or recharging the battery:

1. Make sure the climate control system is off.
2. Start the engine and let it run until it warms up (the radiator cooling fan comes on at least twice), and let it idle for five more minutes.

NOTICE

Charging the battery with the cables connected can seriously damage your car's electronic controls. Detach the battery cables before connecting the battery to a charger.