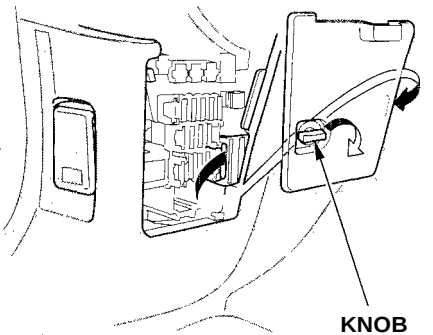
Fuses

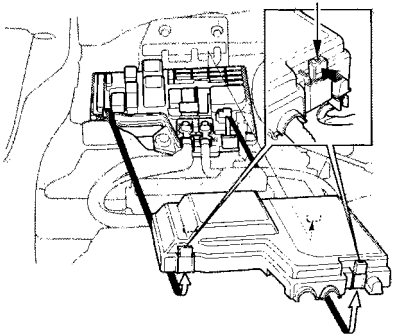
All the electrical circuits in your car have fuses to protect them from a short circuit or overload. These fuses are located in two or three fuse boxes.

INTERIOR



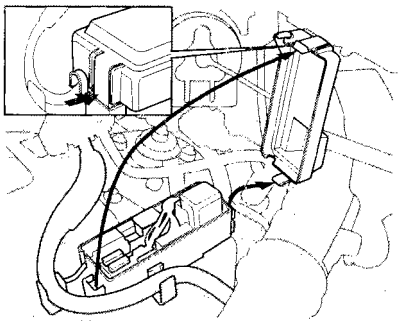
The interior fuse box is underneath the dashboard on the driver's side. To open, turn the knob as shown.

UNDERHOOD



The underhood fuse box is located in the engine compartment on the passenger's side. To open, push the tab as shown.

ABS FUSE BOX



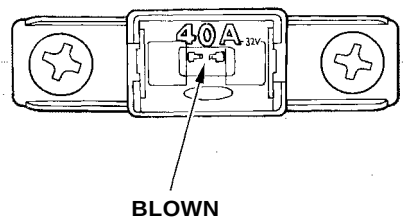
Cars equipped with ABS have a third fuse box for the ABS. It is in the engine compartment on the right side.

Checking and Replacing Fuses

If something electrical in your car stops working, the first thing you should check for is a blown fuse. Determine from the chart on pages 211 and 212 , or the diagram on the fuse box lid, which fuse or fuses control that component. Check those fuses first, but check all the fuses before deciding that is not the cause. Replace any blown fuses and check the component's operation.

1. Turn the ignition switch to LOCK (0). Make sure the headlights and all other accessories are off.

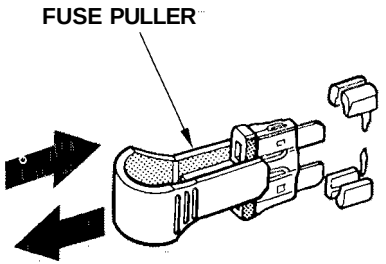
2. Remove the cover from the fuse box.



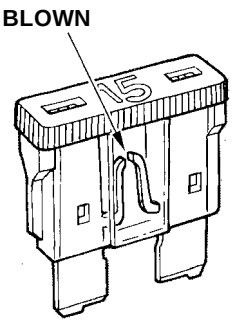
3. Check each of the large fuses in the underhood fuse box by looking through the top at the wire inside. Removing these fuses requires a Phillips-head screwdriver.

CONTINUED

Fuses



4. Check the smaller fuses in the underhood fuse box and all the fuses in the interior fuse box by pulling out each fuse with the fuse puller provided in the interior fuse box.



5. Look for a burned wire inside the fuse. If it is burned out, replace it with one of the spare fuses of the same rating or lower.

If you cannot drive the car without fixing the problem, and you do not have a spare fuse, take a fuse of the same rating or a lower rating from one of the other circuits. Make sure you can do without that circuit temporarily (such as the cigarette lighter or radio).

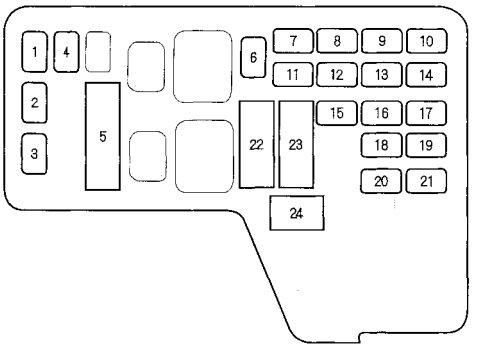
If you replace the blown fuse with a spare fuse that has a lower rating, it might blow out again. This does not indicate anything wrong. Replace the fuse with one of the correct rating as soon as you can.

NOTICE

Replacing a fuse with one that has a higher rating greatly increases the chances of damaging the electrical system. If you do not have a replacement fuse with the proper rating for the circuit, install one with a lower rating.

6. If the replacement fuse of the same rating blows in a short time, there is probably a serious electrical problem in your car. Leave the blown fuse in that circuit and have your car checked by a qualified technician.

UNDERHOOD FUSE BOX



No.	Amps.	Circuits Protected
1	20 A	Cooling Fan
2	15 A	Right Headlight
3	15 A	Left Headlight
4	30 A	Rear Defroster
5	50 A	Ignition Switch
6	20 A	Rear Right Power Window
7	20 A	Front Right Power Window
8	30 A	Sunroof
9	20 A	Condenser Fan
10	7.5 A	Back Up (Radio)
11	20 A	Rear Left Power Window
12	20 A	Front Left Power Window
13	10 A	ECU (Injector) (ECM)
14	20 A	Door Lock
15	10 A	Daytime Running Light*1
16	15 A	Small Light

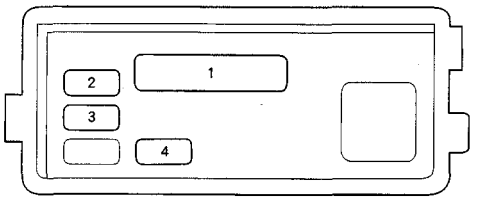
No.	Amps.	Circuits Protected
17	7.5 A	Interior Light
18	20 A	Power Seat Height
19	15 A	Radio, Cigarette Lighter
20	15 A	Stop Light, Horn
21	10 A	Hazard
22	40 A	Heater Blower
23	40 A	Wiper
24	100 A	Battery

* 1 : On Canadian cars

CONTINUED

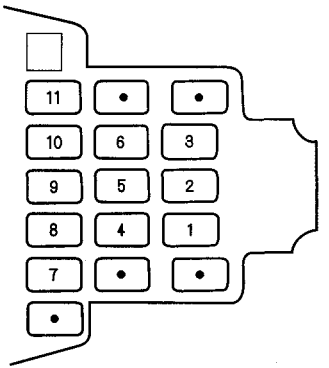
Fuses

ABS FUSE BOX



No.	Amps.	Circuits Protected
1	40 A	ABS Motor
2	20 A	ABS B1
3	15 A	ABS B2
4	10 A	ABS Unit

INTERIOR FUSE BOX



●: Spare Fuse

No.	Amps.	Circuits Protected
1	10 A	Back-up Lights, Meter Lights (Turn Signal)
2	15 A	Fuel Pump
3	10 A	SRS
4	7.5 A	ECU (Cruise Control), TCM
5	10 A	Window Relay, Sunroof, Rear Wiper
6	10 A	Front Wiper Relay, Front Washer
7	7.5 A	Power Mirror
8	7.5 A	Heater Control Relay, A/C Clutch Relay, Cooling Fan Relay
9	7.5 A	Starter Signal
10	7.5 A	Day Light
11	7.5 A	Radio

If your car needs to be towed, call a professional towing service or, if you belong to one, an organization that provides roadside assistance. Never tow your car behind another car with just a rope or chain. It is very dangerous.

Emergency Towing
There are three popular methods of towing a car:

Flat-bed Equipment — The operator loads your car on the back of a truck. **This is the best way of transporting your Honda.**

Wheel Lift Equipment — The tow truck uses two pivoting arms that go under the tires (front or rear) and lift them off the ground. The other two wheels remain on the ground.

Sling-type Equipment — The tow truck uses metal cables with hooks on the ends. These hooks go around parts of the frame or suspension and the cables lift that end of the car off the ground. Your car's suspension and body can be seriously damaged if this method of towing is attempted.

If your Honda cannot be transported by flat-bed, it should be towed with the front wheels off the ground. If due to damage, your car must be towed with the front wheels on the ground, do the following:

- Release the parking brake.
- Start the engine.
- Shift to D_4, then to N.
- Turn off the engine.

NOTICE

Improper towing preparation will damage the transmission. Follow the above procedure exactly. If you cannot shift the transmission or start the engine, your car must be transported on a flat-bed.

- It is best to tow the car no farther than 80 km (50 miles), and keep the speed below 35 mph (55 km/h).

NOTICE

Trying to lift or tow your car by the bumpers will cause serious damage. The bumpers are not designed to support the car's weight.