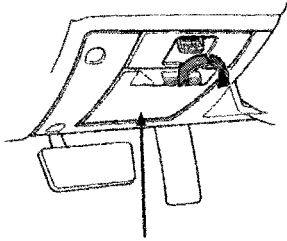
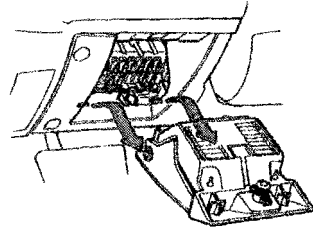


Fuse Replacement

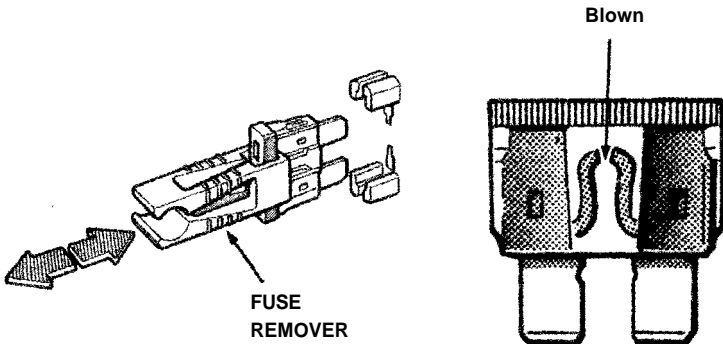
The fuse boxes are located under the dashboard on the driver's side and on the right front fender beside the battery. The circuits protected by each fuse are listed on the plastic sheet in the box.



FUSE BOX COVER



If any of your car's lights, accessories, or controls don't work, check their fuses. If a fuse has blown, the wire inside it will be burned through.



Checking the fuses:

- 1 . Turn off the ignition and all other switches.
- 2 . If you find a blown or possibly faulty fuse, use the fuse remover (located inside the fuse box under the dashboard) to pull the blown fuse out of its clips.
- 3 . Check all other fuses as well as the one you suspect.
- 4 . Push in a new fuse of the same rating, and make sure it fits tightly in the clips. If it fits loosely, have your dealer fix it.

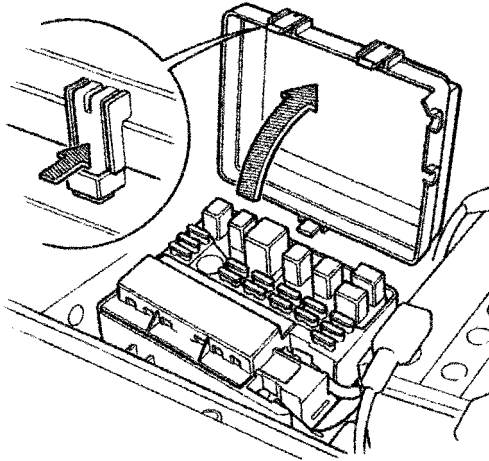
If you don't have a spare, take a fuse of the same rating (or lower) out of a circuit you may not need, like the radio or cigarette lighter. Remember to replace the borrowed fuse and the missing spares.

(cont'd)

Fuse Replacement (cont'd)

CAUTION:

A blown fuse may be just a symptom of some other problem. If a new fuse blows right away, the cause should be diagnosed and corrected by a qualified Honda technician. Never replace a fuse with anything but another fuse of the same or lower rating. A higher capacity fuse could cause damage and even start a fire.



The main fuse and some primary fuses are installed in the fuse box on the right front fender in the engine compartment.

MAIN FUSE: (65A) SUNROOF FUSE: (35A)

If the circuits from the battery are ever overloaded (by a short in the system drawing too much current for example) the main or a primary fuse will blow, preventing damage to the entire wiring harness. If the main fuse blows, have a Honda dealer check the system, repair the cause, and replace the fuse.

CAUTION:

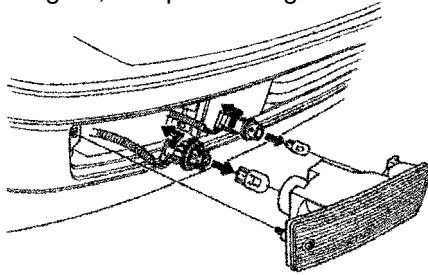
- The electrical system is protected by fuses that are designed to fail and prevent damage to the wire harness. Always replace blown fuses with the same rating as specified to prevent wiring damage that can result in a possible fire.
- For proper electrical contact after replacing these fuses, make sure all screws are tight.

Bulb Replacement

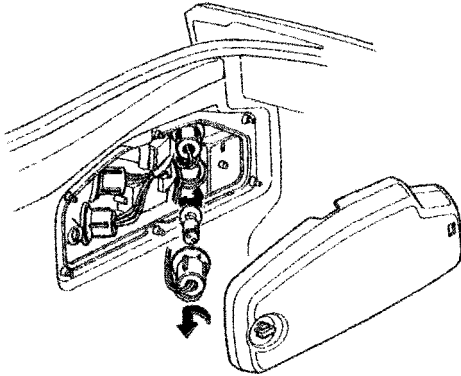
NOTE:

See page 126 for bulb specifications.

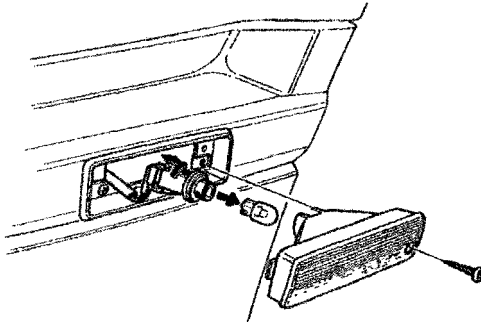
Front turn signal lights, and position lights



Rear side marker, turn signal, brake/taillights and back-up lights



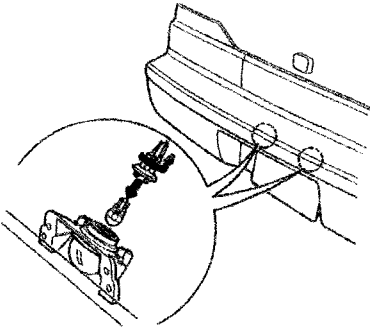
Front side marker/turn signal lights



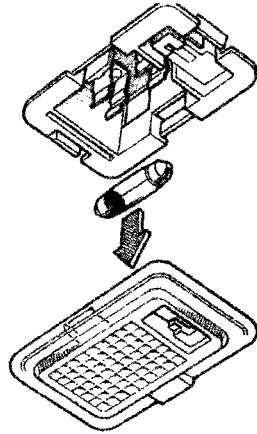
(cont'd)

Bulb Replacement (cont'd)

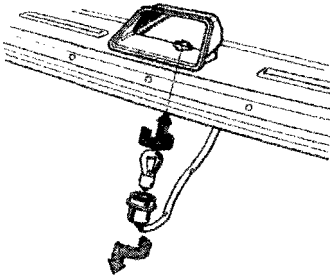
License plate lights



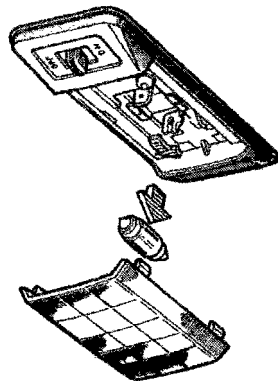
Trunk light



High mount brake lamp



Interior light



The factory-installed tires on your car were selected to provide the best performance for normal driving.

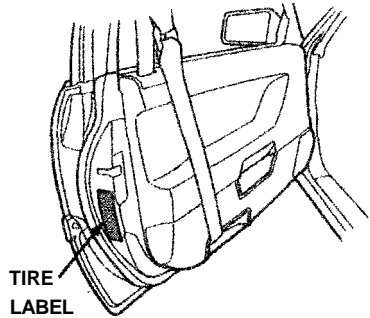
Inflation Pressures

The tire label attached to the edge of the driver's door lists recommended tire pressures for carrying loads up to the limit shown. (Tire pressures are also listed on the back cover of this manual.)

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,**

Snow Tires

If you use snow tires, they should have the same toad capacity as the original equipment tires, and they must be installed in sets of four, or they may cause poor handling. Cars with snow tires should not be driven faster than 75 mph (120 km/h).

Tires (cont'd)

Tire Chains

When required, tire chains should be installed on the front wheels. If you are using metal type chains, make sure they are designated SAE Class "S". You may also use plastic or cable type "chains". Use only the correct size chains recommended for your tire size and make sure they are installed following the chain manufacturer's instructions.

Once tire chains are installed, drive at less than 19 mph (30km/h) on roads covered with snow or ice. To minimize tire and chain wear, avoid driving on cleared roads with chains installed.

CAUTION:

Improper installation or loose tire chains may damage your car's chassis and fenders.

NOTE:

Keep the manufacturer's installation instructions in your glove box for future reference.

Tire Balancing

▲ WARNING

Unbalanced tires may affect handling and tire wear. A tire should always be rebalanced after it has been dismantled 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. Tire balancing for the COMPACT spare is not necessary.

CAUTION:

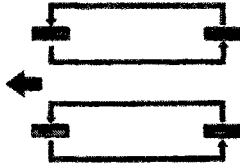
Use only genuine Honda aluminum wheel weights if your car is equipped with aluminum wheels. Non-genuine Honda wheel weights may corrode and damage the aluminum wheel.

Tire Rotation

Tires may wear unevenly when used for a long time at 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 the tires can be rotated. The COMPACT spare tire must not be included in tire rotation.

NOTE:

Brake pads should be inspected for wear whenever the tires are rotated.



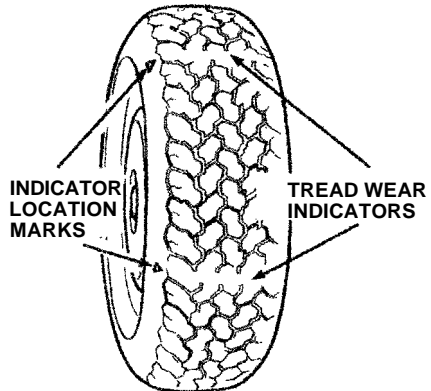
Tire Traction

▲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.

Tire Replacement

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 or under-inflated 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.