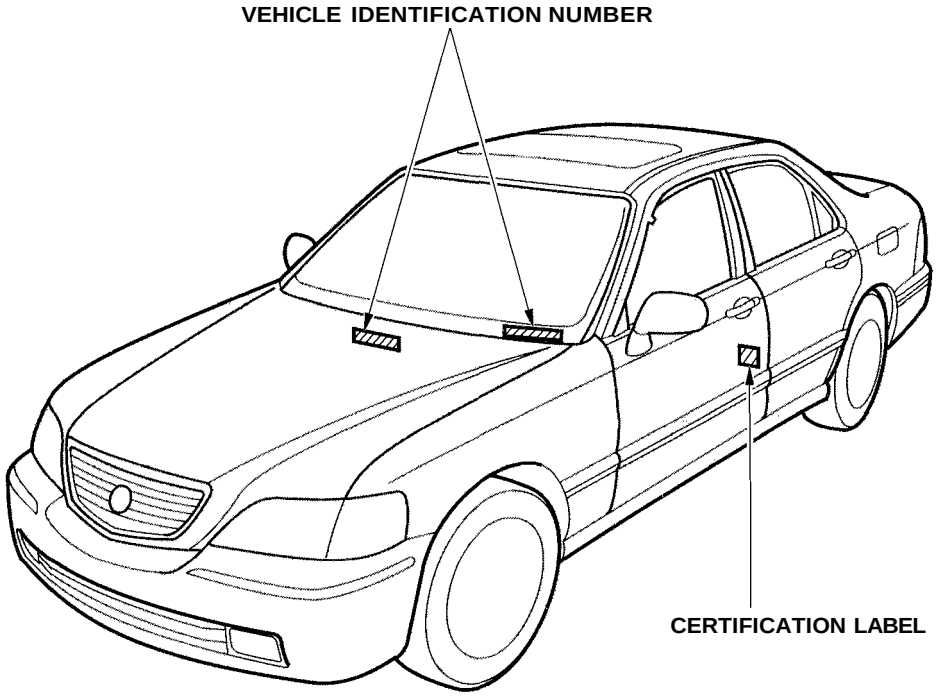
Identification Numbers

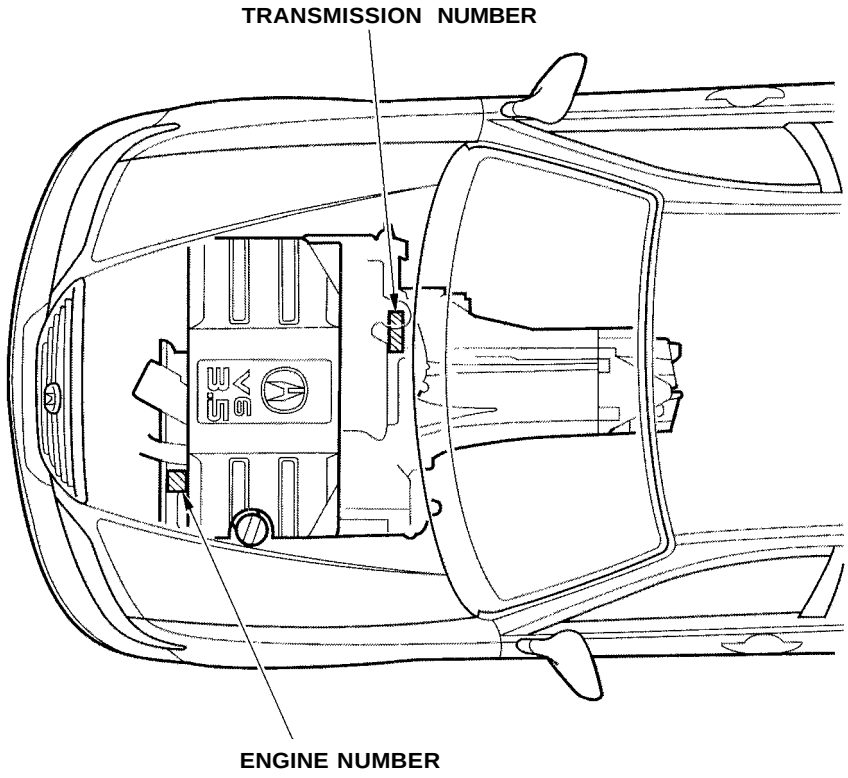
Your car has several identifying numbers located in various places.

The Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) is the 17-digit number your Acura dealer uses to register your car for warranty purposes. It is also necessary for licensing and insuring your car. The easiest place to find the VIN is on a plate fastened to the top of the dashboard. You can see it by looking through the windshield on the driver's side. It is also on the Certification label attached to the driver's doorjamb, and is stamped on the engine compartment bulkhead. The VIN is also provided in bar code on the Certification label.



The Engine Number is stamped into the engine block. It is on the front left, below the valve cover.

The Transmission Number is on a label on top of the transmission.



Specifications

Length		196.7 in (4,995 mm)
Width		71.7 in (1,820 mm)
Height		56.5 in (1,435 mm)
Wheelbase		114.6 in (2,910 mm)
Track	Front	61.0 in (1,550 mm)
	Rear	60.6 in (1,540 mm)

Weights

Gross vehicle weight rating	See the certification label attached to the driver's doorjamb.

Air Conditioning

Refrigerant type	HFC-134a (R-134a)
Charge quantity	24.7 – 26.5 oz (700 – 750 g)
Lubricant type	ND-OIL8

Capacities

Fuel tank		Approx. 18.0 US gal (68 ℓ , 15.0 Imp gal)
Engine coolant	Change*1	1.61 US gal (6.1 ℓ , 1.34 Imp gal)
	Total	2.27 US gal (8.6 ℓ , 1.89 Imp gal)
Engine oil	Change*2	
	Including filter	4.9 US qt (4.6 ℓ , 4.0 Imp qt)
	Without filter	4.5 US qt (4.3 ℓ , 3.8 Imp qt)
	Total	5.6 US qt (5.3 ℓ , 4.7 Imp qt)
Automatic transmission fluid	Change	3.2 US qt (3.0 ℓ , 2.6 Imp qt)
	Total	9.1 US qt (8.6 ℓ , 7.6 Imp qt)
Differential oil	Change	1.11 US qt (1.05 ℓ , 0.92 Imp qt)
	Total	1.16 US qt (1.10 ℓ , 0.97 Imp qt)
Windshield washer reservoir	U.S. Cars	2.6 US qt (2.5 ℓ , 2.2 Imp qt)
	Canada Cars	4.2 US qt (4.0 ℓ , 3.5 Imp qt)

* 1 : Including the coolant in the reserve tank and that remaining in the engine.
Reserve tank capacity:
0.172 US gal (0.65 l , 0.143 Imp gal)
* 2 : Excluding the oil remaining in the engine.

Lights

Headlights*1	12 V – 55 W (H1) (High beam)
Front turn signal/parking lights	12 V – 27/8 W
Rear turn signal lights	12 V – 21 W
Stop/Taillights	12 V – 21/5 W
Front fog lights	12 V – 55 W (H1)
High-mount brake light	12 V – 21 W
Front side marker lights	12 V 3 CP
Back-up lights	12 V – 21 W
License plate lights	12 V – 3 CP
Ceiling lights Front	12 V – 5 W
Rear	12 V – 5 W
Trunk light	12 V – 3.4 W
Door courtesy lights	12 V – 3.4 W
Vanity mirror light	12 V – 2 W

*1 Low beam headlight bulbs are a type of high voltage discharge tube (D2S).

Battery

Capacity	12 V – 55 AH/5 HR 12 V – 65 AH/20 HR

Fuses

Interior	See page 291 or the fuse label attached to the inside of the fuse box door under the dashboard.
Under-hood	See page 290 or the fuse box cover.

Engine

Type	Water cooled 4-stroke SOHC V-6 gasoline engine
Bore x Stroke	3.54 x 3.58 in (90 x 91 mm)
Displacement	212 cu-in (3,474 cm^3)
Compression ratio	9.6 : 1
Spark plugs	See spark plug maintenance section page 234.

Alignment

Toe	Front	0.00 in (0.0 mm)
	Rear	in 0.08 in (2.0 mm)
Camber	Front	0°
	Rear	–0° 30′
Caster	Front	2° 50′

Tires

Size	Front/Rear	P215/60R16 94V
	Spare	T135/80D16 101M
Pressure	Front/Rear	29 psi (200 kPa , 2.0 kgf/cm^2)
	Spare	60 psi (420 kPa , 4.2 kgf/cm^2)

Traction Control System

The Traction Control System (TCS) monitors how fast the wheels are turning during acceleration. If one drive wheel is turning faster than the other, or both drive wheels are turning faster than the non-driven wheels, engine power is reduced to increase traction.

The TCS uses the same wheel speed sensor assemblies as the ABS. An additional sensor measures steering wheel angle, while another sensor measures lateral acceleration (cornering force).

The TCS uses the pulse frequencies from the wheel speed sensors to sense wheelspin. Information from the steering wheel angle sensor and the lateral acceleration sensor lets the TCS control unit determine if the car is accelerating in a straight line or if it is cornering. The TCS can then calculate how much wheelspin, if any, to allow. It signals the Powertrain Control Module to reduce fuel flow and retard ignition timing. This reduces available engine power. When wheelspin has been controlled, engine control returns to normal.

The control unit monitors the TCS circuitry while driving. If it senses a problem, it turns off the system and illuminates the TCS indicator on the instrument panel.

Tire Size Designation
A tire's sidewall is marked with a tire size designation. You will need this information when selecting replacement tires for your vehicle. The following explains what the letters and numbers in the tire size designation mean.

(Example tire size designation)
P215/60R16 94V

P — Applicable vehicle type (tires marked with the prefix "P" are intended for use on passenger cars; however, not all tires have this marking).

215 Tire width in millimeters.

60 — Aspect ratio. The tire's section height as a percentage of its width.

R — Tire construction code (Radial).

16 — Rim diameter in inches.

94 — Load Index, a numerical code associated with the maximum load the tire can cany.

V — Speed Symbol. See the speed rating chart in this section for additional information.

Wheel Size Designation
Wheels are also marked with important information that you need if you ever have to replace one. The following explains what the letters and numbers in the wheel size designation mean.

(Example wheel size designation)
16x7JJ

16 — Rim diameter in inches.

7 — Rim width in inches.

JJ — Rim contour designation.

Tire Speed Ratings
The chart below shows many of the different speed ratings currently being used for passenger vehicle tires. The speed symbol is part of the tire size designation on the sidewall of the tire. This symbol corresponds to that tire's designed maximum safe operating speed.

Speed Rating Symbol	Maximum Speed
Q	99 mph (160 km/h)
S	112 mph (180 km/h)
T	118 mph (190 km/h)
H	130 mph (210 km/h)
V	149 mph (240 km/h)
W	168 mph (270 km/h)
ZR	Over 149 mph (240 km/h)

Tire Information

DOT Tire Quality Grading (U.S. Cars)

The tires on your car meet all U.S. Federal Safety Requirements. All tires are also graded for treadwear, traction, and temperature performance according to Department of Transportation (DOT) standards. The following explains these gradings.

Treadwear

The treadwear grade is a comparative rating based on the wear rate of the tire when tested under controlled conditions on a specified government test course. For example, a tire graded 150 would wear one and one half (1-1/2) times as well on the government course as a tire graded 100. The relative performance of tires depends upon the actual conditions of their use, however, and may depart significantly from the norm due to variations in driving habits, service practices, and differences in road characteristics and climate.

Traction

The traction grades, from highest to lowest, are A, B, and C, and they represent the tire's ability to stop on wet pavement as measured under controlled conditions on specified government test surfaces of asphalt and concrete. A tire marked C may have poor traction performance.

Warning: The traction grade assigned to this tire is based on braking (straight ahead) traction tests and does not include cornering (turning) traction.

Temperature

The temperature grades are A (the highest), B, and C, representing the tire's resistance to the generation of heat and its ability to dissipate heat when tested under controlled conditions on a specified indoor laboratory test wheel. Sustained high temperature can cause the material of the tire to degenerate and reduce tire life, and excessive temperature can lead to sudden tire failure. The grade C corresponds to a level of performance which all passenger vehicle tires must meet under the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 109. Grades B and A represent higher levels of performance on the laboratory test wheel than the minimum required by law.

Warning: The temperature grade for this tire is established for a tire that is properly inflated and not overloaded. Excessive speed, underinflation, or excessive loading either separately or in combination, can cause heat build-up and possible tire failure.

Oxygenated Fuels

Some conventional gasolines are being blended with alcohol or an ether compound. These gasolines are collectively referred to as oxygenated fuels. To meet clean air standards, some areas of the United States and Canada use oxygenated fuels to help reduce emissions.

If you use an oxygenated fuel, be sure it is unleaded and meets the minimum octane rating requirement.

Before using an oxygenated fuel, try to confirm the fuel's contents. Some states/provinces require this information to be posted on the pump.

The following are the U.S. EPA and Canadian CGSB approved percentages of oxygenates:

ETHANOL (ethyl or grain alcohol)
You may use gasoline containing up to 10 percent ethanol by volume. Gasoline containing ethanol may be marketed under the name "Gasohol."

MTBE (Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether)
You may use gasoline containing up to 15 percent MTBE by volume.

METHANOL (methyl or wood alcohol)
You may use gasoline containing up to 5 percent methanol by volume as long as it also contains cosolvents and corrosion inhibitors to protect the fuel system. Gasoline containing more than 5 percent methanol by volume may cause starting and/or performance problems. It may also damage metal, rubber and plastic parts of your fuel system.

If you notice any undesirable operating symptoms, try another service station or switch to another brand of gasoline.

Fuel system damage or performance problems resulting from the use of an oxygenated fuel containing more than the percentages of oxygenates given above are not covered under warranty.

If you are planning to take your Acura outside the U.S. or Canada, contact the tourist bureaus in the areas you will be traveling in to find out about the availability of unleaded gasoline with the proper octane rating.

If unleaded gasoline is not available, be aware that using leaded gasoline in your Acura will affect performance and fuel mileage, and damage its emissions controls. It will no longer comply with U.S. and Canadian emissions regulations, and will be illegal to operate in North America. To bring your car back into compliance will require the replacement of several components, such as the oxygen sensors and the three way catalytic converter. These replacements are not covered under warranty.

Emissions Controls

The burning of gasoline in your vehicle's engine produces several by-products. Some of these are carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NOx) and hydrocarbons (HC). Gasoline evaporating from the tank also produces hydrocarbons. Controlling the production of NOx, CO, and HC is important to the environment. Under certain conditions of sunlight and climate, NOx and HC react to form photochemical "smog." Carbon monoxide does not contribute to smog creation, but it is a poisonous gas.

The Clean Air Act

The United States Clean Air Act* sets standards for automobile emissions. It also requires that automobile manufacturers explain to owners how their emissions controls work and what to do to maintain them. This section summarizes how the emissions controls work. Scheduled maintenance is on page 206.

* In Canada, Acura vehicles comply with the Canadian Motor Vehicle Safety Standards (CMVSS) for Emissions valid at the time they are manufactured.

Crankcase Emissions Control System

Your car has a Positive Crankcase Ventilation System. This keeps gasses that build up in the engine's crankcase from going into the atmosphere. The Positive Crankcase Ventilation valve routes them from the crankcase back to the intake manifold. They are then drawn into the engine and burned.

Evaporative Emissions Control System

As gasoline evaporates in the fuel tank, an evaporative emissions control canister filled with charcoal adsorbs the vapor. It is stored in this canister while the engine is off. After the engine is started and warmed up, the vapor is drawn into the engine and burned during driving.

Exhaust Emissions Controls
The exhaust emissions controls include four systems: PGM-F1, Ignition Timing Control, Exhaust Gas Recirculation and Three Way Catalytic Converter. These four systems work together to control the engine's combustion and minimize the amount of HC, CO, and NOx that comes out the tailpipe. The exhaust emissions control systems are separate from the crankcase and evaporative emissions control systems.

PGM-FI System
The PGM-FI System uses sequential multiport fuel injection.
It has three subsystems: Air Intake, Engine Control, and Fuel Control. The Powertrain Control Module (PCM) uses various sensors to determine how much air is going into the engine. It then controls how much fuel to inject under all operating conditions.

Ignition Timing Control System
This system constantly adjusts the ignition timing, reducing the amount of HC, CO and NOx produced.

Exhaust Gas Recirculation (EGR) System
The Exhaust Gas Recirculation (EGR) system takes some of the exhaust gas and routes it back into the intake manifold. Adding exhaust gas to the air/fuel mixture reduces the amount of NOx produced when the fuel is burned.

Three Way Catalytic Converter
The three way catalytic converter is in the exhaust system. Through chemical reactions, it converts HC, CO, and NOx in the engine's exhaust to carbon dioxide (CO_2), dinitrogen (N_2), and water vapor.

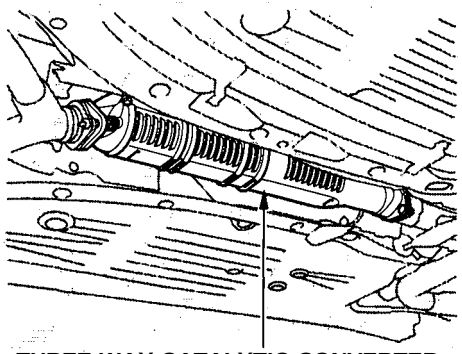
Replacement Parts
The emissions control systems are designed and certified to work together in reducing emissions to levels that comply with the Clean Air Act. To make sure the emissions remain low, you should use only new Genuine Acura replacement parts or their equivalent for repairs. Using lower quality parts may increase the emissions from your vehicle.

The emissions control systems are covered by warranties separate from the rest of your vehicle. Read your warranty manual for more information.

Three Way Catalytic Converter

The three way catalytic converter contains precious metals that serve as catalysts, promoting chemical reactions to convert the exhaust gasses without affecting the metals. The catalytic converter is referred to as a three-way catalyst, since it acts on HC, CO, and NOx. A replacement unit must be an original Acura part or its equivalent.

The three way catalytic converter must operate at a high temperature for the chemical reactions to take place. It can set on fire any combustible materials that come near it. Park your vehicle away from high grass, dry leaves, or other flammables.



THREE WAY CATALYTIC CONVERTER

A defective three way catalytic converter contributes to air pollution, and can impair your engine's performance. Follow these guidelines to protect your vehicle's three way catalytic converter.

- Always use unleaded gasoline. Even a small amount of leaded gasoline can contaminate the catalyst metals, making the three way catalytic converter ineffective.
- Keep the engine tuned-up.
- Have your car diagnosed and repaired if it is misfiring, backfiring, continuing to run after you turn off the engine, stalling, or otherwise not running properly.