

Fuel Filter

The fuel filter should be replaced every 4 years or 96,000 km (60,000 miles), whichever comes first.

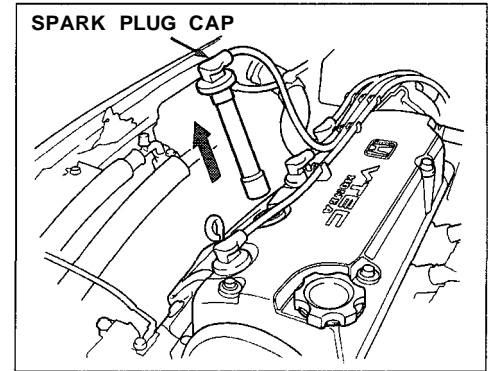
Have a qualified technician change the fuel filter. Since the fuel system is under pressure, gasoline can spray out and create a hazard if all fuel line connections are not handled correctly.

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 original spark plugs in your car need to be replaced every 2 years or 48,000 km (30,000 miles), whichever comes first.

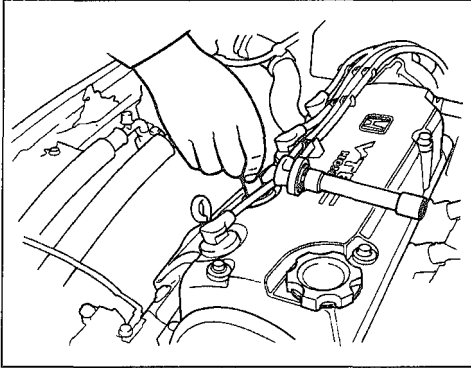
Replacement



1. Clean up any dirt and oil that have collected around the spark plug caps.
2. Remove the spark plug cap by pulling it straight out.
3. Remove the spark plug, using a 16 mm (5/8 inch) spark plug socket.

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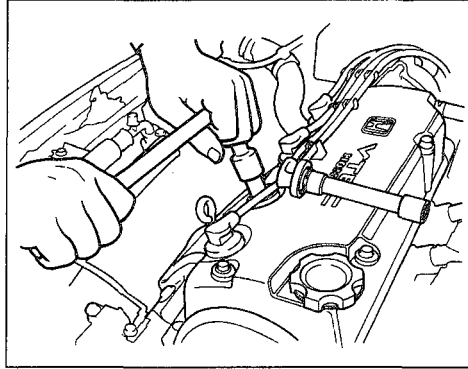
Spark Plugs



4. Set the gap on the new spark plug with a wire-type spark plug gapping tool. Do not use a blade-type feeler gauge.

Plug gap should be:
1.1 mm (0.04 in)

5. Put the new spark plug into the socket, then thread it into the hole. Screw it in by hand so you do not crossthread it.



6. Torque the spark plug. (If you do not have a torque wrench, tighten the spark plug one-quarter turn after it contacts the cylinder head.)

Tightening torque:
18 N.m (1.8 kg-m, 13 lb-ft)

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 spark plug cap.
8. Repeat this procedure for the other three spark plugs.

Specifications:

(US: VX, CX, Canada: VX)

Normal driving conditions

NGK: ZFR4F-11

Nippondenso: K J14CR-L11

Hot climates, or continuous high speed driving

NGK: ZFR5F-11

Nippondenso: K J16CR-L11

(US: DX, Canada: CX, DX)

Normal driving conditions

NGK: ZFR5F-11

Nippondenso: KJ16CR-L11

Hot climates, or continuous high speed driving

NGK: ZFR6F-11

Nippondenso: KJ20CR-L11

(Si)

Normal driving conditions

NGK: ZFR5J-11

Nippondenso: K J16CR-L11

Hot climates, or continuous high speed driving

NGK: ZFR6J-11

Nippondenso: KJ20CR-L11

Battery

Check the condition of your car's battery monthly. You should check for proper electrolyte level and corrosion on the terminals.

WARNING

The battery gives off explosive hydrogen gas during normal operation. A spark or open 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.

WARNING

The battery contains sulfuric acid (electrolyte) which is highly corrosive and poisonous.

Getting electrolyte in your eyes or on your skin can cause serious burns. Wear protective clothing and eye protection when working near the battery.

Swallowing electrolyte can cause fatal poisoning if immediate action is not taken.

KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN

(See Emergency Procedures on the next page.)

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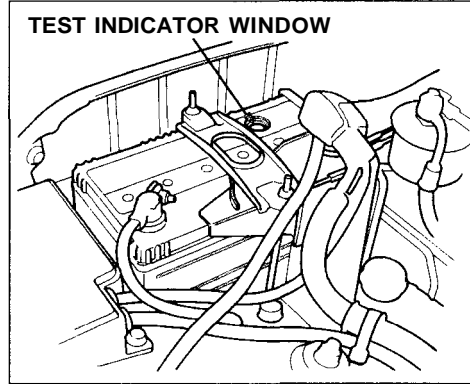
Battery

Emergency Procedures

Eyes — Flush with water from a cup or other container for at least fifteen minutes. (Water under pressure can damage the eye.) Immediately call a physician or 911.

Skin — Remove contaminated clothing. Flush the skin with large quantities of water. Call a physician immediately.

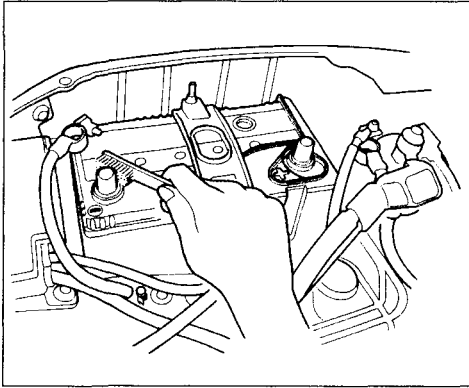
Swallowing — Drink water or milk. Call your local Poison Control Center or a physician immediately.



Check the battery condition by looking at the test indicator window on the battery:

- Blue — Good condition
- Red — Add distilled water
- White — Charging necessary

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.

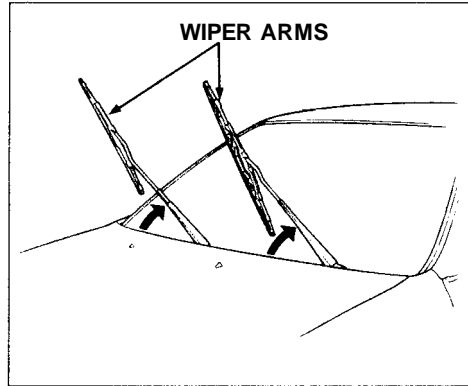
If you need to connect the battery to a charger, disconnect both cables to prevent damage to the car's electrical system.

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.

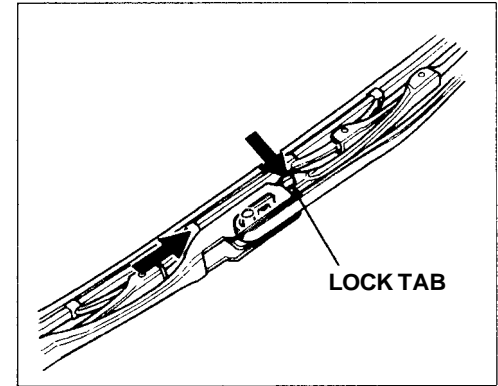
Windshield Wipers

Check the condition of the windshield wiper blades at least every six months. Look for signs of cracking in the rubber, or areas that are getting hard. Replace the blades if you find these signs, or they leave streaks and unwiped areas when used.

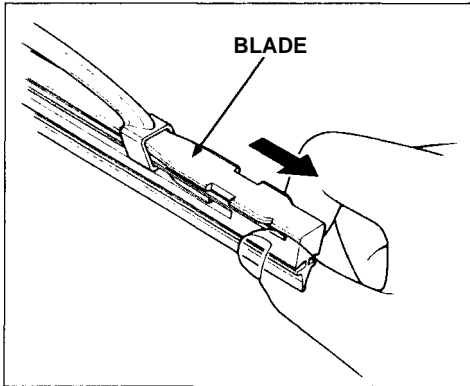


To replace:

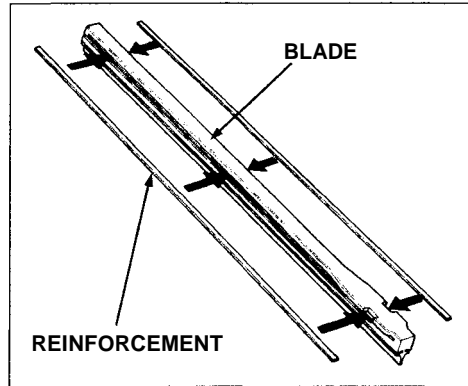
1. Raise the wiper arm off the windshield.



Front Windshield Wipers:
Disconnect the blade assembly from the wiper arm by pushing in the lock tab. Hold it in while you push the blade assembly toward the base of the arm.



3. Remove the blade from its holder by grasping the tabbed end of the blade. Pull firmly until the tabs come out of the holder.

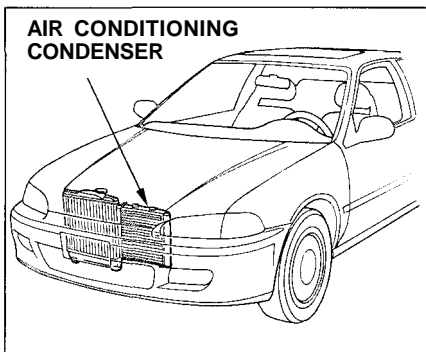


4. Examine the new wiper blades. If they have no plastic or metal reinforcement along the back edge, remove the metal reinforcement strips from the old wiper blade and install them in the slots along the edge of the new blade.

5. Slide the new wiper blade into the holder until the tabs lock.
6. Slide the blade assembly onto the wiper arm. Make sure it locks in place.
7. Lower the wiper arm down against the windshield.

Air Conditioner (Optional)

Your car's air conditioner is a sealed system. Any major maintenance, such as recharging, should be done by a qualified technician. There are a couple of things you can do to make sure the air conditioner works efficiently.



Periodically check the engine's radiator and air conditioning condenser for leaves, insects, and dirt stuck to the front surface. These block the air flow and reduce cooling efficiency. Use a

light spray from a hose or a soft brush to remove them.

NOTICE

The condenser and radiator fins bend easily. Only use a low-pressure spray or soft-bristle brush to clean them.

Run the air conditioner at least once a week during the cold weather months. Run it for at least ten minutes while you are driving at a steady speed with the engine at normal operating temperature. This circulates the lubricating oil contained in the refrigerant.

If the air conditioner does not get as cold as before, it is probably because some of the refrigerant has leaked from the system. Have your dealer check the system for leaks and recharge the system with Refrigerant 12 (R-12).
Charging quantity:
600-650 g(21.2-23.0 oz)

NOTICE

Whenever you have the air conditioning system serviced, make sure the service facility uses a refrigerant recycling system. This system captures the refrigerant for reuse. Releasing refrigerant into the atmosphere can damage the environment.