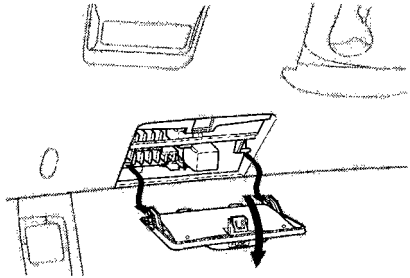


All the electrical circuits in your car have fuses to protect them from a short circuit or overload. These fuses are located in two fuse boxes.

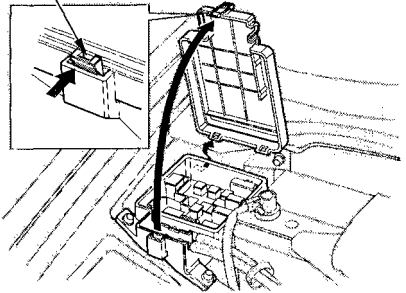
### INTERIOR



The interior fuse box is underneath the dashboard on the driver's side. Remove the fuse box lid by swinging the lid down and pulling it straight out of its hinges.

### TAB

### UNDER-HOOD



The under-hood fuse box is located in the engine compartment next to the battery. To open it, push the tab as shown.

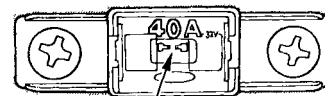
## Fuses

### 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 [209](#) and [210](#), 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 a blown fuse is not the cause. Replace any blown fuses and check the component's operation.

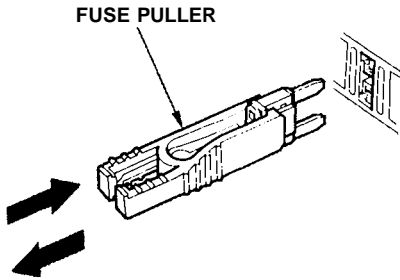
1. Turn the ignition switch to LOCK (0). Make sure the headlights and all other accessories are off.
2. Remove the cover from the fuse box.

FUSE

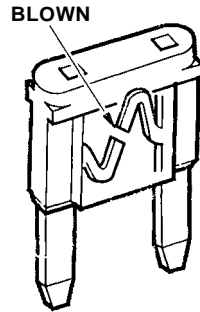


BLOWN

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



4. Check the smaller fuses in the under-hood 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, 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 accessory power socket 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.

*CONTINUED*

## Fuses

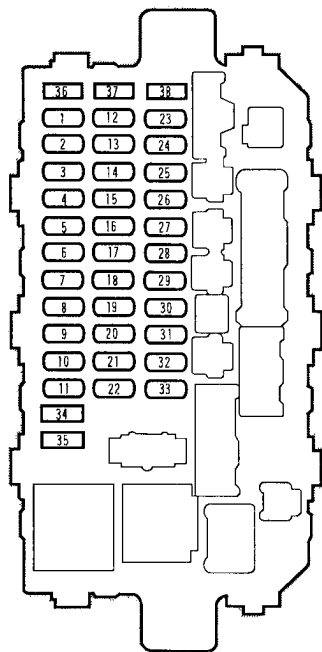
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### NOTICE

*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 mechanic.

## INTERIOR FUSE BOX



No.	Amps.	Circuits Protected
1	—	Not Used
2	—	Not Used
3	10 A	Rear Wiper and Washer
4	10 A	Right Headlight High Beam
5	10 A	Left Headlight High Beam
6	—	Not Used
7	—	Not Used
8	—	Not Used
9	15 A	Ignition Coil
10	—	Not Used
11	—	Not Used
12	7.5 A	Turn Signal Lights
13	15 A	Fuel Pump (SRS Unit)
14	—	Not Used
15	7.5 A	Alternator, SP Sensor (VSS)
16	7.5 A	Rear Defroster Relay
17	7.5 A	Heater, Air Conditioning Relay
18	7.5 A	Daytime Running Light Relay*
19	7.5 A	Back-up Lights
20	10 A	Daytime Running Light*

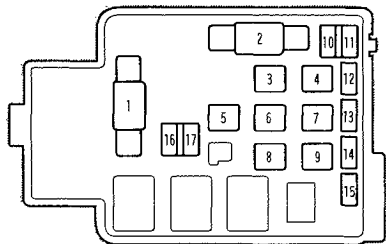
No.	Amps.	Circuits Protected
21	10 A	Right Headlight Low Beam
22	10 A	Left Headlight Low Beam
23	10 A	SRS
24	—	Not Used
25	7.5 A	Meter
26	20 A	Front Wiper, Front Washer
27	10 A	Accessory Socket
28	10 A	Radio, Clock
29	—	Not Used
30	7.5 A	Instrument Lights
31	7.5 A	Starter Signal
32	7.5 A	License Plate Lights, Taillights
33	7.5 A	Inter Lock Unit
34	20 A	Spare Fuse
35	30 A	Spare Fuse
36	7.5 A	Spare Fuse
37	10 A	Spare Fuse
38	15 A	Spare Fuse

\* : On Canadian models

CONTINUED

# Fuses

## UNDER-HOOD FUSE BOX



No.	Amps.	Circuits Protected
1	80 A	Battery
2	40 A	Ignition 1
3 <sup>*1</sup>	30 A	Small Light, Stop Light
3 <sup>*2</sup>	--	Not Used
4	--	Not Used
5	30 A	Headlight
6 <sup>*1</sup>	30 A	Ignition 2
6 <sup>*2</sup>	--	Not Used
7	30 A	Rear Defroster
8 <sup>*1</sup>	30 A	Option
8 <sup>*2</sup>	40 A	Option

\* 1: U.S. model

\* 2: Canadian model

No.	Amps.	Circuits Protected
9 <sup>*1</sup>	30 A	Heater Motor
9 <sup>*2</sup>	40 A	Heater Motor
10	7.5 A	Interior Light
11 <sup>*1</sup>	10 A	FIE/M (ECM/PCM)
11 <sup>*2</sup>	15 A	FIE/M (ECM/PCM)
12	7.5 A	Back Up, Radio
13	20 A	Door Lock Unit
14	20 A	Magnetic Clutch (A/C), Condenser Fan (A/C)
15 <sup>*1</sup>	15 A	Cooling Fan
15 <sup>*2</sup>	20 A	Cooling Fan
16 <sup>*1</sup>	7.5 A	Horn
16 <sup>*2</sup>	15 A	Horn, Stop Light
17	10 A	Hazard

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 vehicle with just a rope or chain. It is very dangerous.

There are three popular types of professional towing equipment.

**Flat-bed Equipment** - The operator loads your car on the back of a truck. **This is the best way to transport 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 tires remain on the ground. **This is an acceptable way to tow your Honda.**

**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. **This method of towing is unacceptable.**

If your Honda cannot be transported by flat-bed, it should be towed by wheel-lift equipment 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.

### *5-speed Manual Transmission*

- Release the parking brake.
- Shift the transmission to Neutral.

### *Automatic Transmission*

- Release the parking brake.
- Start the engine.
- Shift to D<sub>4</sub>, 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 (automatic transmission), your car must be transported with the front wheels off the ground.*

With the front wheels on the ground, it is best to tow the car no farther than 50 miles (80 km), and keep the speed below 35 mph (55 km/h).

If you decide to tow your car with all four wheels on the ground, make sure you use a properly-designed and attached tow bar. Prepare the car for towing as described above, and leave the ignition switch in Accessory (I) so the steering wheel does not lock. Make sure the radio and any items

## Emergency Towing

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plugged into the accessory power socket are turned off so they do not run down the battery.

### NOTICE

*The steering system can be damaged if the steering wheel is locked. Leave the ignition switch in Accessory (I), and make sure the steering wheel turns freely before you begin towing.*

### NOTICE

*Trying to lift or tow your vehicle by the bumpers will cause serious damage. The bumpers are not designed to support the cars weight.*