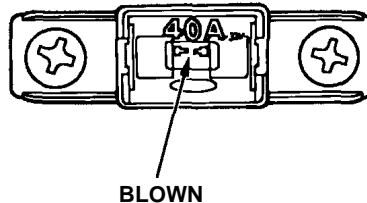


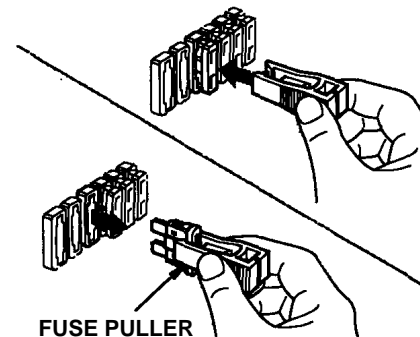
Checking and Replacing Fuses

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 269 and 270, 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.



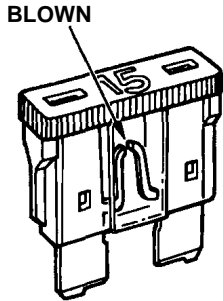
3. Check each of the large fuses in the under-hood fuse box by looking through the top at the wire inside. Removing these fuses requires a Phillips-head screw-driver.



4. Check the smaller fuses in the under-hood fuse box and all the fuses in the interior fuse boxes by pulling out each fuse with the fuse puller provided in the under-hood fuse box.

CONTINUED

Fuses



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.

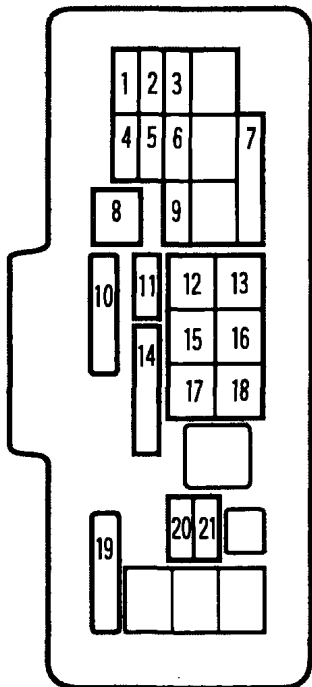
NOTICE

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.

Fuses

UNDER-HOOD FUSE BOX



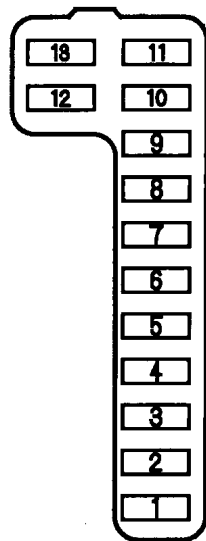
No.	Amps.	Circuits Protected
1	20 A	Left Headlight
2	-	Not Used
3	20 A	Right Headlight
4	20 A	ABSF/S
5	20 A	Stop
6	15 A	ACG
7	-	Spare Fuse
8	30 A	ABS Motor
9	15 A	Hazard
10	120 A	Battery
11	20 A	Cooling Fan

No.	Amps.	Circuits Protected
12	40 A	BackUp.ACC
13	40 A	Power Window Motor
14	-	Spare Fuse
15	40 A	Power Seat
16	20 A	TCS
17	40 A	Heater Motor
18	40 A	Rear Defroster
19	60 A	IG1 Main
20	15 A	Small Light
21	20 A	Condenser Fan

CONTINUED

Fuses

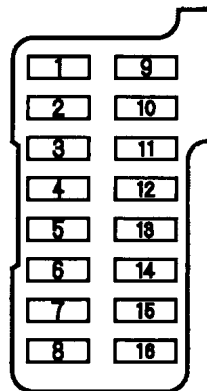
INTERIOR FUSE BOXES DRIVER'S SIDE



No.	Amps.	Circuits Protected
1	15 A	Fuel Pump
2	10 A	SRS
3	7.5 A	Heater Control
4	7.5 A	Mirror
5	7.5 A	Day Light*
6	15 A	ECU (ECM/PCM), Cruise Control
7	7.5 A	Moonroof, Washer
8	7.5 A	ACC
9	7.5 A	Instrument Panel, Back-up Lights
10	7.5 A	IG1 Turn Signals
11	15 A	IG1 Coil
12	30 A	Wiper
13	7.5 A	Starter Signal

* : On Canadian models

PASSENGER'S SIDE



No.	Amps.	Circuits Protected
1	30 A	Moonroof
2	20 A	Power Seat Recline
3	20 A	Heated Seat
4	20 A	Driver's Power Seat
5	20 A	Assistant Power Seat
6	10 A	Seat Recline
7	20 A	Rear Left Power Window
8	20 A	Front Right Power Window
9	20 A	ACC (Radio)
10	10 A	Navigation System, Daytime Running Light*
11	7.5 A	Interior Light, Courtesy Lights
12	20 A	Power Door Locks
13	7.5 A	Clock
14	7.5 A	ABS Motor Check
15	20 A	Driver's Power Window
16	20 A	Rear Right Power Window

* : On Canadian models

If your vehicle needs to be towed, call a professional towing service or, if you belong to one, an organization that provides roadside assistance. Never tow your vehicle 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 vehicle on the back of a truck. **This is the best way to transport your Acura.**

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 Acura.**

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 vehicle off the ground. Your vehicle's suspension and body can be seriously damaged. **This method of towing is unacceptable.**

If your Acura 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 vehicle must be towed with the front wheels on the ground, do the following.

- Release the parking brake.
- Start the engine.
- Shift to D₄, 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 vehicle must be transported with the front wheels off the ground.

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

If you decide to tow your vehicle with all four wheels on the ground, make sure you use a properly-designed and attached tow bar. Prepare the vehicle 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

plugged into the cigarette lighter 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 vehicle's weight.