

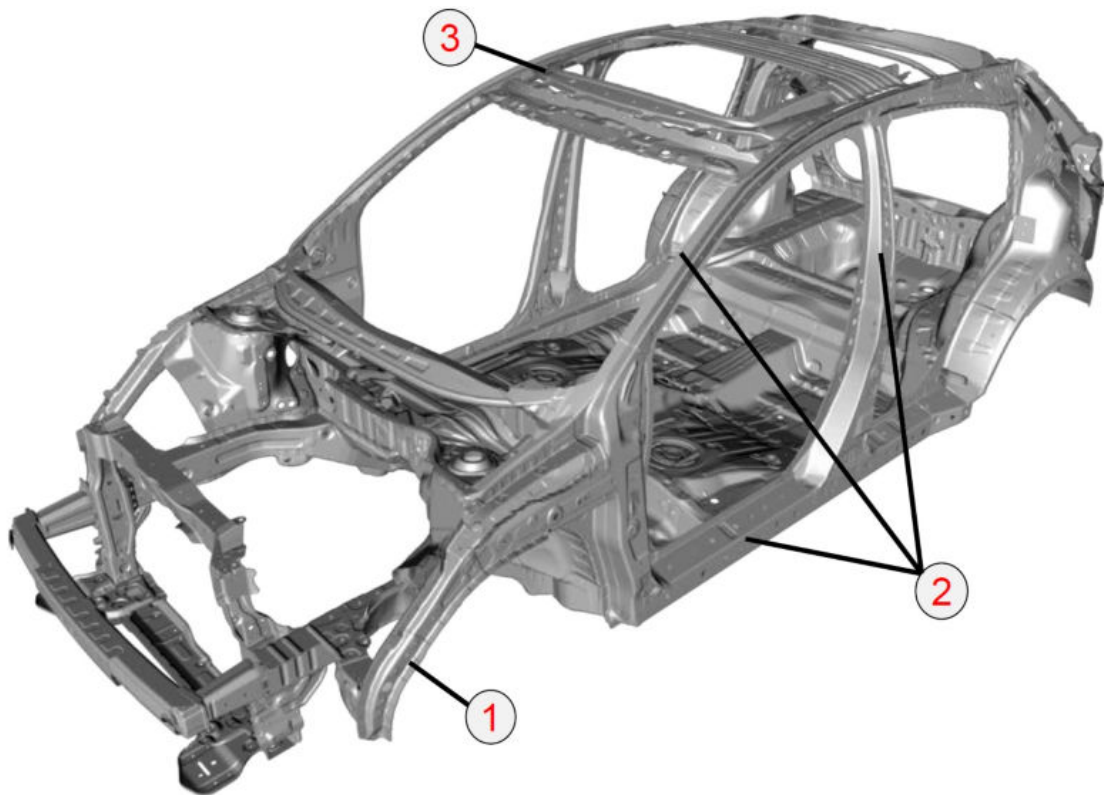
## 2016 HR-V Series: Body Repair Information

### APPLIES TO

2016 HR-V Model Series

**DISCLAIMER** : This publication contains a summary of body and vehicle technology that may affect collision and other body repairs. Always refer to the appropriate service information and body repair manual (BRM) for complete repair information. A subscription may be purchased at [techinfo.honda.com](http://techinfo.honda.com).

### OVERVIEW OF BODY FEATURES



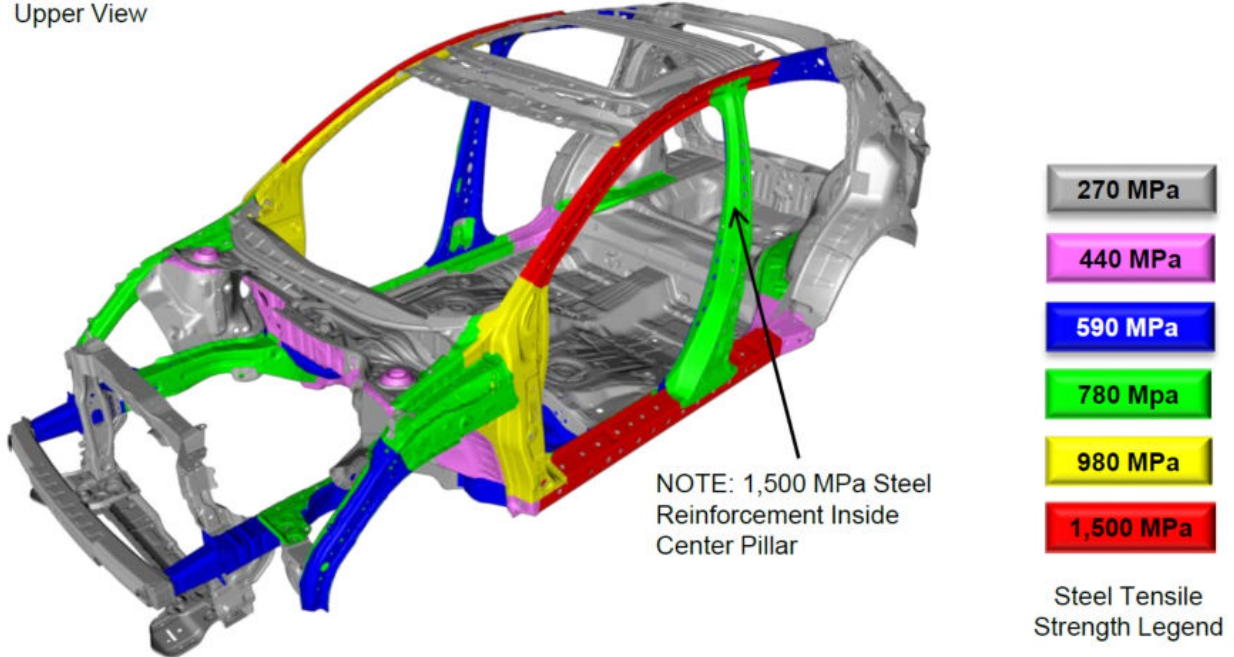
1. Next-Generation Advanced Compatibility Engineering™ (ACE™) body structure.
2. Extensive use of high and ultra-high-tensile-strength steel, including 27% in grades 780, 980 and 1,500 MPa.
3. 4-plate spot welding (13 per side) in roof panel attachment area.

## BODY TECHNOLOGY

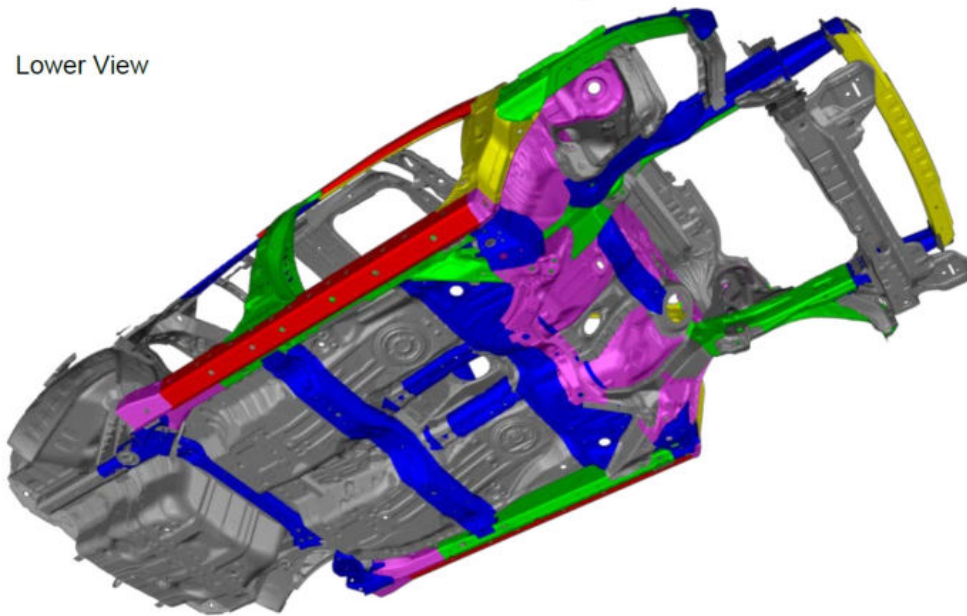
### BODY CONSTRUCTION AND HIGH-STRENGTH STEEL CONTENT

- Steel parts are color-coded based on their tensile strength in megapascals (MPa).
- High strength steel (HSS) is defined as any steel with a tensile strength of 340 MPa or higher.
- Ultra-high-strength steel (UHSS) is defined as any steel with a tensile strength of 980 MPa or higher.
- Steel repair and welding procedures vary depending on the tensile strength of the parts involved.

Upper View



Lower View



#### NOTE

These illustrations are for general reference only. Some body parts are constructed from multiple layers of different tensile strength steels. Always refer to the body repair manual body construction section for specific steel tensile strength information.

## 1,500 MPa (HOT STAMP) STEEL LOCATIONS

1,500 MPa steel is stronger than ordinary steel, so it can help protect vehicle occupants while reducing overall vehicle weight to improve fuel efficiency.

The numbered parts in the diagram below are constructed of 1,500 MPa steel:

1. Front Pillar Upper Stiffener
2. Center Pillar Stiffener Reinforcement (Inside center pillar)
3. Side Sill Stiffener

