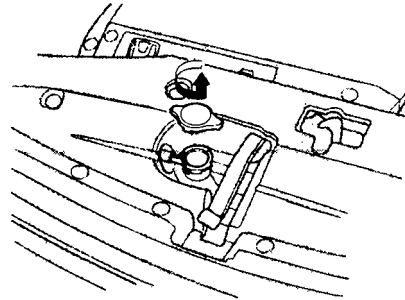


### Replacing Engine Coolant

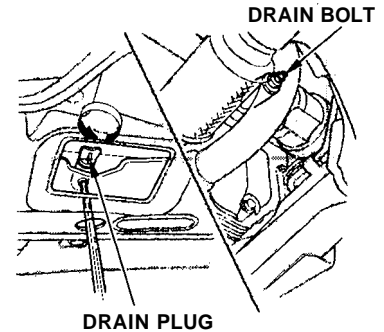
The cooling system should be completely drained and refilled with new coolant according to the time and distance recommendations in the maintenance schedule. Only use Honda All Season Antifreeze/Coolant Type 2.

This coolant is a mixture of 50 percent anti-freeze and 50 percent water. Premixing is not required.

Draining the coolant requires access to the underside of the vehicle. Unless you have the tools and knowledge, you should have this maintenance done by a skilled mechanic.



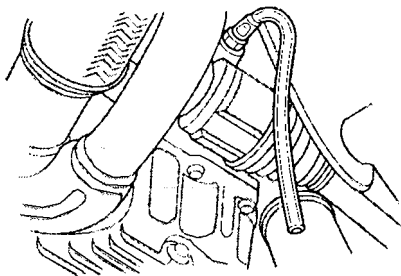
1. Turn the ignition ON (II). Turn the heater temperature control dial fully clockwise. Turn the ignition off. Open the hood. Make sure the engine and radiator are cool to the touch.
2. Remove the radiator cap.



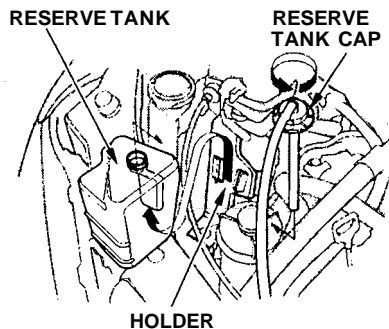
3. Loosen the drain plug on the bottom of the radiator. The coolant will drain through the splash guard. Loosen the drain bolt.

*CONTINUED*

## Cooling System



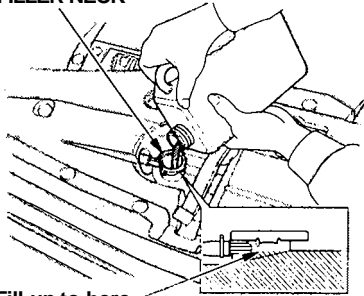
4. Install a rubber hose on the drain bolt in the back of the engine block. Loosen the drain bolt.



5. Remove the reserve tank from its holder by pulling it straight up. Drain the coolant, then put the tank back in its holder.

6. When the coolant stops draining, tighten the drain plug at the bottom of the radiator.
7. Tighten the drain bolt at the rear of the engine cylinder block securely.  
Tightening torque:  
7 lbf.ft (10 N.m, 1.0 kgf.m)

**FILLER NECK**



**Fill up to here**

3. Pour Honda All Season Antifreeze/Coolant Type 2 into the radiator up to the base of the filler neck. This coolant is a mixture of 50 percent antifreeze and 50 percent water. Pre-mixing is not required.  
The cooling system capacity is:  
1.98 US gal (7.50 , 1.65 Imp gal)

9. Fill the reserve tank to the MAX mark. Install the reserve tank cap.
10. Install the radiator cap, and tighten it to the first stop.
11. Start the engine and let it run until the radiator cooling fan comes on at least twice. Then stop the engine.
12. Remove the radiator cap. Fill the radiator with coolant up to the base of the filler neck.
13. Install the radiator cap, and tighten it fully.

## Windshield Washers

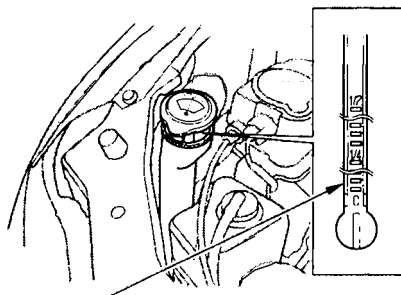
Check the level in the windshield washer reservoir at least monthly during normal usage. In bad weather, when you use the washers often, check the level every time you stop for fuel. This reservoir supplies the windshield and rear window washers.

The windshield washer reservoir is located behind the passenger's side headlight.

Check the reservoir's fluid level by removing the cap and looking at the level gauge attached to the cap.

*On Canadian models*

The low washer level indicator will light when the level is low (see page [65](#)).



**LEVEL GAUGE**

Fill the reservoir with a good-quality windshield washer fluid. This increases the cleaning capability and prevents freezing in cold weather.

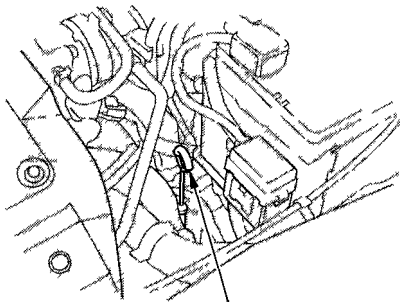
When you refill the reservoir, clean the edges of the windshield wiper blades with windshield washer fluid on a clean cloth. This will help to condition the blade edges.

### NOTICE

*Do not use engine antifreeze or a vinegar/water solution in the windshield washer reservoir.*

*Antifreeze can damage your vehicle's paint, while a vinegar/water solution can damage the windshield washer pump.*

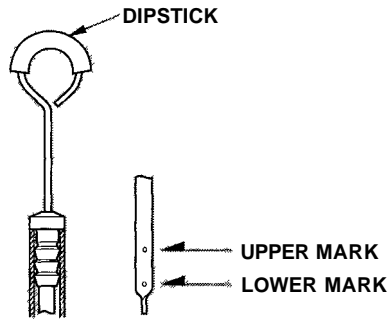
*Use only commercially-available windshield washer fluid.*



DIPSTICK

Check the fluid level with the engine at normal operating temperature.

1. Park the vehicle on level ground. Shut off the engine.
2. Remove the dipstick (yellow loop) from the transmission and wipe it with a clean cloth.
3. Insert the dipstick all the way into the transmission.



4. Remove the dipstick and check the fluid level. It should be between the upper and lower marks.
5. If the level is below the lower mark, remove the fill plug and add fluid to bring it to the upper mark. Always use Honda ATF-Z1 (Automatic Transmission Fluid). If it is not available, you may use a DEXRON® III automatic transmission fluid as a temporary

replacement. However, continued use can affect shift quality. Have the transmission drained and refilled with Honda ATF-Z1 as soon as it is convenient.

6. Insert the dipstick all the way back in the transmission.

The transmission should be drained and refilled with new fluid according to the time and distance recommendations in the maintenance schedule.

If you are not sure how to add fluid, contact your Honda dealer.

To thoroughly flush the transmission, the technician should drain and refill it with Honda ATF-Z1 (Automatic Transmission Fluid), then drive the vehicle a short distance. Do this three times. Then drain and refill the transmission a final time.

## Brake Fluid

---

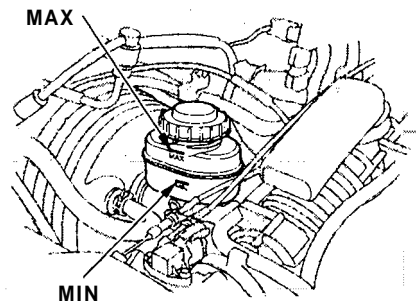
Check the fluid level in the brake fluid reservoir monthly.

The brake fluid should be replaced according to the time and distance recommendations in the maintenance schedule.

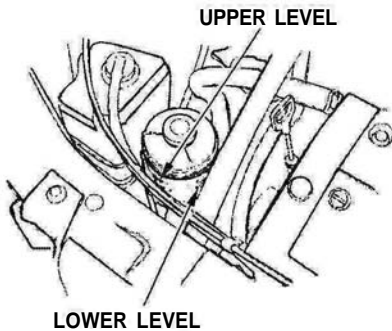
Always use Honda Heavy Duty Brake Fluid DOT 3. If it is not available, you should use only DOT 3 or DOT 4 fluid, from a sealed container, as a temporary replacement. However, the use of any non-Honda brake fluid can cause corrosion and decrease the life of the system. Have the brake system flushed and refilled with Honda Heavy Duty Brake Fluid DOT 3 as soon as possible.

Brake fluid marked DOT 5 is not compatible with your vehicle's braking system and can cause extensive damage.

### Brake System



The fluid level should be between the MIN and MAX marks on the side of the reservoir. If the level is at or below the MIN mark, your brake system needs attention. Have the brake system inspected for leaks or worn brake pads.



Check the level when the engine is cold. Look at the side of the reservoir. The fluid should be between the UPPER LEVEL and LOWER LEVEL. If it is below the LOWER LEVEL, add power steering fluid to the UPPER LEVEL.

Always use Honda Power Steering Fluid. If it is not available, you may use another power steering fluid as an emergency replacement. However, continued use can cause increased wear and poor steering in cold weather. Have the power steering system flushed and refilled with Honda PSF as soon as possible.

A low power steering fluid level can indicate a leak in the system. Check the fluid level frequently and have the system inspected as soon as possible.

### NOTICE

*Turning the steering wheel to full left or right lock and holding it there can damage the power steering pump.*