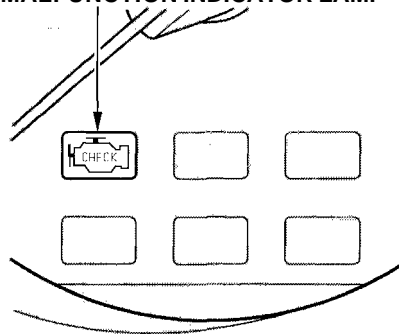


## Malfunction Indicator Lamp

MALFUNCTION INDICATOR LAMP



This indicator comes on for a few seconds when you turn the ignition switch ON (II). If it comes on at any other time, it indicates one of the engine's emissions control systems may have a problem. Even though you may feel no difference in your car's performance, it can reduce your fuel economy and cause your car to put out excessive emissions. Continued operation may cause serious damage.

If you have recently refueled your car, the cause of this indicator coming on could be a loose or missing fuel fill cap. Check the cap and tighten it until it clicks several times. Replace the fuel fill cap if it is missing. Tightening the cap will not make the indicator turn off immediately; it takes three driving trips.

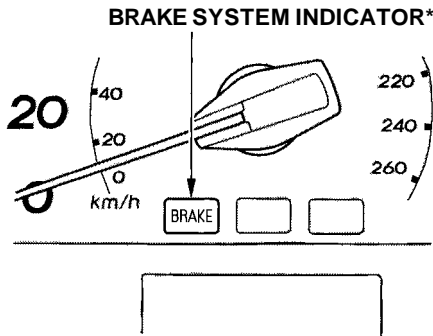
If the indicator remains on past three driving trips, or the fuel cap was not loose or missing, have the car checked by the dealer as soon as possible. Drive moderately until the dealer has inspected the problem. Avoid full-throttle acceleration and driving at high speed.

You should also have the dealer inspect your car if this indicator comes on repeatedly, even though it may turn off as you continue driving.

### NOTICE

*If you keep driving with the malfunction indicator lamp on, you can damage your car's emissions controls and engine. Those repairs may not be covered by your car's warranties.*

## Brake System Indicator



\*U.S. indicator shown

The Brake System Indicator comes on when you turn the ignition ON (II). If the parking brake is not set, it goes off after you start the engine. If the parking brake is set, it goes off when you fully release the parking brake with the engine running.

If it comes on at any other time, it indicates a problem with the car's brake system. In most cases, the problem is a low fluid level in the brake fluid reservoir. Press lightly on the brake pedal to see if it feels normal. If it does, check the brake fluid level the next time you stop at a service station (see page 228). If the fluid level is low, take the car to your dealer and have the brake system inspected for leaks or worn brake pads.

However, if the brake pedal does not feel normal, you should take immediate action. Because of the brake system's dual-circuit design, a problem in one part of the system will still give you braking at two wheels. You will feel the brake pedal go down much farther before the car begins to slow down, and you will have to press harder on the pedal. The distance needed to stop will be much longer.

Slow down by shifting to a lower gear, and pull to the side of the road when it is safe. Because of the longer distance needed to stop, it is hazardous to drive the car. You should have it towed, and repaired as soon as possible. (See **Emergency Towing** on page 292.)

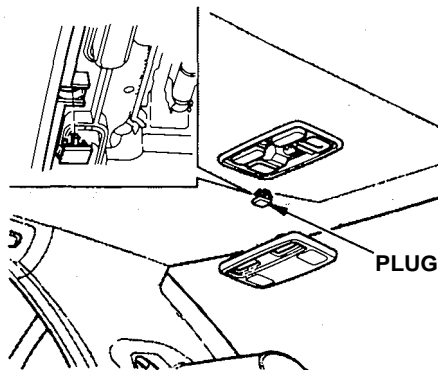
If you must drive the car a short distance in this condition, drive slowly and cautiously.

If the ABS indicator and the VSA system indicator come on with this indicator, have the car inspected by your dealer immediately.

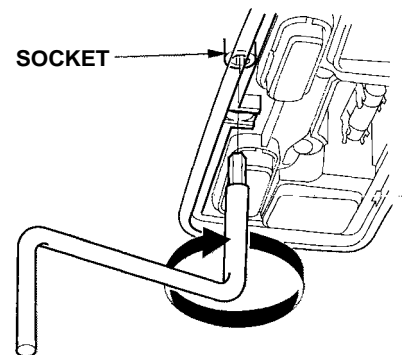
## Closing the Moonroof

If the electric motor will not close the moonroof, do the following:

1. Check the fuse for the moonroof motor (see page 287). If the fuse is blown, replace it with one of the same or lower rating.
2. Try closing the moonroof. If the new fuse blows immediately or the moonroof motor still does not operate, you can close the moonroof manually.
3. Get the moonroof wrench out of the tool kit in the trunk.
4. Remove the lens from the rear ceiling light (see page 257).

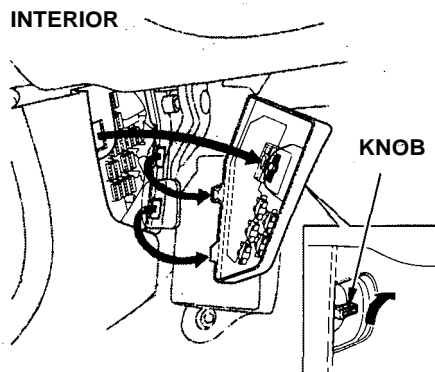


5. Remove the plug in the center of the rear ceiling light.

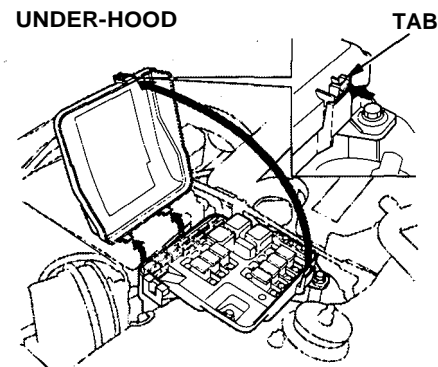


6. Insert the moonroof wrench into the socket behind this plug. Turn the wrench until the moonroof is fully closed.
7. Remove the wrench. Replace the plug and lens.

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.



The interior fuse box is underneath the dashboard on the driver's side. To open it, turn the knob as shown.



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

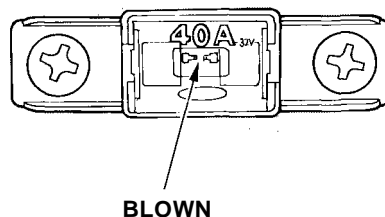
# Fuses

## Checking and Replacing Fuses

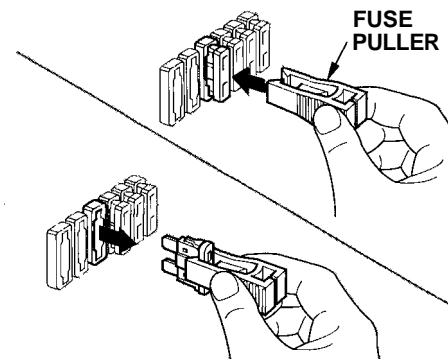
If something electrical in your car stops working, the first thing you should check for is a blown fuse. Determine from the chart on pages [290](#) and [291](#), or the diagram on the fuse box lid, which fuse or fuses control that component. Check those fuses first, but check all the fuses before deciding 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

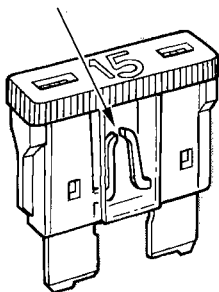


3. Check each of the large fuses in the under-hood fuse box by looking through the top at the wire inside. Removing these fuses requires a Phillips-head screw-driver.



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

**BLOWN**



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 cigarette lighter 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.*

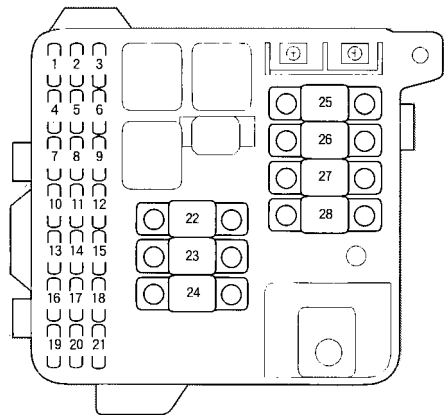
6. If the replacement fuse of the same rating blows in a short time, there is probably a serious electrical problem in your car. Leave the blown fuse in that circuit and have your car checked by a qualified mechanic.

If the radio fuse is removed, the audio system will disable itself. The next time you turn on the radio you will see "Code" in the frequency display. Use the Preset buttons to enter the five-digit code (see page [162](#)).

CONTINUED

# Fuses

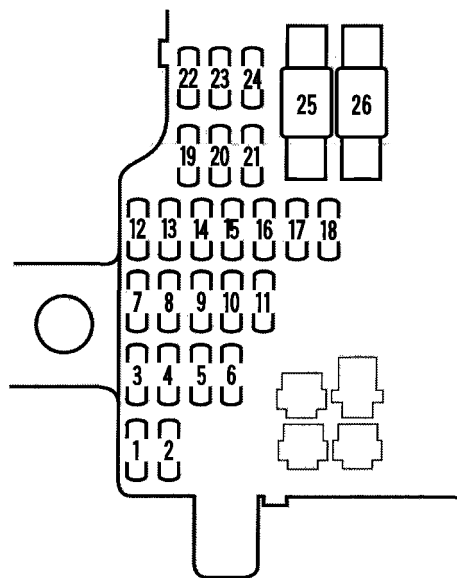
## UNDER-HOOD FUSE BOX



No.	Amps.	Circuits Protected
1	—	Not Used
2	20 A	Stop, Horn
3	10 A	Hazard
4	20 A	Driver Power Window
5	15 A	TCS
6	20 A	VSA
7	20 A	Power Door Lock
8	20 A	Right Headlight Low
9	20 A	Left Headlight Low
10	20 A	Cooling Fan
11	10 A	Left Headlight High
12	10 A	Right Headlight High
13	20 A	Condenser Fan
14	30 A	Moonroof
15	30 A	Front Passenger's Power Seat

No.	Amps.	Circuits Protected
16	20 A	Front Fog Light
17	20 A	ETS (Electrical Tilt/ Telescope Steering)
18	15 A	Meter
19	7.5 A	Back-up, Radio
20	20 A	Interior Lights
21	30 A	Wiper Motor
22	50 A	Ignition Switch
23	40 A	Power Window
24	40 A	Heater Motor
25	120 A	Battery
26	40 A	VSA Motor
27	40 A	Rear Window Defogger
28	50 A	Fuse box

## INTERIOR FUSE BOX



No.	Amps.	Circuits Protected
1	15 A	Small Light
2	—	Not Used (OP)
3	7.5 A	Rear Window Defogger Relay, Cooling Fan Relay
4	10 A	Radio, ACC
5	20 A	A/C Clutch, Heated Seat
6	20 A	ECU (PCM)
7	10 A	SRS
8	20 A	Driver's Power Seat
9	20 A	Bose Audio System
10	10 A	Daytime Running Lights <sup>*1</sup>
11	20 A	Driver's Power Seat
12	7.5 A	Daytime Running Lights <sup>*1</sup>
13	7.5 A	Meter, Moonroof

\* 1 : On Canadian models

No.	Amps.	Circuits Protected
14	7.5 A	Starter Signal
15	7.5 A	ACG
16	10 A	ACC Socket
17	7.5 A	Power Window MPCS
18	20 A	Front Right Power Window
19	7.5 A	Mirror
20	20 A	ECU (Body)
21	20 A	Rear Right Power Window
22	20 A	Fuel Pump
23	7.5 A	SRS
24	20 A	Rear Left Power Window
25	30 A	Ignition Coils
26	—	Not Used

## Emergency Towing

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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 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 car off the ground. Your car'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 car must be towed with the front wheels on the ground, do the following.

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

### NOTICE

*Improper towing preparation will damage the transmission. Follow the above procedure exactly. If you cannot shift the transmission or start the engine, 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 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 car by the bumpers will cause serious damage. The bumpers are not designed to support the car's weight.*