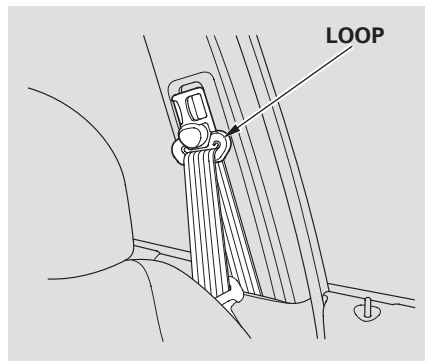


## Cleaning the Seat Belts, Floor Mats

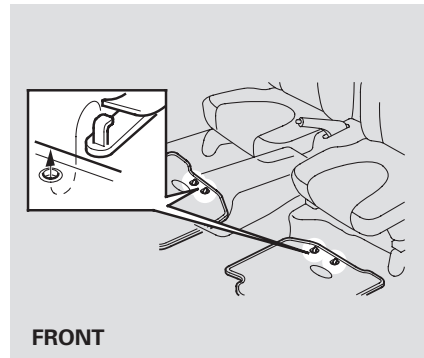
### Cleaning the Seat Belts



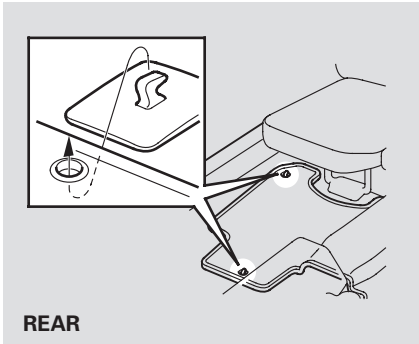
If your seat belts get dirty, use a soft brush with a mixture of mild soap and warm water to clean them. Do not use bleach, dye, or cleaning solvents. Let the belts air-dry before you use the vehicle.

Dirt build-up in the loops of the seat belt anchors can cause the belts to retract slowly. Wipe the insides of the loops with a clean cloth dampened in mild soap and warm water or isopropyl alcohol.

### Floor Mats (Optional)



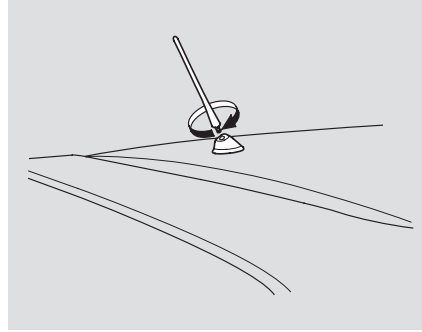
If your vehicle is equipped with genuine Honda floor mats, the mats hook over floor mat anchors. This keeps the floor mats from sliding forward and possibly interfering with the pedals or making the front passenger's weight sensors ineffective.



If you remove a floor mat, make sure to re-anchor it when you put it back in your vehicle.

A non-Honda floor mat may not fit your vehicle properly. This could prevent the proper operation of the folding rear seats and the passenger's seat weight sensors. We recommend using genuine Honda floor mats. Do not put additional floor mats on top of the anchored mats.

### Audio Antenna



### NOTICE

*Your vehicle is equipped with an antenna at the rear of the roof. Before using a “drive-through” car wash, remove the antenna by unscrewing it by hand. This prevents the antenna from being damaged by the car wash brushes.*

## Dust and Pollen Filter, Wiper Blades

---

### Dust and Pollen Filter

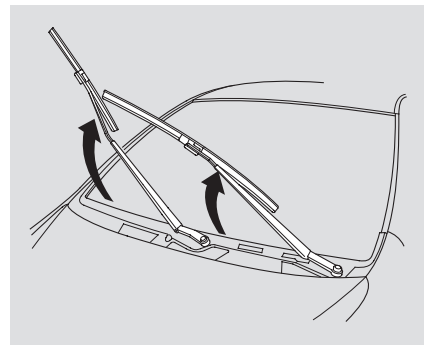
*On models with A/C*

This filter removes the dust and pollen that is brought in from the outside through the heating and cooling system.

Have your dealer replace the filter when this service is indicated by a maintenance message on the information display. It should be replaced every 15,000 miles (24,000 km) if you drive primarily in urban areas that have high concentrations of soot in the air, or if the flow from the heating and cooling system becomes less than usual.

### Wiper Blades

Check the condition of the wiper blades at least every six months. Replace them if you find signs of cracking in the rubber, areas that are getting hard, or if they leave streaks and unwiped areas when used.

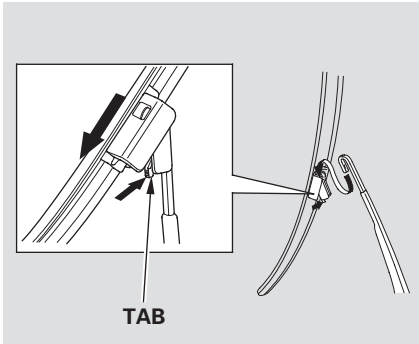


To replace a front wiper blade:

1. Raise each wiper arm off the windshield, lifting the driver's side first, then the passenger's side.

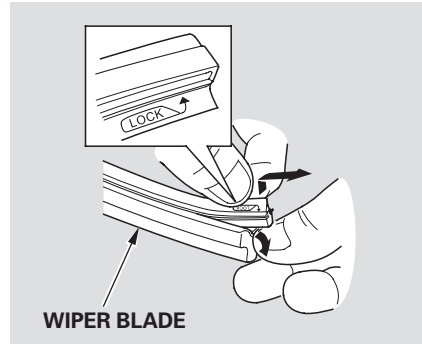
#### **NOTICE**

*Do not open the hood when the wiper arms are raised, or you will damage the hood and wiper arms.*



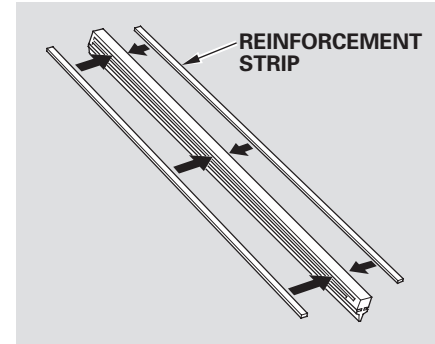
2. Disconnect the blade assembly from the wiper arm:
  - Press and hold the lock tab.
  - Slide the blade assembly toward the lock tab until it releases from the wiper arm.

When replacing a wiper blade, make sure not to drop the wiper blade or wiper arm down on the windshield.



3. Remove the blade from the blade assembly:
  - Find the side of the blade labeled "LOCK." This is the side you pull out.
  - Pull back the end of the blade assembly on the "LOCK" side of the blade. Then grab the end of the blade, and slide it out.

To avoid damaging or bending the blade assembly, do not pull its end with too much force.

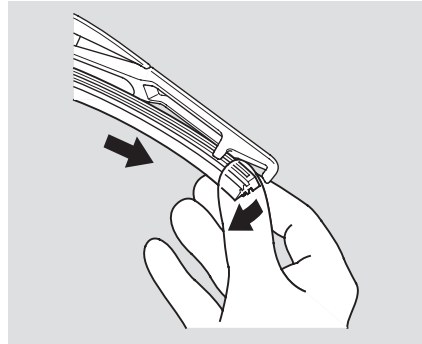


4. Examine the new wiper blades. If they have no plastic or metal reinforcement along the back edge, remove the metal reinforcement strips from the old wiper blade, and install them in the slots along the edge of the new blade.

*CONTINUED*

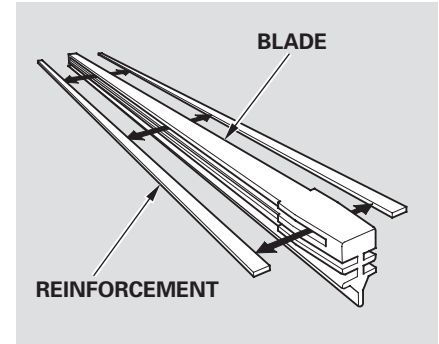
## Wiper Blades

5. Install the new blade onto the blade assembly:
  - Pull back either end of the blade assembly.
  - Place the side of the blade not labeled “LOCK” on the end of the blade assembly, and slide the blade onto the assembly until it is fully installed.
6. Slide the wiper blade assembly onto the wiper arm. Make sure it locks in place.
7. Make sure the blade is completely installed and that its edge is not bunched up.
8. Lower the wiper arm down against the windshield, the passenger’s side first, then the driver’s side.



To replace the rear wiper blade:

1. Raise the wiper arm off the glass.
2. Slide the blade out of the wiper arm.
3. Examine the new wiper blade. If it has no plastic or metal reinforcement along the back edge, remove the metal reinforcement strips from the old wiper blade and install them in the



slots along the edge of the new blade.

4. Slide the new blade into the wiper arm. Make sure it is engaged in the slot along its full length.
5. Lower the wiper arm.

## Wheels

Clean the wheels as you would the rest of the exterior. Wash them with the same solution, and rinse them thoroughly.

### *If equipped*

Aluminum alloy wheels have a protective clear-coat that keeps the aluminum from corroding and tarnishing. Cleaning the wheels with harsh chemicals (including some commercial wheel cleaners) or a stiff brush can damage the clear-coat. To clean the wheels, use a mild detergent and a soft brush or sponge.

## Tires

To safely operate your vehicle, your tires must be the proper type and size, in good condition with adequate tread, and correctly inflated.

The following pages give more detailed information on how to take care of your tires and what to do when they need to be replaced.

### **⚠ WARNING**

Using tires that are excessively worn or improperly inflated can cause a crash in which you can be seriously hurt or killed.

Follow all instructions in this owner's manual regarding tire inflation and maintenance.

## Inflation Guidelines

Keeping the tires properly inflated provides the best combination of handling, tread life, and riding comfort.

- Underinflated tires wear unevenly, adversely affect handling and fuel economy, and are more likely to fail from being overheated.
- Overinflated tires can make your vehicle ride more harshly, are more prone to damage from road hazards, and wear unevenly.

We recommend that you visually check your tires every day. If you think a tire might be low, check it immediately with a tire gauge.

CONTINUED

# Tires

---

Use a gauge to measure the air pressure in each tire at least once a month. Even tires that are in good condition may lose 1 to 2 psi (10 to 20 kPa, 0.1 to 0.2 kgf/cm<sup>2</sup>) per month. Remember to check the spare tire at the same time.

Check the air pressures when the tires are cold. This means the vehicle has been parked for at least 3 hours, or driven less than 1 mile (1.6 km). Add or release air, if needed, to match the recommended cold tire pressures.

If you check air pressures when the tires are hot (driven for several miles), you will see readings 4 to 6 psi (30 to 40 kPa, 0.3 to 0.4 kgf/cm<sup>2</sup>) higher than the cold readings. This is normal. Do not let air out to match the recommended cold air pressure. The tire will be underinflated.

You should get your own tire pressure gauge and use it whenever you check your tire pressures. This will make it easier for you to tell if a pressure loss is due to a tire problem and not due to a variation between gauges.

While tubeless tires have some ability to self-seal if they are punctured, you should look closely for punctures if a tire starts losing pressure.

## Recommended Tire Pressures

The following charts show the recommended cold tire pressures for most normal and high-speed driving conditions.

### *All models except Sport*

Tire Size	Cold Tire Pressure
P175/65R14 81S	Front/Rear: 32 psi (220 kPa , 2.2 kgf/cm <sup>2</sup> )

### *Sport model*

Tire Size	Cold Tire Pressure
P195/55R15 84H	Front/Rear: 32 psi (220 kPa , 2.2 kgf/cm <sup>2</sup> )

The compact spare tire pressure is:  
**60 psi (420 kPa , 4.2 kgf/cm<sup>2</sup>)**

For convenience, the recommended tire sizes and cold tire pressures are on a label on the driver's doorjamb. For additional information about your tires, see [236](#) .