

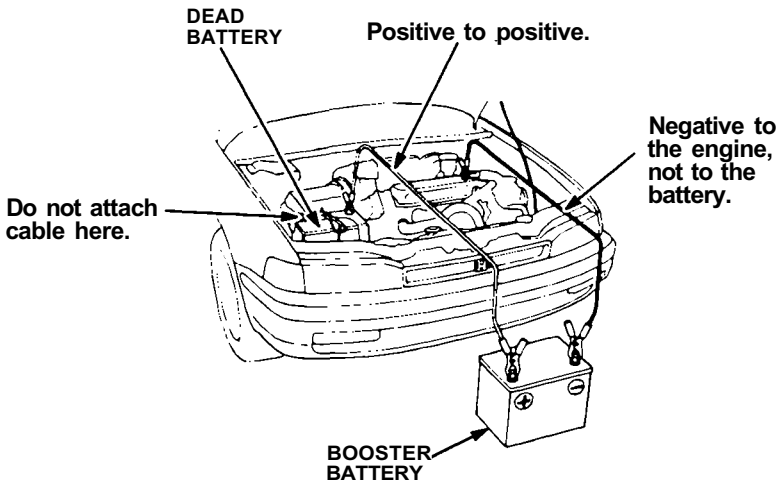
# Jump Starting

To start a car with a dead battery, use another battery of the same voltage and the proper jumper cables.

- Procedures other than those below could cause injury or damage from battery acid spray, explosion or charging system overload.
- Never connect the jumper cable directly to the negative post of the "dead" battery.
- Never allow the two cars to touch each other.
- Never allow the jumper cable clamps to touch each other.
- Never lean over the battery when making connections.
- Never attempt to jump start a vehicle with a frozen battery. The battery could rupture and explode. If you suspect a frozen battery, do not attempt a jump start until the fluid thaws.

**CAUTION: If jumper cables are connected backwards, the car's main fuse may blow.**

1. Turn off all lights, heater and other electrical loads, set the parking brake, and shift the transmission to Neutral or Park.
2. Use one cable to connect the positive terminal of the booster battery to the positive terminal of the "dead" battery.



## Jump Starting (cont'd)

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3. Use the other cable to connect the negative terminal of the booster battery to the engine at the ground cable as shown.
4. To remove the cables, reverse the above procedures exactly.

**⚠ WARNING** DO NOT push or tow a car to start it. The forward surge when the engine starts could cause a collision. Also, under some conditions, the catalytic converter could be damaged. A car equipped with an automatic transmission cannot be started by pushing or towing.

NOTE:

( US: EX, Canada: EX-R)

After jump-starting the car, there is a possibility that the ABS warning light may come on due to insufficient battery voltage. After the battery is sufficiently recharged and the engine is turned off and restarted, the ABS warning light should indicate that the ABS is OK by coming on for a few seconds each time the engine is started. If the light remains on after recharging, have it checked by a Honda dealer.

If towing is necessary, contact a professional towing service. Your authorized Honda dealer can assist you with detailed towing instructions.

**⚠️ WARNING** Never use tow chains or rope to tow a car; your ability to safely control the car may be adversely affected.

We recommend the following:

**Flat-Bed Equipment** — Entire car is winched on to a flat-bed vehicle. This is the best way of transporting your Honda.

**Wheel Lift Type** — Tow with the front wheels off the ground.

If the car can only be towed with the front wheels on the ground: make sure the transmission is in neutral (N) and the ignition key is in the I position.

**CAUTION:** To avoid serious damage on automatic transmission cars, first start the engine and shift to D4, then to N and turn the engine off. If the engine does not run or the transmission cannot be shifted while the engine is running, the car must be transported on flat-bed equipment.

Check local regulations for towing.

**CAUTION:**

- Do not exceed 35 mph (55 km/h) or tow for distances of more than 50 miles (80 km).
- If a sling type tow is used, the tow truck driver should position wood spacer blocks between your car's frame and the chains and lift straps to avoid damaging the bumper and the body.
- Do not use the bumpers to lift the car or to support the car's weight while towing.

## If Your Car Gets Stuck

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If your car gets stuck in sand, mud, or snow, call a professional towing service for assistance in getting your car out.

### **CAUTION:**

- **Do not rev up the engine and allow the wheels to spin freely at high speed. Severe transmission damage may result if the wheels are allowed to spin for more than a few seconds.**
- **DO NOT try to free a car with automatic transmission from snow etc., by rocking the car alternately between forward and reverse gears. Severe transmission damage may result from shifting into gear with the wheels moving.**