





Engine Exhaust Gas Warning

A properly maintained car is your best protection against exhaust gas entering the passenger compartment.

The exhaust system should be thoroughly inspected by a competent mechanic whenever:

- The car is raised for an oil change.
- You notice a change in the sound of the exhaust.
- The exhaust system, or the rear or underside of the car is damaged.

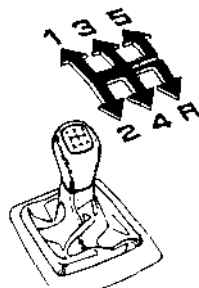
WARNING

- Avoid breathing engine exhaust gases. They contain carbon monoxide, which is a colorless, odorless gas that can cause loss of consciousness and eventual death. If you suspect that exhaust gas is entering the passenger compartment, have the cause determined and corrected as soon as possible. If you must drive under these conditions, drive only with all windows fully open.
- Do not run the engine in confined areas, such as garages, any longer than necessary to move the car in or out.
- If you must sit in a parked car with the engine running for more than a short time, adjust the heating/ventilation system as follows:
 - Select the  function.
 - Set the temperature control dial for best comfort.
 - Select the  position.
 - Turn the fan to the highest speed.
- The tailgate should remain closed when driving. An open tailgate may draw exhaust gases into the passenger compartment. If you must drive with the tailgate open, close all windows, open the vents, select the , and the  positions in the heating and cooling panel and turn the fan on to the highest speed.
- If you smell exhaust fumes in the vehicle, drive with the windows open and the tailgate closed. If you suspect a problem, have your authorized Honda dealer check the exhaust system for the cause of the smell.

NOTE: To insure proper operation of the car's ventilation system, keep the front air inlet clear of snow, mud, leaves or other obstructions.

Shifting the 5-Speed Manual Transmission

The fully-synchronized manual transmission is very easy to shift up or down. When you slow down for traffic, steep hills or corners, shift to a lower gear before the engine starts to labor. When descending steep grades, select a lower gear to help maintain a safe speed and to prevent the brakes from overheating. When shifting, depress the clutch pedal fully, shift gears and then release the clutch gradually. Do not speed-shift; allow time for the gears to synchronize. To prevent grinding the gears when shifting into reverse, hold the clutch pedal depressed briefly before shifting, or shift the lever into one of the forward gears before selecting reverse. A safety lockout prevents accidental shifting straight from 5th to Reverse.



⚠ WARNING Avoid rapid acceleration or sudden deceleration when either or both driving wheels are on a slippery surface. Decreased traction could cause loss of directional control.

CAUTION:

- Do not drive with your foot on the clutch pedal as this will cause premature wear of clutch components.
- Do not shift into reverse while the car is moving.

Recommended Shift Speeds

For best fuel economy, and effective emission control, shift at the speeds shown:

Shift-up	Normal Acceleration
1st to 2nd	15 mph (24 km/h)
2nd to 3rd	28 mph (45 km/h)
3rd to 4th	41 mph (66 km/h)
4th to 5th	52 mph (83 km/h)

Shift-up	Cruise From Acceleration
1st to 2nd	7 mph (11 km/h)
2nd to 3rd	22 mph (35 km/h)
3rd to 4th	33 mph (53 km/h)
4th to 5th	48 mph (77 km/h)

Maximum Allowable Speeds

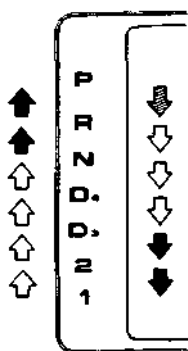
The speeds shown are the maximum at which the car can be driven or downshifted in each gear without over revving the engine.




	US: LX, Canada: EX	US: EX, Canada: EX-R
1st	31 mph (50 km/h)	31 mph (50 km/h)
2nd	56 mph (90 km/h)	56 mph (90 km/h)
3rd	87 mph (140 km/h)	84 mph (135 km/h)

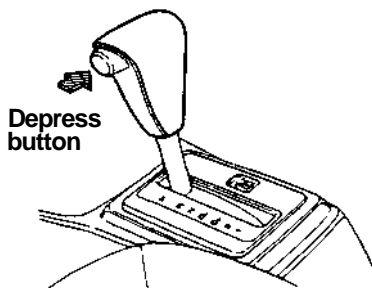
Shifting the Automatic

The automatic transmission shift lever has a locking mechanism to prevent accidental shifting into Reverse (R), Park (P), 2nd (2) or 1st (1). Also, an Automatic Shift Lock prevents you from shifting out of Park unless the brake pedal is already depressed and the ignition switch is in the "I" position.

Push the button on the shift handle to shift into 2nd, 1st, Reverse or Park; depress the brake pedal and then push the button on the shift handle to shift out of Park.

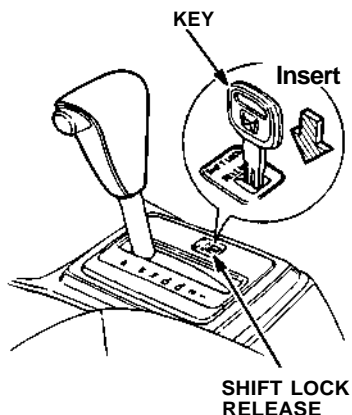


-  Depress the brake pedal first and push the button, then shift.
-  Push the button, then shift.
-  Shift as desired.



If you cannot shift out of Park with the brake pedal depressed and the ignition switch in the "I" position:

1. Turn the ignition switch off and remove the key.
2. Insert the key in the Shift Lock Release located to the right of the shift lever.
3. Press and hold the key down, then press the button on the shift handle and move the shift lever to Neutral.
4. Return the key to the ignition switch, depress the brake pedal and restart the engine.



NOTE: If you encounter any problem shifting out of Park, have your authorized Honda dealer check the system as soon as possible.

Operating Tips

For smoother operation, apply the brakes when shifting from Neutral or Park into a gear.

When parking, bring the car to a stop with the foot brake, hold the brake on and shift into Park, set the parking brake and then turn off the engine.

NOTE: Your 4-speed automatic transmission is equipped with a torque converter lock-up clutch. Because of this, you may notice what feels like an extra shift as the clutch engages.

CAUTION:

- **Shift into P only after the car has come to a complete stop.**
- **Shift into or out of R only after the car has come to a complete stop.**
- **Do not "rev-up" the engine when the brake is on and the shift lever is in D4, D3, 2, 1 or R.**
- **When stopped on a hill, use the brakes, not the accelerator pedal to hold your position.**
- **Do not shift from N or P into D4, D3, 2, 1 or R when the engine is above idle speed. Before shifting into gear, make sure your foot is firmly on the brake pedal.**
- **Do not rest your hand on the shift lever or push the lock-out button while driving.**

Shifting the Automatic (cont'd)

Driving Technique

D4-4th

Use the D4 range for normal in-town and highway driving. The car will start off in 1st and shift automatically to 2nd, 3rd, and 4th. The further down you push the accelerator, the later the transmission shifts and the faster the car accelerates.

D3-3rd

D3 allows the transmission to start off in 1st and shift automatically to 2nd and 3rd. Use D3 when climbing grades to prevent the transmission from "hunting" between 3rd and 4th gear; or when increased engine braking is needed.

NOTE: If rapid acceleration is necessary, depress the accelerator to the floor; the transmission will automatically shift down according to load and engine speed. This applies to both D4 and D3 ranges.

2-2nd

Use 2nd gear for increased engine braking when driving downhill, and increased power when driving uphill; also for driving on slippery roads, and freeing the car from mud or sand, where 1st gear could provide too much power and cause skidding or wheelspin.

The maximum recommended speed in 2nd gear is 69 mph (110 km/h).

1-1st

This position is to be used when stronger engine braking is needed.

The maximum recommended speed in 1st gear is 31 mph (50 km/h).

R-Reverse

CAUTION: Shift into or out of reverse only after the car has come to a complete stop; the transmission may be damaged if you shift while the car is moving.

P-Park

CAUTION: Use this position when starting the engine, or when parking. Shift into Park only when the car is COMPLETELY stopped.

N-Neutral

Use when starting the engine or during prolonged idling in traffic.