

## If Your Engine Overheats, Low Oil Pressure Indicator

middle of the temperature gauge, or lower, before checking the radiator.

### **WARNING**

Removing the radiator cap while the engine is hot can cause the coolant to spray out, seriously scalding you.

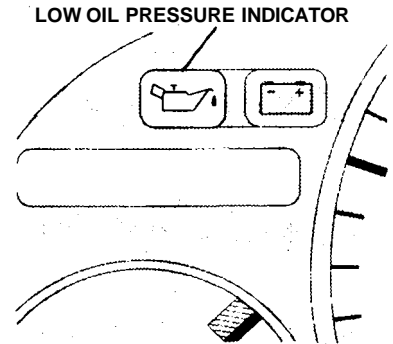
Always let the engine and radiator cool down before removing the radiator cap.

- Using gloves or a large heavy cloth, turn the radiator cap counterclockwise, without pushing down, to the first stop. This releases any remaining pressure in the cooling system. After the pressure releases, push down on the cap and turn it until it comes off.

- Start the engine and set the heater control lever to maximum. Add coolant to the radiator up to the base of the fill neck. If you do not have the proper coolant mixture available, you can add plain water. Remember to have the cooling system drained and refilled with the proper mixture as soon as you can.
- Put the radiator cap back on tightly. Run the engine and watch the temperature gauge. If it goes back to the red mark, the engine needs repair. (See **Towing** on page 174.)
- If the temperature stays normal, check the coolant level in the radiator reserve tank. If it has gone down, add coolant to the MAX mark. Put the cap back on tightly.

### **Low Oil Pressure Indicator**

This indicator should light when the ignition is ON (II), and go out after the engine starts. If it comes on when the engine is running, it indicates that the oil pressure has dropped and serious engine damage is possible. Take immediate action.



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## Low Oil Pressure Indicator, Charging System Indicator

### NOTICE

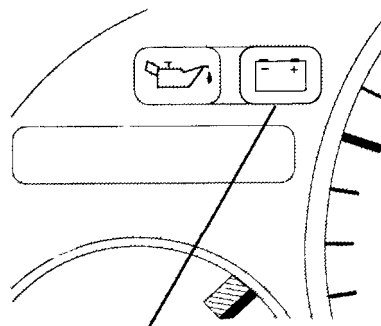
*Running the engine with low oil pressure can cause serious mechanical damage almost immediately. Turn off the engine as soon as you can safely get the car stopped.*

1. Safely pull off the road and shut off the engine.
2. Let the car sit for a minute. Open the hood and check the oil level (see page 86). Although oil level and oil pressure are not directly connected, an engine that is very low on oil can lose pressure during cornering and other driving maneuvers.
3. If necessary, add oil to bring the level back to the full mark on the dipstick (see page 118).

4. Start the engine and watch the oil pressure indicator. If the indicator does not go out within 10 seconds, turn off the engine. There is a mechanical problem that needs to be repaired before you can continue driving. (See **Towing** on page 174.)

### Charging System Indicator

This indicator should come on when the ignition is ON (II), and go out after the engine starts. If it comes on brightly when the engine is running, it indicates that the charging system has stopped charging the battery.



**CHARGING SYSTEM INDICATOR**

Immediately turn off all electrical accessories: radio, heater, A/C, rear defogger, cruise control, etc.

## Charging System Indicator, Malfunction Indicator Lamp

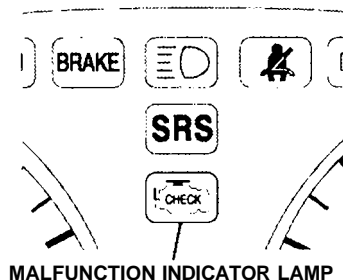
Try not to use other electrically operated controls such as the power windows. Keep the engine running and take extra care not to stall it. Starting the engine will discharge the battery rapidly.

By eliminating as much of the electrical load as possible, you can drive several miles before the battery is too discharged to keep the engine running. Drive to a service station or garage where you can get technical assistance.

### Malfunction Indicator Lamp

This indicator comes on for a few seconds when you turn the 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 this indicator comes on, safely pull off the road and turn off the engine. Restart the engine and watch the indicator. If it stays on, have your 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 the indicator comes on frequently, even though it goes off when you follow the above procedure.

### NOTICE

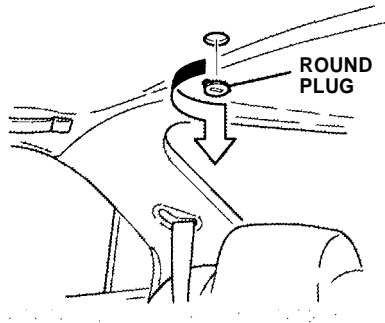
*If you keep driving with the malfunction indicator lamp/check engine light on, you can damage your car's emission controls and engine. Those repairs may not be covered by your car's warranties.*

## Closing the Moonroof

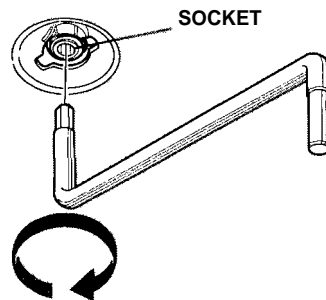
If the electric motor will not close the moonroof, do the following:

1. Check the fuse for the moonroof motor (see page 169). 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 tool out of the tool kit located under the cargo area floor.

4. Use a screwdriver or coin to remove the round plug in the center of the headliner.



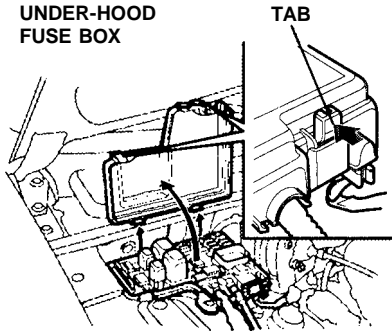
5. Insert the moonroof wrench into the socket behind this plug. Turn the wrench until the moonroof is fully closed.



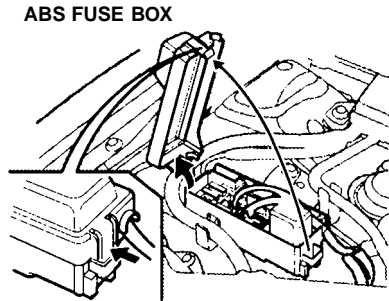
6. Remove the wrench. Replace the round plug.

All the electrical circuits in your car have fuses to protect them from a short circuit or overload. These fuses are located in two or three fuse boxes.

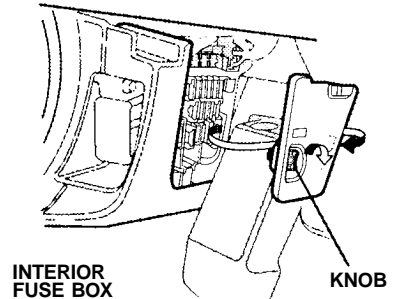
The under-hood fuse box is located in the front of the engine compartment on the passenger's side. To open, push the tab as shown.



Only cars equipped with ABS have an ABS fuse box. It is in the front of the engine compartment on the passenger's side.



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



## Checking and Replacing

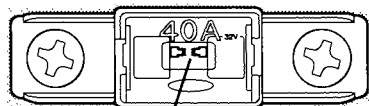
If something electrical in your car stops working, the first thing you should check for is a blown fuse. Determine from the chart on the fuse box cover or inside the fuse box which fuse or fuses control that component. Check

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## Fuses

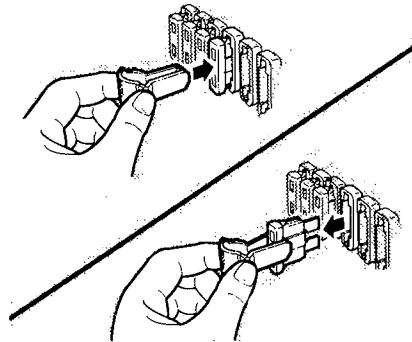
those fuses first, but check all the fuses before deciding that a blown fuse is not the cause. Replace any blown fuses, and check the component's operation.

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.
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 screwdriver.

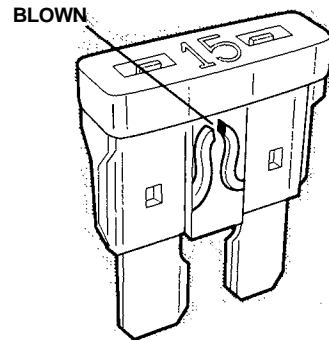


**BLOWN**

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 interior fuse box.



5. Look for a burned wire inside the fuse. If it is burned out, 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.

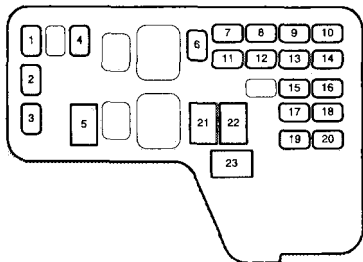
### NOTICE

*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 burns out 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 technician.

# Fuses

UNDERHOOD FUSE BOX



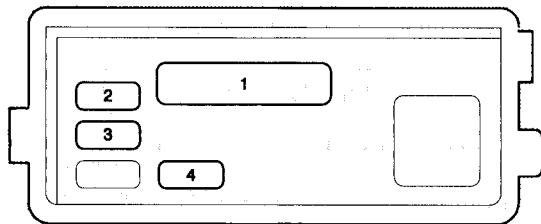
No.	Amps.	Circuits Protected
1	20A	Cooling Fan
2	20A	Right Headlight
3	20A	Left Headlight
4	10A	Daytime Running Lights <sup>(n/a)</sup>
5	50A	Ignition Switch
6	20A	Rear Right Power Window
7	20A	Front Right Power Window
8	30A	Sunroof
9	15A	Condenser Fan
10	7.5A	Back Up (Radio)
11	20A	Rear Left Power Window
12	20A	Front Left Power Window
13	15A	ECU (Injector) (ECM)
14	20A	Door Lock
15	15A	Parking Light

No.	Amps.	Circuits Protected
16	7.5A	Interior Light
17	20A	Power Seat Height
18	15A	Radio, Cigarette Lighter
19	20A	Stop Light, Horn
20	10A	Hazard
21	40A	Heater Blower
22	30A	Rear Defroster
23	80A 100A*	Battery

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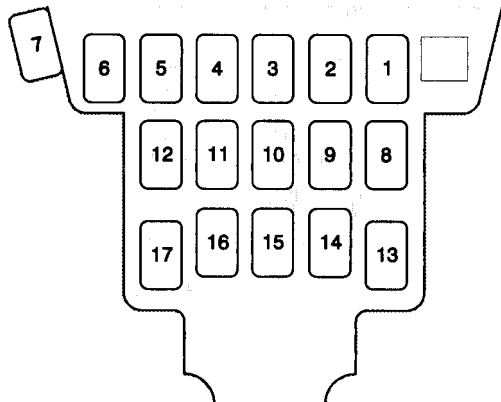


**ABS FUSE BOX**



No.	Amps.	Circuits Protected
1	40A	ABS Motor
2	20A	ABS B1
3	15A	ABS B2
4	10A	ABS Unit

**INTERIOR FUSE BOX**



No.	Amps.	Circuits Protected
1	10A	Radio Motor Antenna
2	7.5A	Day Light
3	7.5A	Starter Signal
4	7.5A	Heater Control, AC Clutch, and Cooling Fan Relays
5	7.5A	Power Mirror
6	10A	Spare Fuse
7	7.5A	Turn Signals
8	10A	Spare Fuse
9	30A	Wiper, Washer
10	10A	Power Window Relay, Rear Wiper, Moonroof Relay
11	7.5A	ECU (Cruise Control), Electronic A/T (ECU)
12	20A	Spare Fuse
13	7.5A	Spare Fuse
14	10A	SRS
15	15A	Fuel Pump
16	10A	Back-Up Lights, Meter Lights (Turn Signals)
17	15A	Spare Fuse

# 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 car with just a rope or chain. It is very dangerous.

## Emergency Towing

There are three popular methods of towing a car:

**Flatbed Equipment**—The operator loads your car on the back of a truck. This is the best way of transporting your Honda.

**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.

**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 if this method of towing is attempted.

If your Honda cannot be transported on a flatbed truck, it should be towed 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:

### 5-Speed Manual Transmission

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

### Automatic Transmission

- Release the parking brake.
- Start the engine.

- Shift to D4, then to N.
- Turn off the engine.

## NOTICE

*Improper towing preparation will damage the transmission. Follow the above procedure exactly. If you cannot shift the transmission or start the engine (automatic transmission), your car must be transported on a flatbed.*

- It is best to tow the car no farther than 50 miles (80 km), and keep the speed below 35 mph (55 km/h).

## 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.*