

# Specifications

## Dimensions

Length	174.7 in (4,438 mm)
Width	66.7 in (1,695 mm)
Height	55.1 in (1,399 mm)
Wheelbase	103.1 in (2,620 mm)
Track	57.9 in (1,470 mm)
Front	57.9 in (1,470 mm)
Rear	57.9 in (1,470 mm)

## Weights

Gross vehicle weight rating	See the certification label attached to the driver's doorjamb.
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## Engine

Type	Water cooled 4-stroke SOHC* <sup>1</sup> , SOHC VTEC* <sup>2</sup> 4-cylinder gasoline engine
Bore x Stroke	2.95 x 3.72 in (75.0 x 94.4 mm)
Displacement	102 cu-in (1,668 cm <sup>3</sup> )
Compression ratio	9.5* <sup>1</sup> 9.9* <sup>2</sup>
Spark plugs	NGK: PZFR6F-11 DENSO: PKJ20CR-M11
Spark plug Gap	0.04 in (1.1 mm) <sup>±0.1mm</sup>

\* 1 : U.S.: DX, Value Package, LX, LX Special Edition  
Canada: DX, LX, REVERB

\* 2 : U.S.: HX, EX, EX Special Edition  
Canada: Si

## Capacities

Fuel tank	Approx. 13.2 US gal (50 ℓ)
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## Capacities

Engine coolant	Change* <sup>3</sup>	
	Manual	1.03 US gal (3.9 ℓ)
	Automatic	1.00 US gal (3.8 ℓ)
	CVT	1.00 US gal (3.8 ℓ)
	Total	
	Manual	1.32 US gal (5.0 ℓ)
	Automatic	1.29 US gal (4.9 ℓ)
	CVT	1.29 US gal (4.9 ℓ)
Engine oil	Change* <sup>4</sup>	
	Including filter	3.4 US qt (3.2 ℓ) <sup>*5</sup> 3.7 US qt (3.5 ℓ) <sup>*6</sup>
	Without filter	3.2 US qt (3.0 ℓ) <sup>*5</sup> 3.5 US qt (3.3 ℓ) <sup>*6</sup>
	Total	4.4 US qt (4.2 ℓ)
	Manual trans- mission fluid	Change
	Total	1.7 US qt (1.6 ℓ)
Automatic transmission fluid	Change	2.9 US qt (2.7 ℓ)
	Total	3.4 US qt (3.2 ℓ) <sup>*7</sup> 6.3 US qt (6.0 ℓ) 6.0 US qt (5.7 ℓ) <sup>*7</sup>
	Windshield washer reservoir	U.S. Vehicles
	Canada Vehicles	4.8 US qt (4.5 ℓ)

\* 3 : Including the coolant in the reserve tank and that remaining in the engine.

Reserve tank capacity: 0.108 US gal (0.41 ℓ)

\* 4 : Excluding the oil remaining in the engine.

\* 5 : U.S.: DX, Value Package, LX, LX Special Edition  
Canada: DX, LX, REVERB

\* 6 : U.S.: HX, EX, EX Special Edition Canada: Si

\* 7 : HX

## Air Conditioning

Refrigerant type	HFC-134a (R-134a)
Charge quantity	17.6 – 19.4 oz (500 – 550 g)
Lubricant oil type	SP-10

## Lights

Headlights (HI)	12 V – 60 W (HB3)
Headlights (LO)	12 V – 51 W (HB4)
Front turn signal/Side marker/ Parking light	12 V – 24/2.2 CP
Rear turn signal lights	12 V – 21 W
Stop/Taillights	12 V – 21/5 W
Back-up lights	12 V – 18 W
High-mount stop light	12 V – 21 W
License plate lights	12 V – 3 CP
Ceiling light	12 V – 10 W
Front ceiling light* <sup>1</sup>	12 V – 5 W
Spotlights	12 V – 5 W * <sup>1</sup>
	12 V – 8 W * <sup>2</sup>
Trunk light	12 V – 5 W

\* 1 : U.S.: EX, EX Special Edition  
Canada : Si

\* 2 : LX, LX Special Edition

## Battery

Capacity	12 V – 36 AH/5 HR
	12 V – 38 AH/5 HR

## Fuses

Interior	See page 208 or the fuse label attached to the inside of the fuse box door under the steering column.
Under-hood	See page 207 or the fuse box cover.

## Alignment

Toe-in	Front	0.00 in (0.0 mm)
	Rear	– 0.08 in (– 2.0 mm)
Camber	Front	0°
	Rear	– 45'
Caster	Front	2° 14'

## Tires

Size	Front/Rear	P185/70R14 87S * <sup>3</sup> P185/65R15 86H * <sup>4</sup> P195/60R15 87H * <sup>5</sup>
	Spare	T115/70D14 88M * <sup>6</sup> T125/70D15 95M * <sup>7</sup>
Pressure	Front/Rear	30 psi (210 kPa , 2.1 kgf/cm <sup>2</sup> )
	Spare	60 psi (420 kPa , 4.2 kgf/cm <sup>2</sup> )

\* 3 : U.S.: DX, Value Package, HX Canada: DX

\* 4 : Canada: LX

\* 5 : U.S.: LX, EX, Special Edition Canada: Si, REVERB

\* 6 : U.S.: DX, Value Package, HX, LX and LX Special Edition  
Canada : DX, LX, REVERB

\* 7 : U.S.: LX with ABS, EX, Special Edition  
Canada: LX with ABS, Si

## DOT Tire Quality Grading (U.S. Vehicles)

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The tires on your vehicle meet all U.S. Federal Safety Requirements. All tires are also graded for treadwear, traction, and temperature performance according to Department of Transportation (DOT) standards. The following explains these gradings.

### **Uniform Tire Quality Grading**

Quality grades can be found where applicable on the tire sidewall between the tread shoulder and the maximum section width. For example:

**Treadwear 200**

**Traction AA**

**Temperature A**

All passenger car tires must conform to Federal Safety Requirements in addition to these grades.

### **Treadwear**

The treadwear grade is a comparative rating based on the wear rate of the tire when tested under controlled conditions on a specified government test course. For example, a tire graded 150 would wear one and one-half (1 1/2) times as well on the government course as a tire graded 100. The relative performance of tires depends upon the actual conditions of their use, however, and may depart significantly from the norm due to variations in driving habits, service practices, and differences in road characteristics and climate.

### **Traction – AA, A, B, C**

The traction grades, from highest to lowest, are AA, A, B, and C. Those grades represent the tire's ability to stop on wet pavement as measured under controlled conditions on specified government test surfaces of asphalt and concrete. A tire marked C may have poor traction performance.

**Warning:** The traction grade assigned to this tire is based on straight-ahead braking traction tests, and does not include acceleration, cornering, hydroplaning, or peak traction characteristics.

### **Temperature – A, B, C**

The temperature grades are A (the highest), B, and C, representing the tire's resistance to the generation of heat and its ability to dissipate heat when tested under controlled conditions on a specified indoor laboratory test wheel. Sustained high temperature can cause the material of the tire to degenerate and reduce tire life, and excessive temperature can lead to sudden tire failure. The grade C corresponds to a level of performance which all passenger car tires must meet under the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 109. Grades B and A represent higher levels of performance on the laboratory test wheel than the minimum required by law.

Warning: The temperature grade for this tire is established for a tire that is properly inflated and not overloaded. Excessive speed, underinflation, or excessive loading, either separately or in combination, can cause heat buildup and possible tire failure.

## Tire Labeling

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The tires that came on your vehicle have a number of markings. Those you should be aware of are described below.

### ***Tire Size***

Whenever tires are replaced, they should be replaced with tires of the same size. Following is an example of tire size with an explanation of what each component means.

P195/60R15 87H

P — Vehicle type (P indicates passenger vehicle).

195 — Tire width in millimeters.

60 — Aspect ratio (the tire's section height as a percentage of its width).

R — Tire construction code (R indicates radial).

15 — Rim diameter in inches.

87 — Load index (a numerical code associated with the maximum load the tire can carry).

H — Speed symbol (an alphabetical code indicating the maximum speed rating).

### ***Tire Identification Number***

Tire Identification Number (TIN) is a group of numbers and letters that look like the following example TIN.

DOT B97R FW6X 2202

DOT — This indicates that the tire meets all requirements of the U.S. Department of Transportation.

B97R — Manufacturer's identification mark.

FW6X — Tire type code.

2202 — Date of manufacture.

### ***Maximum Tire Pressure***

Max Press — The maximum air pressure the tire can hold.

### ***Maximum Tire Load***

Max Load — The maximum load the tire can carry at maximum air pressure.

The burning of gasoline in your vehicle's engine produces several by-products. Some of these are carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NO<sub>x</sub>) and hydrocarbons (HC). Gasoline evaporating from the tank also produces hydrocarbons. Controlling the production of NO<sub>x</sub>, CO, and HC is important to the environment. Under certain conditions of sunlight and climate, NO<sub>x</sub> and HC react to form photochemical "smog." Carbon monoxide does not contribute to smog creation, but it is a poisonous gas.

### **The Clean Air Act**

The United States Clean Air Act\* sets standards for automobile emissions. It also requires that automobile manufacturers explain to owners how their emissions controls work and what to do to maintain them. This section summarizes how the emissions controls work. Scheduled maintenance is on page 151.

\* In Canada, Honda vehicles comply with the Canadian emission requirements, as specified in an agreement with Environment Canada, at the time they are manufactured.

### **Crankcase Emissions Control System**

Your vehicle has a positive crankcase ventilation system. This keeps gasses that build up in the engine's crankcase from going into the atmosphere. The positive

crankcase ventilation valve routes them from the crankcase back to the intake manifold. They are then drawn into the engine and burned.

### **Evaporative Emissions Control System**

As gasoline evaporates in the fuel tank, an evaporative emissions control canister filled with charcoal adsorbs the vapor. It is stored in this canister while the engine is off. After the engine is started and warmed up, the vapor is drawn into the engine and burned during driving.

### **Onboard Refueling Vapor Recovery**

The onboard refueling vapor recovery (ORVR) system captures the fuel vapors during refueling. The vapors are adsorbed in a canister filled with activated carbon. While driving, the fuel vapors are drawn into the engine and burned off.

## Emissions Controls

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### **Exhaust Emissions Controls**

The exhaust emissions controls include four systems: PGM-FI, ignition timing control, exhaust gas recirculation and three way catalytic converter. These four systems work together to control the engine's combustion and minimize the amount of HC, CO, and NOx that comes out the tailpipe. The exhaust emissions control systems are separate from the crankcase and evaporative emissions control systems.

### ***PGM-FI System***

The PGM-FI system uses sequential multiport fuel injection. It has three subsystems: air intake, engine control, and fuel control. The powertrain control module (PCM) in automatic transmission vehicles or the engine control module (ECM) in manual transmission vehicles uses various sensors to determine how much air is going into the engine. It

then controls how much fuel to inject under all operating conditions.

### ***Ignition Timing Control System***

This system constantly adjusts the ignition timing, reducing the amount of HC, CO, and NOx produced.

### ***Exhaust Gas Recirculation (EGR) System***

The exhaust gas recirculation (EGR) system takes some of the exhaust gas and routes it back into the intake manifold. Adding exhaust gas to the air/fuel mixture reduces the amount of NOx produced when the fuel is burned.

### ***Three Way Catalytic Converter***

The three way catalytic converter is in the exhaust system. Through chemical reactions, it converts HC, CO, and NOx in the engine's exhaust to carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen (N<sub>2</sub>), and water vapor.

### **Replacement Parts**

The emissions control systems are designed and certified to work together in reducing emissions to levels that comply with the Clean Air Act. To make sure the emissions remain low, you should use only new Honda replacement parts or their equivalent for repairs. Using lower quality parts may increase the emissions from your vehicle.

The emissions control systems are covered by warranties separate from the rest of your vehicle. Read your warranty manual for more information.