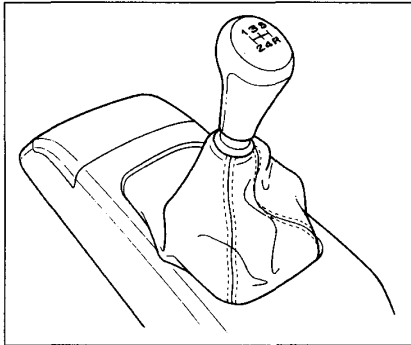


## 5-speed Manual Transmission



The manual transmission is synchronized in all forward gears for smooth operation. It has a lockout so you cannot shift directly from Fifth to Reverse. When shifting up or down, make sure you push the clutch pedal down all the way, shift to the next gear, and let the pedal up gradually. When you are not shifting, do not rest your foot on the clutch pedal. This can cause your clutch to wear out faster.

Come to a full stop before you shift into reverse. You can damage the transmission by trying to shift into reverse with the car moving. Depress the clutch pedal and pause for a few seconds before putting it in reverse, or shift into one of the forward gears for a moment. This stops the gears so they won't "grind".

You can get extra braking from the engine when slowing down by shifting to a lower gear. This extra braking can help you maintain a safe speed and prevent your brakes from overheating while going down a steep hill. Before downshifting, make sure engine speed will not go into the red zone in the lower gear. Refer to the Maximum Speeds chart.

### **WARNING**

**Rapid slowing or speeding-up can cause loss of control on slippery surfaces, if you crash, you can be injured.**

**Use extra care when driving on slippery surfaces.**

### **Recommended Shift Points**

Drive in the highest gear that lets the engine run and accelerate smoothly. This will give you the best fuel economy and effective emissions control. The following shift points are recommended:

Shift up	Normal acceleration
1st to 2nd	15 mph (24 km/h)
2nd to 3rd	27 mph (43 km/h)
3rd to 4th	39 mph (62 km/h)
4th to 5th	53 mph (85 km/h)

*CONTINUED*

## 5-speed Manual Transmission, Automatic Transmission

Shift up	Cruise from acceleration
1st to 2nd	9 mph (14 km/h)
2nd to 3rd	20 mph (32 km/h)
3rd to 4th	33 mph (53 km/h)
4th to 5th	48 mph (77 km/h)

### Maximum Speeds

The speeds in this table are the maximums for the given gears. If you exceed these speeds, the engine speed will enter into the tachometer's red zone. If this occurs, you may feel the engine cut in and out. This is caused by a limiter in the engine's computer controls. The engine will run normally when you reduce the RPM below the red zone.

(US: DX, LX, Canada: LX, EX)

Gear	Maximum speeds
1st	32 mph (51 km/h)
2nd	59 mph (94 km/h)
3rd	88 mph (142 km/h)
4th	112 mph (181 km/h)
5th	Top speed

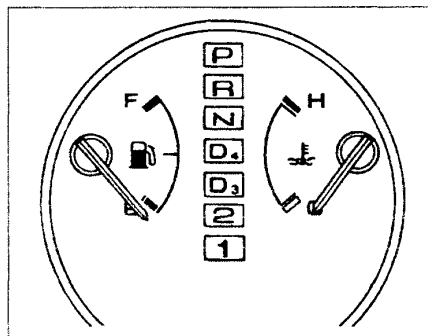
(US: EX, Canada: EX-V)

Gear	Maximum speeds
1st	34 mph (55 km/h)
2nd	58 mph (94 km/h)
3rd	89 mph (143 km/h)
4th	Top speed
5th	Top speed

### Automatic Transmission

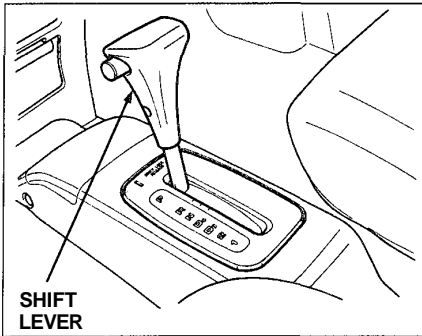
Your Honda's transmission has four forward speeds, and is electronically controlled for smoother shifting. It also has a "lock-up" torque converter for better fuel economy. You may feel what seems like another shift when the converter locks.

### Shift Lever Positions



## Automatic Transmission

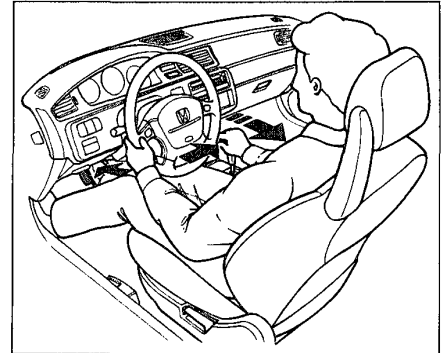
This display is on the instrument panel. It shows you the position of the shift lever.



The shift lever has seven positions. It must be in Park or Neutral to start the engine. When you are stopped in D4, D3, 2, 1 or R, press firmly on the brake pedal and keep your foot off the accelerator pedal.

To shift from:	Do this:
P to R	Press the brake pedal and press the release button.
R to P N to R D <sub>3</sub> to 2 2 to 1	Press the release button.
1 to 2 2 to D <sub>3</sub> D <sub>3</sub> to D <sub>4</sub> D <sub>4</sub> to N D <sub>4</sub> to D <sub>3</sub> N to D <sub>4</sub> R to N	Shift the lever.

**Park (P)** — This position mechanically locks the transmission. Use Park whenever you are turning off or starting the engine. To shift out of Park, you must press on the brake pedal and have your foot off the accelerator pedal. Press the release button on the side of the shift lever to move it.



You must also press the release button to shift into Park. To avoid transmission damage, come to a complete stop before shifting into Park. The shift lever must be in Park before you can remove the key from the ignition switch.

If you have done all of the above and still cannot move the lever out of Park, see Shift Lock Release on page [105](#).

*CONTINUED*

## Automatic Transmission

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**Reverse (R)** — To shift to Reverse from Park, see the explanation under Park. To shift to Reverse from Neutral, come to a complete stop and then shift. Press the release button before shifting into Reverse from Neutral.

**Neutral (N)** — Use Neutral if you need to restart a stalled engine, or if it is necessary to stop briefly with the engine idling. Shift to Park position if you need to leave the car for any reason. Press on the brake pedal when you are moving the shift lever from Neutral to another gear.

**Drive (D4)** — Use this position for your normal driving. The transmission automatically selects a suitable gear for your speed and acceleration. You may notice the transmission shifting up at higher speeds when the engine is cold. This helps the engine warm up faster.

**Drive (D3)** — This position is similar to D4, except only the first three gears are selected. Use D3 to provide engine braking when going down a steep hill. D3 can also keep the transmission from cycling between third and fourth gears in stop-and-go driving.

For faster acceleration when in D3 or D4, you can get the transmission to automatically downshift by pushing the accelerator pedal to the floor. The transmission will shift down one or two gears, depending on your speed.

**Second (2)** — To shift to Second, press the release button on the side of the shift lever. This position locks the transmission in second gear. It does not downshift to first gear when you come to a stop. Second gives you more power when climbing, and increased engine braking when going down steep

hills. Use second gear when starting out on a slippery surface or in deep snow. It will help reduce wheelspin.

Whenever you move the shift lever to a lower gear, the transmission downshifts only if the engine's redline will not be exceeded in the lower gear.

**First (1)** — To shift from Second to First, press the release button on the side of the shift lever. With the lever in this position, the transmission locks in First gear. By upshifting and downshifting through 1, 2, D3 and D4, you can operate this transmission much like a manual transmission without a clutch pedal.

## Maximum Speeds

The speeds in this table are the maximums for the given position. If you exceed these speeds, the engine speed will enter into the tachometer's red zone. If this occurs, you will feel the engine cut in and out. This is caused by a limiter in the engine's computer controls. The engine will run normally when you reduce the RPM below the red zone.

(US: DX, LX, Canada: LX, EX)

Position	Maximum speeds
1	37 mph (60 km/h)
2	66 mph (106 km/h)
D <sub>3</sub>	99 mph (160 km/h)
D <sub>4</sub>	Top speed

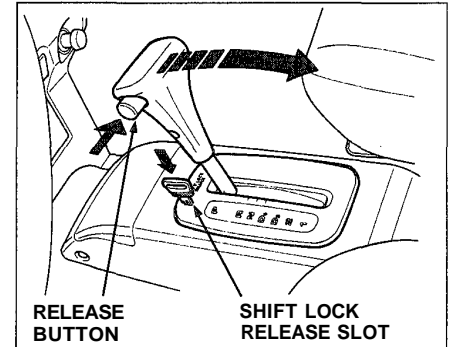
(US: EX, Canada: EX-V)

Position	Maximum speeds
1	42 mph (67 km/h)
2	75 mph (120 km/h)
D <sub>3</sub>	112 mph (180 km/h)
D <sub>4</sub>	Top speed

## Shift Lock Release

This allows you to move the shift lever out of Park if the normal method of pushing on the brake pedal and pressing the release button does not work.

1. Set the Parking brake.
2. Remove the key from the ignition switch.
3. Insert the key in the Shift Lock Release slot next to the shift lever.
4. Push down on the key while you press the release button and move the shift lever out of Park to Neutral.



5. Remove the key from the Shift Lock Release slot. Depress the brake pedal and restart the engine.

If you need to use the Shift Lock Release, it could mean your car is developing a problem. Have the car checked by your Honda dealer.