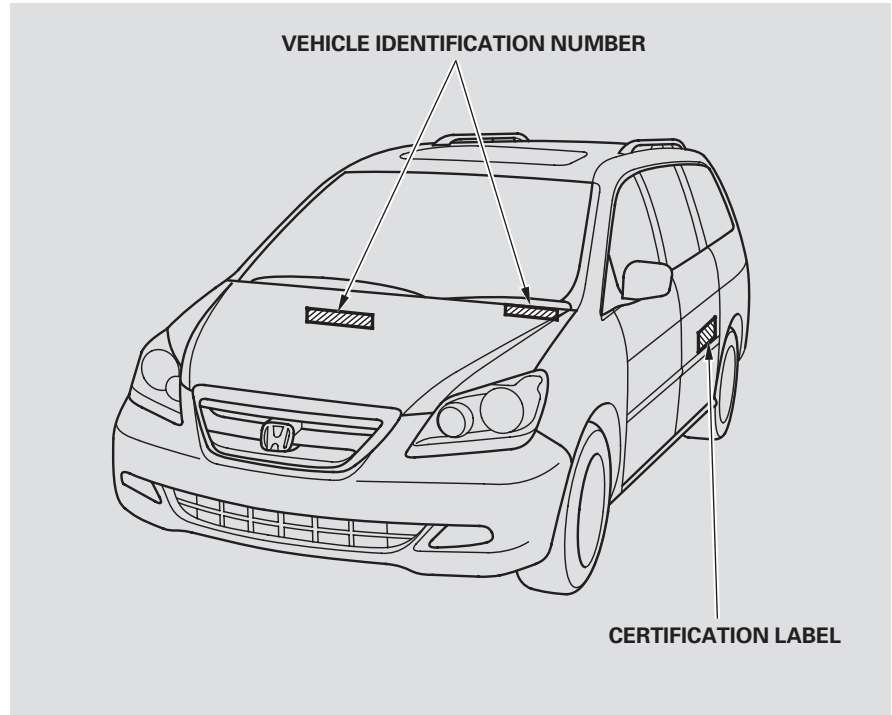


## Identification Numbers

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Your vehicle has several identifying numbers in various places.

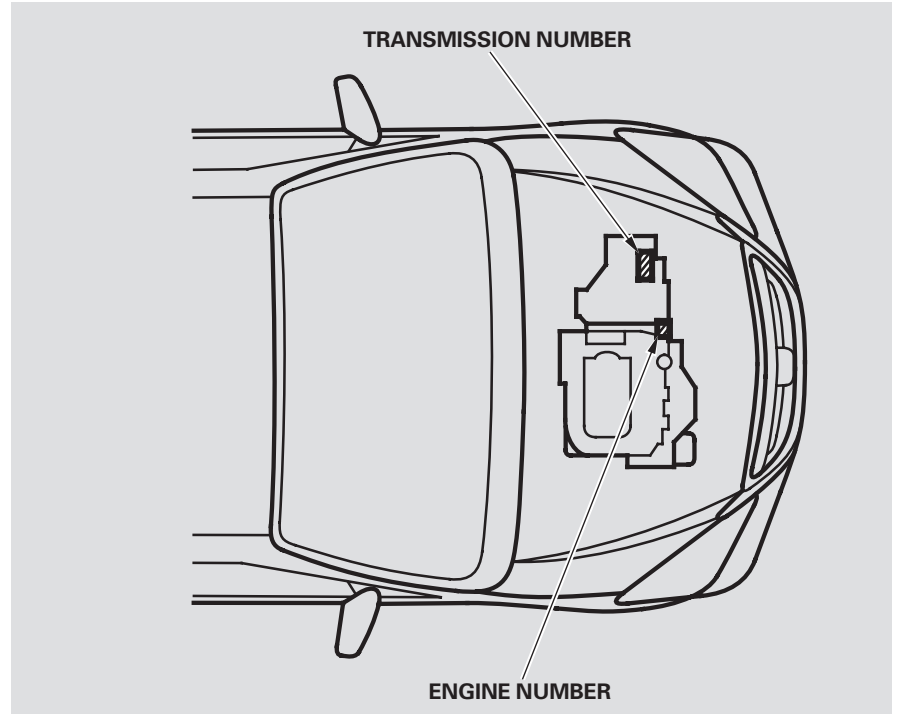
The vehicle identification number (VIN) is the 17-digit number your dealer uses to register your vehicle for warranty purposes. It is also necessary for licensing and insuring your vehicle. The easiest place to find the VIN is on a plate fastened to the top of the dashboard. You can see it by looking through the windshield on the driver's side. It is also on the certification label attached to the driver's doorjamb, and is stamped on the engine compartment bulkhead. The VIN is also provided in bar code on the certification label.



## Identification Numbers

The engine number is stamped into the engine block. It is on the front.

The transmission number is on a label on the side of the transmission.



# Specifications

## Dimensions

Length	201.0 in (5,106 mm)
Width	77.1 in (1,958 mm)
Height	68.8 in (1,748 mm)* <sup>1</sup> 70.0 in (1,778 mm)* <sup>2</sup>
Wheelbase	118.1 in (3,000 mm)
Track	Front 66.7 in (1,694 mm) Rear 66.8 in (1,697 mm)

\* 1 : LX

\* 2 : EX, EX-L and Touring models

## Weights

Gross vehicle weight rating	See the tire information label attached to the driver's doorjamb.
Gross combined weight rating (GCWR)	8,410 lbs (3,815 kg)

## Engine

Type	Water cooled 4-stroke SOHC VTEC, 6-cylinder, gasoline engine
Bore x Stroke	3.50 x 3.66 in (89.0 x 93.0 mm)
Displacement	212 cu-in (3,471 cm <sup>3</sup> )
Compression ratio	10.0 : 1
Spark plugs	NGK: IZFR5K-11 DENSO: PKJ16DR-M11

## Air Conditioning

Refrigerant type	HFC-134a (R-134a)
Charge quantity	32 – 34 oz (850 – 900 g)
Lubricant type	ND-OIL8

## Capacities

Fuel tank		Approx. 21 US gal (80 ℓ)
Engine coolant	Change* <sup>1</sup> Total	1.85 US gal (7.0 ℓ) 2.48 US gal (9.4 ℓ)
Engine oil	Change* <sup>2</sup> Including filter Without filter Total	4.5 US qt (4.3 ℓ) 4.2 US qt (4.0 ℓ) 5.3 US qt (5.0 ℓ)
Automatic transmission fluid	Change Total	3.3 US qt (3.1 ℓ) 8.5 US qt (8.0 ℓ)
Windshield washer reservoir	U.S. Vehicles Canada Vehicles	2.6 US qt (2.5 ℓ) 4.8 US qt (4.5 ℓ)

\* 1 : Including the coolant in the reserve tank and that remaining in the engine

Reserve tank capacity:  
0.16 US gal (0.6 ℓ)

\* 2 : Excluding the oil remaining in the engine

## Lights

Headlights	High	12 V — 60 W (HB3)
	Low	12 V — 51 W (HB4)
Front turn signal		12 V — 21 W
Front fog lights		12 V — 35 W
Front turn signal lights		12 V — 21 W
Front parking/side marker lights		12 V — 1.5 CP (Amber)
Rear turn signal lights		12 V — 21 W (Amber)
Stop/Taillights		12 V — 21/5 W
Taillights		12 V — 3 CP
Back-up lights		12 V — 21 W
License plate light		12 V — 5 W
High-mount brake light		12 V — 16 W
Individual map lights	Front	12 V — 5 W
	Rear	12 V — 5 W
Vanity mirror lights		12 V — 2 W
Cargo area light		12 V — 8 W
Door courtesy light		12 V — 4 W (2 CP)

## Battery

Capacity	12 V — 52 AH/5 HR
	12 V — 65 AH/20 HR

## Fuses

Interior	Driver's side	See page 385 or the fuse label attached to the dashboard.
	Passenger's side	See page 386 or the fuse label attached to the inside of the fuse box door under the dashboard.
Under-hood		See page 384 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	-0°30'
Caster	Front	2°32'

## Tires

Size	Front/Rear	235/65R16 103T *1
		235-710R460A 104T *2
	Spare	T135/80D17 103M
Pressure	Front	33 psi (230 kPa, 2.3 kgf/cm <sup>2</sup> )
		35 psi (240 kPa, 2.4 kgf/cm <sup>2</sup> )*3
	Rear	35 psi (240 kPa, 2.4 kgf/cm <sup>2</sup> )
		Spare

\* 1 : LX, EX, and Canadian Touring models

\* 2 : U.S. Touring model

\* 3 : EX-L and Canadian Touring models

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

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The tires on your car 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. Grade C corresponds to a level of performance that 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.