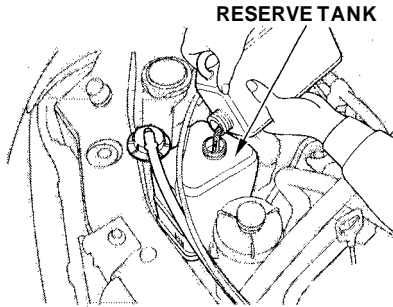


Adding Engine Coolant



If the coolant level in the reserve tank is at or below the MIN line, add coolant to bring it up to the MAX line. Inspect the cooling system for leaks. This coolant should always be a mixture of 50 percent antifreeze and 50 percent water. Never add straight antifreeze or plain water.

Always use Genuine Honda Antifreeze/Coolant. If it is not available, you may use another major-brand non-silicate coolant as a temporary replacement. Make sure it is a high-quality coolant recommended for aluminum engines. However, continued use of any non-Honda coolant can result in corrosion, causing the cooling system to malfunction or fail. Have the cooling system flushed and refilled with Honda antifreeze/coolant as soon as possible.

If the reserve tank is completely empty, you should also check the coolant level in the radiator.

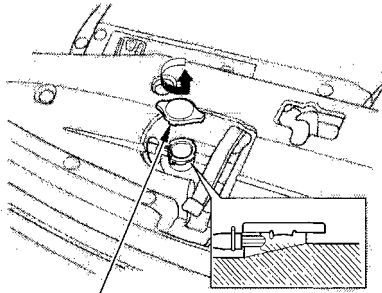
⚠ WARNING

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.

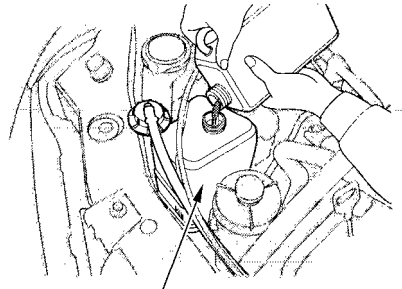
CONTINUED

Cooling System



RADIATOR CAP

1. Make sure the engine and radiator are cool.
2. Turn the radiator cap counter-clockwise, without pressing down on it, until it stops. This relieves any pressure remaining in the cooling system.
3. Remove the radiator cap by pushing down and turning counterclockwise.



RESERVE TANK

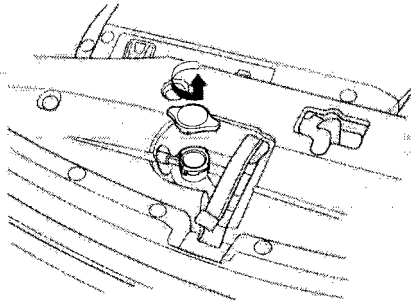
4. The coolant level should be up to the base of the filler neck. Add coolant if it is low.
5. Put the radiator cap back on. Tighten it fully.
6. Pour coolant into the reserve tank. Fill it to halfway between the MAX and MIN marks. Put the cap back on the reserve tank.

Do not add any rust inhibitors or other additives to your vehicle's cooling system. They may not be compatible with the coolant or engine components.

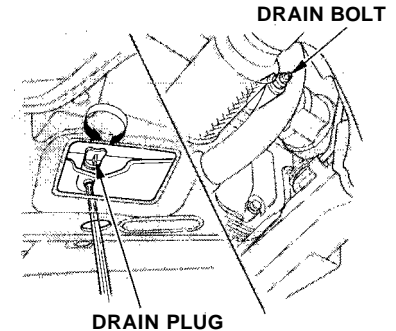
Replacing Engine Coolant

The cooling system should be completely drained and refilled with new coolant according to the time and distance recommendations in the maintenance schedule. Only use Genuine Honda Antifreeze/Coolant.

Draining the coolant requires access to the underside of the vehicle. Unless you have the tools and knowledge, you should have this maintenance done by a skilled mechanic.



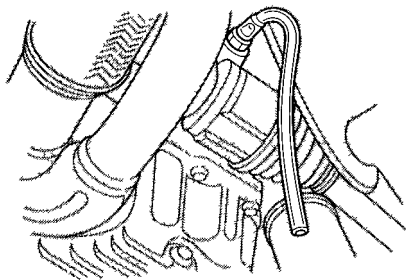
1. Turn the ignition ON (II). Turn the heater temperature control dial fully clockwise. Turn the ignition off. Open the hood. Make sure the engine and radiator are cool to the touch.
2. Remove the radiator cap.



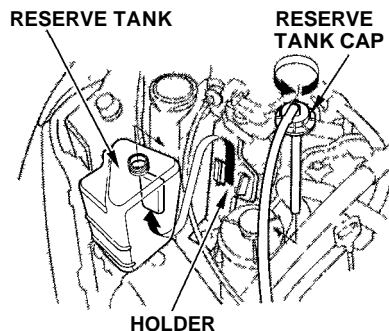
3. Loosen the drain plug on the bottom of the radiator. The coolant will drain through the splash guard. Loosen the drain bolt.

CONTINUED

Cooling System

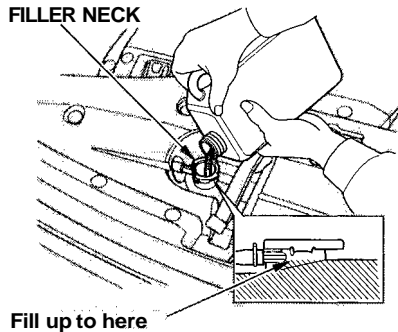


4. Install a rubber hose on the drain bolt in the back of the engine block. Loosen the drain bolt.



5. Remove the reserve tank from its holder by pulling it straight up. Drain the coolant, then put the tank back in its holder.

6. When the coolant stops draining, tighten the drain plug at the bottom of the radiator.
7. Tighten the drain bolt at the rear of the engine cylinder block securely.
Tightening torque:
7 lbf-ft (10 N·m, 1.0 kgf-m)
8. Mix the recommended antifreeze with an equal amount of purified or distilled water in a clean container. The cooling system capacity is:
1.74 US gal (6.6 l, 1.45 Imp gal)



9. Pour coolant into the radiator up to the base of the filler neck.

10. Fill the reserve tank to the MAX mark. Install the reserve tank cap.
11. Install the radiator cap, and tighten it to the first stop.
12. Start the engine and let it run until the radiator cooling fan comes on at least twice. Then stop the engine.
13. Remove the radiator cap. Fill the radiator with coolant up to the base of the filler neck.
14. Install the radiator cap, and tighten it fully.

Windshield Washers

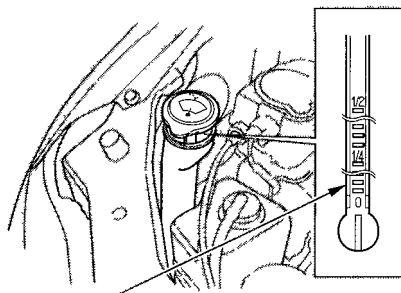
Check the level in the windshield washer reservoir at least monthly during normal usage. In bad weather, when you use the washers often, check the level every time you stop for fuel. This reservoir supplies the windshield and rear window washers.

The windshield washer reservoir is located behind the passenger's side headlight.

Check the reservoir's fluid level by removing the cap and looking at the level gauge attached to the cap.

On Canadian models

The low washer level indicator will light when the level is low (see page [61](#)).



LEVEL GAUGE

Fill the reservoir with a good-quality windshield washer fluid. This increases the cleaning capability and prevents freezing in cold weather.

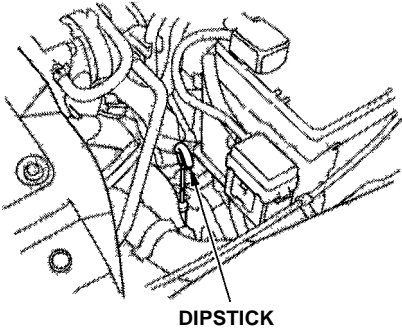
When you refill the reservoir, clean the edges of the windshield wiper blades with windshield washer fluid on a clean cloth. This will help to condition the blade edges.

NOTICE

Do not use engine antifreeze or a vinegar/water solution in the windshield washer reservoir.

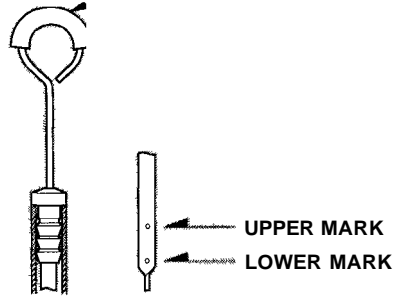
Antifreeze can damage your vehicle's paint, while a vinegar/water solution can damage the windshield washer pump.

Use only commercially-available windshield washer fluid.



Check the fluid level with the engine at normal operating temperature.

1. Park the vehicle on level ground. Shut off the engine.
2. Remove the dipstick (yellow loop) from the transmission and wipe it with a clean cloth.



3. Insert the dipstick all the way into the transmission.
4. Remove the dipstick and check the fluid level. It should be between the upper and lower marks.
5. If the level is below the lower mark, add fluid to bring it to the upper mark. Remove the fill plug to add fluid. Always use Honda Premium Formula Automatic

Transmission Fluid (ATF). If it is not available, you may use a DEXRON® III automatic transmission fluid as a temporary replacement. However, continued use can affect shift quality. Have the transmission drained and refilled with Honda ATF as soon as it is convenient.

6. Insert the dipstick all the way back in the transmission.

The transmission should be drained and refilled with new fluid according to the time and distance recommendations in the maintenance schedule.

If you are not sure how to add fluid, contact your Honda dealer.

Brake Fluid

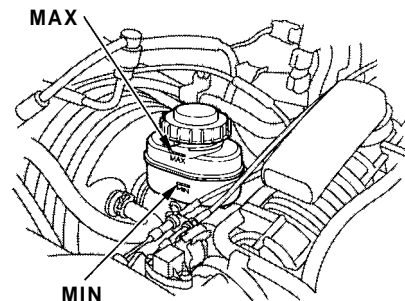
Check the fluid level in the brake fluid reservoir monthly.

The brake fluid should be replaced according to the time and distance recommendations in the maintenance schedule.

Always use Genuine Honda DOT 3 brake fluid. If it is not available, you should use only DOT 3 or DOT 4 fluid, from a sealed container, as a temporary replacement. However, the use of any non-Honda brake fluid can cause corrosion and decrease the life of the system. Have the brake system flushed and refilled with Honda DOT 3 brake fluid as soon as possible.

Brake fluid marked DOT 5 is not compatible with your vehicle's braking system and can cause extensive damage.

Brake System



The fluid level should be between the MIN and MAX marks on the side of the reservoir. If the level is at or below the MIN mark, your brake system needs attention. Have the brake system inspected for leaks or worn brake pads.