

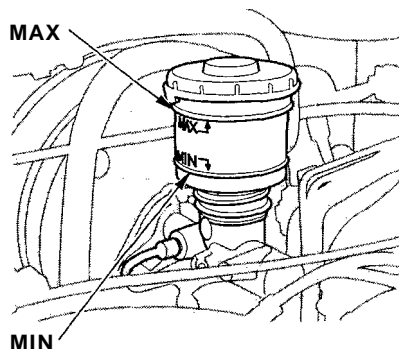
Brake Fluid

Check the fluid level in the reservoirs monthly. There are one or two reservoirs, depending on model. They are:

- Brake fluid reservoir (all models)
- ABS reservoir (cars with ABS)

The brake fluid in the brake system should be replaced every 36 months or 72,000 km (45,000 miles), whichever comes first.

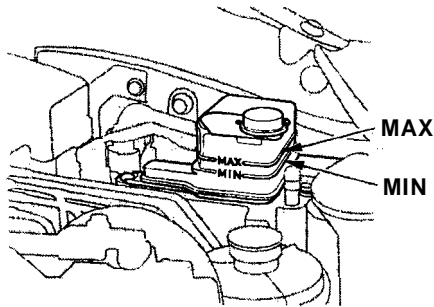
Brake System



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

If you add brake fluid to bring it up to the MAX mark, use Genuine Honda Brake Fluid or an equivalent from a sealed container that is marked DOT3 or DOT4 only. Brake fluid marked DOT5 is not compatible with your car's braking system.

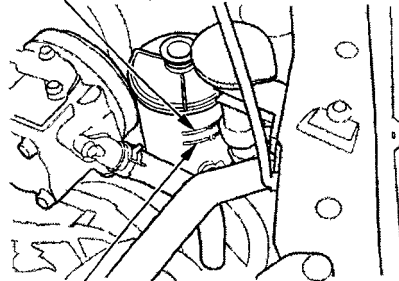
Anti-lock Brake System



The fluid should be between the MIN and MAX marks on the side of the reservoir. If it is at or below the MIN mark, it indicates a possible problem in the ABS. Have the dealer inspect the system as soon as possible.

Power Steering

UPPER LEVEL



LOWER LEVEL

You should check the fluid level in the power steering reservoir monthly. Check the level when the engine is cold. Look at the side of the reservoir. The fluid should be between the UPPER LEVEL and LOWER LEVEL. If it is below the LOWER LEVEL, add power steering fluid to the UPPER LEVEL.

NOTICE

Using automatic transmission fluid or another brand of power steering fluid will damage the system. Use only GENUINE HONDA Power Steering Fluid-V.

A low power steering fluid level can indicate a leak in the system. Check the fluid level frequently and have the system inspected as soon as possible.

NOTICE

Turning the steering wheel to full left or right lock and holding it there can damage the power steering pump.

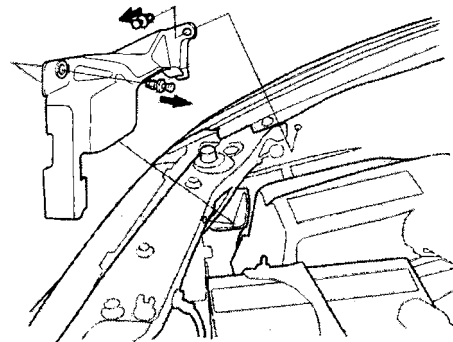
Air Cleaner

The air cleaner element should be cleaned or replaced according to the time and distance recommendations in the maintenance schedule.

Cleaning (Severe Conditions)

Clean the air cleaner element by blowing compressed air through it in the opposite direction to normal air flow. If you do not have access to compressed air (such as a service station), ask your Honda dealer to do this service.

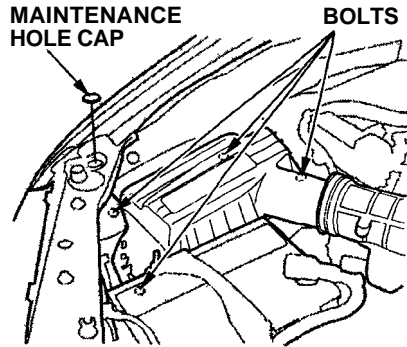
Follow the replacement procedure for removal and reinstallation.



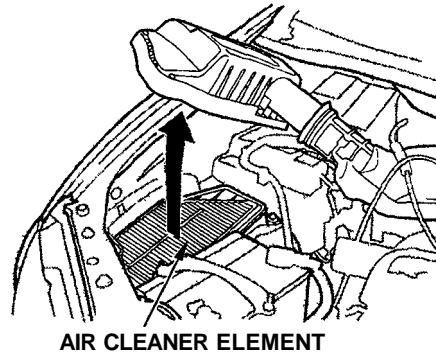
The air cleaner element is inside the box on the passenger's side of the engine compartment.

To replace it:

1. Remove the two pins holding the air intake cover by pulling the head on each pin. Remove the air intake cover.
2. Remove the air duct from the air cleaner housing cover.



3. Loosen the four bolts and remove the air cleaner housing cover. Remove the maintenance hole cap so you can reach the right front bolt through the hole.
4. Remove the old air cleaner element. Clean the inside of the air cleaner housing with a damp rag.



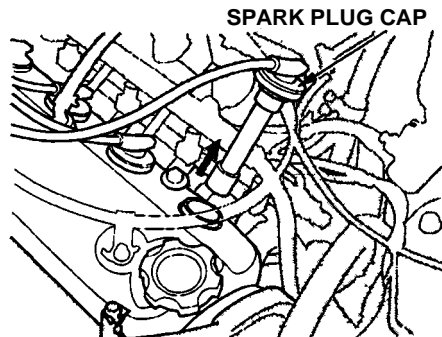
5. Place the new air cleaner element in the air cleaner housing.
6. Reinstall the air cleaner housing cover, tighten the four bolts.
7. Reinstall the air intake cover. Reinstall the two pins and secure them by pushing on the heads until they lock.

8. Reinstall the air duct on the air cleaner housing cover. Reinstall the maintenance hole cap.

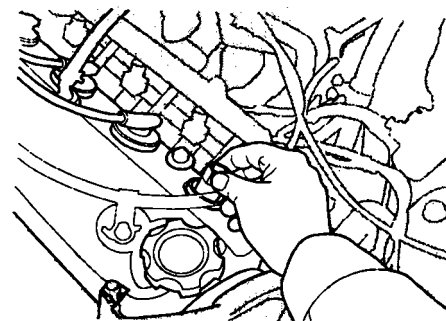
Spark Plugs

The spark plugs in your car need to be replaced every 2 years or 48,000 km (30,000 miles), whichever comes first.

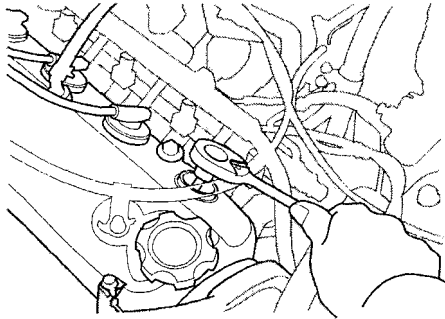
Replacement



1. Clean up any dirt and oil around the spark plug caps.
2. Remove the spark plug cap by pulling it straight out.
3. Remove the spark plug with a 16 mm (5/8 inch) spark plug socket.



4. Put the new spark plug into the socket, then thread it into the hole. Screw it in by hand so you do not crosstread it.



5. Torque the spark plug. (If you do not have a torque wrench, tighten the spark plug 2/3 turn after it contacts the cylinder head.)
Tightening torque:
18 N.m (1.8 kgf.m , 13 lbf.ft)

NOTICE

Tighten the spark plugs carefully. A spark plug that is too loose can overheat and damage the engine. Overtightening can cause damage to the threads in the cylinder head.

6. Install the spark plug cap.
7. Repeat this procedure for the other three spark plugs.

Specifications:

NGK: **ZFR5F-11**
Nippondenso: **KJ16CR-L11**

Spark Plug Gap:
1.1 mm (0.04 in) $\begin{matrix} +0 \\ -0.1 \text{ mm} \end{matrix}$