

Transmission Oil, Brake and Clutch Fluid

Only use an API Service SF or SG grade motor oil with a viscosity of SAE 10W-30 or 10W-40.

The transmission should be drained and refilled with new oil every 24 months or 48,000 km (30,000 miles), whichever comes first.

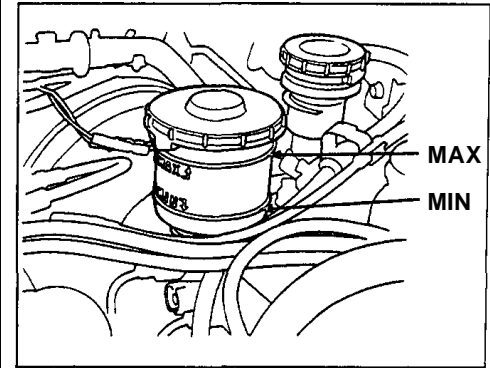
Brake and Clutch Fluid

Check the fluid level in the reservoirs monthly. There are up to three reservoirs, depending on model. They are:

- Brake fluid reservoir (all models)
- Clutch fluid reservoir (Manual transmission only)
- ABS reservoir (Si, Si 4WS and VTEC models in U.S. and SR, SR 4WS and SR-V models in Canada)

The brake fluid in the brake and Anti-lock brake systems should be replaced every 2 years or 48,000 km (30,000 miles), whichever comes first.

Brake System

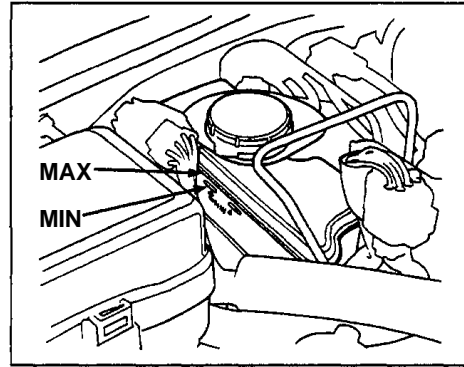


The fluid should be between the MIN and MAX marks on the side of the reservoir. If the level is at or below the MIN mark, it is an indication that your brake system needs attention. Have the brake system inspected for leaks or worn brake pads.

Brake and Clutch Fluid

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



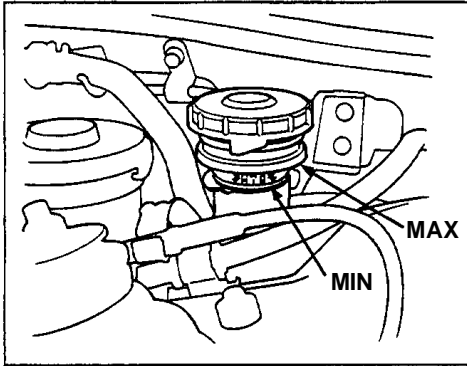
Check the fluid level in this reservoir after driving the car for at least a few minutes. It should be between the MIN and MAX marks on the side of the reservoir. If it is at or below the MIN mark, it may indicate a problem in the braking system. Have the dealer inspect your car.

If the fluid level is half an inch or more above the MAX mark, it may indicate a problem in the ABS. Have your dealer inspect the system as soon as possible.

If you add brake fluid to bring it up to the MAX mark, use the same DOT3 or DOT4 brake fluid from a sealed container specified for the brake system.

Brake and Clutch Fluid, Power Steering

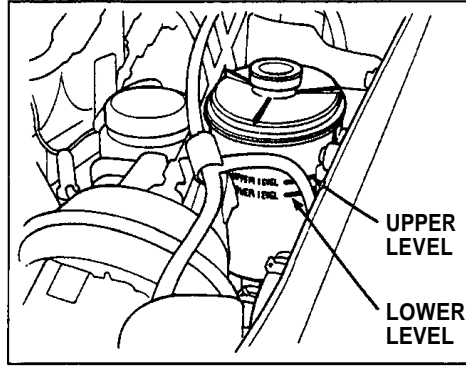
Clutch System



The fluid should be between the MIN and MAX marks on the side of the reservoir. If it is not, add brake fluid to bring it up to that level. Use the same DOT3 or DOT4 brake fluid from a sealed container specified for the brake system.

Low fluid level can indicate a leak in the clutch system. Have this system inspected as soon as possible.

Power Steering



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.

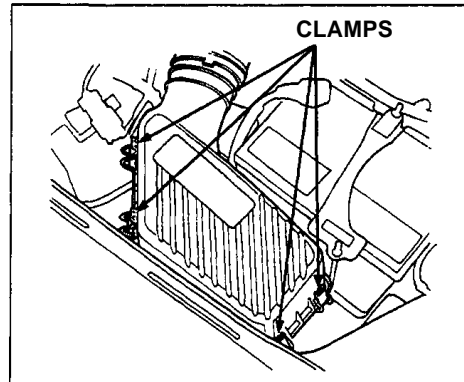
A low power steering fluid level can indicate a leak in the system. Check the fluid level frequently and have the system inspected as soon as possible.

The air cleaner element should be replaced every 2 years or 48,000 km (30,000 miles), whichever comes first. Under severe driving conditions, it should also be cleaned every 12 months or 24,000 km (15,000 miles), whichever comes first.

Cleaning (Severe Conditions)

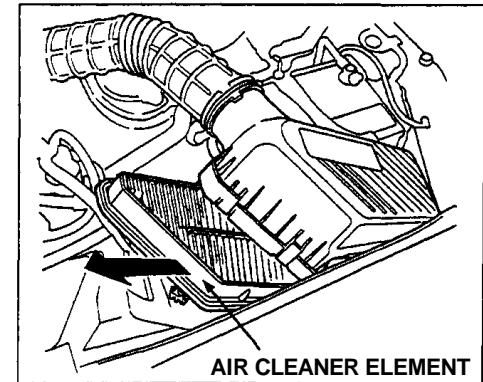
Clean the air cleaner element by blowing compressed air through it in the opposite direction to normal air flow. If you do not have access to compressed air (such as a gas station), ask your Honda dealer to do this service.

Follow the replacement procedure for removal and installation.



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

1. Unsnap the four hold-down clamps and remove the air cleaner housing cover.
2. Remove the old air cleaner element.
Clean the inside of the air cleaner housing with a damp rag.



3. Place the new air cleaner element in the air cleaner housing.
4. Reinstall the air cleaner housing cover, snap the four hold-down clamps back into place.

Fuel Filter, Spark Plugs

Fuel Filter

The fuel filter should be replaced every 4 years or 96,000 km (60,000 miles), whichever comes first.

Have a qualified technician change the fuel filter. Since the fuel system is under pressure, gasoline can spray out and create a hazard if all fuel line connections are not handled correctly.

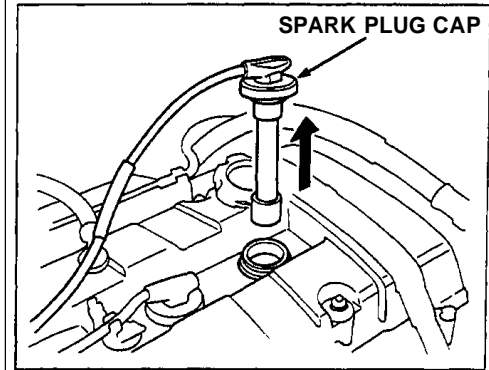
The filter may require replacement sooner if you happen to buy one or more tankfuls of contaminated gasoline. Have the filter tested or replaced if you suspect it has been clogged by contaminants.

Spark Plugs

(Except US: VTEC, Canada: SR-V)
The original spark plugs in your car need to be replaced every 2 years or 48,000 km (30,000 miles), whichever comes first.

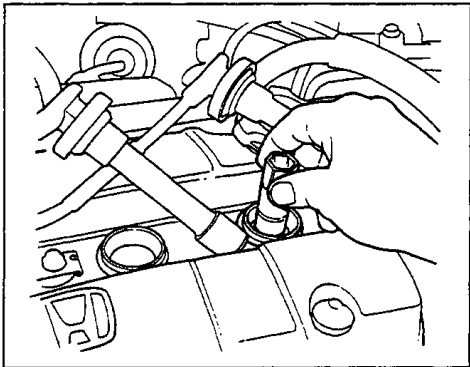
(US: VTEC, Canada: SR-V)
The original spark plugs in your car are a special platinum tipped design for longer life. They only need to be replaced every 6 years or 96,000 km (60,000 miles), whichever comes first.

Replacement

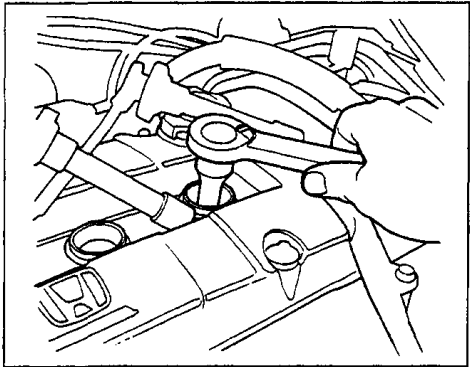


1. Clean up any dirt and oil that have collected around the spark plug caps.
(US: VTEC, Canada: SR-V)
First remove the four nuts from the plug wire cover and remove the cover.
2. Remove the spark plug cap by pulling it straight out.
3. Remove the spark plug, using a 16 mm (5/8 inch) spark plug socket.

Spark Plugs



- 4. Set the gap on the new spark plug with a wire-type spark plug gapping tool. Do not use a blade-type feeler gauge. Plug gap should be:
1.1 mm (0.04 in)
- 5. 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.



- 6. Torque the spark plug. (If you do not have a torque wrench, tighten the spark plug one-quarter turn after it contacts the cylinder head.)
Tightening torque:
18 N·m(1.8 kg·m,13 lb-ft)

NOTICE

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

- 7. Install the spark plug cap.
- 8. Repeat this procedure for the other three spark plugs.
(US: VTEC, Canada: SR-V)
Reinstall the plug wire cover and tighten the four nuts.

CONTINUED

Spark Plugs, Battery

Specifications:

(US: S, Canada: S)

Normal driving conditions

NGK: **ZFR5F-11**

Nippondenso: **KJ16CR-L11**

Hot climates, or continuous high speed driving

NGK: **ZFR6F-11**

Nippondenso: **KJ20CR-L11**

(US: Si, Si 4WS, Canada: SR, SR 4WS)

Normal driving conditions

NGK: **ZFR6F-11**

Nippondenso: **KJ20CR-L11**

Hot climates, or continuous high speed driving

NGK: **ZFR7F-11**

Nippondenso: **KJ22CR-L11**

(US: VTEC, Canada: SR-V)

Normal driving conditions

NGK: **PZFR6F-11**

Nippondenso: **PKJ 20CR-L11**

Hot climates, or continuous high speed driving

NGK: **PFR7G-11**

Nippondenso: **PK22PR-L11**

Battery

Check the condition of your car's battery monthly. You should check for proper electrolyte level and corrosion on the terminals.

WARNING

The battery gives off explosive hydrogen gas during normal operation. A spark or open flame can cause the battery to explode with enough force to kill or seriously hurt you.

Keep all sparks, open flames, and smoking materials away from the battery.

Wear protective clothing and a face shield, or have a skilled mechanic do the battery maintenance.

⚠ WARNING

The battery contains sulfuric acid (electrolyte) which is highly corrosive and poisonous.

Getting electrolyte in your eyes or on your skin can cause serious burns. Wear protective clothing and eye protection when working near the battery.

Swallowing electrolyte can cause fatal poisoning if immediate action is not taken.

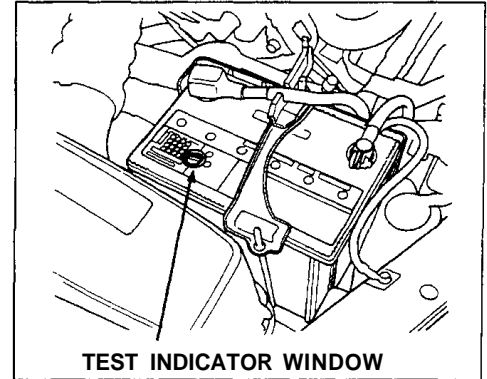
KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN

Emergency Procedures

Eyes — Flush with water from a cup or other container for at least fifteen minutes. (Water under pressure can damage the eye.) Immediately call a physician or 911.

Skin — Remove contaminated clothing. Flush the skin with large quantities of water. Call a physician immediately.

Swallowing — Drink water or milk. Call your local Poison Control Center or a physician immediately.



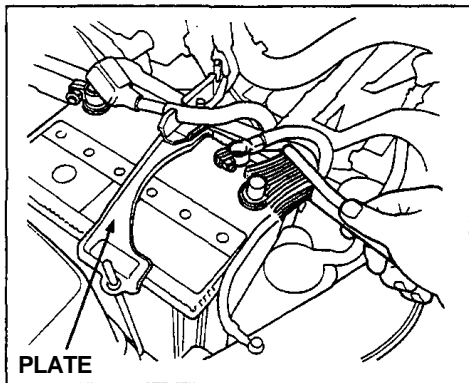
TEST INDICATOR WINDOW

Check the battery condition by looking at the test indicator window on the battery:

- Blue — Good condition
- Red — Add distilled water
- White — Charging necessary

CONTINUED

Battery



Check the battery terminals for corrosion (a white or yellowish powder). To remove it, cover the terminals with a solution of baking soda and water. It will bubble up and turn brown. When this stops, wash it off with plain water. Dry off the battery with a cloth or paper towel. Coat the terminals with grease to help prevent future corrosion.

If the terminals are severely corroded, clean them with baking soda and water. Then use a wrench to loosen and remove the cables from the terminals. Always disconnect the negative (—) cable first and reconnect it last. Clean the battery terminals with a terminal cleaning tool or wire brush. Reconnect and tighten the cables, then coat the terminals with grease.

When reconnecting the positive (+) terminal on manual transmission models, make sure to place the cable securely in the clamp in the plate.

If you need to connect the battery to a charger, disconnect both cables to prevent damage to the car's electrical system.

If your car's battery is disconnected or goes dead, the audio system will disable itself. The next time you turn on the radio you will see "Code" in the frequency display. Use the Preset buttons to enter the five-digit code (see page 95).

NOTICE

Charging the battery with the cables connected can seriously damage your car's electronic controls. Detach the battery cables before connecting the battery to a charger.