

Brake Fluid, Power Steering

Brake Fluid

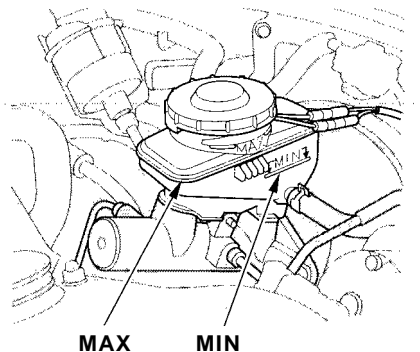
Check the fluid level in the brake fluid reservoir monthly.

The brake fluid should be replaced according to the time recommendation in the maintenance schedule.

Always use Honda Heavy Duty Brake Fluid DOT 3. 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 Heavy Duty Brake Fluid DOT 3 as soon as possible.

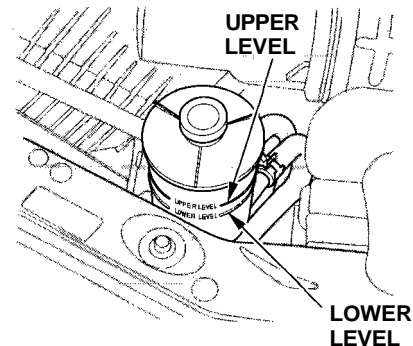
Brake fluid marked DOT 5 is not compatible with your car's braking system and can cause extensive damage.

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.

Power Steering



You should check the fluid level in the power steering reservoir at least once a year. 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.

Power Steering, Hood Latch, Air Cleaner Element

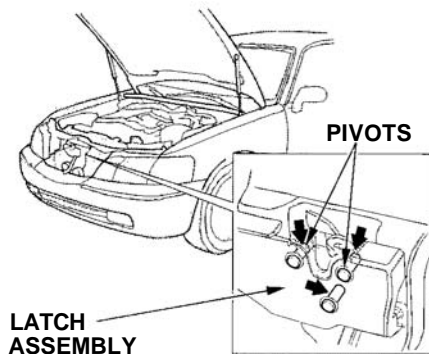
Always use Honda Power Steering Fluid. If it is not available, you may use another power steering fluid as an emergency replacement. However, continued use can cause increased wear and poor steering in cold weather. Have the power steering system flushed and refilled with Honda PSF as soon as possible.

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.

Hood Latch



Clean the hood latch assembly with a mild cleaner, then lubricate it with a multipurpose grease. Lubricate all the moving parts (as shown), including the pivot. Follow the time and distance recommendations in the Maintenance Schedule. If you are not sure how to clean and grease the latch, contact your Acura dealer.

Air Cleaner Element

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

Cleaning (Severe Conditions)

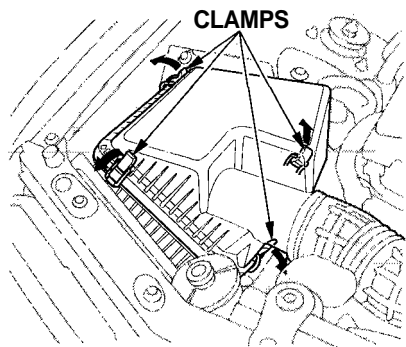
Clean the air cleaner element by blowing compressed air through it in the opposite direction to normal air flow. If you do not have access to compressed air (such as a service station), ask your Acura dealer to do this service.

Follow the replacement procedure for removal and installation.

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Air Cleaner Element

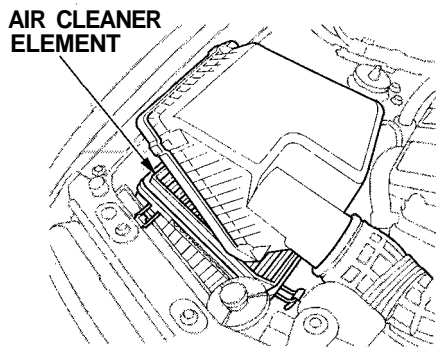
Replacement



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

To replace it:

1. Unsnap the four clamps holding the air cleaner housing cover.

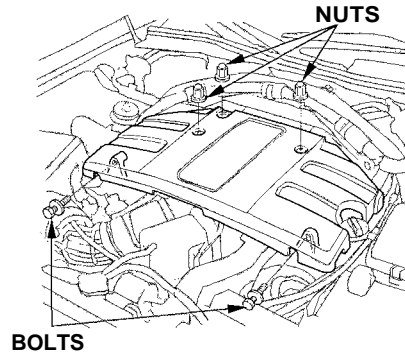


2. Remove the air cleaner housing cover. Do not disconnect the air intake tube from the air cleaner housing cover.
3. Remove the old air cleaner element.
4. Carefully clean the inside of the air cleaner housing with a damp rag.

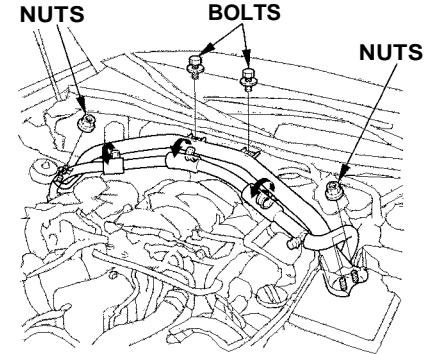
5. Place the new air cleaner element in the air cleaner housing.
6. Reinstall the air cleaner housing cover, snap the four hold-down clamps back into place.

The spark plugs in your car are a special platinum-tipped design for longer life. The spark plugs should be replaced according to the time and distance recommendations in the maintenance schedule.

Replacement



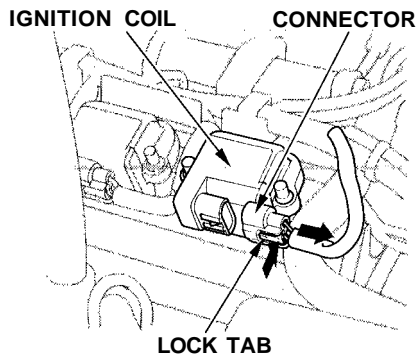
1. Remove the two bolts and the three nuts with a 7/16 inch (10 mm) wrench, then remove the engine cover.



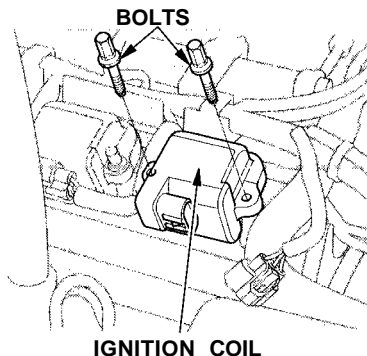
2. Remove the two bolts and the four nuts with a wrench and remove the tower bar. Then remove the A/C tube from the three clips.
3. Clean up any dirt and oil that have collected around the ignition coils.

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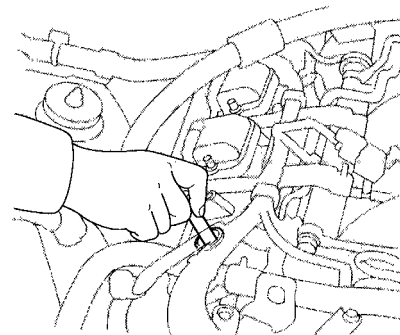
Spark Plugs



4. Disconnect the wire connector from the ignition coil by pushing on the lock tab and pulling on the connector. Pull on the plastic connector, not the wires.



5. Use a wrench to remove the two bolts holding the ignition coil. Remove the ignition coil by pulling it straight out.
6. Remove the spark plug with a five-eighths inch (16 mm) spark plug socket.



7. Put the new spark plug into the socket; then screw it into the hole. Screw it in by hand so you do not crossthread it.