

Check the brake fluid level in the reservoirs monthly after removing the engine compartment rear cover (see page 203).

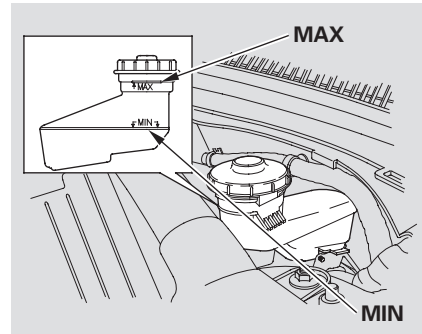
Replace it every 3 years, independent of mileage.

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.

Using 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 vehicle's braking system and can cause extensive damage.

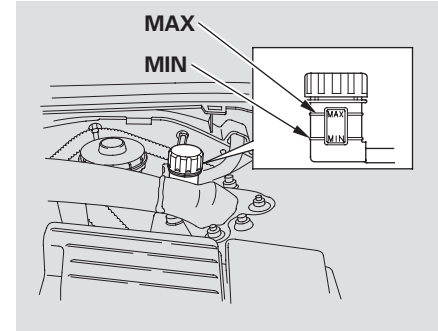
Brake System



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.

Clutch System

Manual Transmission only

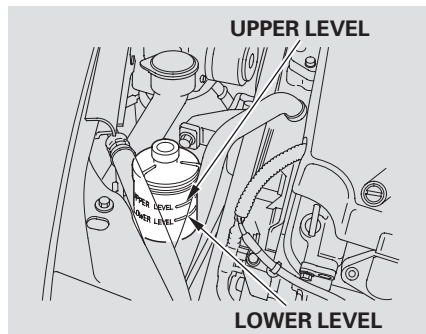


The fluid level should be between the MIN and MAX marks on the side of the reservoir. If it is not, add brake fluid to bring it up to that level. Use the same fluid specified for the brake system.

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

Power Steering Fluid, Hood Latch

Power Steering Fluid



Check the level on the side of the reservoir when the engine is cold, and the engine compartment right-side cover is off (see page 203). The fluid should be between the UPPER LEVEL and LOWER LEVEL. If not, add power steering fluid to the UPPER LEVEL mark.

Always use Honda Power Steering Fluid. You may use another power steering fluid as an emergency replacement, but 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.*

Headlight Aiming

The headlights were properly aimed when your vehicle was new. If you regularly carry heavy items in the trunk, readjustment may be required. Adjustment should be performed by an Acura dealer or other qualified mechanic.

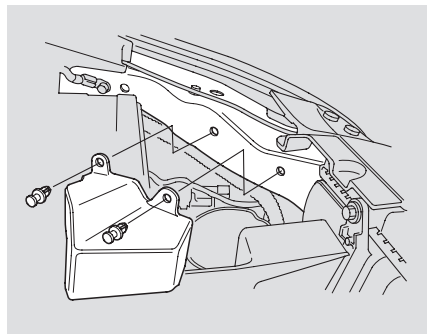
Headlights

The headlight bulbs are a type of high voltage discharge tube. High voltage can remain in the circuit even with the light switch off and the key removed. Because of this, you should not attempt to examine or change a headlight bulb yourself. If a headlight bulb fails, take your vehicle to a dealer to have it replaced.

Replacing a Front Fog Light or Daytime Running Light Bulb

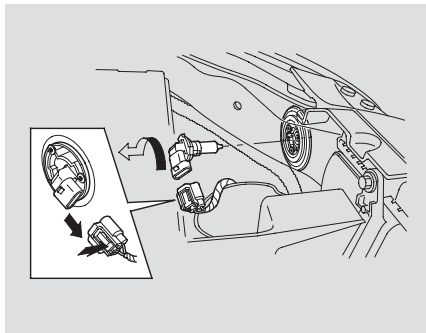
1. Remove the left or right side engine compartment cover from the side you are working on by carefully pulling the cover out.

If you are replacing the bulb on the driver's side, remove the air intake cover by removing the two fastener pins and pulling the cover out. Then remove the upper part of the air intake duct by pulling it straight up.



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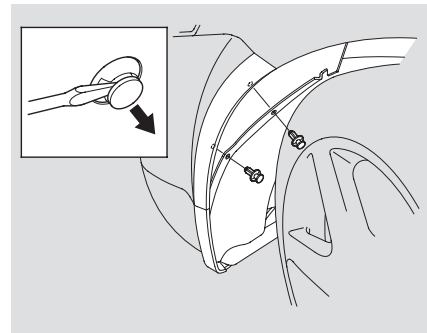
Lights



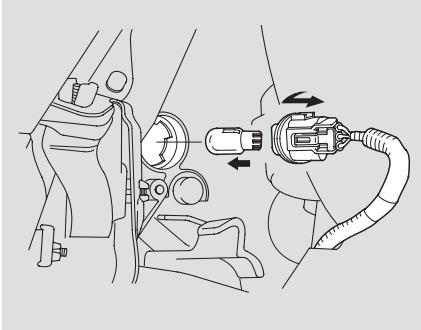
2. Remove the electrical connector from the bulb by pushing on the tab and pulling the connector down.
3. Remove the bulb by turning it one-quarter turn counterclockwise.

4. Insert the new bulb into the hole and turn it one-quarter turn clockwise to lock it in place.
5. Push the electrical connector back onto the bulb. Make sure it is on all the way.
6. Turn on the fog lights to test the new bulb.
7. (Driver's side)
Install the upper part of the air intake duct.
8. (Driver's side)
Install the engine compartment corner cover, and secure it with two fastener pins.
9. Install the engine compartment side cover.

Replacing the Front Turn Signal/ Parking Light Bulb



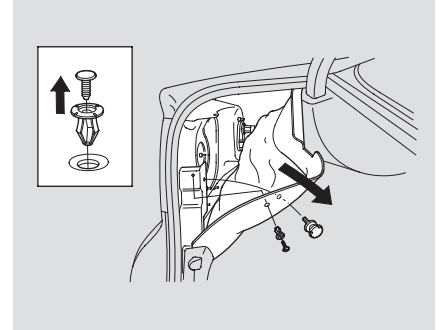
1. Start the engine. If you are replacing a driver's side bulb, turn the steering wheel all the way to the right. If you are replacing a passenger's side bulb, turn the steering wheel to the left. Turn off the engine.



2. Use a flat-tipped screwdriver to remove the holding clip from the middle edge of the inner fender cover, and pull the inner fender cover back.
3. Remove the socket from the headlight assembly by turning it one-quarter turn counterclockwise.

4. Remove the bulb from the socket by pushing it in and turning it counterclockwise until it unlocks.
5. Install the new bulb in the socket. Turn it clockwise to lock it in place.
6. Insert the socket into the headlight assembly. Turn it clockwise to lock it in place.
7. Test the lights to make sure the new bulb is working.
8. Push the inner fender cover in place. Install the holding clip, and lock it in place by pushing on its center.

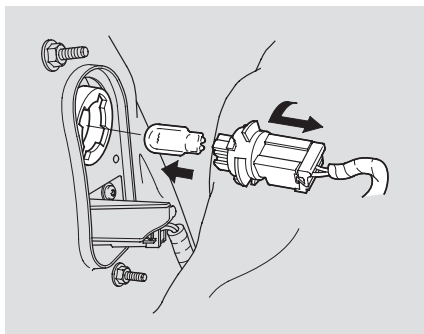
Replacing the Rear Turn Signal Bulb (in Fenders)



1. Open the trunk. Using a small screwdriver, pop up the pin in the center of the fastener, then remove the fastener. Unscrew and remove the cargo net hook from the fender. Pull back the trunk lining.
2. Remove the socket by turning it one-quarter turn counterclockwise.

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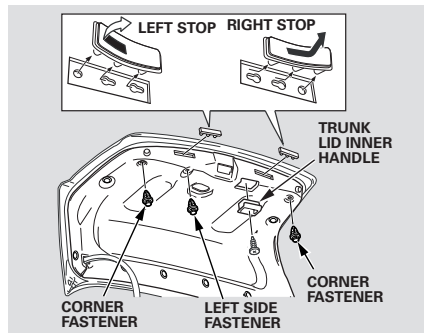
Lights



3. Pull the bulb straight out of its socket. Push the new bulb straight into the socket until it bottoms.
4. Reinstall the socket into the light assembly by turning it clockwise until it locks.
5. Test the lights to make sure the new bulb is working.
6. Reinstall the trunk lining. Make sure it is installed under the edge of the trunk seal.

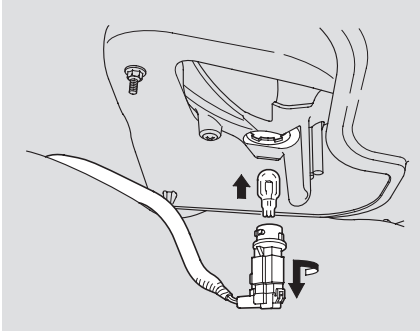
7. Insert the fastener into the hole on the side of the trunk lining, and push in the head of the fastener. Screw the cargo net hook into the fender.

Replacing the Back-up Light Bulb (in Trunk Lid)



- 1a. Determine which backup light is out (left or right), then open the trunk.

- b. Pop up the pin in the center of the left or right corner fastener with a small screwdriver, and remove the fastener. *Left side only:* Remove the left side fastener the same way.
- c. Pull out the outside edge of the rubber stop, then push the stop outward, and pull it to remove it.
- d. *Right side only:* Remove the screw from the trunk lid inner handle, and remove the handle trim.
- e. Pull back the corner of the trunk lid lining.

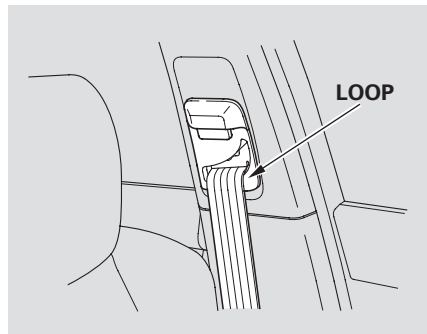


2. Remove the socket by turning it one-quarter turn counterclockwise.
3. Pull the bulb straight out of its socket. Push the new bulb straight into the socket until it bottoms.

4. Insert the socket into the light assembly. Turn it clockwise to lock it in place.
5. Test the lights to make sure the new bulb is working.
6. Reinstall the trunk lid lining. Make sure it is installed under the edge of the trunk seal.
7. Install all removed parts.

Seat Belts, Floor Mats

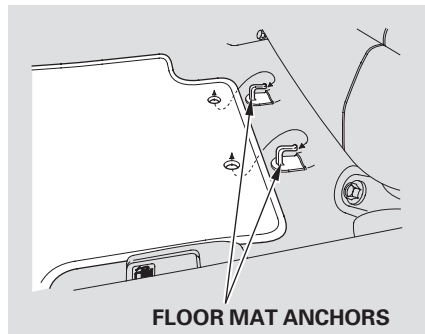
Seat Belts



If your seat belts get dirty, use a soft brush with a mixture of mild soap and warm water to clean them. Do not use bleach, dye, or cleaning solvents. Let the belts air dry before you use the vehicle.

Dirt build-up in the loops of the seat belt anchors can cause the belts to retract slowly. Wipe the insides of the loops with a clean cloth dampened in mild soap and warm water, or isopropyl alcohol.

Floor Mats



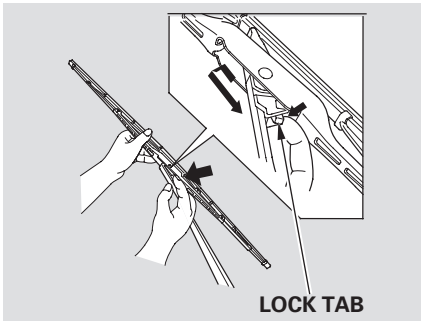
The driver's floor mat that came with your vehicle hooks over the floor mat anchors. This keeps the floor mat from sliding forward and possibly interfering with the pedals.

If you remove the driver's floor mat, make sure to re-anchor it when you put it back in your vehicle.

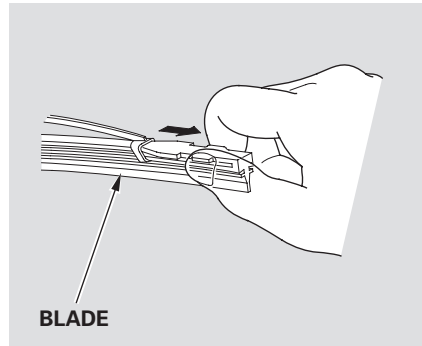
If you use non-Acura floor mats, make sure they fit properly and that they can be used with the floor mat anchors. Do not put additional floor mats on top of the anchored mats.

Check the condition of the wiper blades at least every 6 months. Replace them if you find signs of cracking in the rubber, areas that are getting hard, or if they leave streaks and unwiped areas when used.

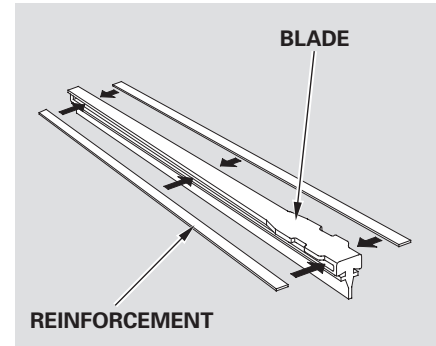
1. Raise the wiper arm off the windshield.



2. Disconnect the blade assembly from the wiper arm by pushing in the lock tab. Hold the lock tab in while you push the blade assembly toward the base of the arm.



3. Remove the blade from its holder by grasping the tabbed end of the blade. Pull firmly until the tabs come out of the holder.



4. Examine the new wiper blades. If they have no plastic or metal reinforcement along the back edge, remove the metal reinforcement strips from the old wiper blade, and install them in the slots along the edge of the new blade.
5. Slide the new wiper blade into the holder until the tabs lock.

CONTINUED

Wiper Blades, Tires

- Slide the wiper blade assembly onto the wiper arm. Make sure it locks in place.
- Lower the wiper arm down against the windshield.

Tires

To safely operate your vehicle, your tires must be the proper type and size, in good condition with adequate tread, and correctly inflated.

The following pages give more detailed information about your tires, how and when to inspect your tires for damage and wear, and what to do when your tires need to be replaced.

Tire Types

All Models Except 6-Speed with Summer Tires

Your vehicle is equipped with high performance all-season tires (marked All Season or M + S on the sidewalls). These tires provide excellent handling and braking performance in most driving situations.

6-Speed with Summer Tires

Your vehicle is equipped with high performance summer tires. These tires have a high-traction compound and tread pattern to provide superior acceleration, cornering, and stopping under most driving conditions.

However, these tires are not suitable for driving on snow or ice, so all-season or winter tires must be installed for winter driving conditions.

See page [224](#) for winter driving conditions.

Inflation

Keeping the tires properly inflated provides the best combination of handling, tread life, and riding comfort.

- Underinflated tires wear unevenly, adversely affect handling and fuel economy, and are more likely to fail from being overheated.
- Overinflated tires can make your vehicle ride more harshly, are more prone to damage from road hazards, and wear unevenly.

Because your tires have a low profile, do not rely on a visual inspection to determine whether the tires have the proper air pressure.

Instead, we recommend that you use a gauge to measure the air pressures **at least once a month**. Even tires that are in good condition may lose one to two psi (10 to 20 kPa, 0.1 to 0.2 kgf/cm²) per month.

WARNING

Using tires that are excessively worn or improperly inflated can cause a crash in which you can be seriously hurt or killed.

Follow all instructions in this owner's manual regarding tire inflation and maintenance.

Remember to check the spare tire at the same time you check all the other tires.

Recommended Tire Pressures for Normal Driving

The following charts show the recommended cold tire pressures for most normal driving conditions and speeds.

Automatic Transmission Models

Tire Size	Cold Tire Pressure for Normal Driving
P235/45R17 93W	Front: 32 psi (220 kPa , 2.2 kgf/cm ²) Rear: 32 psi (220 kPa , 2.2 kgf/cm ²)

Manual Transmission Models

Tire Size	Cold Tire Pressure for Normal Driving
P235/45R17 93W 235/45R17 93W	Front: 35 psi (240 kPa , 2.4 kgf/cm ²) Rear: 32 psi (220 kPa , 2.2 kgf/cm ²)

The compact spare tire pressure is 60 psi (420 kPa , 4.2 kgf/cm²).

Recommended Tire Pressures for High Speed Driving

Acura strongly recommends that you not drive faster than posted speed limits and conditions allow. If you decide it is safe to drive at high speeds (over 118 mph or 190 kph), be sure to adjust the cold tire pressures as shown below. If you do not adjust the tire pressure, excessive heat can build up and cause sudden tire failure.

All Models

Tire Size	Cold Tire Pressure for High Speed Driving
P235/45R17 93W 235/45R17 93W	Front: 39 psi (270 kPa , 2.7 kgf/cm ²) Rear: 35 psi (240 kPa , 2.4 kgf/cm ²)

CONTINUED

Tires

When you return to normal speed driving, be sure to readjust the tire pressure for normal driving. You should wait until the tires are cold before adjusting the tire pressure.

For convenience, the recommended tire sizes and cold air pressures are on a label on the driver's doorjamb.

For additional technical information, see page [258](#).

Check the air pressures when the tires are cold. This means the vehicle has been parked for at least three hours. If you have to drive the vehicle before checking pressures, the tires can still be considered "cold" if you drive less than 1 mile (1.6 km).

If you check the pressures when the tires are hot (the vehicle has been driven several miles), you will see readings 4 to 6 psi (30 to 40 kPa, 0.3 to 0.4 kgf/cm²) higher than the cold readings.

Add or release air, if needed, to match the recommended cold tire pressures on page [221](#).

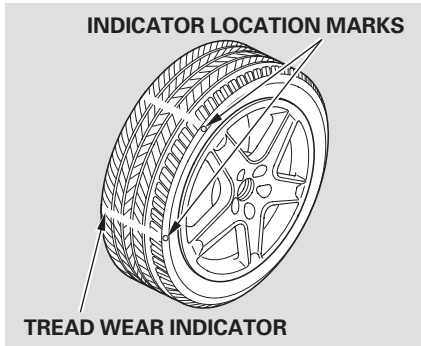
Tubeless tires have some ability to self-seal if they are punctured. You should look closely for punctures if a tire starts losing pressure.

You should get your own tire pressure gauge and use it whenever you check your tire pressures. This will make it easier for you to tell if a pressure loss is due to a tire problem and not due to a variation between gauges.

Tire Inspection

Every time you check inflation, you should also examine the tires for damage, foreign objects, and wear. You should look for:

- Bumps or bulges in the tread or side of the tire. Replace the tire if you find either of these conditions.
- Cuts, splits, or cracks in the side of the tire. Replace the tire if you can see fabric or cord.
- Excessive tread wear.



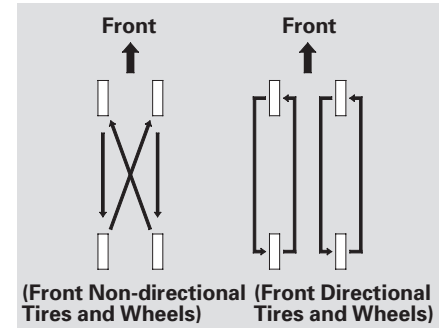
Your vehicle's tires have wear indicators molded into the tread. When the tread wears down to that point, you will see a 1/2 inch (12.7 mm) wide band running across the tread. This shows there is less than 1/16 inch (1.6 mm) of tread left on the tire. A tire that is this worn gives very little traction on wet roads. You should replace the tire if you can see the tread wear indicator in three or more places around the tire.

Tire Maintenance

In addition to proper inflation, correct wheel alignment helps to decrease tire wear. If you find a tire is worn unevenly, have your dealer check the wheel alignment.

Have your dealer check the tires if you feel a consistent vibration while driving. A tire should always be rebalanced if it is removed from the wheel. When you have new tires installed, make sure they are balanced. This increases riding comfort and tire life. For best results, have the installer perform a dynamic balance.

Tire Rotation



Move the tires to the positions shown in the illustration each time they are rotated. If you purchase directional tires, rotate only front-to-back.

Tires

Replacing Tires

Replace your tires with radial tires of the same size, load range, speed rating and maximum cold tire pressure rating (as shown on the tire's side wall).

Mixing radial and bias-ply tires on your vehicle can reduce braking ability, traction, and steering accuracy. Using tires of a different size or construction can cause the anti-lock brake and the vehicle stability assist systems to work inconsistently.

It is best to replace all four tires at the same time. If that is not possible or necessary, replace the two front tires or two rear tires as a pair. Replacing just one tire can seriously affect your vehicle's handling.

If you ever replace a wheel, make sure that the wheel's specifications match those of the original wheels.

⚠ WARNING

Installing improper tires on your vehicle can affect handling and stability. This can cause a crash in which you can be seriously hurt or killed.

Always use the size and type of tires recommended in this owner's manual.

Wheel and Tire Specifications

Wheels:

17 x 8.0 JJ

Tires:

P235/45R17 93W
(All season tire)

235/45R17 93W
(Summer tire)

See page [258](#) for DOT tire quality grading information, and page [259](#) for tire size information.

Winter Driving

Tires marked “M + S” or “All Season” on the sidewall have an all-weather tread design suitable for most winter driving conditions.

For the best performance in snowy or icy conditions, you should install snow tires or tire chains. They may be required by local laws under certain conditions.

Summer Tires

If your vehicle is equipped with summer tires, be aware that these tires are not designed for winter driving conditions. For more information, consult your Acura dealer.

Snow Tires

If you mount snow tires on your Acura, make sure they are radial tires of the same size and load range as original tires. Mount snow tires on all four wheels. The traction provided by snow tires on dry roads may be lower than your original tires. Check with the tire dealer for maximum speed recommendations.

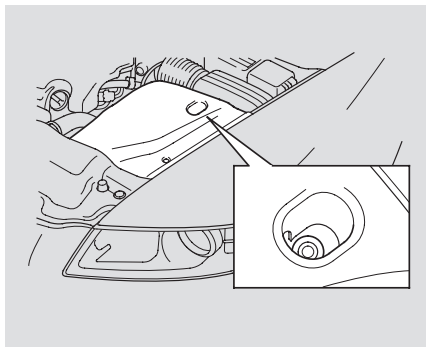
Tire Chains

Because your Acura has limited tire clearance, mount only SAE Class “S” cable-type traction devices, with rubber chain tensioners, on the front tires. Use traction devices only when required by driving conditions or local laws. Make sure they are the correct size for your tires. Metal link-type “chains” should not be used.

When installing cables, follow the manufacturer’s instructions, and mount them as tight as you can. Make sure they are not contacting the brake lines or suspension. Drive slowly with them installed. If you hear them coming into contact with the body or chassis, stop and investigate. Remove them as soon as you begin driving on cleared roads.

NOTICE: *Traction devices that are the wrong size or improperly installed can damage your vehicle’s brake lines, suspension, body, and wheels. Stop driving if they are hitting any part of the vehicle.*

Checking the Battery



Check the condition of the battery monthly by looking at the test indicator window. The label on the battery explains the test indicator's colors.

Check the 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 further corrosion.

If additional battery maintenance is needed, see your Acura dealer or a qualified technician.

WARNING: Battery posts, terminals, and related accessories contain lead and lead compounds. **Wash your hands after handling.**

If you need to connect the battery to a charger, disconnect both cables to prevent damaging your vehicle's electrical system. Always disconnect the negative (–) cable first, and reconnect it last.

WARNING

The battery gives off explosive hydrogen gas during normal operation.

A spark or flame can cause the battery to explode with enough force to kill or seriously hurt you.

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

If you need to park your vehicle for an extended period (more than one month), there are several things you should do to prepare it for storage. Proper preparation helps prevent deterioration and makes it easier to get your vehicle back on the road. If possible, store your vehicle indoors.

- Fill the fuel tank.
 - Change the engine oil and filter.
 - Wash and dry the exterior completely.
 - Clean the interior. Make sure the carpeting, floor mats, etc. are completely dry.
 - Leave the parking brake off. Put the transmission in Reverse (6-speed manual) or Park (automatic).
- Block the rear wheels.
 - If the vehicle is to be stored for a longer period, it should be supported on jackstands so the tires are off the ground.
 - Leave one window open slightly (if the vehicle is being stored indoors).
 - Disconnect the battery.
 - Support the front wiper blade arms with a folded towel or rag so they do not touch the windshield.
 - To minimize sticking, apply a silicone spray lubricant to all door and trunk seals. Also, apply a vehicle body wax to the painted surfaces that mate with the door and trunk seals.
- Cover the vehicle with a “breathable” cover, one made from a porous material such as cotton. Non-porous materials, such as plastic sheeting, trap moisture, which can damage the paint.
 - If possible, periodically run the engine until it reaches full operating temperature (the cooling fan cycles twice). Preferably, do this once a month.

