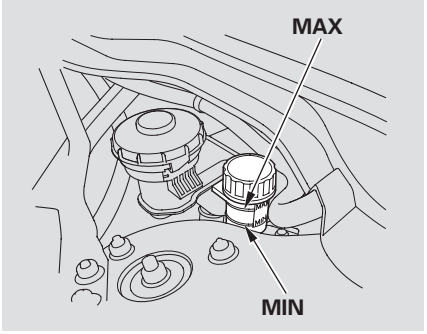
Brake and Clutch Fluid, Power Steering

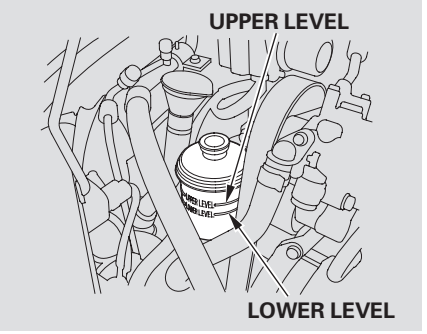
Clutch System



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.

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

Power Steering



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.

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

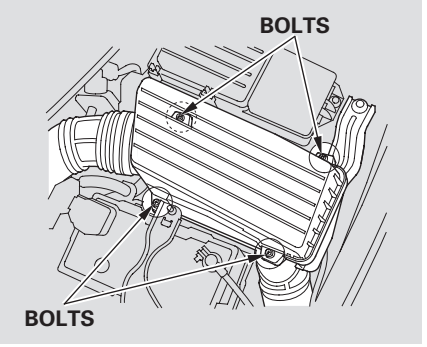
Turning the steering wheel to full left or right lock and holding it there can damage the power steering pump.

Air Cleaner Element

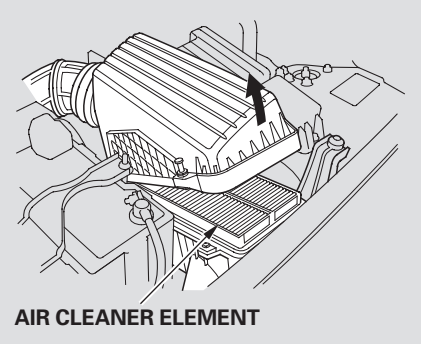
The air cleaner element should be replaced according to the distance recommendation in the maintenance schedule.

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

To replace it:



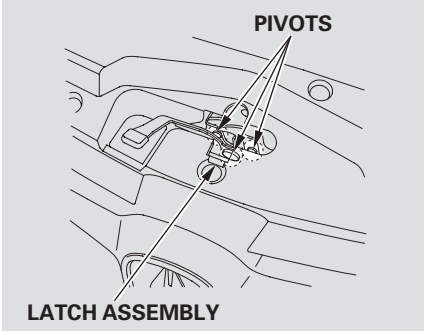
1. Loosen the four bolts, and remove the air cleaner housing cover.
2. Remove the old air cleaner element.
3. Carefully clean the inside of the air cleaner housing with a damp rag.



4. Place the new air cleaner element in the air cleaner housing.
5. Reinstall the air cleaner housing cover, and tighten the four bolts.

Hood Latch, Spark Plugs

Hood Latch

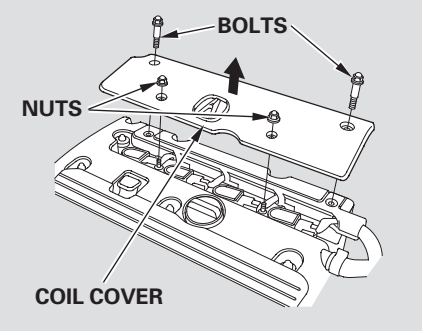


Clean the hood latch assembly with a mild cleaner, then lubricate it with a multipurpose grease. Lubricate all the moving parts (as shown), including the pivot. Follow the time and distance recommendations in the Maintenance Schedule. If you are not sure how to clean and grease the latch, contact your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

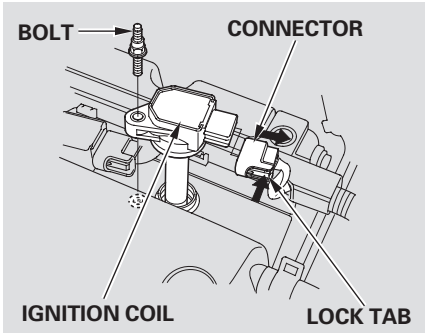
Spark Plugs

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

Replacement



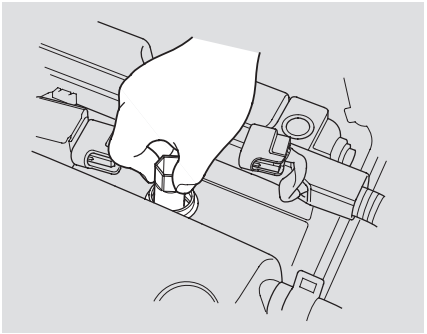
1. Remove the two nuts and two bolts with a wrench, then remove the coil cover.



2. Clean up any dirt and oil that have collected around the ignition coils.

3. Use a wrench to remove the bolt holding the ignition coil. Pull the ignition coil up slightly.

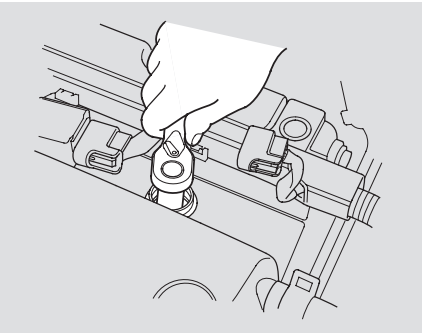
4. Disconnect the wire connector from the ignition coil by pushing on the lock tab and pulling on the connector. Pull on the plastic connector, not the wires.



5. Remove the ignition coil.

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.



8. Torque the spark plug. (If you do not have a torque wrench, tighten the spark plug two-thirds of a turn after it contacts the cylinder head.)
Tightening torque:
13 lbf·ft (18 N·m , 1.8 kgf·m)

CONTINUED

Spark Plugs

NOTICE

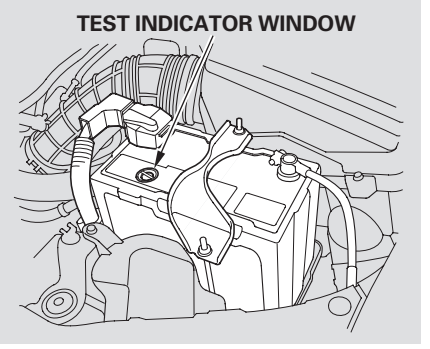
Tighten the spark plugs carefully. A spark plug that is too loose can overheat and damage the engine. Overtightening can cause damage to the threads in the cylinder head.

9. Install the ignition coil into the hole.
10. Connect the wire connector to the ignition coil. Make sure it locks in place.
11. Push the ignition coil down all the way. Install the bolt.
12. Repeat this procedure for the other three spark plugs.
13. Reinstall the coil cover, and tighten the two nuts and two bolts securely.

Specifications:

NGK:	IZFR6K-11
DENSO:	SKJ20DR-M11

Check the condition of your car's battery monthly. You should check the color of the test indicator window, and for corrosion on the terminals.



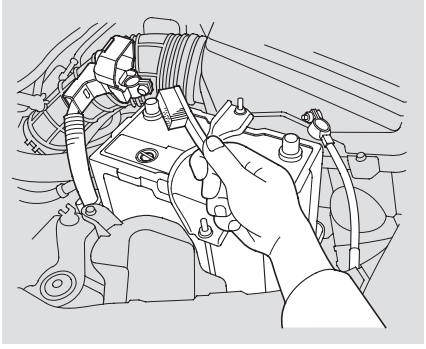
Check the battery condition by looking at the test indicator window on the battery. The label on the battery explains the test indicator's colors.

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.

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

CONTINUED

Battery



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.

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

⚠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.

NOTICE

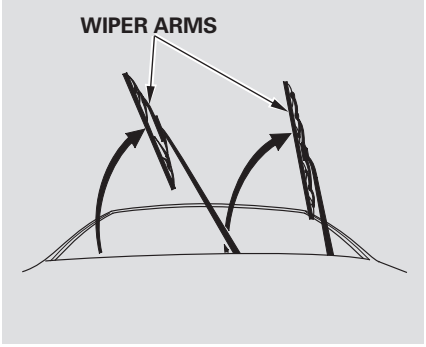
Charging the battery with the cables connected can seriously damage your car's electronic controls. Detach the battery cables before connecting the battery to a charger.

If your car's battery is disconnected or goes dead, the audio system, the driver's window AUTO function, and the navigation system (if equipped) will be disabled.

- To restore the audio system, enter the audio system anti-theft code (see page 172).
- To restore the driver's window AUTO function, see page 99 .
- To restore the navigation system, enter the navigation system security code (see System Security in the Navigation System Owner's manual).

Wiper Blades

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

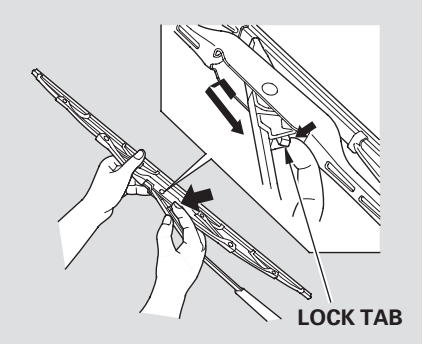


To replace the blade:

1. Raise the wiper arm off the windshield.
   Raise the driver's side first, then the passenger's side.

NOTICE

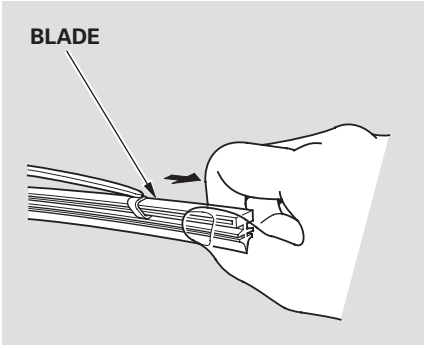
Do not open the hood when the wiper arms are raised, or you will damage the hood and the arms.



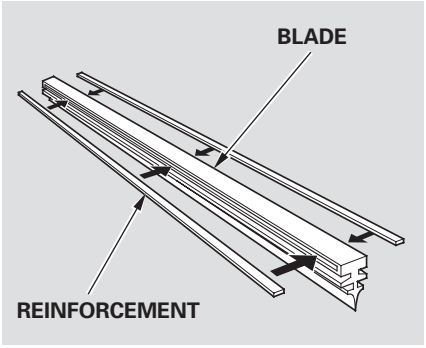
2. Disconnect the blade assembly from the wiper arm by pushing in the lock tab. Hold the lock tab in while you push the blade assembly toward the base of the arm.

CONTINUED

Wiper Blades



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.

6. Slide the wiper blade assembly onto the wiper arm. Make sure it locks in place.

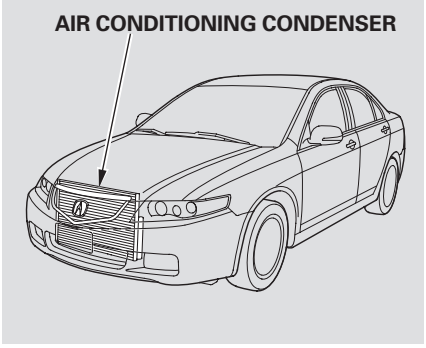
7. Lower the wiper arm down against the windshield.
   Lower the passenger's side first, then the driver's side.

Your car's air conditioning is a sealed system. Any major maintenance, such as recharging, should be done by a qualified mechanic. You can do a couple of things to make sure the air conditioning works efficiently.

Periodically check the engine's radiator and air conditioning condenser for leaves, insects, and dirt stuck to the front surface. These block the air flow and reduce cooling efficiency. Use a light spray from a hose or a soft brush to remove them.

NOTICE

The condenser and radiator fins bend easily. Only use a low-pressure spray or soft-bristle brush to clean them.



Run the air conditioning at least once a week during the cold weather months. Run it for at least ten minutes while you are driving at a steady speed with the engine at normal operating temperature. This circulates the lubricating oil contained in the refrigerant.

If the air conditioning does not get as cold as before, have your dealer check the system. Recharge the system with Refrigerant HFC-134a (R-134a). (See Specifications on page 334.)

NOTICE

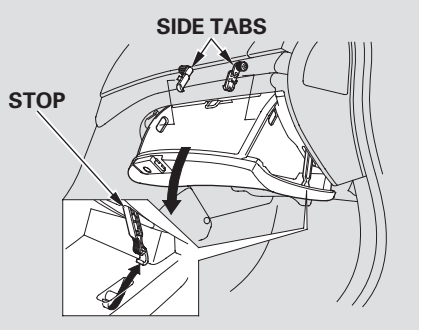
Whenever you have the air conditioning system serviced, make sure the service facility uses a refrigerant recycling system. This system captures the refrigerant for reuse. Releasing refrigerant into the atmosphere can damage the environment.

Dust and Pollen Filter

The dust and pollen filter removes pollen and dust that is brought in from the outside through the heating and cooling system.

This filter should be replaced every 30,000 miles (48,000 km) under normal conditions. It should be replaced every 15,000 miles (24,000 km) if you drive primarily in urban areas that have high concentrations of soot in the air from industry and diesel-powered vehicles. Replace it more often if air flow from the climate control system becomes less than usual.

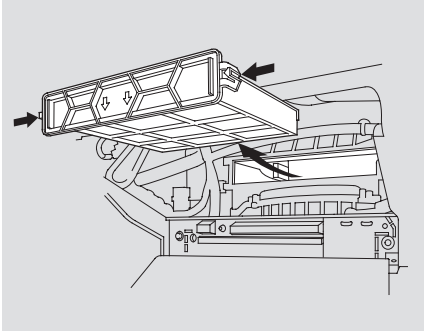
Replacement



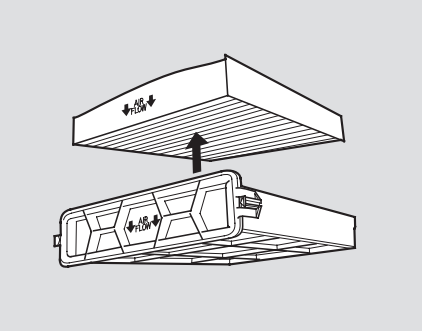
The dust and pollen filter is behind the glove box.

To replace it:

1. Open the glove box, and remove its contents.
2. Push the stop on the right side of the glove box to detach it from the glove box.
3. Remove the side tabs by carefully prying them out with a screwdriver, then pivot the glove box out of the way.



4. Push in the tabs on the corners of the dust and pollen filter case. Pull out the case.



5. Remove the filter from the case.

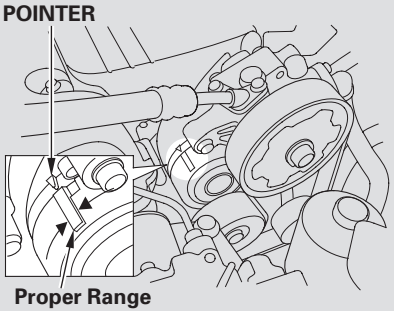
6. Install the new filter in the case. Make sure the arrows of the “AIR FLOW” marks on the filter point to the air flow direction (downward).

7. Install the case. Make sure both tabs “click” into place.

8. Install the glove box stop and side tabs, then reinstall the contents, and close the glove box.

If you are not sure how to replace the dust and pollen filter, have it replaced by your Acura dealer.

Drive Belt



Check the condition of the drive belt. Examine the edges of the belt for cracks or fraying.

An auto-tensioner adjusts the tension of the drive belt. The pointer on the auto-tensioner should be in the proper range. It should be checked according to the time and distance recommendations in the maintenance schedule.

If the pointer is out of this range or you see signs of wear, have the drive belt replaced by your Acura dealer as soon as possible.