

## Power Steering

The power steering on your car provides easy handling while parking and maneuvering in traffic, without loss of road "feel" at highway speeds. An engine-driven hydraulic pump provides full power assist at low speeds and decreasing assist as the car goes faster.

### CAUTION:

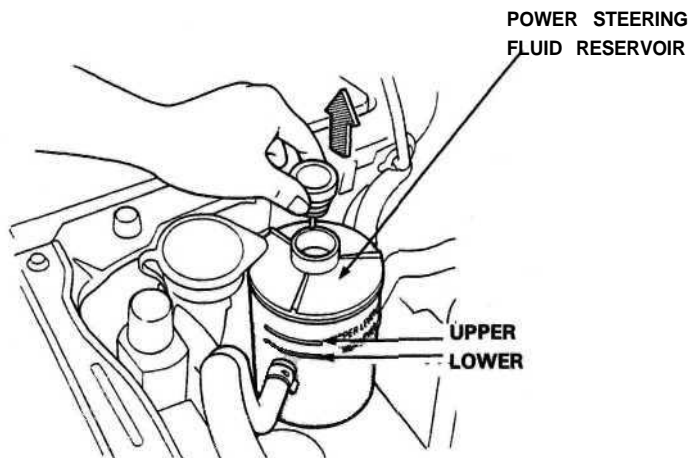
**If the power steering system should fail, or if the engine should stall, the car can still be steered. However, much greater effort will be required, particularly in sharp turns at low speed.**

### NOTE:

You may feel a slight clunk or knock when turning the wheel with the engine off. This is a normal condition due to the design of the system.

### Power Steering Fluid

Check the power steering fluid level with the engine cold and the car parked on level ground. Make sure the fluid level is between the upper and lower marks on the reservoir. If the level has dropped close to or below the lower mark, check for leaks before adding fluid to the upper mark. Do not overfill.



### CAUTION:

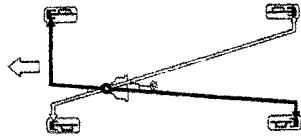
**Use only genuine Honda power steering fluid. The use of other fluids such as A.T.F. or other manufacturer's power steering fluid will damage the system.**

# Brakes

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## Brake System Design

The diagonally-separated dual service brake system is designed so half the system will still provide braking action if the other half fails.



Stopping the car after losing the brake fluid from half the system will require more pedal pressure and pedal travel than normal. Also, the distance required to stop will be longer using only half the brake system. If the brakes fail suddenly, downshift to a lower gear for increased engine braking, and pull off the road as soon as possible.

### **▲ WARNING**

- **It is dangerous to drive your car with a problem in either the brake electrical or hydraulic system; have your dealer check both systems if you suspect brake trouble.**
- **Do not ride the brakes. In other words, don't put your foot on the brake pedal unless you intend to brake. This causes excessive brake wear and can damage, or lead to loss of braking effectiveness through overheating. Your brake lights may also confuse drivers behind you.**
- **Driving through deep water may affect the brakes. Check their effectiveness by pressing the brake pedal gently. if the car does not slow down at the normal rate, continue gently applying the brakes, while maintaining a safe speed, until they dry out and normal performance returns.**

## Brake Wear

Both front and rear brakes should be inspected for wear at the intervals shown in the Maintenance Schedule on page [80](#) .

When the brakes require maintenance, use only genuine Honda replacement parts or their equivalent.

## Brake Wear Indicators

Your car is equipped with audible brake wear indicators. When the brake pads need to be replaced, the wear indicators will make a "screeching" sound or a high pitch chirp.

### **NOTE:**

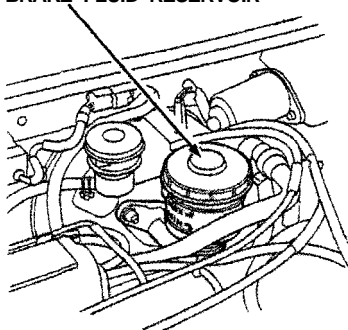
Due to some driving habits or climates, brakes may "squeal" when you first apply them or when you have them partially applied; this is normal, and does not indicate excessive wear. The wear indicator makes a "screeching" sound while the brakes are applied.

## Brake Fluid

Check the fluid level in the brake reservoir periodically; it should be between the MAX and MIN marks on the reservoir.

If the level is near the MIN mark, add fluid to raise it to the MAX mark. Do not overfill. Use only brake fluid manufactured to DOT 3 or DOT 4 specifications (see reservoir cap) from a sealed container. Follow the manufacturer's instructions printed on the can.

BRAKE FLUID RESERVOIR



### NOTE:

A low brake fluid level may be an indication of brake pad wear or of brake fluid leakage. You should have your brakes checked if the brake fluid level in the reservoir is low before re-filling it.

### CAUTION:

**The arrow on the reservoir cap must be pointing forward after the cap is instated. Make sure the brake warning switch wiring doesn't get caught between the cap and top edge of the reservoir.**

## Anti-lock Brake Fluid (Si with Anti-lock Brake System)

Check the fluid level in the Anti-lock brake reservoir periodically.

To check, drive the car for a few minutes to equalize fluid pressure in the system.

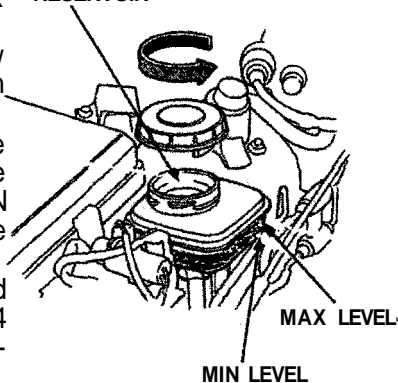
The level should be between the MAX and MIN marks on the reservoir. If the level is near the MIN mark, add fluid to raise it to the MAX mark.

Do not overfill. Use only brake fluid manufactured to DOT 3 or DOT 4 specifications from a sealed container.

Follow the manufacturer's instructions printed on the can.

If the level is more than 10 mm (0.4 in) above the MAX mark, it may indicate a malfunction of Anti-lock brake system. Have an authorized Honda dealer check the system as soon as possible.

ANTI-LOCK  
BRAKE FLUID  
RESERVOIR

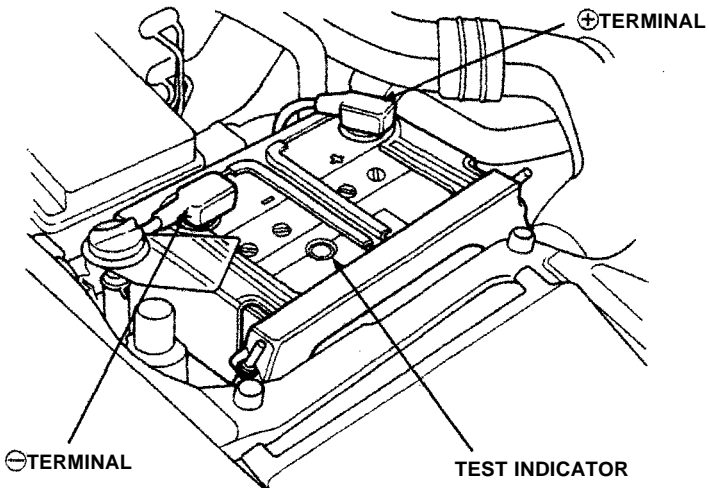


# Battery

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The condition of the battery can be determined by checking the test indicator. Service as required according to the label on the battery.

Any corrosion around the positive and negative terminals should be washed off with a solution of baking soda and warm water. Dry the terminals and then coat them with grease.



## **⚠ WARNING**

- The battery gives off explosive gases; keep sparks, flames and cigarettes away. Provide adequate ventilation when charging or using the battery in an enclosed space.
- The battery contains sulfuric acid (electrolyte). Contact with skin or eyes may cause severe burns. Wear protective clothing and a face shield.
  - If electrolyte gets on your skin, flush with water.
  - If electrolyte gets in your eyes, flush with water for at least 15 minutes and call a physician immediately.
- Electrolyte is poisonous.
  - If swallowed, drink large quantities of water or milk and follow with milk of magnesia or vegetable oil and get immediate medical assistance.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.**