# 2004 Odyssey Online Reference Owner's Manual

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A summary of information you need when you pull up to the fuel pump.

# **Owner's Identification**

OWNER		
ADDRESS		
	STREET	
CITY	STATE/PROVINCE	ZIP CODE/ POSTAL CODE
V. I. N		1 00 17 12 00 02
DELIVERY DATE		
	(Date sold to original retail purcl	naser)
DEALER NAME	DEALER NO	
ADDRESS		
	STREET	
CITY	STATE/PROVINCE	ZIP CODE/
OWNER'S SIGNATURE		POSTAL CODE
DEALER'S SIGNATURE		

This Owner's Manual should be considered a permanent part of the vehicle, and should remain with the vehicle when it is sold.

This Owner's Manual covers all models of the Odyssey. You may find descriptions of equipment and features that are not on your particular model.

The information and specifications included in this publication were in effect at the time of approval for printing. Honda Motor Co., Ltd. reserves the right, however, to discontinue or change specifications or design at any time without notice and without incurring any obligation whatsoever.

POUR CLIENTS CANADIEN AVIS IMPORTANT: Si vous avez besoin d'un Manuel du Conducteur en français, veuillez demander à votre concessionnaire de commander le numéro de pièce 38S0X650 Congratulations! Your selection of a 2004 Honda Odyssey was a wise investment. It will give you years of driving pleasure.

One of the best ways to enhance the enjoyment of your new Honda is to read this manual. In it, you will learn how to operate its driving controls and convenience items. Afterwards, keep this owner's manual in your vehicle so you can refer to it at any time.

Several warranties protect your new Honda. Read the warranty booklet thoroughly so you understand the coverages and are aware of your rights and responsibilities.

Maintaining your vehicle according to the schedules given in this manual helps to keep your driving trouble-free while it preserves your investment. When your vehicle needs maintenance, keep in mind that your Honda dealer's staff is specially trained in servicing the many systems unique to your Honda. Your Honda dealer is dedicated to your satisfaction and will be pleased to answer any questions and concerns.

California Proposition 65 Warning

**WARNING:** This product contains or emits chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

As you read this manual, you will find information that is preceded by a **NOTICE**: symbol. This information is intended to help you avoid damage to your Honda, other property, or the environment.

# A Few Words About Safety

Your safety, and the safety of others, is very important. And operating this vehicle safely is an important responsibility.

To help you make informed decisions about safety, we have provided operating procedures and other information on labels and in this manual. This information alerts you to potential hazards that could hurt you or others.

Of course, it is not practical or possible to warn you about all the hazards associated with operating or maintaining your vehicle. You must use your own good judgement.

You will find this important safety information in a variety of forms, including:

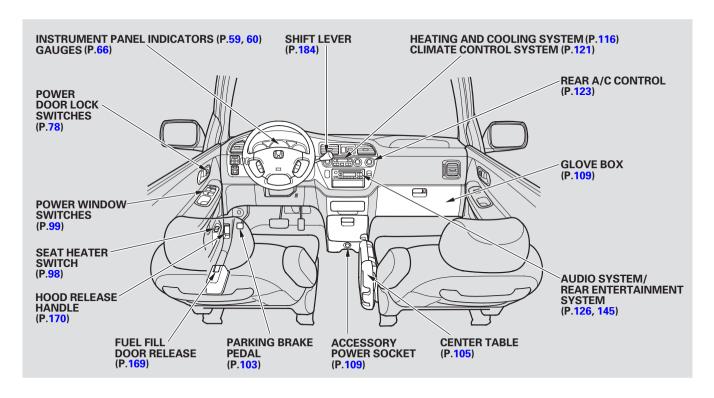
- Safety Labels on the vehicle.
- Safety Messages preceded by a safety alert symbol **A** and one of three signal words: **DANGER**, **WARNING**, or **CAUTION**. These signal words mean:

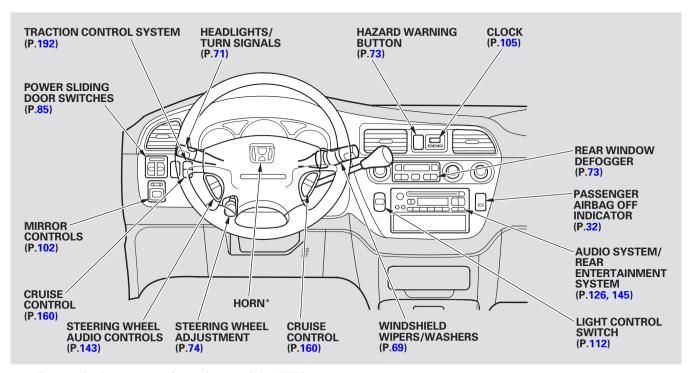


- Safety Headings such as Important Safety Reminders or Important Safety Precautions.
- Safety Section such as Driver and Passenger Safety.
- **Instructions** how to use this vehicle correctly and safely.

This entire book is filled with important safety information — please read it carefully.

# Your Vehicle at a Glance





\*: To use the horn, press the pad around the "H" logo.

# **Driver and Passenger Safety**

This section gives you important information about how to protect yourself and your passengers. It shows you how to use seat belts properly. It explains how your airbag work, and it tells you how to properly restrain infants and children in your vehicle

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# **Important Safety Precautions**

You'll find many safety recommendations throughout this section, and throughout this manual. The recommendations on this page are the ones we consider to be the most important.

#### **Always Wear Your Seat Belt**

A seat belt is your best protection in all types of collisions. Airbags supplement seat belts, but airbags are designed to inflate only in a moderate to severe frontal or side collision. So even though your vehicle is equipped with airbags, make sure you and your passengers always wear your seat belts, and wear them properly (see page 14).

#### Restrain All Children

Children age 12 and under should ride properly restrained in a back seat. Infants and small children should be restrained in a child seat. Larger children should use a booster and a lap/shoulder belt until they can use the belt properly without a booster (see page 35).

### Be Aware of Airbag Hazards

While airbags can save lives, they can cause serious or fatal injuries to occupants who sit too close to them, or are not properly restrained. Infants, young children, and short adults are at the greatest risk. Be sure to follow all instructions and warnings in this manual.

#### Don't Drink and Drive

Alcohol and driving don't mix. Even one drink can reduce your ability to respond to changing conditions, and your reaction time gets worse with every additional drink. So don't drink and drive, and don't let your friends drink and drive, either.

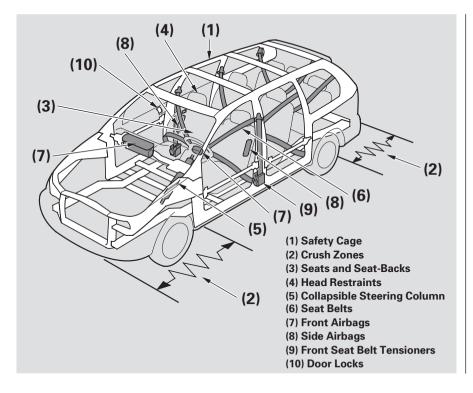
#### **Control Your Speed**

Excessive speed is a major factor in crash injuries and deaths. Generally, the higher the speed the greater the risk, but serious injuries can also occur at lower speeds. Never drive faster than is safe for current conditions, regardless of the maximum speed posted.

# **Keep Your Vehicle in Safe Condition**

Having a tire blowout or a mechanical failure can be extremely hazardous. To reduce the possibility of such problems, check your tire pressures and condition frequently, and perform all regularly scheduled maintenance (see page 205).

# Your Vehicle's Safety Features



Your vehicle is equipped with many features that work together to protect you and your passengers during a crash.

Some safety features do not require any action on your part. These include a strong steel framework that forms a safety cage around the passenger compartment; front and rear crush zones, a collapsible steering column, and seat belt tensioners that tighten the front seat belts in the event of a crash.

**CONTINUED** 

# Your Vehicle's Safety Features

However, you and your passengers can't take full advantage of these safety features unless you remain sitting in a proper position and always wear your seat belts properly. In fact, some safety features can contribute to injuries if they are not used properly.

The following pages explain how you can take an active role in protecting yourself and your passengers.

#### **Seat Belts**

Your vehicle is equipped with seat belts in all seating positions.

Your seat belt system also includes an indicator on the instrument panel to remind you and your passengers to fasten your seat belts.

#### Why Wear Seat Belts

Seat belts are the single most effective safety device for adults and larger children (Infants and smaller children must be properly restrained in child seats).

Not wearing a seat belt properly increases the chance of serious injury or death in a crash, even though your vehicle has airbags.

In addition, most states and all Canadian provinces require you to wear seat belts. When properly worn, seat belts:

- Keep you connected to the vehicle so you can take advantage of the vehicle's built-in safety features.
- Help protect you in almost every type of crash, including frontal, side, rear impacts, and rollovers.
- Help keep you from being thrown against the inside of the vehicle and against other occupants.
- Keep you from being thrown out of the vehicle.
- Help keep you in a good position should the airbags ever deploy. A good position reduces the risk of injury from an inflating airbag, and allows you to get the best advantage from the airbag.

Of course, seat belts cannot completely protect you in every crash. But in most cases, seat belts can reduce your risk of serious injury.

#### What You Should Do:

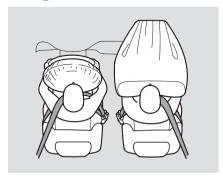
Always wear your seat belt, and make sure you wear it properly.

### **AWARNING**

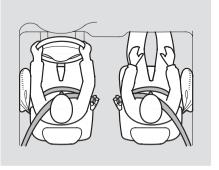
Not wearing a seat belt properly increases the chance of serious injury or death in a crash, even though your vehicle has airbags.

Be sure you and your passengers always wear seat belts and wear them properly.

### Airbags



Your vehicle has a Supplemental Restraint System (SRS) with front airbags to help protect the heads and chests of the driver and a front seat passenger during a moderate to severe frontal collision (see page 25 for more information on how your front airbags work).



Your vehicle also has side airbags to help protect the upper torso of the driver or a front seat passenger during a moderate to severe side impact (see page 29 for more information on how your side airbags work).

**CONTINUED** 

# Your Vehicle's Safety Features

The most important things you need to know about your airbags are:

- *Airbags do not replace seat belts.* They are designed to supplement the seat belts.
- Airbags offer no protection in rear impacts, rollovers, or minor frontal or side collisions.
- Airbags can pose hazards. To do their job, airbags must inflate with tremendous force. So while airbags help save lives, they can cause minor injuries or more serious or even fatal injuries if occupants are not properly restrained or sitting properly.

What you should do: Always wear your seat belt properly, and sit upright, and as far back from the steering wheel while allowing full control of the vehicle. A front passenger should move their seat as far back from the dashboard as possible.

The rest of this section gives more detailed information about how you can maximize your safety.

Remember, however, that no safety system can prevent all injuries or deaths that can occur in severe crashes, even when seat belts are properly worn and the airbags deploy.

#### Introduction

The following pages provide instructions on how to properly protect the driver, adult passengers, and teenagers who are large enough and mature enough to ride in the front. See pages 35-39 for important guidelines on how to properly protect infants, small children, and larger children who ride in your vehicle.

## 1. Close and Lock the Doors

After everyone has entered the vehicle, be sure the doors and tailgate are closed and locked.

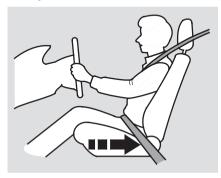
Your vehicle has a door and tailgate monitor indicator on the instrument panel to indicate when a specific door or the tailgate is not tightly closed.

Locking the doors reduces the chance of someone being thrown out of the vehicle during a crash, and it helps prevent passengers from accidentally opening a door and falling out.

Locking the doors also helps prevent an outsider from unexpectedly opening a door when you come to a stop.

See page 78 for how to lock the doors, and page 63 for how the monitor indicator works

### 2. Adjust the Front Seats



Adjust the driver's seat as far to the rear as possible while allowing you to maintain full control of the vehicle. Have a front passenger adjust their seat as far to the rear as possible.

**CONTINUED** 

# **Protecting Adults and Teens**

If you sit too close to the steering wheel or dashboard, you can be seriously injured by an inflating front airbag, or by striking the steering wheel or dashboard.

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and Transport Canada recommend that drivers allow at least 10 inches (25 cm) between the center of the steering wheel and the chest.

If you cannot get far enough away from the steering wheel and still reach the controls, we recommend that you investigate whether some type of adaptive equipment may help.

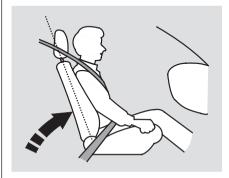
Once your seat is adjusted correctly, rock it back and forth to make sure the seat is locked into position. See page 89 for how to adjust the front seats.

## **AWARNING**

Sitting too close to a front airbag can result in serious injury or death if the front airbags inflate.

Always sit as far back from the front airbags as possible.

### 3. Adjust the Seat-Backs



Adjust the driver's seat-back to a comfortable, upright position, leaving ample space between your chest and the airbag cover in the center of the steering wheel.

Passengers with adjustable seatbacks should also adjust their seatback to a comfortable, upright position. Reclining a seat-back so that the shoulder part of the belt no longer rests against the occupant's chest reduces the protective capability of the belt. It also increases the chance of sliding under the belt in a crash and being seriously injured. The farther a seat-back is reclined, the greater the risk of injury.

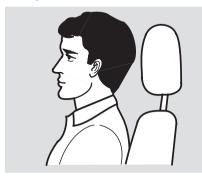
See page 90 for how to adjust seat-backs.

# **AWARNING**

Reclining the seat-back too far can result in serious injury or death in a crash.

Adjust the seat-back to an upright position, and sit well back in the seat.

#### 4. Adjust the Head Restraints



Adjust the driver's head restraint so the back of your head rests against the center of the restraint.

Have passengers with adjustable restraints adjust their restraints properly as well. Taller persons should adjust their restraint as high as possible.

## **AWARNING**

Improperly positioning head restraints reduces their effectiveness and you can be seriously injured in a crash.

Make sure head restraints are in place and positioned properly before driving.

Properly adjusted head restraints will help protect occupants from whiplash and other crash injuries.

See page 92 for how to adjust the head restraints.

# **Protecting Adults and Teens**

# **5.**Fasten and Position the Seat Belts

Using a Lap/Shoulder Belt
Insert the latch plate into the buckle, then tug on the belt to make sure the belt is securely latched.

The center belt in the third row has a shoulder belt that must be attached to the lap belt before the seat belt is used (see page 15).

Position the lap part of the belt as low as possible across your hips, then pull up on the shoulder part of the belt so the lap part fits snugly. This lets your strong pelvic bones take the force of a crash and reduces the chance of internal injuries.

Check that the belt is not twisted



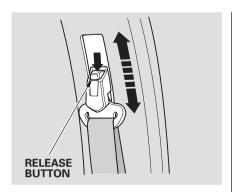
If necessary, pull up on the shoulder belt again to remove any slack, then check that the belt rests across the center of your chest and over your shoulder. This spreads the forces of a crash over the strongest bones in your upper body.

If the seat belt touches or crosses your neck, or if it crosses your arm instead of your shoulder, you need to adjust the seat belt anchor height.

### **AWARNING**

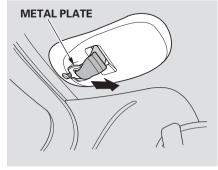
Improperly positioning the seat belts can cause serious injury or death in a crash.

Make sure all seat belts are properly positioned before driving.

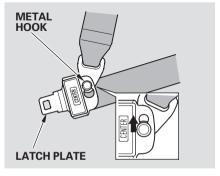


The front seats and second row seats have adjustable seat belt anchors. To adjust the height of an anchor, press and hold the release button and slide the anchor up or down as needed (the anchor has four positions).

# Using the Lap/Shoulder Belt in the Center Position of the Third Row



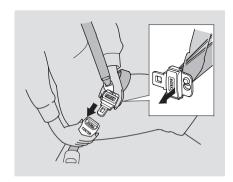
Unlatch the metal shoulder belt plate from the anchor on the ceiling, then extend the belt by pulling the metal plate.



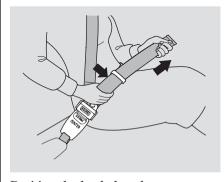
Insert the hook at the end of the shoulder belt plate into the metal loop on the latch plate marked CENTER. Make sure the shoulder belt is not twisted, as a twisted belt can cause serious injuries in a crash. Pull on the shoulder belt to make sure it is securely attached.

**CONTINUED** 

# **Protecting Adults and Teens**



Insert the latch plate on the lap belt into the buckle marked CENTER. If the belt is too short, hold the latch plate at a right angle and pull on the plate to extend the belt. Then insert the latch plate into the buckle, and tug on the lap and shoulder belts to make sure the belt is securely latched.



Position the lap belt as low as possible across your hips, then pull on the loose end of the lap belt for a snug but comfortable fit.

Pull upon the shoulder belt again to remove any slack, then check that the belt rests across the center of your chest and over your shoulder.

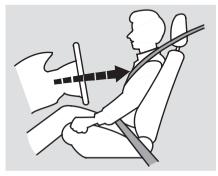
Never place the shoulder portion of a lap/shoulder belt under your arm or behind your back. This could cause very serious injuries in a crash.

If a seat belt does not seem to work as it should, it may not protect the occupant in a crash.

No one should sit in a seat with an inoperative seat belt. Using a seat belt that is not working properly can result in serious injury or death. Have your Honda dealer check the belt as soon as possible.

See page 20 for additional information about your seat belts and how to take care of them.

# 6.Adjust the Steering Wheel



Adjust the steering wheel, if needed, so that the wheel points toward your chest, not toward your face. This provides optimal protection from the front airbag.

See page 74 for how to adjust the steering wheel.

# 7. Maintain a Proper Sitting Position

After all occupants have adjusted their seats and put on seat belts, it is very important that they continue to sit upright, well back in their seats, with their feet on the floor, until the vehicle is parked and the engine is off.

Sitting improperly can increase the chance of injury during a crash. For example, if an occupant slouches, lies down, turns sideways, sits forward, leans forward or sideways, or puts one or both feet up, the chance of injury during a crash is greatly increased.

In addition, an occupant who is out of position in the front seat can be seriously or fatally injured in a crash by striking interior parts of the vehicle or being struck by an inflating front airbag. Being struck by an inflating side airbag can possibly result in serious injuries.

### **AWARNING**

Sitting improperly or out of position can result in serious injury or death in a crash.

Always sit upright, well back in the seat, with your feet on the floor.

# **Protecting Adults and Teens**

### **Advice for Pregnant Women**



If you are pregnant, the best way to protect yourself and your unborn child when driving or riding in a vehicle is to always wear a seat belt, and keep the lap part of the belt as low as possible across the hips.

When driving, remember to sit upright and adjust the seat as far back as possible while allowing full control of the vehicle. When riding as a front passenger, adjust the seat as far back as possible.

This will reduce the risk of injuries to both you and your unborn child that can be caused by a crash or an inflating front airbag.

Each time you have a check-up, ask your doctor if it's okay for you to drive.

### **Additional Safety Precautions**

- Never let passengers ride in the cargo area or on top of a foldeddown back seat. All passengers must sit in locked, upright seats and be properly restrained by seat belts.
- Passengers should not stand up or change seats while the vehicle is moving. A passenger who is not wearing a seat belt during a crash or emergency stop can be thrown against the inside of the vehicle, against other occupants, or out of the vehicle.
- Two people should never use the same seat belt. If they do, they could be very seriously injured in a crash.

# **Protecting Adults and Teens**

- *Do not put any accessories on seat belts.* Devices intended to improve occupant comfort or reposition the shoulder part of a seat belt can reduce the protective capability of the seat belt and increase the chance of serious injury in a crash.
- Do not place hard or sharp objects between yourself and a front airbag. Carrying hard or sharp objects on your lap, or driving with a pipe or other sharp objects in your mouth, can result in injuries if your front airbag inflates.
- Keep your hands and arms away from the airbag covers. If your hands or arms are close to an airbag cover, they could be injured if the airbag inflates.

- Do not attach or place objects on the front airbag covers. Objects on the covers marked "SRS AIRBAG" could interfere with the proper operation of the airbags. Or, if the airbags inflate, the objects could be propelled inside the vehicle and burt someone
- Do not attach hard objects on or near a front door. If a side airbag inflates, a cup holder or other hard object attached on or near the door could be propelled inside the vehicle and hurt someone.
- *Do not modify the front seats.* This could make the driver's seat position sensor or the front passenger's seat weight sensors ineffective (see page 34 for more information).

• Do not place any items under the front seats. This could cause problems with the driver's seat position sensor or the front passenger's seat weight sensors (see page 28 for more information).

## Additional Information About Your Seat Belts

#### **Seat Belt System Components**

Your seat belt system includes lap/ shoulder belts in all seven seating positions. The front seat belts are also equipped with automatic seat belt tensioners.

The seat belt system includes an indicator on the instrument panel to remind you and your passengers to fasten your seat belts.

If the driver's seat belt is not fastened before the ignition is turned to ON (II), the indicator will come on and a beeper will also sound. The beeper will stop after a few seconds, but the indicator will stay on until the driver's seat belt is fastened.

## Lap/Shoulder Belt

(Except center position of third row)
Most seat belts are a one-piece lap/
shoulder belt. This seat belt goes
over your shoulder, across your
chest and across your hips.

To fasten the belt, insert the latch plate into the buckle, then tug on the belt to make sure the buckle is latched (see page 14 for how to properly position the belt).

To unlock the belt, push the red PRESS button on the buckle. Guide the belt across your body so that it retracts completely. After exiting the vehicle, be sure the belt is out of the way and will not get closed in the door.

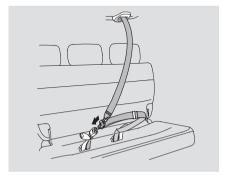
The seat belts in all positions except the driver's and the center seat in the third row have an additional locking mechanism that must be activated to secure a child seat (see page 46).

If the shoulder part of the belt is pulled all the way out, the locking mechanism will activate. The belt will retract, but it will not allow the passenger to move freely.

To deactivate the locking mechanism, unlatch the buckle, and let the seat belt fully retract. To refasten the belt, pull it out only as far as needed.

# Additional Information About Your Seat Belts

#### (Center position of third row)



When properly assembled, the combination lap belt and shoulder belt in this position goes over your shoulder, across your chest, and over your hips (see pages 15 — 16 for belt assembly, latching, and positioning instructions).

To unlatch the belt, push the red PRESS button on the buckle and detach the shoulder belt from the lap belt.

All seat belts have an emergency locking retractor. In normal driving, the retractor lets you move freely in your seat while it keeps some tension on the belt. During a collision or sudden stop, the retractor automatically locks the belt to help restrain your body.

## Additional Information About Your Seat Belts

#### **Automatic Seat Belt Tensioners**



For added protection, the front seat belts are equipped with automatic seat belt tensioners. When activated, the tensioners immediately tighten the belts to help hold the driver and a front passenger in place. The tensioners are designed to activate primarily in frontal collisions, and they should activate in any collision severe enough to cause front-airbag inflation.

However, the tensioners can be activated during a collision in which the front airbags do not deploy. In this case, the airbags would not be needed, but the additional restraint could be helpful.

When the tensioners are activated, the seat belts will remain tight until they are unbuckled in the normal manner.

#### **Seat Belt Maintenance**

For safety, you should check the condition of your seat belts regularly.

Pull each belt out fully and look for frays, cuts, burns, and wear. Check that the latches work smoothly and the belts retract easily. Any belt that is not in good condition or not working properly will not provide good protection and should be replaced as soon as possible.

Honda provides a lifetime warranty on seat belts for U.S. models. See your *Honda Warranty Information* booklet for details. If a seat belt is worn during a crash, it must be replaced by the dealer. A belt that has been worn during a crash may not provide the same level of protection in a subsequent crash.

The dealer should also inspect the anchors for damage and replace them if needed. If the automatic seat belt tensioners activate during a crash, they must be replaced.

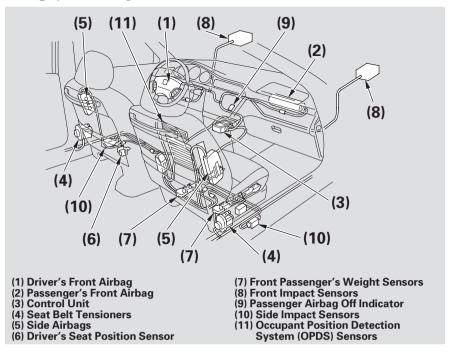
For information on how to clean your seat belts, see page 226.

# **AWARNING**

Not checking or maintaining seat belts can result in serious injury or death if the seat belts do not work properly when needed.

Check your seat belts regularly and have any problem corrected as soon as possible.

#### **Airbag System Components**



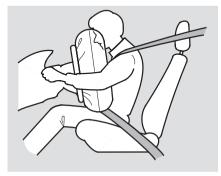
### Your Airbag System includes:

- Two SRS (Supplemental Restraint System) front airbags. The driver's airbag is stored in the center of the steering wheel; the front passenger's airbag is stored in the dashboard. Both are marked "SRS AIRBAG" (see page 25).
- Two side airbags, one for the driver and one for a front passenger. The airbags are stored in the outer edges of the seatbacks. Both are marked "SIDE AIRBAG" (see page 29).
- Automatic seat belt tensioners (see page 22).
- Sensors that can detect a moderate to severe frontal or side impact.

- A sophisticated electronic system that continually monitors and records information about the sensors, the control unit, the airbag activators, and driver and front passenger seat belt use when the ignition is in the ON (II) position.
- A driver's seat position sensor that monitors the seat position. If the seat is too far forward, the airbag will inflate with less force (see page 28).
- Weight sensors that monitor the weight on the front passenger's seat. These prevent the passenger's front airbag from inflating if the weight is less than about 65 lbs (30 kg) (see page 28).
- An indicator on the instrument panel that alerts you to a possible problem with your airbags (see page 30).

- An indicator on the instrument panel that alerts you that the front passenger's side airbag has been turned off (see page 31).
- An indicator on the dashboard that alerts you that the passenger's front airbag has been turned off (see page 32).
- Emergency backup power in case your vehicle's electrical system is disconnected in a crash.

### **How Your Front Airbags Work**



If you ever have a moderate to severe frontal collision, sensors will detect the vehicle's rapid deceleration. If the rate of deceleration is high enough, the control unit will instantly inflate the driver's and front passenger's front airbags, at the appropriate time and with the force needed.

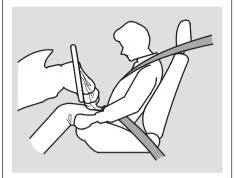
**CONTINUED** 

During a frontal crash, your seat belt restrains your lower body and torso, and the airbag helps protect your head and chest.

Although both airbags normally inflate within a split second of each other, it is possible for only one airbag to deploy.

This can happen if the severity of a collision is at the margin, or threshold, that determines whether or not the airbags will deploy. In such cases, the seat belt will provide sufficient protection, and the supplemental protection offered by the airbag would be minimal.

Only the driver's airbag can deploy if there is no passenger in the front seat, or if the advanced airbag system has turned the passenger's airbag off (see page 31).



After inflating, the front airbags immediately deflate, so they won't interfere with the driver's visibility, or the ability to steer or operate other controls.

The total time for inflation and deflation is one-tenth of a second, so fast that most occupants are not aware that the airbags deployed until they see them lying in their laps.

After a crash, you may see what looks like smoke. This is actually powder from the airbag's surface. Although the powder is not harmful, people with respiratory problems may experience some temporary discomfort. If this occurs, get out of the vehicle as soon as it is safe to do so.

#### Dual-Stage Airbags

Your front airbags are dual-stage airbags. This means they have two inflation stages that can be ignited sequentially or simultaneously, depending on crash severity.

In a *more severe* crash, both stages will ignite simultaneously to provide the quickest and greatest protection.

In a *less severe* crash, one stage will ignite first, then the second stage will ignite a split second later. This provides longer airbag inflation time with a little less force.

#### Dual-Threshold Airbags

Your front airbags are also dualthreshold airbags. Airbags with this feature have two deployment thresholds that depend on whether or not the occupant is wearing a seat belt.

If the occupant's belt is *not latched*, the airbag will deploy at the same threshold as a conventional airbag, because the occupant would need extra protection.

It the occupant's belt is *latched*, the airbag will inflate at a slightly higher threshold, when the airbag would be needed to supplement the protection provided by the seat belt.

### **Advanced Airbags**

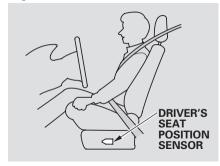
Your front airbags are also advanced airbags. The main purpose of this feature is to prevent airbag-caused injuries to short drivers and children who ride in front.

For the advanced airbags to work properly, occupants must sit upright and wear their seat belts properly. If a child seat is installed in the front, it must be properly secured.

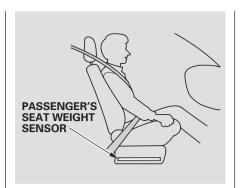
In addition, do not spill any liquids, cover the sensors, or put any cargo or metal objects under the front seats. Ask second row passengers to not put their feet under the front seats. Any of these actions could damage the sensors or prevent them from working properly.

**CONTINUED** 

The driver's advanced front airbag system includes a seat position sensor under the seat. If the seat is positioned too far forward, the airbag will inflate sequentially, regardless of the severity of the impact.



If there is a problem with the seat position sensor, the SRS indicator will come on in the instrument panel. In this case, the driver's airbag will inflate in the normal manner during a crash regardless of the driver's seating position.



The passenger's advanced front airbag system has weight sensors under the seat. If the sensors detect a total weight on the seat of about 65 lbs (30 kg) or less, the system will automatically turn the passenger's front airbag off.

When the airbag is turned off, an indicator in the center of the dashboard will come on indicating "Passenger Airbag Off" (see page 32).

If there is no passenger in the front seat, the *airbag will be off* but the indicator *will not come on*.

To ensure that the passenger's advanced front airbag system will work properly, *do not do anything that would increase or decrease the weight on the front passenger's seat.* This includes:

- A rear passenger pushing or pulling on the back of the passenger's seat.
- Moving the front seat forcibly back against cargo on the seat or floor behind it.
- Hanging heavy items on the front passenger seat, or placing heavy items in the seat-back pocket.

### How Your Side Airbags Work



If you ever have a moderate to severe side impact, the sensors will detect rapid deceleration and signal the control unit to instantly inflate either the driver's or the passenger's side airbag.

Only one airbag will deploy during a side impact. If the impact is on the passenger's side, the passenger's side airbag will deploy even if there is no passenger.

The passenger's side airbag has a cutoff system designed to turn off the passenger's side airbag if a child's head is in the airbag's deployment path (see page 31).

If a short adult leans sideways, or a larger adult slouches and leans sideways into the side airbag deployment path, the system may also shut off the side airbag.

If the side airbag off indicator comes on, have the passenger sit upright. Once the passenger is out of the deployment path of the side airbag, the system will turn the airbag back on and the indicator will go out.

To get the best protection from the side airbags, front seat occupants should wear their seat belts and sit upright and well back in their seats.

A front seat passenger should not use a cushion or other object as a backrest. It may prevent the cutoff system from working properly.

When you turn the ignition to ON (II), the indicator should come on briefly and go out (see page 61). If it doesn't come on, stays on, or comes on while driving without a passenger in the front seat, have the system checked.

#### How the SRS Indicator Works

The SRS indicator alerts you to a potential problem with your airbags or seat belt tensioners (see page 22).

When you turn the ignition to ON (II), this indicator will come on briefly then go out. This tells you the system is working properly.

If the indicator comes on at any other time, or does not come on at all, you should have the system checked by your dealer. For example:

- If the SRS indicator does not come on after you turn the ignition switch to ON (II).
- If the indicator stays on after the engine starts.
- If the indicator comes on or flashes on and off while you drive.

If you see any of these indications, the airbags and seat belt tensioners may not work properly when you need them.

### **AWARNING**

Ignoring the SRS indicator can result in serious injury or death if the airbag systems or tensioners do not work properly.

Have your vehicle checked by a dealer as soon as possible if the SRS indicator alerts you to a possible problem.

#### How the Side Airbag Off Indicator Works

SIDE AIRBAG OFF This indicator alerts you that the passenger's side airbag has been automatically shut off. It does *not* mean there is a problem with your side airbags.

To reduce the risk of injury from an inflating side airbag, your vehicle has an automatic cutoff system for the passenger's side airbag.

Although Honda does not encourage children to ride in front, this system is designed to shut off the side airbag if a child leans sideways and the child's head is in the side airbag deployment path.

A front seat passenger should not use a cushion or other object as a backrest. It may prevent the cutoff system from working properly.

When you turn the ignition switch to ON (II), the indicator should come on briefly and go out (see page 61). If it doesn't light, stays on, or comes on while driving without a passenger in the front seat, have the system checked.

#### How the Passenger Airbag Off Indicator Works



This indicator alerts you that the passenger's front airbag has been shut off. It does not mean there is a problem with the airbag.

To reduce the chance of airbagcaused injuries, the system shuts off the passenger's front airbag when the total weight on the front passenger's seat is about 65 lbs (30 kg) or less.

If no one is riding in the front passenger's seat, the airbag will be automatically shut off, but the indicator will not come on.

However, if the indicator comes on with no passenger in the front, or with an adult in the seat, there may be a problem with the advanced airbag system. Have the vehicle checked by the dealer as soon as possible.

The Passenger Airbag Off indicator may also come on and off repeatedly if total weight on the seat is near the airbag cutoff threshold (65 lbs or 30 kg).

If this happens, have the passenger ride properly restrained in a back seat. If the passenger must ride in front, move the seat as far to the rear as possible, have the passenger sit upright and wear the seat belt properly.

This indicator may come on and off repeatedly if objects are placed on the front passenger's seat, or if the interior temperature of the vehicle changes suddenly when a door is opened.

See page 27 for more information about the passenger's advanced front airbag.

### **Airbag Service**

Your airbag systems are virtually maintenance-free, and there are no parts you can safely service. However, you must have your vehicle serviced if:

- An airbag ever inflates. Any airbag that has deployed must be replaced along with the control unit and other related parts. If a front airbag inflates the seat belt tensioners must also be replaced. Do not try to remove or replace any airbag by yourself. This must be done by a Honda dealer or a knowledgeable body shop.
- The SRS indicator alerts you to a problem. Take your vehicle to an authorized Honda dealer as soon as possible. If you ignore this indication, your airbags may not operate properly.

• If your vehicle has a moderate to severe impact, and even if your airbags do not inflate, your dealer should inspect the driver's seat position sensor and the front passenger's weight sensors to make sure they are operating properly.

## **Additional Information About Your Airbags**

### **Additional Safety Precautions**

- Do not attempt to deactivate your airbags. Together, airbags and seat belts provide the best protection.
- Do not tamper with airbag components or wiring for any reason. Tampering could cause the airbags to deploy, possibly causing very serious injury.
- *Do not expose the front seat-backs to liquid.* If water or another liquid soaks into a seat-back, it can prevent the side airbag cutoff system from working properly.
- Do not place any items under the front seats. This could make the driver's seat position sensor and the front passenger's weight sensors ineffective.

- Do not cover or replace front seatback covers without consulting a Honda dealer. Improperly replacing or covering front seatback covers can prevent your side airbags from inflating during a side impact.
- *Do not modify the front seats.*This could make the driver's seat position sensor and the front passenger's weight sensors ineffective.
- Do not do anything that would increase or decrease weight on the front passenger's seat. Pushing or pulling on the back of the seat, placing heavy items in the back seat pocket, pushing cargo against the seat, or hanging heavy items on the seat back can interfere with the proper operation of the passenger's advanced front airbag.

• Do not remove or modify a front seat without consulting a Honda dealer. This could make the driver's seat position sensor or the front passenger's weight sensors ineffective. If it is necessary to remove or modify a front seat to accommodate a person with disabilities, first contact American Honda at 800-999-1009.



Children depend on adults to protect them. However, despite their best intentions, many adults do not know how to properly protect child passengers.

### **AWARNING**

Children who are unrestrained or improperly restrained can be seriously injured or killed in a crash.

Any child too small for a seat belt should be properly restrained in a child seat. A larger child should be properly restrained with a seat belt and use a booster if necessary.

If you have children, or if you ever need to drive with a child in your vehicle, be sure to read this section. It begins with important general guidelines, then presents special information for infants, small children, and larger children.

### All Children Must Be Restrained

Each year, many children are injured or killed in vehicle crashes because they are either unrestrained or not properly restrained. In fact, vehicle accidents are the number one cause of death of children ages 12 and under.

To reduce the number of child deaths and injuries, every state and Canadian province requires that infants and children be properly restrained when they ride in a vehicle.

Infants and small children must be restrained in an approved child seat that is properly secured to the vehicle (see pages 40-49).

Larger children must be restrained with a lap/shoulder belt and ride on a booster until the seat belt fits them properly (see pages 50 - 53).

## **Protecting Children** — General Guidelines

### All Children Should Sit in a Back Seat

According to accident statistics, children of all ages and sizes are safer when they are restrained in a back seat. The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and Transport Canada recommend that all children age 12 and under be properly restrained in a back seat.

Children who ride in back are less likely to be injured by striking interior vehicle parts during a collision or hard braking. Also, children cannot be injured by an inflating airbag when they ride in the back.

### The Passenger's Front Airbag Can Pose Serious Risks

Front airbags have been designed to help protect adults in a moderate to severe frontal collision. To do this the passenger's front airbag is quite large and it can inflate with enough force to cause very serious injuries.

To help prevent airbag-caused injuries to children, this vehicle has an advanced airbag system.

With this system, the front passenger's airbag is turned off if sensors detect a total weight of less than about 65 lbs (30 kg) in the seat. (See page 27 for additional information about how the front passenger's advanced airbag works.)

Even if the passenger's front airbag is turned off, we strongly recommend that children age 12 and under ride properly restrained in a back seat where they will be safer.

#### IIS Models

To remind you of the passenger's front airbag hazards, and that children must be properly restrained in a back seat, your vehicle has warning labels on the dashboard and on the driver's and front passenger's visors Please read and follow the instructions on these labels



#### EVEN WITH ADVANCED AIR BAGS



- Always use seet belts and child restraints.

## This Vehicle is Equipped with Advanced Air Bags

#### Even with Advanced Air Bags

Children can be killed or seriously injured by the air bag. The back seat is the safest place for children. Never put a rear-facing child seat in the front. Always use seat belts and child restraints See owner's manual for more information about air bags.

To be removed by owner only.

#### Canadian Models

To remind you of the front airbag hazards, your vehicle has warning labels on the driver's and front passenger's visors. Please read and follow the instructions on these lahels

#### CAUTION

- TO AVOID SERIOUS INJURY: FOR MAXIMUM SAFETY PROTECTION IN
- ALL TYPES OF CRASHES, YOU MUST ALWAYS WEAR YOUR SAFETY BELT. DO NOT INSTALL BEARWARD-FACING
- CHILD SEATS IN ANY FRONT PASSENGER SEAT POSITION.

  • DO NOT SIT OR LEAN UNNECESSABILY
- CLOSE TO THE AIR BAG
- DO NOT PLACE ANY OBJECTS OVER THE AIR BAG OR BETWEEN THE AIR BAG AND YOURSELF
- SEE THE OWNER'S MANUAL FOR FURTHER. INFORMATION AND EXPLANATIONS

#### PRECAUTIONS:

- POUR EVITER DES BI ESSURES GRAVES POUR PROFITER D'UNE PROTECTION
- MAXIMALE LORS D'UNE COLLISION BOLICLEZ TOUJOURS VOTRE CEINTURE DE SECURITE. N'INSTALLEZ JAMAIS LIN SIEGE POLIR
- ENFANTS FAISANT FACE A L'ARRIERE SUR LE SIEGE DU PASSAGER AVANT NE VOUS APPUYEZ PAS ET NE VOUS ASSOYEZ
- PAS PRES DU COUSSIN GONEI ABI E NE DEPOSEZ AUCUN OBJET SUB LE COUSSIN.
- GONFLABLE OU ENTRE LE COUSSIN GONFLABLE ET VOUS
- LISEZ LE GUIDE LITHUSATEUR POUR DE PLUS AMPLES RENSEIGNEMENTS

## **Protecting Children** — **General Guidelines**

# If You Must Drive with Several Children

Your vehicle has two rows of back seats where children can be properly restrained. If you ever have to carry a group of children, and a child must ride in front:

- Place the largest child in the front seat, provided the child is large enough to wear the lap/shoulder belt properly (see page 50).
- Move the vehicle seat as far to the rear as possible (see page 11).
- Have the child sit upright and well back in the seat (see page 17).
- Make sure the seat belt is properly positioned and secured (see page 14).

# If a Child Requires Close Attention

Many parents say they prefer to put an infant or small child in the front passenger seat so they can watch the child, or because the child requires attention.

Placing a child in the front seat exposes the child to hazards in a frontal collision, and paying close attention to a child distracts the driver from the important tasks of driving, placing both of you at risk.

If a child requires close physical attention or frequent visual contact, we strongly recommend that another adult ride with the child in a back seat. The back seat is far safer for a child than the front.

## **Protecting Children** — General Guidelines

### **Additional Safety Precautions**

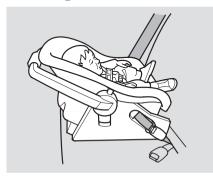
- Never hold an infant or child on your lap. If you are not wearing a seat belt in crash, you could be thrown forward and crush the child against the dashboard or a seat-back. If you are wearing a seat belt, the child can be torn from your arms and be seriously hurt or killed.
- Never put a seat belt over yourself and a child. During a crash, the belt could press deep into the child and cause serious or fatal injuries.
- Never let two children use the same seat belt. If they do, they could be very seriously injured in a crash.

- Use childproof door locks to prevent children from opening the doors. This can prevent children from accidentally falling out.
- Use the power sliding door main switch to prevent children from operating the sliding doors. This will prevent unintended use of the doors.
- Do not leave children alone in a vehicle. Leaving children without adult supervision is illegal in most states and Canadian provinces, and can be very hazardous. For example, infants and small children left in a vehicle on a hot day can die from heatstroke. A child left alone with the key in the ignition can accidentally set the vehicle in motion, possibly injuring themselves or others.

- Lock all doors and the tailgate when your vehicle is not in use. Children who play in vehicles can accidentally get trapped inside the vehicle. Teach your children not to play in or around vehicles.
- Keep vehicle keys and remote transmitters out of the reach of children. Even very young children learn how to unlock vehicle doors, turn on the ignition, and open the tailgate, which can lead to accidental injury or death.

## **Protecting Infants and Small Children**

### **Protecting Infants**



Child Seat Type
Only a rear-facing child seat provides proper support for a baby's head, neck, and back.

An infant must be properly restrained in a rear-facing, reclining child seat until the child reaches the seat maker's weight or height limit for the seat and the child is at least one year old.

### **AWARNING**

Placing a rear-facing child seat in the front seat can result in serious injury or death during a collision.

Always place a rear-facing child seat in the back seat, not the front.

Two types of seats may be used: a seat designed exclusively for infants, or a convertible seat used in the rearfacing, reclining mode.

Do not put a rear-facing child seat in a forward-facing position. If placed facing forward, an infant could be very seriously injured during a frontal collision.

#### Child Seat Placement

We strongly recommend installing a rear-facing child seat in a back seat.

When properly installed, a rearfacing child seat may prevent the driver or a front passenger from moving the seat as far back as recommended, or from locking the seat-back in the desired position.

In either of these situations, we strongly recommend that you install the child seat in a different back seating position or get a smaller rearfacing child seat.

If an infant must ride in the front, make sure the "Passenger Airbag Off" indicator comes on and stays on while driving. If it goes off, the child could be killed or seriously injured if the front airbag inflates.

Even with advanced airbags, which can automatically turn the passenger's front airbag off (see page 32), a back seat is the safest place for an infant.

Or it could push against the front-passenger's seat-back, interfering with the proper operation of the passenger's advanced front airbag (see pages 27 - 28).

In any of these situations, we strongly recommend that you install the child seat in a different back seating position or get a smaller rearfacing child seat.

### **Protecting Small Children**



### Child Seat Type

A child who is at least one year old, and who fits within the child seat maker's weight and height limits, should be restrained in a forward-facing, upright child seat.

Of the different seats available, we recommend those that have a five-point harness system as shown.

### **AWARNING**

Placing a forward-facing child seat in the front seat can result in serious injury or death if the front airbag inflates.

If you must place a forwardfacing child seat in front, move the vehicle seat as far back as possible, and properly restrain the child.

We also recommend that a small child uses the child seat as long as possible, until the child reaches the weight or height limit for the seat.

**CONTINUED** 

## Protecting Infants and Small Children, Selecting a Child Seat

#### Child Seat Placement

We strongly recommend placing a forward-facing child seat in a back seat, not the front. Even with advanced airbags, which can automatically turn the passenger's front airbag off (see page 32), a back seat is the safest place for a small child.

If it is necessary to put a forwardfacing child seat in the front, move the vehicle seat as far to the rear as possible, be sure the child seat is firmly secured to the vehicle, and the child is properly strapped in the seat.

### Selecting a Child Seat

When buying a child seat, you need to choose between a conventional child seat, or one designed for use with the Lower Anchors and Tethers for Children (LATCH) system.

Conventional child seats must be secured to a vehicle with a seat belt, whereas LATCH-compatible seats are secured by attaching the seat to hardware built into the two second-row seat.

Since LATCH-compatible child seats are easier to install and reduce the possibility of improper installation, we recommend selecting this style.

We also recommend selecting a LATCH-compatible seat with a rigid, rather than a flexible, anchor (see page 44).

In seating positions and vehicles not equipped with LATCH, a LATCH-compatible child seat can be installed using a seat belt.

Whatever type of seat you choose, to provide proper protection, a child seat should meet three requirements:

- 1. The child seat should meet U.S. or Canadian Motor Vehicle Safety Standard 213. Look for FMVSS 213 or CMVSS 213 on the box.
- 2. The child seat should be of the proper type and size to fit the child. Rear-facing for infants, forward-facing for small children.
- 3. The child seat should fit the vehicle seating position (or positions) where it will be used.

Before purchasing a conventional child seat, or using a previously purchased one, we recommend that you test the seat in the specific vehicle seating position, or positions, where the seat will be used.

### **Installing a Child Seat**

After selecting a proper child seat, and a good place to install the seat, there are three main steps in installing the seat:

- 1. *Properly secure the child seat to the vehicle.* All child seats must be secured to the vehicle with the lap part of a lap/shoulder belt or with the LATCH (Lower Anchors and Tethers for Children) system. A child whose seat is not properly secured to the vehicle can be endangered in a crash.
- 2. *Make sure the child seat is firmly secured.* After installing a child seat, push and pull the seat forward and from side to side to verify that it is secure.

A child seat secured with a seat belt should be installed as firmly as possible. However, it does not need to be "rock solid". Some side-to-side movement can be expected and should not reduce the child seat's effectiveness.

If the child seat is not secure, try installing it in a different seating position, or use a different style of child seat that can be firmly secured.

3. Secure the child in the child seat.

Make sure the child is properly strapped in the child seat according to the child seat maker's instructions. A child who is not properly secured in a child seat can be seriously injured in a crash.

The following pages provide guidelines on how to properly install a child seat. A forward-facing child seat is used in all examples, but the instructions are the same for a rearfacing child seat.

# Installing a Child Seat Using LATCH

Your vehicle is equipped with LATCH (Lower Anchors and Tethers for Children) in the two second row seats. The lower anchors are located between the seat-back and seat bottom, and are to be used only with a child seat designed for use with LATCH.

Small marks are positioned to indicate the locations of each anchor point.

To install a LATCH-compatible child seat:



- 1. Move the seat belt buckle or tongue away from the lower anchors.
- 2. Make sure there are no objects near the anchors that could prevent a secure connection between the child seat and anchors.



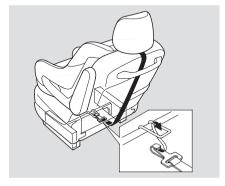
3. Place the child seat on the vehicle seat, and attach the seat to the lower anchors according to the child seat maker's instructions.

Some LATCH-compatible seats have a rigid-type connection as shown above.



Other LATCH-compatible seats have a flexible-type connection as shown above.

4. Whatever type you have, follow the child seat maker's instructions for adjusting or tightening the fit.



5. Route the tether strap through the legs of the head restraint, then attach the hook to the anchorage point on the underside of the seat cushion as shown.

- 6. Make sure the strap is not twisted, then tighten the strap according to the child seat maker's instructions.
- 7. Push and pull the child seat forward and from side-to-side to verify that it is secure.

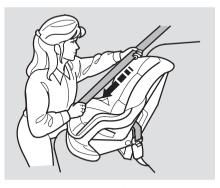
### Installing a Child Seat with a Lap/ Shoulder Belt

When not using the LATCH system, all child seats must be secured to the vehicle with the lap part of a lap/shoulder belt.

In addition, the lap/shoulder belts in the second row seats, the outer seats in the third row, and the front passenger seat have a locking mechanism that must be activated to secure a child seat.



1. With the child seat in the desired seating position, route the belt through the child seat according to the seat maker's instructions, then insert the latch plate into the buckle.



- 2. To activate the lockable retractor, slowly pull the shoulder part of the belt all the way out until it stops, then let the belt feed back into the retractor.
- 3. After the belt has retracted, tug on it. If the belt is locked, you will not be able to pull it out. If you can pull the belt out, it is not locked and you will need to repeat these steps.



After confirming that the belt is locked, grab the shoulder part of the belt near the buckle and pull up to remove any slack from the lap part of the belt. Remember, if the lap part of the belt is not tight, the child seat will not be secure.

To remove slack, it may help to put weight on the child seat, or push on the back of the seat while pulling up on the belt



5. Push and pull the child seat forward and from side-to-side to verify that it is firmly secured. If the child seat is not secure, unlatch the belt, allow it to retract fully, then repeat these steps.

To deactivate the locking mechanism and remove a child seat, unlatch the buckle, unroute the seat belt, and let the belt fully retract.

### Installing a Child Seat in the Center Position of the Third Row



- 1. Route the lap belt through the child seat according to the seat maker's instructions, then insert the latch plate into the buckle. Pull hard on the loose end of the belt to remove any slack.
- 2 Follow instruction number 5 beginning on page 46.

# **Installing a Child Seat with a Tether**

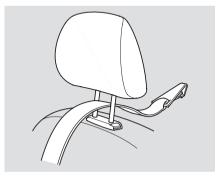
A child seat with a tether can be installed in any seating position in the second or third row.

Since a tether can provide additional security to the lap/shoulder belt installation, we recommend using a tether whenever one is required or available. (Tethers are required in Canada.)

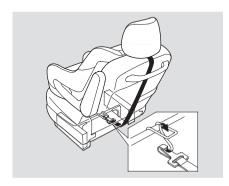
### Second Row Installation



Each second row bucket seat has a tether anchorage point on the underside of the seat cushion.



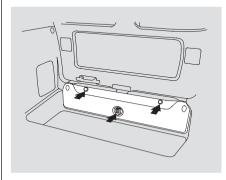
1. After securing the child seat in the desired position (see page 46), route the tether strap over the top of the seat-back and between the head restraint legs.



2. Attach the tether strap hook to the anchor as shown above, then tighten the strap according to the child seat maker's instructions.

Make sure the strap is not twisted.

### Third Row Installation



There are three anchorage points on the tailgate sill. The tether hardware is installed on the center anchorage point.

1. Follow steps 1 and 2 of the second row seat installation.

- 2. If you want to use either of the outside anchorage points shown above, remove the tether hardware from the center anchorage point on the tailgate sill.
- 3. With a flat tipped screwdriver, remove the plug from the anchorage point you intend to use, then install the tether hardware.

Make sure the toothed washer is on the bottom of the bolt. Tighten the bolt to:

16 lbf·ft (22 N·m, 2.2 kgf·m)

4. To attach the tether to the child seat, follow the child seat maker's instructions

If you did not use a torque wrench, or you are not sure how to install the tether or the hardware, contact your Honda dealer for assistance.

## **Protecting Larger Children**

When a child reaches the recommended weight or height limit for a forward-facing child seat, the child should sit in a back seat on a booster and wear a lap/shoulder belt.

The following pages give instructions on how to check proper seat belt fit, what kind of booster seat to use if one is needed, and important precautions for a child who must sit in front.

### **AWARNING**

Allowing a large child age 12 or under to sit in front can result in injury or death if the passenger's front airbag inflates.

If a large child must ride in front, move the vehicle seat as far back as possible, use a booster seat if needed, have the child sit up properly and wear the seat belt properly.

### **Checking Seat Belt Fit**



To determine if a lap/shoulder belt properly fits a child, have the child put on the seat belt, then ask yourself:

- 1. Does the child sit all the way back against the seat?
- 2. Do the child's knees bend comfortably over the edge of the seat?

- 3. Does the shoulder belt cross between the child's neck and arm?
- 4. Is the lap part of the belt as low as possible, touching the child's thighs?
- 5. Will the child be able to stay seated like this for the whole trip?

If you answer yes to all these questions, the child is ready to wear the lap/shoulder belt correctly. If you answer no to any question, the child needs to ride on a booster seat.

### Using a Booster Seat



A child who has outgrown a forwardfacing child seat should ride in a back seat and use a booster seat until the lap/shoulder belt fits them properly without the booster.

Some states also require children to use a booster until they reach a given age or weight (e.g., 6 years or 60 lbs). Be sure to check current laws in the state or states where you intend to drive.

Booster seats can be high-back or low-back. Whichever style you select, make sure the booster meets federal safety standards (see page 35) and that you follow the booster seat maker's instructions.

If a child who uses a booster must ride in front, move the vehicle seat as far to the rear as possible, and be sure the child is wearing the seat belt properly.

A child may continue using a booster seat until the tops of their ears are even with the top of the vehicle's or booster's seat-back. A child of this height should be tall enough to use the lap/shoulder belt without a booster.

We strongly recommend that a child who used a booster ride in a back seat, not the front. Even if the passenger's front airbag is off, a back seat is the safest place for the child.

Even then, the child may still need to use a booster seat. Note that some states now require children to use boosters until they reach a certain age and/or weight. Be sure to check current laws in the state or states where you intend to drive.

## **Protecting Larger Children**

# When Can a Larger Child Sit in Front

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and Transport Canada recommend that all children age 12 and under be properly restrained in a back seat.

Even with advanced front airbag, the back seat is the safest place for a child of any age or size.

If the passenger's front airbag is on, and it inflates in a moderate to severe frontal collision, the airbag can cause serious injuries to a child who is unrestrained, improperly restrained, sitting too close to the airbag, or out of position.

The side airbag also poses risks. If any part of a larger child's body is in the path of a deploying side airbag, the child could receive possibly serious injuries. Of course, children vary widely. And while age may be one indicator of when a child can safely ride in the front. There are other important factors you should consider.

### **Maturity**

To safely ride in front, a child must be able to follow the rules, including sitting properly, and wearing the seat belt properly throughout a ride.

### Physical Size

Physically, a child must be large enough for the lap/shoulder belt to properly fit (see pages 14 and 50). If the seat belt does not fit properly, with or without the child sitting on a booster, the child should not sit in the front.

If you decide that a child can safely ride up front, be sure to:

- Carefully read the owner's manual and make sure you understand all seat belt instructions and all safety information
- Move the vehicle seat to the rearmost position.
- Have the child sit up straight, back against the seat, and feet on or near the floor.
- Check that the child's seat belt is properly and securely positioned.
- Supervise the child. Even mature children sometimes need to be reminded to fasten the seat belts or sit properly.

Additional Safety Precautions Do not let a child wear a seat belt across the neck. This could result in serious neck injuries during a crash.

Do not let a child put the shoulder part of a seat belt behind the back or under the arm. This could cause very serious injuries during a crash. It also increases the chance that the child will slide under the belt in a crash and be injured.

*Two children should never use the same seat belt.* If they do, they could be very seriously injured in a crash.

Do not put any accessories on a seat belt. Devices intended to improve a child's comfort or reposition the shoulder part of a seat belt can make the belt less effective, and increase the chance of serious injury in a crash.

### Carbon Monoxide Hazard

Your vehicle's exhaust contains carbon monoxide gas. You should have no problem with carbon monoxide entering the vehicle in normal driving if you maintain your vehicle properly.

Have the exhaust system inspected for leaks whenever:

- The vehicle is raised for an oil change.
- You notice a change in the sound of the exhaust.
- The vehicle was in an accident that may have damaged the underside.

### **AWARNING**

Carbon monoxide gas is toxic. Breathing it can cause unconsciousness and even kill you.

Avoid any enclosed areas or activities that expose you to carbon monoxide.

High levels of carbon monoxide can collect rapidly in enclosed areas, such as a garage. Do not run the engine with the garage door closed. Even with the door open, run the engine only long enough to move the vehicle out of the garage.

With the tailgate open, air flow can pull exhaust gas into your vehicle's interior and create a hazardous condition. If you must drive with the tailgate open, open all the windows and set the heating and cooling system/climate control system as shown below.

If you must sit in your parked vehicle, even in an unconfined area, with the engine running, adjust the heating and cooling system/climate control system as follows:

- 1. Select the Fresh Air mode.
- 2. Select the mode.
- 3. Turn the fan on high speed.
- 4. Set the temperature control to a comfortable setting.

These labels are in the locations DASHROARD shown. They warn you of potential U.S. models only hazards that could cause serious This Vehicle is Equipped with SUN VISOR injury. Read these labels carefully. Advanced Air Bags IIS models If a label comes off or becomes hard Even with Advanced Air Bags **A WARNING** to read (except for the U.S. Children can be killed or seriously injured by the air had The back seat is the safest place for children dashboard label which is removed by EVEN WITH ADVANCED AIR BAGS Never but a rear-facing child seat in the front Always use seat belts and child restraints the owner), contact your Honda See owner's manual for more information about air bans dealer for a replacement. To be removed by owner only HOOD A WARNING Canadian models Accidental deployment can seriously hurt or kill you. Follow Service Manual instructions carefully. CAUTION
TO AVOID SERIOUS INJURY:
FOO MAXIMUM SAFETY PROTECTION IN
ALL TYPES OF CHASHES YOU MUST
ALL TYPES OF CHASHES YOU MUST
OF CHASH OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE SAFE A ATTENTION Un déploiement accidentel risque de causer de graves blessures. Suivre attentivement les instructions du manuel de réparation. AND YOURSELF.
SEE THE OWNER'S MANUAL FOR FURTHER
INFORMATION AND FXPI ANATIONS RADIATOR CAP NEVER OPEN WHEN HOT Het ceelant will scald you N'OUVREZ PAS QUAND CHAUD. NICHT BEI HEISSEM MOTOR ÖFFNEN. ■熱い酵あけないで下さい。 ▶ 高温时,请勿打开。

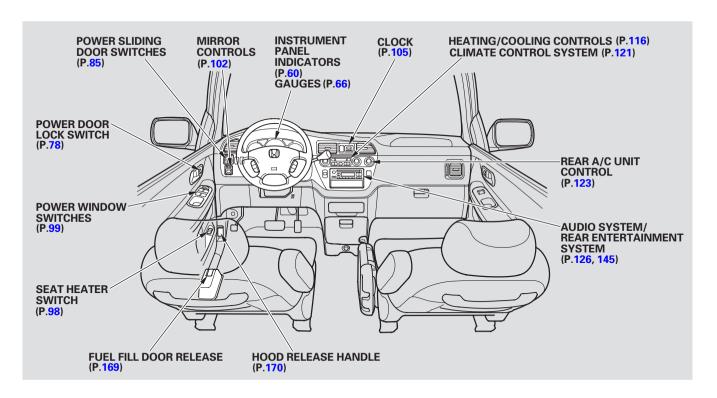
### **Instruments and Controls**

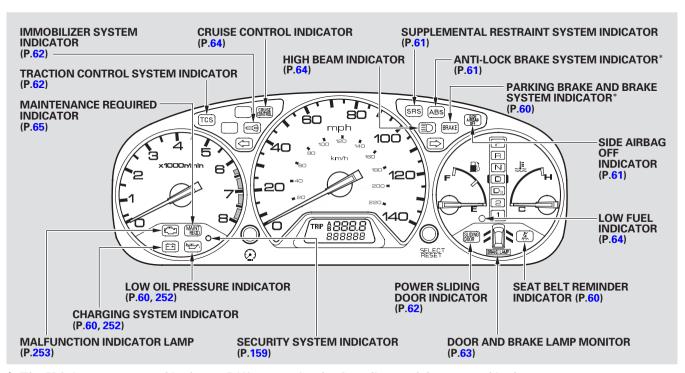
This section gives information about the controls and displays that contribute to the daily operation of your Honda. All the essential controls are within easy reach.

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### **Control Locations**





<sup>\*</sup> The U.S. instrument panel is shown. Differences for the Canadian models are noted in the text.

### **Instrument Panel Indicators**

The instrument panel has many indicators to give you important information about your vehicle.



# **Malfunction Indicator Lamp**

See page 253.



### Low Oil Pressure Indicator

The engine can be severely damaged if this indicator flashes or stays on when the engine is running. For more information, see page 252.



# Charging System Indicator

If this indicator comes on when the engine is running, the battery is not being charged. For more information, see page 252.

### U.S. Brake

## Canada

# Parking Brake and Brake System Indicator

This indicator has two functions:

- This indicator comes on when you turn the ignition switch to ON (II). It is a reminder to check the parking brake. Driving with the parking brake not fully released can damage the brakes and tires.
- If it remains lit after you fully release the parking brake while the engine is running, or if it comes on while driving, there could be a problem with the brake system. For more information, see page 254.



### Seat Belt Reminder Indicator

This indicator comes on when you turn the ignition switch to ON (II). It reminds you and your passengers to fasten your seat belts. A beeper also sounds if you have not fastened your seat belt.

If you do not fasten your seat belt, the beeper will stop after a few seconds but the indicator stays on until you do. Both the indicator and the beeper stay off if you fasten your seat belt before turning on the ignition.

# SRS Supplemental Restraint System Indicator

This indicator comes on when you turn the ignition switch to ON (II). If it comes on at any other time, it indicates a potential problem with your front airbags or automatic seat belt tensioners. This indicator will also alert you to a potential problem with your side airbags, passenger's side airbag automatic cutoff system, driver's seat position sensor, or front passenger's weight sensors. For more information, see page 30.



## Side Airbag Off Indicator

This indicator comes on when you turn the ignition switch to ON (II). If it comes on at any other time, it indicates that the passenger's side airbag has automatically shut off. For more information, see page 31.

U.S.

Canada (ABS)

### Anti-lock Brake System (ABS) Indicator

This indicator normally comes on for a few seconds when you turn the ignition switch to ON (II), and when the ignition switch is turned to START (III). If it comes on at any other time, there is a problem in the ABS. If this happens, have your vehicle checked by your Honda dealer. With this indicator on, your vehicle still has normal braking ability but no anti-lock. For more information, see page 190.

### Instrument Panel Indicators

### **Traction Control System** (TCS) Indicator

This indicator has three functions:

- 1. It comes on as a reminder that you have turned off the Traction Control System.
- 2. It flashes when the TCS is regulating wheelspin.
- 3. If it comes on and stays on when the Traction Control System is on. it indicates that there is a problem in the TCS.

This indicator also comes on when vou turn the ignition to ON (II) and goes off after the engine starts. See page 192 for more information on the TCS



### **Immobilizer System** Indicator

This indicator comes on for a few seconds when you turn the ignition switch to ON (II) It will then go off if you have inserted a properly-coded ignition key. If it is not a properlycoded key, the indicator will blink and the engine will not start (see page 76).

This indicator also blinks several times when you turn the ignition switch from ON (II) to ACCESSORY (I) or LOCK (0).

# DOOR

### SI IDING Power Sliding Door Indicator

EX and EX-L models only This indicator comes on for a few seconds when you turn the ignition switch to ON (II). If it comes on at any other time, there is a problem in the power sliding door system. With this indicator on move the main switch on the dashboard to the OFF position, and have the system checked by your Honda dealer as soon as possible. You can still open or close each sliding door manually. For more information on the power sliding doors, see page 84.

### **Door and Brake Lamp Monitor**



The appropriate light comes on in this display if the tailgate or any door is not closed tightly. If a brake light does not work, the **BRAKE LAMP** indicator comes on when you push the brake pedal with the ignition switch to ON (II).

A burned out brake light is a hazard when drivers behind you cannot tell you are braking. Have your brake lights repaired right away. All the indicators in the monitor display come on when you turn the ignition switch to ON (II). The indicators go off after the engine starts and the tailgate and all doors are closed tightly.





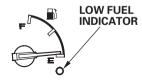
### Turn Signal and Hazard Warning Indicators

The left or right turn signal indicator blinks when you signal a lane change or turn. If the indicators do not blink or blink rapidly, it usually means one of the turn signal bulbs is burned out (see page 222). Replace the bulb as soon as possible, since other drivers cannot see that you are signaling.

When you turn on the Hazard Warning switch, both turn signal lights blink. All turn signals on the outside of the vehicle should flash.

### **Instrument Panel Indicators**

#### Low Fuel Indicator



This indicator comes on as a reminder that you must refuel soon.



### **High Beam Indicator**

This indicator comes on with the high beam headlights. See page 71 for information on the headlight controls.

On Canadian models, this indicator comes on with reduced brightness when the Daytime Running Lights (DRL) are on (see page 72).



### "Daytime Running Lights" Indicator

Canadian models only

This indicator comes on when you turn the ignition switch to ON (II) with the headlight switch off and the parking brake set. It should go off if you turn on the headlights or release the parking brake. If it comes on at any other time, it means there is a problem with the DRL. There may also be a problem with the high beam headlights.



### **Cruise Control Indicator**

This indicator comes on when you set the cruise control. See page 160 for information on operating the cruise control.



### Washer Level Indicator

Canadian models only
This indicator comes on when the

This indicator comes on when the washer fluid level is low. Add washer fluid when you see this indicator come on (see page 216).

#### MAINT REQ'D

# Maintenance Required Indicator

This indicator reminds you that it is time to take your vehicle in for scheduled maintenance.

Refer to the Maintenance Schedules for Normal and Severe Driving

Conditions on pages 205 and 206.

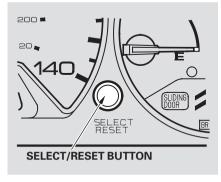
For the first 6,000 miles (9,600 km) after the Maintenance Required Indicator is reset, it will come on for 2 seconds when you turn the ignition switch to ON (II).

Between 6,000 miles (9,600 km) and 7,500 miles (12,000 km), it will light for 2 seconds when you first turn the ignition switch to ON (II), and then flash for 10 seconds.

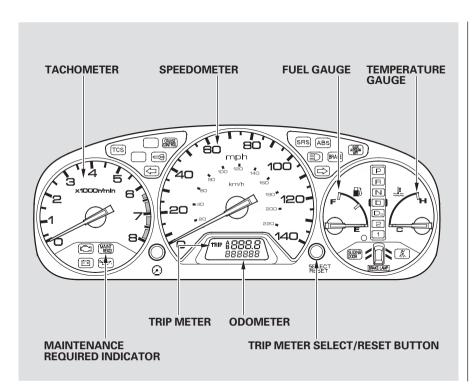
If you exceed 7,500 miles (12,000 km) without having the scheduled maintenance performed, this indicator will remain on as a constant reminder.

Your dealer will reset this indicator after completing the scheduled maintenance. If this maintenance is done by someone other than your Honda dealer, reset the indicator as follows.

1. Turn off the engine.



- 2. Press and hold the Select/Reset button in the instrument panel, then turn the ignition switch to ON (II).
- 3. Hold the button for about 10 seconds until the indicator goes off.



### **Odometer**

This shows the total distance your vehicle has been driven. It measures miles in U.S. models and kilometers in Canadian models.

It is illegal under U.S. federal law and Canadian provincial regulations to disconnect, reset, or alter the odometer with the intent to change the number of miles or kilometers indicated.

### **Fuel Gauge**

This shows how much fuel you have. It may show slightly more or less than the actual amount. The needle returns to the bottom after you turn off the ignition.

**NOTICE:** Avoid driving with an extremely low fuel level. Running out of fuel could cause the engine to misfire, damaging the catalytic converter.

### **Trip Meter**

The trip meter shows the number of miles (U.S.) or kilometers (Canada) driven since you last reset it.

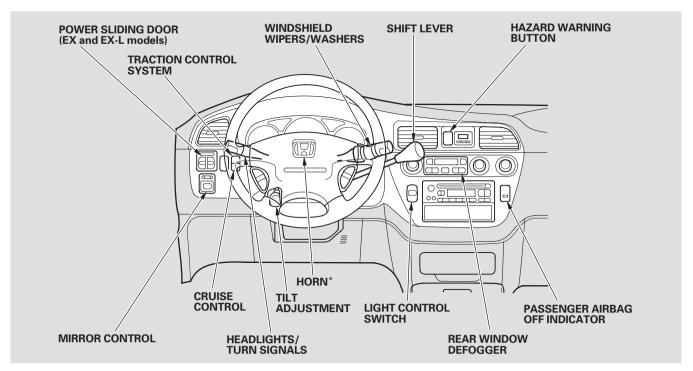
There are two trip meters: Trip A and Trip B. Switch between these displays by pressing the Select/Reset button repeatedly. Each trip meter works independently, so you can keep track of two different distances.

To reset a trip meter, display it, and then press and hold the Select/Reset button until the number resets to "0.0".

### **Temperature Gauge**

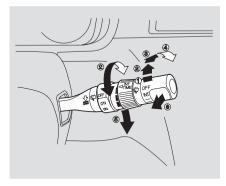
This shows the temperature of the engine's coolant. During normal operation, the pointer should rise to about the middle of the gauge. In severe driving conditions, the pointer may rise to near the upper white mark. If it reaches the red (Hot) mark, pull safely to the side of the road. Turn to page 250 for instructions and precautions on checking the engine's cooling system.

## **Controls Near the Steering Wheel**



<sup>\*</sup> To use the horn, press the pad around the "H" logo.

## **Windshield Wipers and Washers**



1. OFF

2. INT: Intermittent

3. —: Low speed

4. = : High speed

5. MIST

6. Windshield Washers

Turn the rotary switch at the end of the lever or push down or pull the lever to select a position.

**OFF:** The wipers are not activated.

**INT:** The length of the wiper interval is varied automatically according to the vehicle's speed.

Vary the delay by turning the INT TIME ring. If you turn it to the shortest delay, the wipers will change to low speed operation when the vehicle speed exceeds 12 mph (20 km/h).

—: The wipers run at low speed.

=: The wipers run at high speed.

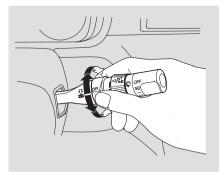
**MIST:** The wipers run at high speed until you release the lever.

Windshield Washer: Pull the wiper control lever toward you and hold it. The washers spray until you release the lever.

The wipers run at low speed, then complete one more sweep after you release the lever.

# Windshield Wipers and Washers

# Rear Window Wiper and Washer

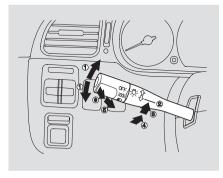


The rear window wiper switch is located next to the windshield wiper switch.

To activate the rear windshield wiper, turn the switch "ON". If you turn the switch "ON", the rear windshield wiper swings twice and then will sweep the glass approximately every 7 seconds. If you want to use the wiper and washer, turn and hold the switch one position up from "ON".

The rear window washer uses the same fluid reservoir as the windshield washer.

## **Turn Signal and Headlights**



- 1. Turn signal
- 2. Off
- 3. Parking and indicator lights
- 4. Headlights on
- 5. High beams
- 6. Flash high beams

**Turn Signal** — Push down on the left lever to signal a left turn and up to signal a right turn. To signal a lane change, push lightly on the lever and hold it. The lever will return to center when you release it or complete a turn.

Headlights On — Rotating the switch on the left lever to the "⋾⁰€" position turns on the parking lights, taillights, instrument panel lights, side-marker lights, and rear license plate lights. Turning the switch to the " ≣○ " position turns on the headlights. If you leave the lights on with the ignition switch in ACCESSORY (I) or LOCK (0), you will hear a reminder chime when you open the driver's door.

**High Beams** — To turn on, pull the lever back until you hear a click. The blue high beam indicator will light (see page 64). Push it forward to return to low beams.

To flash the high beams, pull the lever back lightly, then release it. The high beams will stay on as long as you hold the lever back.

# Headlights, Instrument Panel Brightness

# Automatic Lighting Off Feature On EX and EX-L models

This turns off the headlights, parking lights, taillights, side marker lights, license plate lights, and instrument panel lights within 15 seconds of removing the key from the ignition switch and closing the driver's door.

This feature activates if you leave the headlight switch in the " ⇒ ∞ ∈ " or " ≣○ " position, remove the key, then open and close the driver's door. If you remove the key from the ignition switch with the headlight switch on, but do not open the door and get out, the lights will turn off after 10 minutes.

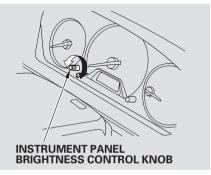
The lights will turn on again when you unlock or open the driver's door. If you unlock the door, but do not open it within 15 seconds, the lights will go off. With the driver's door open, you will hear a lights-on reminder chime.

# Daytime Running Lights (Canadian Models)

With the headlight switch off, the high beam headlights and the high beam indicator come on with reduced brightness when you turn the ignition switch to ON (II) and release the parking brake. They remain on until you turn the ignition off, even if you set the parking brake.

The headlights revert to normal operation when you turn them on with the switch

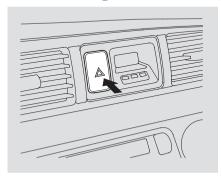
# **Instrument Panel Brightness**



The knob on the instrument panel controls the brightness of the instrument panel lights. Turn the knob to adjust the brightness.

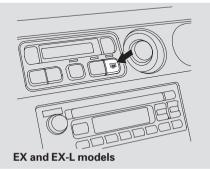
# Hazard Warning, Rear Window Defogger

## **Hazard Warning**

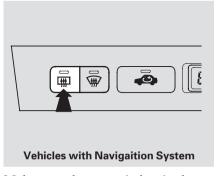


Push the button to the left of the clock to turn on the hazard warning lights (four-way flashers). This causes all four outside turn signals and both indicators in the instrument panel to flash. Use the hazard warning lights if you need to park in a dangerous area near heavy traffic, or if your vehicle is disabled.

# Rear Window Defogger



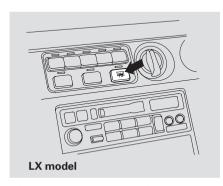
The rear window defogger will clear fog, frost, and thin ice from the window. Push the defogger button to turn it on and off. The indicator above the button lights to show the defogger is on. If you do not turn it off, the defogger will shut itself off after about 15 minutes. It also shuts off when you turn off the ignition. You have to turn it on again when you restart the vehicle.



Make sure the rear window is clear and you have good visibility before starting to drive.

**CONTINUED** 

# Rear Window Defogger, Steering Wheel Adjustment



The defogger wires on the inside of the rear window can be accidentally damaged. When cleaning the glass, always wipe side-to-side.

# Steering Wheel Adjustment

See page 17 for important safety information about how to properly position the steering wheel.

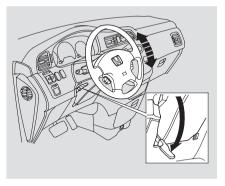
Make any steering wheel adjustment before you start driving.

# **AWARNING**

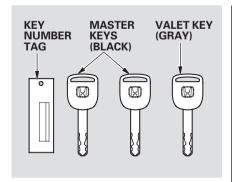
Adjusting the steering wheel position while driving may cause you to lose control of the vehicle and be seriously injured in a crash.

Adjust the steering wheel only when the vehicle is stopped.

1. Push the lever under the steering column all the way down.



- 2. Move the steering wheel so it points toward your chest, not toward your face. Make sure you can see the instrument panel gauges and indicators.
- 3. Push the lever up to lock the steering wheel in position.
- 4. Make sure you have securely locked the steering wheel in place by trying to move it up and down.



The master key fits all the locks on your vehicle. The valet key works only in the ignition, the door locks, and the tailgate. You can keep the glove box locked when you leave your vehicle and the valet key at a parking facility.

You should have received a key number tag with your keys. You will need this key number if you ever have to get a lost key replaced. Use only Honda-approved key blanks. These keys contain electronic circuits that are activated by the Immobilizer System. They will not work to start the engine if the circuits are damaged.

- Protect the keys from direct sunlight, high temperature, and high humidity.
- Do not drop the keys or set heavy objects on them.
- Keep the keys away from liquids. If they get wet, dry them immediately with a soft cloth.

The keys do not contain batteries. Do not try to take them apart.

# **Immobilizer System**

The Immobilizer System protects your vehicle from theft. If an improperly-coded key (or other device) is used, the engine's fuel system is disabled.

When you turn the ignition switch to ON (II), the Immobilizer System indicator should come on for a few seconds, then go out. If the indicator starts to blink, it means the system does not recognize the coding of the key. Turn the ignition switch to LOCK (0), remove the key, reinsert it, and turn the switch to ON (II) again.

The system may not recognize your key's coding if another immobilizer key or other metal object (i.e. key fob) is near the ignition switch when you insert the key.

If the system repeatedly does not recognize the coding of your key, contact your Honda dealer.

Do not attempt to alter this system or add other devices to it. Electrical problems could result that may make your vehicle undriveable.

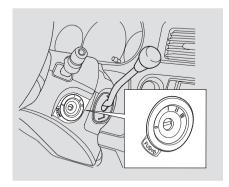
If you have lost your key and you cannot start the engine, contact a Honda dealer

As required by the FCC:

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

This device complies with Industry Canada Standard RSS-210. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) this device may not cause interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference that may cause undesired operation of the device.



The ignition switch has four positions: LOCK (0), ACCESSORY (I), ON (II), and START (III).

LOCK (0) — You can insert or remove the key only in this position. To turn the key, the shift lever must be in Park, and you must push the key in slightly.

If the front wheels are turned, the anti-theft lock may make it difficult to turn the key. Firmly turn the steering wheel to the left or right as you turn the key.

**ACCESSORY (I)** — You can operate the audio system and the accessory power sockets in this position.

**ON (II)** — This is the normal key position when driving. Several of the indicators on the instrument panel come on as a test when you turn the ignition switch from ACCESSORY (I) to ON (II).

**START (III)** — Use this position only to start the engine. The switch returns to ON (II) when you let go of the key.

You will hear a reminder beeper if you leave the key in the ignition switch in the LOCK (0) or ACCESSORY (I) position and open the driver's door. Remove the key to turn off the beeper.

The shift lever must be in Park before you can remove the key from the ignition switch.

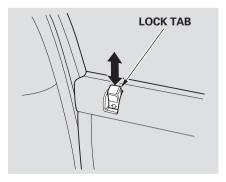
# **Door Locks**

#### Power Door Locks



To lock all of the doors and the tailgate, press the master door lock switch on either front door, press the lock tab down on the driver's door, or use the key on the outside lock.

Pressing up on either master door lock switch will unlock all of the doors and the tailgate.



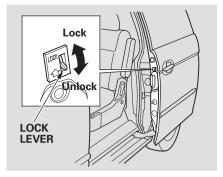
The lock tab on the front passenger's door locks and unlocks only that door. Pulling up on the driver's door lock tab only unlocks the driver's door.

To unlock the driver's door from the outside, turn the key and release it. If you turn and hold it, all doors and the tailgate unlock. All four doors and the tailgate unlock when you use the key in the passenger's door.

#### Lockout Prevention

With the driver's door open and the key in the ignition, both master door lock switches are disabled. They are not disabled if the driver's door is closed. Pushing the switch down on the open passenger's door will lock all doors and the tailgate.

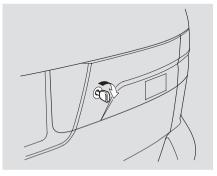
## **Childproof Door Locks**



The childproof door locks are designed to prevent children seated in the rear from accidentally opening the rear sliding doors. Each door has a lock lever near the edge. With the lever in the LOCK position, the door cannot be opened from the inside regardless of the position of the lock knob. To open the door, slide the lock knob forward, and use the outside door handle.

On EX and EX-L models
With the childproof door locks on,
automatic operation with the inside
door handle is disabled.

# **Tailgate**

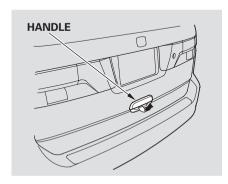


Use your key to lock and unlock the tailgate.

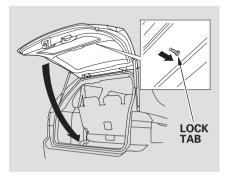
On EX and EX-L models You can also lock and unlock the tailgate with the remote transmitter (see page 81).

**CONTINUED** 

# **Door Locks**

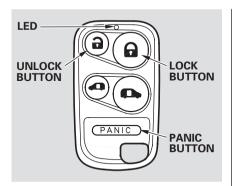


To open the tailgate, pull the handle, then lift up. To close the tailgate, use the inner handle to pull it down, then press down on the back edge.



The tailgate also has a lock tab on the inside.

To lock the tailgate without the key or the remote transmitter, push the lock tab down and close the tailgate. Keep the tailgate closed at all times while driving to avoid damaging the tailgate and to prevent exhaust gas from getting into the interior. See **Carbon Monoxide Hazard** on page 54.



On EX and EX-L models

LOCK — Press this button to lock all doors and the tailgate. Some exterior and interior lights will flash. This button does not work if any door or the tailgate is not fully closed or key is in the ignition switch.

UNLOCK — Press this button once to unlock the driver's door. Push it twice to unlock the other doors and the tailgate. Some exterior and interior lights will flash twice when you push the button the first time. If you do not open any door or the tailgate within 30 seconds, they will automatically relock.

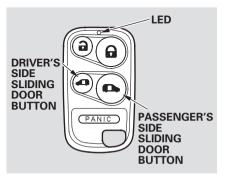
When you press the UNLOCK button, the front and rear individual map lights and the cargo area light, depending on their switch positions, will come on (see page 113). If you do not open any door or the tailgate, the lights stay on for about 10 seconds, then go out. If you relock the doors and the tailgate with the remote transmitter before 10 seconds have elapsed, the lights will go off immediately.

PANIC — Press this button for about 1 second to attract attention; the horn will sound and the exterior lights will flash for about 30 seconds. To cancel panic mode, press any other button on the remote transmitter or turn the ignition switch to ON (II).

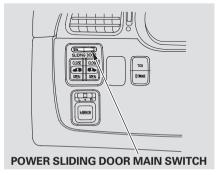
**CONTINUED** 

# Remote Transmitter

# Opening or Closing the Power Sliding Doors



You can open or close each rear sliding door with the remote transmitter. The right button controls the passenger's side door and the left button controls the driver's side door.

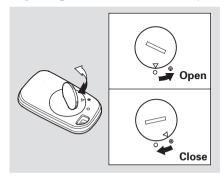


If the power sliding door MAIN switch on the dashboard is in the OFF position, you cannot open or close the sliding doors with the remote transmitter.

### Remote Transmitter Care

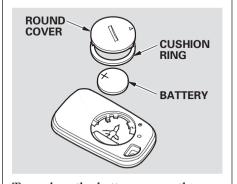
- Avoid dropping or throwing the transmitter.
- Protect the transmitter from extreme temperatures.
- Do not immerse the transmitter in any liquid.
- If you lose a transmitter, the replacement needs to be reprogrammed by a Honda dealer.

### Replacing the Transmitter Battery



If it takes several pushes on the button to lock or unlock the doors and the tailgate, replace the battery as soon as possible.

Battery type: CR2025



To replace the battery, move the round cover on the back of the transmitter by turning it counterclockwise with a coin. Insert a new battery with the + side facing up. Reinstall the cushion ring. Align the ▽ mark on the cover with the ◎ mark on the transmitter. Set the cover in place and turn it clockwise

As required by the FCC:

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

This device complies with Industry Canada Standard RSS-210.

Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) this device may not cause interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference that may cause undesired operation of the device.

# **Sliding Doors**

# Opening and Closing Manual Sliding Doors

LX models

To open, pull the inside or outside door handle, and slide the door back. It will latch in the fully open position. When opening from the inside, the childproof door lock must be unlocked.

To close, pull either handle, and slide the door closed. Make sure the door is closed and latched securely before driving, and all passengers are clear of the sliding doors before closing them.

## **Power Sliding Doors**

The doors on EX and EX-L models are electrically powered and can be operated with the remote transmitter, the door handles, or the dashboard switches. To operate the doors:

- The shift lever must be in Park.
- The MAIN switch must be in the ON position.
- The doors must be unlocked.

If you shift out of Park while a door is closing, you will hear a beep until the door closes. Make sure both door are closed before you start driving.

If you shift out of Park while a door is opening, you will hear a continuous tone and the door will stop moving. If you keep driving, the tone will continue until you stop and close the door.

To open and close the power doors, pull and release the inside or outside door handles. They will close automatically.

#### Auto-Reverse

Each power sliding door has an autoreverse feature. If a door meets resistance while closing, it will beep three times and reverse direction. However, the door may not reverse immediately and may cause some bruising or discomfort. Always make sure passengers and objects are clear of the doors before closing them.

Also check that passengers, especially children, do not have their hands on the edge of the sliding door or on the door pillar. The autoreverse motor stops working when the door is about to latch so the motor can pull the door shut.

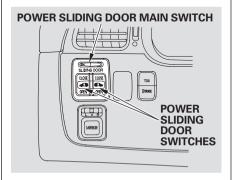
## **AWARNING**

Closing a power sliding door while any part of a passenger is in the door's path can cause serious injury.

Make sure all passengers are clear of the doorway before closing a sliding door.

If a person or object is in the way after the door begins to close, the door handles cannot be used to stop the door. To stop the door, use the dashboard switches or the remote transmitter.

#### Dashboard Switches



The dashboard switches to the left of the steering column allow you to open or close the power sliding doors.

The MAIN switch on the dashboard controls power to the sliding doors.

To open a power sliding door, push and release the bottom of the appropriate switch. If you forget to unlock the door, you will hear three beeps. Unlock the door and try again.

To close a sliding door, push and release the top of the switch.

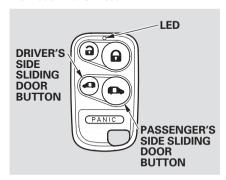
To stop a door, push either the top or bottom of the switch. The door will stop and you will hear three beeps. Push the switch again to resume movement.

When the MAIN switch is in the OFF position, you have to operate the doors manually. The door will be difficult to move; this is normal. Do not use force or try to move the door rapidly; you could damage its motor.

**CONTINUED** 

# **Sliding Doors**

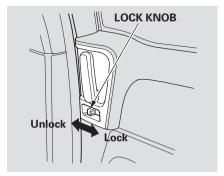
#### Remote Transmitter



To open and close a power sliding door, press the appropriate button for at least two seconds. If you forget to unlock the door, you will hear three beeps. Unlock the door and try again.

To stop movement, push the appropriate door button; you will hear three beeps. Push the same button again and the door will reverse direction.

# **Locking the Doors**



Each sliding door has a lock knob under the inside door handle. Slide the lock knob forward to unlock, and backward to lock.

When you drive with children in your vehicle, use the childproof door locks (see page 79). This will prevent children from opening the doors accidentally.

## Refueling

When you release the fuel fill door, the driver's side sliding door automatically locks so it cannot open and interfere with the fuel door. If a passenger attempts to unlock the door by cycling the lock knob several times, the door can be opened.

If a passenger needs to get out while you are refueling, instruct that person to exit on the passenger's side.

After you close the fuel fill door, you must manually unlock the sliding door.

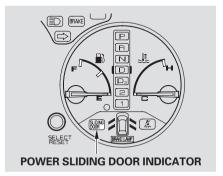
# **Parking Facing Downhill**

When parking facing downhill, make sure the doors are latched in the fully open position, and then hold the door open for your passengers. Do not pull the inside or outside door handle, or the door will slam shut.

*On EX, EX-L models* — Make sure the MAIN switch is in the ON position.

When parking facing downhill on a steep grade, the power sliding doors may not open or close as they do normally.

## **Power Sliding Door Problems**



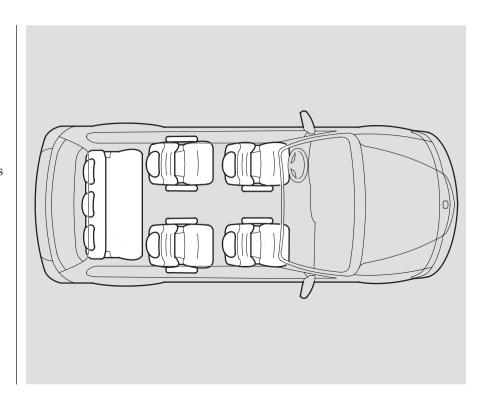
If the Power Sliding Door indicator comes on and stays on, there is a problem in the system. Turn the MAIN switch to OFF, and have the system inspected by a Honda dealer. If the battery is disconnected or goes dead, close the sliding door completely by hand, or turn the MAIN switch on, and hold the door switch until each door closes completely. If it still does not operate properly after the battery is reconnected, have your vehicle checked by a Honda dealer.

# Seats

## Passenger Seating Convertible Second Row Bucket Seats

There are bucket seats with armrests for two front passengers, bucket seats with armrests for two passengers in the second row, and a bench seat for three passengers in the third row

For greater cargo capacity, the seats in the second row can be removed, and the bench seat in the third row can be folded into the floor.



The EX and EX-L models have a power adjustable driver's seat. All other models have manual driver's seat adjustments.

The front passenger's seat, and the seats in the second and third rows adjust manually.

Make all seat adjustments before you start driving.

## **Manual Seat Adjustments**



See pages 11 - 13 for important safety information and warnings about how to properly position the seats and seatbacks.

To adjust the seat forward and backward, pull up on the lever under the seat cushion's front edge. Move the seat to the desired position, and release the lever. Try to move the seat to make sure it is locked in position.

To adjust the bucket seats in the second row, pull up the lever on the front of the seat bottom.

**CONTINUED** 

# Seats



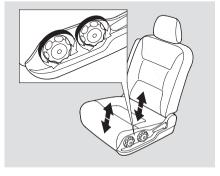
To change the seat-back angle of the front seat, pull up on the lever on the outside of the seat bottom.

To change the seat-back angle of the bucket seats in the second row, pull forward on the lever on the outside of the seat-back.



To adjust the seat-back angle of the third seat, open the tailgate. Pull the handle on the back of the seat-back, move the seat-back to the desired position, and release the handle. Let the seat-back latch in the new position.

# Driver's Seat Manual Height Adjustment



On LX model

The height of your driver's seat is adjustable. Turn the front dial on the outside of the seat cushion to raise the front of the seat bottom, and turn the rear dial to raise the rear.

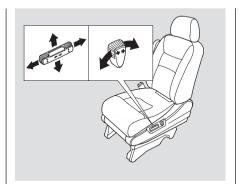
Make all adjustments before you start driving.

## **Power Seat Adjustments**

On EX and EX-L models
See pages 11 — 13 for important safety
information and warnings about how to
properly position the seats and seatbacks

The controls for the power adjustable driver's seat are on the outside edge of the seat bottom. You can adjust the power seat with the ignition switch in any position. Make all seat adjustments before you start driving.

Moving the long horizontal switch adjusts the seat bottom in several directions. The seat bottom adjusts in the direction you move the switch. The short vertical switch adjusts the seat back angle.





Moves the seat forward and backward.



Moves the front of the seat up or down and the rear of the seat up or down.

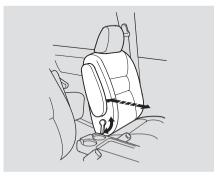


Raises or lowers the seat.



Adjusts the seatback angle forward or backward.

# **Driver's Lumbar Support**



On EX and EX-L models
To change the lumbar support, move
the lever on the right side of the
seat-back forward or backward.
Keep moving the lever forward or
backward until you find a suitable
position.

# **Armrests**



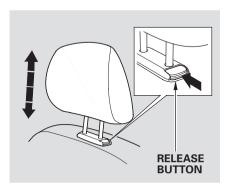
An armrest is located on each of the front seats and on each side of the second row seats. Pivot it down to use it. When you remove the bucket seats in the second row, pivot the armrests up out of the way.

### **Head Restraints**

See page 13 for important safety information and a warning about how to properly position the head restraints.

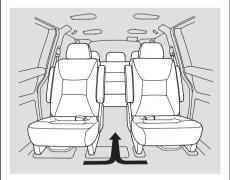
Your vehicle is equipped with head restraints in all seating positions to help protect you and your passengers from whiplash and other injuries.

They are most effective when you adjust them so the back of the occupant's head rests against the center of the restraint.

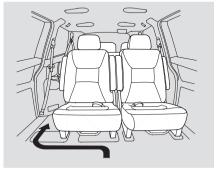


The head restraints adjust for height. You need both hands to adjust the restraint. Do not attempt to adjust it while driving. To raise it, pull upward. To lower the restraint, push the release button sideways, and push the restraint down.

#### Third Seat Access

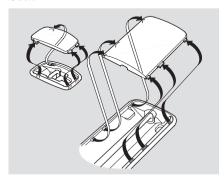


To get into or out of the third row seat, walk between the second row seats



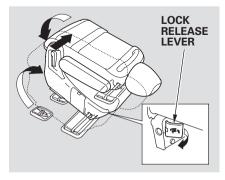
When the seat on the passenger's side is moved to the center, walk through the passenger's side to get into or out of the third row seat.

# Moving the Second Row Bucket Seat



The second row bucket seat on the passenger's side can be moved to the center to provide access to the third row seat.

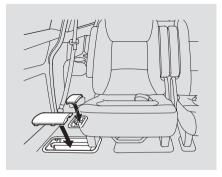
Remove the two floor covers between the bucket seats in the second row by carefully prying on the back edge of the covers with a flat-tipped screwdriver.



Unlock the seat from the floor by pulling the lock release lever under the seat cushion's front edge and lifting the rear of the seat.

Slide the seat toward the center of the vehicle.

Push the back of the seat down over the floor hooks. Make sure the seat is securely locked in place. Install the floor covers over the outer floor hooks on the passenger's side as shown.



Make sure the seat is securely locked in place before driving. A seat that is not locked in place could fly around and cause injury in a sudden stop or crash.

Reverse this procedure to move the seat back to the outside.

# Removing the Bucket Seats in the Second Row



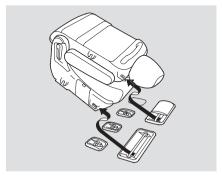
Both seats can be removed to give more cargo capacity.

To remove a seat:

Pull up the seat-back angle adjustment lever, and fold the seat-back forward.

Unlock the seat from the floor by pulling the lock release lever under

the seat cushion's front edge and lifting the rear of the seat.

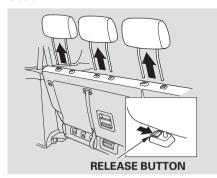


Unhook the front of the seat from the floor by pulling it back slightly, then pivoting it upward.

Always remove an unsecured seat from the vehicle before driving. A seat that is not locked in place could be thrown about and cause injury in a sudden stop or crash.

To reinstall the seat, hook the front of the seat to the floor, then push the back into the locks. Make sure both the front and the back of the seat are securely latched before driving.

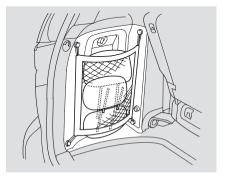
# Folding the Third Row "Magic Seat"



To create more cargo space, you can fold the third row "Magic Seat" into the floor recess.

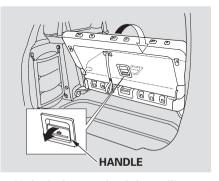
To fold the seat:

1. Remove the head restraints by pushing the release buttons and pulling the restraints out.



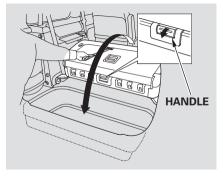
2. Store the head restraints in the side cargo net. To install the side cargo net, hook the four loops on the net to the tabs on the left side panel.

Make sure the head restraint legs are inside the cargo net so they do not damage the seat as you fold it.

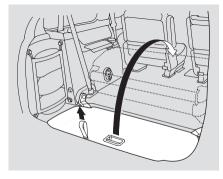


3. Unlock the seat-back by pulling the handle. Push the seat-back forward.

4. Pull the handle on the back of the seat cushion while you pull the entire seat towards you with the strap. Pivot the seat into the floor recess. Make sure the strap is above the seat.

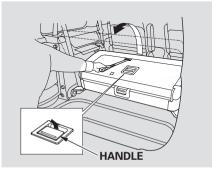


Make sure the center shoulder belt is stored in the holder and the outer shoulder belts are positioned on each hook whenever the third seat is folded. Make sure all items in the cargo area are secured. Loose items can fly forward and cause injury if you have to brake hard. See **Carrying Cargo** on page 176.



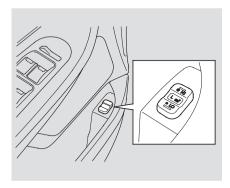
To return the seat to the upright position:

1. Pull the seat out of the recess by pulling on the handle and the strap. Pivot the seat forward all the way.



- 2. Pull up on the handle on the seatback, and pull the seat-back upright with the strap. Make sure the seat is securely locked in place.
- 3 Reinstall the head restraints

# **Seat Heaters**



On EX-L model

Both front seats are equipped with seat heaters. The ignition switch must be in the ON (II) position to use them. The seat heater switch is located on each front door. Push the front of the switch, HI, to rapidly heat up the seat.

After the seat reaches a comfortable temperature, select LO by pushing the back of the switch. This will keep the seat warm

In HI, the heater turns off when the seat gets warm, and turns back on after the seat's temperature drops.

In LO, the heater does not cycle with temperature change.

Follow these precautions when using the seat heaters:

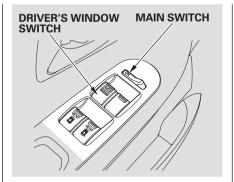
- Use the HI setting only to heat the seats quickly, because it draws large amounts of current from the battery.
- If the engine is left idling for an extended period, do not use the seat heaters, even on the LO setting. It can weaken the battery, causing hard starting.

Because of the sensors for the side airbag system, there is no heater in the passenger's seat-back.

Your vehicle's front windows are electrically-powered. Turn the ignition switch to ON (II) to raise or lower either window.

The rear windows are also electrically-powered (see page 101).

Each front door has a switch that controls its window. To open the window, push the switch down and hold it. Release the switch when you want the window to stop. Close the window by pulling back on the switch and holding it.



The driver's door armrest has a master power window control panel. To open the front passenger's window, push down on the switch and hold it down until the window reaches the desired position. To close the window, pull back on the window switch. Release the switch when the window gets to the position you want.

# **AWARNING**

Closing a power window on someone's hands or fingers can cause serious injury.

Make sure your passengers are away from the windows before closing them.

**CONTINUED** 

# **Power Windows**

**AUTO** — To open the driver's window fully, push the window switch firmly down, then release it. The window automatically goes down all the way. To stop the window from going all the way down. null back on the window switch briefly.

To close the driver's window fully. pull back the window switch firmly. then release it. The window automatically goes all the way up. To stop the window from going all the way up, push down on the window switch briefly.

To open or close the driver's window partially, push down or pull back on the window switch lightly and hold it. The window will stop when you release the switch

If the MAIN switch is off, the front passenger's window cannot be raised or lowered and the rear windows cannot be opened or closed. Keep the MAIN switch off when you have children in the vehicle so they do not injure themselves by operating the windows unintentionally.

Auto Reverse - If the driver's window runs into any obstacle while it is closing automatically, it will reverse direction, and then stop. To close the window remove the obstacle then use the window switch again.

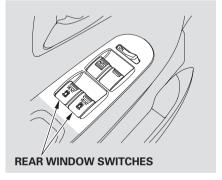
Auto reverse stops sensing when the window is almost closed. You should always check that all passengers and objects are away from the window before closing it.

If your vehicle's battery is disconnected or goes dead, or the driver's window fuse is removed, the AUTO function will be disabled. The power window system needs to be reset after reconnecting the battery or installing the fuse.

- 1. Start the engine. Push down and hold the driver's window switch until the window is fully open.
- 2 Pull and hold the driver's window switch to close the window completely, then hold the switch for a second or two more

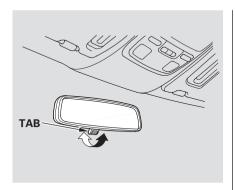
If the power windows do not operate properly after resetting, have your vehicle checked by a Honda dealer.

The power window system has a keyoff delay function. The windows will still operate for up to 10 minutes after you turn off the ignition. Opening either front door cancels the delay function. You must turn the ignition switch to ON (II) again before you can operate the windows.



You can open or close each rear window with the switches on the driver's door armrest. The right switch controls the passenger's side rear window, and the left switch controls the driver's side window. To open the window, push the switch down and hold it Release the switch when you want the window to stop. Close the window by pulling back on the switch and holding it.

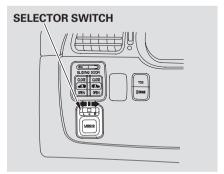
# **Mirrors**



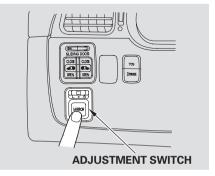
Keep the inside and outside mirrors clean and adjusted for best visibility. Be sure to adjust the mirrors before you start driving.

The inside mirror has day and night positions. The night position reduces glare from headlights behind you. Flip the tab on the bottom edge of the mirror to select the day or night position.

## **Adjusting the Power Mirrors**

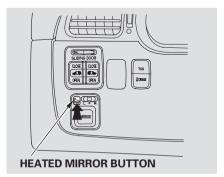


- 1. Turn the ignition switch to ON (II).
- 2 Move the selector switch to L. (driver's side) or R (passenger's side).



- 3. Push the appropriate edge of the adjustment switch to move the mirror right, left, up, or down.
- 4. When you finish, move the selector switch to the center (off) position. This turns off the adjustment switch to keep your settings.

### **Power Mirror Heaters**



#### Canadian Models

The outside mirrors are heated to remove fog and frost. With the ignition switch in the ON (II) position, turn on the heaters by pressing the button. The indicator in the button comes on as a reminder Press the button again to turn the heaters off.

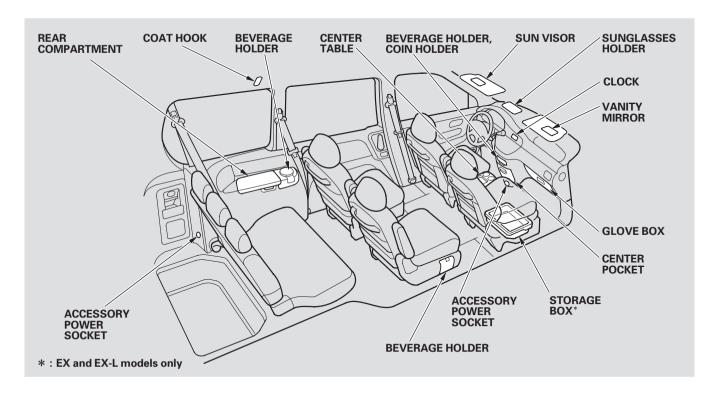
# **Parking Brake**



To apply the parking brake, push the parking brake pedal down with your foot. To release the parking brake, push on the pedal again. The parking brake indicator on the instrument. panel should go out when the parking brake is fully released with the engine running (see page 60).

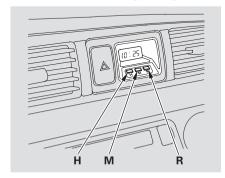
**NOTICE**: *Driving the vehicle with the* parking brake applied can damage the rear brakes and axles

# Interior Convenience Items



### Clock

On models without navigation system



The clock displays the time with the ignition switch in any position.

To set the clock:

1. Turn the ignition switch to ON (II).

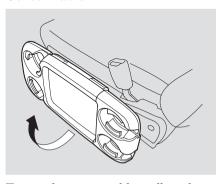
- 2 Press and hold the H button until the hour advances to the desired time
- 3 Press and hold the M button until the numbers advance to the desired time

You can use R to quickly set the time to the nearest hour. If the displayed time is before the half hour, pressing R sets the clock back to the previous hour. If the displayed time is after the half hour, pressing R sets the clock forward to the beginning of the next hour

For example:

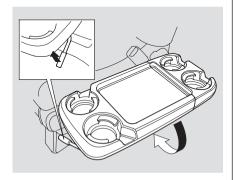
- 1:06 would RESET to 1:00.
- 1:52 would RESET to 2:00

### Center Table



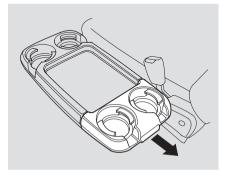
To use the center table, pull up the outside edge of the table until it latches. To store it, pull the lever and lower the table

**CONTINUED** 



Sitting on or getting under the table. or putting heavy objects on the table, may damage or deform it.

Do not put any items on the table while driving. They may fall down or fly around when you go around corners or brake hard



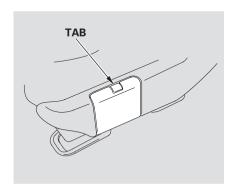
The center table can be extended by pulling on the rear.

## **Beverage Holders**

Be careful when you are using the beverage holders. A spilled liquid that is very hot can scald you or your passengers. Spilled liquids can also damage the upholstery, carpeting. and electrical components in the interior

To use the front beverage holder. pull on the bottom edge.

Additional beverage holders for the front seat passengers, and beverage holders for the passengers in the second row, are in the center table.



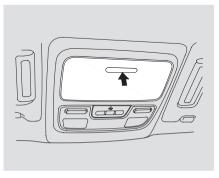
Each second row seat has a beverage holder on the outside of the seat cushion. To use the beverage holder, push on the tab. The beverage holder will swing open. To close, pivot it up and push it in until it latches

To protect the beverage holder, the bottom trav is designed to break away if you try to place a heavy object on it. If this happens, hold the edge of the bottom tray and pull it up until vou feel a detent.

Be careful not to damage an open beverage holder when you get into or out of the vehicle

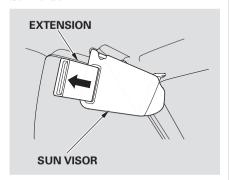
The beverage holders for the third seat passengers are located in the armrests on the rear side panels. The inner liner can be removed if you want to hold a larger cup.

# Sunglasses Holder



To open the sunglasses holder, push on the front edge. Make sure the holder is closed while you are driving. Some larger styles of sunglasses may not fit in the holder.

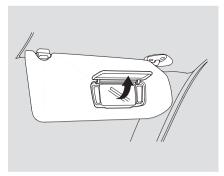
#### Sun Visor



When using the sun visor for the side window, remove the support rod from the clip and swing it out. Slide the extension out to get more coverage on the side window.

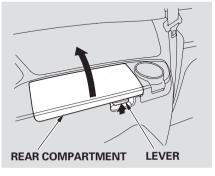
Make sure you put the sun visor back in place when you are getting into or out of the vehicle. Do not use the sun visor extension over the rear view mirror.

# Vanity Mirror



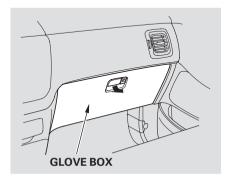
Pull up the vanity mirror cover to use it. The lights come on only when the parking lights are on.

### **Rear Compartment**



To open the compartment, pull the lever and lift the lid. To close, lower the lid and push it down until it latches.

#### Glove Box



Open the glove box by pulling the bottom of the handle Close it with a firm push. Lock or unlock the glove box with the master kev.

# **AWARNING**

An open glove box can cause serious injury to your passenger in a crash, even if the passenger is wearing the seat helt

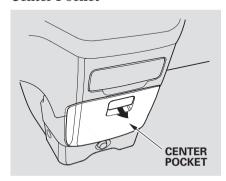
Always keep the glove box closed while driving.

### Accessory Power Sockets

These sockets are intended to supply power for 12 volt DC accessories that are rated 120 watts or less (10 amps).

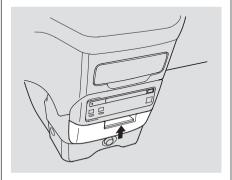
None of the sockets will power an automotive type cigarette lighter element. When more than one socket is being used, the combined power rating of the accessories should be 120 watts or less (10 amps).

#### Center Pocket



Open the center pocket by pulling the handle. Close it with a firm push.

On EX and EX-L models The light in the pocket comes on when the instrument panel lights are on.

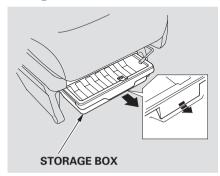


On U.S. EX-L with optional Rear Entertainment System Push up the handle to open the center pocket.

#### Coin Holder

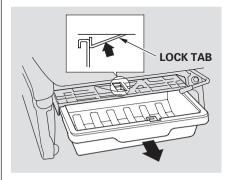
The coin holder is located in the front beverage holder. To open it. pull on the bottom edge. Close it with a firm push.

#### Storage Box



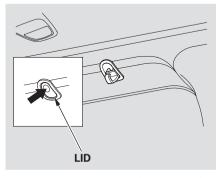
On EX and EX-L models (Except for vehicles with navigation System)

A storage box is located under the front passenger's seat. To use it, pull the handle and slide the box out



To remove the box for cleaning, push on the lock tab under the seat bottom and pull the tray out. Do not try to force the box. You could damage it.

#### Coat Hook

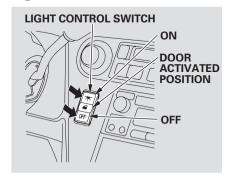


To use a coat hook, push on the lid. Close it with a firm push.

Make sure the coat hook is closed when you are not using it. This hook is not designed for large or heavy items

# **Interior Lights**

### **Light Control Switch**



The light control switch has three positions: OFF, Door Activated, and ÔΝ

When this switch is in the OFF position:

- None of the lights come on when a door or the tailgate is opened.
- The individual map lights in the front can be turned on and off with the switches next to the lights.

- The individual map lights in the second and third rows cannot be turned on
- The cargo area light can be turned on with the switch in the light.

When the switch is in the Door Activated position:

- The individual map lights in the front come on when any door or the tailgate is opened. When the doors and the tailgate are closed. each light can be turned on and off with the switch next to the light.
- The individual map lights in the second and third rows come on when any door or the tailgate is opened. When the doors and the tailgate are closed, each light can be turned on and off by pushing on the lens

• The cargo area light comes on when any door or the tailgate is opened if the light control switch is in the door activated (center) position. When the doors and the tailgate are closed, the cargo area light can be turned on with the switch in the light.

When the light control switch is in the ON position:

- All the individual map lights come on and stay on as long as the switch remains in the ON position.
- The cargo area light comes on and stays on if the light control switch is in the door activated (center) position.

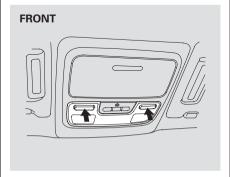
#### On EX and EX-L models

The lights go out about six seconds after all the doors and the tailgate are closed

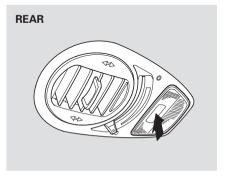
With the light control switch in the Door Activated position, all the individual map lights and the cargo area light (with its switch in the center position) come on when you unlock the door with the remote transmitter (see page 81).

With any door or the tailgate left open, the lights stay on about 3 minutes, then go out.

### **Individual Map Lights**



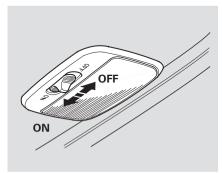
Turn on the front individual man lights by pushing the button next to each light. Push the button again to turn it off. You can also operate these lights with the light control switch (see page 112).



Turn on each rear individual man light by pushing the lens when the ignition switch is in the ACCESSORY (I) or ON (II) position. Push the lens again to turn it off. You can also operate these lights with the light control switch (see page 112).

# **Interior Lights**

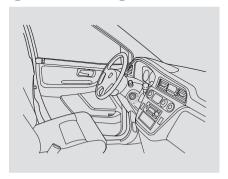
# Cargo Area Light



The cargo area light has a threeposition switch. In the OFF position, the light does not come on. In the center position, it comes on when you open the tailgate. In the ON position, it stays on continuously.

This light also works with the light control switch (see page 112).

### **Ignition Switch Light**



The ignition switch light comes on when you open the driver's door, and stays on several seconds after you close the door.

# Comfort and Convenience Features

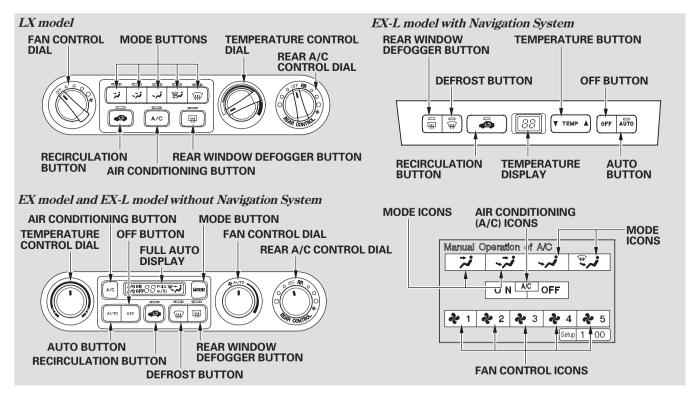
The heating and air conditioning systems in your Honda provide a comfortable driving environment in all weather conditions

The standard audio system has many features. This section describes those features and how to use them. (If you selected an optional audio system, refer to the operating instructions that came with it.)

On EX and EX-L models Your Honda has an anti-theft audio system that requires a code number to enable it

The security system helps to discourage vandalism and theft of your Honda

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HomeLink Universal
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#### **Airflow Buttons**

For automatic climate control and manual operation on EX and EX-L models, see page 121.

#### Fan Control

On all models without Navigation
System
Turn this dial clockwise to increase

Turn this dial clockwise to increase fan speed and increase the airflow.

On EX-L model with Navigation System You can manually select the fan speed. Press the A/C button to view the display, then press any of the fan control icons.

#### **Temperature Control**

On all models without Navigation System

Turning this dial clockwise increases the temperature of the airflow.

On EX-L model with Navigation System To select the desired temperature, press either side of the temperature (TEMP) button ( $\blacktriangle$  or  $\blacktriangledown$ ).

# Air Conditioning (A/C) Button/Icons

On all models without Navigation System

This button turns the air conditioning on and off. On LX models, the light in the button is on when the A/C is on. On EX and EX-L models, you will see A/C ON or A/C OFF selected in the display.

On EX-L model with Navigation System Press the A/C button to view the display. Touching ON or OFF in the display turns the air conditioning on and off. You will see A/C ON or A/C OFF in the display.

On EX and EX-L models When you turn the A/C off, the system cannot regulate the inside temperature if you set the temperature control below the outside temperature.

# Vents. Heating, and A/C

#### Recirculation Button

When the light in/above the button is on, air from the vehicle's interior is sent throughout the system again. When the light is off, air is brought in from the outside of the vehicle (Fresh Air mode).

The outside air intakes for the heating and cooling system are at the base of the windshield. Keep this area clear of leaves and other debris

The system should be left in Fresh Air mode under almost all conditions. Keeping the system in Recirculation mode, particularly with the A/C off, can cause the windows to fog up.

Switch to Recirculation mode when driving through dusty or smoky conditions, then return to Fresh Air mode.

Rear Window Defogger Button [##] This button turns the rear window defogger off and on (see page 73).

#### Mode Control

Use the mode control buttons or icons to select the vents the air flows from Some air will flow from the dashboard corner vents in all modes

Air flows from the center and corner vents in the dashboard

Airflow is divided between the vents in the dashboard and the floor vents.

Air flows from the floor vents.

Airflow is divided between the floor vents and the defroster vents at the base of the windshield.

Air flows from the defroster vents at the base of the windshield

When you select or or the system automatically switches to Fresh Air mode and turns on the A/C

When you select \*\* . the system automatically switches to Fresh Air mode

#### Rear A/C Control Dial

With this dial, you can adjust the rear A/C unit heating, cooling, and airflow (see page 123).

#### Ventilation

The flow-through ventilation system draws in outside air, circulates it through the interior, then exhausts it through vents near the rear side panels.

- 1. Set the temperature control dial or the button to the lower limit.
- 2. Make sure the A/C is off.
- 3. Select **\*\*** and Fresh Air mode.
- 4. Set the fan to the desired speed.

#### Using the Heater

The heater uses engine coolant to warm the air. If the engine is cold, it will be several minutes before you feel warm air coming from the system.

All except EX-L model with Navigation System

- 1. Select , the system automatically switches to Fresh Air mode.
- 2. Set the fan to the desired speed.
- 3. Adjust the warmth of the air with the temperature control dial.

EX-L model with Navigation System

- 1. Press the A/C button to show the A/C screen.
- 2. Select the desired mode and fan speed icons on the screen.
- 3. Adjust the warmth with the temperature button (▲ or ▼).

#### Using the A/C

Air conditioning places an extra load on the engine. Watch the engine coolant temperature gauge (see page 67). If it moves near the red zone, turn off the A/C until the gauge reads normally.

All except EX-L model with Navigation System

- 1. Press the A/C button. The light above the button comes on when a fan speed is selected.
- 2. Make sure the temperature control dial is set to the lower limit.
- 3. Select 🔀
- 4. If the outside air is humid, select the Recirculation mode. If the outside air is dry, select the Fresh Air mode.
- 5. Set the fan to the desired speed.

**CONTINUED** 

# Vents, Heating, and A/C

EX-L model with Navigation System

- 1. Press the A/C button to show the A/C screen.
- 2. Select the ON icon on the screen.
- 3. Select the desired temperature and MODE selections. If the outside air is humid, select the Recirculation mode. If the outside air is dry, select the Fresh Air mode.

If the interior is very warm, you can cool it down more rapidly by partially opening the windows, turning on the A/C, and setting the fan to maximum speed in Fresh Air mode.

**NOTE:** The vehicle has two A/C and heater units. These units are controlled by the front panel controls, unless the RR A/C control dial is in the OFF position. The rear passengers can also adjust the direction and the amount of airflow.

#### **Dehumidify the Interior**

Air conditioning, as it cools, removes moisture from the air. When used in combination with the heater, it makes the interior warm and dry.

- 1. Switch the fan on.
- 2. Turn on the air conditioning.
- 3. Select and Fresh Air mode.
- 4. Adjust the temperature control dial or button to your preference.

This setting is suitable for all driving conditions whenever the outside temperature is above 32°F (0°C).

### To Defog and Defrost

To remove fog from the inside of the windows:

- 1. Set the fan to the desired speed, or high for faster defrosting.
- 2. Select ( The system automatically switches to Fresh Air mode and turns on the A/C.
- 3. Adjust the temperature control dial or button so the airflow feels warm.
- 4. Select to help clear the rear window.
- 5. To increase airflow to the windshield, close the side vents.

When you switch to another mode from \(\frac{\pm}{\pm}\), the A/C stays on. Press the A/C button to turn it off.

#### To Remove Exterior Frost or Ice From the Windows

- 1. Select . The system automatically switches to Fresh Air mode and turns on the A/C.
- 2. Select •• .
- 3. Set the fan and temperature controls to maximum level.

To clear the windows faster, you can close the dashboard corner vents by rotating the wheel next it. This will send more warm air to the windshield defroster vents. Once the windshield is clear, select the Fresh Air mode to avoid fogging the windows.

For your safety, make sure you have a clear view through all the windows before driving.

# Using Automatic Climate Control EX and EX-L models

The Automatic Climate Control system can adjust the fan speed and airflow levels to maintain the interior temperature you select.

- Press the Auto button. With Navigation System, the light in the button comes on.
- 2. Without Navigation System
  Set the desired temperature by
  turning the Temperature Control
  dial. You will see FULL AUTO in
  the system's display.

With Navigation System
Set the desired temperature by pressing ▲ to raise the temperature or ▼ to lower the temperature. The selected temperature will show in the temperature display on the control panel.

The system automatically selects the proper mix of conditioned and/or heated air to raise or lower the interior temperature to the temperature you selected.

If you set the temperature to its lower limit or its highest limit, the system runs at full cooling or heating only. It does not regulate the interior temperature.

In cold weather, the fan will not come on automatically until the heater starts to develop warm air.

Rear A/C Control — When the system is in FULL AUTO, the rear A/C passenger control dials cannot be used. Turning the rear A/C control dial on the front panel disables the FULL AUTO function.

# Vents. Heating, and A/C

## Manual Operation

FX and FX-L models You can manually select various functions of the Climate Control system when it is in FULL AUTO. All other features remain automatically controlled.

Without Navigation System Manually selecting a function causes the word FULL in the display to go 011f

With Navigation System If you press the A/C button next to the display, the manual selection will show in the display. This causes the light in the AUTO button to turn off.

#### To Turn Everything Off

LX model

Turning the fan speed and temperature control dials all the way to left shuts off the system completely.

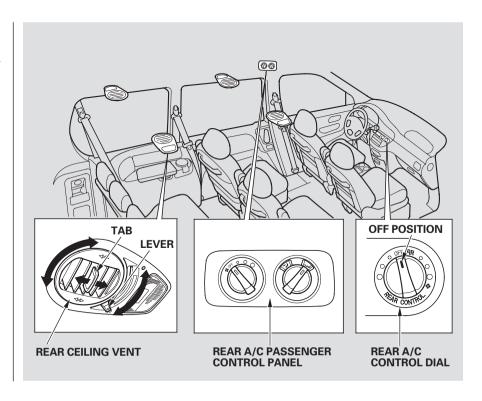
EX and EX-L models If you press OFF, the Climate Control system shuts off completely.

- Keep the system completely off for short periods only.
- To keep stale air and mustiness from collecting, you should have the fan running at all times.

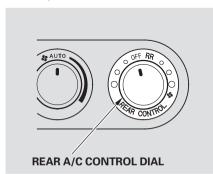
With Navigation System When the Climate Control System is turned OFF, the temperature in the display will also turn off.

### Using the Rear A/C Unit

You can adjust the heating, cooling, and airflow of the rear A/C unit with the rear A/C control dial. The rear passengers can also adjust the direction and the amount of airflow with the rear ceiling vents.



#### Rear A/C Control



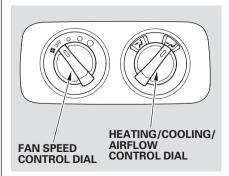
**OFF** — No air flows to the rear vents, and the rear control panel is turned off

Turning the dial to the left increases the rear fan speed, and air flows from the rear ceiling vents.

Turning the dial to the right increases the rear fan speed, and air flows from the rear floor vents.

**RR** — The rear A/C passenger control panel is enabled. A second row passenger can then adjust the fan speed and airflow.

#### Rear A/C Passenger Control Panel



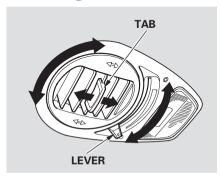
You can use the rear control panel when the front panel dial is in the RR position.

Turn the fan speed control dial clockwise to increase fan speed and airflow

When the dial is in the position. heated air flows from the rear floor vents

When the dial is in the **?** position. cooled air flows from the rear ceiling vents. Cooled air can be selected when the A/C switch on the front control panel is turned on.

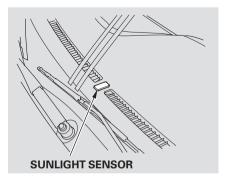
### **Rear Ceiling Vents**



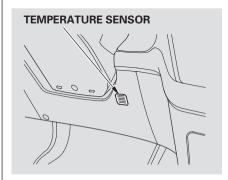
The direction and quantity of airflow from each rear ceiling vent is adjustable.

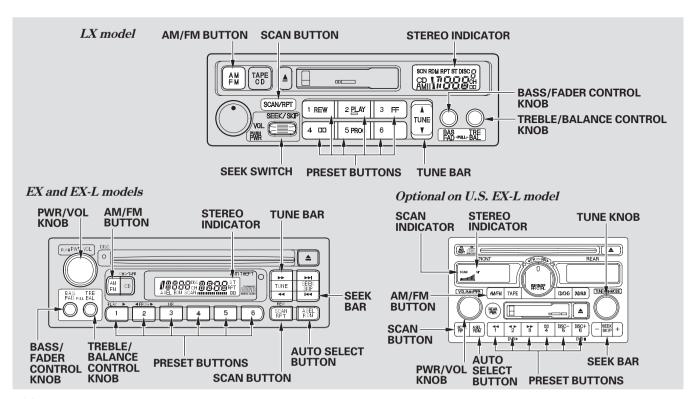
To adjust the direction of the air coming from a rear ceiling vent, move the tab in the center of each vent back-and-forth, and rotate the vent with the tab. The lever next to each vent can be opened and closed to regulate the amount of airflow.

#### **Sunlight and Temperature** Sensors



The climate control system has two sensors. A sunlight sensor is in the top of the dashboard, and a temperature sensor is next to the steering column. Do not cover the sensors or spill any liquid on them.





#### To Play the Radio

The ignition switch must be in the ACCESSORY (I) or ON (II) position. Turn the system on by pushing the PWR/VOL knob Adjust the volume by turning the same knob.

The band and frequency that the radio was last tuned to is displayed. To change bands, press the AM/FM button. On the FM band, ST will be displayed if the station is broadcasting in stereo. Stereo reproduction in AM is not available

#### To Select a Station

You can use any of five methods to find radio stations on the selected band: TUNE, SEEK, SCAN, the preset buttons, and AUTO SELECT (EX and EX-L models).

**TUNE** — Use the TUNE bar or knob to tune the radio to a desired frequency. Press the  $\triangle$  /  $\Longrightarrow$  side of the bar or turn the knob to the right to tune to a higher frequency. or press the ▼ / ◀ side or turn the knob to the left to tune to a lower frequency.

**SEEK** — The SEEK function searches up and down from the current frequency to find a station with a strong signal. To activate it, press the | | | | or | | | | + side of the bar, or push the SEEK switch up or down, then release it.

**SCAN** – The SCAN function samples all the stations with strong signals on the selected band. To activate it, press the SCAN button. then release it SCN/SCAN shows in the display. The system will scan for a station with a strong signal. When it finds a strong signal, it will stop and play that station for about 5 seconds

If you do nothing, the system will then scan for the next strong station and play it for 5 seconds. When it plays a station that you want to listen to, press the SCAN button again.

**CONTINUED** 

# Playing the Radio

**Preset** — Each preset button can store one frequency on AM, and two frequencies on FM.

- 1 Select the desired band AM or FM. FM1 and FM2 let you store two frequencies with each preset. button
- 2. Use the TUNE, SEEK, or SCAN function to tune the radio to a desired station
- 3. Pick a preset button, and hold it until vou hear a beep.
- 4. Repeat steps 1 to 3 to store a total of six stations on AM and twelve. stations on FM

The preset frequencies will be lost if vour vehicle's battery goes dead, is disconnected, or the radio fuse is removed

AUTO SELECT — If you are traveling far from home and can no longer receive your preset stations. you can use the Auto Select feature to find stations in the local area

Press the A. SEL Button "A SEL" flashes in the display, and the system goes into scan mode for several seconds. It stores the frequencies of six AM, and twelve FM stations in the preset buttons.

You will see a "0" displayed after pressing a preset button if Auto Select cannot find a strong station for every preset button.

If you do not like the stations Auto Select has stored, you can store other frequencies on the preset buttons. Ûse the TUNE, ŜEEK, or SCAN functions to find stations, then store them in the preset buttons as described

To turn off Auto Select, press the A SEL button This restores the presets vou originally set.

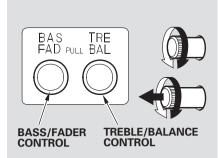
## Adjusting the Sound

On LX, EX and EX-L models

Balance/Fader — These two
controls adjust the strength of the
sound coming from each speaker.
The Balance control adjusts the sideto-side strength, while the Fader
control adjusts the front-to-back
strength.

**Treble/Bass** — Use these controls to adjust the tone to your liking.

To adjust the fader or balance, push on the control knob to get it to pop out. Pull it out slightly farther, and adjust the sound to your liking. Push the knob back in when you are done so you cannot change the setting by accidentally bumping it.



EX and EX-L models shown

To adjust the Treble or Bass level, push on the control knob to get it to pop out. Without pulling it out farther, turn the knob to adjust the sound level. Push the knob back in when you are done so you cannot change the setting by accidentally bumping it.

Optional on U.S. EX-L model
Press the TUNE knob repeatedly to
display the Bass (BAS), Treble
(TRE), Balance (BAL), and Fader
(FAD) settings.

Each mode is shown in the display as it changes. Turn the TUNE knob to adjust the setting to your liking. When the level reaches the center, you will see " [ " in the display. The system will automatically return the display to the selected audio mode about 5 seconds after you stop adjusting a mode.

**Treble/Bass** — Use the TRE/BAS modes to adjust the tone to your liking.

Balance/Fader — These two modes adjusts the strength of the sound coming from each speaker. BAL adjusts the side-to-side strength, while FAD adjusts the front-to-back strength.

# Playing the Radio, Radio Reception

#### **Audio System Lighting**

You can use the instrument panel brightness control knob to adjust the illumination of the audio system (see page 72). The audio system illuminates when the parking lights are on, even if the radio is off.

**Radio Frequencies** 

Your Honda's radio can receive the complete AM and FM bands. Those bands cover these frequencies:

AM band: 530 to 1,710 kilohertz FM band: 87.7 to 107.9 megahertz

Radio stations on the AM band are assigned frequencies at least ten kilohertz apart (530, 540, 550). Stations on the FM band are assigned frequencies at least 0.2 megahertz apart (87.9, 88.1, 88.3).

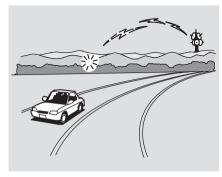
Stations must use these exact frequencies. It is fairly common for stations to round-off the frequency in their advertising, so your radio could display a frequency of 100.9 even though the announcer may identify the station as "FM101."

Radio Reception

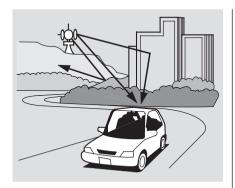
How well your Honda's radio receives stations is dependent on many factors, such as the distance from the station's transmitter, nearby large objects, and atmospheric conditions.

A radio station's signal gets weaker as you get farther away from its transmitter. If you are listening to an AM station, you will notice the sound volume becoming weaker, and the station drifting in and out. If you are listening to an FM station, you will see the stereo indicator flickering off and on as the signal weakens. Eventually, the stereo indicator will

go off and the sound will fade completely as you get out of range of the station's signal.



Driving very near the transmitter of a station that is broadcasting on a frequency close to the frequency of the station you are listening to can also affect your radio's reception. You may temporarily hear both stations, or hear only the station you are close to.

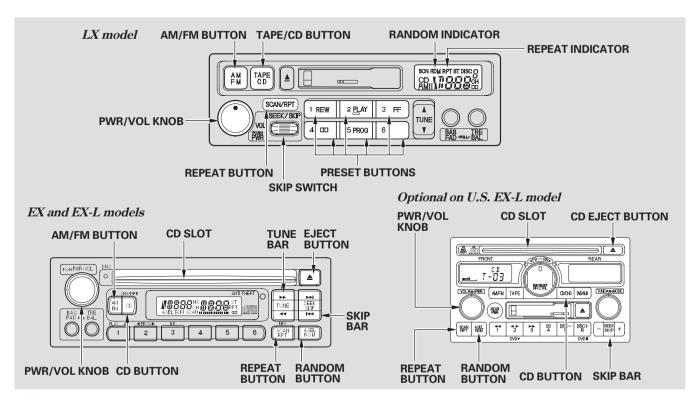


Radio signals, especially on the FM band, are deflected by large objects such as buildings and hills. Your radio then receives both the direct signal from the station's transmitter, and the deflected signal. This causes the sound to distort or flutter. This is a main cause of poor radio reception in city driving.



Radio reception can be affected by atmospheric conditions such as thunderstorms, high humidity, and even sunspots. You may be able to receive a distant radio station one day and not receive it the next day because of a change in conditions.

Electrical interference from passing vehicles and stationary sources can cause temporary reception problems. As required by the FCC: Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.



#### To Play a CD

Optional on LX model To play a CD, the ignition switch must be in the ACCESSORY (I) or ON(II) position.

You operate the CD player with the same controls used for the radio The number of the track playing is shown in the display. The system will continuously play a CD until you change modes.

Insert a CD into the CD slot. The drive will pull the CD in the rest of the way to play it. When the system reaches the end of the disc, it will return to the beginning and play the disc again.

You can also play 3-inch (8-cm) discs without using an adapter ring.

To play the radio when a CD is playing, press the AM/FM button. Press the CD button again to switch back to the CD player.

To play the tape when a CD is playing, insert a tape in the player (if available). If a tape is in the player. press the TAPE button. Press the CD button again to switch back to the CD player. The cassette player is optional on EX and EX-L models.

If you turn the system off while a CD is playing, either with the PWR/VOL knob or by turning off the ignition. the disc will stay in the drive. When vou turn the system back on, the CD will begin playing where it left off (at the same disc and track on LX model).

**SKIP** — Each time you press and release \ / \ T or push up the SKIP switch, the player skips forward to the beginning of the next track Press and release M /

button, or push down the SKIP switch to skip backward to the beginning of the current track. Press or push down it again to skip to the beginning of the previous track.

To move rapidly within a track, press and hold the ►► / F or ► /

side of the SKIP bar You will see CUE or REW in the display. On LX model, push and hold the SKIP switch. You will hear a beep when the system begins to move.

**REPEAT** — To continuously replay a track, press and release the RPT button You will see RPT in the display. Press the RPT button again to turn it off.

**CONTINUED** 

# Playing a CD

**RANDOM** — Press and release the RDM button to play the tracks in random order Vou will see RDM in the display. Press the RDM button again to return to normal play. To activate Random Play on LX model, press and hold the RPT button until you see RDM in the display. Press it again to return to normal play.

If the system is in repeat mode, turn it off before you select random mode.

#### To Stop Playing a CD

Press the eject button ( \( \brightarrow\) to remove the CD. If you eject the CD, but do not remove it from the slot. the system will automatically reload the CD after 15 seconds and put it in pause mode. To begin playing, press the CD button.

Press the AM/FM button to switch to the radio while a CD is playing. Press the CD button to play the CD.

Insert a tape in the player (if available) to switch to the tape while a CD is playing. If a tape is in the player, press the TAPE button, Press the CD button again to switch back to the CD player. The cassette player is optional on EX and EX-L models.

If you turn the system off while a CD is playing, either with the PWR/VOL knob or by turning off the ignition. the disc will stay in the drive. When you turn the system back on, the CD will begin playing where it left off (at the same disc and track on LX model).

## Operating the Optional CD Changer

An optional six disc CD changer is available for your vehicle from your Honda dealer

This disc changer uses the same controls used for the in-dash CD player or the radio.

Load the CDs in the magazine and load the magazine in the changer according to the instructions that came with the unit

To select the CD changer, press the CD button. The disc and track. numbers will be displayed. To select a different disc, use the appropriate preset buttons (1-6). On the U.S. EX-L model, use the preset 5 (DISC button to select the previous disc. or the preset 6 (DISC +) button to

If you select an empty slot in the magazine, the changer will, after finding that slot empty, try to load the CD in the next slot This continues until it finds a CD to load and play.

select the next disc in sequence.

On EX and EX-L models, if there are no CDs, the display will flash, then vou need to select another mode.

#### **General Information**

- When using CD-R discs, use only high quality CDs labeled for audio use.
- When recording a CD-R, the recording must be closed for it to be used.
- CD-RW discs will not work in this unit.
- Play only standard round CDs. Odd-shaped CDs may jam in the drive or cause other problems.
- Handle your CDs properly to prevent damage and skipping.

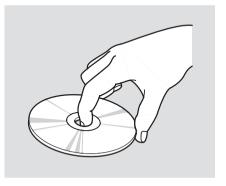
#### **Protecting CDs**

When a CD is not being played, store it in its case to protect it from dust and other contamination. To prevent warpage, keep CDs out of direct sunlight and extreme heat.

To clean a CD, use a clean soft cloth. Wipe across the CD from the center to the outside edge.

A new CD may be rough on the inner and outer edges. The small plastic pieces causing this roughness can flake off and fall on the recording surface of the CD, causing skipping or other problems. Remove these pieces by rubbing the inner and outer edges with the side of a pencil or pen.

Never try to insert foreign objects in the CD player or the magazine.



Handle a CD by its edges; never touch either surface. Do not place stabilizer rings or labels on the CD. These, along with contamination from fingerprints, liquids, and felt-tip pens, can cause the CD to not play properly, or possibly jam in the drive.

# **CD Player Error Messages**

If you see an error message in the display while playing a CD, find the cause in the chart to the right. If you cannot clear the error message, take your vehicle to a Honda dealer. FX and FX-L models

_	Est and Est E models			
Error Message		Cause	Solution	
		System Error	Press the EJECT button and pull out the CD.	
Ed	6-00	FOCUS Error	Check if it is inserted correctly in CD player.	
			Make sure the CD is not scratched or damaged.	
			Press the EJECT button and pull out the CD.	
			Check the CD for damage or deformation.	
Ed	8-01	Mechanical Error	If the CD cannot be pulled out or the error	
			message does not disappear after the CD is	
			ejected, see a Honda dealer.	
Ed	F-02	Communication Error	Consult your Honda dealer.	
	ביים	LSI Error		

Ontional on U.S. FX-L model

optional on U.S. EX-L model			
Error Message	Cause	Solution	
c p		Press the EJECT button and pull out the CD.	
]	FOCUS Error	Check if it is inserted correctly in CD player.	
2 .22		Make sure the CD is not scratched or damaged.	
		Press the EJECT button and pull out the CD.	
	Mechanical Error, or a	Check the CD for damage or deformation.	
688 CB	DVD has been loaded in	If the CD cannot be pulled out or the error	
E 17 17	the CD player.	message does not disappear after the CD is	
		ejected, see a Honda dealer.	
C D	High Temperature	Will disappear when the temperature returns to	
Kot		normal.	

If you see an error message in the display while operating the CD changer, find the cause in the following charts. If you cannot clear the error message, take your vehicle to a Honda dealer.

#### IX model

Error Message		Cause	Solution
CD	E:0 I	Disc-changer malfunction.	If the message disappears within a few seconds, unit is OK. Press the magazine eject button and pull it out, check for an error message, and insert the magazine again. If the message does not disappear or the magazine cannot be pulled out, see a Honda dealer.
		CD magazine ejection impossible.	Press the magazine eject button. If the magazine does not eject, see a Honda dealer.
CD	E:02	Disc is in changer mechanism.	Press the magazine eject button, and insert an empty magazine.
CD	H	High Temperature	Will disappear when the temperature returns to normal.
¢D	EEE	Misconnection or disconnection of CD changer.	See a Honda dealer.
CD		No CD magazine in the CD changer.	Insert CD magazine.
co I	- [[[]DISC[]	No CD in magazine.	Insert a CD in the magazine.

**CONTINUED** 

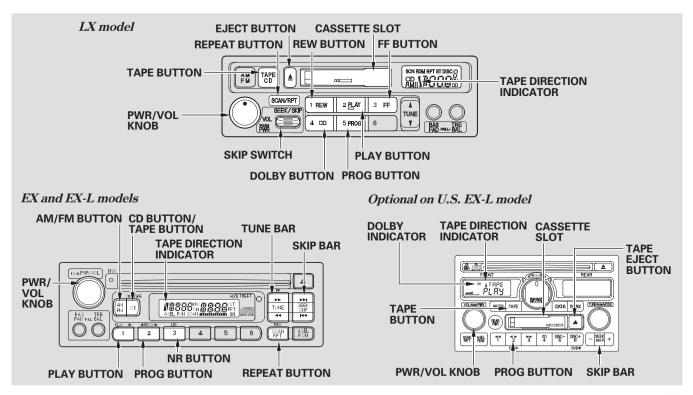
# **CD Changer Error Messages**

EX and EX-L models

Error Message	Cause	Solution
	System Error	Press the magazine eject button and pull it out, check for an error message, and insert the
[d 0°°E-00	FOCUS Error	magazine again. If the message does not disappear or the magazine cannot be pulled out,
		see a Honda dealer.
		Press the magazine eject button and pull it out, check for an error message, and insert the
[4 0°°E-01	Mechanical Error	magazine again. If the message does not disappear or the magazine cannot be pulled out,
		see a Honda dealer.
Cd 0°°E-02	Communication Error, LSI Error	See a Honda dealer.
[d D <sup>ms</sup> ···∺	High Temperature	Will disappear when the temperature returns to normal.
Ed O''s	No CD magazine in the CD changer	Insert CD magazine.
	No CD in the CD magazine	Insert CD.

Ontional on U.S. FX-I model

Error Message	Cause	Solution
D ISC	FOCUS Error	Press the magazine eject button, pull it out, and check for an error message, and insert the magazine again. If the message does not disappear or the magazine cannot be pulled out, see a Honda dealer.
	No CD in the CD magazine	Insert CD.
ERR ERR	Mechanical Error	Press the magazine eject button, pull it out, check for an error message, and insert the magazine again. If the message does not disappear or the magazine cannot be pulled out, see a Honda dealer.
cac Hob	High Temperature	Will disappear when the temperature returns to normal.
EUEC	No CD magazine in the CD changer	Insert CD magazine.



# Playing a Tape

#### To Play a Tape

Optional on EX and EX-L models The ignition switch must be in the ACCESSORY (I) or ON (II) position. Make sure the open side of the tape is facing right, then insert the tape most of the way into the slot. The system will pull the tape in the rest of the way, and begin to play it.

The tape direction indicator will light to show you which side of the tape is playing. The **\( \rightarrow\)** indicates the side vou inserted upward in now playing. If you want to play the other side. press the PROG button. When the player reaches the end of the tape. it will automatically reverse direction and play the other side.

Dolby\* noise reduction turns on when you insert a tape. The

indicator will come on in the display. If the tape was not recorded in Dolby, turn it off by pressing the NR ( DD ) button. Dolby remains off until you press the NR ( DD ) button again.

### To Stop Playing a Tape

To remove the tape, press the tape EIECT button. If you want to turn the player off, press the PWR/VOL knob or turn off the ignition. The tape will remain in the drive. When you turn the system back on, the tape will begin playing where it left off

EX and EX-L models — When you turn the system back on, the tape will be in pause mode. Press the PLAY button to resume play.

Optional on U.S. EX-L model — You can remove the tape with ignition switch in any position, even if the audio system is off

To switch to the radio or CD player while a tape is playing, press the AM/FM or CD button. To change back to the tape player, press the TAPE button (CD button on EX and EX-L).

<sup>\*</sup> Dolby noise reduction manufactured under license from Dolby Laboratories Licensing Corporation, "DOLBY" and the double-D symbol are trademarks of Dolby Laboratories Licensing Corporation.

Tape Search Functions
FF/REW — To rewind the tape,
push the REW/Preset 1 ( ◀ )
button or press and release the
◀ side of the TUNE bar. You will
see REW in the display. To fast
forward the tape, push the FF/
Preset 3 ( ▶ ) button or press and
release the ▶ side of the TUNE
bar. You will see FF displayed. Press
the PLAY button or ◀ /
▶ side/button to take the system
out of rewind or fast forward

SKIP — Press ► / ■ side or push the SKIP switch down to find the beginning of the current song or passage. Press ► / + side or push the SKIP switch up to find the beginning of the next song or passage. When the system reaches the beginning of a song or passage, it begins to play it.

**REPEAT** — Press the RPT button to continuously play a song or passage. You will see RPT displayed. The track will repeat until you press the RPT button again.

**NOTE:** The SKIP and REPEAT functions use silent periods on the tape to find the end of a song or passage. These features may not work if there is almost no gap between selections, a high noise level, or a silent period in the middle of a selection.

# Playing a Tape

#### Caring for the player and the tanes

The tape player picks up dirt and oxides from the tape. This contamination builds up over time and cause the sound quality to degrade. To prevent this, you should clean the player after every 30 hours of use

If you do not clean the tape player regularly, it may eventually become impossible to remove the contamination with a normal cleaning kit. Your Honda dealer has a cleaning kit available.

Use 100-minute or shorter tapes. Tapes longer than that may break or iam the drive.

If the tape is loose, tighten it by turning the hub with a pencil or your finger. If the label is peeling off. remove it or it could cause the tape to jam in the player. Never try to insert a warped or damaged tape in the player.

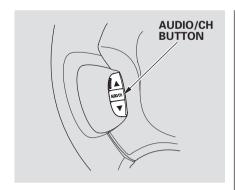
Store tapes in their cases to protect them from dust and moisture Never place tapes where they will be exposed to direct sunlight, high heat. or high humidity. If a tape is exposed to extreme heat or cold. let it reach a moderate temperature before inserting it into the player.

Never try to insert foreign object into the tape player.

If you see the error message " THE " (LX model) /" THE (EX and EX-L models)/" [FFF | (optional on EX-L model) on the display, press the tape EIECT button and remove the tape from the unit. Make sure the tape is not damaged. If the tape will not eject or the error message stays on after the tape ejects, take the vehicle to your Honda dealer

#### On LX model

If a problem develops in the connection between the tape player and the radio, vou will see " [FFF " in the display. Take the vehicle to your Honda dealer



On EX and EX-L models
Two controls for the audio system are mounted in the steering wheel hub. These let you control basic functions without removing your hand from the wheel

The top and bottom buttons adjust the volume up  $(\blacktriangle)$  or down  $(\blacktriangledown)$ . Press the proper button and hold it until the desired volume is reached, then release it.

The AUDIO/CH button has three functions, depending on whether you are listening to the radio, or playing a tape or CD.

If you are listening to the radio, use the AUDIO/CH button to change stations. Each time you press this button, the system advances to the next preset station on the band you are listening to. You will see the number of the selected preset button in the display. To change bands, press the AM/FM button on the audio system's front panel.

If you are playing a tape, use the AUDIO/CH button to advance to the next selection. You will see "FF" blinking in the display when you press the AUDIO/CH button. The system fast forwards until it senses a silent period, then resumes playing.

If you are playing a CD, the system skips to the beginning of the next track each time you push the AUDIO/CH button. You will see the CD and track number in the display.

# **Radio Theft Protection**

On EX and EX-L models Your vehicle's audio system will disable itself if it is disconnected from electrical power for any reason. To make it work again, you must enter a specific five-digit code with the preset buttons. Because there are hundreds of number combinations possible from the five digits, making the system work without knowing the exact code is nearly impossible.

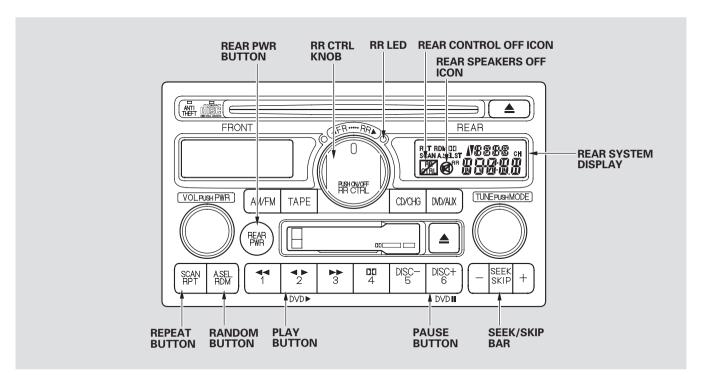
You should have received a card that lists vour audio system code number and serial number. It is best to store this card in a safe place at home. In addition, you should write the audio system's serial number in this Owner's Manual

If you should happen to lose the card. vou must obtain the code number from a Honda dealer. To do this, you will need the system's serial number.

If your vehicle's battery is disconnected or goes dead, or the radio fuse is removed, the audio system will disable itself. If this happens. you will see " ElleE " in the frequency display the next time you turn on the system. Use the preset. buttons to enter the five-digit code. The code is located on the radio code card included in your Owner's Manual kit When it is entered correctly, the radio will start playing.

If you make a mistake entering the code, do not start over; complete the five-digit sequence, then enter the correct code. You have ten tries to enter the correct code. If you are unsuccessful in ten attempts, vou must then leave the system on for 1 hour before trying again.

You will have to store your favorite stations in the preset buttons after the system begins working. Your original settings were lost when the power was disconnected



**CONTINUED** 

# **Rear Entertainment System**

Optional on EX-L model Your Honda is equipped with a Rear Entertainment System that includes a DVD player for the enjoyment of the rear passengers.

With this system, the rear passengers can enjoy a different entertainment source (radio, tape player, CD player, or DVD player) than the front seat occupants. The audio is broadcast through the supplied wireless headphones.

The ignition switch must be in the ACCESSORY (I) or ON (II) position to operate the Rear Entertainment System.

## To Turn On the System

Press the REAR PWR button To turn on the rear controls (ceiling panel or remote), press the RR CTRL knob. The system's icon shows in the right side display. Your passengers can then operate the rear system with the control panel in the ceiling or with the remote control. Press the RR CTRL knob again to turn the rear controls off You will see the Rear Controls Off icon in the right display.

The rear system selects the source it was last set to. If that source has been removed (the DVD has been ejected from the player, for example), you will see "\_\_\_\_" in the display. You must select another source

#### Rear Speakers

When you turn on the system, the rear speakers are automatically turned off You will see the Rear Speakers Off icon in the display. The sound for the rear system is sent to the wireless headphones.

If you want to turn the rear speakers on again, press and hold the REAR PWR button until the Rear Speakers Off icon goes off.

**NOTE:** The rear speakers are connected to the front system, so they will always play the source that the front system is set to.

# To Select Rear Entertainment from the Front Control Panel

To operate the rear entertainment system from the front panel, turn the RR CTRL knob clockwise. The amber RR LED comes on to show that the control panel is enabled.

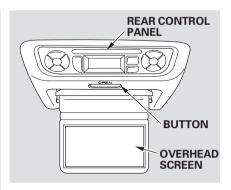
To play the radio or tape, the buttons for the front entertainment system have the same functions.

If a CD is loaded in the main CD player or CD changer, select CD/CHG. If the CD is loaded in the lower player, select DVD/AUX.

# Operating the DVD Player from the Front Control Panel

The DVD player in your Rear Entertainment System can play DVD video discs and CDs. It features Dolby\* noise reduction.

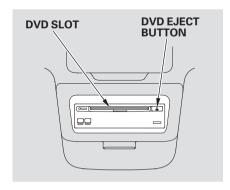
\* Dolby noise reduction manufactured under license from Dolby Laboratories Licensing Corporation. "DOLBY" and the double-D symbol DD are trademarks of Dolby Laboratories Licensing Corporation.



Open the overhead screen by pushing on the button. The screen will swing down part-way. Pivot the screen the rest of the way. If you pivot the screen too far forward, past the detent, the display will turn off. Pivot the screen back to the detent to turn the display back on. To close the screen, pivot it up until it latches.

**CONTINUED** 

# **Rear Entertainment System**



Turn the RR CTRL knob clockwise. The amber RR LED will come on to show that the control panel is now enabled

Insert a DVD into the DVD/CD player below the front panel.

Push the DVD in halfway, the drive will pull it in the rest of the way.

PI AV — Press the PI AV button if the DVD does not start playing automatically.

**PAUSE** — Press the PAUSE button to pause the DVD. Press the button again or press PLAY to resume. Pause works only with the DVD player.

**SEEK/SKIP** — Press and hold the + side to move forward: you will see "CUE" in the display. Press and hold the - side to move backward: you will see "REV" in the display. Release the bar when the system reaches the point you want.

Each time you press and release the + side of the SEEK/SKIP bar, the system skips forward to the beginning of the next track or chapter. Press and release the side of the bar to skip backward to the beginning of the current track or chapter. Press it again to skip to the

beginning of the previous track or chapter.

**EJECT** – Press the eject button to remove the DVD from the drive

#### To Return to Front Audio Controls

To return front panel control to the front audio system, turn the RR CTRL knob counterclockwise

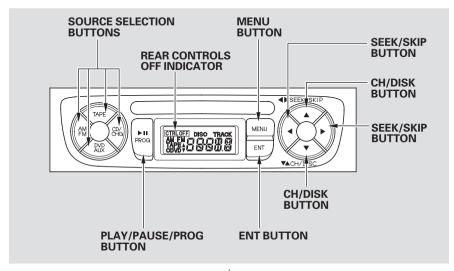
# **Using the Rear Control Panel**

Use these buttons to select the entertainment source (radio, tape player, CD player/CD changer, or DVD player/Auxiliary device). The selected source will be shown in the display. Make sure the rear control operation has not been disabled with the RR CTRL knob on the front panel.

# To Play the Radio from the Rear Control Panel

Use the ◀ and ▶ buttons to select from the stations on the radio preset buttons. Pressing the ◄ or

▶ button will cause the system to search up or down the band for a station with a strong signal. You will see SEEK in the display.



# To Play a Tape from the Rear Control Panel

On the rear control panel, use the PLAY/PAUSE/PROG button to reverse the tape direction. Press the

▶ button to skip forward to beginning of the next song or

passage. You will see FF flashing in the display. Press the ◀ button to skip backward to the beginning of the current song or passage. You will see REV flashing in the display.

#### To Play a CD from the Rear Control Panel

If a CD is loaded in the main CD player or CD changer, select it by pressing the CD/CHG button. If the CD is loaded in the DVD player. press the DVD/AUX button.

Press the button to skip to the beginning of the next track. Press the **button** to return to the beginning of the current track. If the changer is selected, use the  $\nabla$  and

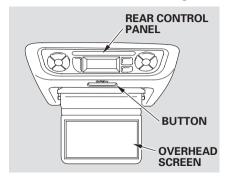
▲ buttons to change discs.

**REPEAT** — Press the RPT button to continuously replay the current track. You will see RPT in the display. Press the button again to turn it off.

**RDM** — To play the tracks within a CD in random order, press the RDM button. You will see RDM in the display. Press the button again to cancel RDM

#### To Play a DVD from the Rear Control Panel

The video screen is for use by rear seat passengers only. The driver and front seat passenger should not try to view the screen while driving.



Open the overhead screen by pushing the open button. The screen will swing down partway. Pivot the screen the rest of the way. If you pivot the screen past the detent, the display will turn off. To close the screen, pivot it up until it latches.

PLAY/PAUSE/PROG - Press this button when you want to pause the DVD. Press this button again to go back to PLAY.

**SEEK/SKIP** — Press the

- button to skip to the beginning of the next chapter. Press the
- button to skip back to the beginning of the current chapter.

**MENU/ENT** — To select the menu on the DVD, press the MENU button. Use the ◀ , ▶ , ▲ , and V buttons to move to the desired menu selection, then press the ENT button to enter your selection

#### **Using the Remote Control**

You can use the remote control to select the entertainment source (radio, tape player, CD player, or DVD player/Auxiliary device). The selected source will be shown in the display.

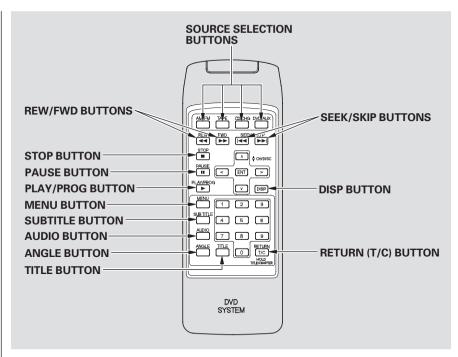
Make sure the rear control operation has not been disabled with the RR CTRL knob on the front panel.

When using the remote control. point it at the rear control panel in the ceiling.

To Play a Tape, CD, or Radio The PLAY/PROG, PAUSE, SKIP, and FWD/REW buttons work the same as the front and rear control panel buttons.

#### To Play a DVD

The PLAY/PROG. PAUSE, SKIP. and FWD/REW buttons work the same function as the front and rear control panel buttons.



**CONTINUED** 

# **Rear Entertainment System**

STOP Button — Press this button to stop playing a DVD.

MENU and TITLE Buttons -Some DVDs have menus that allow you to select a dubbed language. subtitles, a chapter list, previews, etc. The menu contents will vary from DVD to DVD

Use the ◀ . ▶ . ▲ . and buttons to select the desired. menu option. Then press ENT to enter your selection. Use the

**◄** and **▶** buttons to change pages. You can also use the numbered buttons to enter the twodigit number of a menu option. You do not have to press ENT. Press the button again to close the window.

#### SUBTITLES and AUDIO Buttons

 Many DVDs are recorded with subtitles or dubbed in multiple languages. To select subtitles, press the SUBTITLE button. To select a different language than the one being heard, press the AUDIO button. Continue to press and release the SUBTITLE or AUDIO button to scan through all available languages.

**DISP Button** — To change the color, contrast, aspect ratio, and brightness of the video screen, press the DISP button. The current setting of one will be displayed on the screen each time you press the button. Use the **and** 

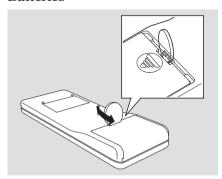
buttons to change the setting as desired. The display will disappear from the screen several seconds after you stop adjusting the setting.

**ANGLE Button** — On some DVDs the scenes are recorded by more than one camera, giving different viewpoints of the same scene. By pressing the Angle button, you can select a different viewpoint.

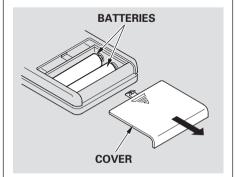
**RETURN (T/C) Button** — In the MENU selection mode, pressing the RETURN button for less than two seconds changes the MENU display to the previous page.

Pressing the RETURN button for more than two seconds while a DVD is playing brings the system into the TITLE enter mode. When you enter your selection, the DVD player will start playing from the selected title.

# Replaceing the Remote Control Batteries



The remote control uses two AA batteries. To replace the batteries, put a coin in the notch on the back. Turn it one-quarter, then slide the cover off. Remove the old batteries. Make sure the polarity of the new batteries is correct when you install them. Slide the cover on until it locks



As required by the FCC: This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

This device complies with Industry Canada Standard RSS-210. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) this device may not cause interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference that may cause undesired operation of the device.

# **Rear Entertainment System**

# **Storing the Remote Control**



When you are not using the remote control, store it in holder in the front seat-back pocket.

### Playable DVDs



There are various types of DVDs available. Some of them are not compatible with your system.

The DVD player in your Rear Entertainment System can play DVDs and CDs bearing the above marks on their packages or jackets. Those packages or jackets should also bear the designation of "1" or "ALL". DVD-ROMs cannot be played in this system.

### **Protecting DVDs**

The tips on how to handle and protect DVDs are basically the same as those for compact discs. Refer to "Protecting Your CDs" on page 135.

## **DVD Player Error Messages**

If you see an error message in the display while operating the DVD player, find the cause in the chart to the right. If you cannot clear the message, take your vehicle to a Honda dealer

Message	Cause	Solution
D ISC	FOCUS Error	Press the EJECT button and pull out the DVD. Check if it is inserted correctly in the DVD Player. Make sure the DVD is not scratched or damaged.
121 E P P	Mechanical Error, or a DVD has been loaded in the CD player	Press the EJECT button and pull out the DVD. Check it for damage or deformation. If the DVD cannot be pulled out, or the error message does not disappear after the DVD is ejected, see a Honda dealer. Do not try to force the DVD out of the player.
BVB Hot	High Temperature	Will disappear when the temperature returns to normal.
lgät	Low Vehicle Battery Voltage	Run the engine to recharge the battery.

# **Rear Entertainment System**

#### Wireless Headphones



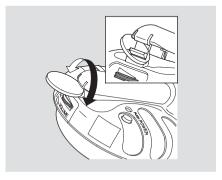
Some state and local government agencies prohibit the use of headphones by the driver of a motor vehicle. Always obey applicable laws and regulations.

The audio for the rear entertainment system is sent to the wireless headphones that come with the system. To turn on the headphones. press the red button on the earpiece. Adjust the volume level with the dial at the bottom of the same earpiece.

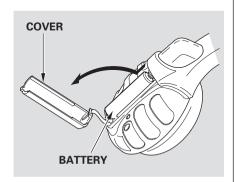
To adjust the comfort of the headphones, slide the earpieces up or down the headband

For greater battery life, turn off the headphones when they are not in use by pressing the red button again. They will turn off automatically if they do not receive an audio signal from the system for several minutes. When not in use, store the headphones in the pocket on the back of either front seat

## Replacing Batteries

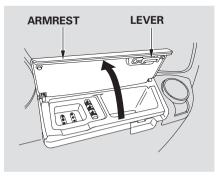


Each headphone uses two AAA batteries. The batteries are under the domed covers on the back of each earpiece. To remove a cover, put a coin in the notch at the bottom of the earpiece, and turn it oneguarter to pop up the cover. Slide the upper side of the cover backward (away from the headband), then lift it up.

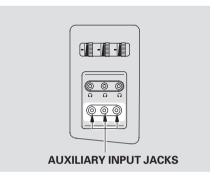


Remove the batteries and note their polarity. Install the new batteries in the earpiece with the same polarity. Set the cover in place, then slide it up until it locks

# **Auxiliary Input Jacks**



Auxiliary input jacks and headphone connectors for the rear entertainment system are under the third seat armrest on the driver's side. To access these connectors. open the cover by pulling up on the lever



The system will accept auxiliary inputs from standard video games and video equipment. Some video game power supplies

may cause poor picture quality.

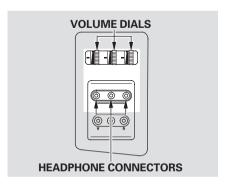
V = Video jack

L = Left audio iack

R = Right audio iack

**CONTINUED** 

# **Rear Entertainment System**

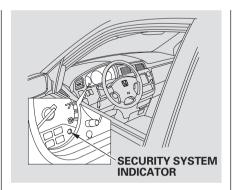


There are three headphone connectors for the third seat passengers. Each connector has its own volume control.

#### On EX and EX-L models

The security system helps to protect your vehicle and valuables from theft. The horn sounds and a combination of headlights, parking lights, side marker lights and taillights flashes if someone attempts to break into your vehicle or remove the radio. This alarm continues for two minutes, then the alarm stops. To reset an alarming system before the two minutes have elapsed, unlock either front door with the key or the remote transmitter

The security system automatically sets 15 seconds after you lock the doors, hood, and the tailgate. For the system to activate, you must lock the doors from the outside with the key, the lock tab, the door lock switch, or the remote transmitter. The security system indicator next to the low oil pressure indicator starts blinking immediately to show you the system is setting itself.



Once the security system is set, opening any door without using the key or the remote transmitter, or the hood, will cause it to alarm. It also alarms if the radio is removed from the dashboard or the wiring is cut.

With the system set, you can still open the tailgate with the master key or the remote transmitter without triggering the alarm. The alarm will sound if the tailgate lock is forced, or smashed.

The security system will not set if the hood, tailgate, or any door is not fully closed. If the system will not set, check the Door Lamp Monitor on the instrument panel (see page 63), to see if the doors and the tailgate are fully closed. Since it is not part of the monitor display, manually check the hood.

Do not attempt to alter this system or add other devices to it.

# **Cruise Control**

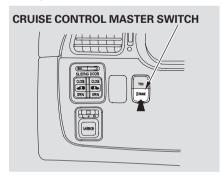
Cruise control allows you to maintain a set speed above 25 mph (40 km/h) without keeping your foot on the accelerator pedal. It should be used for cruising on straight, open highways. It is not recommended for city driving, winding roads, slippery roads, heavy rain, or bad weather.

# **AWARNING**

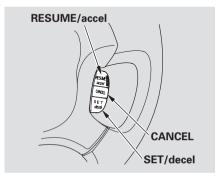
Improper use of the cruise control can lead to a crash.

Use the cruise control only when traveling on open highways in good weather.

## **Using the Cruise Control**



- 1. Push in the Cruise Control Master Switch. The indicator in the switch will come on.
- 2. Accelerate to the desired cruising speed above 25 mph (40 km/h).



3. Press and release the SET/decel button on the steering wheel. The CRUISE CONTROL indicator on the instrument panel comes on to show the system is now activated.

The cruise control may not hold the set speed when you are going up and down hills. If your speed increases going down a hill, use the brakes to slow down. This will cancel the cruise control. To resume the set speed, press the RESUME/accel button. The CRUISE CONTROL indicator on the instrument panel will come back on

When climbing a steep hill, the automatic transmission may downshift to hold the set speed.

# Changing the Set Speed

You can increase the set cruising speed in any of these ways:

- Press and hold the RESUME/ accel button. When you reach the desired cruising speed, release the button.
- Push on the accelerator pedal. Accelerate to the desired cruising speed and press the SET/decel button.
- To increase your speed in very small amounts, tap the RESUME/ accel button. Each time you do this, the vehicle will speed up about 1 mph (1.6 km/h).

You can decrease the set cruising speed in any of these ways:

- Press and hold the SET/decel button. Release the button when you reach the desired speed.
- To slow down in very small amounts, tap the SET/decel button. Each time you do this, your vehicle will slow down about 1 mph (1.6 km/h).
- Tap the brake pedal lightly with your foot. The CRUISE CONTROL indicator on the instrument panel will go out. When the vehicle slows to the desired speed, press the SET/decel button.

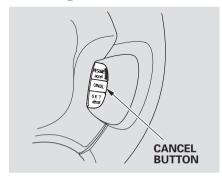
**CONTINUED** 

# Cruise Control

Even with the cruise control turned on, you can still use the accelerator pedal to speed up for passing. After completing the pass, take your foot off the accelerator pedal. The vehicle will return to the set cruising speed.

Resting your foot on the brake pedal will cause the cruise control to cancel.

#### **Cancelling the Cruise Control**



You can cancel the cruise control in any of these ways:

- Tap the brake pedal.
- Push the CANCEL button on the steering wheel.
- Press the Cruise Control Master Switch

#### Resuming the Set Speed

When you push the CANCEL button. or tap the brake pedal, the system will remember the previously set cruising speed. To return to that speed, accelerate to above 25 mph (40 km/h) and then press and release the RESUME/accel button The CRUISE CONTROL indicator comes on. The vehicle will accelerate to the same cruising speed as before.

Pressing the Cruise Control Master Switch turns the system completely off and erases the previous cruising speed.

On EX and EX-L models The HomeLink® Universal Transceiver built into your vehicle can be programmed to operate up to three remote controlled devices around your home, such as garage doors, lighting, or home security systems.

#### General Information

If you are training HomeLink to operate a garage door or gate, you should unplug the motor for that device during training. Repeatedly pressing the remote control button could burn out the motor

The HomeLink transceiver stores the code in a permanent memory. There should be no need to retrain the transmitter if your vehicle's battery goes dead or is disconnected. If your garage door opener was manufactured before April 1982, vou may not be able to program HomeLink to operate it. They do not

have the safety feature that causes the motor to stop and reverse if an obstacle is detected during closing. increasing the risk of injury.

HomeLink® is a registered trademark of Johnson Controls<sup>™</sup>.

#### **Important Safety Precautions**

Always refer to the opening instructions and safety information that came with your garage door opener or other equipment you intend to operate with the HomeLink Universal Transceiver. If you do not have this information, you should contact the manufacturer of the equipment.

#### **Training HomeLink**

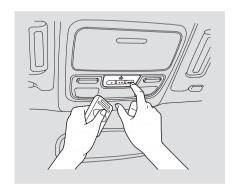
**Before you begin** — If you just received your vehicle and have not trained any of the buttons in HomeLink before, you should erase any previously learned codes before training the first button.

To do this, press and hold the two outside buttons on the HomeLink transceiver for about 20 seconds, or until the red light flashes. Release the buttons, then proceed to Step 1.

If you are training the second or third buttons, go directly to Step 1.

**CONTINUED** 

# HomeLink Universal Transceiver



- 1. Unplug the garage door opener motor from the house current
- 2. Hold the end of the garage door opener remote control 2 to 5 inches from HomeLink, Make sure you are not blocking your view of the red light in HomeLink.

3 Press and hold the remote control button and one of the HomeLink buttons at the same time

Canadian Owners: The remote control you are training from may stop transmitting after 2 seconds. This is not enough for HomeLink to learn the code. Release and press the button on the remote control every 2 seconds until HomeLink has learned the code.

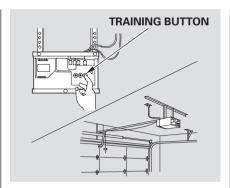
- 4. The red light in HomeLink should begin flashing. It will flash slowly at first, then rapidly.
- 5. When the red light flashes rapidly, release both buttons. HomeLink should have learned the code from the remote control
- 6. Plug in the garage door opener motor, then test the HomeLink transceiver button by pushing it. If the button does not work, repeat the procedure to train it again. If it still does not work, you may have a variable or rolling code garage door opener. See if you do by pressing and holding the HomeLink transceiver button you just trained. If the red light blinks for two seconds then stays on, you have a rolling code garage door opener. Go to "Training with a Rolling Code System" (see page 165).
- 7. Repeat these steps to train the other two HomeLink buttons to operate any other remotely controlled devices around your home (lighting, automatic gate, security system, etc.).

# Training With a Rolling Code System

For security purposes, newer garage door opening systems use a "rolling" or variable code. Information from the remote control and the garage door opener are needed before HomeLink can operate the garage door opener.

The "Training HomeLink" procedure trains HomeLink to the proper garage door opener code. The following procedure synchronizes HomeLink to the garage door opener so they send and receive the correct codes.

- 1. Make sure you have properly completed the "Training HomeLink" procedure.
- 2. Find the "Training" button on your garage door opener unit. The location will vary, depending on the manufacturer.



3. Press the Training button on the garage door opener unit until the light next to the button comes on, then release it. The light may blink, or come on and stay on. You then have approximately 30 seconds to complete the following steps.

- 4. Press and hold the button on HomeLink for 3 4 seconds.
- 5. Press and hold the HomeLink button again for 3 4 seconds. This should turn off the training light on the garage door opener unit. (Some systems may require you to press the button up to three times.)
- 6. Press the HomeLink button again. It should operate the garage door.

# HomeLink Universal Transceiver

#### **Erasing Codes**

To erase the codes stored in all three buttons, press and hold the two outside buttons until the red light begins to flash, then release the huttons

You should erase all three codes before selling the vehicle.

#### **Retraining a Button**

To train an already programmed transceiver button with a new device. vou do not have to erase all the memory. Train the selected button over the existing memory code following the steps under Training HomeLink.

#### Customer Assistance

If you have problems with training the HomeLink Universal Transceiver or would like information on home products that can be operated by the transmitter, call (800) 355-3515. On the Internet, go to www.homelink. com

As required by the FCC:

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Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

This device complies with Industry Canada Standard RSS-210. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) this device may not cause interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference that may cause undesired operation of the device.

# **Before Driving**

Before vou begin driving your Honda, vou should know what gasoline to use, and how to check the levels of important fluids. You also need to know how to properly store luggage or packages. The information in this section will help you. If you plan to add any accessories to your vehicle, please read the information in this section first.

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# Break-in Period. Gasoline Type

#### **Break-in Period**

Help assure your vehicle's future reliability and performance by paying extra attention to how you drive during the first 600 miles (1.000 km). During this period:

- Avoid full throttle starts and rapid acceleration
- Avoid hard braking for the first 200 miles (300 km).
- Do not change the oil until the scheduled maintenance time

You should also follow these same recommendations with an overhauled or exchanged engine, or when the brakes are replaced.

We also recommend that you should not tow a trailer during the first 500 miles (800 km).

#### **Gasoline Type**

Your Honda is designed to operate on unleaded gasoline with a pump octane number of 86 or higher. Use of a lower octane gasoline can cause a persistent, heavy, metallic rapping noise in the engine that can lead to mechanical failure

We recommend gasolines containing detergent additives that help prevent fuel system and engine deposits.

Using gasoline containing lead will damage your vehicle's emissions controls. This contributes to air. pollution.

In addition, in order to maintain good performance, fuel economy, and emissions control, we strongly recommend, in areas where it is available, the use of gasoline that does NOT contain manganese-based fuel additives such as MMT.

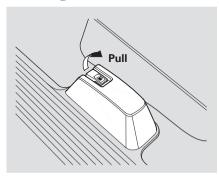
Use of gasoline with these additives may adversely affect performance. and cause the Malfunction Indicator Lamp on your instrument panel to come on. If this happens, contact your authorized Honda dealer for service

Some gasoline today is blended with oxygenates such as ethanol or MTBE. Your vehicle is designed to operate on oxygenated gasoline containing up to 10 percent ethanol by volume and up to 15 percent. MTBE by volume. Do not use gasoline containing methanol.

If you notice any undesirable operating symptoms, try another service station or switch to another brand of gasoline.

For further important fuel-related information, please refer to your Quick Start Guide.

# Refueling



- 1 Park with the driver's side closest. to the service station pump.
- 2. Open the fuel fill door by pulling on the handle to the left of the driver's seat

Before refueling, make sure the rear sliding door on the driver's side is closed

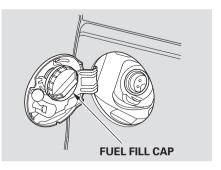
- 3. Remove the fuel fill cap slowly. You may hear a hissing sound as pressure inside the tank escapes. Place the cap in the holder on the fuel fill door
- 4. Stop filling the tank after the fuel nozzle automatically clicks off. Do not try to "top off" the tank. Leave some room for the fuel to expand with temperature changes.

If the fuel nozzle keeps clicking off even though the tank is not full, there may be a problem with your vehicle's fuel vapor recovery system. The system helps keep fuel vapors from going into the atmosphere. Consult your dealer

### **AWARNING**

Gasoline is highly flammable and explosive. You can be burned or seriously injured when handling fuel.

- Stop the engine and keep heat, sparks, and flames awav.
- Handle fuel only outdoors.
- Wipe up spills immediately.



**CONTINUED** 

# Service Station Procedures

- 5. Screw the fuel fill cap back on until it clicks at least three times If you do not properly tighten the cap, the Malfunction Indicator Lamp may come on (see page 253 J.
- 6 Push the fuel fill door closed until it latches

# Opening the Hood

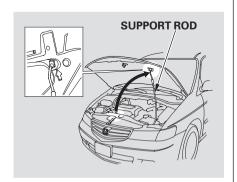


1. Park the vehicle, and set the parking brake. Pull the hood release handle located under the lower left corner of the dashboard. The hood will pop up slightly.



2. Put your fingers under the front edge of the hood. The hood latch handle is above the "H" logo. Pull up on this handle until it releases the hood. Lift the hood.

If the hood latch handle moves stiffly, or if you can open the hood without lifting the handle, the mechanism should be cleaned and lubricated (see page 220).

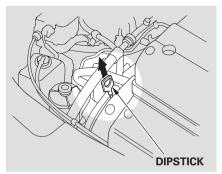


3. Pull the support rod out of its clip and insert the end into the hole on the driver's side of the hood

#### To Close the Hood:

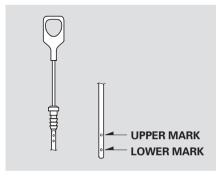
Lift it up slightly to remove the support rod from the hole. Put the support rod back into its holding clip. Lower the hood to about a foot (30 cm) above the fender, then let it drop. Make sure it is securely latched.

#### Oil Check



Wait a few minutes after turning the engine off before you check the oil.

- 1. Remove the dipstick (orange handle).
- 2. Wipe off the dipstick with a clean cloth or paper towel.
- 3. Insert it all the way back in its hole.

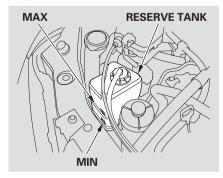


4. Remove the dipstick again and check the level. It should be between the upper and lower marks.

If it is near or below the lower mark. see Adding Oil on page 211.

# Service Station Procedures

# **Engine Coolant Check**



Look at the coolant level in the radiator reserve tank. Make sure it is between the MAX and MIN lines. If it is below the MIN line, see **Adding Engine Coolant** on page 214 for information on adding the proper coolant

Refer to Owner's Maintenance **Checks** on page 204 for information on checking other items in your Honda

# **Improving Fuel Economy**

- Always maintain your vehicle. according to the maintenance schedule See Owner's Maintenance Checks (see page 204).
- For example, an underinflated tire causes more "rolling resistance." which uses fuel
- The build-up of snow or mud on vour vehicle's underside adds weight and rolling resistance. Frequent cleaning helps your fuel mileage and reduces the chance of corrosion
- Drive moderately. Rapid acceleration, abrupt cornering, and hard braking use more fuel.
- Always drive in the highest gear possible.

- Try to maintain a constant speed. Every time you slow down and speed up, your vehicle uses extra fuel. Use the cruise control when appropriate.
- Combine several short trips into one
- The air conditioning puts an extra load on the engine which makes it use more fuel. Use the fresh-air. ventilation when possible.

# Accessories

Modifying your vehicle, or installing some non-Honda accessories, can make vour vehicle unsafe. Before you make any modifications or add any accessories, be sure to read the following information.

#### Accessories

Your dealer has Honda accessories that allow you to personalize your vehicle These accessories have been designed and approved for your vehicle, and are covered by warranty.

Although aftermarket accessories may fit on your vehicle, they may not meet factory specifications, and could adversely affect your vehicle's handling and stability. (See "Modifications" on page 175 for additional information)

# **AWARNING**

Improper accessories or modifications can affect your vehicle's handling, stability, and performance, and cause a crash in which you can be hurt or killed

Follow all instructions in this owner's manual regarding accessories and modifications

When properly installed, cellular phones, alarms, two-way radios, and low-powered audio systems should not interfere with your vehicle's computer controlled systems, such as the SRS and anti-lock brake system.

Before installing any accessory:

- Make sure the accessory does not. obscure any lights, or interfere with proper vehicle operation or performance.
- Be sure electronic accessories do not overload electrical circuits (see page 257) or interfere with proper operation.
- Have the installer contact your Honda dealer for assistance before installing any electronic accessory.

#### **Modifying Your Vehicle**

Removing parts from your vehicle. or replacing components with non-Honda (aftermarket) components could seriously affect your vehicle's handling, stability, and reliability.

#### Some examples are:

- Lowering the vehicle with an aftermarket suspension kit that significantly reduces ground clearance can allow the undercarriage to hit speed bumps or other raised objects, which could cause the airbags to deploy.
- Raising your vehicle with an aftermarket suspension kit can affect the handling and stability.
- Aftermarket wheels, because they are a universal design, can cause excessive stress on suspension components.

• Larger or smaller wheels and tires can interfere with the operation of your vehicle's anti-lock brakes and other systems.

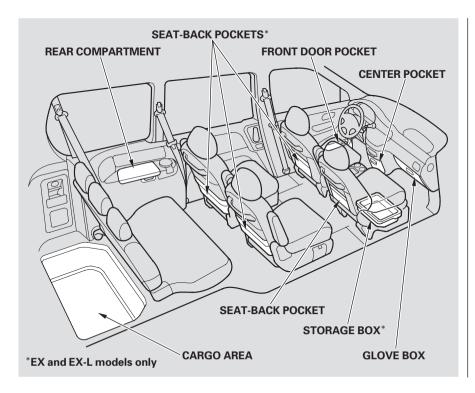
Do not modify your steering wheel or any other part of your Supplemental Restraint System. Modifications could make the system ineffective. See the safety precautions on page 34

If you plan to modify your vehicle. consult with your Honda dealer.

# **Additional Safety Precautions**

- Do not attach or place objects on the front airbag covers. Any object attached to or placed on the covers marked "SRS AIRBAG" in the center of the steering wheel and on top of the dashboard, could interfere with the proper operation of the airbags. Or, if the airbags inflate, the objects could be propelled inside the vehicle and hurt someone
- Do not attach hard objects on or near a front door. If a side airbag inflates, a cup holder or other hard object attached on or near the door could be propelled inside the vehicle and hurt someone
- Do not place any objects over or replace the outside edge of a front seat-back. This could prevent the airbag from inflating properly.

# **Carrying Cargo**



Your vehicle has several convenient storage areas:

- Glove box
- Front door and seat-back pockets
- Rear cargo area, including the second row seats when removed, and the third row seat when folded flat
- Center pocket
- Rear compartment
- Storage box (EX and EX-L models)
- Roof-rack (if installed)

However, carrying too much cargo, or improperly storing it, can affect your vehicle's handling, stability, stopping distance, and tires, and make it unsafe. Before carrying any type of cargo, be sure to read the following pages.

The maximum load for your vehicle is 1.158 lbs (525 kg). This figure includes the total weight of all occupants, cargo, accessories, and the tongue weight if you are towing a trailer

To determine the correct cargo and luggage load limit:

- 1. Locate the statement, "the combined weight of occupants and cargo should never exceed 1.158 lbs (525 kg)" on your vehicle's placard (on the driver's dooriamb).
- 2. Determine the combined weight of the driver and passengers that will be riding in your vehicle. (Seven is the seating capacity of vour vehicle.)

- 3 Subtract the combined weight of the driver and passengers from 1.158 lbs (525 kg).
- 4. The resulting figure equals the available amount of cargo and luggage load capacity.

For example, if there will be five 150 lbs (70 kg) occupants in your vehicle. the amount of available cargo and luggage load capacity is 408 lbs (175) kg).

 $5 \times 150 \text{ lbs } (70 \text{ kg}) = 750 \text{ lbs } (350)$ kg)

 $1.158 \, \text{lbs} \, (525 \, \text{kg}) - 750 \, \text{lbs} \, (350 \, \text{kg})$ = 408 lbs (175 kg)

5. Determine the combined weight of accessories, luggage, and cargo being loaded in the vehicle. The weight may not safely exceed the available cargo and luggage load capacity calculated in step 4 [408] lbs (175 kg) in this example].

6. If your vehicle will be towing a trailer, the load from your trailer will be transferred to your vehicle. Consult this manual to determine how this reduces the available cargo and luggage load capacity of vour vehicle.

The total weight must not exceed the Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR). The load for the front and rear axles also must not exceed the Gross Axle Weight Rating (GAWR) (see page 195).

# **AWARNING**

Overloading or improper loading can affect handling and stability and cause a crash in which you can be hurt or killed.

Follow all load limits and other loading guidelines in this manual

# **Carrying Cargo**

### Carrying Items in the Passenger Compartment

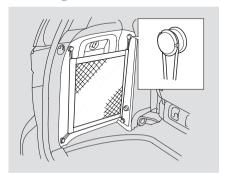
- Store or secure all items that could be thrown around and hurt someone during a crash.
- Be sure items placed on the floor behind the front seats cannot roll under the seats and interfere with the pedals or seat operation.
- Keep the glove box closed while driving. If it is open, a passenger could injure their knees during a crash or sudden stop.

## Carrying Cargo in the Cargo Area or on a Roof Top Carrier

- Distribute cargo evenly on the floor of the cargo area, placing the heaviest items on the bottom and as far forward as possible. Tie down items that could be thrown about the vehicle during a crash or sudden stop.
- If you carry large items that prevent you from closing the tailgate, exhaust gas can enter the passenger area. To avoid the possibility of carbon monoxide **poisoning**, follow the instructions on page  $5\overline{4}$ .
- If you carry any items on a roof top carrier, be sure the total weight of the rack and the items does not exceed 150 lb (68 kg).

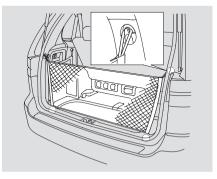
If you use an accessory roof top carrier, the roof top carrier weight limit may be lower. Refer to the information that came with your roof top carrier.

### Side Cargo Net



The side cargo net can be installed on the driver's side panel in the cargo area to secure small items. To install the side cargo net, hook each loop on the four corners of the net to the tabs on the left side panel. When you fold down the third seat, store the head restraints in the side cargo net.

# Cargo Net



On EX and EX-L models You can use the cargo net to secure items in the cargo area, and store small items between the two halves of the net. To install the cargo net, hook the loops on the four corners of the net to the tabs at both sides of the tailgate sill.

## Cargo Hooks



There are cargo hooks for plastic grocery bags on the back of the third row seat. They are designed to hold light items. Heavy objects may damage the hooks.

# **Driving**

This section gives you tips on starting the engine under various conditions, and how to operate the automatic transmission. It also includes important information on parking your vehicle, the braking system, the Traction Control System, and facts you need if you are planning to tow a trailer.

Preparing to Drive	182
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# **Preparing to Drive**

You should do the following checks and adjustments before you drive your vehicle.

- Make sure all windows, mirrors, and outside lights are clean and unobstructed. Remove frost, snow, or ice.
- 2. Check that the hood is fully closed.
- 3. Visually check the tires. If a tire looks low, use a gauge to check its pressure.
- Check that any items you may be carrying are stored properly or fastened down securely.

- 5. Check the seat adjustment (see page 88).
- 6. Check the adjustment of the inside and outside mirrors (see page 102).
- 7. Check the steering wheel adjustment (see page 74).
- 8. Make sure the doors and the tailgate are securely closed and locked.
- 9. Fasten your seat belt. Check that your passengers have fastened their seat belts (see page 14).
- 10. When you start the engine, check the gauges and indicators in the instrument panel (see page 60).

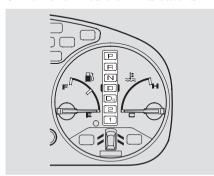
- 1. Apply the parking brake.
- 2. In cold weather turn off all electrical accessories to reduce the drain on the battery.
- 3 Make sure the shift lever is in Park. Press on the brake pedal.
- 4. Without touching the accelerator pedal, turn the ignition key to the START (III) position. Do not hold the key in START for more than 15 seconds at a time. If the engine does not start right away, pause for at least 10 seconds before trying again.
- 5. If the engine does not start within 15 seconds, or starts but stalls right away, repeat step 4 with the accelerator pedal pressed halfway down. If the engine starts, release pressure on the accelerator pedal so the engine does not race.

6. If the engine fails to start, press the accelerator pedal all the way down and hold it there while starting to clear flooding. If the engine still does not start. return to step 5.

**NOTICE**: The engine is harder to start in cold weather Also the thinner air found at altitudes above 8,000 feet (2,400 meters) adds to this problem.

# **Automatic Transmission**

#### **Shift Lever Position Indicators**

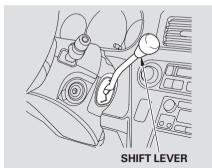


These indicators on the instrument panel show which position the shift lever is in.

The "D" indicator comes on for a few seconds when you turn the ignition switch to ON (II). If it flashes while driving (in any shift position), it indicates a possible problem in the transmission.

If the malfunction indicator lamp comes on along with the "D" indicator, there is a problem in the automatic transmission control system. Avoid rapid acceleration and have the transmission checked by a Honda dealer as soon as possible.

# **Shifting**



To shift from any position, press firmly on the brake pedal and pull the lever towards you. You cannot shift out of Park when the ignition

# switch is in the LOCK (0) or ACCESSORY (I) position.

To shift from:	Do this:
	Press the brake pedal and
P to R	pull the shift lever towards
	you.
R to P	
N to R	Pull the shift lever towards
D <sub>3</sub> to 2	you.
2 to 1	
1 to 2	
2 to D <sub>3</sub>	
D <sub>3</sub> to D	
D to N	Move the lever.
D to D <sub>3</sub>	
N to D	
R to N	

Park (P) — This position mechanically locks the transmission. Use Park whenever you are turning off or starting the engine. To shift out of Park, you must press on the brake pedal and have your foot off the accelerator pedal. Pull the shift lever towards you, then move it out of Park

If you have done all of the above and still cannot move the lever out of Park, see Shift Lock Release on page 186.

You must also pull the shift lever towards you to shift into Park. To avoid transmission damage, come to a complete stop before shifting into Park. The shift lever must be in Park before you can remove the key from the ignition switch.

Reverse (R) — Press the brake pedal and pull the shift lever towards you to shift from Park to Reverse. To shift from Reverse to Natural, come to a complete stop and then shift.

Neutral (N) — Use Neutral if you need to restart a stalled engine, or if it is necessary to stop briefly with the engine idling. Shift to the Park position if you need to leave your vehicle for any reason. Press on the brake pedal when you are moving the shift lever from Neutral to another gear.

**Drive (D)** — Use this position for normal driving. The transmission automatically selects a suitable gear for your speed and acceleration. You may notice the transmission shifting up at higher speeds when the engine is cold. This helps the engine warm up faster.

**Drive (D3)** —This position is similar to D, except only the first three gears are selected instead of all five. Use D3 when towing a trailer in hilly terrain, or to provide engine braking when going down a steep hill. D3 can also keep the transmission from cycling between third and fourth gears in stop-and-go driving.

**Second (2)** — This position locks the transmission in second gear. It does not downshift to first gear when you come to a stop.

### Use Second gear:

- For more power when climbing.
- To increase engine braking when going down steep hills.
- For starting out on a slippery surface or in deep snow.
- When driving downhill with a trailer.

**CONTINUED** 

### **Automatic Transmission**

First (1) — To shift from Second to First, pull the shift lever towards you, then shift to the lower gear. With the lever in this position, the transmission locks in First gear. By upshifting and downshifting through 1, 2, D3, and D, you can operate the transmission much like a manual transmission without a clutch pedal.

### **Engine Speed Limiter**

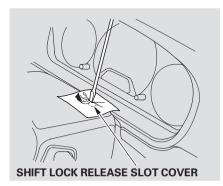
If you exceed the maximum speed for the gear you are in, the engine speed will enter into the tachometer's red zone. If this occurs, you may feel the engine cut in and out. This is caused by a limiter in the engine's computer controls. The engine will run normally when you reduce the RPM below the red zone.

#### Shift Lock Release

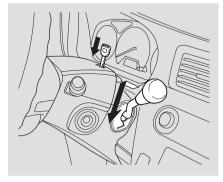
This allows you to move the shift lever out of Park if the normal method of pushing on the brake pedal and pulling the shift lever does not work.

- 1. Set the Parking brake.
- 2. Remove the key from the ignition switch.

# **Automatic Transmission**



3. Place a cloth on the edge of the Shift Lock Release slot cover. Using a small flat-tipped screwdriver or a metal fingernail file, carefully pry on the edge of the cover to remove it.



- 4. Insert the key in the Shift Lock Release slot.
- 5. Push down on the key while you pull the shift lever towards you and move it out of Park to Neutral.

6. Remove the key from the Shift Lock Release slot, then install the cover. Press the brake pedal, and restart the engine.

If you need to use the Shift Lock Release, it means your vehicle is developing a problem. Have it checked by a Honda dealer.

# **Parking Tips**

Always use the parking brake when you park your vehicle. Make sure the parking brake is set firmly or your vehicle may roll if it is parked on an incline.

Set the parking brake before you put the transmission in Park. This keeps the vehicle from moving and putting pressure on the parking mechanism in the transmission.

### **Parking Tips**

- Make sure the windows are closed.
- Turn off the lights.
- Place any packages, valuables, etc. in the cargo area, or take them with you.
- Lock the doors and the tailgate.
- Never park over dry leaves, tall grass, or other flammable materials. The hot three way catalytic converter could cause these materials to catch on fire.

- If the vehicle is facing uphill, turn the front wheels away from the curb.
- If the vehicle is facing downhill, turn the front wheels toward the curb.
- Make sure the parking brake is fully released before driving away.
   Driving with the parking brake partially set can overheat or damage the rear brakes.

Your Honda is equipped with disc brakes at all four wheels. A power assist helps reduce the effort needed on the brake pedal. The ABS helps you retain steering control when braking very hard.

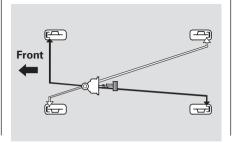
Resting your foot on the pedal keeps the brakes applied lightly, builds up heat, and reduces their effectiveness. It also keeps your brake lights on all the time, confusing drivers behind VOU.

Constant application of the brakes when going down a long hill builds up heat and reduces their effectiveness. Use the engine to assist the brakes by taking your foot off the accelerator and downshifting to a lower gear.

Check the brakes after driving through deep water. Apply the brakes moderately to see if they feel normal. If not, apply them gently and frequently until they do. Be extra cautious in your driving.

## **Braking System Design**

The hydraulic system that operates the brakes has two separate circuits. Each circuit works diagonally across the vehicle (the left-front brake is connected with the right-rear brake. etc.). If one circuit should develop a problem, you will still have braking at two wheels



#### **Brake Wear Indicators**

If the brake pads need replacing, you will hear a distinctive, metallic screeching sound when you apply the brake pedal. If you do not have the brake pads replaced, they will screech all the time. It is normal for the brakes to occasionally squeal or squeak when you apply them.

# **Anti-lock Brakes (ABS)**

#### **Anti-lock Brakes**

The Anti-lock Brake System (ABS) helps prevent the brakes from locking up and helps you retain steering control by pumping the brakes rapidly, much faster than a person can do it.

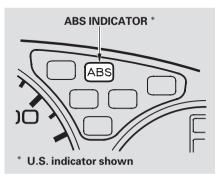
The ABS also balances the front-torear braking distribution according to vehicle loading.

You should never pump the brake pedal; this defeats the purpose of the ABS. Let the ABS work for you by always keeping firm, steady pressure on the brake pedal as you steer away from the hazard. This is sometimes referred to as "stomp and steer."

#### **Activating the Anti-lock Brakes**

You will feel a pulsation in the brake pedal when the ABS activates, and you may hear some noise. This is normal: it is the ABS rapidly pumping the brakes. On dry pavement, you will need to press on the brake pedal very hard before the ABS activates. However, you may feel the ABS activate immediately if you are trying to stop on snow or ice.

#### **ABS Indicator**



If the ABS indicator comes on, the anti-lock function of the braking system has shut down. The brakes still work like a conventional system, but without anti-lock. You should have the dealer inspect your vehicle as soon as possible.

If the ABS indicator and the brake system indicator come on together, and the parking brake is fully released, the front-to-rear braking distribution system may also be shut down

Test your brakes as instructed on page 254. If the brakes feel normal, drive slowly and have your vehicle repaired by your Honda dealer as soon as possible. Avoid sudden hard braking which could cause the rear wheels to lock up and possibly lead to a loss of control.

The TCS indicator will come on along with the ABS indicator if there is a problem with the anti-lock brake system. Important Safety Reminders ABS does not reduce the time or distance it takes to stop the vehicle. It only helps with the steering control during braking.

ABS will not prevent a skid that results from changing direction abruptly, such as trying to take a corner too fast or making a sudden lane change. Always drive at a safe speed for the road and weather conditions.

ABS cannot prevent the loss of stability. Always steer moderately when you are braking hard. Severe or sharp steering wheel movement can still cause your vehicle to veer into oncoming traffic or off the road.

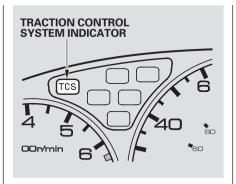
A vehicle with ABS may require a longer distance to stop on loose or uneven surfaces, such as gravel or snow, than a vehicle without antilock. Slow down and allow a greater distance between vehicles under those conditions

# **Traction Control System (TCS)**

Your Honda is equipped with a Traction Control System (TCS) to assist you in maintaining traction while driving slowly on loose or slippery surfaces. The TCS assists only in low-speed, low-traction conditions; up to approximately 18 mph (30 km/h).

TCS monitors the speed of all four wheels. When it senses a front wheel losing traction, it applies braking to that wheel. The TCS indicator flashes when this occurs.

Driving with TCS requires no special skills or technique. The TCS does not control your vehicle's whole braking system and cannot prevent skidding if you enter a corner too fast. It is still your responsibility to drive at reasonable speeds and to leave a sufficient margin of safety.



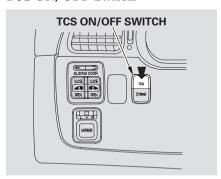
When starting out or driving at low speeds on a loose or slippery road surface, you may notice that the vehicle does not respond to the accelerator in the same way it does at other times. This is a sign TCS is activating. You will see the TCS indicator flash

You should still install winter tires on your vehicle during the winter. Make sure to use the same size originally supplied with vehicle. Exercise the same caution in winter driving as you would if your vehicle was not equipped with TCS.

Driving with the compact spare tire installed (see page 238) may activate the TCS. You should turn off the system.

If the brakes overheat while TCS is activating, the TCS indicator will stop flashing and stay on temporarily. This indicates that TCS has turned off. After the brakes have cooled down (usually for about 10 minutes), TCS will turn back on and the indicator will turn off.

#### TCS ON/OFF Switch



This switch is under the side vent. It lets you turn the Traction Control System on and off. You cannot turn off the TCS while the TCS indicator is flashing.

Deactivate the system by pressing the TCS On/Off switch. The TCS indicator comes on as a reminder. Pressing the switch again turns the system back on. The Traction Control System turns on every time you start the engine, even if you turned it off the last time you drove the vehicle.

#### TCS Indicator

The TCS indicator comes on or flashes under the following conditions:

- When you turn the ignition switch to ON (II).
- When you manually turn off TCS.
- It flashes when TCS is regulating wheelspin.
- If the system's diagnostics senses a problem with TCS, the indicator will come on and stay on.
- If the brakes overheat, the indicator will come on.

If the TCS indicator comes on and stays on for more than 10 minutes while driving, pull to the side of the road when it is safe and turn off the engine. Reset the system by restarting the engine, and watch the TCS indicator. If the indicator remains on, or comes back on while driving, have the system inspected by your Honda dealer. You can still drive the vehicle without TCS.

This indicator will come on along with the ABS indicator if there is a problem in the anti-lock brake system (see **ABS Indicator** on page 190).

The TCS indicator may occasionally come on for one or two seconds and then go out. This is normal.

# **Towing a Trailer**

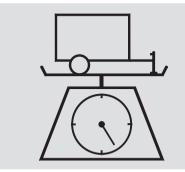
To safely tow a trailer, you should observe the load limits, use the proper equipment, and follow the guidelines in this section.

### **AWARNING**

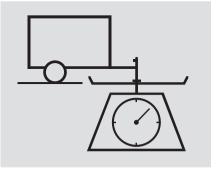
Exceeding any load limit or improperly loading your vehicle and trailer can cause a crash in which you can be seriously hurt or killed

Check the loading of your vehicle and trailer carefully before starting to drive.

#### Load Limits



• Total Trailer Weight: The maximum weight you can tow depends on several factors. See page 195 for limits for your towing situation. Towing a load that is too heavy can seriously affect your vehicle's handling and performance.



• Tongue Load: The weight that the tongue of a fully-loaded trailer puts on the hitch should be approximately 10 percent of the trailer weight. Too little tongue load can make the trailer unstable and cause it to sway. Too much tongue load reduces front-tire traction and steering control.

Maximum Total Trailer Weight

Number of Occupants*	Equipped with transmission cooler				
	and power steering fluid cooler				
2	3,500 lbs (1,580 kg)				
3	3,350 lbs (1,520 kg)				
4	3,200 lbs (1,450 kg)				
5	3,050 lbs (1,380 kg)				
6	2,900 lbs (1,310 kg)				
7	650 lbs (295 kg)**				

- \*: Including driver. Based on 150 lbs (70 kg) per occupant.
- \* \*: Weight limited to avoid exceeding rear GAWR (see below).

To achieve a proper tongue load, start by loading 60 percent of the load toward the front of the trailer and 40 percent toward the rear, then re-adjust the load as needed.

# • Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR):

The maximum allowable weight of the vehicle, all occupants, all cargo, and the tongue load is 5,665 lbs (2,570 kg).

# • Gross Axle Weight Rating (GAWR):

The maximum allowable weights on the vehicle axles are 2,833 lbs (1,285 kg) on the front axle, and 2,845 lbs (1,290 kg) on the rear axle.

# • Gross Combined Weight Rating (GCWR):

The maximum allowable weight of the fully loaded vehicle and trailer is 8,265 lbs (3,750 kg) with the proper hitch and fluid coolers. (See page 197 for information about fluid coolers.)

# **Towing a Trailer**

### **Checking Loads**

The best way to confirm that vehicle and trailer weights are within limits is to have them checked at public scale.

Using a suitable scale or a special tongue load gauge, check the tongue load the first time you set up a towing combination (a fully-loaded vehicle and trailer), then recheck the tongue load whenever the conditions change.

#### Safety Chains

Always use safety chains. Make sure they are secured to both the trailer and hitch, and that they cross under the tongue so they can catch the trailer if it becomes unhitched. Leave enough slack to allow the trailer to turn corners easily, but do not let chains drag on the ground.

# Towing Equipment and Accessories

Towing generally requires a variety of supplemental equipment. To ensure the best quality, we recommend that you purchase Honda equipment whenever possible.

Discuss any additional needs with your trailer sales or rental agency, and make sure all equipment is properly installed, maintained, and also meets state and province regulations.

#### **Hitches**

Any hitch used on your vehicle must be properly bolted to the underbody, using the six threaded holes provided. A hitch and the required fluid coolers designed especially for your Odyssey can be obtained from your Honda dealer.

### Weight Distributing Hitch

If the total trailer weight is more than 1,850 lbs (840 kg), you must also use a weight distributing hitch. This device transfers weight from the vehicle's rear wheels to the front wheels, and to the trailer's wheels. Carefully follow the hitch maker's instructions for proper installation and adjustment.

#### Sway Control

If the total trailer weight exceeds 2,000 lbs (900 kg), you should install a sway control device to minimize swaying that can occur in crosswinds and in normal and emergency driving maneuvers. Your trailer maker can tell you what kind of sway control you need and how to install it.

#### Transmission Fluid Cooler and Power Steering Fluid Cooler

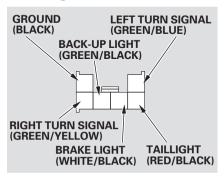
You must also have a transmission fluid cooler and a power steering fluid cooler installed. These coolers are available only from your Honda dealer.

#### Trailer Brakes

Honda recommends that any trailer having a total weight of 1,000 lbs (450 kg) or more be equipped with its own electric or surge-type brakes.

If you choose electric brakes, be sure they are electrically actuated. Do not attempt to tap into your vehicle's hydraulic system. No matter how successful it may seem, any attempt to attach trailer brakes to your vehicle's hydraulic system will lower braking effectiveness and create a potential hazard. See your trailer dealer for more information on installing electric brakes

#### Trailer Lights



Trailer lights and equipment must comply with federal, state, province, and local regulations. Check with your local recreational vehicle dealer for the requirements in your area, and use only equipment designed for your vehicle.

Your vehicle has a trailer lighting connector located behind the left side panel in the cargo area. Refer to the drawing above for the wiring color code and purpose of each pin.

To use the trailer lighting connector, you will need a wiring harness and converter. This comes with the Honda hitch (see page 196), or it may be obtained separately from your dealer.

If you use a non-Honda trailer lighting harness and converter, you can get the connector and pins that mate with the connector in your vehicle from your Honda dealer.

Since lighting and wiring vary by trailer type and brand, you should have a qualified technician install a suitable connector between the vehicle and the trailer. Improper equipment or installation can cause damage to your vehicle's electrical system and affect your vehicle warranty.

**CONTINUED** 

# **Towing a Trailer**

#### Spare Vehicle Tire

When towing a trailer, you should carry a full-size wheel and tire as a spare in case you have a flat. If you use the compact spare tire that came with the vehicle, it may adversely affect vehicle handling. See page 233 for information on proper tire size, and page 244 for information on how to store a full-size tire. When storing a full-size spare tire in the trailer, follow the trailer maker's instructions

#### Additional Trailer Equipment

Many states and Canadian provinces require special outside mirrors when towing a trailer. Even if they don't, you should install special mirrors if you cannot clearly see behind you, or if the trailer creates a blind spot.

Ask your trailer sales or rental agency if any other items are recommended or required for your towing situation.

#### **Pre-Tow Checklist**

When preparing to tow, and before driving away, be sure to check the following:

• The vehicle has been properly serviced, and the tires, brakes, suspension, and cooling system are in good operating condition.

If you tow frequently, follow the Severe Conditions maintenance schedule.

- The trailer has been properly serviced and is in good condition.
- All weights and loads are within limits (see pages 194 and 195).
- The hitch, safety chains, and any other attachments are secure.

- All items on and in the trailer are properly secured and cannot shift while you drive.
- The lights and brakes on your vehicle and the trailer are working properly.
- Your vehicle tires and spare are properly inflated (see page 231), and the trailer tires and spare are inflated as recommended by the trailer maker
- You may want to fill the fuel tank with premium fuel. Premium fuel provides improved performance.

# Handling Crosswinds and Buffeting

Crosswinds and air turbulence caused by passing trucks can disrupt your steering and cause trailer swaying. When being passed by a large vehicle, keep a constant speed and steer straight ahead. Do not try to make quick steering or braking corrections

#### Backing Up

Always drive slowly and have someone guide you when backing up. Grip the *bottom* of the steering wheel; then turn the wheel to the left to get the trailer to move to the left, and turn the wheel right to move the trailer to the right.

#### **Parking**

Follow all normal precautions when parking, including putting the transmission in Park and firmly setting the parking brake. Also, place wheel chocks at each of the trailer's tires

## **Driving Safely With a Trailer**

The added weight, length, and height of a trailer will affect your vehicle's handling and performance, so driving with a trailer requires some special driving skills and techniques.

For your safety and the safety of others, take time to practice driving maneuvers before heading for the open road, and follow the guidelines below.

### Towing Speeds and Gears

Drive slower than normal in all driving situations, and obey posted speed limits for vehicles with trailers. Use the D position when towing a trailer on level roads. See "*Driving on Hills*" in the next column for additional gear information. Do not exceed 55 mph (88 km/h). At higher speeds, the trailer may sway or affect vehicle handling.

#### Making Turns and Braking

Make turns more slowly and wider than normal. The trailer tracks a smaller arc than your vehicle, and it can hit or run over something the vehicle misses. Allow more time and distance for braking. Do not brake or turn suddenly as this could cause the trailer to jackknife or turn over.

#### **Driving on Hills**

When climbing hills, closely watch your temperature gauge. If it nears the red mark, turn the air conditioning off, reduce speed and, if necessary, pull to the side of the road to let the engine cool.

If the automatic transmission shifts frequently while going up a hill, shift to D<sub>3</sub>.

**CONTINUED** 

# **Towing a Trailer**

If you must stop when facing uphill, use the foot brake or parking brake. Do not try to hold the vehicle in place by pressing on the accelerator, as this can cause the automatic transmission to overheat.

When driving down hills, reduce your speed and shift down to 2nd gear. Do not "ride" the brakes, and remember it will take longer to slow down and stop when towing a trailer.

# Maintenance

This section explains why it is important to keep your vehicle well maintained and how to follow basic maintenance safety precautions.

This section also includes Maintenance Schedules for normal driving and severe driving conditions. a Maintenance Record, and instructions for simple maintenance tasks you may want to take care of vourself.

If you have the skills and tools to perform more complex maintenance tasks on your Honda, you may want to purchase the Service Manual. See page 281 for information on how to obtain a copy, or see your Honda dealer

Maintenance Safety	202
Maintenance Schedule	203
Maintenance Record	
Fluid Locations	
Adding Engine Oil	
Changing the Oil and Filter	
Engine Coolant	
Windshield Washers	
Automatic Transmission Fluid	
Brake Fluid	
Power Steering Fluid	
Timing Belt	
Hood Latch	
Lights	. 220
Seat Belts	. 226
Floor Mats	. 226
Audio Antenna	227
Dust and Pollen Filter	
Wiper Blades	228
Tires	
Check the Battery	
Vehicle Storage	
TOTAL DEGLACE	0

# **Maintenance Safety**

All service items not detailed in this section should be performed by a Honda technician or other qualified mechanic

### **Important Safety Precautions**

To eliminate potential hazards, read the instructions before you begin. and make sure you have the tools and skills required.

- Make sure your vehicle is parked. on level ground, the parking brake is set, and the engine is off.
- To clean parts, use a commercially available degreaser or parts cleaner, not gasoline.
- To reduce the possibility of fire or explosion, keep cigarettes, sparks, and flames away from the battery and all fuel-related parts.
- Wear eve protection and protective clothing when working with the battery or compressed air.

# **AWARNING**

Improperly maintaining this vehicle or failing to correct a problem before driving can cause a crash in which you can be seriously hurt or killed.

Always follow the inspection. maintenance recommendations. and schedules in this owner's manual

#### Potential Vehicle Hazards

- Carbon Monoxide poison from **engine exhaust.** Be sure there is adequate ventilation whenever you operate the engine.
- Burns from hot parts. Let the engine and exhaust system cool before touching any parts.

• Injury from moving parts. Do not run the engine unless instructed to do so

### **AWARNING**

Failure to properly follow maintenance instructions and precautions can cause you to be seriously hurt or killed.

Always follow the procedures and precautions in this owner's manijal

Some of the most important safety precautions are given here. However, we cannot warn vou of every conceivable hazard that can arise in performing maintenance. Only you can decide whether or not you should perform a given task.

The maintenance schedule assumes you will use your vehicle as normal transportation for passengers and their possessions. You should also follow these recommendations:

- Avoid exceeding your vehicle's load limit. This puts excess stress on the engine, brakes, and many other vehicle parts. The load limit is shown on the tire information label on the driver's dooriamb.
- Operate your vehicle on reasonable roads within legal speed limits.
- Drive your vehicle regularly over a distance of several miles (kilometers).
- Always use unleaded gasoline with the proper octane rating (see page 168).

#### Which Schedule to Follow:

Service your vehicle according to the time and mileage periods on one of the Maintenance Schedules on the following pages.

U.S. Owners — Follow the Maintenance Schedule for Severe Conditions if you drive your vehicle MAINLY under one or more of the following conditions.

- Driving less than 5 miles (8 km) per trip or, in freezing temperatures, driving less than 10 miles (16 km) per trip.
- Driving in extremely hot [over 90°F (32°C)1 conditions.
- Extensive idling or long periods of stop-and-go driving, such as a taxi or a commercial delivery vehicle.

- Trailer towing, driving with a roof rack, or driving in mountainous conditions
- Driving on muddy, dusty, or deiced roads

**NOTE:** If you only OCCASIONALLY drive under a "severe" condition, you should follow the Maintenance Schedule for Normal Conditions

Canadian Owners — Follow the Maintenance Schedule for Severe Conditions.

### Maintenance Schedule

### **Servicing Your Vehicle**

Your authorized Honda dealer knows your vehicle best and can provide competent, efficient service. However service at a dealer is not mandatory to keep your warranties in effect. Maintenance may be done by any qualified service facility or skilled person to keep your warranties in effect. Keep all the receipts as proof of completion, and have the person who does the work fill out the Maintenance Record Check your warranty booklet for more information

We recommend the use of Honda parts and fluids whenever you have maintenance done

U.S. Vehicles: Maintenance. replacement, or repair of emissions control devices and systems may be done by any automotive repair establishment or individual using parts that are "certified" to EPA standards.

According to state and federal regulations, failure to perform maintenance on the items marked with # will not void your emissions warranties, However, Honda recommends that all maintenance services be performed at the recommended time or mileage period to ensure long-term reliability.

#### Owner's Maintenance Checks You should check the following items at the specified intervals. If you are unsure of how to perform

any check, turn to the appropriate

page listed. • Engine oil level — Check every time you fill the fuel tank. See page 171.

- Engine coolant level Check the radiator reserve tank every time you fill the fuel tank. See page 172.
- Automatic transmission Check the fluid level monthly. See page 216.
- Brakes Check the fluid level monthly. See page 218.
- Tires Check the tire pressure monthly. Examine the tread for wear and foreign objects. See page 230
- Lights Check the operation of the headlights, parking lights. taillights, high-mount brake light. and license plate lights monthly. See page 220.

	Service the	items liste	d at the ind	licated dista	ance (or tim	ne, if given)					
	miles x 1,000	15	30	45	60	75	90	105	120	135	150
	km x 1,000	24	48	72	96	120	144	168	192	216	240
Check engine oil and coolant					Check oi	I and coola	nt at each	fuel stop			
Check tires					Check infla	tion and co	ndition on	ce a month	1		
Replace engine oil			Е	very 7,500	miles (12,00	00 km) or e	very 1 year	, whicheve	r comes fir	st	
Rotate tires (follow pattern on page 232)					Eve	ry 7,500 mi	les (12,000	km)			
Replace engine oil filter											
Check front and rear brake wear											
Check parking brake adjustment											
Inspect the following items:											
Tie-rod ends, steering gearbox, and boots											
Suspension components		Every 15,000 miles (24,000 km) or every 1 year, whichever comes first									
Driveshaft boots											
Brake hoses and lines (including ABS)											
All fluid levels and condition of fluids											
Exhaust system <sup>#</sup>											
Fuel lines and connections#											
Inspect drive belts			Ev	ery 30,000	miles (48,0	00 km) or e	very 2 year	s, whichev	er comes fi	irst	
Replace dust and pollen filter											
Replace air cleaner element			•		•		•		•		•
Replace spark plugs								•			
Inspect valve clearance		Inspect every 105,000 miles (168,000 km), otherwise adjust only if noisy									
Replace automatic transmission fluid*				•		•		•		•	
Inspect idle speed								•			
Replace timing belt and inspect water pump		Every 105,000 miles (168,000 km) or every 7 years, whichever comes first									
Replace engine coolant		At 120,000 miles (192,000 km) or 10 years, then every 60,000 miles (96,000 km) or 5 years									
Replace brake fluid		Every 3 years (independent of mileage)									

<sup>#:</sup> See information on maintenance and emissions warranty, last column, page 204.

<sup>\*:</sup> Replace at 45,000 miles (72,000 km) or 3 years, then every 30,000 miles (48,000 km) or 2 years.

	Service the	items liste	d at the inc	dicated dista	ance (or tim	ne, if given)					
	miles x 1,000	15	30	45	60	75	90	105	120	135	150
	km x 1,000	24	48	72	96	120	144	168	192	216	240
Check engine oil and coolant					Check o	I and coola	nt at each	fuel stop			
Check tires					Check infla	tion and co	ndition on	ce a month	l		
Replace engine oil and oil filter			E۱	ery 3,750 n	niles (6,000	km) or eve	ry 6 month	s, whichev	er comes fi	irst	
Rotate tires (follow pattern on page 232)					Eve	ry 7,500 mi	les (12,000	km)			
Check front and rear brake wear											
Inspect the following items:											
Tie-rod ends, steering gearbox, and boots			Ev	ery 7,500 m	iles (12,000	km) or eve	ery 6 montl	ns, whiche	er comes f	first	
Suspension components											
Driveshaft boots											
Check parking brake adjustment											
Lubricate all hinges, locks and latches											
Inspect the following items:											
Brake hoses and lines (including ABS)			E	very 15,000	miles (24,0	00 km) or 6	every 1 yea	r, whicheve	er comes fi	rst	
All fluid levels and condition of fluids											
Exhaust system <sup>#</sup>											
Fuel lines and connections#											
Lights and controls/vehicle underbody											
Inspect drive belts			Εv	ery 30,000	miles (48,0	00 km) or e	very 2 year	s, whichev	er comes f	irst	
Replace dust and pollen filter*1											
Replace air cleaner element			Every '	15,000 mile:	(24,000 kr	n) (Use nor	mal sched	ule except	n dusty co	ndition)	
Replace spark plugs								•			
Inspect valve clearance		Inspect every 105,000 miles (168,000 km), otherwise adjust only if noisy									
Replace automatic transmission fluid		Every 30,000 miles (48,000 km) or every 2 years, whichever comes first									
Inspect idle speed								•			
Replace timing belt#*2, and inspect water pur	np	Every 105,000 miles (168,000 km) or every 7 years, whichever comes first									
Replace engine coolant		At 120,000 miles (192,000 km) or 10 years, then every 60,000 miles (96,000 km) or 5 years									
Replace brake fluid		Every 3 years (independent of mileage)									

- #: See information on maintenance and emissions warranty, last column, page 204.
- \*1: See dust and pollen filter on page 227 for replacement information under special driving conditions.
- \*2: See timing belt on page 219 for replacement information under special driving conditions.

You or the servicing dealer can record all completed maintenance here, whether you follow the schedule for normal conditions (page 205) or severe conditions (page 206). Keep the receipts for all work done on your vehicle.

<b>3,750 mi</b> 6,000 km	Signature or dealer stamp	mi/km
0,000 KIII		Date
7,500 mi		mi/km
12,000 km		Date
11,250 mi		mi/km
18,000 km		Date
<b>15,000 mi</b> 24,000 km		mi/km
24,000 KIII		Date
<b>18,750 mi</b> 30,000 km		mi/km
30,000 KM		Date
22,500 mi		mi/km
36,000 km		Date
26,250 mi		mi/km
42,000 km		Date
30,000 mi		mi/km
48,000 km		Date

<b>33,750 mi</b> 54,000 km	Signature or dealer stamp	mi/km
		Date
37,500 mi		mi/km
60,000 km		Date
41,250 mi		mi/km
66,000 km		Date
<b>45,000 mi</b> 72,000 km		mi/km
		Date
48,750 mi		mi/km
78,000 km		Date
52,500 mi		mi/km
84,000 km		Date
56,250 mi		mi/km
90,000 km		Date
60,000 mi		mi/km
96,000 km		Date

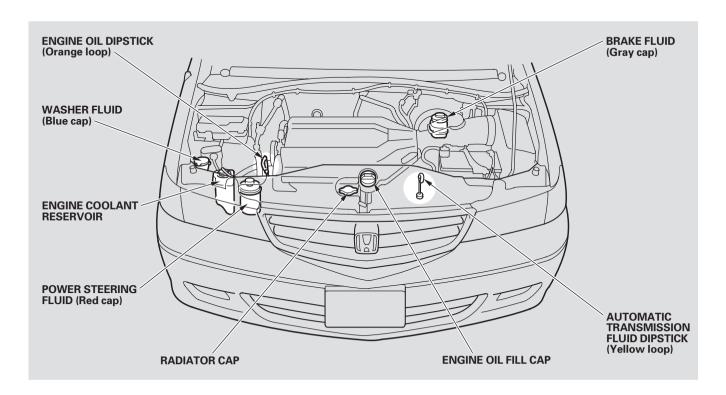
# Maintenance Record (for Normal and Severe Schedules)

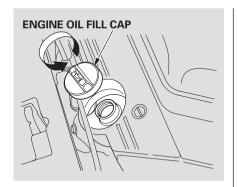
63,750 mi	Signature or dealer stamp	mi/km
102,000 km		Date
67,500 mi		mi/km
108,000 km		Date
<b>71,250 mi</b> 114,000 km		mi/km
114,000 KIII		Date
<b>75,000 mi</b> 120,000 km		mi/km
120,000 KIII		Date
<b>78,750 mi</b> 126,000 km		mi/km
120,000 KIII		Date
<b>82,500 mi</b> 132,000 km		mi/km
132,000 KM		Date
<b>86,250 mi</b> 138,000 km		mi/km
130,000 KIII		Date
<b>90,000 mi</b> 144,000 km		mi/km
144,000 KIII		Date

<b>93,750 mi</b> 150,000 km	Signature or dealer stamp	mi/km
		Date
<b>97,500 mi</b> 156,000 km		mi/km
150,000 KIII	1	Date
101,250 mi		mi/km
162,000 km		Date
<b>105,000 mi</b> 168,000 km		mi/km
100,000 KIII		Date
<b>108,750 mi</b> 174,000 km		mi/km
174,000 KIII		Date
112,500 mi		mi/km
180,000 km		Date
<b>116,250 mi</b> 186,000 km		mi/km
100,000 KIII		Date
120,000 mi		mi/km
192,000 km		Date

123,750 mi	Signature or dealer stamp	mi/km
198,000 km		Date
127,500 mi		mi/km
204,000 km		Date
<b>131,250 mi</b> 210,000 km		mi/km
2 10,000 Km		Date
<b>135,000 mi</b> 216,000 km		mi/km
2 10,000 KIII		Date
<b>138,750 mi</b> 222,000 km		mi/km
222,000 KIII		Date
<b>142,500 mi</b> 228,000 km		mi/km
228,000 KIII		Date
146,250 mi		mi/km
234,000 km		Date
<b>150,000 mi</b> 240,000 km		mi/km
240,000 KIN		Date

# **Fluid Locations**





Unscrew and remove the engine oil fill cap on top of the valve cover. Pour in the oil slowly and carefully so you do not spill. Clean up any spills immediately. Spilled oil could damage components in the engine compartment.

Install the engine oil fill cap and tighten it securely. Wait a few minutes and recheck the oil level. Do not fill above the upper mark; you could damage the engine.

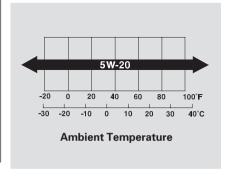
#### **Recommended Engine Oil**

Oil is a major contributor to your engine's performance and longevity. Always use a premium-grade 5W-20 detergent oil displaying the API Certification Seal. This seal indicates the oil is energy conserving, and that it meets the American Petroleum Institute's latest requirements.



Honda Motor Oil is the preferred 5W-20 lubricant for your vehicle. It is highly recommended that you use Honda Motor Oil in your vehicle for optimum engine protection. Make sure the API Certification Seal says "For Gasoline Engines".

The oil viscosity or weight is provided on the container's label. 5W-20 oil is formulated for year-round protection of your Honda to improve cold weather starting and fuel economy.



# Adding Engine Oil. Changing the Oil and Filter

#### Synthetic Oil

You may use a synthetic motor oil if it meets the same requirements given for a conventional motor oil it displays the API Certification Seal and it is the proper weight. You must follow the oil and filter change intervals given on the maintenance schedule

#### **Engine Oil Additives**

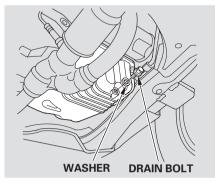
Your Honda does not require any oil additives. Additives may adversely affect your engine's or transmission's performance and durability.

## Changing the Oil and Filter

Always change the oil and filter according to the recommendations in the maintenance schedule. The oil and filter collect contaminants that can damage your engine if they are not removed regularly.

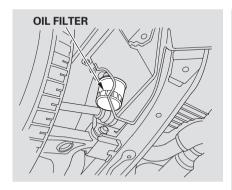
Changing the oil and filter requires special tools and access from underneath the vehicle. The vehicle should be raised on a service stationtype hydraulic lift for this service. Unless you have the knowledge and proper equipment, you should have this maintenance done by a skilled mechanic

1. Run the engine until it reaches normal operating temperature. then shut it off



2. Open the hood and remove the engine oil fill cap. Remove the oil drain bolt and washer from the bottom of the engine. Drain the oil into an appropriate container.

# Changing the Oil and Filter



- 3. Remove the oil filter and let the remaining oil drain. A special wrench (available from your Honda dealer) is required.
- 4. Install a new oil filter according to the instructions that come with it
- 5. Put a new washer on the drain bolt. then reinstall the drain bolt. Tighten it to: 29 lbf-ft (39 N·m, 4.0 kgf·m)

6. Refill the engine with the recommended oil

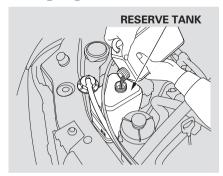
Engine oil change capacity (including filter): 4.6 US at (4.4 \( \ell \))

- 7. Replace the engine oil fill cap. Start the engine. The oil pressure indicator light should go out within 5 seconds. If it does not, turn off the engine and check your work.
- 8. Let the engine run for several minutes, then check the drain bolt and oil filter for leaks
- 9. Turn off the engine and let it sit for several minutes, then check the oil level on the dipstick. If necessary, add more oil.

**NOTICE**: *Improper disposal of engine* oil can be harmful to the environment. If you change your own oil, please dispose of the used oil properly. Put it in a sealed container and take it to a recycling center. Do not discard it in a trash bin or dump it on the ground.

# **Engine Coolant**

### **Adding Engine Coolant**



If the coolant level in the reserve tank is at or below the MIN line, add coolant to bring it up to the MAX line. Inspect the cooling system for leaks. Always use Honda All Season Antifreeze/Coolant Type 2. This coolant is pre-mixed with 50 percent antifreeze and 50 percent water. Never add straight antifreeze or plain water.

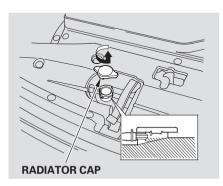
If Honda antifreeze/coolant is not available, you may use another major-brand non-silicate coolant as a temporary replacement. Make sure it is a high-quality coolant recommended for aluminum engines. Continued use of any non-Honda coolant can result in corrosion, causing the cooling system to malfunction or fail. Have the cooling system flushed and refilled with Honda antifreeze/coolant as soon as possible.

If the reserve tank is completely empty, you should also check the coolant level in the radiator.

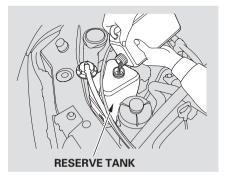
### **AWARNING**

Removing the radiator cap while the engine is hot can cause the coolant to spray out, seriously scalding you.

Always let the engine and radiator cool down before removing the radiator cap.



- 1. When the radiator and engine are cool, relieve any pressure in the cooling system by turning the radiator cap counterclockwise. without pressing down.
- 2. Remove the radiator cap by pushing down and turning counterclockwise.



3. The coolant level should be up to the base of the filler neck Add coolant if it is low

Pour the coolant slowly and carefully so you do not spill. Clean up any spills immediately; it could damage components in the engine compartment.

- 4. Put the radiator cap back on, and tighten it fully.
- 5 Pour coolant into the reserve tank Fill it to halfway between the MAX and MIN marks. Put the cap back on the reserve tank

Do not add any rust inhibitors or other additives to your vehicle's cooling system. They may not be compatible with the coolant or engine components.

# Windshield Washers, Automatic Transmission Fluid

#### Windshield Washers

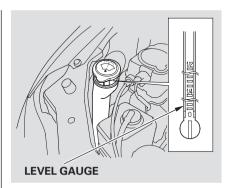
Check the fluid level in the windshield washer reservoir at least monthly during normal use. This reservoir supplies the windshield and rear window washers.

Check the reservoir's fluid level by removing the cap and looking at the level gauge attached to the cap.

On Canadian models: The low washer level indicator will come on when the level is low (see page 64).

Fill the reservoir with a good-quality windshield washer fluid. This increases the cleaning capability and prevents freezing in cold weather.

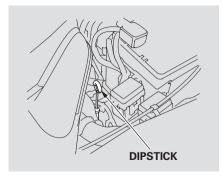
When you refill the reservoir, clean the edges of the windshield wiper blades with windshield washer fluid on a clean cloth. This will help to condition them



**NOTICE:** Do not use engine antifreeze or a vinegar/water solution in the windshield washer reservoir. Antifreeze can damage your vehicle's paint, while a vinegar/water solution can damage the windshield washer pump. Use only commercially-available windshield washer fluid.

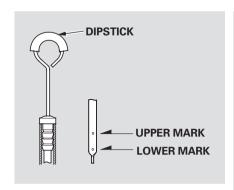
# **Automatic Transmission Fluid** Check the fluid level with the engine at normal operating temperature.

1. Park the vehicle on level ground. Shut off the engine.



2. Remove the dipstick (yellow loop) from the transmission, and wipe it with a clean cloth.

## Automatic Transmission Fluid



- 3. Insert the dipstick all the way into the transmission as shown
- 4. Remove the dipstick and check the fluid level. It should be between the upper and lower marks

5. If the level is below the lower mark, remove the fill plug and add fluid to bring it to the upper mark.

Pour the fluid slowly and carefully so you do not spill. Clean up any spills immediately: it could damage components in the engine compartment.

Always use Honda ATF-Z1 (Automatic Transmission Fluid). If it's not available, you may use a DEXRON® III automatic transmission fluid as a temporary replacement. However, continued use can affect the shift quality. Have the transmission flushed and refilled with Honda ATF-Z1 as soon as it is convenient

To thoroughly flush the transmission. the technician should drain and refill it with Honda ATF-Z1, then drive the vehicle for a short distance. Do this three times. Then drain and refill the transmission a final time

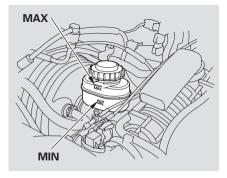
6. Insert the dipstick all the way back into the transmission securely as shown in the illustration

The transmission should be drained and refilled with new fluid according to the time and distance recommendations in the maintenance schedule.

If you are not sure how to add fluid, contact vour Honda dealer.

# **Brake Fluid**

Check the fluid level in the brake fluid reservoir monthly. Replace it according to the maintenance schedule recommendations.



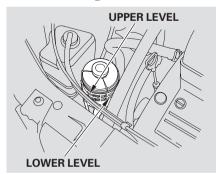
The fluid level should be between the MIN and MAX marks on the side of the reservoir. If the level is at or below the MIN mark, your brake system needs attention. Have the brake system inspected for leaks or worn brake pads. Always use Honda Heavy Duty Brake Fluid DOT 3. If it is not available, you should 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.

Pour the fluid slowly and carefully so you do not spill. Clean up any spills immediately; it could damage components in the engine compartment.

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

### **Power Steering Fluid**



Check the level on the side of the reservoir when the engine is cold. The fluid should be between the UPPER LEVEL and LOWER LEVEL If not, add power steering fluid to the HPPER LEVEL mark

Pour the fluid slowly and carefully so vou do not spill. Clean up any spills immediately; it could damage components in the engine compartment.

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 ритр.

### **Timing Belt**

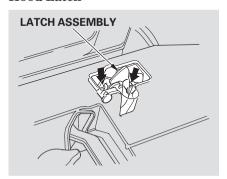
The timing belt should be replaced at the intervals shown in the maintenance schedule

Replace the belt at 60,000 miles (100,000 km) if you regularly drive your vehicle in one or more of these conditions:

- In very high temperatures (over 110°F, 43°C).
- In very low temperatures (under  $-20^{\circ}$  F.  $-29^{\circ}$  C).

# Hood Latch, Lights

#### 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 Honda dealer.

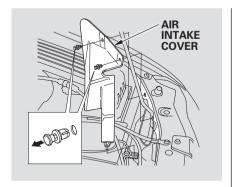
### **Headlight Aiming**

The headlights were properly aimed when your vehicle was new. If you regularly carry heavy items in the cargo area or pull a trailer, a readjustment may be required. Adjustments should be performed by a Honda dealer or other qualified mechanic.

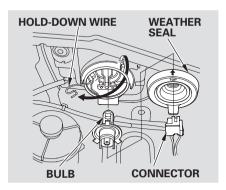
#### Replacing a Headlight Bulb

Your vehicle has halogen headlight bulbs, one on each side. When replacing a bulb, handle it by its steel base and protect the glass from contact with your skin or hard objects. If you touch the glass, clean it with denatured alcohol and a clean cloth.

**NOTICE:** Halogen headlight bulbs get very hot when lit. Oil, perspiration, or a scratch on the glass can cause the bulb to overheat and shatter.



1. Open the hood. To change a headlight bulb on the driver's side. remove the air intake cover

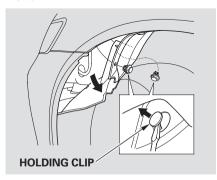


- 2. Remove the electrical connector from the bulb by pulling the connector straight back.
- 3. Remove the rubber weather seal by pulling on the tab.
- 4. Unclip the end of the hold-down wire from its slot. Pivot it out of the way, and remove the bulb.

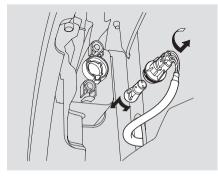
- 5. Install the new bulb into the hole. making sure the tabs are in their slots Pivot the hold-down wire back in place, and clip the end into the slot
- 6 Install the rubber seal over the back of the headlight assembly. Make sure it is right side up: it is marked "TOP"
- 7 Push the electrical connector onto the new bulb. Make sure it is connected securely. Turn on the headlights to test the new bulb.
- 8. (Driver's side) Reinstall the air intake cover.

# Lights

#### Replacing the Front Side Marker/ Turn Signal and Parking Light Bulb



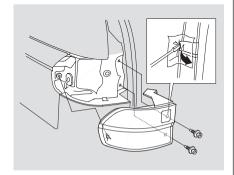
1. To change the bulb on the driver's side, start the engine, turn the steering wheel all the way to the right, and turn off the engine. To change the bulb on the passenger's side, turn the steering wheel to the left.



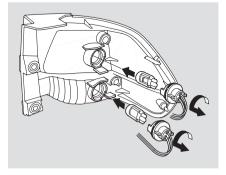
- 2. Use a flat-tipped screwdriver to remove the two holding clips from the inner fender.
- 3. Pull the inner fender cover away from the fender and bumper.

- 4. Remove the socket from the headlight assembly by turning it one-quarter turn counterclockwise.
- 5. Remove the burned out bulb from the socket by pushing it in and turning the bulb counterclockwise until it unlocks
- 6. Install the new bulb in the socket. Turn it clockwise to lock it in place.
- 7. Insert the socket back into the headlight assembly. Turn it clockwise to lock it in place.
- 8. Turn on the lights to make sure the new bulb is working.
- Put the inner fender cover in place. Install the two holding clips. Lock each one in place by pushing on the center.

### Replacing Rear Bulbs (in Fenders)



- 1. Open the tailgate. Release the covers by inserting a flat-tip screwdriver into the slot until the cover bows slightly. Then pivot the screwdriver 90° and pull it straight out of the slot.
- 2. Use a Phillips-head screwdriver to remove the taillight assembly mounting screw under each cover.

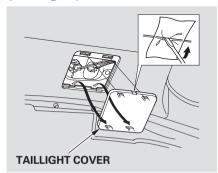


- 3. Pull the taillight assembly out of the body by sliding it backward.
- 4 Determine which of the two bulbs is burned out: stop/taillight/side marker light or turn signal light.

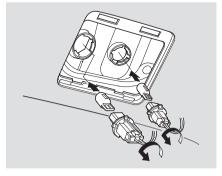
- 5. Remove the socket by turning it one-quarter turn counterclockwise.
- 6. Pull the bulb straight out of its socket. Push the new bulb straight into the socket until it bottoms
- 7. Reinstall the socket into the light assembly by turning it clockwise until it locks
- 8. Turn on the lights to make sure the new bulb is working.
- 9. When reinstalling the taillight assembly, align and pop the snap fasteners in place. Tighten the two mounting screws and reinstall the covers in place.

# Lights

# Replacing Rear Bulbs (in Tailgate)



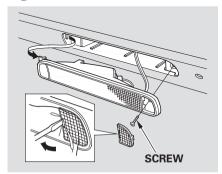
1. Open the tailgate. Place a cloth on the edge of the taillight cover. Remove it by carefully prying in the notch on its edge with a small flat-tipped screwdriver.



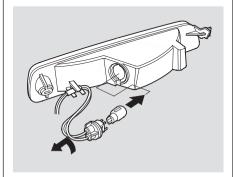
- 2. Determine which of the two bulbs is burned out: taillight or back-up light.
- 3. Remove the socket by turning it one-quarter turn counterclockwise.

- 4. Pull the bulb straight out of its socket. Push the new bulb straight into the socket until it bottoms.
- 5. Insert the socket back into the light assembly. Turn it clockwise to lock it in place.
- 6. Turn on the lights to make sure the new bulb is working.
- 7. Reinstall the taillight cover.

### Replacing a High-mount Brake Light Bulb



- 1. Place a cloth on the edge of the lens segment on the passenger's side. Remove that lens segment by carefully prying on its edge with a small flat-tipped screwdriver.
- 2. Use a Phillips-head screwdriver to remove the screw under the lens.

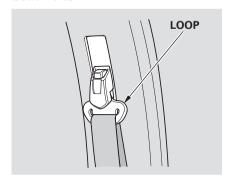


- 3. Pull the light assembly out of the tailgate.
- 4. Remove the socket from the light assembly by turning it one-quarter turn counterclockwise
- 5. Pull the bulb straight out of its socket. Push the new bulb straight into the socket until it bottoms.

- 6. Put the socket back into the light assembly and turn it clockwise to lock it in place.
- 7. Turn on the lights to make sure the new bulb is working.
- 8. Put the light assembly back into the tailgate. Install the screw and tighten it securely. Reinstall the lens segment.

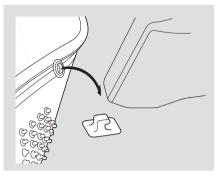
# Seat Belts, Floor Mats

#### Seat Belts



Clean dirty seat belts with a soft brush and a mixture of mild soap and warm water. Do not use bleach, dye, or cleaning solvents. They can weaken the belt material. 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 anchor. 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.

# Floor Mats. Audio Antenna. Dust and Pollen Filter

If you use a non-Honda floor mat. make sure it fits properly and that it can be used with the floor mat anchor. Do not put additional floor mats on top of the anchored mat.

#### Audio Antenna

**NOTICE**: Your vehicle is equipped with an antenna on the front right fender, Before using a "drivethrough" car wash, make sure you remove the antenna by unscrewing it by hand. This prevents the antenna from being damaged by the car wash brushes.

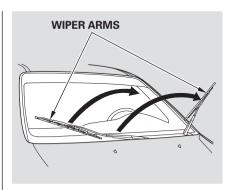
#### **Dust and Pollen Filter**

This filter removes the dust and pollen that is brought in from the outside through the heating and cooling system/climate control system.

Have your Honda dealer replace this filter 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, or if the airflow from the heating and cooling system/climate control system becomes less than usual.

# **Wiper Blades**

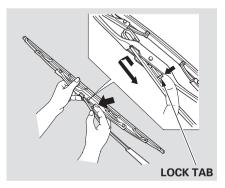
Check the condition of the wiper blades at least every six months. Replace them if you find signs of cracking in the rubber, and areas that are getting hard, or if they leave streaks and unwiped areas when used.



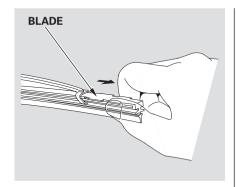
To replace a wiper blade:

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

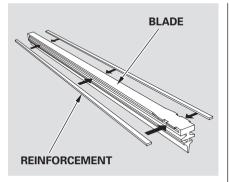
**NOTICE**: Do not open the hood when the wiper arms are raised, or you will damage the hood and the arms.



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.



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.
  Front windshield: Lower the passenger's side first, then the driver's side

### 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 on how to take care of your tires and what to do when they need to be replaced.

### **AWARNING**

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.

#### 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.

We recommend that you visually check your tires every day. If you think a tire might be low, check it immediately with a tire gauge.

Use a gauge to measure the air pressure 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. Remember to check the spare tire at the same time.

Check the pressure in the tires when they are cold. This means the vehicle has been parked for at least three hours, or driven less than 1 mile (1.6 km).

Add or release air, if needed, to match the recommended cold tire pressures on page 231.

If you check the pressure when the tires are hot [driven for several miles (kilometers)], you will see readings 4 to 6 psi (30 to 40 kPa, 0.3 to 0.4 kgf/cm²) higher than the cold reading. This is normal; do not release air to match the cold pressure.

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 Size	Cold Tire Pressure
	for Normal Driving
225/60R16 98T	36 psi (250 kPa , 2.5
	kgf/cm²)

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

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 270.

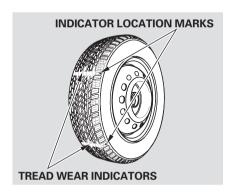
Tire pressure for high speed driving is the same as for normal driving.

### 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 or 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.

**CONTINUED** 



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**

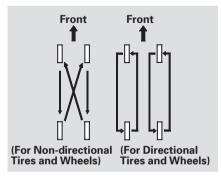
In addition to proper inflation, correct wheel alignment helps to decrease tire wear. If you find a tire is worn unevenly, have your dealer check the wheel alignment.

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.

On some models

**NOTICE:** Improper wheel weights can damage your vehicle's aluminum wheels. Use only genuine Honda wheels weights for balancing.

#### **Tire Rotation**



To help increase tire life and distribute wear more evenly, rotate the tires every 7,500 miles (12,000 km). Move the tires to the positions shown in the chart each time they are rotated. If you purchase directional tires, rotate only front-to-back

### **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 sidewall). 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 ABS to work inconsistently.

The ABS works by comparing the speed of the wheels. When replacing tires, use the same size originally supplied with the vehicle. Tire size and construction can affect wheel speed and may cause the system to work

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.

### **AWARNING**

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

Wheels and Tires Wheel: 16 x 6 1/2 JJ

Tire: 225/60R16 98T

See page 268 for DOT tire quality grading information, and page 270 for tire size explanation.

Replacement wheels are available at vour Honda dealer.

### **Tires**

### 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.

#### **Snow Tires**

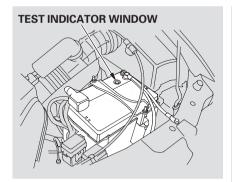
If you mount snow tires on your Honda, make sure they are radial tires of the same size and load range as original tires. Mount snow tires on all four wheels. The traction provided by snow tires on dry roads may be lower than your original tires. Check with the tire dealer for maximum speed recommendations.

#### **Tire Chains**

Because your Honda 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 condition 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.



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 vellowish 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 additional battery maintenance is needed, see your Honda 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

### **AWARNING**

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

# Vehicle Storage

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 Park.

- 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 and rear 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 tailgate seals. Also, apply a vehicle body wax to the painted surfaces that mate with the door and tailgate 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 fans cycle on and off twice). Preferably, do this once a month.

If you store your vehicle for 1 year or longer, have your Honda dealer perform the inspections called for in the 2 years/30,000 miles (48,000 km) maintenance schedule (Normal Conditions) as soon as you take it out of storage (see page 205). The replacements called for in the maintenance schedule are not needed unless the vehicle has actually reached that time or mileage.

# Taking Care of the Unexpected

This section covers the more common problems that motorists experience with their vehicles. It gives you information about how to safely evaluate the problem and what to do to correct it. If the problem has stranded you on the side of the road. you may be able to get going again. If not, you will also find instructions on getting your vehicle towed.

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# **Compact Spare Tire**

Use the compact spare tire as a temporary replacement only. Get. your regular fire repaired or replaced and put it back on your vehicle as soon as you can.

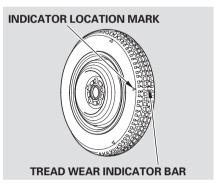
Check the inflation pressure of the compact spare tire every time vou check the other tires. It should be inflated to:

60 psi (420 kPa , 4.2 kgf/cm<sup>2</sup>)

Follow these precautions:

- Never exceed 50 mph (80 km/h) under any circumstances.
- This tire gives a harsher ride and less traction on some road surfaces. Use greater caution while driving.

- Do not mount snow chains on it
- Do not use the compact spare tire if you are towing a trailer.
- Do not use your compact spare tire on another vehicle unless it is the same make and model
- Turn off the Traction Control System (see page 193). Driving with the compact spare tire may activate the TCS



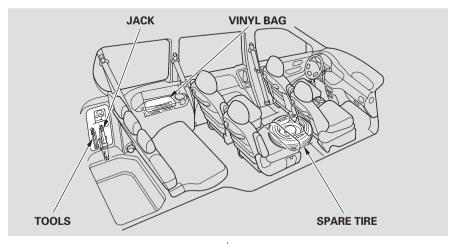
Replace the tire when you can see the tread wear indicator bars. The replacement should be the same size and design tire, mounted on the same wheel. The spare tire is not designed to be mounted on a regular wheel, and the spare wheel is not designed for mounting a regular tire.

If you have a flat tire while driving. stop in a safe place to change it. Drive slowly along the shoulder until you get to an exit or an area that is far away from the traffic lanes.

### **AWARNING**

The vehicle can easily roll off the jack, seriously injuring anvone underneath.

Follow the directions for changing a tire exactly, and never get under the vehicle when it is supported only by the iack.



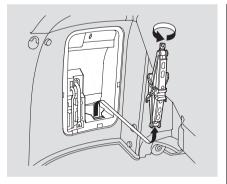
1. Park the vehicle on firm, level, and non-slippery ground. Put the transmission in Park. Apply the parking brake. If you are towing a trailer, unhitch the trailer.

2. Turn on the hazard warning lights, and turn the ignition switch to LOCK (0). Have all the passengers get out of the vehicle while you change the tire.

**CONTINUED** 



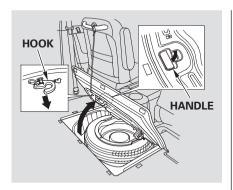
- 3. Open the tailgate. Remove the cargo net.
- 4. The tools and jack are behind a cover in the cargo area on the driver's side. Remove the cover by turning the handle counterclockwise, then pulling out the cover.



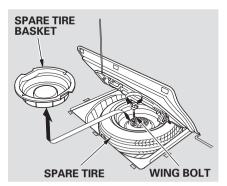
- 5. Take the tools out of the storage compartment.
- 6. Turn the jack's end bracket counterclockwise to loosen it, then remove the jack.

7. The spare tire is stored under the floor between the first and second row of seats. If the front seats are adjusted to the rear-most position, move the seats forward slightly and adjust the seat-backs to an upright position (see page 89).

Lift up the center table (see page 105).



8. Open either of the rear sliding doors. Pull the floor carpet up by lifting up on the edge, then raise the floor lid by pulling up on the handle. To keep the floor carpet and lid out of the way, pull out the hook on the back of the floor lid and attach it into the seat-back handle on the driver's seat.

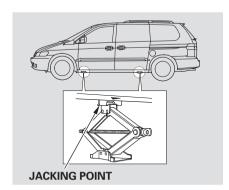


- 9. On EX and EX-L models Remove the spare tire basket.
- 10.Unscrew the wing bolt, and take the spare tire out of its well. After vou have removed the spare tire. screw this wing bolt back into place.

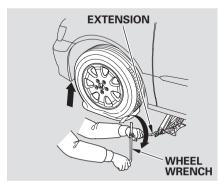


- 11 On EX and EX-L models If you are changing a rear tire, close the sliding door. Then turn off the sliding door MAIN switch.
- 12.Loosen each wheel nut 1/2 turn with the wheel wrench

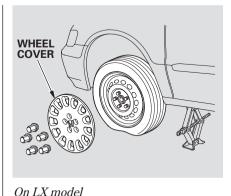
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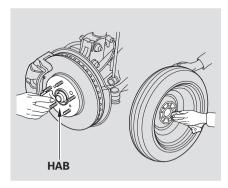
13. Place the jack under the jacking point nearest the tire you need to change. It is pointed to by a  $\triangle$ mark molded into the underside of the body. Turn the end bracket clockwise until the top of the jack contacts the jacking point. Make sure the jacking point tab is resting in the jack notch.



- 14. Use the extension and wheel wrench as shown to raise the vehicle until the flat tire is off the ground.
- 15. Remove the wheel nuts, then remove the flat tire. Handle the wheel nuts carefully; they may be hot from driving. Place the flat tire on the ground with the outside surface facing up.

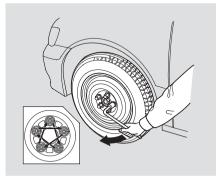


Do not attempt to forcibly pry the wheel cover off with a screwdriver or other tool. The wheel cover cannot be removed without first removing the wheel nuts



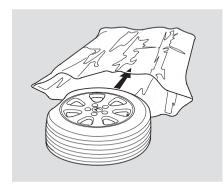
16. Before mounting the spare tire, wipe any dirt off the mounting surface of the wheel and hub with a clean cloth. Wipe the hub carefully: it may be hot from driving.

- 17. Put on the spare tire. Put the wheel nuts back on finger-tight. then tighten them in a crisscross pattern with the wheel wrench until the wheel is firmly against the hub. Do not try to tighten them fully.
- 18. Lower the vehicle to the ground and remove the jack.



19. Tighten the wheel nuts securely in the same crisscross pattern. Have the wheel nut torque checked at the nearest automotive service facility.

Tighten the wheel nuts to: 80 lbf-ft (108 N·m, 11 kgf·m)

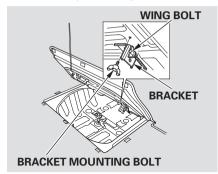


20. Put the flat tire in the supplied vinyl bag. This bag is stored in the rear compartment on the driver's side panel in the third row. Knot the top of the vinvl bag.

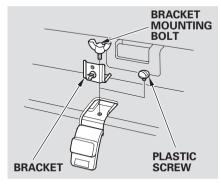
21. Storing the flat tire behind the third row

When the third seat is not folded. the flat tire is secured behind the third seat

On EX and EX-L models Turn on the sliding door MAIN switch so you can open the door.

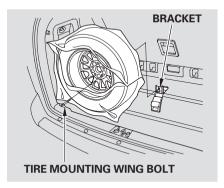


Remove the bracket and the wing bolt from the spare tire lid by unscrewing the bracket mounting bolt.



22. You will find a u-shaped slit on the carpet behind the seat bottom of the third seat. Pull up the carpet at the slit and remove the plastic screw with a coin.

Adjust the seat-back of the third seat to the upright position (see page 90 ). Install the bracket and the bracket mounting bolt to the attachment point as shown, and tighten the bolt. Make sure the bracket is securely locked.

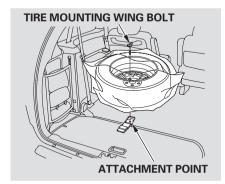


Install the flat tire on the bracket with the inside of the wheel facing toward you. Put the tire mounting wing bolt in the attachment point through one of the five wheel nut holes and the bracket as shown. Poke holes in the vinyl bag. Secure the flat tire by tightening the wing bolt.

23 Storing the Flat Tire on the Floor When the third seat is folded, the flat tire is secured to the floor on top of the folded seat. Pull up the carpet on the attachment point and remove the plastic screw as described in the previous procedure.

Remove the wing bolt from the bracket that is attached to the spare tire lid.

**CONTINUED** 



Place the flat tire face down on the attachment point. Put the tire mounting wing bolt in the attachment point through one of the five wheel nut holes as shown. Poke holes in the vinyl bag. Secure the flat tire by tightening the wing bolt.

- 24. Store the jack in its holder. Turn the jack's end bracket clockwise to lock it in place. Store the tools. Replace the cover.
- 25. Close the tailgate.
- 26. Store the plastic screw in the spare tire well.

On LX model
Store the wheel cover in the spare
tire well. Make sure it will not get
scratched or damaged.

On EX and EX-L models Store the spare tire basket in the spare tire well.

## **AWARNING**

Loose items can fly around the interior in a crash and could seriously injure the occupants.

Store the wheel, jack, and tools securely before driving.

27. Unclip the hook from the seat back handle on the driver's seat, and lower the floor lid and the carpet.

Make sure to adjust the front seats properly before you start driving (see page 89).

Diagnosing why your engine won't start falls into two areas, depending on what you hear when you turn the key to START (III):

- You hear nothing, or almost nothing. The engine's starter motor does not operate at all, or operates very slowly.
- You can hear the starter motor operating normally, or the starter motor sounds like it is spinning faster than normal, but the engine does not start up and run.

Nothing Happens or the Starter Motor Operates Very Slowly When you turn the ignition switch to START (III), you do not hear the normal noise of the engine trying to start. You may hear a clicking sound or series of clicks, or nothing at all. Check these things:

- Check the transmission interlock The transmission must be in Park or Neutral or the starter will not operate.
- Turn the ignition switch to ON (II). Turn on the headlights and check their brightness. If the headlights are very dim or don't light at all the battery is discharged. See Jump Starting on page 248
- Turn the ignition switch to START (III). If the headlights do not dim. check the condition of the fuses. If the fuses are OK, there is probably something wrong with the electrical circuit for the ignition switch or starter motor. You will need a qualified technician to determine the problem (see **Emergency Towing** on page 255).

If the headlights dim noticeably or go out when you try to start the engine, either the battery is discharged or the connections are corroded. Check the condition of the battery and terminal connections (see page 235). You can then try jump starting the vehicle from a booster battery (see page 248).

The Starter Operates Normally In this case, the starter motor's speed sounds normal, or even faster than normal, when you turn the ignition switch to START (III). but the engine does not run.

• Are you using the proper starting procedure? Refer to Starting the Engine on page 183.

**CONTINUED** 

# If the Engine Won't Start, Jump Starting

- Are you using a properly coded key? An improperly coded key will cause the immobilizer system indicator in the instrument panel to blink rapidly (see page 76).
- Do you have fuel? Check the fuel gauge: the low fuel indicator may not be working.
- There may be an electrical problem, such as no power to the fuel pump. Check all the fuses (see page 257).

If you find nothing wrong, you will need a qualified technician to find the problem. See **Emergency Towing** on page 255.

### **Jump Starting**

Although this seems like a simple procedure, you should take several precautions

### **AWARNING**

A battery can explode if you do not follow the correct procedure. seriously injuring anyone nearby.

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

You cannot start a Honda by pushing or pulling it.

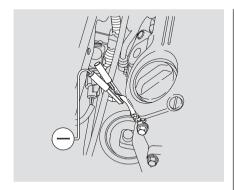
### To Jump Start Your Vehicle:

1. Open the hood and check the physical condition of the battery. In very cold weather, check the condition of the electrolyte. If it seems slushy or like ice. do not try iump starting until it thaws.

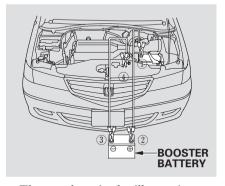
**NOTICE**: *If a battery sits in extreme* cold, the electrolyte inside can freeze. Attempting to jump start with a frozen battery can cause it to rupture.

- 2. Turn off all the electrical accessories: heater, A/C, climate control, audio system, lights, etc. Put the transmission in Neutral or Park, and set the parking brake.
- 3. Connect one jumper cable to the positive (+) terminal on your Honda's battery. Connect the other end to the positive (+) terminal on the booster battery.

# **Jump Starting**



4. Connect the second jumper cable to the negative (—) terminal on the booster battery. Connect the other end to the grounding strap as shown. Do not connect this iumper cable to any other part of the engine.



The numbers in the illustration show you the order to connect the iumper cables.

- 5. If the booster battery is in another vehicle, have an assistant start. that vehicle and run it at a fast idle
- 6. Start your vehicle. If the starter motor still operates slowly, check that the jumper cables have good metal-to-metal contact.

7. Once your vehicle is running. disconnect the negative cable from your vehicle, then from the booster battery. Disconnect the positive cable from your vehicle. and then from the booster battery.

Keep the ends of the jumper cables away from each other and any metal on the vehicle until everything is disconnected. Otherwise, you may cause an electrical short

# If the Engine Overheats

The pointer of your vehicle's temperature gauge should stay in the midrange. If it climbs to the red mark, you should determine the reason (hot day, driving up a steep hill, etc.).

If your vehicle overheats, you should take immediate action. The only indication may be the temperature gauge climbing to or above the red mark. Or you may see steam or spray coming from under the hood.

**NOTICE**: *Driving with the temperature* gauge pointer at the red mark can cause serious damage to your engine.

## **AWARNING**

Steam and spray from an overheated engine can seriously scald vou.

Do not open the hood if steam is coming out.

- 1. Safely pull to the side of the road. Put the transmission in Neutral or Park, and set the parking brake. Turn off all accessories, and turn on the hazard warning indicators.
- 2. If you see steam and/or spray coming from under the hood, turn off the engine. Wait until vou see no more signs of steam or spray, then open the hood.

- 3. If you do not see steam or spray. leave the engine running and watch the temperature gauge. If the high heat is due to overloading. the engine should start to cool down almost immediately. If it does, wait until the temperature gauge comes down to the midpoint. then continue driving.
- 4. If the temperature gauge stays at the red mark, turn off the engine.

- 5 Look for any obvious coolant leaks. such as a split radiator hose. Everything is still extremely hot. so use caution. If you find a leak, it must be repaired before you continue driving (see Emergency Towing on page 255).
- 6. If you don't find an obvious leak. check the coolant level in the radiator reserve tank. Add coolant. if the level is below the MIN mark
- 7 If there was no coolant in the reserve tank, you may need to add coolant to the radiator. Let the engine cool down until the pointer reaches the middle of the temperature gauge, or lower, before checking the radiator.

## **AWARNING**

Removing the radiator cap while the engine is hot can cause the coolant to spray out. seriously scalding vou.

Always let the engine and radiator cool down before removing the radiator cap.

8. Using gloves or a large heavy cloth, turn the radiator cap counterclockwise without pushing down to the first stop. After the pressure releases, push down on the cap and turn it until it comes off

- 9. Start the engine, and set the temperature control dial to maximum (climate control to FULL AUTO at 90°F/32°C). Add coolant to the radiator up to the base of the filler neck. If you do not have the proper coolant mixture available, vou can add plain water. Remember to have the cooling system drained and refilled with the proper mixture as soon as vou can.
- 10. Put the radiator cap back on tightly. Run the engine and watch the temperature gauge. If it goes back to the red mark, the engine needs repair (see Emergency **Towing** on page 255).
- 11. If the temperature stays normal, check the coolant level in the radiator reserve tank. If it has gone down, add coolant to the MAX mark. Put the cap back on tightly.

# Low Oil Pressure Indicator, Charging System Indicator

#### Low Oil Pressure Indicator

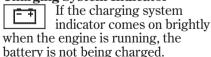
This indicator should never come on when the engine is

running. If it starts flashing or stays on, the oil pressure has dropped very low or lost pressure. Serious engine damage is possible and you should take immediate action

**NOTICE**: Running the engine with low oil pressure can cause serious mechanical damage almost immediately. Turn off the engine as soon as you can safely get the vehicle stopped.

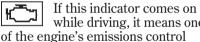
- 1. Safely pull off the road, and shut off the engine. Turn on the hazard warning indicators.
- 2 Let the vehicle sit for a minute Open the hood, and check the oil level (see page 171). An engine very low on oil can lose pressure during cornering and other driving maneuvers
- 3. If necessary, add oil to bring the level back to the full mark on the dipstick (see page 211).
- 4. Start the engine, and watch the oil pressure indicator. If it does not go out within 10 seconds, turn off the engine. There is a mechanical problem that needs to be repaired before you can continue driving. (See **Emergency Towing** on page 255).

### **Charging System Indicator**



Immediately turn off all electrical accessories. Try not to use other electrically operated controls such as the power windows. Keep the engine running: starting the engine will discharge the battery rapidly.

Go to a Honda dealer or a service station where you can get technical assistance



while driving, it means one of the engine's emissions control systems may have a problem. Even though you may feel no difference in your vehicle's performance. continued operation may cause serious damage.

If you have recently refueled your vehicle, the indicator could come on because of a loose or missing fuel fill cap. Tighten the cap until it clicks at least three times. Tightening the cap will not turn the indicator turn off immediately; it takes at least three days of normal driving.

If the indicator remains on, or the fuel cap was not loose or missing, have your vehicle checked by the dealer as soon as possible.

**NOTICE**: If you keep driving with the Malfunction Indicator Lamp on, you can damage your vehicle's emissions controls and the engine. Those repairs may not be covered by your vehicle's warranties

This indicator may also come on along with the "D" indicator.

#### Readiness Codes

Your vehicle has certain "readiness codes" that are part of the on-board diagnostics for the emissions systems. In some states, part of the emissions testing is to make sure these codes are set. If they are not set, the test cannot be completed.

If your vehicle battery has been disconnected or gone dead, these codes are erased. It takes at least three days of driving under various conditions to set the codes again.

To check if they are set, turn the ignition switch to ON (II), without starting the engine. The Malfunction Indicator Lamp will come on for 20 seconds. If it then goes off, the readiness codes are set. If it blinks 5 times the readiness codes are not set. If possible, do not take your vehicle for a state emissions test until the readiness codes are set Refer to State Emissions Testing for more information (see page 274).

# **Brake System Indicator**

U.S. Canada The brake system indicator normally BRAKE comes on when you

turn the ignition switch to ON (II). and as a reminder to check the parking brake. It will stay lit if you do not fully release the parking brake.

If the brake system indicator comes on while driving, the brake fluid level is probably low. Press lightly on the brake pedal to see if it feels normal. If it does, check the brake fluid level the next time you stop at a service station (see page 218).

If the fluid level is low, take the vehicle to your dealer and have the brake system inspected for leaks or worn brake pads.

However, if the brake pedal does not feel normal, you should take immediate action. A problem in one part of the system's dual circuit design will still give you braking at two wheels You will feel the brake pedal go down much farther before the vehicle begins to slow down and you will have to press harder on the pedal.

Slow down by shifting to a lower gear, and pull to the side of the road when it is safe. Because of the long distance needed to stop, it is hazardous to drive the vehicle You should have it towed and repaired as soon as possible (see **Emergency Towing** on page 255).

If you must drive the vehicle a short distance in this condition, drive slowly and carefully.

If the ABS indicator and the TCS indicator come on with the brake system indicator, have the vehicle inspected by your dealer immediately.

If your vehicle needs to be towed. call a professional towing service or organization. Never tow your vehicle with just a rope or chain. It is very dangerous.

There are three popular types of professional towing equipment.

*Flatbed Equipment* — The operator loads your vehicle on the back of a truck. This is the best way to transport your Honda.

*Wheel-lift Equipment* — The tow truck uses two pivoting arms that go under the tires (front or rear) and lift them off the ground. The other two tires remain on the ground. This is an acceptable way to tow your Honda.

**Sling-type Equipment** — The tow truck uses metal cables with hooks on the ends. These hooks go around parts of the frame or suspension and the cables lift that end of the vehicle off the ground. Your vehicle's suspension and body can be seriously damaged. This method of towing is unacceptable.

If your Honda cannot be transported by flatbed, it should be towed by wheel-lift equipment with the front wheels off the ground. If, due to damage, your vehicle must be towed with the front wheels on the ground, do the following:

- Release the parking brake.
- Start the engine.
- Shift to D. then to N.
- Turn off the engine.

**NOTICE**: *Improper towing preparation* will damage the transmission. Follow the above procedure exactly. If you cannot shift the transmission or start the engine, your vehicle must be transported with the front wheels off the ground.

With the front wheels on the ground. it is best to tow the vehicle no farther than 50 miles (80 km), and keep the speed below 35 mph (55 km/h).

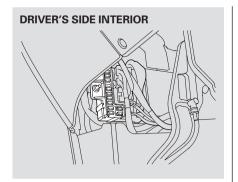
**CONTINUED** 

# **Emergency Towing**

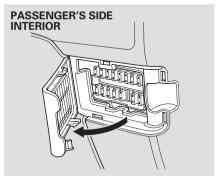
If you decide to tow your vehicle with all four wheels on the ground. make sure you use a properlydesigned and attached tow bar. Prepare the vehicle for towing as described above, and leave the ignition switched in the ACCESSORY (I) position so the steering wheel does not lock. Make sure the radio and any items plugged into the accessory power socket are turned off so they do not run down the battery.

**NOTICE**: The steering system can be damaged if the steering wheel is locked. Leave the ignition switched to Accessory (I), and make sure the steering wheel turns freely before you begin towing.

**NOTICE**: *Trying to lift or tow your* vehicle by the bumpers will cause serious damage. The bumpers are not designed to support the vehicle's weight.



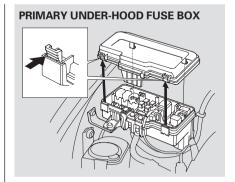
The vehicle's fuses are located in four fuse boxes. The interior fuse boxes are located under the dashboard on the driver's and passenger's side.

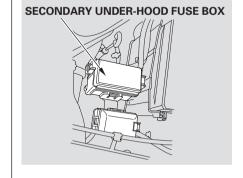


To open the passenger's side, pull the right edge of the cover.

The primary under-hood fuse box is located on the passenger's side.

The secondary fuse box is next to the battery.



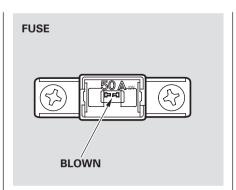


## Fuses

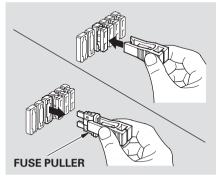
### **Checking and Replacing Fuses**

If something electrical in your vehicle stops working, the first thing you should check for is a blown fuse Determine from the chart on pages 260 and 261, or the diagram on the fuse box lid, which fuse or fuses control that device. The diagram for the interior driver's side fuse box is on the kick panel below the fuse box. Check those fuses first, but check all the fuses before deciding that a blown fuse is the cause. Replace any blown fuses, and check if the device works

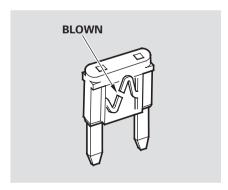
- 1. Turn the ignition switch to LOCK (0). Make sure the headlights and all other accessories are off
- 2 Remove the cover from the fuse box



3. Check each of the large fuses in the primary under-hood fuse box by looking through the top at the wire inside. Removing these fuses requires a Phillips-head screwdriver



4. Check the smaller fuses in the under-hood fuse box and all the fuses in the interior fuse boxes by pulling out each fuse with the fuse puller provided in the primary under-hood fuse box



5. Look for a burned wire inside the fuse. If it is burned, replace it with one of the spare fuses of the same rating or lower.

If you cannot drive the vehicle without fixing the problem, and you do not have a spare fuse, take a fuse of the same rating or a lower rating from one of the other circuits. Make sure you can do without that circuit temporarily (such as the accessory power socket or radio).

If you replace the blown fuse with a spare fuse that has a lower rating, it. might blow out again. This does not indicate anything wrong. Replace the fuse with one of the correct rating as soon as you can.

**NOTICE**: Replacing a fuse with one that has a higher rating greatly increases the chances of damaging the electrical system. If you do not have a replacement fuse with the proper rating for the circuit, install one with a lower rating.

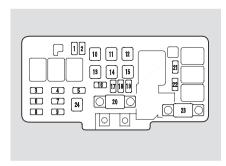
6. If the replacement fuse of the same rating blows in a short time. there is probably a serious electrical problem in your vehicle. Leave the blown fuse in that circuit, and have your vehicle checked by a qualified mechanic.

If the driver's power window fuse is removed, the AUTO feature of the driver's window will be disabled You should reset the AUTO feature (see page 101).

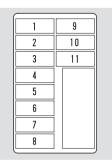
On EX and EX-L models If the radio fuse is removed, the audio system will disable itself. The next time you turn on the radio you will see " [GoE " in the frequency display. Use the preset buttons to enter the five-digit code (see page 144).

# **Fuse Locations**

#### PRIMARY UNDER-HOOD FUSE BOX



#### SECONDARY UNDER-HOOD FUSE BOX



No.	Amps.	Circuits Protected	
1	20 A	Spare Fuse	
2	30 A	Spare Fuse	
3	15 A	Right Headlight	
4	15 A	ACG S	
5	15 A	Hazard	
6	_	Not Used	
7	20 A	Stop	
8	15 A	Left Headlight	
9	20 A	ABS F/S	
10	40 A	Power Window Motor	
11	30 A	Power Sliding Door*	
12	30 A	Rear Defroster	

No.	Amps.	Circuits Protected	
1	20 A	Rear Entertaiment System*1	
2 - 7	_	Not Used	
8	20 A	Seat Heaters*1	
9	30 A	Driver's Power Window	
10	40 A	Rear A/C	
11	20 A	Power Sliding Door*2	

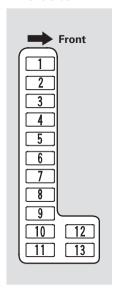
\*1: EX-L models

\*2: EX and EX-L models

No.	Amps.	Circuits Protected	
13	40 A	Back Up, ACC	
14	40 A	Power Seat*	
15	40 A	Heater Motor	
16	30 A	Cooling Fan	
17	7.5 A	Spare Fuse	
18	10 A	Spare Fuse	
19	15 A	Spare Fuse	
20	120 A	Battery	
21	30 A	Condenser Fan	
22	7.5 A	MG Clutch	
23	50 A	Ignition Switch (IG 1 Main)	
24	30 A	ABS Motor	

\*: EX and EX-L models

#### INTERIOR FUSE BOX Driver's Side



No.	Amps.	Circuits Protected	
1	15 A	Fuel Pump	
2	10 A	SRS	
3	7.5 A	Heater Control, A/C Clutch	
		Relay, Cooling Fan Relay	
4	7.5 A	Power Mirror	
5	7.5 A	Daytime Running Light*	
6	15 A	ECU (PCM), Cruise Control	
7	15 A	IG Coil	
8	7.5 A	ACC Relay	
9	10 A	Back-up Lights, Instrument	
		Lights	
10	7.5 A	Turn Signals	
11	10 A	Rear Wiper	
12	30 A	Front Wiper	
13	7.5 A	Starter Signal	

\* : On Canadian models

#### Passenger's Side



No.	Amps.	Circuits Protected
1	20 A	Driver's Side Automatic
		Sliding Door
2	20 A	Power Seat Reclining*1
3	10 A	BSC*1
4	20 A	Power Seat Sliding*1
5	20 A	Passenger's Side Automatic
		Sliding Door
6	10 A	Daytime Running Light*2
7	7.5 A	Left Rear Window
8	20 A	Front Passenger's Power
		Window
9	15 A	ACC Socket
10	15 A	Inst. Panel Light, License
		Light
11	10 A	Interior Light, Radio
12	20 A	Power Door Locks
13	7.5 A	Clock, Back Up
14	7.5 A	ABS Motor Check
15	20 A	Driver's Power Window
16	7.5 A	Right Rear Window

\*1: EX and EX-L models

\*2: Canadian models

## **Technical Information**

The diagrams in this section give you the dimensions and capacities of your Honda, and the locations of the identification numbers. It also includes information you should know about your vehicle's tires and emissions control systems.

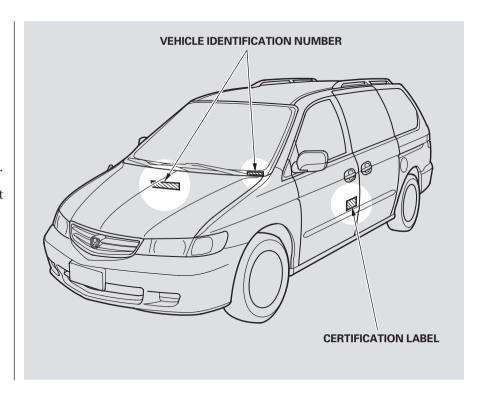
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## **Identification Numbers**

Your vehicle has several identifying numbers in various places.

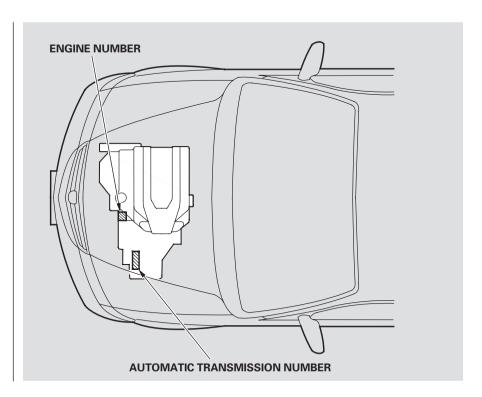
The Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) is the 17-digit number your Honda dealer uses to register your vehicle for warranty purposes. It is also necessary for licensing and insuring your vehicle. The easiest place to find the VIN is on a plate fastened to the top of the dashboard. You can see it by looking through the windshield on the driver's side. It is also on the Certification label attached to the driver's doorjamb, and is stamped on the engine compartment bulkhead. The VIN is also provided in bar code on the Certification label



## **Identification Numbers**

The Engine Number is stamped into the engine block. It is on the front.

The Transmission Number is on a label on top of the transmission.



# **Specifications**

#### Dimensions

Length		201.2 in (5,110 mm)
Width		75.6 in (1,920 mm)
Height		68.5 in (1,740 mm)*1
		69.7 in (1,770 mm)*2
Wheelbase	)	118.1 in (3,000 mm)
Track	Front	66.1 in (1,680 mm)
	Rear	66.1 in (1,680 mm)

\*1:LX \*2: EX, EX-L

#### Weights

Gross vehicle weight rating	See the tire information label atta-
	ched to the driver's doorjamb.
Gross combined weight	8,265 lbs (3,750 kg)
rating (GCWR)	

Air Conditioning

Refrigerant type	HFC-134a (R-134a)
Charge quantity	32-34 oz (850-900 g)
Lubricant type	ND-OIL8

o ...

Capacities		
Fuel tank		Approx.
		20.00 US gal (75.7 ℓ)
Engine	Change*1	1.98 US gal (7.5 ℓ)
coolant	Total	2.48 US gal (9.4 ℓ)
Engine oil	Change*2	
	Including	4.6 US qt (4.4 Ձ)
	filter	
	Without	4.2 US qt (4.0 Ձ)
	filter	
	Total	5.3 US qt (5.0 l)
Automatic	Change	3.5 US qt (3.3 l)
transmission	Total	8.3 US qt (7.9 l)
fluid		
Windshield	U.S. Vehicles	2.6 US qt (2.5 l)
washer	Canada Vehicles	4.8 US qt (4.5 Ձ)
reservoir		

\*1: Including the coolant in the reserve tank and that remaining in the engine.

Reserve tank capacity:

0.16 US gal (0.6 l)

\*2: Excluding the oil remaining in the engine.

### Lights

9		
Headlights High/Low		12 V - 60/55 W (HB2)
Front turn signal/parking	/side	12 V — 24/2.2 CP
marker lights		
Rear turn signal lights		12 V - 21 W (Amber)
Stop/Taillights/Rear side		12 V — 21/5 W
marker lights		
Taillights		12 V — 2 CP
Back-up lights		12 V - 21 W
License plate light		12 V - 3 CP
High-mount brake light		12 V - 21 CP (18 W)
Individual map lights Front		12 V — 4 CP
Rear		12 V - 10 W
Cargo area light		12 V - 8 W
Vanity mirror lights		12 V - 1.8 W

#### Battery

Capacity	12 V - 52 AH/5 HR
	12 V - 65 AH/20 HR

#### Fuses

Interior	Driver's side See page 261 or the fuse label		
		attached to the dashboard.	
	Passenger's side	See page 261 or the fuse label	
		attached to the inside of the fuse	
		box door under the dashboard.	
Under-hoo	od	See page 260 or the fuse box	
		cover.	

#### Fngine

Liigiiic	
Type	Water cooled 4-stroke SOHC VTEC,
	6-cylinder, gasoline engine
Bore x Stroke	3.50 x 3.66 in (89.0 x 93.0 mm)
Displacement	212 cu-in (3,471 cm <sup>3</sup> )
Compression ratio	10:1
Spark plugs	NGK: PZFR5F-11
	DENSO: PKJ16CR-L11
Spark Plug Gap	0.04 in (1.1 mm) <sup>+0</sup> <sub>-0.1 mm</sub>

#### Alignment

Toe-in	Front	0.00 in (0.0 mm)
	Rear	0.00 in (0.0 mm)
Camber	Front	0°
	Rear	-0°30′
Caster	Front	2°07′

#### Tires

Size	Front/Rear	225/60R16 98T
	Spare	T135/80D16 101M
Pressure	Front/Rear	36 psi (250 kPa , 2.5 kgf/cm²)
	Spare	60 psi (420 kPa , 4.2 kgf/cm²)

# DOT Tire Quality Grading (U.S. Vehicles)

The tires on your car meet all U.S. Federal Safety Requirements, All tires are also graded for treadwear. traction, and temperature performance according to Department of Transportation (DOT) standards. The following explains these gradings.

## **Uniform Tire Quality Grading** Quality grades can be found where applicable on the tire sidewall

between the tread shoulder and the maximum section width For example:

Treadwear 200

Traction AA Temperature A

All passenger car tires must conform to Federal Safety Requirements in addition to these grades.

### Treadwear

The treadwear grade is a comparative rating based on the wear rate of the tire when tested under controlled conditions on a specified government test course. For example, a tire graded 150 would wear one and onehalf (1 1/2) times as well on the government course as a tire graded 100. The relative performance of tires depends upon the actual conditions of their use, however, and may depart significantly from the norm due to variations in driving habits. service practices and differences in road characteristics and climate

#### Traction – AA, A, B, C

The traction grades, from highest to lowest, are AA, A, B, and C. Those grades represent the tire's ability to stop on wet pavement as measured under controlled conditions on specified government test surfaces of asphalt and concrete. A tire marked C may have poor traction performance `

Warning: The traction grade assigned to this tire is based on straight-ahead braking traction tests. and does not include acceleration. cornering, hydroplaning, or peak traction characteristics

### Temperature -A, B, C

The temperature grades are A (the highest). B. and C. representing the tire's resistance to the generation of heat and its ability to dissipate heat when tested under controlled conditions on a specified indoor laboratory test wheel. Sustained high temperature can cause the material of the tire to degenerate and reduce tire life, and excessive temperature can lead to sudden tire failure. The grade C corresponds to a level of performance which all passenger car tires must meet under the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 109. Grades B and A represent higher levels of performance on the laboratory test wheel than the minimum required by law.

Warning: The temperature grade for this tire is established for a tire that is properly inflated and not overloaded. Excessive speed, underinflation, or excessive loading, either separately or in combination, can cause heat buildup and possible tire failure

# Tire Labeling

The tires that came on your vehicle have a number of markings. Those you should be aware of are described below

#### Tire Size

Whenever tires are replaced, they should be replaced with tires of the same size. Following is an example of tire size with an explanation of what each component means.

#### P225/55R16 94V

- Vehicle type (P indicates passenger vehicle).
- 225 Tire width in millimeters.
- 55 Aspect ratio (the tire's section height as a percentage of its width).
- Tire construction code (R indicates radial).

- 16 Rim diameter in inches
- 94 Load index (a numerical code associated with the maximum load the tire can carry).
- Speed symbol (an alphabetical code indicating the maximum speed rating).

#### Tire Identification Number

Tire Identification Number (TIN) is a group of numbers and letters that look like the following example TIN.

#### **DOT B97R FW6X 2202**

- DOT This indicates that the tire meets all requirements of the U.S. Department of Transportation.
- B97R Manufacturer's identification mark.
- FW6X Tire type code.

2202 - Date of manufacture

The burning of gasoline in your vehicle's engine produces several byproducts. Some of these are carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NOx) and hydrocarbons (HC). Gasoline evaporating from the tank also produces hydrocarbons. Controlling the production of NOx. CO. and HC is important to the environment Under certain conditions of sunlight and climate. NOx and HC react to form photochemical "smog." Carbon monoxide does not contribute to smog creation, but it is a poisonous gas.

#### The Clean Air Act

The United States Clean Air Act\* sets standards for automobile emissions. It also requires that automobile manufacturers explain to owners how their emissions controls work and what to do to maintain them This section summarizes how the emissions controls work Scheduled maintenance is on pages 205 and 206.

\* In Canada, Honda vehicles comply with the Canadian emission requirements, as specified in an agreement with Environment Canada, at the time they are manufactured

### Crankcase Emissions Control System

Your vehicle has a Positive Crankcase Ventilation System. This keeps gasses that build up in the engine's crankcase from going into the atmosphere. The Positive Crankcase Ventilation valve routes them from the crankcase back to the intake manifold. They are then drawn into the engine and burned.

### **Evaporative Emissions Control** System

As gasoline evaporates in the fuel tank, an evaporative emissions control canister filled with charcoal adsorbs the vapor. It is stored in this canister while the engine is off. After the engine is started and warmed up. the vapor is drawn into the engine and burned during driving.

### **Onboard Refueling Vapor** Recovery

The Onboard Refueling Vapor Recovery (ORVR) system captures the fuel vapors during refueling. The vapors are adsorbed in a canister filled with activated carbon. While driving, the fuel vapors are drawn into the engine and burned off.

## **Emissions Controls**

#### **Exhaust Emissions Controls**

The exhaust emissions controls include four systems: PGM-FL Ignition Timing Control, Exhaust Gas Recirculation and Three Way Catalytic Converter. These four systems work together to control the engine's combustion and minimize the amount of HC, CO, and NOx that comes out the tailpipe. The exhaust emissions control systems are separate from the crankcase and evaporative emissions control systems.

#### PGM-FI System

The PGM-FI System uses sequential multiport fuel injection. It has three subsystems: Air Intake. Engine Control, and Fuel Control. The Powertrain Control Module (PCM) uses various sensors to determine how much air is going into the engine. It then controls how much fuel to inject under all operating conditions.

## Ignition Timing Control System

This system constantly adjusts the ignition timing, reducing the amount of HC, CO, and NOx produced.

#### Exhaust Gas Recirculation (EGR) System

The Exhaust Gas Recirculation (EGR) system takes some of the exhaust gas and routes it back into the intake manifold. Adding exhaust gas to the air/fuel mixture reduces the amount of NOx produced when the fuel is burned

#### Three Way Catalytic Converter

The three way catalytic converter is in the exhaust system. Through chemical reactions, it converts HC. CO, and NOx in the engine's exhaust to carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), dinitrogen (N<sub>2</sub>), and water vapor.

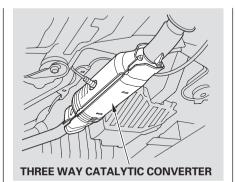
#### Replacement Parts

The emissions control systems are designed and certified to work together in reducing emissions to levels that comply with the Clean Air Act To make sure the emissions remain low, you should use only new Honda replacement parts or their equivalent for repairs. Using lower quality parts may increase the emissions from your vehicle.

The emissions control systems are covered by warranties separate from the rest of your vehicle. Read your warranty manual for more information

The three way catalytic converter contains precious metals that serve as catalysts, promoting chemical reactions to convert the exhaust gasses without affecting the metals. The catalytic converter is referred to as a three-way catalyst, since it acts on HC, CO, and NOx. A replacement unit must be an original Honda part or its equivalent.

The three way catalytic converter must operate at a high temperature for the chemical reactions to take place. It can set on fire any combustible materials that come near it Park your vehicle away from high grass, dry leaves, or other flammables



A defective three way catalytic converter contributes to air pollution. and can impair your engine's performance. Follow these guidelines to protect your vehicle's three way catalytic converter.

• Always use unleaded gasoline. Even a small amount of leaded gasoline can contaminate the catalyst metals, making the three way catalytic converter ineffective.

- Keep the engine tuned-up.
- Have your vehicle diagnosed and repaired if it is misfiring, backfiring, stalling, or otherwise not running properly.

# **State Emissions Testing**

## **Testing of Readiness Codes**

If you take your vehicle for a state emissions test shortly after the battery has been disconnected or gone dead, it may not pass the test. This is because of certain "readiness codes" that must be set in the onboard diagnostics for the emissions systems. These codes are erased when the battery is disconnected. and set again only after several days of driving under a variety of conditions

If the testing facility determines that the readiness codes are not set, you will be requested to return at a later date to complete the test. If you must get the vehicle re-tested within the next two or three days, you can condition the vehicle for re-testing by doing the following.

- Make sure the gas tank is nearly. but not completely, full (around 3/4).
- Make sure the vehicle has been. parked with the engine off for 8 hours or more
- Make sure the ambient temperature is between 20° and 95°F.

- Without touching the accelerator pedal, start the engine and let it idle for 20 seconds
- Keep the vehicle in Park (automatic transmission). Increase the engine speed to 2.000 rpm and hold it there until the temperature gauge rises to at least 1/4 of the scale (approximately 3 minutes).

- Select a nearby lightly traveled major highway where you can maintain a speed of 50 to 60 mph (80 to 97 km/h) for at least 20 minutes. Drive on the highway in D (A/T). Do not use the cruise control. When traffic allows, drive for 90 seconds without moving the accelerator pedal. (Vehicle speed may vary slightly: this is okay.) If vou cannot do this for a continuous 90 seconds because of traffic conditions, drive for at least 30 seconds, then repeat it two more times (for a total of 90) seconds).
- Then drive in city/suburban traffic for at least 10 minutes When traffic conditions allow, let the vehicle coast for several seconds without using the accelerator pedal or the brake nedal.

If the testing facility determines the readiness codes are still not set, see vour Honda dealer.

# **Warranty and Customer Relations**

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## **Customer Service Information**

Honda dealership personnel are trained professionals. They should be able to answer all your questions. If you encounter a problem that your dealership does not solve to your satisfaction, please discuss it with the dealership's management. The Service Manager or General Manager can help, Almost all problems are solved in this way.

If you are dissatisfied with the decision made by the dealership's management, contact your Honda Customer Service Office

US Owners: American Honda Motor Co., Inc. Automobile Customer Service Mail Stop 500-2N-7A 1919 Torrance Boulevard

Torrance, California 90501-2746

Tel: (800) 999-1009

Canadian Owners: CUSTOMER RELATIONS RELATIONS AVEC LA CLIENTÉLE Honda Canada Inc 715 Milner Avenue Toronto, ON M1R 2K8

Tel: 1-888-9-HONDA-9 Fax: Toll-free 1-877-939-0909 Toronto (416) 287-4776

In Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. **Rella International** P.O. Box 190816

San Juan, Puerto Rico 00919-0816

Tel: (787) 250-4318

When you call or write, please give us this information.

- Vehicle Identification Number (see page 264)
- Name and address of the dealer. who services your vehicle
- Date of purchase
- Mileage on your vehicle
- Your name, address, and telephone number
- A detailed description of the problem
- Name of the dealer who sold the vehicle to vou

#### U.S. Owners

Your new Honda is covered by these warranties:

New Vehicle Limited Warranty covers your new vehicle, except for the battery, emissions control systems, and accessories, against defects in materials and workmanship.

Emissions Control Systems Defects Warranty and Emissions

Performance Warranty — these two warranties cover vour vehicle's emissions control systems. Time, mileage, and coverage are conditional. Please read the warranty manual for exact information

Original Equipment Battery Limited Warranty – this warranty gives up to 100 percent credit toward a replacement battery.

Seat Belt Limited Warranty - a seat belt that fails to function properly is covered for the useful life of the vehicle

Rust Perforation Limited Warranty

- all exterior body panels are covered for rust-through from the inside for the specified time period with no mileage limit.

Accessory Limited Warranty -Honda Accessories are covered under this warranty. Time and mileage limits depend on the type of accessory and other factors. Please read your warranty manual for details

Replacement Parts Limited Warranty - covers all Honda replacement parts against defects in materials and workmanship.

Replacement Battery Limited Warranty - provides prorated coverage for a replacement battery purchased from a Honda dealer.

Replacement Muffler Lifetime **Limited Warranty** – provides coverage for as long as the purchaser of the muffler owns the vehicle

Restrictions and exclusions apply to all these warranties. Please read the 2004 Honda Warranty Information booklet that came with your vehicle for precise information on warranty coverages. Your Honda's original tires are covered by their manufacturer. Tire warranty information is in a separate booklet.

#### Canadian Owners

Please refer to the 2004 Warranty Manual that came with your vehicle.

# Reporting Safety Defects (U.S. Vehicles)

If you believe that your vehicle has a defect which could cause a crash or could cause injury or death, you should immediately inform the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) in addition to notifying American Honda Motor Co., Inc.

If NHTSA receives similar complaints, it may open an investigation, and if it finds that a safety defect exists in a group of vehicles, it may order a recall and remedy campaign. However, NHTSA cannot become involved in individual problems between you, your dealer, or American Honda Motor Co., Inc.

To contact NHTSA, you may either call the Auto Safety Hotline toll-free at 1-800-424-9393 (or 366-0123 in Washington D.C. area) or write to: NHTSA, U.S. Department of Transportation, Washington, D.C. 20590. You can also obtain other information about motor vehicle safety from the Hotline.

### Purchasing Factory Authorized Manuals (U.S. only)

The publications shown below can be purchased from Helm Incorporated. You can order in any of three ways:

- Detach and mail the order form on the right half of this page
- Call Helm Inc. at 1-800-782-4356 (credit card orders only)
- Go online at www. helminc. com.

If you are interested in other years or models, contact Helm Inc. at 1-800-782-4356

Publication	Form Description	Price
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61S0X05	1999-2004 Honda Odyssey	\$70.00
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	Electrical Troubleshooting Manual	
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	Body Repair Manual	
31S0X650	2004 Honda Odyssey	\$34.00
	Owner's Manual	
31S0X750	2004 Honda Odyssey	\$29.00
	Navigation System Owner's Manual	
31S0XQ10	2004 Honda Odyssey	\$12.00
	Quick Start Guide	
HON-R	Order Form for Previous Years-	FREE
	Indicate Year and Model Desired	

<sup>\*</sup> Prices are subject to change without notice and without incurring obligation.

Valid only for sales within the U.S. Canadian owners should contact their authorized Honda dealer.

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## **Authorized Manuals**

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#### Service Manual:

This manual covers maintenance and recommended procedures for repair to engine and chassis components. It is written for the journeyman mechanic, but is simple enough for most mechanically-inclined owners to understand

### **Electrical Troubleshooting Manual:**

This manual complements the Service Manual by providing in-depth troubleshooting information for each electrical circuit in your vehicle.

## **Body Repair Manual:**

This manual describes the procedures involved in the replacement of damaged body parts.

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\*: U.S. and Canada only

# **Service Information Summary**

#### Gasoline:

Unleaded gasoline, pump octane number of 86 or higher.

# Fuel Tank Capacity: 20.00 US gal (75.7 2)

**Recommended Engine Oil:** 

API Premium grade 5W-20 detergent oil (see page 211).

Oil change capacity (including filter):

4.6 US at (4.4 l)

#### **Automatic Transmission Fluid:**

Honda ATF-Z1 (Automatic Transmission Fluid) preferred, or a DEXRON® III ATF as a temporary replacement (see page 217).

### **Power Steering Fluid:**

Honda Power Steering Fluid preferred, or another brand of power steering fluid as a temporary replacement. Do not use ATF (see page 219).

#### **Brake Fluid:**

Honda Heavy Duty Brake Fluid DOT 3 preferred, or a DOT 3 or DOT 4 brake fluid as a temporary replacement (see page 218).

### Tire Pressure (measured cold):

Front/Rear:

36 psi (250 kPa , 2.5 kgf/cm²) Compact Spare Tire:

60 psi (420 kPa, 4.2 kgf/cm<sup>2</sup>)