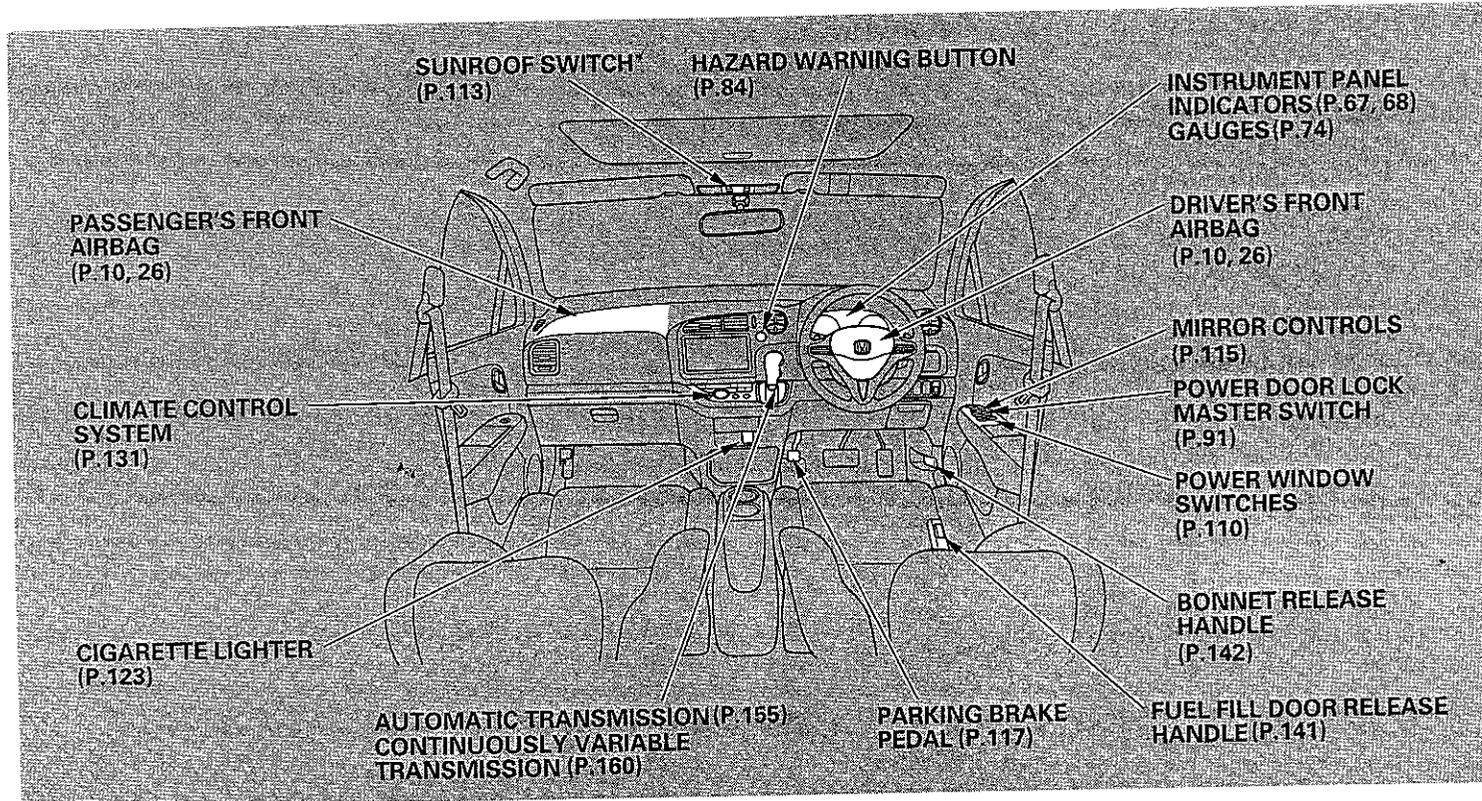




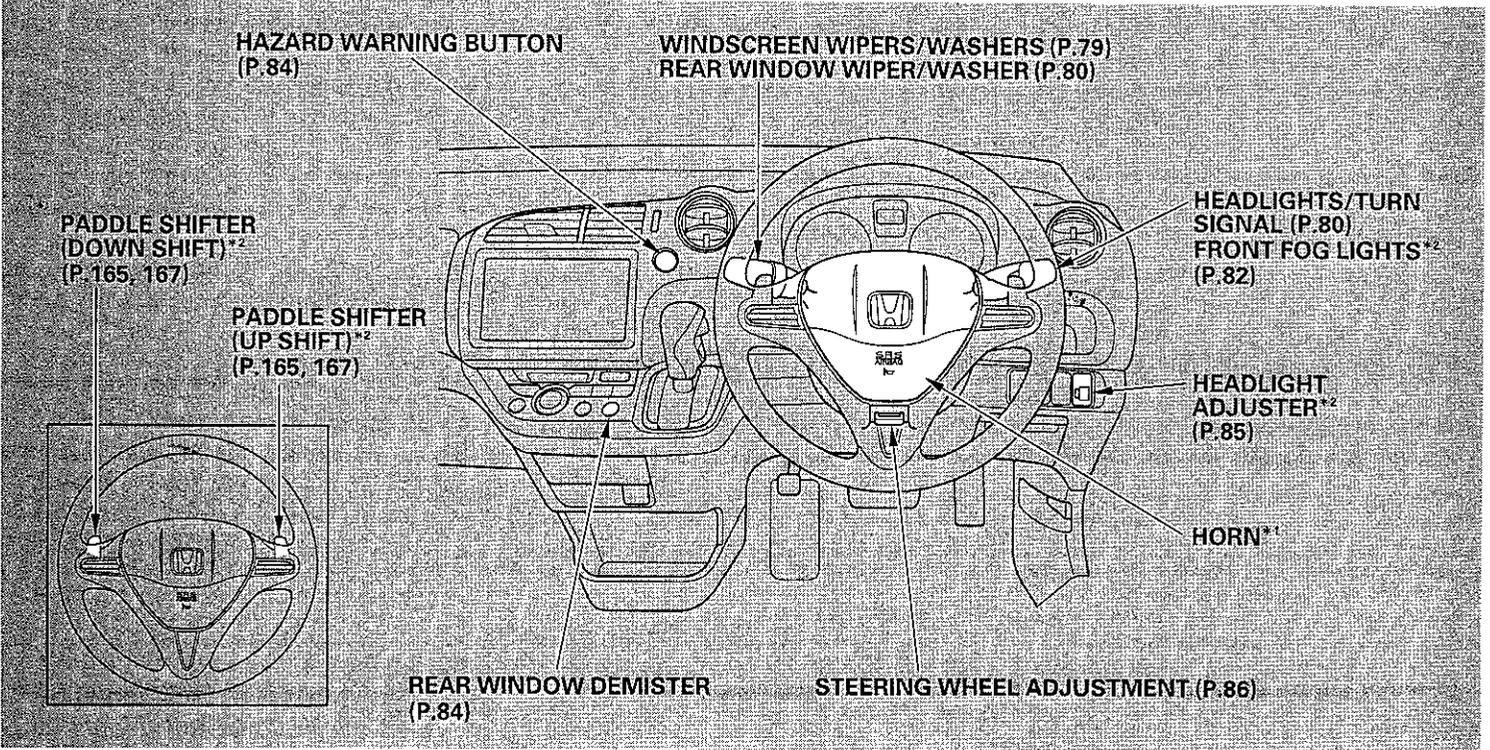
Stream

## Your Vehicle at a Glance



\* : For some models

# Your Vehicle at a Glance



\* 1: To use the horn, press the pad around the "H" logo.  
\* 2: For some models

## 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. It explains how your airbags 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 are designed to supplement seat belts, not replace them. 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, not the front seat. Infants and small children should be restrained in a child restraint system. Larger children should use a booster seat and a lap/shoulder belt until they can use the belt properly without a

booster seat (see pages 32 – 60).

### **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.

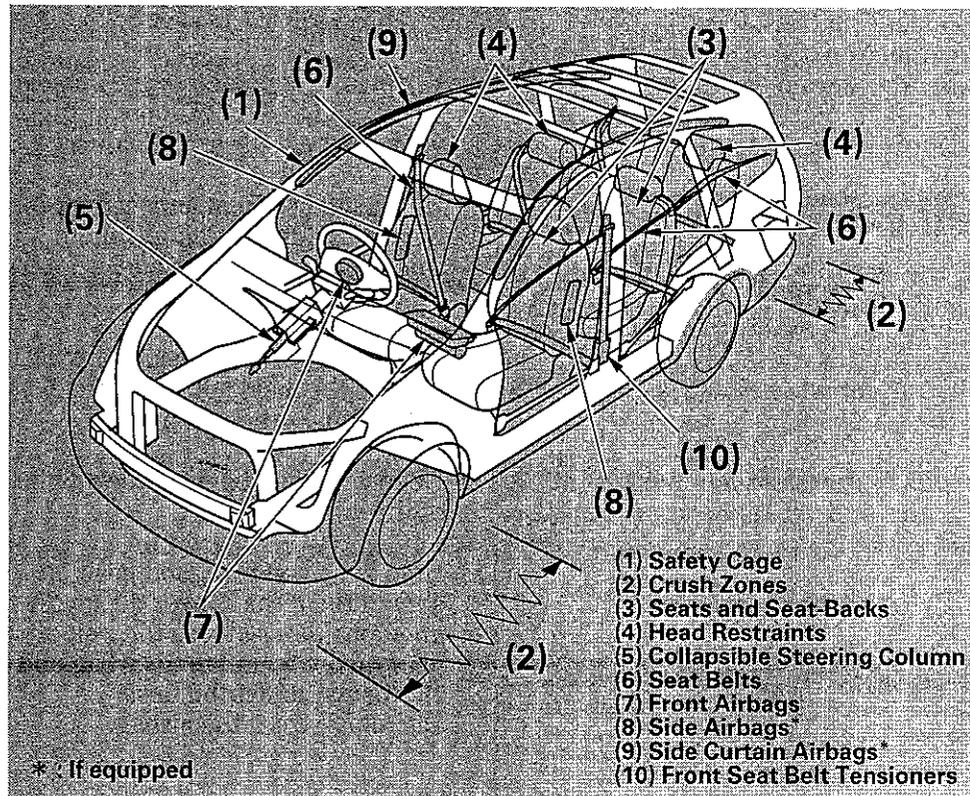
### **Control Your Speed**

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 tyre blowout or a mechanical failure can be extremely hazardous. To reduce the possibility of such problems, check your tyre pressures and condition frequently, and perform all regularly scheduled maintenance (see page 177).

## 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 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 tensioners that tighten the front seat belts in a crash.

However, you and your passengers can't take full advantage of these features unless you remain sitting in a proper position and ***always wear your seat belts***. 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.

## Your Vehicle's Safety Features

### 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 and a beeper 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 restraint systems.)

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

In most countries, there is a law covering the use of seat belts. Please take time to familiarize yourself with the legal requirements of the countries in which you will drive.

### **▲ WARNING**

**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.**

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, and 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.

## Your Vehicle's Safety Features

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:***

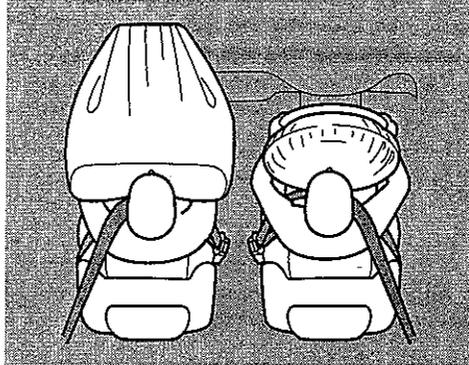
Always wear your seat belt, and make sure you wear it properly.

**WARNING:**

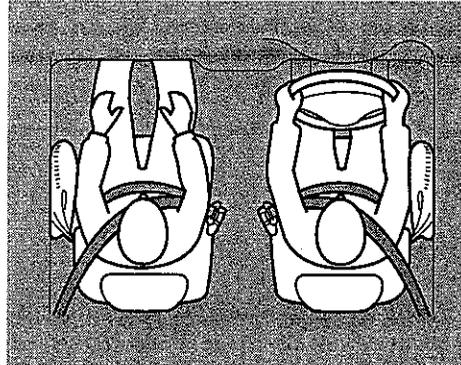
- *Seat belts are designed to bear upon the bony structure of the body, and should be worn low across the front of the pelvis or the pelvis, chest and shoulders, as applicable; wearing the lap section of the belt across the abdominal area must be avoided.*
- *Seat belts should be adjusted as firmly as possible, consistent with comfort, to provide the protection for which they have been designed. A slack belt will greatly reduce the protection afforded to the wearer.*
- *Belts should not be worn with straps twisted.*
- *Each belt assembly must only be used by one occupant; it is dangerous to put a belt around a child being carried on the occupant's lap.*

## Your Vehicle's Safety Features

### Airbags

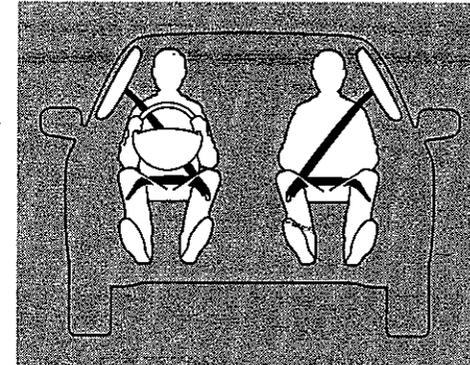


Your vehicle has a supplemental restraint system (SRS) with front airbags to help protect the heads and chests of the driver and a front seat passenger during a moderate to severe frontal collision. (See page 26 for more information on how your front airbags work.)



*Only on models equipped with side airbags*

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 27 for more information on how your side airbags work).



*Only on models equipped with side curtain airbags*

In addition, your vehicle has side curtain airbags to help protect the heads of the driver, front passenger, and passengers in the outer rear seating positions during a moderate to severe side impact (see page 28 for more information on how your side curtain airbags work).

## 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, 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 as possible 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 a severe crash, even when seat belts are properly worn and the airbags deploy.

## Protecting Adults and Teens

### Introduction

The following pages provide instructions on how to properly protect the driver, adult passengers, and teenage children who are large enough and mature enough to drive or ride in the front.

See pages 32 – 38 for important guidelines on how to properly protect infants, small children, and larger children who ride in your vehicle.

### 1. Close the Doors

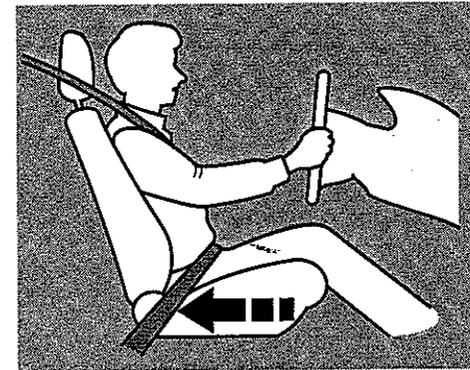
After everyone has entered the vehicle, be sure the doors and the tailgate are closed.



Your vehicle has door-open and tailgate-open indicators on the instrument panel to indicate when any door or the tailgate is not tightly closed.

See page 72 for how the door-open and tailgate-open indicators work.

### 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.

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.

## Protecting Adults and Teens

In addition to adjusting the seat, you can adjust the steering wheel up and down, and in and out (see page 86 ).

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.

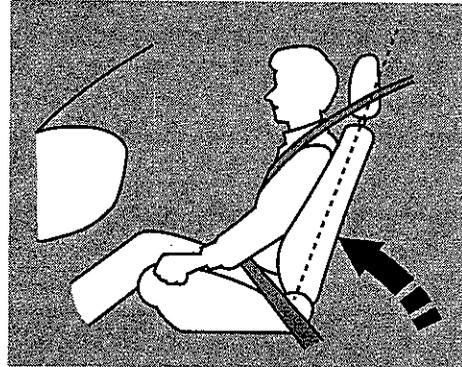
### **⚠ WARNING**

**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.**

Once your seat is adjusted correctly, rock it back and forth to make sure it is locked into position. See page 98 for how to adjust the front seats.

### 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 centre of the steering wheel.

Passengers with adjustable seat-backs should also adjust their seat-back to a comfortable, upright position.

### **⚠ WARNING**

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

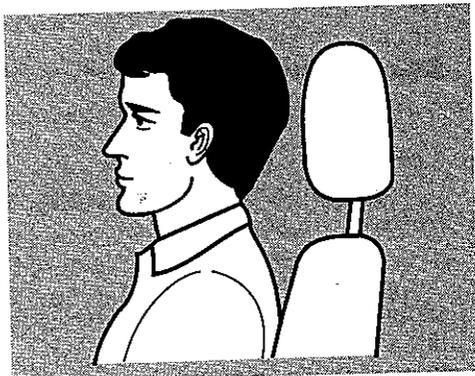
**Adjust the seat-back to an upright position, and sit well back in the seat.**

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 98 for how to adjust the seat-backs.

## Protecting Adults and Teens

### 4. Adjust the Head Restraints



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

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

### **⚠ WARNING**

**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 100 for how to adjust the head restraints.

### 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. Check that the belt is not twisted, because a twisted belt can cause serious injuries in a crash.

## Protecting Adults and Teens



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.

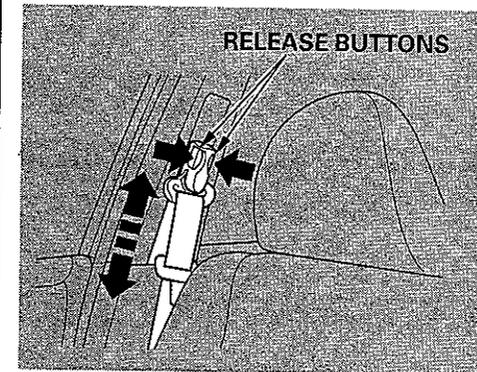
If necessary, pull up on the belt again to remove any slack, then check that the belt rests across the centre of your chest and over your shoulder. This spreads the forces of a crash over the strongest bones in your upper body.

### **▲ WARNING**

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

**Make sure all seat belts are properly positioned before driving.**

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.



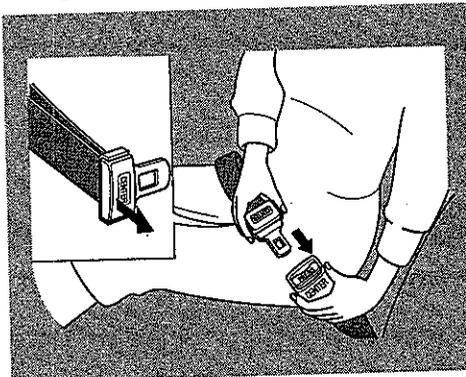
The front seats have adjustable seat belt anchors. To adjust the height of an anchor, squeeze the two release buttons, and slide the anchor up or down as needed (it has four positions).

*CONTINUED*

## Protecting Adults and Teens

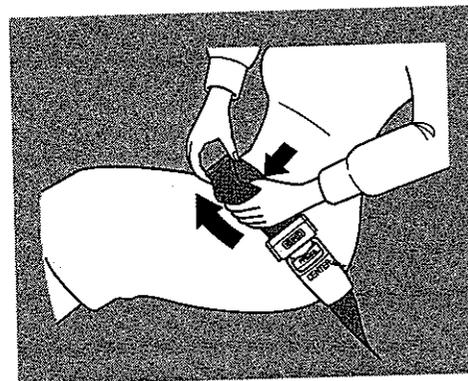
*Never place the shoulder portion of a lap/shoulder belt under your arm or behind your back. This could cause very serious injuries in a crash.*

### Using the Lap Belt



Insert the latch plate 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 belt to make sure the belt is securely latched.



Position the belt as low as possible across your hips. This lets your strong pelvic bones take the force of a crash and reduces the chance of internal injuries.

Pull on the loose end of the belt for a snug but comfortable fit.

## Protecting Adults and Teens

### ***If a Seat Belt Doesn't Work Properly***

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 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. 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 by being struck by an inflating front airbag.

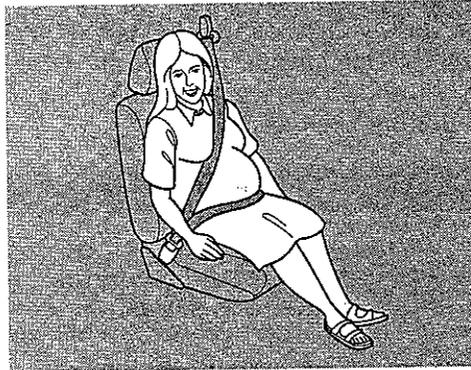
### **▲ WARNING**

**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.

We recommend that pregnant women use a lap/shoulder belt whenever possible.

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 checkup, ask your doctor if it's okay for you to drive.

### Additional Safety Precautions

- **Never let passengers ride in the luggage area or on top of a folded-down back seat.** If they do, they could be very seriously injured in a crash.
- **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.

## Protecting Adults and Teens

- **Two people 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 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 object in your mouth, can result in injuries if your front 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 be propelled inside the vehicle and hurt someone if the airbags inflate.
- **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.
- **On models with side airbags, do not attach hard objects on or near a door.** If a side airbag or a side curtain airbag inflates, a cup holder or other hard object attached on or near the door could be propelled inside the vehicle and hurt someone.
- **On models with side curtain airbags, do not put a coat hanger or hard objects on a coat hook.** This could result in injuries if your side curtain airbags inflate.

## Additional Information About Your Seat Belts

### Seat Belt System Components

Your seat belt system includes lap/shoulder belts in the front seats and the outer back seats, and a lap belt in the centre back seats.

The front seat belts are also equipped with automatic seat belt tensioners.

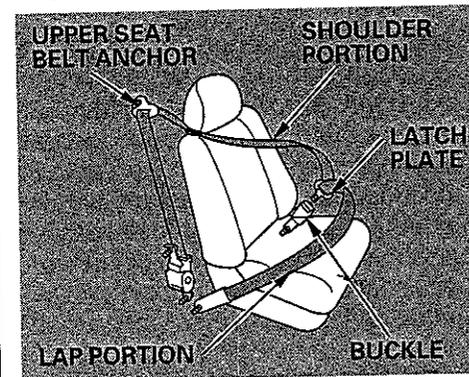


The seat belt system includes an indicator on the instrument panel and a beeper to remind you to fasten your seat belt.

If you turn the ignition switch to the ON (II) position without fastening your seat belt, a beeper will sound and the indicator will blink. The beeper will stop after several seconds, but the indicator will stay on until the driver's seat belt is fastened.

If you do not fasten your seat belt before the beeper stops, the indicator will stop blinking but remain on. If you continue driving without fastening your seat belt, the indicator will start blinking again and the beeper will sound at regular intervals.

### Lap/Shoulder Belt



The lap/shoulder 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).

## Additional Information About Your Seat Belts

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.

All lap/shoulder 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.

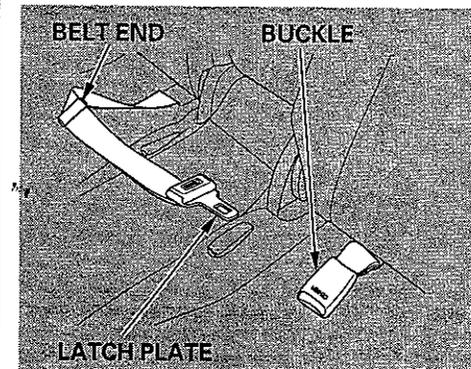
The lap/shoulder belts in the outer seating positions of the second row have an additional lockable retractor that must be activated to secure a child restraint (see page 48).

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

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

### Lap Belt

The lap belt has one manually-adjusted belt that fits across the hips.

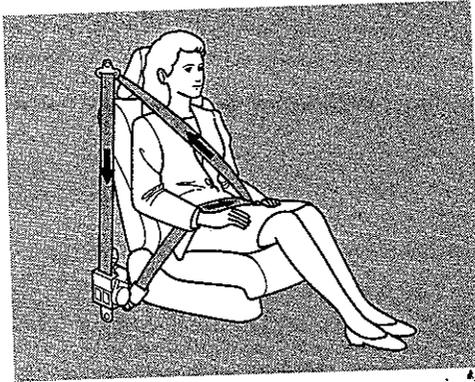


To fasten the belt, insert the latch plate into the buckle marked **CENTER**, then tug on the belt to make sure the buckle is latched. To unlock the belt, push the red **PRESS** button.

See page 16 for how to lengthen the lap belt, and how to properly position the belt.

## 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 position.

The tensioners are designed to activate in any collision severe enough to cause the front airbags to deploy.

*On vehicles with side and side curtain airbags*

If a side or side curtain airbag deploys during a side impact, the tensioner on that side of the vehicle will also deploy.

The tensioners can also 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.

If the front seat belt tensioners ever activate, they must be replaced as the belts will no longer retract properly.



The SRS indicator will come on if there is a problem with your automatic seat belt tensioners (see page 29).

## Additional Information About Your Seat Belts

### 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 lap/shoulder belts retract easily. If a belt does not retract easily, cleaning the belt may correct a problem (see page 227). Any belt that is not in good condition or working properly will not provide good protection and should be replaced as soon as possible.

**WARNING:** *No modifications or additions should be made by the user which will either prevent the seat belt adjusting devices from operating to remove slack, or prevent the seat belt assembly from being adjusted to remove slack.*

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.

**WARNING:** *It is essential to replace the entire assembly after it has been worn in a severe impact even if damage to the assembly is not obvious.*

**WARNING:** *Care should be taken to avoid contamination of the webbing with polishes, oils and chemicals, and particularly battery acid. Cleaning may safely be carried out using mild soap and water. The belt should be replaced if webbing becomes frayed, contaminated or damaged.*

### **▲ WARNING**

**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.**

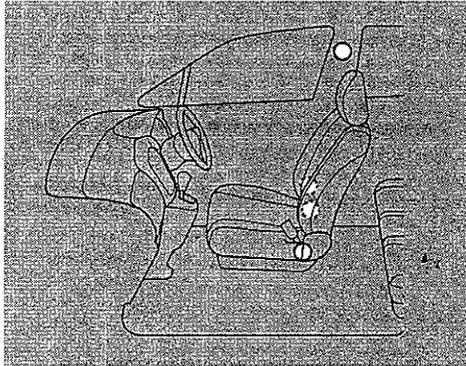
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## Additional Information About Your Seat Belts

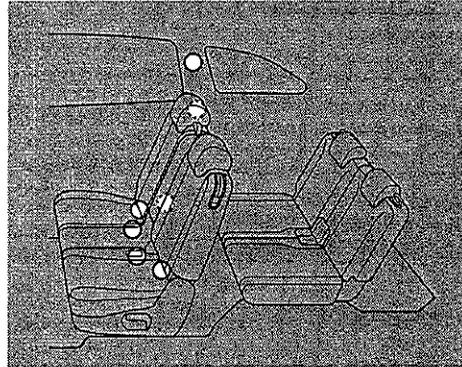
### *Anchorage Points*

When replacing the seat belts, make certain to use the anchorage points shown in the illustrations.

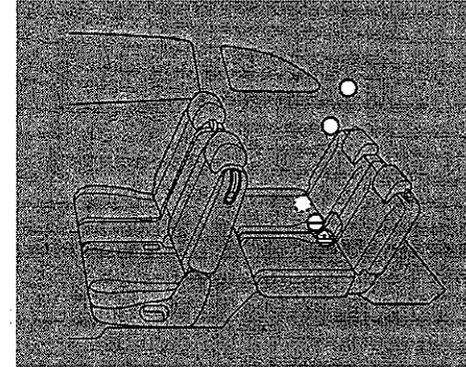
(Front Seat)



(Second Seat)



(Third Seat)



## Additional Information About Your Airbags

### Airbag System Components

Your airbag system includes:

- Two SRS (supplemental restraint system) front airbags. The driver's airbag is stored in the centre of the steering wheel; the front passenger's airbag is stored in the dashboard. Both are marked "SRS AIRBAG" (see page 26).
- On models with two side airbags, one for the driver and one for a front passenger. The airbags are stored in the outer edges of the seat-backs. Both are marked "SIDE AIRBAG" (see page 27).
- On models with two side curtain airbags, one for each side of the vehicle. The airbags are stored in the ceiling, above the side windows. The front and rear pillars are marked "SIDE CURTAIN AIRBAG" (see page 28).
- Automatic front seat belt tensioners (see page 22).
- Sensors that can detect a moderate to severe front impact, or side impact in models equipped with side or side curtain airbags.

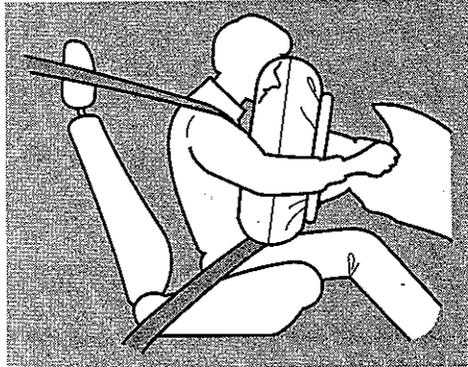
#### *On vehicles with side airbags*

- Sensors that can detect whether a child is in the passenger's side airbag path and signal the control unit to turn the airbag off (see page 28).
- A sophisticated electronic system that continually monitors and records information about the sensors, the control unit, the airbag activators, the seat belt tensioners, and driver and front passenger seat belt use when the ignition switch is in the ON (II) position.

- An indicator on the instrument panel that alerts you to a possible problem with your airbags, sensors, or seat belt tensioners (see page 29).
- On models with side airbags with automatic cutoff system, an indicator on the instrument panel that alerts you that the front passenger's side airbag has been turned off (see page 30).
- Emergency backup power in case your vehicle's electrical system is disconnected in a crash.

## Additional Information About Your Airbags

### How Your Front Airbags Work



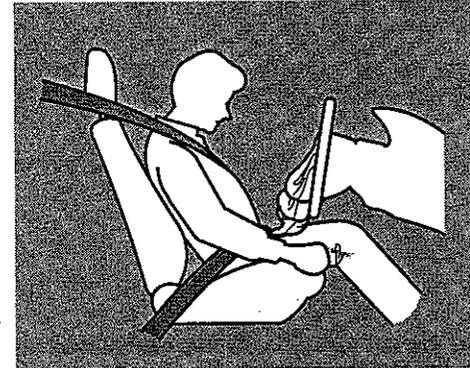
If you ever have a moderate to severe frontal collision, sensors will detect the vehicle's rapid deceleration.

If the rate of deceleration is high enough, the control unit will instantly inflate the driver's and front passenger's front airbags, and activate the automatic seat belt tensioners.

During a frontal crash, your seat belt restrains your lower body and torso, and the front 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.



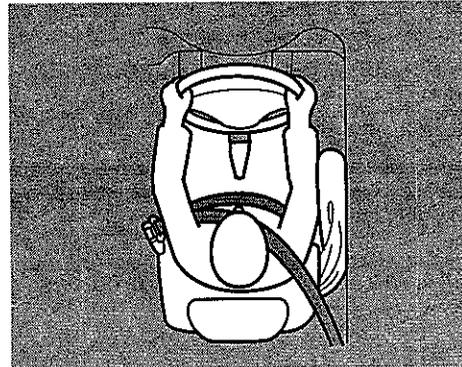
After inflating, the front airbags immediately deflate, so they won't interfere with the driver's visibility, or the ability to steer or operate other controls.

## Additional Information About Your Airbags

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.

### How Your Side Airbags Work (For some models)



If you ever have a moderate to severe side impact, the sensors will detect rapid acceleration 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.

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.

*CONTINUED*

## Additional Information About Your Airbags

### *Side Airbag Cutoff System*

Your vehicle has a side airbag cutoff system designed primarily to protect a child riding in the front passenger's seat.

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

The side airbag may also shut off if a short adult leans sideways, or a larger adult slouches and leans sideways into the airbag's deployment path.

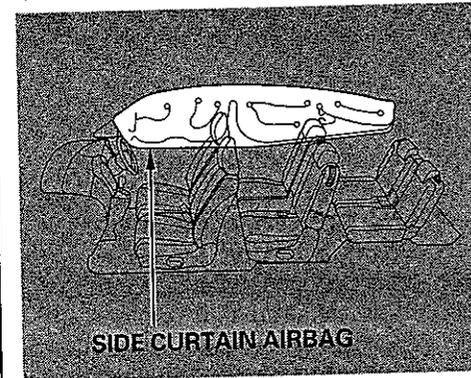
Objects placed on the front passenger's seat can also cause the side airbag to be shut off.

If the side airbag off indicator comes on (see page 30), have the passenger sit upright. Once the passenger is out of the airbag's deployment path, the system will turn the airbag back on, and the indicator will go out.

There will be some delay between the moment the passenger moves into or out of the airbag deployment path and when the indicator comes on or goes off.

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

### How Your Side Curtain Airbags Work (For some models)



In a moderate to severe side impact, sensors will detect rapid acceleration and signal the control unit to instantly inflate the side curtain airbag and activate the seat belt tensioner on the driver's or the passenger's side of the vehicle.

## Additional Information About Your Airbags

If the impact is on the passenger's side, the passenger's side curtain airbag will inflate even if there are no occupants on that side of the vehicle.

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

### How the SRS Indicator Works



The SRS indicator alerts you to a potential problem with your airbags, sensors, or seat belt tensioners.

When you turn the ignition switch to the ON (II) position, this indicator comes on for several seconds then goes off. 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 the ON (II) position.
- If the indicator stays on after the engine starts.
- If the indicator comes on or flashes on and off while you drive.

*CONTINUED*

## Additional Information About Your Airbags

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

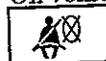
### **⚠ WARNING**

**Ignoring the SRS indicator can result in serious injury or death if the airbags, cutoff system, 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

*On vehicles with side airbags*



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.

When you turn the ignition switch to the ON (II) position, the indicator should come on for several seconds and then go off (see page 70 ). If it doesn't come on, stays on, or comes on while driving without a passenger in the front seat, have the system checked.

### Airbag Service

Your airbag systems and automatic seat belt tensioners 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. Any seat belt tensioner that activates must also be replaced.

Do not try to remove or replace any airbag by yourself. This must be done by an authorized dealer or a knowledgeable body shop.

- **The SRS indicator alerts you to a problem.** Take your vehicle to an authorized dealer as soon as possible. If you ignore this indication, your airbags may not operate properly.

## Additional Information About Your Airbags

Handling is allowed by trained personnel only. It is prohibited to remove the airbag unit/belt-tensioner from the vehicle. In case of malfunction, shutdown or after airbag inflation/belt-tensioner operation you have to ask a qualified shop for repair or removal.

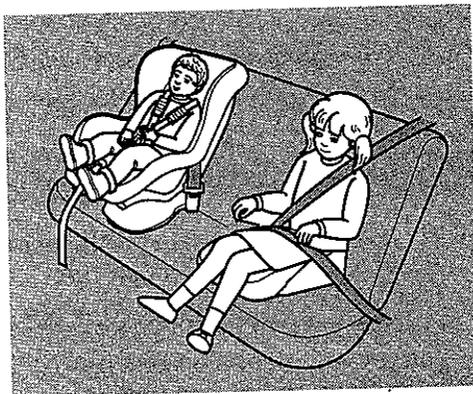
### Additional Safety Precautions

- **Do not attempt to deactivate your airbags.** Together, airbags and seat belts provide the best protection.
- **Do not tamper with airbag and automatic seat belt tensioner components or wiring for any reason.** Tampering could cause the airbags and automatic seat belt tensioners to deploy, possibly causing very serious injury.

### *On vehicles with side airbags*

- **Do not expose the front seat-backs to liquid.** If water or another liquid soaks into the seat-back, it can prevent the side airbag system from working properly.
- **Do not cover or replace front seat-back covers without consulting your dealer.** Improperly replacing or covering front seat-back covers can prevent your side airbags from inflating during a side impact.

## Protecting Children – General Guidelines



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

If you have children, or 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 the death of children ages 12 and under.

To reduce the number of child deaths and injuries, infants and children should be properly restrained when they ride in a vehicle.

*Infants and small children must be restrained in an approved child restraint system that is properly secured to the vehicle (see pages 39 – 55).*

### **⚠ WARNING**

**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 an approved child restraint system. A larger child should be properly restrained with a seat belt and use a booster seat if necessary.**

*Larger children must be restrained with a lap/shoulder belt and ride on a booster seat until the seat belt fits them properly (see pages 56 – 60).*

## Protecting Children – General Guidelines

In most countries, child restraint systems must meet the specifications of the ECE 44 regulation.

In many countries, the law requires children younger than 12 years of age and less than 150 cm (60 in) in height to be secured in an officially approved and suitable child restraint system. In those countries, officially approved and suitable child restraint systems must therefore be used in order to transport a child on any passenger seat whatsoever. Please check your local legal requirements.

### **All Children Should Sit in a Back Seat**

According to crash statistics, children of all ages and sizes are safer when they are restrained in a back seat. It is recommended 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 Poses 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.

#### ***Infants***

***Never put a rearward facing child restraint system in the front seat of a vehicle equipped with a passenger's front airbag.*** If the airbag inflates, it can hit the back of the child restraint system with enough force to kill or very seriously injure an infant.

CONTINUED

## Protecting Children – General Guidelines

As required by E.C.E Regulation No. 94;

**▲ WARNING**



**DO NOT** place rear-facing child seat on this seat with airbag.

**DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY can occur.**

If the passenger's front airbag inflates, it can hit the rearward facing child restraint system with great force. The rearward facing child restraint system can be dislodged or struck with enough force to cause very serious injury to the infant.

### *Small Children*

*Placing a front facing child restraint system in the front seat of a vehicle equipped with a passenger's front airbag can be hazardous.* If the vehicle seat is too far forward, or the child's head is thrown forward during a collision, an inflating front airbag can strike the child with enough force to kill or very seriously injure a small child.

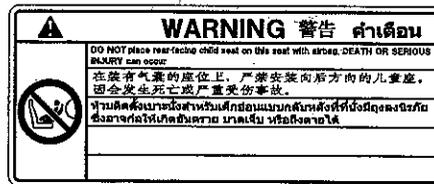
### *Larger Children*

*Children who have outgrown child restraint systems are also at risk of being injured or killed by an inflating passenger's front airbag.* Whenever possible, larger children should sit in the back seat, on a booster seat if needed, and be properly restrained with a seat belt (see page 56 for important information about protecting larger children).

In all cases observe the legal requirements of the countries in which you will drive.

## Protecting Children – General Guidelines

To remind you of the passenger's front airbag hazards, your vehicle has a warning label on the passenger's sun visor. Please read and follow the instructions on this label.



## Protecting Children – General Guidelines

### The Side Airbag Poses Serious Risks

*On vehicles with side airbags*

To help prevent injury by an inflating side airbag, your vehicle has an automatic cutoff system for the passenger's side airbag. Even if with this system, Honda does not encourage children to ride in the front. To get the best protection from the side airbag, children should be properly restrained with their seat belts, and sit upright and well back in their seats. See page 28 for further information on the passenger's side airbag automatic cutoff system.

### 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 56).
- Move the vehicle seat as far to the rear as possible (see page 98).
- 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).

## Protecting Children – General Guidelines

### **If a Child Requires Close Attention**

Many parents say they prefer to put an infant or a 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 the back seat. The back seat is far safer for a child than the front.

### **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 the childproof door locks to prevent children from opening the rear doors.** This can prevent children from accidentally falling out (see page 92 ).
- **WARNING:** Use the main power window switch to prevent children from opening the windows. Using this feature will prevent children from playing with the windows, which could expose them to hazards or distract the driver (see page 110 ).
- **WARNING:** Always take the ignition key with you whenever you leave the vehicle alone (with other occupants).

CONTINUED

## Protecting Children – General Guidelines

- **Make sure any unused seat belt that a child can reach is buckled, the lockable retractor is activated, and the belt is fully retracted and locked.** If a child wraps a loose seat belt around their neck, they can be seriously or fatally injured. (See pages 49 and 51 for how to activate and deactivate the lockable retractor.)
- **Do not leave children alone in your vehicle.** Leaving children without adult supervision is illegal in some countries and can be very hazardous.

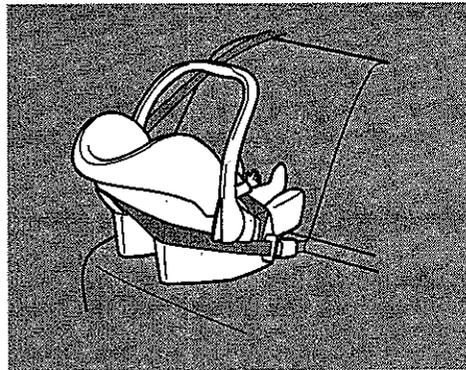
For example, infants and small children left in a vehicle on a hot day can die from heatstroke. A child left alone with the key in the ignition switch can accidentally set the vehicle in motion, possibly injuring themselves or others.

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

“Never let children kneel on seats or stand while the vehicle is in motion. The violent forces created during emergency braking will cause the children to be thrown forward. The children could be seriously injured or killed.”

## Protecting Infants and Small Children

### Protecting Infants



#### ***Child Restraint System Type***

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

Only a rearward facing child restraint system provides proper support for a baby's head, neck and back.

Two types of restraints may be used: a restraint system designed exclusively for infants, or a convertible restraint system used in the rearward facing, reclining mode.

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

#### ***Rearward Facing Child Restraint System Placement***

A rearward facing child restraint system can be placed in any seating position in the back seat, but not in the front. ***Never put a rearward facing child restraint system in the front seat.***

If the passenger's front airbag inflates, it can hit the back of the restraint with enough force to kill or seriously injure an infant.

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

CONTINUED

## Protecting Infants and Small Children

In any of these situations, we strongly recommend that you install the child restraint system directly behind the front passenger's seat, move the seat as far forward as needed, and leave it unoccupied. Or you may wish to get a smaller rearward facing child restraint system.

### **⚠ WARNING**

**Placing a rearward facing child restraint system in the front seat can result in serious injury or death if the passenger's front airbag inflates.**

**Always place a rearward facing child restraint system in the back seat, not the front.**

As required by E.C.E Regulation No. 94;

### **⚠ WARNING**



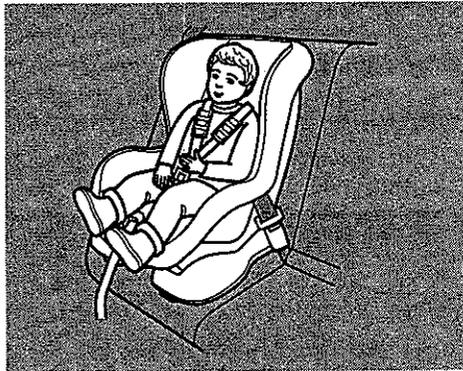
**DO NOT place rear-facing child seat on this seat with airbag.**

**DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY can occur.**

If the passenger's front airbag inflates, it can hit the rearward facing child restraint system with great force. The rearward facing child restraint system can be dislodged or struck with enough force to cause very serious injury to the infant.

## Protecting Infants and Small Children

### Protecting Small Children



#### **Child Restraint System Type**

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

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

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

#### **Child Restraint System Placement**

We strongly recommend placing a front facing child restraint system in a back seat, not the front.

**Placing a front facing child restraint system in the front seat of a vehicle equipped with a passenger's airbag can be hazardous.** If the vehicle seat is too far forward, or the child's head is thrown forward during a collision, an inflating airbag can strike the child with enough force to cause very serious or fatal injuries.

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

### **▲ WARNING**

**Placing a front facing child restraint system in the front seat can result in serious injury or death if the front airbag inflates.**

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

## Selecting a Child Restraint System

---

When buying a child restraint system, you need to choose either a conventional child restraint system, or one designed for use with the lower anchorages and tethers.

Conventional child restraint systems must be secured to a vehicle with a seat belt, whereas lower anchorages system-compatible child restraint systems are secured by attaching the restraint to hardware built into the two outer second row seating positions.

Since lower anchorages system-compatible child restraint systems are easier to install and reduce the possibility of improper installation, if your vehicle is equipped with the lower anchorages system, we recommend selecting this style.

We also recommend selecting a lower anchorages system-compatible child restraint system with a rigid, rather than a flexible, anchor (see page 45 ).

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

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

- 1. The child restraint system should meet safety standards.** In most countries, child restraint systems must meet the specifications of the ECE 44 regulation. Look for the approval mark on the system and the manufacturer's statement of compliance on the box.

The manufacturer of the vehicle does not assume any responsibility for damage which would be caused by a defect inherent in the recommended child restraint system.

## Selecting a Child Restraint System

**2. The child restraint system should be of the proper type and size to fit the child.**

Rearward facing for infants, front facing for small children.

Make sure the restraint system fits your child. Check the manufacturer's instructions and labels for height and weight limits.

**3. The child restraint system should fit the vehicle seating position (or positions) where it will be used.**

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

## Installing a Child Restraint System

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

**1. Properly secure the child restraint system to the vehicle.** All child restraint systems must be secured to the vehicle with the lap belt or the lap part of a lap/shoulder belt or with the lower anchorages system. A child whose restraint system is not properly secured to the vehicle can be endangered in a crash.

If you use a lap/shoulder belt without a lockable retractor, be sure you install a locking clip on the seat belt (see page 53).

**2. Make sure the child restraint system is firmly secured.** After installing a child restraint system, push and pull the restraint system forward and from side-to-side to verify that it is secure.

A child restraint system 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 restraint system's effectiveness.

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

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

The following pages provide guidelines on how to properly install a child restraint system. A front facing child restraint system is mainly used in most of examples, but the instructions are the same for a rearward facing child restraint system.

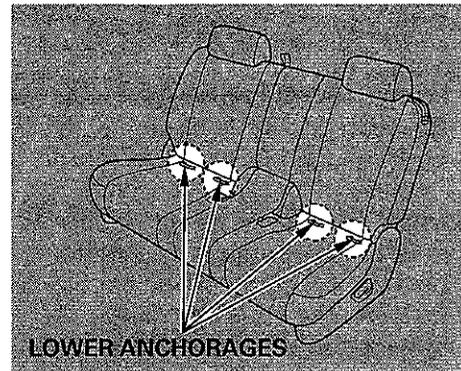
## Installing a Child Restraint System

### **▲ WARNING**

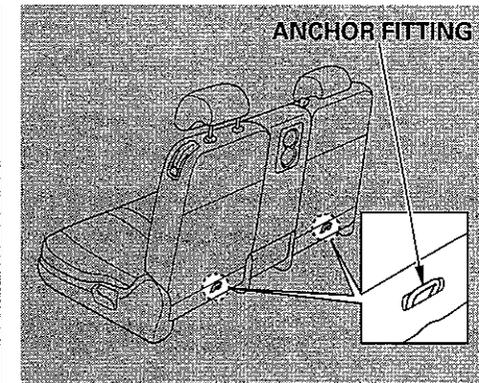
The use of any child restraint system which is not suitable for your vehicles would not properly secure the infant or child who could therefore be killed or seriously injured.

### **Installing a Child Restraint System with the Lower Anchorages**

Your vehicle is equipped with lower anchorages at the outer second-row seat. These anchorages are located rear end of the second seat bottom and are only to be used with a child restraint system designed to be attached to the lower anchorages.\*



The location of each lower anchorage is shown in the above illustration.

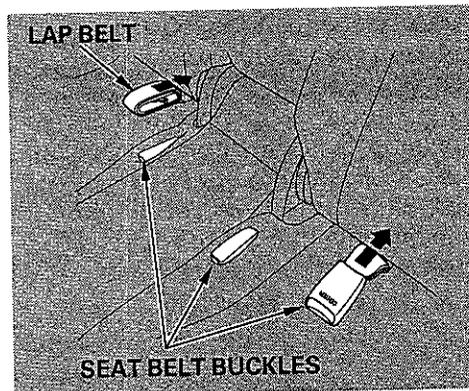


Second row seat has a tether anchor fitting at the bottom of the seat-back.

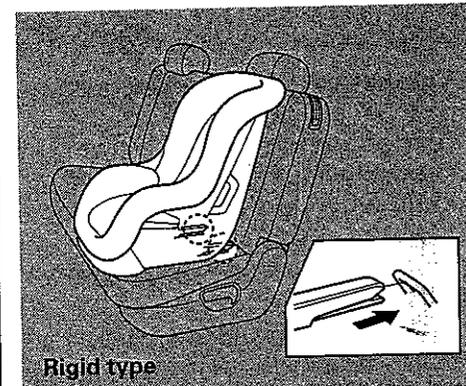
*CONTINUED*

## Installing a Child Restraint System

To install a child restraint system designed to be attached to the lower anchorages:



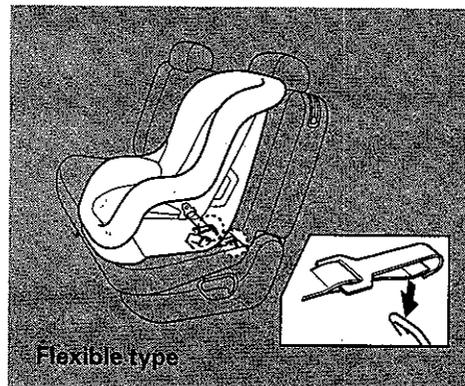
1. Store the seat belt buckles and the lap belt into the seat pocket of the second-row seat.
2. Make sure there are no objects near the anchorages that could prevent a secure connection between the child restraint system and the anchorages.



3. Place the child restraint system on the vehicle seat, then attach the child restraint system to the lower anchorages according to the child restraint system maker's instructions.

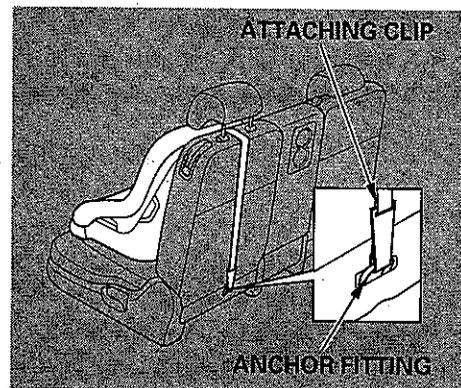
Some child restraint systems designed for use with lower anchorages have a rigid-type connector as shown above.

## Installing a Child Restraint System



Other child restraints have a flexible-type connector as shown above.

4. Whatever type you have, follow the child restraint system maker's instructions for adjusting or tightening the fit.
5. Adjust the seat-back to an upright position, leaving no space between the child restraint system and the seat back.



6. Lift the head restraint (see page 100 ), then route the tether strap through the legs of the head restraint and over the seat-back, making sure the strap is not twisted.

7. Attach the attaching clip to the tether anchor fitting, then tighten the strap according to the child restraint system maker's instructions.

You can also remove the rear head restraints (see page 100 ). The removed head restraints should be secured so they will not be thrown while you are driving. Make sure to replace the rear head restraints when the child restraint systems are not in use.

CONTINUED

## Installing a Child Restraint System

8. Push and pull the child restraint system forward and from side-to-side to verify that it is secure.

The design and suitability of the child restraint systems must be carefully checked with the child restraint system manufacturer concerned and the seller of those systems. If you are not sure, consult your dealer before purchasing this type of child restraint system.

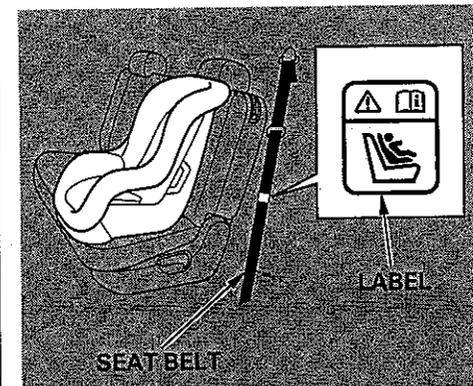
### Installing a Child Restraint System with a Lap/Shoulder Belt

When not using the lower anchorages system, all child restraint systems must be secured to the vehicle with the lap part of a lap/shoulder belt.

In addition, the lap/shoulder belts at the outer second-row seat have a lockable retractor that must be activated to secure a child restraint system.

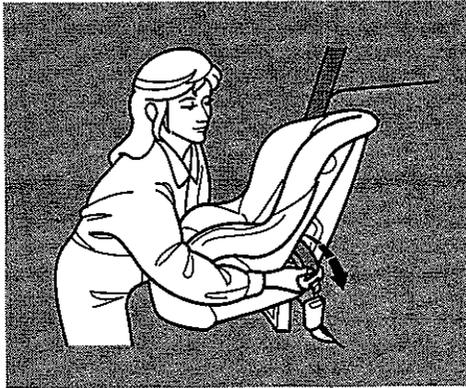
To properly route a lap/shoulder belt through a child restraint system, follow the restraint system maker's instructions.

The procedures in the following pages are described based on a front facing child restraint system available in some countries.

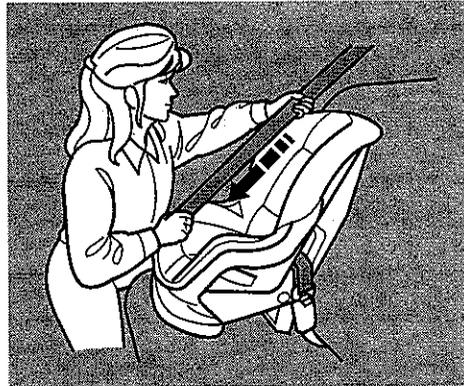


The seat belt with a lockable retractor has a label as shown in the illustration above.

## Installing a Child Restraint System



1. Place the child restraint system in the desired back seating position. Make sure the child restraint is positioned well back in the seat-back.
2. Route the belt through the restraint according to the restraint system maker's instructions, then insert the latch plate into the buckle.

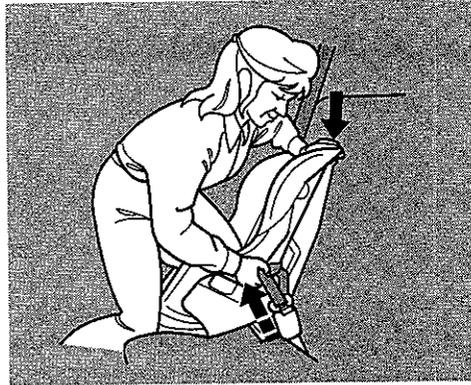


3. To activate the lockable retractor, slowly pull the shoulder part of the belt all the way out until it stops, then let the belt feed back into the retractor.

4. 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.

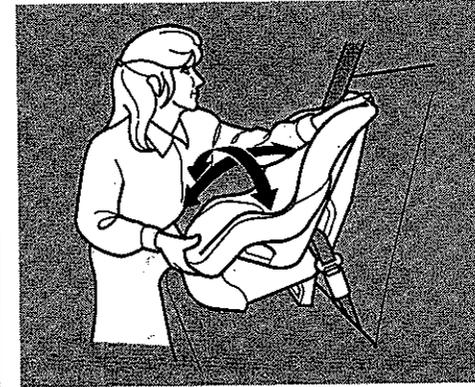
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## Installing a Child Restraint System



5. 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 restraint system will not be secure.

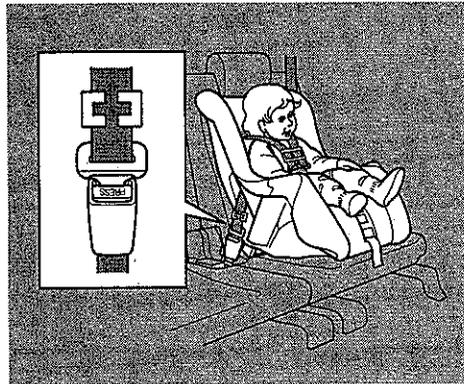
To remove slack, it may help to put weight on the child restraint system, or push on the back of the restraint system while pulling on the belt.



6. Push and pull the child restraint system forward and from side-to-side to verify that it is secure enough to stay upright during normal driving manoeuvres. If the child restraint system is not secure, unlatch the belt, allow it to retract fully, then repeat these steps.

## Installing a Child Restraint System

To deactivate the lockable retractor and remove a child restraint system, unlatch the buckle, unrout the seat belt, and let the belt fully retract.



*On vehicles without additional lockable retractor fitted to the seat where the child is positioned*

When you secure a child restraint system with a lap/shoulder belt, be sure you install a locking clip on the seat belt (see page 53).

See the next page for how to secure a front facing child restraint system in the centre second row seat with the lap belt.

## Installing a Child Restraint System

### Installing a Child Restraint System with a Lap Belt



To install a front facing child restraint system in the centre second row seat with the lap belt, route the belt through the restraint according to the restraint system maker's instructions, then insert the latch plate into the buckle.

Pull hard on the loose end of the belt to remove any slack; it may help to put weight on the child restraint system while pulling on the belt.

Finally, push and pull the restraint forward and from side-to-side to verify that it is secure enough to stay upright during normal driving manoeuvres. If the restraint is not secure, unlatch the belt and repeat these steps.

## Installing a Child Restraint System

### **Using a Seat Belt Locking Clip**

*On vehicles without additional lockable retractor fitted to the seat where the child is positioned*

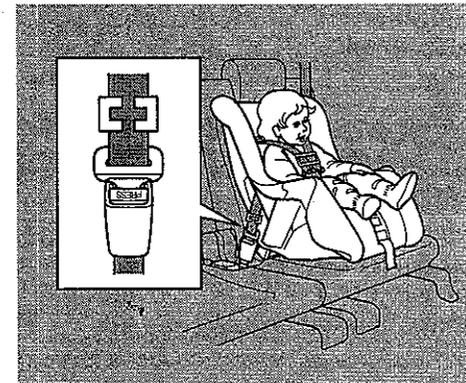
Always use a seat belt locking clip when you secure a child restraint system to your vehicle with a lap/shoulder belt. This helps prevent the restraint system from shifting position or overturning.

A locking clip is usually included with the child restraint system. If you need a clip, contact the seat's manufacturer or a store that sells child restraints.

If it is necessary to put a front facing child restraint system in the front, move the vehicle seat as far to the rear as possible, be sure the child restraint system is firmly secured to the vehicle, and the child is properly strapped in the restraint system (see page 41).

To install a locking clip, do the following:

1. Place the child restraint in the seat with a lap/shoulder belt. Route the lap/shoulder belt through the restraint according to the seat manufacturer's instructions.
2. Insert the latch plate into the buckle. Pull on the shoulder part of the belt to make sure there is no slack in the lap portion.
3. Tightly grasp the belt near the latch plate. Pinch both parts of the belt together so they won't slip through the latch plate. Unbuckle the seat belt.



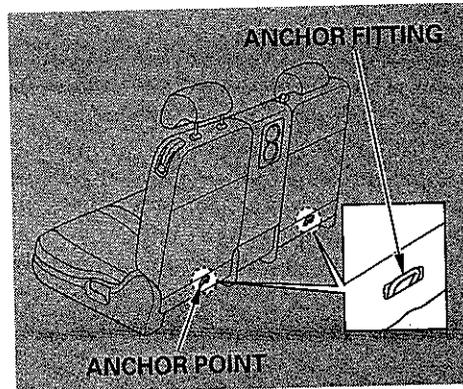
4. Install the locking clip as shown. Position the clip as close as possible to the latch plate.
5. Insert the latch plate into the buckle. Push and pull on the child restraint system to verify that it is held firmly in place. If it is not, repeat these steps until the restraint is secure.

## Installing a Child Restraint System

### Installing a Child Restraint System with a Tether

Children riding in vehicles should be restrained to minimize the risk of injury in the event of an accident.

A child restraint system with a tether can be installed in the two outer positions of the second row seat, using one of the anchor points shown in the illustration.



Since a tether can provide additional security to the lap/shoulder belt installation, we recommend using a tether whenever one is required or available. (The owners may check with the child restraint system maker to determine whether a tether is available for a particular child restraint system.)

You can also remove the rear head restraints (see page 100). The removed head restraints should be secured so they will not be thrown while you are driving. Make sure to replace the rear head restraints when the child restraint systems are not in use.

To attach the tether to the child restraint system, follow the child restraint system maker's instructions.

When the child restraint system is used, follow the instructions that came with the child restraint system.

## Installing a Child Restraint System

**WARNING:** *Child restraint anchorages are designed to withstand only those loads imposed by correctly fitted child restraints. Under no circumstances are they to be used for adult seat belts, harnesses or for attaching other items or equipment to the vehicle.*

### **⚠ WARNING**

**Make sure the seat-backs are latched securely before driving.**

## Protecting Larger Children

When a child reaches the recommended weight or height limit for a front facing child restraint system, the child should sit in one of the outer second row seats on a booster seat 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.

### **▲ WARNING**

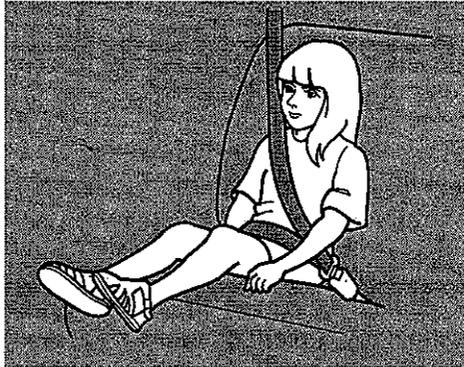
**Allowing a child age 12 or under to sit in front can result in injury or death if the passenger's front airbag inflates.**

**If a 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.**

*On vehicles with side airbags*  
Your vehicle has an automatic cutoff system for the passenger's side airbag if a child leans sideways and the child's head is in the deployment path of the side airbag. Even if with this system, Honda does not encourage children to ride in the front.

## Protecting Larger Children

### Checking Seat Belt Fit



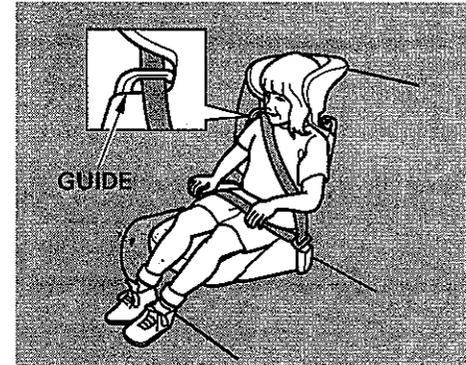
To determine if a lap/shoulder belt properly fits a child, have the child put on the seat belt, then ask yourself:

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 front facing child restraint system should ride in a back seat and use a booster seat until the lap/shoulder belt fits them properly without the booster.

CONTINUED

## Protecting Larger Children

Booster seats can be high-back or low-back. Whichever style you select, make sure the booster seat meets approved safety standards (see page 42 ) and that you follow the booster seat maker's instructions.

If a child who uses a booster seat must ride in front, move the vehicle seat as far back 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 seat.

Adjust the booster seat to the vehicle seat according to the booster seat maker's instructions. Make sure the seat belt is properly routed through the guide at the shoulder of the back-rest and the belt does not touch and cross the child's neck (see page 14 ).

### When Can a Larger Child Sit in Front

It is recommended that all children age 12 and under be properly restrained in the back seat.

The back seat is the safest place for a child of any age or size.

If the passenger's front airbag 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.

If your vehicle is equipped with the side airbag, it 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.

## Protecting Larger Children

Of course, children vary widely. And while age may be one indicator of when a child can safely ride in front, there are other important factors you should consider.

### *Physical Size*

Physically, a child must be large enough for the lap/shoulder belt to properly fit (see pages 14 and 57). If the seat belt does not fit properly, with or without the child sitting on a booster seat, the child should not sit in front.

### *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.

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 rear-most 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.
- If your vehicle has side airbags, remind the child not to lean toward the door.
- Supervise the child. Even mature children sometimes need to be reminded to fasten the seat belts or sit properly.

## Protecting Larger Children

### 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. Carbon monoxide should not enter the vehicle in normal driving if you maintain your vehicle properly and follow the information on this page.

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.

### **▲ WARNING**

**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, airflow 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 climate control system as shown below.

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

1. Select the fresh air mode.
2. Select the  mode.
3. Set the fan speed to high.
4. Set the temperature control to a comfortable setting.

## Safety Labels

These labels are in the locations shown. They warn you of potential hazards that could cause serious injury. Read these labels carefully.

If a label comes off or becomes hard to read, contact your dealer for a replacement.

The label shown below is attached to the back of the bonnet.



• SRS Airbag

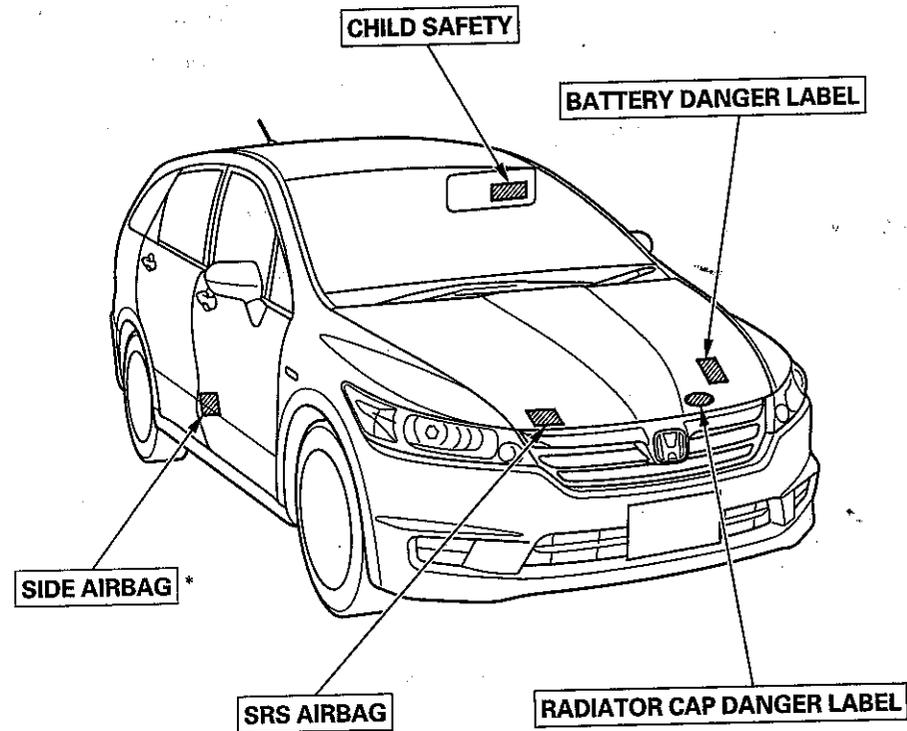
• SRS Airbag



• Safety alert symbol



• Follow service manual instructions carefully



\* : On some models

## Safety Labels

On vehicles with side airbags, the label shown below is attached to each front doorjamb.



• Side Airbag

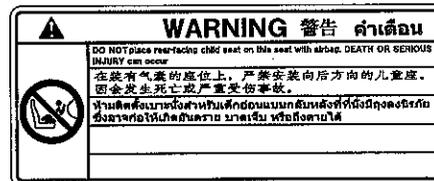


• Safety alert symbol



• Follow owner's manual instructions carefully

The label shown below is attached to the sunvisor.

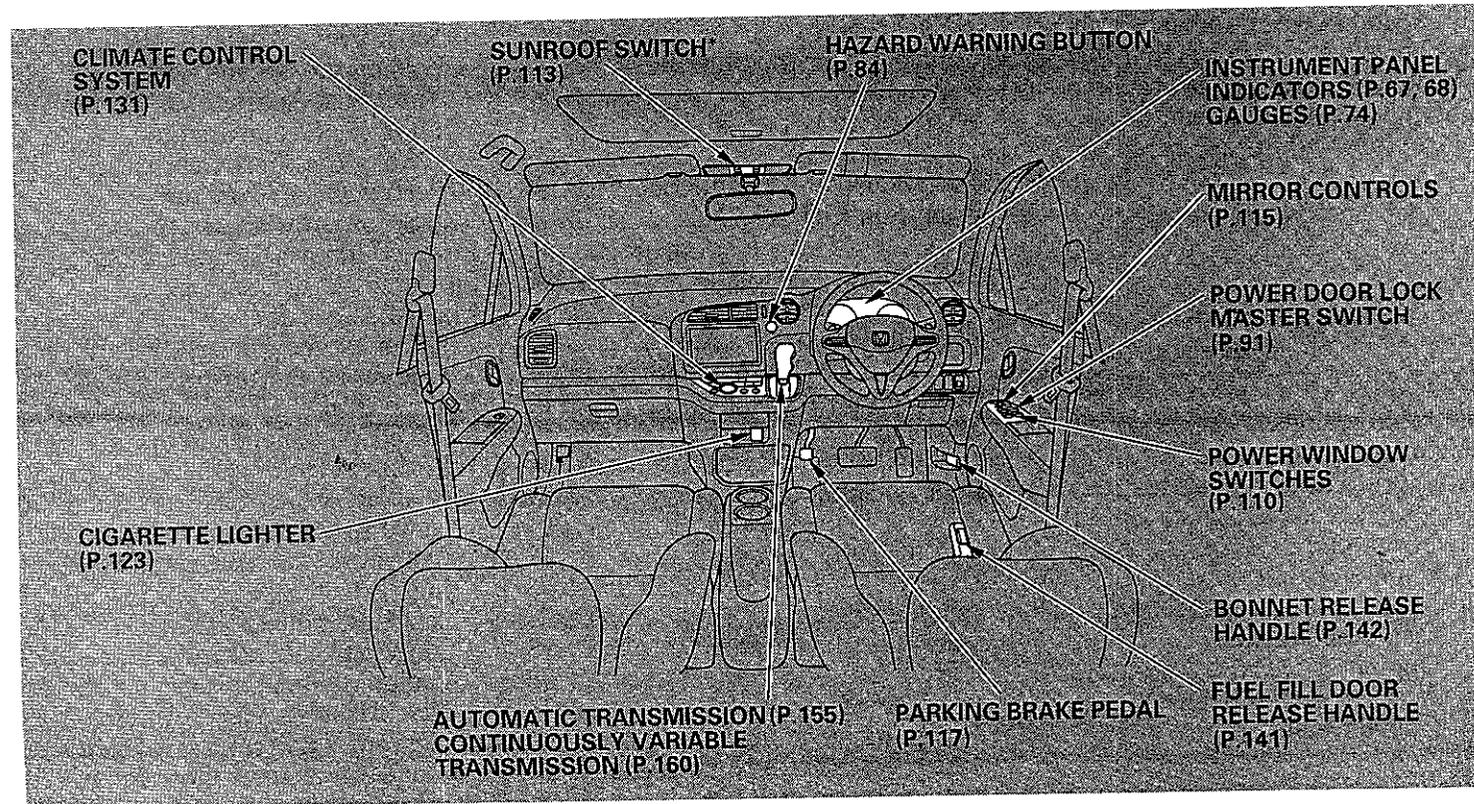


## Instruments and Controls

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

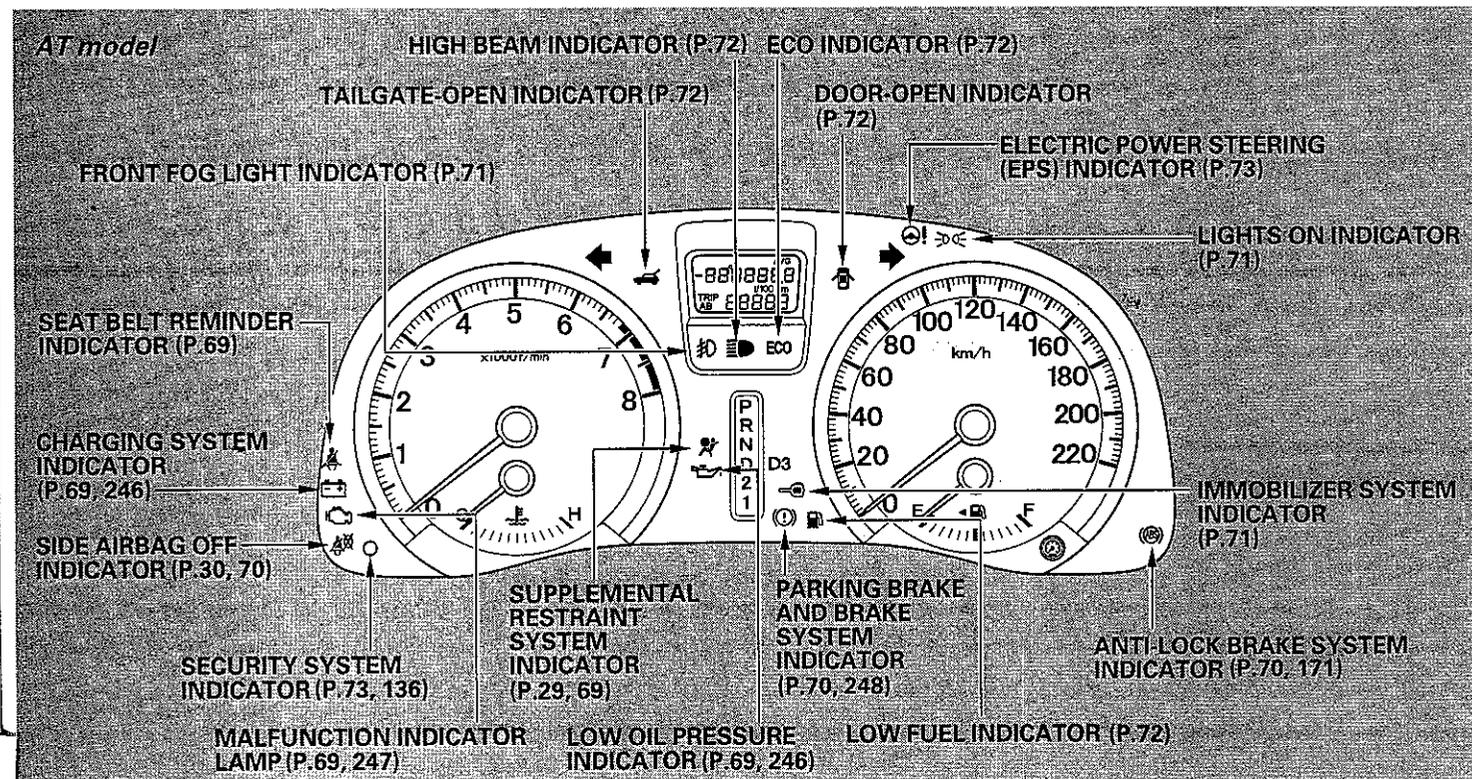
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## Control Locations



\* : For some models

## Instrument Panel



Since the indicators vary in models, some indicators are not on your vehicle.

## Instrument Panel Indicators



### Side Airbag Off Indicator (For some models)

This indicator comes on for several seconds when you turn the ignition switch to the ON (II) position. 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 30.



### Parking Brake and Brake System Indicator

This indicator has two functions:

1. It comes on when you turn the ignition switch to the ON (II) position. It is a reminder to check the parking brake. A beeper sounds if you drive with the parking brake not fully released. Driving with the parking brake not fully released can damage the brakes and tyres.
2. 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 248.



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

This indicator normally comes on for a few seconds when you turn the ignition switch to the ON (II) position. If it comes on at any other time, there is a problem with the ABS. If this happens, have your vehicle checked at a dealer. With this indicator on, your vehicle still has normal braking ability but no anti-lock function. For more information, see page 171.

## Instrument Panel Indicators



### Immobilizer System Indicator

This indicator comes on briefly when you turn the ignition switch to the ON (I) position. It will go off if you have inserted a properly-coded ignition key. If it is not a properly-coded key, the indicator will blink and the engine will not start (see page 88).



### Front Fog Light Indicator (For some models)

This indicator comes on when you turn on the front fog lights. See page 82 for information on operating the front fog lights.



### Turn Signal and Hazard Warning Indicators

The left or right turn signal indicator blinks when you signal a lane change or turn. If an indicator does not blink or blinks rapidly, it usually means one of the turn signal bulbs is burned out (see pages 199, 201, and 203). Replace the bulb as soon as possible, since other drivers cannot see that you are signaling.

When you press the hazard warning button, both turn signal indicators and all turn signals on the outside of the vehicle flash.



### Lights On Indicator

This indicator reminds you that the exterior lights are on. It comes on when the light switch is in either the  or  position. If you turn the ignition switch to the ACCESSORY (I) or the LOCK (0) position without turning off the light switch, this indicator will remain on. A reminder chime will also sound when you open the driver's door without the key in the ignition switch.

*On vehicles with automatic lighting feature*

This indicator also comes on when the lights are turned on automatically with the light switch in the AUTO position.

## Instrument Panel Indicators



### High Beam Indicator

This indicator comes on with the high beam headlights. For more information, see page 81 .



### Door-open Indicator

This indicator comes on if any door is not closed tightly.



### Tailgate-open Indicator

This indicator comes on if the tailgate is not closed tightly.



### Low Fuel Indicator

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

When the indicator comes on, there is about 8.2 l of fuel remaining in the tank before the needle reaches E. There is a small reserve of fuel remaining in the tank when the needle does reach E.



### ECO Indicator

This indicator comes on when you keep the engine operating in its economical range.



### Automatic Lighting Indicator

(For some models)

This indicator comes on when you turn the ignition switch to the ON (II) position. If it comes on at any other time, it indicates a potential problem with the automatic lighting system (see page 81 ).

## Instrument Panel Indicators



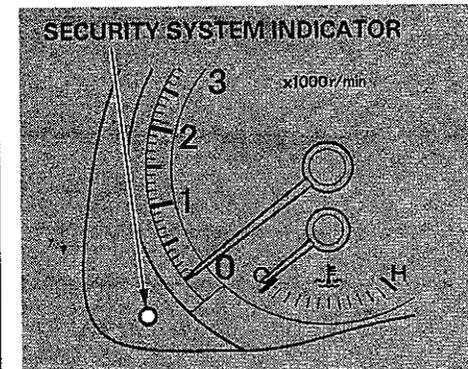
### Electric Power Steering (EPS) Indicator

This indicator normally comes on when you turn the ignition switch to the ON (II) position and goes off after the engine starts. If it comes on at any other time, there is a problem in the electric power steering system. If this happens, stop the vehicle in a safe place, and turn off the engine. Reset the system by restarting the engine. The indicator will not turn off immediately. If it does not go off after driving a short distance, or comes back on again while driving, take the vehicle to your dealer to have it checked. With the indicator on, the EPS may be off, making the vehicle harder to steer.

If the power steering system overheats while driving, the assist is reduced and steering may feel slightly harder.

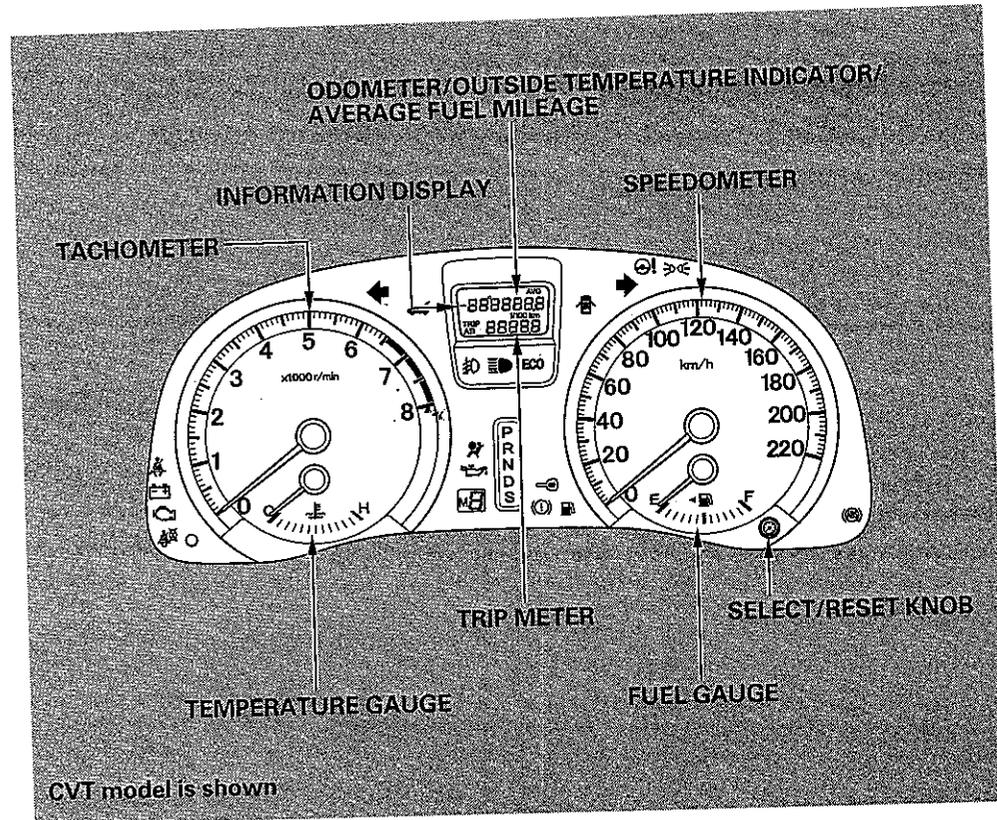
Driving with the power steering system continuously overheating can cause system damage.

### Security System Indicator



This indicator comes on when the security system is set. See page 136 for more information on the security system.

## Gauges



### Speedometer

This shows your speed in kilometres per hour (km/h).

### Tachometer

The tachometer shows the engine speed in revolutions per minute (rpm). To protect the engine from damage, never drive with the tachometer needle in the red zone.

## Gauges

### **Information Display**

The information display provides various information; odometer, outside temperature, trip meter, and average fuel mileage. To switch the display, press the Select/Reset knob repeatedly. When you turn the ignition switch to the ON (II) position, what you last selected is shown in the information display.

### **Trip Meter**

This meter shows the number of kilometers 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 knob repeatedly. Each trip meter works independently, so you can keep track of two different distances.

When you turn the ignition switch to the ON (II) position, what you last selected is displayed.

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

### **Odometer**

The odometer shows the total number of kilometres your vehicle has been driven.

### **Average Fuel Mileage**

When either of the trip meters (trip A or trip B) is displayed, your vehicle's average fuel mileage since you last reset that trip meter can be shown on the information display (l/100 km). This number is updated once per 10 seconds. To see the average fuel mileage, press and release the Select/Reset knob repeatedly.

The average fuel mileage will be reset when you reset the trip meter, or if the vehicle's battery goes dead or is disconnected.

## Gauges

### *Outside Temperature Indicator*

This indicator displays the outside temperature in Centigrade. To see the outside temperature, press and release the Select/Reset knob until the temperature is shown in the information display.

The temperature sensor is in the front bumper. Therefore, the temperature reading can be affected by heat reflection from the road surface, engine heat, and the exhaust from surrounding traffic. This can cause an incorrect temperature reading when your speed is under 30 km/h.

The sensor delays the display update until it reaches the correct outside temperature. This may take several minutes.

If the outside temperature is incorrectly displayed, you can adjust it up to  $\pm 3^{\circ}\text{C}$  warmer or cooler.

**NOTE:** The temperature must be stabilized before doing this procedure.

Select the outside temperature display, then press the Select/Reset button for 10 seconds. The following sequence will appear for 1 second each: 0, 1, 2, 3, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1.

When it reaches the desired value, release the Select/Reset knob. You should see the new outside temperature displayed.

In certain weather conditions, temperature readings near freezing ( $0^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) could mean that ice is forming on the road surface.

### Temperature Gauge

This shows the temperature of the engine's coolant. During normal operation, the reading should be in the middle of the gauge. In severe driving conditions, such as very hot weather or a long period of uphill driving, the reading may reach near the red mark. If it reaches the red (hot) mark, pull safely to the side of the road. See page 244 for instructions and precautions on checking the engine's cooling system.

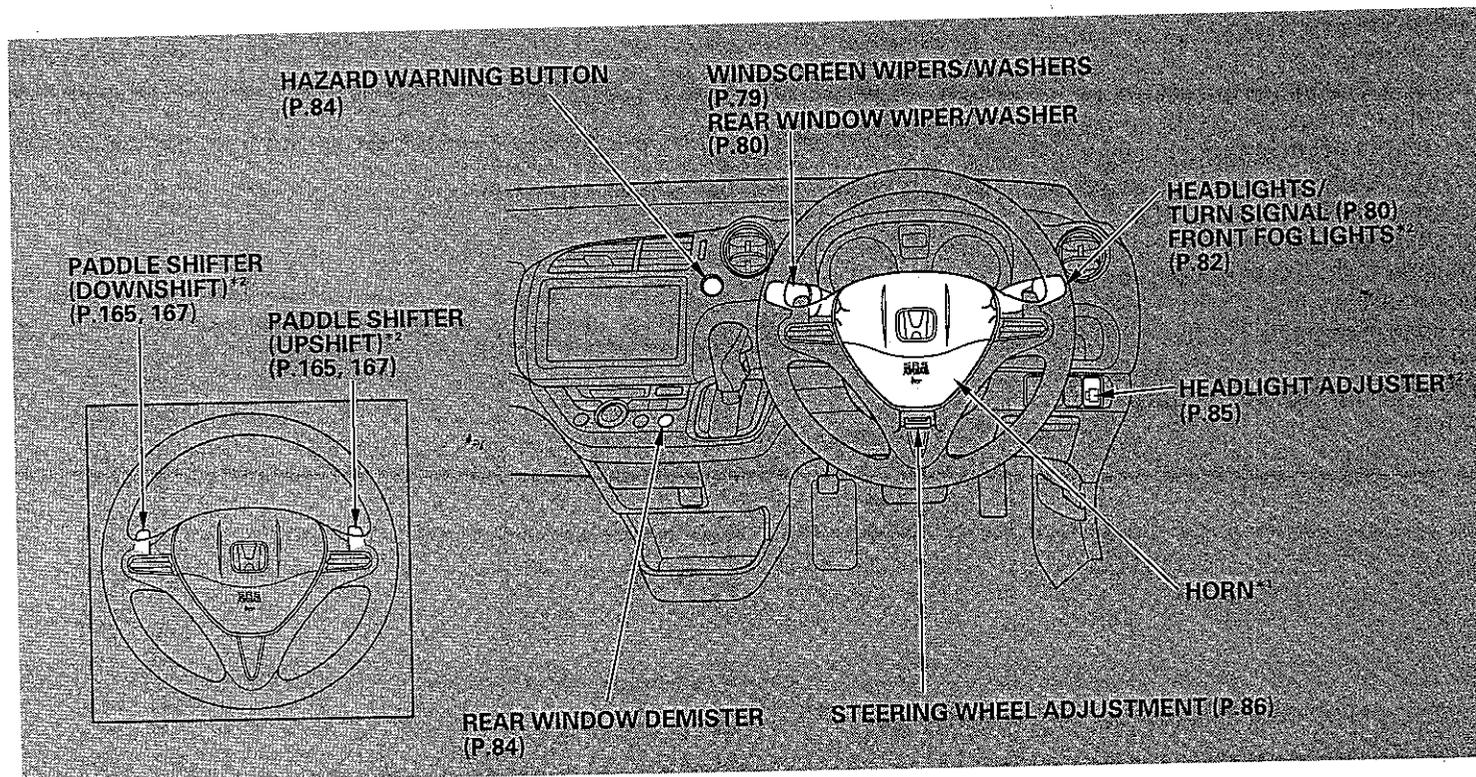
### Fuel Gauge

This shows how much fuel you have. It may show slightly more or less than the actual amount.

#### NOTICE

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

## Controls Near the Steering Wheel

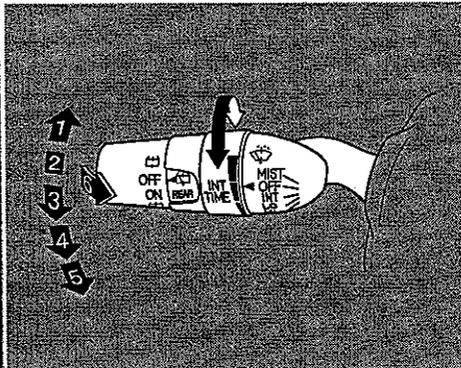


\* 1: To use the horn, press the pad around the "H" logo.

\* 2: For some models

## Windscreen Wipers and Washers

### Windscreen Wipers



1. MIST
2. OFF
3. INT – Intermittent
4. LO – Low speed
5. HI – High speed
6. Windscreen washers

Push the lever up or down to select a position.

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

**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 20 km/h.

While the vehicle is stopped and in gear, the wipers sweep the windscreen whenever you remove your foot from the brake pedal.

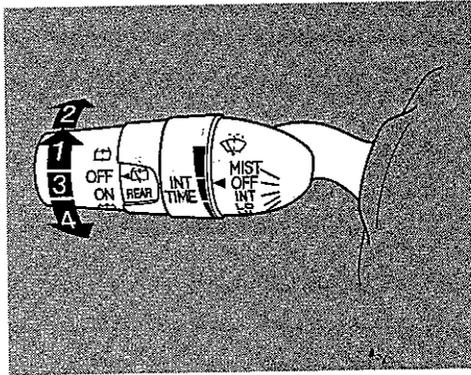
**LO** – The wipers run at low speed.

**HI** – The wipers run at high speed.

**Windscreen Washers** – 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, Turn Signal and Headlights

### Rear Window Wiper and Washer



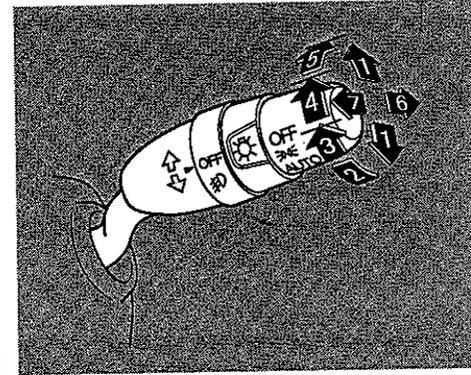
1. Rotate the switch anticlockwise to turn the rear window wiper ON. It operates intermittently.
2. Hold past ON to turn the rear window wiper on and to spray the rear window washer.
3. OFF

4. Rotate the switch clockwise and hold it to turn the rear window wiper on and to spray the rear window washer.

When you shift the transmission to the reverse position with the front windshield wipers activated, the rear window wiper operates automatically.

When the front wiper control lever position is INT, the rear wiper operates intermittently. When it is LO or HI, the rear wiper operates continuously.

### Turn Signal and Headlights



1. Turn signal
2. Off
3. Position and indicator lights
4. AUTO (on some models)
5. Headlights on
6. High beams
7. Flash high beams

## Turn Signals and Headlights

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

**Headlights On** — Turning the switch to the “ ” position turns on the position lights, tail-lights, instrument panel lights, and rear licence plate lights.

Turning the switch to the “ ” position turns on the headlights. If you leave the lights on with the key removed from the ignition switch, you will hear a reminder chime when you open the driver's door.

When the light switch is in the “ ” or the “ ” position, the lights on indicator comes on as a reminder.

**High Beams** — Push the lever forward until you hear a click. The high beam indicator will come on (see page 72 ). Pull the lever back to return to the 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.

*On some models*

**AUTO** — The automatic lighting feature turns on the headlights, all other exterior lights, and the instrument panel lights when it senses low ambient light.

To turn on the automatic lighting, turn the light switch to AUTO at any time. The lights will come on automatically when the outside light level becomes low (at dusk, for example). The lights on indicator comes on as a reminder. The lights and indicator turn off automatically when the system senses high ambient light.

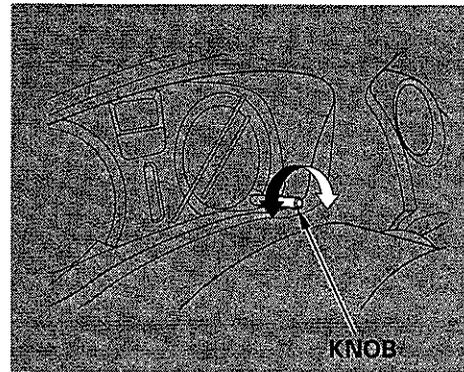
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## Front Fog Lights, Instrument Panel Brightness

To operate the front fog lights, turn the switch up from the OFF position. The  $\text{FO}$  indicator in the instrument panel comes on to indicate that the front fog lights are on.

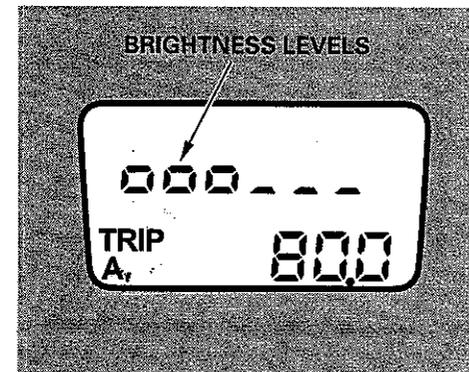
### Instrument Panel Brightness



You can change the instrument panel brightness only when the light is on.

Turn the knob on the lower part of the instrument panel to adjust the brightness.

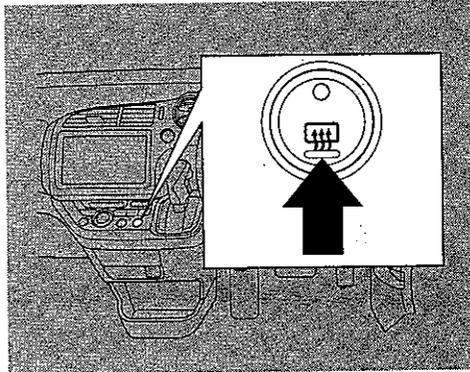
The brightness can be shown within the six brightness levels on the information display. As you turn the knob, the information display changes to circles that show you the



current level. You will hear a beep when you reach the maximum or minimum brightness. You will also hear a beep when the maximum level is cancelled by turning the knob a click to the left. The display returns 5 seconds after you stop adjusting the brightness.

## Rear Window Demister, Hazard Warning Button

### Rear Window Demister



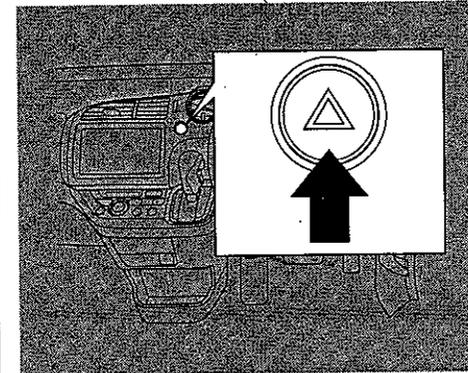
The rear window demister will clear fog, frost, and thin ice from the window. Turn the ignition switch to the ON (II) position. Push the demister button to turn it on and off. The indicator in the button comes on to show the demister is on.

If you do not turn it off, the demister will automatically shut itself off after a certain period depending on the ambient temperature. It also shuts off when you turn off the ignition switch. 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.

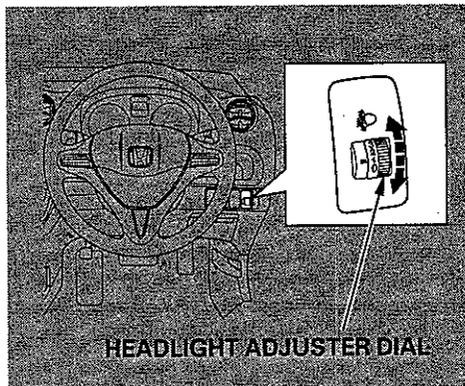
The demister wire on the inside of the rear window can be accidentally damaged. When cleaning the glass, always wipe side-to-side.

### Hazard Warning Button



Push the button to turn on the hazard warning lights (four-way flashers). This causes all outside turn signals and both turn 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.

## Headlight Adjuster



### *On vehicles with halogen headlight bulbs*

The vertical angle of the headlights can be adjusted according to the number of persons and the loading weight in the luggage area.

Turn the ignition switch to the ON (II) position. Turn the adjusting dial to select an appropriate angle of the headlights.

0: A driver or a driver and passenger in the front seat.

1: Four persons in the front and third-row seat. Seven persons in the front, second-row, and third-row seat without luggage in the luggage area.

2: Seven persons in the front, second-row, and third-row seat with luggage in the luggage area, within the limits of maximum permissible vehicle weight (see page 262).

3: A driver and luggage in the luggage area, within the limits of maximum permissible axle weight and maximum permissible vehicle weight.

### *On vehicles with headlights bulbs of high voltage discharge tube*

Your vehicle is equipped with an automatic headlight adjusting system that senses changes in the vehicle posture due to riding and loading conditions of the passengers and their luggage and adjusts the vertical angle of the headlights automatically.

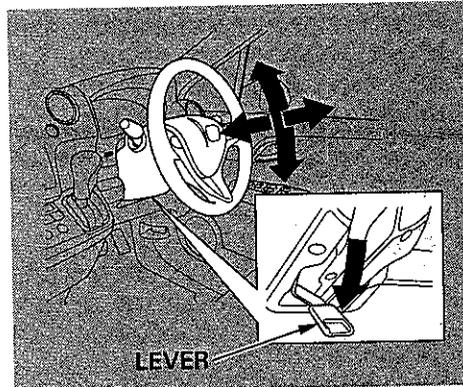
## Steering Wheel Adjustment

Make any steering wheel adjustment before you start driving.

### **⚠ WARNING**

**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.**

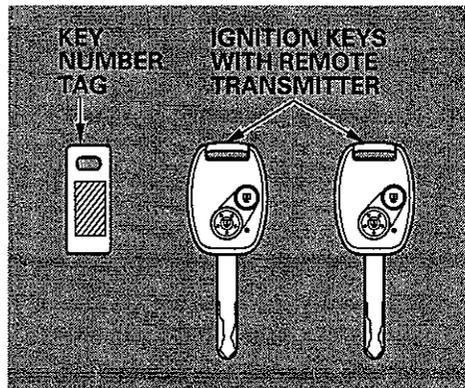


1. Push the lever under the steering column all the way down.
2. Move the steering wheel so it points toward your chest, not toward your face. Make sure you can see the instrument panel gauges and indicators.

3. Push the lever up to lock the steering wheel in that position.

4. Make sure you have securely locked the steering wheel in place by trying to move it up, down, in, and out.

## Keys and Locks



Two ignition keys come with your vehicle. You should keep one of them in a safe place, away from the vehicle, as a spare.

The ignition keys fit all the locks on your vehicle.

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.

### *Remote Transmitter*

Your two ignition keys are also fitted with remote transmitters; see page 93 for an explanation of the operation.

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.

## 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 the ON (II) position, the immobilizer system indicator should come on briefly, then go off. If the indicator starts to blink, it means the system does not recognize the coding of the key. Turn the ignition switch to the LOCK (0) position, remove the key, reinsert it, and turn the ignition switch to the ON (II) position 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 dealer.

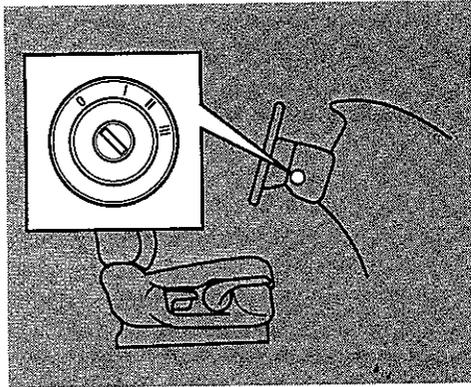
Do not attempt to alter this system or add other devices to it. Electrical problems could result that may make your vehicle undrivable.

If you have lost your key and cannot start your engine, contact your dealer.

## Immobilizer System

- *The user shall not change the transmission frequency, amplify the output capacity by such means as installing a transmission amplifier, install another aerial, or replace the original transmission aerial without permission of the Authority.*
- *The equipment shall not cause any harmful interference with various authorized radio communication. If such interference is detected, operation of the equipment shall be suspended until a measure is taken to remove such interference.*
- *When using radio equipment with very small output capacity, the equipment must accept any interference caused by the emission of various radio communication equipment as well as industrial, scientific and medical facilities.*
- *Use of such radio equipment is prohibited in an aeroplane and around an airport.*

## Ignition Switch



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)** – In this position, you can operate the cigarette lighter.

**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 the ACCESSORY (I) to the ON (II) position.

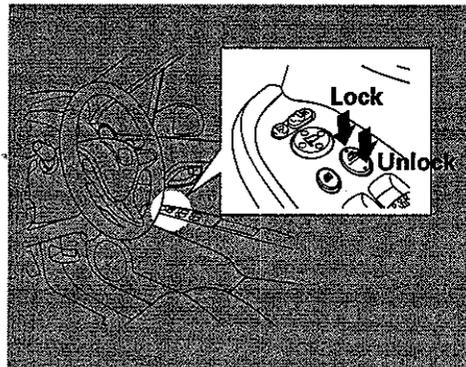
**START (III)** – Use this position only to start the engine. The switch returns to the ON (II) position when you let go of the key.

You will hear a reminder beeper if you leave the key in the ignition switch in the LOCK (0) or the 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.

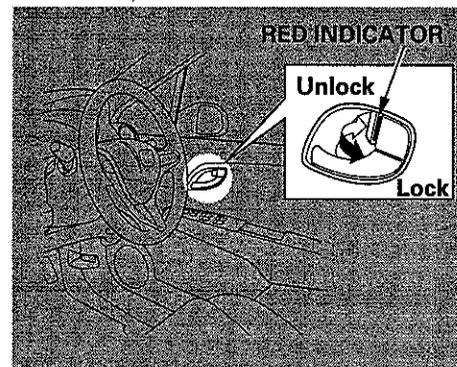
## Door Locks

### Power Door Locks



To lock the doors and the tailgate, push the top of the master door lock switch on the driver's door, pull the lock tab rearward on the driver's door, or use the key on the outside lock on the driver's door.

Pushing the bottom of the master door lock switch or pushing forward the lock tab on the driver's door will unlock all doors and the tailgate.



Each door has a lock tab next to the inner door handle. Pushing forward or rearward the lock tab on each passenger's door only locks and unlocks that door.

When the door is unlocked, you can see the red indicator on the lock tab next to the inner door handle.

To lock any passenger's door when getting out of the vehicle, pull the lock tab rearward and close the door. To lock the driver's door, remove the key from the ignition switch, pull and hold the outside door handle, and pull the lock tab rearward or push the top of the master door lock switch, then close the door.

*CONTINUED*

## Door Locks

All doors and the tailgate lock or unlock when you use the key to lock or unlock the driver's door.

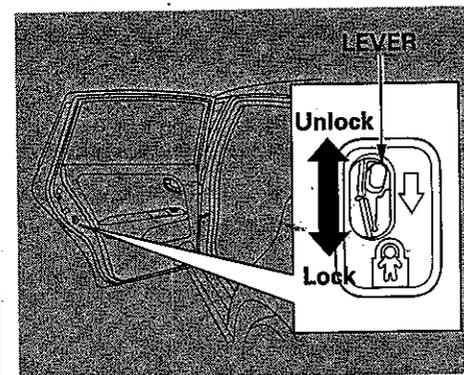
When you lock the doors and the tailgate with the remote transmitter, all outside turn signals and both indicators in the instrument panel flash three times to verify the doors and the tailgate are locked and the security system has set (see page 136).

The security system activates after you lock the doors and the tailgate with the lock tab on the driver's door or the master door lock switch (see page 136).

### *Lockout Prevention*

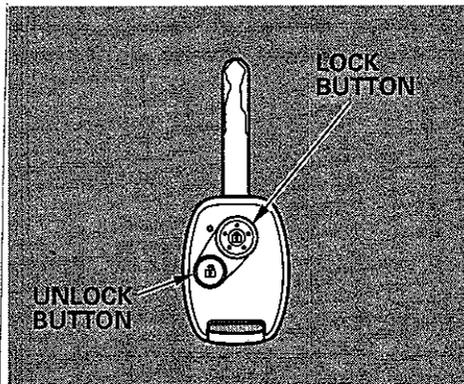
If you forget and leave the key in the ignition switch, lockout prevention will not allow you to lock the driver's door. With the driver's door open and the key in the ignition, the master door lock switch is disabled.

### Childproof Door Locks



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

## Remote Transmitter



**LOCK** – Press this button to lock all doors and the tailgate. When you push the **LOCK** button, all outside turn signals and both indicators in the instrument panel flash three times to verify the doors and the tailgate are locked and the security system has set. You cannot lock the doors and the tailgate if any door or the tailgate is not fully closed or the key is in the ignition switch.

**UNLOCK** – Press this button to unlock all doors and the tailgate. When you push the **UNLOCK** button, all outside turn signals, and both indicators in the instrument panel flash once.

The ceiling light (if the ceiling light switch is in the centre position) will come on when you press the **UNLOCK** button. If you do not open any of the doors within 30 seconds, the light fades out. If you relock the doors with the remote transmitter before 30 seconds have elapsed, the light will go off immediately.

If you do not open any door or the tailgate within 30 seconds, the doors and the tailgate automatically relock and the security system sets.

You cannot unlock the doors with the remote transmitter if the key is in the ignition switch.

*CONTINUED*

## Remote Transmitter

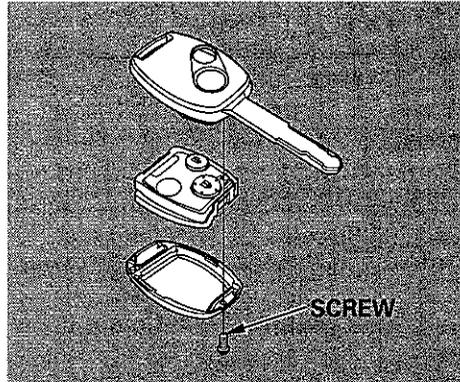
### *Remote Transmitter Care*

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

### **Replacing the Transmitter Battery**

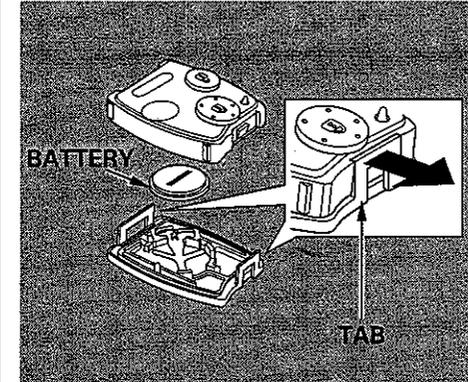
If it takes several pushes on the button to lock or unlock the doors, replace the battery as soon as possible.

Battery type: CR1616



To replace the battery:

1. Remove the screw at the base of the transmitter with a small Phillips-head screwdriver.
2. Separate the transmitter by prying its middle seam with your fingernail.



3. Inside the transmitter, separate the inner cover from the keypad by releasing the two tabs on the cover.

## Remote Transmitter

4. Remove the old battery from the back of the inner cover, and note the polarity. Make sure the polarity of the new battery is the same (+ side facing down), then insert it into the back of the cover.
5. Install the parts in reverse order.

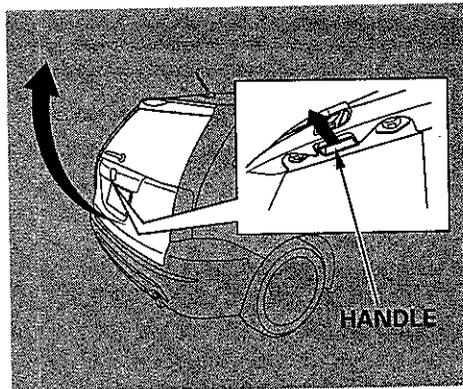
### NOTICE

An improperly disposed of battery can hurt the environment. Always confirm local regulations for battery disposal.

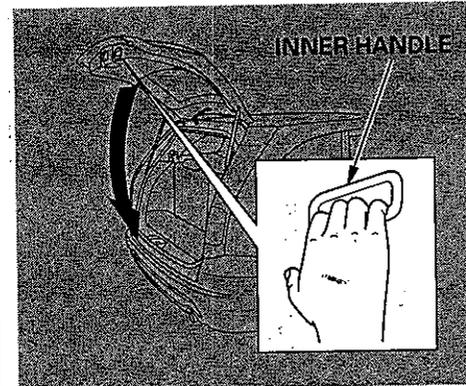
- *The user shall not change the transmission frequency, amplify the output capacity by such means as installing a transmission amplifier, install another aerial, or replace the original transmission aerial without permission of the Authority.*
- *The equipment shall not cause any harmful interference with various authorized radio communication. If such interference is detected, operation of the equipment shall be suspended until a measure is taken to remove such interference.*
- *When using radio equipment with very small output capacity, the equipment must accept any interference caused by the emission of various radio communication equipment as well as industrial, scientific and medical facilities.*
- *Use of such radio equipment is prohibited in an aeroplane and around an airport.*

## Tailgate

The tailgate will lock or unlock when you lock or unlock the driver's door with the key, the remote transmitter, the master door lock switch, or the lock tab on the driver's door.



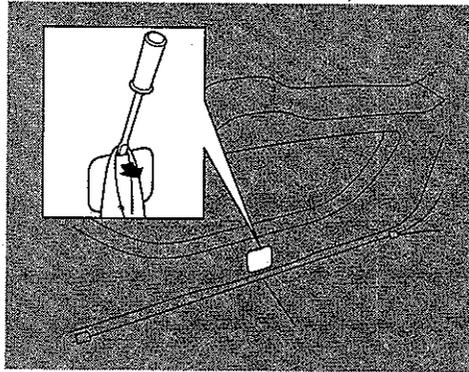
To open the tailgate, pull the handle, then lift up. To close it, use the inner handle to pull down, then press down on the back edge.



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 61.

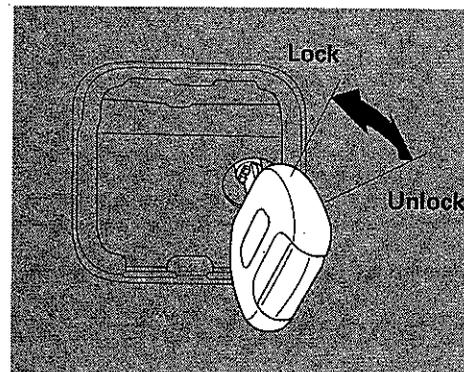
## Tailgate

### Unlocking the Tailgate



If the power door lock system cannot unlock the tailgate, unlock it manually.

1. Place a cloth on the edge of the cover, then use a small flat-tipped screwdriver to remove the cover on the back of the tailgate.



2. To unlock the tailgate, insert the ignition key into the cylinder and turn it clockwise. To lock the tailgate, turn the ignition key anticlockwise.

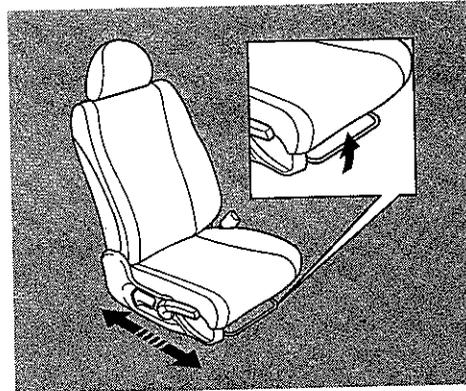
If you need to unlock the tailgate manually, it means there is a problem with the tailgate. Have the vehicle checked by your dealer.

## Seats

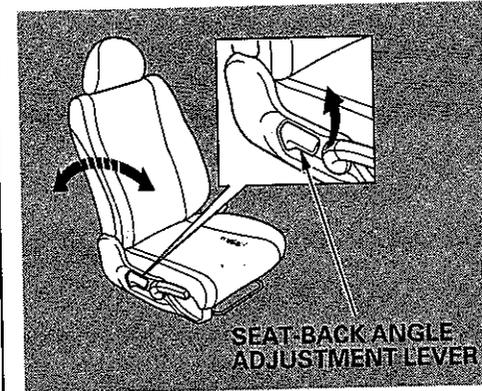
### Front Seat Adjustments

*See pages 12 – 13 for important safety information and warnings about how to properly position the seats and seat-backs.*

Make all seat adjustments before you start driving.



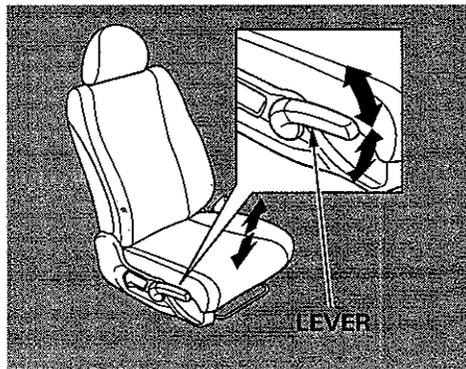
To adjust the seat forward or backward, pull up on the bar under the seat cushion's front edge. Move the seat to the desired position, and release the bar. Try to move the seat to make sure it is locked in position.



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

Once a seat is adjusted correctly, rock it back and forth to make sure it is locked in position.

### Driver's Seat Height Adjustment

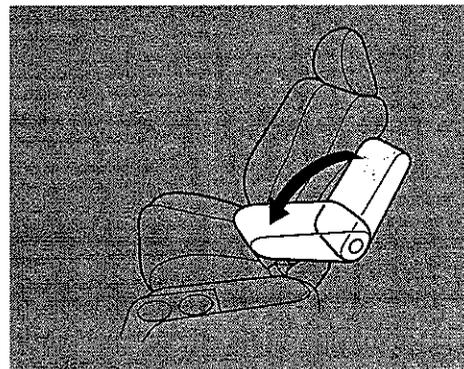


The height of your driver's seat is adjustable. To raise the seat bottom, repeatedly pull up the lever on the outside of the seat cushion. To lower the seat, push the lever down repeatedly.

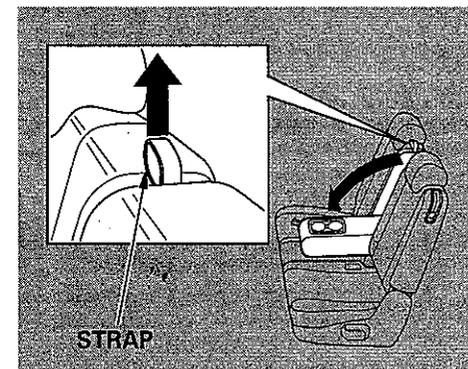
Make sure to pull the lever upward or downward to its full range.

Make all adjustments before you start driving.

### Armrest (For some models)



The driver's seat has an armrest on the side of the seat-back. To use it, pivot it down.



The rear seat armrest is in the centre of the second row seat. Pull the strap, then pivot it down to use it.

## Seats

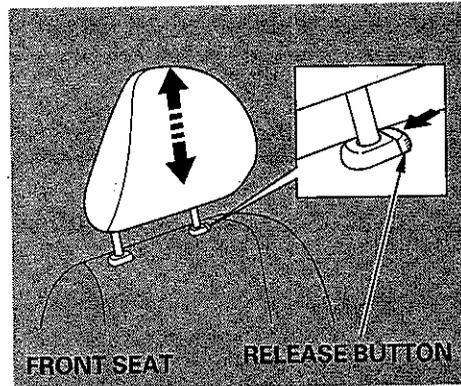
### Head Restraints

See page 14 for important safety information and a warning about how to properly position the head restraints.

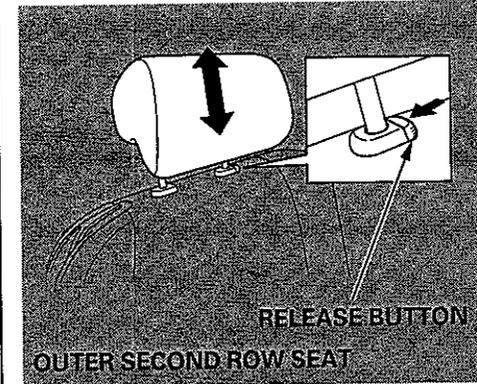
Your vehicle is equipped with head restraints in all outside seating positions.

Some models have a head restraint in the centre seating position.

The head restraints 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 centre of the restraint.

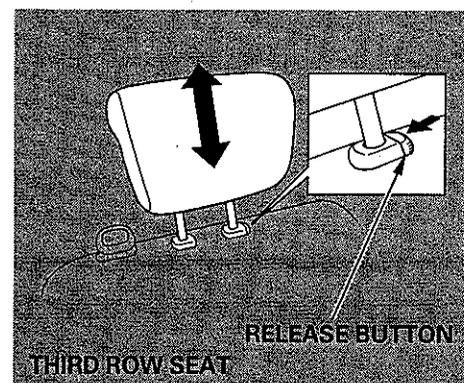
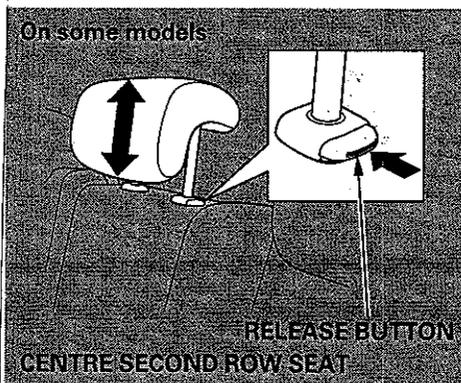


The head restraints adjust for height. You need both hands to adjust the restraint. Do not attempt to adjust it while driving. To raise it, pull upward. To lower the restraint, push the release button sideways, and push the restraint down.



You need both hands to adjust the second-row seat 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.

## Seats



You need both hands to adjust the third-row seat 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.

To remove a head restraint for cleaning or repair, pull it up as far as it will go. Push the release button and pull the restraint out of the seat-back.

### **⚠ WARNING**

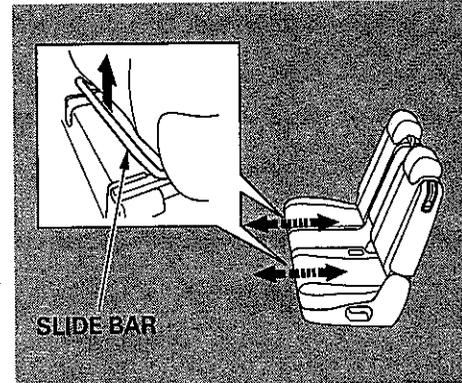
**Always replace the second and third seats head restraints when the seat-backs are returned to upright position.**

## Seats

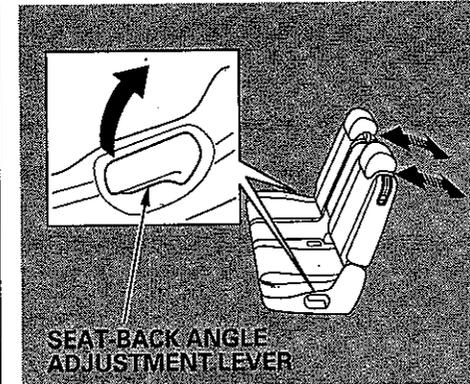
### Second Seat Adjustments

See pages 12 – 13 for important safety information and warnings about how to properly position the seats and seat-backs.

Make all seat adjustments before you start driving.



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



2. To change the seat-back angle of the second seat, pull up on the lever on the outside of the seat bottom. Move the seat-back to the desired position and release the lever. Let the seat-back latch in the new position.

## Seats

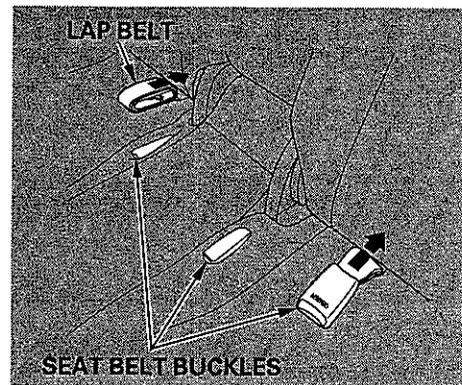
### Folding the Second Seat

The left and right sections of the second-row seat can be folded up separately to create more luggage space.

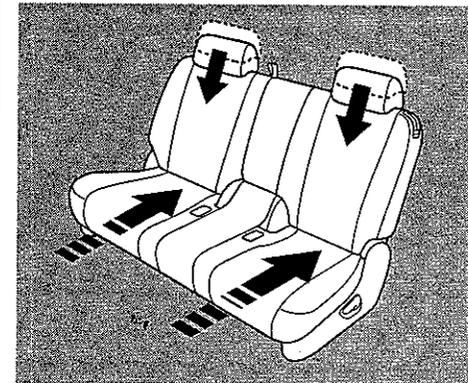
Before folding the seat, raise the seat-back of the front seat to the upright position if the front seat-back is reclined.

Remove any items from the seat before you fold down the seat-back.

To fold up the second-row seat:



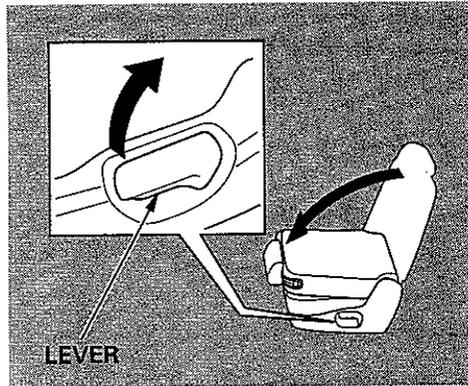
1. Push the armrest back in place. Store the seat belt buckles and the lap belt into the seat pocket of the second-row seat.



2. Lower the head restraint to the lowest position (see page 100).
3. Pull the bar under the seat cushion and slide the second-row seat as far back as possible (see page 102).

*CONTINUED*

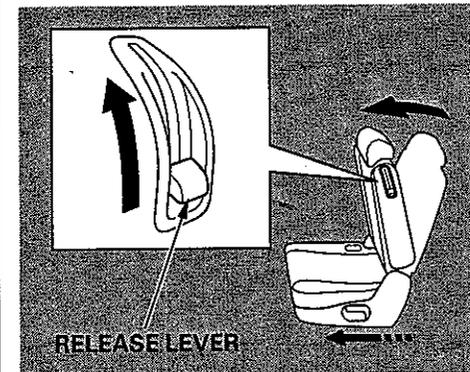
## Seats



4. Pull up the release lever on the outside of the seat bottom.
5. Fold the seat-back forward.

Reverse this procedure to return the seat to the upright position. Make sure the seat is locked securely before driving.

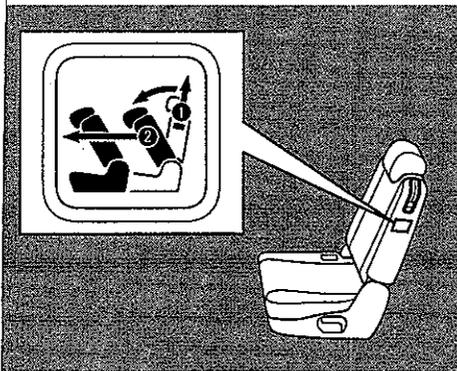
### Third Seat Access



To get into the third row seats, pull up the release lever on the side of the second row seat-back. The seat-back will tilt forward. Then you can slide the whole seat forward.

After you return the seat-back to the upright position, push the whole seat backwards until it latches. Make sure the seat is fully latched before sitting in it.

## Seats

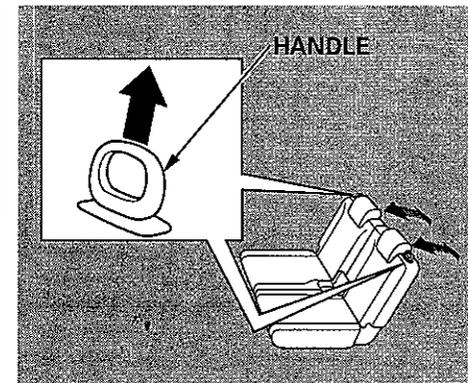


### Third Seat Adjustments

*See pages 12 – 13 for important safety information and warnings about how to properly position the seats and seat-backs.*

Make all seat adjustments before you start driving.

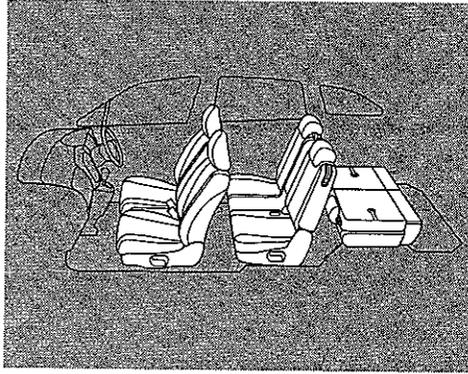
The seat-back angle of the third-row seat can be adjusted separately.



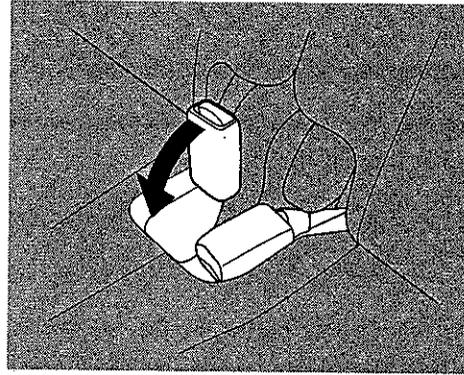
To change the seat-back angle of the third-row seat, pull up the handle on the outside of the seat-back. Move the seat-back to the desired position and release the handle. Let the seat-back latch into the new position.

## Seats

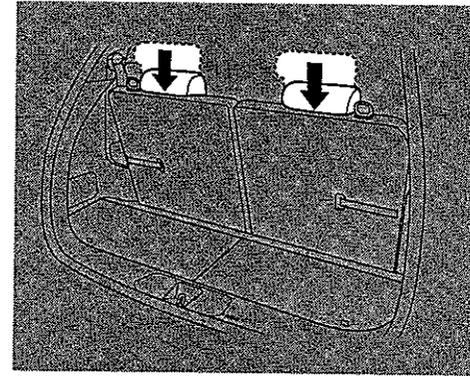
### Folding the Third Seat



To create more luggage space, you can fold down the left and right halves of the third-row seat separately.

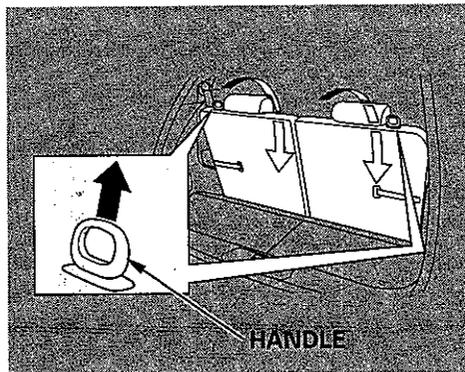


1. Push the seat belt buckle for the third-row seat into the seat pockets.

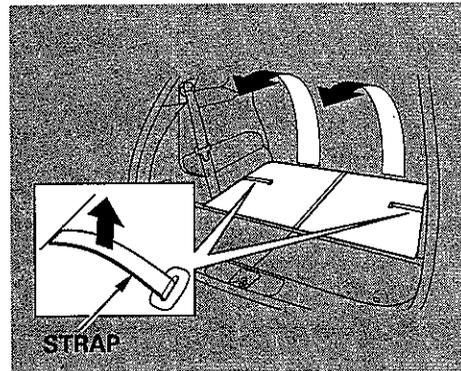


2. Lower the head restraint to its lowest position.

## Seats



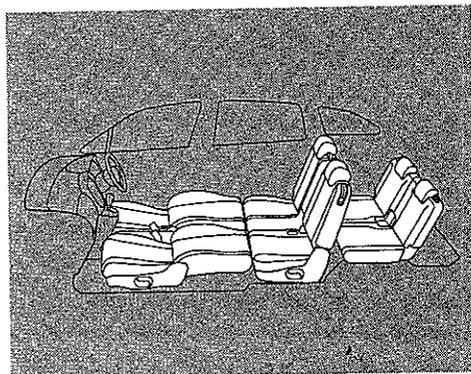
3. Pull up on the handle and push the seat-back to fold it forward.



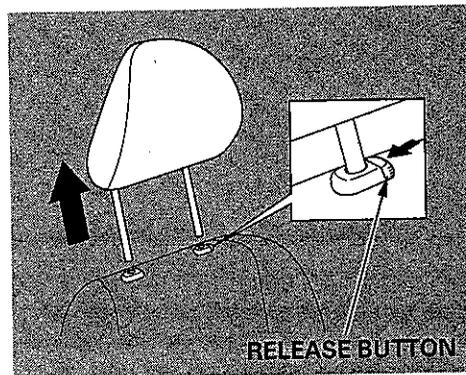
Pull up the strap behind the third-row seat back to return the third-row seat to the up-right position. Make sure the seat is locked securely. Also make sure you install the head restraint before driving if it was removed.

## Seats

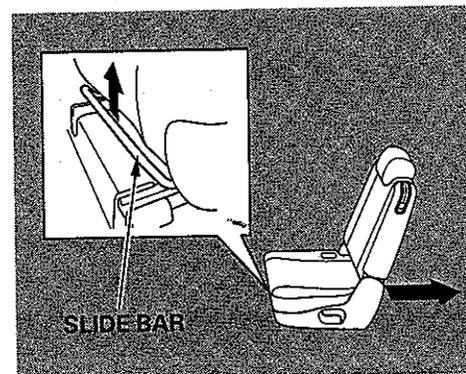
### Reclining the Front and Second-row Seats



You can recline the seat-back of the front seats so that the cushion areas of the front and second row seats are level.  
To do this:

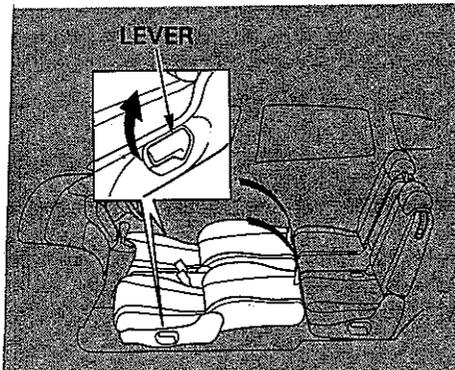


1. Remove the head restraints from the front seats (see page 100). Make sure the removed head restraints are securely stored.



2. Adjust the second row seats as far back as possible.

## Seats



3. Adjust the front seats forward as far as possible. Pull up the seat-back angle adjustment lever and pivot the seat-back backward until it is level with the second row seat cushion.

4. Adjust the second row seat-back to the desired position.

Reverse this procedure to return the front and second row seats to the upright position. Make sure you install the head restraints and securely lock the seats before driving.

When you return the seat-back to its upright position, hold the seat-back to keep it from going up too quickly.

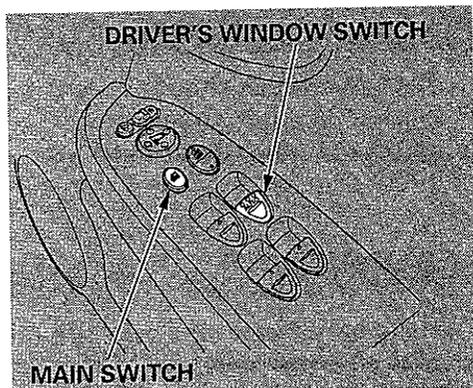
### **▲ WARNING**

**Always replace the rear head restraints when the seat-backs are returned to upright position.**

### **▲ WARNING**

**Make sure the seat-backs are latched securely before driving.**

## Power Windows



Turn the ignition switch to the ON (II) position to raise or lower any window. To open a window, push the switch down lightly and hold it. Release the switch when you want the window to stop. Pull back on the switch and hold it to close the window.

*On some models*

The windows will operate for up to 10 minutes after you turn off the ignition switch. Opening either front door cancels this function.

### **▲ WARNING**

**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.**

**WARNING:** *Always take the ignition key with you whenever you leave the vehicle alone (with other occupants).*

The driver's door armrest has a master power window control panel. To open the front passenger's window, push down on the appropriate switch and hold it 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.

If the MAIN switch is OFF, the passenger windows cannot be raised or lowered. Keep the MAIN switch off when you have children in the vehicle so they do not injure themselves by operating the windows unintentionally.

Driver's window has a AUTO feature.

*On some models*

All window switches also have the AUTO feature.

## Power Windows

**AUTO** — To open the window fully, push the window switch firmly down to the second detent, then release it. The window automatically goes down all the way. To stop the window from going all the way down, pull back on the window switch briefly.

To close the window fully, pull back the window switch firmly to the second detent, 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 window partially, push down or pull back on the window switch lightly to the first detent, and hold it. The window will stop when you release the switch.

**AUTO REVERSE** — If the window with AUTO feature runs into any obstacle while it is closing automatically, it will stop, and then reverse direction. 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.

## Power Windows

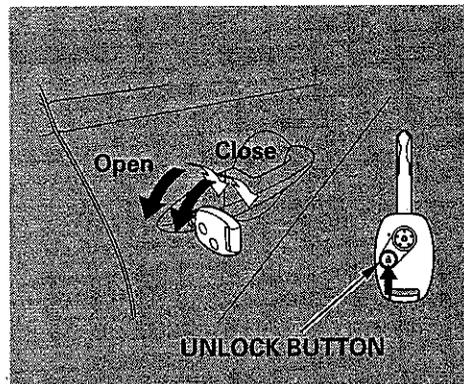
### Opening/Closing the Windows with the Remote Transmitter (For some models)

You can open and close all of the windows from the outside with the remote transmitter.

To open:

1. Press the UNLOCK button once.
2. Press the UNLOCK button a second time, and hold it. All four windows start to open. To stop the windows, release the button.
3. To open the windows further, press the button again and hold it.

**NOTE:** If the windows stop before the desired position, repeat steps 2 and 3.



To close:

1. Press the LOCK button once to lock all the doors.
2. Press the LOCK button a second time, and hold it. All four windows start to close. To stop the windows, release the button.
3. To close the windows further, press the button again and hold it.

### Opening/Closing the Windows with the Key (For some models)

You can open and close the windows with the key in the driver's door lock.

To open:

1. Insert the key in the driver's door lock.
2. Turn the key anticlockwise, then release it.
3. Turn the key anticlockwise again, and hold it. All four windows start to open. To stop the windows, release the key.
4. To open the windows further, turn and hold the key again (within 10 seconds).

## Power Windows, Sunroof

To close:

1. Insert the key in the driver's door lock.
2. Turn the key clockwise, then release it.
3. Turn the key clockwise again, and hold it. All four windows start to close. To stop the windows, release the key.
4. To close the windows further, turn and hold the key again (within 10 seconds).

**NOTE:** If the windows stop before the desired position, repeat steps 2 and 3.

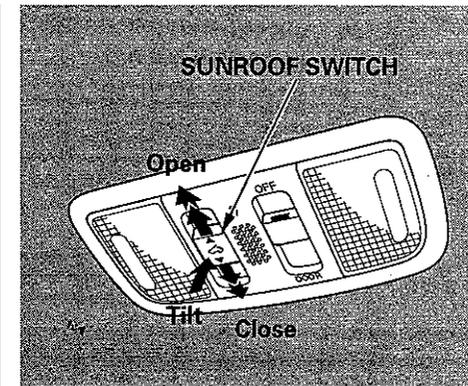
### Sunroof

**(For some models)**

Turn the ignition switch to the ON (II) position before operating the sunroof switch on the ceiling console. The sunroof can be tilted up in the back for ventilation, or it can be slid back into the roof.

To tilt the sunroof, push the centre of the sunroof switch straight up. To stop the sunroof from tilting fully open, push the sunroof switch forward.

To open the sunroof fully, pull back the sunroof switch firmly. The sunroof opens all the way. To stop the sunroof from opening fully, briefly move the switch in either direction.



To open or close the sunroof partially, pull or push the sunroof switch lightly to the first detent, and hold it. The sunroof will stop when you release the switch.

*CONTINUED*

## Sunroof

To close the sunroof fully, push the sunroof switch forward to the second detent, then release it. The sunroof closes all the way. To stop the sunroof from closing all the way, briefly move the switch in either direction.

### **⚠ WARNING**

**Opening or closing the sunroof on someone's hands or fingers can cause serious injury.**

**Make sure all hands and fingers are clear of the sunroof before opening or closing it.**

The sunroof has a key-off delay. You can still open and close the sunroof for up to 10 minutes after you turn off the ignition switch. The key-off delay cancels as soon as you open either front door.

### **Auto Reverse**

If the sunroof runs into any obstacle while it is closing automatically, it will reverse direction, and then stop. To close the sunroof, remove the obstacle, then use the sunroof switch again.

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

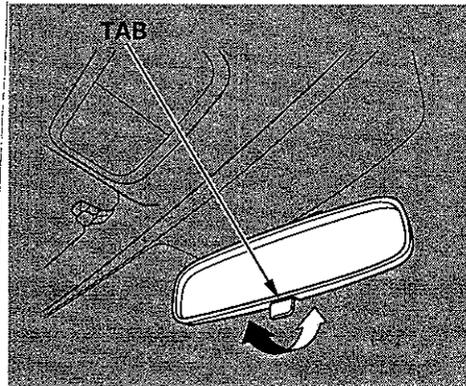
### **NOTICE**

If you try to open the sunroof in below-freezing temperatures, or when it is covered with snow or ice, you can damage the sunroof panel or motor.

**WARNING:** *Always take the ignition key with you whenever you leave the vehicle alone (with other occupants).*

**WARNING:** *Extending the head, arms or other parts of the body through the sunroof while the vehicle is moving can cause serious injury or death.*

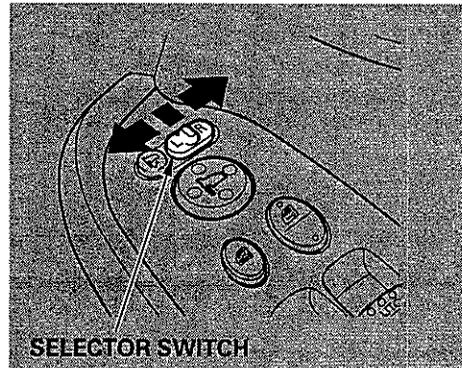
## Mirrors



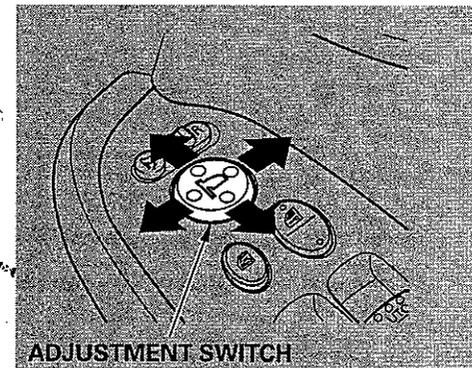
Keep the inside and outside mirrors clean and adjusted for best visibility. Be sure to adjust the mirrors before you start driving.

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



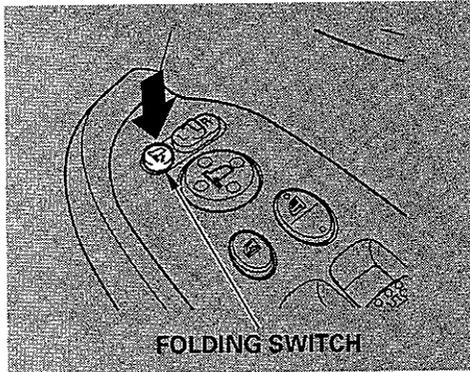
1. Turn the ignition switch to the ON (II) position.
2. Move the selector switch to L (left side) or R (right side).



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 centre (off) position. This turns off the adjustment switch to keep your settings.

## Mirrors

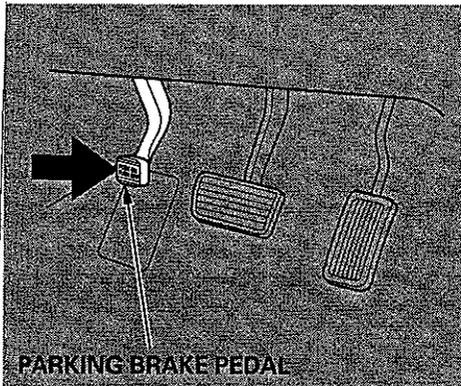
### Folding Door Mirrors



Door mirrors can be folded by the folding switch next to the selector switch, which enables you to park your vehicle in a limited parking space easily. Make sure you fold out the mirrors before you start driving. With the ignition switch in the ON (II) position, press the folding switch to fold up both outside mirrors simultaneously. To fold out, press the switch again.

Never drive your vehicle with the outside mirrors folded.

## Parking Brake

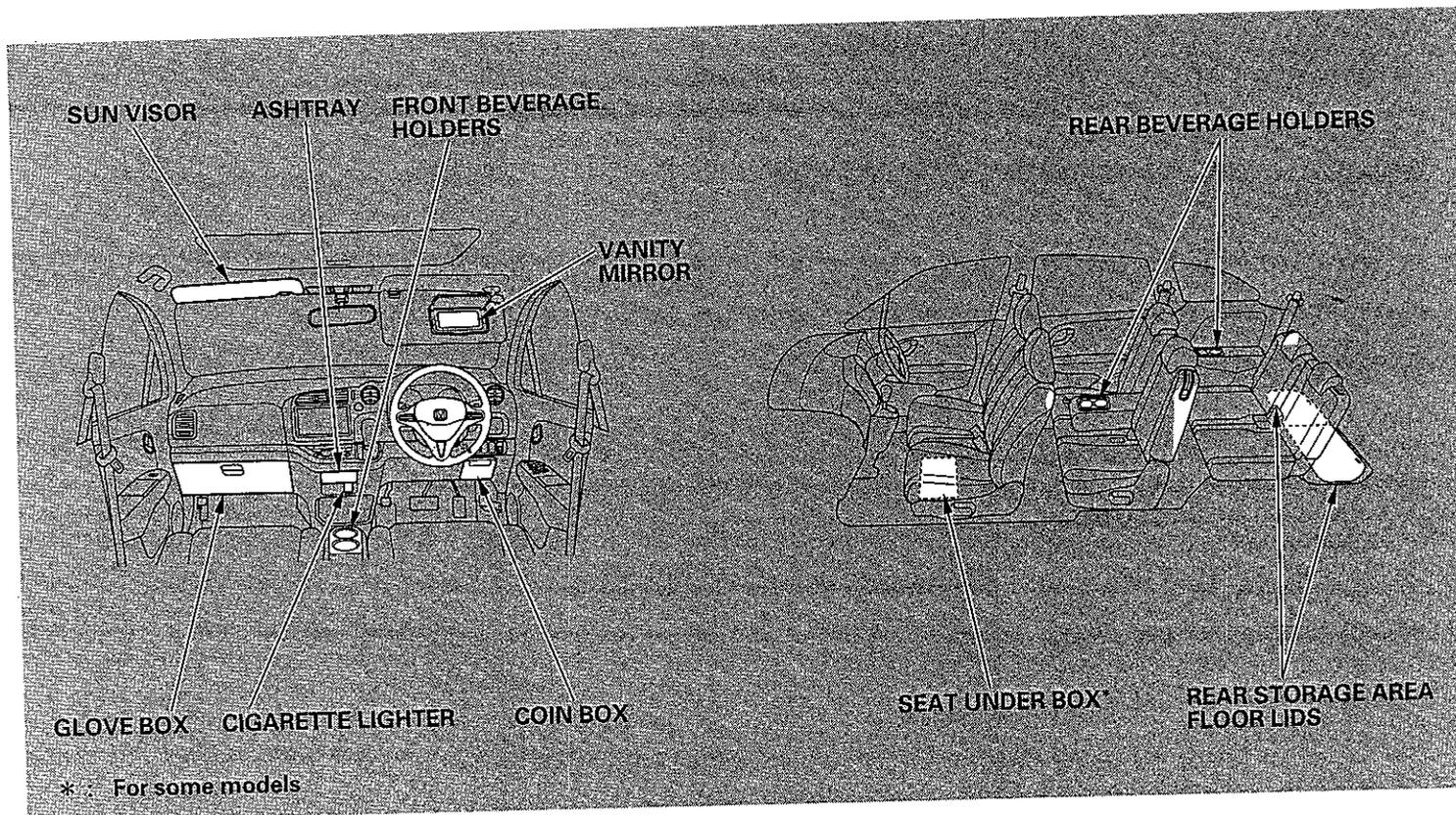


To apply the parking brake, push the parking brake pedal down with your foot. To release the parking brake, push on the pedal again. The parking brake indicator on the instrument panel should go out when the parking brake is fully released with the engine running (see page 70).

### NOTICE

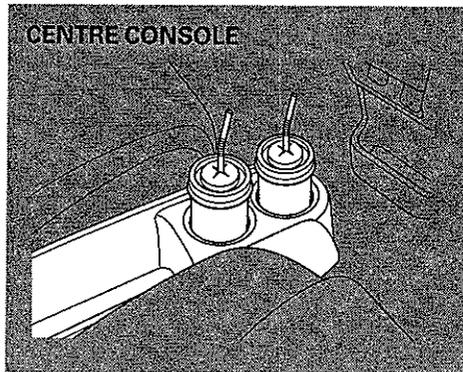
Driving the vehicle with the parking brake applied can damage the rear brakes and axles. A beeper will sound if the vehicle is driven with the parking brake on.

## Interior Convenience Items



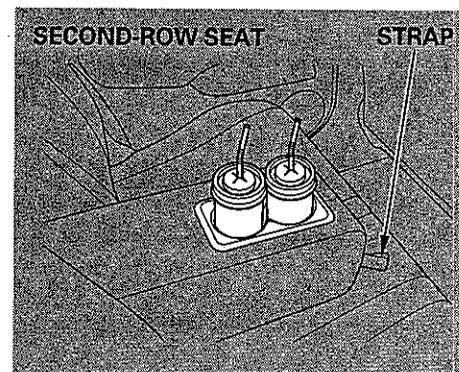
## Interior Convenience Items

### Beverage Holders

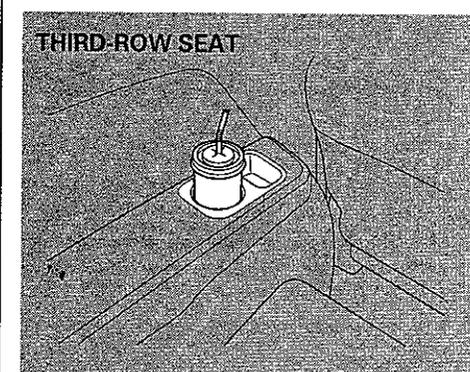


The front beverage holder is in the centre console compartment.

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.



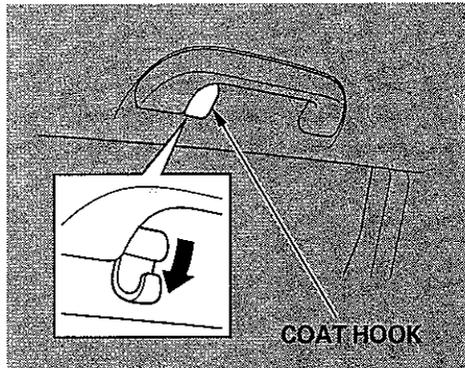
The second-row seat also has beverage holders in the centre armrest. To use it, pull the strap and pivot the armrest down.



The third-row seat has the beverage holders.

## Interior Convenience Items

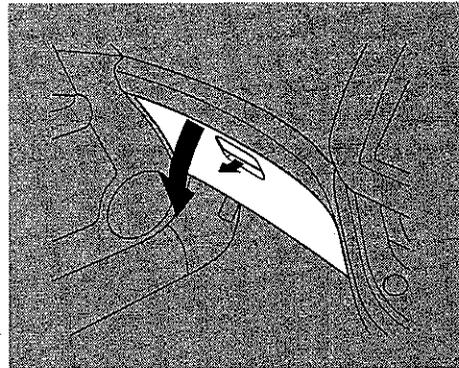
### Coat Hook



To use a coat hook, pull it down.  
Close it with a firm push.

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

### Glove Box



Open the glove box by pulling the handle. Close it with a firm push.

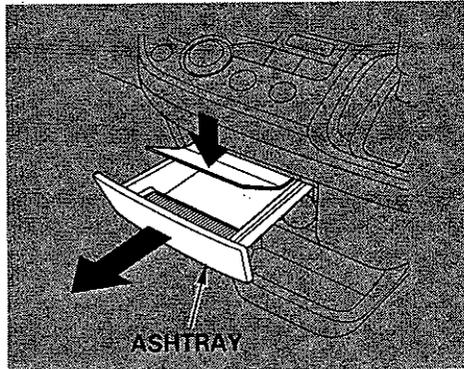
### **⚠ WARNING**

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

Always keep the glove box closed while driving.

## Interior Convenience Items

### Ashtray



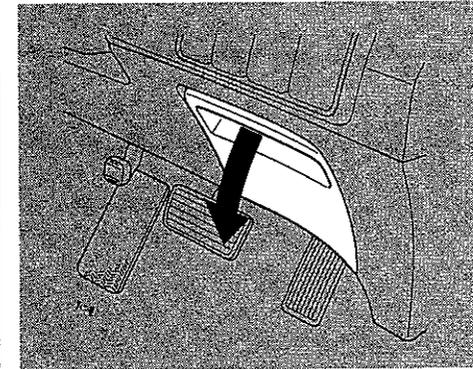
Open the ashtray by pulling on the bottom edge. Push it in to close it. To remove the ashtray for emptying, push down on the metal plate inside, then pull the ashtray out completely.

The light in the ashtray comes on when the position lights are on.

### NOTICE

Use the ashtray only for cigarettes, cigars, and other smoking materials. To prevent a possible fire and damage to your vehicle, don't put paper or other things that can burn in the ashtray.

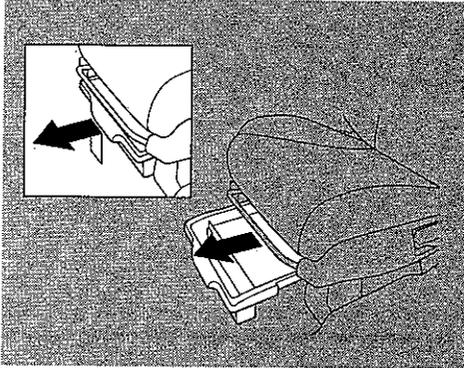
### Coin Box



To open the coin box, pull the upper edge. Close it with a firm push.

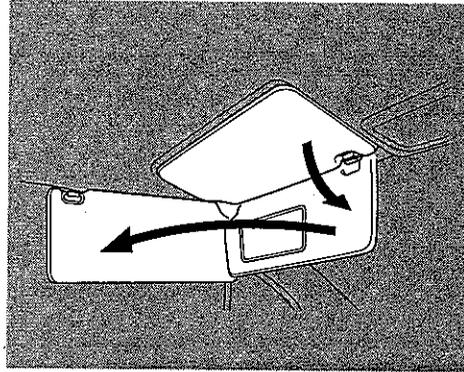
## Interior Convenience Items

### Seat Under Box (For some models)



A seat under box is located under the front passenger seat. To use it, pull upward slightly on the front centre edge of the box, and slide it out.

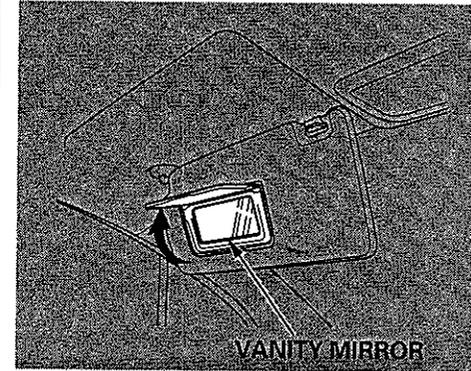
### Sun Visor



To use the sun visor, pull it down. You can also use the sun visor at the side window. Remove the support rod from the clip and swing the sun visor toward 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 extended sun visor over the rear view mirror.

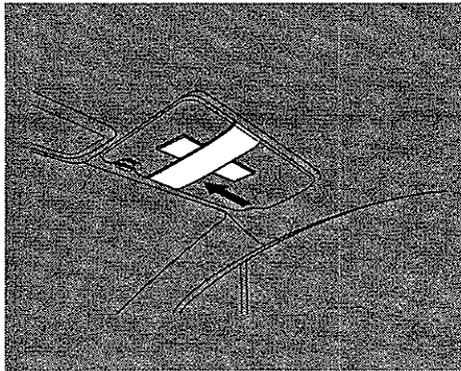
### Vanity Mirror



To use the vanity mirror on the back of the sun visor, pull up the cover.

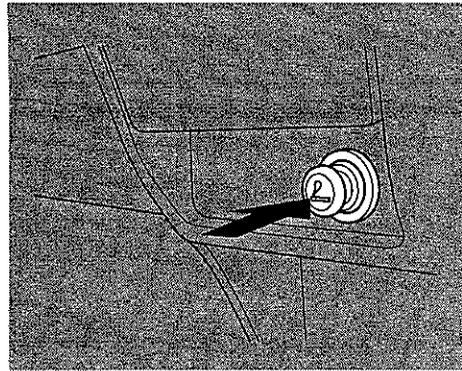
## Interior Convenience Items

### Ticket Holder



The ticket holder is located on the sun visor (driver's side only).

### Cigarette Lighter



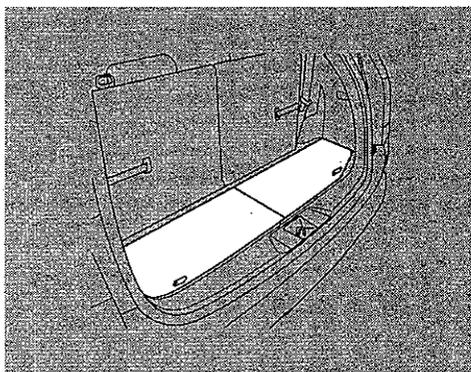
The ignition switch must be in the ACCESSORY (I) or the ON (II) position for the cigarette lighter to work. To heat up the lighter, push it in. It will pop out when it is ready for use. Do not hold the lighter in while it is heating up, you could cause it to overheat.

If you push in the cigarette lighter without the ignition switch in the ACCESSORY (I) or the ON (II) position, it will not pop out. To return the cigarette lighter in place, you must turn the ignition switch on. Do not try to pull it out forcibly.

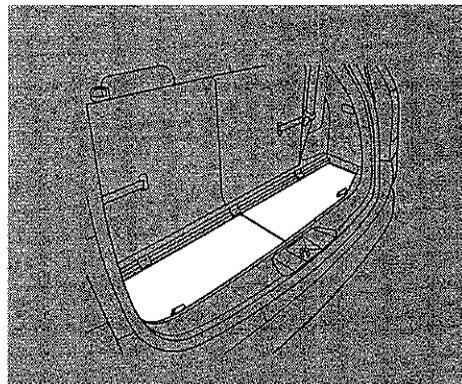
## Interior Convenience Items

### Rear Storage Area Floor Lids

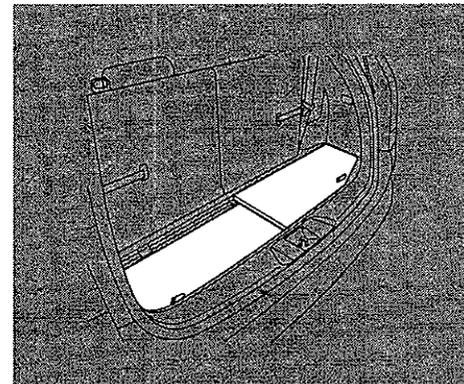
The luggage area floor consists of two floor lids. These lids can be positioned at two different levels to increase or decrease the depth of the storage area to your convenience. The reverse side of the lids are water-proofed. You can flip the lids to use the water-proofed side.



You can set both lids to the upper position for a flat floor.



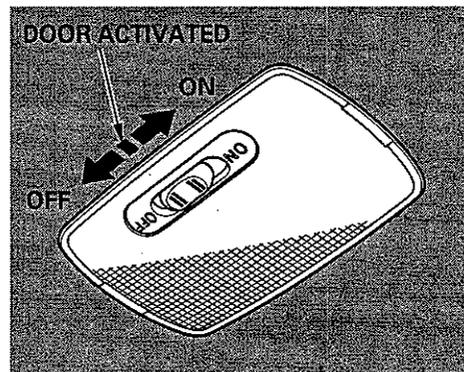
You can set both lids to the lower position. For example, when you want to carry a ball, use this position. The ball will not fall out when you open the tailgate.



You can set one lid to the upper and the other to the lower position. For example, when you do this, you will make one side of the floor narrower. Luggage can be stored on the narrower side to stop it sliding around while driving.

## Interior Lights

### Ceiling Light



The ceiling light has a three-position switch; ON, Door Activated, and OFF. In the Door Activated (centre) position, the light comes on when you:

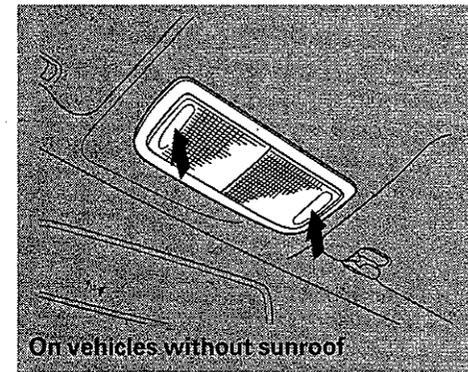
- Open any door.
- Remove the key from the ignition switch. If you do not open a door, the light fades out in about 30 seconds.

- Unlock the driver's door with the master door lock switch, lock tab, key, or the remote transmitter.

After all doors are closed tightly, the light dims slightly, then fades out in about 30 seconds. The light turns off before 30 seconds have elapsed if you insert the key to the ignition switch.

If you leave any door open without the key in the ignition switch, the ceiling light will go off after 3 minutes.

### Spotlights



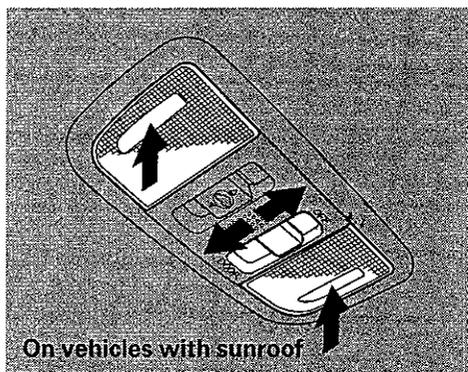
Turn on a spotlight by pushing the lens. Push the lens again to turn it off. You can use the spotlights at all times.

*CONTINUED*

## Interior Lights

*On vehicles with sunroof*

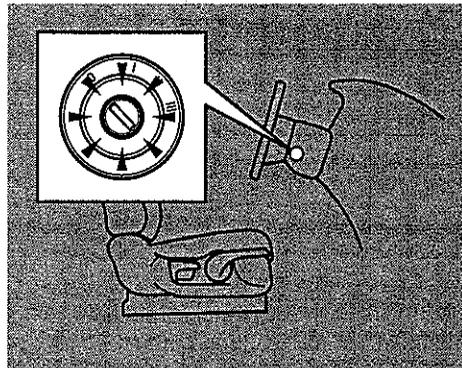
The spotlights have a two-position switch. In the DOOR position, the lights come on when you open any door. In the OFF position, the lights do not come on.



The spotlights (with the switch in the DOOR position) also come on when you open any door, unlock the door with the key, lock tab on the driver's door, master door lock switch, or the remote transmitter, and when you remove the key from

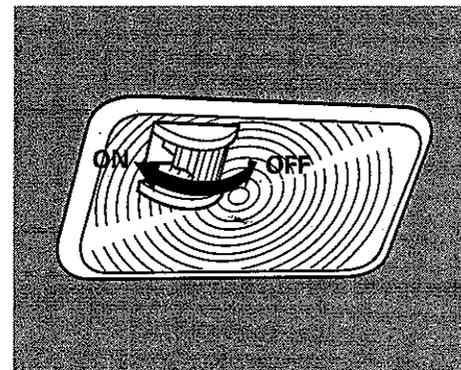
the ignition switch.

### Ignition Switch Light



The ignition switch light comes on when you unlock the driver's door, open any door, or remove the key from the ignition switch. It fades out in about 30 seconds after all doors are closed. It goes off soon after you insert the key, turn the ignition switch to the ON (II) position, or lock the driver's door.

### Luggage Area Light



The luggage area light has a two position switch. In the OFF (right) position, the light does not come on. In the ON (left) position, the light comes on when you open the tailgate.

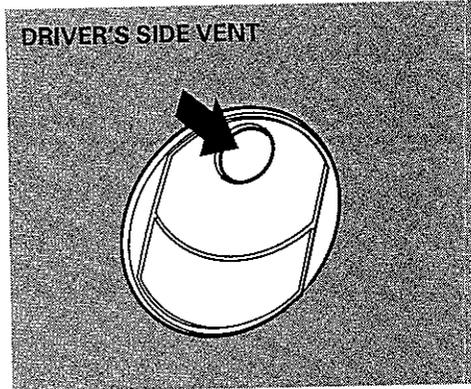
# Features

The climate control system in your vehicle provides a comfortable driving environment in all weather conditions.

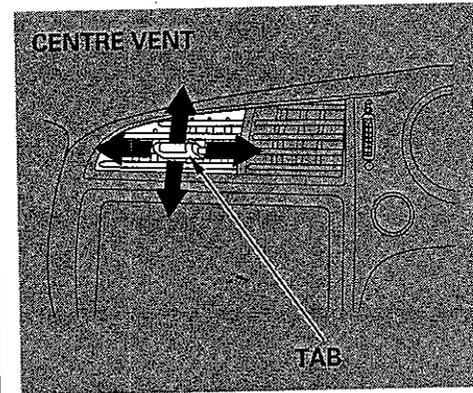
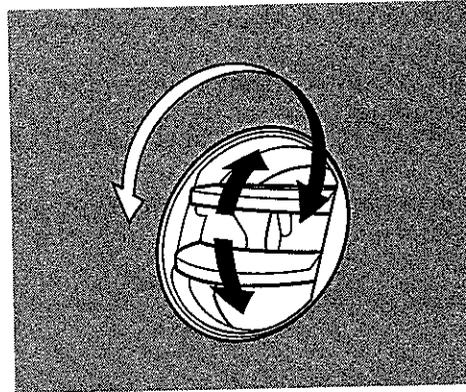
The security system helps to discourage vandalism and theft of your vehicle.

- Vents ..... 128
- Vents Controls ..... 130
- Climate Control System ..... 131
- Automatic Operation ..... 131
- Semi-automatic Operation ..... 132
- ECON mode Operation ..... 134
- Sunlight, Temperature, and Humidity Sensors ..... 135
- Security System ..... 136

## Vents



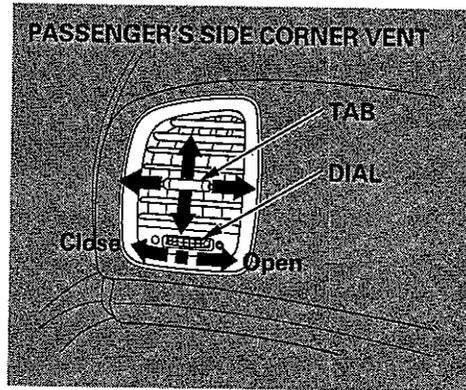
The driver's side vent can be opened and closed with the upper and lower flaps. To open it, push in the flap as shown. To close the vent, push the bottom of either flap. To adjust the airflow from the vent, push in the flap to open it, then move the flap up-and-down and rotate the vent.



The direction of airflow from the vents in the centre and each side of the dashboard is adjustable.

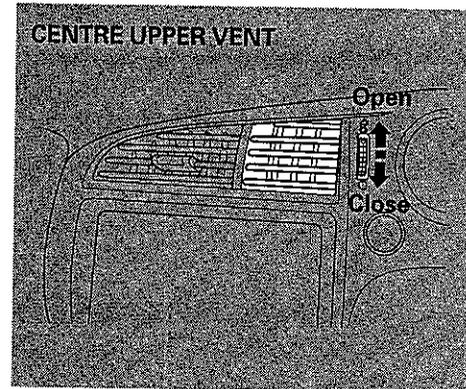
To adjust the airflow from each vent, move the tab up-and-down and side-to-side.

## Vents



To adjust the air flow from the passenger's side corner vent, move the tab up-and-down and side-to-side.

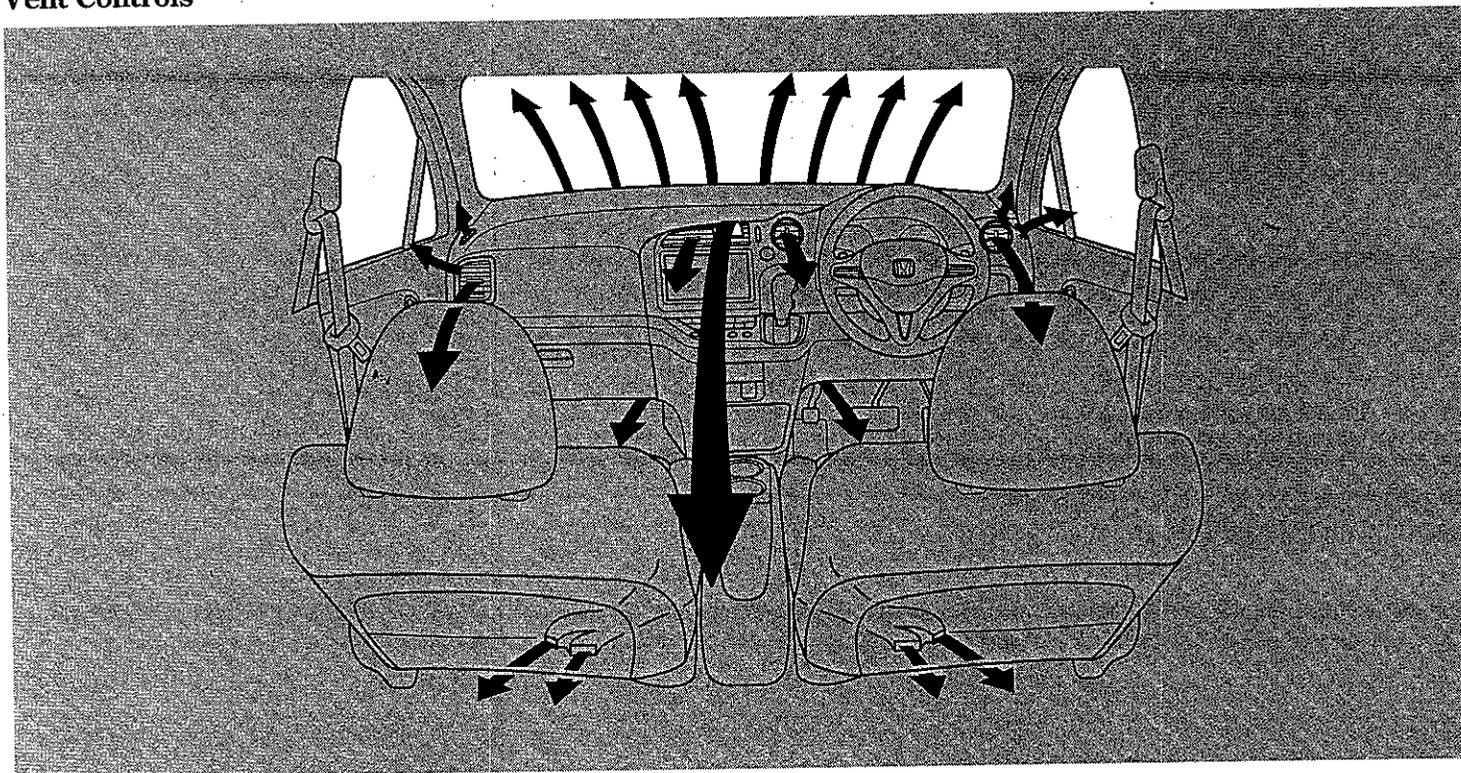
The passenger's side corner vent can be opened and closed with the dial.



The centre upper vent is used for the rear seat. It can be opened and closed with the dial next to it.

## Vents

### Vent Controls

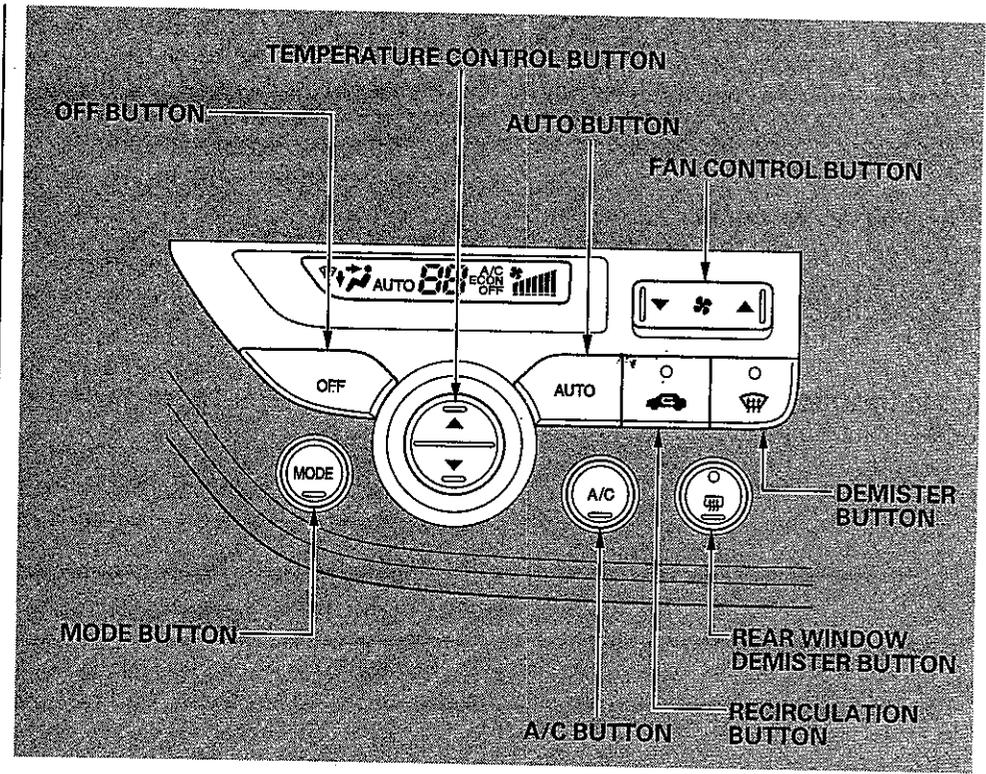


## Climate Control System

### Automatic Operation

The automatic climate control system adjusts the fan speed and airflow levels to maintain the interior temperature you select.

1. Press the AUTO button.
2. Set the desired temperature with the temperature control buttons. You will see AUTO in the system's display.



CONTINUED

## Climate Control System

The system automatically selects the proper mix of conditioned and/or heated air that will, as quickly as possible, raise or lower the interior temperature to your preference.

When you set the temperature to its lower limit ( **Lo** ) or its upper limit ( **Hi** ), 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.

### Semi-automatic Operation

You can manually select various functions of the climate control system when it is in full automatic mode. All other features remain automatically controlled.

Making any manual selection causes the word AUTO in the display to go out.

### Fan Control Button

Push the ▲ button to increase the fan speed and air flow. Push the ▼ button to decrease it.

### Temperature Control Button

Push the ▲ button to increase the temperature of air flow. Push the ▼ button to decrease it.

### Air Conditioning (A/C) Button

This button turns the air conditioning on and off. You will see A/C ON or A/C OFF in the display.

When you turn the A/C off, the system cannot regulate the inside temperature if you set the temperature control below the outside temperature.

## Climate Control System

### Recirculation Button

When the recirculation indicator is on, air from the vehicle's interior is sent throughout the system again. When the indicator 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.

### Demister Button

Press this button (indicator on). Air flows from the demister vents at the base of the windshield.

When you select , the system automatically switches to fresh air mode and turns on the A/C.

The button directs the main air flow to the windshield for faster defrosting. It also overrides any MODE selection you may have made.

When you turn off , by pressing the button again, the system returns to its former settings.

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

### Rear Window Demister Button

This button turns the rear window demister off and on (see page 84 ).

## Climate Control System

### Mode Button

Use the MODE button to select the vents the air flows from. Some air will flow from the dashboard corner vents in all modes.

Each time you press the MODE button, the display shows the mode selected.

 Air flows from the centre 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 demister vents at the base of the windscreen.

### ECON mode Operation

The automatic climate control system is controlled by the ECON mode.

Press and release the A/C button repeatedly to select the ECON mode. You will see AC ECON in the display.

While the ECON mode is activated you may feel the A/C system is less effective than usual.

Even though you select the ECON mode, the mode will not be activated under the following conditions:

- When the outside temperature is less than 25°C.
- When you set the temperature to its lower limit ( **L** ) or its upper limit ( **H** ).
- When you select  or



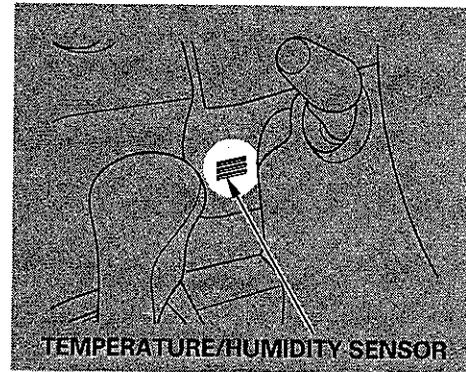
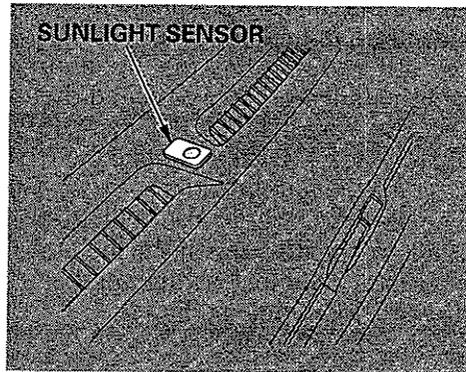
### To Turn Everything Off

If you press the OFF button, the climate control system shuts off.

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

## Climate Control System

### Sunlight, Temperature, and Humidity Sensors

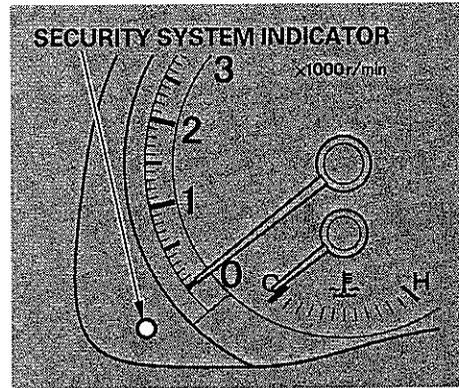


To regulate the interior temperature and humidity, the climate control system has two sensors. A sunlight sensor is located in the top of the dashboard and a temperature/humidity sensor is next to the steering column. Do not cover the sensors or, spill liquid or spray chemical cleaners on the sensors.

## Security System

The security system helps to protect your vehicle and valuables from theft. The horn sounds and the turn signal lights flash if someone attempts to break into your vehicle or remove the radio. This alarm continues for 30 seconds, then the system resets.

To reset an alarming system before 30 seconds have elapsed, unlock the driver's door with the key or the remote transmitter.



The security system sets automatically 15 seconds after you lock the doors, bonnet, and tailgate. For the system to activate, you must lock the doors from the outside with the key or remote transmitter. The security system indicator on the instrument panel starts blinking immediately to show you the system is setting itself.

When you lock the doors and the tailgate with the remote transmitter, all outside turn signals and both indicators in the instrument panel flash three times to verify the doors and the tailgate are locked and the security system has set. When you unlock them, these lights flash once.

The security system also sets after you lock the doors with the lock tab or master door lock switch on the driver's door while pulling the outside door handle.

If you unlock the doors with the remote transmitter, but do not open any of the doors within 30 seconds, the doors automatically relock and the security system sets.

## Security System

Once the security system is set, opening any door or tailgate (without using the key or the remote transmitter), or the bonnet, will cause it to alarm.

The alarm will also be activated if the passenger inside the locked vehicle turns the ignition switch on.

The security system will not set if the bonnet, tailgate, or any door is not fully closed. If the system will not set, check the door and tailgate open indicators on the instrument panel (see page 72 ), to see if the doors and tailgate are fully closed. Since it is not part of the monitor display, manually check the bonnet.

Do not attempt to alter this system or add other devices to it.

## Before Driving

Before you begin driving your vehicle, you should know what petrol 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, Fuel Recommendation

### Break-in Period

Help assure your vehicle's future reliability and performance by paying extra attention to how you drive during the first 1,000 km (625 miles). During this period:

- Avoid full-throttle starts and rapid acceleration.
- Avoid hard braking for the first 300 km (200 miles).
- Do not change the oil until the scheduled maintenance time.

You should also follow these recommendations with an overhauled or exchanged engine, or when the brakes are replaced.

### Fuel Recommendation

Your vehicle is designed to operate most effectively on unleaded petrol with a Research Octane Number (RON) of 91 or higher.

Using petrol containing lead will damage your vehicle's emissions controls and engine. This contributes to air pollution.

Petrol of the recommended Research Octane Number (RON) may not be available in some areas. In this case, petrol of a lower octane may be used temporarily if it does not cause engine "knocking." This will result in decreased engine performance.

## Service Station Procedures

### Refueling

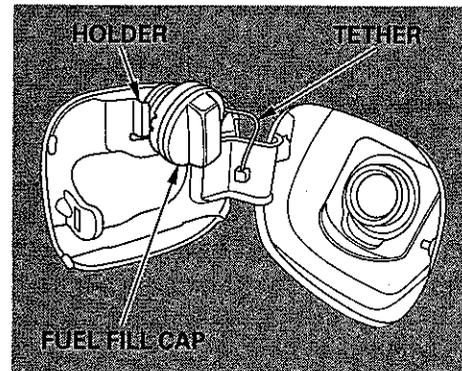


1. Park with the left side closest to the service station pump.
2. Open the fuel fill door by pulling on the handle at the outside of the driver's seat.

### ⚠ WARNING

**Petrol is highly flammable and explosive. You can be burned or seriously injured when handling fuel.**

- Stop the engine, and keep heat, sparks, and flame away.
- Handle fuel only outdoors.
- Wipe up spills immediately.



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.

The fuel fill cap is attached to the fuel filler with a tether to avoid losing the cap.

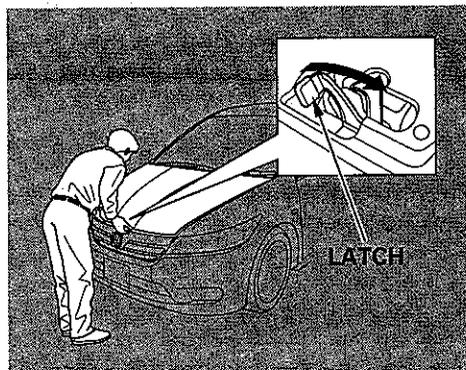
4. Stop filling the tank after the fuel nozzle automatically clicks off. Do not try to "top off" the tank. Leave some room for the fuel to expand with temperature changes.
5. Screw the fuel fill cap back on until it clicks at least once.
6. Push the fuel fill door closed until it latches.

## Service Station Procedures

### Opening and Closing the Bonnet

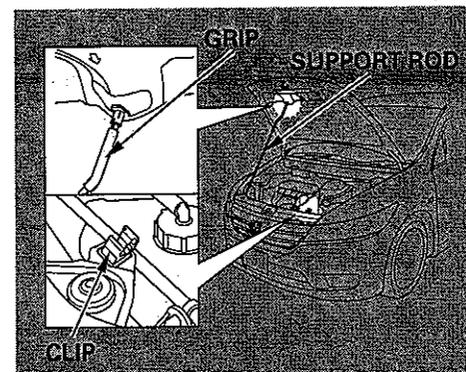


1. Park the vehicle, and set the parking brake. Pull the bonnet release handle under the lower corner of the dashboard. The bonnet will pop up slightly.



2. Put your fingers under the front edge of the bonnet near the centre. Slide your hand to the left until you feel the bonnet latch handle. Push this handle up to release it. Lift up the bonnet.

If the bonnet latch handle moves stiffly, or if you can open the bonnet without lifting the handle, the mechanism should be cleaned and lubricated.



3. Holding the grip, pull the support rod out of its clip. Insert the end into the designated hole in the bonnet.

## Service Station Procedures

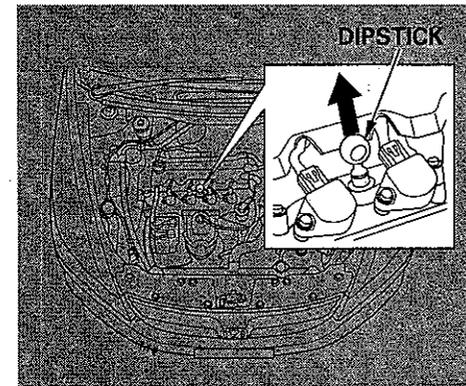
To close the bonnet, lift it up slightly to remove the support rod from the hole. Put the support rod back into its holding clip. Lower the bonnet to about 30 cm (a foot) above the fender, then let it drop. Make sure it is securely latched.

### Oil Check

All engines consume oil as part of their normal operation, therefore, the engine oil level must be checked regularly, for example when refuelling. Always check the oil before a long journey.

The amount of oil consumed depends on how the vehicle is driven and the climatic and road conditions encountered. The rate of oil consumption can be up to 1 litre per 1,000 km/625 miles. Consumption is likely to be higher when the engine is new.

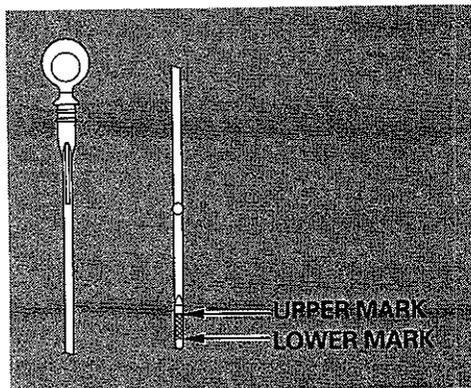
Make sure the engine is warmed up and the vehicle is parked on level ground. Turn off the engine and wait approximately 3 minutes before checking the oil level.



1. Remove the dipstick (orange loop).
2. Wipe off the dipstick with a clean cloth or paper towel.
3. Insert it all the way back in its tube.

*CONTINUED*

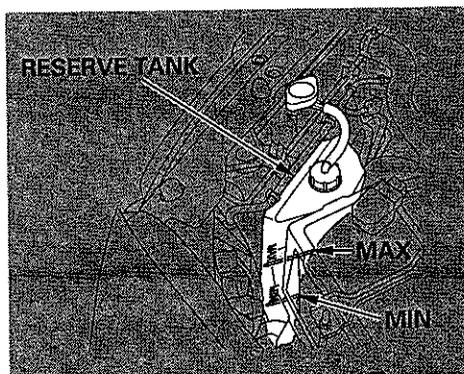
## Service Station Procedures



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 Engine Oil** on page 184.

### 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 185 for information on adding the proper coolant.

Refer to **Owner's Maintenance Checks** on page 178 for information about checking other items on your vehicle.

## Fuel Economy

### Improving Fuel Economy

- Always maintain your vehicle according to the maintenance schedule. See **Owner's Maintenance Checks** (see page 178).

*For example, an underinflated tyre causes more "rolling resistance," which uses more fuel.*

The build-up of snow or mud on your 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.
- 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 and Modifications

Modifying your vehicle, or installing some non-Honda accessories, can make it unsafe. Before you make any modifications or add any accessories, be sure to read the following information.

### Accessories

Your dealer has genuine Honda accessories that allow you to personalize your vehicle. These accessories have been designed and approved for your vehicle.

Although non-Honda accessories may fit on your vehicle, they may not meet factory specifications, and could adversely affect your vehicle's handling and stability.

### **⚠ WARNING**

**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 your airbags and anti-lock brakes.

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 249 ) or interfere with proper operation of your vehicle.
- Before installing any electronic accessory, have the installer contact your dealer for assistance. If possible, have your dealer inspect the final installation.
- On vehicles with side curtain airbags, do not install accessories on the side pillars or across the rear windows. In these areas, accessories may interfere with proper operation of the side curtain airbags.

## Accessories and Modifications

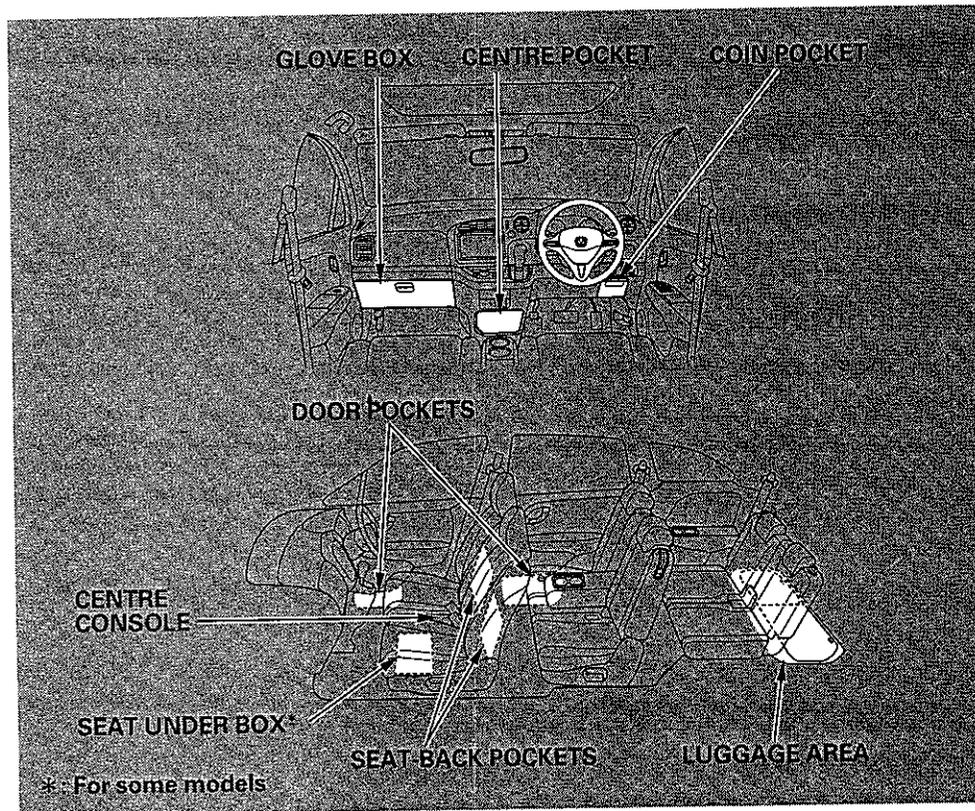
### Modifying Your Vehicle

Removing parts from your vehicle, or replacing components with non-Honda components could seriously affect your vehicle's handling, stability, and reliability.

Some examples are:

- Lowering your vehicle with a non-Honda 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 a non-Honda suspension kit can affect the handling and stability.
- Non-Honda wheels, because they are a universal design, can cause excessive stress on suspension components.
- Larger or smaller wheels and tyres can interfere with the operation of your vehicle's anti-lock brakes and other systems.
- Modifying your steering wheel or any other part of your vehicle's safety features can make the systems ineffective.

## Carrying Luggage



Your vehicle has several convenient storage areas:

- Glove box
- Seat-back pockets
- Luggage area, including the rear seats when folded down
- Door pockets
- Seat under box (for some models)
- Centre pocket
- Coin box

However, carrying too much luggage, or improperly storing it, can affect your vehicle's handling, stability, stopping distance, and tyres, and make it unsafe. Before carrying any type of luggage, be sure to read the following pages.

## Carrying Luggage

### Load Limits

When you load luggage, the total weight of the vehicle, all passengers, and luggage must not exceed the maximum permissible weight. The load for the front and rear axles also must not exceed the maximum permissible axle weight. Refer to page 262 for the maximum permissible weight and maximum permissible axle weight.

### ⚠ WARNING

**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 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 driver's ability to operate the pedals or the proper operation of the seats.  
Do not stack items higher than the back of the front seats.
- Keep the glove box closed while driving. If it is open, a passenger could injure their knees during a crash or sudden stop.

## Carrying Luggage

### Carrying Luggage in the Luggage Area or on a Roof Rack

- Do not place any heavy articles on the back of the rear centre seat. It can hinder the rear centre seat from moving.
- Distribute luggage evenly on the floor of the luggage area, placing the heaviest items on the bottom and as far forward as possible. Try to secure the items with rope or cord so they will not shift while you are driving.
- If you fold down the back seat, tie down items that could be thrown about the vehicle during a crash or sudden stop. Try to secure the items with rope or cord so they will not shift while you are driving. Do not stack items higher than the back of the front seats.

Refer to page 103 for folding rear seat-back.

- 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 61 .
- If you can carry any items on a roof rack, be sure the total weight of the rack and the items does not exceed the maximum allowable weight. Please contact your dealer for further information.

If you use an accessory roof rack, the roof rack weight limit may be lower. Refer to the information that came with your roof rack.

Concerning lashing means and retaining devices offered on the accessory market, please contact your dealer.

## Driving

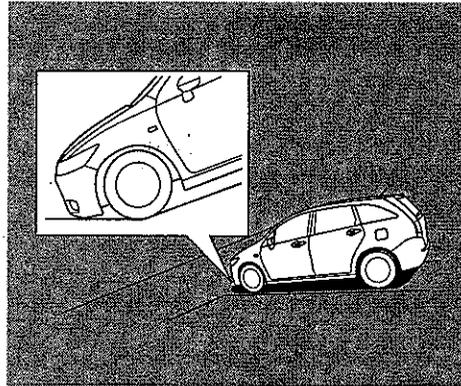
This section gives you tips on starting the engine under various conditions, and how to operate the automatic transmission. It also includes important information on parking your vehicle and the braking system.

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## Driving Guidelines

Your vehicle is designed to give you optimum handling and performance on well-maintained roads. As part of this design, your vehicle has a minimum of ground clearance and very low-profile tyres.

- Use caution if you ever drive your vehicle on very rough or rutted roads. You could damage the suspension and underbody by bottoming out. Going too fast over parking lot “speed bumps” can also cause damage.



- Curbs and steep inclines could damage the front and rear bumpers. Low curbs that do not affect the average vehicle may be high enough to hit the bumper on your vehicle. The front or rear bumper may scrape when trying to drive onto an incline, such as a steep driveway or trailer ramps.

## Preparing to Drive

You should do the following checks and adjustments before you drive your vehicle.

1. Make sure all windows, mirrors, and outside lights are clean and unobstructed. Remove frost, snow, or ice.
2. Check that the bonnet is fully closed.
3. Check that the tailgate is fully closed.
4. Visually check the tyres. If a tyre looks low, use a gauge to check its pressure.
5. Check that any items you may be carrying are stored properly or fastened down securely.
6. Check the seat adjustment (see page 98 ).
7. Check the adjustment of the inside and outside mirrors (see page 115 ).
8. Check the steering wheel adjustment (see page 86 ).
9. Make sure the doors are securely closed.
10. Fasten your seat belt. Check that your passengers have fastened their seat belts (see page 14 ).
11. When you start the engine, check the gauges and indicators in the instrument panel (see page 67 ).

## Starting the Engine

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 the START (III) position 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.

### NOTICE

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. See **Immobilizer System** on page 88 .

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.

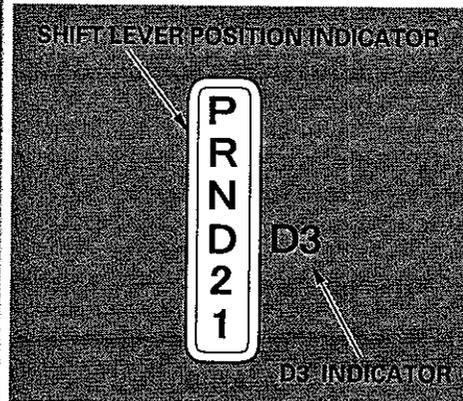
### NOTICE

The engine is harder to start in cold weather. Also, the thinner air found at altitudes above 2,400 meters adds to this problem.

If the outside temperature is below freezing, or if your vehicle has not been driven for several days, warm up the engine for a few minutes before driving.

## Automatic Transmission

### Shift Lever Position Indicators

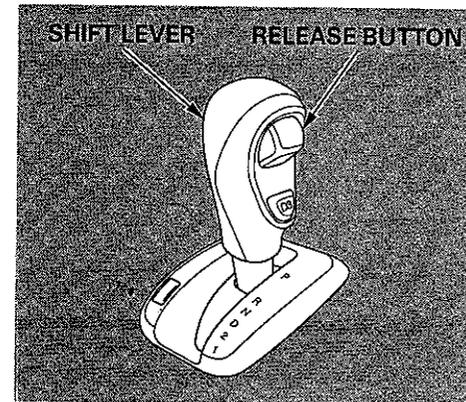


These indicators on the instrument panel show which position the shift lever is in.

The "D" indicator comes on for a few seconds when you turn the ignition switch to the ON (II) position. 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 with the automatic transmission control system. Avoid rapid acceleration, and have the transmission checked by your dealer as soon as possible.

### Shifting



To shift from any position, press firmly on the brake pedal and press the release button on the side of the shift lever. You cannot shift out of Park when the ignition switch is in the LOCK (0) or ACCESSORY (I) position.

*CONTINUED*

## Automatic Transmission

| To shift from:                                 | Do this:  |
|--|---|
| P to R   | Press the brake pedal and press the release button. |
| R to P<br>N to R<br>D to 2<br>2 to 1           | Press the release button.                           |
| 2 to D<br>D to N<br>N to D<br>R to N<br>1 to 2 | Move the lever.                                     |

**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. Press the release button on the side of the shift lever to move it.

If you have done all of the above and still cannot move the lever out of Park, see **Shift Lock Release** on page 159.

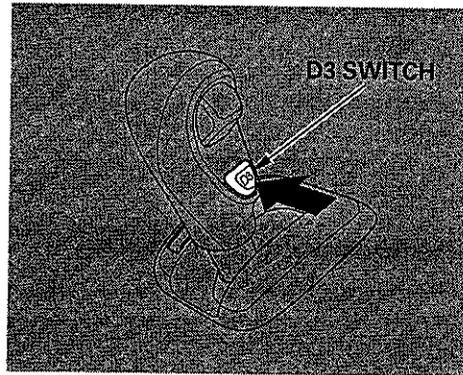
You must also press the release button to shift into Park. To avoid transmission damage, come to a complete stop before shifting into Park. The shift lever must be in Park before you can remove the key from the ignition switch.

**Reverse (R)** – Press the brake pedal and press the release button on the side of the shift lever to shift from Park to reverse. To shift from reverse to neutral, come to a complete stop and then shift. Press the release button before shifting into reverse from neutral.

## Automatic Transmission

**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 your normal driving. The transmission automatically selects a suitable gear for the vehicle 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)** — To use D3, press the D3 switch located under the shift lever release button when the shift lever is in the “D” position. This position is similar to D, except only the first three gears are selected. Use D3 to provide engine braking when going down a steep hill. D3 can also keep the transmission from cycling between third, fourth, and fifth gears in stop-and-go driving.

**Second (2)** — To shift to second, press the release button on the side of the shift lever. 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.
- To help reduce wheel spin.

*CONTINUED*

## Automatic Transmission

**First (1)** – To shift from second to first, press the release button on the side of the shift lever. This position locks the transmission in first gear. By upshifting and downshifting through 1, 2, and D, you can operate this transmission much like a manual transmission without a clutch pedal.

### Maximum Allowable Speeds

The speeds in this table are the maximum allowable speeds in each position. If you exceed these speeds, the engine speed will enter into the tachometer's red zone. If this occurs, you will 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.

Before downshifting, make sure the vehicle will not exceed the maximum allowable speed specified by the chart for the lower gear to avoid engine damage.

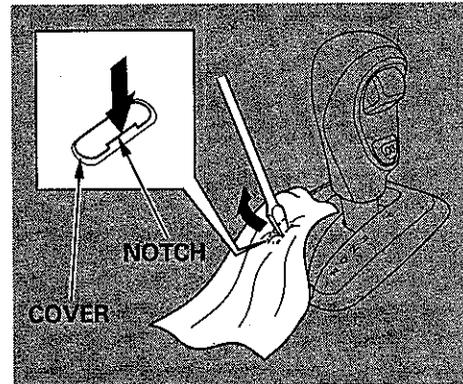
| Position | Maximum allowable speeds |
|----------|--------------------------|
| 1        | 62 km/h (39 mph)         |
| 2        | 107 km/h (66 mph)        |
| D3       | 162 km/h (101 mph)       |

## Automatic Transmission

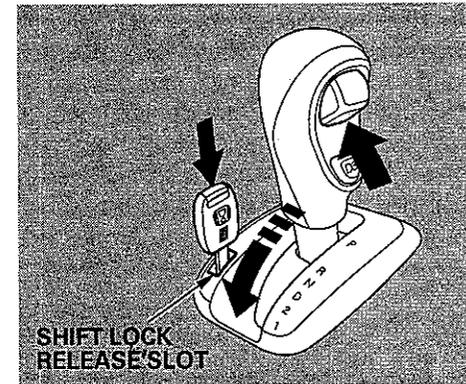
### Shift Lock Release

This allows you to move the shift lever out of Park if the normal method of pushing on the brake pedal and pressing the release button does not work.

1. Set the parking brake.
2. Remove the key from the ignition switch.
3. Put a cloth on the notch of the shift lock release slot cover. Using a small flat-tipped screwdriver or metal fingernail file, carefully pry on the notch of the cover to remove it.



4. Insert the key in the shift lock release slot.
5. Push down on the key while you press the release button on the side of the shift lever and move it out of Park to neutral.



6. Remove the key from the shift lock release slot, then reinstall the cover. Make sure the notch on the cover is on the driver's side. Press the brake pedal, and restart the engine.

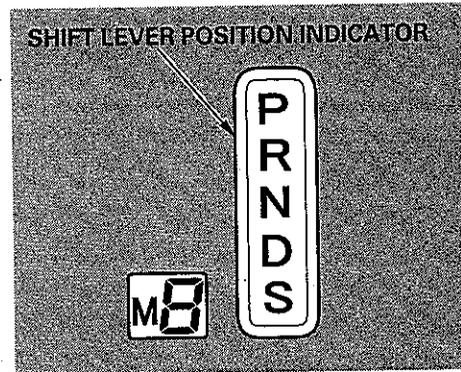
If you need to use the shift lock release, it means your vehicle is developing a problem. Have the vehicle checked by your dealer.

## Automatic Transmission (CVT)

### Continuously Variable Transmission (CVT)

Honda's Continuously Variable Transmission's unique design provides a smooth, constant flow of power. It is electronically controlled for more precise operation and better fuel economy.

### Shift Lever Position Indicators



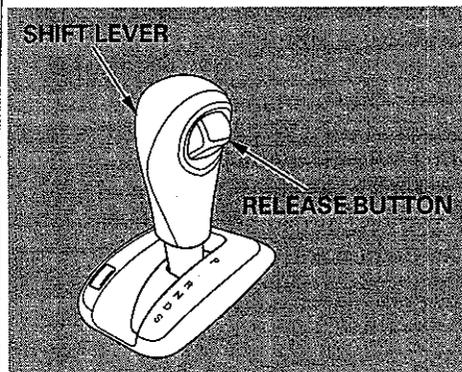
These indicators on the instrument panel show which position the shift lever is in.

The "D" indicator comes on for a few seconds when you turn the ignition switch to the ON (II) position. 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 with the automatic transmission control system. Avoid rapid acceleration, and have the transmission checked by your dealer as soon as possible.

## Automatic Transmission (CVT)

### Shifting



To shift from any position, press firmly on the brake pedal and press the release button on the side of the shift lever. You cannot shift out of Park when the ignition switch is in the LOCK (0) or ACCESSORY (I) position.

When you start along a slope to go uphill, be sure to apply the parking brake in addition to using the foot brake because creeping may be less effective.

| To shift from:                       | Do this:  |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| P to R                               | Press the brake pedal and press the release button. |
| R to P<br>N to R<br>D to S           | Press the release button.                           |
| N to D<br>D to N<br>S to D<br>R to N | Move the lever.                                     |

**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. Press the release button on the side of the shift lever to move it.

If you have done all of the above and still cannot move the lever out of Park, see **Shift Lock Release** on page 164.

You must also press the release button 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.

*CONTINUED*

## Automatic Transmission (CVT)

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**Reverse (R)** — Press the brake pedal and press the release button on the side of the shift lever to shift from Park to reverse. To shift from reverse to neutral, come to a complete stop and then shift. Press the release button before shifting into reverse from neutral.

**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 position.

**Drive (D)** — Use this position for your normal driving. The transmission automatically adjusts to keep the engine at the best speed for driving conditions. To help the engine warm up faster, the transmission will select ratios that allow the engine to run at higher speeds when it is cold.

**Sport (S)** — To shift into the sport (S) position, press the release button on the side of the shift lever. This position is similar to D, and helps you to use the high engine speed range efficiently.

With the shift lever in D or S, you can also use the paddle shifters to shift the continuously variable transmission up or down through seven-stages manually. Once you begin to use the paddle shifters in S, the transmission will no longer upshift or downshift automatically. For more information of driving with the paddle shifters, see page 165.

## Automatic Transmission (CVT)

For faster acceleration when in D or S, the transmission will automatically “kick down” to a lower range of ratios by pushing the accelerator pedal to the floor.

### Maximum Allowable Speeds

The CVT shifts automatically to maintain proper engine speed in any shift position.

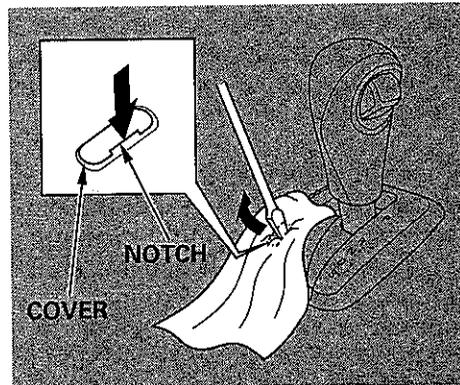
When the vehicle reaches the maximum speed in any shift position, you may feel the engine cut in and out. This is caused by a limiter (180 km/h, 112 mph) in the engine's computer controls. The engine will run normally when you reduce the speed to below the maximum.

## Automatic Transmission (CVT)

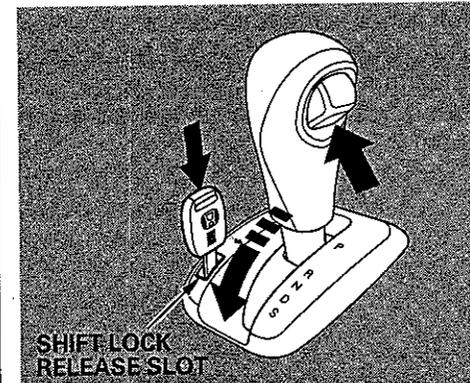
### Shift Lock Release

This allows you to move the shift lever out of Park if the normal method of pushing on the brake pedal and pressing the release button does not work.

1. Set the parking brake.
2. Remove the key from the ignition switch.
3. Put a cloth on the notch of the shift lock release slot cover. Using a small flat-tipped screwdriver or metal fingernail file, carefully pry on the notch of the cover to remove it.



4. Insert the key in the shift lock release slot.
5. Push down on the key while you press the release button on the side of the shift lever and move it out of Park to neutral.



6. Remove the key from the shift lock release slot, then reinstall the cover. Make sure the notch on the cover is on the driver's side. Press the brake pedal, and restart the engine.

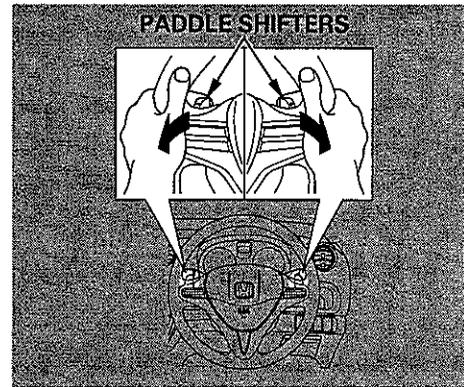
If you need to use the shift lock release, it means your vehicle is developing a problem. Have the vehicle checked by your dealer.

## Driving with the Paddle Shifters

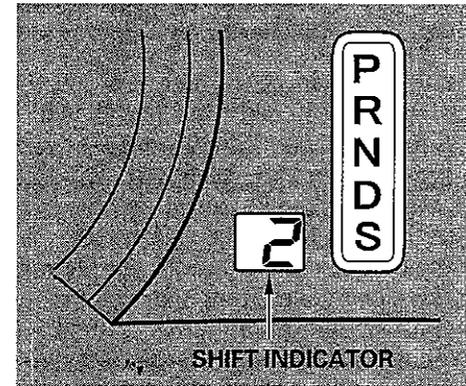
### Using the Paddle Shifters in D position (D-Paddle Shift Mode)

When you are driving in D position, pulling either paddle shifter switches from the ordinary automatic transmission (CVT) to the D-paddle shift mode. You can shift the transmission up or down through seven-stages manually with the paddle shifters.

Downshifting gives you more power when climbing, and provides engine braking when going down a steep hill.



To shift up or down, use the + (right) or - (left) paddle shifter on each side of the steering wheel.



Each time you pull the + (right), the transmission shifts to a higher gear. Pull the - (left) to downshift. You will see the selected gear number on the instrument panel.

*CONTINUED*

## Driving with the Paddle Shifters

The transmission control system monitors the accelerator pedal use and your driving conditions. When you press the accelerator pedal as in the normal driving, the system judges that you are driving at a constant cruising speed without using the paddle shifters. Under these conditions, D-paddle shift mode is cancelled, and the transmission automatically returns to ordinary automatic transmission (CVT).

When the transmission returns to ordinary automatic transmission (CVT), the displayed gear number goes out.

The transmission remains in the selected gear if you do not accelerate.

Each time you pull either paddle shifter, the transmission shifts one gear up or down. If you want to shift up or down more than two gears, pull

the paddle shifter twice, pause, and then pull it again.

The automatic transmission (CVT) will not allow you to change shift if:

- You downshift before the engine speed reaches the upper limit of the lower gear.

If you try to do this, the shift indicator will flash the number of the lower gear several times, then return to a higher gear.

- You upshift before the engine speed reaches the lower limit of the higher gear.
- You press both paddle shifters at the same time.
- You press one of the two paddle shifters with another paddle shifter being pressed.

The transmission downshifts to first gear and returns to ordinary automatic transmission (CVT) when the vehicle comes to a complete stop and the vehicle speed is about 6 mph (10 km/h).

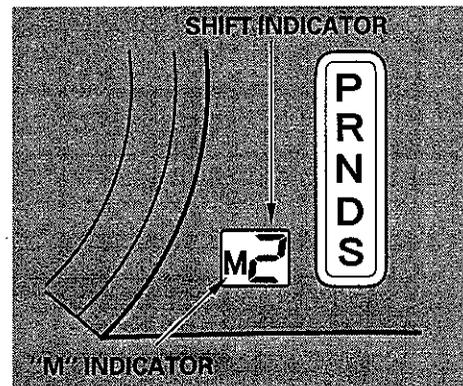
If there is a problem in the transmission while you are driving with the paddle shifters, the D indicator flashes, the D-paddle shift mode is cancelled, and the transmission returns to ordinary automatic transmission (CVT).

## Driving with the Paddle Shifters

### Using the Paddle Shift in S position (7-Speed Manual Shift Mode)

With the shift lever in S position, you can select the 7-speed manual shift mode to shift gears; much like a manual transmission using the paddle shifters, but without a clutch pedal.

To enter the 7-speed manual shift mode, press the release button on the side of the shift lever, move the lever to the S position, then pull either paddle shifter. To cancel the 7-speed manual-shift mode and return to the ordinary automatic transmission (CVT), move the shift lever from the S position. When moving the shift lever, be careful not to operate incorrectly. While you are driving in the 7-speed manual shift mode, the transmission will not automatically return to the ordinary automatic transmission (CVT).



When you move the shift lever from the "D" to "S" position and pull either paddle shifter, the shift indicator displays "M" along with the selected gear number.

To upshift, pull the + (right) paddle shifter. To downshift, pull the - (left) paddle shifter.

If you keep depressing the accelerator pedal without pressing the paddle shifter, the speed will be automatically shifted up just before the tachometer's red zone.

The transmission also shifts automatically as the vehicle comes to a complete stop. It downshifts to first gear when the vehicle speed reaches 10 km/h (6 mph) or less.

Under certain conditions, the manual shift mode may shift to the overdrive in the "D" position. At this time, the shift indicator displays "7".

*CONTINUED*

## Driving with the Paddle Shifters

---

Downshifting with the paddle shifter allows you to increase the engine braking when going down steep or long hills, and provides more power when climbing uphill. You can upshift the transmission manually to reduce the rpm. Driving in the higher gear helps fuel economy.

The automatic transmission (CVT) will not allow you to change shift if:

- You downshift before the engine speed reaches the upper limit of the lower gear.

If you try to do this, the shift indicator will flash the number of the lower gear several times, then return to a higher gear.

- You upshift before the engine speed reaches the lower limit of the higher gear.
- You press both paddle shifters at the same time.
- You press one of the two paddle shifters with another paddle shifter being pressed.

## Parking

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 sunroof (if equipped) and the windows are closed.

- Turn off the lights.

- Place any packages, valuables, etc., in the luggage area or take them with you.

- Lock the doors.

Check the indicator on the instrument panel to verify that the security system is set.

- 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.

## Braking System

---

Your vehicle 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, increases wear, and reduces their effectiveness. It also keeps your brake lights on all the time, confusing drivers behind you.

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

All four disc brakes have audible brake pad 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)

The anti-lock brake system (ABS) helps prevent the wheels from locking up, and helps you retain steering control by pumping the brakes rapidly, much faster than a person can do it.

The electronic brake distribution (EBD) system, which is part of the ABS, also balances the front-to-rear braking distribution according to vehicle loading.

*You should never pump the brake pedal; Let the ABS work for you by always keeping firm, steady pressure on the brake pedal. This is sometimes referred to as "stomp and steer."*

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 this 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 your dealer inspect your vehicle as soon as possible.

If the indicator comes on while driving, test the brakes as shown on page 248.

CONTINUED

## Anti-lock Brakes (ABS)

If the ABS indicator and the brake system indicator come on together, and the parking brake is fully released, the EBD system may also be shut down.

Test your brakes as instructed on page 248. If the brakes feel normal, drive slowly and have your vehicle repaired by your 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.

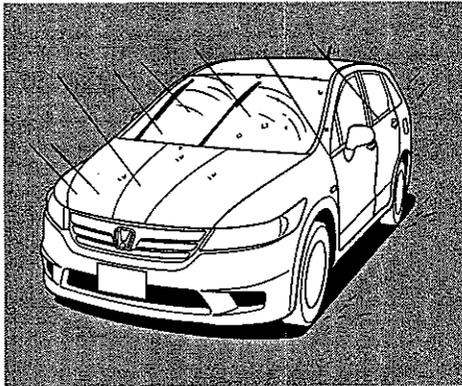
**Important Safety Reminders**  
**ABS does not reduce the time or distance it takes to stop the vehicle.** It only helps with the steering control during braking.

**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 anti-lock.** Slow down, and allow a greater distance between vehicles under those conditions.

## Driving in Bad Weather



Rain, fog, and snow conditions require a different driving technique because of reduced traction and visibility. Keep your vehicle well-maintained and exercise greater caution when you need to drive in bad weather. The cruise control (on some types) should not be used in these conditions.

**Driving Technique** — Always drive slower than you would in dry weather. It takes your vehicle longer to react, even in conditions that may seem just barely damp. Apply smooth, even pressure to all the controls. Abrupt steering wheel movements or sudden, hard application of the brakes can cause loss of control in wet weather. Be extra cautious for the first few kilometers of driving while you adjust to the change in driving conditions. This is especially true in snow. A person can forget some snow-driving techniques during the summer months. Practice is needed to relearn those skills.

Exercise extra caution when driving in rain after a long dry spell. After months of dry weather, the first rains bring oil to the surface of the roadway, making it slippery.

**Visibility** — Being able to see clearly in all directions and being visible to other drivers are important in all weather conditions. This is more difficult in bad weather. To be seen more clearly during daylight hours, turn on your headlights.

Inspect your windshield wipers and washers frequently. Keep the windshield washer reservoir full of the proper fluid. Have the windshield wiper blades replaced if they start to streak the windshield or leave parts unwiped. Use the demister and air conditioning to keep the windows from fogging up on the inside (see pages 84 and 132).

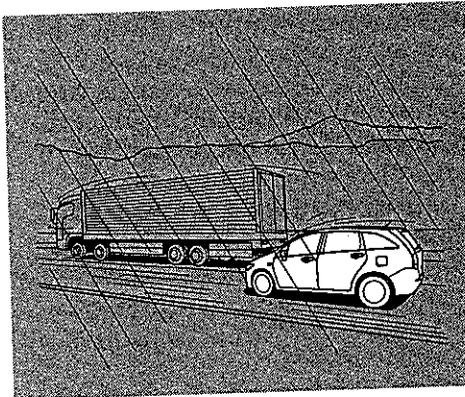
*CONTINUED*

## Driving in Bad Weather, Towing a Trailer

**Traction** — Check your tyres frequently for wear and proper pressure. Both are important in preventing “aquaplaning” (loss of traction on a wet surface). In the winter, mount snow tyres on all four wheels for the best handling.

Watch road conditions carefully, they can change from moment to moment. Wet leaves can be as slippery as ice. “Clear” roads can have patches of ice. Driving conditions can be very hazardous when the outside temperature is near freezing. The road surface can become covered with areas of water puddles mixed with areas of ice, so your traction can change without warning.

Be careful when downshifting. If traction is low, you can lock up the drive wheels for a moment and cause a skid.



Be very cautious when passing, or being passed by other vehicles. The spray from large vehicles reduces your visibility, and the wind buffeting can cause you to lose control.

**CAUTION:** *Do not drive on the road where water is deep. Driving through deep water will cause damage to the engine and electrical equipment and the vehicle will break down.*

### Towing a Trailer

Your vehicle is not designed to tow a trailer. attempting to do so can void your warranties.

## Maintenance

Regularly maintaining your vehicle is the best way to protect your investment. You will be rewarded with safer, more economical, trouble-free driving. This section lists items that need to be checked regularly and explains how to check them. It also details some simple maintenance tasks you can do yourself. The maintenance schedules show you when these things need to be done.

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## Maintenance Safety

All service items not detailed in this section should be performed by a certified technician or other qualified technician.

### 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 petrol.
- To reduce the possibility of fire or explosion, keep cigarettes, sparks, and flames away from the battery and all fuel-related parts.
- Wear eye protection and protective clothing when working with the battery or compressed air.

### ⚠ WARNING

**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 and 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 down before touching any parts.

- **Injury from moving parts.** Do not run the engine unless instructed to do so.

### ⚠ WARNING

**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 manual.**

Some of the most important safety precautions are given here. However, we cannot warn you of every conceivable hazard that can arise in performing maintenance. Only you can decide whether or not you should perform a given task.

## Maintenance Schedule

The required maintenance schedule specifies all maintenance required to keep your vehicle in peak operating condition. Maintenance work should be performed in accordance with the standards and specifications of Honda by properly trained and equipped technicians. Your authorized dealer meets all of these requirements.

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 strain on the engine, brakes, and many other parts of your vehicle.
- Operate your vehicle on reasonable roads within the legal speed limit.
- Drive your vehicle regularly over a distance of several kilometres.
- Always use the recommended petrol only (see page 140).

We recommend the use of genuine Honda parts and fluids or their equivalent whenever you have maintenance done. These are the same high-quality items that went into your vehicle when it was new, so you can be sure they fit and perform flawlessly.

## Maintenance Schedule

### Owner's Maintenance Checks

You should check the following items at the use or specified intervals.

- Engine oil level — Check every time you fill the fuel tank. See page 143 .
- Engine coolant level — Check the radiator reserve tank every time you fill the fuel tank. See page 144 .
- Windscreen washer fluid — Check the level in the reservoir monthly. If weather conditions cause you to use the washers frequently, check the reservoir each time you stop for fuel. See page 187 .
- Windscreen wipers — Check the wiper condition monthly. If the wipers do not wipe the windscreen securely, check them for wear, cracks, and other damage.
- Automatic transmission (including CVT) — Check the fluid level monthly. See page 188 .
- Brakes — Check the fluid level monthly. See page 190 .
- Brake pedal — Check the brake pedal for smooth operation.
- Parking brake — Check the parking brake pedal for smooth operation.
- Tyres — Check the tyre pressure monthly. Examine the tread for wear and foreign objects. See page 212 .
- Battery — Check its condition and the terminals for corrosion monthly. See page 218 .
- Air conditioning system — Check its operation weekly. See page 207 .
- Windscreen demister — Operate the heater and air conditioning and check the demister vents monthly.
- Lights — Check the operation of the headlights, position lights, tail-lights, high-mount brake light, turn signal lights, fog lights, and licence plate lights monthly. See page 193 .
- Doors — Check the tailgate and all doors including the rear doors for smooth opening/closing and secure locking.
- Horn — Check the horn operation.

## Maintenance Schedule

| Service at the indicated distance or time — whichever comes first. | km x 1,000  | 20                          | 40 | 60 | 80 | 100 | 120 | 140 | 160 | 180 | 200 |   |
|--|---|-----------------------------|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
|  | months  | 12                          | 24 | 36 | 48 | 60  | 72  | 84  | 96  | 108 | 120 |   |
| Replace engine oil*1   | Normal  | Every 10,000 km or 1 year   |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |   |
|  | Severe*2  | Every 5,000 km or 6 months  |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |   |
| Replace engine oil filter*1  | Normal  | •                           | •  | •  | •  | •   | •   | •   | •   | •   | •   | • |
|  | Severe*2  | Every 10,000 km or 6 months |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |   |
| Replace air cleaner element  | Every 20,000 km   |                             |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |   |
| Inspect valve clearance  | Every 40,000 km   |                             |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |   |
| Replace fuel filter*3  |   |                             |    |    | •  |     |     |     | •   |     |     |   |
| Replace spark plugs  | Every 40,000 km   |                             |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |   |
| Inspect drive belt   |   | •                           |    |    | •  |     |     | •   |     |     | •   |   |
| Inspect idle speed   |   |                             |    |    |    |     | •   |     |     |     |     |   |
| Replace engine coolant   | At 200,000 km or 10 years, thereafter every 100,000 km or 5 years |                             |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |   |

- \*1: Only severe schedule is required in some countries: refer to the local warranty booklet that came with your vehicle.
- \*2: Refer to page 181 for replacement information under severe conditions.
- \*3: Refer to page 192 for replacement information under severe driving conditions.

This Maintenance Schedule outlines the *minimum* required maintenance that you should perform to ensure the trouble-free operation of your vehicle. Due to regional and climatic differences, some additional servicing may be required. Please consult your warranty booklet for a more detailed description.

CONTINUED

## Maintenance Schedule

| Service at the indicated distance or time — whichever comes first.        |     | km x 1,000                              | 20 | 40 | 60 | 80 | 100 | 120 | 140 | 160 | 180 | 200 |
|---|-----|---|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|   |     | months                                  | 12 | 24 | 36 | 48 | 60  | 72  | 84  | 96  | 108 | 120 |
| Replace transmission fluid**  | A/T | Normal                                  |    |    |    |    |     | •   |     |     |     | •   |
|   |     | Severe                                  |    |    | •  |    | •   |     | •   |     |     | •   |
|   | CVT | Normal                                  |    |    |    | •  |     |     | •   |     |     | •   |
|   |     | Severe                                  |    | •  |    | •  |     | •   |     | •   |     | •   |
| Inspect front and rear brakes   |     | Every 10,000 km or 6 months             |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| Replace brake fluid   |     | Every 3 years (independent of distance) |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| Check parking brake adjustment  |     | •                                       | •  |    | •  |    | •   |     | •   |     | •   | •   |
| Rotate tyres (Check tyre inflation and condition at least once per month) |     | Rotate tyres every 10,000 km            |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| <b>Visually inspect the following items:</b>                              |     |   |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| Tie rod ends, steering gear box, and boots                                |     | Every 10,000 km or 6 months             |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| Suspension components   |     |   |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| Driveshaft boots  |     |   |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| Brake hoses and lines (including ABS)                                     |     | •                                       | •  | •  | •  | •  | •   | •   | •   | •   | •   | •   |
| All fluid levels and condition of fluid                                   |     | •                                       | •  | •  | •  | •  | •   | •   | •   | •   | •   | •   |
| Exhaust system  |     |   |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| Fuel lines and connections  |     |   |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |

\* 1 : Refer to page 181 for replacement information under severe conditions.

## Maintenance Schedule

**NOTE:**

If you drive your vehicle under one or more of the following severe conditions, the following items must be serviced according to the maintenance schedule indicated as Severe.

**Severe driving conditions:**

A: Driving less than 8 km (5 miles) per trip, or in freezing temperatures, driving less than 16 km (10 miles) per trip.

B: Driving in extremely hot [over 35°C (95°F)] conditions.

C: Extensive idling or long periods of stop-and-go driving.

D: Driving with a roof rack, or driving in mountainous conditions.

E: Driving on muddy, dusty, or de-iced roads.

F: Driving more than 20,000 km per year, or driving at high speed frequently.

| Items                     | Condition     |            |
|---------------------------|---------------|------------|
| Engine oil and oil filter | A, B, C, D, E |            |
| Transmission fluid        | A/T           | B, D       |
|                           | CVT           | B, C, D, F |

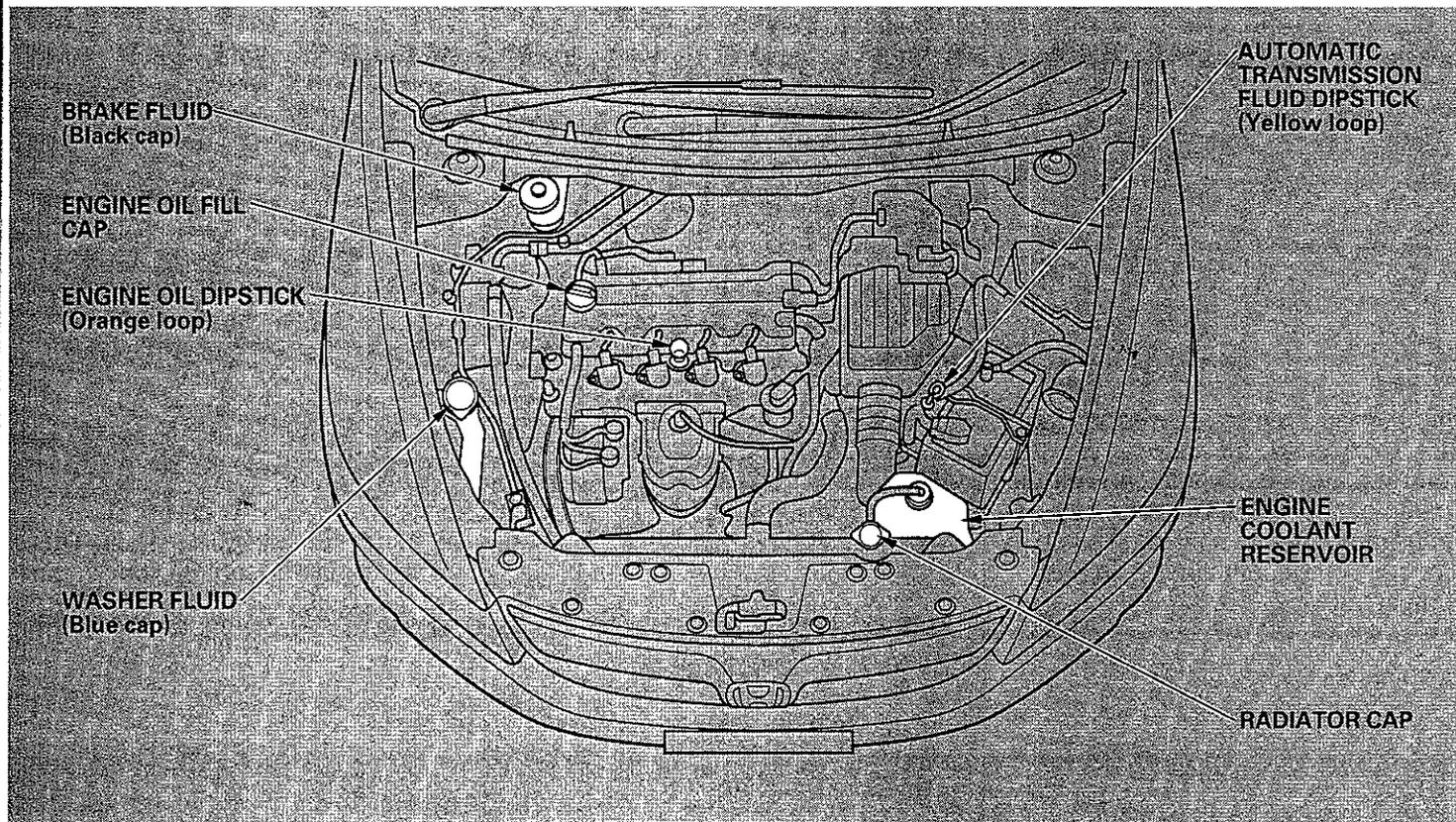
## Maintenance Record

Have your servicing dealer record all required maintenance below. Keep receipts for all work done on your vehicle.

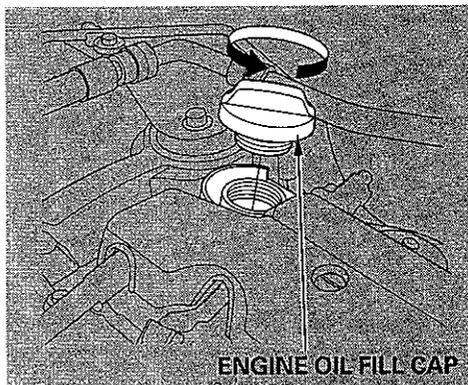
|   |                 |                   |
|---|-----------------|-------------------|
| 20,000 km<br>12,500 Mi.<br>(or 12 Mo.)  | (Sign or Stamp) | Km (Mi.) or Month |
|   |                 | Date              |
| 40,000 km<br>25,000 Mi.<br>(or 24 Mo.)  | (Sign or Stamp) | Km (Mi.) or Month |
|   |                 | Date              |
| 60,000 km<br>37,500 Mi.<br>(or 36 Mo.)  | (Sign or Stamp) | Km (Mi.) or Month |
|   |                 | Date              |
| 80,000 km<br>50,000 Mi.<br>(or 48 Mo.)  | (Sign or Stamp) | Km (Mi.) or Month |
|   |                 | Date              |
| 100,000 km<br>62,500 Mi.<br>(or 60 Mo.) | (Sign or Stamp) | Km (Mi.) or Month |
|   |                 | Date              |

|   |                 |                   |
|---|-----------------|-------------------|
| 120,000 km<br>75,000 Mi.<br>(or 72 Mo.)   | (Sign or Stamp) | Km (Mi.) or Month |
|   |                 | Date              |
| 140,000 km<br>87,500 Mi.<br>(or 84 Mo.)   | (Sign or Stamp) | Km (Mi.) or Month |
|   |                 | Date              |
| 160,000 km<br>100,000 Mi.<br>(or 96 Mo.)  | (Sign or Stamp) | Km (Mi.) or Month |
|   |                 | Date              |
| 180,000 km<br>112,500 Mi.<br>(or 108 Mo.) | (Sign or Stamp) | Km (Mi.) or Month |
|   |                 | Date              |
| 200,000 km<br>125,000 Mi.<br>(or 120 Mo.) | (Sign or Stamp) | Km (Mi.) or Month |
|   |                 | Date              |

## Fluid Locations



## Adding Engine Oil



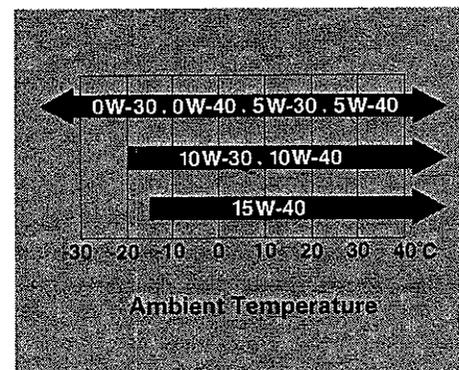
Unscrew and remove the engine oil fill cap on top of the valve cover. Pour in the oil slowly and carefully so you do not spill any. Clean up any spills immediately. Spilled oil could damage components in the engine compartment.

Reinstall the engine oil fill cap, and tighten it securely. Let the engine warm up and turn off the engine, let it sit for approximately 3 minutes, then check the oil level on the engine oil dipstick. Do not fill above the upper mark; you could damage the engine.

### Recommended Oil

Oil is a major contributor to your engine's performance and longevity. Always use a premium-grade detergent oil. It is highly recommended that you use genuine Honda Motor Oil in your vehicle for as long as you own it.

You can select the proper SAE viscosity oil for your vehicle according to this chart:



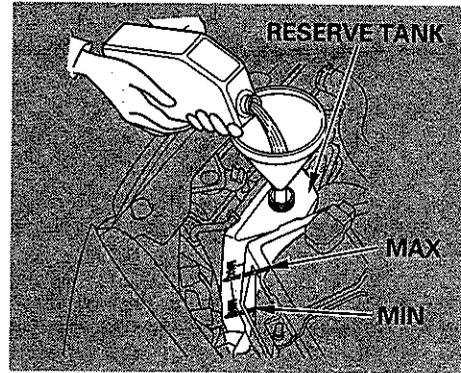
Always use an API service SL or higher grade fuel-efficient oil. This oil is formulated to help your engine use less fuel.

## Adding Engine Oil, Engine Coolant

### Engine Oil Additives

Your vehicle does not require any oil additives. Additives may adversely affect your engine's or transmission's performance and durability.

### 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 genuine 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.

The cooling system contains many aluminium components that can corrode if an improper antifreeze is used. Some antifreeze, even though labelled as safe for aluminium parts, may not provide adequate protection.

If the reserve tank is completely empty, you should also check the coolant level in the radiator.

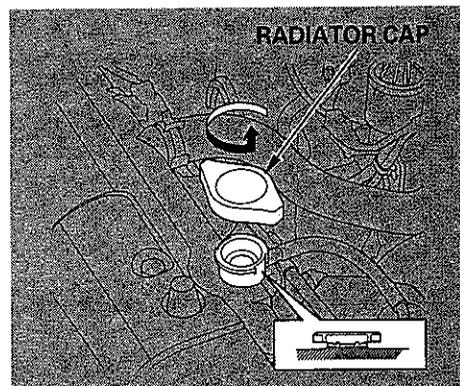
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## Engine Coolant

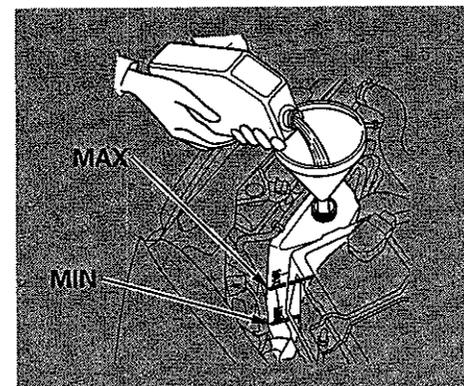
### **⚠ WARNING**

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. Make sure the engine and radiator are cool.
2. Relieve any pressure in the cooling system by turning the radiator cap anticlockwise, without pressing down.
3. Remove the radiator cap by pushing down and turning anticlockwise.



4. 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 any. Clean up any spills immediately; it could damage components in the engine compartment.
5. Put the radiator cap back on, and tighten it fully.

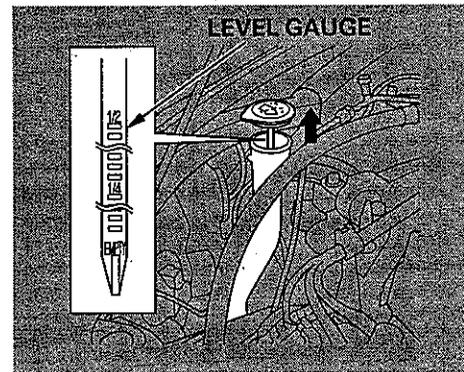
## Engine Coolant, Windscreen Washers

6. 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.

### Windscreen Washers

Check the fluid level in the windscreen washer reservoir at least monthly during normal use.



To check the windscreen washer fluid level, open the bonnet and look the windscreen washer reservoir located behind the left headlight. You will see a "1/2" mark on the reservoir. If you cannot see it clearly, check the fluid level by removing the cap and looking at the level gauge attached to the cap.

Fill the reservoir with a good-quality windscreen washer fluid. This increases the cleaning capability and prevents freezing in cold weather.

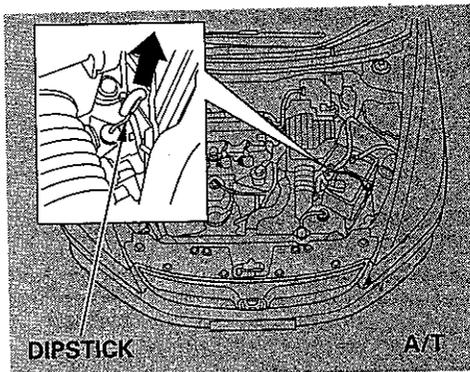
When you refill the reservoir, clean the edges of the windscreen wiper blades with windscreen washer fluid on a clean cloth. This will help to condition them.

### NOTICE

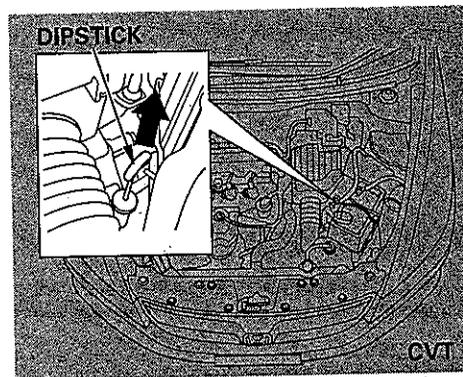
Do not use engine antifreeze or a vinegar/water solution in the windscreen washer reservoir. Antifreeze can damage your vehicle's paint, while a vinegar/water solution can damage the windscreen washer pump. Use only commercially-available windscreen washer fluid.

## Transmission Fluid

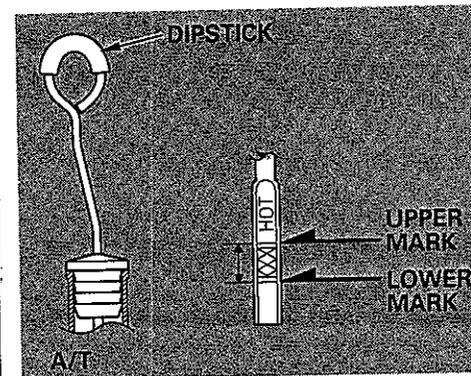
### Automatic Transmission/ Continuously Variable Transmission (CVT)



Check the fluid level with the engine and transmission at normal operating temperature.

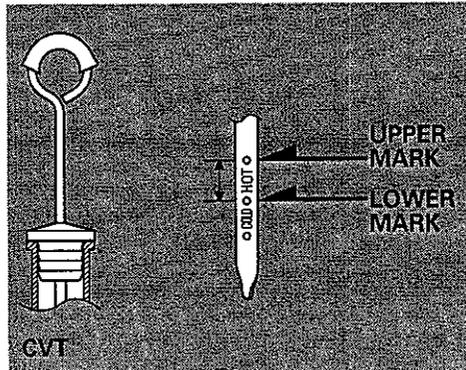


1. Park the vehicle on level ground. Start the engine and let it run until the radiator fan comes on, then shut off the engine. For accurate results, wait about 60 seconds before going to step 2, but don't wait longer than 90 seconds.



2. Remove the dipstick (yellow loop) from the transmission, and wipe it with a clean cloth.
3. Insert the dipstick all the way into the transmission securely as shown in the illustration.
4. Remove the dipstick and check the fluid level. It should be between the upper and lower marks.

## Transmission Fluid



*On vehicles with CVT*  
The dipstick has HOT and COLD ranges. The fluid level should be between the upper and lower marks within the HOT range.

- If the level is below the lower mark, add fluid into the dipstick hole to bring it to the level between the upper and lower marks.

Pour the fluid slowly and carefully so you do not spill any. Clean up any spills immediately; it could damage components in the engine compartment.

Always use genuine Honda ATF-Z1 (Automatic Transmission Fluid) for A/T model or CVTF (Continuously Variable Transmission Fluid) for CVT model. If it is 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 genuine Honda ATF-Z1 for the A/T model or CVTF for the CVT model as soon as it is convenient.

### *Automatic Transmission*

If you drive your vehicle under severe conditions (see page 181), the transmission fluid should be changed at 60,000 km or 3 years, then every 40,000 km or 2 years, whichever comes first.

### *Continuously Variable Transmission (CVT)*

If you drive your vehicle under severe conditions (see page 181), the transmission fluid should be changed every 40,000 km (25,000 miles) or 2 years, whichever comes first.

- Insert the dipstick all the way back into the transmission securely as shown in the illustration.

If you are not sure how to add fluid, contact your dealer.

## Brake Fluid

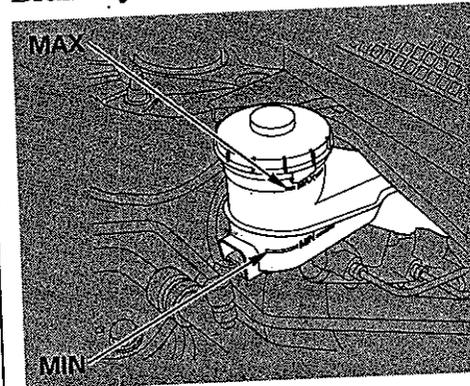
Check the fluid level in the reservoirs monthly.

Replace the brake fluid according to the recommendation in the maintenance schedule.

Always use genuine Honda Brake Fluid or an equivalent from a sealed container that is marked DOT3 or DOT4 only. Brake fluid marked DOT5 is not compatible with your vehicle's braking system.

Pour the fluid slowly and carefully so you do not spill any. Clean up any spills immediately; it could damage components in the engine compartment.

## Brake System



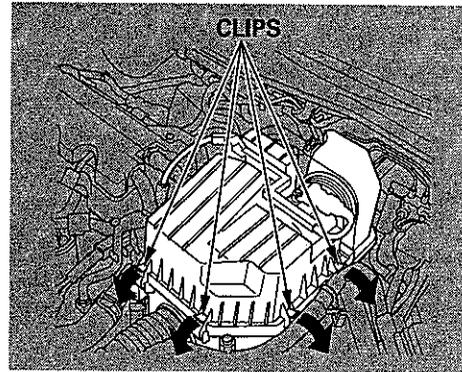
The fluid level should be between the MIN and MAX marks on the side of the reservoir. If the level is at or below the MIN mark, your brake system needs attention. Have the brake system inspected for leaks or worn brake pads.

## Air Cleaner Element

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

Follow the replacement procedure for removal and reinstallation.

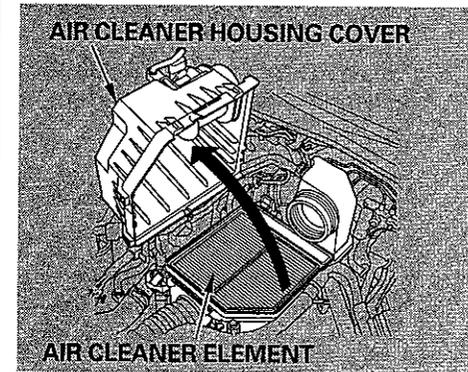
### Replacement



The air cleaner element is inside the air cleaner housing in the engine compartment.

To replace it:

1. Unsnap the four hold-down clips and remove the air cleaner housing cover.



2. Remove the old air cleaner element.
3. Carefully clean the inside of the air cleaner housing with a damp rag.

*CONTINUED*

## Air Cleaner Element, Fuel Filter

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

### Fuel Filter

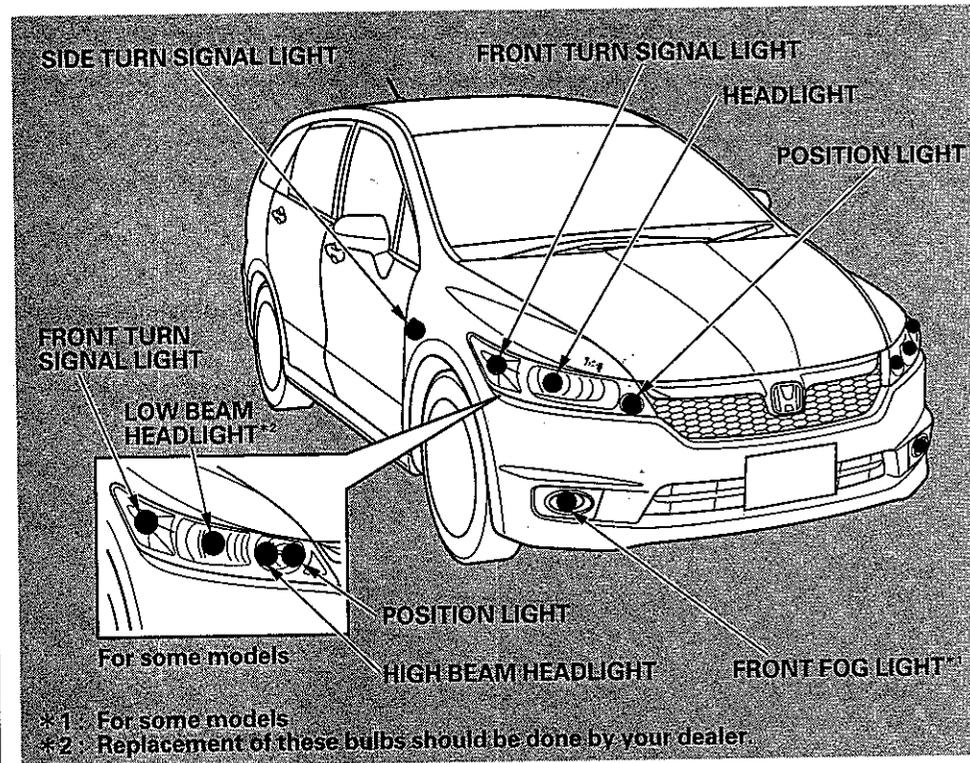
The fuel filter should be replaced according to the time and distance recommendations in the maintenance schedule.

It is recommended to replace the fuel filter every 40,000 km (25,000 miles), or 2 years, if the fuel you are using is suspected to be contaminated. In a high dust environment, the filter may become clogged sooner.

Have a qualified technician change the fuel filter. Since the fuel system is under pressure, fuel can spray out and create a hazard if all fuel line connections are not handled correctly.

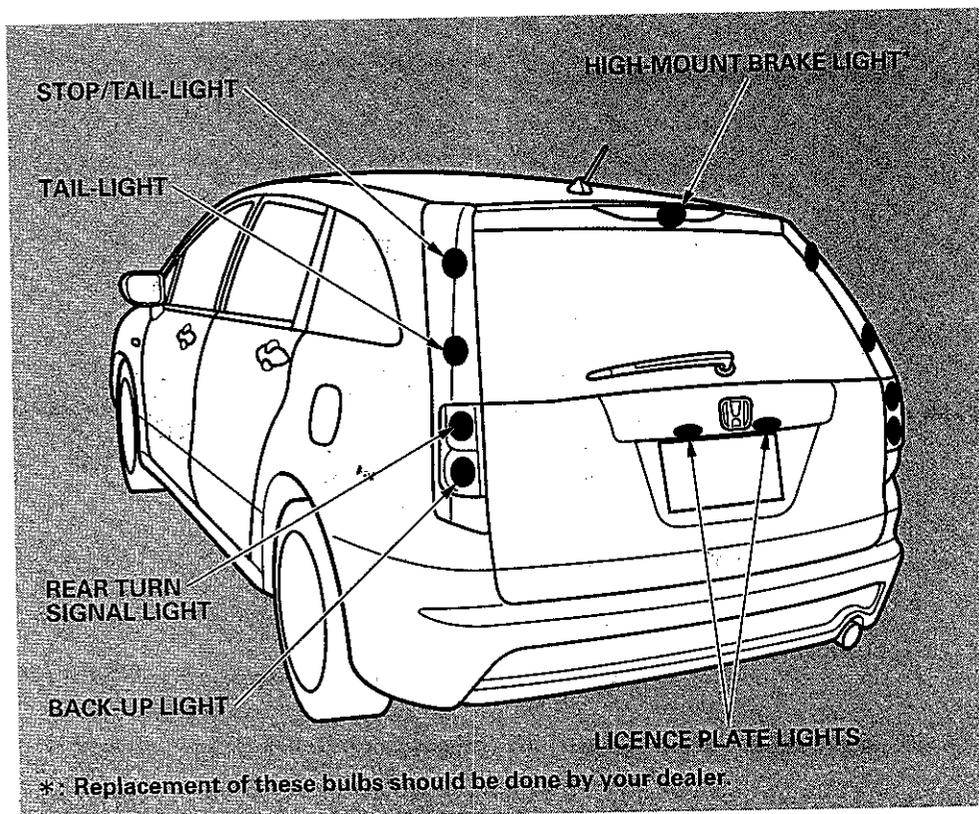
## Lights

Check the operation of your vehicle's exterior lights at least once a month. A burned out bulb can make the condition of your vehicle unsafe reducing your vehicle's visibility and the ability to signal your intentions to other drivers.



CONTINUED

## Lights



Check the following:

- Headlights (low and high beam)
- Position lights
- Tail-lights
- Brake lights
- Turn signals
- Side turn signals
- Back-up lights
- Hazard light function
- Licence plate lights
- High-mount brake light
- Front fog lights (for some models)

If you find any bulbs are burned out, replace them as soon as possible. Refer to the chart on page 264 to determine what type of replacement bulb is needed.

## Lights

### Headlight Aiming

The headlights were properly aimed when your vehicle was new. If you regularly carry heavy items in the luggage area, readjustment may be required. Adjustment should be done by your dealer or other qualified technician.

#### *On vehicles with headlight adjuster*

The vertical angle of the headlights can be adjusted. For more information, see page 85 .

#### *On vehicles with high voltage discharge type low beam headlights*

Your vehicle is equipped with an automatic headlight adjusting system that adjusts the vertical angle of the headlights automatically. Refer to page 85 for more information.

### Headlights with High Voltage Discharge Tubes (For some models)

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

### Replacing a Headlight Bulb

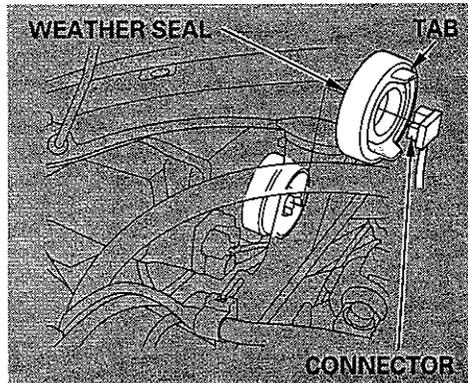
Your vehicle has halogen headlight bulbs. When replacing a bulb, handle it by its base, and protect the glass from contact with your skin or hard objects. If you touch the glass, clean it with denatured alcohol and a clean cloth.

#### **NOTICE**

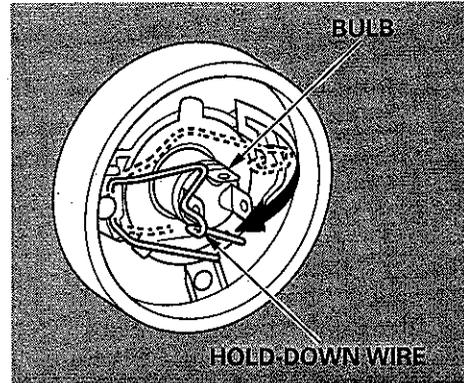
Halogen headlight bulbs get very hot when lit. Oil, perspiration, or a scratch on the glass can cause the bulb to overheat and shatter.

CONTINUED

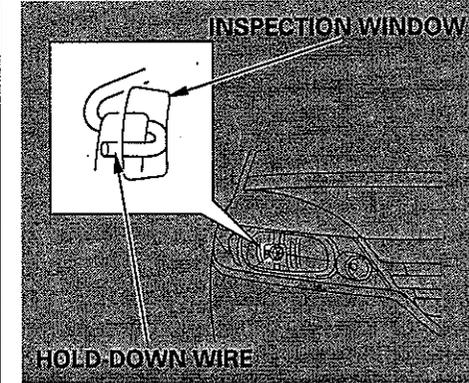
## Lights



1. Open the bonnet.
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 the wire out of the way, then 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.

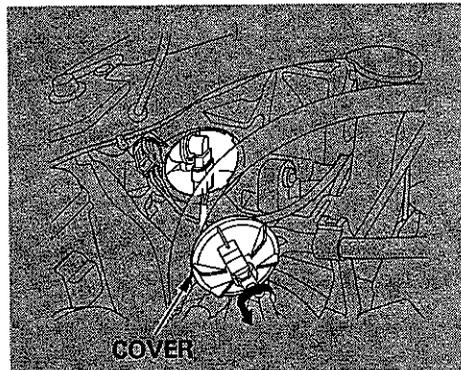


6. Make sure that the hold-down wire is installed properly and securely. You can check its installation from the inspection window on the headlight assembly.

## Lights

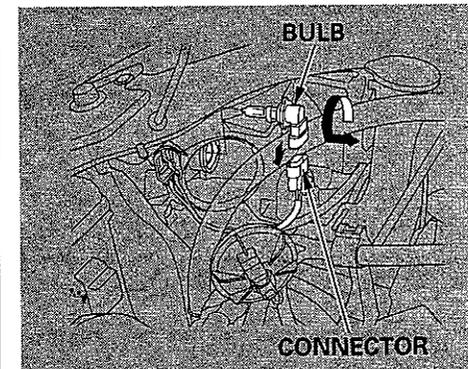
7. Install the rubber seal over the back of the headlight assembly.
8. Push the electrical connector onto the new bulb. Make sure it is connected securely. Turn on the headlights to test the new bulb.

### *High Beam Headlights*



*On vehicles with high voltage discharge type low beam headlights*

1. Open the bonnet.
2. Remove the cover on the back of the headlight assembly by turning it anticlockwise.



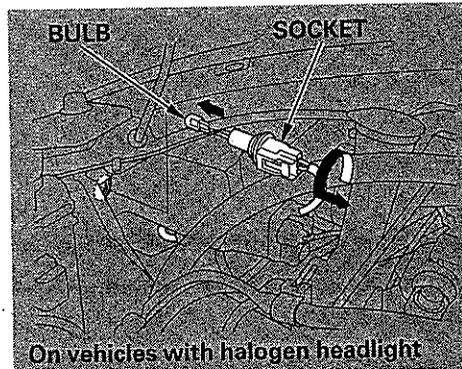
3. Remove the electrical connector from the bulb by pushing on the tab and pulling the connector down.
4. Remove the bulb from the headlight assembly by turning it one-quarter turn anticlockwise.

*CONTINUED*

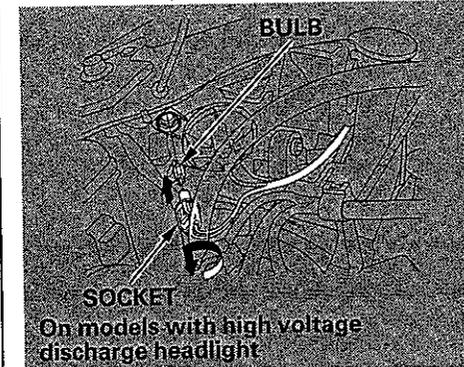
## Lights

5. Insert the new bulb into the hole and turn it one-quarter turn clockwise to lock it in place.
6. Push the electrical connector back onto the bulb. Make sure it is on all the way.
7. Reinstall the cover over the back of the headlight assembly and turn it clockwise to lock it in place.
8. Turn on the headlights to test the new bulb.

### Replacing a Front Position Light Bulb



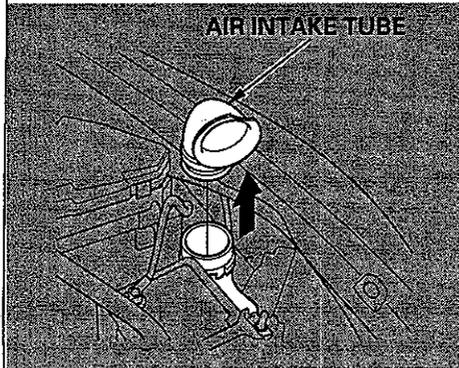
1. Open the bonnet.
2. Remove the socket from the headlight assembly by turning it one-quarter turn anticlockwise.
3. Pull the bulb straight out of its socket. Push the new bulb straight into the socket until it bottoms.



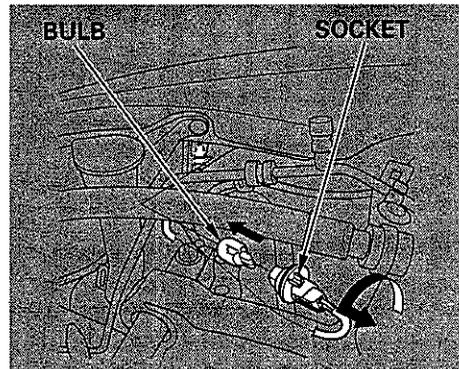
4. Insert the socket back into the headlight assembly. Turn it clockwise to lock it in place.
5. Turn on the lights to make sure the new bulb is working.

## Lights

### Replacing a Front Turn Signal Light Bulb



1. Open the bonnet.
2. To change a left side bulb, remove the air intake tube to get enough working space.



3. Remove the socket from the headlight assembly by turning it one-quarter turn anticlockwise.
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 headlight 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 air intake tube.

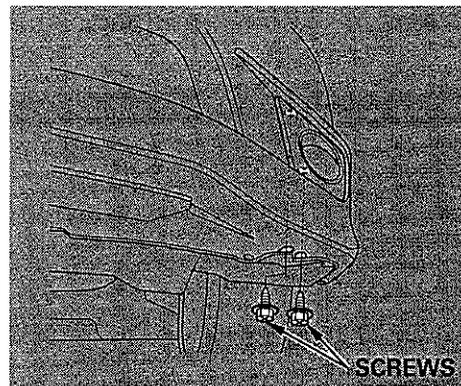
## Lights

### Replacing a Front Fog Light Bulb (For some models)

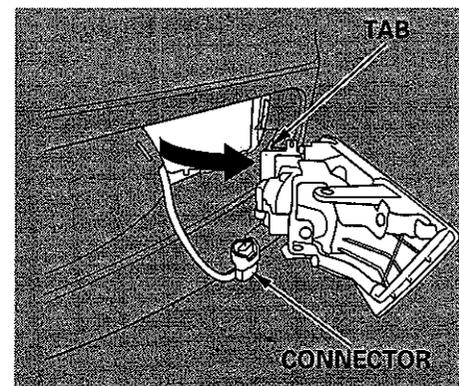
Your vehicle uses halogen light bulbs. When replacing a bulb, handle it by its plastic case, and protect the glass from contact with your skin or hard objects. If you touch the glass, clean it with denatured alcohol and a clean cloth.

#### NOTICE

Halogen light bulbs get very hot when lit. Oil, perspiration, or a scratch on the glass can cause the bulb to overheat and shatter. A-24



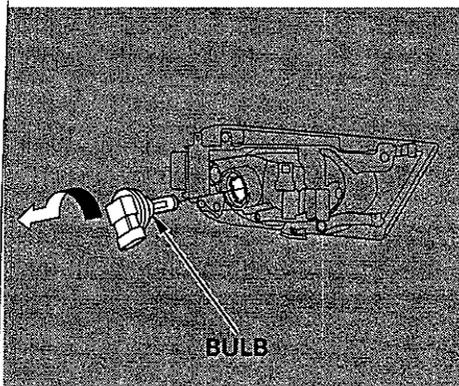
1. Use a Phillips-head screwdriver to remove the two screws from the opening at the underside of the front bumper.



2. Pull the fog light assembly from the bumper while taking out the tab from the bracket.

3. Remove the electrical connector from the bulb by squeezing the connector to unlock the tab, then slide the connector off the bulb.

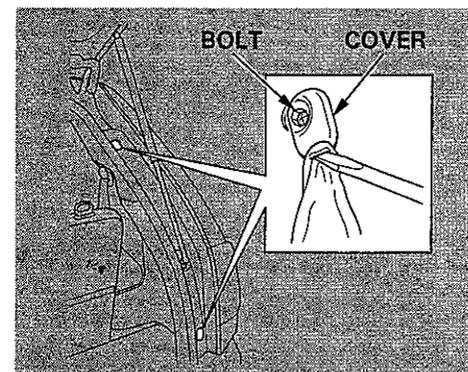
## Lights



4. Remove the bulb by turning it approximately one-quarter turn anticlockwise.
5. Insert the new bulb into the hole and turn it one-quarter turn clockwise to lock it in place.

6. Push the electrical connector back onto the bulb. Make sure it is on all the way.
7. Turn on the front fog lights to test the new bulb.
8. Align the tab on the light assembly to the bumper, and reinstall the fog light assembly, then tighten the screw securely.

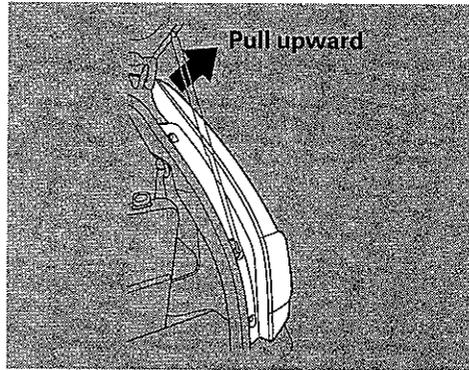
### Replacing Rear Bulbs



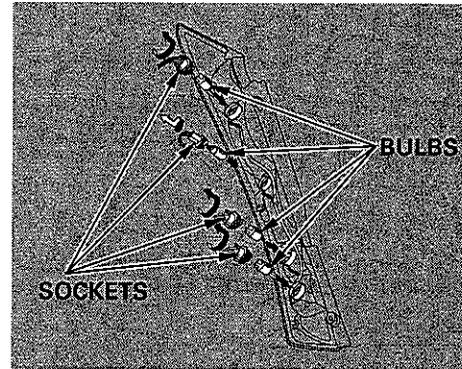
1. Open the tailgate. Place a cloth on the edge of the cover. Remove it by carefully prying on the edge with a flat-tipped screwdriver.
2. Use a Phillips-head screwdriver to remove the two mounting bolts.

*CONTINUED*

## Lights



3. Pull the light assembly out of the rear pillar.



4. Determine which of the four bulbs is burned out: stop/tail-light, tail-light, back-up light, or turn signal light.

5. Remove the socket for that bulb by turning it one-quarter turn anticlockwise.

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.

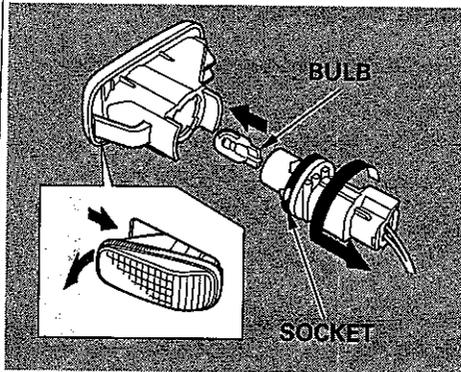
8. Turn on the lights to make sure the new bulb is working.

9. Reinstall the light assembly into place, then tighten the mounting bolts securely.

10. Align the tabs on the cover with the holes in the body. Slide the cover on to the rear pillar and reinstall it securely.

## Lights

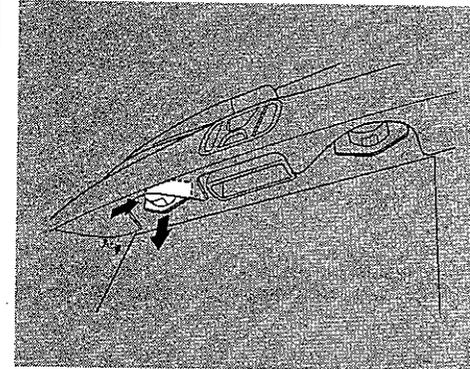
### Replacing a Side Turn Signal Bulb



1. Push the front of the side turn signal assembly toward the rear of the vehicle until it pops out of the body.
2. Turn the socket one-quarter turn anticlockwise to remove it from the lens.

3. Pull the bulb straight out of its socket. Push the new bulb straight into the socket until it bottoms.
4. Put the socket back into its hole in the lens and turn it clockwise until it locks.
5. Turn on the lights to make sure the new bulb is working.
6. Put the side turn signal assembly back into the body, rear first. Push on the front edge until it snaps into place.

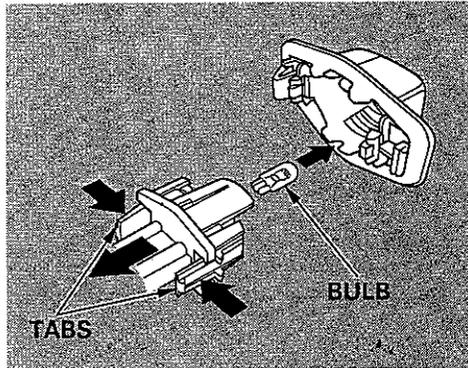
### Replacing a Rear Licence Plate Light Bulb



1. Push the rear licence light assembly toward the right and pull it out of the tailgate.

*CONTINUED*

## Lights

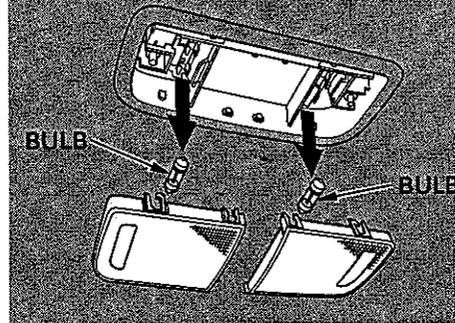


2. Remove the licence light assembly by squeezing the tabs on both sides of the socket.
3. Pull the bulb straight out of its socket. Push the new bulb straight into the socket until it bottoms.

4. Turn on the position lights and check that the new bulb is working.
5. Put the licence light assembly back into the tailgate, the right edge first. Push the assembly to the left until it stops.

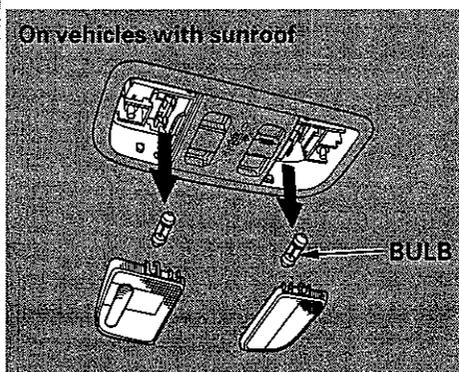
### Replacing the Individual Map Light Bulbs

On vehicles without sunroof



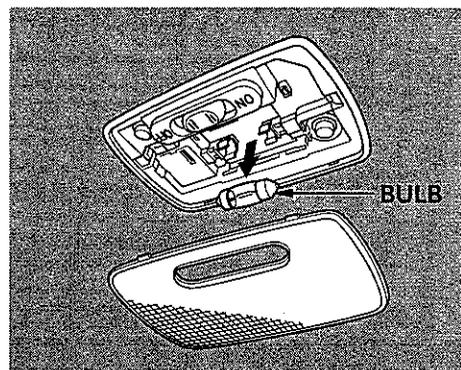
1. Check which bulb is burned out. Push on the lens of the opposite side you are replacing.
2. Remove the lens of the burned out bulb by carefully prying on the edge between the lenses with a fingernail file or a small flat-tip screwdriver.

## Lights



3. Remove the bulb by pulling it straight out of its holder.
4. Push the new bulb into the metal tabs. Carefully snap the lens back in place.

### Replacing a Ceiling Light Bulb

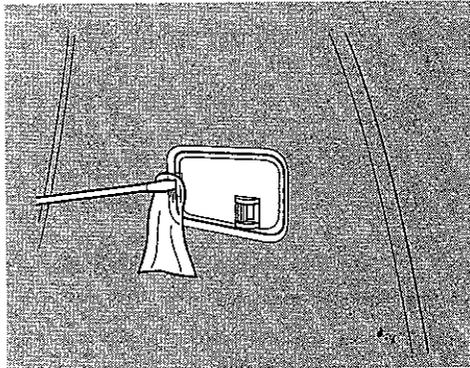


1. Remove the lens by carefully prying on the edge of it with a fingernail file or a small flat-tip screwdriver. Do not pry on the edge of the housing around the lens.

2. Pry on the front edge of the lens near both sides.
3. Remove the bulb by pulling it straight out of its metal tabs.
4. Push the new bulb into the metal tabs. Snap the lens back in place.

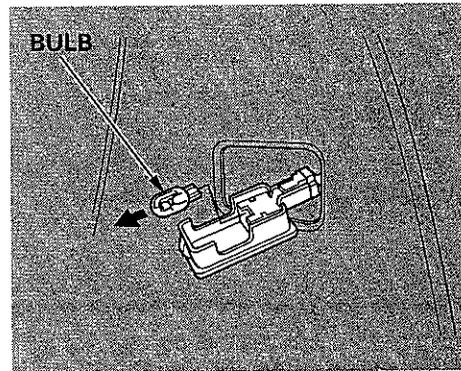
## Lights

### Replacing the Luggage Area Light Bulb



1. Open the tailgate.

Put a cloth on the front edge of the light assembly. Remove the light assembly by using a small flat-tipped screwdriver to pry carefully on the front edge of the assembly.



2. Pull the bulb straight out of the holder. Push the new bulb straight into the holder until it bottoms.
3. Put the light assembly back into the hole, right side first. Push on the left side until it snaps into place.

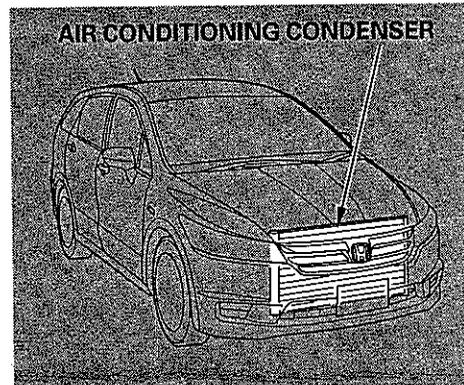
## Air Conditioning System

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

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

### NOTICE

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



Run the air conditioning at least once a week during the cold weather months. Run it for at least 10 minutes while you are driving at a steady speed with the engine at normal operating temperature. This circulates the lubricating oil contained in the refrigerant.

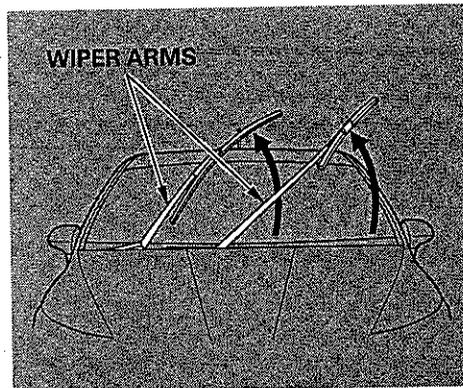
If the air conditioning does not get as cold as before, have your dealer check the system. Recharge the system with Refrigerant HFC-134a (R-134a).

### NOTICE

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

## Wiper Blades

Check the condition of the wiper blades at least every 6 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.

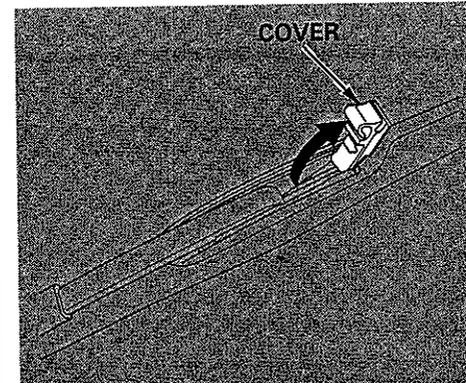


To replace a front wiper blade:

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

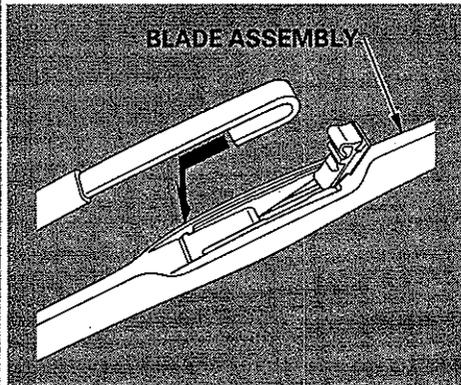
### NOTICE

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



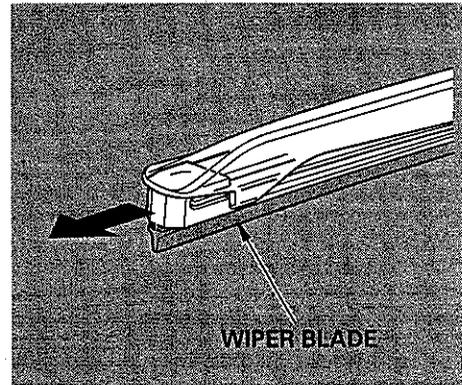
2. Disconnect the blade assembly from the wiper arm by pulling up the cover.

## Wiper Blades

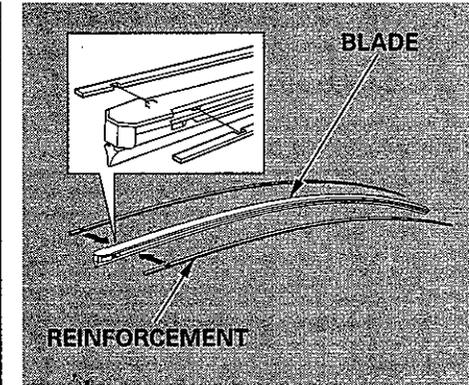


3. Push the blade assembly toward the base of the arm.

Carefully pull out the blade assembly to prevent it from hitting the windshield.



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

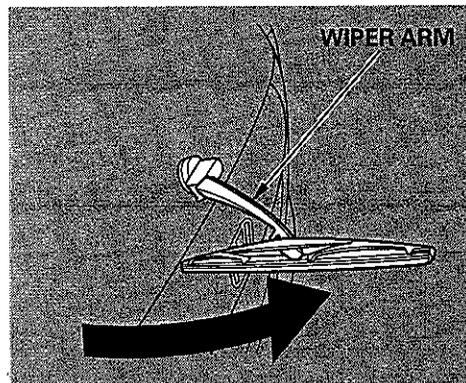


5. Examine the new wiper blades. If they have no plastic or metal reinforcement along the back edge, remove the metal reinforcement strips from the old wiper blade, and install them in the slots along the edge of the new blade. When you install the reinforcement, align the lug portion on the blade and notch on the reinforcement.

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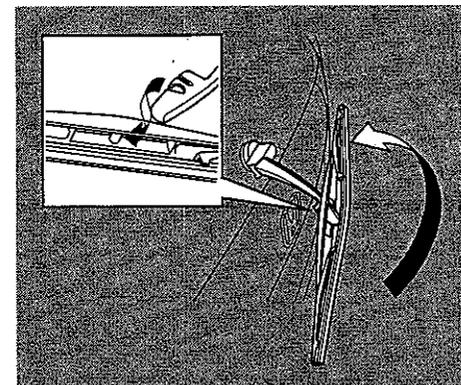
## Wiper Blades

6. Slide the new wiper blade assembly into the holder along the tabs on the holder.
7. Slide the wiper blade assembly onto the wiper arm. Make sure it locks in place.
8. Lower the wiper arm down against the windscreen. Lower the passenger's side first, then the driver's side.



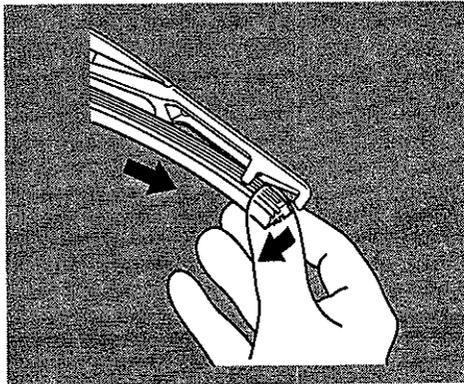
To replace a rear wiper blade:

1. Raise the wiper arm off the windscreen.

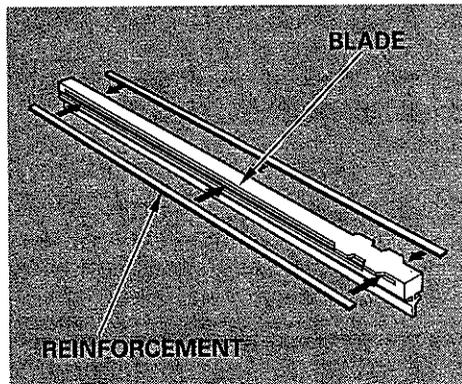


2. Disconnect the blade assembly from the wiper arm by pivoting the blade assembly upward.

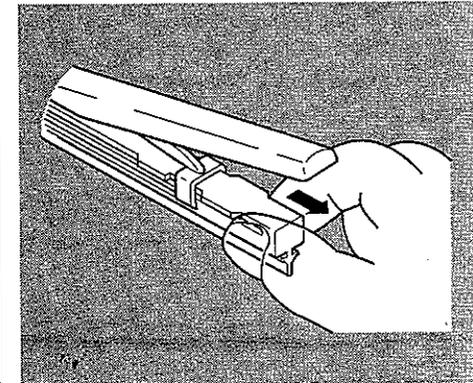
## Wiper Blades



3. Pull one end of the blade out from the holder.
4. Slide the blade out of the holder.



5. Examine the new wiper blade. If it has 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.



6. Slide the new blade into the wiper arm. Make sure it is engaged in the slot along its full length.
7. Insert both ends of the blade into the holder. Make sure they are secure.
8. Reinstall the blade assembly to the wiper arm.
9. Lower the wiper arm.

## Tyres

To safely operate your vehicle, your tyres 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 tyres and what to do when they need to be replaced.

### **▲ WARNING**

**Using tyres 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 tyre inflation and maintenance.**

### **Inflation Guidelines**

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

- Underinflated tyres wear unevenly, adversely affect handling and fuel economy, and are more likely to fail from being overheated.
- Overinflated tyres 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 tyres every day. If you think a tyre might be low, check it immediately with a tyre gauge.

Use a gauge to measure the air pressure in each tyre at least once a month. Even tyres that are in good condition may lose 10 to 20 kPa (0.1 to 0.2 kgf/cm<sup>2</sup>, 1 to 2 psi) per month. Remember to check the spare tyre at the same time.

Check the air pressures when the tyres are cold. This means the vehicle has been parked for at least 3 hours, or driven less than 1.6 km (1 mile).

Add or release air, if needed, to match the recommended cold tyre pressures on a label on the driver's doorjamb.

## Tyres

If you check air pressures when the tyres are hot [driven for several kilometres (miles)], you will see readings 30 to 40 kPa (0.3 to 0.4 kgf/cm<sup>2</sup>, 4 to 6 psi) higher than the cold readings. This is normal. Do not let air out to match the recommended cold air pressure. The tyre will be underinflated.

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

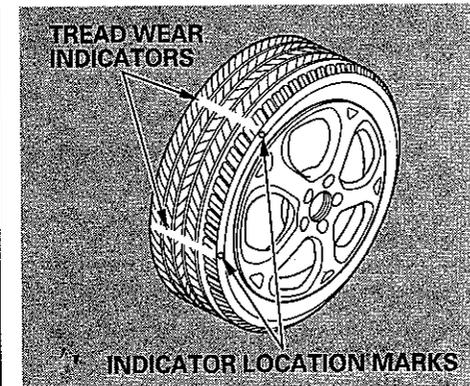
While tubeless tyres have some ability to self-seal if they are punctured, you should look closely for punctures if a tyre starts losing pressure.

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

### Tyre Inspection

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

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



Your tyres have wear indicators moulded into the tread. When the tread wears down, you will see a 12.7 mm (1/2 inch) wide band across the tread. This shows there is less than 1.6 mm (1/16 inch) of tread left on the tyre.

A tyre this worn gives very little traction on wet roads. You should replace the tyre if you can see three or more tread wear indicators.

## Tyres

### Tyre Maintenance

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

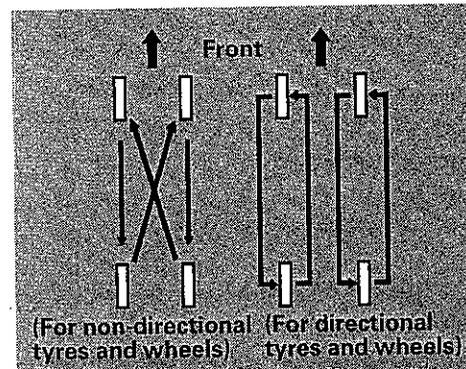
Have your dealer check the tyres if you feel a consistent vibration while driving. A tyre should always be rebalanced if it is removed from the wheel. When you have new tyres installed, make sure they are balanced. This increases riding comfort and tyre life. For best results, have the installer perform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

#### NOTICE

*For vehicles equipped with aluminium wheels*

Improper wheel weights can damage your vehicle's aluminium wheels. Use only genuine Honda wheel weights for balancing.

### Tyre Rotation



To help increase tyre life and distribute wear more evenly, rotate the tyres every 10,000 km (6,250 miles). Move the tyres to the positions shown in the charts each time they are rotated. The above illustration shows how the tyres should be rotated on the vehicles equipped with a compact spare tyre or when the normal spare tyre is not included in the tyre rotation.

If you purchase directional tyres, rotate only front-to-back.

### Replacing Tyres and Wheels

Replace your tyres with radial tyres of the same size, load range, speed rating, and maximum cold tyre pressure rating (as shown on the tyre's sidewall).

Mixing radial and bias-ply tyres on your vehicle can reduce braking ability, traction, and steering accuracy. Using tyres 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 tyres, use the same size originally supplied with the vehicle. Tyre size and construction can affect wheel speed and may cause the system to work inconsistently.

It is best to replace all four tyres at the same time. If that is not possible or necessary, replace the two front tyres or two rear tyres as a pair. Replacing just one tyre 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. Consult your dealer before replacing tyres.

Replacement wheels are available at your dealer.

### **▲ WARNING**

**Installing improper tyres 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 tyres recommended in the tyre information label on your vehicle.**

## Tyres

### Wheel and Tyre Specifications

#### Wheels:

1.8 l engine model  
15 x 6JJ

2.0 l engine model  
17 x 6J

#### Tyres:

1.8 l engine model  
205/65R15 94S

2.0 l engine model  
205/55R17 91V

The sizes of wheels and tyres installed on your vehicle vary depending on models.

See the tyre information label on the driver's doorjamb or ask your dealer for information on the proper size of the tyres on your vehicle.

### Winter Tyres

Because of the limited winter qualification of summer tyres for winter use we recommend the use of winter tyres (M+S tyres) on snowy and icy roads. If M+S tyres are installed, all four wheels should be equipped to insure safe driving. Use only tyres of the same brand with the same profile. Pay attention to the tyre size, load capacity and speed class when buying.

## Tyres

Install the winter tyres according to the remarks in the registration paper. According to the EEC Directive for tyres, when winter tyres are used, it is necessary to affix a sticker with the allowable max. speed of the winter tyres clearly in the field of view of the driver, if the designed max. speed of vehicle is higher than the allowed max. speed of winter tyre. A sticker is obtainable from your tyre dealer. If any questions arise, please discuss these with one of our dealers.

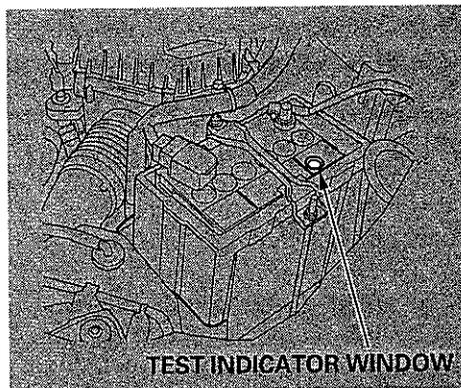
### Tyre Chains

Use snow chains only in an emergency or when they are legally required for driving through a certain area. Install the snow chains on the front wheels. Use greater caution when driving with snow chains on snow or ice. They may have less-predictable handling than good winter tyres without chains. Some snow chains may damage the vehicle's tyres, wheels, suspension and body. Choose only fine limbed chains which guarantee enough free space between the tyre and the other vehicle parts in the wheelhouse. Pay attention to the sectional assembly view and other directions from the chain manufacturer. Consult your dealer before purchasing any type of chains for your vehicle.

When you have installed tyre chains, drive at less than 30 km/h (19 mph) on roads covered with snow or ice. To minimize tyre and chain wear, avoid driving on cleared roads with chains installed.

## Checking the Battery

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



Check the terminals for corrosion (a white or yellowish powder). To remove it, cover the terminals with a solution of baking soda and water. It will bubble up and turn brown. When this stops, wash it off with plain water. Dry off the battery with a cloth or paper towel. Coat the terminals with grease to help prevent future corrosion.

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

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.

## Checking the Battery

### **⚠ WARNING**

The battery gives off explosive hydrogen gas during normal operation. A spark or open flame can cause the battery to explode with enough force to kill or seriously hurt you.

Keep all sparks, open flames, and smoking materials away from the battery.

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

### **⚠ WARNING**

The battery contains sulfuric acid (electrolyte) which is highly corrosive and poisonous.

Getting electrolyte in your eyes or on your skin can cause serious burns. Wear protective clothing and eye protection when working on or near the battery.

Swallowing electrolyte can cause fatal poisoning if immediate action is not taken.

**KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN**

### Emergency Procedures

**Eyes** — Flush with water from a cup or other container for at least 15 minutes. (Water under pressure can damage the eye.) Call a physician immediately.

**Skin** — Remove contaminated clothing. Flush the skin with large quantities of water. Call a physician immediately.

**Swallowing** — Drink water or milk. Call a physician immediately.

## Vehicle Storage

If you need to park your vehicle for an extended period (more than 1 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 tyres 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 windscreen.
- 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. Nonporous 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 dealer perform the maintenance inspections called for in the 2 years/40,000 km maintenance schedule as soon as you take it out of storage (see page 177). The replacements called for in the maintenance schedule are not needed unless the vehicle has actually reached that time or distance.

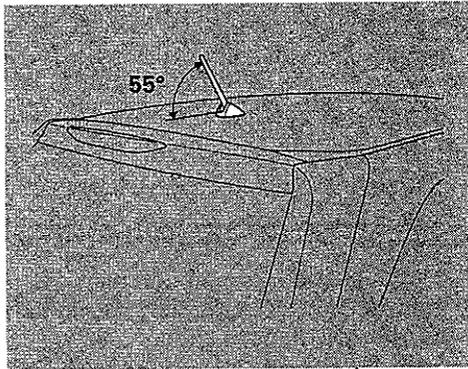
## Appearance Care

Regular cleaning and polishing of your vehicle helps to keep it "new" looking. This section gives you information on how to clean your vehicle and preserve its appearance: the paint, brightwork, wheels and interior. Also included are several things you can do to help prevent corrosion.

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## Exterior Care

### Roof Antenna



Your vehicle is equipped with a roof antenna on the rear centre of the roof. If you use a "drive-through" car wash, make sure you remove the antenna first by turning it by hand. This prevents the antenna from being damaged by the car wash brushes.

When installing the roof antenna, make sure to adjust the angle to 55 degrees.

222 Appearance Care

### Washing

Frequent washing helps preserve your vehicle's beauty. Dirt and grit can scratch the paint, while tree sap and bird droppings can permanently ruin the finish.

Wash your vehicle in a shady area, not in direct sunlight. If the vehicle is parked in the sun, move it into the shade and let the exterior cool down before you start.

Only use the solvents and cleaners recommended in this owner's manual.

### NOTICE

Chemical solvents and strong cleaners can damage the paint, metal, and plastic on your vehicle.

- Rinse the vehicle thoroughly with cool water to remove loose dirt.
- Fill a bucket with cool water. Mix in a product made especially for car washing.
- Wash the vehicle using water and detergent solution and a soft-bristle brush, sponge, or soft cloth. Start at the top and work your way down. Rinse frequently.
- Check the body for road tar, tree sap, etc. Remove these stains with tar remover or turpentine. Rinse it off immediately so it does not harm the finish. Remember to re-wax these areas, even if the rest of the vehicle does not need waxing.

## Exterior Care

- When you have washed and rinsed the whole exterior, dry it with a chamois or soft towel. Letting it air-dry will cause dulling and water spots.

As you dry the vehicle, inspect it for chips and scratches that could allow corrosion to start. Repair them with touch-up paint (see page 224 ).

### Waxing

Always wash and dry the whole vehicle before waxing it. You should wax your vehicle, including the metal trim, whenever water sits on the surface in large patches. It should form into beads or droplets after waxing.

You should use a quality liquid or paste wax. Apply it according to the instructions on the container. In general, there are two types of products:

**Waxes** — A wax coats the finish and protects it from damage by exposure to sunlight, air pollution, etc. You should use a wax on your vehicle when it is new.

**Polishes** — Polishes and cleaner/waxes can restore the shine to paint that has oxidized and lost some of its shine. They normally contain mild abrasives and solvents that remove the top layer of the finish. You should use a polish on your vehicle if the finish does not have its original shine after using a wax.

Cleaning tar, insects, etc. with removers also takes off the wax. Remember to re-wax those areas, even if the rest of the vehicle does not need waxing.

## Exterior Care

---

### **Aluminium Wheels (For some models)**

Clean your vehicle's aluminium alloy wheels as you do the rest of the exterior. Wash them with the same solution, and rinse them thoroughly.

The wheels have a protective clearcoat that keeps the aluminium from corroding and tarnishing. Using harsh chemicals, including some commercial wheel cleaners or stiff brushes, can damage this clear-coat. Only use a mild detergent and soft brush or sponge to clean the wheels.

### **Paint Touch-up**

Your dealer has touch-up paint to match your vehicle's colour. The colour code is printed on a sticker on the doorjamb on the left side. Take this code to your dealer so you are sure to get the correct colour.

Inspect your vehicle frequently for chips or scratches in the paint. Repair them right away to prevent corrosion of the metal underneath. Use the touch-up paint only on small chips and scratches. More extensive paint damage should be repaired by a professional.

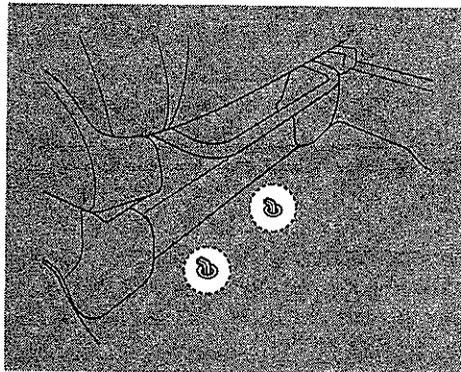
## Interior Care

### **Carpeting**

Vacuum the carpeting frequently to remove dirt. Ground-in dirt will make the carpet wear out faster.

Periodically shampoo the carpet to keep it looking new. Use one of the foam-type carpet cleaners on the market. Follow the instructions that come with the cleaner, applying it with a sponge or soft brush. Keep the carpeting as dry as possible by not adding water to the foam.

### **Floor Mats**



#### *If equipped*

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

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

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

## Interior Care

---

### Fabric

Vacuum dirt and dust out of the material frequently. For general cleaning, use a solution of mild soap and lukewarm water, letting it air dry. To clean off stubborn spots, use a commercially-available fabric cleaner. Test it on a hidden area of the fabric first, to make sure it does not bleach or stain the fabric. Follow the instructions that come with the cleaner.

### Vinyl

Remove dirt and dust with a vacuum cleaner. Wipe the vinyl with a soft cloth dampened in a solution of mild soap and water. Use the same solution with a soft-bristle brush on more difficult spots. You can also use commercially-available spray or foam-type vinyl cleaners.

### Leather

#### (For some models)

Vacuum dirt and dust from the leather frequently. Pay particular attention to the pleats and seams. Clean the leather with a soft cloth dampened with clear water, then buff it with a clean, dry cloth. If further cleaning is needed, use a soap specifically for leather, such as saddle soap. Apply this soap with a damp, soft cloth. Wipe down and buff as described above.

If you use a leather cleaner, wipe it off quickly with a soft and dry cloth. Never leave a cloth soaked with leather cleaner on any part of the interior. If left for a long time, some leather cleaners may cause discoloration or cracking of interior trim or fabric.

### Windows

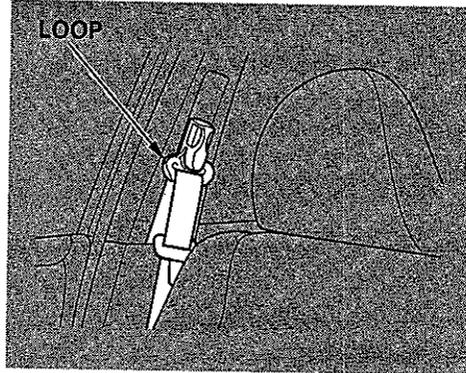
Clean the windows, inside and out, with a commercially-available glass cleaner. You can also use a mixture of one part white vinegar to ten parts water. This will remove the haze that builds up on the inside of the windows. Use a soft cloth or paper towels to clean all glass and clear plastic surfaces.

#### NOTICE

The rear window demister wires are bonded to the inside of the glass. Wiping vigorously up-and-down can dislodge and break the demister wires. When cleaning the rear window, use gentle pressure and wipe side-to-side.

## Interior Care

### Seat Belts



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

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

### Air Fresheners

If you want to use an air freshener/deodorizer in the interior of your vehicle, it is best to use a solid type. Some liquid air fresheners contain chemicals that may cause parts of the interior trim and fabric to crack or discolour.

If you use a liquid air freshener, make sure you fasten it securely so it does not spill as you drive.

## Corrosion Protection

---

Two factors normally contribute to causing corrosion in your vehicle:

1. Moisture trapped in body cavities. Dirt and road salt that collects in hollows on the underside of the vehicle stays damp, promoting corrosion in that area.
2. Removal of paint and protective coatings from the exterior and underside of the vehicle.

Many corrosion-preventive measures are built into your vehicle. You can help keep your vehicle from corroding by performing some simple periodic maintenance:

- Repair chips and scratches in the paint as soon as you discover them.
- Inspect and clean out the drain holes in the bottom of the doors and body.
- Check the floor coverings for dampness. Carpeting and floor mats may remain damp for a long time, especially in winter. This dampness can eventually cause the floor panels to corrode.
- Use a high-pressure spray to clean the underside of your vehicle. This is especially important in areas that use road salt in winter. It is also a good idea in humid climates and areas subject to salty air. Be careful of the ABS wheel sensors and wiring at each wheel.
- Have the corrosion-preventive coatings on the underside of your vehicle inspected and repaired periodically.

## 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 Tyre

Use the compact spare tyre as a temporary replacement only. Get your regular tyre repaired or replaced, and put it back on your vehicle as soon as you can.

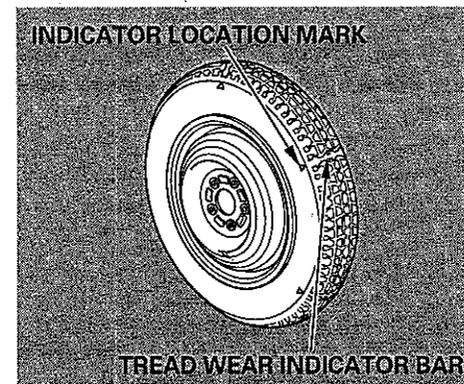
Check the compact spare tyre inflation pressure every time you check the other tyres. It should be inflated to:

420 kPa (4.2 kgf/cm<sup>2</sup>, 60 psi)

Follow these precautions:

- Never exceed 80 km/h (50 mph).
- This tyre gives a harsher ride and less traction on some road surfaces. Use greater caution while driving.
- Do not mount snow chains on the compact spare tyre.

- Do not use your compact spare tyre on another vehicle unless it is the same make and model.
- Do not use more than one compact spare tyre at the same time.
- The compact spare tyre is smaller than the regular tyre. Your vehicle's ground clearance reduces when the compact spare tyre is installed. Driving over road debris or bumps could possibly damage the underside of your vehicle.



Replace the tyre when you can see the tread wear indicator bars. The replacement should be the same size and design tyre, mounted on the same wheel. The spare tyre is not designed to be mounted on a regular wheel, and the spare wheel is not designed for mounting a regular tyre.

## Changing a Flat Tyre

If you have a flat tyre 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.

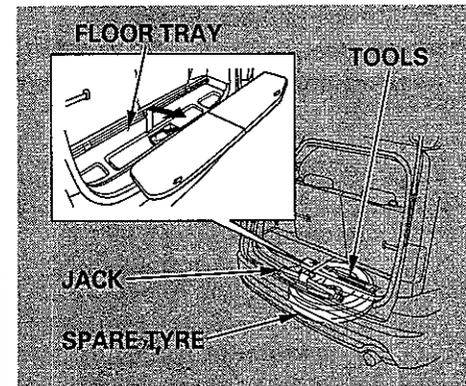
### NOTICE

Use the jack that came with your vehicle. If you try to raise another vehicle with this jack or use another jack to raise your vehicle, the vehicle or jack can be damaged.

### ⚠ WARNING

**The vehicle can easily roll off the jack, seriously injuring anyone underneath.**

**Follow the directions for changing a tyre exactly, and never get under the vehicle when it is supported only by the jack.**



The spare tyre is stored underneath the rear luggage area floor.

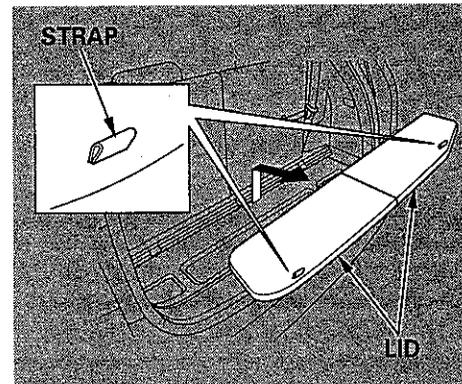
The tools are under the floor tray in the luggage area.

The jack is in the rearmost side compartment in the luggage area.

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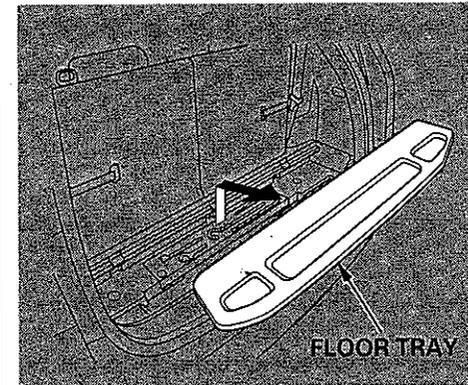
## Changing a Flat Tyre

1. Park the vehicle on firm, level and non-slippery ground, away from traffic. Put the transmission in Park. Apply the parking brake.
2. Turn on the hazard warning lights, and turn the ignition switch to the LOCK (0) position. Have all the passengers get out of the vehicle while you change the tyre.



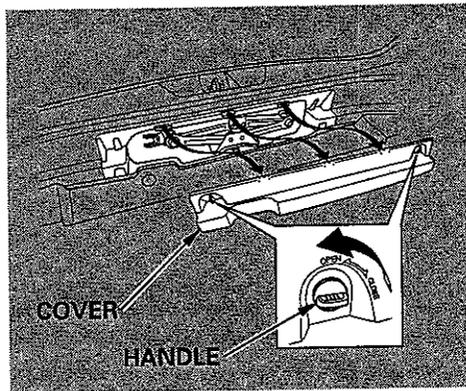
3. Open the tailgate.

Remove the lid by holding the strap.



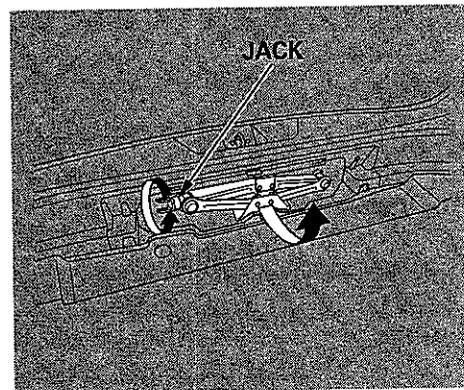
4. Remove the floor tray.

## Changing a Flat Tyre

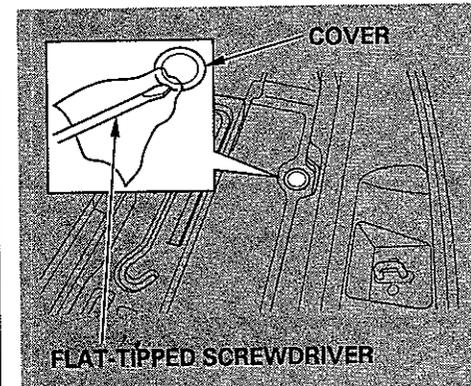


5. Take the jack out of the rearmost side compartment.

Remove the cover by turning the handle anticlockwise, then pulling out the cover.



6. Turn the jack's end bracket anticlockwise to loosen it, then remove the jack.

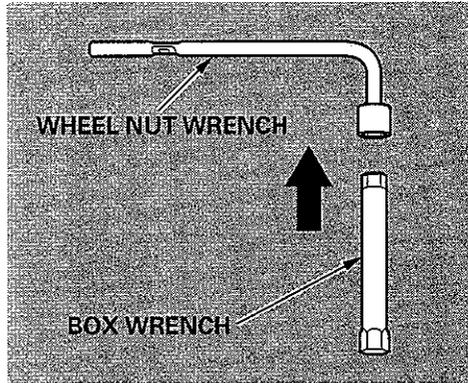


7. The spare tyre is stored underneath the rear luggage area floor.

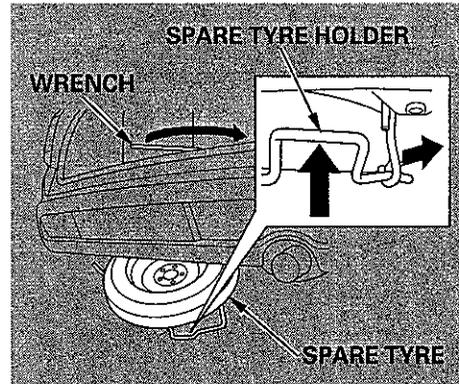
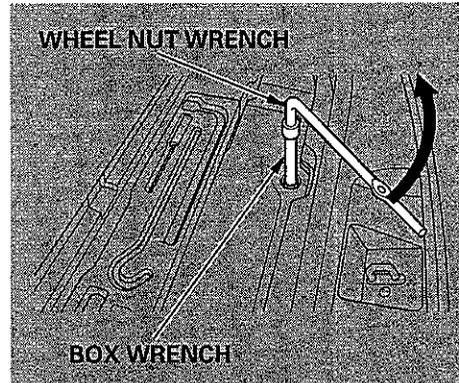
Remove the cover with the flat-tipped screwdriver to access the shaft for the spare tyre fastening bolt.

*CONTINUED*

## Changing a Flat Tyre



8. Connect the wheel nut wrench with the box wrench.



9. By using the wrench, loosen the fastening bolt, and unhook the spare tyre holder, then remove the spare tyre.

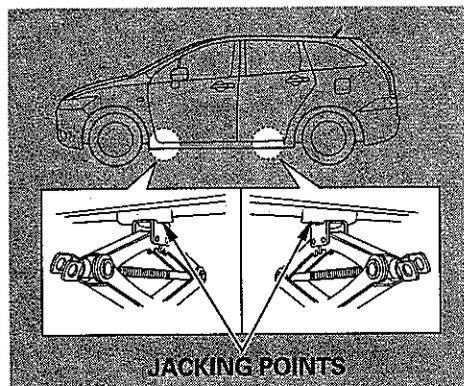
Make sure to reinstall and secure the spare tyre holder into the original place.

## Changing a Flat Tyre

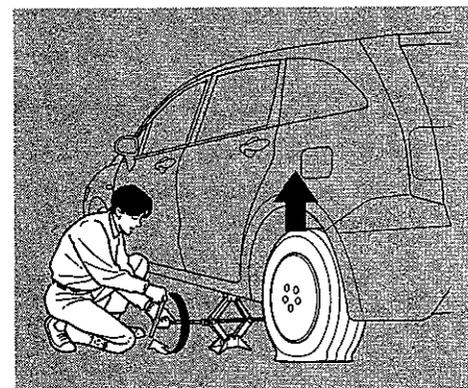


10. Place blocks in front and back of the wheel diagonally opposite the tyre you are changing.

11. Loosen the five wheel nuts 1/2 turn with the wheel nut wrench.



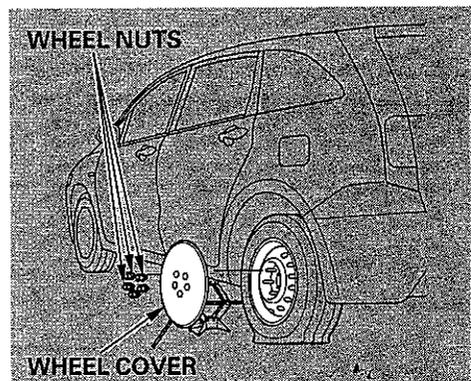
12. Place the jack under the jacking point nearest the tyre you need to change. Turn the end bracket clockwise until the top of the jack contacts the jacking point. Make sure the jacking point tab is resting in the jack notch.



13. Use the extension and wheel wrench as shown to raise the vehicle until the flat tyre is off the ground.

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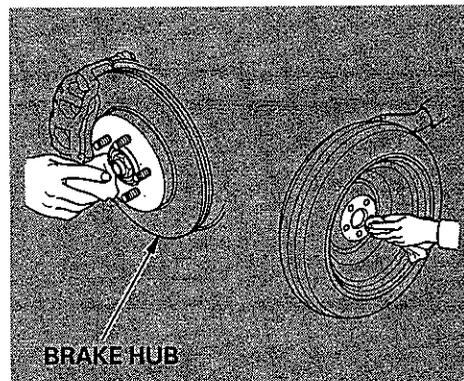
## Changing a Flat Tyre



14. Remove the wheel nuts, then remove the flat tyre. Handle the wheel nuts carefully; they may be hot from driving. Place the flat tyre on the ground with the outside surface facing up.

*On some models*

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.



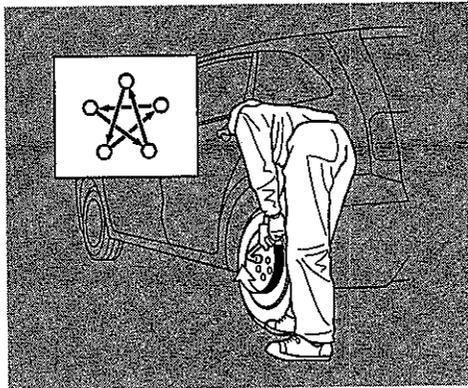
15. Before mounting the spare tyre, wipe any dirt off the mounting surface of the wheel and hub with a clean cloth. Wipe the hub carefully; it may be hot from driving.



16. Put on the spare tyre. Put the wheel nuts back on finger-tight, then tighten them in a crisscross pattern with the wheel nut wrench until the wheel is firmly against the hub. Do not try to tighten the wheel nuts fully.

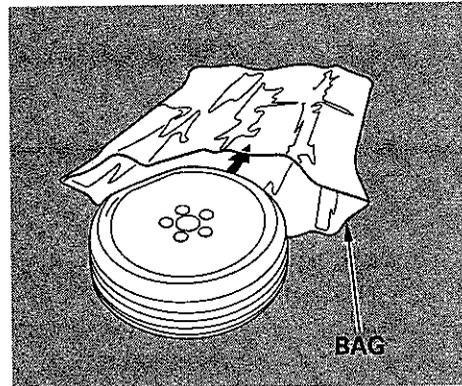
17. Lower the vehicle to the ground, and remove the jack.

## Changing a Flat Tyre



18. 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:  
108 N·m (11 kgf·m , 80 lbf·ft)



19. Put the flat tyre in the supplied vinyl bag.

*Storing the flat tyre behind the third row seat*

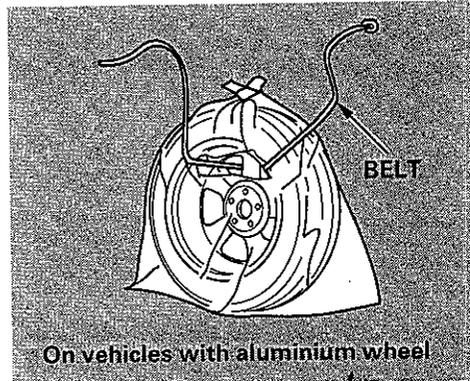
When the third row seat is not folded, the flat tyre is secured behind the third row seat.

20. Store the jack in its holder. Turn the jack's end bracket clockwise to lock it in place. Store the tools. Replace the cover.

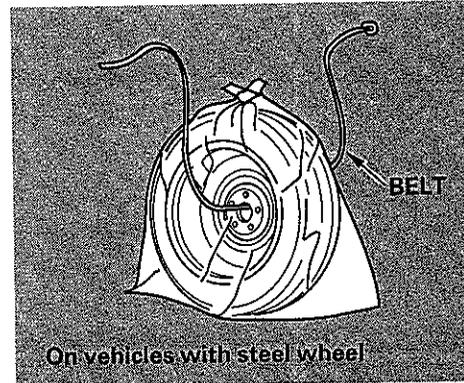
21. Reinstall the floor tray, then reinstall the lid.

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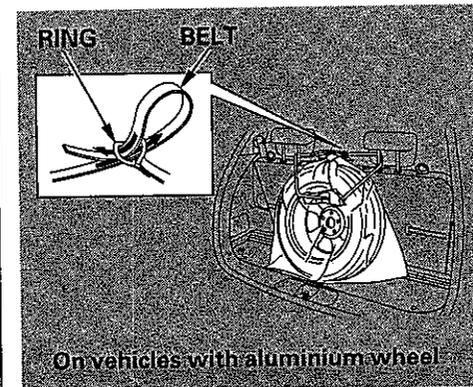
## Changing a Flat Tyre



22. Bore the hole through the bag, and pass the holding belt through the hole of the bag and the wheel of the flat tyre as shown in the illustration.

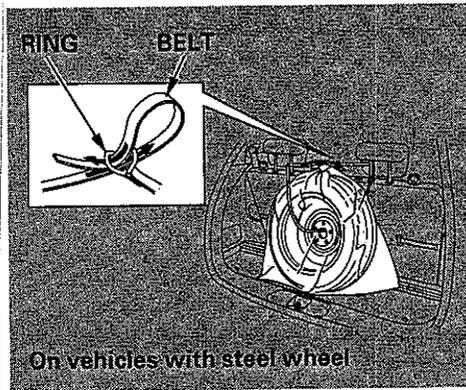


On vehicles with steel wheel



23. Rest the flat tyre against the seat-back of the third-row seat, and route the belt between the legs of each head restraint as shown in the illustration. Pass the belt through the ring, and tighten the belt to secure the flat tyre in the place.

## Changing a Flat Tyre



*On some models*  
Store the wheel cover in the luggage area. Make sure it does not get scratched or damaged.

### ⚠ WARNING

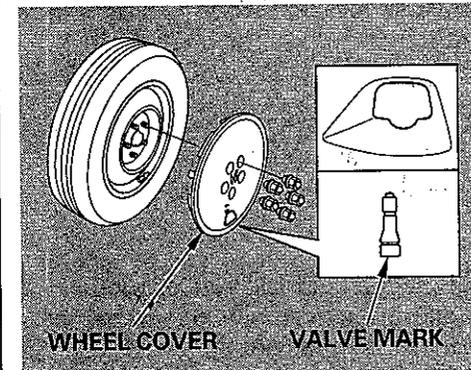
**Loose items can fly around the interior in a crash and could seriously injure the occupants.**

**Store the wheel, jack, and tools securely before driving.**

24. Close the tailgate.

When restoring the spare tyre, place the spare tyre facing down on the spare tyre holder.

*Installing a wheel cover*  
*(On some models)*



Align the valve mark on the wheel cover to the tyre valve on the wheel, then install the wheel cover.

## If Your Engine Won't Start

Diagnosing why the engine won't start falls into two areas, depending on what you hear when you turn the ignition switch to the START (III) position:

- 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 the START (III) position, you do not hear the normal noise of the engine trying to start. You may hear a clicking sound, a series of clicks, or nothing at all.

Check these things:

- Check the transmission interlock. The shift lever must be in Park or neutral or the starter will not operate.
- Turn the ignition switch to the ON (II) position. Turn on the headlights, and check their brightness. If the headlights are very dim or do not come on at all, the battery is discharged. See **Jump Starting** on page 242 .

- Turn the ignition switch to the START (III) position. 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 Engine Won't Start

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 218). You can then try jump starting the vehicle from a booster battery (see page 242).

### 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 the START (III) position, but the engine does not run.

- Are you using the proper starting procedure? Refer to **Starting the Engine** on page 154.
- 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 88).
- 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 249).

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.

### **⚠ WARNING**

**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 your vehicle by pushing or pulling it.

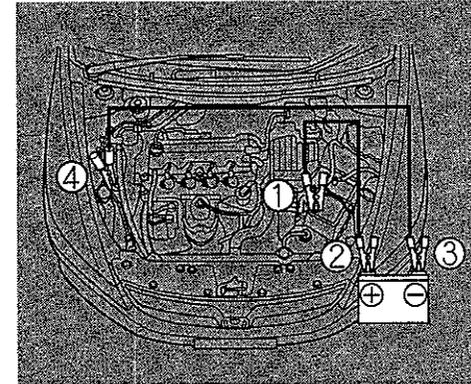
### **To Jump Start Your Vehicle:**

1. Open the bonnet, and check the physical condition of the battery. In very cold weather, check the condition of the electrolyte. If it seems slushy or frozen, do not try jump 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.

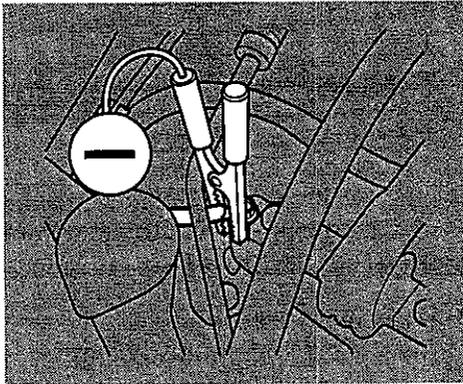
2. Turn off all the electrical accessories: heater, A/C, stereo system, lights, etc. Put the transmission in Park, and set the parking brake.



The numbers in the illustration show you the order to connect the jumper cables.

3. Connect one jumper cable to the positive (+) terminal on your 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 jumper cable to any other part of the engine.

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 the 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 bonnet.

### NOTICE

Driving with the temperature gauge pointer at the red mark can cause serious damage to your engine.

### ▲ WARNING

**Steam and spray from an overheated engine can seriously scald you.**

**Do not open the bonnet if steam is coming out.**

1. Safely pull to the side of the road. Put the transmission in Park, and set the parking brake. Turn off all accessories, and turn on the hazard warning lights.
2. If you see steam and/or spray coming from under the bonnet, turn off the engine. Wait until you see no more signs of steam or spray, then open the bonnet.
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).

## If the Engine Overheats

6. If you don't find an obvious leak, check the coolant level in the radiator reserve tank (see page 144).
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.

### **▲ WARNING**

**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.**

8. Using gloves or a large heavy cloth, turn the radiator cap anticlockwise, 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 to maximum heat (climate control to AUTO at "H, "). Add coolant to the radiator up to the base of the filler neck. If you do not have the proper coolant mixture available, you can add plain water. Remember to have the cooling system drained and refilled with the proper mixture as soon as you can.
10. Put the radiator cap back on tightly. Run the engine, and check 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 come on when the ignition switch is in the ON (II) position, and go out after the engine starts. It 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 lights.
2. Let the vehicle sit for a minute. Open the bonnet, and check the oil level (see page 143). An engine very low on oil can lose pressure during cornering and other driving manoeuvres.
3. If necessary, add oil to bring the level back to the full mark on the dipstick (see page 184).
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

This indicator should come on when the ignition switch is in the ON (II) position, and go out after the engine starts. If the charging system indicator comes on brightly when the engine is running, the battery is not being charged.

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 dealer or a service station where you can get technical assistance.

## Malfunction Indicator Lamp



This indicator comes on for a few seconds when you turn the ignition switch to the ON (II) position\*. If the indicator comes on 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, it can reduce your fuel economy and cause increased emissions. Continued operation may cause serious damage.

If this indicator comes on, safely pull off the road and turn off the engine. Restart the engine and watch the indicator. If it stays on, have your vehicle checked by the dealer as soon as possible. Drive moderately until the dealer has inspected the problem. Avoid full-throttle acceleration and driving at high speed.

You should also have the dealer inspect your vehicle if the indicator comes on frequently, even though it goes off when you follow the above procedure.

### NOTICE

If you keep driving with the malfunction indicator lamp on, you can damage your vehicle's emissions controls and engine. Those repairs may not be covered by your vehicle's warranties.

The indicator may also come on with the "D" indicator.

\* : If you turn the ignition switch to the ON (II) position, without starting the engine, the malfunction indicator lamp will come on for about 20 seconds. It then goes off or blinks 5 times under various conditions. This is normal: it shows the self-testing condition of the diagnostics for the emissions control systems.

## Brake System Indicator



The brake system indicator normally comes on when you turn the ignition switch to the ON (II) position, and as a reminder to check the parking brake. It will stay on 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 190).

If the fluid level is low, take your vehicle to a dealer, and have the brake system inspected for leaks or worn brake pads.

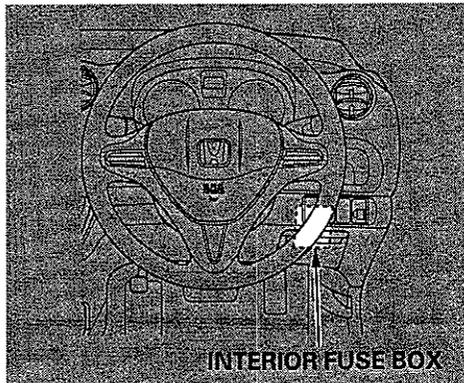
However, if the brake pedal does not feel normal, you should take immediate action. A problem in one part of the system's dual circuit design will still give you braking at two wheels. You will feel the brake pedal go down much farther before the vehicle begins to slow down, and you will have to press 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.

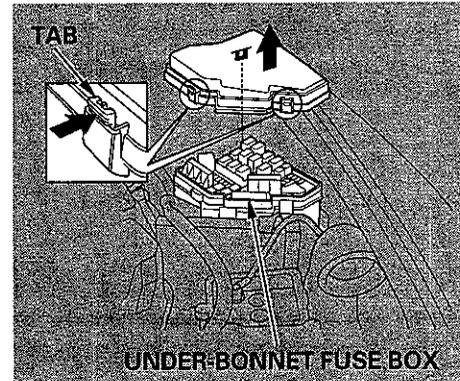
If the ABS indicator comes on with the brake system indicator, have your vehicle inspected by your dealer immediately.

## Fuses



The vehicle's fuses are located in two fuse boxes.

The interior fuse box is under the dashboard on the driver's side.



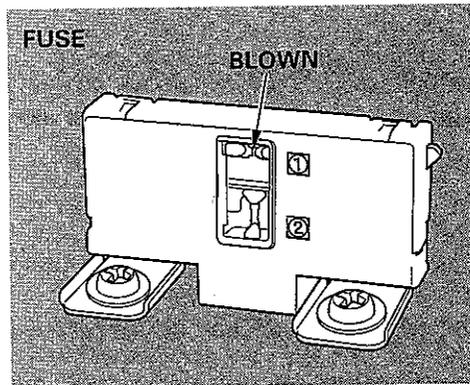
The under-bonnet fuse box is located in the back of the engine compartment. To open it, push the tabs as shown.

### 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 253 and 254, or the diagram on the fuse box lid, which fuse or fuses control that device. 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.

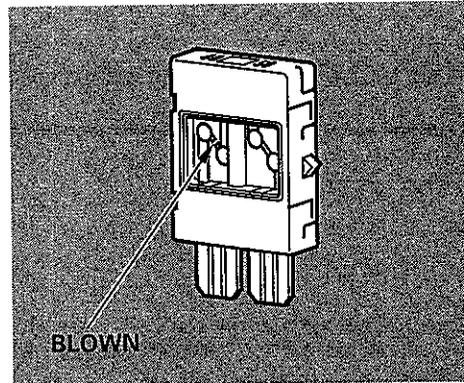
*CONTINUED*

## Fuses

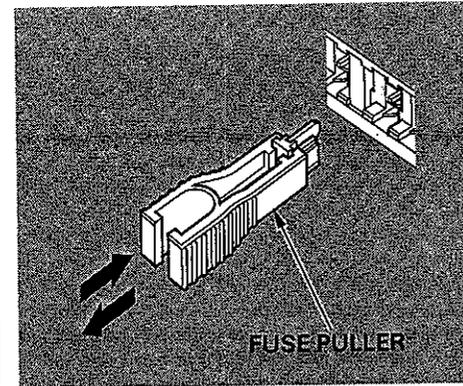


1. Turn the ignition switch to the LOCK (0) position. Make sure the headlights and all other accessories are off.
2. On the under-bonnet fuse box, remove the cover from the fuse box.

On the interior fuse box, remove the coin pocket (see page 252 ).

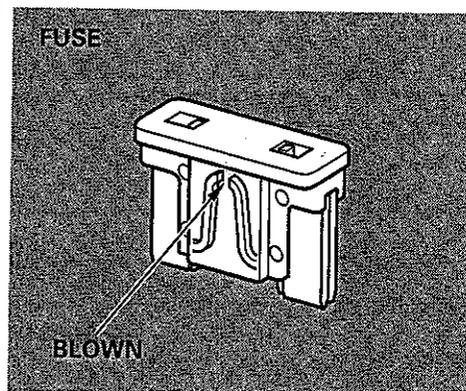


3. Check each of the large fuses in the under-bonnet fuse box by looking through the side window at the wire inside. Removing these fuses requires a Phillips-head screwdriver.



4. Check the smaller fuses in the under-bonnet fuse box and all the fuses in the interior fuse box by pulling out each one with the fuse puller provided on the back of the under-bonnet fuse box cover.

## Fuses



5. Look for a burned wire inside the fuse. If it is burned out, 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 with the fuse puller provided on the back of the under-bonnet fuse box cover. Make sure you can do without that circuit temporarily (such as the cigarette lighter 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.

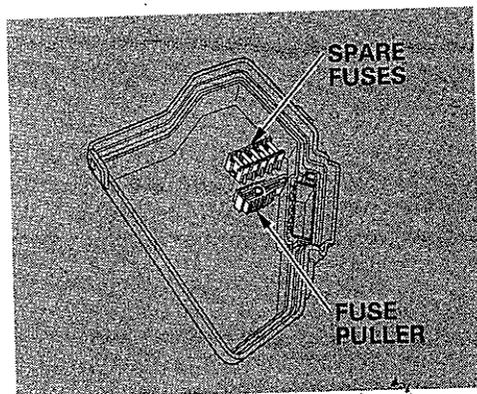
### NOTICE

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.

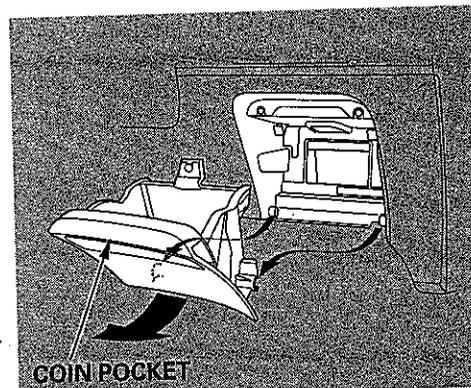
6. If the replacement fuse of the same rating blows in a short time, there is probably a serious electrical problem with your vehicle. Leave the blown fuse in that circuit, and have your vehicle checked by a qualified technician.

*CONTINUED*

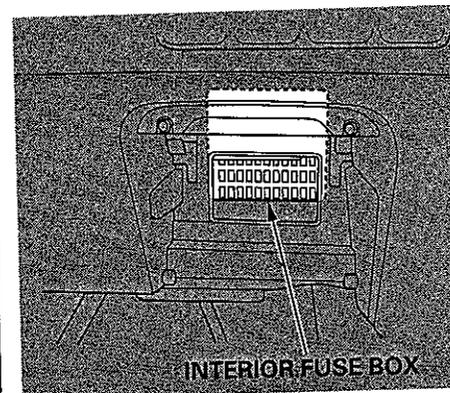
## Fuses



Your vehicle has spare fuses on the back of the under-bonnet fuse box cover.



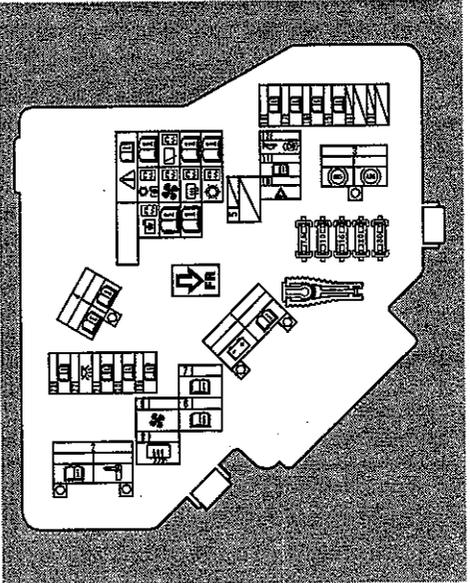
The interior fuse box label is attached on the back side of the coin box. To see the interior fuse box label, remove the coin pocket by pulling it downward.



There is also a window behind the coin pocket. You can look through the interior fuse box easily from the window.

# Fuse Locations

## UNDER-BONNET FUSE BOX



The fuses contained in the under-bonnet fuse box vary slightly depending on models. The locations of fuses are shown with symbols on the fuse label. Refer to the table below for the fuses on your vehicle.

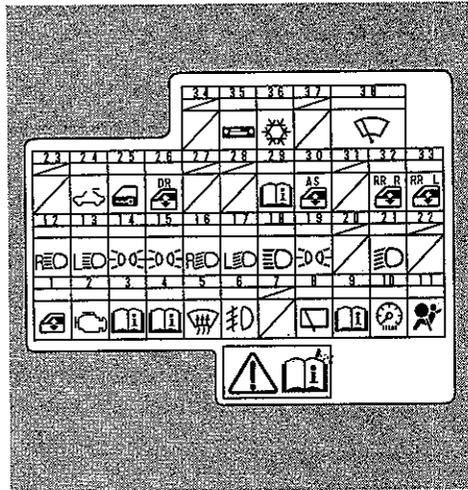
| No. | Circuits Protected |
|-----|--------------------|
| 1   | Battery            |
|     | EPS                |
| 2   | Option Main        |
|     | Ignition Main      |
| 3   | ABS Motor          |
|     | ABS                |
| 4   | Headlight Main     |
|     | Power Window Main  |
| 5   | Not Used           |
| 6   | Fan Motor Sub      |
| 7   | Fan Motor Main     |
| 8   | Rear Demister      |
| 9   | Heater Motor       |
| 10  | Hazard             |

| No. | Circuits Protected |
|-----|--------------------|
| 11  | LAF                |
| 12  | Horn, Stop         |
| 13  | Not Used           |
| 14  | Not Used           |
| 15  | Condenser Fan      |
| 16  | Spare              |
| 17  | Spare              |
| 18  | Ignition Coil      |
| 19  | PGM-FI Main        |
| 20  | MG Clutch          |
| 21  | DBW                |
| 22  | Interior Lights    |
| 23  | Back Up            |

CONTINUED

## Fuse Locations

### INTERIOR FUSE BOX



The fuses contained in the interior fuse box vary slightly depending on models. The locations of fuses are shown with symbols on the fuse label. Refer to the table below for the fuses on your vehicle.

| No. | Circuits Protected        |
|-----|---------------------------|
| 1   | Power Window              |
| 2   | Fuel Pump                 |
| 3   | ACG                       |
| 4   | ABS                       |
| 5   | Front Defroster           |
| 6   | Front Fog Lights*         |
| 7   | Not Used                  |
| 8   | Rear Wiper                |
| 9   | OPDS, SRS                 |
| 10  | Meter                     |
| 11  | SRS                       |
| 12  | Right Headlight High Beam |
| 13  | Left Headlight High Beam  |
| 14  | Small Lights (Interior)   |
| 15  | Small Lights (Exterior)   |
| 16  | Right Headlight Low Beam  |
| 17  | Left Headlight Low Beam   |
| 18  | Headlight High Beam Main  |
| 19  | Small Lights Main         |

| No. | Circuits Protected        |
|-----|---------------------------|
| 20  | Not Used                  |
| 21  | Headlight Low Beam Main   |
| 22  | Not Used                  |
| 23  | Not Used                  |
| 24  | Sunroof*                  |
| 25  | Door Lock                 |
| 26  | Driver's Power Window     |
| 27  | Not Used                  |
| 28  | Not Used                  |
| 29  | Cigar Lighter             |
| 30  | Passenger's Power Window* |
| 31  | Not Used                  |
| 32  | Rear Right Power Window*  |
| 33  | Rear Left Power Window*   |
| 34  | Not Used                  |
| 35  | Radio                     |
| 36  | Air Conditioning          |
| 37  | Not Used                  |
| 38  | Wiper                     |

\*: For some models

## Emergency Towing

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.

**Flat-bed Equipment** — The operator loads your vehicle on the back of a truck. **This is the best way to transport your vehicle.**

**Wheel-lift Equipment** — The tow truck uses two pivoting arms that go under the front tyres and lift them off the ground. The other two rear tyres remain on the ground. **This is an acceptable way to tow your vehicle.**

**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, due to damage, your vehicle must be towed with the front wheels on the ground, do this:

- Release the parking brake.
- Start the engine.
- Shift to D, then to N.
- Turn off the engine.
- Leave the ignition switch in the ACCESSORY (I) position so the steering wheel does not lock.

### 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 80 km (50 miles), and keep the speed below 55 km/h (35 mph).

If your vehicle is equipped with a front spoiler, remove it before towing so it is not damaged.

CONTINUED

## Emergency 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.

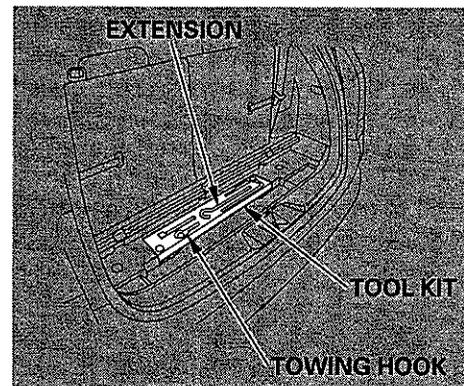
### NOTICE

The steering system can be damaged if the steering wheel is locked. Leave the ignition switch in the ACCESSORY (I) position, and make sure the steering wheel turns freely before you begin towing.

## If Your Vehicle Gets Stuck

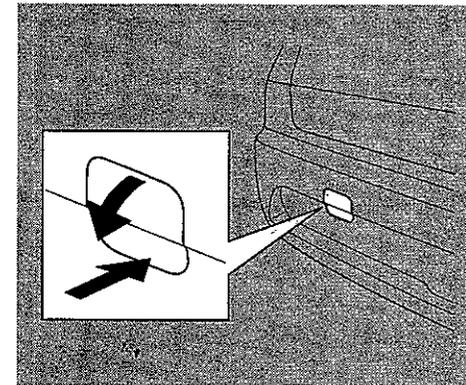
If your vehicle gets stuck in sand, mud, or snow, call a towing service to pull it out (see the previous page).

For very short distances, such as freeing the vehicle, you can use the detachable towing hook that mounts on the anchor in the rear bumper.



To use the towing hook:

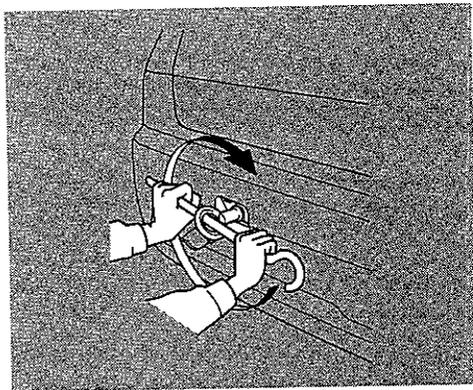
1. Take the towing hook and the extension out of the tool kit in the luggage area.



2. Remove the cover from the bumper by pushing the lower part of the cover with your finger.

*CONTINUED*

## If Your Vehicle Gets Stuck



3. Screw the towing hook into the bolt hole behind the bumper, then tighten the hook securely with the extension.

### NOTICE

To avoid damage to your vehicle, use the towing hook for straight, flat ground towing only. Do not tow at an angle. The tow hook should not be used to tow the vehicle onto a flat bed. Do not use it as a tie down.

## Technical Information

The diagrams in this section give you the dimensions and capacities of your vehicle, and the locations of the identification numbers.

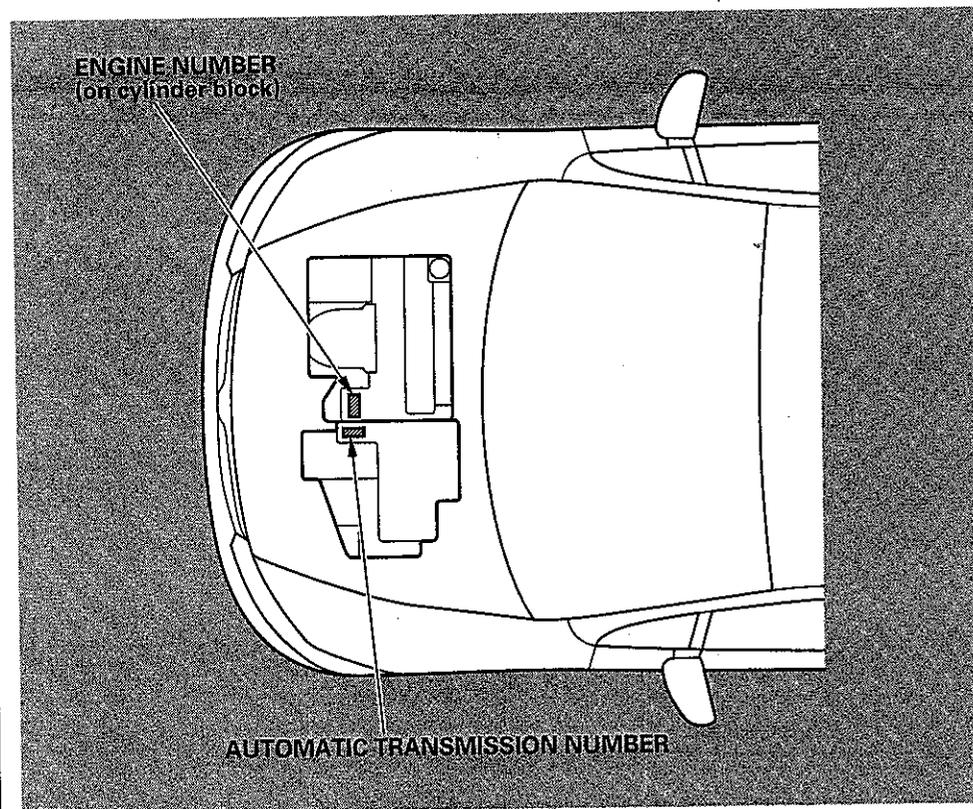
Identification Numbers..... 260  
Specifications ..... 262  
Three Way Catalytic Converter... 265

## Identification Numbers

Your vehicle has several identifying numbers located in various places.

1. The chassis number is stamped on the fire wall.
2. The engine number is stamped into the engine block.
3. The transmission number is on a label on top of the transmission.

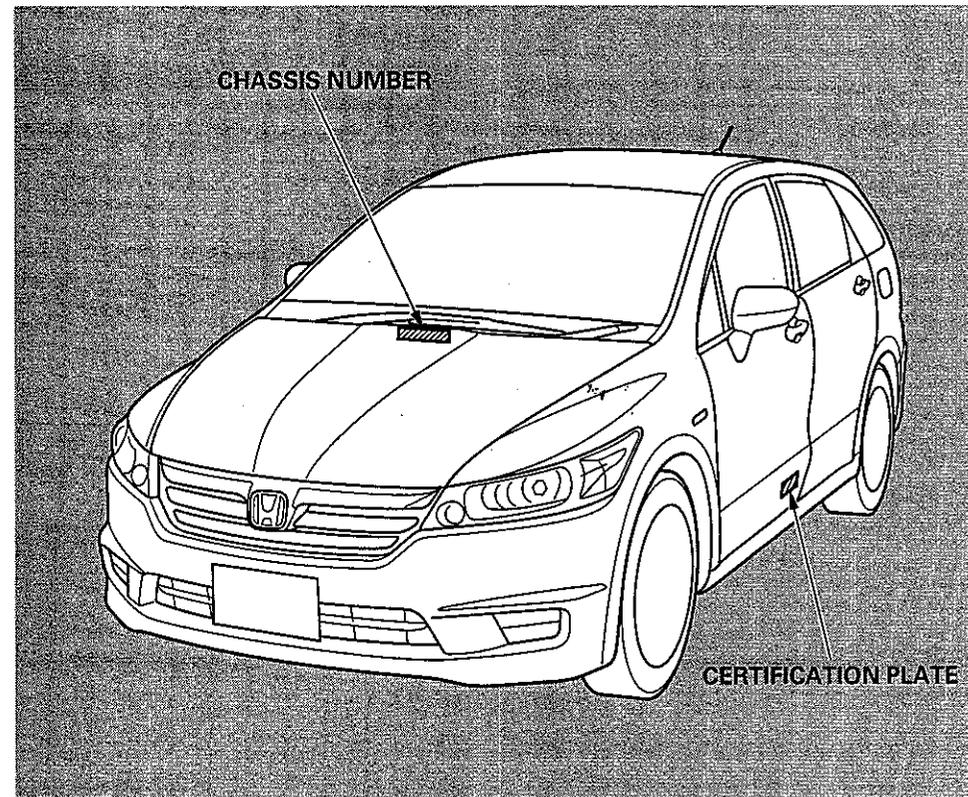
Do not mistake the transmission number for the engine number.



## Identification Numbers

The certification plate is attached to the passenger's doorjamb.

The chassis number also appear on the plate attached to the fire wall.



## Specifications

### Dimensions

|           |                     |
|-----------|---------------------|
| Length    | 4,570 mm (179.9 in) |
| Width     | 1,695 mm (66.7 in)  |
| Height    | 1,545 mm (60.8 in)  |
| Wheelbase | 2,740 mm (107.9 in) |
| Track     | 1,470 mm (57.9 in)  |
| Front     | 1,470 mm (57.9 in)  |
| Rear      | 1,470 mm (57.9 in)  |

### Weights

|                              |                                  |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Curb weight                  |                                  |
| 1.8 l engine model           | 1,370–1,400 kg (3,020–3,086 lbs) |
| 2.0 l engine model           | 1,415–1,435 kg (3,120–3,164 lbs) |
| Max. permissible weight      |                                  |
| 1.8 l engine model           | 1,775 kg (3,913 lbs)             |
| 2.0 l engine model           | 1,785 kg (3,935 lbs)             |
| Max. permissible axle weight |                                  |
| 1.8 l engine model           |                                  |
| front                        | 930 kg (2,050 lbs)               |
| rear                         | 845 kg (1,863 lbs)               |
| 2.0 l engine model           |                                  |
| front                        | 940 kg (2,072 lbs)               |
| rear                         | 845 kg (1,863 lbs)               |

### Engine

|                   |   |                                   |
|-------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| Type              | Water cooled 4-stroke SOHC i-VTEC in-line, 4-cylinder gasoline engine |                                   |
| Bore x Stroke     | 1.8 l engine  | 81.0 x 87.3 mm (3.19 x 3.44 in)   |
|                   | 2.0 l engine  | 81.0 x 96.6 mm (3.19 x 3.80 in)   |
| Displacement      | 1.8 l engine  | 1,798 cm <sup>3</sup> (110 cu-in) |
|                   | 2.0 l engine  | 1,991 cm <sup>3</sup> (121 cu-in) |
| Compression ratio | 10.5 : 1  |                                   |
| Spark plug        | NGK : ZFR6K-11S<br>DENSO : KJ20DR-M11S                                |                                   |
| Spark Plug Gap    | 1.1 mm (0.04 in) <sup>+0</sup> / <sub>-0.1mm</sub>                    |                                   |

## Specifications

### Capacities

|                              |                      |  |
|------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| Fuel tank                    |                      | Approx.<br>55 ℓ (14.5 US gal , 12.1 Imp gal) |
| Engine coolant               | Change* <sup>1</sup> |  |
|                              | AT                   | 5.5 ℓ (1.45 US gal , 1.21 Imp gal)           |
|                              | CVT                  | 5.4 ℓ (1.43 US gal , 1.19 Imp gal)           |
|                              | Total                | 7.1 ℓ (1.88 US gal , 1.56 Imp gal)           |
| Engine oil                   | Change* <sup>2</sup> |  |
|                              | Including filter     | 3.7 ℓ (3.9 US qt , 3.3 Imp qt)               |
|                              | Without filter       | 3.5 ℓ (3.7 US qt , 3.1 Imp qt)               |
|                              | Total                | 4.5 ℓ (4.8 US qt , 4.0 Imp qt)               |
| Automatic transmission fluid | Change               |  |
|                              | AT                   | 2.4 ℓ (2.5 US qt , 2.1 Imp qt)               |
|                              | CVT                  | 2.8 ℓ (3.0 US qt , 2.5 Imp qt)               |
|                              | Total                |  |
|                              | AT                   | 5.9 ℓ (6.2 US qt , 5.2 Imp qt)               |
|                              | CVT                  | 7.5 ℓ (7.9 US qt , 6.6 Imp qt)               |
| Windscreen washer reservoir  |                      | 2.5 ℓ (2.6 US qt , 2.2 Imp qt)               |

\* 1 : Including the coolant in the reserve tank and that remaining in the engine.

Reserve tank capacity:  
0.6 ℓ (0.16 US gal , 0.13 Imp gal)

\* 2 : Excluding the oil remaining in the engine

### Tyres

|               |  |
|---------------|--|
| Size/Pressure | See tyre information label on driver's doorjamb or ask dealer for information. |
|---------------|--|

### Alignment

|        |       |                  |
|--------|-------|------------------|
| Toe-in | Front | 0.0 mm (0.00 in) |
|        | Rear  | 2.0 mm (0.08 in) |
| Camber | Front | 0°               |
|        | Rear  | -1°00'           |
| Caster | Front | AT 4°15'         |
|        | CVT   | 4°20'            |

### Suspension

|      |       |                 |
|------|-------|-----------------|
| Type | Front | Strut           |
|      | Rear  | Double wishbone |

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## Specifications

### Steering

|      |                                 |
|------|---------------------------------|
| Type | Rack and pinion, power assisted |
|------|---------------------------------|

### Brake

|         |                         |
|---------|-------------------------|
| Type    | Power assisted          |
| Front   | Ventilated disc         |
| Rear    | Solid disc              |
| Parking | Mechanical to rear drum |

### Battery

|          |   |
|----------|---|
| Capacity | 12 V - 36 AH/5 HR<br>12 V - 45 AH/20 HR |
|----------|---|

### Fuses

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| Interior              | See page 254 or the fuse label attached to back side of the coin box. |
| Under-bonnet fuse box | See pages 253 or the fuse box cover.                                  |

### Lights

|                          |                                 |                                 |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Headlights               | 12 V - 60/55 W (H4)             |                                 |
| Headlights* <sup>2</sup> | High beam                       | 12 V - 60 W (HB3)               |
|                          | Low beam                        | 12 V - 35 W (D2R)* <sup>1</sup> |
| Front turn signal lights | 12 V - 21 W                     |                                 |
| Front position lights    | 12 V - 5 W                      |                                 |
| Side turn signal lights  | 12 V - 5 W (Amber)              |                                 |
| Rear turn signal lights  | 12 V - 21 W (Amber)             |                                 |
| Stop/Tail-lights         | 12 V - 21/5 W                   |                                 |
| Tail-lights              | 12 V - 5 W                      |                                 |
| Back-up lights           | 12 V - 21 W                     |                                 |
| Licence plate lights     | 12 V - 5 W                      |                                 |
| High-mount brake light   | See note below                  |                                 |
| Individual map lights    | 12 V - 8 W* <sup>2</sup>        |                                 |
| Ceiling light            | 12 V - 8 W                      |                                 |
| Luggage area light       | 12 V - 5 W                      |                                 |
| Front fog lights         | 12 V - 55 W (H11)* <sup>2</sup> |                                 |

\*1: On vehicles with high voltage discharge type low beam headlights, replacement of a low beam headlight bulb should be performed by your dealer.

\*2: For some types

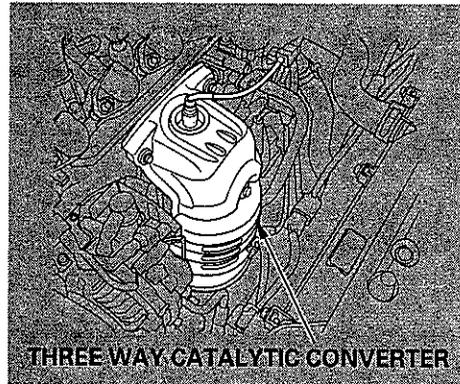
### NOTE:

Replacement of these bulbs should be done by your dealer.

## Three Way Catalytic Converter

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 petrol. Even a small amount of leaded petrol can contaminate the catalyst metals, making the three way catalytic converter ineffective.

- Keep the engine well maintained.
- Have your vehicle diagnosed and repaired if it is misfiring, backfiring, stalling, or otherwise not running properly.

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**HONDA**  
The Power of Dreams

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