



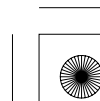
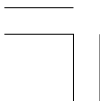
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This owner's manual should be considered a permanent part of the vehicle and should remain with the vehicle when it is sold.

This owner's manual covers all versions. Therefore, you may find descriptions of equipment and features that are not on your particular vehicle.

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





Introduction

Congratulations! Your selection was a wise investment. It will give you years of driving pleasure.

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

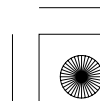
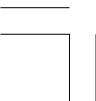
Several other booklets explain the warranties that protect your new vehicle. Read the warranty booklet thoroughly so you understand the coverages and are aware of your rights and responsibilities.

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

Best wishes and happy motoring.

Symbols   on labels attached to your vehicle are to remind you to read this owner's manual for proper and safe operation of your vehicle.

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





A Few Words About Safety

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

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

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

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

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

 **DANGER**

You WILL be KILLED or SERIOUSLY HURT if you don't follow instructions.

 **WARNING**

You CAN be KILLED or SERIOUSLY HURT if you don't follow instructions.

 **CAUTION**

You CAN be HURT if you don't follow instructions.

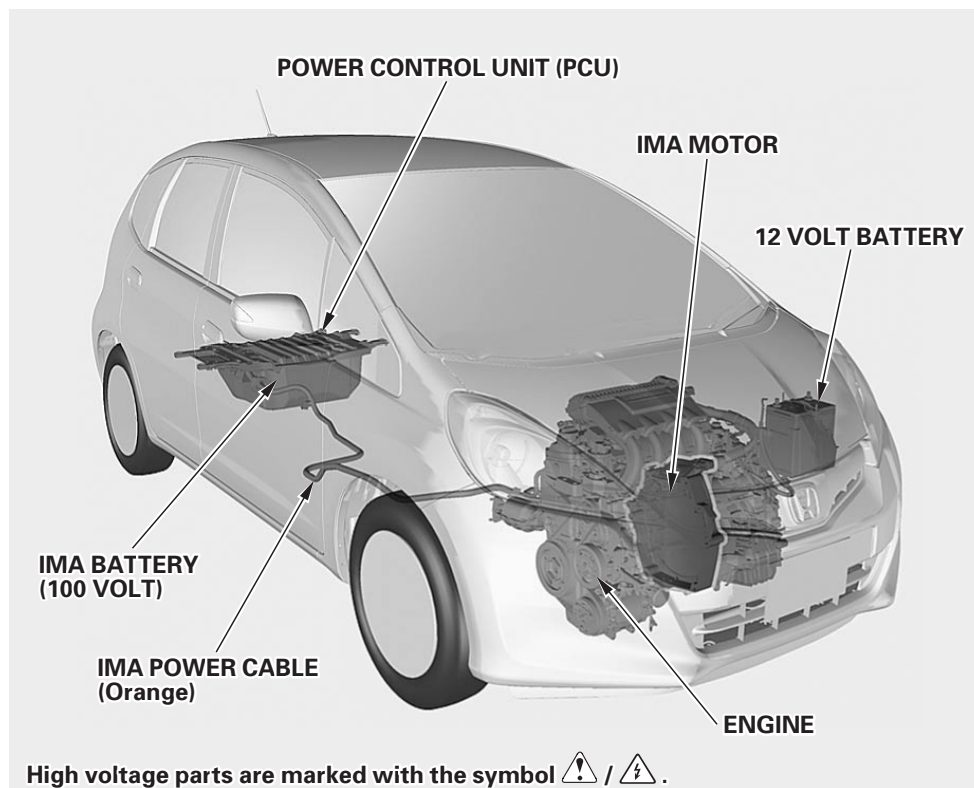
- **Safety Headings** — such as Important Safety Reminders or Important Safety Precautions.
- **Safety Section** — such as Driver and Passenger Safety.
- **Instructions** — how to use this vehicle correctly and safely.

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





Information on Honda IMA System



The Honda IMA (Integrated Motor Assist) System provides you with better fuel economy. An electric motor assists the vehicle's petrol engine when accelerating, and reduces the load on the engine to improve the fuel economy. When decelerating, the turning wheels activate the electric motor, which generates electric power to charge the IMA battery. When you come to stop, an auto idle stop function shuts off the engine under certain conditions (see page 229).

The IMA battery's voltage is extremely high (100 volts). This battery is located under the luggage area and there are no maintenance tasks you can safely perform. Consult your authorized dealer when maintenance or repair is needed.



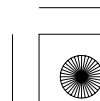
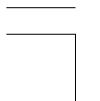
Important Precautions on Honda IMA System

In case of an accident

- If the vehicle is damaged or collapsed during a crash, high voltage from damaged electric parts may cause serious injury if you touch them. Never touch high voltage parts and related wiring (orange cables).
- If electrolyte leaks from the battery, be careful not to let it get in your eyes or on your skin. If this occurs, flush with water for at least 15 minutes, then immediately call a physician.
- In the case of an electrical fire, we recommend the use of a fire extinguisher. If water must be used to extinguish a fire, ensure that a large amount is used as smaller amounts can aggravate the fire further.

Battery Disposal Information

Your vehicle is equipped with a 100-volt Nickel-Metal Hydride battery. Handling of this battery requires special knowledge and skills. Always consult your local Honda Dealer/Distributor for information on correct battery disposal procedures.





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Explains the purpose of each instrument panel indicator, message and symbol on the multi-information display, gauge, and how to use the controls on the dashboard and steering column.

Features..... 169

How to operate the climate control system, the audio system, and other convenience features.

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Maintenance 239

The service reminder system or maintenance schedule shows you when you need to take your vehicle to the dealer for maintenance service. There is also a list of things to check and instructions on how to check them.

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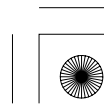
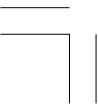
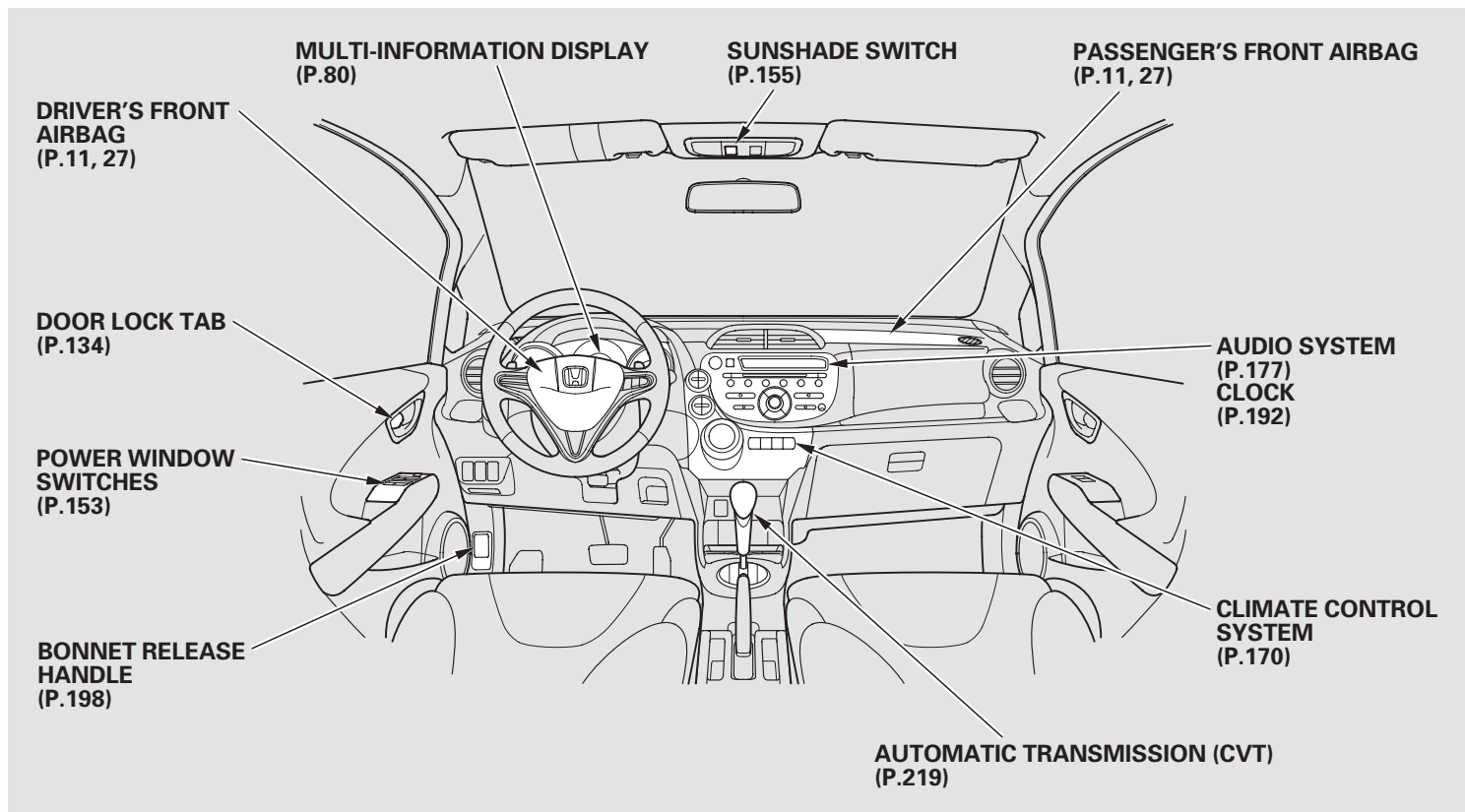
ID numbers, dimensions, capacities, and technical information.

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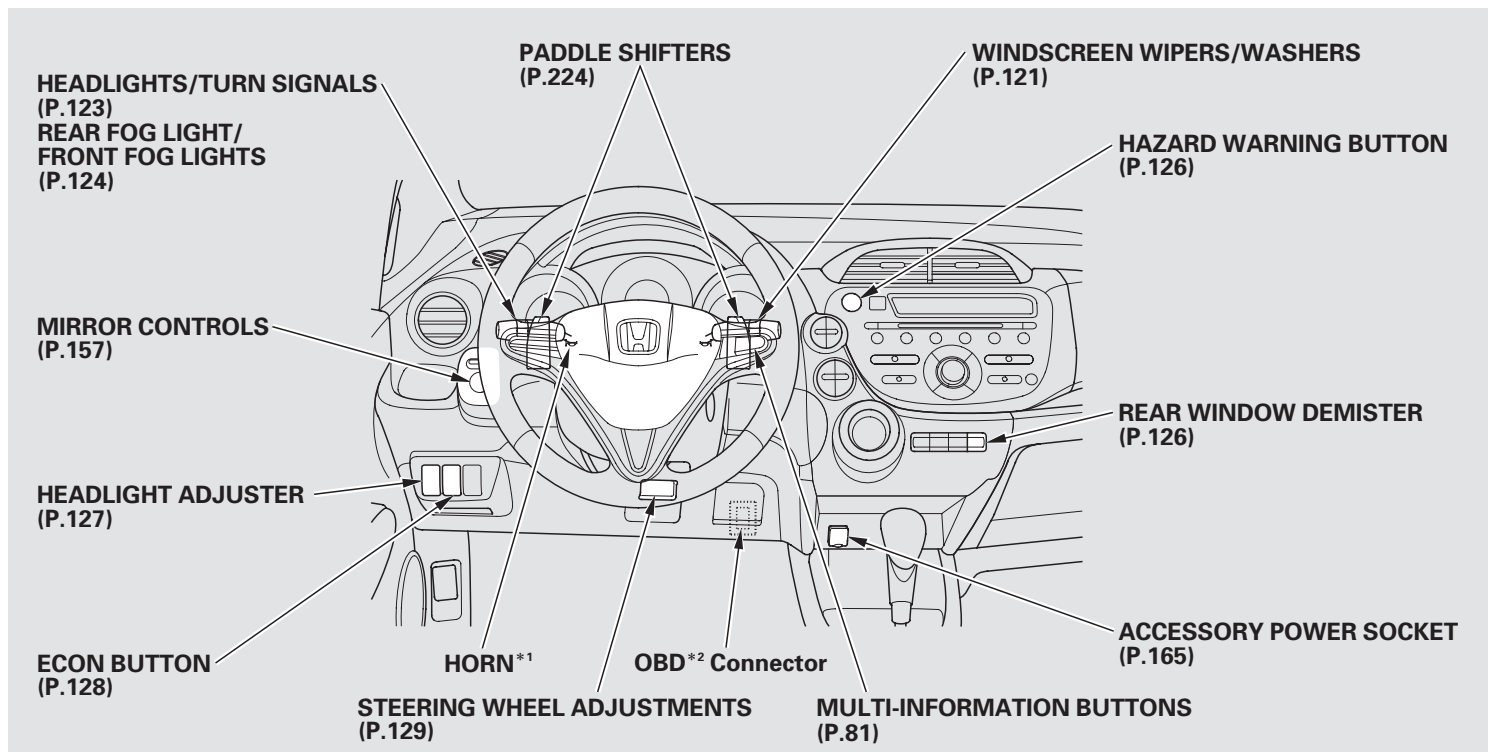


Your Vehicle at a Glance



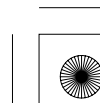
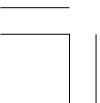


Your Vehicle at a Glance



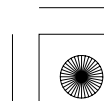
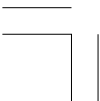
* 1 : To use the horn, press the centre pad of the steering wheel.

* 2 : On-board diagnostics





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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

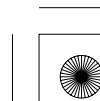
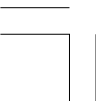
A seat belt is your best protection in all types of collisions. Airbags are designed to supplement seat belts, not replace them. So even though your vehicle is equipped with airbags, make sure you and your passengers always wear your seat belts, and wear them properly (see page 16).

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 34 – 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.





Important Safety Precautions

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.

Pay Appropriate Attention to the Task of Driving Safely

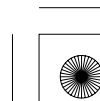
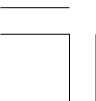
Engaging in mobile phone conversation or other activities that keep you from paying close attention to the road, other vehicles and pedestrians could lead to a crash. Remember, situations can change quickly, and only you can decide when it is safe to divert attention away from driving.

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.

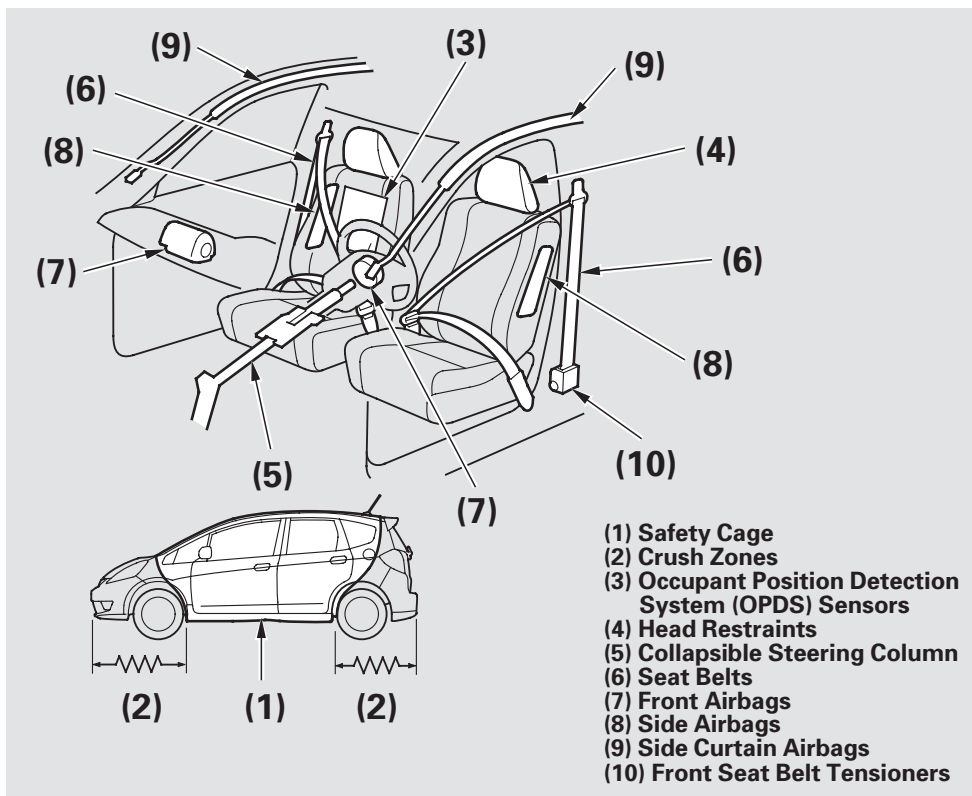
Keep Your Vehicle in Safe Condition

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 249).





Your Vehicle's Safety Features

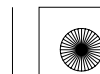


Your vehicle is equipped with many features that work together to protect you and your passengers during a crash.

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 the correct 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 impacts
 - side impacts
 - rear impacts
 - 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.

CONTINUED





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:

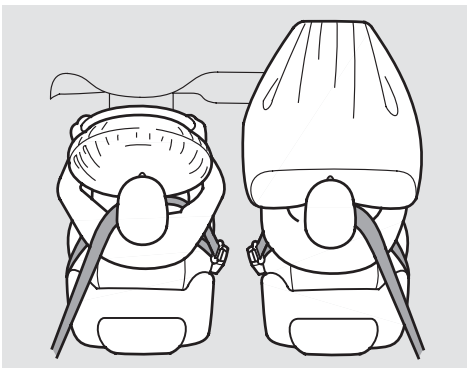
- *Seat belts are designed to bear upon the bony structure of the body, and should be worn low across the front of the pelvis or the pelvis, chest and shoulders, as applicable; wearing the lap section of the belt across the abdominal area must be avoided.*
- *Seat belts should be adjusted as firmly as 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.*



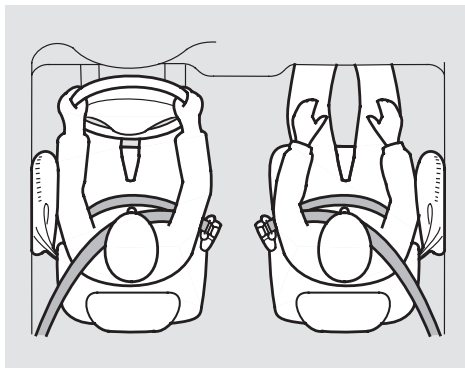


Your Vehicle's Safety Features

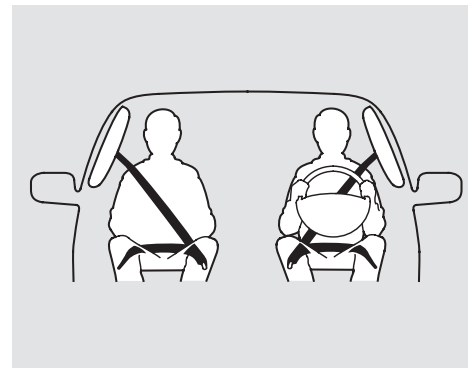
Airbags



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 28 for more information on how your front airbags work).



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



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 or front impact (see page 31 for more information on how your side curtain airbags work).

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Your Vehicle's Safety Features

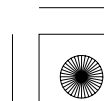
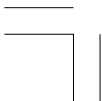
The most important things you need to know about your airbags are:

- ***Airbags do not replace seat belts.*** They are designed to supplement the seat belts.
- ***Airbags offer no protection in rear collisions, or minor frontal or side collisions.***
- ***Airbags can pose serious 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 34 – 60 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 a door and tailgate open indicator on the instrument panel to indicate when any door or the tailgate is not tightly closed.

See page 86 for how the door and tailgate open indicator works.



This shows all doors and the tailgate open.

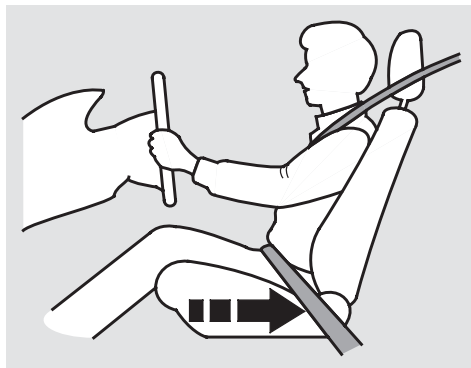
Your vehicle has a door and tailgate open indicator on the multi-information display to indicate when a specific door or the tailgate is not tightly closed.





Protecting Adults and Teens

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.

In addition to adjusting the seat, you can adjust the steering wheel up and down, and in and out (see page 129).

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.

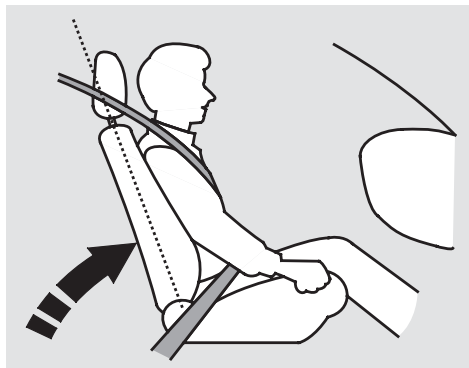
Once your seat is adjusted correctly, rock it back and forth to make sure it is locked into position. See page 144 for how to adjust the front seats.





Protecting Adults and Teens

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

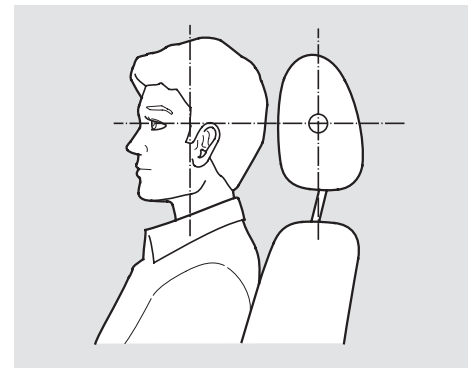
Reclining the seat-back too far can result in serious injury or death in a crash.

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 144 for how to adjust the seat-backs.

4. Adjust the Head Restraints



Adjust the driver's head restraint so the centre of 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.

CONTINUED





Protecting Adults and Teens

When a passenger is seated in the rear seating position, make sure the rear head restraint is adjusted to its highest position.

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.

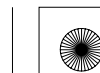
Properly adjusted head restraints will help protect occupants from whiplash and other crash injuries.

See page 146 for how to adjust the head restraints.

5. Fasten and Position the Seat Belts

Using the 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.

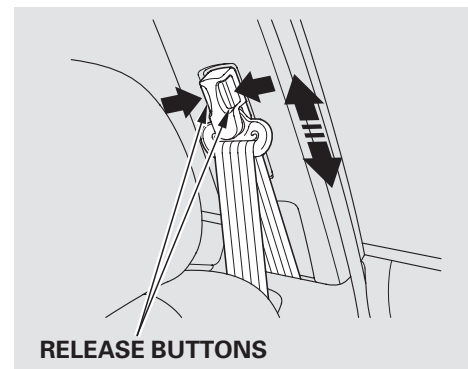
This spreads the forces of a crash over the strongest bones in your upper body.

⚠ 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).

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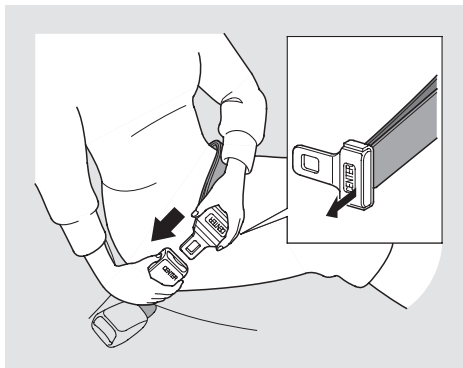




Protecting Adults and Teens

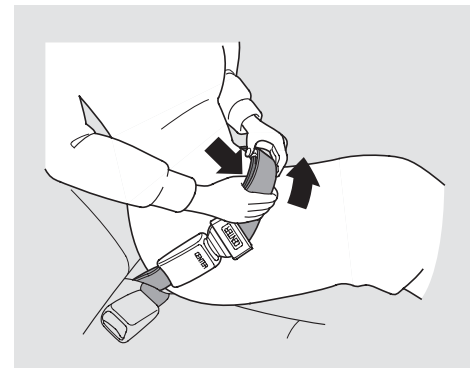
Never place the shoulder portion of a lap/shoulder belt under your arm or behind your back. This could cause very serious injuries in a crash.

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 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 22 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 head restraints, and put on their 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 safely parked and the engine is off.

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

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

⚠ 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.

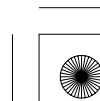
When driving, remember to sit upright and adjust the seat as far back as possible while allowing full control of the vehicle. When riding as a front passenger, adjust the seat as far back as possible.

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.
- ***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.





Protecting Adults and Teens

- ***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.
- ***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.
- ***Do not put a coat hanger or hard objects on a coat hook.*** This could result in injuries if your side curtain airbags inflate.
- ***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.





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 seating positions on the rear seat, and a lap belt in the centre seating position on the rear seat. 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 and your passengers to fasten your seat belts.

This system monitors the driver's and front passenger's seat belts.

If you turn the ignition switch to the ON (II) position before your seat belt is fastened, the beeper will sound and the indicator will flash. If your seat belt is not fastened before the beeper stops, the indicator will stop flashing but remain on.

If a front passenger does not fasten their seat belt, the indicator will come on about 6 seconds after the ignition switch is turned to the ON (II) position.

If either the driver or a front passenger does not fasten their seat belt while driving, the beeper will sound and the indicator will flash again at regular intervals.

When no one is sitting in the front passenger's seat, or an infant or small child is riding there, the indicator may not come on and the beeper may not sound.

You will also see a symbol “” with a “FASTEN SEAT BELT” or “FASTEN PASSENGER SEAT BELT” message on the multi-information display to remind you and your passengers to fasten your seat belts.





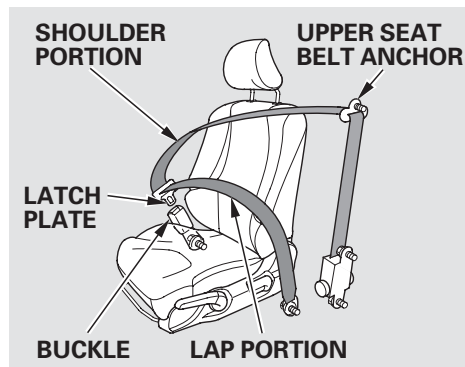
Additional Information About Your Seat Belts

The front passenger's seat belt use monitoring system uses the occupant detection sensor in the front passenger's seat. The system may not work properly under these conditions:

- You place heavy items on the front passenger's seat.
- You place a cushion on the front passenger's seat.
- The front passenger does not sit properly.

Have your vehicle checked by a dealer if the indicator comes on or the beeper sounds when there is no front passenger or there are no objects on the front seat.

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 16 for how to properly position the belt).

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

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.

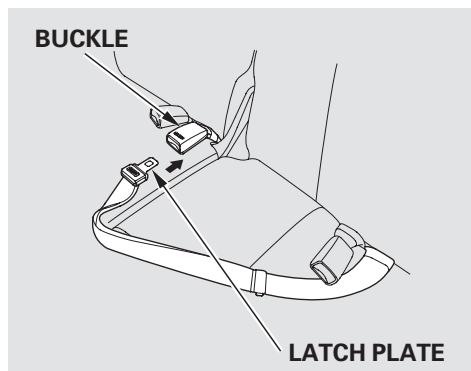




Additional Information About Your Seat Belts

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.

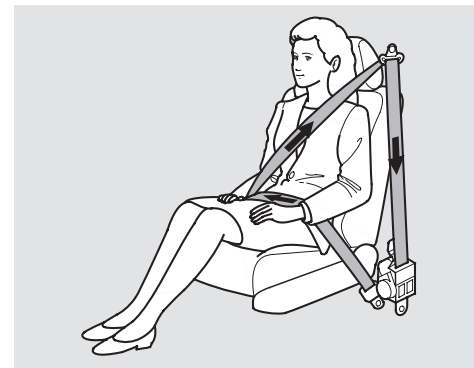
See page 14 for how to lengthen the lap belt, and how to properly position the belt.

⚠ WARNING

Allowing a child to play with a seat belt or wrap one around their neck can result in serious injury or death.

Instruct children not to play with any seat belt and make sure any unused seat belt a child can reach is buckled, fully retracted, and locked.

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.





Additional Information About Your Seat Belts

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 extra tension in the seat belt could be helpful.

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

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



The SRS indicator will come on if there is a problem with your automatic seat belt tensioners (see page 31).

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 the problem (see page 299). 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, you should have your dealer inspect the belt, and replace it if necessary. 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.*

CONTINUED





Additional Information About Your Seat Belts

⚠ WARNING

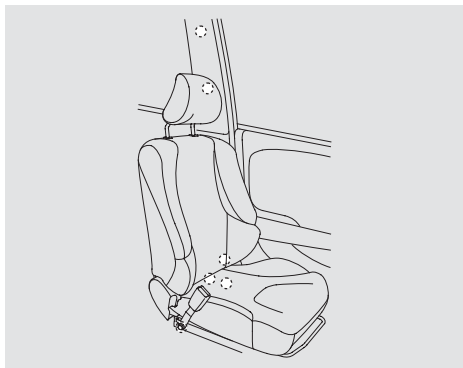
Not checking or maintaining seat belts can result in serious injury or death if the seat belts do not work properly when needed.

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

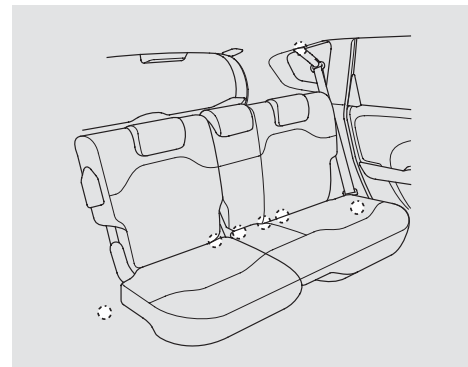
Anchorage Points

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

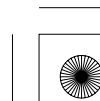
(Front Seat)



(Rear Seat)



The outside positions of the rear seat have lap/shoulder belts. The centre position has a lap belt.





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 28).
- 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 29).
- 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 on both sides are marked "SIDE CURTAIN AIRBAG" (see page 31).
- Automatic front seat belt tensioners (see page 24).
- Sensors that can detect a moderate to severe front impact or side impact.
- 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 29).
- 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 31).

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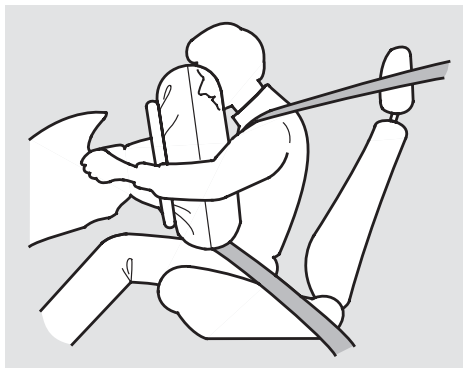




Additional Information About Your Airbags

- On models equipped 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 32).
- Emergency backup power in case your vehicle's electrical system is disconnected in a crash.

How Your Front Airbags Work



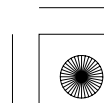
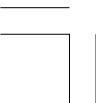
If you ever have a moderate to severe frontal collision, sensors will detect the vehicle's rapid deceleration.

If the rate of deceleration is high enough, the control unit will 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, while the tensioner tightens and locks the seat belt to help keep you in place, and the front airbag helps protect your head and chest.

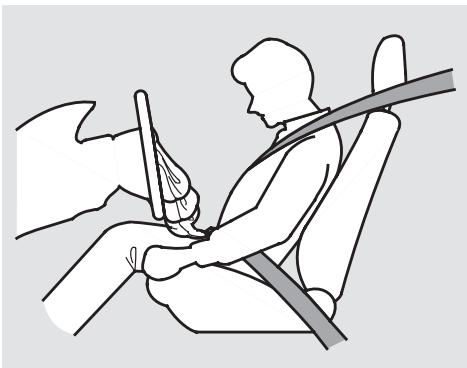
Although both airbags normally inflate within a split second of each other, it is possible for only one airbag to deploy.

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.





Additional Information About Your Airbags

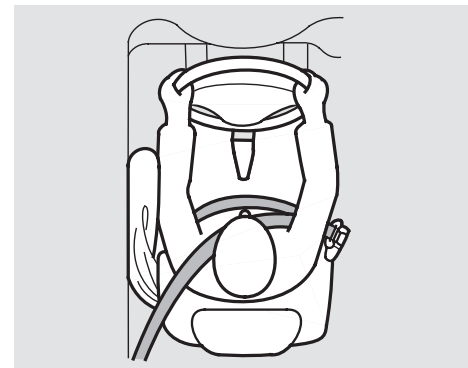


After inflating, the front airbags immediately deflate, so they won't interfere with the driver's visibility, or the ability to steer or operate other controls.

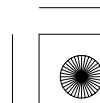
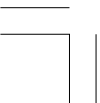
The total time for inflation and deflation is less than a second, so fast that most occupants are not aware that the airbags deployed until they see them lying in their laps.

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



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





Additional Information About Your Airbags

Only one airbag will deploy during a side impact. If the impact is on the passenger's side, the passenger's side airbag may not deploy 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.

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, if position sensors detect a child has leaned into the side airbag's deployment path, the airbag will shut off.

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 seat can also cause the side airbag to be shut off.

If the side airbag off indicator comes on (see page 32), 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.

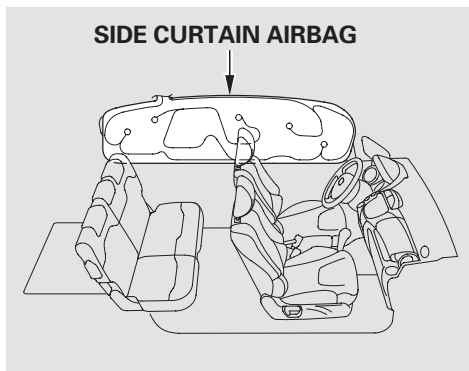
A front seat passenger should not use a cushion or another object as a backrest. It may prevent the cutoff system from working properly.





Additional Information About Your Airbags

How Your Side Curtain Airbags Work



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.

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.

One or both side curtain airbags may inflate in a moderate to severe frontal collision which causes the front airbags to deploy.

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, seat belt tensioners, or passenger front airbag off system.

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.





Additional Information About Your Airbags

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.

You will also see the symbol “” with a “CHECK SYSTEM” message on the multi-information display.

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

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 72). If it doesn't come on, stays on, or comes on while driving without a passenger in the front seat, have the system checked.





Additional Information About Your Airbags

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.

We recommend against the use of salvaged airbag system components, including the airbag, tensioners, sensors, and control unit.

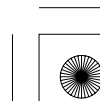
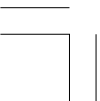
Do not try to remove or replace any airbag by yourself. This must be done by your dealer or a knowledgeable body shop.

- ***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.

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.
- ***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.





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 collisions are the number one cause of the death of children age 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 40 – 56).





Protecting Children — General Guidelines

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 57 — 60).

We recommend that child restraint systems 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 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.





Protecting Children – General Guidelines

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.

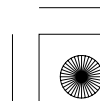
Infants

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.

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



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 Children – General Guidelines

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 57 for important information about protecting larger children).

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

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.

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.





Protecting Children — General Guidelines

The Side Airbag Poses Serious Risks



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 29 for further information on the passenger's side airbag automatic cutoff system.

To remind you of the side airbags hazards, your vehicle also has the safety label on each front doorjamb.

If You Must Drive with Several Children

Your vehicle has a back seat 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 57).
- Move the vehicle seat as far to the rear as possible (see page 14).
- Have the child sit upright and well back in the seat (see page 19).
- Make sure the seat belt is properly positioned and secured (see page 16).





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 or a side impact, 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 a 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.

- ***Do not leave children alone in a 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.
- ***Use the childproof door locks to prevent children from opening the rear doors.*** This can prevent children from accidentally falling out (see page 135). *CONTINUED*





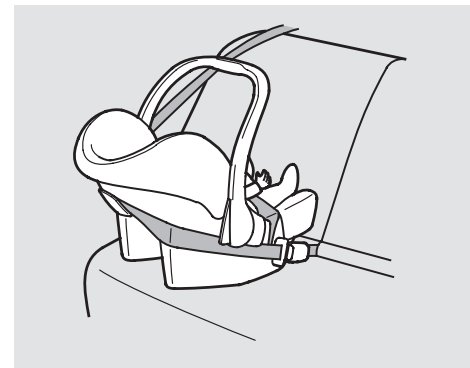
Protecting Children — General Guidelines, Protecting Infants and Small Children

- **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 153).
- **WARNING:** Always take the ignition key with you whenever you leave the vehicle alone (with other occupants).

- **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



Child Restraint System Type

An infant must be properly restrained in a rear-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.





Protecting Infants and Small Children

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.

In either situation, we strongly recommend that you install the child restraint system directly behind the front passenger 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.

CONTINUED





Protecting Infants and Small Children

⚠ 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 use a rearward facing child restraint on a seat protected by an airbag in front of it.

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 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.





Protecting Infants and Small Children

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

Most child restraint systems are LATCH-compatible (Lower Anchors and Tethers for CHildren). Some have a rigid-type connector, while others have a flexible-type connector. Both are equally easy to use. Some existing and previously owned child restraint systems can only be installed using the seat belt. Whichever type you choose, follow the child restraint system manufacturer's use and care instructions as well as the instructions in this manual. Proper installation is key to maximizing your child's safety.

In seating positions and vehicles not equipped with LATCH, a LATCH-compatible child restraint system can be installed using the seat belt and a top tether for added security. This is because all child restraint systems are required to be designed so that they can be secured with a lap belt or the lap part of a lap/shoulder belt.

In addition, the child restraint system manufacturer may advise that a seat belt be used to attach a LATCH-compatible seat once a child reaches a specified weight. Please read the child restraint system owner's manual for proper installation instructions.

Important considerations when selecting a child restraint system

Make sure the child restraint system meets the following two requirements:

- The child restraint system is the correct type and size for the child.
- The child restraint system is the correct type for the seating position.





Installing a Child Restraint System

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, be sure you install a locking clip on the seat belt (see page 54).

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 used in all examples, but the instructions are the same for a rearward facing child restraint system.

CONTINUED





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.

Your vehicle is equipped with lower anchorages at the outer seating positions on the rear seat. These anchorages are only to be used with a child restraint system designed to be attached to the lower anchorages. Refer to page 46 for how to install a child restraint system to the lower anchorages.

Installing a Child Restraint System with the Lower Anchorages

Your vehicle is equipped with lower anchorages at the outer rear seats.

These anchorages are located between the seat-back and seat bottom, and are to be used only with a child restraint system designed for use with the lower anchorages.

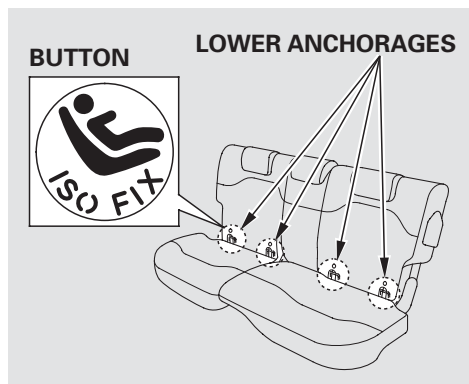
The location of each lower anchorage is indicated by a small button above the anchorage point.

You can find a lower anchorage in the slit on the seat-back.





Installing a Child Restraint System

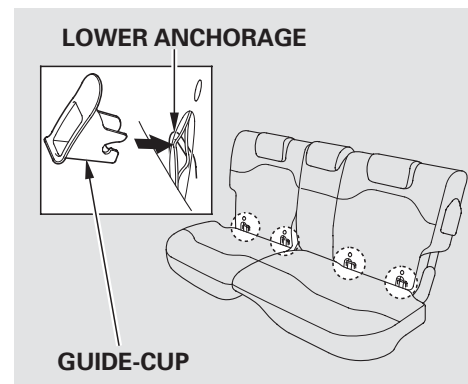


To install a child restraint system designed to be attached to the lower anchorages in either of the rear outer seats:

1. Move the seat belt buckle or tongue away from the lower anchorages.

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. *On some child restraint systems*
You may use optional guide-cups that came with your child restraint system to install it to the lower anchorages without damaging the seat surface.



Attach the guide-cups to the lower anchorages as shown in the illustration.

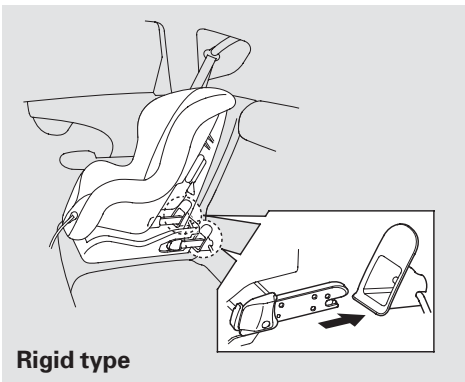
When using the guide-cups, always follow the child restraint system manufacturer's instructions.

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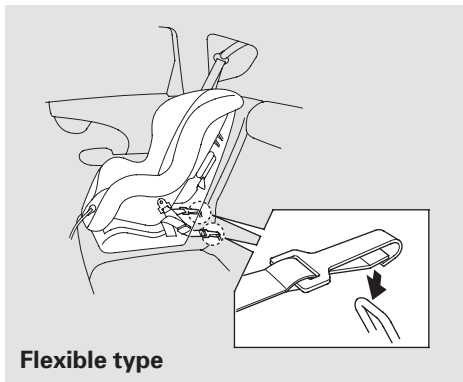
Installing a Child Restraint System



Rigid type

4. 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.



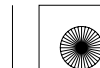
Flexible type

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

5. Whatever type you have, follow the child restraint system maker's instructions for adjusting or tightening the fit.

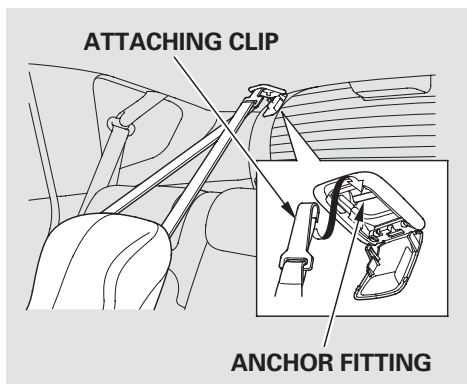
Flexible type child restraint system is available in some countries.

6. Set the head restraint to its lowest position.

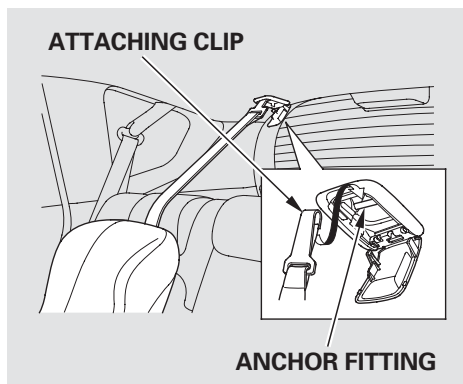




Installing a Child Restraint System



7. Route the tether strap over the head restraint, then attach the attaching clip to the tether anchor fitting in the ceiling as shown in the illustration. Make sure the strap is not twisted, then tighten the strap according to the child restraint system maker's instructions.



On some child restraint types, route the tether strap as shown.

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

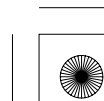
Installing a Child Restraint System with a Lap/Shoulder Belt

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.

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.

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.

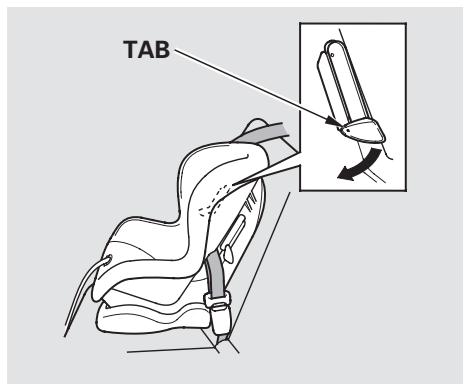




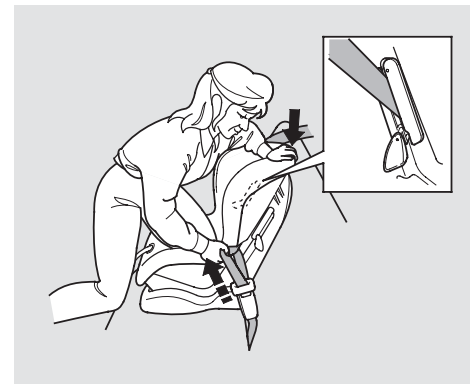
Installing a Child Restraint System



2. Route the belt through the restraint according to the restraint system maker's instructions, then insert the latch plate into the buckle and remove any slack from the lap portion of the belt.



3. Push down the tab. Route the shoulder part of the belt into the slit at the side of the restraint.



4. 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.

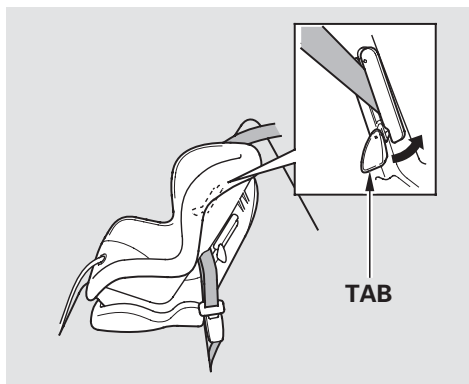
To remove slack, put weight on the child restraint system, or push on the back of the restraint system while pulling up on the belt.

CONTINUED





Installing a Child Restraint System



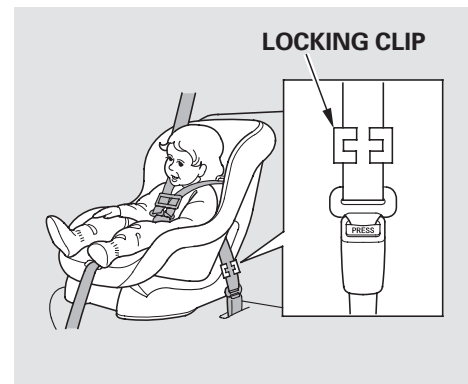
5. Secure the belt in the slit by pushing up the tab. Make sure the belt is not twisted and it is positioned properly in the slit.

When pushing up the tab, make sure to pull up the upper shoulder part of the lap/shoulder belt to remove any slack from the belt.



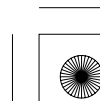
6. Push and pull the child restraint system forward and from side-to-side to verify that it is secure enough to stay upright during normal driving manoeuvres.

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



On vehicles without 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 54).





Installing a Child Restraint System

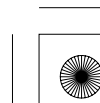
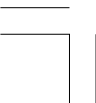
Installing a Child Restraint System with a Lap Belt



To install a child restraint system in the centre back 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

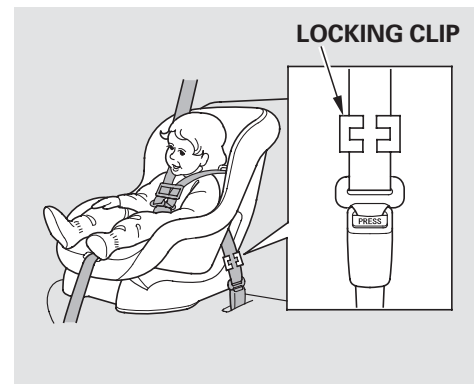
Always use a seat belt locking clip when you secure a child restraint system to your vehicle with a lap/shoulder belt. This helps prevent the restraint system from shifting position or overturning.

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.

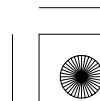
If it is necessary to put a front facing child restraint system in the front, move the vehicle seat as far to the rear as possible, be sure the child restraint system is firmly secured to the vehicle, and the child is properly strapped in the restraint system (see page 43).

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.

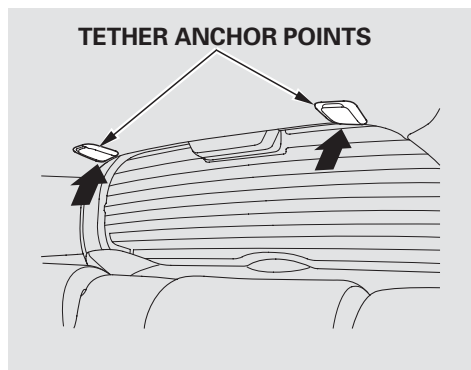




Installing a Child Restraint System

Installing a Child Restraint System with a Tether

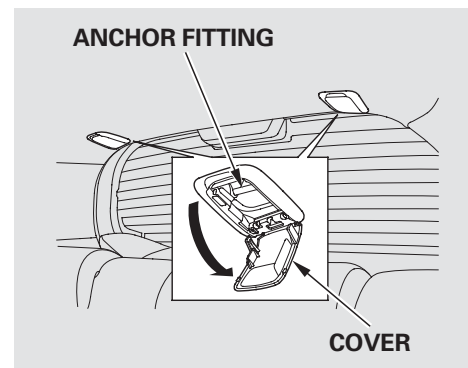
Children riding in vehicles should be restrained to minimize the risk of injury in the event of an accident.



A child restraint system with a tether can be installed in either outer seating position in the back seat, using either 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.)

Using an Anchor Fitting



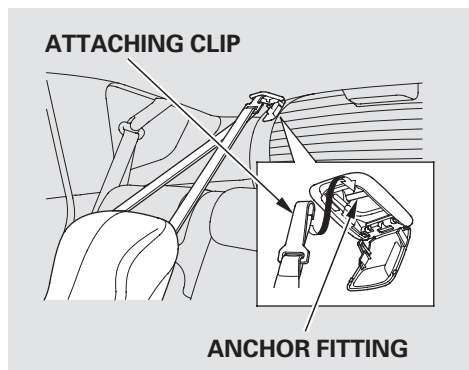
1. Set the head restraint to its lowest position.
2. After properly securing the child restraint system (see page 50), open the anchor cover.

CONTINUED

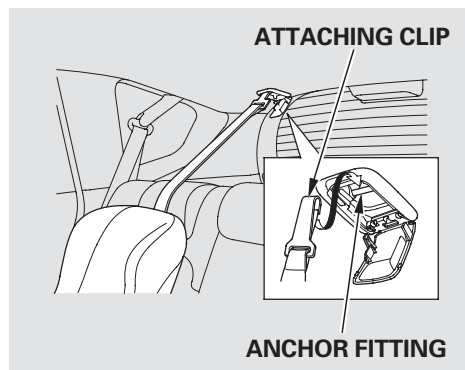




Installing a Child Restraint System



3. Attach the attaching clip to the anchor fitting, making sure the strap is not twisted.



- On some child restraint types, route the tether strap as shown.
4. Tighten the strap according to the child restraint system maker's instructions.

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.

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.*





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 the back seat on a booster and wear a lap/shoulder belt. The lap/shoulder belt provides better protection than the lap 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

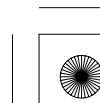
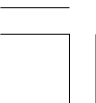
Make sure the seat-backs are latched securely before driving.

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.

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



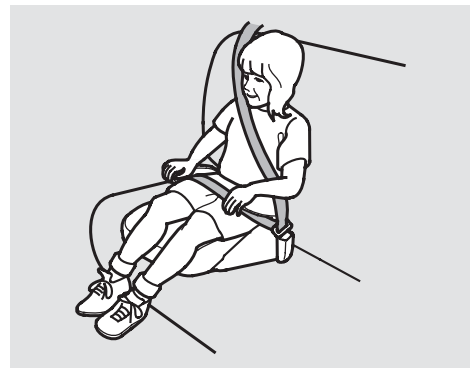
To determine if a lap/shoulder belt properly fits a child, have the child put on the seat belt, then ask yourself:

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.



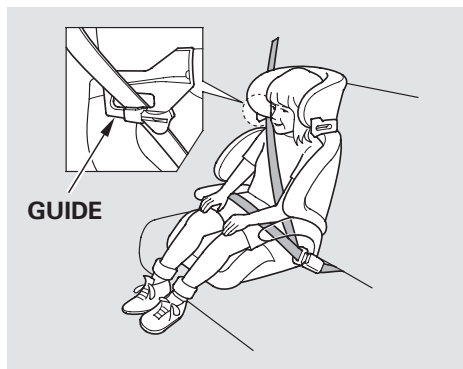


Protecting Larger Children

Booster seats can be high-back or low-back. Whichever style you select, make sure the booster seat meets approved safety standards (see page 44) 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.



A back-rest may be available for a specific booster seat. Install the back-rest to the booster seat and adjust it 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 16).

When Can a Larger Child Sit in Front

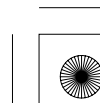
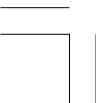
It is recommended that all children age 12 and under be properly restrained in the back seat.

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.

A side airbag also poses risks. If any part of a larger child's body is in the path of a deploying side airbag, the child could receive possibly serious injuries.

CONTINUED





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 16 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.
- Remind the child not to lean toward the door.
- Supervise the child. Even a mature child sometimes needs to be reminded to fasten the seat belt or sit properly.

Additional Safety Precautions

- ***Do not let a child wear a seat belt across the neck.*** This could result in serious neck injuries during a crash.
- ***Do not let a child put the shoulder part of a seat belt behind the back or under the arm.*** This could cause very serious injuries during a crash. It also increases the chance that the child will slide under the belt in a crash and be injured.
- ***Two children should never use the same seat belt.*** If they do, they could be very seriously injured in a crash.
- ***Do not put any accessories on a seat belt.*** Devices intended to improve a child's comfort or reposition the shoulder part of a seat belt can make the belt less effective and increase the chance of serious injury in a crash.





Carbon Monoxide Hazard

Your vehicle's exhaust contains carbon monoxide gas. 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 a crash 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. Turn the fan on high speed.
4. Set the temperature control to a comfortable setting.

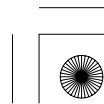
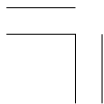
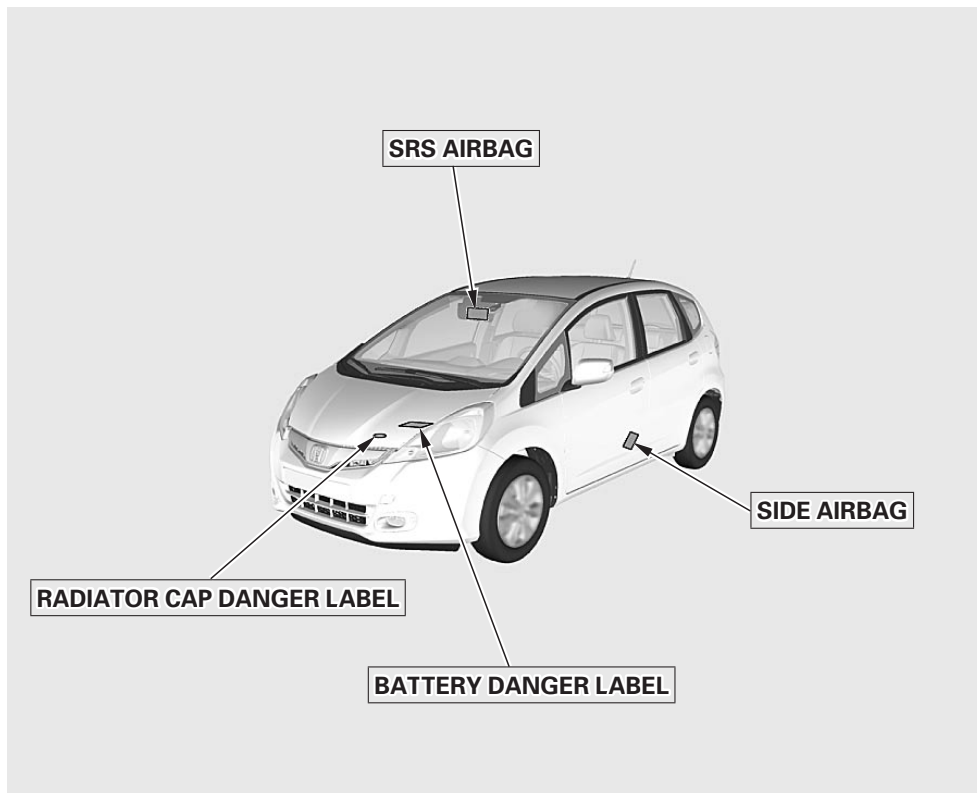




Safety Labels

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

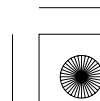
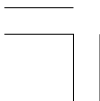
If a label comes off or becomes hard to read, contact your dealer for a replacement.





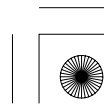
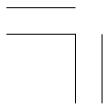
Safety Labels

The label shown below is attached to each front doorjamb.





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Instruments and Controls

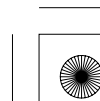
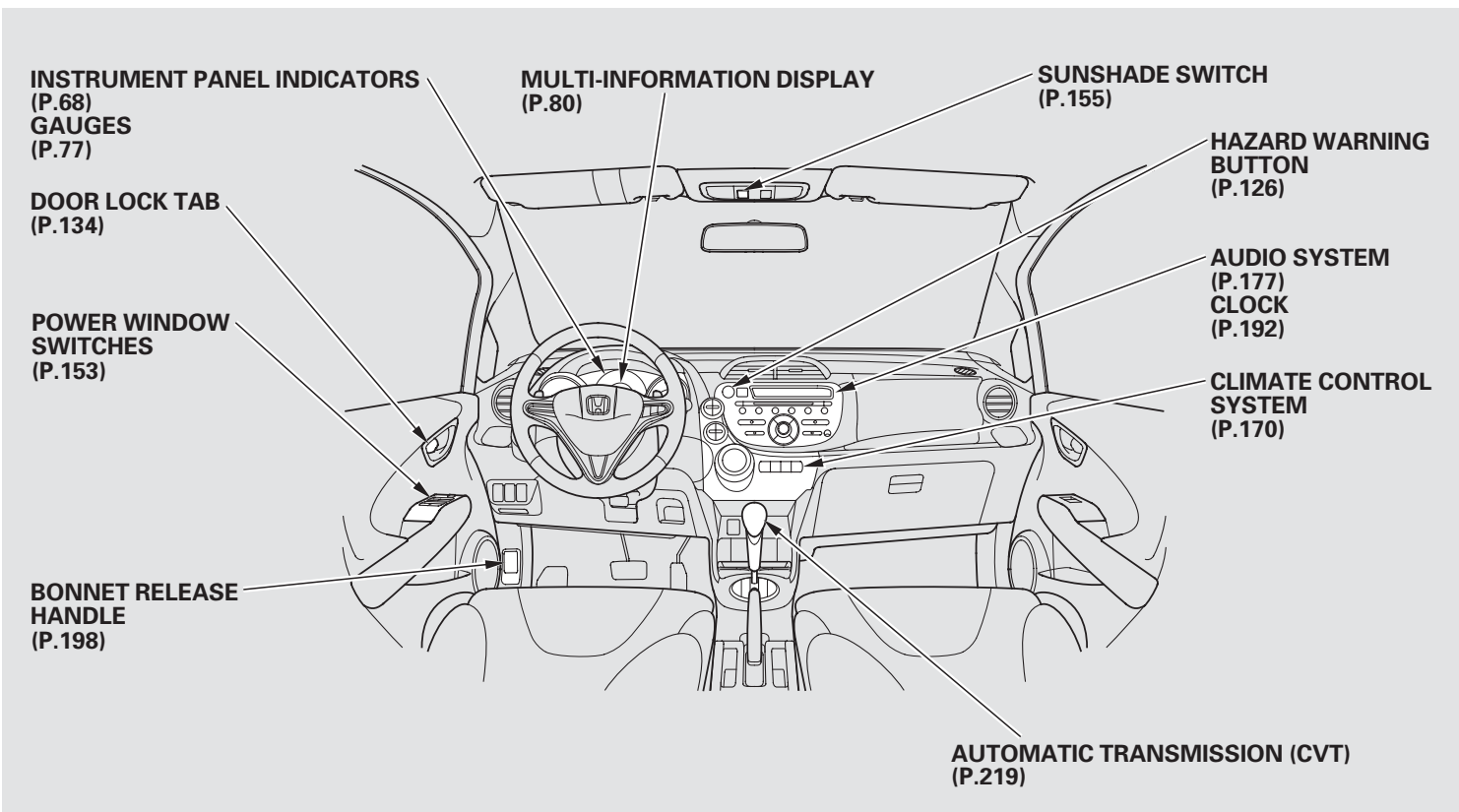
This section gives information about the controls and displays that contribute to the daily operation of your vehicle. All the essential controls are within easy reach.

Instrument Panel	67	Remote Transmitter	136
Instrument Panel Indicators.....	70	Tailgate	141
Gauges	77	Seats	144
Speedometer/Ambient Meter ...	78	Front Seat Adjustments.....	144
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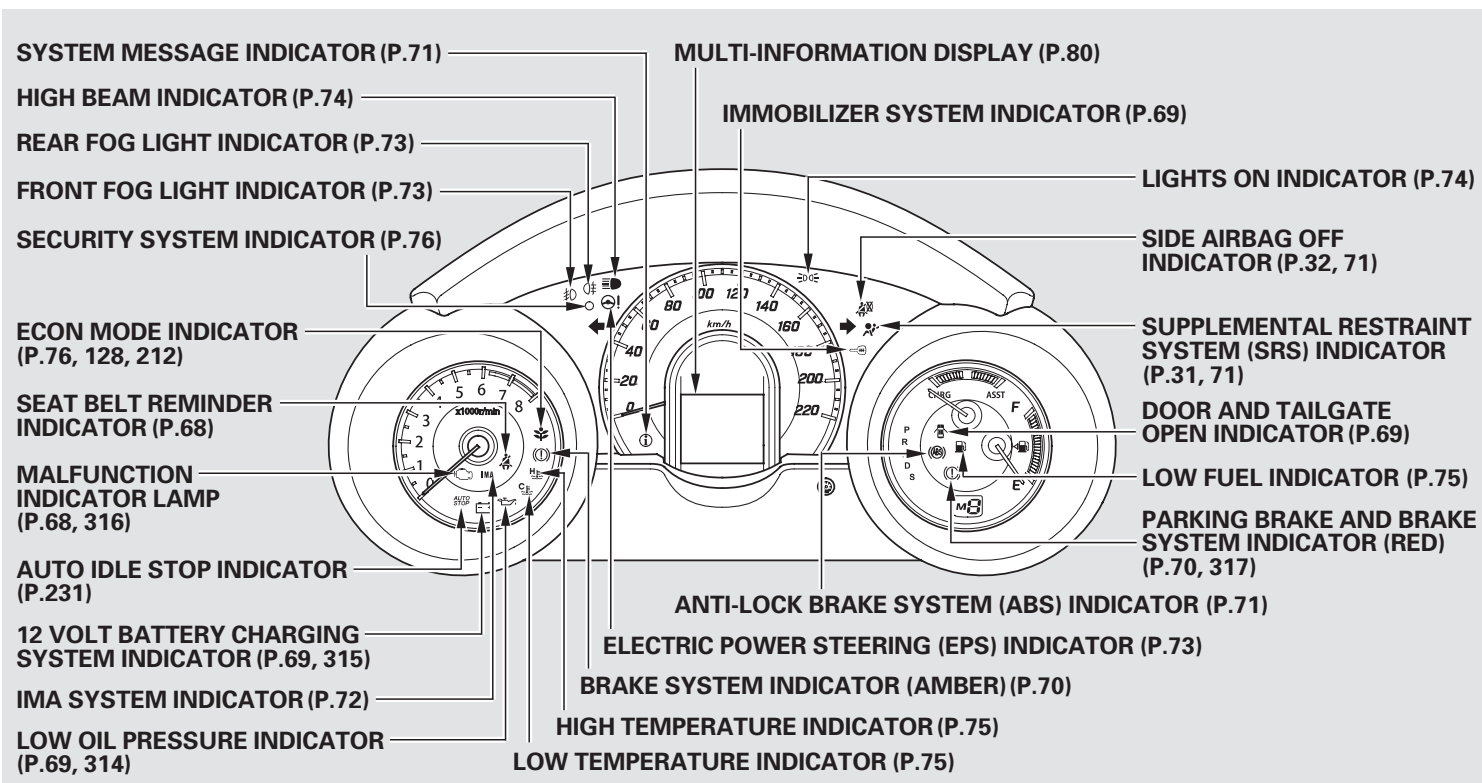


Control Locations

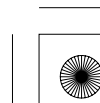
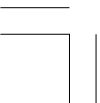




Instrument Panel



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





Instrument Panel Indicators

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



Malfunction Indicator Lamp

See page 316 .

You will also see the symbol “” with a “CHECK SYSTEM” message on the multi-information display.



Seat Belt Reminder Indicator

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

If you turn the ignition switch to the ON (II) position before fastening your seat belt, the beeper sounds and the indicator flashes. If you do not fasten your seat belt before the beeper stops, the indicator stops flashing but remains on.

The seat belt system also monitors the front passenger seat belt.

If a front passenger does not fasten their seat belt, the indicator will come on about 6 seconds after the ignition switch is turned to the ON (II) position.

If either the driver or a front passenger does not fasten their seat belt while driving, the beeper will sound and the indicator will flash again at regular intervals. For more information, see page 22 .

You will also see the symbol “” with a “FASTEN SEAT BELT” or “FASTEN PASSENGER SEAT BELT” message on the multi-information display to remind you and your passengers to fasten your seat belts.





Instrument Panel Indicators



Low Oil Pressure Indicator

The engine can be severely damaged if this indicator flashes or stays on when the engine is running. For more information, see page 314 .

You will also see the symbol “” with an “OIL PRESSURE LOW” message on the multi-information display.



12 Volt Battery Charging System Indicator

If this indicator comes on when the engine is running, the battery is not being charged. For more information, see page 315 .

You will also see the symbol “” with a “CHECK SYSTEM” message on the multi-information display.



Door and Tailgate Open Indicator

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

You will also see the symbol on the multi-information display to indicate which door and/or the tailgate is not closed tightly (see page 13).



Immobilizer System Indicator

This indicator comes on briefly when you turn the ignition switch to the ON (II) 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’s fuel system will be disabled (see page 131).





Instrument Panel Indicators



Parking Brake and Brake System Indicator (Red)

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.

You will also see the symbol “” with a “RELEASE PARKING BRAKE” message on the multi-information display.

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 317.

You will also see the symbol “” (for the brake fluid level)/ “” (for the brake system) with a “BRAKE FLUID LOW” or “CHECK SYSTEM” message on the multi-information display (see page 317).



Brake System Indicator (Amber)

This indicator normally comes on for a few seconds when you turn the ignition switch to the ON (II) position, and START (III) position. When the brake system indicator (amber) comes on and stays on, there is a problem with the Creep Aid System or Brake Assist (the normal brake operates properly). Have your vehicle checked by your dealer. For more information, see page 232.

You will also see the symbol “” with a “CHECK SYSTEM” message on the multi-information display (see page 92).





Instrument Panel Indicators



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 234 .

You will also see the symbol “  ” with a “CHECK SYSTEM” message on the multi-information display (see page 234).



System Message Indicator

This indicator comes on when there is a system message on the multi-information display. Press the INFO button on the steering wheel to see the message (see page 81).

Most of the time, this indicator comes on along with other indicators in the instrument panel such as the seat belt reminder indicator, SRS indicator, VSA system indicator, etc.



Supplemental Restraint System Indicator

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 a potential problem with your front airbags. This indicator will also alert you to a potential problem with your side airbags, passenger's side airbag cutoff system, automatic seat belt tensioners, or side curtain airbags. For more information, see page 31 .

You will also see the symbol “  ” with a “CHECK SYSTEM” message on the multi-information display.





Instrument Panel Indicators



Side Airbag Off Indicator

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 32 .



IMA System Indicator

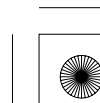
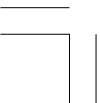
This indicator normally comes on for a few seconds when you turn the ignition switch to the ON (II) position. If it comes on at any other time, it indicates a problem in the integrated motor assist (IMA) system. With the IMA indicator on, the vehicle may not accelerate as it normally does. Have the vehicle checked by the dealer as soon as possible.

You will also see the symbol “ **IMA** ” with a “CHECK SYSTEM” message on the multi-information display.



Auto Idle Stop Indicator

See page 231 .





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 stay on, but should go off after driving a short distance. If it does not go off, 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 turned off, making the vehicle harder to steer.

If you turn the steering wheel to the full left or right position repeatedly while stopping or driving at very low speed, you may feel slightly harder steering in order to prevent damage to the steering system caused by overheating. This may also happen if you hold the steering wheel on the full left or right position for a while.

You will also see the symbol “” with a “CHECK SYSTEM” message on the multi-information display.



Rear Fog Light Indicator

This indicator comes on when you turn on the rear fog light. See page 124 for information on operating the rear fog light.



Front Fog Light Indicator

This indicator comes on when you turn on the front fog lights. See page 124 for information on operating the front fog lights.





Instrument Panel Indicators



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 267 and 268). 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 will flash.



High Beam Indicator

This indicator comes on with the high beam headlights. For more information, see page 123 .



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.

You will also see the symbol “  ” with a “HEADLIGHTS ON” message on the multi-information display (see page 123).





Instrument Panel Indicators



High Temperature Indicator

This indicator shows the temperature of the engine coolant. It normally comes on when you turn the ignition switch to the ON (II) position and goes off after a few seconds. In normal driving conditions, this indicator should not blink or stay on. In severe driving conditions, such as very hot weather or a long period of uphill driving, this indicator may blink. This means the engine coolant temperature is high. If the indicator begins to blink while you are driving, be sure to slow down to prevent overheating. If the indicator stays on, pull safely to the side of the road and turn off the engine. See page 312 for instructions and precautions on checking the engine's cooling system. Do not drive the vehicle while the indicator is on or the engine may be damaged.

You will also see the symbol “,” or this symbol with an “ENGINE TEMP. HIGH” message on the multi-information display.



Low Temperature Indicator

This indicator shows the temperature of the engine coolant. If there is no problem, this indicator comes on when the engine is cold. If it comes on when the engine is warm (normal operating temperature), have the vehicle inspected by your dealer as soon as possible.



Low Fuel Indicator

This indicator comes on as a reminder that you must refuel soon. When the indicator comes on, there are about 6.5 Litres of fuel remaining in the tank.

You will also see the symbol “” or this symbol with “FUEL LOW” message on the multi-information display.

When the needle reaches E, there is a very small amount of fuel in the tank.





Instrument Panel Indicators

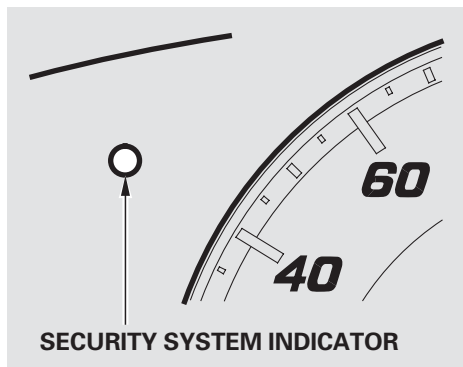


ECON Mode Indicator

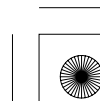
This indicator normally comes on for a few seconds when you turn the ignition switch to the ON (II) position. When you turn the econ mode on by pressing the ECON button with the ignition switch in the ON (II) position, this indicator will come on.

You will also see the symbol on the multi-information display with ECON ON or ECON OFF (see page 128).

Security System Indicator

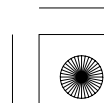
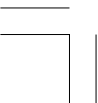
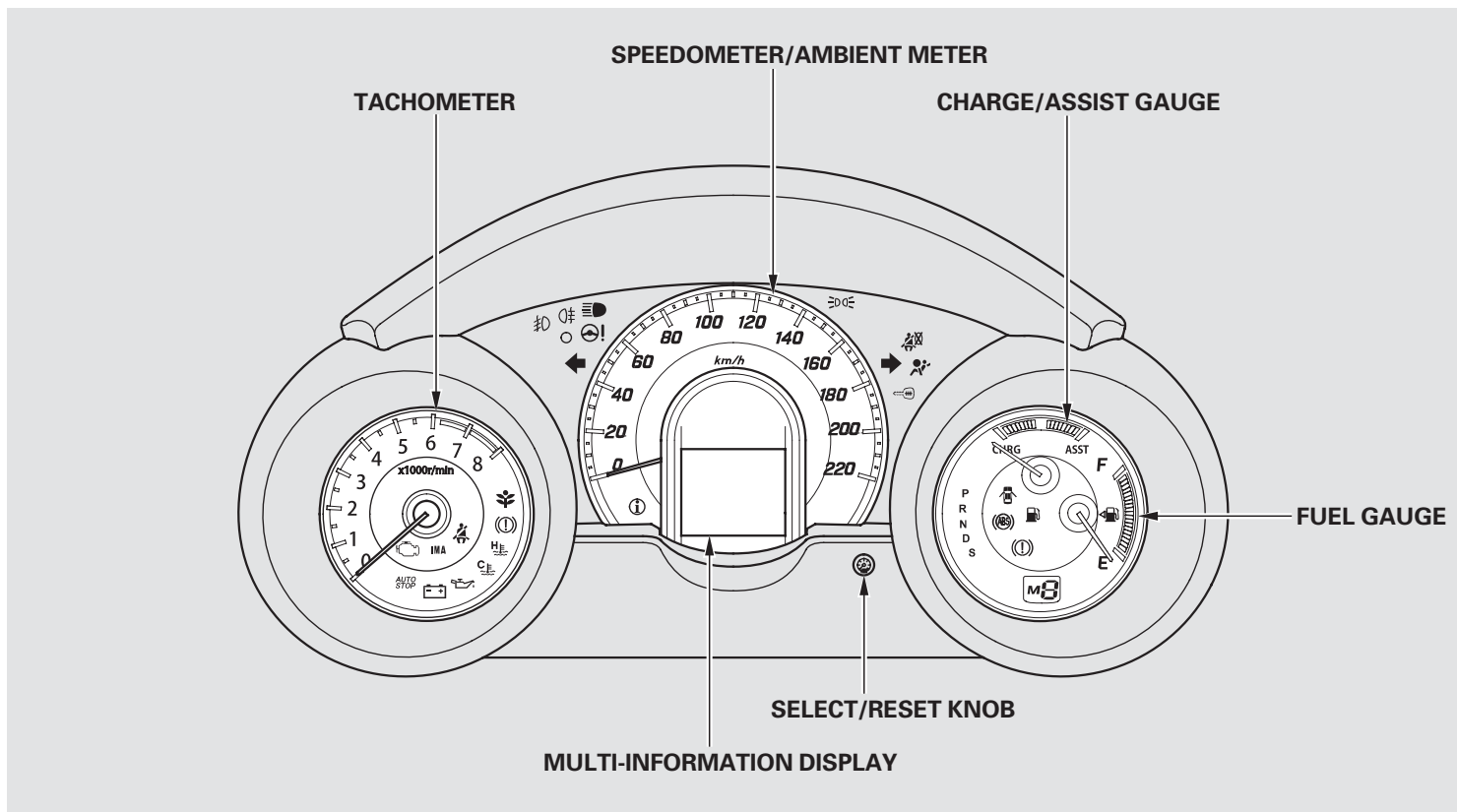


This indicator comes on when the security system is set. See page 193 for more information on the security system.





Gauges





Gauges

Speedometer/Ambient Meter

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

The speedometer also has an ambient meter. The colour of the ambient meter changes automatically according to your driving style (see page 214).

You can customize the setting of the ambient meter (see page 108).

Tachometer

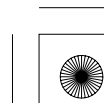
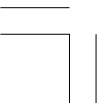
The tachometer shows the engine speed in revolutions per minute (rpm). To protect the engine from damage, never drive with the tachometer needle in the red zone.

Fuel Gauge

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

NOTICE

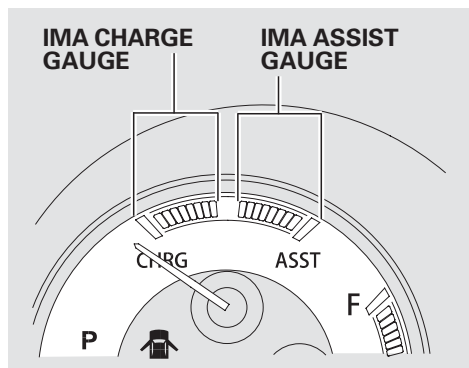
Avoid driving with an extremely low fuel level. Running out of fuel could cause the engine to misfire, damaging the catalytic converter.





Gauges

Charge/Assist Gauge

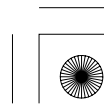
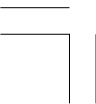


This gauge shows you the charge/discharge status of the Integrated Motor Assist (IMA). When the IMA is assisting the engine, the pointer stays in the assist gauge (the right side of the gauge). When the IMA battery is being charged, the pointer stays in the charge gauge (the left side of the gauge).

You can also check the status of the IMA system function on the multi-information display (see page 85).

If the IMA battery is too hot or too cold, the IMA system limits the IMA battery's output power to protect the battery. This disables the IMA assist and Auto Idle Stop, even though the battery level indicator on the multi-information display may show that the battery is well-charged (see page 86). Therefore, if the motor assist is frequently used, the battery becomes hot and starts to limit its output power.

It takes a short time to normalize the IMA battery's output power depending on the weather.





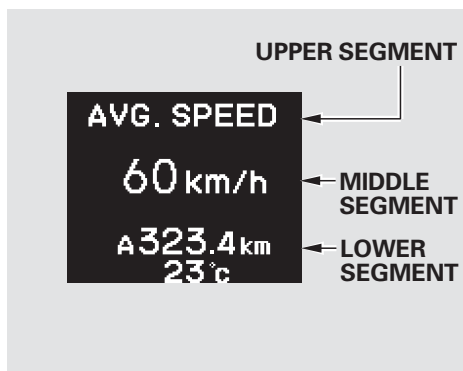
Multi-Information Display

The multi-information display in the speedometer on the instrument panel displays various information and symbols/messages when the ignition switch is in the ON (II) position. Some of the indicators/messages help you operate your vehicle more effectively. Others keep you aware of the vehicle's condition for continued trouble-free driving.

There are two types of symbols/messages: normal display symbols/messages and system warning symbols/messages.

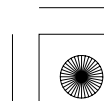
You can select the displayed language and also customize some vehicle control settings to your liking with the multi-information display and the three buttons on the steering wheel (see page 81).

Normal Display Symbols/ Messages



The multi-information display consists of an upper segment, a middle segment and a lower segment.

In normal display mode, the display shows the trip computer, the rear seat belt use (if equipped), eco guide monitor, average fuel economy records, IMA system power flow monitor, the odometer, the trip meter, the outside temperature, and the service reminder (if equipped).



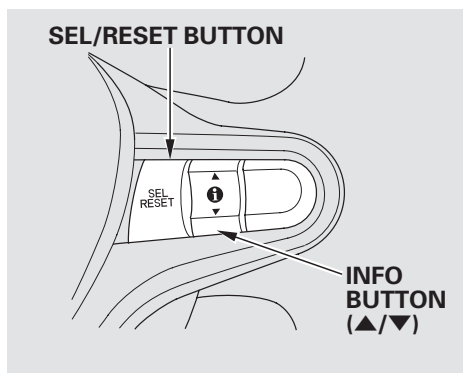


Multi-Information Display



You will see an “ECON ON” or “ECON OFF” message on the multi-information display according to the previous ECON setting when you turn the ignition switch to the ON (II) position (see page 128).

With the ignition switch in the ON (II) position, the multi-information display changes as shown on page 82 .

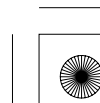
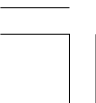


The trip computer consists of the instant fuel economy, the average fuel economy, the estimated distance, the elapsed time, and the average speed.

To change the display, press the INFO (▲/▼) button on the steering wheel repeatedly.

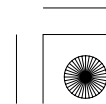
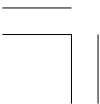
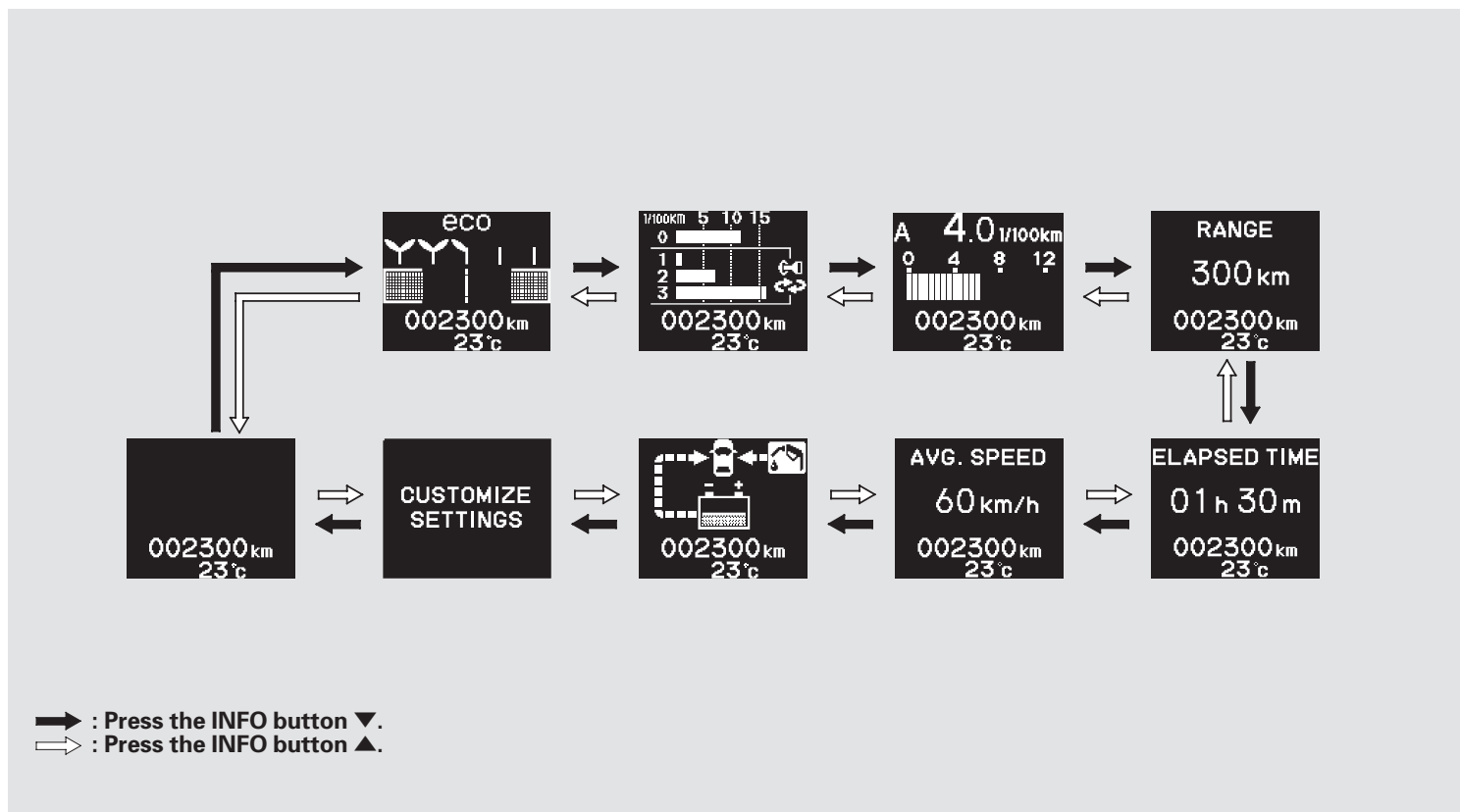
If there is any system warning, system warning symbol(s) will be shown on the multi-information display. The system warning symbol/message that has the highest priority will be displayed first when you turn the ignition switch to the ON (II) position.

CONTINUED





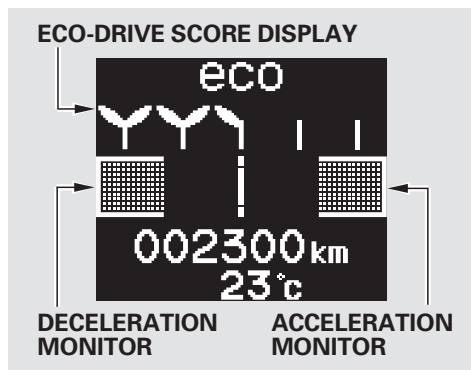
Multi-Information Display





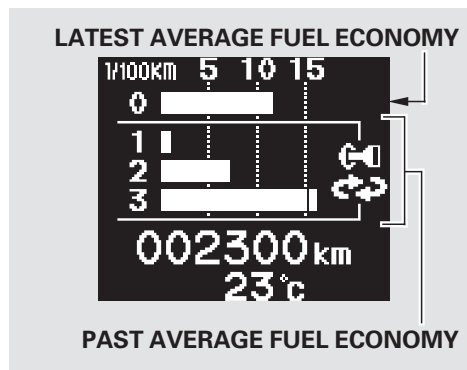
Multi-Information Display

Eco Guide Feedback Monitor



Eco guide feedback monitor consists of three parts. The eco-drive score display shows the accumulated eco score for one driving cycle. The acceleration monitor shows acceleration efficiency. The deceleration monitor shows deceleration efficiency. See page 215 for more information.

Average Fuel Economy Records



The average fuel economy records display shows the average fuel economy (0) for the current driving cycle and the past average fuel economy records (1-3) for the last three driving cycles.

Trip Computer

Indicators in the trip computer show:

- Average Fuel Economy
- Instant Fuel Economy
- Range
- Elapsed Time
- Average Vehicle Speed

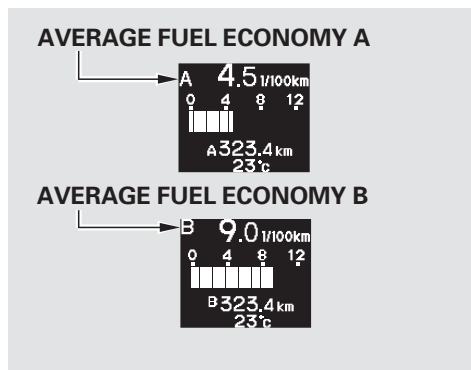
CONTINUED





Multi-Information Display

Average Fuel Economy



Average Fuel Economy A
Your vehicle's average fuel economy since you last reset trip computer A.

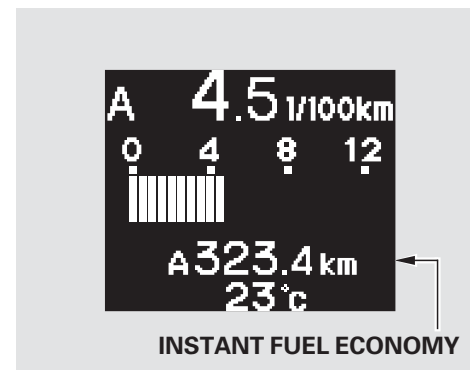
Average Fuel Economy B
Your vehicle's average fuel economy since you last reset trip computer B.

The average fuel economy is updated once every 10 seconds. When you reset a trip meter, the average fuel economy for that trip meter also resets. To reset the values in the trip computer, press and hold the SEL/RESET button until the number resets to "0.0."

When you reset Trip A, average fuel economy A is reset at the same time. When you reset Trip B, average fuel economy B is reset.

In the customizing mode, you can set Trip A and average fuel economy A to reset when you refuel your vehicle (see page 105).

Instant Fuel Economy



Your vehicle's instant fuel economy in l/100 km.





Multi-Information Display

Range

RANGE: The estimated distance you can travel on the fuel remaining in the tank.

This distance is estimated from the fuel economy you have achieved over the last few kilometers, so it will vary with changes in speed, traffic condition, etc.

Elapsed Time

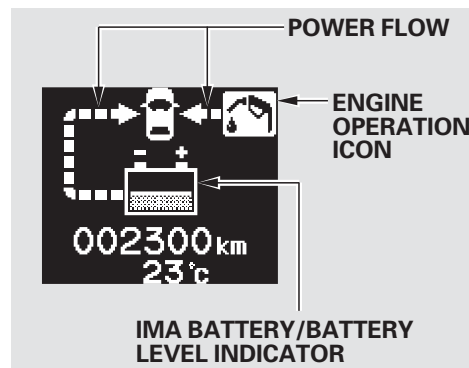
ELAPSED TIME: The time travelled since you last turned the ignition switch to the ON (II) position.

Average Vehicle Speed

AVG. SPEED: The average speed you are travelling is displayed in kilometers per hour (km/h).

When you reset Trip A, average vehicle speed A is reset at the same time. When you reset Trip B, average vehicle speed B is reset.

IMA System Power Flow Monitor



The IMA system power flow monitor shows the status of the IMA system. The energy source, and powering status of the engine and IMA motor (engine operation icon and IMA battery) are represented by arrows on the display. The battery level indicator shows the state of charge of the IMA battery.

Powering Status

The table below shows the basic examples of monitoring display.

Power Flow	Example
Only IMA motor is powering the vehicle and IMA battery is discharging.	
IMA motor is assisting the engine with powering the vehicle. IMA battery is discharging and the system is consuming fuel.	
IMA system is charging IMA battery.	
Only engine is powering vehicle. The system is consuming fuel.	
Engine is powering vehicle and IMA system is charging IMA battery. The system is consuming fuel.	

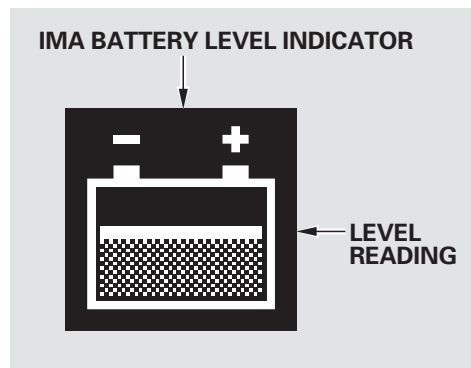
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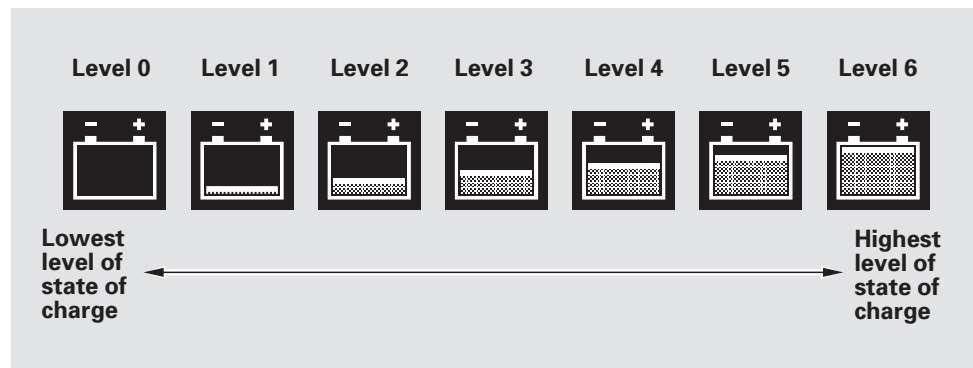


Multi-Information Display

IMA Battery Level Indicator



The IMA battery level indicator shows you the state of charge of the battery for the Integrated Motor Assist (IMA). This battery is recharged and discharged by the IMA motor depending on the driving conditions.



The position of the battery level reading shows the state of charge of the IMA battery. When the battery level reading is high, the IMA battery is well charged. There are seven positions (Level 0-Level 6) of the battery level reading.

The battery level reading may drop near the bottom under driving conditions that require IMA motor assistance for a long time, such as prolonged acceleration or climbing a long hill.

The IMA motor will recharge the battery as you continue driving.





Multi-Information Display

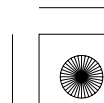
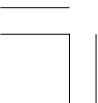
The IMA battery is charged at a higher rate when the transmission is in L (Low) mode (see page 228).

If the battery is mostly discharged, the auto idle stop function is disabled (see page 229).

The battery level gauge does not read the battery level directly. It calculates the level by continuously measuring the current flow, voltage, and temperature.

Since the level is not read directly, small sensing errors can, over time, cause the gauge to read higher than the actual battery level. The system will then perform a correction, and the battery level gauge reading will drop suddenly. When this happens, IMA assist and Auto Idle Stop are disabled until the IMA battery is sufficiently recharged by normal driving.

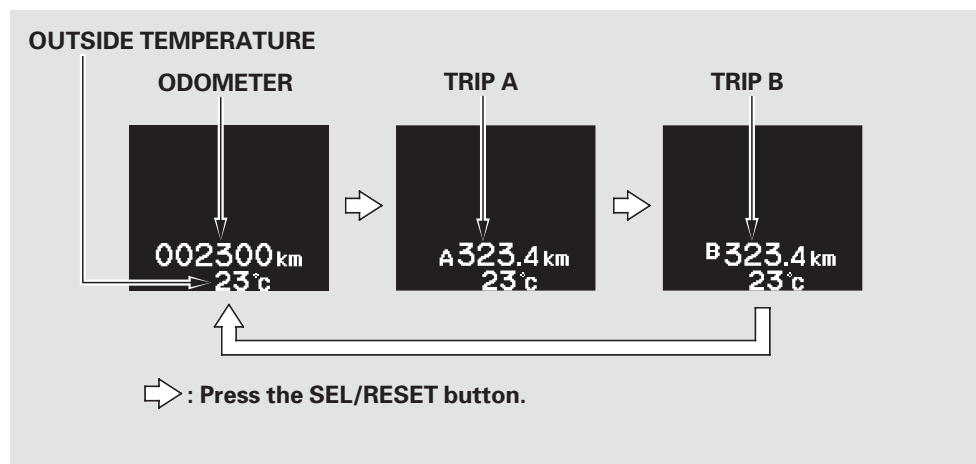
This correction of the battery level indicator is normal and does not indicate a problem. If the IMA battery develops a problem or deteriorates, the IMA system indicator will come on. If this happens, have the vehicle checked by your dealer as soon as possible.





Multi-Information Display

Trip Information



The display shows the odometer, trip meter, and the outside temperature in the normal display mode.

Pressing the SEL/RESET button changes the display as shown.

Odometer

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

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. To switch the display between them, press the SEL/RESET button repeatedly. When you turn the ignition switch to the ON (II) position, your last selection is displayed.

Each trip meter works independently, so you can keep track of two different distances.

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





Multi-Information Display

Outside Temperature Indicator

This indicator displays the outside temperature in degrees Celsius.

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.

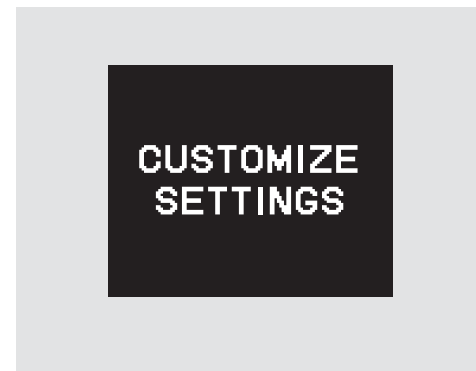
The sensor delays the display update until it reaches the correct outside temperature. This may take several minutes.

If the outside temperature is incorrectly displayed, you can adjust it by up to $\pm 3^{\circ}\text{C}$ warmer or cooler (see page 103).

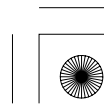
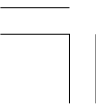
NOTE: The temperature must be stabilized before doing this procedure.

In certain weather conditions, temperature readings near freezing could mean that ice is forming on the road surface. You will also see a caution symbol “” with a “LOW OUTSIDE TEMPERATURE” message on the multi-information display.

Entering to the Customized Settings



To enter the customized setting display, select the above display with the INFO button, then press the SEL/RESET button. See page 94 for more information.



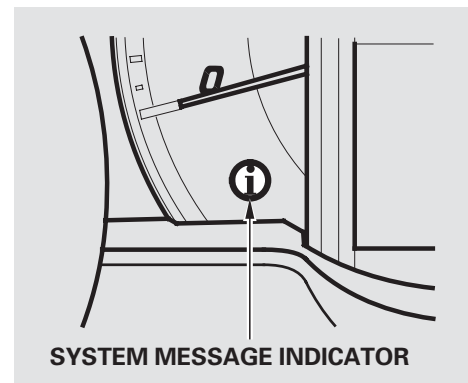


Multi-Information Display

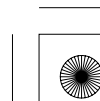
System Warning Symbols

If there is a problem with your vehicle, for example, the engine oil level is low or a door is not fully closed, the multi-information display will show you the problem. It does this by interrupting the current display with one or more symbols/messages. Most of the symbols/messages are displayed for about 5 seconds, and then the current display returns. Some symbols/messages stay on until the problem is corrected.

The multi-information display will also show you some vehicle conditions such as the CVTF service reminder, etc.



These symbols/messages also trigger the appropriate indicator(s) on the instrument panel and cause the system message indicator to come on. The system message indicator does not go off until the problem(s) are corrected.





Multi-Information Display

You will also hear a beep when the system warning symbol comes on for the first time.

If there are several symbols/messages, each one is displayed for about 5 seconds.

To switch the symbol(s)/message(s) before 5 seconds have elapsed, or to select the normal display, press the INFO (▲/▼) button on the steering wheel repeatedly.

You can see the symbol(s)/message(s) again by pressing the INFO (▲/▼) button repeatedly if the system message indicator remains lit on the instrument panel.

Even if you switch the display from the symbol/message to the normal display, some important symbols/messages come on again at regular intervals until the problem is corrected.

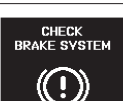
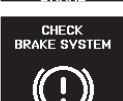
The following pages describe each system warning symbol/message that can be displayed. Here is a list of all symbols:

CONTINUED



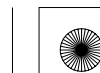


Multi-Information Display

 CHECK EMISSION SYSTEM	See page 316.
 WATER TEMP HOT	See pages 75 and 312.
 CHECK ENGINE OIL LEVEL	See pages 69 and 314.
 CHECK BRAKE SYSTEM  CHECK BRAKE SYSTEM	See pages 70 and 317.

 CHECK POWER STEERING SYSTEM	See page 73.
 CHECK CHARGING SYSTEM	See pages 69 and 315.
 CHECK AIRBAG SYSTEM	See pages 31 and 71.
 CHECK ABS SYSTEM	See pages 71 and 234.
 RELEASE PARKING BRAKE	See pages 70 and 159.

 LOW BRAKE FLUID	See pages 260 and 317.
 CHECK TRANSMISSION	See page 219.
 PASSENGER SIDE AIRBAG OFF	See pages 32 and 71.
 FASTEN SEAT BELT	See pages 23 and 68.
 FASTEN PASSENGER SEAT BELT	See pages 22 and 68.



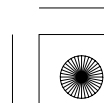
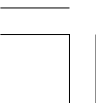


Multi-Information Display

	See page 13.
HEADLIGHTS ON 	See pages 74 and 123.
REMOVE KEY 	See page 134.
LOW OUTSIDE TEMPERATURE 	See page 89.
LOW FUEL 	See page 75.

RETURN IGNITION SWITCH TO LOCK (0) POSITION 	See page 133.
ACCESSORY (1) POSITION 	See page 133.
CHECK IMA SYSTEM 	See page 72.

SERVICE DUE SOON  CVTF	See page 244.
SERVICE DUE NOW  CVTF	See page 244.
SERVICE PAST DUE ~3000 km  CVTF	See page 245.





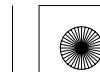
Multi-Information Display

Customized Settings

You can customize some of the vehicle control settings to suit your needs. The table shows the settings you can customize.

Group Setup	Menu Item	Description	Setting Option		Page
METER SETUP (P.101)	LANGUAGE SELECTION	Changes the display language.	CHINESE*		101
			ENGLISH		
	ADJUST OUTSIDE TEMP. DISPLAY	Adjust the outside temperature reading above or below its current reading.	up to ±3°C 0°C*		103
	TRIP A RESET with REFUEL	Causes trip meter A and the average fuel economy A to reset when you refuel.	ON		105
			OFF*		
	ELAPSED TIME RESET	Resets the elapsed time of your current trip.	IGN OFF*	TRIP B	106
			TRIP A		
	METER COLOR CHANGE	Causes the colour of the ambient meter on the speedometer to change automatically according to the driving style.	ON*		108
OFF					
LIGHTING SETUP (P.110)	INTERIOR LIGHT DIMMING TIME	Changes how long (in seconds) the interior lights stay on after you close the doors.	60 sec	15sec	111
			30 sec*		

* : Factory default setting





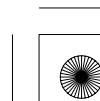
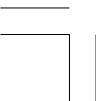
Multi-Information Display

Group Setup	Menu Item	Description	Setting Option	Page
DOOR SETUP (P.113)	KEYLESS LOCK ACKNOWLEDGMENT	The exterior lights flash each time you press the LOCK or UNLOCK button. On some types, a beeper will also sound when you press the LOCK button twice.	ON*	114
			OFF	
	SECURITY RELOCK TIMER	Changes how long it takes (in seconds) for the doors to relock and the security system to set after you unlock but do not open the door.	90 sec	116
			60 sec	
			30 sec*	
DEFAULT ALL (P.118)		Returns all settings to their factory default.	SET	118
			CANCEL	

* : Factory default setting



CONTINUED

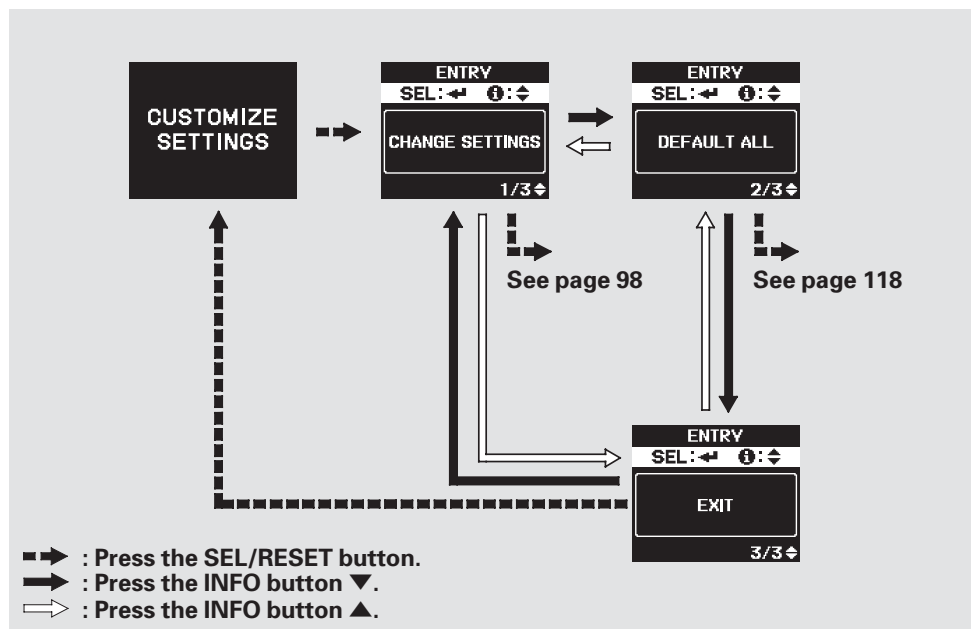




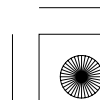
Multi-Information Display

To enter the customizing mode, the vehicle must be stopped with the ignition switch in the ON (II) position and, the shift lever in park. Press and hold the INFO button (▲/▼) on the steering wheel to select the customized setting display, then press the SEL/RESET button to enter the customizing mode. Here are the settings you can customize.

- **CHANGE SETTINGS:** To change vehicle control settings (see page 98).
- **DEFAULT ALL:** To return to the default settings (see page 118).



Each time you press the INFO button, the display changes as shown above.





Multi-Information Display

If you want to change any vehicle control settings, select “CHANGE SETTINGS,” and follow the instructions on page 98 .

If you want the settings as they were when the vehicle left the factory, select “DEFAULT ALL,” as described on page 118 .

Use the INFO button (▲/▼) on the steering wheel to see and scroll through the settings, and the SEL/RESET button to enter your selections.



If you try to start driving while customizing the settings, you will see the above display for a few seconds and customizing will be cancelled.

Customizing is also cancelled, if you turn the ignition switch from the ON (II) position to the ACCESSORY (I) or LOCK (0) position, or move the shift lever out of Park.



To exit the customizing mode, select the exit mode shown above by pressing the INFO button repeatedly, followed by the SEL/RESET button. The display goes back to the normal display.



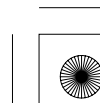
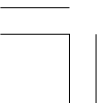
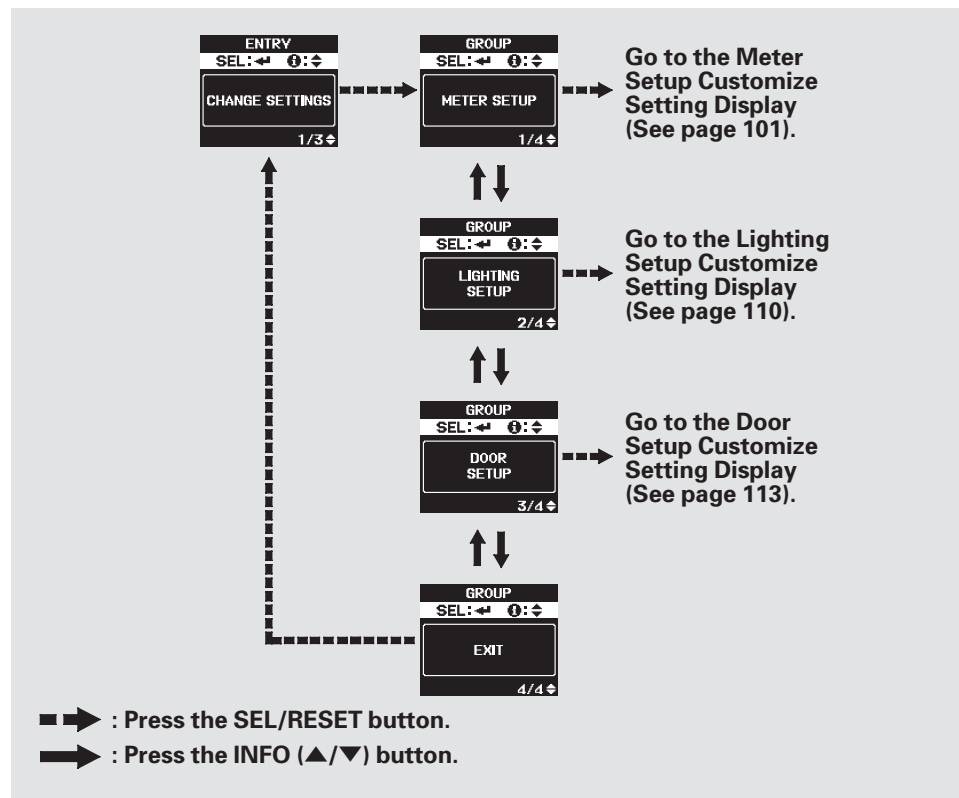


Multi-Information Display

Change Settings

You can customize some of the vehicle control settings to your preference. Here are the settings you can customize:

- METER SETUP
- LIGHTING SETUP
- DOOR SETUP

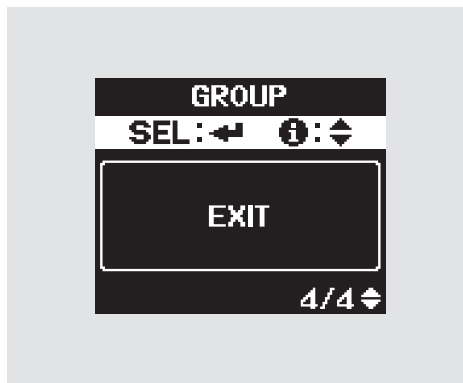




Multi-Information Display

To enter the customizing mode, select the customized setting display, then press the SEL/RESET button. Select the “CHANGE SETTINGS” display by pressing the INFO button, then press the SEL/RESET button.

Press and release the INFO button repeatedly until you see the setup you want to customize, and press the SEL/RESET button to enter your selection. Each time you press the INFO button, the display changes as shown. To customize each setting, follow the procedures described on the following pages.



To exit, select the exit mode shown above by pressing the INFO button repeatedly, then press the SEL/RESET button. The display will return to the “CHANGE SETTINGS” display.

To return to the normal display from “CHANGE SETTINGS,” select the “EXIT” display, then press the SEL/RESET button.





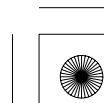
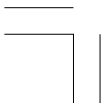
Multi-Information Display

Meter Setup

You can customize some of the vehicle control settings to suit your needs. The following items are the settings you can customize.

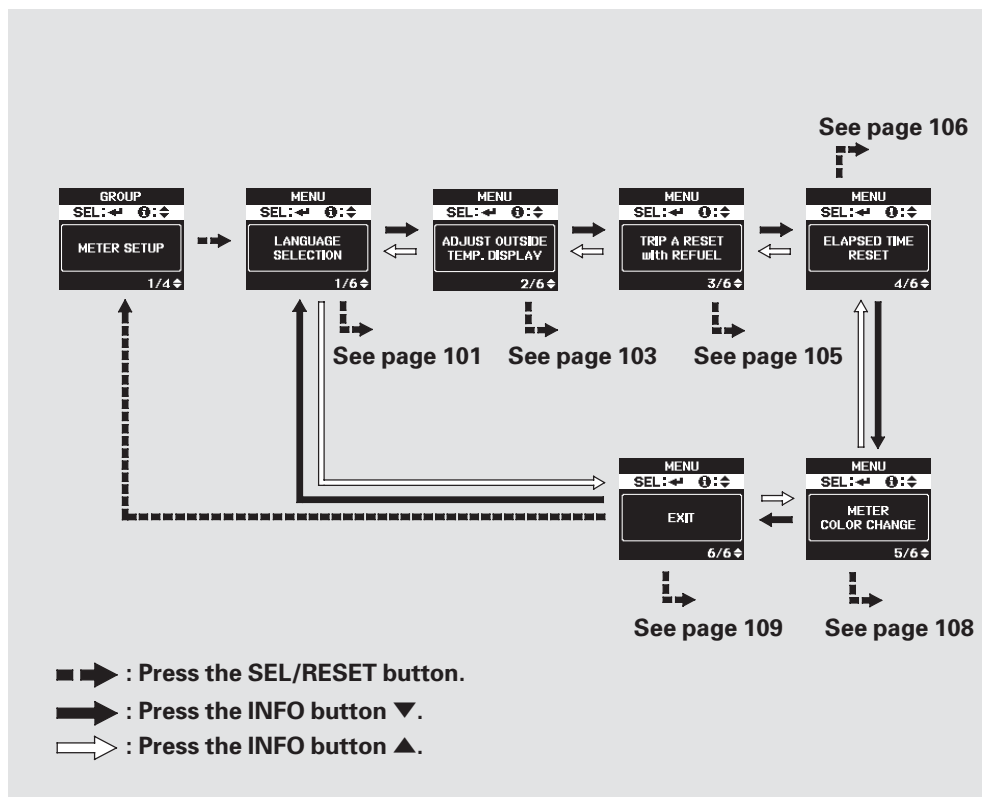
- **LANGUAGE SELECTION:** To select language (see page 101).
- **ADJUST OUTSIDE TEMP. DISPLAY:** The outside temperature indicator value is adjustable up to + or -3°C (see page 103).

- **TRIP A RESET with REFUEL:** Average fuel economy for trip meter A can be reset after refueling (see page 105).
- **ELAPSED TIME RESET:** The elapsed time can be reset when you turn the ignition switch to the LOCK (0) position or when you reset trip meter A or B (see page 106).
- **METER COLOR CHANGE:** The colour of the ambient meter in the speedometer change automatically according to the driving condition (see page 108).





Multi-Information Display



Language Selection



There are two selectable languages: Chinese and English. To choose the language you want, follow these instructions:

While the multi-information display is showing "LANGUAGE SELECTION," press the SEL/RESET button. The display changes to the setting display.

CONTINUED

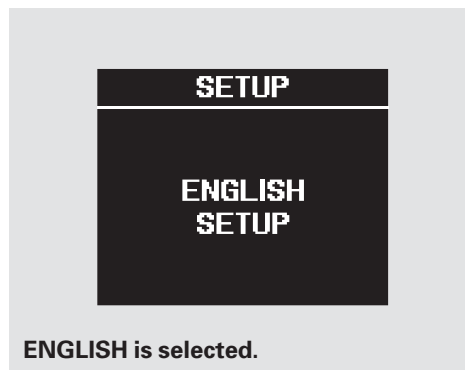




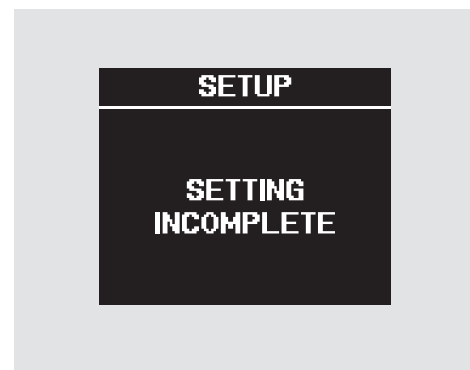
Multi-Information Display



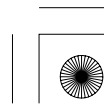
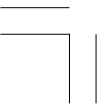
You can select the languages, Chinese or English. Press and release the INFO button (▲/▼) to select the language, then press the SEL/RESET button to enter the selection.



When the language selection is successfully completed, the display changes to the screen shown above for a few seconds, then goes back to the “LANGUAGE SELECTION” display. Press the INFO button (▲/▼) repeatedly to select another customizing mode.

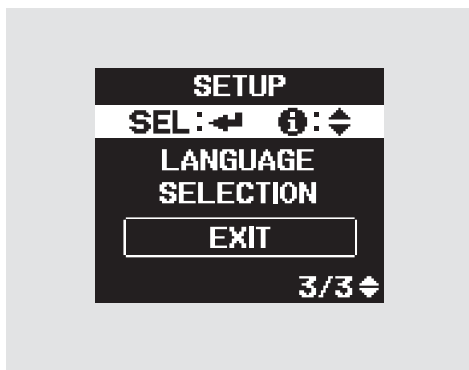


If you fail to set the language setting, you will see “INCOMPLETE” on the display for a few seconds. The display returns to the setting mode. Repeat the setup.





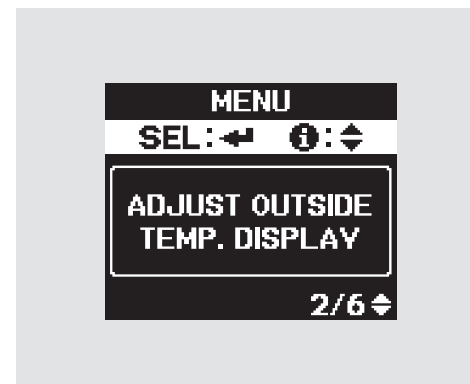
Multi-Information Display



To exit the customizing mode, select the exit mode by pressing the INFO button repeatedly, then press the SEL/RESET button. The display goes back to the “METER SETUP” display.

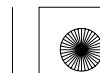
Outside Temperature Display Adjustment

If you find that the temperature reading is always a few degrees below or above the actual temperature, adjust it as described in the following section.



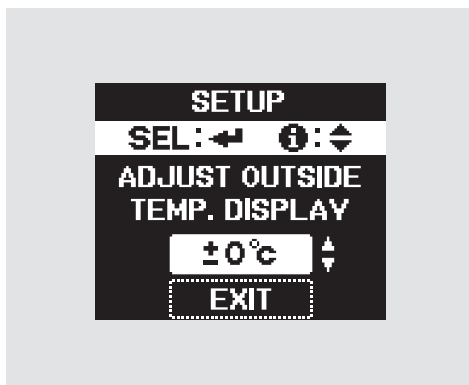
While the multi-information display is showing “ADJUST OUTSIDE TEMP. DISPLAY,” press the SEL/RESET button. The display changes to the setting display.

CONTINUED

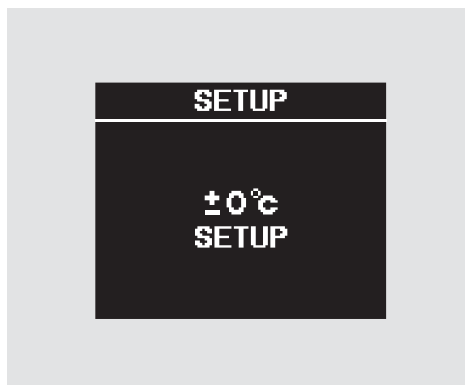




Multi-Information Display



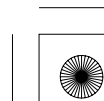
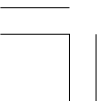
Adjust the outside temperature value by pressing the INFO (▲/▼) button repeatedly. Press the SEL/RESET button to set the desired value.



When your selection is successfully completed, the display shows “±0°C SETUP” for a few seconds, then goes back to the “ADJUST OUTSIDE TEMP. DISPLAY” display. Press the INFO button repeatedly to select another customizing mode.

If you fail to enter your selection, you will see “SETTING INCOMPLETE” on the display for a few seconds. The display returns to the setting mode. Repeat the setup.

To exit the customizing mode, select the exit mode by pressing the INFO button repeatedly, then press the SEL/RESET button. The display goes back to the “METER SETUP” display.





Multi-Information Display

Trip A Reset With Refuel

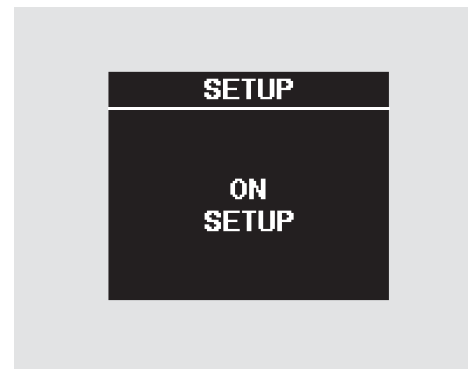


To cause the trip meter A and the average fuel economy for trip A to reset every time you refuel your vehicle, adjust it as follows.

While the multi-information display is showing “TRIP A RESET with REFUEL,” press the SEL/RESET button. The display changes to the setting display.



You can select “ON” or “OFF.” Each time you press the INFO button, the selected mode switches between on, off, and exit. Enter your selection by pressing the SEL/RESET button.



When your selection is successfully completed, the display shows “ON SETUP” or “OFF SETUP” for a few seconds, then goes back to the “TRIP A RESET with REFUEL” display. Press the INFO button repeatedly to select another customizing mode.

CONTINUED





Multi-Information Display

If you fail to enter your selection, you will see “SETTING INCOMPLETE” on the display for a few seconds. The display returns to the setting mode. Repeat the setup.

To exit the customizing mode, select the exit mode by pressing the INFO button repeatedly, then press the SEL/RESET button. The display goes back to the “METER SETUP” display.

Elapsed Time Reset



To cause the elapsed time to reset every time you turn the ignition switch to the LOCK (0) position or reset trip meter A or B, adjust it as described as follows.

While the multi-information display is showing “ELAPSED TIME RESET,” press the SEL/RESET button. The display changes to the setting display.



You can select “IGN OFF,” “TRIP A,” or “TRIP B.” Each time you press the INFO button, the selected mode switches between them and exit. Enter your selection by pressing the SEL/RESET button.



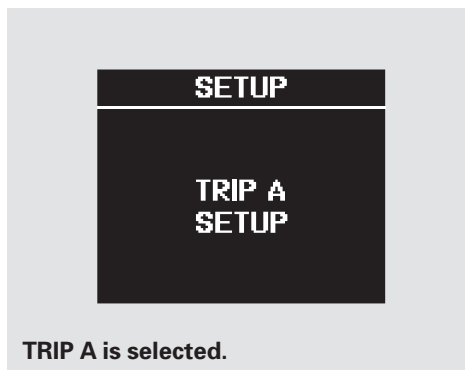


Multi-Information Display

IGN OFF: The elapsed time is reset when you turn the ignition switch to the LOCK (0) position.

TRIP A: The elapsed time is reset when you reset trip meter A.

TRIP B: The elapsed time is reset when you reset trip meter B.



When your selection is successfully completed, the display shows the appropriate setting; “IGN OFF SETUP,” “TRIP A SETUP,” or “TRIP B SETUP” for a few seconds, then goes back to the “ELAPSED TIME RESET” display. Press the INFO button repeatedly to select another customizing mode.

If you fail to enter your selection, you will see “SETTING INCOMPLETE” on the display for a few seconds. The display returns to the setting mode. Repeat the setup.

To exit the customizing mode, select the exit mode by pressing the INFO button repeatedly, then press the SEL/RESET button. The display goes back to the “METER SETUP” display.

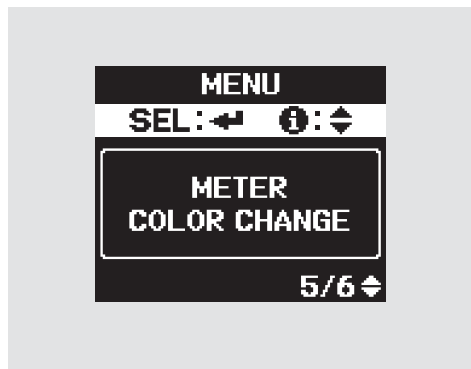
CONTINUED





Multi-Information Display

Meter Colour Change

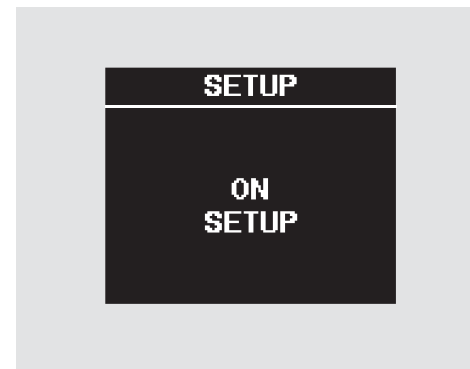


You can set the colour of the ambient meter in the speedometer to change automatically according to the driving condition (see page 214).

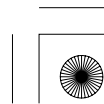
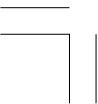
While the multi-information display is showing “METER COLOR CHANGE,” press the SEL/RESET button. The display changes to the setting display.



You can select “ON” or “OFF.” Each time you press the INFO button, the selected mode switches between on, off, and exit. Enter your selection by pressing the SEL/RESET button.



When your selection is successfully completed, the display shows “ON SETUP” or “OFF SETUP” for a few seconds, then goes back to the “METER COLOR CHANGE” display. Press the SEL/RESET button, then press the INFO button repeatedly to select another customizing mode.





Multi-Information Display

If you fail to enter your selection, you will see “SETTING INCOMPLETE” on the display for a few seconds. The display returns to the setting mode. Repeat the setup.

To exit the customizing mode, select the exit mode by pressing the INFO button repeatedly, then press the SEL/RESET button. The display will return to the “METER COLOR CHANGE” display.

To Exit the Meter Setup Customizing Mode



To exit the customizing mode, select the exit mode by pressing the INFO button repeatedly, then press the SEL/RESET button. The display goes back to the “METER SETUP” display.





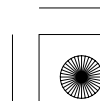
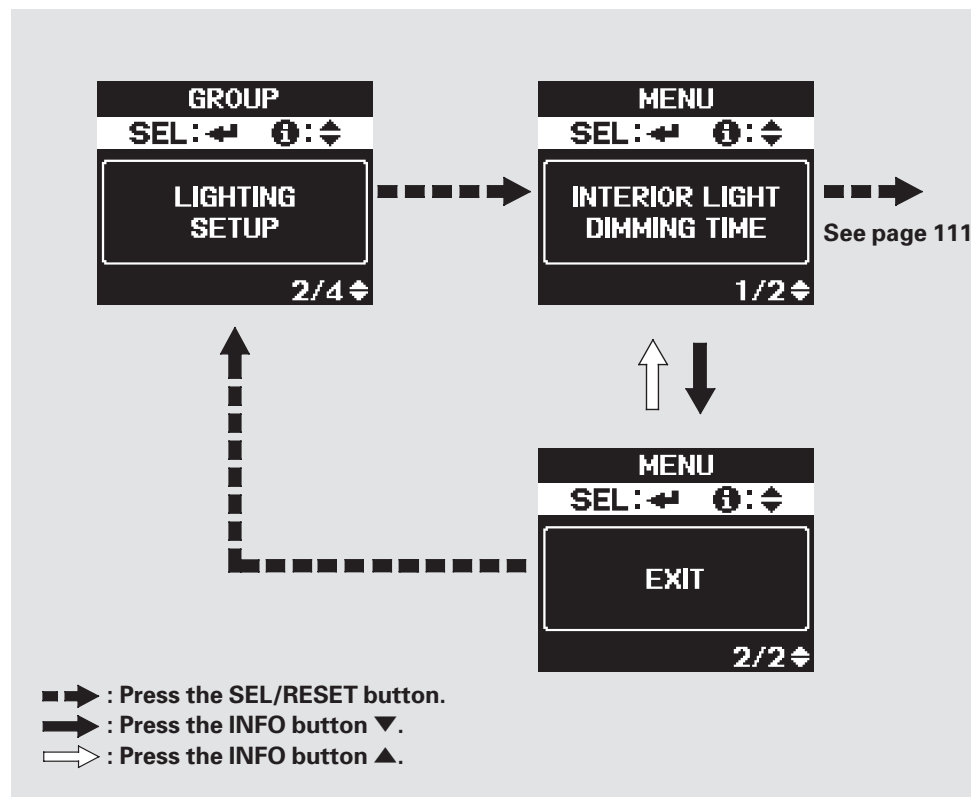
Multi-Information Display

Lighting Setup

You can customize the INTERIOR LIGHT DIMMING TIME setting in lighting setup.

While “LIGHTING SETUP” is shown, press the SEL/RESET button to enter the customize mode.

Each time you press the INFO (▲/▼) button, the screen changes as shown in the illustration. Press the INFO (▲/▼) button, until you see the setting you want to customize, then press the SEL/RESET button to enter your selection.

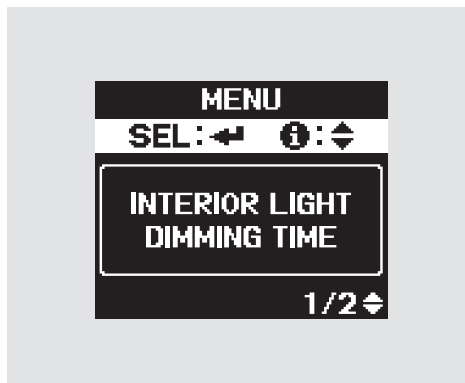




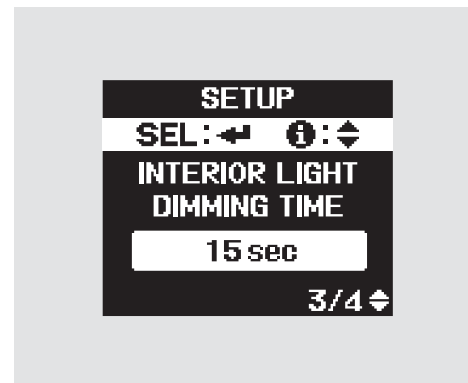
Multi-Information Display

Interior Light Dimming Time

The interior lights fade out when you close all door. To change how long the lights stay on before they fade out, follow these instructions:



While the multi-information display is showing “INTERIOR LIGHT DIMMING TIME,” press the SEL/RESET button. The display changes to the setting display.



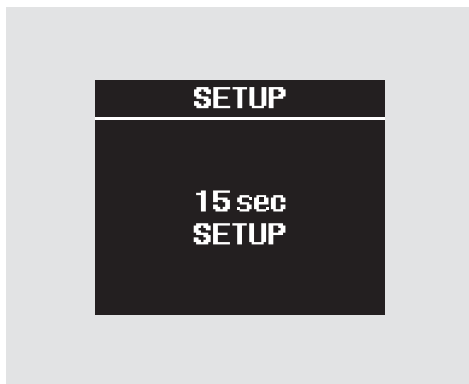
Select the desired setting (15sec, 30sec, or 60sec) by pressing the INFO (▲/▼) button, then enter your selection by pressing the SEL/RESET button.

CONTINUED

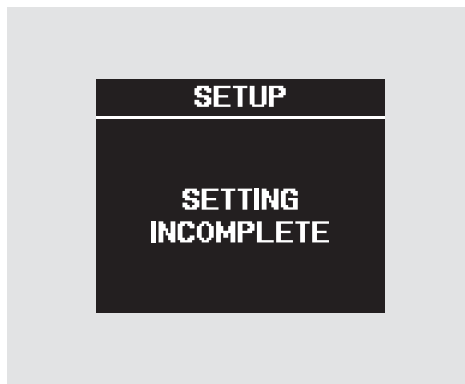




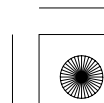
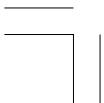
Multi-Information Display



When your selection is successfully completed, the display changes as shown above, and then goes back to the customizable item screen.



If the “SETTING INCOMPLETE” message appears, go back to “INTERIOR LIGHT DIMMING TIME” and repeat the procedure again.





Multi-Information Display

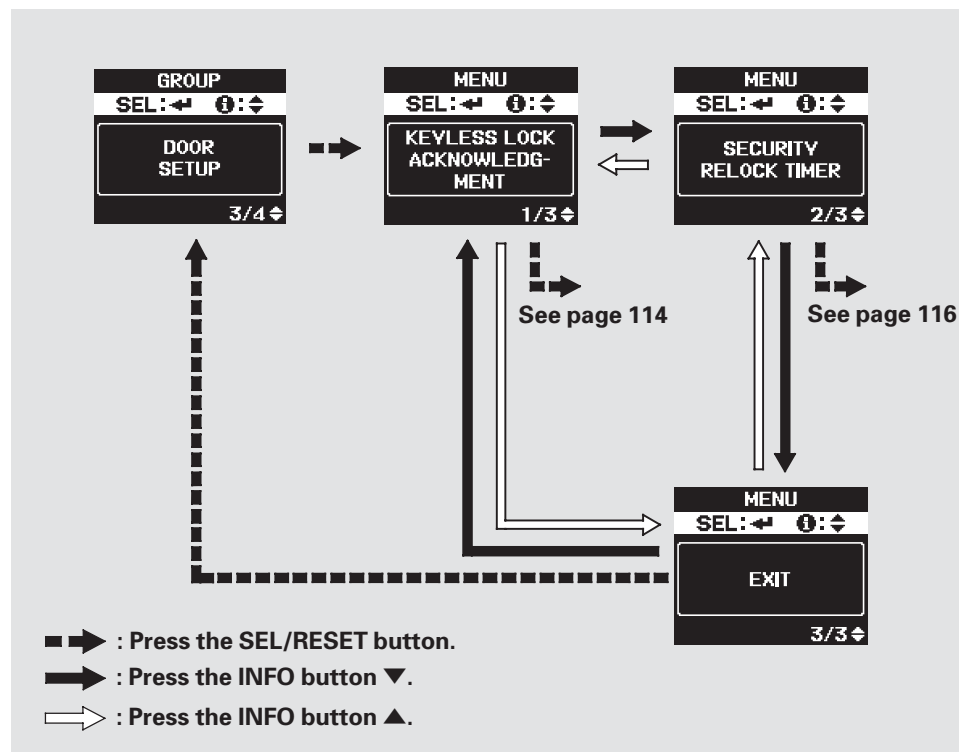
Door Setup

Here are the two custom settings for the door setup:

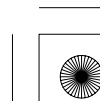
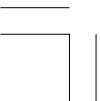
- KEYLESS LOCK ACKNOWLEDGMENT
- SECURITY RELOCK TIMER

While “DOOR SETUP” is shown, press the SEL/RESET button to enter the customize mode.

Each time you press the INFO (▲/▼) button, the screen changes as shown in the illustration. Press the INFO (▲/▼) button until you see the setting you want to customize, then press the SEL/RESET button to enter your selection.



CONTINUED





Multi-Information Display

Keyless Lock Acknowledgment

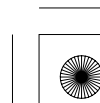
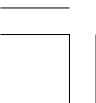
When you press the LOCK button, some exterior lights blink three times to verify that the doors and the hatch are locked and the security system is set.

When you press the UNLOCK button, some exterior lights blink once.

To turn this feature on or off, follow these instructions.

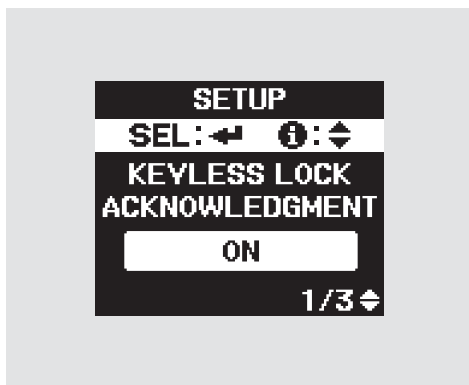


While the multi-information display is showing “KEYLESS LOCK ACKNOWLEDGMENT,” press the SEL/RESET button. The display changes to the setting display.

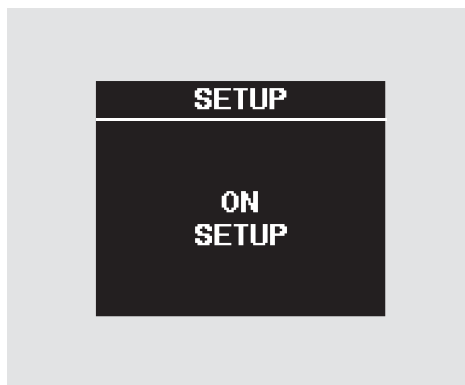




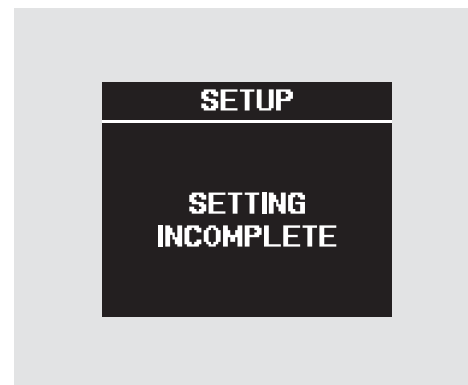
Multi-Information Display



Select ON or OFF by pressing the INFO (▲/▼) button, then enter your selection by pressing the SEL/RESET button.

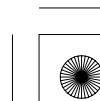
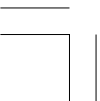


When your selection is successfully completed, the display changes as shown above, and then goes back to the customizable item screen.



If the "SETTING INCOMPLETE" message appears, go back to "KEYLESS LOCK ACKNOWLEDGMENT" and repeat the procedure again.

CONTINUED



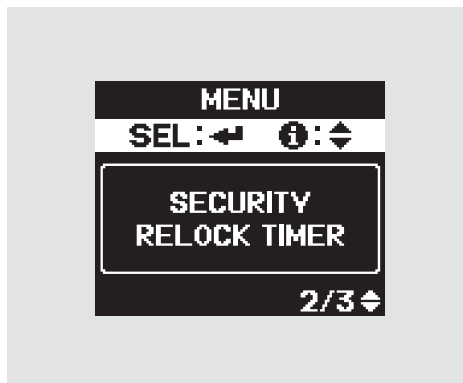


Multi-Information Display

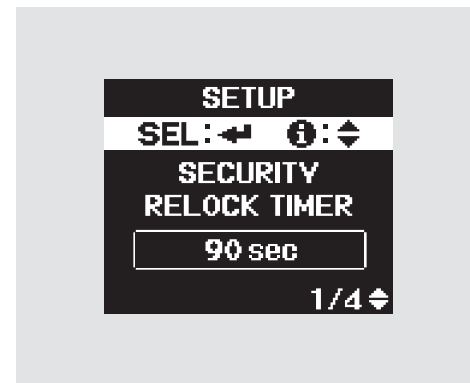
Security Relock Timer

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

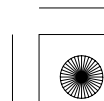
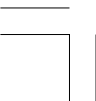
You can change this relock time from 30 seconds to 60 or 90 seconds.



While the multi-information display is showing “SECURITY RELOCK TIMER,” press the SEL/RESET button. The display changes to the setting display.

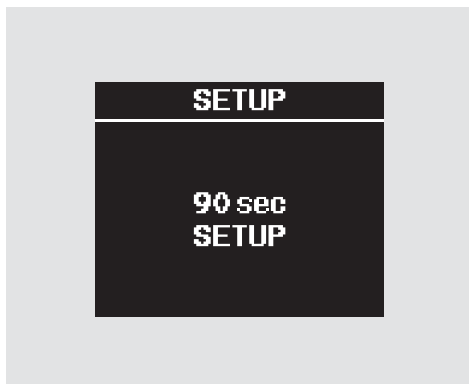


Select the desired setting by pressing the INFO (▲/▼) button, then enter your selection by pressing the SEL/RESET button.

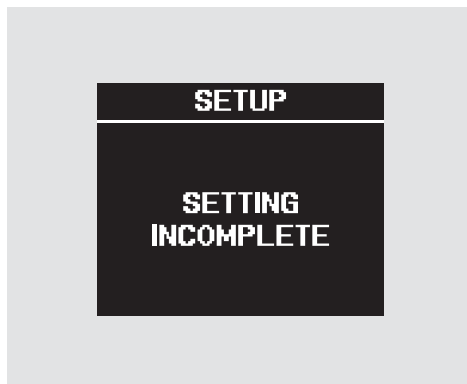




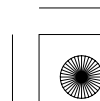
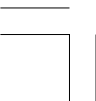
Multi-Information Display



When your selection is successfully completed, the display changes as shown above, and then goes back to the customizable item screen.



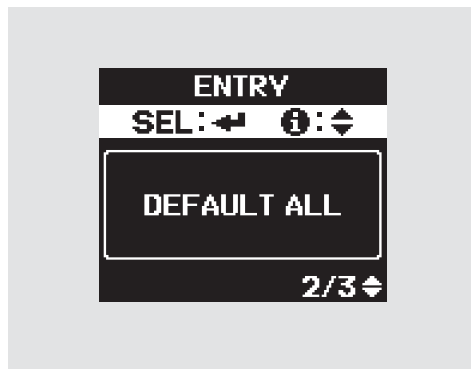
If the “SETTING INCOMPLETE” message appears, go back to “SECURITY RELOCK TIMER” and repeat the procedure again.



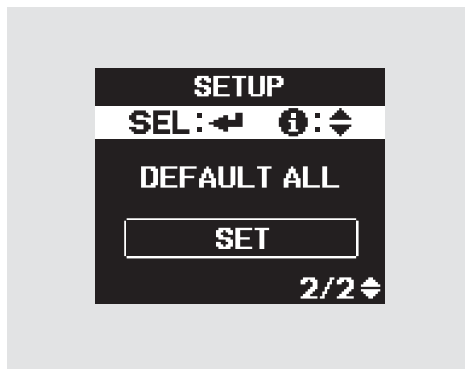


Multi-Information Display

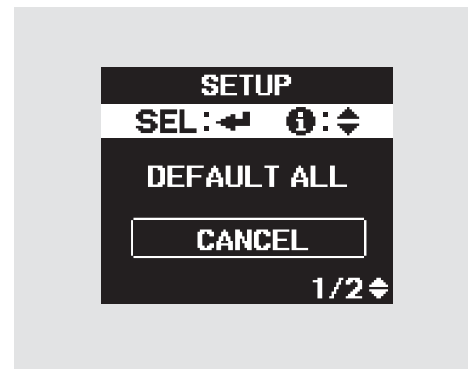
Default Settings



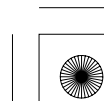
If you want to set the customizable vehicle control settings to the default setting, press the INFO button (▲/▼) on the steering wheel repeatedly until “DEFAULT ALL” is displayed, then press the SEL/RESET button.



To set the default settings, select “SET” by pressing the INFO button, then press the SEL/RESET button.

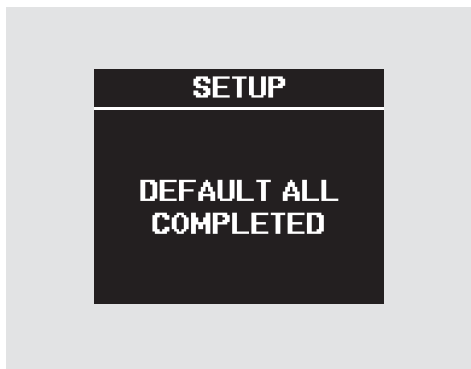


If you want to cancel “DEFAULT ALL,” select “CANCEL,” then press the SEL/RESET button. The screen goes back to the previous display.

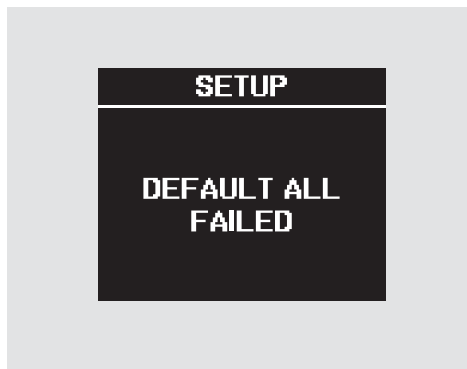




Multi-Information Display

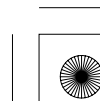
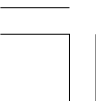


When DEFAULT ALL is set, you will see the above display for several seconds, then the screen returns to the default all setting display.



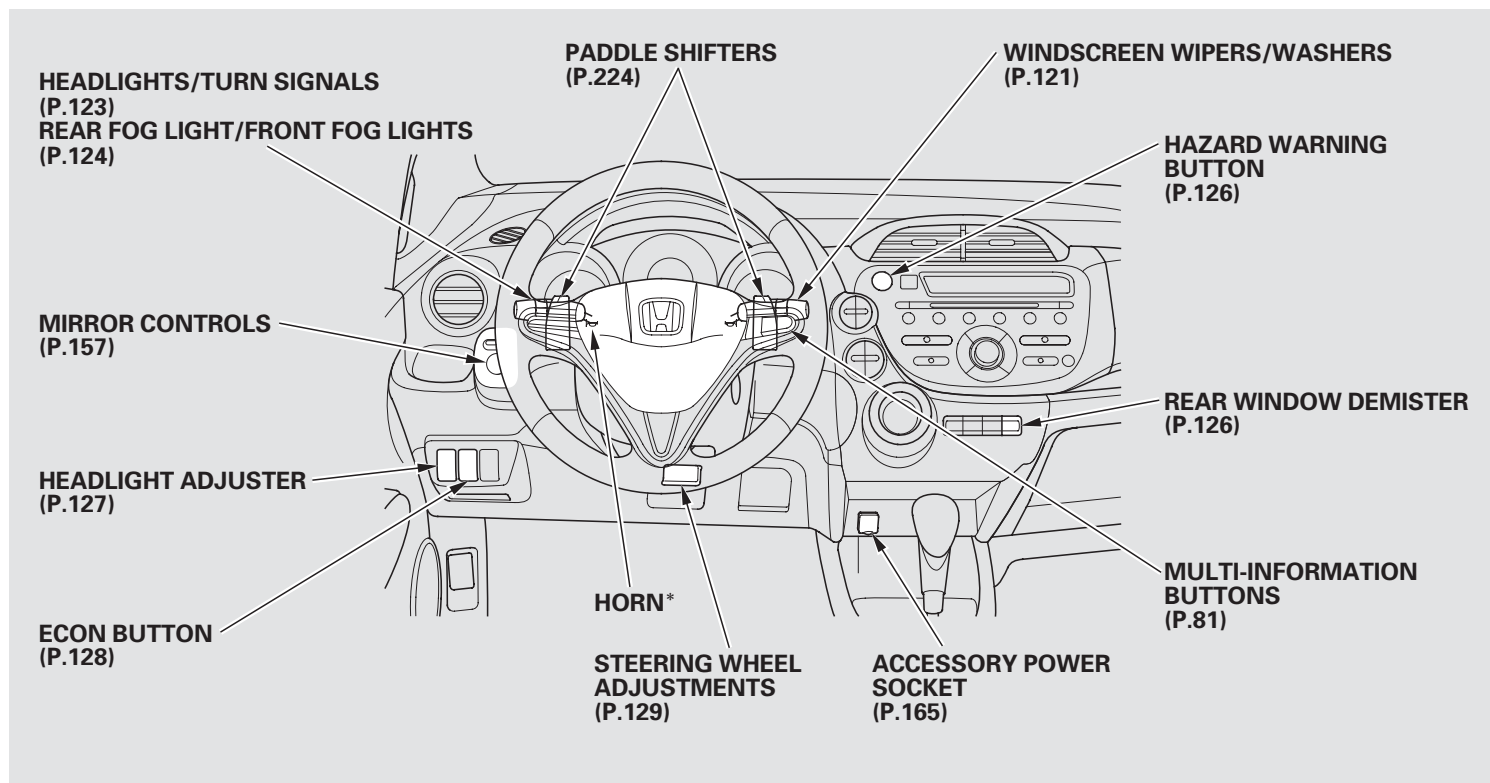
If the DEFAULT ALL operation is not successful, you will see the above display for a few seconds, then the display goes back to the setting display.

For the default value information, see page 94 .

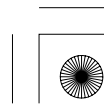
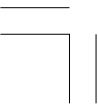




Controls Near the Steering Wheel



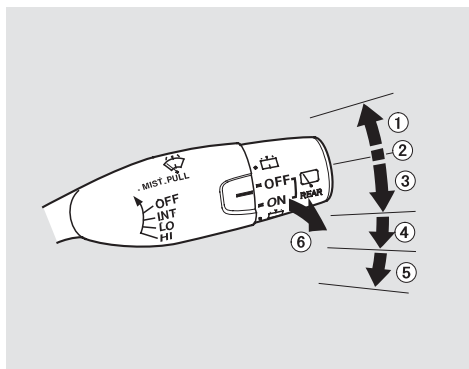
* : To use the horn, press the centre pad of the steering wheel.





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 wipers operate every few seconds.

LO — The wipers run at low speed.

HI — The wipers run at high speed.

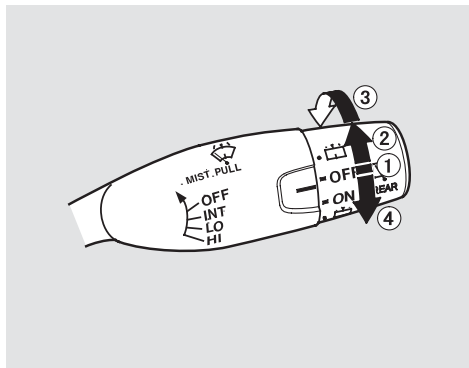
Windscreen Washers — Pull the wiper control lever toward you, and hold it. The washers spray until you release the lever. The wipers run at low speed, then complete one more sweep after you release the lever.





Windscreen Wipers and Washers

Rear Window Wiper and Washer



1. OFF

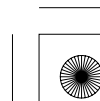
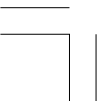
When you turn the wiper switch to the “OFF” position, the wiper will return to its parked position.

2. Rotate the switch to ON to turn the rear window wiper on.

3. Hold past ON to activate the rear window wiper a few times and to spray the rear window washer.

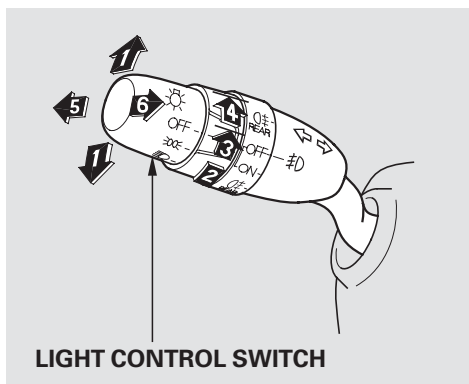
4. Rotate the switch down from the OFF position also to spray the window washer and turn the wiper on.

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





Turn Signals and Headlights



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

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.

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

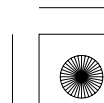
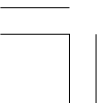
This indicator stays on if you leave the lights on and turn the ignition switch to the ACCESSORY (I) or LOCK (0) position.

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.

You will also see the symbol “ ” with a “HEADLIGHTS ON” message on the multi-information display.

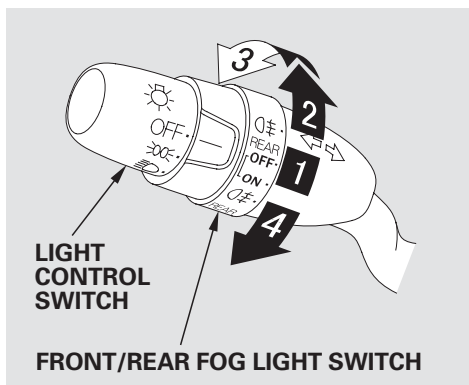
High Beams — Push the lever forward until you hear a click to turn on the high beams. The blue high beam indicator will come on (see page 74). Pull the lever back to return to the low beams.

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.





Front and Rear Fog Lights



1. Off
2. Front fog lights on
3. Front and rear fog lights on
4. Rear fog light on

The fog light switch is located next to the light control switch.

Front Fog Lights On — Turn the switch up from the OFF position to the ON position. The  indicator in the instrument panel comes on as a reminder.

You can turn on the front fog lights when the light control switch is in the  or  position.

To turn off the front fog lights, turn the fog light switch to the OFF position.

Front and Rear Fog Lights On — Turn the fog light switch one position up from the front fog lights on position. In addition to the  indicator, the  indicator comes on as a reminder to indicate that the rear fog light is on.

You can turn on the rear fog light when the front fog light is turned on.

To turn off the rear fog light with the front fog lights on, turn the fog light switch up again.

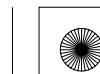
The front and rear fog lights will go off when you turn the light control switch off. When you turn the light control switch on again, the front fog lights only will also turn on.

Rear Fog Light On — Turn the fog light switch down from the OFF position. The  indicator in the instrument panel comes on as a reminder.

The rear fog light turns on only when the light control switch is in the  position.

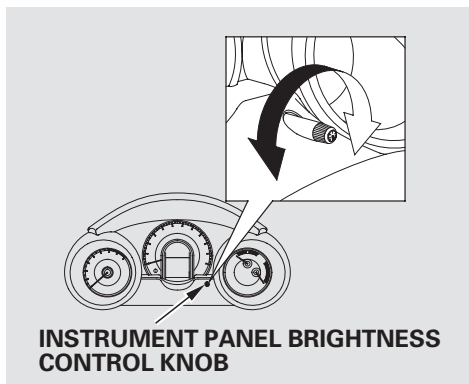
To turn off the rear fog light with the headlights on, turn the fog light switch down again.

When you turn off the headlights, the rear fog light will go off. To turn it on again, you have to operate the fog light switch again.

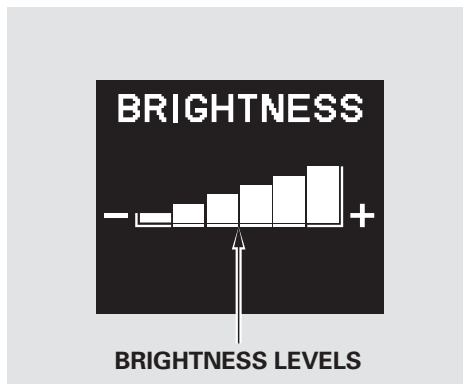




Instrument Panel Brightness



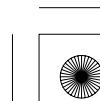
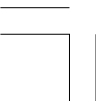
The knob on the instrument panel controls the brightness of the instrument panel lights. Turn the knob to adjust the brightness with the ignition switch in the ON (II) position and the position lights on.



When you turn the knob, the multi-information display changes to vertical bars that show you the current level.

You will hear a tone when you reach the maximum or minimum brightness. The brightness level goes out about 5 seconds after you stop adjusting.

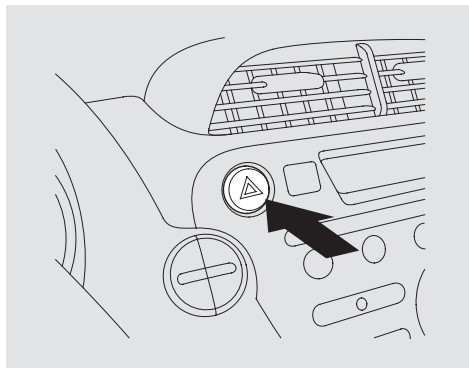
To reduce glare at night, the instrument panel illumination dims when you turn the light switch to the  or  position. Turning the knob to the right until you hear a tone will cancel the reduced brightness.





Hazard Warning Button, Rear Window Demister

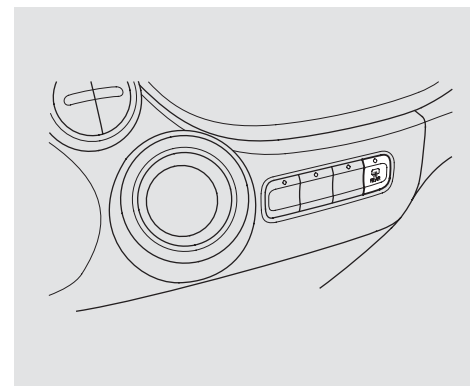
Hazard Warning Button



Push the red 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 these lights to give a warning to other road users that your vehicle is causing a hazard.

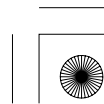
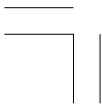
Rear Window Demister

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. It shuts off when you turn off the ignition switch. You have to turn the demister on again when you restart the vehicle.



The demister will shut itself off within about 10 to 30 minutes according to the outside temperature.

In cold weather, the demister will not automatically shut itself off. You must manually shut off the rear window demister when it is no longer needed.



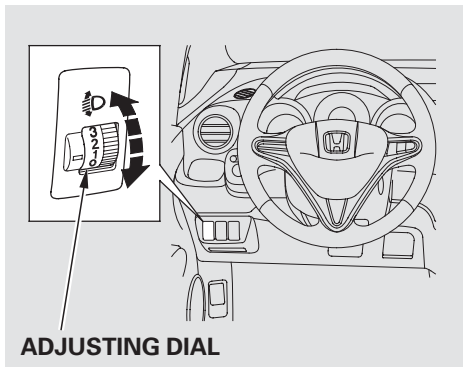


Rear Window Demister, Headlight Adjuster

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

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

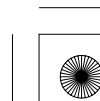
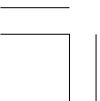
Headlight Adjuster



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

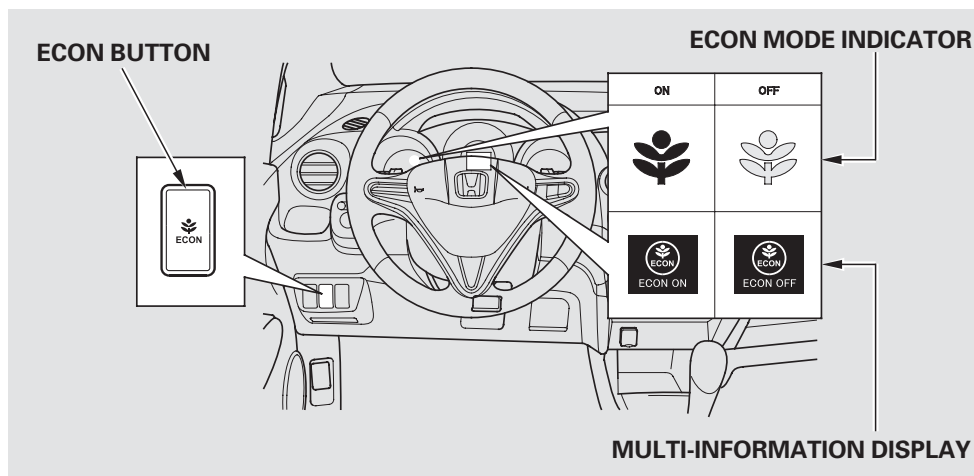
Turn the ignition switch to the ON (II) position. Turn the adjusting dial to select an appropriate angle of the headlights.

- 0: A driver or a driver and passenger in the front seat.
- 1: Five persons in the front and rear seats.
- 2: Five persons in the front and rear seats and luggage in the luggage area, within the limits of maximum permissible rear axle weight or maximum permissible vehicle weight.
- 3: A driver and luggage in the luggage area, within the limits of maximum permissible rear axle weight or maximum permissible vehicle weight.





ECON Button



The ECON button turns the ECON mode on and off. The ECON mode helps you improve your fuel economy by modifying some vehicle functions. When the ECON mode is on:

- Engine performance will be different
- The climate control system will have greater temperature fluctuations

In addition, when the ECON mode is on, you may get more Eco Assist points (see page 215).

Press the ECON button to activate the ECON mode. ECON ON will be displayed on the multi-information display and the ECON mode indicator will illuminate in the instrument panel. Press the ECON button again to turn it off. ECON OFF will appear on the multi-information display.

When you turn off and then restart the engine, the ECON mode setting remains the same as previously set.





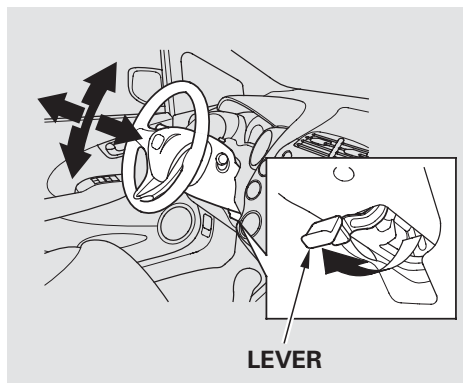
Steering Wheel Adjustments

Make any steering wheel adjustments before you start driving.

⚠ WARNING

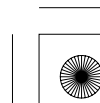
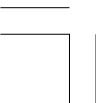
Adjusting the steering wheel position while driving may cause you to lose control of the vehicle and be seriously injured in a crash.

Adjust the steering wheel only when the vehicle is stopped.



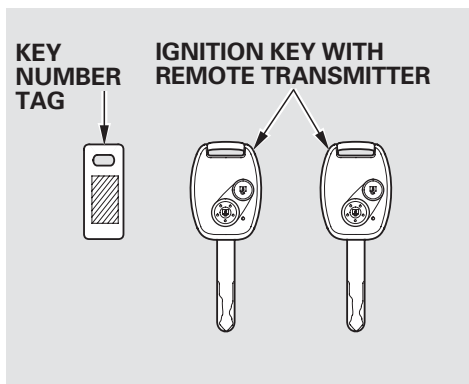
To adjust the steering wheel:

1. Pull the lever under the steering column all the way up.
2. Move the steering wheel up or down, and in or out, 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 down to lock the steering wheel in position.
4. Make sure you have securely locked the steering wheel in place by trying to move it up, 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. They 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 160 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 chain) 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 inoperable.

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

CONTINUED





Immobilizer System

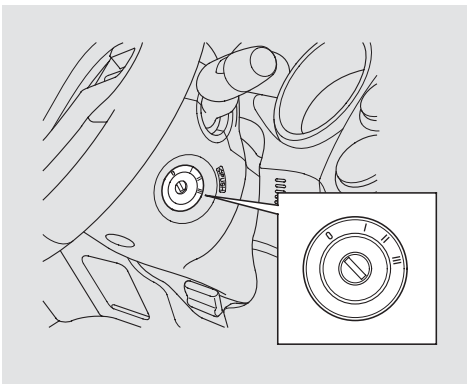
Chinese Regulations for Controlling Short Range Radio Equipment

- *Modulation Mode: ASK
Frequency Range: 125 kHz
Transmitting Power: $< 69 \text{ dB } \mu \text{ A/m}$
(At a 10 m distance)
Spurious Emission Limits: $< 27 \text{ dB } \mu \text{ A/m}$
(At a 10 m distance)*
 - *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, push it in slightly.

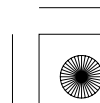
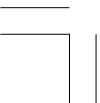
If the front wheels are turned, the anti-theft lock may make it difficult to turn the key. Firmly turn the steering wheel to the left or right as you turn the key.

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

If you leave the key in the ignition switch in the ACCESSORY (I) position and open the driver's door, you will see the symbol “,” or the symbol with a “RETURN IGN SWITCH TO (0) POSITION” message on the multi-information display and hear a reminder beeper.

If you turn the ignition key to the ACCESSORY (I) position with the driver's door closed, you will see the symbol “,” or the symbol with an “ACCESSORY (I) POSITION” message on the multi-information display to inform you of the key position.

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





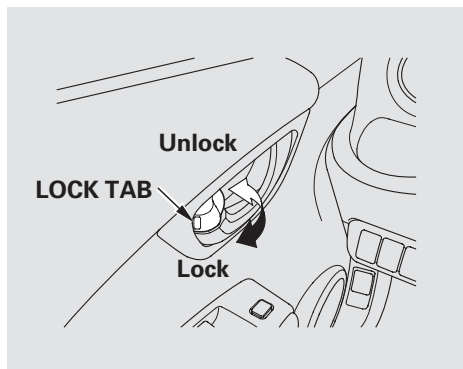
Ignition Switch, Door Locks

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. You will also see the symbol “” with an “IGNITION KEY” message on the multi-information display with the ignition switch in the LOCK (0) position. Remove the key to turn off the beeper and the warning symbol.

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

Power Door Locks



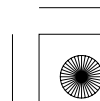
Each door has a lock tab next to the inside door handle. When you pull out or push in the lock tab on the driver's door, all doors and the tailgate lock or unlock. The lock tab on each passenger's door only locks and unlocks that door.

When the door is unlocked, the red mark on the lock tab is shown.

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

Locking and unlocking the driver's door will also lock and unlock the fuel fill door (see page 197).

To lock any passenger's door when getting out of the vehicle, pull the lock tab out and close the door. To lock the driver's door, pull and hold the outside door handle then pull out the lock tab. Release the handle, then close the door.





Door Locks

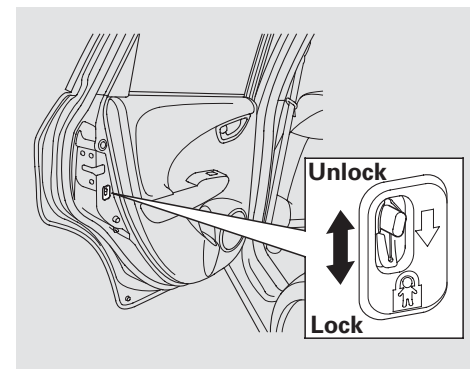
When you lock the doors and the tailgate with the key or the remote transmitter, all outside turn signals and both indicators in the instrument panel flash three times to verify the doors and the tailgate are locked and the security system has set (see page 193).

The security system can only be cancelled with the remote transmitter. Unlocking the doors with the key does not cancel the security system.

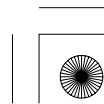
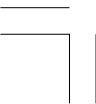
Lockout Prevention

If you try to lock the open driver's door with the key in the ignition switch by pushing in the lock tab, the tabs on all doors pop up when you close the door.

Childproof Door Locks

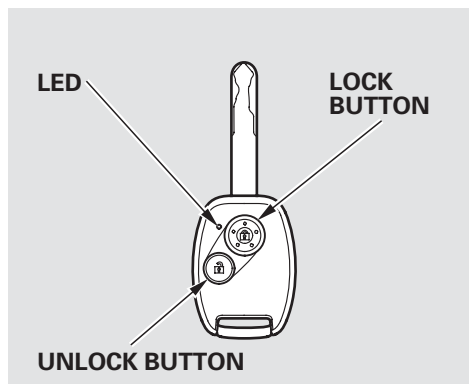


The childproof door locks are designed to prevent children seated in the rear from accidentally opening the rear doors. Each rear door has a lock lever near the edge. With the lever in the LOCK position (lever is down), the door cannot be opened from the inside regardless of the position of the lock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





Remote Transmitter



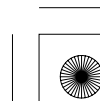
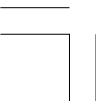
LOCK — Press this button to lock all doors and the tailgate. When you push the LOCK button, all outside turn signals and both indicators in the instrument panel flash three times to verify the doors and the tailgate are locked and the security system has set. You cannot lock the doors and the tailgate 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.

You can change the “KEYLESS LOCK ACKNOWLEDGMENT” setting on the multi-information display (see page 114).

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.

You can change the “INTERIOR LIGHT DIMMING TIME” setting on the multi-information display (see page 111).





Remote Transmitter

If you use the unlock feature on the remote transmitter, but do not open any door or the tailgate within 30 seconds, the doors and the tailgate automatically relock.

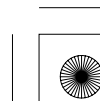
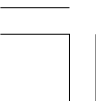
You can change the “SECURITY RELOCK TIMER” setting on the multi-information display (see page 116).

You cannot unlock the doors and the tailgate if the key is in the ignition switch.

Locking and unlocking the driver’s door will also lock and unlock the fuel fill door (see page 197).

Remote Transmitter Care

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





Remote Transmitter

Replacing the Transmitter Battery

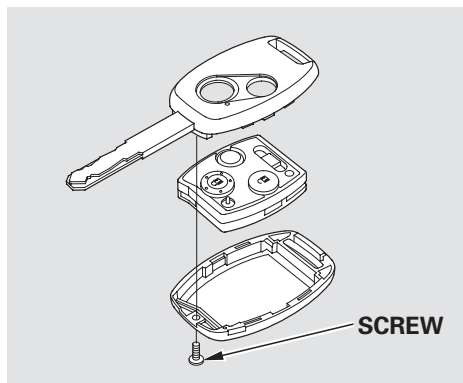
If it takes several pushes on the button to lock or unlock the doors and the hatch, replace the battery as soon as possible.

Battery type: CR1616

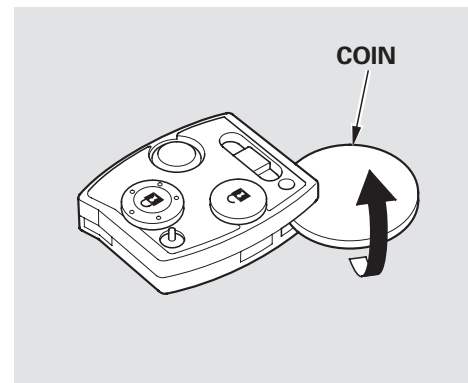
To replace the battery:

1. Remove the screw at the base of the transmitter with a small Phillips-head screwdriver.

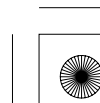
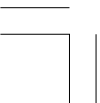
NOTE: Be careful when removing this screw as the head of the screw can strip out.



2. Separate the transmitter by prying its middle seam with your fingernail.

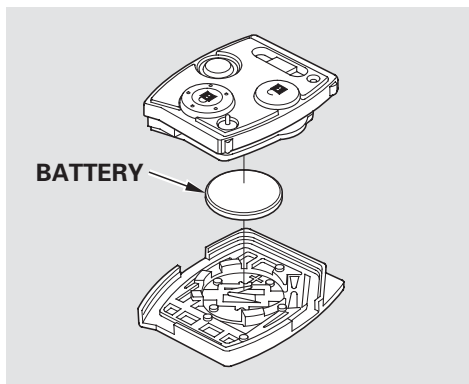


3. Inside the transmitter, separate the inner cover from the keypad by carefully prying on the edge with a coin.





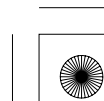
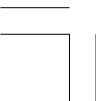
Remote Transmitter



4. Remove the old battery from the back of the inner cover, and insert a new battery into the back of the cover with the + side facing down.
5. Install the parts in reverse order.

NOTICE

An improperly disposed of battery can be harmful to the environment and human health. Always confirm local regulations for battery disposal.





Remote Transmitter

Chinese Regulations for Controlling Short Range Radio Equipment

- *Modulation Mode: FSK
Frequency Range: 433.92 MHz
Transmitting Power: < 10 mW (e.r.p)
Occupied Bandwidth: < 400 kHz
Spurious Emission Limits: < -30 dBm (Net valve)*
- *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.*

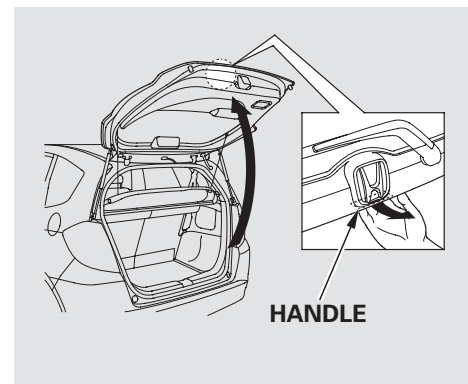




Tailgate

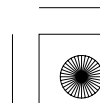
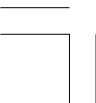
The tailgate will lock or unlock when you lock or unlock the driver's door with the key, the master door lock switch, or the lock tab on the driver's door.

The tailgate will also lock or unlock when you lock or unlock the doors with the remote transmitter.



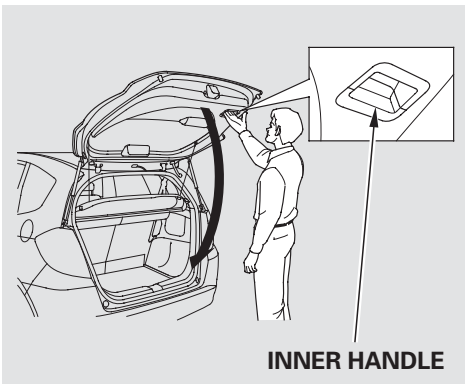
To open the tailgate, pull the handle, then lift up. To close it, use the inner handle to pull down, then press down on the back edge.

CONTINUED





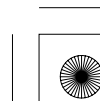
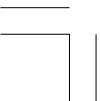
Tailgate



Be sure all passengers or any objects are clear of the tailgate before opening or closing it.

Make sure the tailgate is closed before you start driving.

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.

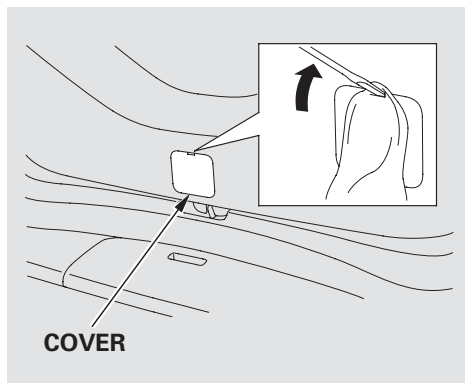




Tailgate

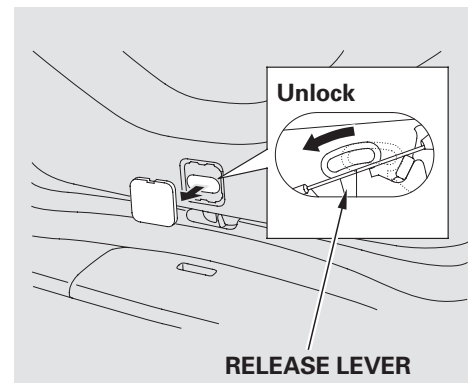
Opening the Tailgate Manually

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



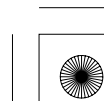
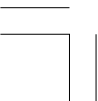
To open the tailgate, access the tailgate release lever from inside the vehicle.

Place a cloth on the upper edge of the cover to prevent scratches, then use a small flat-tip screwdriver to remove the cover on the back of the tailgate.



Push the release lever to the lower left as shown.

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



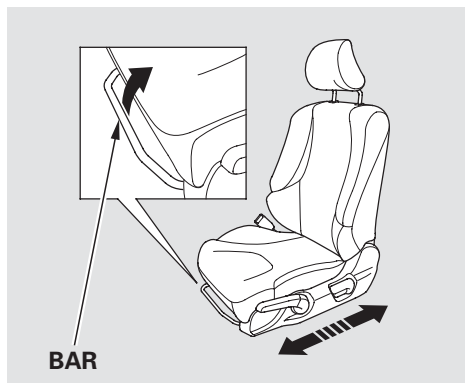


Seats

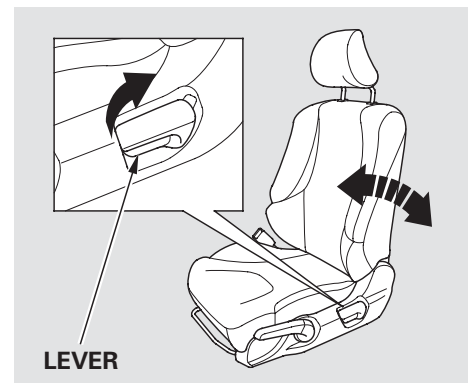
Front Seat Adjustments

See pages 14 – 15 for important safety information and warnings about how to properly position the seats and seat-backs.

Make all seat adjustments before you start driving.

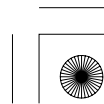
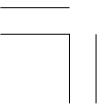


To adjust the seat forward or backward, pull up on the bar under the seat cushion's front edge. Move the seat to the desired position, and release the bar. Try to move the seat to make sure it is locked in position.



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

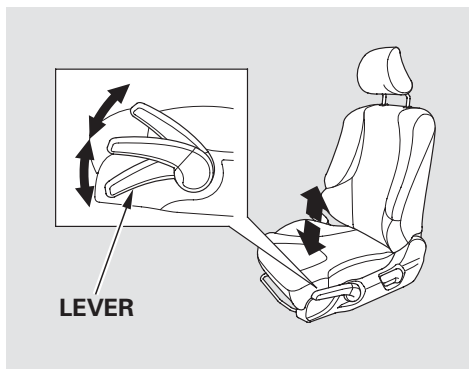
Once a seat is adjusted correctly, rock it back and forth to make sure it is locked in position.





Seats

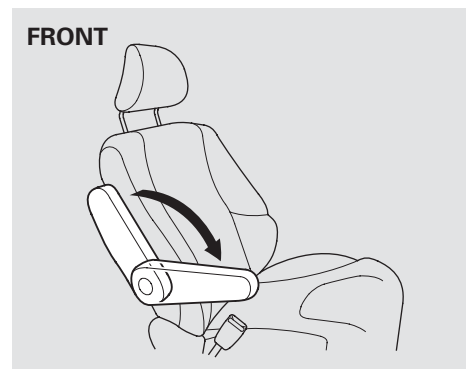
Driver's Seat Height Adjustment



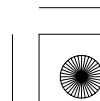
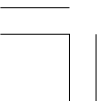
The height of your driver's seat is adjustable. To raise the seat, repeatedly pull up the lever on the outside of the seat cushion. To lower the seat, push the lever down repeatedly.

Make all seat adjustments before you start driving.

Armrests



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





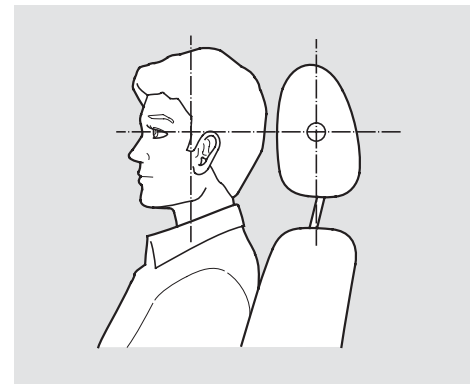
Seats

Head Restraints

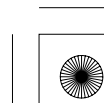
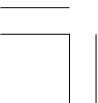
See page 15 for important safety information and a warning about improperly positioning head restraints.

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

The head restraints help protect you and your passengers from the likelihood of whiplash and other injuries.

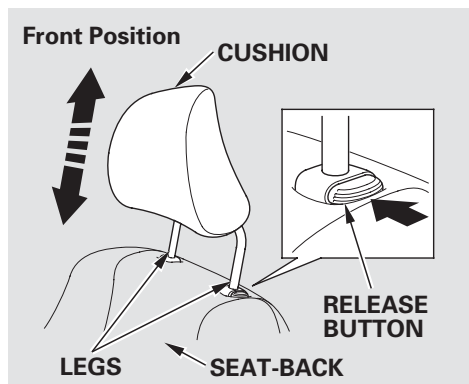


They are most effective when you adjust them so the centre of the back of the occupant's head rests against the centre of the restraint.



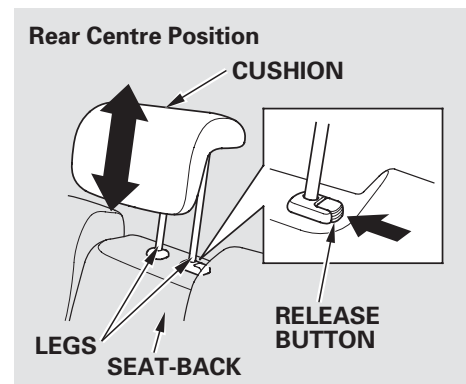
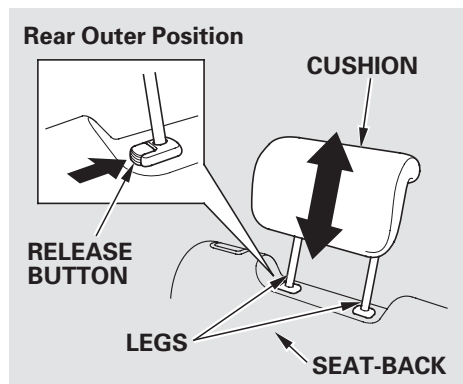


Seats



Adjusting the Head Restraint

The front head restraints adjust for height. You need both hands to adjust a 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.



When you use the head restraint on the rear seating positions, adjust them to the highest positions by pulling them upward. You cannot use these head restraints in the lower positions.

CONTINUED





Seats

Removing the Head Restraint

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

⚠ WARNING

Failure to reinstall, or correctly reinstall, the head restraints can result in severe injury during a crash.

Always replace the head restraints before driving.

Make sure the removed head restraints are securely stored.

When reinstalling a head restraint, put the legs back in place. Then adjust it to the appropriate height while pressing the release button.

Make sure the head restraint locks in position when you reinstall it.

Folding the Rear Seat Up

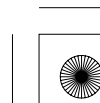
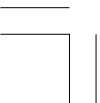
The left and right rear seat cushions can be lifted up separately to make room for luggage.

Remove any items from the seat before you fold up the seat cushion.



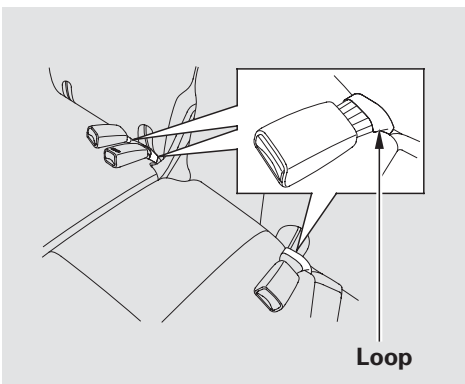
 This label on the back of the rear seats instructs you to refer to the owner's manual for correct operation.

When lifting the rear seat cushion up, store the lap belt in the pocket in the rear seat back (see page 150).

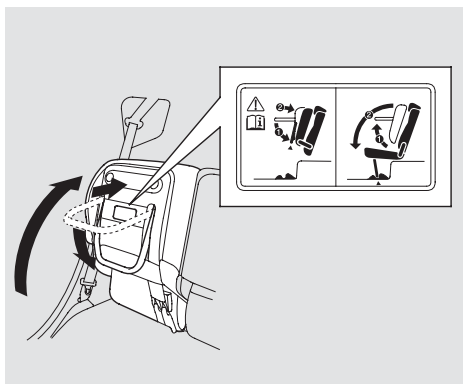




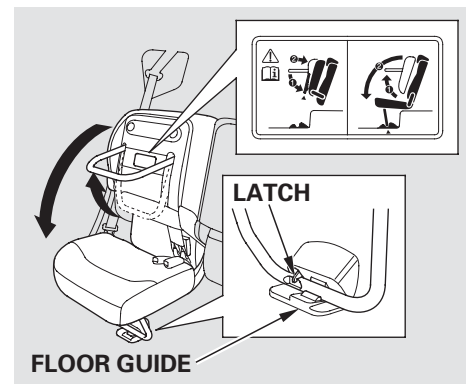
Seats



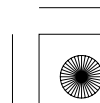
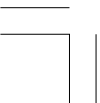
Make sure the seat belt buckles are on the seat. Do not take them out of their loops (cushion rubber band).



Pull up the rear seat cushion, and fold the seat leg down. Push the seat cushion firmly against the seat-back to lock it.



To return the seat cushion to its original position, first make sure there are no items on the floor, then pull up the seat leg fully, and push down the seat cushion slowly while holding it with your hands. Set the seat leg in the floor guide. A latch comes out when the leg is set properly.





Seats

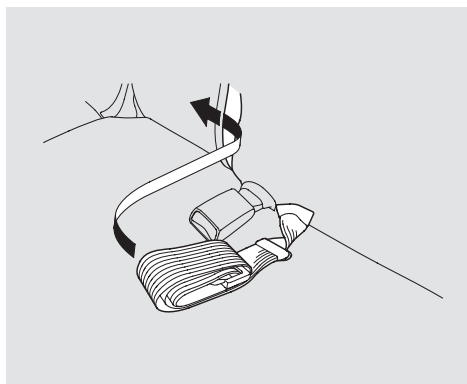
Folding the Rear Seats Down

The rear seat-backs can be folded down for more luggage room.

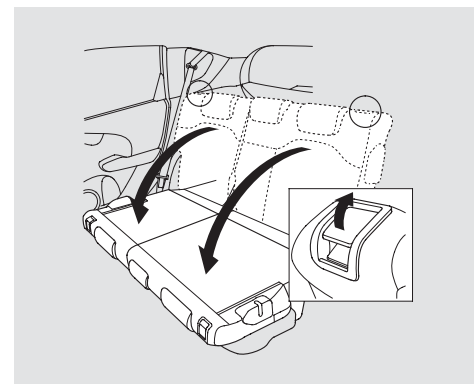
Each side folds down separately, so you can still carry a passenger in the rear outer seating position.

Remove any items from the seat before folding down the seat-back.

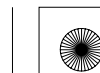
Make sure there are no items on the floor before folding down the seats.



1. Store the centre seat belt buckle into the pocket in the rear seat-back.



2. Lower the rear head restraint to its lowest position.
3. Pull up the release lever on the outside of the seat-back.
4. Fold the seat-back forward.



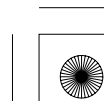
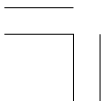


Seats

Do not put any heavy items on the seat-back when it is folded down.

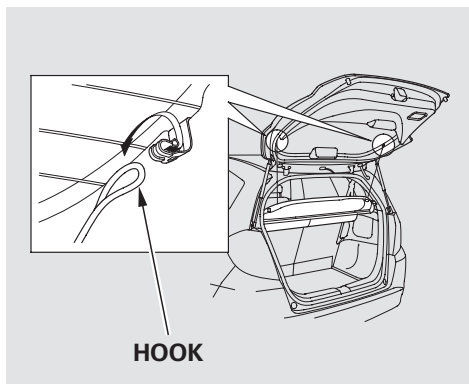
Reverse this procedure to return the seat-back to the upright position. Make sure the seat is secured and the seat belt is in front of the seat-back before driving.

Make sure all items in the luggage area are secured. Loose items can fly forward and cause injury if you have to brake hard (See **Carrying Luggage** on page 204).

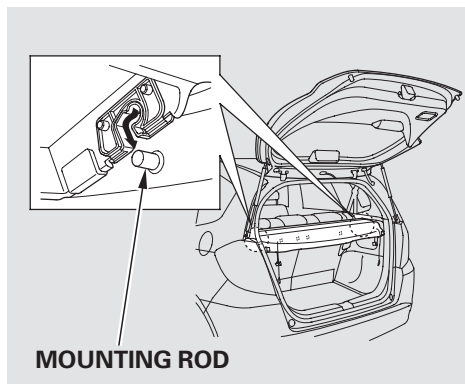




Luggage Area Cover



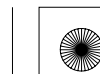
The luggage area cover can be removed to give you more luggage height.



To remove the cover, take off the hooks from the tailgate, slide the cover towards the rear, then lift it straight up.

To install the cover, set the mounting rods to the recesses and slide the cover towards the front until it clips into place. Make sure it is securely latched so it will not come loose while you are driving.

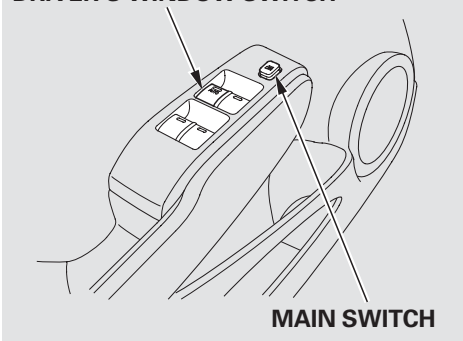
Lower the tailgate and put the hooks back in place.





Power Windows

DRIVER'S WINDOW SWITCH



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.

⚠ 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 any of the passengers' windows, push down lightly on the appropriate switch, and hold it until the window reaches the desired position. To close the window, pull back lightly on the window switch. Release the switch when the window gets to the position you want.

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

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

CONTINUED





Power Windows

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

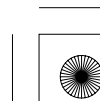
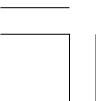
When you push the MAIN switch in, the switch is off, and the passengers' windows cannot be raised or lowered. To cancel this feature, push on the switch again to get it to pop out. Keep the MAIN switch pushed in when you have children in the vehicle so they do not injure themselves by operating the windows unintentionally.

AUTO REVERSE — If the driver's window senses any obstacle while it is closing automatically, it will reverse direction, and then stop. To close the window, remove the obstacle, then use the window switch again.

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

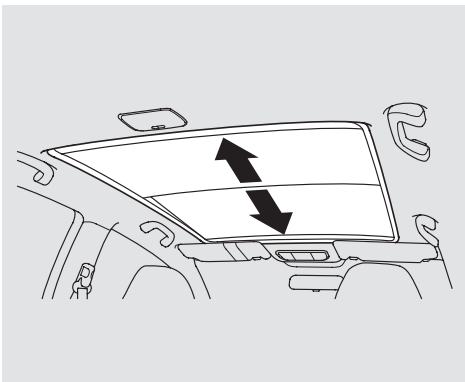
NOTE: The driver's window auto reverse function is disabled when you continuously pull up the switch.

The power windows have a key-off delay. You can still open and close the windows 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. You must then turn the ignition switch to the ON (II) position for the power windows to operate.

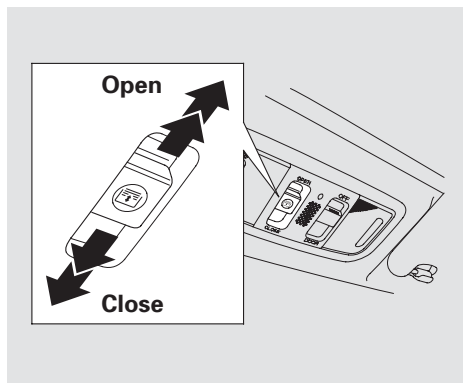




Sunshade



Use the switch on the front ceiling to operate the sunshade. You must turn the ignition switch to the ON (II) position to operate the sunshade.



To open the sunshade, pull the switch rearward and hold it. Release the switch when the sunshade reaches the desired position. Push the switch forward and hold it to close the sunshade. Release the switch to stop the operation.

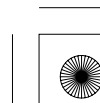
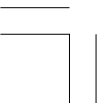
⚠ WARNING

Opening or closing the sunshade on someone's hands or fingers may cause injury.

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

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

CONTINUED





Sunshade

AUTO — To open the sunshade fully, pull the switch rearward firmly, then release it. The sunshade automatically opens all the way. To stop the sunshade from opening, push on the switch briefly.

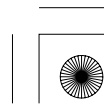
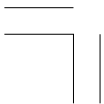
To close the sunshade fully, push the switch forward firmly, then release it. The sunshade automatically closes all the way. To stop the sunshade from closing, push on the switch briefly.

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

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

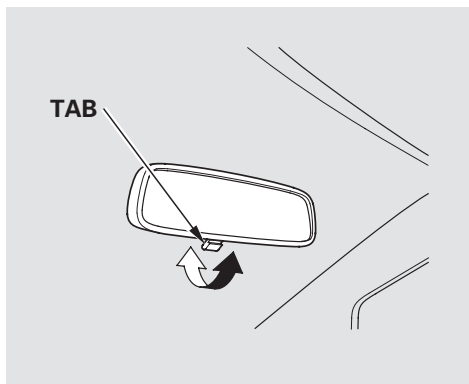
Auto reverse stops sensing when the sunshade is almost closed. You should always check that all passengers and objects are away from the sunshade before closing it.

The sunshade has a key-off delay. You can still open and close the sunshade 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.





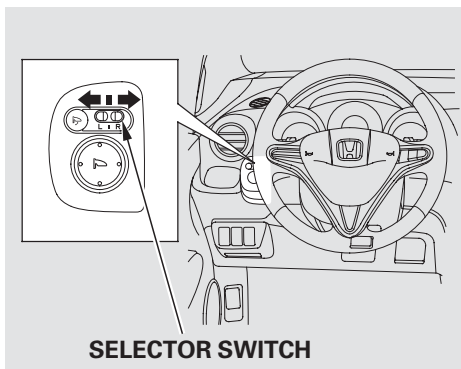
Mirrors



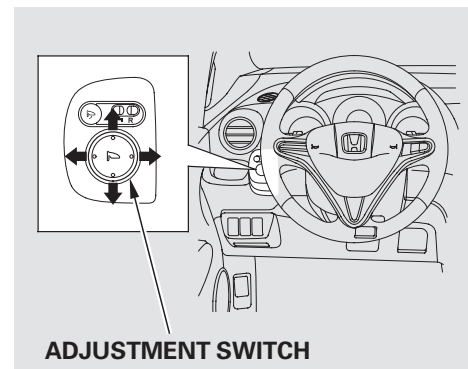
Keep the inside and outside mirrors clean and adjusted for best visibility. Be sure to adjust the mirrors before you start driving.

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.

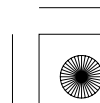
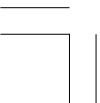
Adjusting the Power Mirrors



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



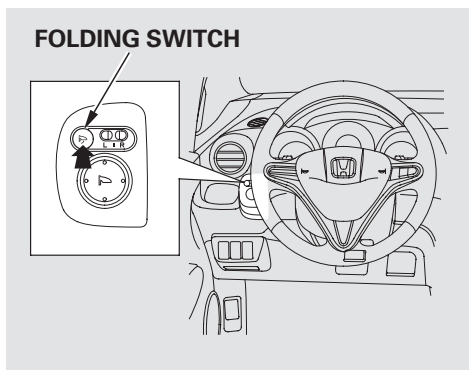
3. Push the appropriate edge of the adjustment switch to move the mirror right, left, up, or down.
4. When you finish, move the selector switch to the centre (off) position. This turns off the adjustment switch to keep your settings.





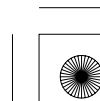
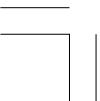
Mirrors

Folding Door Mirrors



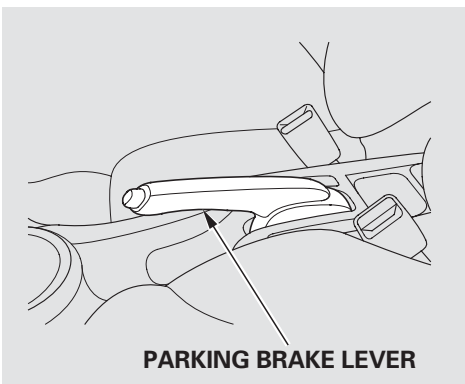
Door mirrors can be folded by the folding switch next to the selector switch, which enables you to park your vehicle in a limited parking space easily. Make sure you fold out the mirrors before you start driving. With the ignition switch in the ON (II) position, press the folding switch to fold up both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

Never drive your vehicle with the outside mirrors folded.





Parking Brake

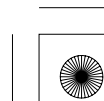
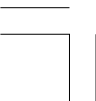


To apply the parking brake, pull the lever up fully. To release it, pull up slightly, push the button, and lower the lever. The parking brake indicator on the instrument panel should go out when the parking brake is fully released (see page 70).

NOTICE

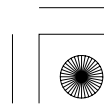
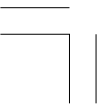
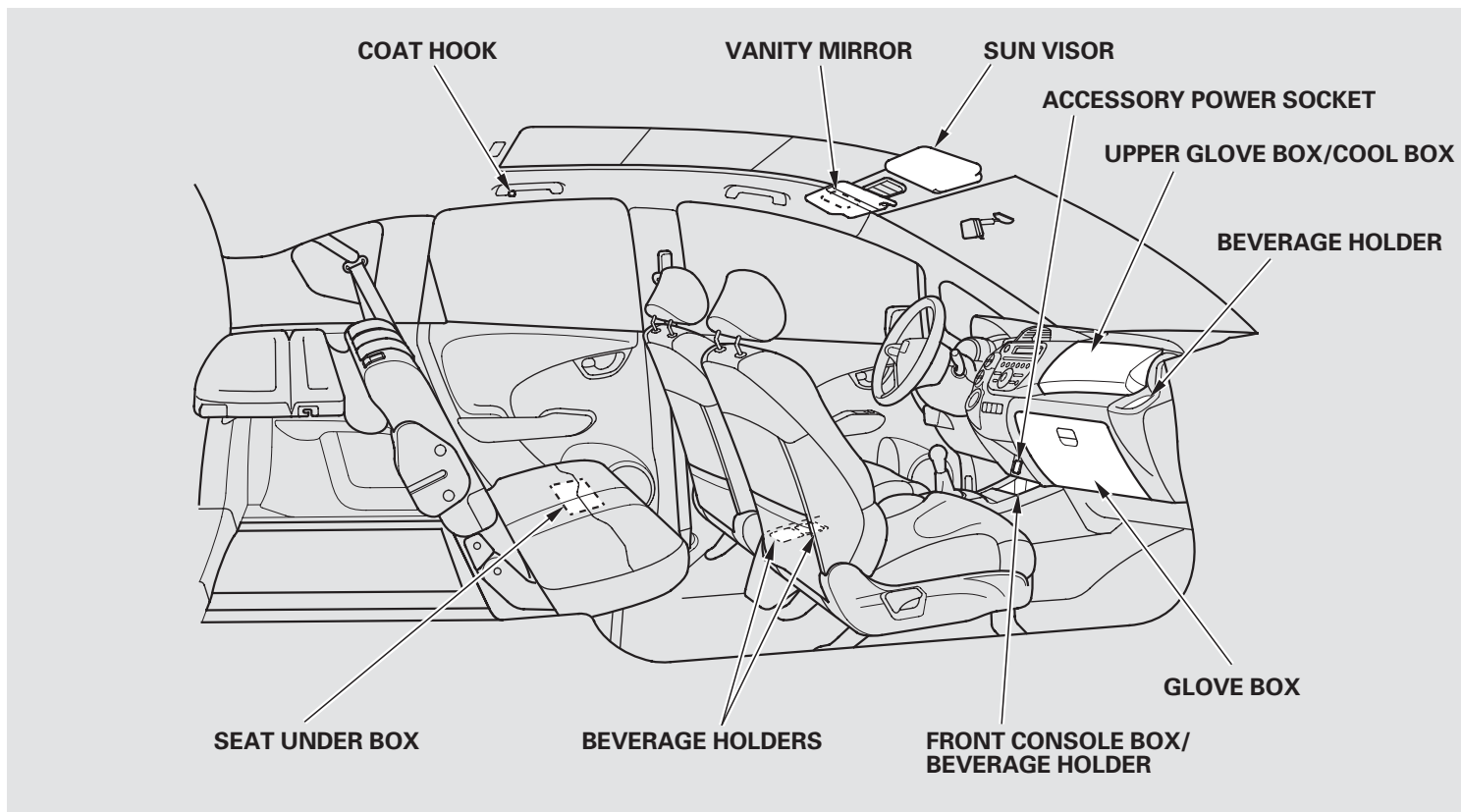
Driving the vehicle with the parking brake applied can damage the rear brakes and hubs. A beeper will sound if the vehicle is driven with the parking brake on.

You will also see the symbol “ **(P)** ” with a “RELEASE PARKING BRAKE” message on the multi-information display.





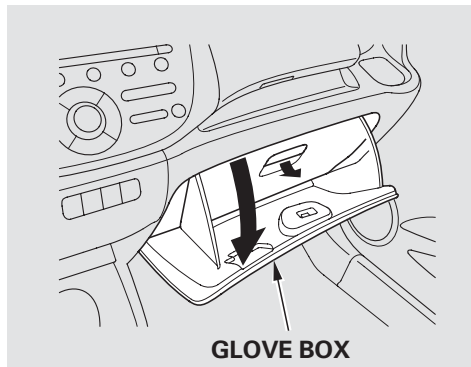
Interior Convenience Items





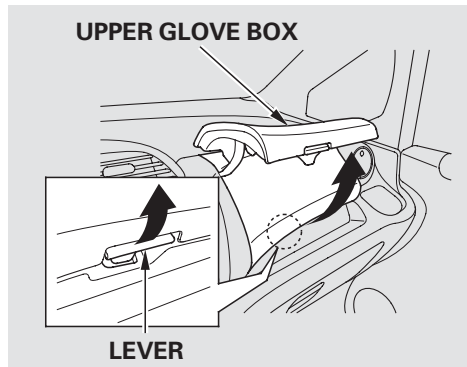
Interior Convenience Items

Glove Box



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

Upper Glove Box



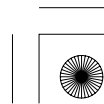
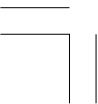
Open the upper glove box by pulling up the lid. Push down to close the lid.

⚠ 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 boxes closed while driving.

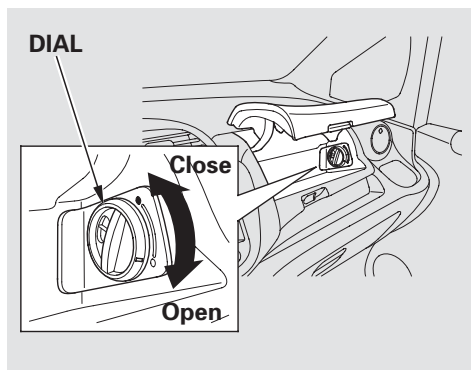
CONTINUED





Interior Convenience Items

Cool Box



You can store beverage bottles and cans in the upper glove box, and keep them cool with the air conditioning system. To keep the inside of the upper glove box cool, open the upper glove box, then open the air vent on the passenger's side by turning the dial downward. Turn on the air conditioning (see page 173), and set the mode control to “” or “” position.

The cool air is diverted from the air conditioning system into the upper glove box through the air vent.

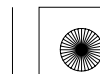
Use only resealable containers or keep unopened cans in the upper glove box. Spilled liquids can damage the upholstery and electrical components in the upper glove box and inside the dashboard. Make sure to close the air vent by turning the dial upward when it is not used.

If you use the heating, the warmed air is diverted into the upper glove box with the air vent opened.

Beverage Holders

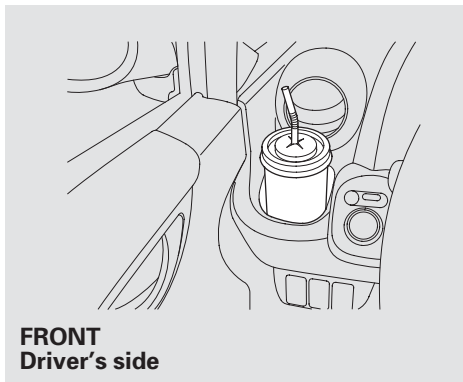
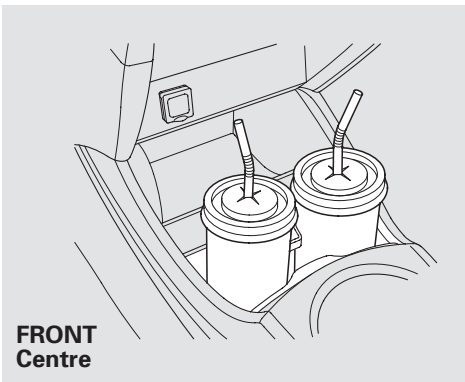
Be careful when you are using the beverage holders. A spilled liquid that is very hot can scald you or your passengers. Spilled liquids can also damage the upholstery, carpeting, and electrical components in the interior.

The front beverage holder is in the centre console compartment.

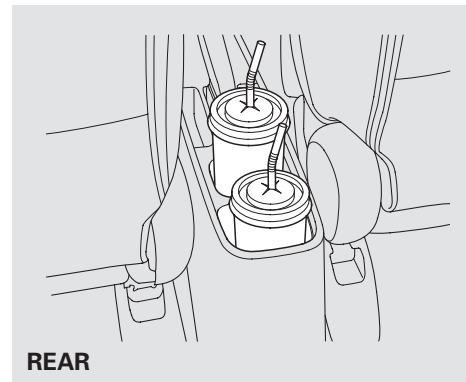




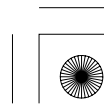
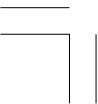
Interior Convenience Items



There are also front beverage holders in each side of the instrument panel.



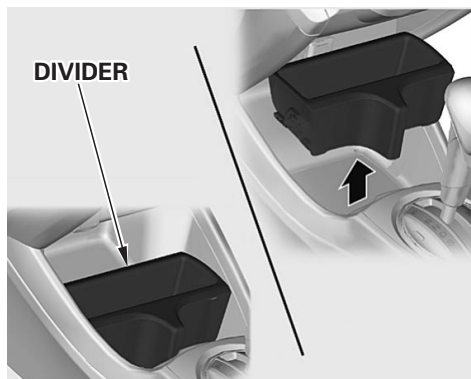
The beverage holders for the rear passengers are located on the upper-rear section of the centre console.





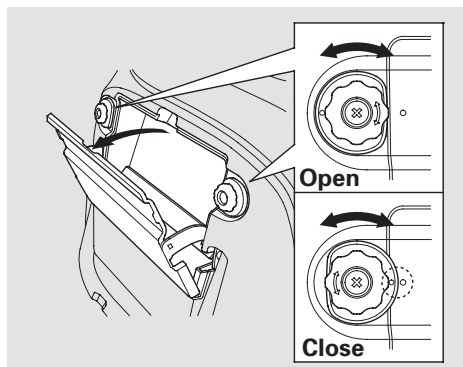
Interior Convenience Items

Front Console Box



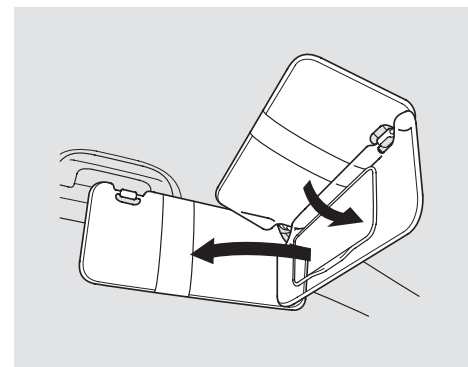
You can remove the divider to store larger items. Pull it out to remove it. When reinstalling it, line up the triangle marks on the divider and front console box.

Seat Under Box



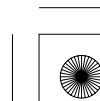
The seat under box is underneath the left rear seat cushion. To open it, fold the left rear seat cushion up (see page 149), and turn the handles. To close it, turn the handles and make sure the circle marks are aligned.

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.

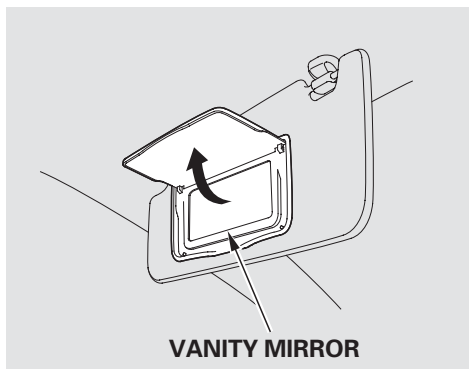
Make sure you put the sun visor back in place when you are getting into or out of the vehicle.





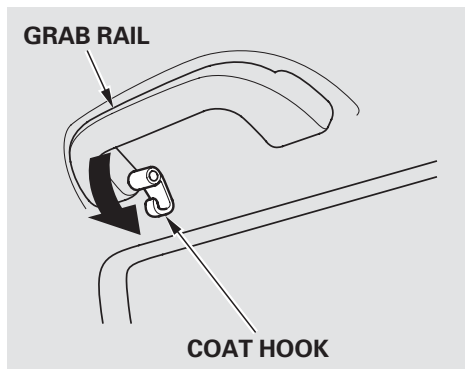
Interior Convenience Items

Vanity Mirror



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

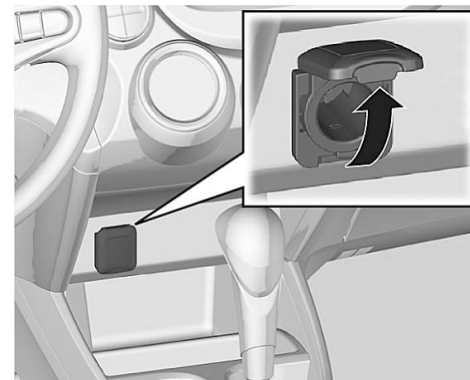
Coat Hook



To use a coat hook, slide it out slightly, then pull it down.

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

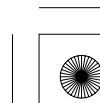
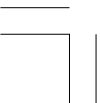
Accessory Power Socket



Your vehicle has an accessory power socket in the front console panel.

To use the accessory power socket, pull up the cover. The ignition switch must be in the ACCESSORY (I) or ON (II) position.

CONTINUED





Interior Convenience Items, Interior Lights

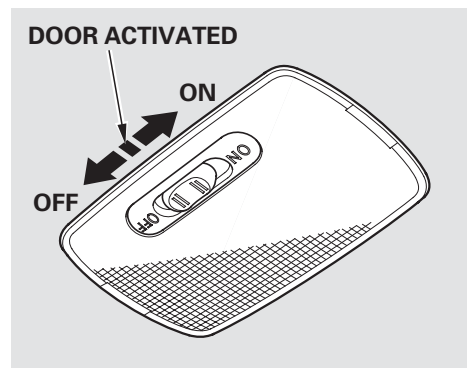
This socket is intended to supply power for 12 volt DC accessories that are rated 120 watts or less (10 amps).

It will not power an automotive type cigarette lighter element.

It is recommended that this accessory socket is used for genuine Honda accessories.

Make sure to put the socket cover back in place to prevent any small foreign objects from getting into the socket.

Ceiling Light



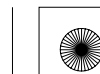
The ceiling light has a three-position switch: ON, Door Activated, and OFF. In the Door Activated (centre) position, the light comes on when you:

- 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 into the ignition switch.

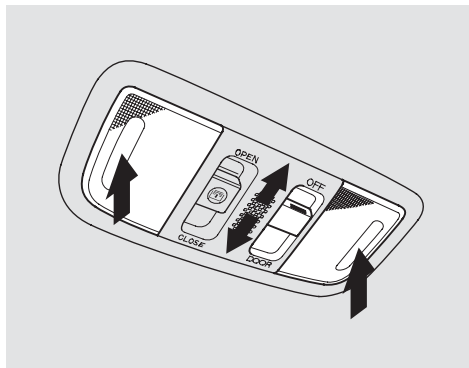
If you leave any door open without the key in the ignition switch, the ceiling light will go off after about 15 minutes.





Interior Lights

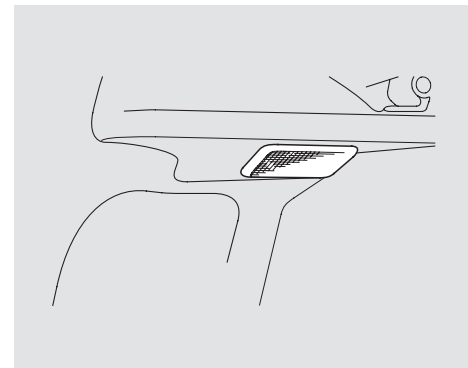
Spotlights



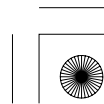
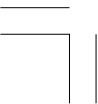
The spotlights have a two-position switch. In the DOOR position, the lights come on when you open any door. In the OFF position, the lights do not come on.

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.

Luggage Area Light



Your vehicle has a luggage area light on the left side panel in the luggage area. The luggage area light comes on when you open the tailgate.

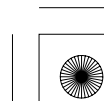
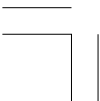




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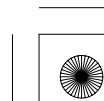
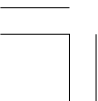
Features

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

The standard audio system on some models has many features. This section describes those features and how to use them.

Your vehicle has an anti-theft audio system that requires a code number to enable it.

Climate Control System.....	170
Audio System	177
Protecting Your Discs.....	188
Auxiliary Input Jack.....	191
Radio Theft Protection.....	191
Setting the Clock	192
Security System	193



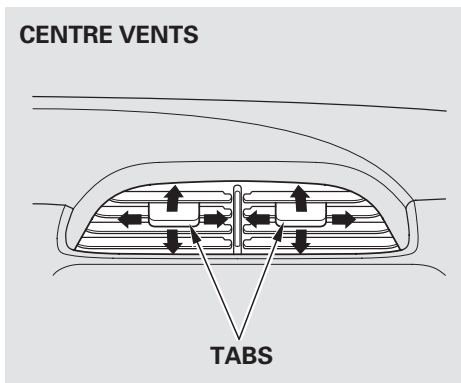


Climate Control System

The automatic climate control system in your vehicle maintains the interior temperature you select. The system also adjusts the fan speed and airflow levels.

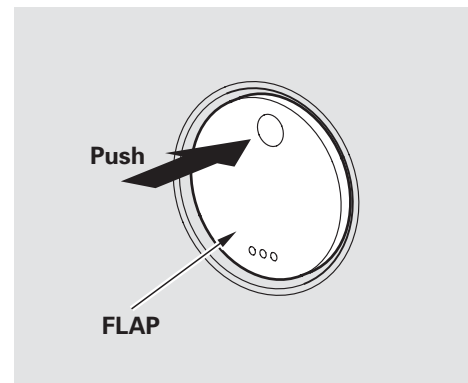
To activate the climate control system, the engine must be running.

CENTRE VENTS

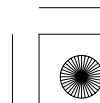
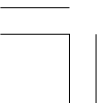


The direction of airflow from the vents in the centre and each side of the dashboard is adjustable.

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



The vents in the corners of the dashboard 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.

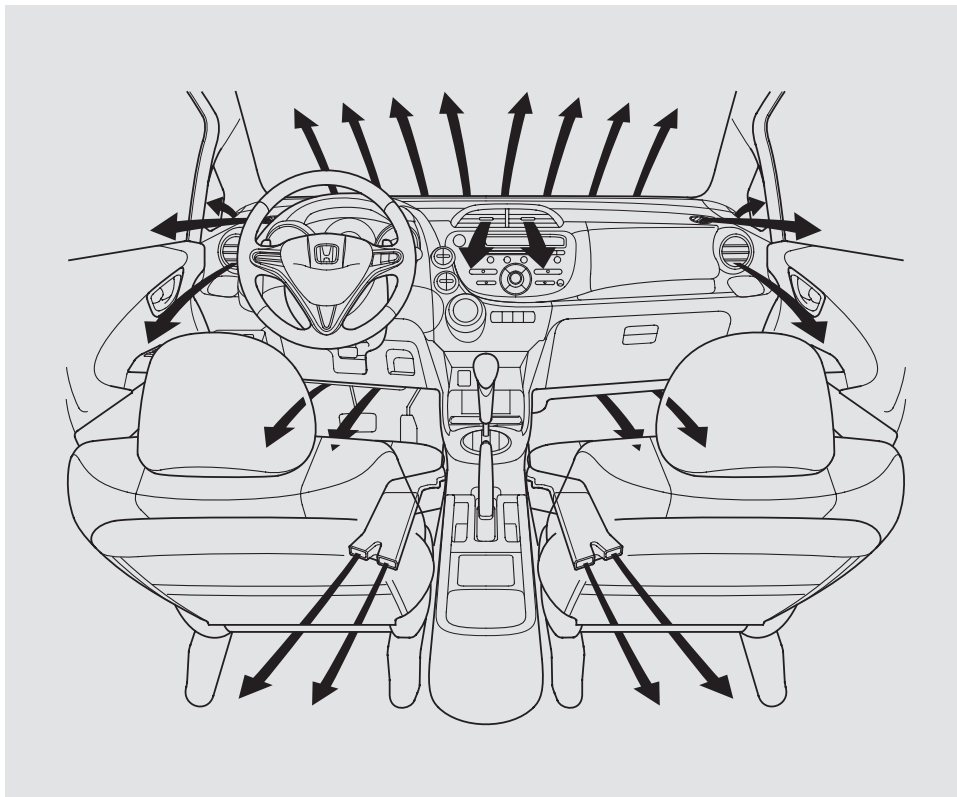
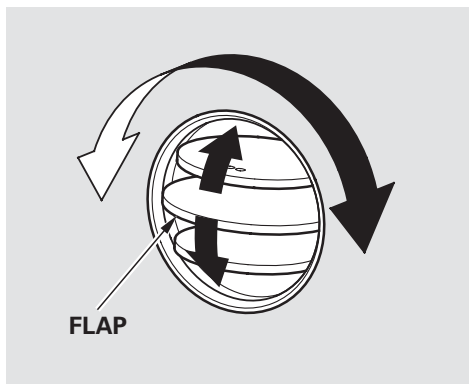




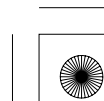
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Climate Control System



Features **171**



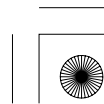
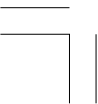
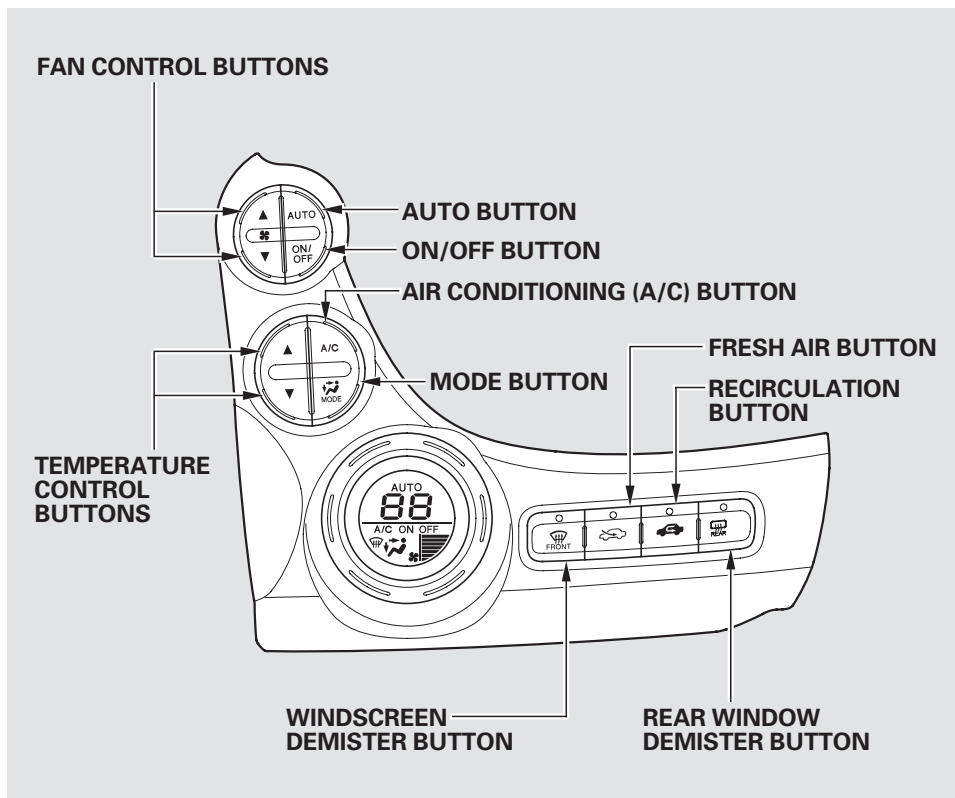


Climate Control System

Fully-automatic Operation

To put the automatic climate control in fully-automatic mode:

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





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.

During the auto idle stop, the air conditioning system will be turned off. If the ECON mode is selected, the fan may also be turned off.

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 fully-automatic mode. All other features remain automatically controlled. Making any manual selection causes the word AUTO in the display to go out.

Fan Control Buttons

Select the fan speed by pressing the fan control buttons (  or  ). The fan speed is represented by horizontal bars in the display.

Temperature Control Buttons

To adjust the desired temperature, push the temperature control buttons ( or ).

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 below the outside temperature.

CONTINUED





Climate Control System

Fresh Air and Recirculation Buttons

These two buttons control the source of air going into the system. In fresh air mode  , air comes from outside the vehicle. In recirculation mode  , the interior air recycles through the system.

The outside air intakes for the climate control system are at the base of the windscreen. 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.

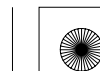
Windscreen Demister Button 
This button directs the main airflow to the windscreen for faster defrosting. It also overrides any mode selection you may have made.

When you select  , the system automatically turns on the A/C. For faster defrosting, manually set the fan speed to high. You can also increase airflow to the windscreen by closing the corner vents on the dashboard.

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 on and off (see page 126).





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.

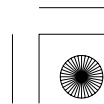
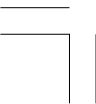
 Air flows from the floor vents.

 Airflow is divided between the floor vents and demister vents at the base of the windscreen.

To Turn Everything Off

To turn the system completely off, press the ON/OFF button.

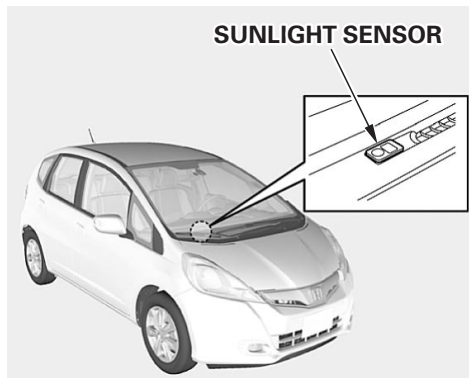
- Keep the system off for short periods only.
- To keep stale air and mustiness from collecting, you should have the fan running at all times.



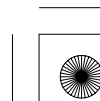
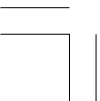
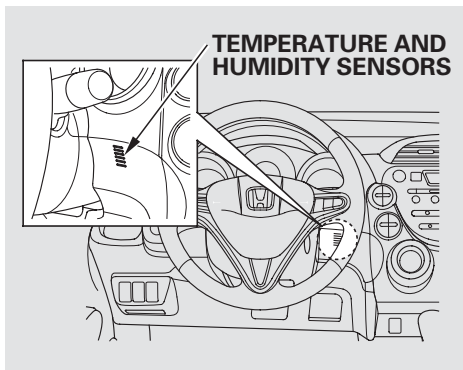


Climate Control System

Sunlight, Temperature, and Humidity Sensors



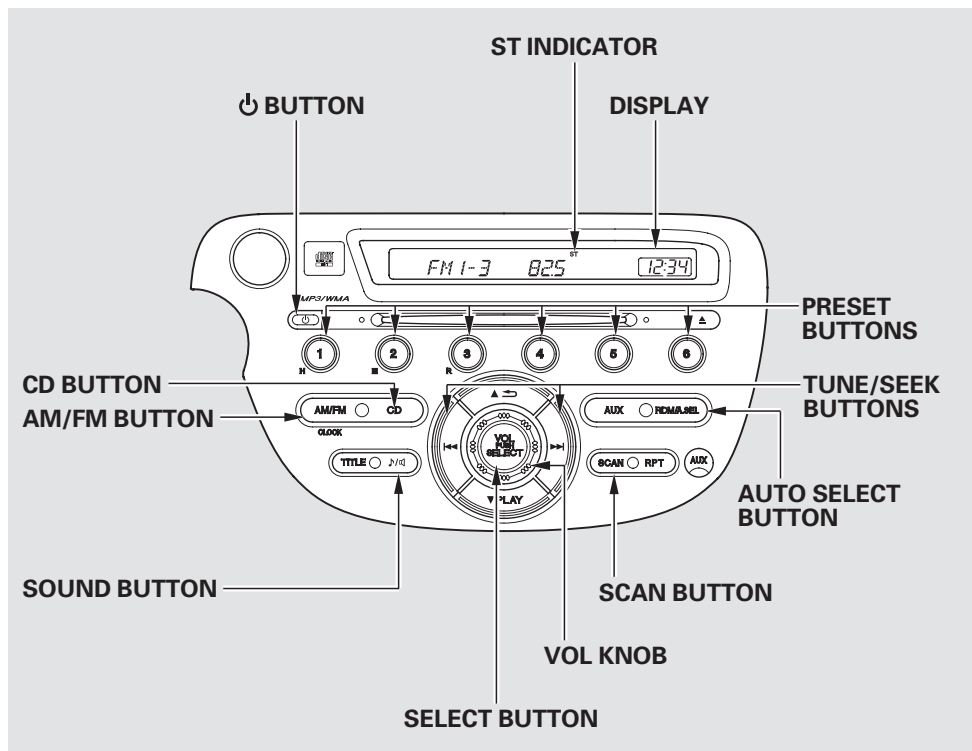
The climate control system has three sensors. A sunlight sensor is in the top of the dashboard, and the temperature and humidity sensors are next to the steering column. Do not cover the sensors or spill any liquid on them.





Audio System

Playing the Radio

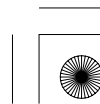
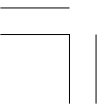


To Play the Radio

The ignition switch must be in the ACCESSORY (I) or ON (II) position to operate the audio system. Turn the system on by pushing the  button, or the AM/FM button. Adjust the volume by turning the knob.

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

On the AM band, AM noise reduction turns on automatically.





Audio System

To Select a Station

You can use any of five methods to find radio stations on the selected band: tune, seek, scan, the preset buttons, and auto select.

TUNE — Use the TUNE button to tune the radio to a desired frequency. Press the **▶▶|** button to tune to a higher frequency, and press the **|◀◀** button to tune to a lower frequency.

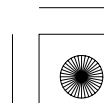
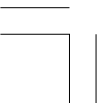
You can also use the select button and VOL knob to tune the radio to a desired frequency. Push the select button. You will see “**SEL**” in the display. Turn the VOL knob clockwise to tune to a higher frequency, or anticlockwise to tune to a lower frequency.

The mode will be cancelled about 10 seconds after you stop adjusting the knob. If you want to cancel the mode within 10 seconds, push the select button, (**▲ ↶**) button, or (**▼PLAY**) button.

SEEK — The SEEK function searches up and down from the current frequency to find a station with a strong signal. To activate it, press and hold the **|◀◀** or **▶▶|** button until you hear a beep.

SCAN — The scan function samples all stations with strong signals on the selected band. To activate it, press the SCAN button, then release it. You will see SCAN in the display. When the system finds a strong signal, it will stop and play that station for about 10 seconds.

If you do nothing, the system will scan for the next strong station and play it for 10 seconds. When it plays a station that you want to listen to, press the SCAN button again.





Audio System

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

1. Select the desired band, AM or FM. You can store one frequency on FM1, and one frequency on FM2 with each preset button.
2. Use the tune, seek, or scan function to tune the radio to a desired station.
3. Pick the preset number (1 – 6), then press and hold it until you hear a beep.
4. Repeat steps 1 through 3 to store a total of six stations on AM and twelve stations on FM.

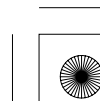
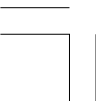
AUTO SELECT — If you are travelling and can no longer receive your preset stations, you can use the auto select feature to find stations in the local area.

Press the A. SEL button. You will see A. SEL flashing in the display, and the system goes into scan mode for several seconds. It stores the frequencies of six AM, and twelve FM stations in the preset buttons.

You will see a “0” displayed after pressing a preset button if auto select cannot find a strong station for every preset button.

If you do not like the stations auto select has stored, you can store other frequencies on the preset buttons as previously described.

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





Audio System

Adjusting the Sound

Press the SOUND () button repeatedly to display the BASS, TREBLE, FADER, BALANCE, and SVC (speed-sensitive volume compensation) settings.

BASS — Adjusts the bass.

TREBLE — Adjusts the treble.

FADER — Adjusts the front-to-back strength of the sound.

BALANCE — Adjusts the side-to-side strength of the sound.

SVC — Adjusts the volume level based on the vehicle speed.

Each mode is shown in the display as it changes. Turn the VOL knob to adjust the setting to your liking.

Except for SVC

When the level reaches centre, you will see a “C” in the display. Each time the level reaches maximum, minimum or centre, you will hear a beep.

Wait 10 seconds and the display returns to normal.

Speed-sensitive Volume Compensation (SVC)

The SVC mode controls the volume based on vehicle speed. The faster you go, the louder the audio volume becomes. As you slow down, the audio volume decreases.

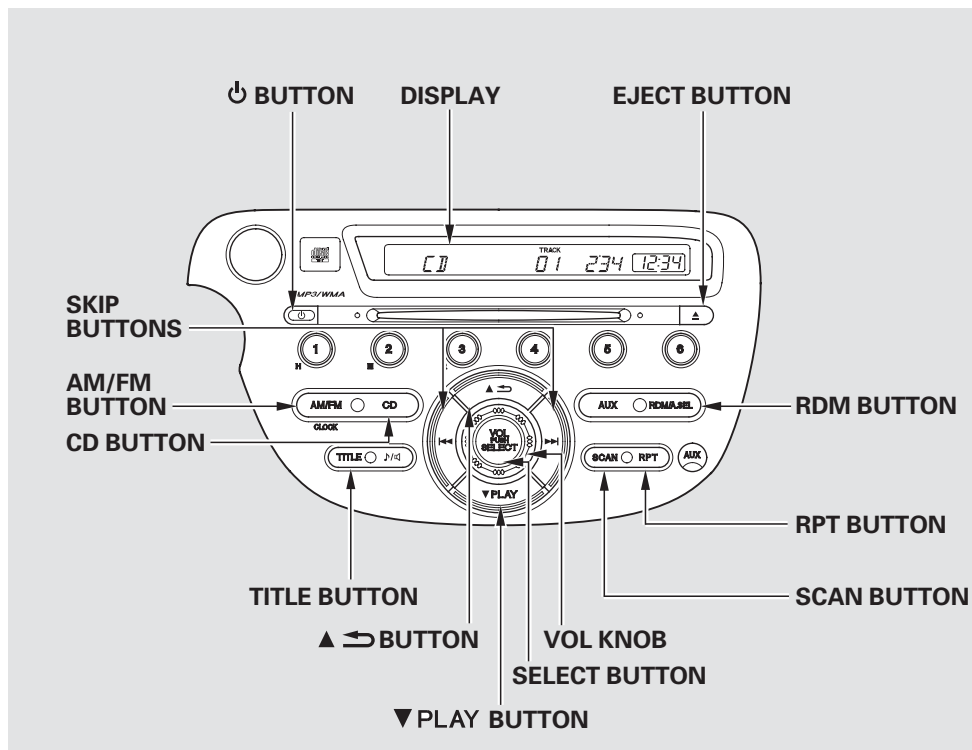
The SVC has four modes: SVC OFF, SVC LOW, SVC MID, and SVC HIGH. Turn the selector knob to adjust the setting to your liking. If you feel the sound is too loud, choose low. If you feel the sound is too quiet, choose high.





Audio System

Playing a Disc



To Play a Disc

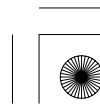
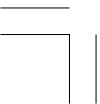
To load or play discs, the ignition switch must be in the ACCESSORY (I) or ON (II) position.

You operate the disc player with the same controls used for the radio. To select the disc player, press the CD button. You will see "CD" in the display. The number of the track playing and the elapsed time are shown in the display. You can also select the displayed information with the TITLE button (see page 183). The system will continuously play a disc until you change modes.

NOTICE

Do not use discs with adhesive labels. The label can curl up and cause the disc to jam in the unit.

CONTINUED





Audio System

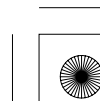
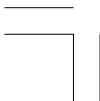
This audio system can also play CD-Rs and CD-RWs compressed in MP3 or WMA standard. You can select up to 99 folders, or up to 255 tracks/files.

Video CDs and DVDs do not work in this unit.

NOTE:

If a file on a WMA disc is protected by digital rights management (DRM), the audio unit displays **UNSUPPORTED**, and then skips to the next file.

Depending on the software the files were made with, it may not be possible to play some files, or display some text data.





Audio System

To Load a Disc

Insert a disc about halfway into the disc slot. The drive will pull the disc in the rest of the way and begin to play it. The number of the track playing is shown in the display. The system will continuously play a disc until you change modes.

You cannot load and play 8-cm discs in this system.

If the disc has a complex structure, it will take a while to read the disc before the system begins to play it.

Text Data Display Function

Each time you press the TITLE button, the display shows you the text, if the disc was recorded with text data.

You can see the album, artist, and track name in the display. If a disc is recorded in MP3 or WMA, you can see the folder and file name, and the artist, album, and track tag.

The display shows up to 16 characters of selected text data (the folder name, file name, etc.). If the text data has more than 16 characters, you will see the first 15 characters and the > indicator in the display. Press and hold the TITLE button until the next 16 characters are shown.

You will also see some text data under these conditions:

- When a new folder, file, or track is selected.
- When you change the audio mode to play a disc with text data or in MP3 or WMA.
- When you insert a disc, and the system begins to play.

CONTINUED





Audio System

When playing a CD-DA with text data, the album and track name are shown in the display. With MP3 or WMA files on a disc, the display shows the folder and file name.

To Change or Select Tracks/Files

You can use the SKIP buttons while a disc is playing to select passages and change tracks (files in MP3/WMA mode).

In MP3 or WMA mode, use the **▲➡** button or **▼PLAY** button to select folders in the disc and use the SKIP buttons to change files.

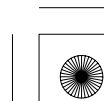
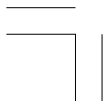
You can also select a folder or track/file directly by using the select button and VOL knob. Push the select button. You will see “**SEL**” in the display. Turn the VOL knob to select a track, then push the select button to play your selection. In MP3 or WMA mode, turn the knob to select a folder, push the button to set the selected folder, and turn the knob again to select a file, then push the button to play the selected file.

SKIP — Each time you press and release the **▶▶** SKIP button, the player skips forward to the beginning of the next track (file in MP3 or WMA mode). Press and release **◀◀** to skip backward to the beginning of the current track. Press it again to skip to the beginning of the previous track.

To move rapidly within a track or file, press and hold (**▶▶** or **◀◀**) of the SKIP button.

In MP3 or WMA mode

FOLDER SELECTION — To select a different folder, press the **▲➡** button or **▼PLAY** button. Press the **▲➡** side to skip to the next folder, and press the **▼PLAY** side to skip to the beginning of the previous folder.





Audio System

REPEAT (TRACK/FILE

REPEAT) — To continuously replay a track (files in MP3 or WMA mode), press and release the RPT button. You will see “RPT” in the display. Press and hold the RPT button for 2 seconds to turn it off.

In MP3 or WMA mode

FOLDER-REPEAT — This feature, when activated, replays all the files in the selected folder in the order they are compressed in MP3/WMA. To activate folder repeat mode, press the RPT button repeatedly until you see F-RPT in the display. The system continuously replays the current folder. Press and hold the RPT button to turn it off.

Each time you press and release the RPT button, the mode changes from file repeat to folder repeat, then to normal play.

SCAN — The SCAN function samples all the tracks on the disc in the order they are recorded on the disc (all files in the current folder in MP3 or WMA mode). To activate the scan feature, press and release the SCAN button. You will see “SCAN” in the display. You will get a 10 second sampling of each track/file in the disc/folder. Press and hold the SCAN button to get out of scan mode and play the last track sampled.

In MP3 or WMA mode

FOLDER SCAN — This feature, when activated, samples the first file of each folder on the disc. To activate folder scan, press the SCAN button twice. You will see F-SCAN in the display.

The system plays the first file in the first folder for about 10 seconds. If you do nothing, the system will then play the first files in the next folders for 10 seconds. After playing the first file in the last folder, the system plays normally.

CONTINUED





Audio System

RANDOM (Random within a disc) — This feature plays the tracks within a disc (the files within a disc in MP3 or WMA mode) in random order. To activate random play, press and release the RDM button. In MP3 or WMA mode, press the RDM button repeatedly to select RDM (within a disc random play). You will see RDM in the display. Press the RDM button for 2 seconds to return to normal play.

In MP3 or WMA mode

FOLDER RANDOM — This feature, when activated, plays the files within a current folder in random order, rather than in the order they are compressed in MP3 or WMA. To active folder random play, press and release the RDM button. You will see F-RDM in the display. Press and hold the RDM button to return to normal play.

To Stop Playing a Disc

Press the eject button () to remove the disc. If you eject the disc, but do not remove it from the slot, the system will automatically reload the disc after 10 seconds and put it in pause mode. To begin playing, press the CD button.

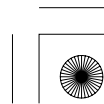
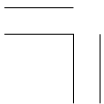
You can also eject the disc when the ignition switch is off.

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

If you turn the system off while a disc is playing, either with the () button or by turning off the ignition switch, the disc will stay in the drive. When you turn the system back on, the disc will begin playing where it left off.

Protecting Discs

For information on how to handle and protect compact discs, see page 188.





Audio System

Disc Player Error Messages

The chart on the right explains the error messages you may see in the display while playing a disc.

If you see an error message in the display while playing a disc, press the eject button. After ejecting the disc, check it for damage or deformation. If there is no damage, insert the disc again.

For additional information on damaged discs, see page 189 .

The audio system will try to play the disc. If there is still a problem, the error message will reappear. Press the eject button, and pull out the disc. Insert a different disc. If the new disc plays, there is a problem with the first disc. If the error message cycle repeats and you cannot clear it, take your vehicle to a dealer.

Error Message	Cause	Solution
HEAT ERROR	High temperature	Will disappear when the temperature returns to normal.
UNSUPPORTED	Track/File format not supported	Current track will be skipped. The next supported track or file plays automatically.
BAD DISC PLEASE CHECK OWNERS MANUAL PUSH EJECT	Mechanical Error	Press the EJECT button and pull out the disc. Check the disc for serious damage, signs of deformation, excessive scratches, and/or dirt (see page 189). Insert the disc again. If the code does not disappear, or the disc cannot be removed, consult your dealer. Do not try to force the disc out of the player.
BAD DISC PLEASE CHECK OWNERS MANUAL	Servo Error	





Protecting Your Discs

General Information

- When using CD-R or CD-RW discs, use only high quality discs labelled for audio use.
- When recording a CD-R or CD-RW, the recording must be closed for it to be used by the system.
- Play only standard round discs. Odd-shaped discs may jam in the drive or cause other problems.
- Handle your discs properly to prevent damage and skipping.

NOTICE

Do not use discs with adhesive labels. The label can curl up and cause the disc to jam in the unit.

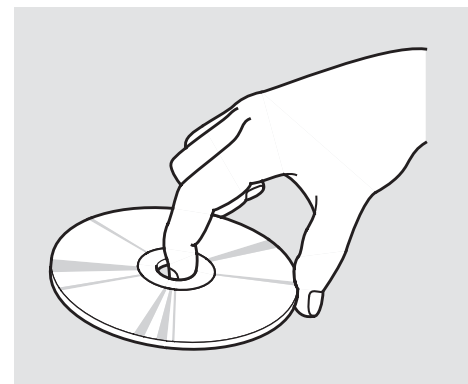
Protecting Discs

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

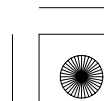
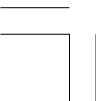
To clean a disc, use a clean soft cloth. Wipe across the disc from the centre to the outside edge.

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

Never try to insert foreign objects in the disc player.



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





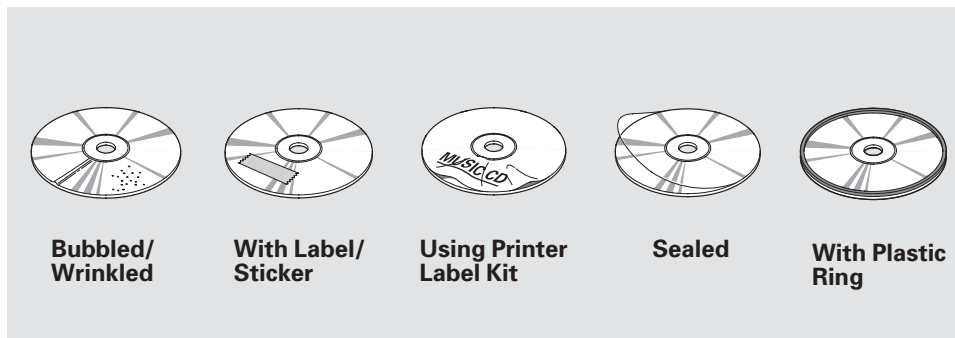
Protecting Your Discs

Additional Information on Recommended Discs

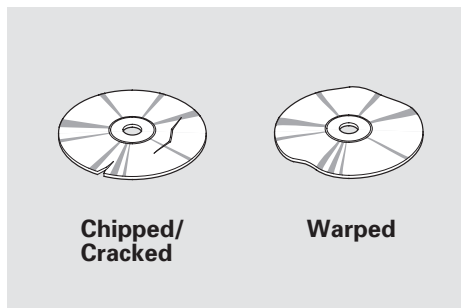
The in-dash disc player has a sophisticated and delicate mechanism. If you insert a damaged disc as indicated in this section, it may become stuck inside and damage the audio unit.

Examples of these discs are shown to the right:

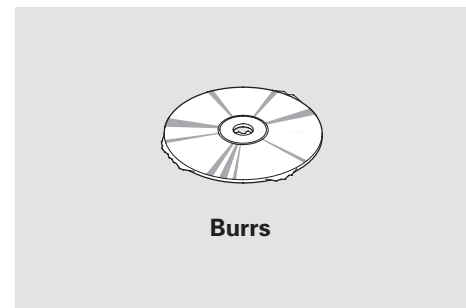
1. Bubbled, wrinkled, labelled, and excessively thick discs



2. Damaged discs



3. Poor quality discs



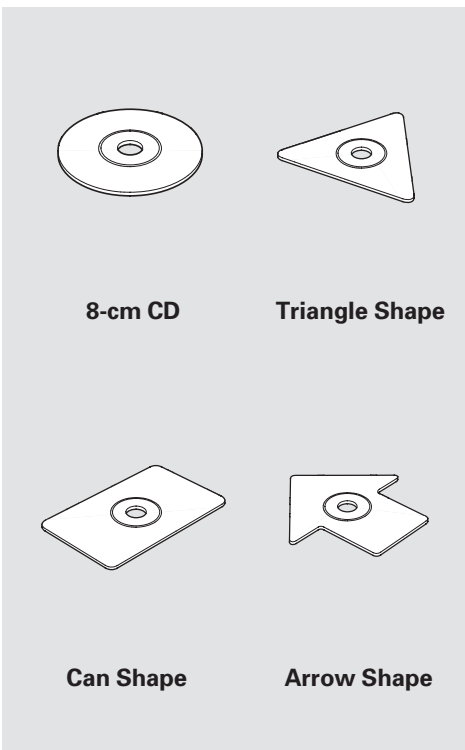
CONTINUED



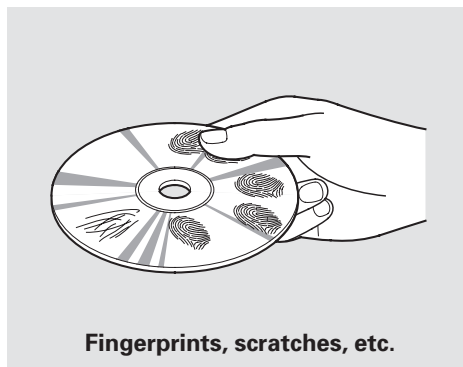


Protecting Your Discs

4. Small, irregular shaped discs



5. Discs with scratches, dirty discs



- CD-R or CD-RW may not play due to the recording conditions.
- Scratches and fingerprints on the discs may cause the sound to skip.

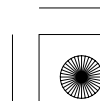
- Recommended discs are printed with the following logo.



- Audio unit may not play the following formats.



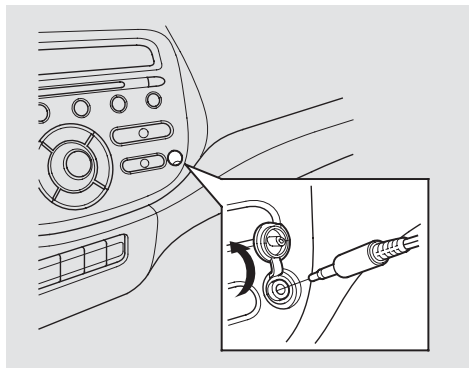
- This audio unit cannot play a Dual-disc®.





Auxiliary Input Jack, Radio Theft Protection

Auxiliary Input Jack



The auxiliary input jack is on the audio unit. The system will accept auxiliary input from standard audio accessories.

When you plug in a mini-jack cable between a compatible audio unit and the jack, you will see AUX in the display and the system automatically switches to AUX mode.

Radio Theft Protection

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

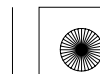
You should have received a card that lists your audio system's code and serial numbers. It is best to store this card in a safe place at home. In addition, you should write the audio system's serial number in this owner's manual.

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

If your vehicle's battery is disconnected or goes dead, the audio system will disable itself. If this happens, you will see "ENTER CODE" in the frequency display the next time you turn on the system. Use the preset buttons to enter the code. The code is on the radio code card included in your owner's manual kit. When it is entered correctly, the radio will start playing.

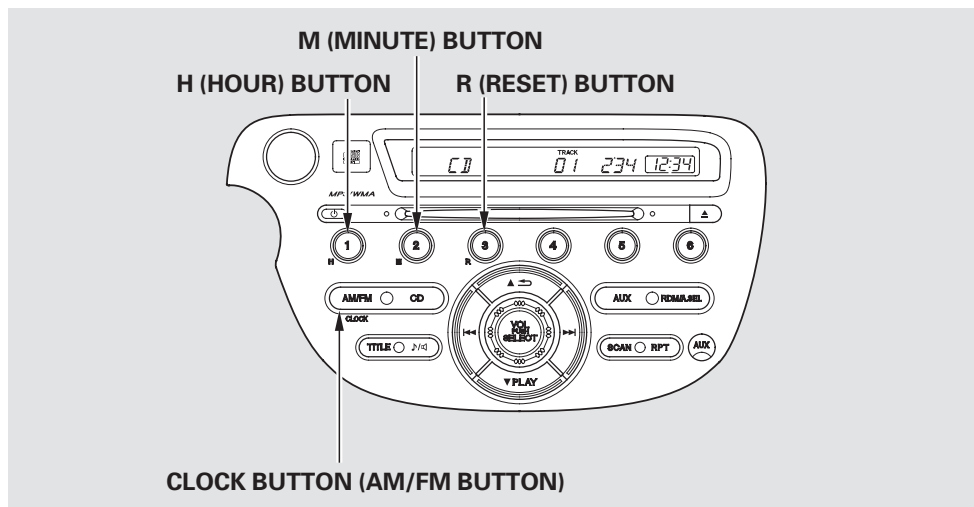
If you make a mistake entering the code, do not start over; complete the five-digit sequence, then enter the correct code. You have ten tries to enter the correct code. If you are unsuccessful in ten attempts, you must then leave the system on for one hour before trying again.

The system will retain your AM and FM presets even if power is disconnected.





Setting the Clock



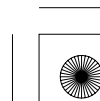
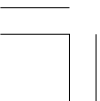
To set the time, press the CLOCK (AM/FM) button until you hear a beep, then release the button. The displayed time begins to blink.

Change the hours by pressing the H (hour) button until the numbers advance to the desired time. Change the minutes by pressing the M (minute) button until the numbers advance to the desired time.

Press the CLOCK button again to enter the set time.

You can quickly set the time to the nearest hour. If the displayed time is before the half hour, press and hold the CLOCK button, then press the R (reset) button to set the time back to the previous hour. If the displayed time is after the half hour, the same procedure sets the time forward to the beginning of the next hour.

For example: 1:06 will reset to 1:00
1:52 will reset to 2:00

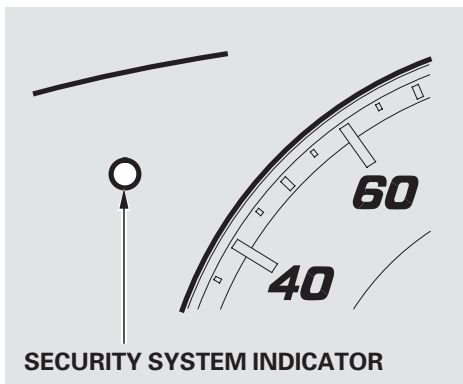




Security System

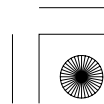
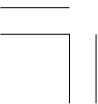
The security system helps to protect your vehicle and valuables from theft. The horn sounds and the turn signal lights flash if someone attempts to break into your vehicle or remove the radio. This alarm continues for 30 seconds, then the system resets. If the cause of the alarm continues, alarming will repeat several times at about 5-second intervals.

To turn off an activated system before 30 seconds have elapsed, unlock the driver's door with 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 and the tailgate 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.

CONTINUED





Security System

When you lock the doors and the tailgate with the key or 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 on the driver's door while pulling the outside door handle.

Once the security system is set, opening any door or tailgate (without using the remote transmitter), or the bonnet, will cause it to alarm. It also alarms if the audio unit is removed from the dashboard or the wiring is cut.

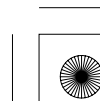
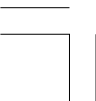
The alarm also activates if a passenger inside the locked vehicle turns the ignition switch on.

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 multi-information display (see page 13), to see if the doors and tailgate are fully closed. Since there is no bonnet indicator, manually check the bonnet.

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

NOTICE

Unlocking the doors with the key will cause the security system to alarm. Make sure you always unlock the doors with the remote transmitter.

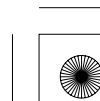
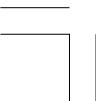




Before Driving

Before you begin driving your vehicle, you should know what fuel 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.

Break-in Period	196
Fuel Recommendation	196
Service Station Procedures	197
Refueling.....	197
Opening and Closing the Bonnet	198
Oil Check	199
Engine Coolant Check	200
Fuel Economy	201
Accessories and Modifications	202
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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. During this period:

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

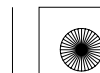
You should also follow these recommendations with an overhauled or exchanged engine, or when the brakes are replaced.

Fuel Recommendation

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

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.

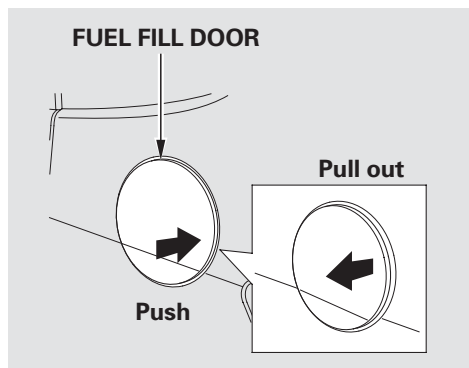
Using petrol containing lead will damage your vehicle's emissions controls and engine. This contributes to air pollution.





Service Station Procedures

Refueling



1. Park with the left side closest to the service station pump.
2. Make sure the driver's door is unlocked. The fuel fill door always locks or unlocks in conjunction with the driver's door.

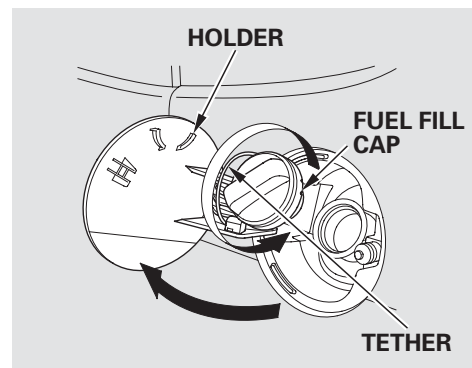
With the driver's door locked, the fuel fill door is also locked.

3. Outside of the vehicle, push on the right side edge of the fuel fill door in the middle until you hear a click. The fuel fill door will pop up slightly. Pull it outward to open it.

⚠ 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.**



4. Remove the fuel fill cap slowly. You may hear a hissing sound as pressure inside the tank equalizes.

Place the fuel fill cap in the holder on the fuel fill door. To prevent the fuel fill cap from becoming lost, it is attached to the fuel filler with a tether.

CONTINUED





Service Station Procedures

5. Stop filling the tank after the fuel nozzle automatically clicks off. Do not try to “top off” the tank. This leaves some room in the fuel tank for the fuel to expand with temperature changes.
6. Screw the fuel fill cap back on until it clicks at least once.
7. Push the fuel fill door closed until it latches. If the door won’t close fully, do not force it. Unlock the driver’s door first.

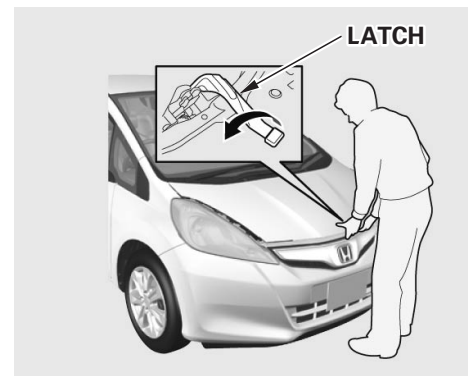
NOTICE

The fuel door and its latching mechanism can be permanently damaged if the fuel door is forced closed when the driver’s door is locked.

Opening and Closing the Bonnet

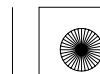


1. Park the vehicle, and set the parking brake. Pull the bonnet release handle under the lower corner of the dashboard. The bonnet will pop up slightly.



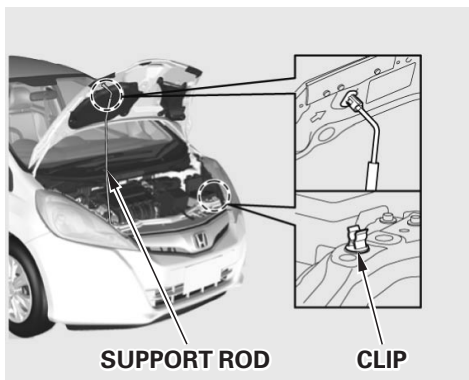
2. Put your fingers between the front edge of the bonnet and the front grille. The bonnet latch handle is above the “H” logo. Push this handle up to release the bonnet. Lift the bonnet.

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.





Service Station Procedures



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

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 above the fender, then let it drop. Make sure it is securely latched.

While the auto idle stop function is activated, the engine is stopped but the ignition switch is in the ON (II) position. Do not open the bonnet as the engine components are hot.

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. Consumption is likely to be higher when the engine is new.

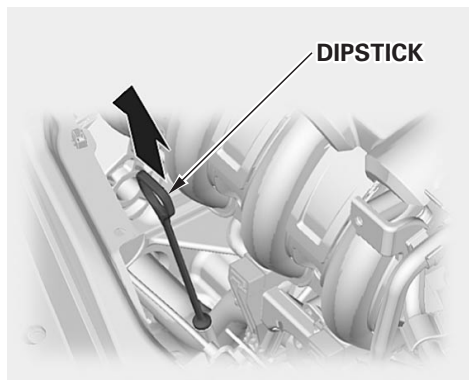
Make sure the engine is warmed up and the vehicle is parked on level ground. Turn off the engine and wait approximately 3 minutes before checking the oil level.

CONTINUED





Service Station Procedures

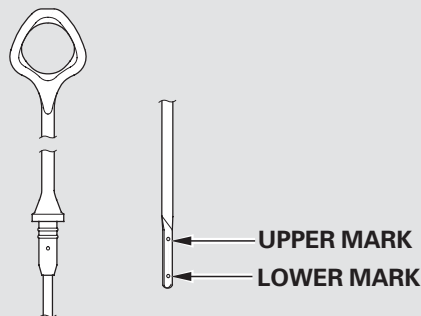


1. Remove the dipstick (orange handle).

Remove the dipstick carefully, so you do not spill the oil. Spilled oil could damage components in the engine compartment.

2. Wipe off the dipstick with a clean cloth or paper towel.
3. Insert it all the way back in its tube.

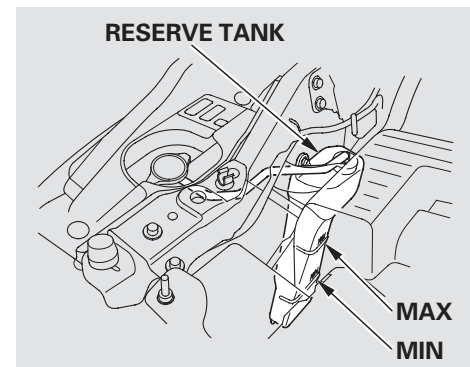
For some types



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 245 .

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 255 for information on adding the proper coolant.

Refer to **Owner's Maintenance Checks** on page 252 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 249).

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 economy and reduces the chance of corrosion.
- Drive moderately. Rapid acceleration, abrupt cornering, and hard braking use more fuel.
- Try to drive always in the D position.

- You may find that your vehicle unique combination of an engine and an electric motor has driving characteristics that are somewhat different from what you are used to.
- Try to maintain a constant speed. Every time you slow down and speed up, your vehicle uses extra fuel.
- Wind resistance causes vehicles to use more fuel at higher speeds. Driving at moderate speeds on the motorway also reduces wind resistance and conserves fuel.

- The instant fuel economy gauge and the ambient meter allow you to monitor your fuel economy and adjust your driving habits to save fuel.
- Combine several short trips into one.
- Use the ECON mode as much as possible.
- The air conditioning puts an extra load on the engine which makes it use more fuel. Use the fresh-air ventilation when possible.
- Using the ECON ON mode with the A/C off is the most effective way to get the best fuel economy.

CONTINUED





Fuel Economy, Accessories and Modifications

You may notice that using the A/C causes a greater drop in fuel economy than you are used to in other vehicles. Although the amount of extra fuel used by the A/C load on the engine is no greater than other vehicles, it is more noticeable because of your vehicle's excellent fuel economy. Using the A/C in hot weather may result in fuel economy that is lower than expected.

Accessories and Modifications

Modifying your vehicle, or installing non-Honda accessories, may 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.

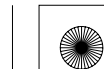
Although non-Honda accessories may fit on your vehicle, they may not meet factory specifications, and could adversely affect your vehicle's handling, stability, and reliability.

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, radio antenna, and low-powered audio systems should not interfere with your vehicle's computer controlled systems, such as your airbags and anti-lock brakes.





Accessories and Modifications

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

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.

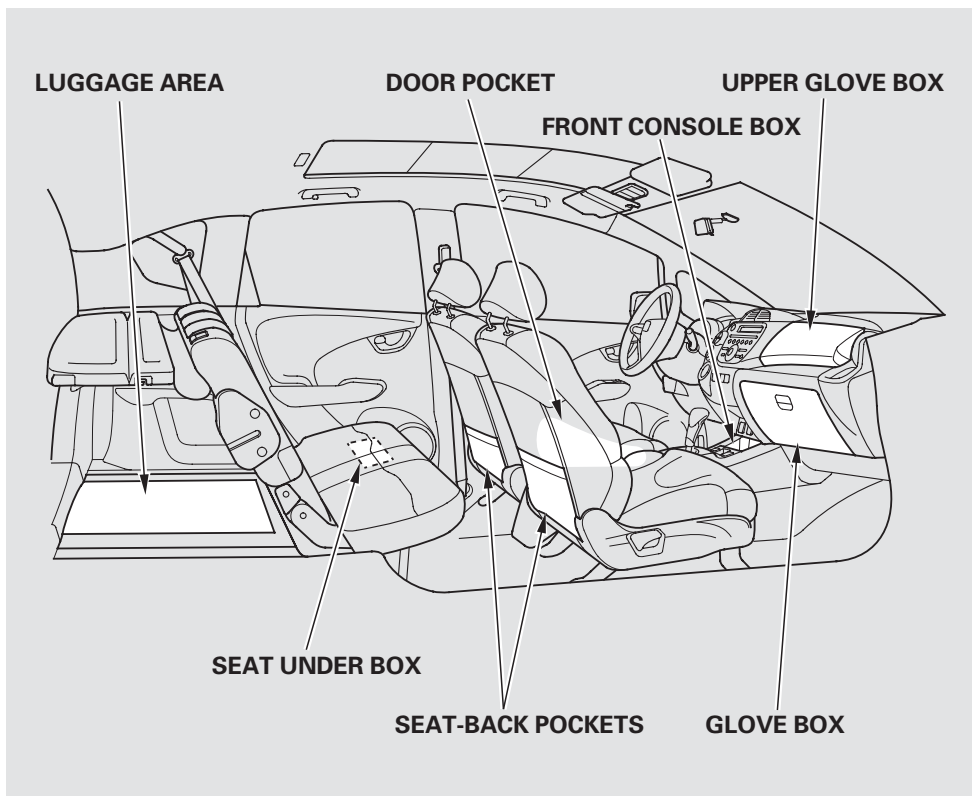
Some examples are:

- 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, stability, and reliability.
 - 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.





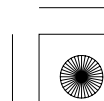
Carrying Luggage



Your vehicle has several convenient storage areas:

- Upper glove box
- Glove box
- Door and seat-back pockets
- Luggage area, including the rear seats when folded up or down.
- Front console box
- Seat under box
- Roof-rack (if installed)

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 334 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, and 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.

CONTINUED





Carrying Luggage

- If you fold the rear seats up or down, tie down items that could be thrown about the vehicle during a crash or sudden stop. Also, keep all luggage below the bottom of the windows. If it is higher, it could interfere with the proper operation of the side curtain airbags.

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 150 for folding rear seats.

Carrying Luggage in the Luggage Area or on a Roof Rack

- 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.
- Do not place items on the luggage area cover, or stack objects higher than the top of the back seat. They could block your view and be thrown about the vehicle during a crash or sudden stop.
- Do not spill any liquids on or around the IMA battery. Spilled liquids may damage the IMA battery. If you accidentally spill liquids on or around the battery, ensure that the spill is completely wiped up at the earliest possible time.

- 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 45 kg. Please contact your dealer for further information.

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

NOTICE

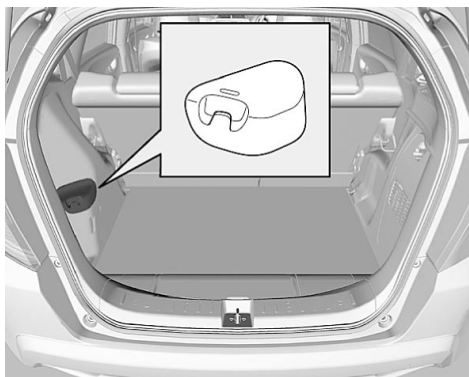
A normal bike rack must not be fitted to the tailgate.





Carrying Luggage

Luggage Hook



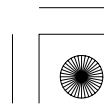
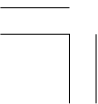
Your vehicle has the luggage hook on the side panel in the luggage area. It is designed to hold light items. Heavy objects may damage the hook. Make sure any items put on hook weigh less than 1 kg (2.2 lbs).

Air Intake



The air intake for the IMA battery and electronics is located on the rear right pillar. Do not block this air intake. Doing so may cause the IMA battery and the power control unit to overheat, causing the IMA to shut down. It will start working again after it cools.

Do not spill any liquids over the air intake and also do not put any small foreign objects in it. This may damage the IMA battery and the power control unit.

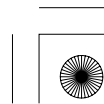
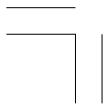




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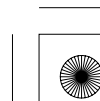
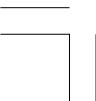




Driving

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.

Preparing to Drive	210
Starting the Engine.....	211
Eco Assist System	212
Automatic Transmission (CVT) ..	219
Driving with the Paddle Shifters.....	224
Auto Idle Stop.....	229
Parking.....	232
Braking System.....	232
Anti-lock Brakes (ABS)	234
Driving in Bad Weather	236
Towing a Trailer	237





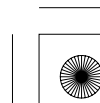
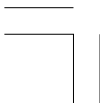
Preparing to Drive

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 144).
7. Check the adjustment of the inside and outside mirrors (see page 157).

8. Check the steering wheel adjustment (see page 129).
9. Make sure the doors are securely closed.
10. Fasten your seat belt. Check that your passengers have fastened their seat belts (see page 16).
11. When you start the engine, check the gauges and indicators in the instrument panel (see page 67).
12. Check the symbol(s) on the multi-information display.





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. For more information, see page 131 .

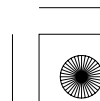
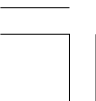
Starting in Cold Weather

In cold weather, the conventional starter is used instead of the IMA system starter. This is normal.

NOTICE

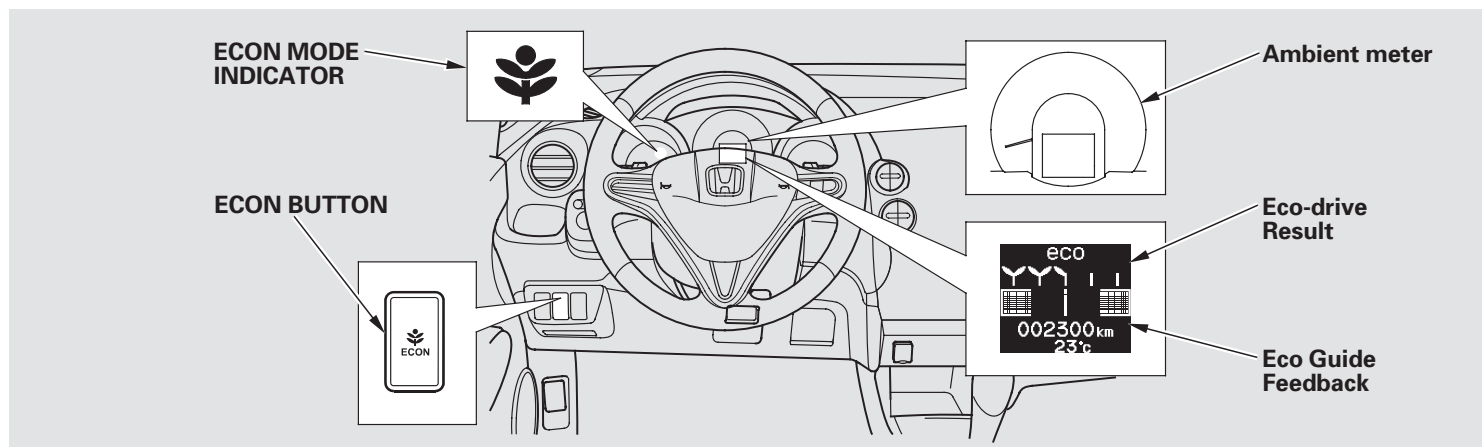
The engine is harder to start in cold weather. Also, the thinner air found at altitudes above 2,400 meters adds to this problem.

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.





Eco Assist System



Eco Assist System is a coaching system designed to help you develop and maintain a fuel efficient driving style.

The system monitors your driving style, and can display how it impacts your vehicle's fuel economy. You can then make adjustments to your driving style to maximize fuel economy. (For additional information on fuel economy, see page 201.)

Your vehicle's fuel economy may improve more with the ECON mode on (see page 128).

The driver feedback information is shown in two locations:

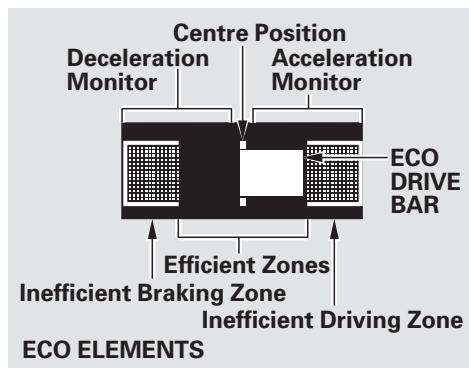
- The ambient meter, located in the speedometer (see page 214).
- The multi-information display (see page 80).





Eco Assist System

Eco Guide Feedback



The Eco Drive Bar on the Eco guide feedback display appears on the multi-information display while you drive.

- During acceleration, the bar extends to the right of the centre line.
- During deceleration, the bar extends to the left of the centre line.
- If the bar stays within the Efficient Driving Zones, your current driving style is conducive to good fuel economy.
- If the bar extends into the Inefficient Driving Zones, your current driving style is not conducive to good fuel economy.

It is recommended to drive in the D position for better fuel efficiency.

Eco Drive Bar Examples

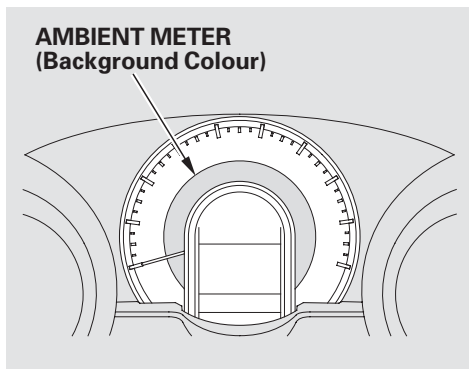
Driving Style	ECO Drive Bar
Slow, steady acceleration-maximizes fuel economy	
Slow deceleration-maximizes fuel economy	
Moderate acceleration	
Moderate deceleration	
Aggressive/Inconsistent acceleration-lowers fuel economy	
Aggressive deceleration-lowers fuel economy	



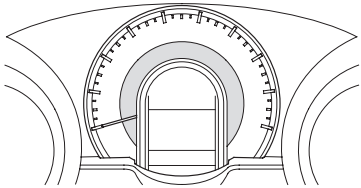
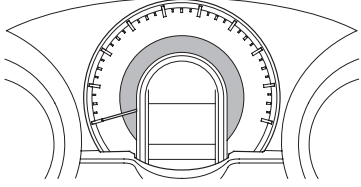
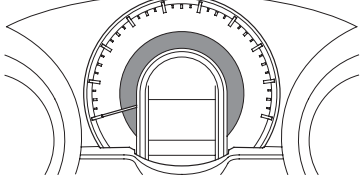


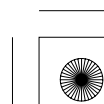
Eco Assist System

Ambient Meter



The Ambient Meter (in the speedometer) changes colour to show the effects of your driving style with the shift in D. This feature can be turned off (see page 108).

Meter Background Colour	Fuel Economy
Green 	High  Low
Blue Green 	
Blue 	





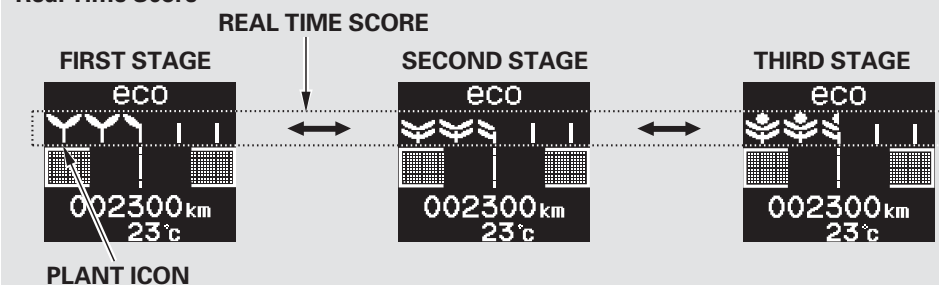
Eco Assist System

Eco Assist Scoring

A point system is used so you can monitor your driving style and the impact on fuel economy. Points are:

- Accumulated when your driving style is fuel efficient
- Deducted when your style is not fuel efficient

Real Time Score



With the ignition switch in the ON (II) position

Eco Assist scoring is displayed on the multi-information display in the following ways:

Real Time Score — Your current trip is represented on the Eco Guide screen, starting without any leaves on the plants. Leaves then accumulate during the current trip, as long as you maintain an economic driving style.

CONTINUED





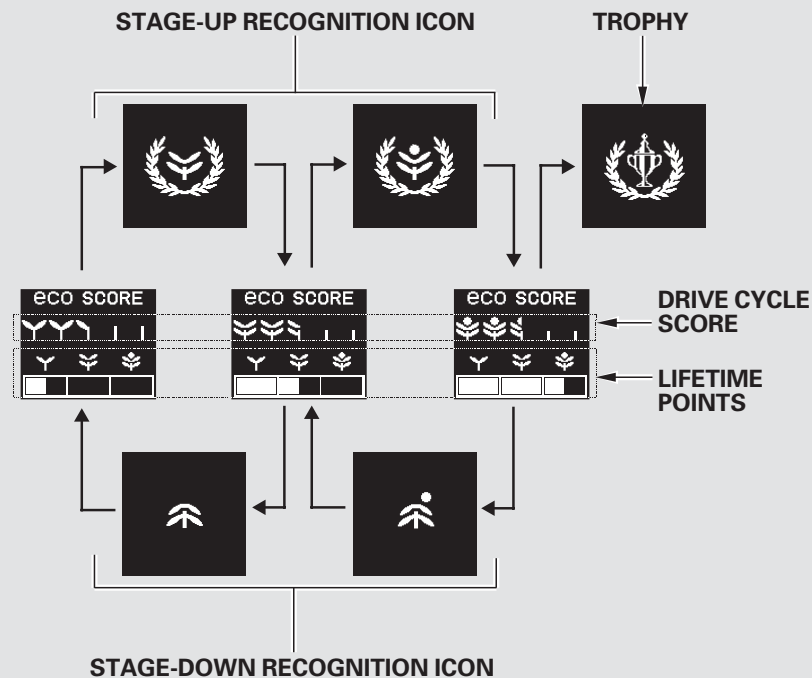
Eco Assist System

Drive Cycle Score — The score from your just completed trip is represented on the Eco Score screen by the “plant” icons.

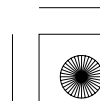
Lifetime Points — Cumulative, or lifetime trips, which build up over time, represented by a bar graph at the bottom of the Eco Score display.

Each time you turn the ignition switch to the LOCK (0) position, the Eco Score displays for a few seconds to show your current stage and lifetime points.

Drive Cycle Score/Lifetime Score



When turning off the ignition switch





Eco Assist System

There are three Eco stages, with five plants per stage. As you accumulate a specified number of leaves, you advance from one stage to the next. The plant grows leaves from left to right, or loses them from right to left. A trophy icon appears once you have reached the maximum third stage score.

The scoring system for points is based on:

- Braking and accelerating
- Vehicle speed
- ECON button usage
- Idle duration

Real time scores must accumulate over time to result in a stage change. In order to build lifetime points and advance to the next stage, you need to keep your efficient driving style every time you make a trip. It can take several months to move from one stage to the next. Individual results will vary.		
Stages/Displays and icons	Definition	
First Stage 	A total of two leaves can be put on each plant icon.	
Second Stage 	A total of four leaves can be added to each plant icon.	
Third Stage 	A circular shaped icon, which represents a blossom, can be added on top of each plant icon with four leaves.	
Maximum Score Icons		
First Stage 	Second Stage 	Third Stage 
An icon appears once you have reached the maximum score for each stage and are moving up to the next stage. These icons appear briefly when the ignition switch it turned off. Once the 3rd stage maximum score is reached, the system continues to monitor your driving. If you maintain a fuel efficient driving style, your score remains at the highest stage. If you drive less efficiently, points will be deducted and you may drop (stage down) to the previous stage.		





Eco Assist System

As you progress to a higher level, the system monitors your driving style more strictly. As a result, you must further refine your driving style to continue to move up to the next level.

The following are some of the conditions that may affect your score:

- Extremely high or low ambient temperature
- Inconsistent acceleration use, such as pumping the pedal repeatedly within a short period of time
- Frequent use of the climate control system
- Short distance trips

Reset the System

The following procedure clears all leaves and your lifetime points. This procedure must be followed exactly.

Turn the ignition switch to the ON (II) position. Confirm that the ECON mode is OFF. If it is OFF, proceed to step 1. Do **not** run the engine.

If the ECON mode is on, press and release the ECON button to turn it off. You also need to turn the ignition switch off.

Turn the ignition switch to the ON (II) position again. Do **not** run the engine.

Complete the following steps within 30 seconds:

1. Press and release the brake pedal at least two times. The ambient meter colour changes from blue to green*.

* : The ambient meter colour changes only if the multi-information display's meter colour change setting is on. (See page 108.)

2. Press and release the ECON button two times (ECON mode comes on, then goes off). The ambient meter colour goes off, and the accumulated data is cleared.
3. Turn the ignition switch to the LOCK (0) position.



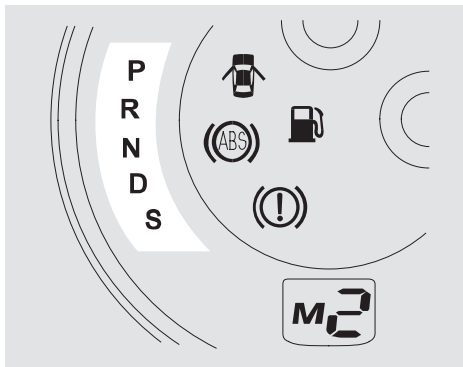


Automatic Transmission (CVT)

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



This indicator on the instrument panel shows 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.

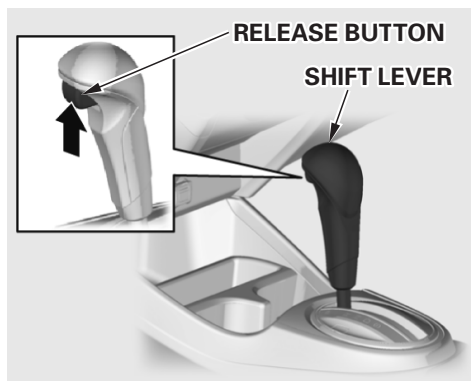
When the “D” indicator warns of a possible problem with the transmission, you will see the symbol “,” or, the symbol with a “CHECK SYSTEM” message.





Automatic Transmission (CVT)

Shifting

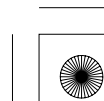
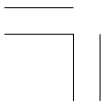


To shift from Park to any position, press the brake pedal, the release button on the front of the shift lever, then pull the lever. You cannot shift out of Park when the ignition switch is in the LOCK (0) or the ACCESSORY (I) position.

To shift from:	Do this:
P to R	Press the brake pedal and press the release button.
R to P N to R D to S	Press the release button.
S to D D to N N to D 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 front 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 223.





Automatic Transmission (CVT)

To avoid transmission damage, come to a complete stop before shifting into Park. You must also press the release button to shift 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 the release button on the front 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 the driving conditions.

CONTINUED





Automatic Transmission (CVT)

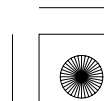
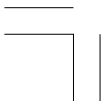
Second (S) – To shift into the S position, press the release button on the front of the shift lever, and move the lever to S. The S position is similar to D, except the range of ratios are different for better acceleration and increased engine braking.

With the shift lever in D or S, you can also use the paddle shifters to shift the transmission up or down. With the paddle shifters, you can operate the transmission much like a manual transmission without a clutch pedal. For more information on driving with the paddle shifters, see page 224 .

Engine Speed Limiter

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) in the engine's computer controls. The engine will run normally when you reduce the speed to below the maximum.



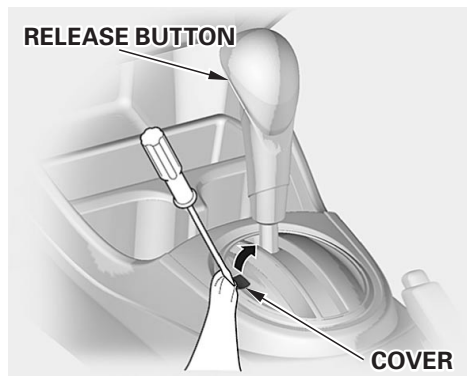


Automatic Transmission (CVT)

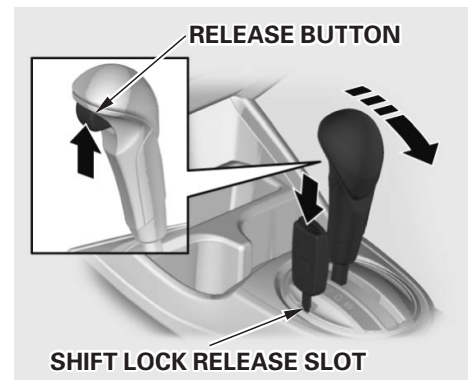
Shift Lock Release

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 to prevent scratches. Using a small flat-tip screwdriver or metal fingernail file, carefully pry on the notch of the cover to remove it.

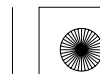


4. Insert the key into the shift lock release slot.
5. Push down on the key while you press the release button on the shift lever and move the shift lever out of Park to neutral.



6. Remove the key from the shift lock release slot, then reinstall the cover. Make sure the notch on the cover is on the left side. Insert the key into the ignition switch, 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.



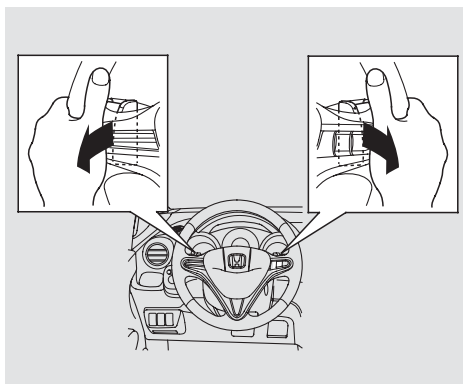


Driving with the Paddle Shifters

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

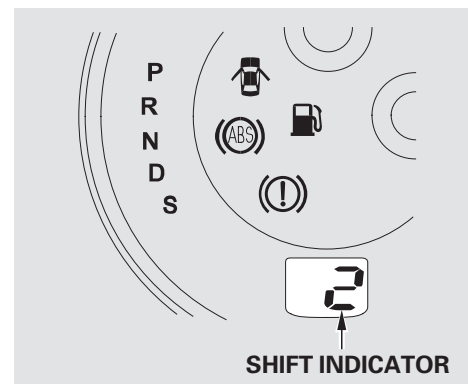
When you are driving in the D position, pulling either paddle shifter switches from the D-normal shift mode to the D-paddle shift mode. You can shift the transmission up or down through seven-stages manually with the paddle shifters.

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 either side of the steering wheel.

Pull the + (right) paddle shifter to upshift. Pull - (left) to downshift.



When you pull either paddle shifter, the shift indicator shows you the selected speed number.

When the transmission returns to ordinary automatic transmission (CVT), the displayed shift indicator disappears.





Driving with the Paddle Shifters

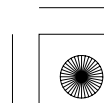
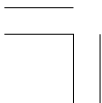
Downshifting with the – (left) paddle shifter allows you to increase the engine braking when going down steep or long hills, and provides more power when climbing uphill. You can upshift the transmission manually to reduce the rpm.

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).

To cancel the D-paddle shift mode manually, pull and hold the + side paddle shifter until the shift indicator goes out.

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

CONTINUED





Driving with the Paddle Shifters

Each time you pull either paddle shifter, the transmission shifts one speed up or down. If you want to shift up or down more than two speeds, pull the paddle shifter twice, pause, and then pull it again.

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

- You downshift before the engine speed reaches the highest threshold of the lower speed.
- If you try to do this, the shift indicator will flash the number of the lower speed several times, then return to a higher speed.
- You upshift before the engine speed reaches the lowest threshold of the higher speed.
- You press both paddle shifters at the same time.
- You pull one of the two paddle shifters with another paddle shifter being pressed.

The transmission downshifts to first speed and returns to ordinary automatic transmission (CVT) when the vehicle comes to a complete stop and the vehicle speed is about 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).



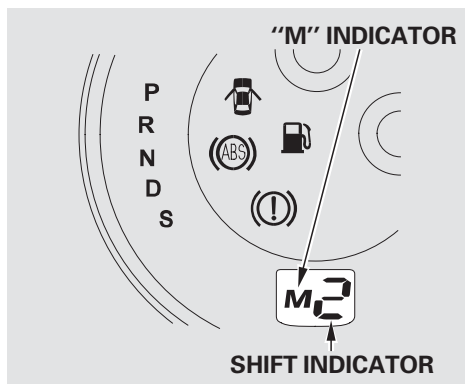


Driving with the Paddle Shifters

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

With the shift lever in the S position, you can select the 7-speed manual shift mode to shift speeds; 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 front 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 the “S” position and pull either paddle shifter, the shift indicator displays “M” along with the selected speed number.

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

If you keep depressing the accelerator pedal without pulling 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 speed when the vehicle speed reaches 10 km/h or less.

Downshifting with the – (left) 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.

CONTINUED





Driving with the Paddle Shifters

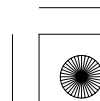
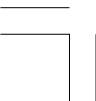
The automatic transmission (CVT) will not allow you to shift if:

- You downshift before the engine speed reaches the highest threshold of the lower speed.

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

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

L (Low) mode — To shift to Low mode, press and hold both paddle shifters simultaneously until you see L in the shift indicator. Use Low to get more power when climbing, and for maximum engine braking when going down steep hills.





Auto Idle Stop

To help maximize fuel economy, your vehicle has an Auto Idle Stop function. Depending on environmental conditions and vehicle operation, the engine will shut off when you come to a stop.

The engine automatically stops when:

The vehicle comes to a stop with the shift lever in the D position and the brake pedal pressed.

The engine may also stop when vehicle speed drops below 11 km/h with the brake pedal pressed.

While the auto idle stop function is activated, the auto idle stop indicator in the instrument panel blinks (see page 231).

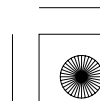
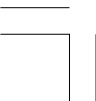
When the ECON mode is on, the engine is more likely to stop than when it is off (see page 128).

The engine will not stop automatically under the following conditions:

- Vehicle speed does not go above 11 km/h after starting the engine.
- The engine coolant temperature is low.

- The transmission fluid temperature is low.
- The vehicle is stopped with the shift position in R or S.
- When the vehicle is stopped on an incline.
- The windscreen demister is on.
- The fan speed is selected to high (more than four steps on the horizontal fan speed indicators).
- The IMA battery charge is low.

CONTINUED





Auto Idle Stop

The engine may not stop automatically under the following conditions:

- The IMA battery temperature is excessively high or low (see page 79).
- The ECON button is off, and there is a significant difference between the ambient temperature and the temperature setting of the climate control system.
- The climate control system is dehumidifying the air.
- The vehicle is stopped by braking suddenly.

When the ECON button is on, the engine is more likely to stop. See page 128 for the ECON button.

The engine automatically restarts when:

The brake pedal is released.

Under the following conditions, the engine restarts even if the brake pedal is pressed:

- The shift position is changed to R.
- The accelerator pedal is pressed.
- The pressure to the brake pedal is reduced and the vehicle starts moving while stopped on an incline.
- The IMA battery charge becomes low.
- The engine coolant temperature becomes low.

- The pressure on the brake pedal is repeatedly applied and released slightly during a stop.

- The ECON button is off, and the difference between the ambient temperature and the temperature setting of the climate control system becomes significant.

- The climate control system starts to dehumidify the interior.

- The windscreen demister button is pressed.

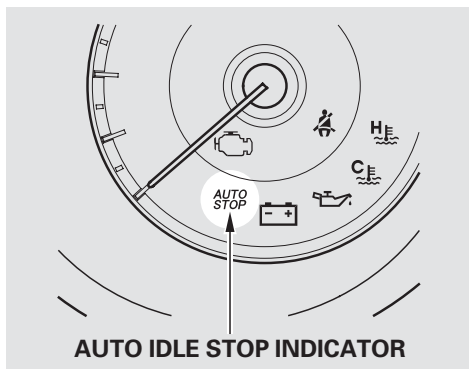
If the auto idle stop function turns off the engine for a long time, the charge of the IMA and 12 volt batteries becomes low, and the engine may not restart automatically. Always turn the ignition switch to the LOCK (0) position, set the parking brake, and remove the key if you are getting out of the vehicle.





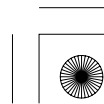
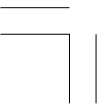
Auto Idle Stop

Auto Idle Stop Indicator



This indicator blinks when the auto idle stop system is in operation. If the driver's door is opened while the indicator is blinking, the buzzer sounds to notify that the auto idle stop system is active.

The time that auto idle stop is activated may be reduced if you operate the windscreen wipers with the climate control system on.





Parking, Braking System

Always use the parking brake when you park your vehicle. Make sure the parking brake is set firmly, or your vehicle may roll if it is parked on an incline.

Set the parking brake before you put the transmission in Park. This keeps the vehicle from moving and putting pressure on the parking mechanism in the transmission.

Parking Tips

- Make sure the windows are closed.
- Turn off the lights.
- Place any packages, valuables, etc., in the luggage area or take them with you.
- Lock the doors and the tailgate.

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. You will also see the symbol “” with a “RELEASE PARKING BRAKE” message on the multi-information display (see page 159).

Braking System

Your vehicle is equipped with front disc brakes. The brakes on the rear wheels are drum. A power assist helps reduce the effort needed on the brake pedal. The emergency brake assist system increases the stopping force when you depress the brake pedal hard in an emergency situation. The anti-lock brake system (ABS) helps you retain steering control when braking very hard.

Resting your foot on the pedal keeps the brakes applied lightly, builds up heat, reduces their effectiveness and reduces brake pad life. In addition, fuel economy can be reduced. It also keeps your brake lights on all the time, confusing drivers behind you.





Braking System

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.

The following features are also equipped:

Creep Aid System

With the shift lever in D or S, this feature applies brake pressure briefly as you release the brake pedal to prevent the vehicle from moving unexpectedly.

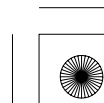
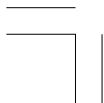
Brake-Assist

This feature helps you apply the brakes with less force during an emergency braking situation.

Brake Pad Wear Indicators

The front disc brakes on all models have audible brake wear indicators.

If the brake pads need replacing, you will hear a distinctive, metallic screeching sound when you apply the brake pedal. If you do not have the brake pads replaced, they will screech all the time. It is normal for the brakes to occasionally squeal or squeak when you apply them.





Anti-lock Brakes (ABS)

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 roads, you will need to press on the brake pedal very hard before the ABS activates. However, you may feel the ABS activate immediately if you are trying to stop on snow or ice.

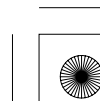


ABS Indicator

If the ABS indicator comes on, the anti-lock function of the braking system has shut down. The brakes still work like a conventional system, but without anti-lock. You should have your dealer inspect your vehicle as soon as possible.

If the ABS indicator comes on while driving, test the brakes as instructed on page 317 .

You will also see the symbol “  ” with a “CHECK SYSTEM” message on the multi-information display.





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.

If this happens, you will also see the symbols “” (for ABS system) and “” (for Brake system) with “CHECK SYSTEM” messages on the multi-information display.

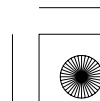
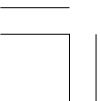
Test your brakes as instructed on page 317. If the brakes feel normal, drive slowly and have your vehicle repaired by your dealer as soon as possible. Avoid sudden hard braking which could cause the rear wheels to lock up and possibly lead to a loss of control.

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





Driving in Bad Weather



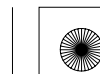
Rain, fog, and snow conditions require a different driving technique because of reduced traction and visibility. Keep your vehicle well-maintained and exercise greater caution when you need to drive in bad weather.

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 windscreen wipers and washers frequently. Keep the windscreen washer reservoir full of the proper fluid. Have the windscreen wiper blades replaced if they start to streak the windscreen or leave parts unwiped. Use the demister and air conditioning to keep the windows from fogging up on the inside (see page 174).



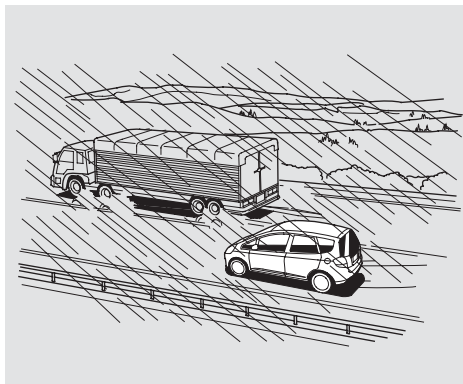


Driving in Bad Weather, Towing a Trailer

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.

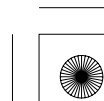
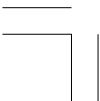




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Maintenance

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 service reminder symbols and indications/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 12 volt battery and all fuel-related parts.
- Wear eye protection and protective clothing when working with the battery or compressed air.

While the auto idle stop function is activated, the engine is stopped but the ignition switch is in the ON (II) position. Do not open the bonnet as the engine components are hot.

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, 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.





Maintenance Safety, CVTF Service Reminder System

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.

CVTF Service Reminder System

For the correct timing of CVTF replacement, always refer to the maintenance schedule in this owner's manual (see page 250).

NOTICE

Failure to replace the CVTF within the recommended schedule stated in the maintenance schedule in this owner's manual can result in serious damage to the transmission.

One of the convenient features of the multi-information display on your vehicle is the CVTF service reminder system.

The onboard computer in your vehicle calculates the remaining distance before the next service to be performed.

The multi-information display shows you that the service timing is near, coming or passed. At each service timing, the warning symbol or symbol with a message (if selected) comes on amber with the system message indicator ().

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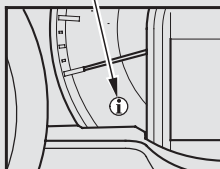


CVTF Service Reminder System

The next illustration shows the CVTF service reminder display flow.

CVTF Service Reminder Flow on the Multi-Information Display

SYSTEM MESSAGE INDICATOR

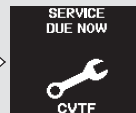


Warning Symbol (Amber)

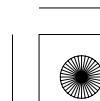
Near Service Timing



Service Timing

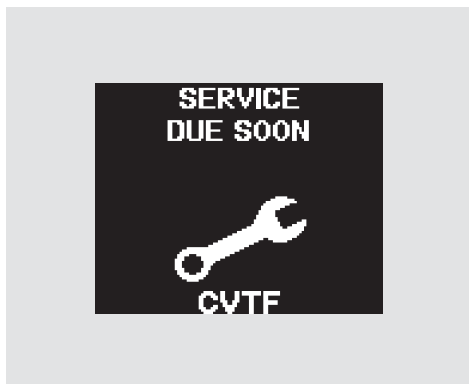


Service Timing Over/Passed





CVTF Service Reminder System

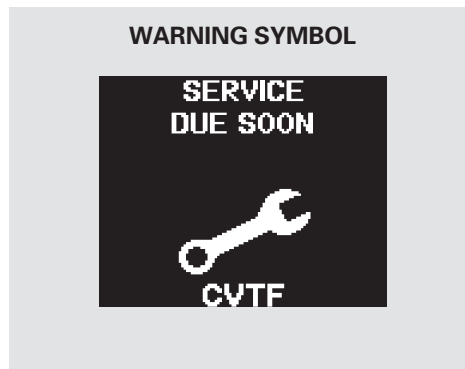


If the service timing is passed, the warning symbol with the negative distance will be displayed. The passed distance will be counted down per kilometer.

NOTE:

The displayed distance may not correspond to the actual driving distance. The distance is estimated by your vehicle's onboard computer depending on the driving conditions.

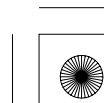
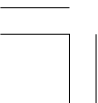
Required Service Timing Near



When the remaining distance for the required CVTF maintenance is within 1,900 to 1,000 km, the multi-information display interrupts the current display and shows the above symbol or the symbol with a "SERVICE DUE SOON" message in amber. The system message indicator (ⓘ) also comes on as a reminder.

When you switch the display, the warning symbol/message in amber will be turned off, but you will see the symbol/message each time you turn the ignition switch to the ON (II) position.

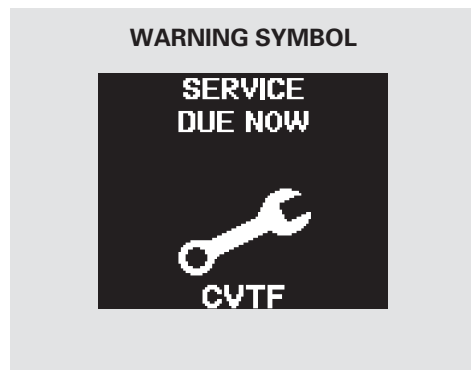
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CVTF Service Reminder System

Service Timing

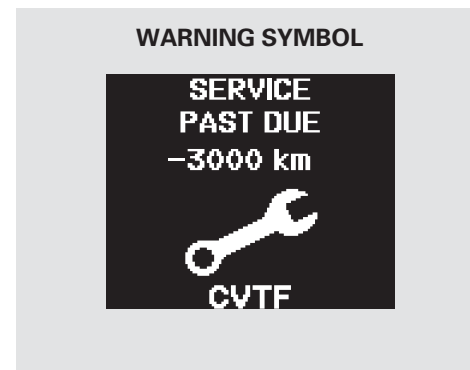


When the remaining distance for required CVTF maintenance is within 900 to 0 km, the multi-information display interrupts the current display and shows the above symbol or the symbol with a "SERVICE DUE NOW" message in amber. The system message indicator () also comes on as a reminder.

When you see this symbol or the symbol with a message, have the indicated service performed as soon as possible.

When you switch the display, the warning symbol/message in amber will be turned off, but you will see the symbol/message each time you turn the ignition switch to the ON (II) position.

Service Timing Over/Passed



If the CVTF maintenance service is still not done after the remaining distance reaches 0, the multi-information display interrupts the current display and shows the above symbol or the symbol with a "SERVICE OVER DUE" message in amber, and the total negative distance. The system message indicator () also comes on as a reminder.





CVTF Service Reminder System

The warning symbol/message in amber is not turned off. You can select another display by pressing either INFO button or SEL/RESET button. If you want to see the symbol/message again, press either INFO button repeatedly. The system message indicator () also remains on as a reminder.

The warning symbol/message in amber, and the negative distance will come on every time you turn the ignition switch to the ON (II) position.

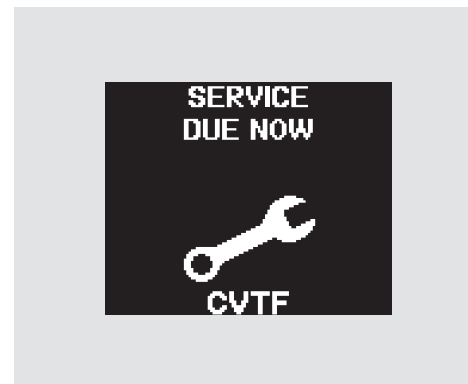
Negative distance means your vehicle has passed the service required point. Immediately have the service performed, and make sure to reset the service reminder.

Resetting the CVTF Service Reminder

The CVTF maintenance service 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.

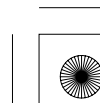
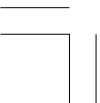
After completing the CVTF maintenance service, your dealer will reset the display.

If maintenance service is done by someone other than your dealer, reset the service reminder as follows:



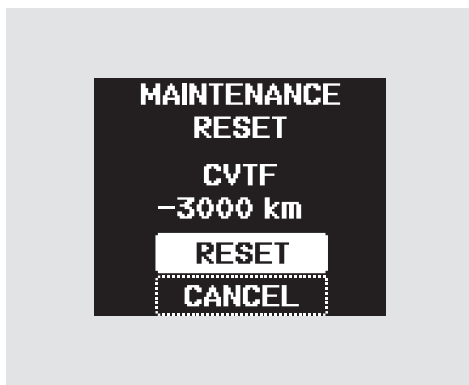
1. Park the vehicle. Make sure the position lights are turned off. Turn the ignition switch to the ON (II) position while pressing and holding the SEL/RESET button. Do not try to drive your vehicle. If the vehicle speed reaches over 2 km/h, this mode is cancelled.

CONTINUED

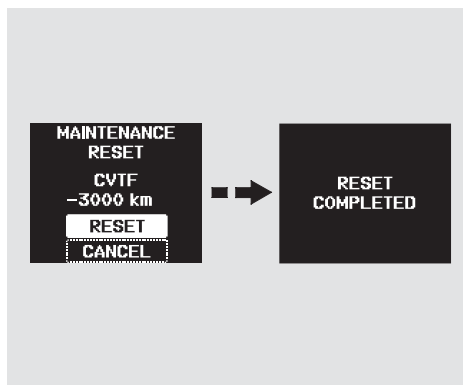




CVTF Service Reminder System

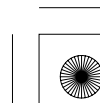
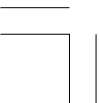


2. Press and hold the SEL/RESET button on the steering wheel for more than 10 seconds. The maintenance reminder reset mode will be shown on the multi-information display.



3. Select "RESET" by pressing the upper INFO button (▲), then press the SEL/RESET button to reset the service reminder. The displayed distance will reset.

4. To return to the normal display, select "EXIT" by pressing the INFO button, then press the SEL/RESET button.
If you want to exit the CVTF service reminder reset mode without any changing, select "EXIT," then press the SEL/RESET button.





CVTF Service Reminder System

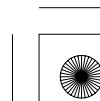
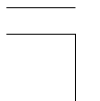
Important Service Precautions

If you have the required service done but do not reset the display, or reset the display without doing the service, the system will not show the correct service intervals. This can lead to serious mechanical problems because you will no longer have an accurate record of when service is needed.

Your authorized Honda dealer knows your vehicle best and can provide competent, efficient service.

However, service at a dealer is not mandatory to keep your warranties in effect. Service may be done by any qualified service facility or person who is skilled in this type of automotive service. Make sure to have the service facility or person reset the display as previously described. Keep all receipts as proof of completion, and have the person who does the work fill out your maintenance service records. Check the maintenance record in this owner's manual (see page 251).

We recommend using genuine Honda parts and fluids whenever you have maintenance service done. These are manufactured to the same high quality standards as the original components, so you can be confident of their performance and durability.





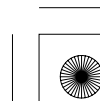
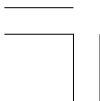
Maintenance Schedule

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 stress on the engine, brakes, and many other vehicle parts.
- Operate your vehicle on reasonable roads within the legal speed limit.
- Drive your vehicle regularly over a distance of several kilometers.
- Always use the recommended petrol only (see page 196).

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

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	Every 5,000 km or 6 months										
Replace engine oil filter	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*					●				●		
Replace spark plugs Iridium type	Every 100,000 km										
Inspect drive belt		●			●		●		●		●
Inspect idle speed							●				
Replace engine coolant	At 200,000 km or 10 years, then every 100,000 km or 5 years										

* : Refer to page 262 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	CVT		●		●		●		●		●
Inspect front and rear brakes	Every 10,000 km or 6 months										
Replace brake fluid	Every 3 years										
Check parking brake adjustment		●	●		●		●		●		●
Replace dust and pollen filter		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Rotate tyres (Check tyre inflation and condition at least once per month)	Rotate tyres every 10,000 km										
Visually inspect the following items:											
Tie rod ends, steering gear box, and boots Suspension components Driveshaft boots	Every 10,000 km or 6 months										
Brake hoses and lines (including ABS) All fluid levels and condition of fluid Exhaust system Fuel lines and connections		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●





Maintenance Record

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

20,000 km (or 12 Mo.)	(Sign or Stamp)	Km or Month
		Date
40,000 km (or 24 Mo.)	(Sign or Stamp)	Km or Month
		Date
60,000 km (or 36 Mo.)	(Sign or Stamp)	Km or Month
		Date
80,000 km (or 48 Mo.)	(Sign or Stamp)	Km or Month
		Date
100,000 km (or 60 Mo.)	(Sign or Stamp)	Km or Month
		Date

120,000 km (or 72 Mo.)	(Sign or Stamp)	Km or Month
		Date
140,000 km (or 84 Mo.)	(Sign or Stamp)	Km or Month
		Date
160,000 km (or 96 Mo.)	(Sign or Stamp)	Km or Month
		Date
180,000 km (or 108 Mo.)	(Sign or Stamp)	Km or Month
		Date
200,000 km (or 120 Mo.)	(Sign or Stamp)	Km or Month
		Date





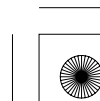
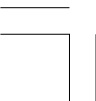
Owner's Maintenance Checks

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 199.
- Engine coolant level — Check the radiator reserve tank every time you fill the fuel tank. See page 200.
- 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 257.
- Windscreen wipers — Check the wiper condition monthly. If the wipers do not wipe the windscreen securely, check them for wear, cracks, and other damage.

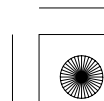
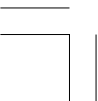
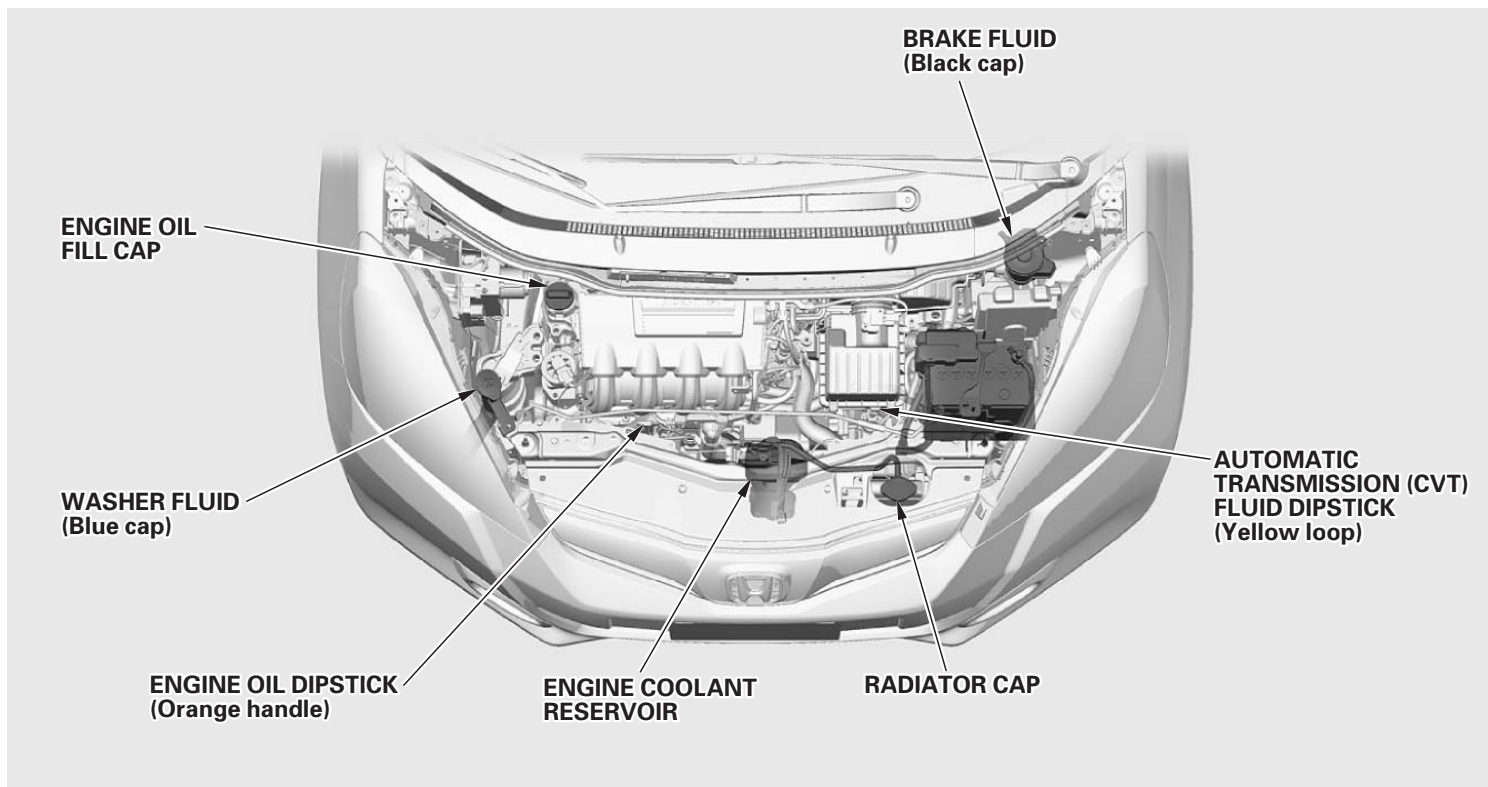
- Automatic transmission (CVT) — Check the fluid level monthly. See page 258.
- Brakes — Check the fluid level monthly. See page 260.
- Brake pedal — Check the brake pedal for smooth operation.
- Parking brake — Check the parking brake lever for smooth operation.
- Tyres — Check the tyre pressure monthly. Examine the tread for wear and foreign objects. See page 282.
- 12 volt battery — Check its condition and the terminals for corrosion monthly. See page 288.

- Air conditioning system — Check its operation weekly. See page 275.
- Windscreen demister — Operate the heater and air conditioning and check the demister vents monthly.
- Lights — Check the operation of all the lights monthly. See page 263.
- Doors — Check the tailgate and all doors including the rear doors for smooth opening/closing and secure locking.
- Horn — Check the horn operation.



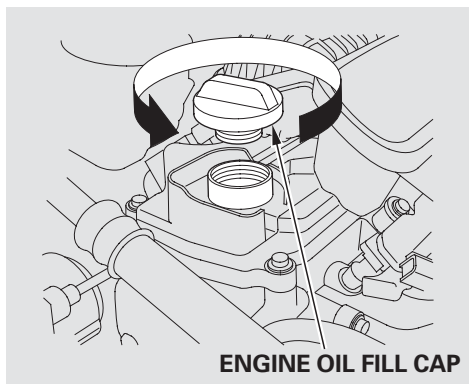


Fluid Locations





Adding Engine Oil



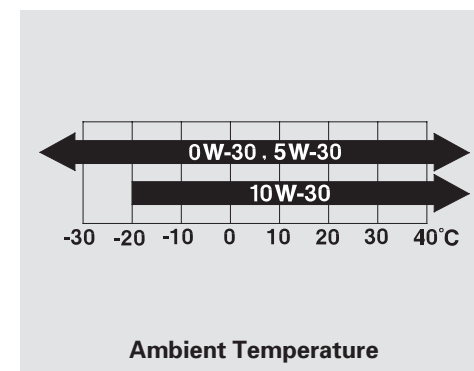
Unscrew and remove the engine oil fill cap on top of the valve cover. Pour in the oil slowly and carefully so you do not spill any. Clean up any spills immediately. Spilled oil could damage components in the engine compartment.

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 Engine Oil

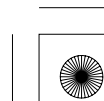
Oil is a major contributor to your engine's performance and longevity. Always use a premium-grade detergent oil. It is highly recommended that you use genuine Honda Motor Oil in your vehicle for as long as you own it.

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



Always use a fuel-efficient oil that says API Service SM or higher grade. This oil is formulated to help your engine use less fuel.

0W-30 oil is formulated to help your engine use less fuel.



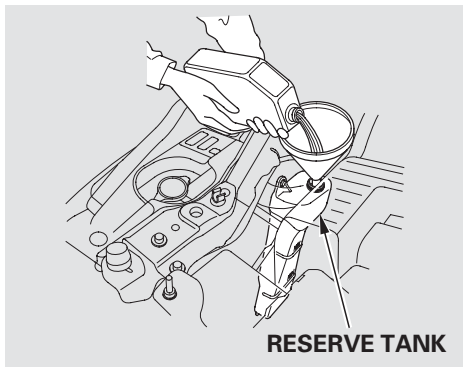


Adding Engine Oil, Engine Coolant

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 distilled water. Never add straight antifreeze or plain water.

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Engine Coolant

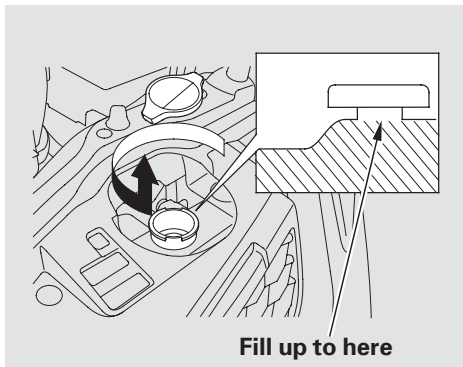
The cooling system contains many aluminium components that can corrode if an improper antifreeze is used. Some antifreeze, even though labelled as safe for aluminium parts, may not provide adequate protection.

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

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.

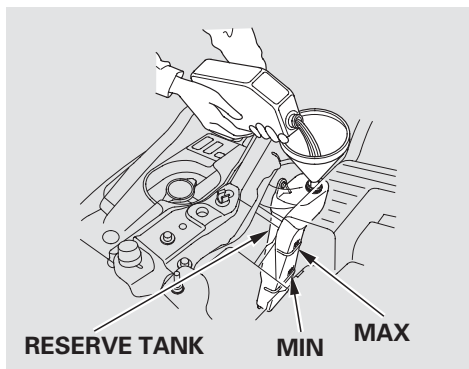
Pour the coolant slowly and carefully so you do not spill any. Clean up any spills immediately; it could damage components in the engine compartment.

5. Put the radiator cap back on, and tighten it fully.





Engine Coolant, Windscreen Washers

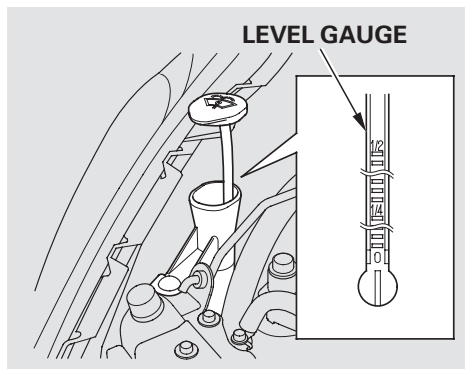


6. Pour coolant into the reserve tank. Fill it to halfway between the MAX and MIN marks. Put the cap back on the reserve tank.

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.



Check the fluid level by removing the cap and looking at the level gauge.

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.

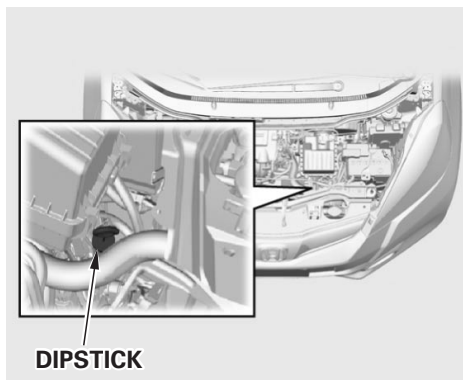


Automatic Transmission Fluid

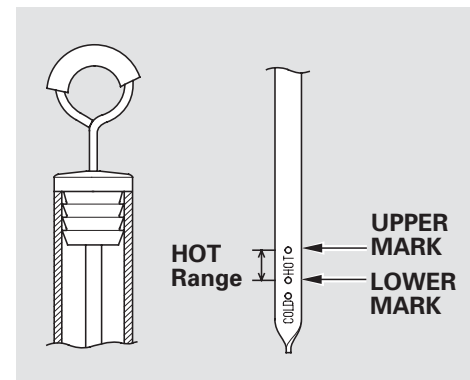
Continuously Variable Transmission (CVT)

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

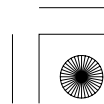
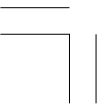
1. Park the vehicle on level ground. Start the engine, let it run until the radiator fan comes on, then shut off the engine. For accurate results, wait about 60 seconds (but no longer than 90 seconds) before doing step 2.



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. There is a HOT side and a COLD side on the dipstick. The fluid level should be between the upper and lower marks on the HOT side.





Automatic Transmission Fluid

5. 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. Spilled fluid could damage components in the engine compartment.

Always use Honda CVTF (continuously variable transmission fluid) or HMMF (Honda Multi Matic fluid) in some countries.

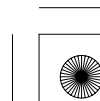
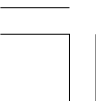
NOTICE

Use only Honda CVTF (continuously variable transmission fluid). Do not mix with other transmission fluids. Using transmission fluid other than Honda CVTF (continuously variable transmission fluid) may cause deterioration in transmission operation and durability, and could result in damage to the transmission. Damage resulting from the use of transmission fluid other than Honda CVTF (continuously variable transmission fluid) is not covered by the Honda new vehicle warranty.

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

The transmission should be drained and refilled with new fluid according to the CVTF service reminder indication.

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





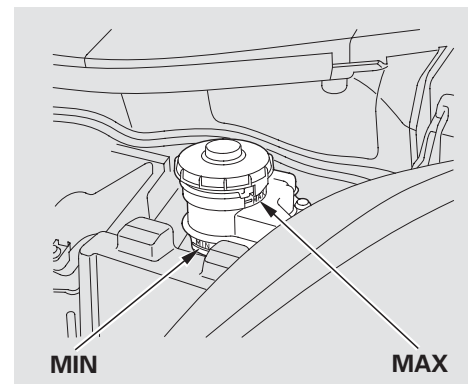
Brake Fluid

Check the brake fluid level in the reservoirs monthly.

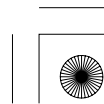
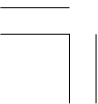
You will also see the symbol “” with a “BRAKE FLUID LOW” message on the multi-information display when the brake fluid level is low.

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.



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.



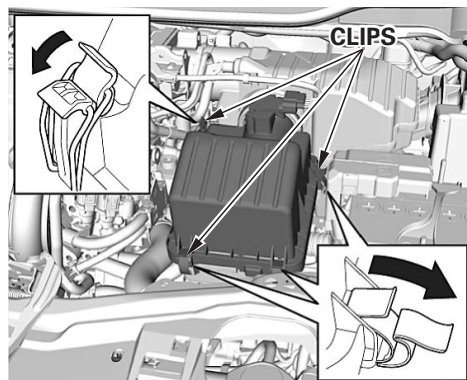


Air Cleaner Element

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.

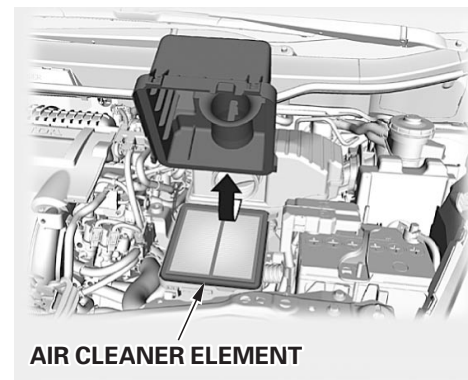
Replacement



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

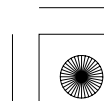
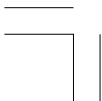
4. Place the new air cleaner element in the air cleaner housing.
5. Reinstall the air cleaner housing cover, and snap the four hold-down clips back into place. Make sure they are securely latched.

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, 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.

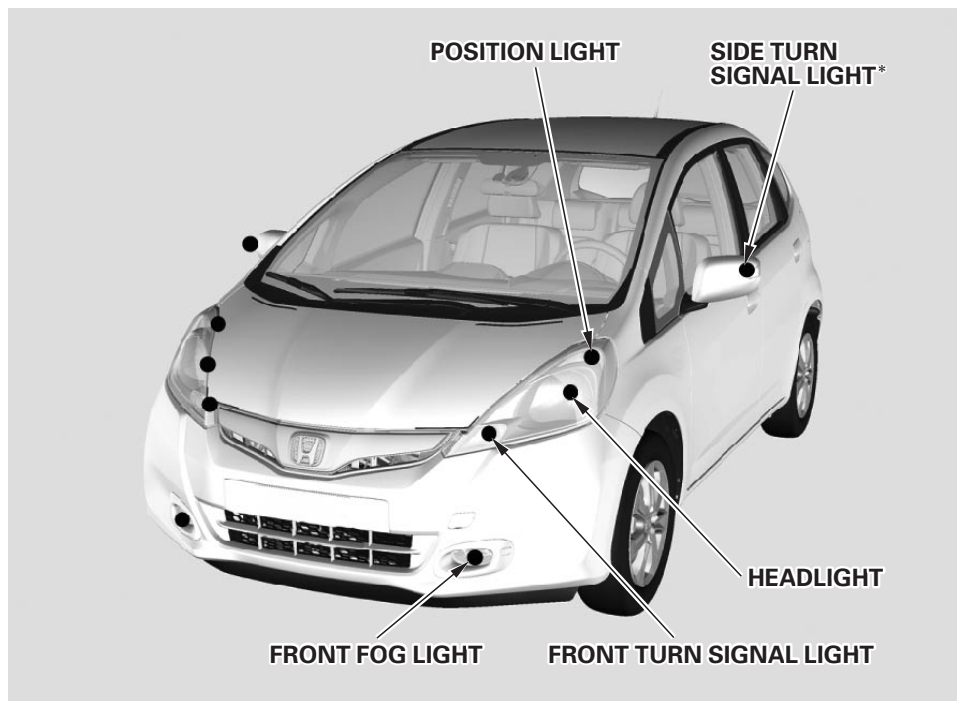
Have a qualified technician change the fuel filter. Since the fuel system is under pressure, fuel can spray out and create a hazard if all fuel line connections are not handled correctly.





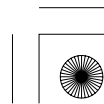
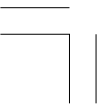
Lights

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.



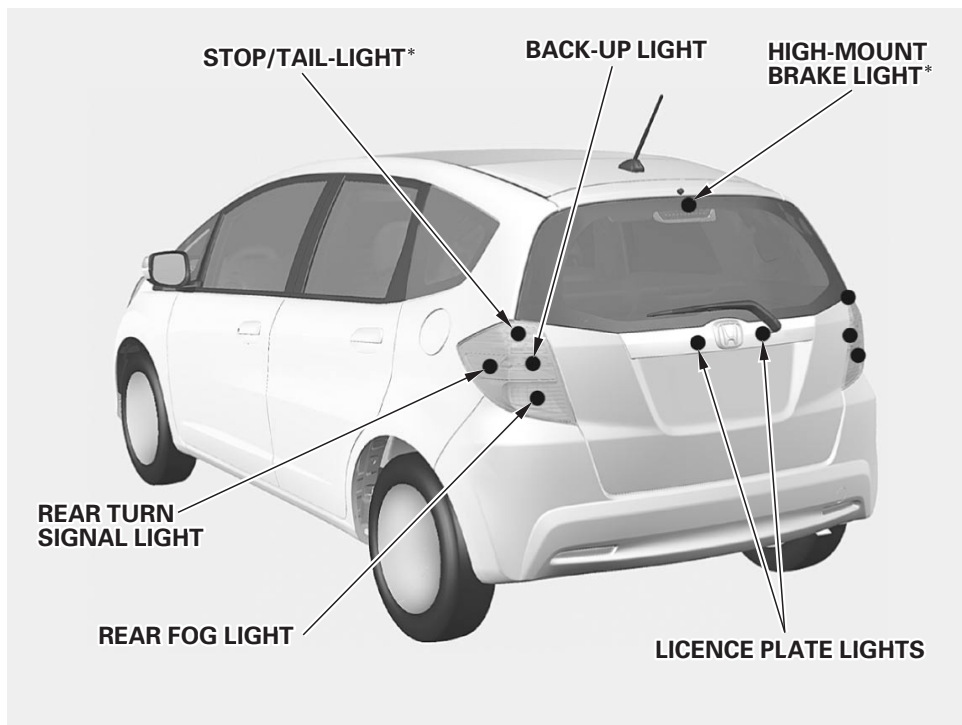
* : Replacement of these bulbs should be done by your dealer.

CONTINUED





Lights

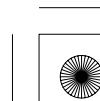


* : Replacement of these bulbs should be done by your dealer.

Check the following:

- Headlights (low and high beam)
- Position lights
- Turn signals
- Front fog lights
- Side turn signals
- Stop/Tail-lights
- Back-up lights
- Rear fog light
- Hazard light function
- Licence plate lights
- High-mount brake light

If you find any bulbs are burned out, replace them as soon as possible. Refer to the chart on page 337 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. Adjustments should be done by your dealer or another qualified technician.

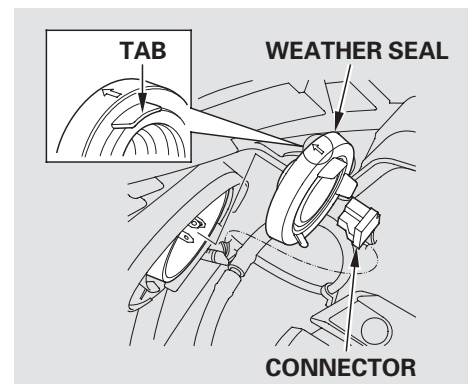
The vertical angle of the headlights can be adjusted. For more information, see page 127 .

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.



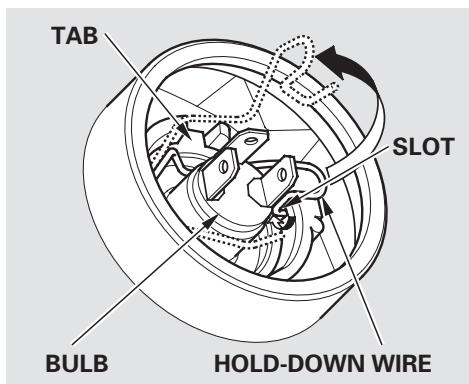
1. Open the bonnet.
2. Remove the electrical connector from the bulb by pulling the connector straight back.
3. Remove the rubber weather seal by pulling on the tab.

CONTINUED

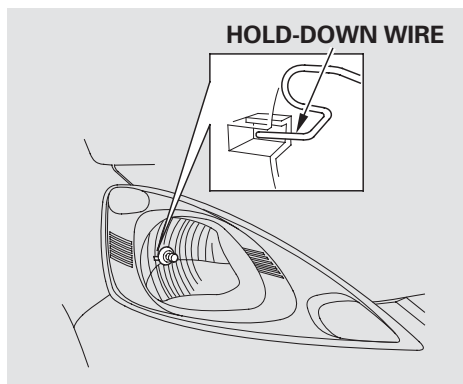




Lights



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.

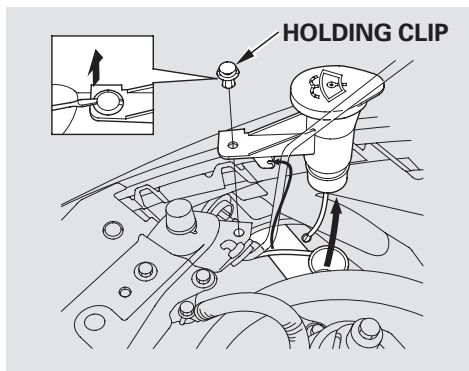
7. Install the rubber weather seal over the back of the headlight assembly. Make sure it is right side up.
8. Push the electrical connector onto the new bulb. Make sure it is connected securely. Turn on the headlights to test the new bulb.





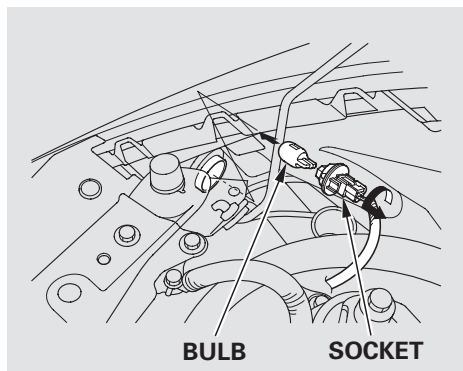
Lights

Replacing a Front Turn Signal Light Bulb



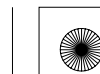
1. Open the bonnet.

The front turn signal light is next to the headlight bulb. When replacing the right bulb, first remove the windscreen washer reservoir. Use a flat-tip screwdriver to remove the holding clip from the reservoir.



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.

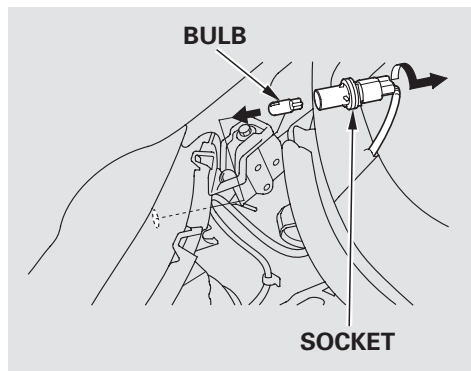
4. Insert the socket back into the headlight assembly. Turn it clockwise to lock it in place.
5. Turn on the lights to make sure the new bulb is working.
6. (Right side)
Put the windscreen washer reservoir back in place. Install the holding clip. Lock it in place by pushing on the centre.





Lights

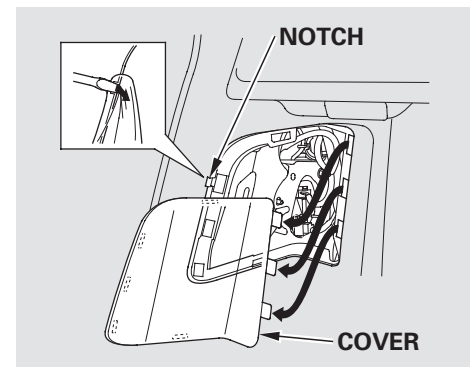
Replacing a Front Position Light Bulb



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.

Replacing Rear Bulbs

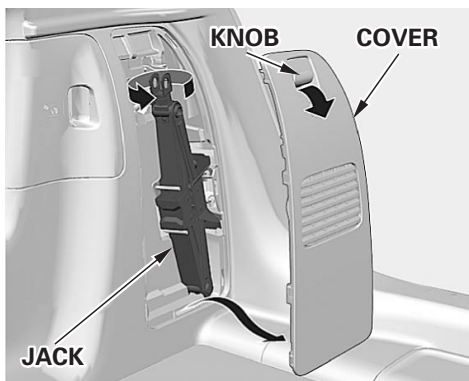


1. Open the tailgate. Place a cloth on the edge of the cover to prevent scratches. Remove it by carefully prying in the notch on its middle edge with a small flat-tip screwdriver.





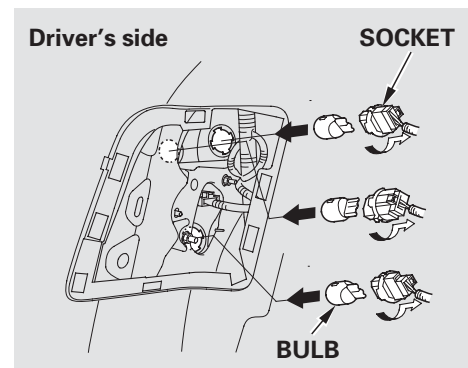
Lights



2. (Right side)
Remove the cover by pulling the knob.

Turn the jack's end bracket anticlockwise to loosen it, then remove the jack.

3. Determine which of the three bulbs is burned out: back-up light, turn signal light or rear fog light (on the driver's side only).



4. Remove the socket by turning it one-quarter turn anticlockwise.
5. Remove the burned out bulb by pulling it straight out of its socket.

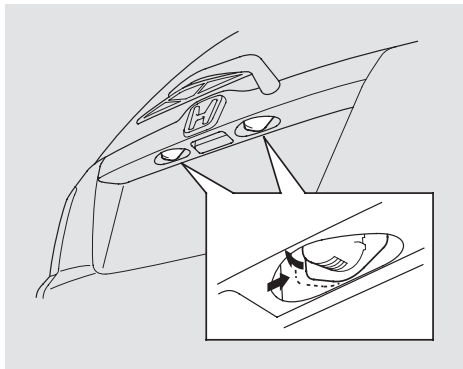




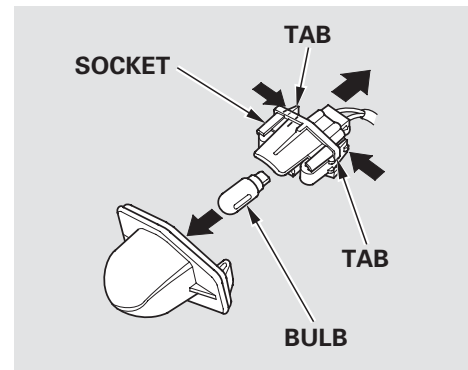
Lights

6. Install the new bulb into the socket.
7. Turn on the lights to make sure the new bulb is working.
8. Reinstall the socket into the light assembly by turning it clockwise until it locks.
9. Reinstall the light assembly cover.

Replacing a Rear Licence Plate Light Bulb



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



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.





Lights

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 a Front Fog Light Bulb
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.

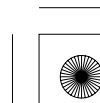
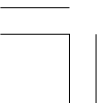
NOTICE

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



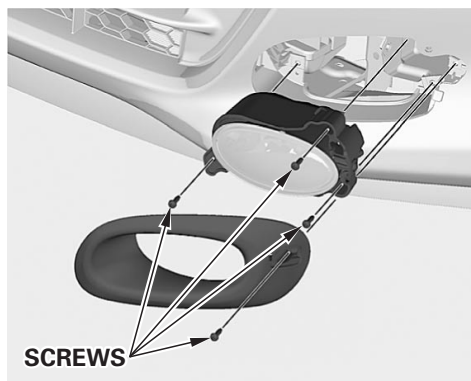
1. Put a cloth on the edge of the cover to prevent scratches. Remove the cover from the front bumper by using a flat-tip screwdriver or some other flat tool.
2. To remove a front fog light cover, use a Phillips-head screwdriver to remove the screw. Pull the screw side of the fog light cover, then carefully pull it out of the bumper.

CONTINUED

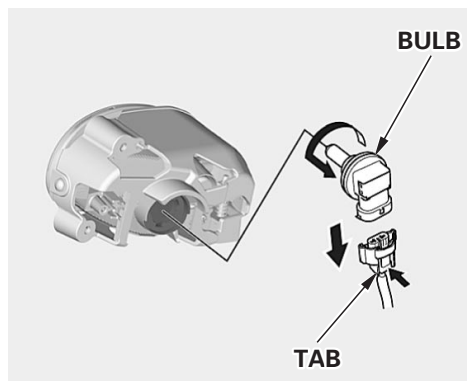




Lights

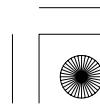
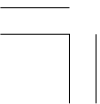


3. To remove a front fog light assembly, use a Phillips-head screwdriver to remove the screws, then carefully pull it out of the bumper.



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

6. Install the new bulb into the hole and turn it one-quarter turn clockwise to lock it in place.
7. Push the electrical connector back onto the bulb. Make sure it is on all the way.
8. Turn on the front fog lights to test the new bulb.
9. Reinstall the fog light assembly into the bumper and tighten the screws securely.
10. Reinstall the fog light cover into the bumper while setting the tab in the bracket. Tighten the screw securely.





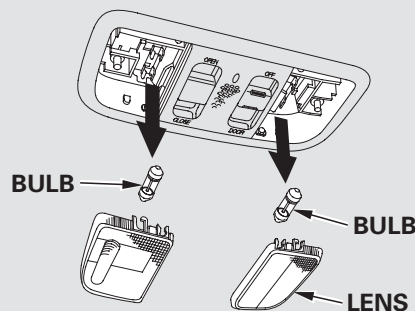
Lights

Replacing Bulbs in the Interior Lights

The ceiling lights and spotlights come apart the same way.

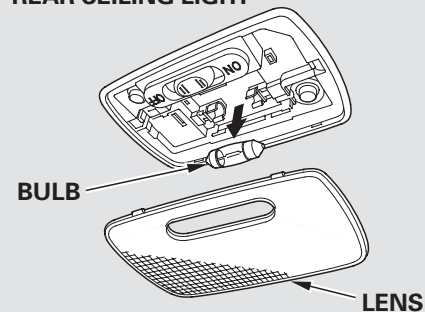
1. Put a cloth on the edge of the lens to prevent scratches, then remove the lens by carefully prying on the edge of it with a fingernail file or a small flat-tip screwdriver. Do not pry on the edge of the housing around the lens.

SPOTLIGHTS



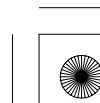
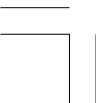
Spotlights:
Pry on the inner edge of both spotlights.

REAR CEILING LIGHT



Ceiling light:
Pry on the front edge of the lens near both sides.

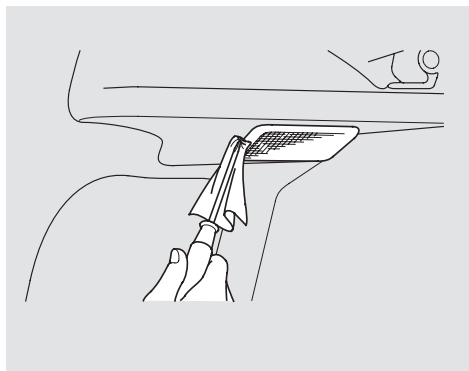
2. Remove the bulb by pulling it straight out of its metal tabs.
3. Push the new bulb into the metal tabs. Snap the lens back in place.





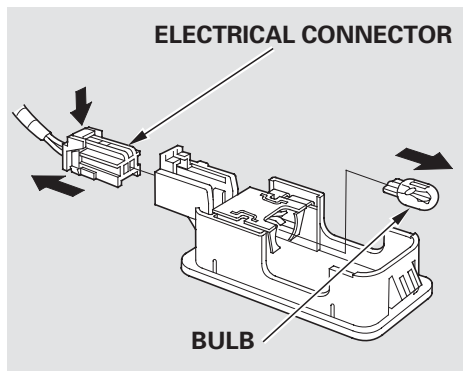
Lights

Replacing the Luggage Area Light Bulb



1. Open the tailgate.

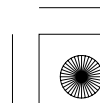
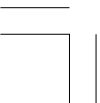
Put a cloth on the rear edge of the light assembly to prevent scratches. Remove the light assembly by using a small flat-tip screwdriver to pry carefully on the rear edge of the assembly.



2. Remove the electrical connector.

3. Remove the bulb by pulling it straight out of its metal tabs.

4. Push the new bulb into the metal tabs. Reinstall the electrical connector and carefully snap the lens back in place.





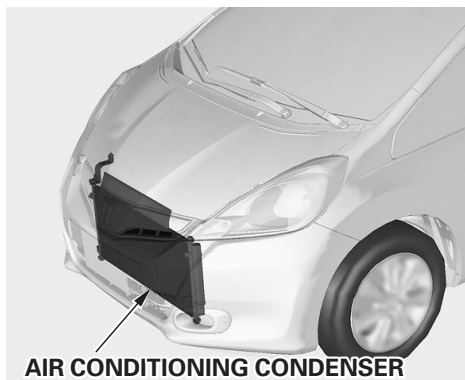
Air Conditioning System

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.

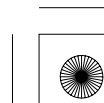
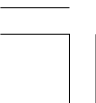


Run the air conditioning at least once a week during the cold weather months. Run it for at least 10 minutes while you are driving at a steady speed with the engine at normal operating temperature. This circulates the lubricating oil contained in the refrigerant.

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.





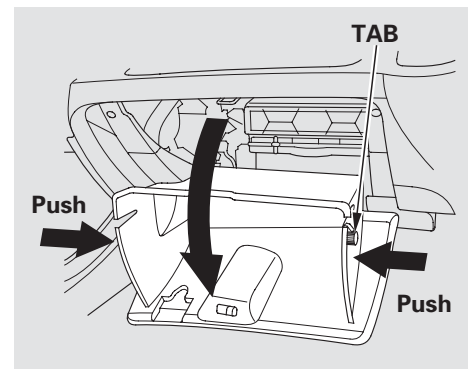
Dust and Pollen Filter

This filter removes the dust and pollen that is brought in from the outside through the climate control system.

This filter should be replaced during scheduled maintenance. See the maintenance schedules in this owner's manual.

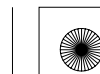
The dust and pollen filter should be replaced at short intervals if you drive primarily in urban areas that have high concentrations of soot in the air from industry and diesel-powered vehicles. Replace it more often if airflow from the climate control system becomes less than usual.

Replacement



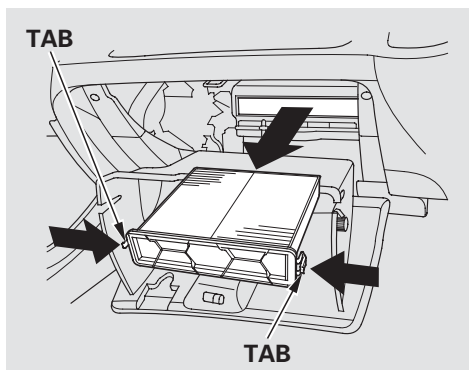
The dust and pollen filter is located behind the glove box.
To replace it:

1. Open the glove box.
2. Disengage the two tabs by pushing on each side panel.
3. Pivot the glove box out of the way.

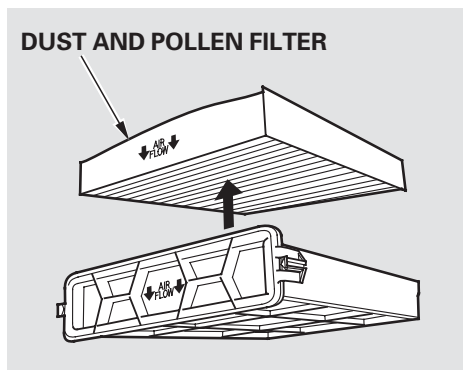




Dust and Pollen Filter



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



5. Remove the filter from the case.
6. Install the new filter in the case. Make sure the arrows of the "AIR FLOW" marks on the filter point to the airflow direction (downward).

7. Install the case. Make sure both tabs "click" into place.
8. Pivot the glove box up into position. Install the tabs back in place.
9. Close the glove box.

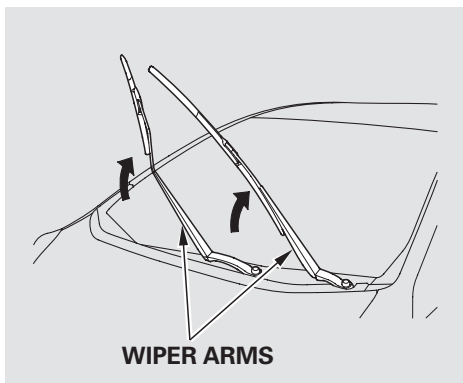
If you are not sure how to replace the dust and pollen filter, have it replaced by your dealer.





Wiper Blades

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

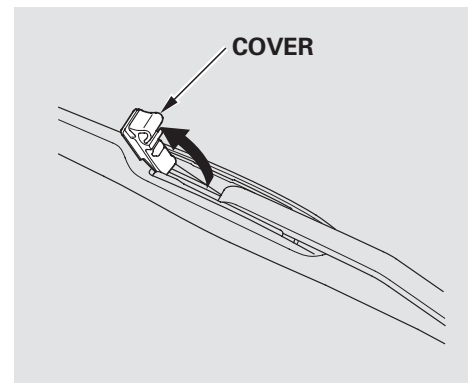


To replace a front wiper blade:

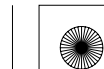
1. Raise the wiper arm off the windshield. Raise the driver's side first, then the passenger's side.

NOTICE

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

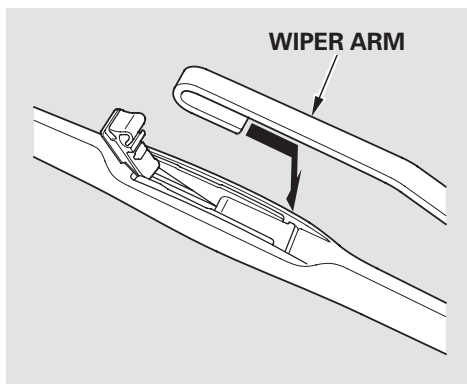


2. Disconnect the blade assembly from the wiper arm by pulling up the cover.



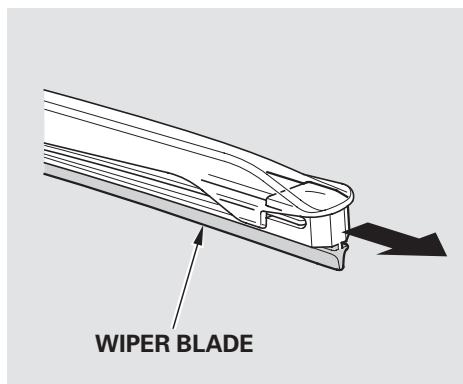


Wiper Blades

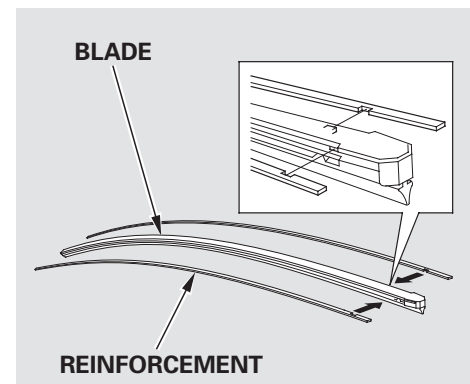


3. Push the blade assembly toward the base of the arm.

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

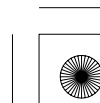
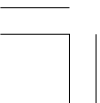


4. Remove the blade from its holder by grasping the tabbed end of the blade. Pull firmly until the tabs come out of the holder.



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.

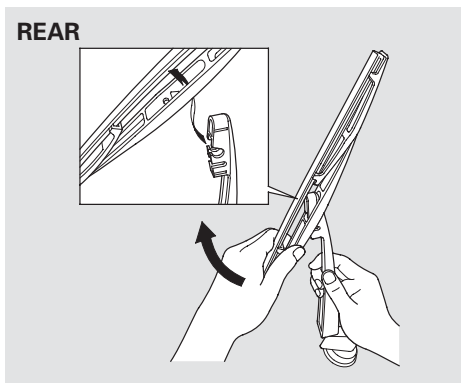
When you install the reinforcement, align the lug portion on the blade and notch on the reinforcement. *CONTINUED*





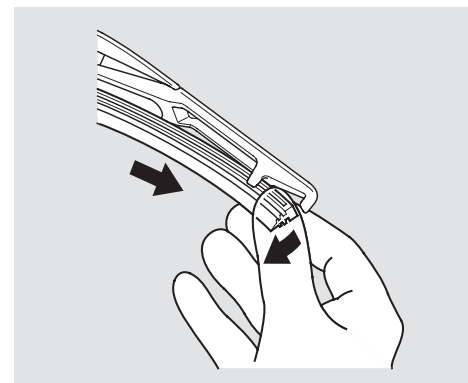
Wiper Blades

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.

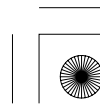
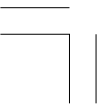


To replace a rear wiper blade:

1. Raise the wiper arm off the rear window.
2. Disconnect the blade assembly from the wiper arm by pivoting the blade assembly upward.

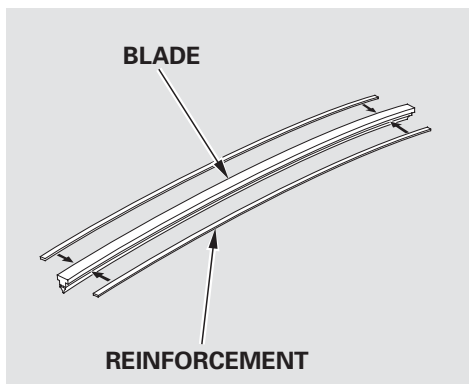


3. Pull one end of the blade out from the holder.
4. Slide the blade out of the holder.

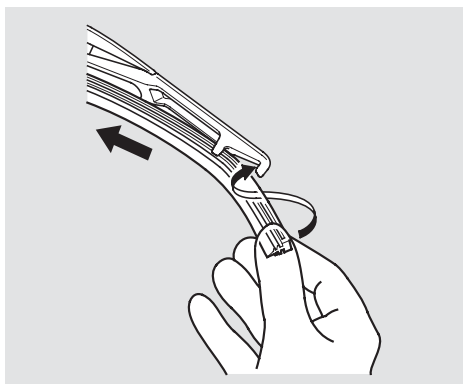




Wiper Blades



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.

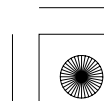
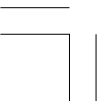


6. Slide the new blade into the holder. Make sure it is engaged in the slot along its full length.

7. Insert both ends of the blade into the holder. Make sure they are secure.

8. Install the wiper blade assembly onto the wiper arm. Make sure it locks in place.

9. Lower the wiper arm against the window.





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/cm², 1 to 2 psi) per month.

Remember to check the spare tyre (if equipped) at the same time.

Check the air pressure when the tyres are cold. This means the vehicle has been parked for at least 3 hours, or driven less than 1.6 km. Add or release air, if needed, to match the recommended cold tyre pressures on the label on the driver's doorjamb.

If you check air pressure when the tyres are hot (driven for several kilometers), you will see readings 30 to 40 kPa (0.3 to 0.4 kgf/cm², 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.





Tyres

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.

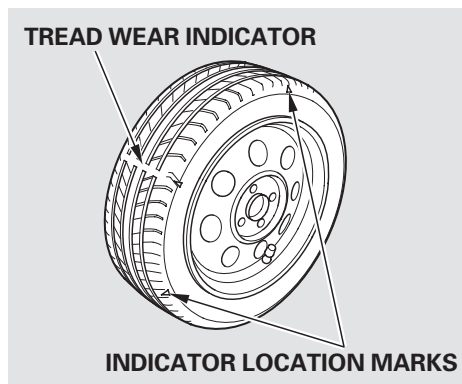
While tubeless tyres have some ability to self-seal if they are punctured, you should look closely for punctures if a tyre starts losing pressure.

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 wide band across the tread. This shows there is less than 1.6 mm 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

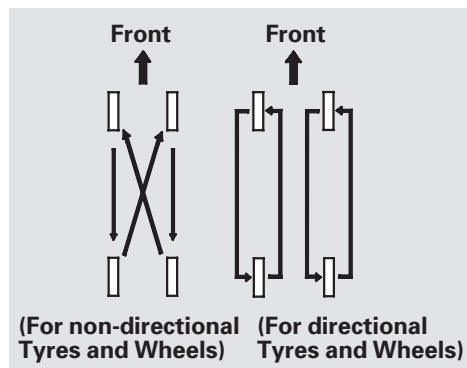
In addition to proper inflation, correct wheel alignment helps to decrease tyre wear. If you find a tyre is worn unevenly, have your dealer check the wheel alignment.

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

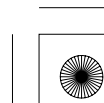
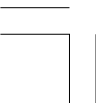
Improper wheel weights can damage your vehicle's aluminium wheels. Use only genuine Honda wheel weights for balancing.

Tyre Rotation



To help increase tyre life and distribute wear more evenly, rotate the tyres every 10,000 km. Move the tyres to the positions shown in the illustration each time they are rotated. The above illustration shows how the tyres should be rotated.

If you purchase directional tyres, rotate only front-to-back. When the tyres are rotated, make sure the air pressures are checked.





Tyres

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.

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:

15 x 5 1/2 J

Tyres:

175/65R15 84T

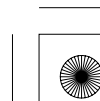
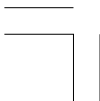
See the tyre information label on the driver's doorjamb or ask your dealer for information on the proper size of the tyres on your vehicle.

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.

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, brake lines 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.





Tyres

When you have installed tyre chains, drive at less than 30 km/h on roads covered with snow or ice. To minimize tyre and chain wear, avoid driving on cleared roads with chains installed.

WARNING

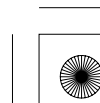
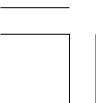
Using the wrong chains, or not properly installing chains, can damage the brake lines and cause a crash in which you can be seriously injured or killed.

Follow all instructions in this owner's manual regarding the selection and use of tyre chains.

Use only the specified chains or their equivalents for your tyres as listed. Install them on the front tyres only.

Original Tyre Size*	Chain Type
175/65R15 84T	48404 RUD-matic classic or equivalents

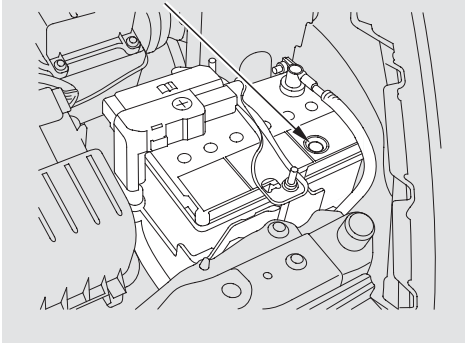
* : Original tyre is mentioned on the tyre information label on the driver's doorjamb.





Checking the 12 Volt Battery

TEST INDICATOR WINDOW



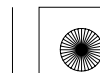
Check the condition of the 12 volt battery monthly by looking at the test indicator window. The label on the 12 volt battery explains the test indicator's colours.

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 12 volt battery maintenance is needed, see your dealer or a qualified technician.

If you need to connect the 12 volt 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.

If your vehicle's 12 volt battery is disconnected or goes dead, the IMA battery level gauge reading will not be correct the next time you turn the ignition switch to the ON (II) position. It will show less than the actual level temporarily. It will show the correct level after you drive for at least 30 minutes.





Checking the 12 Volt 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.

CONTINUED





Checking the 12 Volt Battery, Vehicle Storage

If your vehicle's battery is disconnected or goes dead, the audio system may disable itself. The next time you turn on the radio, you will see "ENTER CODE" in the frequency display. Use the preset buttons to enter the code (see page 191).

If your vehicle's battery is disconnected, or goes dead, the time setting is lost. To reset the time, see page 192 .

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.
- 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 12 volt 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.





Vehicle Storage

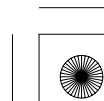
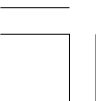
- Cover the vehicle with a “breathable” cover, one made from a porous material such as cotton. Non-porous materials, such as plastic sheeting, trap moisture, which can damage the paint.
- Reconnect the 12 volt battery and drive your vehicle every month for about 30 minutes. This will keep the IMA battery charged and in good condition.

NOTICE

If this vehicle is unused for over one month, the service life of the 100V Nickel-Metal Hydride battery will be reduced and the battery may be permanently damaged.

- 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 248). The replacements called for in the maintenance schedule are not needed unless the vehicle has actually reached that time or distance.

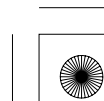
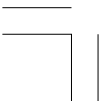




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Appearance Care

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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Waxing	295
Aluminium Wheels	295
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Exterior 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.

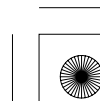
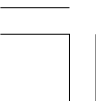
Only use the solvents and cleaners recommended in this owner's manual.

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.
- 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 296).





Exterior Care

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.

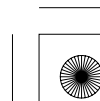
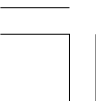
Polishes — Polishes and cleaner/waxes can restore the shine to paint that has oxidized and lost some of its shine. They normally contain mild abrasives and solvents that remove the top layer of the finish. You should use a polish on your vehicle if the finish does not have its original shine after using 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.

Aluminium Wheels

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.

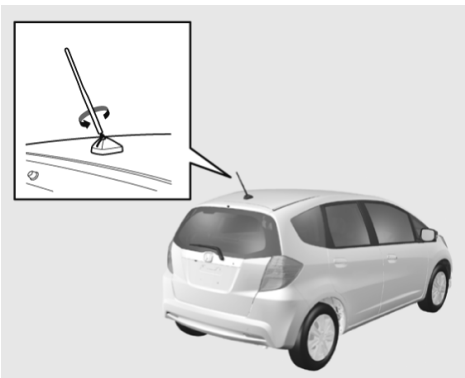
The wheels have a protective clearcoat that keeps the aluminium from corroding and tarnishing. Using harsh chemicals, including some commercial wheel cleaners or stiff brushes, can damage this clear-coat. Only use a mild detergent and soft brush or sponge to clean the wheels.





Exterior Care

Roof Antenna



NOTICE

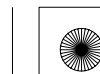
Your vehicle is equipped with an antenna at the rear of the roof. Before using a “drive-through” car wash, remove the antenna by unscrewing it by hand. This prevents the antenna from being damaged by the car wash brushes.

Afterward, reinstall the antenna and tighten it securely by hand.

Paint Touch-up

Your dealer has touch-up paint to match your vehicle’s colour. The colour code is printed on a plate on the front 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.





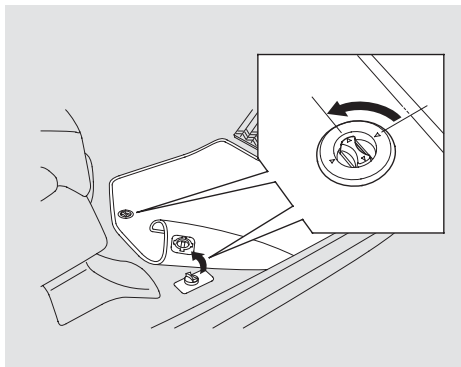
Interior Care

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. To lock each anchor, turn the knob clockwise. This keeps the floor mat from sliding forward and possibly interfering with the pedals.

When cleaning or replacing, turn the knob anticlockwise to unhook the floor mat.

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 an anchored mat.





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 types)

Vacuum dirt and dust from the leather frequently. Pay close attention to the pleats and seams. Clean the leather with a soft cloth dampened with a 90% water and 10% neutral wool detergent solution. Then buff it with a clean, dry cloth. Remove any dust or dirt on leather surfaces immediately.

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

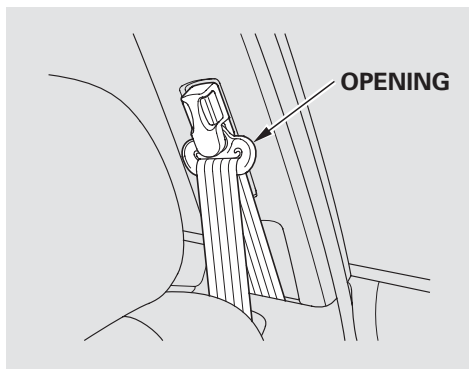
The rear window demister wires are bonded to the inside of the glass. Wiping vigorously up-and-down can dislodge and break the demister wires. When cleaning the rear window, use gentle pressure and wipe side-to-side.





Interior Care

Seat Belts



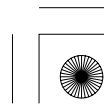
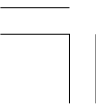
If your seat belts get dirty, use a soft brush with a mixture of mild soap and warm water to clean them. Do not use bleach, dye, or cleaning solvents. Let the belts air-dry before you use the vehicle.

Dirt build-up around the openings of the seat belt anchors can cause the belts to retract slowly. Wipe the openings 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.

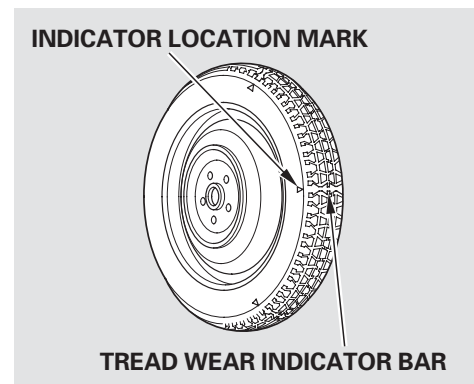
Check the air pressure of the compact spare tyre every time you check the other tyres. It should be inflated to:

420 kPa (4.2 kgf/cm² , 60 psi)

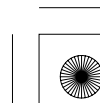
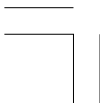
Follow these precautions:

- Never exceed 80 km/h.
- 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 tyre should be the same size and design, 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, pull over safely. Drive slowly along the shoulder until you get to an area far away from 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 no person should place any portion of their body under a vehicle that is supported by a jack.

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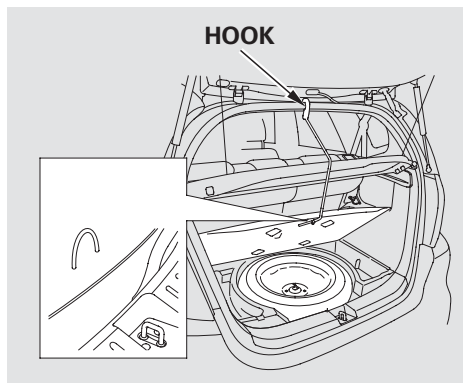




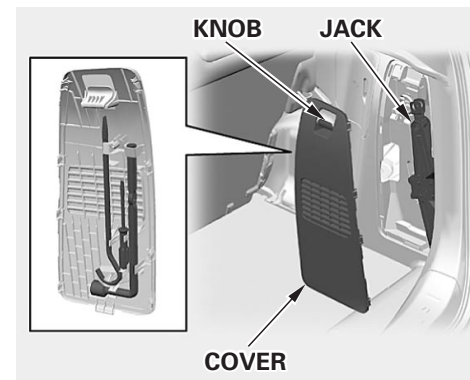
Changing a Flat Tyre

1. Park the vehicle on firm, level, and non-slippery ground. 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. Raise the luggage area floor by lifting up on the strap.

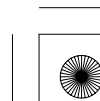
To keep the luggage area floor out of the way, attach the hook to the tailgate sill.



4. Remove the cover by pulling the knob.
5. Take the tool kit out of the cover.

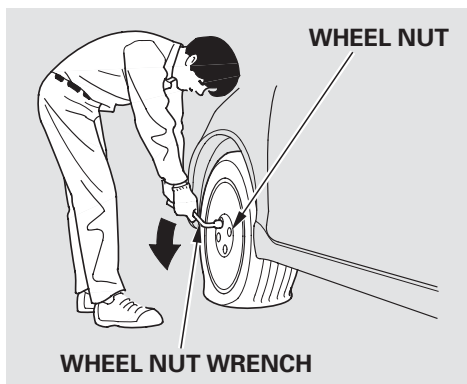


6. Turn the jack's end bracket anticlockwise to loosen it, then remove the jack.
7. Unscrew the wing bolt and take the spare tyre out of its well.
8. Place blocks in front and back of the wheel diagonally opposite the tyre you are changing.

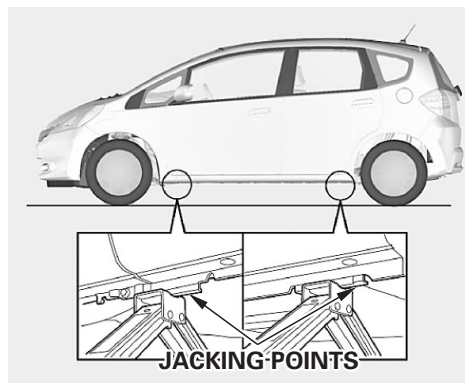




Changing a Flat Tyre



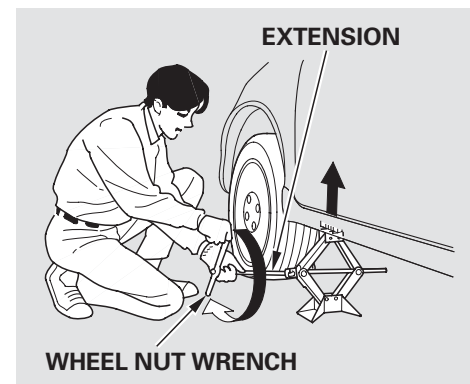
9. Loosen each wheel nut 1/2 turn with the wheel nut wrench.



10. 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.

NOTE:

Do not use the jack if it doesn't work properly. Call your dealer or a professional towing service.



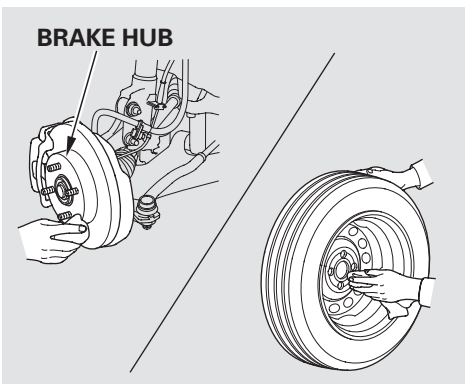
11. Use the extension and the wheel nut wrench as shown to raise the vehicle until the flat tyre is off the ground.
12. Remove the wheel nuts, then remove the flat tyre. Handle the wheel nuts carefully; they may be hot from driving. Place the flat tyre on the ground with the outside surface facing up.

CONTINUED





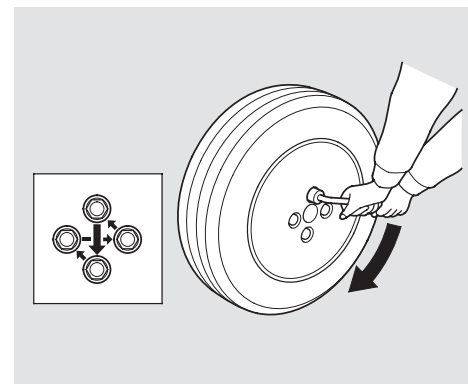
Changing a Flat Tyre



13. 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.

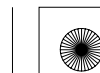
14. Put on the spare tyre. Put the wheel nuts back on finger-tight, then tighten them in a crisscross pattern with the wheel nut wrench until the wheel is firmly against the hub. Do not try to tighten the wheel nuts fully.

15. Lower the vehicle to the ground, and remove the jack.



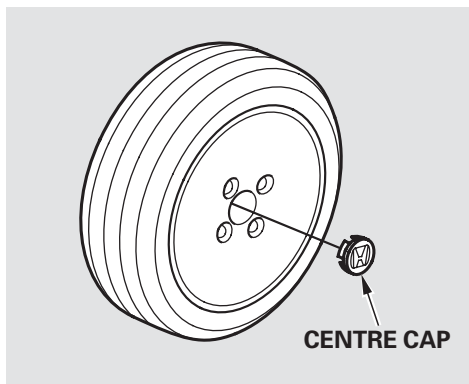
16. Tighten the wheel nuts securely in the same crisscross pattern. Have the wheel nut torque checked at the nearest automotive service facility.

Tighten the wheel nuts to:
108 N·m (11 kgf·m)

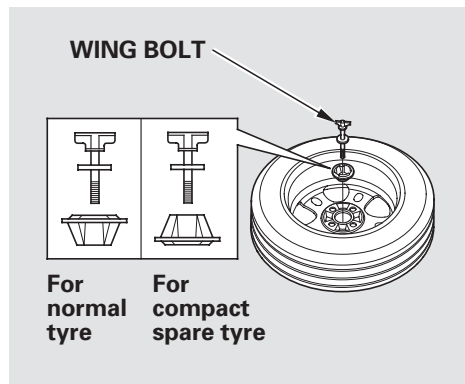




Changing a Flat Tyre



17. Remove the centre cap before storing the flat tyre in the spare tyre well.



18. Place the flat tyre face down in the spare tyre well.
19. Remove the spacer cone from the wing bolt, turn it over, and put it back on the bolt.
20. Secure the flat tyre by screwing the wing bolt back into its hole.

21. Store the jack in its holder. Turn the jack's end bracket clockwise to lock it in place. Store the tool kit. Replace the cover.

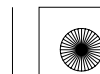
Store the wheel cover or centre cap in the luggage area. Make sure it does not get scratched or damaged.

⚠ 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.

22. Close the tailgate.





If the Engine Won't Start

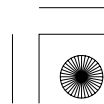
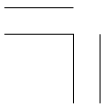
The engine normally starts with the IMA motor. If the engine does not start while the IMA battery charge is normally sufficient, check the following:

- Check the transmission interlock. The shift lever must be in Park or neutral or the starter will not operate.
- 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 131).
- Are you using the proper starting procedure? Refer to **Starting the Engine** on page 211 .

- 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 320).

When the IMA battery charge is low, the starter motor is used to start the engine. If the engine does not start, check the following:

- 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 12 volt battery is discharged. See **Jump Starting** on page 310 .





If the Engine Won't Start

- 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 327 .

If the headlights dim noticeably or go out when you try to start the engine, either the 12 volt battery is discharged or the connections are corroded. Check the condition of the 12 volt battery and terminal connections (see page 288). You can then try jump starting the vehicle from a booster 12 volt battery (see page 310).

If you find nothing wrong, you will need a qualified technician to find the problem. See **Emergency Towing** on page 327 .





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 with an automatic transmission (CVT) by pushing or pulling it.

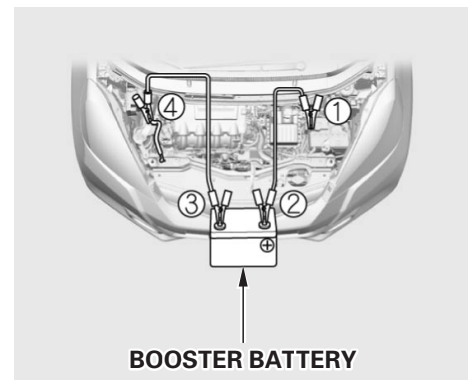
To jump start your vehicle:

1. Open the bonnet, and check the physical condition of the 12 volt 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

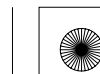
If a battery sits in extreme cold, the electrolyte inside can freeze. Attempting to jump start with a frozen battery can cause it to rupture.

2. Turn off all electrical accessories: heater, A/C, climate control, audio system, lights, etc. Put the transmission in Park, and set the parking brake.



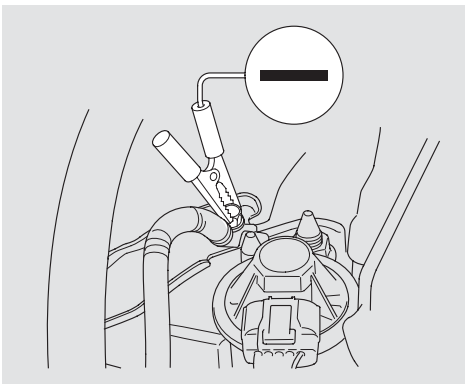
The numbers in the illustration show you the order to connect the jumper cables.

3. Connect one jumper cable to the positive (+) terminal on your battery. Connect the other end to the positive (+) terminal on the booster battery.





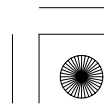
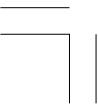
Jump Starting



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 the vehicle. If the starter motor still operates slowly, check that the jumper cables have good metal-to-metal contact.
7. Once the 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 high temperature indicator should be off under most conditions. If the engine coolant temperature gets higher than normal, the indicator will blink. If it stays on, you should determine the reason (hot day, driving up a steep hill, etc.).

You will also see the symbol “” with an “ENGINE TEMP. HIGH” message on the multi-information display.

If the vehicle overheats, you should take immediate action. The only indication may be the high temperature indicator blinking or remaining on. Or you may see steam or spray coming from under the bonnet.

NOTICE

Driving with the high temperature indicator on 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 the climate control system and all other accessories. 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 check the high temperature indicator. If the high heat is due to overloading, the engine should start to cool down almost immediately. If it does, wait until the high temperature indicator goes off, then continue driving.

4. If the high temperature indicator stays on, turn off the engine.





If the Engine Overheats

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 327).

6. If you don't find an obvious leak, check the coolant level in the radiator reserve tank (see page 200). Add coolant if the level is below the MIN mark.

7. If there was no coolant in the reserve tank, you may need to add coolant to the radiator. Let the engine cool down until the high temperature indicator goes off 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 high temperature indicator. If it begins to blink or comes on again, the engine needs repair (see **Emergency Towing** on page 327).

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



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.

You will also see the symbol “” with an “OIL PRESSURE LOW” message on the multi-information display.

NOTE:

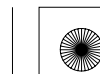
The indicator notifies you of low oil pressure and does not measure the oil level. Check your vehicle’s oil level at each refueling.

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 199). 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 between the upper and lower mark on the dipstick.
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 327).





12 Volt Battery 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.

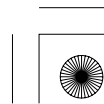
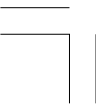
You will also see the symbol “” with a “CHECK SYSTEM” message on the multi-information display.

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.

The charging system indicator may also come on if the Integrated Motor Assist (IMA) battery charge drops below a desired level and the engine starts to recharge the battery.

This indicator may blink after you start the vehicle in the morning when the temperature is below -30°C . It will stop blinking when the IMA battery warms up.





Malfunction Indicator Lamp



This indicator comes on, then goes out 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.

You will also see the symbol “” with a “CHECK SYSTEM” message on the multi-information display.

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.

The malfunction indicator lamp may also come on with the “D” indicator.

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.

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



Brake System Indicator (Red)

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.

You will also see the symbol “ (P) ” with a “RELEASE PARKING BRAKE” message on the multi-information display.

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 260).

If the fluid level is low, take your vehicle to a dealer, and have the brake system inspected for leaks or worn brake pads.

You will also see the symbol “  ” with a “BRAKE FLUID LOW” message on the multi-information display.

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.

CONTINUED





Brake System Indicator

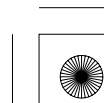
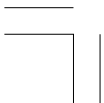
Slow down and pull to the side of the road when it is safe. Because of the long distance needed to stop, it is hazardous to drive the vehicle. You should have it towed and repaired as soon as possible (see **Emergency Towing** on page 327).

If this indicator comes on for any other reason, have your vehicle inspected by your dealer. There may be a malfunction with the electric brake distribution (EBD) system. Avoid hard braking and high speed driving.

You will also see the symbol “” with a “CHECK SYSTEM” message on the multi-information display if there is a problem with the brake system or the front-to-rear braking distribution system.

If you must drive the vehicle a short distance in this condition, drive slowly and carefully.

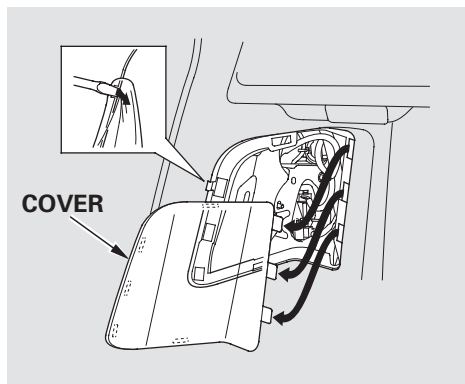
If the ABS indicator comes on with the brake system indicator, have your vehicle inspected by your dealer immediately.



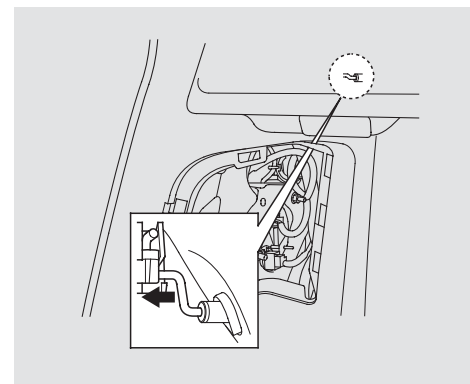


Opening the Fuel Fill Door Manually

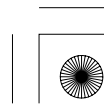
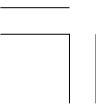
If there is a problem with the power door lock system and you cannot unlock the driver's door, use the release lever behind the left side cover in the luggage area.



1. Open the tailgate. Place a cloth on the edge of the cover to prevent scratches. Remove it by carefully prying in the notch on its middle edge with a small flat-tip screwdriver.



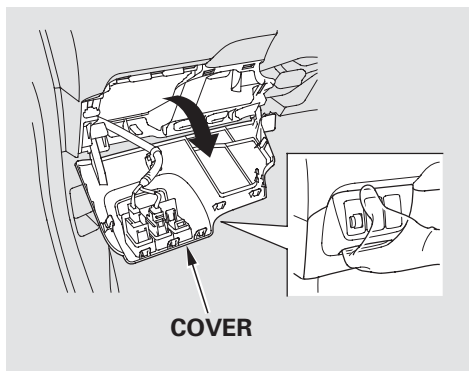
2. To open the fuel fill door, pull the release lever rearward.





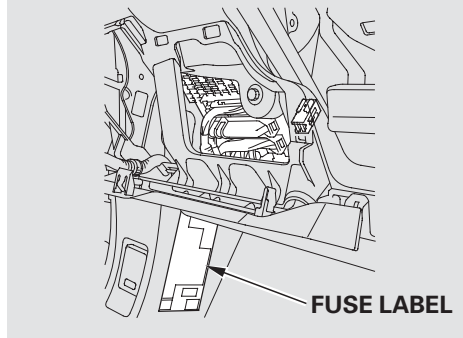
Fuses

The vehicle's fuses are located in two fuse boxes.



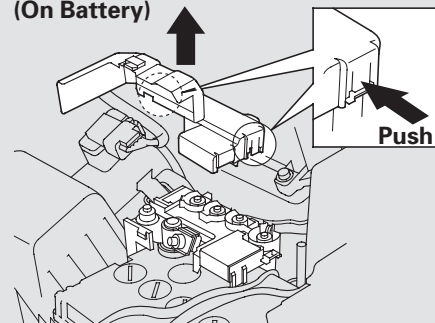
The interior fuse box is under the dashboard on the driver's side. To access the fuse box, pull the cover toward you.

INTERIOR

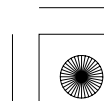


The fuse label is attached to the side panel.

UNDER-BONNET (On Battery)



The under-bonnet fuse is on the positive terminal of the battery. To open it, push the tabs as shown.



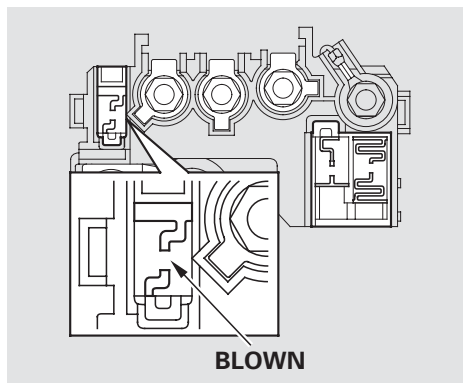


Fuses

Checking and Replacing Fuses

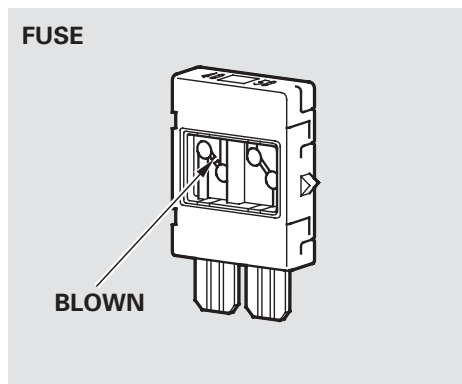
If something electrical in your vehicle stops working, the first thing you should check for is a blown fuse. Determine from the chart on pages 324 – 326 , or the diagram on the fuse box lid or the fuse label, which fuse or fuses control that component. Check those fuses first, but check all the fuses before deciding that a blown fuse is not the cause. Replace any blown fuses and check if the device works.

1. Turn the ignition switch to the LOCK (0) position. Make sure the headlights and all other accessories are off.
2. Remove the cover from the fuse box.



3. Check each of the large fuses in the under-bonnet fuse box on the 12 volt battery by looking through the top at the wire inside.

Replacement of these fuses should be done by your dealer.

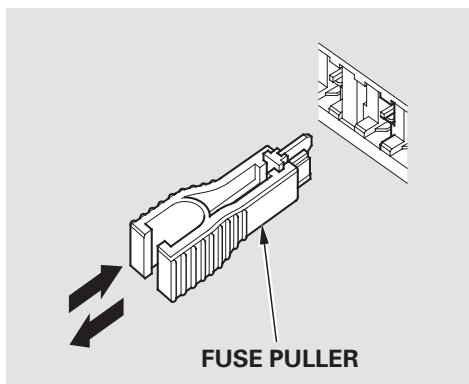


4. Check each of the large fuses in the interior fuse box by looking at the wire inside. Removing these fuses requires a Phillips-head screwdriver.

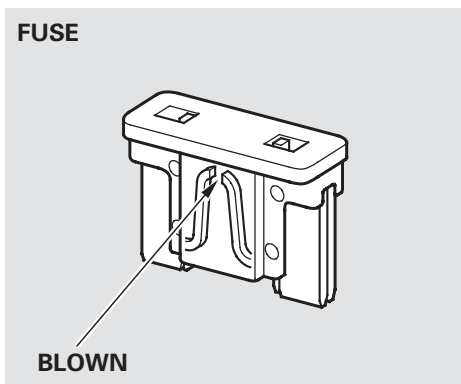
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Fuses



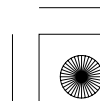
5. Check the smaller fuses in the interior fuse box by pulling out each one with the fuse puller provided in the interior fuse box.



6. Look for a blown wire inside the fuse. If it is blown, replace it with one of the spare fuses of the same rating or lower.

If you cannot drive the vehicle without fixing the problem, and you do not have a spare fuse, take a fuse of the same rating or a lower rating from one of the other circuits. Make sure you can do without that circuit temporarily (such as the accessory power socket).

If you replace the blown fuse with a spare fuse that has a lower rating, it might blow out again. This does not indicate that anything is wrong. Replace the fuse with one of the correct rating as soon as you can.





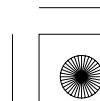
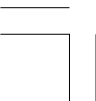
Fuses

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.

7. 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.

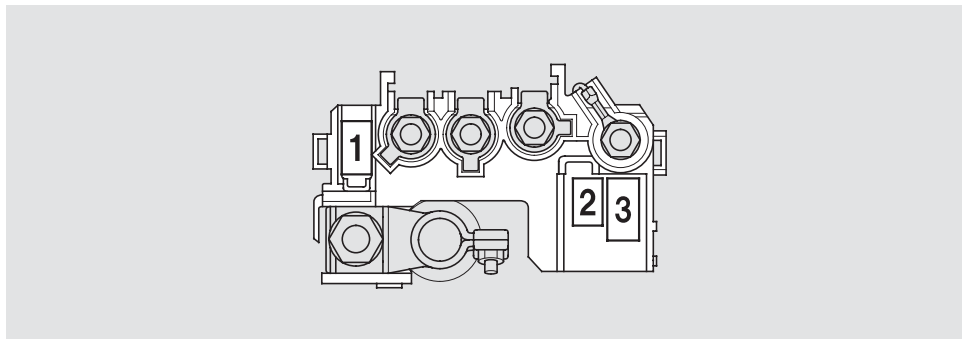
When the audio system is disabled, the clock setting in the audio system is cancelled. You need to reset the clock according to the instructions in the audio system section in this owner's manual.





Fuse Locations

UNDER-BONNET FUSE BOX

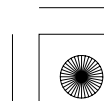
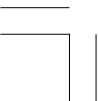
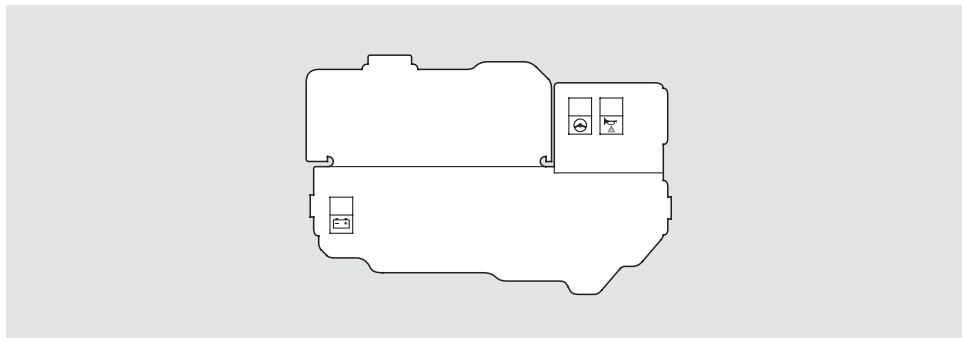


The locations of fuses are shown with symbols on the fuse label. Refer to the table below for the fuses on your vehicle.

Replacement of these fuses should be done by your dealer.

No.	Circuits Protected
1	ACG
2	EPS
3	Horn, Stop

FUSE BOX LABEL

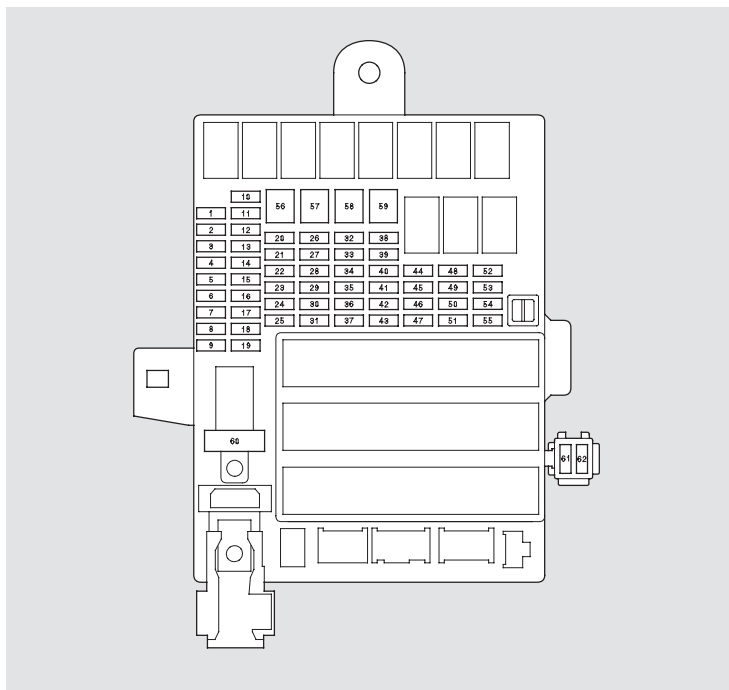




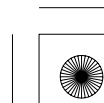
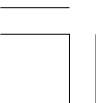
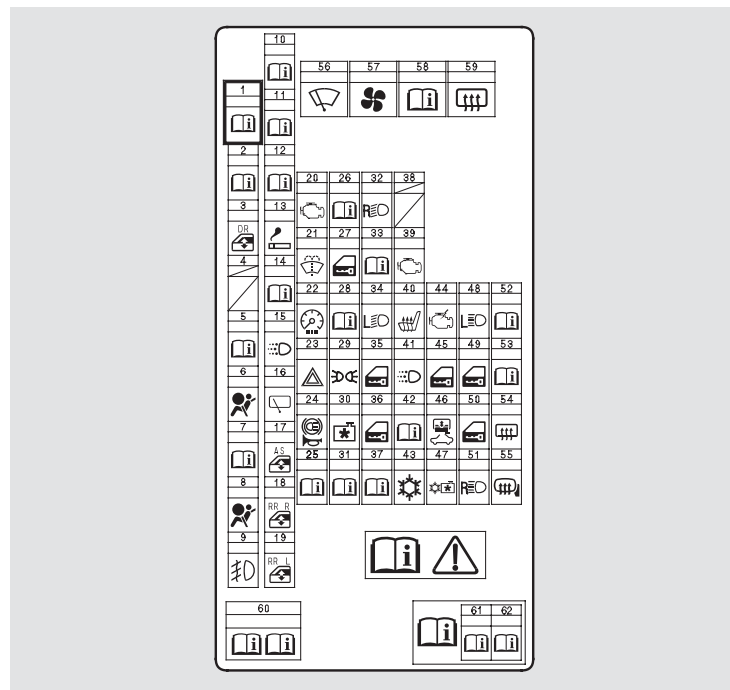
Fuse Locations

The fuses contained in the interior fuse box vary slightly depending on the model. The locations of fuses are shown with symbols on the fuse label. Refer to the table on the next page for the fuses on your vehicle.

INTERIOR FUSE BOX



FUSE BOX LABEL





Fuse Locations

No.	Circuits Protected
1	Back Up
2	Rear Fog Light
3	Driver's Power Window
4	Not Used
5	Back-up Light
6	SRS
7	MISS SOL
8	OPDS
9	Front Fog Light
10	Heater, Air Conditioning
11	ABS
12	IMA
13	Accessory Power Socket
14	ACC
15	Not Used
16	Rear Wiper
17	Front Passenger's Power Window
18	Rear Right Power Window
19	Rear Left Power Window
20	Fuel Pump
21	Washer Motor
22	Meter

No.	Circuits Protected
23	Hazard
24	Horn, Stop
25	Not Used
26	LAF
27	Door Lock (Main)
28	Headlight (Main)
29	Small Light
30	Radiator Fan
31	Not Used
32	Right Headlight Low
33	Ignition Coil
34	Left Headlight Low
35	Door Lock Motor 2 (Lock)
36	Door Lock Motor 1 (Lock)
37	ABS FSR
38	Not Used
39	IGP
40	Not Used
41	Not Used
42	IMA 1
43	MG Clutch
44	STS

No.	Circuits Protected
45	Not Used
46	Sunshade
47	Condenser Fan
48	Left Headlight High
49	Door Lock Motor 2 (Unlock)
50	Door Lock Motor 1 (Unlock)
51	Right Headlight High
52	DBW
53	IMA 2
54	Not Used
55	Not Used
56	Front Wiper
57	Heater
58	ABS Motor
59	Rear Demister
60	Not Used
	Ignition
61	IG COIL (EX)
62	IG COIL (IN)

326 Taking Care of the Unexpected





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 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:

- Start the engine.
- Shift to the D position and hold for 5 seconds, then to N.
- Turn off the engine.
- Leave the ignition switch in the ACCESSORY (I) position so the steering wheel does not lock.
- Release the parking brake.

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, and keep the speed below 55 km/h.

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.

CONTINUED



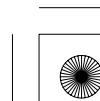
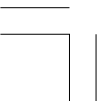


Emergency Towing

If you decide to tow your vehicle with all four wheels on the ground, make sure you use a properly-designed and attached tow bar. Prepare the vehicle for towing as described above, and leave the ignition switch in the ACCESSORY (I) position so the steering wheel does not lock. Make sure the radio and any electrical accessories are turned off so they do not run down the battery.

NOTICE

The steering system can be damaged if the steering wheel is locked. Leave the ignition switch in the ACCESSORY (I) position, and make sure the steering wheel turns freely before you begin towing.

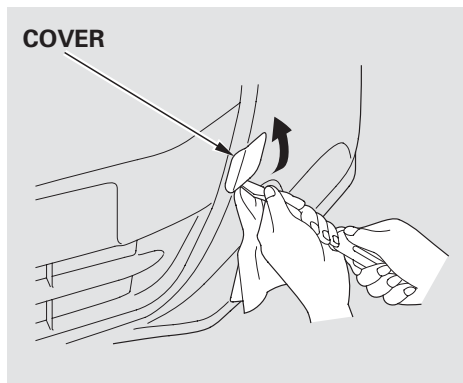




If Your Vehicle Gets Stuck

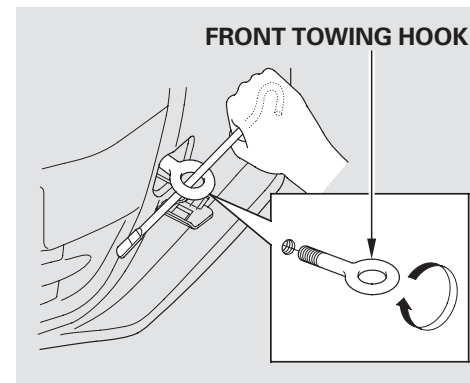
If your vehicle gets stuck in sand, mud, or snow, call a towing service to pull it out (see page 327).

For very short distances, such as freeing the vehicle, you can use the detachable towing hook that mounts on either anchor in the front or 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. Put a cloth on the edge of the cover to prevent scratches. Remove the cover from the front bumper by using the flat-tip end of the extension.



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.

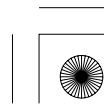
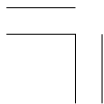




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330

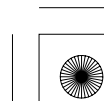
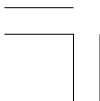




Technical Information

The diagrams in this section give you the dimensions and capacities of your vehicle, and the locations of the identification numbers.

Identification Numbers.....	332
Specifications	334
Three Way Catalytic Converters	338



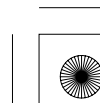
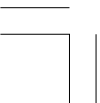
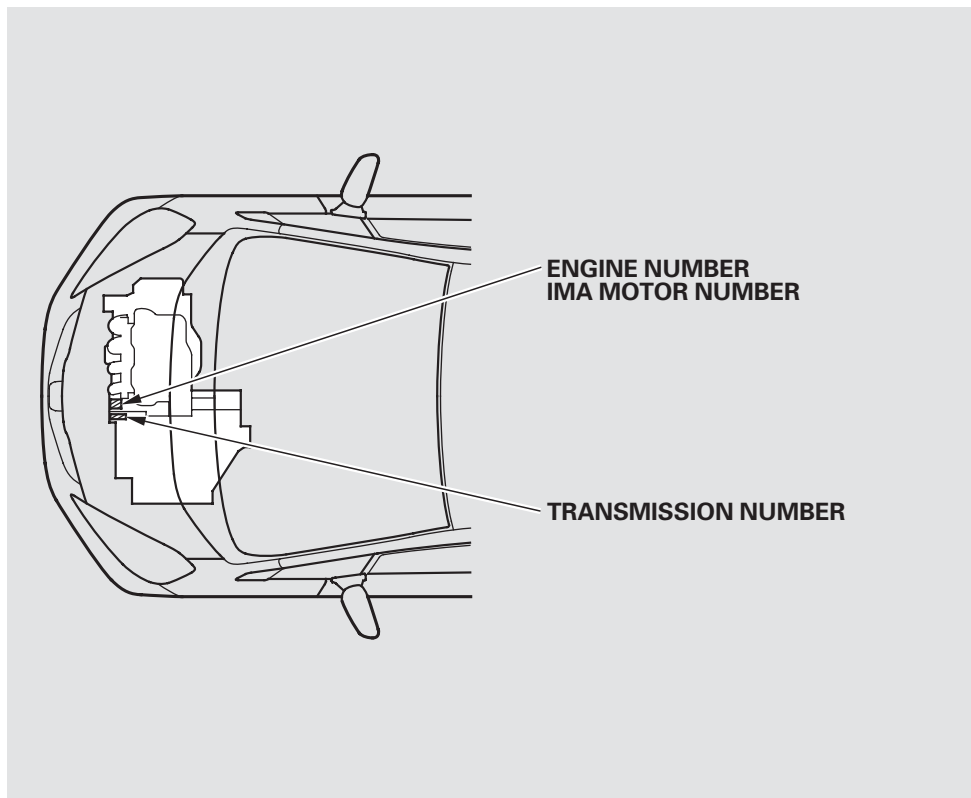


Identification Numbers

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.
4. The IMA Motor Number is stamped on the motor housing.

Do not mistake the transmission number for the engine number.



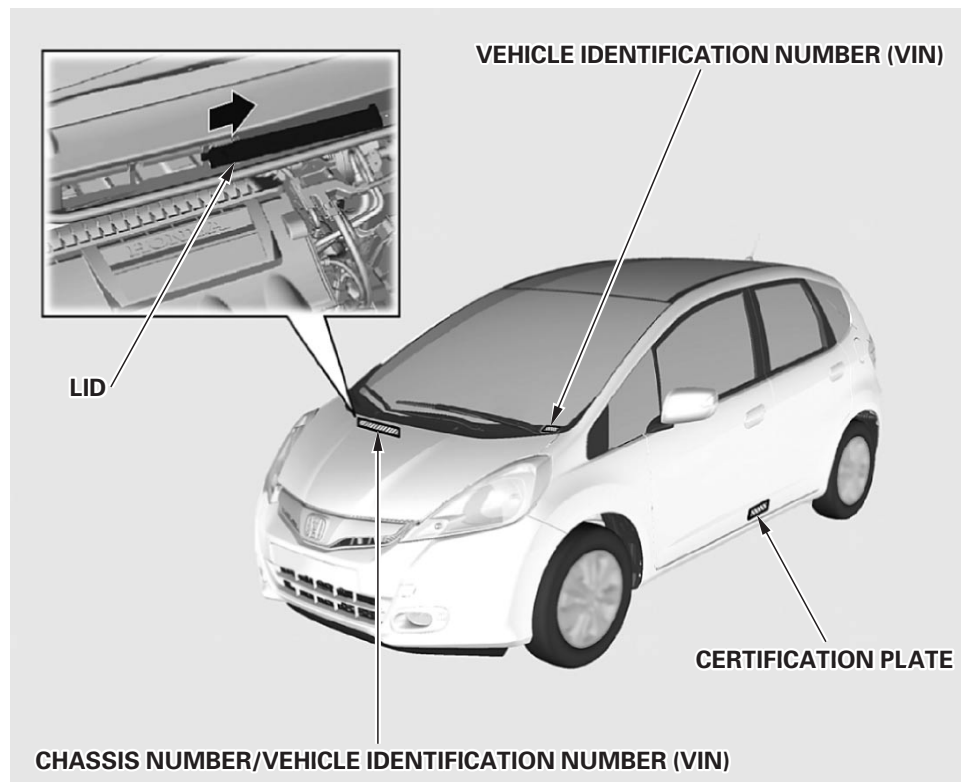


Identification Numbers

The vehicle identification number (VIN) or the chassis number is moulded on the fire wall in the engine compartment. To access this number, slide the lid on the back of the engine compartment. Make sure to close this lid before closing the bonnet.

The certification plate is attached to the doorjamb on the left side.

The Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) appears on a plate fastened to the top of the dashboard.





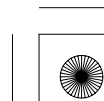
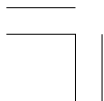
Specifications

Dimensions

Length		3,900 mm
Width		1,695 mm
Height		1,525 mm
Wheelbase		2,500 mm
Track	Front	1,490 mm
	Rear	1,475 mm

Weights

Curb weight	1,195 kg
Max. permissible weight	1,575 kg





Specifications

Engine

Type	Water cooled 4-stroke in line 4 cylinder petrol engine with Hybrid Electric Motor
Bore x Stroke	73 x 80 mm
Displacement	1,339 cm ³
Compression ratio	10.8 : 1
Spark plug*	NGK: DILFR6F11G

* : Ask your dealer for replacement.

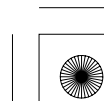
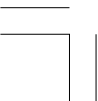
Capacities

Fuel tank		Approx. 40 ℓ
Engine coolant	Change* ¹	4.56 ℓ
	Total	5.05 ℓ
Engine oil	Change* ²	
	Including filter	3.2 ℓ
	Without filter	3.0 ℓ
	Total	3.8 ℓ

* 1 : Including the coolant in the reserve tank and that remaining in the engine.

Reserve tank capacity: 0.44 ℓ

* 2 : Excluding the oil remaining in the engine





Specifications

Capacities

Automatic transmission fluid (CVTF)	Change	2.8 ℓ
	Total	5.0 ℓ
Windscreen washer reservoir		2.5 ℓ

Tyres

Size/Pressure	See tyre information label on driver's doorjamb or ask dealer for information.
---------------	--

Alignment

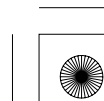
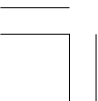
Toe-in	Front	0 mm
	Rear	in 2.5 mm
Camber	Front	− 0.03°
	Rear	− 1°
Caster	Front	3.36°

Suspension

Type	Front	Mcperson Strut
	Rear	Torsion Beam Axle

Steering

Type	Electric assist-Rack and Pinion
------	---------------------------------





Specifications

Brake

Type	Power assisted
Front	Ventilated disc
Rear	Drum
Parking	Hand Brake Type

Battery

Capacity	12 V — 32 AH/5 HR 12 V — 40 AH/20 HR
----------	---

Fuses

Interior	See page 325 or the fuse label attached to the inside of the fuse box door under the steering column.
Under-bonnet	See page 324 or the fuse box cover.

Lights

Headlights	12 V — 60/55 W (H4/HB2)
Front turn signal lights	12 V — 21 W (Amber)
Front position lights	12 V — 5 W
Side turn signal lights (door mirror)	LED type*
Rear turn signal lights	12 V — 21 W (Amber)
Stop/tail-lights	LED type*
Back-up lights	12 V — 16 W
Front fog lights	12 V — 55 W (H11)
Rear fog light	12 V — 21 W
Licence plate lights	12 V — 5 W
High-mount brake light	LED type*
Spotlights	12 V — 8 W
Ceiling light Rear	12 V — 8 W
Luggage area light	12 V — 5 W

* : Replacement of a light bulb should be done by your dealer.





Three Way Catalytic Converters

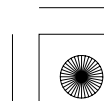
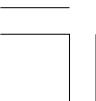
Follow the emission standard of contaminant emission below:

- GB18352.3-2005

Limits and measuring methods (III, IV) for emissions from light-duty vehicles.

The three way catalytic converters must operate at a high temperature for the chemical reactions to take place. They can set on fire any combustible materials that come near them. Park your vehicle away from high grass, dry leaves, or other flammables.

Always use unleaded petrol. Even a small amount of leaded petrol can contaminate the catalyst metals, making the three way catalytic converters ineffective.





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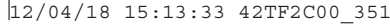




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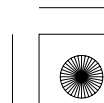
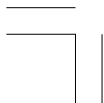
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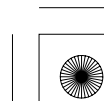
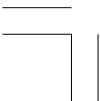


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