

ATF Level Check

Check

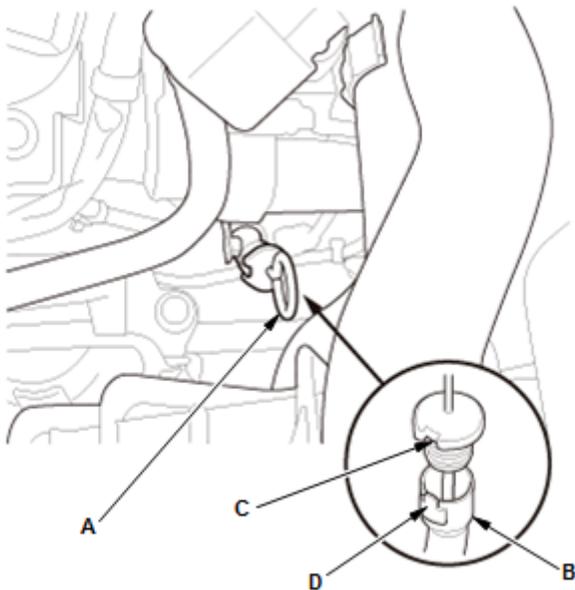
NOTE:

- Keep all foreign particles out of the transmission.
- Check the fluid level within 60—90 seconds after turning the engine off.
- Higher fluid level may be indicated if the radiator fan comes on twice or more.

1. Engine - Warm Up

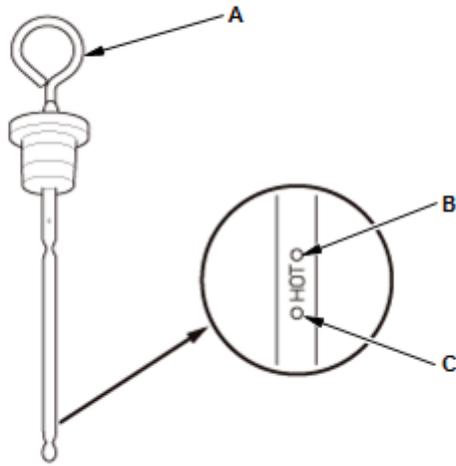
1. Start the engine. Hold the engine speed at 3,000 rpm without load (in P or N) until the radiator fan comes on, then let it idle.

2. ATF - Level Check



1. Park the vehicle on the level ground.
2. Turn the engine off. Within 60—90 seconds, remove the ATF dipstick (A), then wipe it with a clean cloth.
3. Insert the dipstick back into the ATF dipstick tube (B) aligning the notch (C) with the guide tab (D).

4. Remove the ATF dipstick (A).



5. Check the ATF level. It should be between the upper mark (B) and the lower mark (C).

6. If the ATF level is below the lower mark, check for fluid leaks at the transmission, the hoses, and the line joints. If a problem is found, fix it before filling the transmission with ATF.

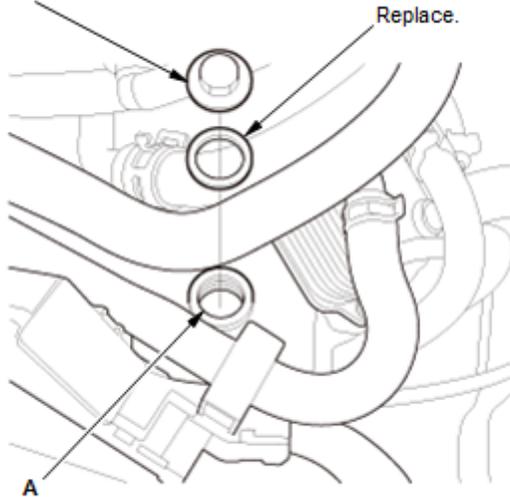
NOTE: If the vehicle is driven when the ATF level is below the lower mark, one or more of these symptoms may occur:

- Transmission damage.
- Vehicle does not move in any gear.
- Vehicle accelerates poorly, and engine revs up abnormally high when starting off in the forward and reverse positions.
- Engine vibrates at idle.

7. If the ATF level is above the upper mark, [drain the ATF to proper level](#).

NOTE: If the vehicle is driven when the ATF level is above the upper mark, the vehicle may creep forward while in N, or have shifting problems.

44 N·m (4.5 kgf·m, 32 lbf·ft)



8. If necessary, fill the transmission with the recommended fluid through the filler hole (A) to bring the fluid level between the upper mark and the lower mark of the ATF dipstick. Do not fill past the upper mark. Always use Honda ATF DW-1.

NOTE: Using a non-Honda ATF can affect shift quality.

9. Insert the ATF dipstick back into the ATF dipstick tube.