HONDA 600 *Coupe*

OWNER'S MANUAL

CONSUMER INFORMATION

VEHICLE STOPPING DISTANCE

This figure indicates braking performance that can be met or exceeded by the vehicles to which it applies, without locking the wheels, under different conditions of loading and with partial failures of the braking system.

The informhtion presented represents results obtainable by skilled drivers under controlled road and vehicle conditions, and the information may not be correct under other conditions.

Description of vehicles to which this table applies : **HONDA AZ 600**

A. Fully Operational Service Brake

Load

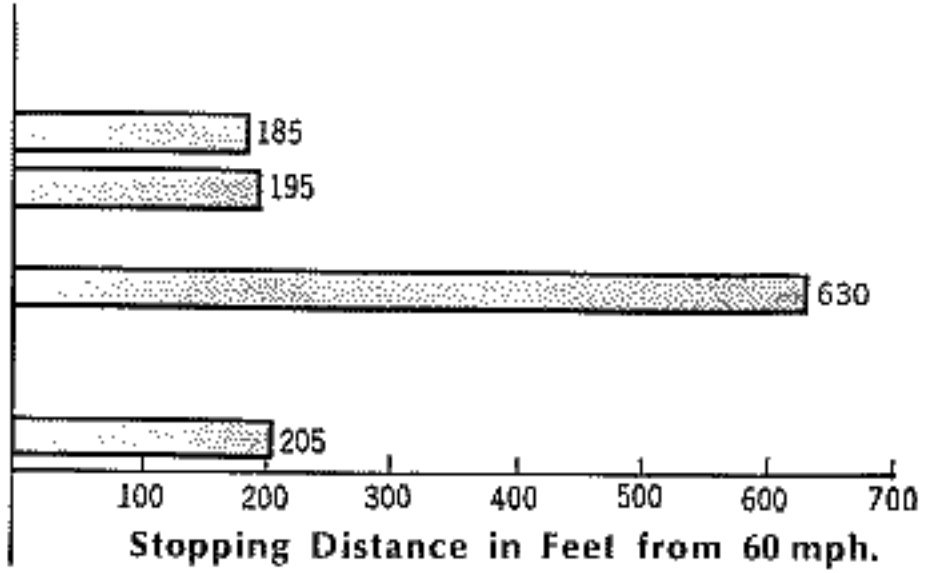
Light

Maximum

B. Emergency Brakes (with partial Service Brake System Failure)

C. Brake Power Unit Failure

Maximum Load



ACCELERATION AND PASSING ABILITY

This figure indicates passing times and distances that can be met or exceeded by the vehicles to which it applies, in the situations diagrammed below.

The low-speed pass assumes an initial speed of 20 MPH and a limiting speed of 35 MPH.

The high-speed pass assumes an initial speed of 50 MPH and a limiting speed of 80 MPH.

NOTICE: The information presented represents results obtainable by skilled drivers under controlled road and vehicle conditions, and the information may not be correct under other conditions.

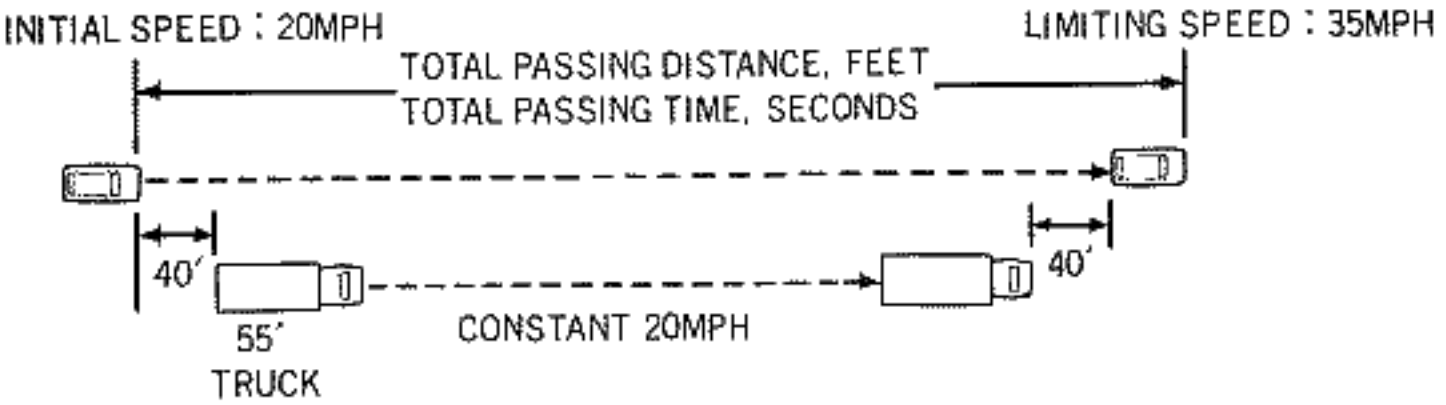
Description of vehicles to which this table applies: **HONDA AZ 600**

SUMMARY TABLE:

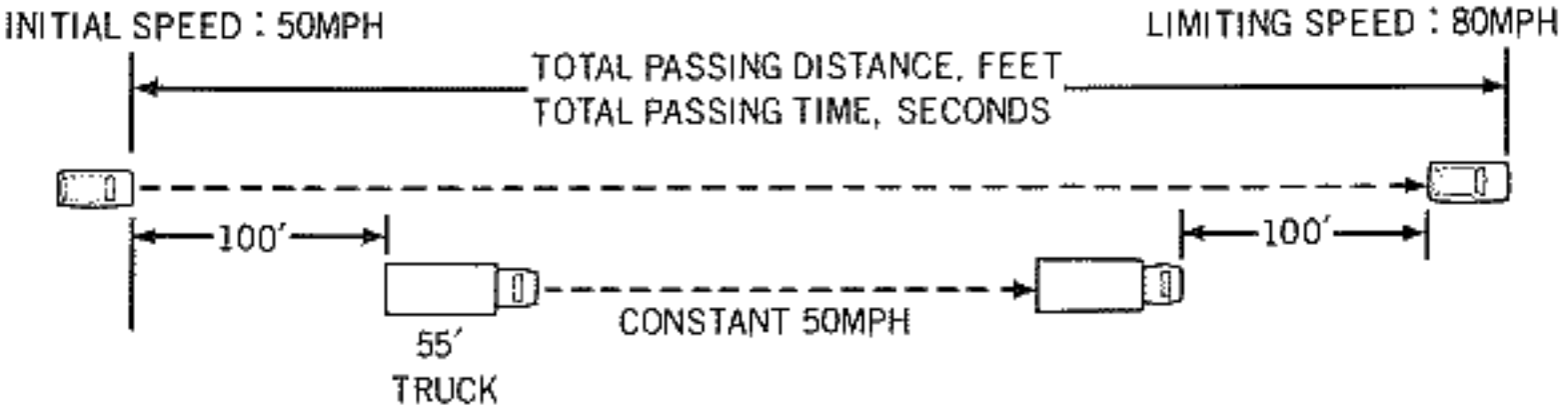
Low-speed pass ..... 378.9 Feet; 8.31 Seconds

High-speed pass ..... 1833.1 Feet; 21.45 Seconds

LOW-SPEED



HIGH-SPEED



TIRE RESERVE LOAD

This table lists the tire size designations recommended by the manufacturer for use on the vehicles to which it applies, with the recommended inflation pressure for maximum loading and the tire reserve load percentage for the tire listed. The tire reserve load percentage indicated is met or exceeded by each vehicle to which the table applies.

Description of vehicles to which this table applies: HONDA AZ 600

Tire reserve load at normal vehicle weight:

This vehicle when loaded with 2 persons in front weighs 1612 pounds. When so loaded and when equipped with 145 SR10 radial ply tires inflated to 26 p.s.i. front and rear, there is a tire reserve load capacity of 20.8 percent. Tire reserve load is the difference between the wheel load on a tire and the maximum safe load specified at a given inflation for that same tire size as prescribed in the Federal Motor Safety Standards.

Tire reserve load at maximum loaded vehicle weight:

This vehicle when loaded with 2 persons in front 2 persons in rear and luggage 50 lb in trunk room, weighs 1962 pounds.
When so loaded and when equipped with 145 SR10 radial ply tries inflated to 26 p.s.i. front and rear, there is tire reserve load capacity of 16.8 percent. Tire reserve load is the difference between the wheel load on a tire and the maximum safe load specified at a given inflation for that same tire sizeas prescribed in the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards.

Warning. Failure to maintain the recommended tire inflation pressure or to increase tire pressure as recommended when operating at maximum loaded vehicle weight, or loading the vehicle beyond the capacities specified on the tire placard affixed to the vehicle, may result in unsafe operating conditions due to premature tire failure, unfavorable handling characteristics, and excessive tire wear. The tire reserve load percentage is a measure of tire capacity, not of vehicle capacity. Loading beyond the specified vehicle capacity may result in failure of other vehicle components.

INTRODUCTION

This manual contains important and helpful information on the proper operation and servicing of your HONDA 600 COUPE.
Clear illustrations accompany the text for complete and easy understanding.
As with all precision machinery, your HONDA 600 COUPE will require periodic preventative maintenance to assure you of maximum economy, performance and reliability. Maintenance instructions are provided for your information, however, preventative maintenance service should be performed by a qualified HONDA technician.

HONDA 600 *Coupe*

CONTENTS

MAIN FEATURES

- The HONDA 600 COUPE combines aerodynamic styling, monocoque construction and outstanding performance with an emphasis on safety and economy to give you years of driving pleasure. This four passenger coupe features a front mounted, air cooled, single overhead camshaft engine and front wheel drive.
  - The single overhead camshaft engine has a high power output with an exceptionally flat torque curve for a small displacement engine. Designed with ease of maintenance in mind, the engine, transmission and differential are mounted in the crankcase and share a single oil supply.
    - The HONDA 600 COUPE meets or exceeds all applicable U.S. Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards. The safety padded dashboard and doors with recessed handles are free from hazardous projections. Other occupant protection features include adjustable head restraints mounted on the front bucket seats and seat belts. Precision rack and pinion steering, power assisted front disc brakes, with a dual brake system enhance driving security. The turn signal system includes a hazard warning flasher. A brake system failure warning lamp is mounted on the dash and a steering wheel lock is combined in the ignition lock.

SAFETY ITEMS TO REMEMBER

Your safety and that of your passengers depend upon your alertness as a driver and upon the condition in which you maintain your vehicle.

We recommend that you check the following items periodically.

1. **Service brake efficiency, pedal travel and hydraulic fluid level.**
2. **Operation of all lights including headlights, taillights, side marker lights, stop lights, turn signal lights, brake emergency warning light and hazard warning system.**
3. **Tire pressures, examine tires for cuts and uneven or excessive wear.**
4. **Steering for excessive play or vibration while driving.**
5. **Exhaust system for leaks.**
6. **Operation of windshield wipers and washer.**
7. **Mirror adjustment and cleanliness of windows.**

Before driving your car check the followings :—

- Are you and your passengers wearing correctly adjusted seat belts ?
- Are the front seat head restraints properly adjusted ?
- Are the doors closed properly ?

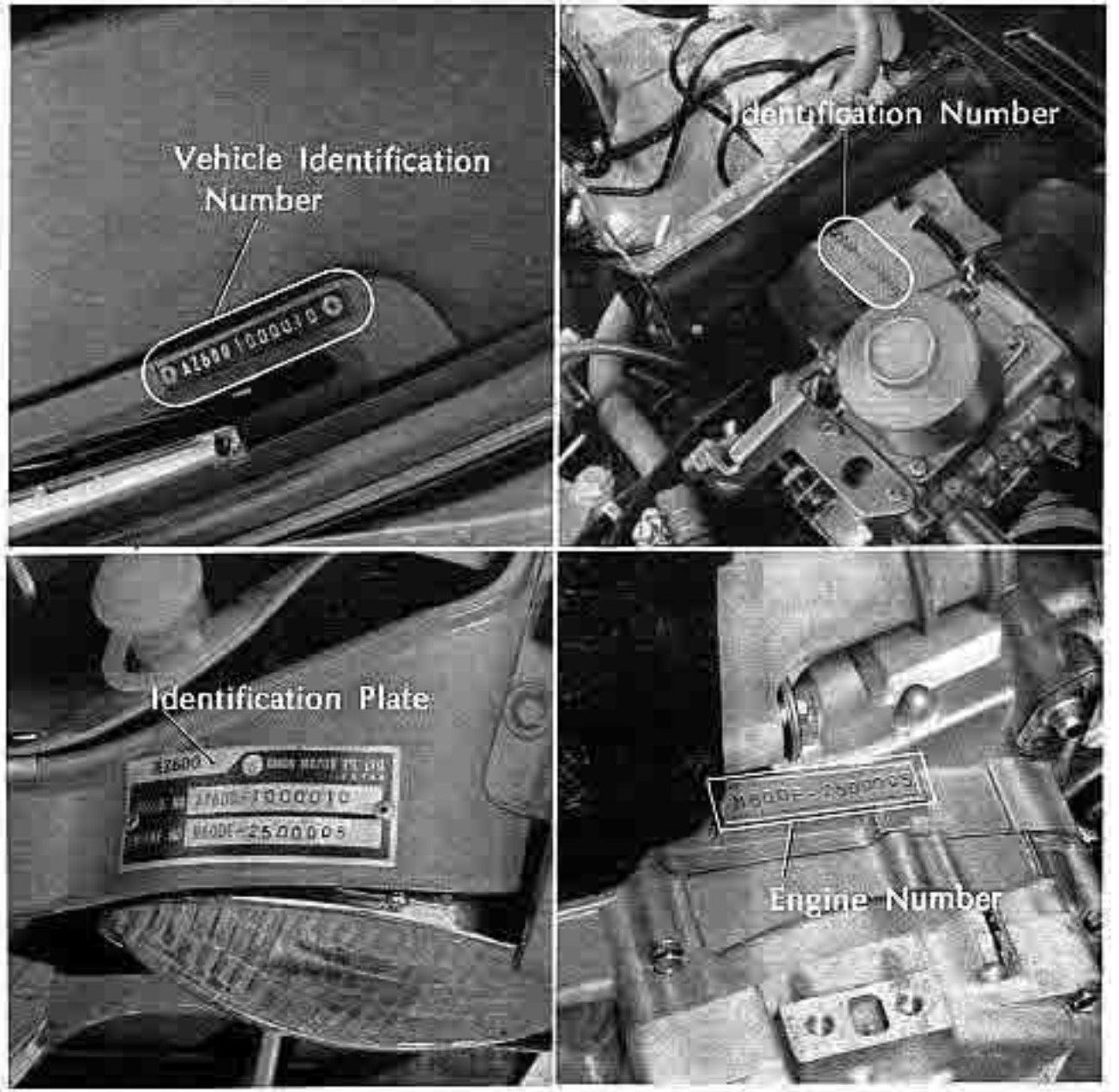
While driving watch for changes in :—

- Weather as it affects road surface conditions and visibility.
- Traffic density.

IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS

1. The **vehicle identification number (V.I.N.)** is embossed on a plate affixed to the top surface of the instrument panel on the driver's side. Do not put things on the plate. This is for your protection to aid in the recovery of stolen vehicles and to serve as a deterrent to theft.
2. The **identification plate** is located on the left front fender under the hood.
3. The **chassis number** identical with the **V.I.N.** is stamped on the upper dashboard in the engine compartment in front of the air cleaner case.
4. The **engine number** is stamped on the crankcase.

Always order replacement parts by V. I. N. and engine number.



IMPORTANCE OF YOUR KEYS

The large key with the plastic head operates the ignition switch. The door locks and trunk lid lock are operated by the smaller key.

- Before leaving your car, ask yourself these questions:
  1. Is the ignition key removed from the switch?
  2. Is the parking brake properly set?
  3. Is the shift lever in low or reverse gear?
  4. Are all windows closed?
  5. Are both doors locked?

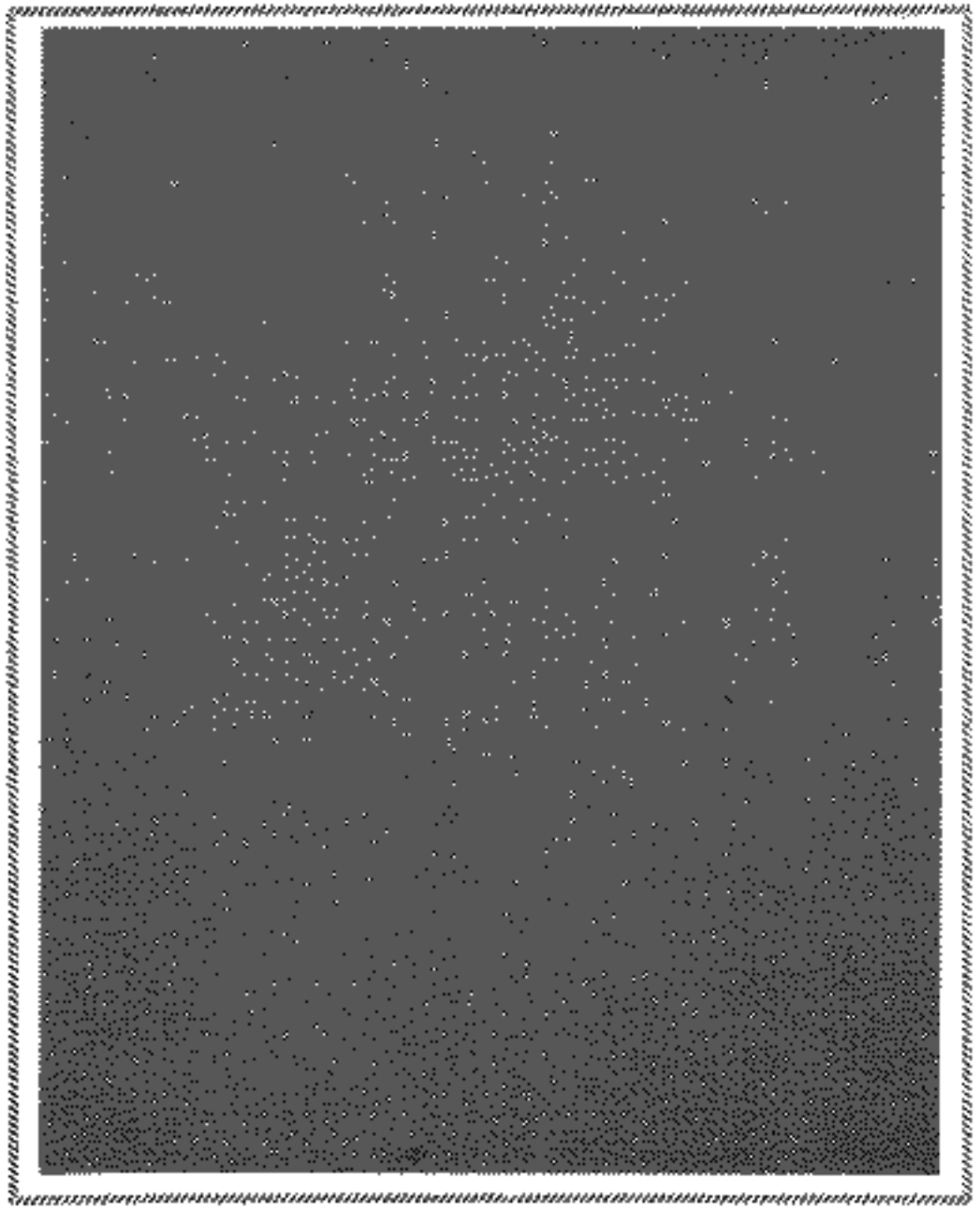
Make it a habit to remove the ignition key and lock the doors in order not to invite car theft.

To deter car theft, make a habit of removing the ignition key and locking the doors.

The code number of your door key is stamped on the small round plate attached to the key ring. The ignition key number is stamped on the key. Record these numbers so that you may have additional keys made in case the original sets are lost.

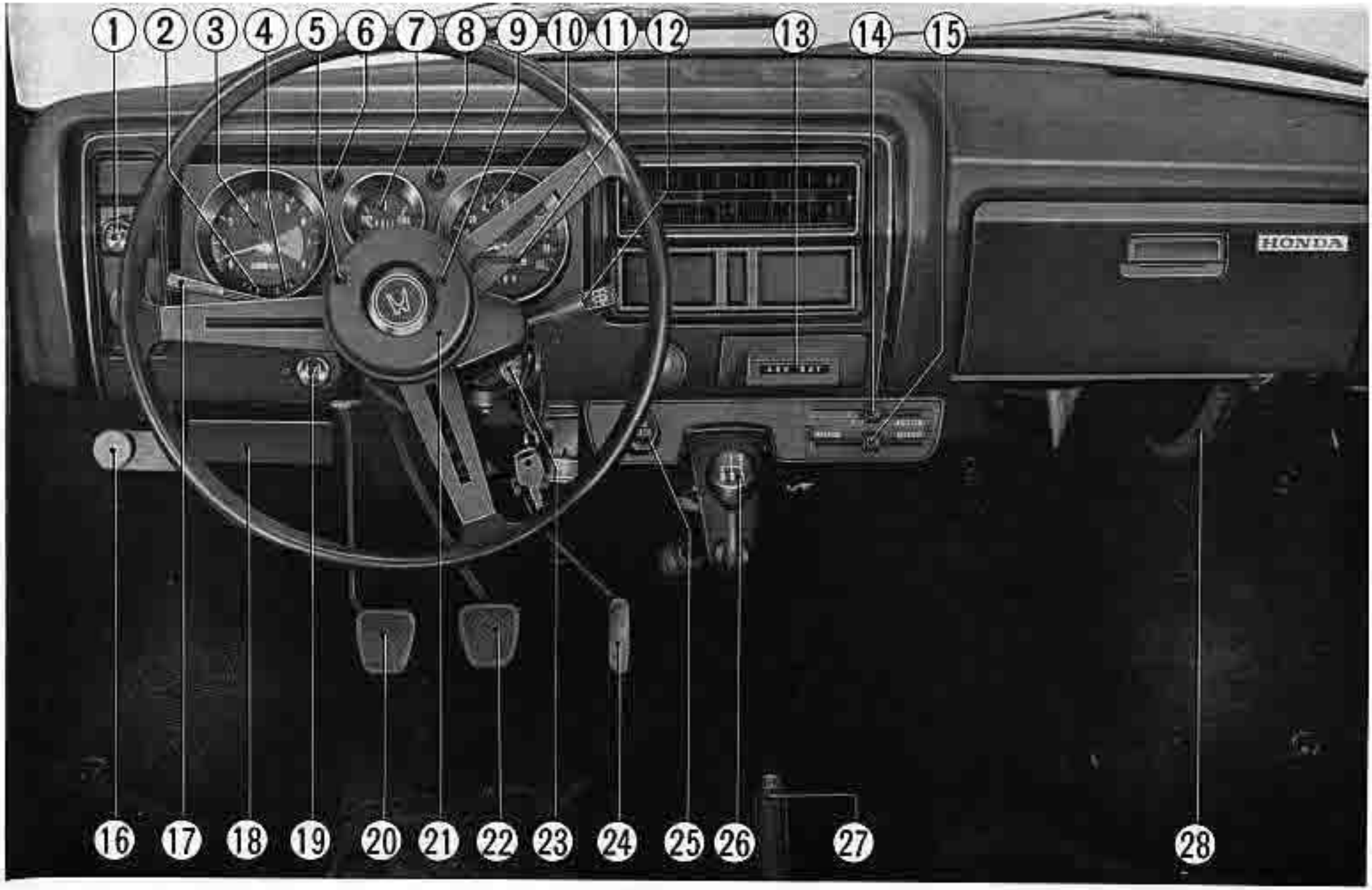
After recording the door key code number, the plate should be removed.

INSTRUMENTS & CONTROLS



INSTRUMENT PANEL

① Headlamp switch
② Parking brake warning light
③ Tachometer
④ Discharge warning light
⑤ High beam indicator light
⑥ Turn signal indicator light (left turn)
⑦ Fuel gauge
⑧ Turn signal indicator light (right turn)
⑨ Brake emergency warning light
⑩ Speedometer
⑪ Odometer
⑫ Windshield wiper/washer switch
⑬ Ashtray
⑭ Heater control knob lever
⑮ Heater/defroster control lever
⑯ Hazard warning flasher switch
⑰ Turn signal/Headlight beam switch
⑱ Fuse box
⑲ Choke knob
⑳ Clutch pedal
㉑ Horn button
㉒ Service brake pedal
㉓ Ignition switch
㉔ Accelerator pedal
㉕ Fresh air control knob
㉖ Gear shift lever
㉗ Parking brake lever
㉘ Hood latch release grip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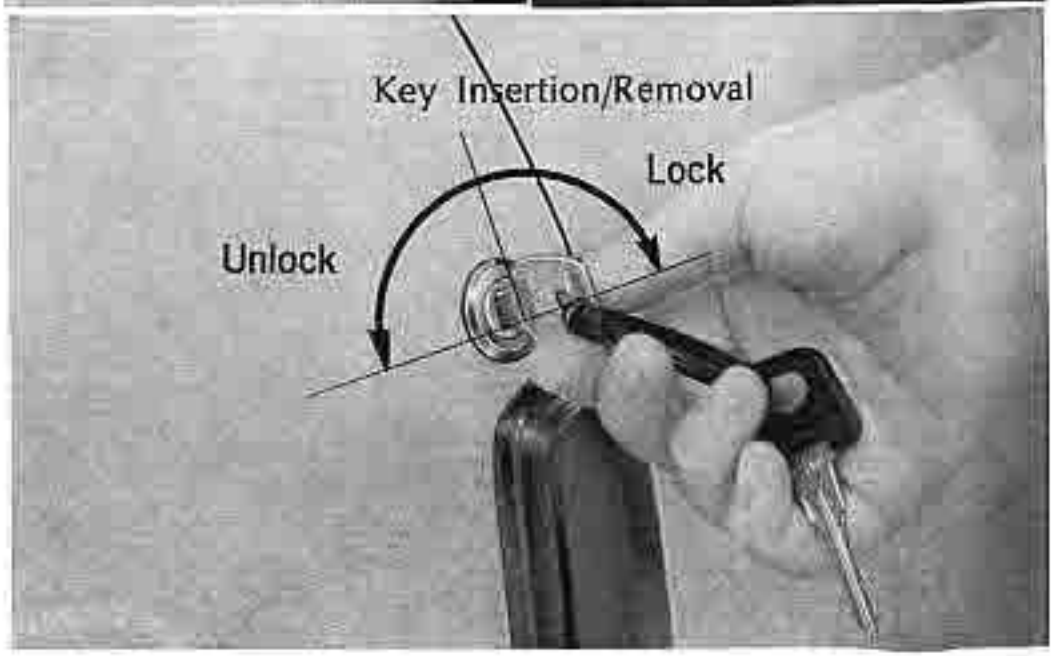
HONDA

DOOR LOCKS

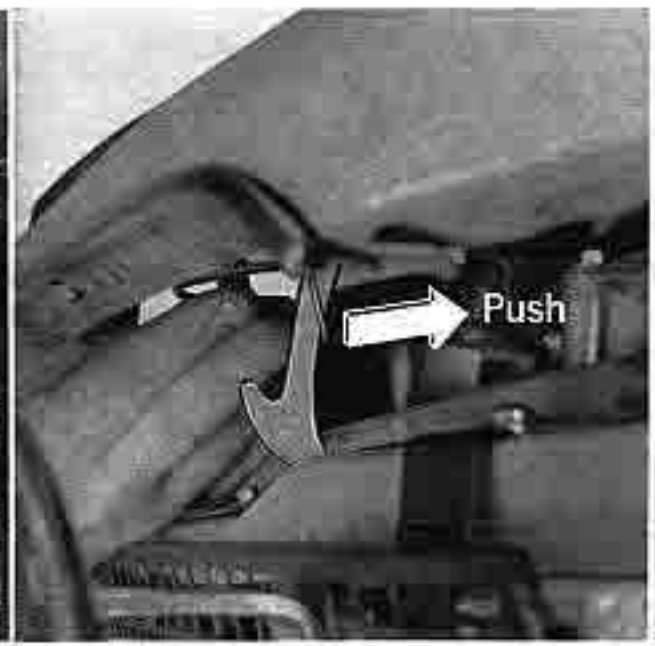
1. To lock the driver's door, pull the door latch handle out and push the plunger down. The door will be locked when closed.
2. To lock the passenger side door from the inside close the door and push the plunger down. From the outside, pull the door latch handle out and push the plunger down. The door will be locked when closed.
3. To unlock the doors from outside, turn the door key toward the front of the car. To unlock the door from inside, pull the plunger up.
4. For added safety, always lock both doors when driving.
5. The ignition key removal warning buzzer is provided to warn the driver against leaving the ignition key in an unattended car. The warning buzzer sounds when the key is left in the ignition switch and the driver's door is open. The steering column will lock autmatically when the ignition key is removed from the switch.

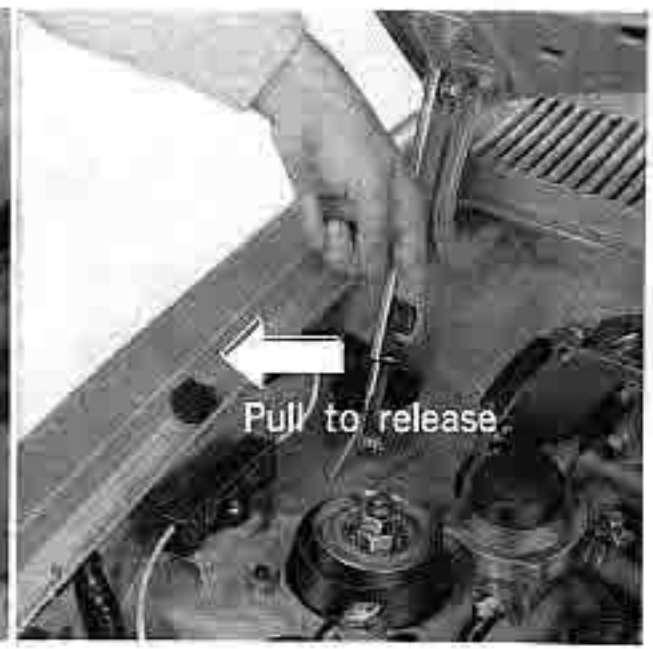
NOTE: If the door or trunk lock becomes frozen in very cold weather, it can usually be thawed out by heating the key and quickly inserting it into the lock cylinder. Repeat the procedure several times if necessary.



HOOD RELEASE

1. Pull the hood latch release grip toward you to unlock the hood.
2. Push the hood release safety latch in to lift the hood. Raise the hood until the hood stay locks in position.
3. To close, lift the hood and pull the handle of the stay forward then push the hood down.
4. Check to insure the hood has locked into the closed position by trying to lift the front edge of the hood.





TRUNK LID LOCK

1. The door key is also used to open the trunk lid.
2. When it is unlocked, the trunk lid opens slightly by means of a release spring.
3. The trunk lid will lock automatically when fully closed.

QUARTER WINDOWS

To open:
Pull the latch tab forward then push the center of the latch backward to lock it in position.

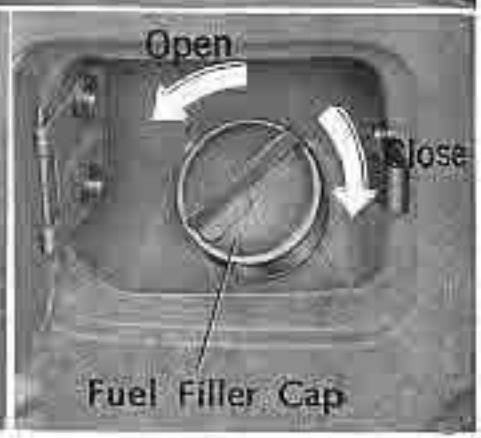
To close:
Pull the latch tab forward then push the latch back to lock the window.

FUEL FILLER LID

Use the door key to open the fuel filler lid. The lid will lock automatically when closed.
Regular grade gasoline is recommended for your HONDA 600 COUPE.

FUEL WARNING

Fuel is extremely hazardous under certain conditions. Always stop the engine and never allow sparks or open flames near when refuelling.



EXTENDING THE LUGGAGE COMPARTMENT

Open the trunk lid and unlock the rear seat back by pushing levers on the upper corners downward. The seat back may now be laid on the seat cushion or removed from the car by lifting up and out on the passenger's side corner. To re-install the seat back, pull the levers up and push the upper part of the seat back rearward to engage the roller onto the self-locking device.

Luggage Compartment
As Extended

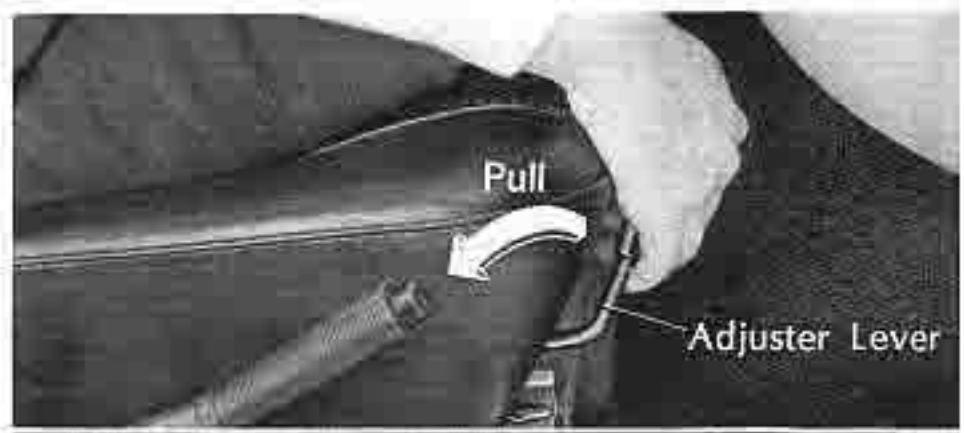
SEATS

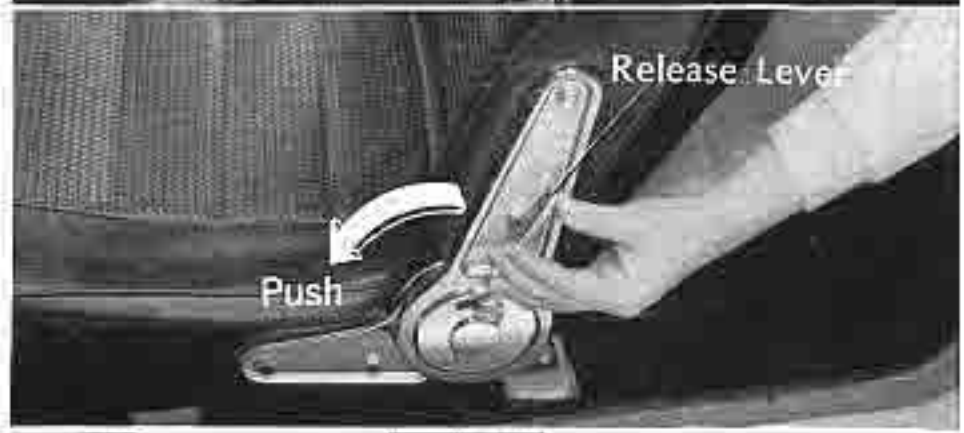
The seats may be adjusted in any one of eight different positions within the adjustment range. To adjust, lift the adjuster lever located at the right front of each seat and move the seat. The seat may be locked in the desired position by releasing the lever.

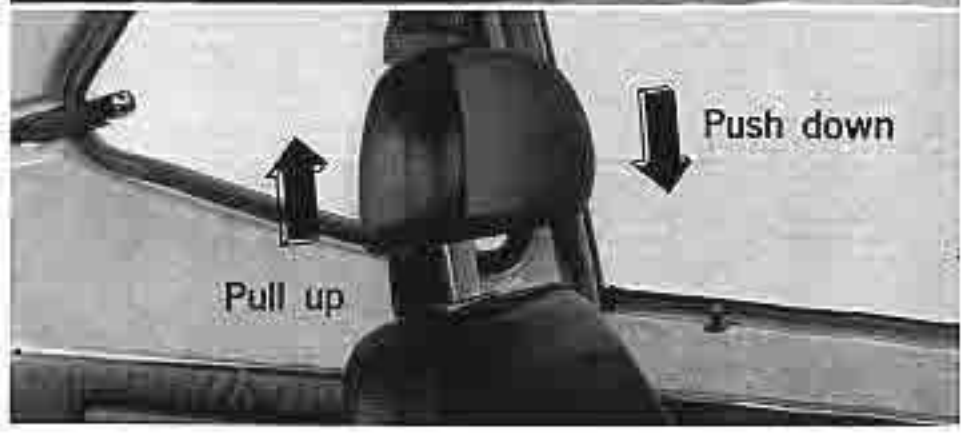
For access to the rear seat, push the safety latch lever on the outside of the seat forward. Then tilt the seat back

HEAD RESTRAINTS

The head restraints are adjustable. Normally the adjustment is correct when the top of the restraint is above or at the same height as the center of your head.







COMBINATION LAP-SHOULDER BELTS

The seat belt is the most important single safety measure available to you and your passengers. Make sure that you and your passengers ALWAYS fasten the seat belts before the car is put in motion. This will provide extra security and comfort for each occupant.

Belts, anchorages and fasteners should be examined periodically for fraying, looseness or other damage and replaced or tightened as necessary. Belts should be replaced after they have been subjected to collision loading.

To clean belts, hand wash them in warm water with mild soap and dry them thoroughly before refitting. DO NOT bleach or dye belts as this may cause severe loss of strength.

The shoulder belt SHOULD NOT be worn by a children weighing less than 50 pounds or under 55 inches in height as there is a risk of injury to such a person due to the position of the belt. In the above case, only the lap belt should be worn.

Seat Belt Arrangement

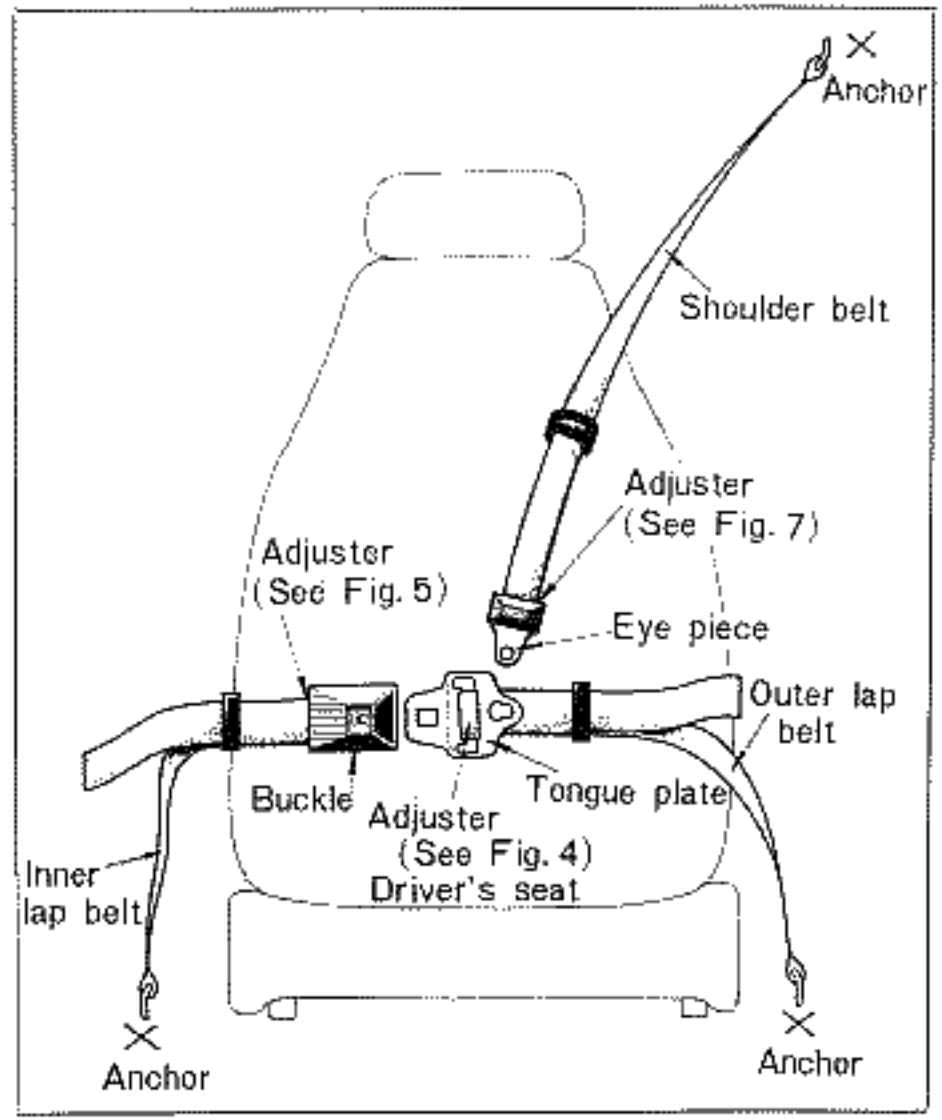


Fig. 1

USE AND ADJUSTMENT – LAP BELTS

First adjust the seat to the proper position. Make sure that the belt is free from obstruction and not twisted.

Adjust the outer lap belt so that the tongue plate is over the inner hip as in Fig. 3.

See Figs. 4 and 5 for adjustment.

Fig. 2 Adjusting outer lap belt

Fig. 3

Pull to shorten belt

Fig. 4

Adjusting inner lap belt

Fig. 5

insert the tongue plate into the slot in the buckle until a snap is heard. Make sure that the connection is secure.

The low, snug fit of the lap belt is essential in order that the force exerted by the belt in a collision may be spread over the strong pelvic area and NOT over the soft abdominal area.

The preceding instructions apply to the use of the rear lap belts as well as the front combination belts.

Fig. 6 Lap belt as correctly fitted

USE AND ADJUSTMENT – SHOULDER BELTS

It is essential that the lap belt be correctly adjusted BEFORE the shoulder belt is attached.

With the lap belt correctly adjusted, a primary adjustment of the shoulder belt should be made before the lap belt is disconnected to attach the shoulder belt.

Adjust the shoulder belt as necessary so that, when the belt is passed across the chest, the eye piece on the shoulder belt reaches the center of the lap belt buckle.

For adjustments see Figs. 7 and 10.

NOTE: The holes for attaching the optional rear seat shoulder belt anchors are provided in the rear pillars.

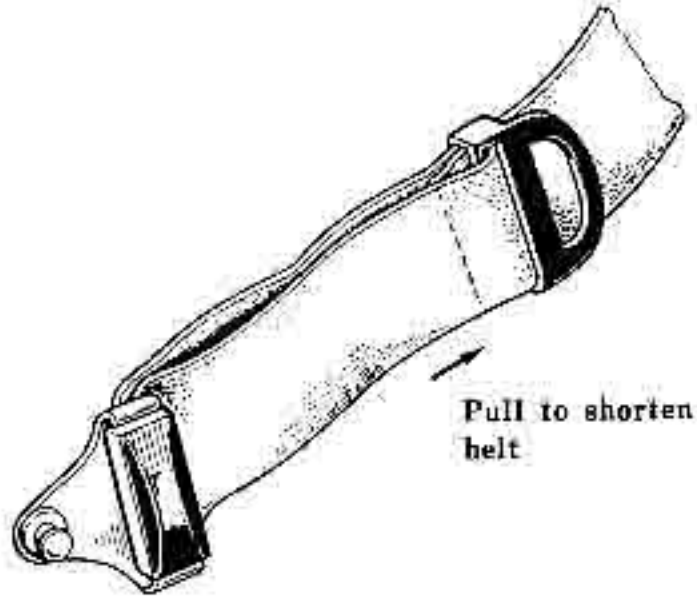


Fig. 7 Adjusting shoulder belt

Fig. 8

Disconnect the lap belt (see Fig. 11) and connect the shoulder belt to the lap belt tongue (see Fig. 9). With the shoulder belt attached to the lap belt, reconnect the lap belt and perform final adjustment of the shoulder belt (see Figs. 7 and 12). The shoulder belt is correctly adjusted when the belt is comfortably snug with one fist placed between belt and chest.

NOTE: **Attach the lower end of the shoulder belt to the anchor as shown when the belt is not used (Fig. 13).**

Releasing the belt is made by pushing the top plate of the buckle (Fig. 11).

Fig. 9 Connecting shoulder belt to lap belt

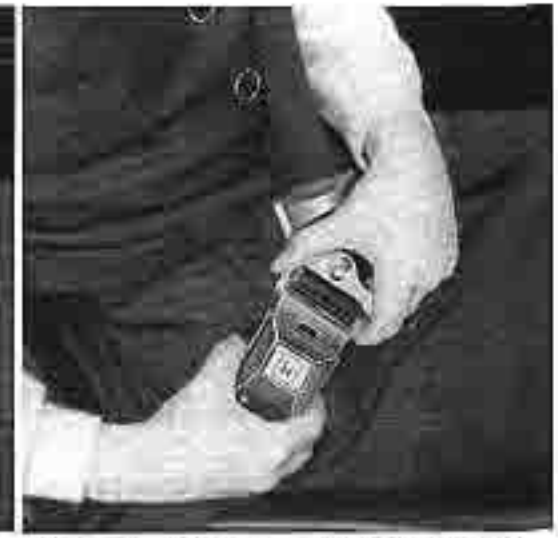


Fig. 10 Shoulder belt connected to lap belt

Fig. 11 Disconnecting lap belts

Fig. 12 Seat belt as correctly fitted

Fig. 13

IGNITION SWITCH

The ignition switch integrated with a steering column lock has four positions:

0 position The key can be inserted or removed in this position ONLY. When the key is removed the steering column is locked. This feature provides additional protection against theft.

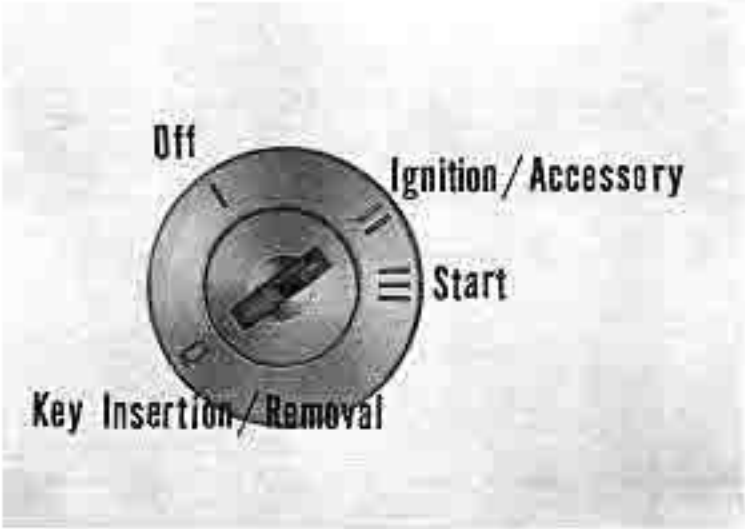
I position This is the OFF position. The ignition and accessory circuits are off in this position. However, the horn and lighting circuits for headlights, parking lights, hazard warning lights, tail lights and interior lights are energized.

II position This is the normal "run" position.

III position This is the starting position. The starter motor will engage when the key is turned to this position. If the engine fails to start the key must be turned to the I POSITION before attempting to start the engine again. This arrangement protects the starter from inadvertent starter operation while the engine is running.

NOTE:

- **The warning buzzer sounds when the key is left in the ignition switch and the driver's door is open.**
- **If the key is hard to turn from 0 POSITION to I POSITION, turn the steering wheel slightly to help release the steering column lock.**



INSTRUMENTS

Speedometer
The speed for 1st, 2nd, 3rd and top gears should be held within the recommended ranges (page 31) to prevent over-revolution of the engine.

Odometer
The odometer registers the total distance the vehicle has travelled. This is also your guide for determining when periodic maintenance is due.

Tachometer
The tachometer indicates the engine speed in revolutions per minute (RPM). The "RED ZONE" indicates the range exceeding maximum allowable RPM. Do not, under any conditions, permit the indicator needle to enter the "RED ZONE".

DISCHARGE WARNING LIGHT
Under normal driving conditions, the red discharge warning light (CHG) is off. If the light stays on, it indicates that the battery is not being charged. If this condition developes the charging system should be checked by a HONDA Automobile Dealer before the battery becomes completely discharged.

PARKING BRAKE WARNING LIGHT
The parking brake warning (PK-B) lamp will glow when the parking brake is engaged and the key is in position II or III.

FUEL GAUGE
Fuel tank capacity is 6.9 gallons. When the indicator needle points to "EMP", a usable reserve of about one gallon remains in the tank.

LIGHTING SWITCH

Pull the two-position lighting switch.

① **First-position :**
Parking lights, instrument lights, taillights, side marker lights and license plate lights.

② **Second-position :**
Headlights and all night-driving lights.

HEADLIGHT DIMMER SWITCH

The headlights will be switched to high beam when the beam switch lever (combined with turn signal switch lever) is pulled toward you. At the same time, the high beam indicator light will glow. The lever will return to its original position automatically when released.

Pulling the lever again toward you will switch the headlights to low beam and the indicator light will go off.

TURN SIGNAL LIGHT SWITCH

Push the turn signal light switch lever down to operate the turn signals for a left turn, and up for a right turn. The indicator lamp and appropriate signal lamps will begin flashing.

The lever will return, automatically extinguishing the flashing lamps when the steering wheel is returned to a straight ahead position. After a wide sweeping turn, the turn signals may require manual cancelling.

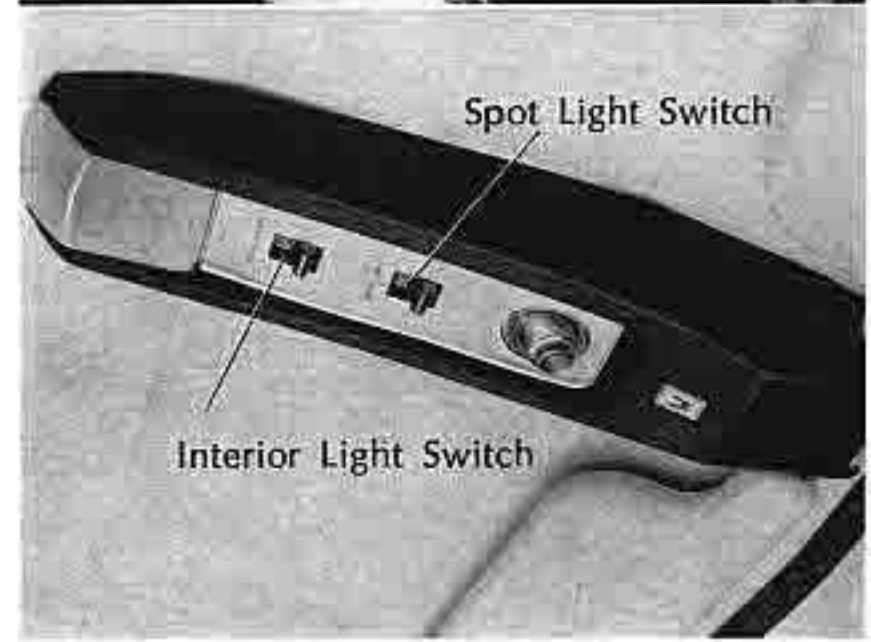
If the indicator fails to flash, or if the flashing rate becoms very slow, the cause may be a burned out bulb. For safety, immediately replace any faulty bulbs.

INTERIOR LIGHT SWITCH

The interior lamp will light when the switch is turned to the ON position or when the driver's door is opened.

SPOT LIGHT SWITCH

The spot light switch is located beside the interior light switch. The light will conveniently spot the road maps etc., with its spherical joint.



HEATER AND WINDSHIELD DEFROSTER

To heat the interior, move the interior/defroster lever to the "INTERIOR" position and move the heater lever to the first stop on the right. If more heat is needed, move the heater lever to the second stop on the right.

To defrost the windshield, set the interior/defroster lever to the "DEFROSTER" position and move the heater lever to the first stop on the right. If quicker defrosting is desired, move the heater lever to the second stop on the right.

VENTILATION

Pull the button marked "PULL FRESH" to permit entry of fresh air for ventilation. Turn the vanes of the center outlet to direct air flow in a desired direction.

WINDSHIELD WIPER AND WASHER

The windshield wiper/washer switch lever is located on the right side of the steering column.

WINDSHIELD WIPERS

Push the lever down to the first position for low-speed operation and to the second position for high-speed operation.

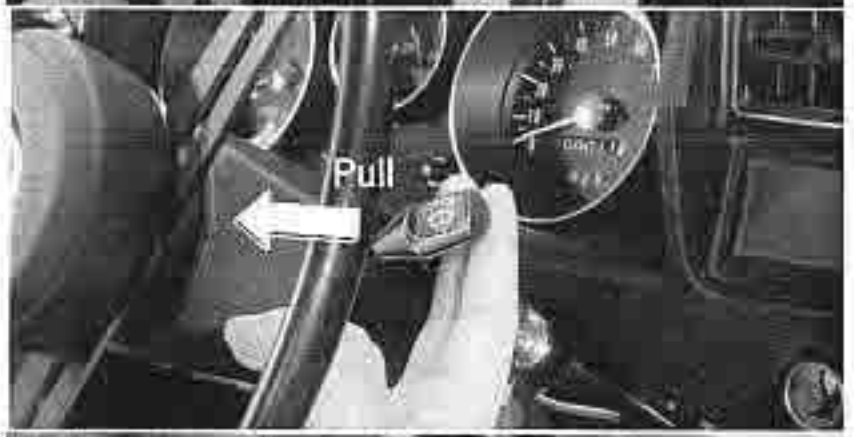
WINDSHIELD WASHER

Pull the lever toward you for windshield washer operation. The washer fluid will be sprayed continuously as long as the lever is kept pulled.

If no washer fluid appears after operating the lever for a few seconds, the fluid reservoir is probably empty. The pump should not be operated dry as the motor may be damaged.

The washer fluid reservoir is located at the left side of the engine compartment. The reservoir fluid level should be checked regularly. In cold weather, plain water may freeze ; therefore, special windshield washer solution containing antifreeze should be used.

Also, if the car interior is cold, operate the defroster for a few minutes to prevent the fluid from freezing on the cold windshield.



HAZARD WARNING SYSTEM

This system should be used only when your car is stopped on a highway under emergency conditions. To operate the system, pull the red switch knob marked "HAZARD", which is located below the lighting switch.

All four turn signal lamps and the indicator lamps will flash. The hazard warning system operates independently of any other electrical system and is cancelled only when the switch is pushed in.

BRAKE EMERGENCY WARNING LIGHT

The brake warning light is located on the instrument panel directly on the left side of speedometer.

The purpose of this light is to indicate a malfunction in the service brake system. In the event of a broken brake line or major brake fluid loss, the light will glow. In this event, the vehicle should not be driven until the cause has been determined and corrected.

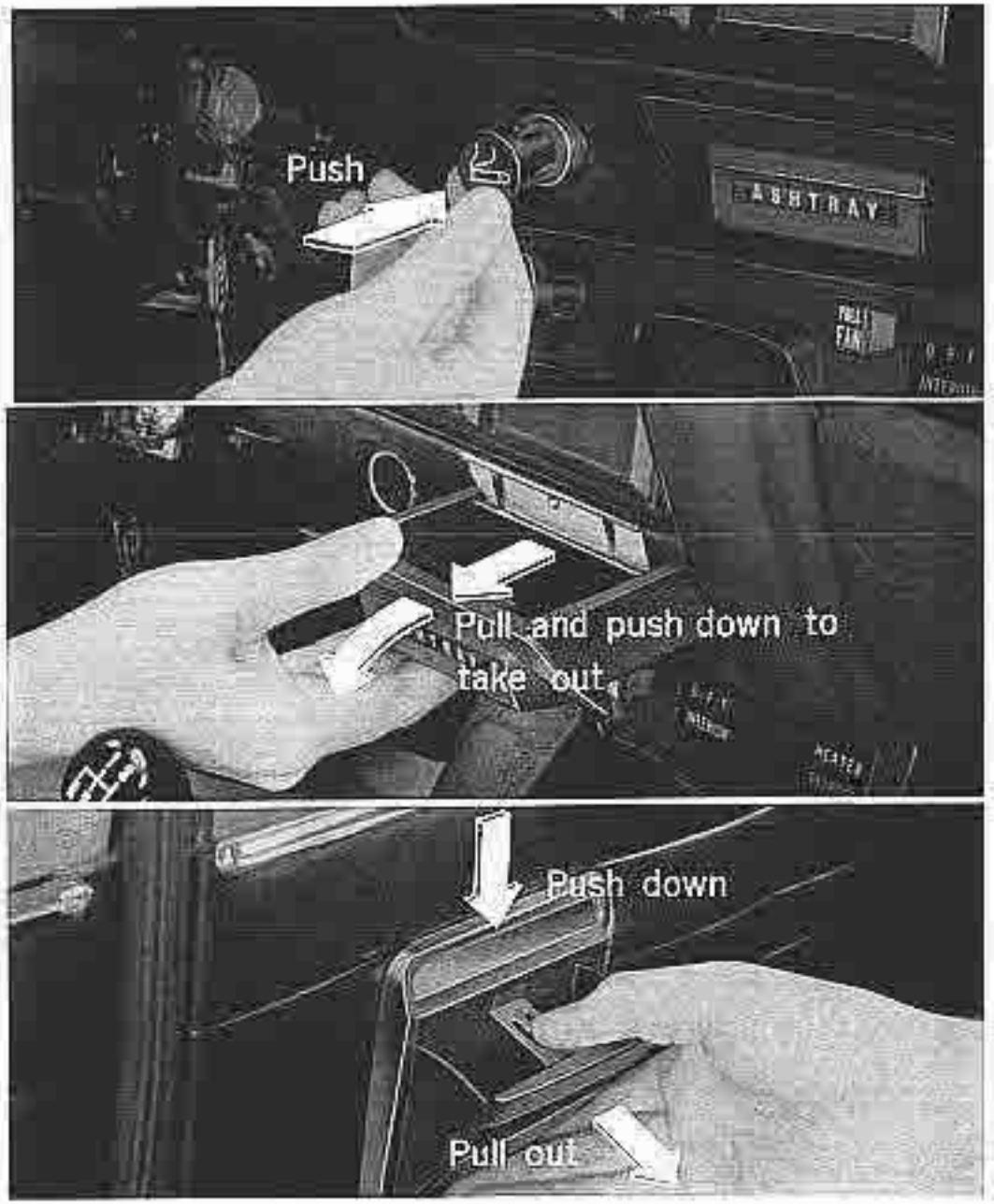
NOTE: **If the warning light electrical system is defective or bulb is burned out, proper warning cannot be expected. Press the warning light lens before driving. If the light glows the system is working properly.**

LIGHTER (Optional)

Push the lighter in to use. When ready for use, the lighter will spring back to its normal position with a snapping sound.

ASHTRAYS

The front ashtray is mounted on the dash board to the right of the steering column. It may be opened by pulling it toward you. To remove the ashtray, pull it out while pressing down on the front edge. The rear ashtray may be opened by pulling the top of the ashtray out. The rear ashtray can be removed by pushing down, as shown in the picture, to release the spring lock.



STARTING THE ENGINE & DRIVING

ENGINE STARTING PROCEDURE

1. Depress the clutch pedal fully. Make sure that the gear shift lever is in the neutral position and the parking brake is applied.
2. Turn the ignition key to the "III" position to start the engine. Choking is not necessary in warm weather.
3. After the engine starts, depress the accelerator pedal lightly. The vehicle is ready to drive when the engine is operating smoothly.

Exhaust Gas Warning

Exhaust contains poisonous carbon monoxide gas. Never start or run the engine in a closed garage, or sit in a parked car for an extended period with the engine running.

The exhaust system should be inspected for proper mounting, exhaust leaks and missing or damaged parts each time the vehicle is raised for an oil change.

Engine Starting and Warm-up Procedure in Cold Weather

1. Pull choke knob out fully.
2. Depress and release accelerator pedal several times to actuate accelerator pump.
3. Turn ignition key to start the engine. Do not depress the accelerator pedal.
4. Before driving, run the engine for several minutes. Adjust choke knob so that the engine runs smoothly.
5. Warming up the engine is best accomplished by driving. Prolonged idling is a slow and inefficent way to warm up the engine and is not recommended. The choke knob should be pushed in gradually as the engine warms up.

NOTE:

- **Make sure to depress the choke knob completely after the engine warms up. Otherwise poor fuel economy, fouling of spark plugs, and poor overall performance may occur.**
- **If the engine does not start, do not continue cranking for longer than 15 seconds at any one attempt. Allow at least 30 seconds of rest between starting attempts. This will permit the battery to recover.**
- **Depressing the accelerator pedal too often may foul the spark plugs, which will cause hard starting. If this occurs, depress the choke knob and operate the starter while depressing the accelerator pedal fully.**

Intake Air Temperature Control System

In cold weather (below 60°F), place the lever in the "WINTER" position to supply hot air to the carburetor. In summer (above 60°F) move the lever to the "SUMMER" position.

DRIVING

1. Start engine.
2. Depress the clutch pedal.
3. Move the gear shift lever into the first gear position. If the lever does not move easily into first gear, return the lever to the neutral position, release the clutch and begin again.
4. Release the parking brake. The parking brake warning light on the instrument panel should go off.
5. Depress the accelerator pedal slightly and gradually release the clutch pedal. As the clutch engages the car will start moving slowly. Allow the clutch pedal to come all of the way out.
6. Gradually increase the speed by depressing the accelerator. Do not run the engine at "RED ZONE" RPM in any gear.
7. In proper sequence, shift to higher gears by depressing the clutch, moving the shift lever to the gear desired, and releasing the clutch smoothly.

Gear Shift Patern

The shift pattern is shown on the top of the gear shift lever knob.

Recommended Speed Ranges

Do not down shift with the tachometer needle in "RED ZONE". Over-reving the engine or driving at very low speeds will result in poor fuel economy and shortened engine life.

Gear Positions	Recommended Speed Ranges
1st gear	0~20 mph
2nd gear	15~35 mph
3rd gear	20~50 mph
4th gear	30~75 mph

Warning

Do not use second, third or fourth gear to accelerate from a stop.

Do not coast in Neutral (This practice is illegal in many states).

Do not "speed shift", as this may damage the transmission.

Never leave the vehicle unattended with the engine running.

Engine Compression Brake

When descending long, steep grades, continuous use of the service brake may result in excessive wear and overheating of the brake shoes and pads. Shifting down to a lower gear will result in a braking effect due to engine compression and thus minimize use of the service brake to maintain a safe speed. Do not select a lower gear until vehicle speed has been reduced to within the speed of the gear to be selected.

PERIODIC MAINTENANCE

Periodic Maintenance is Important.

To maintain your HONDA 600 Coupe in peak operating condition, periodic maintenance must be performed at proper intervals.

Periodic preventative maintenance is your assurance of trouble-free operation. ANY PROBLEM WHICH OCCURS DUE TO LACK OF PERIODIC MAINTENANCE WILL DISQUALIFY THE VEHICLE FROM WARRANTY COVERAGE. Always have the maintenance performed according to the schedule at a HONDA Automobile Dealership. The maintenance schedule is specified in the Owner's Warranty and Service Policy Manual. Be sure to present your manual to the servicing dealer so that proper entries can be made to verify that the service was performed.

If you have any questions concerning your HONDA 600 Coupe, your HONDA Automobile Dealer will always be happy to assist you.

RECOMMENDED CAR CARE

CAR WASHING AND POLISHING

1. Washing and waxing

A build-up of dust, dirt, and road tar will affect the durability of any car's painted surface, therefore a program of washing and waxing is recommended at frequent intervals and particularly under the conditions noted below.

A. After driving on wet roads especially through slush.
B. After driving on a road which has been treated with salt to prevent freezing.
C. When snow has piled up on the car or when it is coated with ice, the car should be washed down with warm water as soon as possible and dried up.
D. Foreign substances adhering to the painted surface should be removed as soon as possible.

NOTE: Washing the car with detergent while the surface is still hot from being exposed to the sun is not recommended as this may cause spotting and discoloration. Washing should be performed when the paint surface is cool. Waxing should also be performed under the same conditions.

2. Washing and waxing procedure

1) Water down thoroughly with a hose and remove the dirt and sand with a sponge or soft rag.

NOTE: Work the sponge or rag lightly over the surface so as not to scratch the paint.

2) Remove the water droplets using a chamois or doe skin, wringing out often. Water droplets which are allowed to dry on the surface will leave stains.

NOTE: Chamois or doe skin will absorb dirt and sand. It should be washed out thoroughly after using and dried in the shade. Drying in the sun will cause it to become stiff. Sand remaining in the chamois will scratch the paint when next used.

3) Excessively dirty surface

a. When the surface is coated with a thick layer of old wax, water will not run off. It should be removed with a synthetic detergent and warm water. If the painted surface is hot, it will become stained. Tenacious or stubborn substances can be removed with polish or a cloth soaked in road tar remover followed immediately by washing.

b. Grease or oil on the surface should be removed with a cloth soaked in road tar remover followed immediately by washing.

c. Removing tar asphalt.
Use a standard automobile cleaner with a soft cloth and rub over the surface lightly. If repeated rubbing of the surface is necessary, use a clean section of the cloth to prevent scratching. Wash immediately after the surface has been cleaned.

d. When the surface is covered by salt dust after driving over a road treated with deicing salt compound, the automobile should be washed down with water especially around the seams and joints of the body panels.

NOTE:

1) **The use of gasoline should be avoided since it has a tendency to soften the paint. When used, follow immediately by washing.**
2) **When using a steam cleaner, do not get the nozzle too close to the painted surface. Kerosene should not be mixed into the cleaning compound since it will damage the rubber sealing strips.**

4) Applying wax
Use a clean soft cloth and apply a good grade of automobile wax sparingly on the surface to give it a slight dull coating.

5) Polishing
After the wax has dried to a chalky surface, polish with a soft cloth. This followed by treatment with a good grade liquid polish will produce a high gloss.

6) Chrome plated surfaces
Chrome surfaces are cleaned with warm water and synthetic detergent followed by rinsing with water.

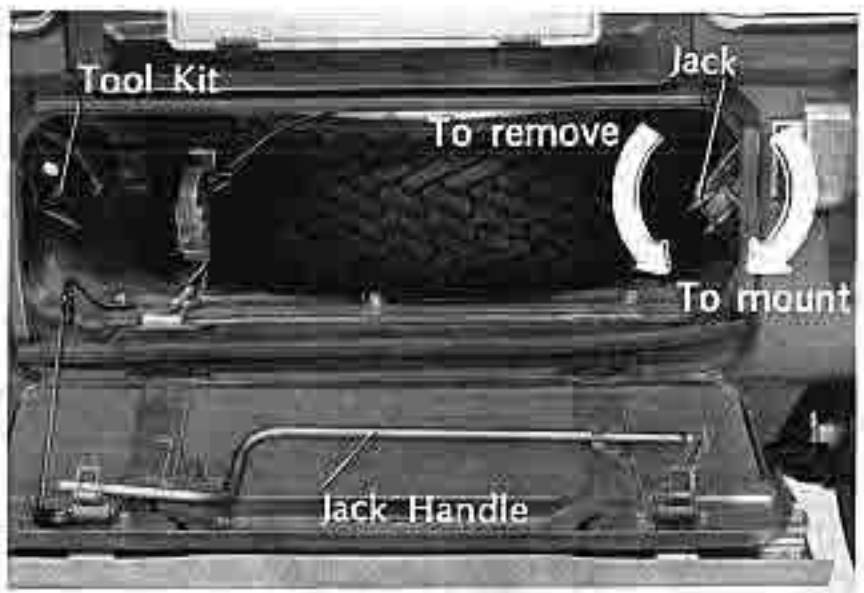
TOOLS

Tool List

① Jack
② Jack Handle
③ Spark Plug Wrench
④ Spark Plug Wrench Bar
⑤ Wheel Wrench
⑥ Pliers
⑦ 10×12 Open End Wrench
⑧ 14×17 Open End Wrench
⑨ Screwdriver
⑩ Screwdriver Grip
⑪ Tool Bag

Tool Kit

The tool kit is located at the left side of the spare wheel compartment and is held in place with a rubber band strap. The jack is located at the right side of the compartment, and should be slightly expanded to completely secure it.



PROPER USE OF JACK

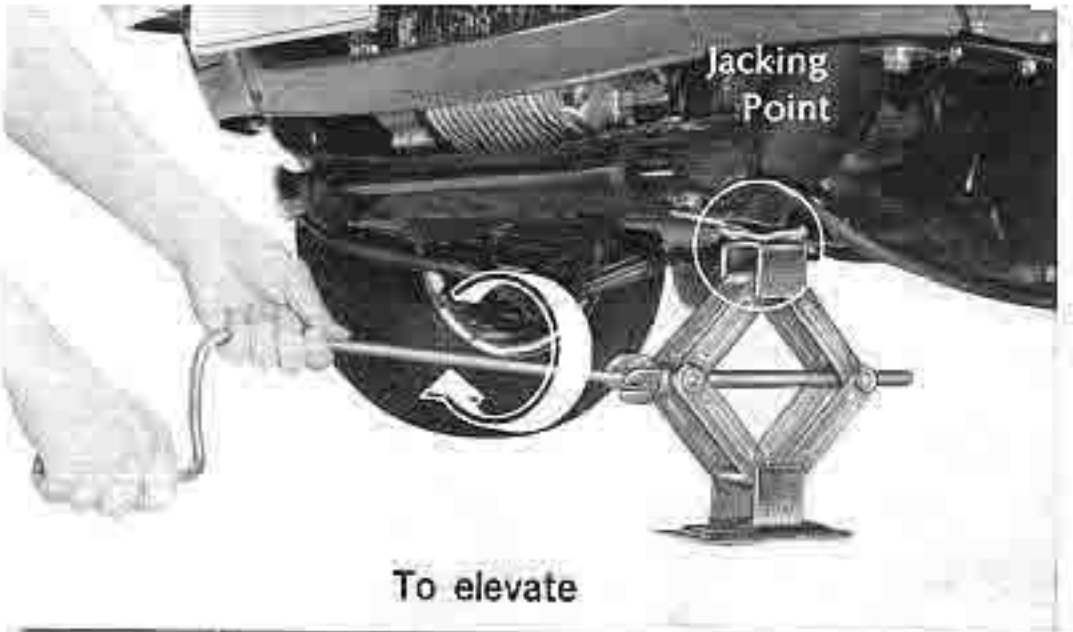
Park the car on level ground.

- When raising a **front wheel**, pull the parking brake lever until the rear wheels are locked to prevent the vehicle from rolling. Set the jack under the front end as shown in the figure.
- When raising a **rear wheel**, put the transmission in first gear and block the front wheels to prevent rolling. Set the jack under the rear axle beam.

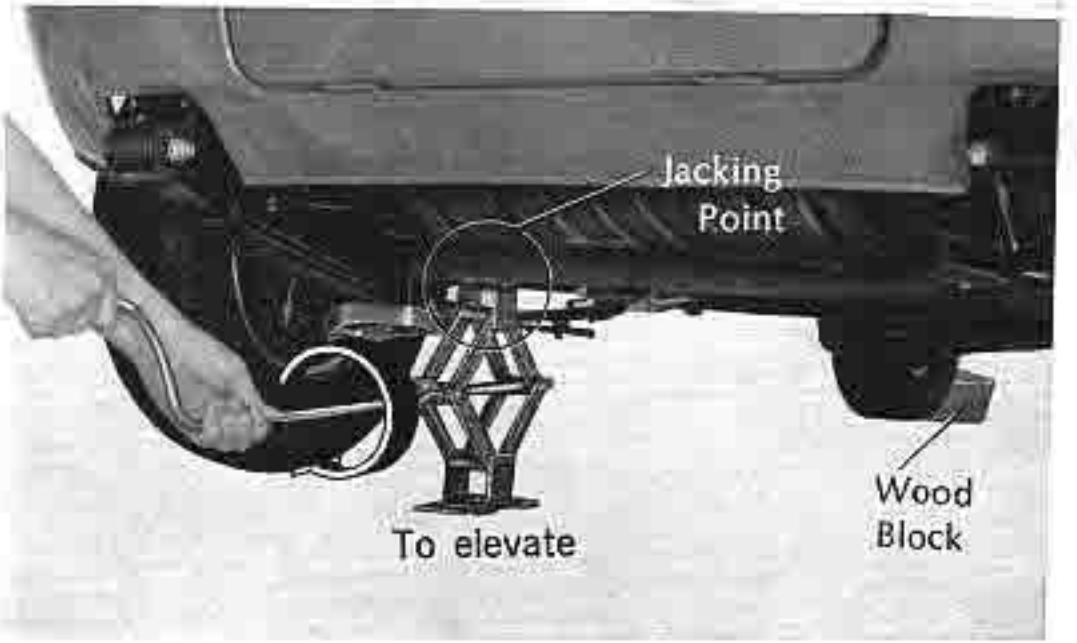
Do not extend the jack any higher than necessary.

Caution:

Never get beneath the car when it is supported only by the jack, but always use safety stands to securely support the car.



To elevate



TOWING

Be sure to check local regulations which may require use of a tow bar and safety chains. If permitted, a rope may be attached at the point shown in the photograph.

A tow bar and safety chains must be used for high speed or long distance towing. Your HONDA 600 may be towed if the following precautions are observed:

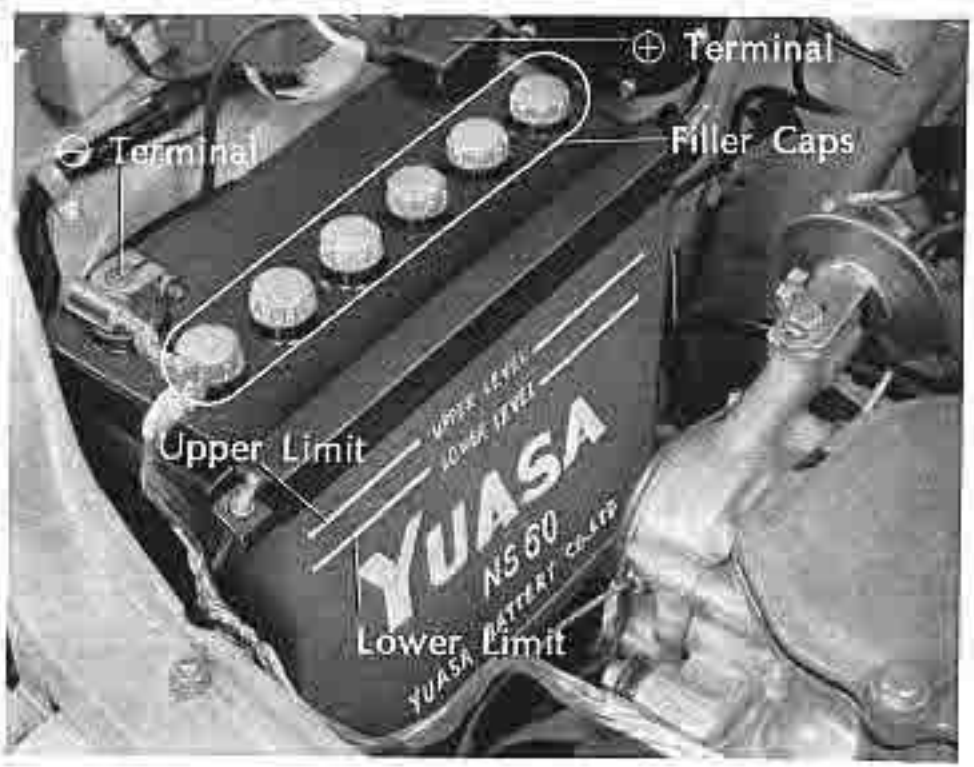
1. Check the engine oil level and add oil to the full mark as necessary.
2. Turn the ignition key to "I" position and check to insure that the steering wheel turns freely.
3. Put the gear shift lever in the NEUTRAL postion.

BATTERY

Fill the battery with distilled water up to the upper level shown in the figure. Never over-fill the battery. There is a tendency for corrosion to form around both the positive and negative terminals of the battery. Any corrosion should be washed off with a solution of baking soda and warm water and the terminals coated with grease or vaseline.

Battery warning

1. To prevent damage to the electrical system, never connect booster batteries in excess of 12 volts.
   Always connect positive to positive and negative to negative.
2. Keep open flames or sparks away from the battery. Normal battery chemical action generates highly explosive hydrogen gas. Also avoid contact of battery solution with skin, clothing, or painted surfaces. For safety, always wear eye protection when working on the battery.



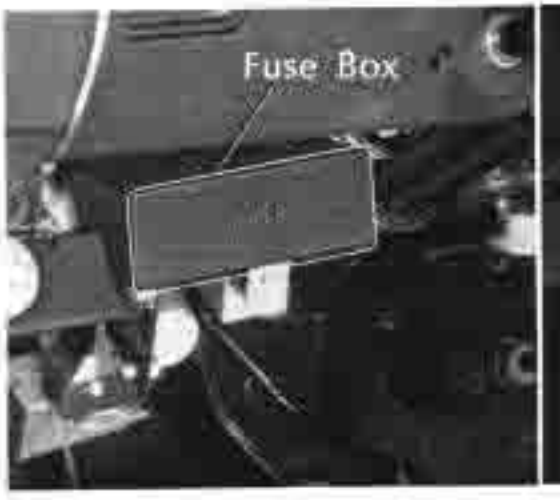
FUSES

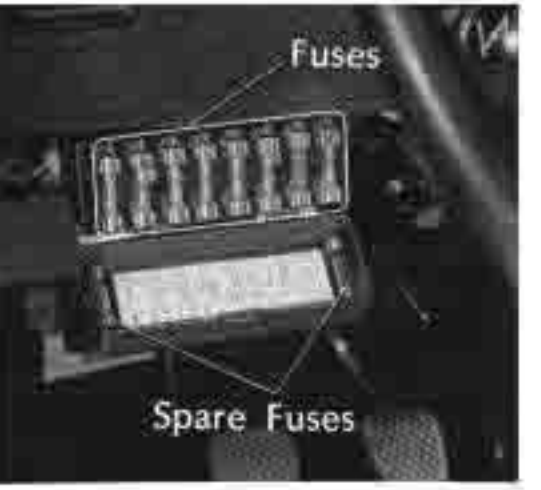
WHENEVER A FUSE IS BLOWN, THE CAUSE OF THE PROBLEM SHOULD BE DETERMINED AND CORRECTED BY A QUALIFIED HONDA TECHNICIAN.

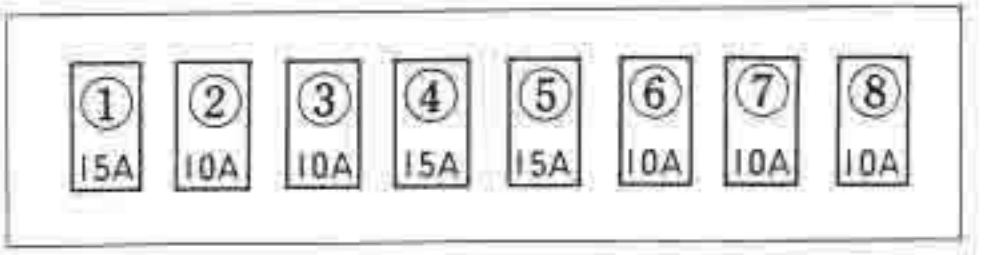
A blown fuse should never be replaced by anything other than a fuse of specified rating. Use of a larger capacity fuse or a strip of wire will cause damage to the electrical equipment and may also cause a fire hazard.

1. Headlights
2. Tail lights and license plate lights
3. Interior light and lighter (optional)
4. Hazard warning flasher, horn and stop lights
5. Heater, radio (optional)
6. Turn signal lights, back-up lights and fuel gauge
7. Windshield wiper washer
8. Fuel pump, carburetor solenoid

NOTE: The main fuse is installed on the right front fender beside the battery. In the event of an electrical overload, the 45A fuse will blow before damage occurs to the entire wiring harness. Always have your HONDA Automobile Dealer check the charging circuit if you experience any problem with this fuse.







LIGHTING SYSTEM

Headlights

Replacement

After raising the hood, remove headlight retaining ring by loosening two screws (screws ①).

Remove headlight unit from coupler.

Position the "**TOP**" marking on the lens upward when installing headlight.

Rating: 12 V–50/40 W (SAE 6012)

Aiming

IF THE ILLUMINATION ANGLE IS IMPROPER, HEADLIGHT AIMING SHOULD BE PERFORMED BY A QUALIFIED HONDA TECHNICIAN OR LICENSED ADJUSTER IN STATES HAVING SUCH REQUIREMENTS.

Screw ② is for horizontal adjustment. The adjustment should be made with the lights in the high beam position.

Rear Turn Signal Lights, Stop Lights and Taillights

First open the trunk lid. Remove the socket and the bulb by turning it counterclockwise and pulling down. Then remove the bulb from the socket.

Rating : 12V-32/4cp (SAE 1034)

Rear Side Marker Lights

Remove two lens attaching screws and remove the lens/reflector unit. Remove the bulb socket retaining screw to take out the bulb socket.

Rating : 12V-4cp

Front Turn Signal and Parking Lights

Front turn signal lights and parking lights are incorporated into a single bulb The lens can be detached by removing the two screws Remove the bulb by pressing inward and turning slightly to the left.

Rating : 12 V–32/4 cp (SAE 1034)

The turn signal flashing rate will be affected if an improper bulb is used.

Exercise care to make certain that the gaskel under the lens is properly installed to prevent dust and water from entering and causing a drop in the illuminating intensity.

Front Side Marker Lights

Remove two lens attaching screws and the lens/reflector unit. Remove the bulb socket retaining screw to take out the bulb socket.

Rating : 12 V–4 cp (SAE 67)

Front Turn Signal/Parking light

BACK-UP LIGHTS

First open the trunk lid. Remove the socket and the bulb by turning it counterclockwise and pulling down. Then remove the bulb from the socket.

Rating : 12V-32cp

LICENSE PLATE LIGHTS

Remove the two lens attaching screws and the lens to replace the bulb.

Rating : 12V-4cp

INTERIOR LIGHT

Remove the lens by pulling downward, and replace the bulb.

Rating : 12V-5W

SPOT LIGHT

After removing the interior light lens, remove the screws ① and take out the switch panel. Remove the screws ② to take out the spot light lens assembly. Then the spot light bulb is exposed.

Rating : 12V-5W

WHEELS

- Loose wheel nuts are extremely hazardous. Tighten the nuts in the sequence shown in the figure. Fit the wheel wrench completely on the nut when tightening or loosening.
- Be sure the tires are always properly inflated. Low air pressure will cause excessive tire wear and hard steering; high air pressure will give an uncomfortable ride and poor braking.

Proper air pressures (Cold): Radial Ply Tire

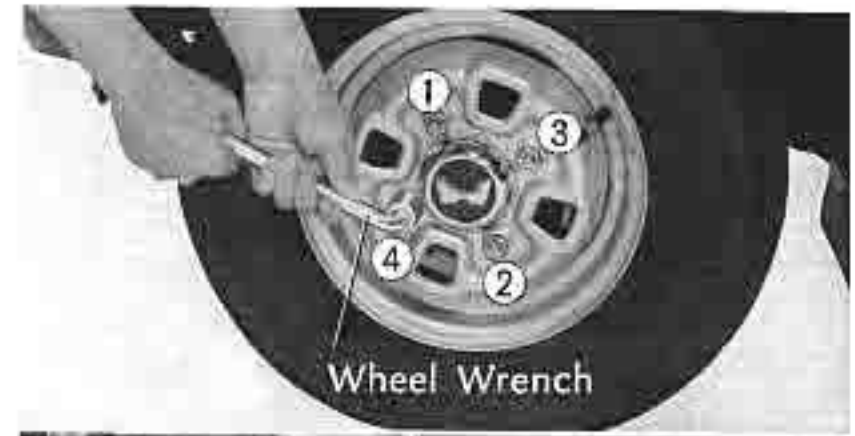
Front: 26 psi (1.8 kg/cm²) Rear: 26 psi (1.8 kg/cm²)

Snow Tire

For driving on snow it is recommended to fit snow tires (5.20-10) on the front and rear wheels. For driving on ice, snow tires with studs are preferable.

Tread Wear Indicator

The tread wear indicators are molded into the bottom of the tread grooves of the tire. When these indicators appear as a half inch wide solid band across the tread, tire replacement is necessary.



Periodic rotation of tires

Tires will wear unevenly when used for a long period of time at the same position. Therefore, the tires should be rotated periodically as shown in the illustration.

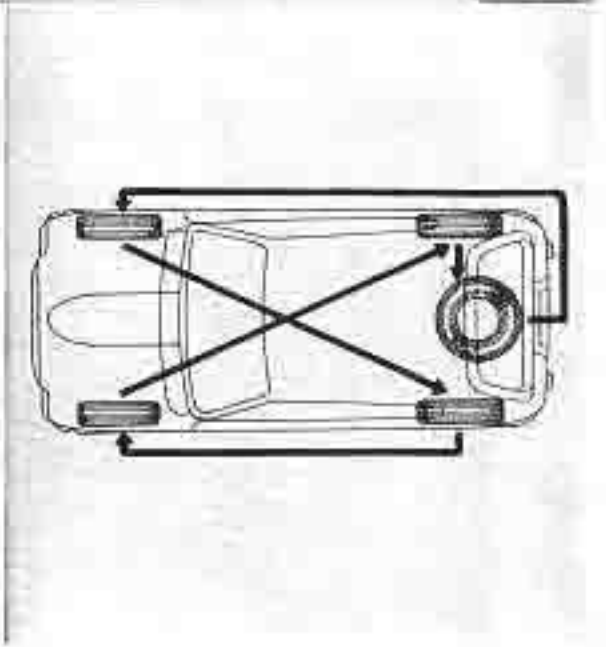
Rotate the tires every 3,000 miles. After the tire rotation is completed, reset tire pressure and rebalance if necessary.

Be sure that the wheel nuts are tightened in the proper sequence.

Removing and stowing the wheel

1. Open the truck lid and pull the storage compartment lid hook
2. Open the storage lid by pushing the catch inward.
3. Pull the lock lever outward to release the spare wheel..

NOTE: **The spare tire can be securely stowed by pushing the lock lever in until a clicking sound is heard.**



SERVICE BRAKE SYSTEM

For safe driving, brakes must always be in proper adjustment. Driving with grabbing brakes on one side is dangerous as it may result in loss of control during emergency braking.

Brake Pedal Adjustment

The brake pedal travel should be less than 2 1/2 in. (63.5 mm) with normal pedal force applied. In this case the pedal-to-floor clearance must be no smaller than 2 in (50 mm). The brakes should be checked under driving conditions and any uneven braking, or brake grabbing corrected immediately.

Brake Hydraulic Fluid

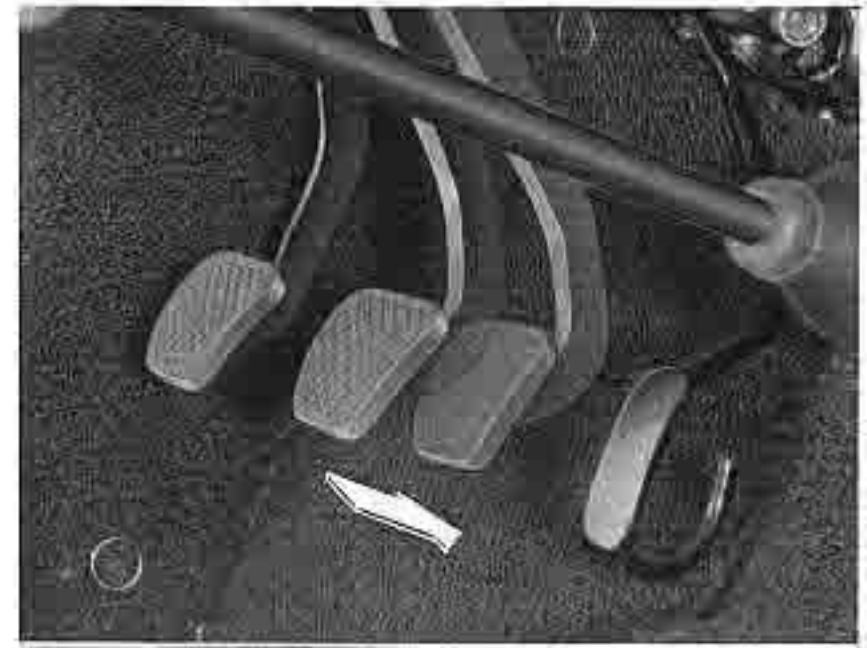
Raise the hood and remove the reservoir cap to check the level of the hydraulic fluid. If the fluid level is lower than the level line marked on the reservoir, replenish with **good quality SAE J1703a HD Type (heavy duty, non mineral oil type) hydaulic fluid for disc brake use, up to the proper level.**

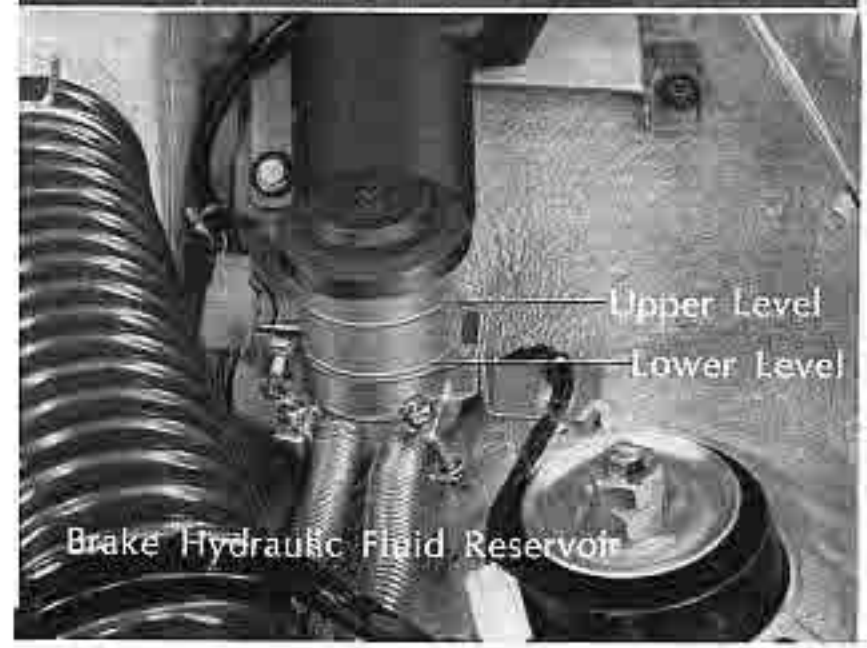
Be careful not to spill brake fluid on painted surfaces since the paint will be damaged.

When fitting the cap to the reservoir, position the "F" and head of the arrow to the forward direction.

Brake Pads and Linings

The amount of wear incurred is dependent upon the type of usage—a direct result of your driving habits. It should be noted that the brake pads on the front brake assemblies are more subject to wear than the brake shoe linings on the rear brake assemblies and therefore the pads should be checked more frequently. **For safety the brake pads should be replaced prior to reaching the serviceable limit of 3/32 in. (2 mm), indicated by a red line at the edge of the pads.**





Brake Hydraulic Fluid Reservoir

BRAKE ADJUSTING PROCEDURE

Front Brake

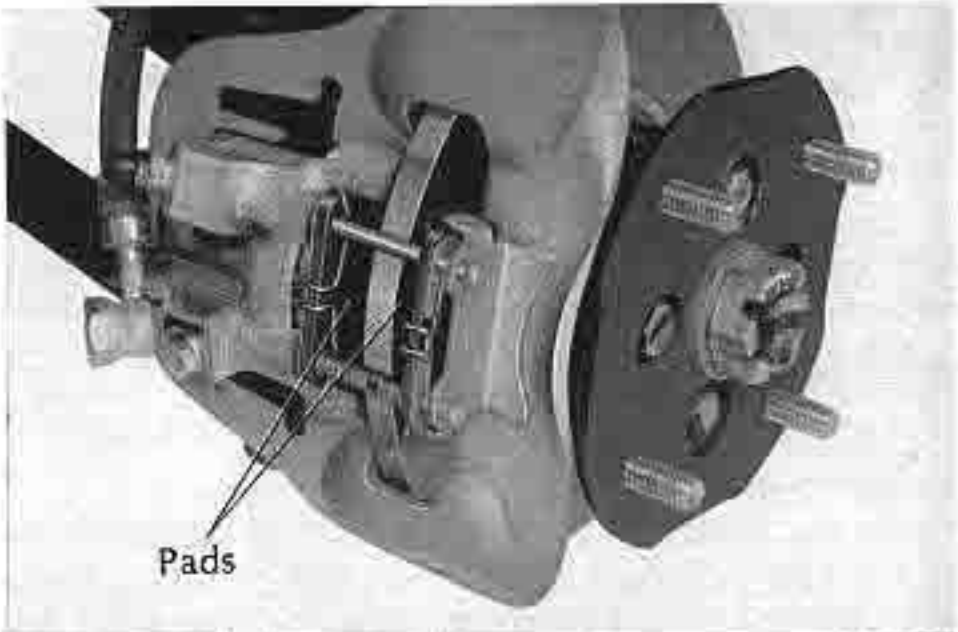
The front wheel disc brakes do not required adjustment.

Rear Brake

REAR BRAKE ADJUSTMENT SHOULD BE PERFORMED BY A QUALIFIED HONDA TECHNICIAN.

1. Depress the brake pedal several times.
2. Raise the rear of the car so that the wheel to be adjusted will spin freely.
3. Remove the rubber cap from the adjusting screw.
4. Turn the square head adjusting bolt clockwise (➡) until the wheel can no longer be rotated.
5. Back off the adjusting bolt counterclockwise (⬅) until the wheel just turns free.

NOTE: **After adjustment, drive and operate the brake to be sure that both brakes are correctly adjusted without giving any sign of pull to one side.**



PARKING BRAKE

PARKING BRAKE ADJUSTMENT SHOULD BE PERFORMED BY A QUALIFIED HONDA TECHNICIAN.

Adjust the parking brake so that the rear wheels are completely locked with the ratchet pawl in the 2nd~3rd ratchet notch.

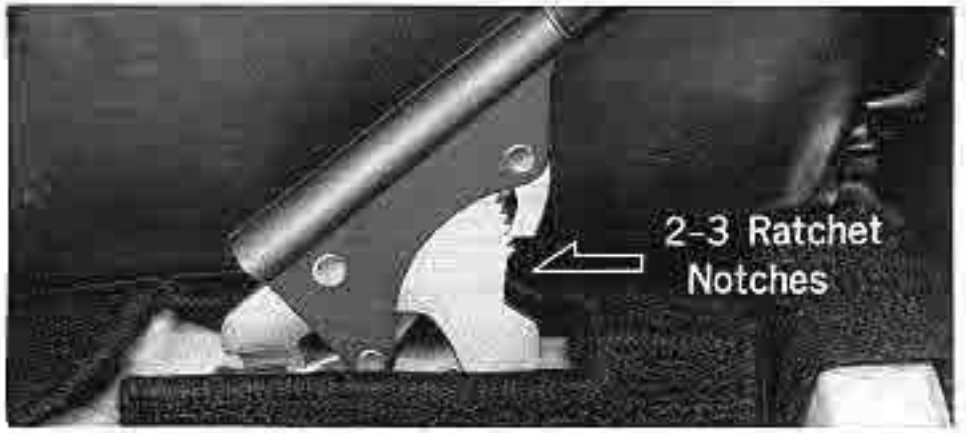
Make the adjustment by turning the adjusting nut as required.

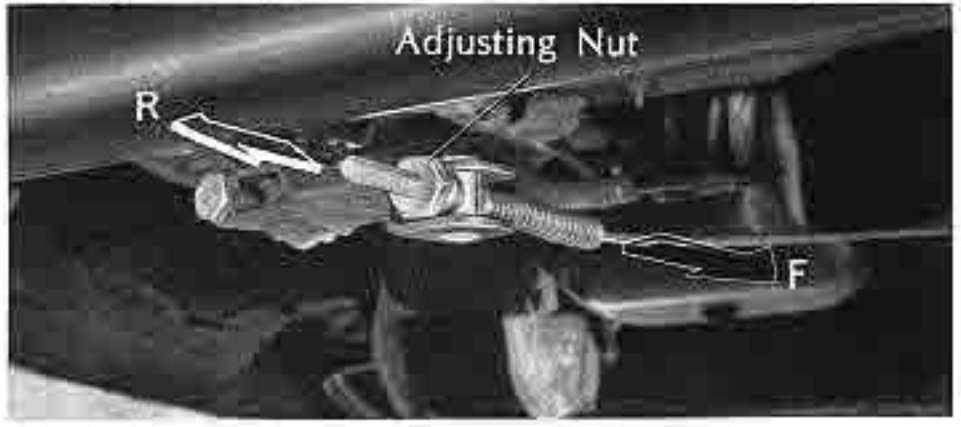
Cable End Movement

F ➡ : To increase the lever travel

R ⇦ : To decrease the lever travel

Make the parking brake adjustment only after the service brake has been properly adjusted.





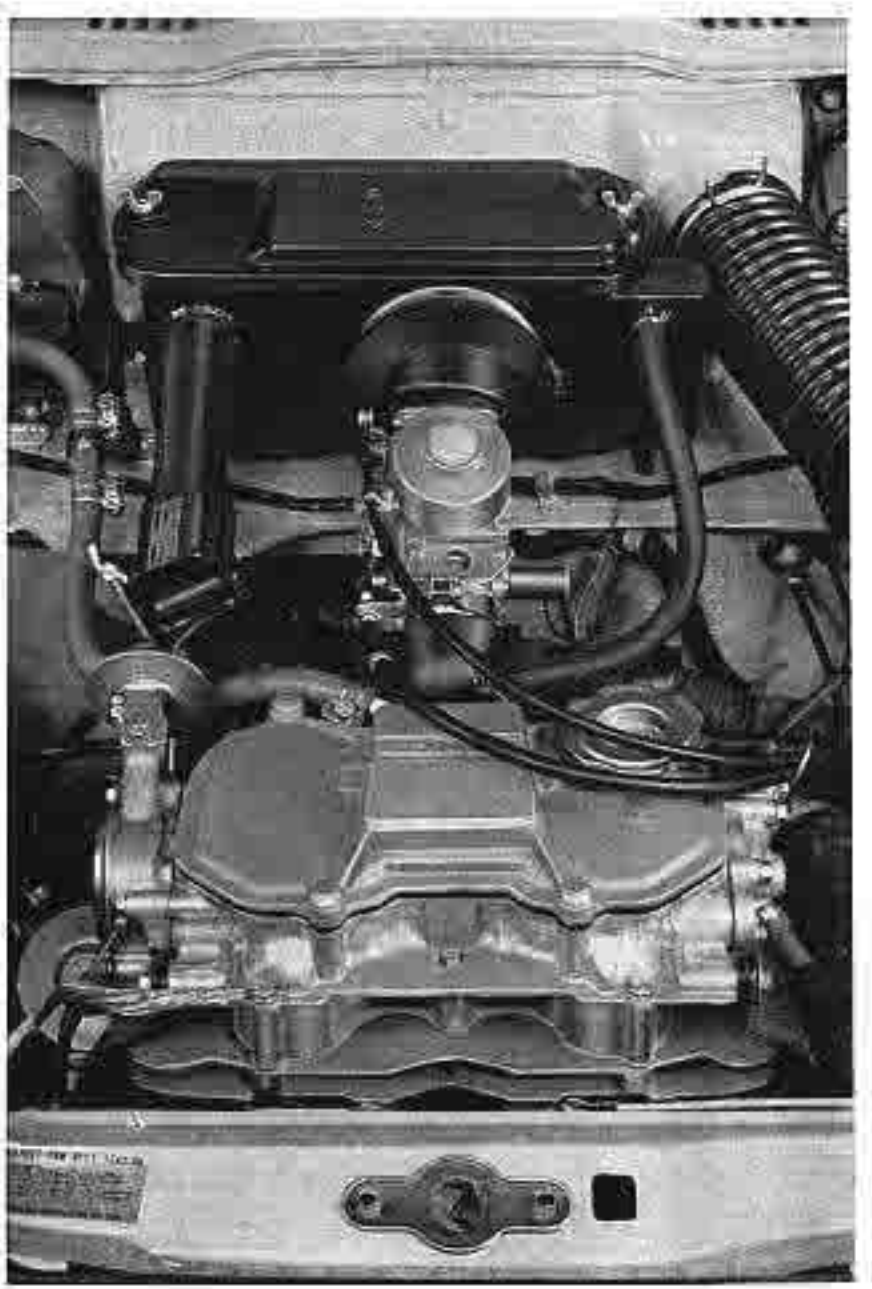
LUBRICATION SERVICE

Engine and Gear Oil

It is extremely important to use proper lubricant for your HONDA 600 Coupe. This will assure you of long lasting maximum performance. Extended use of dirty oil or oil which has become diluted will seriously damage the engine and shorten its life.

It is recommended that you use only high quality oil which, according to the label on the can, is intended for Service SD. This classification is superior in heat and oxidation stability. In addition considerable attention has been given to the compounding of chemical additives to obtain higher load carrying and detergency characteristics so that it will be able to cope with conditions encountered under different driving situations. Select an oil from the table on the next page which has the proper viscosity for the atmospheric temperature range anticipated. Oil selection should be based upon quality and proper viscosity.

NOTE: Low quality oils are specifically not recommended. The use of proper engine oils and oil change intervals are your best insurance of continued reliability and performance from your HONDA 600 Coupe.



RECOMMENDED LUBRICANTS

TEMPERATURE		GRADE	CLASS
ENGINE OIL			
Single Grade	−4°F~32°F (−20°C~0°C)	SAE 10W	Certified to meet or exceed US car manufacturer's requirements for Service SD.
	32°F~59°F (0°C~15°C)	SAE 20W SAE 20	
	59°F~86°F (15°C~30°C)	SAE 30	
	Above 86°F (30°C)	SAE 40	
Multigrade	Above 5°F (−15°C)	SAE 10W/40	
	5°F~86°F (−15°C~30°C)	SAE 10W/30	
	Above 32°F (0°C)	SAE 20W/40 SAE 20W/50	
GREASE			
Multipurpose		NLGI NO. 2	Multipurpose Type

NOTE :

1. The temperature indicated in the table is the average atmospheric temperature in which the vehicle is being operated.
2. Engine, transmission and differential form an integral unit housed in the crankcase. Therefore, lubricant is required only in the crankcase.
3. In an extremely cold area where the average atmospheric temperature is below −4°F (−20°C), grade **SAE 5W or 5W/20** oil may be used. However, make sure to change to the proper viscosity oil when the atmospheric temperature changes.

Oil Level Check

The oil level should be checked about five minutes after the engine has been stopped to ensure a correct measurement. Check the oil level by wiping the dipstick off, inserting it all the way, and then drawing it out. Make certain that the level of the oil indicated on the dipstick is between the upper and lower limits. The oil level should never be allowed to drop below the lower limit. When the level is low, add oil through the filler opening bringing it to the upper level on the dipstick. However, be careful not to overfill the crankcase.

Caution: When pulling oil level dipstick out, do not force it. A slight twisting motion will make removal easy.

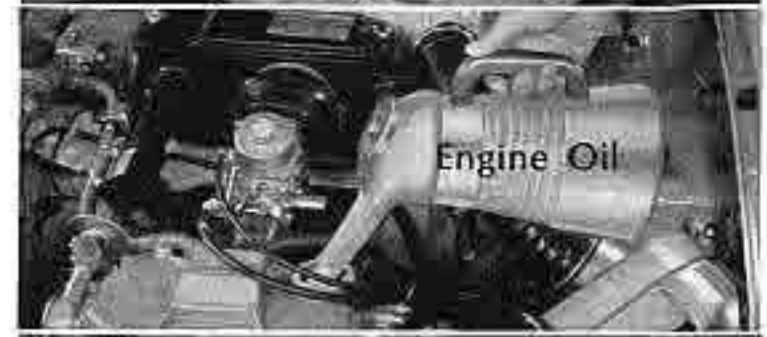
Oil Change

Remove the drain plug and drain the oil thoroughly; tighten the plug securely before pouring oil through the filler opening. Add fresh oil until the level reaches the upper limit marked on the gauge dipstick (**capacity; 3.2 qt., including oil filter**). Draining should be performed only when the engine is warm.

Change oil at 600 miles and 3,000 miles and thereafter at 3,000 mile intervals.

Before refitting the engine oil filler cap, wipe off the exterior of the filler neck with a rag, otherwise oil seepage may result.

Caution: Be sure to fully tighten the cap by aligning the arrow mark on the cap with the corresponding mark on the cover.

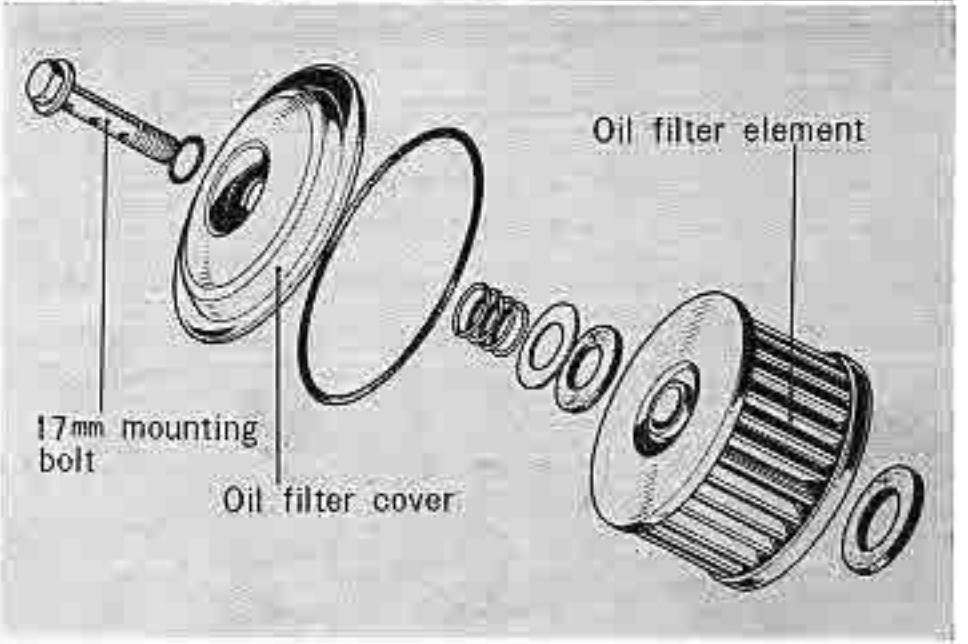


OIL FILTER ELEMENT SERVICING

If the oil filter becomes clogged, the safety valve located in the filter functions to open the by-pass, permitting dirty oil to flow directly to the moving parts. This results in increased wear of the parts since the oil is not being filtered.

The oil filter is mounted to the lower crankcase adjacent to the oil drain plug. To replace the filter, remove the oil filter cover by removing the 17 mm mounting bolt, and then take out the element. Be careful to replace all rubber gaskets (with the filter) in the same order as removed. After mounting, check for oil leakage while running the engine. Afterwards, recheck oil level.

Replace the oil filter element at 600 miles and 6,000 miles and thereafter at 6,000 mile intervals.



AIR CLEANER ELEMENT SERVICING

Intake air is filtered through a cellulose (paper element) filter. When this filter becomes clogged, it will cause a drop in the engine power output. To clean the filter, remove the air cleaner case cover and retaining clip, then lift out the cleaner element. Tap the element lightly or blow out the dust with compressed air from the inside.

If water or oil is permitted to get on the element, it will clog the air from passing through; therefore, handle the element with care.

Clean the element every 6,000 miles. The air cleaner element should be replaced at 12,000 mile intervals.

An arrow mark and letter "F" are found on the air cleaner cover. When fitting the cover to air cleaner case, position the "F" and head of the arrow to the front.

A system to separate oil from the crankcase breather tube is incorporated in a chamber in the air cleaner case.

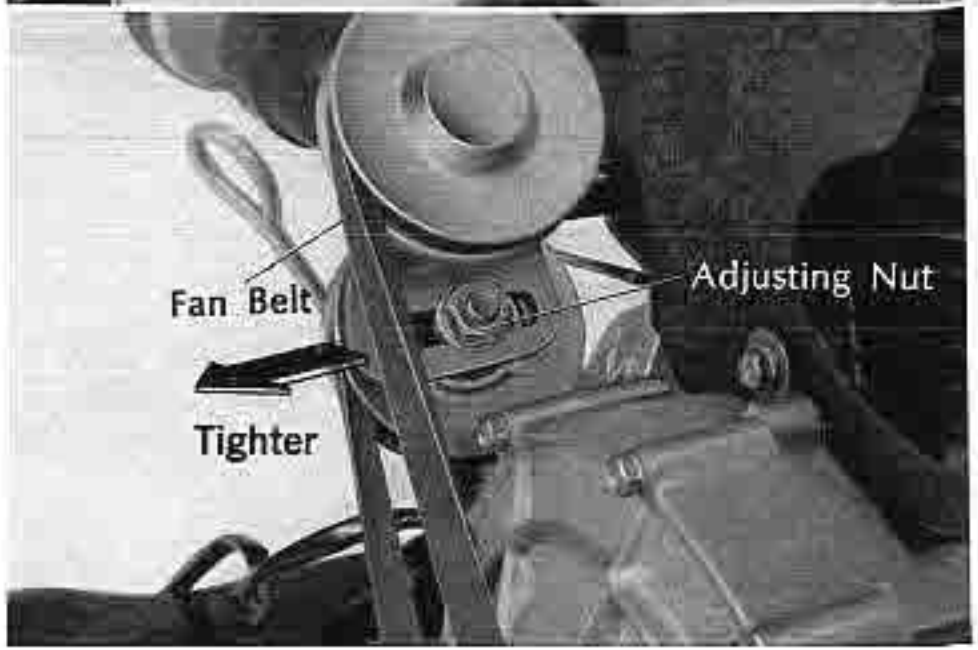
Accumulated oil should be drained from the chamber every 3,000 miles by removing the plug.

FAN BELT TENSION ADJUSTMENT

Squeeze the belt together at a point midway between the pulleys and adjust the tension so that the gap between the belt is 0.59 in.~0.78 in. (15~20 mm). Light belt tension is appropriate as the belt drives only the cooling fan.

To adjust belt tension, loosen the adjusting nut on the tension pulley so that it can be moved to obtain the proper belt tension. Then retighten the adjusting nut.

Check the fan belt tension at 3,000 miles, 6,000 miles and thereafter at 6,000 mile intervals.



SPARK PLUG CLEANING

A dirty or carboned electrode will not produce a good strong spark across the plug gap.

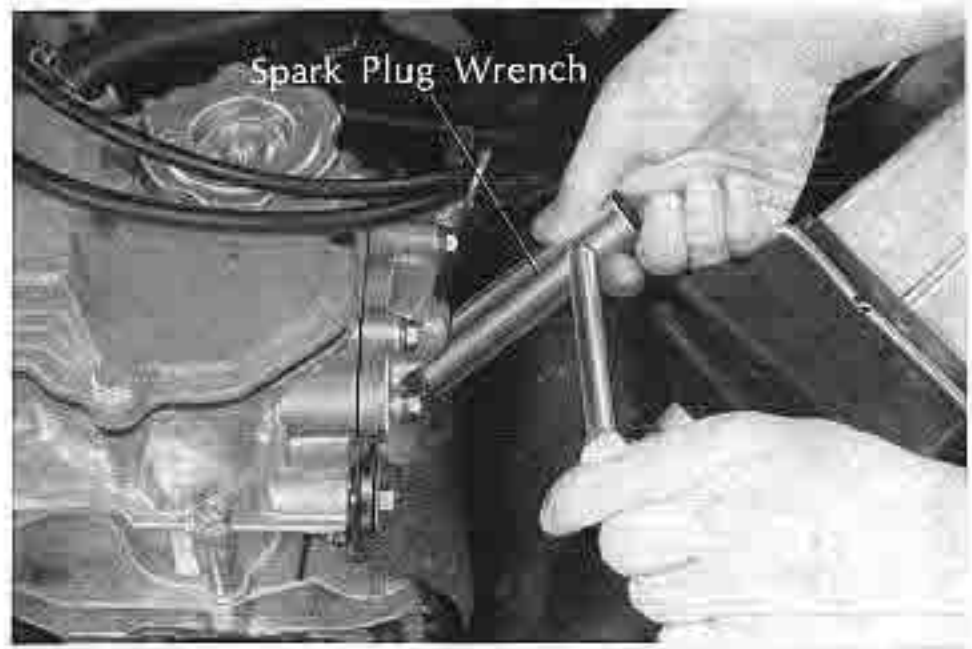
Spark plug cleaning requirements vary according to driving coditions and habits and therefore, a standard interval cannot be established. However, it is recommended that the spark plugs be replaced every 12,000 miles.

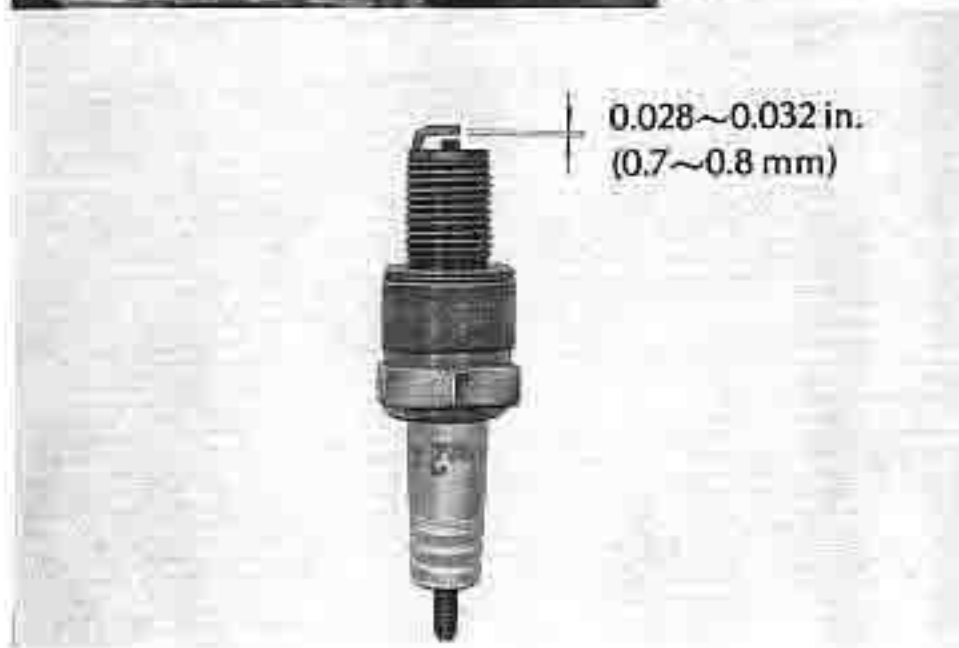
The best method of cleaning the plugs is with a plug cleaner; however, a needle and wire brush may also be used to clean the electrode, followed by washing in clean gasoline and drying with compressed air or a rag. Adjust the electrodes to the **specified gap 0.028~0.032 in. (0.7~0.8 mm).**

Recommended spark plugs: B-8 ES (NGK)
W 24 ES (Denso)

Check the spark plug for burning and choose a spark of suitable heat range.

CAUTION: Before changing spark plug heat range, consult your Honda Automobile Dealer.





VALVE CLEARANCE ADJUSTMENT

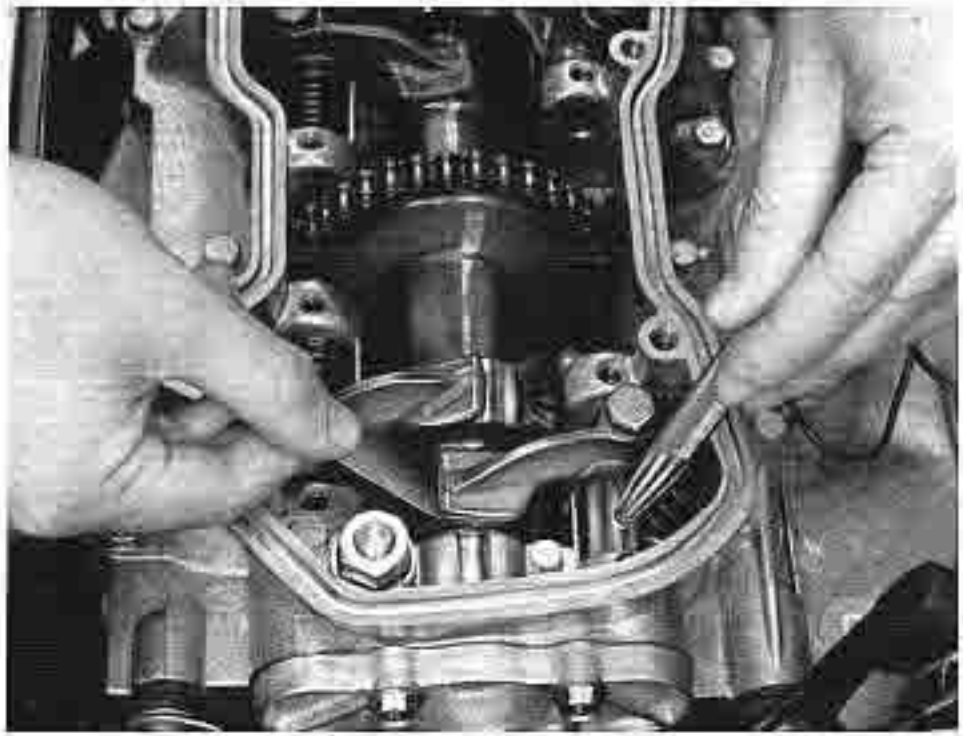
VALVE CLEARANCE ADJUSTMENT SHOULD BE PERFORMED BY A QUALIFIED HONDA TECHNICIAN.

Improper valve clearance will result in accelerated wear of the valves, rocker arms and camshaft as well as poor engine performance.

VALVE CLEARANCE—Intake and Exhaust 0.003~0.005 in. (0.08~0.12 mm) cold

Valve clearnce must be adjusted only when the engine is cold. Remove the camshaft housing cover. Rotate the crankshaft until the left intake and right exhaust valve rocker arms are raised. The left exhaust and right intake valves should now be loose. Loosen the locking bolts on these rocker arms and rotate the rocker arm shaft inward to reduce valve clearance or outward to increase it. Tighten the rocker arm locking bolt to 28.9 lb. ft. (4.0 kgm) and re-check the valve clearance. Rotate the camshaft so that the right intake and left exhaust valve rocker arms are raised and repeat the valve adjustment sequence. Install the camshaft housing cover and tighten the cover bolts.

Valve clearance adjustment should be performed at 3,000 miles, 6,000 miles and thereafter at 6,000 miles intervals.

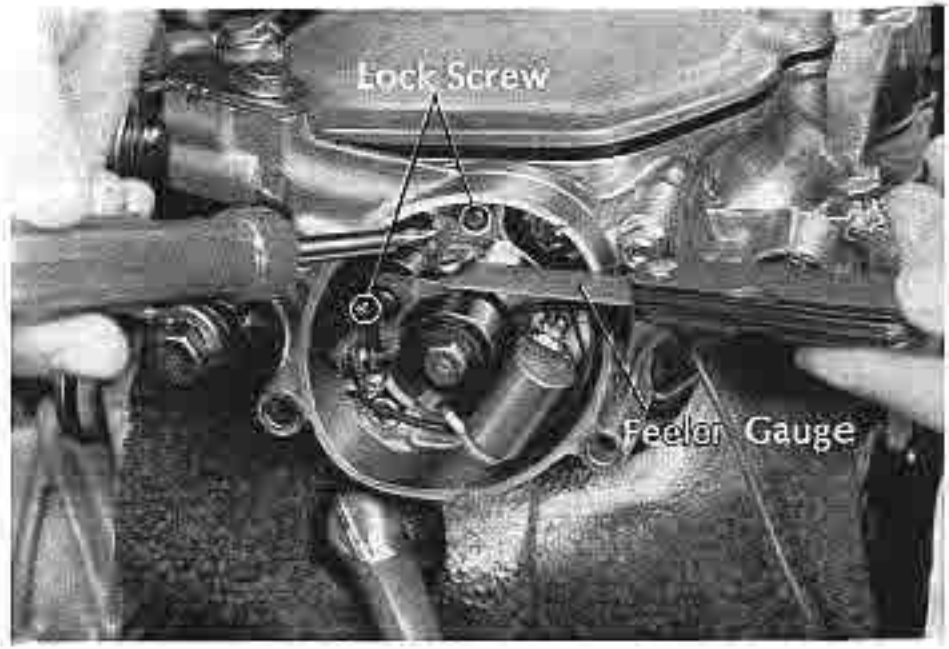


BREAKER POINT GAP ADJUSTMENT

BREAKER POINT GAP ADJUSTMENT SHOULD BE PERFORMED BY A QUALIFIED HONDA TECHNICIAN.

Remove the breaker compartment and turn the 17 mm crankshaft pulley bolt in the direction of engine rotation until the point gap is at its maximum opening. At this position adjust the gap to 0.012~0.016 in. (0.3~0.4 mm). Loosen the two lock screws shown in the figure and adjust the point gap by the slot in the point arm. Tighten the lock screws upon completion of the adjustment and recheck the gap. Whenever the point gap is adjusted, the ignition timing must also be adjusted.

Adjustment of the breaker point gap should be performed at 600 miles, 3,000 miles and every 3,000 miles thereafter.



IGNITION TIMING ADJUSTMENT

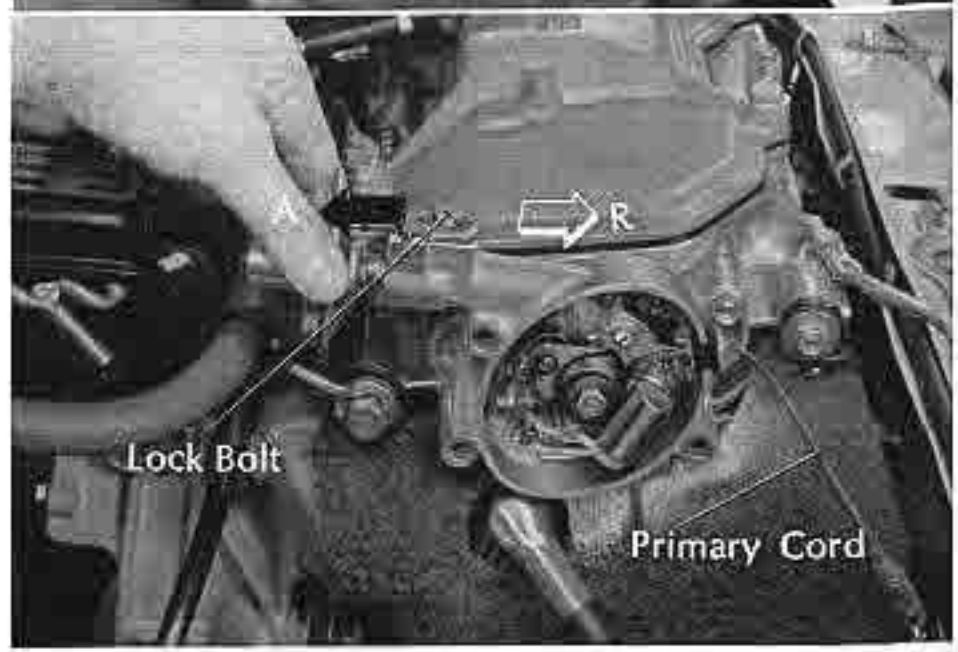
IGNITION TIMING ADJUSTMENT SHOULD BE PERFORMED BY A QUALIFIED HONDA TECHNICIAN.

The ignition timing of the HONDA 600 is adjusted in the following manner. Turn the ignition switch to the "II" position. Connect a 12 V lamp across the primary wiring to ground. Turn the 17 mm crankshaft pulley bolt in the direction of engine rotation until the light comes on. When the light just comes on, the notch on the crankshaft pulley should be aligned with the "F" mark on the cover. If the "F" mark and notch are not aligned, turn the crankshaft in the direction of engine rotation until the mark and notch are aligned, then loosen the lock bolt on the vacuum advance mechanism and move the mechanism to the point where the light just comes on. Tighten the lock bolt and re-check the ignition timing.

A ← To advance the ignition timing

R → To retard the ignition timing

Adjustment of the ignition timing should be performed at 600 miles, 3,000 miles and every 3,000 miles thereafter or whenever the breaker point gap is adjusted.



CARBURETOR ADJUSTMENT

CABURETOR ADJUSTMENT SHOULD BE PERFORMED BY A QUALIFIED HONDA TECHNICIAN.

The carburetor system adjustment is extremely delicate. Having been properly set prior to delivery, it should not require immediate adjustment. An attempt to correct any engine malfunction only by adjusting the carburetor may result in worsening the condition.

If it is diagnosed that the carburetor is malfunctioning, perform the adjustment in the following manner.

Slow Speed (Idling) Adjustment

1. Never attempt to adjust the carburetor until the engine has reached normal operating temperature and the choke knob has been completely depressed.
2. Using the throttle stop screw, set the engine idle at 1,100~1,200 R. P. M.
3. Turn the idle mixture screw within the adjustment range to achieve the highest possible engine speed.
4. Reset the engine idle at 1,100~1,200 R. P. M. with the throttle stop screw.
5. Repeat steps 3 and 4 until the idle speed cannot be increased by turning the idle mixture screw.

EQUIPMENT & MANUALS PROVIDED

Your HONDA 600 Coupe is supplied with the following spare parts and manuals when delivered.

1. Keys ..... 2 sets
2. Spare wheel and tire ... 1
3. Tools ..... 1 set
4. Touch up paint 1
5. Owner's Manual 1
6. Owner's Warranty and Service Policy Manual 1

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

Description	Specifications
Oveall Length	122.8 in. (3,120 mm)
Width	50.98 in. (1,295 mm)
Height	50.39 in. (1,280 mm)
Wheelbase	78.74 in. (2,000 mm)
Ground Clearance	6.10 in. (155 mm)
Track Front	45.87 in. (1,165 mm)
Track Rear	44.29 in. (1,125 mm)
Turning Circle Diameter	31.5 ft. (9.6 m)
Curb Weight	1,312 lb. (595 kg)
Maximum Laden Weight	1,962 lb. (890 kg)
Engine Type	Forced air cooled 4-stroke cycle O. H. C. gasoline engine
Bore X Stroke	2.91 × 2.74 in. (74 × 69.6 mm)
Displacement	36.5 cu. in. (598.4 cc)
Compression Ratio	8.5 : 1
Horsepower	36 Bhp/6,000 rpm (SAE)
Torque	31.82 lb-ft (4.4 kg-m)/4,000 rpm (SAE)
Recommended Fuel	Regular gasoline
Fuel Tank Capacity	6.9 Gal. (26 l)

Description	Specifications	
Tire Size	Front : 145 SR 10	Rear : 145 SR 10
Pressure	Front : 26 psi (1.8 kg/cm²)	Rear : 26 psi (1.8 kg/cm²)
Toe-out	0.078 in. (2 mm)	
Camber	1° positive	
Caster	1° positive	
Battery	12 V, 45 AH	
Headlights (Sealed-beam)	12 V, 50/40 W	
Front Turn Signal Lights/Parking Lights (combination)	12 V, 32/4 cp	
Gauges, Indicator, Warning Lights	12 V, 3 W	
Interior Light	12 V, 5 W	
Spot Light	12 V, 5 W	
Side Marker Lights (front and rear)	12 V, 4 cp	
Rear Turn Signal Lights, Stop lights/Taillights (combination)	12 V, 32/4 cp	
Back-up Lights	12 V, 32 cp	
License Plate Lights	12 V, 4 cp	
Fuses	15 A × 3, 10 A × 5	
Generator	12 V, 40 A	
Starter	12 V, 1.0 kW	

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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 discontinne or change specifications or design at any time without notice and without incurring any obligation whatever.

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TOKYO, JAPAN

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