I'm not a bot



Folding down the back seats of a Honda Pilot can significantly expand its cargo-carrying capacity, making it ideal for hauling larger items or accommodating extra luggage for road trips. This process is generally straightforward, but understanding the specific steps for each row and model year ensures a smooth and efficient experience. This guide will provide a detailed, step-by-step explanation of how to fold down the back seats of a Honda Pilot can significantly expand its cargo-carrying capacity, making it ideal for hauling larger items or accommodating extra luggage for road trips. seats in your Honda Pilot, maximizing its versatility. Understanding Your Honda Pilots Seating Configuration. The second and third rows are designed to be folded down, providing a flat or near-flat cargo area. The specific mechanisms for folding these seats may vary slightly depending on the model year and trim level. Before proceeding, its helpful to familiarize yourself with the location of the release levers or straps for each row. It is also recommended to consult the owners manual for model-specific instructions. Remove any items that might be resting on the seats, such as personal belongings, blankets, or car seats. Ensure that seatbelts are unbuckled and out of the way to prevent them from getting caught or damage during the folding process. This preparation will help prevent damage to the vehicle interior and streamline the process. The third-row seats in the Honda Pilot are usually the easiest to fold down. Here a general procedure: 1. Locate the Release Mechanism: In most Honda Pilot models, the third-row seats have release straps or levers located on the upper portion of the seatbacks or in the cargo area near the tailgate. 2. Pull the Release Strap or Lever: Gently pull the designated strap or lever. This will release the seatback locking mechanism. 3. Fold the Seat Forward: Once released, the seatback can be folded forward onto the seat cushion. In some models, the seats may fold completely flat, while in others, they may create a slight incline. 4. Repeat for the Other Seat: Repeat the same process for the other third-row seat, if desired. You can fold down one or both seats to accommodate different cargo needs. 5. Confirm Secure Latch (If Applicable): Some models have a latch to secure the folded-down seats. Ensure the latch is engaged to prevent the seats from bouncing back up during transit. Folding the Second Row SeatsFolding the second-row seats can be slightly more involved depending on the Pilots configuration, particularly if it features captains chairs or a bench seat. For Models with a Bench Seats: Move the front seats forward slightly to provide sufficient clearance for the second-row seats to fold down completely. 2. Locate the Release Mechanism: The release mechanism for the second-row seats to fold down completely. of the seatback or on the side near the door. 3. Fold the Seatback Forward: Pull the release lever or strap and fold the seat to tumble forward. 4. Repeat for the Other Section: If the bench seat is split (e.g., 60/40 split), repeat the process for the other section of the seat. 5. Tumble Forward (If Applicable): Some Honda Pilot models allow the second-row seats to tumble forward, creating even more cargo space. This is usually achieved by lifting another lever or pulling a strap after the seatback is folded down. For Models with Captains Chairs: 1. Adjust the Front Seats: As with the bench seat, adjust the front seats to provide ample space for the captains chairs to fold down. side of the seat near the door or on the seatback Forward (If Applicable): Some captains chairs can slide forward to create additional space. Look for a lever or handle underneath the seat to enable this function. 5. Repeat for the Other Chair: Repeat the process for the other captains chair. Safety: Always ensure that the vehicle is parked on a level surface and the parking brake is engaged before folding down the seats from folding down smoothly. Owners Manual: Refer to the owners manual for specific instructions and safety information related to your Honda Pilot model year.Re-Securing Seats: When returning the seats to their upright position, ensure they are securely latched. An unlatched seat can be dangerous in the event of an accident. Once the back seats are folded down, you can further maximize the cargo space by:Organizing Items: Use cargo organizers, bins, or nets to keep items from shifting around during transit. Distributing Weight: Distribute the weight of your cargo evenly to maintain vehicle stability. Securing Loose Items: Secure loose items with straps or bungee cords to prevent them from becoming projectiles in case of sudden braking. Folding down the back seats of your Honda Pilot is a simple yet effective way to unlock its full potential. Understanding the specific mechanisms and following these steps will allow you to quickly and safely transform your vehicle to meet your cargo-carrying needs. With a little practice, youll be able to seamlessly transitions, making your Honda Pilot a truly versatile vehicle. Top Questions AskedQ1: What should I do if the seats are hard to fold down? A: First, ensure that there are no obstructions preventing the seats from folding. Check for items that may be blocking the mechanism If the seats are still difficult to fold, try applying gentle pressure while simultaneously pulling the release lever or strap. If the problem persists, consider lubricating the hinges or latches with a silicone-based lubricating the hinges or latches with a silicone-based lubricating the release lever or strap. If the problem persists, consider lubricating the hinges or latches with a silicone-based lubricating the release lever or strap. If the problem persists, consider lubricating the hinges or latches with a silicone-based lubrication and hinges or latches with a silicone-based it is generally not recommended unless you are experienced with automotive maintenance. Removing the seats may require specialized tools and can affect the functionality of other features. It is recommended to consult a professional mechanic or your Honda dealer before attempting to remove the second-row seats.Q3: Are there any weight restrictions when carrying cargo with the back seats folded down? A: Yes, there are weight restrictions when carrying cargo in your Honda Pilot. The maximum cargo capacity and payload capacity are specified in the owners manual for the specific weight limits applicable to your Honda Pilot model year and trim level.Q4: How do I clean the cargo area after hauling items with the seats folded down? A: Cleaning the cargo area after hauling items with the seats folded down? A: Cleaning the cargo area after hauling items with the seats folded down? A: Cleaning the cargo area after hauling items with the seats folded down? A: Cleaning the cargo area after hauling items with the seats folded down? A: Cleaning the cargo area after hauling items with the seats folded down? A: Cleaning the cargo area after hauling items with the seats folded down? A: Cleaning the cargo area after hauling items with the seats folded down? A: Cleaning the cargo area after hauling items with the seats folded down? A: Cleaning the cargo area after hauling items with the seats folded down? 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A: Cleaning the cargo area after hauling items with the seats folded down? A: Cleaning the cargo area after hauling items with the seats folded down? A: Cleaning the cargo area after hauling items with the seats folded down? A: Cleaning the cargo area after Avoid using harsh chemicals or abrasive cleaners, as they can damage the interior surfaces. For stubborn stains, consider consulting a professional auto detailing service.Q5: What if the seat from latching properly. Check for any items or debris that may be blocking the latch mechanism. Try adjusting the seat slightly to ensure it is aligned correctly. Apply firm pressure to the seatback while attempting to latch it. If the seat still doesnt latch, inspect the latch mechanism for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Separately fold down the seat belt. Insert the latch plate into the slot on the side of the anchor
buckle. Retract the seat belt into the holder on the ceiling. Lower the head restraint to its lowest position. Put the armrest back into the seat back fully. The head restraint to its lownward. Push the seat back fully. The head restraint to its lownward. Push the seat back forward while pulling the handle. To return the seat back. Pull the release lever and fold down the seat back fully. The head restraint tilts downward. Push the seat back forward while pulling the handle. seat to the original position, pull the seat back up with the handle pulled, then push the head restraint up to its original position. How can financial brands set themselves apart through visual storytelling? Our experts explainhow.Learn MoreThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to todays most recent coverage. Discover The Collection Curated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of EditorsPicks.Browse Editors' FavoritesHow can financial brands set themselves apart through visual storytelling? Our experts explainhow.Learn MoreThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to todays most recentcoverage. Discover The Collection Curated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of EditorsPicks. Browse Editors' FavoritesHow can financial brands set themselves apart through visual storytelling? Our experts explainhow.Learn MoreThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to todays most recentcoverage. Discover The Collection way to create a more versatile and functional interior. Whether your elanning a road trip, moving furniture, or simply need extra storage, knowing how to fold Honda Pilots seating SystemBefore diving into the folding process, its essential to understand the Honda Pilots seating system. The Pilot typically offers three rows of seats, with the second and third rows designed to fold flat to create a spacious cargo area. The front seating system, lets delve into the step-by-step guide to folding the seats flat:Locate the levers on the sides of the second-row seats. Fold the seatbacks forward until they rest flat against the front seats. If necessary, remove the headrests from the second-row seats to create a more level surface. To remove the headrests from the second-row seats to create a more level surface. To remove the headrests from the second-row seats to create a more level surface. To remove the headrests from the second-row seats to create a more level surface. To remove the headrests from the second-row seats. If necessary, remove the headrests from the second-row seats. If necessary, remove the headrests from the second-row seats to create a more level surface. To remove the headrests from the second-row seats to create a more level surface. To remove the headrests from the second-row seats from the second-row seats. If necessary, remove the headrests from the second-row seats from the second-row seats. If necessary, remove the headrests from the second-row seats from the second-row seats. If necessary, remove the headrests from the second-row seats from the second-row seats from the second-row seats from the second-row seats. If necessary, remove the headrests from the second-row seats sides of the seats. Pull the levers or straps upward to release the seatbacks. Fold the seatbacks forward until they rest flat against the second-row seats to create a more level surface. Press the release button on the side of each headrest and pull it upward to remove it. If desired, adjust the front seats to create more legroom for passengers or cargo. Use the seat controls to move the seats forward or backward as needed. Before driving, ensure all loose items are properly secured to prevent them from shifting during transit. Utilize cargo nets, bungee cords, or other securing devices to keep items in place. With the Honda Pilot seats folded flat, you now have a spacious cargo area at your disposal. Load your cargo securely and enjoy the versatility of your Pilots interior. Consult your Honda Pilot owners manual for specific instructions and any additional safety precautions. If you encounter any resistance or difficulty while folding unexpectedly. Utilize the optional headrest removal to create a more level and spacious cargo area. Adjust the front seats as needed to optimize legroom and cargo space. Folding the seats flat in your Honda Pilot is a simple yet transformative process that opens up a world of possibilities. Whether youre embarking on a family road trip, hauling furniture, or simply need extra storage space, knowing how to fold the seats flat in your Honda Pilot is a valuable skill that enhances the versatility and functionality of your vehicle. By following the steps outlined in this guide, you can easily transform your Pilots interior to meet your changing needs and make the most of its spacious design. It is generally not recommended to fold the Honda Pilot seats flat may compromise the safety of the child car seat and increase the risk of injury in the event of an accident. Yes, it is generally safe to drive with the Honda Pilot seats folded flat, provided you have properly secured all loose items and adjusted the front seats to ensure adequate visibility, so it is essential to drive cautiously and be aware of any changes in the vehicles dynamics. The amount of cargo space you have with the Honda Pilot seats folded flat will vary depending on the model year and trim level of your vehicle. Typically, you can expect to have around 83 cubic feet of cargo space behind the front seats when the second and third rows are folded down. This provides ample space for bulky items, luggage, or other cargo. Folding Down the Second Row Seats folded flat will vary depending on the model year and trim level of your vehicle. The second row seats can fold down separately to allow for additional storage space. To fold down the seat belt first. Insert the latch plate into the seat belt first. Insert the seat belt first is lowest position. Put the armrest back into the seat belt into the seat belt into the seat belt first. Insert the latch plate into the seat belt first. Insert the seat belt first is lowest position. Put the armrest back into the seat belt first. Insert Make sure all items in the cargo area or items extending to the rear seats are properly secured. Loose items can fly forward if you have to brake hard. Remove any items from the rear seat to the original position Pull the seat-back up in the upright position. To return the seat to the original position Make sure the seat back, head restraints and seat cushion are securely latched back into place before driving. Folding Down the Third Row Seats The third row seats and seat cushion are securely latched back into place before driving. Folding Down the Seat the latch place before driving. Folding Down the Seat to the original position Make sure the seat to the original position are securely latched back into place before driving. seat belt into the holder on the ceiling and side panel. 3. Lower the center head restraint to its lowest position. Put the armrest back into the seat-back. 4. Pull the release lever. Folding Down the Third Row Seats Make sure all items in the cargo area or items extending to the rear seat cushion and floor before you fold down the rear seat. When you fold down one side of the rear seats and use the non-recessed part of the cargo area, make sure to secure the cargo area, make sure to secure the cargo area, make sure to secure the cargo. Loose items can fly forward and cause injury if you have to brake hard. The seat to the original position Pull the seat-back up in the upright position. To return the seat to the original position Make sure the seat-back, head restraints and seat cushion are securely latched back into place before driving. Third Row Seat Access When you enter the seat-back, head restraints and seat cushion are securely latched back into place before driving. Third Row Seat Access Pull up on the seat-back forward. Visual restraints and seat forward after tilting the seat forward after tilting the seat-back forward. Index *1: Models with the smart entry system have an ENGINE START/STOP button instead of an ignition switch. ... CD Player If a disc error occurs, you may see the following error messages. Models without navigation system Models without navigation system Models without navigation system have an ENGINE START/STOP button instead of an ignition switch. ... CD Player If a disc error occurs, you may see the following error messages. remaining in the engine Reserve ta ... Mid-size crossover SUVThis article is about the SUV model, For the ATV model, For the ATV model, see Honda Pilot (ATV). Motor vehicle Honda Pilot Touring (US) Overview Manufacturer Honda Pilot (ATV). Motor vehicle Honda Pilot drive (2006present) The Honda Pilot is a mid-size crossover SUV with three-row seating manufactured by Honda since 2002. [3] Primarily aimed at the North American market, the Pilot was released in April 2007. The first generation Pilot was released in April 2002 as a 2003 model. [4] The Pilot Pilot was produced by Honda Pilot was released in April 2007. The first generation Pilot was released in April 2007 as a 2003 model. [4] The Pilot Pilot was produced by Honda Pilot was released in April 2007. The first generation Pilot was released in April 2007 as a 2003 model. [4] The Pilot was released in April 2007 as a 2003 model. [5] The first generation Pilot was released in April 2007. The first generation Pilot was released in April 2007 as a 2003 model. [6] The Pilot was released in April 2007 as a 2003 model. [6] The Pilot was released in April 2007 as a 2003 model. [6] The Pilot was released in April 2007 as a 2003 model. [7] The Pilot was released in April 2007 as a 2003 model. [8] The Pilot was released in April 2007 as a 2003 model. [8] The Pilot was released in April 2007 as a 2003 model. [8] The Pilot was released in April 2007 as a 2003 model.
[8] The Pilot was released in April 2007 as a 2003 model. [8] The Pilot was released in April 2007 as a 2003 model. [9] The Pilot was released in April 2007 as a 2003 model. [9] The Pilot was released in April 2007 as a 2003 model. [9] The Pilot was released in April 2007 as a 2003 model. [9] The Pilot was released in April 2007 as a 2003 model. [9] The Pilot was released in April 2007 as a 2003 model. [9] The Pilot was released in April 2007 as a 2003 model. [9] The Pilot was released in April 2007 as a 2003 model 2007 as a 2003 model. [9] The Pilot was released in April 2007 as a 2003 model 2007 as a 2003 model. [9] The Pilot was released in April 2007 as a 2003 model 2007 as 2 shares its platform with the Acura MDX, as well as the North American market Odyssey minivan. The Pilot's unibody construction and light off-road use. Prior to the introduction of the Pilot, Honda marketed the compact crossover CR-V, the midsize Passport (rebadged Isuzu Rodeo) fullsize Crossroad (rebadged Land Rover Discovery series 1) and Acura SLX (rebadged Isuzu Trooper). Unlike the Passport, Crossroad and SLX which were truck-based body-on-frame designs, the Pilot is Honda's largest SUV, although the 2010 Crosstour surpassed the Pilot is Honda's largest SUV, although the 2010 Crosstour surpassed the Pilot is Honda's largest SUV, although the 2010 Crosstour surpassed the Pilot is Honda's largest SUV, although the 2010 Crosstour surpassed the Pilot is Honda's largest SUV, although the 2010 Crosstour surpassed the Pilot is Honda's largest SUV, although the 2010 Crosstour surpassed the Pilot is Honda's largest SUV, although the 2010 Crosstour surpassed the Pilot is Honda's largest SUV, although the 2010 Crosstour surpassed the Pilot is Honda's largest SUV, although the 2010 Crosstour surpassed the Pilot is Honda's largest SUV, although the 2010 Crosstour surpassed the Pilot is Honda's largest SUV, although the 2010 Crosstour surpassed the Pilot is Honda's largest SUV, although the 2010 Crosstour surpassed the Pilot is Honda's largest SUV, although the 2010 Crosstour surpassed the Pilot is Honda's largest SUV, although the 2010 Crosstour surpassed the Pilot is Honda's largest SUV, although the 2010 Crosstour surpassed the Pilot is Honda's largest SUV, although the 2010 Crosstour surpassed the Pilot is Honda's largest SUV, although the 2010 Crosstour surpassed the Pilot is Honda's largest SUV, although the 2010 Crosstour surpassed the Pilot is Honda's largest SUV, although the 2010 Crosstour surpassed the 2010 Crosstour surpassed the Pilot is Honda's largest SUV, although the 2010 Crosstour surpassed the 2010 Middle East, while the Honda MDX (first generation Acura MDX) was marketed in Japan and Australia for several years. The second-generation Pilot was also sold in Russia, Ukraine, South Korea, Latin America, and the Philippines.[4] Motor vehicleFirst generation 20032005 Honda PilotOverviewModel codeYF1/2AlsocalledHonda MR-V (Middle East)ProductionApril 2002 April 2008Modelyears20032008AssemblyCanada Alliston, Ontario (HCM; 20032007) United States: Lincoln, Alabama (HMA)DesignerRicky Hsu (1999) Body and chassis Related Acura MDXHonda Odyssey Powertrain Engine 3.5 L J35A4 V6 (2006+ FWD) 3.5 L J35A4 V6 (2006+ FWD) 3.5 L J35A4 V6 (2006+ FWD) 3.5 L J35A9 V6 (2006+ FWD) 3.5 L J35A9 V6 (2006+ FWD) 3.5 L J35A4 V6 (2008+ FWD) 3.5 L J35A9 V6 (2006+ FWD) 3.5 L J35A9 V6 (2008+ FWD) 3.5 L J35A9 V6 (2008 77.5in (1,968mm)Height200305: 71.7in (1,821mm)200608 4WD EX/EX-L: aluminum 3.5L V6 SOHC with VTEC, producing 240hp (179kW) and 242lbft (328Nm) of torque. The 2005 Pilot received a new engine, the J35A6, which added drive-by-wire throttle and produced 255hp (190kW) and 250lbft (339Nm) of torque. The 2005 Pilot received a new engine, the Pilot's driving range by over 40mi (64km).[8] All Pilots from 2003-2005 feature VTM-4, Honda's four-wheel drive system. The Pilot received more updates in 2005 starting with the 2006 model year, engines were either the J35A9 (4WD). Both engines were either the J35A9 (4WD). Both engines were rated at 244hp (182kW) and 240lbft (325Nm) of torque; the power reduction is because Honda used the updated SAE net power standard. This was the first time 4WD was not standard on the Pilot. The new FWD models featured Honda's Variable Cylinder Management (VCM) system, which can deactivate up to three cylinders under light load to increase fuel economy, to help control noise from the system Honda added Active Control Engine Mount System (ACM) and Active Noise Cancellation (ANC). Further, this version of the J35 featured updated iVTEC and the automatic transmission a shorter 1st gear ratio. With powertrain updates and the lack of VTM-4 the FWD version had improved fuel economy of 18-city/24-highway, an increase of +1/+2 mpg versus the 4WD.All Pilots from this generation feature a 5-speed automatic transmission. The Pilot has front struts with a coil-spring, multilink rear suspension for a flat rear load floor. The front track is 66.3 in (1,689mm) and 66.5 in (1,689mm) at the rear. The Pilot has a 4,500lb (2,041kg) boat/3,500lb (1,588kg) trailer towing capability with the optional dealer-installed towing package. Pilots with Honda's Variable Torque Management 4WD system (VTM-4) sent most power can be sent to the rear wheels. The system also features a VTM-4 lock button on the dashboard which locks the rear differential and sends 25% of the power to each rear wheel. However, the VTM-4 lock function only operates in first gear, second gear and reverse, and automatically disengages above 18mph (29km/h), then re-engages when the speed drops below 18mph (29km/h). Design of the Pilot was by Honda's Ricky Hsu through 1999, when styling was approved. The Pilot can accommodate eight passengers in three rows configured as stadium seating[clarification needed] as a standard feature. The third row can seat three, but the limited legroom makes it suitable only for small children or adults on short trips. Similar to the Honda Odyssey, the rear seats can be folded into flat surfaces for larger cargo. Options include a DVD entertainment system or a navigation system for EX-L models, but both cannot be installed simultaneously on the same car.[9][10]Other features include ABS-equipped four-wheel independent suspension, and 282 of outward visibility. In 2004, for the 2004 model year, Honda increased adjustability on second-row seats and added heated front seats and side mirrors to EX-L models.[11]In 2004, for the 2005 model year, Honda increased adjustability on second-row seats and added heated front seats and side mirrors to EX-L models.[11]In 2004, for the 2005 model year, Honda increased adjustability on second-row seats and added heated front seats and side mirrors to EX-L models.[11]In 2004, for the 2005 model year, Honda increased adjustability on second-row seats and added heated front seats and side mirrors to EX-L models.[11]In 2004, for the 2005 model year, Honda increased adjustability on second-row seats and added heated front seats and side mirrors to EX-L models.[11]In 2004, for the 2005 model year, Honda increased adjustability on second-row seats and added heated front seats and side mirrors to EX-L models.[11]In 2004, for the 2005 model year, Honda increased adjustability on second-row seats and side mirrors to EX-L models.[11]In 2004, for the 2005 model year, Honda increased adjustability on second-row seats and side mirrors to EX-L models.[11]In 2004, for the 2005 model year, Honda increased adjustability on second-row seats and side mirrors to EX-L models.[11]In 2004, for the 2005 model year, Honda increased adjustability on second-row seats and side mirrors to EX-L models.[11]In 2004, for the 2005 model year, Honda increased adjustability on second-row seats and side mirrors to EX-L models.[11]In 2004, for the 2005 model year, Honda increased adjustability on second-row seats and side mirrors to EX-L models.[11]In 2004, for the 2005 model year, Honda increased adjustability on second-row seats and side mirrors to EX-L models.[11]In 2004, for the 2005 model year, Honda increased adjustability on second-row seats and the 2005 model year, Honda increased adjustabil added tire pressure monitoring, electronic stability control, revised steering, and upgraded the airbags. The front passenger airbag featured occupant-sensing deactivation. 2008 Honda Pilot EX with mid-cycle refresh details. Honda revised the Pilot in October 2005 for the 2006 model year. Changes to the exterior included a new fascia with a different grille insert and halogen projector headlights, and tail lights with clear lenses. The EX trim level received redesigned wheels, and the original EX wheels were featured on the EX-L trim. On the inside, side airbags were provided in the C pillar, the gauge cluster was updated and the center console featured chrome trim and redesigned storage compartments and cup holders. For the 2006 model year, Honda added Variable Cylinder Management to the two-wheel-drive models. This VCM tech proved to be problematic in some cases, which led to a class action lawsuit for Honda Motor Co.[12]In 2006, for the 2007 model year, Honda added Nimbus Gray Metallic, Dark Cherry Pearl, Aberdeen Green Metallic, and Formal Black as four new colors to all models. In 2007, for the 2008 model year of the first generation Pilot added two new trims. The VP (Value Package) replaces the LX as base trim and SE (special edition) goes in between the EX and EX-L trim. Motor vehicleSecond generation 2011 Honda Pilot LXOverviewModel codeYF3/4ProductionApril 2008 May 2015Modelyears 20092015Assembly United States: Lincoln, Alabama (HMA)DesignerYoung Choi (2006)Body and chassisRelatedAcura MDXHonda OdysseyPowertrainEngine 3.5 L J35Z4 V6Transmission5-speed automaticDimensionsWheelbase 109.2in (1,847mm)201215: 71.0in (1,847mm)201215: 191.4in (4,862mm)Width 78.5in (1,994mm)Height 200911: 72.7in (1,847mm)201215: 71.0in (1,803mm)Rear viewThe larger second generation
Pilot was unveiled as a prototype in January 2008 at the North American International Automatic Pilot was unveiled as a prototype in January 2008 at the North American International Automatic Pilot was unveiled as a prototype in January 2008 at the North American International Automatic Pilot was unveiled as a prototype in January 2008 at the North American International Automatic Pilot was unveiled as a prototype in January 2008 at the North American International Automatic Pilot was unveiled as a prototype in January 2008 at the North American International Automatic Pilot was unveiled as a prototype in January 2008 at the North American International Automatic Pilot was unveiled as a prototype in January 2008 at the North American International Automatic Pilot was unveiled as a prototype in January 2008 at the North American International Automatic Pilot was unveiled as a prototype in January 2008 at the North American International Automatic Pilot was unveiled as a prototype in January 2008 at the North American International Automatic Pilot was unveiled as a prototype in January 2008 at the North American International Automatic Pilot was unveiled as a prototype in January 2008 at the North American International Automatic Pilot was unveiled as a prototype in January 2008 at the North American International Automatic Pilot was unveiled as a prototype in January 2008 at the North American International Automatic Pilot was unveiled as a prototype in January 2008 at the North American International Automatic Pilot was unveiled as a prototype in January 2008 at the North American International Automatic Pilot was unveiled as a prototype in January 2008 at the North American International Automatic Pilot Was unveiled as Show, and was released for sale on May 22, 2008.[13] Assembled at Honda Manufacturing of Alabama in Lincoln, Alabama, it was offered in five trims; LX, EX, EX-L, Touring and SE (2015 only).[14] All second generation Pilots used a new J35Z4 3.5-liter V6 i-VTEC engine producing 250hp (186kW; 253PS) SAE net at 5700 rpm and 253lbft (343Nm) of torque at 4800 rpm.[15] EPA fuel economy is rated at 17mpgUS (14L/100km) city /23mpgUS (10L/100km) highway with front-wheel-drive and 16 mpg city / 22 mpg highway for all-wheel-drive. Competing with the Toyota 4Runner, it became popular for its truck-like look, which was designed with influences from GM's full-size Chevrolet Tahoe/GMC Yukon. However it was downsized for better fuel efficiency in the third generation. Both drivetrains were equipped with five-speed automatics. The second generation's wheelbase is 109.2in (2,774mm), with a length of 78.5in (1,847mm), a width of 78.5in (1,847mm), a width of 78.5in (1,847mm), a height of 72.7in (1,847mm), a width of 78.5in (1,847mm), a height of 72.7in (1,847mm), a height of 72.7in (1,847mm), a width of 78.5in (1,994mm), a height of 72.7in (1,847mm), a height of 72.7in (1,847mm and the gear shift was relocated from the steering column to the center console between the front seats. The Touring trim included special "Touring badging on the right side of the back door, a 120-volt power outlet, and a satellite-linked Honda navigation system. In 2010, for the 2011 model year had minimal changes. The voice-activated navigation system which was previously exclusive to the Touring trim became available on the EX-L trim and rear entertainment system became standard equipment on the Touring trim.[16]2012 Honda Pilot EXIn 2011, for the 2013 model year introduced a redesigned front fascia, new alloy wheels, and updates to the interior along with changes to the bumper.[17]In 2012 model year introduced a redesigned front fascia, new alloy wheels, and updates to the interior along with changes to the bumper.[17]In 2012 model year introduced a redesigned front fascia, new alloy wheels, and updates to the interior along with changes to the bumper.[17]In 2012 model year introduced a redesigned front fascia, new alloy wheels, and updates to the interior along with changes to the bumper.[17]In 2012 model year introduced a redesigned front fascia, new alloy wheels, and updates to the interior along with changes to the bumper.[18] model year introduced a redesigned front fascia, new alloy wheels, and updates to the interior along with changes to the bumper.[18] model year introduced a redesigned front fascia, new alloy wheels, and updates to the interior along with changes to the bumper.[18] model year introduced a redesigned front fascia, new alloy wheels, and updates to the bumper.[18] model year introduced a redesigned front fascia, new alloy wheels, and updates to the bumper.[18] model year introduced a redesigned front fascia, new alloy wheels, and updates to the bumper.[18] model year introduced a redesigned front fascia, new alloy wheels, and updates to the bumper.[18] model year introduced a redesigned front fascia, new alloy wheels, and updates to the bumper.[18] model year introduced a redesigned front fascia, new alloy wheels, and updates to the bumper.[18] model year introduced a redesigned front fascia, new alloy wheels are the properties of the bumper.[18] model year introduced a redesigned front fascia, new alloy wheels are the properties of the bumper.[18] model year introduced a redesigned front fascia, new alloy wheels are the properties of the bumper.[18] model year introduced front fascia, new connector, Bluetooth hands-free calling and wireless audio streaming, and tri-zone climate control. In 2014, for the 2015 model year, the SE (special edition) trim was added which came standard with a power moonroof, satellite radio, LED headlights(on Touring models), and rear seat entertainment system. [18] The Pilot uses Honda's Advanced Compatibility Engineering front bracket. For the 2013 model year a rearview backup camera was made standard. The Insurance Institute for Highway Safety (IIHS) found the Honda Pilot's driver death rate of 2 deaths per million registered among the ten lowest released in their report[19][20]IIHS crash test scores:[21][22]Moderate overlap frontal offsetPoor*Side impactGoodRoof strengthMarginal (2009-11 models)Roof strengthMarginal (2012 models)*vehicle structure also rated "Poor"NHTSA 2011 Pilot:[23][24]Overall:Frontal Driver:Side Pole Driver:Side Pole Driver:Side Pole Driver:Rollover AWD: / 16.4%Because of more stringent tests, 2011 and newer model ratings are not comparable to pre2011 ratings. Motor vehicleThird generationOverviewModel codeYF5/6ProductionMay 2015 December 2022Modelyears20162022AssemblyUnited States: Lincoln, Alabama (HMA)DesignerBen Davidson, Bill Yex[25]Body and chassisPlatform 2 (GLTP2)[26]RelatedAcura MDXHonda OdysseyHonda PassportHonda Ridgeline[27]PowertrainEngine3.5 L J35Y6 V6Transmission6-speed Honda H6 automatic (20162020)9-speed ZF 9HP automatic ((4,991mm)Width78.6in (1,996mm)Height2016-2018: 69.8in (1,773mm)2019-2022: 70.7in (1,773mm)2019-2022: 70.7in (1,796mm)Curbweight4,0544,140lb (1,8391,878kg) (FWD)4,2204,317lb (1,9141,958kg) (FWD)4,220 its boxier predecessor with a 10 percent reduction in drag area. Added to the exterior are standard LED brake and tail lights, LED daytime running lights (DRLs) on EX trims and above, and LED headlamps with automatic high-low beam switching the on new Elite model with special "Elite" badging. The Elite trim level also gained features that were new to the Pilot, including ventilated front seats, heated rear captain's chairs which reduced the seating capacity to seven from eight, and a panoramic roof. Alloy wheels became standard Newly available safety features include Honda's LaneWatch passenger-side mirror camera or Blind Spot Information (BSI) and rear Cross Traffic Monitor (291 Additional options, including Forward Collision Warning (FCW) with Collision Mitigation Braking System (CMBS). Lane Departure Warning (LDW) with Lane Keeping Assist System (LKAS) and Road Departure Mitigation (RDM), and Adaptive Cruise Control (ACC) are available as part of the Honda Sensing suite. A tri-angle backup camera is standard with dynamic quidelines optional. The revised 3.5-liter V6 engine has direct-injection and a start-stop system (on the Touring and Elite trims) with improved power at 280hp (209kW; 284PS), a 6-speed automatic is standard on the LX, EX, and EX-L trims while a ZF 9-speed automatic is standard on the Touring and Elite trims. With all-wheel drive (AWD) models registering 19mpgUS (12L/100km)/27mpgUS (8.7L/100km)/27mpgUS (11L/100km)/27mpgUS (11L/100 (13L/100km)/26mpgUS (9.0L/100km)/26mpgUS (9.0L/100km)/21mpgUS (11L/100km) (city/highway/combined) in AWD configuration and 19mpgUS (11L/100km)/25mpgUS (9.0L/100km)/26mpgUS (9.0L spacious modelled after the Odyssey, and weight is down approximately 300lb (140kg) with noise, vibration, and harshness (NVH) reduced. Structurally 21.3% of the Pilot's body is composed of 980, 1300 and 1,500 MPa mild strength steel used in areas to minimize repair costs. [31][32]In 2016. for the 2017 model year. Apple CarPlay and Android Auto were added to all trims except for the base LX trim.[33]In 2018, for the Pilot has remained unchanged, but Honda did revise the nine-speed transmission and start-stop system that are only found on the Pilot has remained unchanged, but Honda did revise the nine-speed transmission and start-stop system that are only found on the Pilot has remained unchanged, but Honda did revise the nine-speed transmission and start-stop system that are only found on the Pilot has remained unchanged, but Honda did revise the nine-speed transmission and start-stop system that are only found on the Pilot has remained unchanged, but Honda did revise the nine-speed transmission and start-stop system that are only found on the Pilot has remained unchanged, but Honda did revise the nine-speed transmission and start-stop system that are only found on the Pilot has remained unchanged, but Honda did revise the nine-speed transmission and start-stop system that are only found on the Pilot has
remained unchanged, but Honda did revise the nine-speed transmission and start-stop system that are only found on the Pilot has remained unchanged, but Honda did revise the nine-speed transmission and start-stop system that are only found on the Pilot has remained unchanged, but Honda did revise the nine-speed transmission and start-stop system that are only found on the Pilot has remained unchanged. tail lights. A hands-free tailgate became available. In the interior, the gauge cluster is replaced with a new one, similar to the one found on the Odyssey. The infotainment system became available. The volume slider has also been replaced with a volume knob. Honda has replaced the steering wheel with a new design, also from the Odyssey. Honda Sensing became standard on all trim levels for the Pilot.[34]2019 Pilot EX-L (facelift)In 2019, for the 2021 model year, the 9-speed transmission became standard on all trim levels, and a Special Edition is slotted between EX-L and Touring trims.[36][37]In 2021, for the 2022 model year, Honda introduced an entry-level Sport trim and a new TrailSport exterior features include a suspension lift that increases ground clearance by 0.6in (15.2mm), black exterior trim, 18-inch alloy-wheels, and an orange and black TrailSport badge. On the interior, TrailSport models include TrailSport models include TrailSport models include the 8-inch infotainment system and LED headlights becoming standard equipment and the introduction of a new Sonic Gray Pearl exterior paint color.[38] Honda Pilot 2023: Honda's Most Capable SUV[8]IIHS - 2016 Pilot[39]Moderate overlap frontal offsetGoodSmall overlap frontal offsetGood1Side impactGoodRoof strengthGood2Headlights (Elite)Acceptable1 vehicle structure also rated "Good". [40]2 strength-to-weight ratio: 5.22NHTSA - 2016 Pilot[41][42]Overall:Frontal Driver:Side Pole Driver:Side Pole Driver:Side Pole Driver:Rollover FWD: / 17.5%Rollover AWD: / 16.4%Motor vehicleFourth generation 2023 Honda Pilot Touring (YG1, US)OverviewModel codeYG1/2ProductionDecember 2022 presentModelyears2023presentAssemblyUnited States: Lincoln, Alabama (HMA)Body and chassisPlatformHonda ProductionDecember 2022 presentModelyears2023presentAssemblyUnited States: Lincoln, Alabama (HMA)Body and chassisPlatformHonda ProductionDecember 2022 presentModelyears2023presentAssemblyUnited States: Lincoln, Alabama (HMA)Body and chassisPlatformHonda ProductionDecember 2022 presentModelyears2023presentAssemblyUnited States: Lincoln, Alabama (HMA)Body and chassisPlatformHonda ProductionDecember 2022 presentModelyears2023presentAssemblyUnited States: Lincoln, Alabama (HMA)Body and chassisPlatformHonda ProductionDecember 2022 presentModelyears2023presentAssemblyUnited States: Lincoln, Alabama (HMA)Body and chassisPlatformHonda ProductionDecember 2022 presentModelyears2023presentAssemblyUnited States: Lincoln, Alabama (HMA)Body and chassisPlatformHonda ProductionDecember 2022 presentModelyears2023presentAssemblyUnited States: Lincoln, Alabama (HMA)Body and chassisPlatformHonda ProductionDecember 2022 presentModelyears2023presentAssemblyUnited States: Lincoln, Alabama (HMA)Body and chassisPlatformHonda ProductionDecember 2022 presentModelyears2023presentAssemblyUnited States: Lincoln, Alabama (HMA)Body and chassisPlatformHonda ProductionDecember 2022 presentModelyears2023presentAssemblyUnited States: Lincoln, Alabama (HMA)Body and chassisPlatformHonda ProductionDecember 2022 presentAssemblyUnited States: Lincoln, Alabama (HMA)Body and chassisPlatformHonda ProductionDecember 2022 presentAssemblyUnited States: Lincoln, Alabama (HMA)Body and chassisPlatformHonda ProductionDecember 2022 presentAssemblyUnited States: Lincoln, Alabama (HMA)Body and chassisPlatformHonda ProductionDecember 2022 presentAssemblyUnited States: Lincoln, Alabama (HMA)Body and chassisPlatformHonda ProductionDecember 2022 presentAssembly and ChassisPlatformHonda ProductionDecember 2022 presentAssembly and ChassisPlatformHonda ProductionDecember 2022 presentAssembly and ChassisPlatformHond (1,994mm)Height71.0in (1,803mm)The fourth-generation Pilot made its debut on November 7, 2022.[44] It went on sale on December 12, 2022.[45] A DOHC (non-VTEC) 3.5-liter J35Y8 V6 engine. It is paired to a Honda ten-speed automatic gearbox which replaces the ZF 9HP automatic gearbox. This generation of Pilot contends directly with Toyotas 2023 Grand Highlander, becoming bigger in size while keeping the sleek body for reduced drag and weight. At launch, there were six distinct trim levels available on the 2020-2022 model year Pilots) trim level to the Pilot. The Black Edition includes 20-inch black alloy wheels, black trim and emblems, red trimmed interior, red LED ambient lighting, Black Edition on seats, and more. For 2025, the LX trim was discontinued, with the Sport becoming the entry-level trim. [46]Rear view2023 Honda Pilot TrailSport (YG1, US)2023 Honda Pilot TrailSport (rear view)InteriorThe 2023 Pilot was awarded the "Top Safety Pick +" by the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety.[47]IIHS scoresSmall overlap front (passenger)GoodModerate overlap front (passe useGood+Calendar vearUS[48]Canada[49] [48] 200252,0623,3962003106,9174,6082004128,1584,7302005143,3535,2132006152,1545,3592007117,1464,3282008106,7465,5642009183,9014,4522010102,3235,0622011116,2974,3662012114,8485,8072013126,6786,3552014108,8576,1132015136,2128,2302016120,7727,2798,9052018159,6158,0722019135,0088,2412020123,8137,7092021143,0627,398202299,5676,4452023110,2986,6192024141,2452010102,3235,0622011116,2974,3662012114,8485,8072013126,6786,3562014108,8576,1132015136,2128,2302016120,7727,2798,9052018159,6158,0722019135,0088,2412020123,8137,7092021143,0627,398202299,5676,4452023110,2986,6192024141,2452010102,3235,0622011116,2974,3662012114,8485,8072013126,6786,3562014108,8576,1132015136,2128,2302016120,7727,2798,9052018159,6158,0722019135,0088,2412020123,8137,7092021143,0627,398202299,5676,4452023110,2986,6192024141,2452010102,3235,0622011116,2974,3662012114,8485,8072013126,6786,3562014108,8576,1132015136,2128,2302016120,7727,2798,9052018159,6158,0722019135,0088,2412020123,8137,7092021143,0627,398202299,5676,4452023110,2986,6192024141,2452010102,3235,0622011116,2974,3662012114,8485,8072013126,6786,3562014108,8576,1132015136,2128,2302016120,7727,279201712"2022 Honda Pilot Review, Pricing, and Specs". 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Please help improve this article by adding citations for verification. sources: "Front-engine, front-wheel-drive layout" news newspapers books scholar JSTOR (November 2011) (Learn how and when to remove this message) FF transversely mounted engine layout news newspapers books scholar JSTOR (November 2011) (Learn how and when to remove this message) FF transversely mounted engine layout from the internal combustion engine layout from the internal combustion engine and driven roadwheels at the front of the vehicle. Further information: Automobile layout and Front-wheel-drive Front-engine, rear-wheel-drive layout the designation was used regardless of whether the engine was behind the front axle line. In recent times, the manufacturers of some cars have added to the designation with the term front-mid which describes a car in which the engine was behind the front axle. The engine was behind the front axle. positions of most preWorld-War-II cars are front-mid or on the front axle. This layout is the most traditional form and remains a popular, practical design. The engine, which takes up a great deal of space, is packaged in a location passengers and luggage typically would not use. The main deficit is weight distribution the heaviest component is at one end of the vehicle. Car handling is not ideal, but usually predictable. In contrast with the front-engine, rear-wheel-drive layout (RWD), the FWD layout eliminates the need for a central tunnel or a higher chassis clearance to accommodate a driveshaft providing power to the rear-wheel-drive layout (RWR) layouts, it places the engine over the drive wheels, improving traction in many applications. As the steered wheels are also the driven wheels, FWD cars are generally considered superior to RWD cars in conditions in which there is low traction such as snow, mud, gravel or wet tarmac. When hill climbing in low-traction conditions, RR is considered the best two-wheel-drive layout, primarily due to the shift of weight to the rear wheels when climbing in low-traction conditions, RR is considered the best two-wheel-drive layout, primarily due to the shift of weight to the rear wheels when climbing in low-traction conditions, RR is considered the best two-wheel-drive layout, primarily due to the shift of weight to the rear wheels when climbing in low-traction conditions, RR is considered the best
two-wheel-drive layout, primarily due to the shift of weight to the rear wheels when climbing in low-traction conditions in which there is low traction such as shift of weight to the rear wheels when climbing in low-traction conditions in which there is low traction such as shift of weight to the rear wheels when climbing in low-traction such as shift of weight to the rear wheels when climbing in low-traction such as shift of weight to the rear wheels when climbing in low-traction such as shift of weight to the rear wheels when climbing in low-traction such as shift of weight to the rear wheels when climbing in low-traction such as shift of weight to the rear wheels when climbing in low-traction such as shift of weight to the rear wheels when climbing in low-traction such as shift of weight to the rear wheels when climbing in low-traction such as shift of weight to the rear wheels when climbing in low-traction such as shift of weight to the rear wheels when climbing in low-traction such as shift of weight to the rear wheels when climbing in low-traction such as shift of weight to the rear wheels when the rear wheels when climbing in low-traction such as shift of weight to the rear wheels when the rear wheels where the rear wheels where the rear whee placed over the steered wheels.[1] However, as the driven wheels have the additional demands of steering, which can result in understeer.[2] High-performance vehicles rarely use the FWD layout because weight is transferred to the rear wheels and sharply reducing their grip, effectively capping the mount of power which could realistically be utilized; in addition, the high power of high-performance cars can result in torque steer. Electronic traction control can avoid wheel-spin but largely negates the benefit of extra power.[3] This was a reason for the adoption of the all-wheel-drive quattro system in the high performance cars can result in torque steer. Electronic traction control can avoid wheel-spin but largely negates the benefit of extra power.[3] This was a reason for the adoption of the all-wheel-drive quattro system in the high performance cars. 1929 Cord L-29, 1931 DKW F1, the 1948 Citron 2CV, 1949 Saab 92, the 1957 Trabant P50, and the 1959 Mini. In the 1950s, the last to change being VW, Ford of European and Japanese manufacturers switched to front wheel drive for the majority of their cars in the 1960s and 1970s, the last to change being VW, Ford of European and Japanese manufacturers switched to front wheel drive for the majority of their cars in the 1950s, the last to change being VW, Ford of European and Japanese manufacturers switched to front wheel drive for the majority of their cars in the 1960s and 1970s, the last to change being VW, Ford of European and Japanese manufacturers switched to front wheel drive for the majority of their cars in the 1960s and 1970s, the last to change being VW, Ford of European and Japanese manufacturers switched to front wheel drive for the majority of their cars in the 1960s and 1970s, the last to change being VW, Ford of European and Japanese manufacturers switched to front wheel drive for the majority of their cars in the 1960s and 1970s, the last to change being VW, Ford of European and Japanese manufacturers switched to front wheel drive for the majority of their cars in the 1960s and 1970s, the last to change being VW, Ford of European and Japanese manufacturers switched to front wheel drive for the majority of their cars in the 1960s and 1970s, the last to change be a fine for the majority of the fine for th and General Motors (Vauxhall - UK and Opel - Germany). Toyota was the last Japanese company to switch in the early 1980s. BMW, focused on luxury vehicles, however retained the rear-wheel-drive layout in even their smaller cars, [4] though their MINI marque are FWD. There are four different arrangements for this basic layout, depending on the location of the engine, which is the heaviest component of the drivetrain. The earliest front wheel drive cars were mid-engine, front-wheel-drive layout (MF). The engine was mounted longitudinally (fore-and-aft, or northsouth) behind the wheels, with the transmission ahead of the engine and differential at the very front of the car. With the engine so far back, the weight distribution of such cars as the Cord L-29 was not ideal; the driven wheels did not carry a large enough proportion of weight for good traction and handling. The 1934 Citron Traction Avant solved the weight distribution issue by placing the transmission at the front of the car with the differential between it and the engine. Combined with the car's low slung unibody design, this resulted in handling which was remarkable for the era. Renault 5, but it defirst generation Renault 5, but it and the first generation Renault 5, but it are not shown as the first generation Renault 5. has since fallen out of favor since it encroaches into the interior space. A 1975 Alfa Romeo Alfasud Sprint Veloce using a Longitudinally in front of the front wheel drive. The assembly in front of the engine and the differential at the rear of the assembly. This arrangement, used by Panhard until 1967, potentially had a weight distribution problem analogous to that of the Cord L29 mentioned above. However, the Panhard's air-cooled flat twin engine was very light, and mounted low down with a low centre of gravity reducing the effect. The air-cooled flat twin engine was very light, and mounted low down with a low centre of gravity reducing the effect. The air-cooled flat twin engine was very light, and mounted low down with a low centre of gravity reducing the effect. the two. This became quite popular; cars using this layout included the German Ford Taunus 12M and the Lancia Flavia and Fulvia. This is the standard configuration of Audi and Subaru front-wheel-drive cars on the market at that time. This arrangement continued also on the second-generation Tercel, until 1987, the third generation received a new, transversely mounted engine on the beginning on The 1966 Oldsmobile Toronado (along with its sister model the Cadillac Eldorado) used a novel arrangement which had the engine and transversely mounted engine. Other front-wheel-drive Toyota models, such as Camry, and Corolla, had transversely mounted engine and transversely mounted engine. by-side' arrangement with power being transmitted between the two via a heavy-duty chain, and a specially designed intermediate driveshaft that passed under the engine sump. This family has the distinction of being the highest engine capacity (8.2 L) front-wheel-drive vehicles ever built. The Eagle Premier used a similar powertrain arrangement found in the Renault 21 and 25 later becoming the basis for the Chrysler LH sedans produced until the 2004 model year. Today, Audi is the most prominent user of this mechanical layout, having used it since the 1950s in its predecessor companies DKW and Auto Union, and it can be found in its larger models from the A4 upward. The latest evolution of the format in Audi's MLB platform attempts to address the long-standing drawback of uneven weight distribution. This is done by packaging the differential in front of the clutch, allowing the transversely mounted engine that drives the front wheels. The bonnet on this original Mini is open, showing the transversely mounted engine that drives the front wheels. The first popular transverse engined FWD cars were the DKW 'Front' made from 1931, which had a twin cylinder twostroke engine. Saab copied this design on their first car, the 1949 Saab 92. The Trabant in 1957 was also one of the only cars to have a transverse mounted engine, being a sort of DKW successor. This was a novelty, especially for a car being made in a communist country. Issignis as the Maxi, Austin 1100/1300 and Allegro had the four-cylinder inline water-cooled engine transversely mounted. The transmission was located in the sump below the crankshaft, with power transmission-in-sump" layout included the Datsun 100A (Cherry) and various applications of the PSA-Renault X-Type engine such as the Peugeot 104 and Renault 14. The 1955 Suzuki Suzulight also introduced a front engine with a transversely installed two-stroke twin-cylinder engine (using DKW technology) in a city car/kei car application, based on the German Lloyd LP400. Dante Giacosa's Autobianchi Primula of 1964, Fiat 128 and Fiat 127, put the transmission on one side than the other. This are longer on one side than the other. located the weight just a bit in front of the wheels. It is this system which dominates worldwide at present. Front-wheel-drive vehicles tend to suffer from torque steer under heavy acceleration. [5] This is caused by different incident angles at the joints of the driveshaft. The farther these joints are articulate, the less effective they are at delivering torque to the wheels. Midengine, front-wheel drive (MF layout): Renault 4 mid-engine, front-wheel drive (FF longitudinal layout): The Auto Union 1000, (today Audi) longitudinal layout superseded the DKW F89 front transverse engines in the 1950s. Transverse front-mounted engine, front-wheel drive (FF transverse layout): Fiat 128, followed the footsteps of the Autobianchi Primula. In front wheel drive vehicles, the drive shaft is splined to the front wheel hub. Each stub shaft has a yoke, or housing, to accommodate a universal joint, at each end of a connecting intermediate shaft. Universal joints let the shaft keep rotating while allowing for changes due to suspension movement, such as shaft length and horizontal angle, and shaft angle as the steering turns. Constant-velocity universal joints are normally used to transfer power smoothly between the components. The inner universal joints are normally used to transfer power smoothly between the components. The inner universal joints are normally used to transfer power smoothly between the components. circlip. A ball, supported on needle roller bearings, is
fitted to each post of the trunion and balls to rotate the shaft length and horizontal angle. The drive is transferred through the trunion and balls to rotate the shaft length and horizontal angle. The drive is transferred through the trunion and balls to rotate the shaft length and horizontal angle. intermediate shaft. An outer race is formed in the yoke. The cage retains the balls in location in grooves in both races. The balls transfer the drive from the shaft to the hub and allow for changes in horizontal angle and for a wide steering angle to be achieved. A flexible rubber boot fitted to each joint retains grease and keeps out dirt and moisture. Where the differential is not located in the center line of the vehicle, an intermediate shaft can be fitted to maintain equal length drive shaft so neach side. This keeps drive shaft angles equal on both sides and a universal joint assists with alignment. In some cases a longer drive shaft is used on one side. A rubber dynamic damper may be fitted to absorb vibrations. Front-wheel drive Front-wheel drive Front-engine, rear-wheel-drive layout Front-engine, four-wheel-drive layout Front-mid-engine, front-wheel-drive layout Front-wheel-drive layo the original on 27 September 2016. Retrieved 6 January 2010. Retrieved 6 January 2010. Sweden: A B Nordbok, 1983. (Includes pictures of the engine layouts of the Traction Avant and other designs.) Retrieved from "Separately fold down the left and right halves of the anchor buckle. Retract the seat belt into the holder on the ceiling. Lower the head restraint to its lowest position. Put the armrest back into the seat back. Pull the release lever and fold down the seat back fully. The head restraint tilts downward. Push the seat back fully the handle on the seat back fully. The head restraint tilts downward. Push the seat back fully the handle on the seat back fully. The head restraint tilts downward. Push the seat back fully the handle on the seat back fully. The head restraint tilts downward while pulling the handle on the seat back fully. The head restraint tilts downward while pulling the handle on the seat back fully. The head restraint tilts downward while pulling the handle on the seat back fully. The head restraint tilts downward while pulling the handle on the seat back fully. The head restraint tilts downward while pulling the handle on the seat back fully. The head restraint tilts downward while pulling the handle on the seat back fully. The head restraint tilts downward while pulling the handle on the seat back fully. The head restraint tilts downward while pulling the handle on the seat back fully. The head restraint tilts downward while pulling the handle on the seat back fully. The head restraint tilts downward while pulling the handle on the seat back fully. The head restraint tilts downward while pulling the handle on the seat back fully. The head restraint tilts downward while pulling the handle on the seat back fully while head restraint tilts downward while pulling the handle on the seat back fully while head restraint tilts downward while pulling the handle on the seat back fully while head restraint tilts downward while pulling the handle on the seat back fully while head restraint tilts downward while pulling the handle on the seat back fully while head restraint tilts downward w up to its original position