



- **ATV Performance Tuning and Modifications**

ATV Performance Tuning and Modifications How to install a high flow exhaust on an ATV Steps for re mapping the ECU for improved performance How to choose the right gear ratio for your riding style When to upgrade the clutch springs and weights in an ATV Benefits of a big bore kit for ATV power output How to tune jetting for altitude changes Steps for adding a performance air filter to your ATV How to improve throttle response through tuning Tips for balancing top speed and low end torque in an ATV How to reduce engine lag with proper tuning adjustments When to upgrade the cooling system for performance riding How to test performance gains after modifications

- **Seasonal and Environment Specific ATV Preparation**

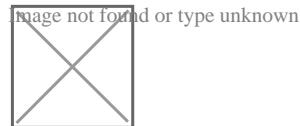
Seasonal and Environment Specific ATV Preparation How to prepare your ATV for winter storage Steps for setting up your ATV for deep snow riding How to waterproof your ATV for water crossings Tips for preventing rust after riding in wet conditions How to adjust jetting for hot summer temperatures Steps for protecting your ATV from saltwater corrosion How to prepare your ATV for muddy trail conditions What to pack for a long distance ATV expedition How to maintain your ATV during hunting season use Techniques for cleaning your ATV after sand dune riding How to set up tire pressure for different terrains When to change coolant for seasonal temperature shifts

- **About Us**



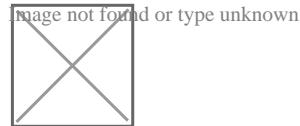
When it comes to maintaining your vehicle, one often overlooked aspect is the coolant. Well-kept ATVs are safer for both work and recreation [honda atv dealers in illinois](#) defender. Coolant, also known as antifreeze, plays a crucial role in keeping your engine running smoothly by regulating its temperature. However, many people don't realize that the effectiveness of coolant can be influenced by seasonal temperature shifts. In this essay, we'll explore the importance of changing coolant in response to seasonal temperature changes and provide guidance on when to make this essential maintenance task a priority.

Coolant is a mixture of water and various chemicals designed to lower the freezing point and raise the boiling point of the liquid. This ensures that your engine stays within a safe operating temperature range, regardless of the external weather conditions. However, over time, coolant can break down and lose its effectiveness, especially when subjected to extreme temperatures.



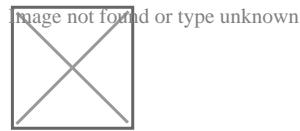
During the winter months, when temperatures drop, the coolant in your vehicle faces a different set of challenges. Cold weather can cause the coolant to become more viscous, making it harder for it to flow through the engine's cooling system efficiently. This can lead to inadequate heat transfer and potentially cause your engine to overheat, even in freezing conditions. Additionally, cold weather can exacerbate the formation of rust and corrosion within the cooling system, further compromising its effectiveness.

On the other hand, when summer arrives and temperatures soar, coolant faces a different set of challenges. High temperatures can cause the coolant to break down more rapidly, leading to a loss of its protective properties. Overheated coolant can also create air pockets within the cooling system, reducing its ability to dissipate heat effectively. This can result in engine overheating, which can cause severe damage if left unchecked.



Given these seasonal challenges, it's essential to pay attention to the condition of your coolant and consider changing it in response to temperature shifts. While the manufacturers

recommended interval for coolant changes is typically every two to five years, depending on the type of coolant used, seasonal temperature changes may warrant more frequent changes.



In regions with extreme temperature variations, such as those experiencing harsh winters followed by scorching summers, it's advisable to change the coolant annually. This ensures that your cooling system remains in optimal condition throughout the year, providing reliable protection against both freezing and overheating.

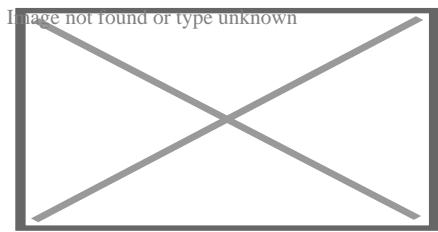
Even in areas with more moderate climates, it's still a good idea to change the coolant every two to three years, especially if you notice any signs of degradation, such as a change in color or consistency. Additionally, if you frequently drive in stop-and-go traffic or towing heavy loads, which can put additional strain on your engine, more frequent coolant changes may be necessary to maintain optimal performance.

When changing the coolant, it's important to follow the manufacturers recommendations regarding the type of coolant to use. Different vehicles may require specific types of coolant, such as traditional green coolant, orange coolant, or long-life coolant. Using the wrong type of coolant can lead to compatibility issues and potentially damage your engine.

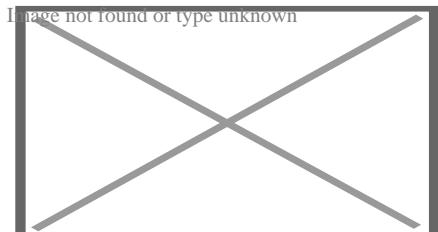
In conclusion, seasonal temperature shifts can have a significant impact on the effectiveness of your vehicle's coolant. By paying attention to these changes and changing the coolant as needed, you can ensure that your engine remains protected against both freezing and overheating, regardless of the weather conditions. Regular coolant maintenance is a small but crucial part of keeping your vehicle running smoothly for years to come.

About Roadster (car)

This article is about a style of automobile. For other uses of the terms, see [Roadster \(disambiguation\)](#) and [Spyder \(disambiguation\)](#).



2016 Mazda MX-5



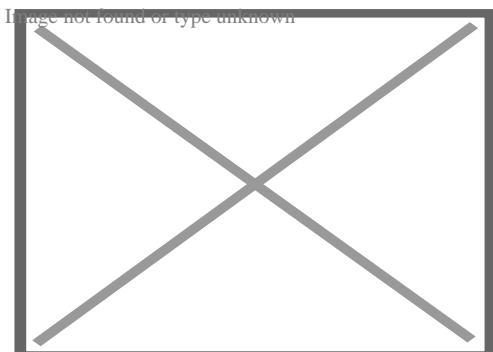
1931 Ford Model A roadster

A **roadster** (also **spider**, **spyder**) is an open two-seat car with emphasis on sporting appearance or character.^{[1][2]} Initially an American term for a two-seat car with no weather protection, its usage has spread internationally and has evolved to include two-seat convertibles.

The roadster was also a style of racing car driven in United States Auto Club (USAC) Championship Racing, including the Indianapolis 500, in the 1950s and 1960s. This type of racing car was superseded by rear-mid-engine cars.

Etymology

[edit]



Early roadster competing for the Vanderbilt Cup

The term "roadster" originates in the United States, where it was used in the 19th century to describe a horse suitable for travelling.^{[3][4]} By the end of the century, the definition had expanded to include bicycles and tricycles.^[5] In 1916, the United States Society of Automobile Engineers defined a roadster as: "an open car seating two or three. It may have additional seats on running boards or in rear deck."^[6] Since it has a single row of seats, the main seat for the driver and passenger was usually further back in the chassis than it would

have been in a touring car.^[4]^[7]:⁷ Roadsters usually had a hooded dashboard.^[7]:²⁵⁷

In the United Kingdom, historically, the preferred terms were "open two-seater" and "two-seat tourer".^[8]^[9] Since the 1950s, the term "roadster" has also been increasingly used in the United Kingdom. It is noted that the optional 4-seat variant of the Morgan Roadster would not be technically considered a roadster.^[citation needed]

The term "spider" or "spyder," sometimes used in names for convertible models, is said to come from before the automobile era. Some 19th-century lightweight horse-drawn phaetons had a small body and large wooden wheels with thin spokes; they were nicknamed "spiders" because of their appearance; the nickname was transferred to sports cars, although they did not look similar.^[10]

In 1962, Chevrolet introduced the *Monza Spyder*, a turbocharged version of its Corvair compact, available as a convertible or coupe. Although not a true 2 passenger vehicle, it featured upgraded suspension and other equipment to classify it as a "sporty car."

History

[edit]

Auto racing began with the first earnest contests in 1894 in Europe, and in 1895 in the United States. Some of the earliest race cars were purpose-built or stripped for the greatest speed, with minimal or no bodywork at all, leading to a body style aptly named 'speedster'. The cut-down speedster body-style really took form in the 1900s. After removing most of the body (and fenders), an empty platform on the ladder-frame chassis was mounted with one or two seats, a gas tank, and spare tyres.^[11]

American manufacturers Mercer and Stutz started offering ready-made racing speedsters, intentionally built to be driven to race(-track), raced, and driven back by their owner – essentially the first track day cars.^[11]

- 1890s to 1920s speedsters
- Ransom Olds' 1896/1897 "Pirate" racer was one of the first speedsters.

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Ransom Olds'
1896/1897 "Pirate"
racer was one of the
first speedsters.

- Barney Oldfield and Henry Ford with Oldfield's 999 speedster, 1902

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Barney Oldfield and Henry
Ford with Oldfield's 999
speedster, 1902

- 1909 model T speedster — announced winner of the 1909 Ocean to Ocean race, disqualified because of an engine change

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1909 model T
speedster —
announced winner of
the 1909 Ocean to
Ocean race,
disqualified because
of an engine change
1910 Mercer 35R Raceabout (1912 specimen)

-

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1910 Mercer 35R
Raceabout (1912
specimen)
The 1912 Stutz Bear Cat / Bearcat, (1914 shown), available doorless through 1916

-

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The 1912 Stutz Bear
Cat / Bearcat, (1914
shown), available
doorless through
1916

The immediate predecessor to the roadster was the runabout, a body style with a single row of seats and no doors, windshield, or other weather protection. Another predecessor was the

touring car, similar in body style to the modern roadster except for its multiple rows of seats. By the 1920s roadsters were appointed similarly to touring cars, with doors, windshields, simple folding tops, and side curtains.^[4]

Roadster bodies were offered on automobiles of all sizes and classes, from mass-produced cars like the Ford Model T and the Austin 7 to extremely expensive cars like the Cadillac V-16, the Duesenberg Model J and Bugatti Royale.

- 1920s to 1950s roadsters
- 1926 Ford Model T roadster

Image not found or type unknown

1926 Ford Model T

roadster

1932 Duesenberg J Murphy-bodied roadster

-

Image not found or type unknown

1932 Duesenberg J

Murphy-bodied roadster

1937 Delahaye 135MS roadster

-

Image not found or type unknown

1937 Delahaye 135MS

roadster

- 1949 MG TC open two-seater marketed in USA as a roadster

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1949 MG TC open

two-seater marketed

in USA as a roadster

By the 1970s "roadster" could be applied to any two-seater car of sporting appearance or character.^[12] In response to market demand they were manufactured as well-equipped as convertibles^[13] with side windows that retracted into the doors. Popular models through the 1960s and 1970s were the Alfa Romeo Spider, MGB and Triumph TR4.

- 1950s to 1980s roadsters

1973 MGB

-

Image not found or type unknown

1973 MGB

- Alfa Romeo Spider

Image not found or type unknown

Alfa Romeo Spider

- 1983 Mercedes-Benz 380SL

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1983 Mercedes-Benz 380SL

1987 Cadillac AllantÃƒÂ©

-

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1987 Cadillac Allanté

The highest selling roadster is the Mazda MX-5, which was introduced in 1989.^[14]^[15]^[16] The early style of roadster with minimal weather protection is still in production by several low-volume manufacturers and fabricators, including the windowless Morgan Roadster, the doorless Caterham 7 and the bodyless Ariel Atom.

- 1990s to present day roadsters

BMW Z3

○

Image not found or type unknown

BMW Z3

○ Pontiac Solstice

Image not found or type unknown

Pontiac Solstice

Mazda MX-5

○

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Mazda MX-5

Porsche Boxster

○

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Porsche Boxster

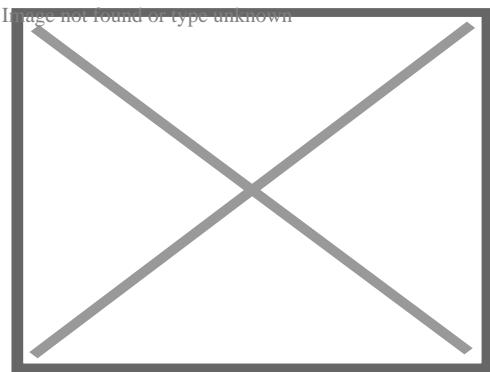
○ MG Cyberster

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MG Cyberster

IndyCar roadster layout

[\[edit\]](#)



1957 Kurtis Indy roadster

The term *roadster* was used to describe a style of racing cars competing in the AAA/USAC Championship Cars series (the IndyCar equivalents of the time) from 1952 to 1969. The roadster engine and drive shaft are offset from the centerline of the car. This allows the driver to sit lower in the chassis and facilitates a weight offset which is beneficial on oval tracks.^[17]

One story of why this type of racing car is referred to as a "roadster" is that a team was preparing a new car for the Indianapolis 500. They had it covered in a corner of their shop. If they were asked about their car they would try and obscure its importance by saying that it was just their (hot rod) "roadster". After the Indianapolis racer was made public, the "roadster" name was still attached to it.^[citation needed]

Frank Kurtis built the first roadster to race and entered it in the 1952 Indianapolis 500. It was driven by Bill Vukovich who led for most of the race until a steering failure eliminated him. The Howard Keck owned team with Vukovich driving went on to win the 1953 and 1954 contests with the same car. Bob Sweikert won the 1955 500 in a Kurtis after Vukovich was killed while leading. A. J. Watson,^[18] George Salih and Quinn Epperly were other notable roadster constructors. Watson-built roadsters won in 1956, 1959 – 1964 though the 1961 and 1963 winners were actually close copies built from Watson designs. The 1957 and 1958 winner was the same car built by Salih with help by Epperly built with a unique placement of the engine in a 'lay down' mounting so the cylinders were nearly horizontal instead of vertical as traditional design dictated.^[19] This gave a slightly lower center of mass and a lower profile.

Roadsters continued to race until the late 1960s, although they became increasingly uncompetitive against the new rear-engined racing cars. The last roadster to complete the full race distance was in 1965, when Gordon Johncock finished fifth in the Wienberger Homes Watson car. The last roadster to make the race was built and driven by Jim Hurtubise in the 1968 race and dropped out early.^[20]

Some pavement midget roadsters were built and raced into the early 1970s but never were dominant.^[21]

See also

[edit]

- Barchetta, a related two-seater body style designed primarily for racing
- Convertible, the general term to describe vehicles with retractable roofs and retractable side windows
- Roadster utility
- Tonneau cover, a protective cover for the seats in an open car

References

[edit]

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2. ^ Georgano, G. N., ed. (1971). "Glossary". *Encyclopedia of American Automobiles*. New York, NY USA: E. P. Dutton. pp. 215–217. ISBN 0-525-097929. LCCN 79147885. "**Roadster.** A two-passenger open car of sporting appearance."
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4. ^ a b c Haajanen, Lennart W. (2003). *Illustrated Dictionary of Automobile Body Styles*. Illustrations by Bertil Nydén; foreword by Karl Ludvigsen. Jefferson, NC USA: McFarland. p. 113. ISBN 0-7864-1276-3. LCCN 2002014546.
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6. ^ Society of Automobile Engineers, Nomenclature Division (August 20, 1916). "What's What in Automobile Bodies Officially Determined" (pdf). *The New York Times*. New York, NY USA. Nomenclature Division, Society of Automobile Engineers. ISSN 0362-4331. OCLC 1645522. Retrieved 2012-05-31. *"Here it is, with other body types and distinctions, officially determined recently by the Nomenclature Division of the Society of Automobile Engineers."*
7. ^ a b Clough, Albert L. (1913). *A dictionary of automobile terms*. The Horseless Age Company. LCCN 13003001. Retrieved 1 September 2014.
8. ^ Culshaw, David; Horrobin, Peter (2013) [1974]. "Appendix 5 - Coachwork styles". *The complete catalogue of British Cars 1895 - 1975* (e-book ed.). Poundbury, Dorchester, UK: Veloce Publishing. pp. 480–484. ISBN 978-1-845845-83-4.
9. ^ "The Used Car Problem". *Garage Organization and Management*. Taylor & Francis. pp. 259–260. Retrieved 2012-10-26. *"(for the purposes of this British publication) 'In order to avoid confusion, however, the universally understood terms 'Tourer', 'Coupé', 'Saloon', 'Limousine', etc., have been adopted, adding the American term 'Roadster' as the two-seater edition of the tourer.'"*

10. ^ Silvestro, Brian (14 May 2018). "Here's Why Convertibles Are Called Spiders". *Road & Track*.
11. ^ **a b** The Cutdown Speedster — ClassicSpeedsters.com
12. ^ Georgano 1971, p. 216.
13. ^ Culshaw & Horrobin 2013, p. 482.
14. ^ "Mazda Produces 900,000th MX-5, Recognized as World's Best-Selling Sports Car". www.motortrend.com. Retrieved 23 June 2018.
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16. ^ "25 Snapshots of the Mazda Miata Through History". www.cheatsheet.com. Retrieved 23 June 2018.
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21. ^ "The Don Edmunds Fully Independent Suspended Roadster Midget". www.donedomunds.com. Retrieved 14 April 2019.

External links

[edit]

-  [Media related to Roadsters at Wikimedia Commons](#)
 - v
 - t
 - e

[Car design](#)

Classification	Category	Sub-category
Classification	By size	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Micro○ Kei○ Subcompact○ Supermini○ Family○ Compact○ Mid-size○ Full-size
	Custom	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Baja Bug○ Hot rod○ Lead sled○ Lowrider○ Sandrail○ T-bucket
	Luxury	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Compact executive○ Executive○ Personal
	Minivan / MPV	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Compact○ Leisure○ Mini
	SUV	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Compact○ Crossover (CUV)○ Mini○ Coupe SUV
	Sports	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Grand tourer○ Hot hatch○ Muscle○ Pony○ Sport compact○ Sports sedan○ Super○ Go-kart
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Antique○ Classic○ Economy○ Ute	

- 2+2
- Baquet
- Barchetta
- Berlinetta
- Brougham
- Cabrio coach
- Cab over
- Cabriolet / Convertible / Drophead coupe
- Coupe
- Coupé de Ville / Sedanca de Ville
- Coupé utility
- Fastback
- Hardtop
- Hatchback
- Kammback
- Landaulet
- Liftback
- Limousine
- Microvan
- Minibus
- Multi-stop truck
- Notchback
- Panel van
- Phaeton
- Pickup truck
- Quad coupé
- Retractable hardtop
- Roadster / Spider / Spyder
- Runabout
- Saloon / Sedan
- Sedan delivery/Panel van
- Shooting brake
- Station wagon
- Targa top
- Torpedo
- Touring
- Town (Coupé de Ville)
- T-top
- Vis-à-vis

Specialized vehicles

- All-terrain vehicle
- Amphibious
- Connected
- Driverless (autonomous)
- Dune buggy
- Go-kart
- Gyrocar
- Pedal car
- Personal rapid transit
- Police car
- Flying car
- Taxicab
- Tow truck
- Voiturette

Propulsion

- Alternative fuel
- Autogas
- Biodiesel
- Biofuel
- Biogasoline
- Biogas
- Compressed natural gas
- Diesel
- Electric (battery NEV)
- Ethanol (E85)
- Fossil fuel
- Fuel cell
- Fuel gas
- Natural gas
- Gasoline / petrol (direct injection)
- Homogeneous charge compression ignition
- Hybrid (plug-in)
- Hydrogen
- Internal combustion
- Liquid nitrogen
- Liquified petroleum gas
- Steam

Drive wheels	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Front-wheel○ Rear-wheel○ Two-wheel○ Four-wheel○ Six-wheel○ Eight-wheel○ Ten-wheel○ Twelve-wheel
Engine position	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Front○ Mid○ Rear
Layout (engine / drive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Front-front○ Front mid-front○ Rear-front○ Front-rear○ Rear mid-rear○ Rear-rear○ Front-four-wheel○ Mid-four-wheel○ Rear-four-wheel○ Dual motor-four-wheel○ Individual wheel drive
Engine configuration (internal combustion)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Boxer○ Flat○ Four-stroke○ H-block○ Reciprocating○ Single-cylinder○ Straight○ Two-stroke○ V (Vee)○ W engine○ Wankel

- **Portal**
- **Category**
- **Template:EC car classification**

About Honda

This article is about the multinational corporation. For other uses, see [Honda](#) (disambiguation).

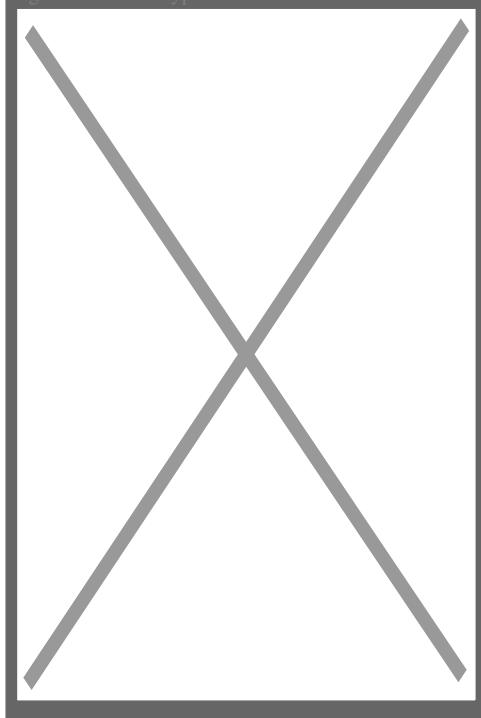
- Toshihiro Mibe (chairman, president & CEO)
- CBJ investment trusts (3.23%)
- TMTBJ investment trusts (4.71%)
- Chase Bank ADRs nominated by Moxley & Co. (3.09%)
- Meiji Yasuda Life (2.83%)
- Tokio Marine (2.35%)
- (As of July 2020)
- Honda Automobiles
- Honda Motorcycles
- Acura

Honda Motor Co., Ltd.

A red slab-serif wide word "HONDA" in all caps

Image not found or type unknown

Logo used since 2000



Headquarters in Minato, Tokyo

Native name 本田技研工業株式会社

Romanized name Honda Giken Kōgyō Kabushiki-gaisha

Company type Public

- TYO: 7267
- NYSE: HMC
- Nikkei 225 component (7267)
- TOPIX Core30 component (7267)

Industry Manufacturing

Founded Hamamatsu, Japan (October 1946; 78 years ago, incorporated 24 September 1948; 76 years ago)

Founder Soichiro Honda

Minami-Aoyama,
Minato, Tokyo
,

Headquarters

Japan

Area served Worldwide

Key people

Products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Automobiles ○ Commercial vehicles ○ Luxury cars ○ Motorcycles ○ Scooters ○ Electric generators ○ Water pumps ○ Lawn and garden equipment ○ Rotary tillers ○ Outboard motors ○ Robotics ○ Jet aircraft ○ Rockets ○ Jet engines ○ Thin-film solar cells ○ Internavi (telematics)
Revenue	¥14.95 trillion (2022) ^[1]
Operating income	¥87.1 billion (2022) ^[1]
Net income	¥707.0 billion (2022) ^[1]
Total assets	¥23.97 trillion (2022) ^[1]
Total equity	¥10.77 trillion (2022) ^[1]
Owners	
	204,035 (2022)^[2]
	United States: 18,322
	Brazil: 7,593
	Thailand: 7,556
	India: 7,350
Number of employees	Vietnam: 5,461
	Mexico: 4,891
	Canada: 4,522
	Indonesia: 2,818
	Malaysia: 2,031
	Philippines: 1,300
	Argentina: 484
Divisions	

List

Transportation

- American Honda Motor Company
 - Acura
 - Honda Marine
 - Honda Racing Corporation USA
 - Honda Ye
- GAC Honda
 - Everus
- Dongfeng Honda
- Honda Prospect Motor
- Astra Honda Motor
- Honda Atlas
- Honda Canada
- Honda Taiwan
- Montesa Honda
- Sony Honda Mobility
- Honda Aircraft Company
- Honda Motorcycle & Scooter India
- Honda Cars India

Engines

- Honda Aero
 - GE Honda Aero Engines

Motorsport

- Honda Racing Corporation
- Honda Mobilityland

Website global.honda

Honda Motor Co., Ltd.,^[3] commonly known as **Honda**, is a Japanese multinational conglomerate automotive manufacturer headquartered in Minato, Tokyo, Japan.

Founded in October 1946 by Soichiro Honda, Honda has been the world's largest motorcycle manufacturer since 1959,^{[4][5]} reaching a production of 500 million as of May 2025.^[6] It is also the world's largest manufacturer of internal combustion engines measured by number of units, producing more than 14 million internal combustion engines each year.^[7] Honda became the second-largest Japanese automobile manufacturer in 2001.^[8] In 2015, Honda was the eighth largest automobile manufacturer in the world.^[9] The company has also built and sold the most produced motor vehicle in history, the Honda Super Cub.^[10]

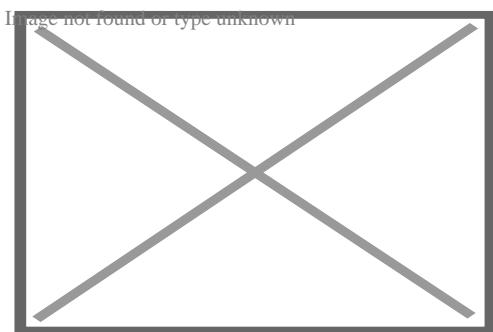
Honda was the first Japanese automobile manufacturer to release a dedicated luxury brand, Acura, on 27 March 1986. Aside from their core automobile and motorcycle businesses, Honda also manufactures garden equipment, marine engines, personal watercraft, power generators, and other products. Since 1986, Honda has been involved with artificial

intelligence/robotics research and released their ASIMO robot in 2000. They have also ventured into aerospace with the establishment of GE Honda Aero Engines in 2004 and the Honda HA-420 HondaJet, which began production in 2012. Honda has two joint-ventures in China: Dongfeng Honda and GAC Honda.

In 2013, Honda invested about 5.7% (US\$6.8 billion) of its revenues into research and development.^[11] Also in 2013, Honda became the first Japanese automaker to be a net exporter from the United States, exporting 108,705 Honda and Acura models, while importing only 88,357.^[12]

History

[edit]



Honda's foray into four-wheelers started with the Honda T360 in 1963.

Throughout his life, Honda's founder, Soichiro Honda (1906–1991), had an interest in automobiles. He worked as a mechanic at the Art Shokai garage, where he tuned cars and entered them in races. In 1937, with financing from his acquaintance Kato Shichirō, Honda founded Tōkai Seiki (Eastern Sea Precision Machine Company) to make piston rings working out of the Art Shokai garage.^[13] After initial failures, Tōkai Seiki won a contract to supply piston rings to Toyota, but lost the contract due to the poor quality of their products.^[13] After attending engineering school without graduating, and visiting factories around Japan to better understand Toyota's quality control processes known as "five whys", by 1941 Honda was able to mass-produce piston rings acceptable to Toyota, using an automated process that could employ even unskilled wartime laborers.^{[13][14]}

Tōkai Seiki was placed under the control of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (called the Ministry of Munitions after 1943) at the start of World War II, and Soichiro Honda was demoted from president to senior managing director after Toyota took a 40% stake in the company.^[13] Honda also aided the war effort by assisting other companies in automating the production of military aircraft propellers.^[13] The relationships Honda cultivated with personnel at Toyota, Nakajima Aircraft Company and the Imperial Japanese Navy would be instrumental in the postwar period.^[13] A US B-29 bomber attack destroyed Tōkai Seiki's Yamashita plant in 1944, and the Itawa plant collapsed on 13 January during the 1945

Mikawa earthquake. Soichiro Honda sold the salvageable remains of the company to Toyota after the war for ¥450,000 and used the proceeds to found the Honda Technical Research Institute in October 1946.[¹³][¹⁵]

With a staff of 12 men working in a 16 m² (170 sq ft) shack, they built and sold improvised motorized bicycles, using a supply of 500 two-stroke 50 cc Tohatsu war surplus radio generator engines.[¹³][¹⁴]:Àç,¬À 19Àç,¬À [¹⁶] When the engines ran out, Honda began building their own copy of the Tohatsu engine, and supplying these to customers to attach to their bicycles.[¹³][¹⁶] This was the Honda A-Type, nicknamed the Bata Bata for the sound the engine made.[¹³] In 1949, the Honda Technical Research Institute was liquidated for ¥ 1,000,000, or about US\$5,000 today; these funds were used to incorporate Honda Motor Co., Ltd.[¹⁴]:Àç,¬À 21Àç,¬À At about the same time Honda hired engineer Kihachiro Kawashima, and Takeo Fujisawa who provided indispensable business and marketing expertise to complement Soichiro Honda's technical bent.[¹⁴]:Àç,¬À 21Àç,¬À The close partnership between Soichiro Honda and Fujisawa lasted until they stepped down together in October 1973.[¹⁴]:Àç,¬À 21Àç,¬À

The first complete motorcycle with both the frame and engine made by Honda was the 1949 D-Type, the first Honda to go by the name Dream.[¹⁵][¹⁷] In 1961, Honda achieved its first Grand Prix victories and World Championships in the 125 cc and 250 cc categories.[¹⁸] Honda Motor Company grew in a short time to become the world's largest manufacturer of motorcycles by 1964.[¹⁹]

The first production automobile from Honda was the T360 mini pick-up truck, which went on sale in August 1963.[²⁰] Powered by a small 356 cc straight-4 gasoline engine, it was classified under the cheaper Kei car tax bracket.[²¹] The second production car from Honda was the S500 sports car, which followed the T360 into production in October 1963. Its chain-driven rear wheels pointed to Honda's motorcycle origins.[²²]

Over the next few decades, Honda worked to expand its product line, operations and exports to numerous countries around the world. In 1986, Honda introduced the successful Acura brand to the American market in an attempt to gain ground in the luxury vehicle market. The year 1991 saw the introduction of the Honda NSX supercar, the first all-aluminum monocoque vehicle that incorporated a mid-engine V6 with variable-valve timing.[²³]

In 1990, CEO Tadashi Kume was succeeded by Nobuhiko Kawamoto. Kawamoto was selected over Shoichiro Irimajiri, who oversaw the successful establishment of Honda of America Manufacturing, Inc. in Marysville, Ohio. Irimajiri and Kawamoto shared a friendly rivalry within Honda; owing to health issues, Irimajiri would resign in 1992.

Following the death of Soichiro Honda and the departure of Irimajiri, Honda found itself quickly being outpaced in product development by other Japanese automakers and was caught off-guard by the truck and sport utility vehicle boom of the 1990s, all which took a toll on the profitability of the company. Japanese media reported in 1992 and 1993 that Honda

was at serious risk of an unwanted and hostile takeover by Mitsubishi Motors, which at the time was a larger automaker by volume and was flush with profits from its successful Pajero and Diamante models.[24]

Kawamoto acted quickly to change Honda's corporate culture, rushing through market-driven product development that resulted in recreational vehicles such as the first-generation Odyssey and the CR-V, and a refocusing away from some of the numerous sedans and coupes that were popular with the company's engineers but not with the buying public. The most shocking change to Honda came when Kawamoto ended the company's successful participation in Formula One after the 1992 season, citing costs in light of the takeover threat from Mitsubishi as well as the desire to create a more environmentally friendly company image.[25]

The Honda Aircraft Company was established in 2006 as a wholly owned subsidiary to manufacture and sell the HondaJet family of aircraft.[26][27] The first deliveries to customers began in December 2015.[28]

On 23 February 2015, Honda announced that CEO and President Takanobu Ito would step down and be replaced by Takahiro Hachigo in June of that year; additional retirements by senior managers and directors were expected.[29]

In October 2019, Honda was reported to be in talks with Hitachi to merge the two companies' car parts businesses, creating a components supplier with almost \$17 billion in annual sales.[30]

In January 2020, Honda announced that it would be withdrawing employees working in the city of Wuhan, Hubei, China due to the COVID-19 pandemic.[31] On 23 March 2020 due to the global spread of the virus, Honda became the first major automaker with operations in the US to suspend production in its factories. It resumed automobile, engine and transmission production at its US plants on 11 May 2020.[32]

Honda and General Motors announced in September 2020 a North American alliance to begin in 2021.[33] According to The Detroit Free Press, "The proposed alliance will include sharing a range of vehicles, to be sold under each company's distinct brands, as well as cooperation in purchasing, research and development, and connected services."[34]

In 2021, Honda announced its intention to become the world's first carmaker to sell a vehicle with level 3 self-driving technology.[35]

In March 2022, Honda announced it would develop and build electric vehicles in a joint venture with electronics giant Sony. The latter is set to provide its imaging, sensing, network and other technologies while Honda would be responsible for the car manufacturing processes.[36] The Sony Honda Mobility company was officially announced on 13 October 2022[37] with pre-orders said to open in 2025 and the release of the first EVs scheduled for

2026 in the US under the "Afeela" brand.^[38]

On 2 February 2023, Honda announced a deal with American car company General Motors to produce cars using a new hydrogen fuel system. The aim is to ramp up the hydrogen powered cells in their Electric vehicles as well as trucks, construction machinery, and power stations.^[39]

On 15 March 2023, Honda recalled 500,000 vehicles in the United States and Canada due to an issue with seat belts in the car not latching correctly. Among the models recalled were the 2017-2020 CR-V, the 2018 and 2019 Accord, the 2018-2020 Odyssey, the 2019 Insight, and the Acura RDX from 2019 and 2020. According to the recall, the seat belts in the front seats would break open on impact increasing the risk of injury in a crash.^[40]

On 21 December 2023, Honda announced a global recall of about 4.5 million vehicles, including 2.54 million in the US, over fuel pump failures, following earlier recalls in 2021 and 2020 for the same issue.^[41]

Attempted merger with Nissan

[\[edit\]](#)

On 23 December 2024, Honda officially announced an MOU had been entered to merge with fellow automaker Nissan to become the 3rd largest auto company by sales. Mitsubishi Motors, in which Nissan has 24% ownership, also agreed to join the talks of integration.^[42] The merger was officially set with a deadline of 2026.^[43] Mitsubishi announced it would make a decision on merging with the new company by the end of January 2025.^[43]

In February 2025, Honda and Nissan announced that their boards had voted to end talks to merge. Nissan reportedly backed out of the talks with larger rival Honda after negotiations were complicated by growing differences, including Honda's proposal that Nissan become a subsidiary.^[44]

Senior leadership

[\[edit\]](#)

- *Chairman: Toshiaki Mikoshiba (since April 2019)*^[45]
- *President and Chief Executive: Toshihiro Mibe (since April 2021)*^[45]

Previous CEOs

[edit]

- Soichiro Honda (1948–1973) [*citation needed*]
- Kiyoshi Kawashima (1973–1983) [*citation needed*]
- Tadashi Kume (1983–1990) [*citation needed*]
- Nobuhiko Kawamoto (1990–1998) [⁴⁶]
- Hiroyuki Yoshino (1998–2003) [⁴⁷]
- Takeo Fukui (2003–2009) [⁴⁸]
- Takanobu Ito (2009–2015) [⁴⁹]
- Takahiro Hachigo (2015–2021) [⁵⁰]

Corporate profile and divisions

[edit]

Sales by business (2024) [⁵¹]

Business	share
Automobile	66.4%
Financial services	15.9%
Motorcycle	15.8%
Power products and others	1.9%

Honda is headquartered in Minato, Tokyo, Japan. Their shares trade on the Tokyo Stock Exchange and the New York Stock Exchange, as well as exchanges in Osaka, Nagoya, Sapporo, Kyoto, Fukuoka, London, Paris, and Switzerland.

The company has assembly plants around the globe. These plants are located in China, the United States, Pakistan, Canada, England, Japan, Belgium, Brazil, México, New Zealand, Malaysia, Indonesia, India, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam, Turkey, Taiwan, Perú and Argentina. As of July 2010, 89% of Honda and Acura vehicles sold in the United States were built in North American plants, up from 82.2% a year earlier. This shields profits from the yen's advance to a 15-year high against the dollar. [⁵²]

American Honda Motor Company is based in Torrance, California. Honda Racing Corporation (HRC) is Honda's motorsport division. Honda Canada Inc. is headquartered in Markham, Ontario, [⁵³] it was originally planned to be located in Richmond Hill, Ontario, but delays led them to look elsewhere. Their manufacturing division, Honda of Canada Manufacturing, is based in Alliston, Ontario. Honda has also created joint ventures around the world, such as Honda Siel Cars and Hero Honda Motorcycles in India, [⁵⁴] Guangzhou Honda and Dongfeng

Honda in China, Boon Siew Honda in Malaysia and Honda Atlas in Pakistan. The company also runs a business innovation initiative called **Honda Xcelerator**, in order to build relationships with innovators, partner with Silicon Valley startups and entrepreneurs, and help other companies work on prototypes. Xcelerator had worked with reportedly 40 companies as of January 2019. Xcelerator and a developer studio are part of the **Honda Innovations** group, formed in Spring 2017 and based in Mountain View, California.^[55] Through Honda Mobilityland, Honda also operate the Suzuka Circuit and Twin Ring Motegi racing tracks.

Following the 2011 Tohoku earthquake and tsunami in Japan, Honda announced plans to halve production at its UK plants.^[56] The decision was made to put staff at the Swindon plant on a 2-day week until the end of May as the manufacturer struggled to source supplies from Japan. It's thought around 22,500 cars were produced during this period.

Finances

[edit]

For the fiscal year 2018, Honda reported earnings of US\$9.534 billion, with an annual revenue of US\$138.250 billion, an increase of 6.2% over the previous fiscal cycle. Honda's shares traded at over \$32 per share, and its market capitalization was valued at US\$50.4 billion in October 2018.^[57]

Year	Revenue in million US\$	Net income in million US\$	Total assets in million US\$	Employees
2005	77,851	4,376	83,853	—
2006	89,172	5,373	95,145	—
2007	99,784	5,331	108,329	167,231
2008	108,026	5,400	113,540	178,960
2009	100,112	1,370	118,189	181,876
2010	92,655	3,052	125,594	176,815
2011	107,242	6,762	138,851	179,060
2012	100,941	2,820	149,616	187,094
2013	119,523	4,443	164,988	190,338
2014	118,425	5,741	156,220	198,368
2015	121,286	4,636	167,675	204,730
2016	121,190	2,860	151,303	208,399
2017	130,193	5,734	176,311	211,915
2018	138,250	9,534	174,143	215,638
2019	142,998	5,493	183,772	219,722

2020	137,365	4,193	188,246	218,674
2021	123,803	6,180	206,058	211,374
2022	129,519	6,293	213,361	218,674
2023	125,117	4,820	182,559	197,039
2024	140,959	7,640	205,442	194,993

Honda's Net Sales and Other Operating Revenue by Geographical Regions in 2024^[51]

Geographic Region Total revenue (in millions of ¥) in %

North America	10,470,000	51.23%
Asia	4,290,000	21.02%
Japan	1,960,000	9.59%
Europe	943,000	4.62%
Others	1,150,000	5.63%

Products

[\[edit\]](#)

Automobiles

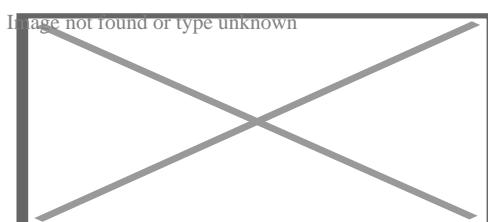
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Main article: List of Honda automobiles

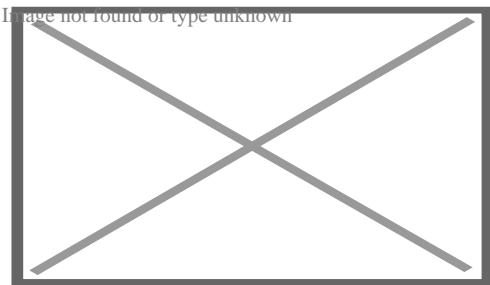
This section **needs additional citations for verification**. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources in this section. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.



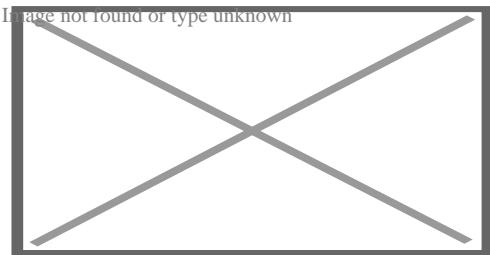
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Eleventh-generation Honda Accord



Eleventh-generation Honda Civic



Sixth-generation Honda CR-V

Honda's automotive manufacturing ambitions can be traced back to 1963, with the Honda T360, a Kei truck built for the Japanese market.^[58] This was followed by the two-door roadster, the Honda S500 also introduced in 1963. In 1965, Honda built a two-door commercial delivery van, named the Honda L700. Honda's first four-door sedan was not the Honda Accord, but the air-cooled, four-cylinder, gasoline-powered Honda 1300 which was introduced in 1969. The Civic was a hatchback that gained wide popularity internationally, but it wasn't the first two-door hatchback built by Honda. That was the Honda N360, a Kei car that was adapted for international sale as the N600. The Civic, which appeared in 1972 and replaced the N600 also had a smaller sibling that replaced the air-cooled N360, called the Honda Life, which was water-cooled.

The Honda Life represented Honda's efforts in competing in the *kei* car segment, offering sedan, delivery van and small pick-up platforms on a shared chassis. The Life Step Van had a novel approach that, while not initially a commercial success, appeared to be an influence to vehicles with the front passengers sitting behind the engine, a large cargo area with a flat roof and a liftgate installed in back, and utilizing a transversely installed engine with a front-wheel-drive powertrain.

As Honda entered into automobile manufacturing in the late 1960s where Japanese manufacturers such as Toyota and Nissan had been making cars since before WWII, Honda instilled a sense of doing things a little differently than its Japanese competitors. Its mainstay products like the Accord and Civic (with the exception of its USA-market 1993–97 Passport which was part of a vehicle exchange program with Isuzu (part of the Subaru-Isuzu joint venture)) have always employed Front-wheel drive powertrain implementation, which is currently a long-held Honda tradition. Honda also installed new technologies into their products, first as optional equipment, then later standard, like anti-lock brakes, speed-sensitive power steering, and multi-port fuel injection in the early 1980s. This desire to be the

first to try new approaches is evident with the creation of the first Japanese luxury chain Acura, and was also evident with the all-aluminum, mid-engined sports car, the Honda NSX, which also introduced variable valve timing technology, which Honda calls VTEC.

The Civic family is a line of compact cars developed and manufactured by Honda. In North America, the Civic is the second-longest continuously running nameplate from a Japanese manufacturer; only its perennial rival, the Toyota Corolla, introduced in 1966, has been in production longer.^[59] The Civic, along with the Accord and Prelude, comprised Honda's vehicles sold in North America until the 1990s, when the model lineup was expanded. Having gone through several generational changes, the Civic has become larger and more upmarket, and it currently slots between the Fit and Accord.

Honda's first hybrid electric vehicle was the 1999 Insight. The Civic was first offered as a hybrid in 2001, and the Accord followed in 2004. In 2008, the company launched the Clarity, a fuel cell car.

In 2008, Honda increased global production to meet the demand for small cars and hybrids in the US and emerging markets. The company shuffled US production to keep factories busy and boost car output while building fewer minivans and sport utility vehicles as light truck sales fell.^[60]

Its first entrance into the pickup segment, the light-duty Ridgeline, won Truck of the Year from *Motor Trend* magazine in 2006. Also in 2006, the redesigned Civic won Car of the Year from the magazine, giving Honda a rare double win of Motor Trend honors.

It is reported that Honda plans to increase hybrid sales in Japan to more than 20% of its total sales in the fiscal year 2011, from 14.8% in the previous year.^[61]

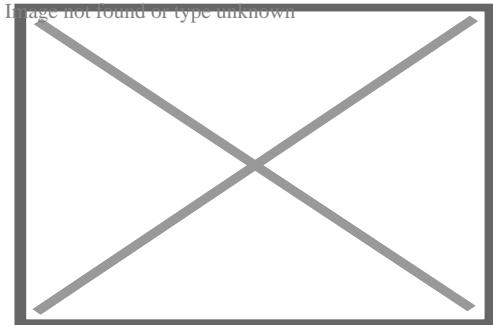
Five of United States Environmental Protection Agency's top ten most fuel-efficient cars from 1984 to 2010 come from Honda, more than any other automakers. The five models are: 2000–2006 Honda Insight (53 mpg^{US} or 4.4 L/100 km or 64 mpg^{imp} combined), 1986–1987 Honda Civic Coupe HF (46 mpg^{US} or 5.1 L/100 km or 55 mpg^{imp} combined), 1994–1995 Honda Civic hatchback VX (43 mpg^{US} or 5.5 L/100 km or 52 mpg^{imp} combined), 2006– Honda Civic Hybrid (42 mpg^{US} or 5.6 L/100 km or 50 mpg^{imp} combined), and 2010– Honda Insight (41 mpg^{US} or 5.7 L/100 km or 49 mpg^{imp} combined).^[62] The ACEEE has also rated the Civic GX as the greenest car in America for seven consecutive years.^[63]

Honda currently builds vehicles in factories located in Japan, the United States of America, Canada, China, Pakistan, the United Kingdom, Malaysia, Belgium, Brazil, Indonesia, India, Thailand, Turkey, Argentina, Mexico, Taiwan, and the Philippines.

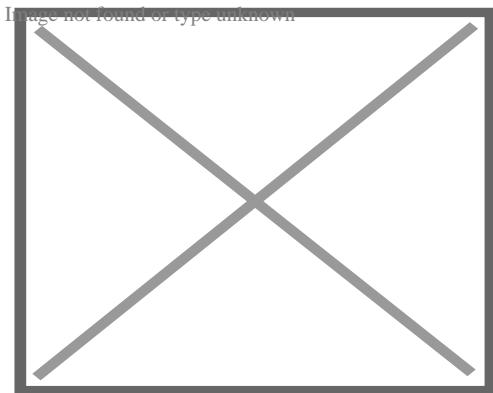
Motorcycles

[edit]

For a list of motorcycle products, see list of Honda motorcycles.



1953 Honda Cub on display at the Barber Vintage Motorsports Museum, Birmingham, Alabama. The two-stroke single-cylinder motorcycle had a displacement of 58 cc and a top speed of 40 km/h (25 mph).



Honda Gold Wing bike

Honda is the largest motorcycle manufacturer in Japan and has been since it started production in 1955.^[13] At its peak in 1982, Honda manufactured almost three million motorcycles annually. By 2006, this figure had been reduced to around 550,000 but was still higher than its three domestic competitors.^[13]

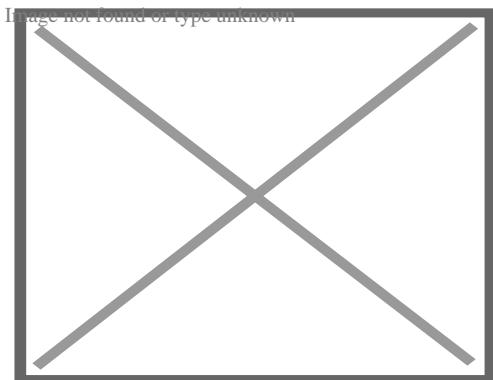
In 2017, India became the largest motorcycle market for Honda.^{[64][65]} In India, Honda is leading in the scooters segment, with 59% market share.^[66]

During the 1960s when it was a small manufacturer, Honda broke out of the Japanese motorcycle market and began exporting to the United States. Working with the advertising agency Grey Advertising, Honda created an innovative marketing campaign, using the slogan "You meet the nicest people on a Honda." In contrast to the prevailing negative stereotypes of motorcyclists in America as tough, antisocial rebels, this campaign suggested that Honda

motorcycles were made for the everyman. The campaign was hugely successful; the ads ran for three years, and by the end of 1963 alone, Honda had sold 90,000 motorcycles.[¹⁴]

Taking Honda's story as an archetype of the smaller manufacturer entering a new market already occupied by highly dominant competitors, the story of their market entry, and their subsequent huge success in the US and around the world has been the subject of some academic controversy. Competing explanations have been advanced to explain Honda's strategy and the reasons for their success.[⁶⁷]

The first of these explanations was put forward when, in 1975, the Boston Consulting Group (BCG) was commissioned by the UK government to write a report explaining why and how the British motorcycle industry had been out-competed by its Japanese competitors. The report concluded that the Japanese firms, including Honda, had sought a very high scale of production (they had made a large number of motorbikes) in order to benefit from economies of scale and learning curve effects. It blamed the decline of the British motorcycle industry on the failure of British managers to invest enough in their businesses to profit from economies of scale and scope.[⁶⁸]



2004 Honda Super Cub

The second explanation was offered in 1984 by Richard Pascale, who had interviewed the Honda executives responsible for the firm's entry into the US market. As opposed to the tightly focused strategy of low cost and high scale that BCG accredited to Honda, Pascale found that their entry into the US market was a story of "miscalculation, serendipity, and organizational learning" – in other words, Honda's success was due to the adaptability and hard work of its staff, rather than any long-term strategy.[⁶⁹] For example, Honda's initial plan on entering the US market was to compete in large motorcycles, around 300 cc. Honda's motorcycles in this class suffered performance and reliability problems when ridden the relatively long distances of the US highways.[¹⁴]:Ã¢,¬Å 41–43Ã¢,¬Å When the team found that the scooters they were using to get themselves around their US base of San Francisco attracted positive interest from consumers they fell back on selling the Super Cub instead.[¹⁴]:Ã¢,¬Å 41–43Ã¢,¬Å

The most recent school of thought on Honda's strategy was put forward by Gary Hamel and C. K. Prahalad in 1989. Creating the concept of core competencies with Honda as an

example, they argued that Honda's success was due to its focus on leadership in the technology of internal combustion engines.^[70] For example, the high power-to-weight ratio engines Honda produced for its racing bikes provided technology and expertise which was transferable into mopeds. Honda's entry into the US motorcycle market during the 1960s is used as a case study for teaching introductory strategy at business schools worldwide.^[71]

ATVs

[edit]

Honda builds utility ATVs under models Recon, Rubicon, Rancher, Foreman and Rincon. Honda also builds sports ATVs under the models TRX 90X, TRX 250X, TRX 400x, TRX 450R and TRX 700.^[72]

Power equipment

[edit]

Honda EU70is Generator

Image not found or type unknown

A Honda Power EU70is power generator

Power equipment^[73] production started in 1953 with H-type engine (prior to motorcycles).^[74]

Honda power equipment reached record sales in 2007 with 6.4 million units sold annually.^[75] By 2010 (Fiscal year ended 31 March) this figure had decreased to 4.7 million units.^[76] Cumulative production of power products has exceeded 85 million units annually (as of September 2008).^[77]

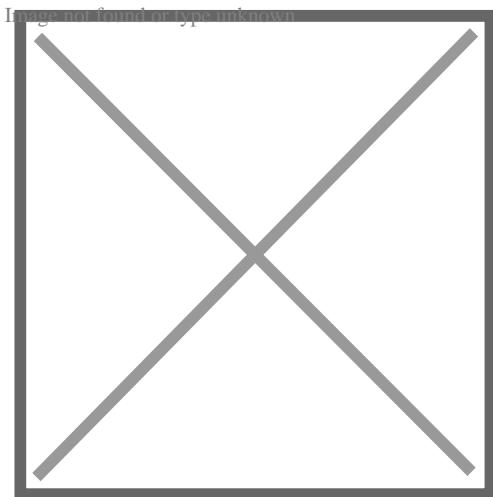
In September 2023, Honda ceased sales of gasoline lawn mowers and some other power equipment in the US.^[78]

Honda power equipment includes:

- Engine
- Brush Cutters
- Tillers
- Marine Outboard Motors
- Water Pumps
- Cultivator
- Lawn mower
- Robotic lawn mower
- Riding mower
- Trimmer
- Mower
- Blower
- Sprayer
- Hedge trimmer
- Snowthrower
- Generator, welding power supply
- Pump
- Outboard engine
- Inflatable boat
- Electric 4-wheel Scooter
- Compact Household Cogeneration Unit

Engines

[\[edit\]](#)



Honda Outboard motors

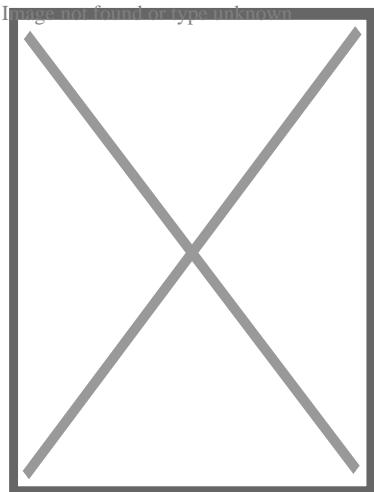
Honda engines powered the entire 33-car starting field of the 2010 Indianapolis 500^[79] and for the fifth consecutive race, there were no engine-related retirements during the running of the Memorial Day Classic.^[80]

In the 1980s Honda developed the GY6 engine for use in motor scooters. Although no longer manufactured by Honda, it's still commonly used in many Chinese, Korean and Taiwanese light vehicles.^[81]

Honda, despite being known as an engine company, has never built a V8 engine for passenger vehicles. In the late 1990s, the company resisted considerable pressure from its American dealers for a V8 engine (which would have seen use in top-of-the-line Honda SUVs and Acuras), with American Honda reportedly sending one dealer a shipment of V8 beverages to silence them.^[82] Honda considered starting V8 production in the mid-2000s for larger Acura sedans, a new version of the high-end NSX sports car (which previously used DOHC V6 engines with VTEC to achieve its high power output) and possible future ventures into the American full-size truck and SUV segment for both the Acura and Honda brands, but this was canceled in late 2008, with Honda citing environmental and worldwide economic conditions as reasons for the termination of this project.^[83]

Robots

[edit]



ASIMO at Expo 2005

ASIMO is part of Honda's Research & Development robotics program. It's the eleventh in a line of successive builds starting in 1986 with Honda E0 moving through the ensuing Honda E series and the Honda P series. Weighing 54 kilograms and standing 130 centimeters tall, ASIMO resembles a small astronaut wearing a backpack, and can walk on two feet in a manner resembling human locomotion, at up to 6 km/h (3.7 mph). ASIMO is the world's only humanoid robot able to ascend and descend stairs independently.^[84] However, human motions such as climbing stairs are difficult to mimic with a machine, which ASIMO has demonstrated by taking two plunges off a staircase.

ASIMO is able to walk, dance and navigate steps. In 2010, Honda developed a machine capable of reading a user's brainwaves to move ASIMO. The system uses a helmet covered with electroencephalography and near-infrared spectroscopy sensors that monitor electrical brainwaves and cerebral blood flow signals that alter slightly during the human thought process. The user thinks of one of the limited number of gestures it wants from the robot, which has been fitted with a Brain-Machine Interface.^[85]

Aircraft

[edit]

Main article: Honda HA-420 HondaJet

Honda has also pioneered new technology in its HA-420 HondaJet, manufactured by its subsidiary Honda Aircraft Company, which allows new levels of reduced drag, increased aerodynamics and fuel efficiency thus reducing operating costs.^[86]

Mountain bikes

[edit]

See also: Honda RN-01 G-cross

Honda has also built a downhill racing bicycle known as the Honda RN-01. It is not available for sale to the public. The bike has a gearbox, which replaces the standard derailleur found on most bikes.

Honda has hired several people to pilot the bike, among them Greg Minnaar. The team is known as Team G Cross Honda.

Rockets

[edit]

In 2019, Honda began development of rocket engines.^[87] In June 2025, Honda successfully conducted a launch and landing test of an reusable launch vehicle in Taiki, Hokkaido.^{[88][89]} Honda has stated that they aim to make a sub-orbital spaceflight in 2029.^{[90][91]}

Former products

[edit]

Solar cells

[edit]

Honda's solar cell subsidiary company Honda Soltec (Headquarters: Kikuchi-gun, Kumamoto; President and CEO: Akio Kazusa) started sales throughout Japan of thin-film solar cells for public and industrial use on October 24, 2008, after selling solar cells for residential use in October 2007.^[92] Honda announced in the end of October 2013 that Honda Soltec would cease business operations in the Spring of 2014 except for support for existing customers and the subsidiary would be dissolved.^[93]

Motorsports

[edit]

Main article: Honda in motorsport

See also: Honda Racing Corporation and Honda Racing Corporation USA

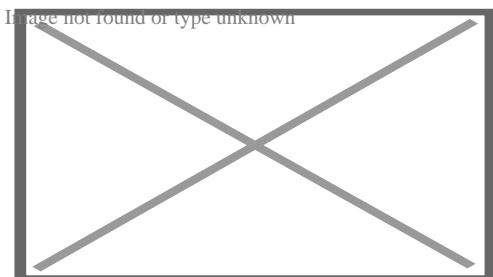
Honda has been active in motorsports, like Formula One, MotoGP and others, since the early years of the company. Since 2022, Honda's general motorsport activities have been managed by its motorsport subsidiary Honda Racing Corporation (HRC). Prior to 2022, Honda's motorcycle racing activities were run by HRC since it was founded in 1982, while its automobile racing activities were run as projects within the Honda Motor Company itself.^[94]

Honda Performance Development (HPD) was established in 1993 as the company's North American motorsport subsidiary, and for 2024 HPD became Honda Racing Corporation USA (HRC US) to form a global motorsports organization.^[95] Honda also owns two Japanese race tracks, the Suzuka Circuit and Mobility Resort Motegi (formerly Twin Ring Motegi), which it established in 1962 and 1997, respectively, and which are managed by Honda Mobilityland.

Automobiles

[edit]

See also: Honda in Formula One



Max Verstappen won the 2021 Formula One World Championship with a Honda power unit.

Honda entered Formula One for the first time in 1964, just one year after starting the production of road cars, making both engine and chassis. Honda achieved their first victory at the 1965 Mexican Grand Prix, and another win at the 1967 Italian Grand Prix, before they withdrew after the 1968 season. They returned to the sport in 1983 as an engine manufacturer, remaining until 1992. This period saw Honda dominate Grand Prix racing,^[96] as between 1986 and 1991 they won five consecutive Drivers' Championships with Nelson Piquet, Ayrton Senna and Alain Prost, and six Constructors' titles with Williams and McLaren.^[97] A third stint from 2000 to 2008, initially as engine maker and later also as team owner, yielded 17 podiums, including one win, and second place in the 2004 constructors' standings. They returned as a power unit supplier for the second year of the hybrid era in 2015 and initially struggled, but intense development saw them become race winners again by 2019, and in 2021 they won the World Drivers' Championship with Max Verstappen and Red Bull

Racing.[⁹⁸] Honda formally left Formula One after 2021 to focus its resources on carbon neutral technologies, but an arrangement was made for it to extend power unit supply for Red Bull until 2025.[⁹⁹][¹⁰⁰] While no longer a works team, RedBull Racing still displayed Honda on their engine cover in this extended deal. As the series introduced more sustainable regulations, Honda announced it will formally rejoin in 2026 to provide power units to Aston Martin as a works team.[¹⁰¹]

Honda debuted in the CART IndyCar World Series as an engine supplier in 1994, and the company won six consecutive Drivers' Championships and four Manufacturers' Championships between 1996 and 2001.[¹⁰²] In 2003, Honda transferred its effort to the IRL IndyCar Series. In 2004, Honda won the Indianapolis 500 for the first time and claimed the Drivers' and Manufacturers' Championships, a feat which it repeated in 2005.[¹⁰²] From 2006 to 2011, Honda was the series' lone manufacturer, before manufacturer competition returned for 2012. Since 2012, Honda's turbocharged V6 engines have won the Indianapolis 500 several times as well as claimed multiple Drivers' and Manufacturers' titles.[¹⁰³] In the Japanese Super Formula Championship, Honda-powered cars have won the championship numerous times since 1981, with their title tally in the double digits. In Formula Two, Honda engines dominated the premier series in 1966 and scored multiple titles in the early 1980s.

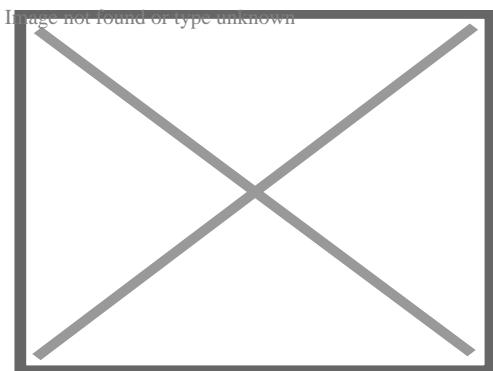
In sports car racing, Honda won the 24 Hours of Le Mans in 1995 in the GT2 class,[¹⁰⁴] and in 2010 and 2012 they won in the LMP2 category.[¹⁰⁵] Honda made their factory debut in the Super GT Series (previously known as the All-Japan GT Championship) in 1997, and in 2000 they won their first championships.[¹⁰⁶] Since then, they have won several further titles, uniquely with both mid- and front-engined cars.[¹⁰⁶] Through their Acura and HPD divisions, Honda has also competed in sports prototype racing, beginning with the Spice-Acura prototypes that won the IMSA GT Lights championship in 1991, 1992 and 1993. Acura joined the American Le Mans Series in 2007 and won the 12 Hours of Sebring in class on their debut, before winning the championship in both the LMP1 and LMP2 classes in 2009. The cars were rebranded as HPDs for 2010, after which they won multiple titles in the ALMS and also won the FIA World Endurance Championship in the LMP2 class. Acura returned to prototype racing in 2018 in the DPi class of the IMSA SportsCar Championship, winning championship titles in 2019, 2020 and 2022 as well as the 24 Hours of Daytona overall in 2021, 2022, and 2023.[¹⁰⁷] Honda's GT3 car won both the IMSA GTD and Super GT GT300 titles.[¹⁰⁸][¹⁰⁹]

During the Group A era of the Japanese Touring Car Championship, Honda won seven manufacturers' titles and six drivers' titles in the sub-1,600 cc division between 1986 and 1993.[¹¹⁰] The following Super Touring era of touring car racing saw Honda win the Japanese and North American championships in 1996 and 1997, while in Europe Honda's Super Touring cars claimed over 40 wins across the British, German and European series. After the collapse of the Super Touring regulations in the early 2000s, Honda remained involved in the British Touring Car Championship, where their cars would win multiple championships in the mid-2000s and throughout the 2010s. Honda entered the World Touring Car Championship in late 2012, and in 2013 they won the Manufacturers' World

Championship. Honda's TCR car won the global TCR Model of the Year award in 2019, 2020, and 2024.[¹¹¹]

Motorcycles

[edit]



Honda RC212V raced by Dani Pedrosa

HRC combines participation in motorcycle races throughout the world with the development of high-potential racing machines. Its racing activities are an important source for the creation of leading-edge technologies used in the development of Honda motorcycles. HRC also contributes to the advancement of motorcycle sports through a range of activities that include sales of production racing motorcycles, support for satellite teams, and rider education programs.

Soichiro Honda, being a race driver himself, could not stay out of international motorsport. In 1959, Honda entered five motorcycles into the Isle of Man TT race, the most prestigious motorcycle race in the world. While always having powerful engines, it took until 1961 for Honda to tune their chassis well enough to allow Mike Hailwood to claim their first Grand Prix victories in the 125 and 250 cc classes. Hailwood would later pick up their first Senior TT wins in 1966 and 1967. Honda's race bikes were known for their "sleek & stylish design" and exotic engine configurations, such as the 5-cylinder, 22,000 rpm, 125 cc bike and their 6-cylinder 250 cc and 297 cc bikes.

In 1979, Honda returned to Grand Prix motorcycle racing with the monocoque-framed, four-stroke NR500. The FIM rules limited engines to four cylinders, so the NR500 had non-circular, 'race-track', cylinders, each with 8 valves and two connecting rods, in order to provide sufficient valve area to compete with the dominant two-stroke racers. The experiment failed. For the 1982 season, Honda debuted its first two-stroke race bike, the NS500 and in 1983, Honda won their first 500 cc Grand Prix World Championship with Freddie Spencer. Since then, Honda has become a dominant marque in motorcycle Grand Prix racing, winning a plethora of top-level titles with riders such as Mick Doohan and Valentino Rossi. Honda also

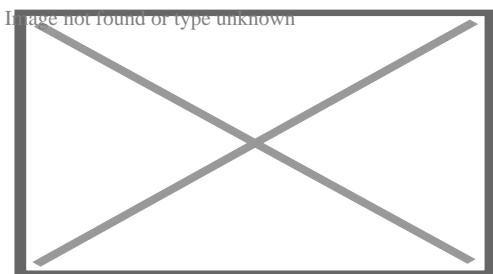
head the number of wins at the Isle of Man TT having notched up 227 victories in the solo classes and Sidecar TT,[¹¹²] including Ian Hutchinson's clean sweep at the 2010 races.[¹¹³]

The outright lap record on the Snaefell Mountain Course was held by Honda, set at the 2015 TT by John McGuinness at an average speed of 132.701 mph (213.562 km/h) on a Honda CBR1000RR,[¹¹⁴] bettered the next year by Michael Dunlop on a BMW S1000RR at 133.962 mph (215.591 km/h).[¹¹⁵]

In the Motocross World Championship, Honda has claimed seventeen world championships. In the World Enduro Championship, Honda has captured eight titles, most recently with Stefan Merriman in 2003 and with Mika Ahola from 2007 to 2010. In motorcycle trials, Honda has claimed three world championships with Belgian rider Eddy Lejeune.

Electric and alternative fuel vehicles

[edit]

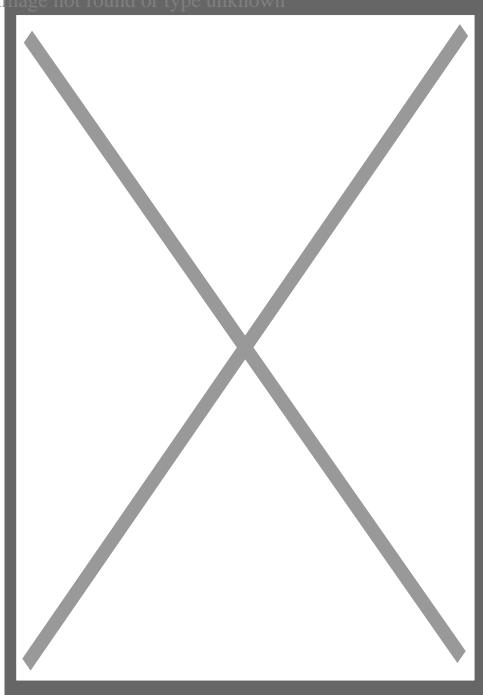


2009 Honda Civic GX hooked up to Phill refueling system

Compressed natural gas

[edit]

Image not found or type unknown



Two clean vehicle versions of the Honda Civic.
Top: a Brazilian flexible-fuel vehicle.
Bottom: a US gasoline-electric hybrid.

The Honda Civic GX was for a long time the only purpose-built natural gas vehicle (NGV) commercially available in some parts of the US.^[116]^[117] The Honda Civic GX first appeared in 1998 as a factory-modified Civic LX that had been designed to run exclusively on compressed natural gas. The car looks and drives just like a contemporary Honda Civic LX, but does not run on gasoline. In 2001, the Civic GX was rated the cleanest-burning internal combustion engine in the world by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).^[118]^[119]

First leased to the City of Los Angeles, in 2005, Honda started offering the GX directly to the public through factory trained dealers certified to service the GX. Before that, only fleets were eligible to purchase a new Civic GX. In 2006, the Civic GX was released in New York, making it the second state where the consumer is able to buy the car.^[120]

In June 2015, Honda announced its decision to phase out the commercialization of natural-gas powered vehicles to focus on the development of a new generation of electric vehicles such as hybrids, plug-in electric cars and hydrogen-powered fuel cell vehicles. Since 2008, Honda has sold about 16,000 natural-gas vehicles, mainly to taxi and commercial fleets.^[121]

Flexible-fuel

[edit]

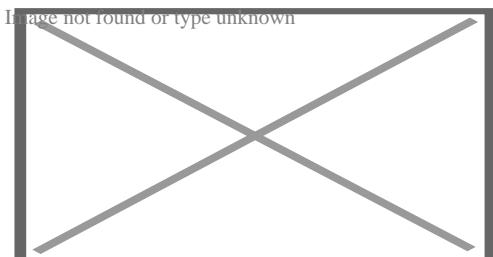
Honda's Brazilian subsidiary launched flexible-fuel versions for the Honda Civic and Honda Fit in late 2006. As other Brazilian flex-fuel vehicles, these models run on any blend of hydrous ethanol (E100) and E20-E25 gasoline.^[122]^[123] Initially, and in order to test the market preferences, the carmaker decided to produce a limited share of the vehicles with flex-fuel engines, 33 percent of the Civic production and 28 percent of the Fit models.^[122]^[123] Also, the sale price for the flex-fuel version was higher than the respective gasoline versions, around US\$1,000 premium for the Civic, and US\$650 for the Fit, despite the fact that all other flex-fuel vehicles sold in Brazil had the same tag price as their gasoline versions.^[123]^[124]^[125] In July 2009, Honda launched in the Brazilian market its third flexible-fuel car, the Honda City.^[126]

During the last two months of 2006, both flex-fuel models sold 2,427 cars against 8,546 gasoline-powered automobiles,^[127] jumping to 41,990 flex-fuel cars in 2007,^[128] and reaching 93,361 in 2008.^[129] Due to the success of the flex versions, by early 2009 a hundred percent of Honda's automobile production for the Brazilian market is now flexible-fuel, and only a small percentage of gasoline version is produced in Brazil for exports.^[130]

In March 2009, Honda introduced the world's first flex-fuel motorcycle in the Brazilian market. Manufactured by its Brazilian subsidiary, Moto Honda da Amazônia, the CG 150 Titan Mix is priced at approximately US\$2,700.^[131]^[132]^[133]

Hybrid electric

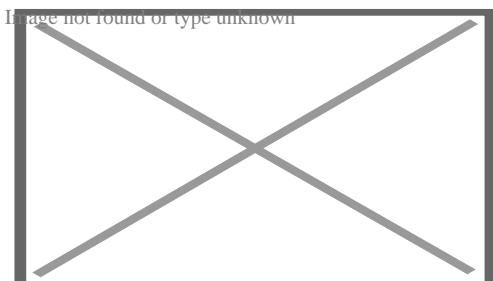
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Honda CR-Z, the first sports coupe hybrid to come with a six-speed manual transmission

In late 1999, Honda launched the first commercial hybrid electric car sold in the US market, the Honda Insight, just one month before the introduction of the Toyota Prius, and initially sold for US\$20,000.^[134]^[135] The first-generation Insight was produced from 2000 to 2006 and had a fuel economy of 70 miles per US gallon (3.4 L/100 km; 84 mpg- $\text{A}^{\text{C}}\text{A}_{\text{E}}\text{F}^{\text{C}}\text{I}^{\text{P}}\text{G}$) for the EPA's highway rating, the most fuel-efficient mass-produced car at the time.^[134]^[135] Total global sales for the Insight amounted to only around 18,000 vehicles.^[135] Cumulative global sales reached 100,000 hybrids in 2005 and 200,000 in 2007.^[136]

Honda introduced the second-generation Insight in Japan in February 2009, and released it in other markets through 2009 and in the US market in April 2009. At \$19,800 as a five-door hatchback it will be the least expensive hybrid available in the US.[¹³⁷]



2010 Honda Insight hybrid electric vehicle (second generation)

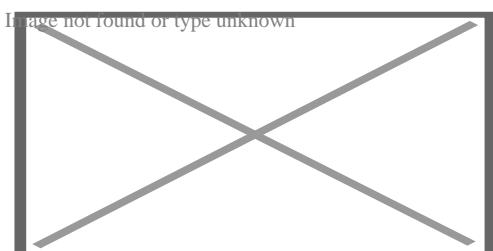
Since 2002, Honda has also been selling the Honda Civic Hybrid (2003 model) in the US market.[¹³⁴] It was followed by the Honda Accord Hybrid, offered in model years 2005 through 2007. Sales of the Honda CR-Z began in Japan in February 2010, becoming Honda's third hybrid electric car in the market.[¹³⁸] As of February 2011, Honda was producing around 200,000 hybrids a year in Japan.[¹³⁹]

Sales of the Fit Hybrid began in Japan in October 2010, at the time, the lowest price for a gasoline-hybrid electric vehicle sold in the country.[¹⁴⁰] The European version, called Honda Jazz Hybrid, was released in early 2011.[¹⁴¹] During 2011 Honda launched three hybrid models available only in Japan, the Fit Shuttle Hybrid, Freed Hybrid and Freed Spike Hybrid.[¹³⁶]

Honda's cumulative global hybrid sales passed the 1 million unit milestone at the end of September 2012, 12 years and 11 months after sales of the first generation Insight began in Japan November 1999.[¹³⁶] A total of 187,851 hybrids were sold worldwide in 2013, and 158,696 hybrids during the first six months of 2014.[¹⁴²][¹⁴³] As of June 2014, Honda has sold more than 1.35 million hybrids worldwide.[¹³⁶][¹⁴²][¹⁴³]

Hydrogen fuel cell

[edit]



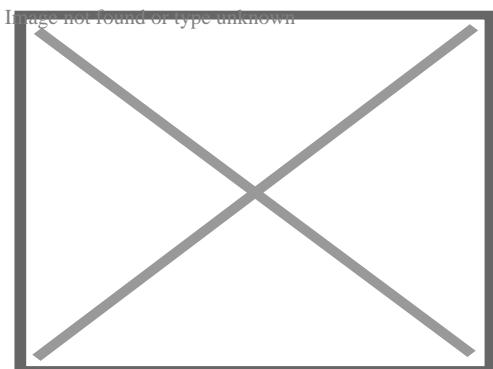
Honda FCX Clarity hydrogen fuel cell vehicle

In Takanezawa, Japan, on 16 June 2008, Honda Motors produced the first assembly-line FCX Clarity, a hybrid hydrogen fuel cell vehicle. More efficient than a gas-electric hybrid vehicle, the FCX Clarity combines hydrogen and oxygen from ordinary air to generate electricity for an electric motor. In July 2014 Honda announced the end of production of the Honda FCX Clarity for the 2015 model.^[144] The vehicle itself does not emit any pollutants and its only by-products are heat and water. The FCX Clarity also has an advantage over gas-electric hybrids in that it does not use an internal combustion engine to propel itself. Like a gas-electric hybrid, it uses a lithium ion battery to assist the fuel cell during acceleration and capture energy through regenerative braking, thus improving fuel efficiency. The lack of hydrogen filling stations throughout developed countries will keep production volumes low.^[145] Honda will release the vehicle in groups of 150. California is the only US market with infrastructure for fueling such a vehicle, though the number of stations is still limited. Building more stations is expensive, as the California Air Resources Board (CARB) granted \$6.8 million for four H2 fueling stations, costing US\$1.7 million each.^[146]^[147]^[148] Honda views hydrogen fuel cell vehicles as the long-term replacement of piston cars, not battery cars.^[149]

Honda introduced the CR-V e:FCEV in February 2024 in the US. It is a plug-in hybrid fuel cell version of the CR-V that is equipped with an electric motor, two high-pressure hydrogen tanks with a total capacity of 4.3 kg (9.5 lb) and a 17.7 kWh battery with plug-in charging capability.^[106] It was also launched in Japan as the only version of the CR-V sold in the country, imported from the Marysville, Ohio assembly plant in the US. This model began production on 5 June 2024.^[150] The later revealed to includes an H2 credit.^[151]

Plug-in electric vehicles

[edit]



Honda Fit EV concept unveiled at the 2010 Los Angeles Auto Show

The all-electric Honda EV Plus was introduced in 1997 as a result of CARB's zero-emissions vehicle mandate and was available only for leasing in California. The EV plus was the first battery electric vehicle from a major automaker with non-lead-acid batteries. The EV Plus had

an all-electric range of 100 mi (160 km). Around 276 units were sold in the US and production ended in 1999.^[152]^[153]

The all-electric Honda Fit EV was introduced in 2012 and has a range of 82 mi (132 km).^[154] The all-electric car was launched in the US to retail customers in July 2012 with initial availability limited to California and Oregon.^[155] Production is limited to only 1,100 units over the first three years. A total of 1,007 units have been leased in the US through September 2014.^[156]^[157]^[158] The Fit EV was released in Japan through leasing to local government and corporate customers in August 2012. Availability in the Japanese market is limited to 200 units during its first two years.^[159] In July 2014 Honda announced the end of production of the Fit EV for the 2015 model.^[144]

The Honda Accord Plug-in Hybrid was introduced in 2013 and has an all-electric range of 13 mi (21 km).^[160] Sales began in the US in January 2013 and the plug-in hybrid is available only in California and New York.^[161] A total of 835 units have been sold in the US through September 2014.^[156]^[157]^[158] The Accord PHEV was introduced in Japan in June 2013 and is available only for leasing, primarily to corporations and government agencies.^[162]

The Honda e was launched in 2020 and has an electric range of 137 mi (220 km). It is an electric supermini that is retro styled, similar to the first-generation Honda Civic. Following this, the Honda e:Ny1 was launched in 2023, with an electric range of 256 mi (412 km) on the top spec model. It is Honda's first electric SUV.

In April 2022, Honda and General Motors announced a joint venture to develop low-cost electric vehicles based on GM's Ultium architecture in order to beat Tesla vehicles in sales.

In October 2023, the two companies announced that the joint venture has been cancelled due to slower-than-expected demand of electric vehicles and changing market conditions.^[163] Although the upcoming Honda Prologue and Acura ZDX will use the Ultium architecture and will be manufactured by General Motors, future Honda electric vehicles will be designed solely by Honda and will be manufactured in Honda assembly plants.^[164]

Batteries

[edit]

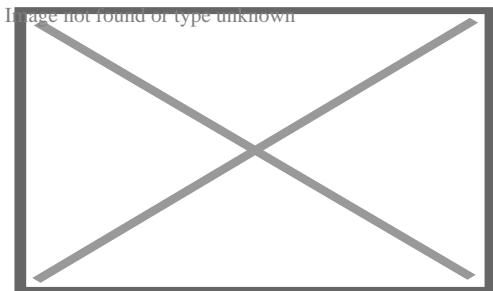
In August 2022, Honda and LG Energy Solution revealed a joint venture to establish a new lithium-ion battery factory in the United States, specifically for Honda and Acura electric vehicles. The initial goal was to produce 40 gigawatt hours of battery capacity.^[165]

Marketing

[edit]

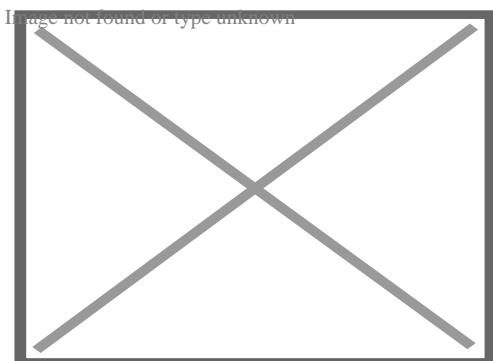
Japanese marketing

[edit]



Honda Clio (Saitama, Japan)

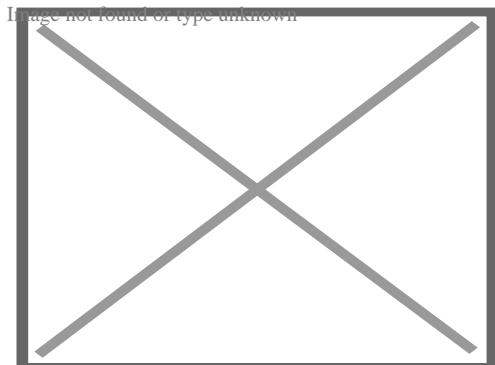
Starting in 1978, Honda in Japan decided to diversify its sales distribution channels and created **Honda Verno**, which sold established products with a higher content of standard equipment and more sporting nature.^[166]^[167] The establishment of *Honda Verno* coincided with its new sports compact, the Honda Prelude. Later, the Honda Vigor, Honda Ballade, and Honda Quint were added to *Honda Verno* stores. This approach was implemented due to efforts in place by rival Japanese automakers Toyota and Nissan.



Honda Primo (Osaka)

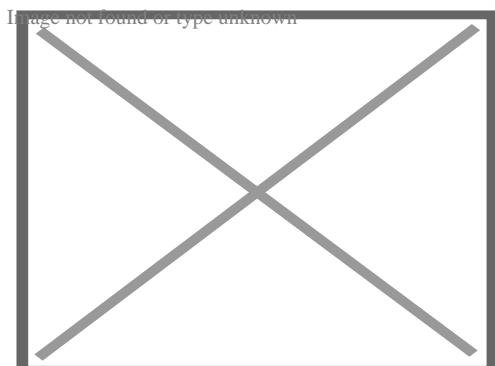
As sales progressed, Honda created two more sales channels, called **Honda Clio** in 1984, and **Honda Primo** in 1985. The *Honda Clio* chain sold products that were traditionally associated with Honda dealerships before 1978, like the Honda Accord, and *Honda Primo* sold the Honda Civic, kei cars such as the Honda Today, superminis like the Honda Capa, along with other Honda products, such as farm equipment, lawnmowers, portable generators, and marine equipment, plus motorcycles and scooters like the Honda Super Cub. A styling tradition was established when *Honda Primo* and *Clio* began operations in that all *Verno* products had the rear license plate installed in the rear bumper, while *Primo* and *Clio* products had the rear license plate installed on the trunk lid or rear door for minivans. The Renault Clio was sold in Japan at Nissan dealerships, but was renamed the Renault Lutecia.^[168]

^{168]} Lutecia is derived from the name of *Lutetia*, an ancient Roman city that was the predecessor of Paris.



Honda Verno (2008)

As time progressed and sales began to diminish partly due to the collapse of the Japanese "bubble economy", "supermini" and "kei" vehicles that were specific to *Honda Primo* were "badge engineered" and sold at the other two sales channels, thereby providing smaller vehicles that sold better at both *Honda Verno* and *Honda Clio* locations. As of March 2006, the three sales chains were discontinued, with the establishment of *Honda Cars* dealerships.^[169] While the network was disbanded, some Japanese Honda dealerships still use the network names, offering all Japanese market Honda cars at all locations.



Honda Wing motorcycle dealership (Japan)

Honda sells genuine accessories through a separate retail chain called *Honda Access* for both their motorcycle, scooter, and automobile products. In cooperation with corporate group partner Pioneer, Honda sells an aftermarket line of audio and in-car navigation equipment that can be installed in any vehicle under the brand name Gathers, which is available at *Honda Access* locations as well as Japanese auto parts retailers, such as Autobacs. Buyers of used vehicles are directed to a specific Honda retail chain that sells only used vehicles called *Honda Auto Terrace*.

In the spring of 2012, Honda in Japan introduced *Honda Cars Small Store* which is devoted to compact cars like the Honda Fit, and *kei* vehicles like the Honda N-One and Honda S660 roadster.

All cars sold at Honda Verno

- Prelude, Integra, CR-X, Vigor, Saber, Ballade, Quint, Crossroad, Element, NSX, HR-V, Mobilio Spike, S2000, CR-V, That's, MDX, Rafaga, Capa, and the Torneo

All cars sold at Honda Clio

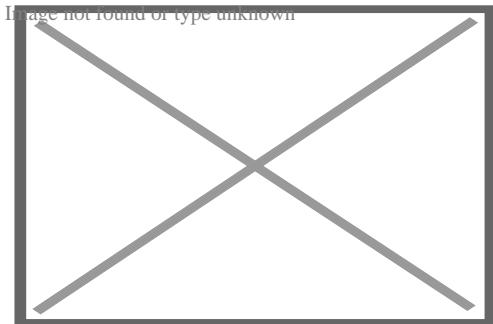
- Accord, Legend, Inspire, Avancier, S-MX, Lagreat, Stepwgn, Elysion, Stream, Odyssey (int'l), Domani, Concerto, Accord Tourer, Logo, Fit, Insight, That's, Mobilio, and the City

All cars sold at Honda Primo

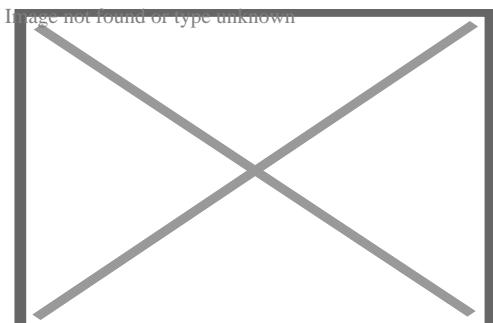
- Civic, Life, Acty, Vamos, Hobio, Ascot, Ascot Innova, Torneo, Civic Ferio, Freed, Mobilio, Orthia, Capa, Today, Z, and the Beat

International marketing

[edit]



A Honda dealership in Ontario, Canada



A Honda dealership in Dreghorn, Scotland

In 2003, Honda released its *Cog* advertisement in the UK and on the Internet. To make the ad, the engineers at Honda constructed a Rube Goldberg Machine made entirely out of car parts from a Honda Accord Touring. To the chagrin of the engineers at Honda, all the parts

were taken from two of only six hand-assembled pre-production models of the Accord. The advertisement depicted a single cog which sets off a chain of events that ends with the Honda Accord moving and Garrison Keillor speaking the tagline, "Isn't it nice when things just... work?" It took 100 takes to create the ad.^[170]

Honda has done humor marketing such as its 1985 four-page "How to fit six Hondas in a two-car garage" print ad^[171] or "descending so low in a parking garage, they pass stalagmites and a Gollum-like figure."^[172]

In 2004, they produced the *Grrr* advert, usually immediately followed by a shortened version of the 2005 *Impossible Dream* advert. In December 2005, Honda released *The Impossible Dream* a two-minute panoramic advertisement filmed in New Zealand, Japan, and Argentina which illustrates the founder's dream to build performance vehicles. While singing the song "Impossible Dream", a man reaches for his racing helmet, leaves his trailer on a minibike, then rides a succession of vintage Honda vehicles: a motorcycle, then a car, then a powerboat, then goes over a waterfall only to reappear piloting a hot air balloon, with Garrison Keillor saying "I couldn't have put it better myself" as the song ends. The song is from the 1960s musical *Man of La Mancha*, sung by Andy Williams.

In 2006, Honda released its *Choir* advertisement, for the UK and the internet. This had a 60-person choir who sang the car noises as the film of the Honda Civic is shown.

In the mid to late 2000s in the United States, during model close-out sales for the current year before the start of the new model year, Honda's advertising has had an animated character known simply as Mr. Opportunity, voiced by Rob Paulsen. The casual-looking man talked about various deals offered by Honda and ended with the phrase "I'm Mr. Opportunity, and I'm knockin'", followed by him "knocking" on the television screen or "thumping" the speaker at the end of radio ads. In addition, commercials for Honda's international hatchback, the Jazz, are parodies of well-known pop culture images such as *Tetris* and *Thomas the Tank Engine*.

In late 2006, Honda released an ad with ASIMO exploring a museum, looking at the exhibits with almost childlike wonderment (spreading out its arms in the aerospace exhibit, waving hello to an astronaut suit that resembles him, etc.), while Garrison Keillor ruminates on progress. It concludes with the tagline: "More forwards please". Honda also sponsored ITV's coverage of Formula One in the UK for 2007. However, they had announced that they would not continue in 2008 due to the sponsorship price requested by ITV being too high.

In May 2007, focuses on their strengths in racing and the use of the Red H badge – a symbol of what is termed as "Hondamentalism". The campaign highlights the lengths that Honda engineers go to in order to get the most out of an engine, whether it is for bikes, cars, powerboats – even lawnmowers. Honda released its Hondamentalism campaign. In the TV spot, Garrison Keillor says, "An engineer once said to build something great is like swimming in honey", while Honda engineers in white suits walk and run towards a great light, battling

strong winds and flying debris, holding on to anything that will keep them from being blown away. Finally one of the engineers walks towards a red light, his hand outstretched. A web address is shown for the Hondamentalism website. The digital campaign aims to show how visitors to the site share many of the Hondamentalist characteristics.

At the beginning of 2008, Honda released – the *Problem Playground*. The advert outlines Honda's environmental responsibility, demonstrating a hybrid engine, more efficient solar panels, and the FCX Clarity, a hydrogen-powered car. The 90-second advert has large-scale puzzles, involving Rubik's Cubes, large shapes, and a 3-dimensional puzzle. On 29 May 2008, Honda, in partnership with Channel 4, broadcast a live advertisement. It showed skydivers jumping from an airplane over Spain and forming the letters H, O, N, D, and A in mid-air. This live advertisement is generally agreed to be the first of its kind on British television. The ad lasted three minutes.^[173]

In 2009, American Honda released the *Dream the Impossible* documentary series, a collection of 5- to 8-minute web vignettes that focus on the core philosophies of Honda. Current short films include *Failure: The Secret to Success*, *Kick Out the Ladder* and *Mobility 2088*. They have Honda employees as well as Danica Patrick, Christopher Guest, Ben Bova, Chee Pearlman, Joe Johnston and Orson Scott Card. The film series plays at dreams.honda.com. In the UK, national television ads feature voice-overs from American radio host Garrison Keillor, while in the US the voice of Honda commercials is actor and wrestler John Cena.

In the North American market, Honda starts all of its commercials with a two-tone jingle since the mid-2010s.

Sports

[edit]

Ayrton Senna, the late F1 driver, once remarked that Honda played a pivotal role in his three world championships. He held deep respect for the company's founder, Soichiro Honda, and maintained a strong relationship with Nobuhiko Kawamoto, the chairman of Honda at the time. Senna even referred to Honda as "the greatest company in the world."^[174]

As part of its marketing campaign, Honda is an official partner and sponsor of the North American National Hockey League, the Anaheim Ducks of the NHL, and the arena named after it: Honda Center. Honda also sponsored The Honda Classic golf tournament in the United States until 2023 and is a sponsor of the United States Major League Soccer. The "Honda Player of the Year" award is presented in United States soccer. The "Honda Sports Award" is given to the best female athlete in each of twelve college sports in the United States. One of the twelve Honda Sports Award winners is chosen to receive the Honda-

Broderick Cup, as "Collegiate Woman Athlete of the Year".

Honda sponsored La Liga club Valencia CF starting from 2014–15 season.[¹⁷⁵]

Honda has been a presenting sponsor of the Los Angeles Marathon since 2010 in a three-year sponsorship deal, with winners of the LA Marathon receiving a free Honda Accord. Since 1989, the Honda Campus All-Star Challenge has been a quiz bowl tournament for Historically black colleges and universities.

Facilities (partial list)

[edit]

Main article: List of Honda facilities

Sales

[edit]

Calendar year Total US sales[¹⁷⁶]

1992	768,845
1993	716,546
1994	788,230
1995	794,579
1996	843,928
1997	940,386
1998	1,009,600
1999	1,076,893
2000	1,158,860
2001	1,207,639
2002	1,247,834
2003	1,349,847
2004	1,394,398
2005	1,462,472
2006	1,509,358
2007	1,551,542[¹⁷⁷]
2008	1,284,261[¹⁷⁷]
2009	1,150,784[¹⁷⁸]
2010	1,230,480[¹⁷⁸]
2011	1,147,000[¹⁷⁹]
2012	1,422,000[¹⁷⁹]
2013	1,525,312[¹⁸⁰]

2014	1,540,872
2015	1,586,551 ^[181]
2016	1,637,942 ^[182]
2017	1,641,429 ^[183]
2018	1,604,828 ^[184]
2019	1,608,170 ^[184]

Production numbers

[edit]

For automobiles:

Calendar year Global production

2009	3,012,000 ^[185]
2010	3,643,000 ^[185]
2011	2,909,000 ^[179]
2012	4,110,000 ^[179]
2013	4,112,000 ^[186]
2014	4,513,769 ^[187]
2015	4,543,838 ^[188]
2016	4,999,266 ^[189]
2017	5,236,842 ^[190]
2018	5,357,013 ^[191]

See also

[edit]

-  [Tokyo portal](#)
-  [Companies portal](#)
- Comparison of Honda water-pumps
- Honda advanced technology
- Honda Airport
- Honda Battle of the Bands
- Honda G-Con
- Honda F.C., football (soccer) club
- Honda Heat, rugby union club
- Honda in motorsport
- Honda Racing Corporation USA

- Honda Type R
- List of Honda assembly plants
- List of Honda transmissions
- List of motor scooter manufacturers and brands

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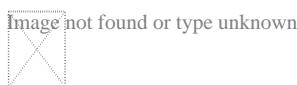
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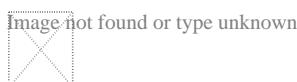
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Honda Motor Company

Divisions and subsidiaries

- Acura
- American Honda
 - Honda Aero
 - Honda Marine
- Honda Australia
- Honda Canada
 - Canada Manufacturing
- Honda Aircraft
- Honda Mobilityland
 - Suzuka Circuit
 - Mobility Resort Motegi
- Honda Performance Development
- Honda India
 - Motorcycles
- Honda Mexico
- Honda Racing
- Honda Racing F1
- Honda Taiwan
- Honda UK

Joint ventures and shareholdings

- Astra Honda Motor (50%)
- Dongfeng Honda (50%)
 - Lingxi
- GE Honda Aero Engines (50%)
- GAC Honda (50%)
 - Everus
- Hitachi Astemo (33.4%)
 - Keihin
 - Nissin
 - Showa
- Honda China (65%)
- Honda Prospect Motor (51%)
- Sony Honda Mobility (50%)

- 0 Saloon
- 0 SUV
- Project 2&4
- Argento Vivo
- CR-Z Concept
- CR-Z Concept 2009
- Dualnote
- EV-N
- FC Sport
- FCEV Concept
- 1999 FCX Concepts
- 2006 FCX concept
- HP-X
- HSC
- J-VX
- N7X
- New Small Concept
- OSM
- Quilt
- Remix
- Small RS
- Spocket
- Sports EV
- SUT Concept
- SUV e: Prototype
- SUV RS
- U-3X
- Urban EV
- WIC
- WOW
- Zero

Concept

- CB series
- CBF series
- CBR series
- CG125
- CJ series
- CL series
- CM/CMX series
- CR series
- CRF series
- CTX series
- CX series
- DN-01
- Fury
- GL series
- NC700 series
- NR series
- NSR series
- RC series
- ST series
- VF/VFR series
- VT series
- VTX series
- XR/XL series
- XRE300
- Transalp
- Africa Twin
- Deauville
- Bros/HawkGT
- NX250
- Pacific Coast
- TL Series (Reflex)
- Valkyrie
- X4

Bikes

- Activa
- Aero
- Big Ruckus
- Dio
- Elite
- EM1
- Express
- Helix
- Juno
- CHF50
- Motocompo

Scooters

Engines

- A-series
- B-series
- B20A
- C-series
- CVCC
- D-series
- E-series
- E07A
- F-series
- F20C
- G-series
- H-series
- J-series
- JNC1
- K-series
- L-series
- Circle L Diesel
- N-series Diesel
- P-engine
- R-series
- VTEC
- I-DSi
- HI3R
- HI4R
- HI5R
- HI6R
- HI7R
- HI8R
- HI9R
- HI10R
- HI11R
- HI12RT
- HI13RT
- HI14TT
- HI15TT
- HI16TT
- HI17TT
- HI18TT
- HR09E
- HR10EG
- HR-414E
- HR-417E
- HR-420E
- HR28TT
- HR35TT
- AR24e

- Honda E series
- Honda P series
- ASIMO

- Soichiro Honda
- Takeo Fujisawa
- Tadashi Kume
- Shoichiro Irimajiri
- Nobuhiko Kawamoto
- Takeo Fukui
- Tadao Baba
- Takahiro Hachigo
- Kenichi Nagahiro

- List of Honda vehicles
 - automobiles
 - motorcycles
- Honda Type R
- Honda Collection Hall
- Honda FC
- Mugen Motorsports
- Internavi
- Super Aguri F1 Team
- Takuma Sato
- Gil de Ferran
- Jenson Button
- *Geier v. American Honda Motor Co.*
- *Honda Motor Co. v. Oberg*
- Honda Malaysia Racing Team

-  **Template**
-  **Category**
-  **Commons**

Links to related articles

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Honda road car timeline, North American market, 1980s–present

Type	1980s					1990s					2000s					2010s					2020s					
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1				
Subcompact											Insight															
	Civic	Civic	Civic	Civic	Civic						Fit		Fit	Fit												
Compact											Insight					Insight										
	Acc	Accord	Accord	Accord	Accord						Civic	Civic		Civic	Civic		Civic		Civic		Civic					
Mid-size						Accord					Accord	Accord		Accord	Accord		Accord		Accord		Accord					
																FCX Clarity		Clarity								
Coupe	Prelu	Prelude	Prelude	Prelude	Prelude																					
Sport compact		CR-X	CR-X	CR-X	CR-X											CR-Z		Civic Type R								
Sports car											S2000															
Subcompact																					HR-V					
																Element										
Compact											CR-V		CR-V	CR-V		CR-V		CR-V		CR-V						
																Crosstour					Passp					
Crossover											Pilot		Pilot	Pilot		Pilot										
											Passp															
Mid-size																										
Minivan											Odyssey		Odyssey	Odyssey		Odyssey		Odyssey		Odyssey						
Pickup truck																Ridgeline		Ridgeline		Ridgeline						
Notes																Vehicle exclusive to Southern California (available for leasing purposes)										

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[Honda motorcycle timeline, 1970s \(street\) - next »](#)

- Honda
- List of Honda motorcycles

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« previous - Honda motorcycle timeline, 1980s (street) - next »

- Honda
- List of Honda motorcycles
- Honda Racing Corporation

		CBR250
	CBR400	
		VFR400
		CBR600F
		VFR750R
		CBR750
	MVX250F	
		VF500F
	CBX550F	
	VF750F	VFR750F
Sport touring		VF1000F
	CBX750	
	CBX	
		CBR1000F
	Honda CB1100R	
		PC800
Touring	GL1100 Gold Wing	GL1500 Gold Wing
	CM200 Twinstar	
Cruiser		CMX250/Rebel
	CM400	CM450
		CMX450/Rebel
		Shadow
		Magna
	CB900C	CB1000C
Dual-Sport		NX250
		NX650
		XL600V/XL650V/XL700 Transalp
		XRV650/XRV750 Twin

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« previous - Honda motorcycle timeline, 1990s (street) - next »

- Honda
- List of Honda motorcycles
- Honda Racing Corporation
- Repsol Honda

	VFR750F	VFR800 Interceptor
	PC800 Pacific Coast	NT650V Deauville
	ST1100/Pan-European	
	GL1500 Gold Wing	
	VT1100C	VT1100C Shadow
		VT600C Shadow
		VT750C Shadow
Cruiser		CMX250C Rebel
		CMX250C
		VF750C Magna
		GL1500C Valkyrie
		X4
	NX125 Transcity (<i>US sales ended 1990</i>)	
	NX250	
	NX650 Dominator	
Dual-sport	XL600V/XL650V/XL700V Transalp	
	XRV650/XRV750/Africa Twin	
		XL1000V Varadero

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« previous - Honda motorcycle timeline, 2010s–present

- Honda
- List of Honda motorcycles
- Honda Racing Corporation
- Repsol Honda

Type	2010s										2020s					
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1				
CG125																
CBF125												CB125F				
Grom (MSX125)												Monkey				
CB125R																
Verza 150												CB150 Verza				
MegaPro 150																
CB150R Streetfire												CB150R (Thailand)				
Tiger GL200																
Standard/ Naked bike	CB250F										CB250R					
	VTR250FI															
	CB300F										CB300R					
	CB400F															
	CB400SF															
	CB500F															
	CB600F Hornet, 599				CB650F				CB650R							
	CBF600															
	NC700S															
	CB1000R										CB1000R					
Cruiser/ Chopper	CBF1000F															
	CB1100															
	CB1300SF															
	CMX250C Rebel										CMX250 Rebel					

		CMX300 Rebel
		CMX500 Rebel
		CMX1100 Rebel
	NM4 Vultus	
NSA700A DN-01		
VT750C/VT750DC/VT750RS Shadow		
VT1300CX Fury		
VT1300CS Sabre		
VT1300CR Stateline		
VT1300CT Interstate		
	F6C Valkyrie	
CBR125R		
CBR150R		
	CBR250R	
		CBR250RR
		CBR300R
Sport		CBR400R
		CBR500R
	CBR600F	CBR650F
		CBR650R
	CBR600RR	
	CBR1000RR Fireblade	
		RC213V-S
NT700V Deauville		
VFR800 Interceptor		
		NT1100
Touring/ Sport touring	VFR1200F	
	ST1300 Pan-European	CTX1300
	GL1800 Gold Wing	GL1800 Gold Wing
	XL125V Varadero	
		CRF150L
	CRF230X/CRF	CRF250X/CRF250L
	CRF450X	
		CRF450L
		CB500X
Dual- sport/	XR650L	
		NC700X

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Japan Automotive industry in Japan

- Automotive industry
- Economy of Japan
- Transport in Japan

Vehicle producers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Aspark○ ASL○ Duesen Bayern○ GLM○ Honda<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Acura○ <i>Marusho</i>○ Isuzu<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ UD Trucks○ Jiotto○ Kawasaki<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Kawasaki Motors○ Mazda<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ <i>Amati</i>○ <i>Autozam</i>○ <i>Ã¡ÃºÃ¼fini</i>○ <i>Eunos</i>○ <i>M2</i>○ <i>Xedos</i>○ Mitsubishi<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Mitsubishi Heavy Industries○ Mitsubishi Motors (66%)○ Mitsubishi Fuso (10.71%)○ Mitsuoka○ Nissan<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ <i>Cony</i>○ <i>Datsun</i>○ Infiniti○ <i>Kurogane</i>○ <i>Ohta</i>○ <i>Otomo</i>○ <i>Prince</i>○ <i>Shatai</i>○ <i>Tama</i>○ Sony Honda Mobility○ Subaru Corporation<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ <i>Blitzen</i>○ Subaru○ Suzuki<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ <i>Hope</i>○ Takeoka○ Toyota<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Daihatsu○ <i>Scion</i>○ <i>Lexus</i>
Native manufacturers	

Related topics

- Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association
- Tokyo Motor Show
- Tokyo Auto Salon
- Used vehicle exporting
- National Highway
- Expressways
- Kei car/Kei truck

- *Note:* Defunct companies and marques above are shown in *italics*

-  **Category**
-  **Commons**

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Major and notable Japanese motorcycle marques

Current

- Honda
- Kawasaki
- Suzuki
- Yamaha

- Abe (1928~31)
- Abe Star (1930~59)
- ACE
- Aero
- Aikoku
- Aichi Kikai
- Aioi (c.1950s)
- Aisan (c. 1950)
- Aiwa Motor
- Akebono (1953)
- Akitsu (c.1950s)
- All Nations (c.1950s)
- Amano (c.1950s)
- Asahi
- BF Motor
- BIM
- Blue Bird
- BM
- Bridgestone
- Brother
- Cabton
- Center
- Chiyoda
- Daihatsu
- Defunct**
- Fuji
- Fujitsubo
- Giant
- Hirano
- Hodaka
- Hosk
- Hyogo
- Iwasaki
- Kurogane
- Kyoho
- Lilac
- Marusho
- Mazda
- Meguro
- Mitsubishi
- Miyata
- Mizushima
- NS
- New Era
- Nisshin
- Rikuo
- Shin Meiwa
- Showa Fujiya

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TOPIX 100 companies of Japan

Core 30

- Astellas
- Daiichi Sankyo
- Daikin
- FANUC
- Hitachi
- Honda
- Hoya
- Itochu
- KDDI
- Keyence
- Mitsubishi Corporation
- Mitsui & Co
- Mizuho
- MUFG
- Murata
- Nidec
- Nintendo
- NTT
- Recruit
- Seven & i Holdings
- Shin-Etsu
- SMC
- SoftBank
- SoftBank Group
- Sony Group
- Sumitomo Mitsui Financial
- Takeda
- Tokio Marine
- Tokyo Electron
- Toyota

Large 70

- AEON
- Ajinomoto
- ANA
- Asahi Group Holdings
- Asahi Kasei
- Bandai Namco Holdings
- Bridgestone
- Canon
- Chugai Pharmaceutical
- Dai-ichi Life
- Daiwa House
- Denso
- Eisai
- ENEOS
- Fast Retailing
- Fujifilm
- Fujitsu
- Japan Exchange Group
- Japan Post Holdings
- JR Central
- JR East
- JR West
- JT
- Kao
- Kirin
- Komatsu
- Kubota
- Kyocera
- Lasertec
- M3.com
- Marubeni
- Mitsubishi Chemical
- Mitsubishi Electric
- Mitsubishi Estate
- Mitsubishi Heavy Industries
- Mitsui Fudosan
- MS&AD
- Nippon Steel
- Nippon Yusen
- Nissan
- Nitori
- Nomura
- Olympus
- Omron
- Ono Pharmaceutical
- Oriental Land
- Orix

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 **Nikkei 225** companies of Japan

- 7&i
- Advantest
- ÆON
- AGC
- Ajinomoto
- Alps
- ANA
- Amada
- Aozora Bank
- Asahi Breweries
- Asahi Kasei
- Astellas
- Bandai Namco Holdings
- Bridgestone
- Canon
- Casio
- Chiba Bank
- Chuden
- Chugai
- Citizen Holdings
- Comsys
- CyberAgent
- Concordia Financial
- Credit Saison
- Dai-ichi Life
- Daiichi Sankyo
- Daikin
- Daiwa House
- Daiwa Securities
- Denka
- DeNA
- Denso
- Dentsu
- Disco
- DNP
- Dowa
- Ebara
- Eisai
- ENEOS
- Fanuc
- Fast Retailing
- Fuji Electric
- Fujifilm
- Fujikura
- Fujitsu
- Fukuoka Financial
- Furukawa Electric

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DJSI World companies

Americas

- Abbott Laboratories
- AbbVie
- Adobe
- Agilent Technologies
- Alphabet
- American Airlines Group
- Autodesk
- Banco Bradesco
- Banco do Brasil
- Bancolombia
- Biogen
- Canadian National
- CPKC
- Cisco
- Companhia Energética de Minas Gerais - CEMIG
- Cummins
- CVS Health Corporation
- DaVita
- Dow
- eBay
- Ecolab
- Edwards Lifesciences Corporation
- Elevance Health
- Palabella
- Fortinet
- General Mills
- Gilead Sciences
- Grupo Argos
- Grupo Sura
- Grupo Nutresa
- Healthpeak Properties
- Hess Corporation
- Hilton Worldwide
- Host Hotels & Resorts
- HP
- Illumina, Inc.
- Ingersoll Rand
- Itaú Unibanco
- Itaúsa
- Jacobs Solutions
- Kinross Gold Corporation
- Klabin
- Las Vegas Sands
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- Lojas Renner
- Medtronic
- Microsoft

- Aberdeen Group
- Acciona
- AENA
- Allianz
- Alstom
- Amadeus IT Group
- Anglo American plc
- Arkema
- ASML Holding
- ASR Nederland
- Assicurazioni Generali S.p.A.
- Aviva
- Axa
- Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria
- Banco Santander
- Bankinter
- Billerud
- bioMérieux
- BNP Paribas SA
- Bureau Veritas
- CaixaBank
- Carrefour SA
- Castellum
- CNH Industrial
- Coca-Cola HBC
- Covivio
- Dassault Systèmes
- Deutsche Börse
- Deutsche Post
- Deutsche Telekom
- Diageo
- EDP Group
- Enagás
- Endesa
- Enel SpA
- Engie
- EQT
- Exxaro
- Ferrovial
- Galp Energia
- GEA Group
- Gold Fields
- Grifols
- GSK
- H&M
- Hera Group
- Hochtief

- Advanced Info Service
- Advantech Co
- Airports of Thailand Public Company Limited
- Ajinomoto Co., Inc.
- ANA Holdings
- ANZ Bank
- ASE Group
- Bangkok Dusit Medical Services
- Brambles Limited
- Bridgestone
- CapitaLand
- Cathay United Bank
- Central Pattana
- Central Retail Corporation
- Chailease Holding Company
- Chang Hwa Bank
- KGI Financial Holding
- Chugai Pharmaceutical Co.
- Chunghwa Telecom Co., Ltd.
- CP All
- CTBC Financial Holding
- Delta Electronics (Thailand) Public Company Limited
- Delta Electronics, Inc.
- Dentsu
- Dexus
- Doosan Enerbility
- Dr. Reddy's Laboratories Limited
- E Ink
- E.SUN Commercial Bank
- Far EasTone
- First Financial
- Fortescue (company)
- Fubon Financial Holding Co., Ltd.
- Fujitsu
- GPT Group
- Hana Financial Group Inc.
- Hindalco Industries
- Honda
- Hyundai Engineering & Construction
- Hyundai Glovis
- Hyundai Mobis
- Hyundai Motor Company
- Hyundai Steel
- Indorama Ventures Public Company Limited
- InnoLux Corporation
- ITOCHU Corporation
- ID.com

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500cc/MotoGP World Constructors' Champions

1949	AJS	1960	MV Agusta	19
1950	Norton	1961	MV Agusta	19
1951	Norton	1962	MV Agusta	19
1952	Gilera	1963	MV Agusta	19
1953	Gilera	1964	MV Agusta	19
1954	Gilera*	1965	MV Agusta	19
1955	Gilera	1966	Honda	19
1956	MV Agusta	1967	MV Agusta	19
1957	Gilera	1968	MV Agusta	19
1958	MV Agusta	1969	MV Agusta	19
1959	MV Agusta			

* Championship not officially recognized

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250cc/Moto2 World Constructors' Champions

1949	Moto Guzzi	1960	MV Agusta	19
1950	Benelli	1961	Honda	19
1951	Moto Guzzi	1962	Honda	19
1952	Moto Guzzi	1963	Honda	19
1953	NSU	1964	Yamaha	19
1954	NSU*	1965	Yamaha	19
1955	MV Agusta	1966	Honda	19
1956	MV Agusta	1967	Honda	19
1957	Mondial	1968	Yamaha	19
1958	MV Agusta	1969	Benelli	19
1959	MV Agusta			

* Championship not officially recognized

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125cc/Moto3 World Constructors' Champions

1949	Mondial	1960	MV Agusta
1950	Mondial	1961	Honda
1951	Mondial	1962	Honda
1952	MV Agusta	1963	Suzuki
1953	MV Agusta	1964	Honda
1954	NSU*	1965	Suzuki
1955	MV Agusta	1966	Honda
1956	MV Agusta	1967	Yamaha
1957	Mondial	1968	Yamaha
1958	MV Agusta	1969	Kawasaki
1959	MV Agusta		

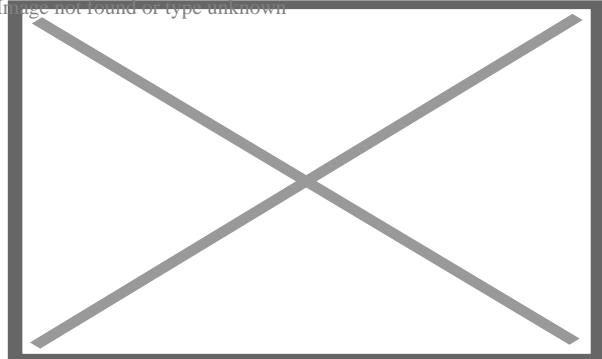
* Championship not officially recognized

Authority control databases Image not found or type unknown

International	○ ISNI
	○ Germany
	○ United States
National	○ Japan
	○ Czech Republic
	○ Israel
Other	○ MusicBrainz label
	○ Yale LUX

Polaris Slingshot

Image not found or type unknown



Overview

Manufacturer Polaris Industries

Production 2014–present

Model years 2015-Present

Body and chassis

Layout FR layout

Powertrain

Engine 2.4 liter (2,384 cc) GM Ecotec *LE9* I4 (2015–2019 model years), Polaris ProStar 2.0 Liter (1997cc) DOHC I4 (2020 - present model years)

Transmission

- 5-speed Aisin *AR5* manual (all model years)
- 5-speed *AutoDrive* AMT (2020–present model years)

Dimensions

Wheelbase 105 in (2,667 mm)

Length 149.6 in (3,800 mm)

Width 77.6 in (1,971 mm)

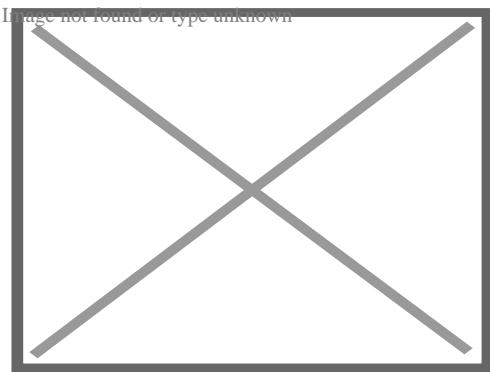
Height 51.9 in (1,320 mm)

Curb weight 1,651 lb (749 kg)

The **Polaris Slingshot** is a three-wheeler. The first edition of the model was introduced in 2014 as a 2015 model.

Specifications

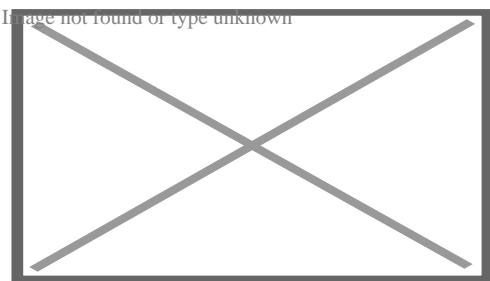
[edit]



The Slingshot has a waterproof interior.

The Slingshot has a tilt-adjustable steering wheel, side-by-side bucket seats,^[1] and does not lean. It has no roof, doors, or side windows. The open interior is waterproof and can be hosed down and drained because it has drain holes in the floor.^[2]

The S and SL models include a 20x9-inch back wheel fitted with a 255mm width tire, and 18x7.5-inch front wheels with 225mm wide tires. The SLR and R models have the same front wheels and tires, but feature an upgraded 20x11-inch rear wheel fitted with a 305mm wide tire. All models have a front double wishbone suspension with an anti-roll bar. An optional five-speed automatic transmission became available in 2020 with the release of the generation two models. A small windshield is an optional extra on the base model, and fitted as standard on the SL model.^[3] There is also an optional fiberglass wind and sun cover, which Polaris calls a "Slingshade", that features inset polycarbonate windows and snaps onto the Slingshot's tube frame, acting somewhat like a hardtop roof.^[4] The steering wheel, gear stick, and brake, clutch, and throttle pedals have a conventional automobile layout.



In Manhattan, New York City

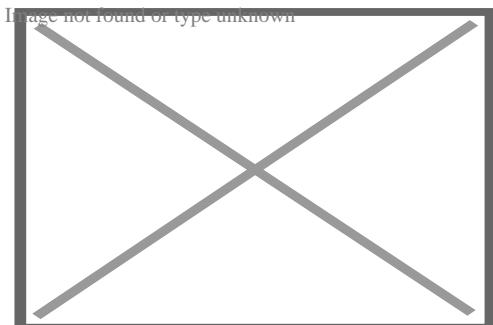
Classification

[edit]

In the United States, depending on the jurisdiction, the Slingshot may be registered as a motorcycle or autocycle. It is classified as an autocycle in 49 states (with one state, Massachusetts, requiring a motorcycle license) as of January 2024.^[5] Three-point seat belts are fitted; however, it has no airbags or crumple zone, and in certain jurisdictions, the driver and passenger must wear motorcycle helmets.^[6]

Performance

[edit]



Polaris Slingshot on Live Oak Road, Orange County, CA

Beginning with the 2020 model year, the Slingshot is powered by a 2.0 L inline four-cylinder gasoline-powered Polaris ProStar Engine rated at 203 hp (151 kW; 206 PS) at 8250 rpm and 144 pound force-feet (195 N·m) of torque at 6500 rpm.

It can be fitted to either a conventional five-speed manual or an AutoDrive five-speed automated manual transmission the first time an automatic transmission has been made available on the Slingshot. This transmission is essentially the same standard five-speed synchromesh-equipped manual gearbox, but the clutch and shifting are hydraulically actuated and computer-controlled. The interior was also redesigned, and the exterior was updated. For the 2015 through 2019 model years, the Slingshot was powered by a GM-sourced 2.4 L Ecotec I4 that is rated at 173 hp (129 kW; 175 PS) at 6200 rpm and 166 pound force-feet (225 N·m) of torque at 4700 rpm.

See also

[edit]

- Campagna T-Rex, another 3-wheeled vehicle
- List of motorized trikes
- Microlino
- Nobe GT100
- Elio Motors
- Three-wheeler

References

[edit]

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Subsidiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ GEM○ Indian○ Victory Motorcycles○ Taylor-Dunn○ Polaris Europe<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Aixam○ Goupil Industrie○ Polaris India

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About Shorewood Home & Auto (Formerly Circle Tractor)

Driving Directions in Will County

auto atv

41.594748226806, -87.999739790257

Starting Point

Shorewood Home & Auto (Formerly Circle Tractor), 13639 W 159th St, Homer Glen, IL 60491, USA

Destination

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ATV Dealer

41.557324506025, -87.928742225499

Starting Point

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41.558509620271, -87.95950362543

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Destination

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41.631170758126, -87.9510205

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judson outdoor power & atv

41.57515764718, -88.032512736562

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41.619926653045, -87.892455610928

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41.661417333599, -87.915319377447

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41.576559514074, -88.017102969337

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41.606342917118, -87.909382977642

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41.58938458501, -87.942080491627

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City : Shorewood

State : IL

Zip : 60404

Address : 1002 W Jefferson St

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