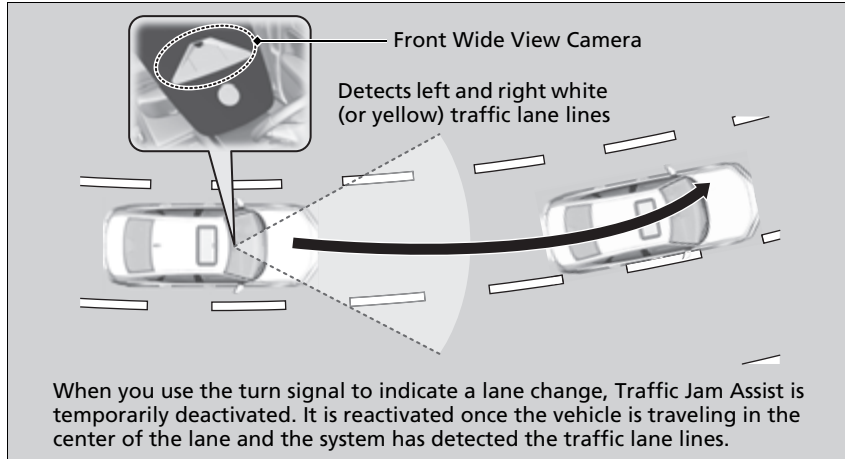


Traffic Jam Assist*

The Traffic Jam Assist system uses a camera mounted to the upper portion of the windshield to detect and monitor left and right white (or yellow) traffic lane lines. Based on inputs from the camera, the system can apply steering torque to keep your vehicle in the center of the detected lane.

■ How Traffic Jam Assist works

When you are in heavy traffic and Lane Keeping Assist System (LKAS) is active, the Traffic Jam Assist system, upon detecting the traffic lane lines, will apply steering torque to help keep your vehicle in the center of the lane.



When the driver takes full control of the steering, the steering assist function is temporarily canceled.

The torque applied to the steering may not be noticeable when the driver has full control of the steering, or when the surface of the road is rough or uneven.

* Not available on all models

▶▶ Traffic Jam Assist*

Important Safety Reminders

Traffic Jam Assist is for your convenience only. It is not an autonomous driving system and always requires driver attention and control. The system does not work if you take your hands off the steering wheel or fail to steer the vehicle.

Traffic Jam Assist is convenient when it is used on expressways or freeways.

You can read about handling information for the camera equipped with this system.

▶▶ **Front Wide View Camera** P. 611

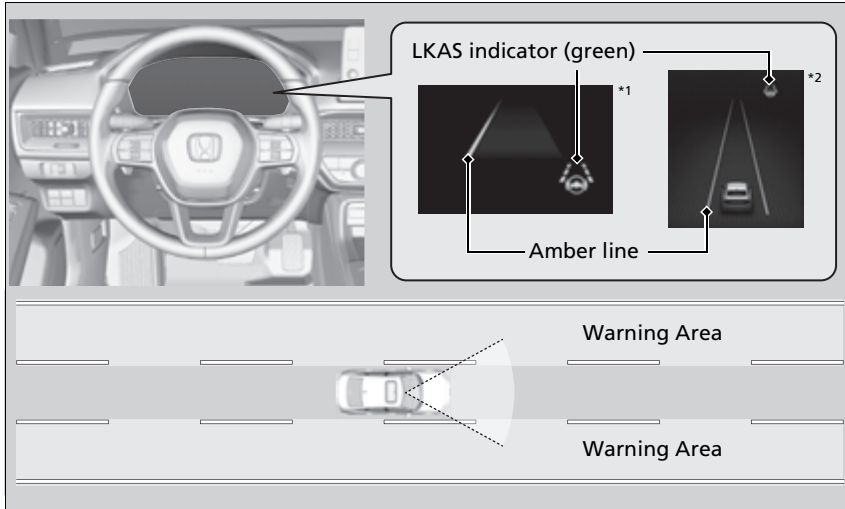
The Traffic Jam Assist only alerts you when lane drift is detected without a turn signal in use. The Traffic Jam Assist may not detect all lane markings or lane departures; accuracy will vary based on weather, speed, and lane marker condition. It is always your responsibility to safely operate the vehicle and avoid collisions.

Traffic Jam Assist may not work properly under certain conditions:

▶▶ **Traffic Jam Assist: Conditions and Limitations** P. 593

■ Lane Departure Warning Function

When the vehicle enters the warning area, Traffic Jam Assist alerts you with slight steering wheel vibration or an audible alert as well as a warning display.



*1: Models with A-type meter

*2: Models with B-type meter

■ Traffic Jam Assist Activation

Traffic Jam Assist is activated when all of the following conditions exist:

- LKAS is activated.
- The lane in which you are driving has detectable lane markers on both sides, and your vehicle is in the center of the lane.
- The vehicle is traveling between about 0 and 45mph (0 and 72km/h).
- You are driving on a straight or slightly curved road.
- The driver is gripping the steering wheel.
- The shift position is in **[D]**, **[S]*** or **[L]***.

Do not use Traffic Jam Assist in any of the following situations:

- You are traveling on a road with sharp curves.
 - ▶ The system may not allow your vehicle to respond in a manner best suited for the road conditions.
- You are entering a toll booth, interchange, service area, or parking area.
- You are driving in adverse weather (rain, fog, snow, etc.).
- The surface of the road is slippery; for example, it is icy or covered with snow.
 - ▶ The tires may slip, causing you to lose control of the vehicle.

▶▶ Traffic Jam Assist Activation

Refer to the following page for proper handling of the Lane Keeping Assist System (LKAS):

▶ **Lane Keeping Assist System (LKAS)** P. 576

Refer to the following page for steering buttons and displays:

▶ **Operation Switches for the Adaptive Cruise Control (ACC) with Low Speed Follow*/Adaptive Cruise Control (ACC)*/Lane Keeping Assist System (LKAS)/Traffic Jam Assist*** P. 511

How Traffic Jam Assist Works

Models with A-type meter

Green lines



LKAS indicator (green)

Models with B-type meter

LKAS indicator (green)



Green lines

Keep your vehicle near the center of the lane while driving.

- ▶ The LKAS indicator changes from white to green, and white lines change to green once the system starts operating after detecting the left and right lane markings.

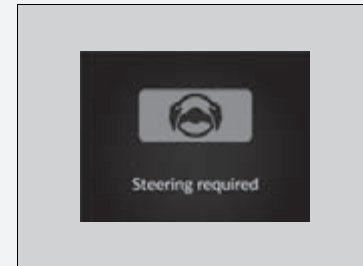
How Traffic Jam Assist Works

If your vehicle veers too far to the right or the left of the white (or yellow) traffic lane lines while Traffic Jam Assist is active, deactivate Traffic Jam Assist and have your vehicle inspected by an authorized Honda dealer.

In some cases the system cannot properly detect the traffic lane lines and, as a result, will not provide steering assistance.

▶ Traffic Jam Assist: Conditions and Limitations P. 593

If the driver takes their hands off the steering wheel or does not adequately maintain control of steering, the warning below will appear.



If the driver does not grip the steering wheel after the warning above has repeatedly appeared, a warning buzzer will sound and Traffic Jam Assist will be canceled.

■ Canceling Traffic Jam Assist

Press the LKAS button to cancel Traffic Jam Assist.

■ Traffic Jam Assist may be automatically suspended when:

The system is automatically temporarily canceled under the following circumstances.

- The system fails to detect lane lines.
- The steering wheel is turned sharply.
- You fail to steer the vehicle.
- You are driving through a sharp curve.
- The brake pedal is depressed.

Once these conditions no longer exist, Traffic Jam Assist automatically resumes.

■ Traffic Jam Assist may be automatically canceled when:

The traffic lane lines will disappear from the screen, the beeper may sound, and Traffic Jam Assist will be canceled under the following circumstances:

- The temperature of the camera is too high.
- The camera behind the rearview mirror, or the area around the camera, including the windshield, is dirty.

▶▶ Traffic Jam Assist may be automatically suspended when:

You are traveling over 45mph (72km/h).

▶▶ When the speed of the vehicle reaches 45mph (72km/h), Traffic Jam Assist is deactivated and LKAS is activated instead. Once the speed of the vehicle drops to under 40mph (64km/h), Traffic Jam Assist is reactivated.

■ Traffic Jam Assist: Conditions and Limitations

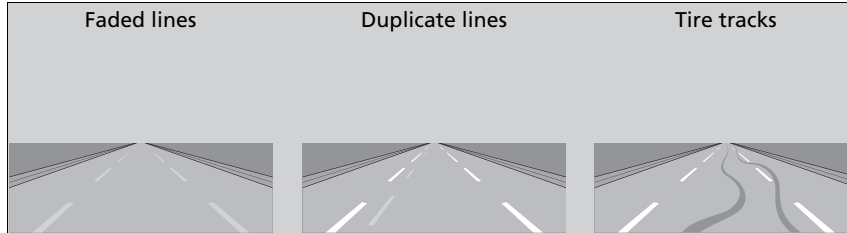
The system may not detect lane markings and therefore may not keep the vehicle in the middle of the lane under certain conditions, including the following:

■ Environmental conditions

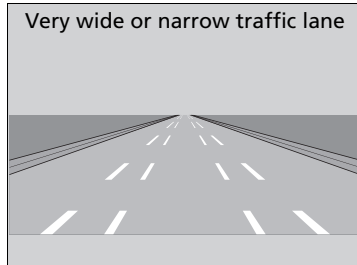
- There is little contrast between lane lines and the roadway surface.
- Driving in bad weather (rain, fog, snow, etc.).
- Driving on a snowy or wet roadway.
- Driving into low sunlight (e.g., at dawn or dusk).
- Shadows of adjacent objects (trees, buildings, guard rails, vehicles, etc.) are parallel to white (or yellow) lines.
- Sudden changes between light and dark, such as the entrance or exit of a tunnel or the shadows of trees, buildings, etc.
- Driving at night or in a dark place such as a tunnel (due to low-light conditions, lane lines or the road surface may not be illuminated).
- When the lane lines or road surface are not visible, such as when the distance to the vehicle in front of you is extremely short or when at an intersection.
- Strong light is reflected onto the roadway.

■ Roadway conditions

- Driving on a road with temporary lane markings.
- Faint, multiple, or varied lane markings are visible on the roadway due to road repairs or old lane markings.

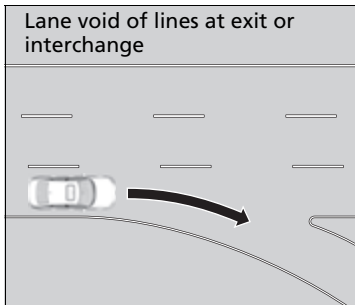


- The roadway has merging, split, or crossing lines, such as at an intersection or crosswalk.
- The lane markings are extremely narrow, wide, or changing.



- Part of the lane markings are hidden by an object, such as a vehicle.
- The road is hilly or the vehicle is approaching the crest of a hill.
- Your vehicle is strongly shaken on uneven road surfaces.

- When objects on the road (curb, guard rail, pylons, etc.) are recognized as white (or yellow) lines.
- Driving on rough or unpaved roads, or over bumpy surfaces.
- Driving on roads with double lane lines.
- Driving on snowy or slippery roads.
- The pavement is only partially visible due to snow or puddles on the road.
- There is a film of water or puddles on the road surface.
- White (or yellow) lines are not recognized correctly due to road conditions such as curves, twists, or hills.
- Driving on unpaved or rutted roads.
- Passing through an exit or an interchange.



■ Vehicle conditions

- When lighting is weak due to dirt covering the headlight lenses, or there is poor visibility in a dark place due to the headlights being improperly adjusted.
- The front of the camera is covered by dirt, fog, rain, mud, wet snow, seals, accessories, stickers, or film on the windshield.
- Driving at night or in a dark place (e.g., a tunnel) with the headlights off.
- There is residue on the windshield from the windshield wipers.
- An abnormal tire or wheel condition (incorrect sizes, varied sizes or construction, improperly inflated, compact spare tire, etc.).
- The vehicle is tilted due to a heavy load in the trunk or rear seats.
- The suspension has been modified.
- Tire chains are installed.