



Child Safety Guidelines

*Protecting Young Passengers
In Honda / Acura Automobiles*

The child seats shown in this booklet are for illustration purposes only.
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Introduction

These Guidelines have been prepared to permit dealers to provide accurate and consistent information to Honda and Acura owners and operators on how to protect children who ride in their vehicles.

Over the years, Honda and Acura have built numerous safety features and systems into their vehicles. Among them are seat belts and airbags which have proven very effective in restraining adult passengers and reducing their risk of injury in a collision.

However, many children continue to be at significant risk of injury or death in collisions because they are either unrestrained or improperly restrained. In addition, recent accident statistics confirm that passenger airbags may pose significant risks to children in the front seat. Because of these risks, Honda and Acura wish to promote their recommendations on the proper ways to protect child passengers, and have consolidated them in one easily accessible reference source.

What's in The Guidelines

Parts 1 through 3 give general guidelines and procedures on how to protect infants and small children who ride in our vehicles, including how to select, where to place, and how to install a child seat. Part 4 discusses how to protect larger children who have outgrown child seats. Understanding the information in these sections is fundamental to any discussion of child safety.

Part 5 is a reference section that includes specific recommendations for protecting infants, small children and larger children in every Honda and Acura vehicle manufactured from 1986 through 1998. Blank pages are provided at the end of this booklet for attaching future updates.

Key Points

While all of the information in these Guidelines is important, we want to highlight the following key points. Some of these points will be familiar, others may be new. All should prove very helpful in discussing child safety with Honda and Acura customers.

- **All children must be properly restrained.** A child who is too small to wear a seat belt should be restrained in an approved child seat of the proper type and size. Larger children should always wear a seat belt. A child who is unrestrained or improperly restrained is at far greater risk of death or injury in a collision than one who is properly restrained.
- **A child of any size or age is safer in the back seat than in the front seat.**
- **Passenger airbags pose serious risks to children who ride in the front passenger seat.**
- **Never put a rear-facing child seat in the front seat of a vehicle equipped with a passenger airbag.** If the airbag inflates, it can hit the back of the child seat with enough force to kill or very seriously injure an infant.
- **Placing a forward-facing child seat in the front seat of a car equipped with a passenger airbag can be hazardous.** If the vehicle seat is too far forward, or the child's head is thrown forward during a collision, an inflating airbag can strike the child with enough force to cause very serious or fatal injuries.
- **Whenever possible, larger children should be properly restrained in the back seat, not the front seat.** If a child who has outgrown child seats must sit in the front, parents should move the vehicle seat to the rear-most position, have the child sit up straight with their back against the seat, and make sure the child's seat belt is properly and securely fastened.

Part 1

Selecting a Child Seat

This section discusses the importance of restraining infants and small children in child seats, and gives guidelines on how to select a child seat. It also discusses locking clips, which may be required to properly install a child seat, and tether straps, which can offer added security.

Importance of Using Child Seats

Children depend on adults to protect them. To help make sure we do, every province has laws requiring that children be properly restrained whenever they ride in a motor vehicle.

Because seat belts have been designed primarily for adults and larger children, a seat belt alone cannot safely restrain an infant or small child. Therefore, any child who is too small to wear a seat belt must be properly restrained in a child seat.

General Guidelines for Selecting a Child Seat

To provide proper protection, a child seat should meet three requirements:

1. **The child seat should meet Canadian Motor Vehicle Safety Standards (CMVSS 213, 213.1 or 213.2).** If a child seat does not have the manufacturer's statement of compliance or National Safety Mark (illustrated below) on the seat and the box it comes in, the seat may fail during a crash and it should not be used.



2. **The child seat should be of the proper type and size to fit the child.** Guidelines for selecting child seats are given on pages 4-5.

- 3. The child seat should fit the vehicle seating position (or positions) where it will be used.** Due to variations in the design of child seats, vehicle seats, and seat belts, all child seats will not fit all vehicle seating positions. For example, a child seat with a wide, flat base may not fit a deeply contoured or bucket-style vehicle seat. A child seat with a rounded bottom may not fit a vehicle seating position that is raised in the center. Despite such incompatibilities, Honda and Acura are confident that one or more child seat models can be properly installed in recommended seating positions in all vehicles covered by these Guidelines, including positions with seat belts located forward of the seat crease.

Government and industry groups are currently considering new standards and technologies to eliminate or reduce child seat-vehicle incompatibilities. In the meantime, we recommend that parents test a child seat in the specific vehicle seating position, or positions they intend to use for the seat before making a purchase.

Guidelines on how to determine whether or not a child seat fits a specific vehicle seating position are included in *Part 3: How to Install a Child Seat*.

Selecting a Child Seat for a Specific Child

A child's weight, height and physical maturity are the main factors to consider when selecting a child seat. The following are basic guidelines only. Parents should refer to the child seat manufacturer's instructions for exact weight and height recommendations.



Infants

To provide proper support for an infant's head, neck and back, children up to about one year of age should be restrained in a rear-facing, reclining child seat. Two types of seats may be used: a seat designed exclusively for infants (such as the one shown here), or a convertible seat used in the rear-facing, reclining position. We recommend that infants stay in a rear-facing child seat until they reach the child seat maker's weight or height limit and are able to sit up without support.



Small children

A child who is too large for a rear-facing child seat, and who can sit without support, should be restrained in a forward-facing child seat. The most common type of seat for small children is a convertible seat used in the forward-facing, upright mode. Of the different seats available, we recommend those that have a five-point harness system (as illustrated). We also recommend that children stay in a forward facing child seat until they reach the child seat maker's weight or height limit for the seat. (See *Part 4* for how to restrain larger children.)

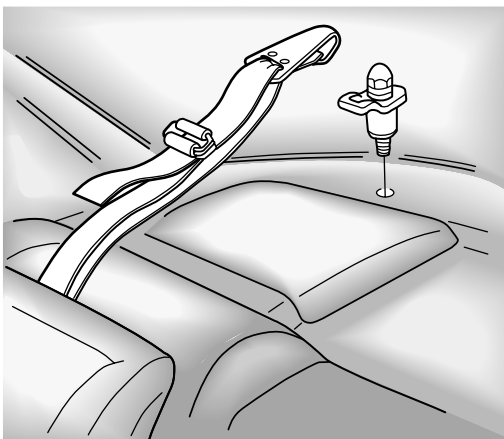
Child Seat Accessories



Locking clips

The lap/shoulder belts in all vehicles manufactured before September 1995 (except Odyssey models) require the use of a locking clip to firmly secure a child seat to the vehicle seat. Information about how to obtain and use a locking clip is included on pages 10-11.

All Odysseys and all other 1996 model and newer vehicles manufactured after September 1, 1995 have lap/shoulder belts with lockable retractors and do not require a locking clip. See pages 12-13 for instructions on how to secure a child seat with this type of seat belt.



Tether straps

Although all child seats must be secured to the vehicle with a seat belt, a tether strap can provide additional security. A tether strap should be used whenever one is available. (Contact the child seat maker to determine whether a tether is available for a particular child seat.)

As illustrated, a tether strap must be attached both to the child seat and to an anchor mounted to the vehicle. One set of tether hardware is provided with each new Honda or Acura vehicle. Additional anchor hardware is available for purchase from Honda and Acura dealers, Part Numbers 82410-SE3-C01 (or 82410-SX0-C00 for 1995-1998 Odyssey). The locations of anchor points are shown in Honda and Acura owner's manuals.

P a r t 2

Where to Place A Child Seat

According to accident statistics, children of all ages and sizes are safer when they are properly restrained in the back seat, rather than the front seat. We also know that passenger airbags pose risks to children who ride in the front. In addition, automatic (passive) front seat belts cannot safely secure a child seat. Given these facts, we urge parents to follow the guidelines below.

- **Install child seats in the back seat. This is the safest place.**
- **Never put a rear-facing child seat in the front seat of a vehicle equipped with a passenger airbag.** If the airbag inflates, it can strike the back of the child seat with enough force to kill or very seriously injure an infant. If an infant must be closely watched, we recommend that another adult ride in the back seat with the baby properly restrained in a rear-facing child seat. If the vehicle does not have a back seat, another vehicle should be used.
- **Placing a forward-facing child seat in the front seat of a vehicle equipped with a passenger airbag can be hazardous.** If the vehicle seat is too far forward, or the child's head is thrown forward during a collision, an inflating airbag can strike the child with enough force to cause serious or even fatal injuries. If it is absolutely necessary to put a forward-facing child seat in the front, move the vehicle seat as far to the rear as possible. The back of the seat should remain upright.
- **Never place a child seat in the front seat of a vehicle equipped with an automatic (passive) shoulder belt and a separate lap belt.** A locking clip cannot be used on either belt to safely secure a child seat. All vehicles equipped with this seat belt system have a back seat where child seats can be safely installed. (See page 16 for further information.)

- **Never place a child seat in the front seat of a vehicle equipped with an automatic (passive) lap/shoulder belt.** A locking clip cannot be used on this type of belt to safely secure a child seat. If a child seat absolutely must be installed in the front seat of a vehicle equipped with this type of seat belt, an optional lap belt can be purchased and installed (see page 16).

P a r t 3

How to Install a Child Seat

Properly installing a child seat is just as important as selecting the proper type of seat and choosing the right place to install it. This section gives step-by-step instructions on how to install child seats with different types of seat belt systems, plus two installation tips—one each for rear-facing and forward-facing child seats.

Before presenting these tips and instructions, this section first discusses the function of seat belts in child seat security, as well as important general guidelines on how to decide whether a child seat has been securely installed.

The Function of Seat Belts in Child Seat Security

The function of any seat belt, or seat belt system, is to restrain the occupant during a collision. We want to emphasize that all Honda and Acura seat belts will lock and restrain the occupant during a collision, whether the "occupant" is an adult, a child who is large enough to wear a seat belt, or a child seat.

However, seat belts must also serve to keep a child seat securely in place during normal driving maneuvers, such as braking and turning. To serve this purpose, some of our lap/shoulder belts have a built-in mechanism that locks the lap/shoulder belt (a "lockable retractor"). Other lap/shoulder belts require that a locking clip be attached to the belt.

Some of our lap belts do not have retractors and are manually adjustable. Other lap belts are equipped with "locking retractors". Refer to the appropriate part of this section for instructions on the proper use of Honda and Acura seat belts to properly secure a child seat.

Guidelines for Deciding If a Child Seat is Secure

To provide security during normal driving maneuvers, as well as during a collision, we recommend that parents secure the child seat as firmly as possible. However, a child seat does not need to be "rock solid." In some vehicles or seating positions it may be difficult to install a child seat so that it doesn't move at all. Some side-to-side or forward-and-backward movement can be expected and should not reduce the seat's effectiveness.

As indicated in the instructions that follow, after installing a child seat, parents should push and pull the child seat forward and from side to side and ask themselves, *Will the child seat stay upright during normal driving maneuvers?* If the answer is yes, the child seat is secure. If the answer is no, the child seat is not secure. If the child seat is not secure, parents need to try reinstalling the seat more securely, or install the seat in a different vehicle seating position, or use a different style of child seat that will properly fit in the desired position.

Seat Belts That Can Be Used to Install Child Seats



Lap/shoulder belt without lockable retractor

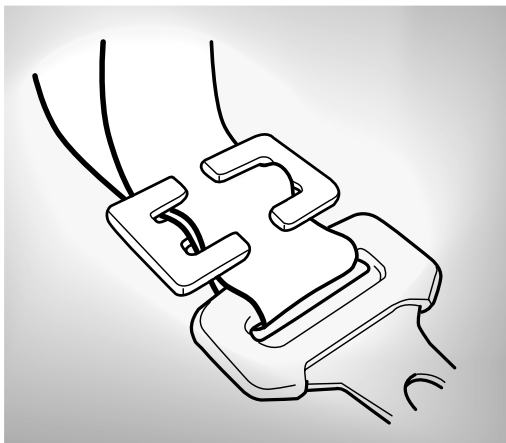
A locking clip is required when installing a child seat with this style of belt. A locking clip is usually included with a child seat. Extra clips can be obtained by contacting the child seat manufacturer, or possibly a store that sells child seats. To install a child seat with this type of seat belt:

1. Place the child seat in the desired position and route the seat belt through the seat according to the child seat manufacturer's instructions.
2. Insert the latch plate into the buckle, then strongly pull up on the shoulder part of the belt to tighten the lap part of the belt. To remove slack, it may help to push down on the child seat, or put one or both knees on the child seat, while pulling up on the belt and feeding the shoulder belt into the retractor.





3. After removing as much slack as possible, tightly grasp both parts of the the seat belt near the latch plate, then unbuckle the seat belt.



4. Keeping a tight grip on both parts of the seat belt, install the locking clip over both parts of the seat belt as shown.



5. With the locking clip properly installed over both parts of the seat belt, reinsert the latch plate into the buckle. It may help to push down on the child seat, or add weight with one or both knees, while inserting the latch plate.



6. Push and pull the child seat forward and from side to side to verify that it is secure enough to stay upright during normal driving maneuvers. If the child seat is not secure, repeat these steps.
7. If you cannot firmly secure the child seat, see the tips beginning on page 17, or try a different seating position, or use a different style of child seat that will properly fit in the desired position.

Remember, after a child seat is properly secured to the vehicle, the child must be firmly secured in the child seat, according to the manufacturer's instructions.



Lap/shoulder belt with lockable retractor

The retractor in this style seat belt has a locking mechanism that can be activated to secure a child seat (no locking clip is needed). To install a child seat with this type of seat belt:

1. Route the belt through the child seat according to the manufacturer's instructions, insert the latch plate into the buckle, then check to see that the belt is not twisted.
2. Pull the shoulder part of the belt all the way out until it stops, then let the belt feed back into the retractor (you might hear a clicking noise as the belt retracts). After the belt has retracted, pull on it. If the belt is locked, you will not be able to pull it out. If you can pull it out, the belt is not locked and you will need to repeat these steps.





3. After confirming that the belt is locked, grab the shoulder part of the belt near the buckle and pull up to remove any slack. It may help to put weight on the child seat and push on the back of the child seat while pulling up on the shoulder part of the belt.



4. Push and pull the child seat forward and from side to side to verify that it is secure enough to stay upright during normal driving maneuvers. If the child seat is not secure, unlatch the seat belt, allow it to retract fully, then repeat these steps.
5. If you cannot firmly secure the child seat, see the tips beginning on page 17 or try a different seating position, or use a different style of child seat that will properly fit in the desired position.

Remember, after a child seat is properly secured to the vehicle, the child must be firmly secured in the child seat, according to the manufacturer's instructions.



Lap belt

This style of seat belt is manually adjustable. To install a child seat with this type of belt:

1. With the child seat (or the seat base as in this example) in the desired seating position, route the belt through the seat according to the manufacturer's instructions, then insert the latch plate in the buckle.



2. Pull hard on the loose end of the belt to remove any slack. It may help to put weight on the child seat or push on the seat while pulling on the belt.



3. After installing the child seat into the base, if necessary, push and pull the child seat forward and from side to side to verify that it is secure enough to stay upright during normal driving maneuvers. If the child seat is not secure, repeat these steps.
4. If you cannot firmly secure the child seat, see the tips beginning on page 17, or try a different seating position, or use a different style of child seat that will properly fit in the desired position.

Remember, after a child seat is properly secured to the vehicle, the child must be firmly secured in the child seat, according to the manufacturer's instructions.



Lap belt with locking retractor

This style of seat belt is equipped with an automatic locking retractor. To install a child seat with this type of belt:

1. With the child seat in the desired seating position, pull the seat belt out as far as needed. Route the belt through the seat according to the manufacturer's instructions and insert the latch plate.



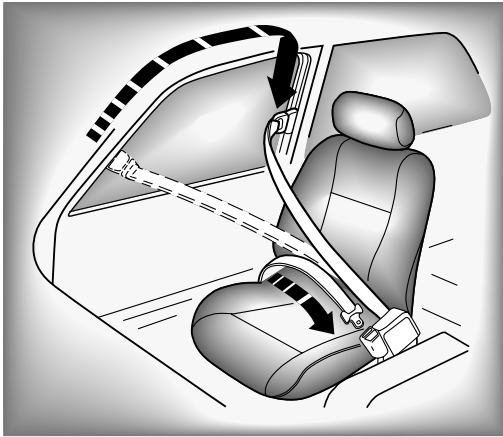
2. When the latch plate is inserted into the buckle, the seat belt should tighten up and automatically lock. However, as shown here, it may help to push down on the child seat, or add weight with one or both knees, to remove any slack.



3. Push and pull the child seat forward and from side to side to verify that it is secure enough to stay upright during normal driving maneuvers. If the child seat is not secure, repeat these steps.
4. If the seat is still not secure, see the tips beginning on page 17, or try a different seating position, or use a different style of child seat that will properly fit in the desired position.

Remember, after a child seat is properly secured to the vehicle seat, the child must be firmly secured in the child seat according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Seat Belts That Cannot Be Used to Install a Child Seat

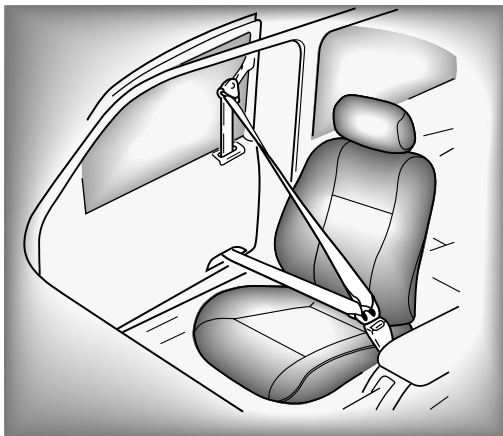


Automatic shoulder belt and separate lap belt

In some US vehicles that may be privately imported into Canada, the front passenger's seat has two belts that must be used together. One is a motorized automatic (passive) shoulder belt that moves from a forward to a rearward position when the door is closed and the ignition is on. The other is a lap belt that is manually latched but cannot be manually tightened.

Customers who have this seat-belt combination should be advised: **Never place a child seat in the front seat of a vehicle equipped with an automatic (passive) shoulder belt and separate lap belt.** All vehicles with this seat belt system have a back seat where child seats can be safely installed.

We do not recommend using a locking clip to remove slack from this type of lap belt. Although a child seat may feel secure when a clip is installed, the forces of a collision or sudden stop could cause the belt to slip. The child seat could be thrown forward, and the child could be seriously injured or killed.



Automatic lap/shoulder belt

The front passenger's seat in some US vehicles is equipped with an automatic (passive) lap/shoulder belt. Each restraint consists of a single belt routed through the rear of the door. With this style belt, the lap portion cannot be manually tightened. Nor can a locking clip be used to safely secure a child seat.

Customers who have this seat-belt combination should be advised: **Never place a child seat in the front seat of a vehicle equipped with an automatic (passive) lap/shoulder belt.** All vehicles with this seat belt system have a back seat where child seats can be safely installed.

Tips on Installing Child Seats



Installing a rear-facing child seat

As discussed on page 4, to provide proper support for a baby's head, neck and back, rear-facing child seats are designed to keep an infant in a semi-reclined position. However, maintaining a proper reclining angle can pose problems. One reason is that vehicle seats are rarely ever level, but usually angle up from the seat crease. Placing a rear-facing child seat on such a seat tends to raise the baby's head and back upward. In addition, tightening the seat belt to firmly secure the child seat can raise the baby's head even farther upward.



To counteract these effects, some child seat manufacturers suggest placing a rolled up towel under the toe of the child seat before tightening the seat belt, as shown here.

We recommend that parents carefully read the instructions that come with a child seat and contact the child seat manufacturer and/or the child's pediatrician for guidelines.



Adjusting the seat-back for greater security

Some parents report that adjusting a reclining seat-back can help achieve a good child seat/vehicle fit. If a child seat does not seem firmly secure when it is first installed, trying the following may result in the car seat being more firmly secured:

1. Adjust the seat-back as far backward as it will go.



2. If the seat belt has a lockable retractor (as in the example shown here), push the child seat farther toward the rear while you pull up on the shoulder belt and feed it farther into the retractor.

If the seat belt has no lockable retractor and thus requires a locking clip, unlatch the seat belt, remove the locking clip, and reposition the child seat farther toward the rear. Then reinstall the child seat and locking clip as indicated on pages 10-12.



3. Return the seat-back to an upright position, pulling the seat-back forward so that it fits firmly against the child seat. Generally, the more you pull, the tighter the fit will be. But do not pull so hard that the child seat is moved out of position.



4. Push and pull the child seat forward and from side to side to verify that it is secure enough to stay upright during normal driving maneuvers.
5. If the child seat is still not secure, try a different seating position, or use a different style of child seat that will fit in the desired position.

Remember, after a child seat is properly secured to the vehicle, the child must be firmly secured in the child seat, according to the manufacturer's instructions.

P a r t 4

Protecting Larger Children

This section discusses how to properly restrain children who have outgrown forward-facing child seats. Subjects in this section include where a larger child should sit, how to determine whether a lap/shoulder belt properly fits the child, when to use a booster seat, and why a child should maintain a proper position when riding in a vehicle.

Where a Larger Child Should Sit

Since accident statistics show that the back seat is the safest place for a child of any age and size, we recommend that larger children sit in the back seat whenever possible.

If a larger child must sit in the front passenger seat, we strongly recommend that parents move the vehicle seat as far to the rear as possible, have the child sit up straight against the back of the seat, and make sure that the child's seat belt is properly secured.

Restraining a Larger Child With a Lap/Shoulder Belt

Whether a larger child sits in the back seat or the front, the child needs to be properly restrained by a seat belt. Since lap/shoulder belts provide better overall restraint than lap belts, we recommend that larger children use a lap/shoulder belt whenever possible.

It's also important that parents make sure a lap/shoulder belt properly fits a child. The following pages define and illustrate proper seat belt fit and what to do if the seat belt doesn't fit.



How to check proper lap/shoulder belt fit

To determine whether a lap/shoulder belt properly fits a child:

1. With the child sitting straight up, have the child pull the seat belt across their body and insert the latch plate into the buckle. Ask the child to tug on the belt to make sure the latch is securely locked.
2. Make sure the child positions the lap part of the belt as low as possible across their hips, not across their stomach. In a collision, it's far better for the child's pelvic bones to take the force of the crash.
3. To remove any slack, have the child pull up on the shoulder part of the belt.





4. Check the position of the belt. If the shoulder belt crosses the child's collarbone, as shown here, the child is large enough to use the seat belt properly.



When a child needs a booster seat

If the shoulder part of a lap/shoulder belt touches or crosses a child's neck, the seat belt does not fit properly. Permitting a child to wear a belt across their neck could result in serious neck injuries during a collision. In addition, a child should never put the shoulder part of the belt behind their back or under their arm, as this could also cause very serious injuries in a crash.



A child who has outgrown a forward-facing child seat but is too short to properly use a lap/shoulder belt needs to use a booster seat. Of the different types of booster seats available, we recommend those that allow the child to use the car's lap/shoulder belt directly, without a shield, as shown.



A child may continue using a booster seat until the top of the child's ears are level with the top of the vehicle's headrest, if there is one, or seat-back if there is not. When a child reaches this height and the child's legs are long enough to bend over the front of the seat when the child's back is against the vehicle seat back, the child is tall enough to use the lap/shoulder belt without a booster.

Maintaining a Proper Sitting Position

After choosing a good place for a larger child to sit, and seeing that the child's lap/shoulder belt is securely latched and properly fits the child, parents need to make sure the child maintains a proper sitting position.

To sit in a "proper position," a child must sit up straight with their back against the seat, the lap portion of the seat belt positioned snugly over their hips, and the shoulder portion of the belt resting across their chest and shoulder.

If a child slouches down, they could "submarine" under the belt during a crash, and the seat belt could cause very serious injuries. If a child lies down, scoots forward on the seat, leans forward, turns sideways or puts their feet up on the back of the seat in front of them or the dashboard, their chance of being injured in any kind of crash is greatly increased.

In addition, if a child is out of position in the front seat, and the vehicle has a passenger airbag, the child can be seriously or fatally injured if struck by an inflating airbag. If the driver brakes before a collision and the child is thrown forward, the chance of injury from an inflating airbag is further increased.

We urge parents to explain these hazards to larger children and encourage them to maintain a good sitting position whenever they ride in a vehicle.

*P a r t 5****Guidelines by Vehicle Year & Model***

This section is intended as a quick reference to help answer customer questions about

how to properly protect children in specific 1986 through 1998 Honda and Acura vehicles. Since recommendations vary depending on the number of seating positions, the type of seat belts in each position, and whether or not the vehicle has a passenger airbag, we have grouped the recommendations into 10 configurations. To use this section, first locate the vehicle year and model below, then turn to the appropriate page.

1986-1998 ACURA MODELS

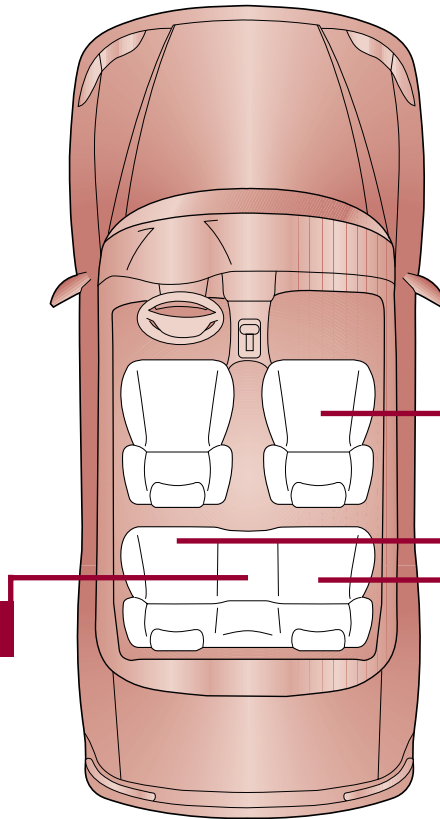
Model & Year	Page	Model & Year	Page	Model & Year	Page
EL Sedan		Integra Hatchback		Legend Sedan	
1997-1998	30	1987-1993	26	1987-1990	26
CL Coupe		1994 RS non-SRS (front passenger)	26	1991-1995	28
1997-1998	30	1994-1995	28	Legend Coupe	
TL Sedan		1996-1998	30	1987-1990	26
1996-1998	30	Integra Sedan		1991-1995	28
RL Sedan		1987-1993	26	Vigor Sedan	
1996-1998	30	1994 RS non-SRS (front passenger)	26	1992	26
NSX		1994-1995	28	1993	28
1991-1992	27	1996-1998	30	1993 LS non-SRS (front passenger)	26
1993-1994	29			1994-1995	28
1995-1998	32				

1986-1998 HONDA MODELS

Model & Year	Page	Model & Year	Page	Model & Year	Page
Civic Sedan		CRX		Accord Wagon	
1986-1987	25	1986-1991	27	1991-1993	26
1988-1993	26			1994-1995	28
1994 LX non SRS	26	del Sol			
1994 other models	28	1993	27	Prelude	
1995 LX SE & LX non SRS	26	1994-1995	29	1986-1987	25
1995 other models	28	1996-1997	32	1988-1992	26
1996-1998	30			1993 S model	26
		Accord Hatchback		1993 other models	28
Civic Wagon		1987-1989	26	1994	28
1986-1987	25			1995 S model	26
1988-1991	26	Accord Coupe		1995 other models	28
		1988-1992	26	1996-1998	30
Civic Hatchback		1993 except SE	26		
1986-1987	25	1993 SE	28	Odyssey	
1988-1993	26	1994-1995	28	1995-1998	31
1994 CX non SRS	26	1996-1997	30		
1994 other models	28	1998	33	CR-V	
1995 CX non SRS	26			1997-1998	30
1995 other models	28	Accord Sedan			
1996-1998 CX (no passenger SRS)	34	1986-1992	26		
1996-1998 other models	30	1993 except SE	26		
		1993 SE	28		
Civic Coupe		1994-1995	28		
1993	26	1996-1997	30		
1994-1995	28	1998	33		
1996-1998	30				

1986-1987 Civic Sedan
 1986-1987 Civic Wagon
 1986-1987 Civic Hatchback
 1986-1987 Prelude

Best positions: Back seat recommended for all children.



Lap belt

Infants: Child must be secured in rear-facing child seat (p. 13).

Small children: Child must be secured in front-facing child seat (p. 13).

Larger children: Child must use seat belt directly.

Lap/shoulder belt

Infants: Not recommended. If necessary, locking clip required to secure rear-facing child seat (p. 10).

Small children: Not recommended. If necessary, locking clip required to secure front-facing child seat (p. 10).

Larger children: Not recommended. If necessary, child must use seat belt directly, or booster that allows child to use seat belt. Move vehicle seat to rear-most position, have child sit straight up with back against the seat, make sure seat belt is properly secured.

Lap belt with locking retractor

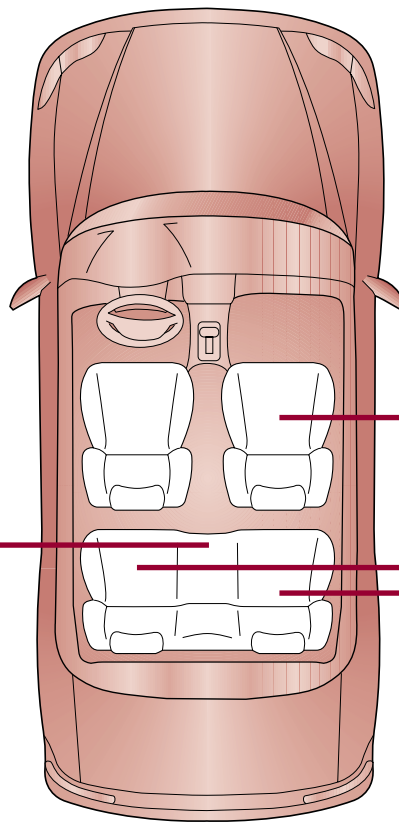
Infants: Child must be secured in rear-facing child seat (p. 15).

Small children: Child must be secured in front-facing child seat (p. 15).

Larger children: Child must use seat belt directly.

1988-1993 Civic Hatchback	1987-1989 Accord Hatchback	1987-1993 Integra Sedan
1994-1995 Civic Hatchback CX non SRS	1988-1992 Accord Coupe	1994 Integra Sedan RS no passenger SRS
1988-1993 Civic Sedan	1993 Accord Coupe except SE	1987-1993 Integra Hatchback
1994-1995 Civic Sedan LX SE & LX non SRS	1986-1992 Accord Sedan	1994 Integra Hatchback RS no passenger SRS
1988-1991 Civic Wagon	1993 Accord Sedan except SE	1987-1990 Legend Sedan
1993 Civic Coupe	1991-1993 Accord Wagon	1987-1990 Legend Coupe
	1988-1992 Prelude	1992 Vigor Sedan
	1993-1995 Prelude S model	1993 Vigor Sedan LS no passenger SRS

Best positions: Back seat recommended for all children.



5-passenger model shown

Lap/shoulder belt

Infants: Not recommended. If necessary, locking clip required to secure rear-facing child seat (p. 10).

Small children: Not recommended. If necessary, locking clip required to secure front-facing child seat (p. 10).

Larger children: Not recommended. If necessary, child must use seat belt directly, or booster that allows child to use seat belt. Move vehicle seat to rear-most position, have child sit straight up with back against the seat, make sure seat belt is properly secured.

Lap belt

Infants: Child must be secured in rear-facing child seat (p. 13).

Small children: Child must be secured in front-facing child seat (p. 13).

Larger children: Not recommended. Lap/shoulder belts in outer back seat positions provide better protection.

Lap/shoulder belt

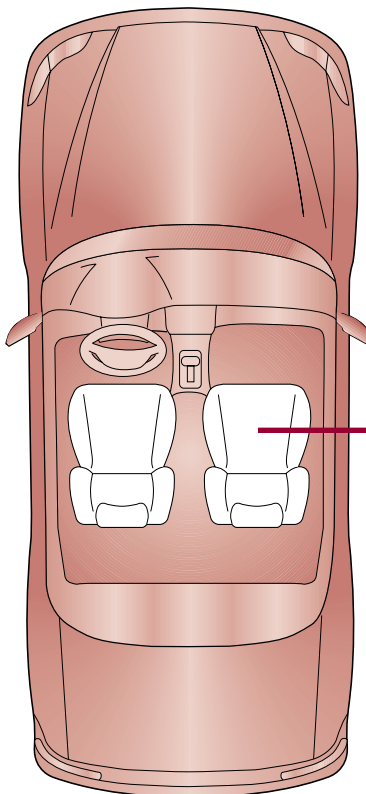
Infants: Locking clip required to secure rear-facing child seat (p. 10).

Small children: Locking clip required to secure front-facing child seat (p. 10).

Larger children: Recommended positions. Child must use seat belt directly, or booster that allows child to use seat belt.

1986-1991 CRX
1993 del Sol
1991-1992 NSX

Note: Since these automobiles do not have a back seat, they are not recommended for child passengers. If it is necessary for a child to ride in the passenger's seat, follow the instructions provided.



Lap/shoulder belt

Infants: Not recommended. If necessary, locking clip required to secure rear-facing child seat (p. 10).

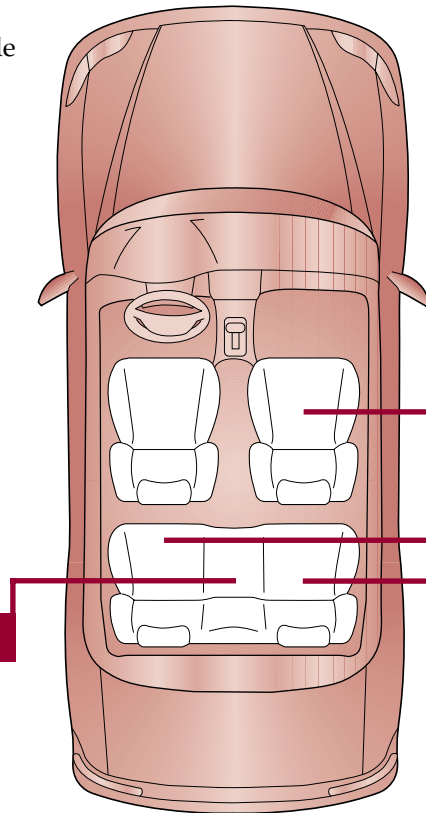
Small children: Not recommended. If necessary, locking clip required to secure front-facing child seat (p. 10).

Larger children: Not recommended. If necessary, child must use seat belt directly, or booster that allows child to use seat belt. Move vehicle seat to rear-most position, have child sit straight up with back against the seat, make sure seat belt is properly secured.

1994-1995 Civic Sedan with dual SRS	1993 Accord Sedan SE	1994-1995 Integra Hatchback
1994-1995 Civic Hatchback with dual SRS	1994-1995 Accord Sedan	1994-1995 Integra Sedan
1994-1995 Civic Coupe	1994-1995 Accord Wagon	1991-1995 Legend Sedan
1993 Accord Coupe SE	1993-1995 Prelude except S model	1991-1995 Legend Coupe
1994-1995 Accord Coupe		1993 Vigor Sedan except LS non-SRS
		1994-1995 Vigor Sedan

Best positions: Back seat recommended for all children.

Front seat: The passenger airbag poses serious risks to children. The airbag inflates with enough force to kill or seriously injure an infant in a rear-facing child seat. Small children and larger children are also at risk. If the vehicle seat is too far forward, or the driver brakes before a collision and the child's head is thrown forward, or the child is unrestrained or out of position, an inflating airbag can kill or seriously injure the child.



5-passenger model shown

Lap/shoulder belt & passenger airbag

Infants: Never, due to passenger airbag hazard.

Small children: Not recommended due to passenger airbag hazard. If necessary, move vehicle seat to rear-most position and use locking clip to secure front-facing child seat (p. 10).

Larger children: Not recommended due to passenger airbag hazard. If necessary, child must use seat belt directly, or booster that allows child to use seat belt. Move vehicle seat to rear-most position, have child sit straight up with back against the seat, and make sure seat belt is properly secured.

Lap belt

Infants: Child must be secured in rear-facing child seat (p. 13).

Small children: Child must be secured in front-facing child seat (p. 13).

Larger children: Not recommended. Lap/shoulder belts in outer back seat positions provide better protection.

Lap/shoulder belt

Infants: Locking clip required to secure rear-facing child seat (p. 10).

Small children: Locking clip required to secure front-facing child seat (p. 10).

Larger children: Recommended positions. Child must use seat belt directly, or booster that allows child to use seat belt.

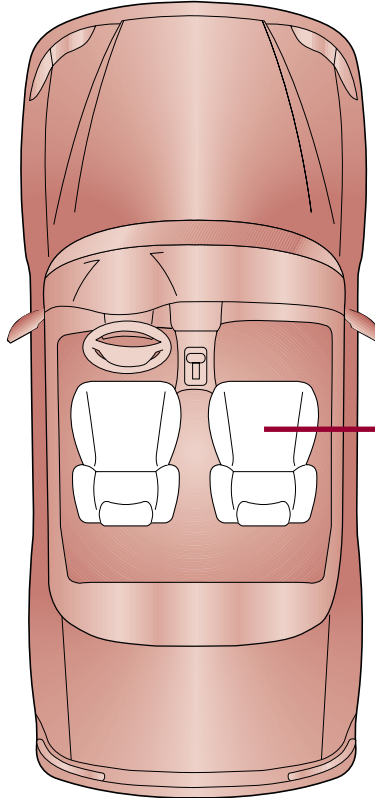
1994-1995 del Sol
1993-1994 NSX

Note: Since these automobiles do not have a back seat, they are not recommended for child passengers. In addition, these cars have a passenger airbag which poses serious risks to children.

Never place a rear-facing child seat in the passenger seat. The airbag inflates with enough force to kill or seriously injure an infant.

Small children and larger children are also at risk. If the vehicle seat is too far forward, or the driver brakes before a collision and the child's head is thrown forward, or the child is unrestrained or out of position, an inflating airbag can kill or seriously injure the child.

If it is necessary to place a small child or larger child in the front passenger seat, follow the instructions provided.



Lap/shoulder belt & passenger airbag

Infants: Never, due to passenger airbag hazard.

Small children: Not recommended, due to passenger airbag hazard. If necessary, move vehicle seat to rear-most position, and use locking clip to secure front-facing child seat (p. 10).

Larger children: Not recommended, due to passenger airbag hazard. If necessary, child must use seat belt directly, or booster that allows child to use seat belt. Move vehicle seat to rear-most position, have child sit straight up with back against the seat, and make sure seat belt is properly secured.

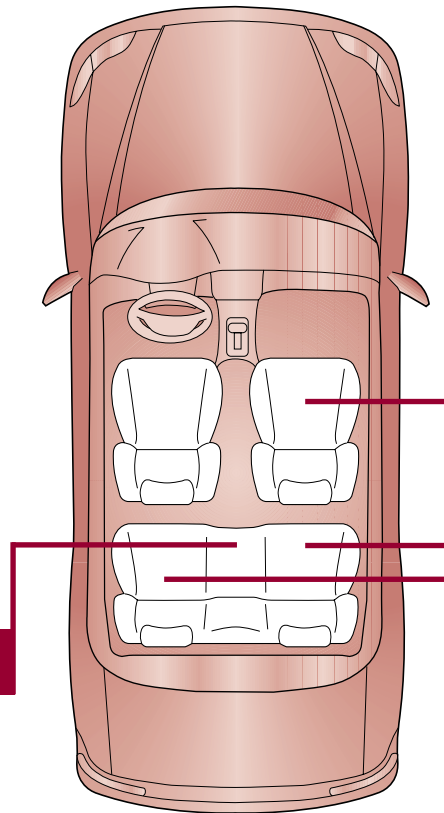
1996-1998 Civic Sedan
 1996-1998 Civic Hatchback
 except CX non SRS
 1996-1998 Civic Coupe
 1996-1997 Accord Coupe

1996-1997 Accord Sedan
 1996-1998 Prelude
 1997-1998 CR-V
 1997-1998 EL Sedan
 1997-1998 CL Coupe

1996-1998 TL Sedan
 1996-1998 RL Sedan
 1996-1998 Integra Hatchback
 1996-1998 Integra Sedan

Best positions: Back seat recommended for all children.

Front seat: The passenger airbag poses serious risks to children. The airbag inflates with enough force to kill or seriously injure an infant in a rear-facing child seat. Small children and larger children are also at risk. If the vehicle seat is too far forward, or the driver brakes before a collision and the child's head is thrown forward, or the child is unrestrained or out of position, an inflating airbag can kill or seriously injure the child.



5-passenger model shown

Lap belt

Infants: Child must be secured in rear-facing child seat (p. 13).

Small children: Child must be secured in front-facing child seat (p. 13).

Larger children: Not recommended. Lap/shoulder belts in outer back seat positions provide better protection.

Lap/shoulder belt with lockable retractor & passenger airbag

Infants: Never, due to passenger airbag hazard.

Small children: Not recommended due to passenger airbag hazard. If necessary, move vehicle seat to rear-most position and activate lockable retractor to secure front-facing child seat (p. 12).

Larger children: Not recommended due to passenger airbag hazard. If necessary, child must use seat belt directly, or booster that allows child to use seat belt. Move vehicle seat to rear-most position, have child sit straight up with back against the seat, and make sure seat belt is properly secured.

Lap/shoulder belt with lockable retractor

Infants: Lockable retractor must be activated to secure rear-facing child seat (p. 12).

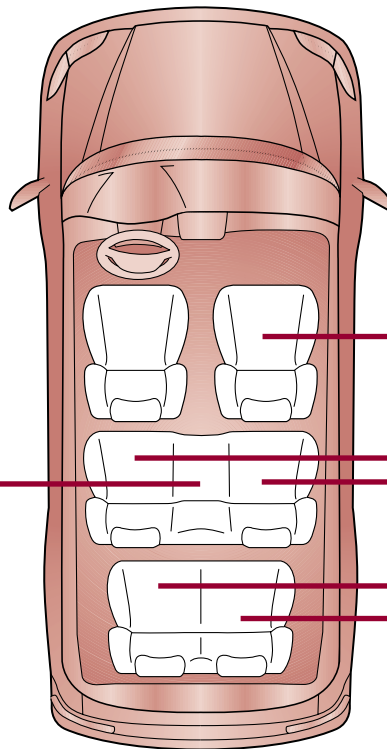
Small children: Lockable retractor must be activated to secure front-facing child seat (p. 12).

Larger children: Recommended positions. Child must use seat belt directly, or booster that allows child to use seat belt.

1995-1998 Odyssey

Best positions: Second or third row seats recommended for all children.

Front seat: The passenger airbag poses serious risks to children. The airbag inflates with enough force to kill or seriously injure an infant in a rear-facing child seat. Small children and larger children are also at risk. If the vehicle seat is too far forward, or the driver brakes before a collision and the child's head is thrown forward, or the child is unrestrained or out of position, an inflating airbag can kill or seriously injure the child.



7-passenger model shown

Lap/shoulder belt with lockable retractor & passenger airbag

Infants: Never, due to passenger airbag hazard.

Small children: Not recommended due to passenger airbag hazard. If necessary, move vehicle seat to rear-most position and activate lockable retractor to secure front-facing child seat (p. 12).

Larger children: Not recommended due to passenger airbag hazard. If necessary, child must use seat belt directly, or booster that allows child to use seat belt. Move vehicle seat to rear-most position, have child sit straight up with back against the seat, and make sure seat belt is properly secured.

Lap belt

Infants: Child must be secured in rear-facing child seat (p. 13).

Small children: Child must be secured in front-facing child seat (p. 13).

Larger children: Not recommended. Lap/shoulder belts in outer second and third row seats provide better protection.

Lap/shoulder belt with lockable retractor

Infants: Lockable retractor must be activated to secure rear-facing child seat (p. 12).

Small children: Lockable retractor must be activated to secure front-facing child seat (p. 12).

Larger children: Recommended positions. Child must use seat belt directly, or booster that allows child to use seat belt.

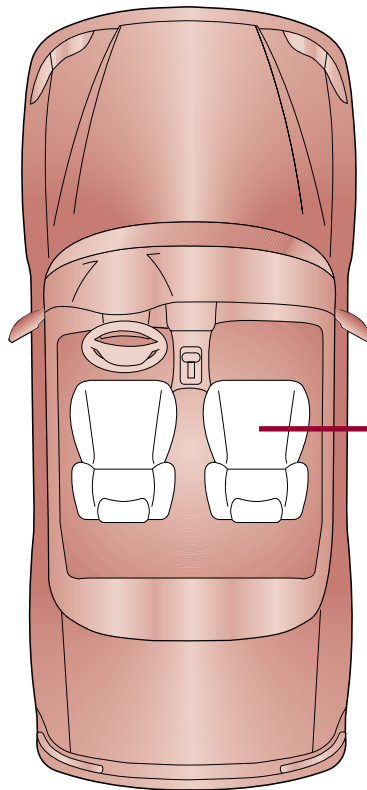
1996-1997 del Sol
1995-1998 NSX

Note: Since these automobiles do not have a back seat, they are not recommended for child passengers. In addition, these cars have a passenger airbag which poses serious risks to children.

Never place a rear-facing child seat in the passenger seat. The airbag inflates with enough force to kill or seriously injure an infant.

Small children and larger children are also at risk. If the vehicle seat is too far forward, or the driver brakes before a collision and the child's head is thrown forward, or the child is unrestrained or out of position, an inflating airbag can kill or seriously injure the child.

If it is necessary to place a small child or larger child in the front passenger seat, follow the instructions provided.



Lap/shoulder belt with lockable retractor & passenger airbag

Infants: Never, due to passenger airbag hazard.

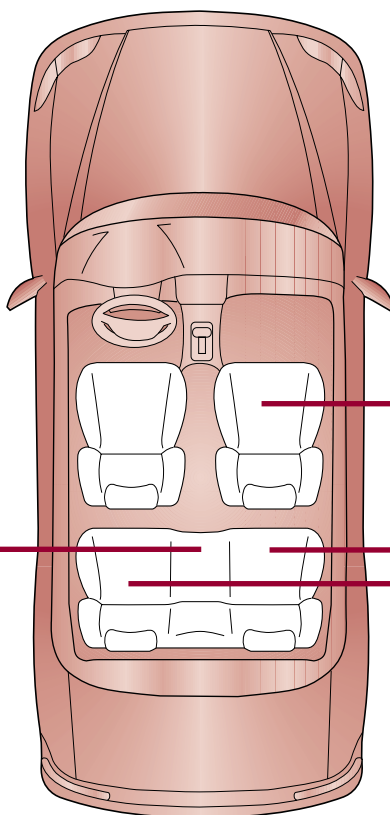
Small children: Not recommended due to passenger airbag hazard. If necessary, move vehicle seat to rear-most position and activate lockable retractor to secure front-facing child seat (p. 12).

Larger children: Not recommended due to passenger airbag hazard. If necessary, child must use seat belt directly, or booster that allows child to use seat belt. Move vehicle seat to rear-most position, have child sit straight up with back against the seat, and make sure seat belt is properly secured.

1998 Accord Coupe
1998 Accord Sedan

Best positions: Back seat recommended for all children.

Front seat: The passenger airbag poses serious risks to children. The airbag inflates with enough force to kill or seriously injure an infant in a rear-facing child seat. Small children and larger children are also at risk. If the vehicle seat is too far forward, or the driver brakes before a collision and the child's head is thrown forward, or the child is unrestrained or out of position, an inflating airbag can kill or seriously injure the child.



Lap/shoulder belt with lockable retractor

Infants: Lockable retractor must be activated to secure rear-facing child seat (p. 12).

Small children: Lockable retractor must be activated to secure front-facing child seat (p. 12).

Larger children: Recommended position. Child must use seat belt directly, or booster that allows child to use seat belt.

Lap/shoulder belt with lockable retractor & passenger airbag

Infants: Never, due to passenger airbag hazard.

Small children: Not recommended due to passenger airbag hazard. If necessary, move vehicle seat to rear-most position and activate lockable retractor to secure front-facing child seat (p. 12).

Larger children: Not recommended due to passenger airbag hazard. If necessary, child must use seat belt directly, or booster that allows child to use seat belt. Move vehicle seat to rear-most position, have child sit straight up with back against the seat, and make sure seat belt is properly secured.

Lap/shoulder belt with lockable retractor

Infants: Lockable retractor must be activated to secure rear-facing child seat (p. 12).

Small children: Lockable retractor must be activated to secure front-facing child seat (p. 12).

Larger children: Recommended positions. Child must use seat belt directly, or booster that allows child to use seat belt.

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