The Seat Belt System and How It Works (Canada) (cont'd)

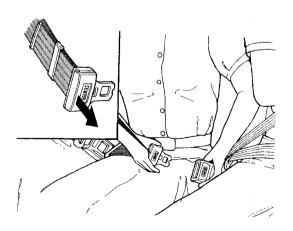
To unlatch the seat belt, push the red PRESS button on the buckle. Guide the belt across your body to the door pillar. If the belt doesn't retract easily, pull it out and check for twists or kinks.



Wearing the Lap Belt

1.Pull the latch plate across your hips and insert it into the buckle marked CENTER.

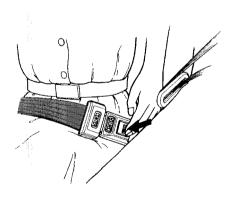
If the belt is too short, hold the latch plate at a right angle and pull to extend the belt. Insert the latch plate into the buckle.



2. Position the belt as low as possible across your hips and pelvic bones, not across your stomach. Pull the loose end of the belt to adjust for a snug but comfortable fit.



To unlatch the belt, push the red PRESS button on the buckle.



The Seat Belt System and How It Works (General)

Advice For Pregnant Women

Protecting the mother is the best way to protect her unborn child. Therefore, a pregnant woman should wear a properly-positioned seat belt whenever she drives or rides in a car.

You should always use a lap and shoulder belt combination. Remember to keep the front lap belt or the lap portion of the lap/ shoulder belt, as low as possible (see page 10).

Each time you have a check-up, ask your doctor if it is okay for you to drive and how you should position your seat belt.



Seat Belt Maintenance

For safety, you should check the condition of your seat belts regularly.

Pull out each belt fully and look for frays, cuts, burns, and wear. Check that the latches work smoothly and the lap/shoulder belts retract easily. Any belt not in good condition or not working properly should be replaced.

If a seat belt is worn during a crash, have your dealer replace the belt and check the anchors for damage.

If your seat belts get dirty, you can use a soft brush with a mixture of mild soap and warm water to clean them. Do not use bleach, dye, or cleaning solvents. They can weaken the belt material. Let the belts air-dry before you use the car.

Dirt build-up in the metal loops of the seat belt anchors can cause the belts to retract slowly. Wipe the inside of the loops with a clean cloth dampened in isopropyl alcohol or a mixture of mild soap and warm water.

Additional Safety Information

While seat belts are obviously important parts of your occupant protection system, you should know that sitting upright, adjusting the head restraints to the proper position, securely closing and locking the doors, and stowing things properly can increase your safety and possibly even save your life.

Seat-back Position

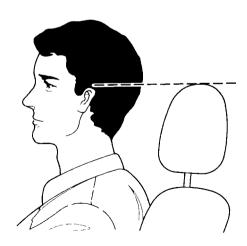
The seat-backs should be in an upright position for you and your passengers to get the most protection from the seat belts.

If you recline a seat-back, you will reduce the protective capability of your seat belt. The farther a seat-back is reclined, the greater the risk that you will slide under the belt in a severe crash and be very seriously injured.

For information on how to adjust the seat-back, see page 6.

Head Restraint Position

Head restraints can help protect you from whiplash and other injuries. For the best protection, the top of the head restraint should be even with the top of your ears, or as high as possible. For instructions on how to adjust the head restraints, see page $\,7\,$.



Additional Safety Information (cont'd)

Door Locks

It is very important that your doors be securely closed and locked before driving. On cars with automatic front shoulder belts, the seat belts will not move to their rearward position if the door is not completely closed.

It is not safe to leave your car doors unlocked. A passenger, especially a child, could open a door and accidentally fall out. Also, there is a greater chance of being thrown out of the car during a crash when the doors are not locked.

Storing Cargo Safely

Before you drive, make sure you first securely store or tie down any items that could be thrown around the car and hurt someone, or interfere with your ability to operate the controls.

Do not put any items on top of the rear shelf. They can block your view and they could be thrown about the car in a crash.

Be sure to keep compartment doors closed when the car is moving. If a front passenger hits the door of an open glove box, for example, he could injure his knees.

Driving With Pets

Loose pets can be a hazard while you are driving. An unrestrained pet can interfere with your ability to drive the car. In a crash or sudden stop, loose pets or cages can be thrown around inside the car and hurt you or your passengers. It is also for their safety that pets should be properly restrained in your car.

The recommended way to restrain a medium-sized or larger dog is with a special traveling harness. This harness can be secured to the rear seat with a seat belt. Travel harnesses are available at pet stores.

A small dog, cat, or other small animal will be safest in a pet carrier with rigid sides. Choose a style that allows you to secure it to the car's seat by routing a seat belt through the carrier's handle.

For further information, contact your veterinarian or local animal protection society.

Child Safety

Children depend on adults to protect them. To help make sure we do, every state and Canadian province has laws requiring infants and young children to be properly restrained whenever they ride in a car.

AWARNING

An infant or child who is not properly restrained can be killed or seriously injured in a crash.

Be sure any child too small for seat belts is properly secured in a child restraint.

Where Should Children Sit?

According to accident statistics, children of all sizes and ages are safer when they are properly restrained in the rear seat rather than the front seat.

We recommend that, whenever possible, you secure your child's infant or toddler seat in the center position of the rear seat with the lap belt.

Because the front lap belt cannot be manually tightened, we strongly recommend that you do not put an infant seat or toddler seat in the front seat of U.S. cars. A child seat can slip or tip under normal driving conditions.

We also recommend that any child who is too large to use an infant or toddler seat ride in one of the outside positions of the rear seat. The child should then wear the lap/shoulder belt properly for protection.



Important Safety Reminders

- Never hold a baby or child on your lap when riding in a car. If you are wearing your seat belt, the violent forces created during a crash will tear the child from your arms. The child could be seriously hurt or killed.
- If you are holding a child and not wearing a seat belt in a crash, you could crush the child against the inside of the car.
- Never put your seat belt over yourself and a child. During a crash, the belt could press deep into the child, causing serious internal injuries.
- Two children should never use the same seat belt. If they do, they could be very seriously injured in a crash.
- If you are driving with small children in the car, you should use the childproof door locks to prevent them from opening the rear doors (see page 5).

General Guidelines for Restraining Children Under 40 Pounds (18kg)

Use an approved child seat. The seat must meet Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard 213 (FMVSS-213) or Canadian Motor Vehicle Safety Standards. Look for the manufacturer's statement of compliance on the box and seat.

Use a seat of the right size. Make sure the seat fits your child. Check the seat's instructions and labels for height and weight limits.

Secure the child seat to the car. All approved child seats are designed to be secured in the car seat by the lap belt or the lap belt portion of a lap/shoulder belt. A child whose seat is not properly secured to the car can be endangered in a crash.

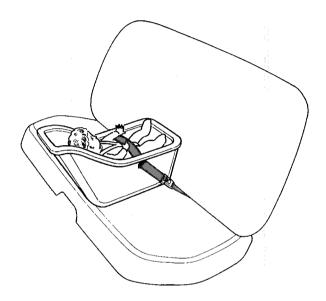
To properly route a seat belt through a child seat, follow the seat maker's instructions. If you use a lap/shoulder belt, be sure you install a locking clip on the belt (see page 35).

Secure the child in the child seat. Make sure the infant or child is firmly secured to the child seat. Use the straps provided, and carefully follow the manufacturer's instructions.

Child Safety (cont'd)

Restraining an Infant Who Weighs Less Than 20 Pounds (9 kg)

An infant up to about 20 pounds (9 kg) must be restrained in an infant seat or a convertible seat designed for a baby. Because infants must ride in a reclining position, be sure the infant seat always faces the REAR of the car as shown.



We recommend that, whenever possible, you put the infant seat in the center position of the rear seat and secure it to the car with the lap belt.

If you decide to put an infant seat in a seating position that has a lap/shoulder belt, you must use a locking clip with the car's lap/shoulder belt (see page 35).

Because the front lap belt cannot be manually tightened, we strongly recommend that you do not put an infant seat in the front seat of U.S. cars. A child seat can slip or tip under normal driving conditions.

Restraining a Child Who Weighs Between 20 and 40 Pounds (9 — 18 kg)

Toddler seats are designed for children who weigh between 20 and 40 pounds (9 — 18 kg). The preferred place to put a toddler seat is the center position of the rear seat. Use the car's lap belt to secure the seat to the car.



If you decide to put a toddler seat in a seating position that has a lap/shoulder belt, you must use a locking clip with the car's lap/shoulder belt (see page 35).

Because the front lap belt cannot be manually tightened, we strongly recommend that you do not put a toddler seat in the front seat of U.S. cars. A child seat can slip or tip under normal driving conditions.

Child Safety (cont'd)

Restraining a Child Who Weighs Over 40 Pounds (18 kg)

We recommend that, whenever possible, a child who has outgrown a toddler seat ride in one of the outside positions of the rear seat and use a lap/shoulder belt.



Put the lap/shoulder belt on your child and check its fit. The shoulder belt should fit over the collarbone and across the chest. The lap belt should sit low on your child's hips, not across the stomach.

If the shoulder belt crosses the neck, have your child move toward the center of the rear seat until the belt fits properly. If the belt still crosses the child's neck, you should use a booster seat.

Several styles of booster seats are available. We recommend a design that allows the child to use the car's lap/shoulder belt.

Whatever style is used, follow the booster seat manufacturer's instructions.

Using a Seat Belt Locking Clip

Always use a seat belt locking clip when you secure a child seat to your car with a lap/shoulder seat belt. This helps prevent a child seat from shifting position or overturning.

A locking clip is usually included with the child seat. If you need a clip, contact the seat's manufacturer or a store that sells child restraints.

To install a locking clip, do the following:

- 1. Place the child restraint in the desired position. Route the lap/ shoulder belt through the restraint according to the seat manufacturer's instructions.
- 2. Insert the latch plate into the buckle. Pull on the shoulder part of the belt to make sure there is no slack in the lap portion.
- Tightly grasp the belt near the latch plate. Pinch both parts of the belt together so they won't slip through the latch plate. Unbuckle the seat belt.
- 4. Install the locking clip as shown. Position the clip as close as possible to the latch plate.



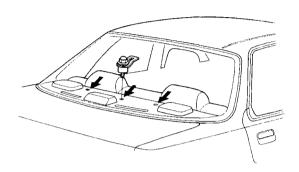
Insert the latch plate into the buckle. Push and pull on the child seat to verify that it is held firmly in place. If it is not, repeat these steps until the restraint is secure.

Child Safety (cont'd)

Using Child Restraints With Tethers

Your Acura has three attachment points for tether-style child seats. Remove the cover from the desired attachment point shown in the illustration, then install the tether hardware that came with the child seat. Tighten the bolt to:

22 N·m(2.2 kg-m, 16 lb-ft)



If you are not sure how to install the bracket, have it installed by your Acura dealer.

If you need an anchor plate and mounting hardware, you can obtain them by writing to:

Acura Division Customer Relations Office American Honda Motor Co., Inc. 1919 Torrance Blvd. Torrance, CA 90501-2746

Canadian Cars

The anchor plate and mounting hardware for a top tether are supplied with the car. When installing, make sure the toothed washer is on the bottom of the bolt.

The supplied anchor plate is designed only for mounting a child restraint. Do not use it for any other purpose.

Storing a Child Seat

When you are not using an infant seat or other child restraint, either remove it or make sure it is properly secured so it cannot be thrown around the car during a crash.

Anti-lock Brake System (ABS)

Anti-lock Brakes (US: GS, Canada: LS/GS)

Your car has an Anti-lock Brake System (ABS). This system helps you to maintain stopping and steering control. It does this by helping to prevent the wheels from locking up and skidding.

The ABS is always "ON". It requires no special effort or driving technique. You will feel a pulsation in the brake pedal when the ABS activates.

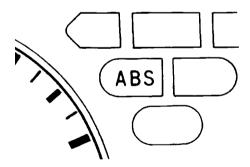
Activation varies with the amount of traction your tires have. On dry pavement, you will need to press on the brake pedal very hard before you feel the pedal pulsation that means the ABS has activated.

However, you may feel the ABS activate immediately if you are trying to stop on snow or ice.

Under all conditions, the ABS is helping to prevent the wheels from locking so you can retain steering control. You should continue to press on the brake pedal with the same force.

You may feel a slight movement of the brake pedal just after you start the engine. This is the ABS working.

The ABS is self-checking. If anything goes wrong, the ABS indicator on the instrument panel comes on (see page 46).



This means the Anti-lock function of the braking system has shut down. The brakes still work like a conventional system providing normal stopping ability. You should have the dealer inspect your car as soon as possible.