Installing an Infant Seat With the Lap Belt

To install a rear-facing child seat in the center back seat with the lap belt, follow instruction number 1 on page 26 for routing and latching the seat belt. Then pull hard on the loose end of the belt to remove any slack (it may help to put weight on the child seat while pulling on the belt). Finally, follow instruction number 5 on page 27 to verify that the child seat is secure.

Infant Seat Installation Tips

For proper protection, an infant must ride in a reclined, or semi-reclined position. To determine the proper reclining angle, check with the baby's doctor, or follow the seat maker's recommendations.

To achieve the desired reclining angle, it may help to put a rolled-up towel under the toe of the child seat, as shown above.

When properly installed, a rear-facing child seat may prevent a driver or a front seat passenger from moving the seat as far back as recommended (see page 10). Or it may prevent them from locking their seat-back in the desired upright position (see page 11).

In either case, we recommend that you place the child seat directly behind the front passenger seat, move the front seat as far forward as needed, and leave it
unoccupied. You may also wish to get a smaller child seat that allows you to safely carry a front passenger.

Additional Precautions for Infants

- **Never hold a baby on your lap.** If you are not wearing a seat belt in a crash, you could be thrown forward into the dashboard and crush the child.

  If you are wearing a seat belt, the baby can be torn from your arms. For example, if the vehicle crashes into a parked vehicle at 30 mph (48 km/h), a 20 lb (9 kg) baby will become a 600 lb (275 kg) force, and you will not be able to hold it.

- **Never put a seat belt over yourself and a baby.** During a crash, the belt could press deep into the child and cause very serious injuries.

Protecting Small Children

**Child Seat Type**

A child who can sit up without support, and who fits within the child seat maker’s weight and height limits, should be restrained in a forward-facing upright child seat.
Of the different seats available, we recommend those that have a five-point harness system as shown.

**Child Seat Placement**

In this vehicle, the best place to install a forward-facing child seat is in one of the seating positions in the back seat.

**Placing a forward-facing child seat in the front seat of a vehicle equipped with a passenger’s 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 passenger’s airbag can strike the child with enough force to cause very serious or fatal injuries. If a small child must be closely watched, we recommend that another adult sit in the back seat with the child.

If it is necessary to put a forward facing child seat in the front, move the vehicle seat as far to the rear as possible, be sure the child seat is firmly secured to the vehicle, and that the child is properly strapped in the seat.

### WARNING

Improperly placing a forward-facing child seat in the front seat can result in injury or death if the airbags inflate.

If you must place a forward-facing child seat in the front, move the vehicle seat as far back as possible and properly restrain the child.

**Installing a Child Seat With a Lap/Shoulder Belt**

The retractors in the lap/shoulder belts of the outer back and front passenger seating positions have a locking mechanism that can be activated to secure a child seat.

The following pages provide instructions on how to secure a forward-facing child seat with this type of belt.

See page 32 for how to secure a forward-facing child seat in the center back seat with the lap belt.
1. With the child seat in the desired seating position, route the belt through the child seat according to the seat maker’s instructions, then insert the latch plate into the buckle.

2. To activate the lockable retractor, slowly 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).

3. After the belt has retracted, tug on it. If the belt is locked, you will not be able to pull it out. If you can pull the belt out, it is not locked and you will need to repeat these steps.

4. After confirming that the belt is locked, grab the shoulder part of the belt near the buckle and pull up to remove any slack from the lap part of the belt. Remember, if the lap part of the belt is not tight, the child seat will not be secure.
may help to put weight on the child seat, or push on the back of the seat while pulling up on the belt.

5. 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, unlash the belt, allow it to retract fully, then repeat these steps.

To deactivate the locking mechanism in order to remove a child seat, unlash the buckle, unroute the seat belt, and let the belt fully retract.

Installing a Child Seat With the Lap Belt

To install a forward-facing child seat in the center back seat with the lap belt, follow instruction number 1 on page 31 for routing and latching the seat belt. Then pull hard on the loose end of the belt to remove any slack (it may help to put weight on the child
seat while pulling on the belt). Finally, follow instruction number 5 on page 32 to verify that the child seat is secure.

Additional Precautions for Small Children

- **Never hold a small child in your lap.** If you are not wearing a seat belt in a crash, you could be thrown forward into the dashboard and crush the child.

  If you are wearing a seat belt, the child can be torn from your arms during a crash. For example, if the vehicle crashes into a parked vehicle at 30 mph (48km/h), a 30 lb (14 kg) child will become a 900 lb (410 kg) force, and you will not be able to hold it.

- **Never put a seat belt over yourself and a child.** During a crash, the belt could press deep into the child and cause very serious injuries.

Protecting Larger Children

When a child reaches the recommended weight or height limit for a forward-facing child seat, the child should sit in one of the outer back seats and wear a lap/shoulder belt. A lap/shoulder belt provides better protection than a lap belt.

If a child is too short for the shoulder part of the belt to fit properly, we recommend that the child use a booster seat until they are tall enough to use the seat belt without a booster.

The following pages give instructions on how to check proper seat belt fit, what kind of booster seat to use if one is needed, and important precautions for children who must sit in the front seat.

The following pages give instructions on how to check proper seat belt fit, what kind of booster seat to use if one is needed, and important precautions for children who must sit in the front seat.

**WARNING**

Allowing a larger child to sit improperly in the front seat can result in injury or death if the airbags inflate.

If a larger child must sit in front, they should move the seat as far back as possible and wear the seat belt properly.
Checking Seat Belt Fit

To determine whether a lap/shoulder belt properly fits a child, first have the child put on the seat belt, following the instructions on page 13. Then check how the belt fits.

If the shoulder part of the belt rests over the child's collarbone and against the center of the chest, as shown above, the child is large enough to wear the seat belt.

However, if the belt touches or crosses the child's neck, the child needs to use a booster seat.

**Do not let a child wear a seat belt across their neck.** This could result in serious neck injuries during a crash.

**Do not let a child put the shoulder part of a seat belt behind their back or under their arm.** This could cause very serious injuries during a crash. It also increases the chance of a child sliding under the belt and being injured in a crash.

**Do not put any accessories on a seat belt.** Devices intended to improve occupant comfort, or reposition the shoulder part of a seat belt, severely compromise the protective capability of seat belts and increase the chance of serious injury in a crash.

**Two children should never use the same seat belt.** If they do, they could be very seriously injured in a crash.
Using a Booster Seat

If a child needs a booster seat, we recommend choosing a style that allows the child to use the lap/shoulder belt directly, without a shield, as shown above.

Whichever style you select, follow the booster seat maker’s instructions.

A child may continue using a booster seat until the tops of their ears are even with the top of the seat-back. When a child reaches this height, they should be tall enough to use the lap/shoulder belt without a booster.

When Can a Larger Child Sit in Front

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration recommends that all children age 12 and under ride in the back seat, properly restrained.

The back seat is the safest place for a child of any age or size.

In addition, the passenger’s airbag poses serious risks to children. If the seat is too far forward, or the child’s head is thrown forward during a collision, or the child is unrestrained or out of position, an inflating airbag can kill or seriously injure the child.

Of course, children vary widely. And while age may be one indicator of when a child can safely ride in the front, there are other important factors you should consider.
Physical Size — Physically, a child must be large enough for the lap/shoulder belt to properly fit over their hips, chest, and shoulder (see page 13). If the seat belt does not fit properly, the child should not sit in the front.

Maturity — To safely ride in the front, a child must be able to follow the rules, including sitting properly, and wearing the seat belt properly throughout the ride.

If you decide that a child can safely ride up front, be sure to:

- Carefully read the owner’s manual, and make sure you understand all seat belt instructions and all safety information.
- Move the vehicle seat to the rearmost position.
- Have the child sit up straight with their back against the seat and their feet on or near the floor.
- Check that the child’s seat belt is properly positioned and secured.
- Closely supervise the child. Even mature children sometimes need to be reminded to fasten their seat belt or to sit properly.

Using Child Seats With Tethers

Your vehicle has one attachment point in the middle of the rear floor for securing a tether-style child seat to the vehicle.

Since a tether can provide additional security, we recommend using a tether whenever one is required or available. (Tethers are required in
Canada. U.S. owners may check with the child seat maker to determine whether a tether is available for a particular child seat.)

Use the measurements shown in the illustration to locate the attachment point. Find the precut slits at that location, then use a razor blade to cut the carpet along the slits. Cut the carpet between these two lines at the front, and fold back the flap. Use a Phillips-head screwdriver to remove the screw.

**U.S. Models:** To attach the tether to the vehicle, you need to purchase the anchor plate and mounting hardware from your Honda dealer (part number 82410-SE3-C01).

**Canadian Models:** The anchor plate and mounting hardware came with the vehicle.

If a torque wrench was not used, see your Honda dealer as soon as possible to verify proper installation.

To attach a tether to a child seat, follow the child seat maker's instructions.

If you are not sure how to install the tether, or you need mounting hardware, contact your Honda dealer.

When installing tether hardware, make sure the toothed washer is on the bottom of the bolt. Tighten the bolt to: **22 N·m (16 lb-ft)**.