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**Road vehicles — Child seat presence  
and orientation detection system  
(CPOD) —**

**Part 3:  
Labelling**

*Véhicules routiers — Système de détection de la présence d'un siège  
enfant et de son orientation (CPOD) —*

*Partie 3: Étiquetage*

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## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 22, *Road vehicles*, Subcommittee SC 36, *Safety and impact testing*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 22239-3:2009), which has been technically revised.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- Improved appearance of the labels;
- Implementation of the ISO registered signs and symbols;
- Status of Annex A changed to normative;
- Informative Annex B removed; and
- Updated references.

A list of all parts in the ISO/TS 22239 series can be found on the ISO website.

# Road vehicles — Child seat presence and orientation detection system (CPOD) —

## Part 3: Labelling

**IMPORTANT** — The electronic file of this document contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of the document. Users should therefore consider printing this document using a colour printer.

### 1 Scope

This document specifies instructions for use as well as labelling requirements of child restraint systems (CRS) and vehicles equipped with the child seat presence and orientation detection system (CPOD) specified in ISO/TS 22239-1, which enables the automatic recognition of CRS placed on a passenger seat.

### 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO/TS 22239-1:2017, *Road vehicles — Child seat presence and orientation detection system (CPOD) — Part 1: Specifications and test methods*

ISO 3864-4, *Graphical symbols — Safety colours and safety signs — Part 4: Colorimetric and photometric properties of safety sign materials*

### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO/TS 22239-1 apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

### 4 Labelling requirements

#### 4.1 CPOD symbol

The symbol for the automatic child seat presence and orientation detection system is shown in [Figure 1](#).



**Figure 1 — Symbol for automatic child seat presence and orientation detection system (CPOD), ISO 7000-2960**

## **4.2 Labelling of CPOD child restraint systems (CRS)**

### **4.2.1 Label content**

CPOD CRS in compliance with ISO/TS 22239-1 shall be labelled. The label should be as shown in Figure A.1. These labels are composed of the CPOD symbol in accordance with Figure 1 and additional elements. Added text instructions are permissible.

### **4.2.2 Minimum size**

The label size shall be at least (78 × 60) mm for a vertical format of its two panels [Figure A.1 a)] or at least (95 × 35) mm for a horizontal format [Figure A.1 b)].

### **4.2.3 Visibility**

The label should be located such that it remains visible after installation of the child seat in the vehicle with no child in the child seat and the passenger door open.

### **4.2.4 Owner manual information**

The manufacturer's instructions for use of CRS equipped with CPOD in compliance with ISO/TS 22239, and the label in accordance with Figure A.1, shall draw the attention of the user to the fact that the system can operate only if the passenger seat in the vehicle is also equipped with CPOD.

## **4.3 Labelling of CPOD vehicles**

### **4.3.1 Label content**

Vehicles having the passenger seat equipped with CPOD in compliance with ISO/TS 22239-1 shall be labelled. The label should be as shown in Figure A.2. This label shall consist of the CPOD symbol in accordance with Figure 1 and additional elements. Added text instructions are permissible.

### **4.3.2 Minimum size**

The label shall be at least (50 × 100) mm.

### **4.3.3 Visibility**

The label shall be clearly visible from the outside when the passenger door is open.

### **4.3.4 Owner manual information**

The vehicle manufacturer's instructions for use of the vehicle CPOD system in compliance with ISO/TS 22239, and the label in accordance with Figure A.2 shall draw the attention of the user to the fact that the system can operate only if the child seat also has a CPOD system.

## 5 In-vehicle information

### 5.1 Message content and visibility

CPOD-equipped vehicles shall provide a message (tell-tale or display message), clearly visible to the driver, informing on the current detection status of the CRS on the front passenger seat. The message shall display the symbol shown in [Figure 1](#) and shall communicate the CRS detection status information in accordance with [Table 1](#).

**Table 1 — In-vehicle information**

Colour code	Message
Green (colour display) White (monochrome display)	Child in safe condition; CRS detected and correctly positioned [steady message; may be switched off by confirmation of the driver if the strategy of the original equipment manufacturer (OEM) permits]
Red (blinking)	CRS detected but not correctly positioned
Red + Restraint system malfunction indicator	System malfunction
No message	No CRS detected
NOTE Airbag status information is not covered by this message.	

### 5.2 Information strategy

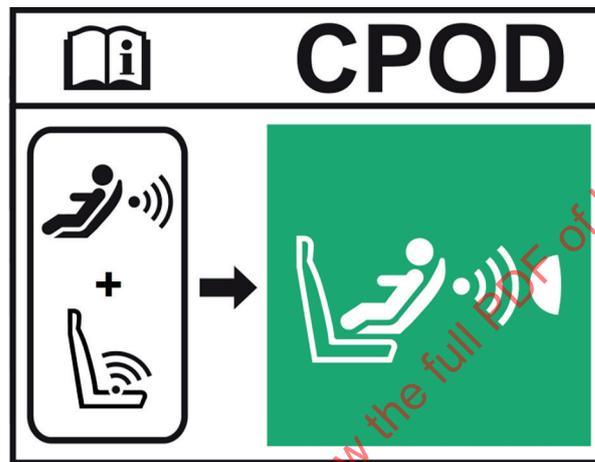
The driver information strategy of the vehicle manufacturer shall be in accordance with ISO/TS 22239-1:2017, Figure 6.

## Annex A (normative)

### Labels

#### A.1 CPOD child restraint system (CRS) label

The label for the CPOD CRS is given in Figure A.1<sup>1)</sup> for vertical and horizontal arrangements of the two panels.



NOTE 1 The label is shown at the minimum size.

a) Vertical layout



NOTE 2 The label is shown at the minimum size.

b) Horizontal layout

**Figure A.1 — Labelling of CPOD CRS**

#### A.2 Vehicle CPOD label

The label for a vehicle equipped with a CPOD system that detects and responds to a CPOD CRS is given in Figure A.2<sup>2)</sup> Elements of the label draw the attention of the user to the fact that the system can

1) ) The labels in Figures A.1 and A.2 contain registered safety sign ISO 7010-E014 and symbols (ISO 7000-2960 and ISO 7000-3198).

2) ) The labels in Figures A.1 and A.2 contain registered safety sign ISO 7010-E014 and symbols (ISO 7000-2960 and ISO 7000-3198).

operate as intended only if the CRS is also equipped with CPOD, and that further information is given in the owner's manual. When the CRS (child seat) is not equipped with the CPOD system, the warning message indicates not to install a rearward-facing child seat on the front passenger seat.



NOTE The label is shown at the minimum size.

Figure A.2 — Labelling of CPOD vehicles

### A.3 Colour

When the labels in Figures A.1 and A.2 are affixed to the CRS or to the vehicle, the colours in each label shall comply with the colour specifications in ISO 3864-4. The tighter colour region for each colour is recommended.