



Child Safety Seat Guide



- 1.** Infants and toddlers should remain in rear-facing seats in the back seat until a minimum of *age 2*, and as long as possible to the maximum height and weight limits for the seat.
- 2.** Toddlers and preschoolers 2 years or older should use a forward-facing safety seat with a harness in the back seat, and should use harnesses until at least 40 pounds.
- 3.** Once children outgrow weight and height limits for traditional safety seats, they should travel in belt-positioning booster seats in the back seat until the vehicle seat belt fits properly, typically when they have reached 4'9" in height and are between 8 and 12 years of age.
- 4.** Older children should travel in a lap and shoulder safety belt in the back seat once they outgrow a booster seat.

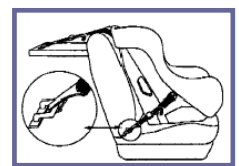
Step 1: Rear-Facing Seats

- Infants and toddlers should ride in infant or convertible seats.
- Infants and toddlers should remain in rear-facing seats in the back seat until a minimum of *age 2*, and as long as possible to the maximum height and weight limits for the seat.
- Read labels to determine the correct seat for age, weight and height. Maximum rear-facing weight range varies from 22- 35 pounds. Check instructions and labels carefully, as weight and height specifications vary.
- Seat should be semi-reclined at approximately 45 degrees when rear-facing; use angle indicator on safety seat.
- READ the instruction manual AND the safety belt/seat section in your vehicle manual for proper installation guidance.
- Children should always ride in the back seat. In some states (including Virginia), it is illegal to place a rear-facing seat in the front seat of a vehicle.
- NEVER put a rear-facing child in front of an active airbag.
- Install infant and convertible seats tightly in the vehicle—less than an inch of movement
- If using a safety belt to install, LOCK the vehicle safety belt to keep it tight—refer to labels on belt, vehicle owners manual, and car seat instruction manual
- Use the LATCH system if your vehicle and safety seat have such hardware (*see figure*). As of 2002, all vehicles are required to have the Lower Anchors and Tethers for Children (LATCH) System. Unless your vehicle and safety seat both have the anchor system, you will still need to use safety belts to secure your child's seat. Read vehicle owners manual carefully for proper positioning in the vehicle.
- Use either the LATCH or safety belt system to install, not both!
- Route harness straps at or below shoulders when rear-facing.
- Install harness snugly—webbing should be straight without sagging or permitting a fold.
- Fasten the chest clip at armpit level.



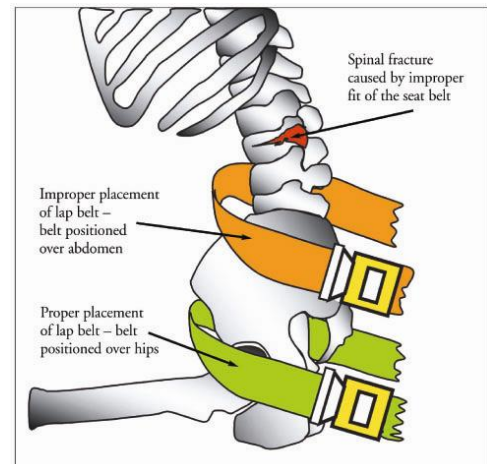
Step 2: Forward-Facing Seats

- Toddlers and preschoolers 2 years or older should use a forward-facing safety seat with a harness in the back seat, and should use harnesses until at least 40 pounds.
- Children should remain in safety seats with harness straps until at least 40 pounds or to the maximum weight limit for harness straps. Avoid graduating to a booster seat until at least 40 pounds (or later if possible).
- There are a variety of seat options: Convertible, Forward-facing, Combination Toddler/Booster seats.
- Read labels and seat instructions to determine the correct seat for age, weight and height. Maximum forward-facing harness weight range can vary from 40-85 pounds.
- Make sure child is within weight/height limits for the seat and head is more than one inch below the top of the car seat shell .
- READ the instruction manual AND the safety belt/seat section in your vehicle manual for proper installation guidance.
- Children under 13 years old should always ride in the back seat.
- Install safety seats tightly in the vehicle—less than an inch of movement.
- If using a safety belt to install, LOCK the vehicle safety belt to keep it tight—refer to labels on belt, vehicle owners manual, and car seat instruction manual.
- Use the top tether if your vehicle and safety seat have the hardware.
- Use the tether and LATCH system if your vehicle and safety seat have such hardware (*see figure*). As of 2002, all vehicles are required to have the Lower Anchors and Tethers for Children (LATCH) System. Unless your vehicle and safety seat both have the anchor system, you will still need to use safety belts to secure your child’s seat. Read vehicle owners manual carefully for proper positioning in the vehicle.
- Use either the LATCH or safety belt system to install, not both!
- Position the seat upright when forward-facing.
- Route harness straps at or above shoulders when forward-facing.
- Install harness snugly—webbing should be straight without sagging or permitting a fold.
- Fasten the chest clip at armpit level.



Step 3: Booster Seats

- Once children outgrow weight and height limits for traditional safety seats, they should travel in belt-positioning booster seats in the back seat until the vehicle seat belt fits properly, typically when they have reached 4'9" tall and are between 8 and 12 years of age.
- Using a booster seat with a lap/shoulder belt instead of just a safety belt reduces injury by 45% for 4 to 8-year-olds.
- Many states (including Virginia) require by law that children travel in a child seat or booster seat until at least age 8. Graduation out of a booster seat is determined by proper fit of a safety belt, and many small-frame youngsters will require a booster seat long past the minimum age.
- Booster seats raise children higher so the safety belt fits over strong, bony parts of the body (e.g., hips and chest). Seat belts fit poorly on children's bodies, increasing injury to soft and vulnerable parts of the body (e.g., stomach and neck). Booster seats keep children safe until they are big enough to safely use regular seat belts.
- If you answer "no" to any of the following questions, your child is not ready to come out of the booster seat:
 - Does the child sit all the way back in the seat?
 - Do the child's knees bend comfortably at the edge of the seat?
 - Does the shoulder belt cross the chest at the shoulder, not the neck?
 - Does the lap belt fit low and snug on the hip bones, touching the upper thighs?
 - Can the child stay seated like this for the whole trip?
- Booster seat weight and height ranges vary greatly. Read labels to determine the correct seat for age, weight and height.
- Both high-back and no-back boosters are available. High-back boosters are useful in vehicles that do not have head restraints or have low seat backs. Backless boosters are usually less expensive and are easier to move from vehicle to vehicle. Backless boosters can be safely used in vehicles with head restraints and high seat backs.
- Many high-back boosters are actually combination seats. They come with harnesses that can be used for smaller children and can then be removed for older children.
- READ the instruction manual AND the safety belt/seat section in your vehicle manual.
- Children should always ride in the back seat until age 13.



- Lap and shoulder belts are required with booster seats. If you have only lap belts in your car, there are some alternatives, including having shoulder belts installed in your vehicle, using a safety seat with a harness system that goes up to high weights (e.g., 85 lbs.), or using a travel vest (see a list of some available vests at <http://www.healthychildren.org/English/safety-prevention/on-the-go/pages/Car-Safety-Seats-Product-Listing.aspx>).



Step 4: Safety Belt

- Use booster seats until the safety belt fits properly, but at least to age 8 and 4'9" tall; use lap/shoulder safety belts once children outgrow booster seats.
- When is a child ready for a safety belt?
 - The child can sit all the way back in the vehicle seat.
 - The child's knees are bent comfortably at the edge of the seat.
 - The shoulder belt is crossing the center of the chest and resting at the shoulder (not the neck).
 - The lap belt fits low and snug on the hip bones, touching the upper thighs (not the stomach).
 - The child is able to stay seated like this for the whole trip.
- Make sure your child does not tuck the shoulder belt under her arm or behind her back. This leaves the upper body unprotected, putting your child at risk of severe injury in a crash.
- Lap and shoulder belts are necessary for optimal protection. If you have only lap belts in your car, there are some alternatives, including having shoulder belts installed in your vehicle or using a travel vest (see a list of some available vests at <http://www.healthychildren.org/English/safety-prevention/on-the-go/pages/Car-Safety-Seats-Product-Listing.aspx>).
- Always use the back seat for children under age 13.



Children with Special Needs

- Whenever possible, a caregiver should use a standard child restraint system to transport children with special health care needs.
- Some children may require special seats for a variety of medical conditions, including:
 - Prematurity, low birth weight
 - Orthopedic conditions, casts (including hip spica casts)
 - Cerebral palsy and other neuromuscular disorders
 - Autism and related disorders
 - Down's Syndrome
- Some hospitals offer special needs evaluations and fittings; Talk to your physician, nurse, and physical, occupational or rehabilitation therapist for recommendations.
- Lateral support and positioning can be achieved in a standard seat with rolled towels or blankets positioned *around* the child.
- For additional information, consider these helpful sites:
 - www.ohiokidsaridingsafe.org/Parent/conditions.php
 - www.preventinjury.org/specNeeds.asp
 - www.chkd.org/carseats



Safety Restraint Misuse

- At least 3 out of 4 safety seats are unintentionally misused. Partial misuse of a safety seat reduces its effectiveness against severe injuries by approximately half.
- Parents' top 3 mistakes when installing traditional safety seats include:
 - Failure to secure the seat tightly to the vehicle
 - Failure to secure the harness straps tightly
 - Incorrect positioning of the chest clip
- To help guard against misuse of safety seats, parents should always:
 - READ seat instructions, labels, and vehicle owner's manual
 - Install the seat tightly (less than 1 inch of movement) & lock the safety belt (if using)
 - Position the harness straps tightly with chest clip at armpit level

- The primary cause of injuries from misuse of booster seats is the misrouting of the safety belt. Common misuses of booster seats and safety belts include:
 - Shoulder belts being placed behind the child’s back,
 - under the child’s arm, or
 - over the booster seat arm rest
 - Shoulder belts not being placed at mid-shoulder position
 - Shoulder belts being positioned too loosely
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For installation help and more information, consider these helpful sites:

- <http://www.healthychildren.org/English/safety-prevention/on-the-go/pages/Car-Safety-Seats-Information-for-Families.aspx>
- www.preventinjuriesva.com (go to the child passenger safety section)
- www.chkd.org/carseats
- stokes.chop.edu/programs/carseat/
- www.usa.safekids.org/skbu/cps/index.html

To find a seat check event: www.nhtsa.dot.gov/cps/cpsfitting/index.cfm or www.seatcheck.org

For more information visit: www.boosterseats4safety.org or www.umakeitclick.org