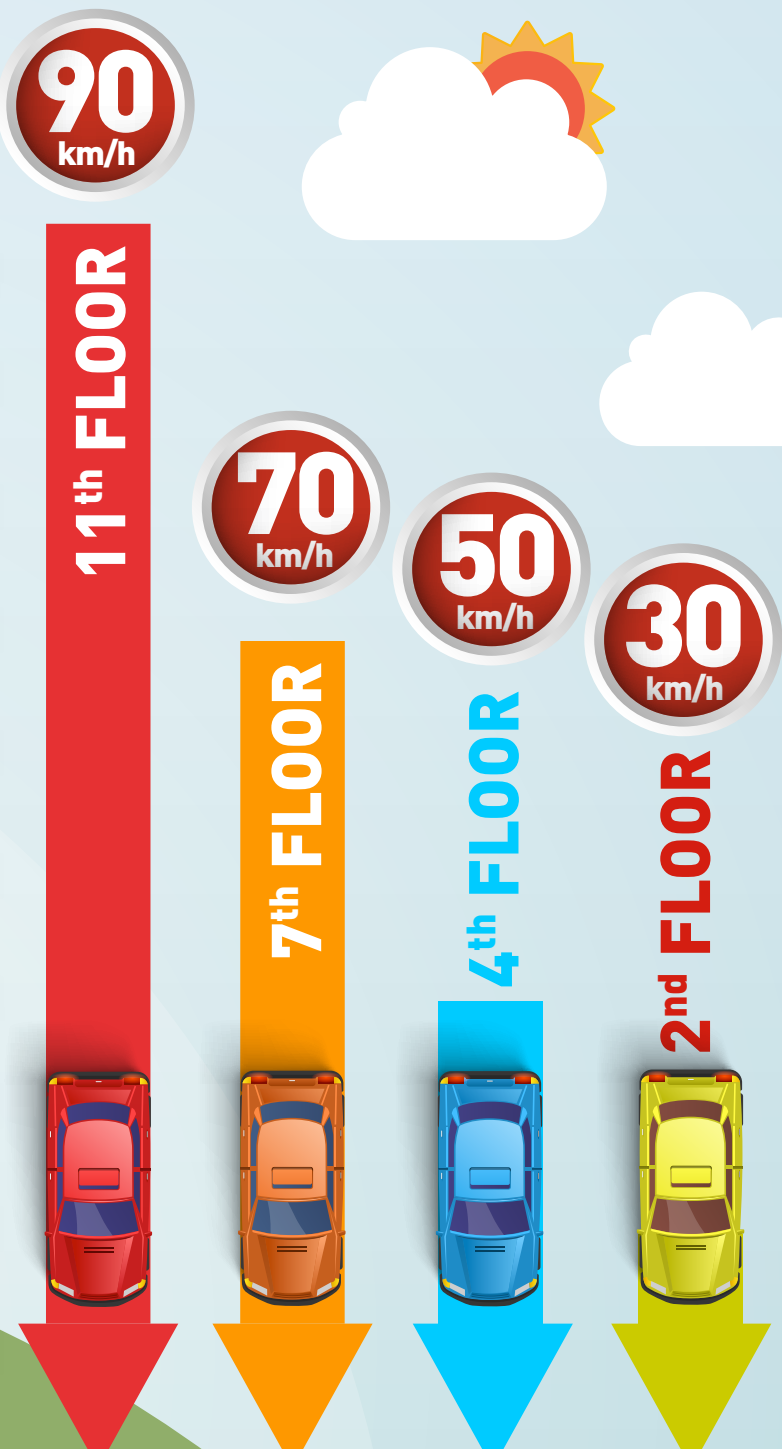


THIS IS HOW A CHILD SHOULD BE PROPERLY SECURED IN A CHILD CAR SEAT

Did you know that a collision at 50 km/h is the equivalent of falling from a fourth floor building?
And did you know that at 90 km/h it is like falling from the 11th floor of a building?



SLOWING DOWN SAVES LIVES

Lives are also saved if the child fastens their seat belt and is in a suitable, approved child restraint system, and properly placed and secured in the CRS.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF NOT BEING SECURED IN THE CHILD SEAT OR BEING WRONGLY SECURED

Not being secured in the child seat is the same as not being in a restraint device at all. The child car seat is unable to hold the child in place and this could lead to serious and event fatal injuries. In the same way, being wrongly secured in the seat also means that the seat cannot protect the child, as they will be thrown around in the seat and, in an accident, could suffer chest and head injuries.

HOW TO CORRECTLY SECURE A CHILD IN A CHILD CAR SEAT

The child is secured with a 3 or 5-point harness.

All harnesses should be equally tightened and not folded in any way.

In addition, it may have a support leg to stop the seat from tipping.

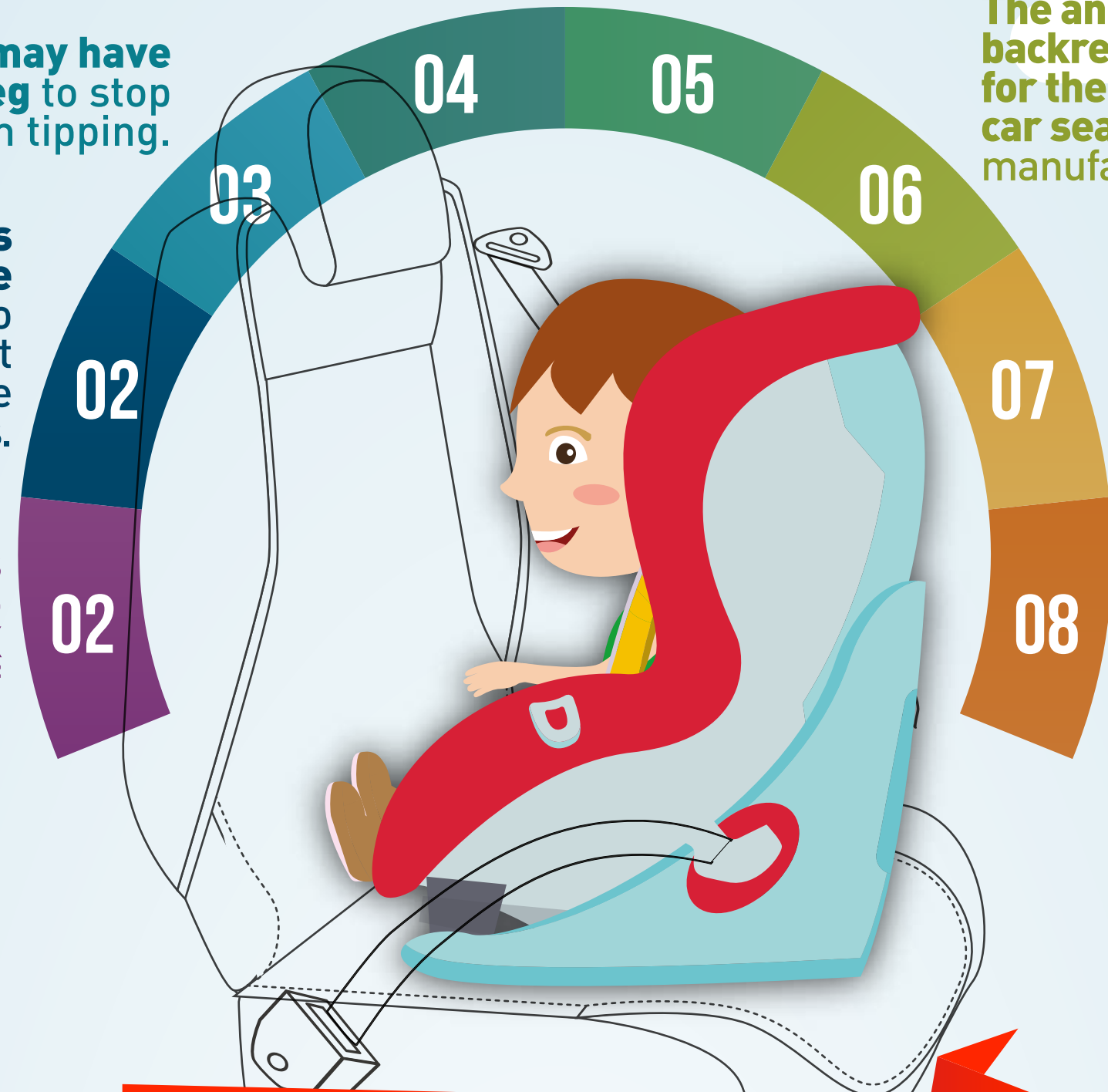
The angle and height of the backrest should be adjusted for the child and the child car seat, following the manufacturer's instructions.

The manufacturer's instructions must be followed in order to thread the seat belt through each of the indicated slots.

Rear-facing child car seats offer the best protection for the most vulnerable parts of the child such as their head, neck and spine.

The child car seat is anchored to the seat with ISOFIX (less likelihood of error) or with a seat belt, depending on the anchorage chosen.

They should be used for as long as possible and at least until the child is 4 years old.



REAR-FACING CHILD CAR SEAT

The manufacturer's instructions must be followed to ensure no mistakes are made.

Adjust the height of the harness as the child grows. It should extend out of the backrest at the height of the child's shoulders or a little above them. Never below them.

The harness should not have any folds in it.

We should also make sure that the child does not manage to undo the harness.

The child should not be wearing a coat or bulky clothing when fastening it.

The angle and height of the backrest should be adjusted for the child and the child car seat, following the manufacturer's instructions.

The harness should be snug fitting. There should only be a two-finger gap at most.

Child car seats with 5-point harnesses better secure the child and distribute impact forces on the more rigid body parts such as the shoulders and pelvis.

It can be a three or five-point harness with a central buckle.

A 5-point harness is particularly important for protecting the child in head-on collisions, side impacts and if the vehicle overturns.



WITH A HARNESS

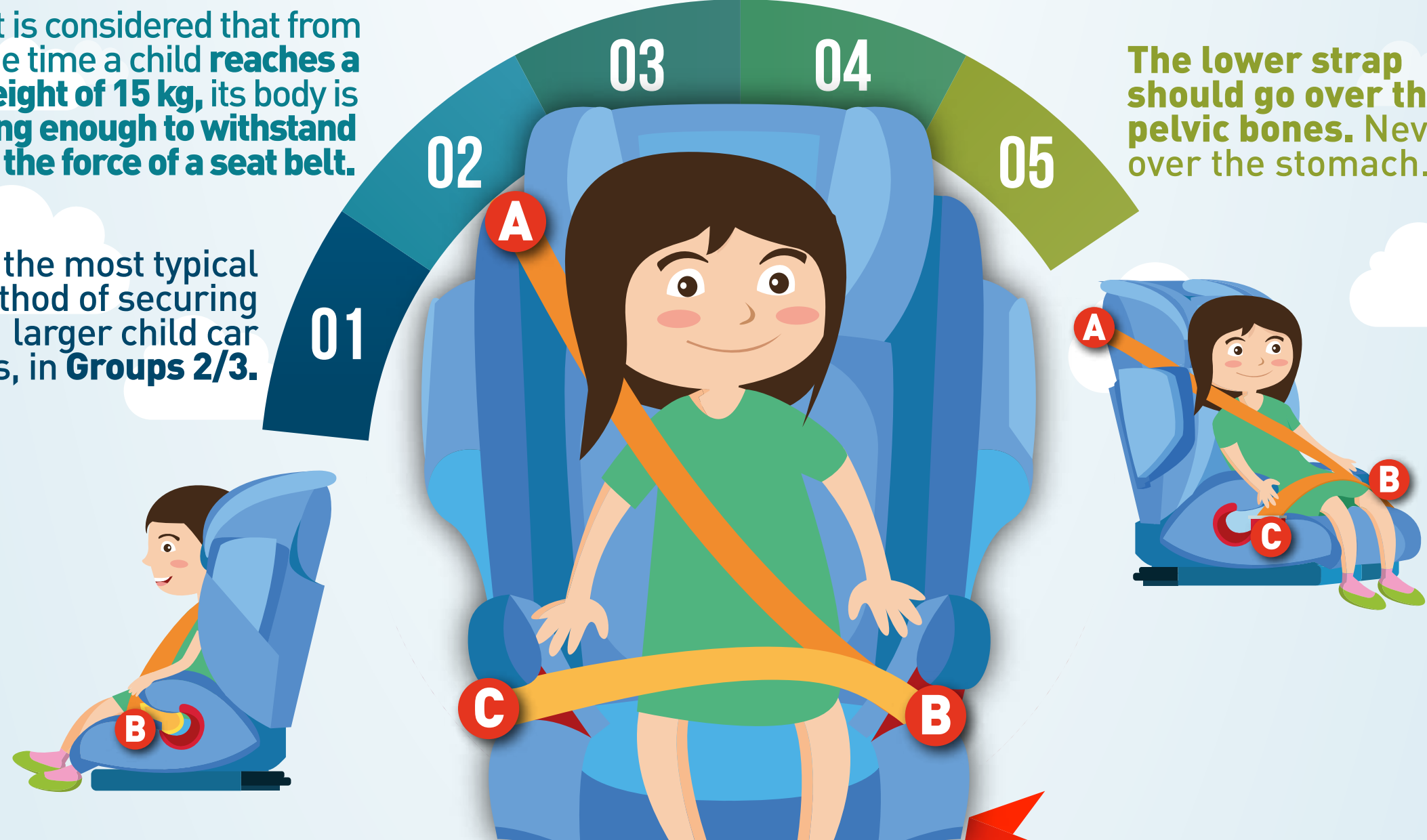
Thread the seat belt, pulling it taught and ensuring there are no folds in it, through the points or guides indicated by the manufacturer.

The upper strap should not press tightly against the neck. It should go across the middle of the collarbone and chestbone.

It is considered that from the time a child reaches a weight of 15 kg, its body is strong enough to withstand the force of a seat belt.

The lower strap should go over the pelvic bones. Never over the stomach.

It is the most typical method of securing larger child car seats, in Groups 2/3.



WITH A SEAT BELT

REMEMBER: A GOOD CHILD CAR SEAT IS COMPLETELY USELESS IF THE CHILD IS NOT PROPERLY SECURED IN IT