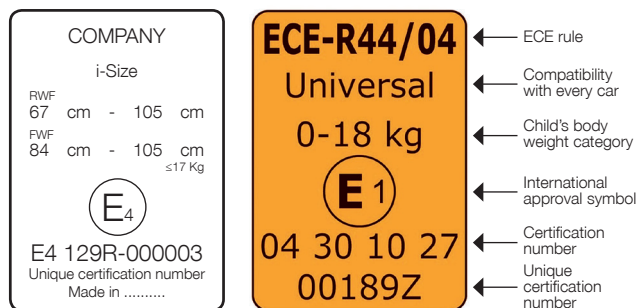


THE CERTIFICATION LAWS

Since 2017 two European laws coexist for certifying restraint systems (car seats, infant seats, carrycots) with different classification systems:

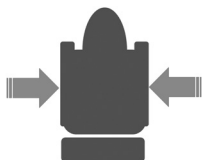
- **ECE R44** based on the child's weight
- **ECE R129 (i-Size)** that supplements the previous one with many updates, including classification based on the child's height. Always check for the presence of the ECE R129 or ECE R44 **certification label**



Whoever already has an **ECE R44** car seat though is not required to replace it according to the **new ECE R129 laws**.

The i-Size law also includes:

- certification for **protection from lateral impacts**
- **the requirement to secure using ISOFIX tethers** for products dedicated to smaller children (**up to 105 cm in height**)



Car seats, infant carriers and carrycots should be used beginning in the **first days of life and even for short journeys**. The worst accidents occur on urban roads, precisely on journeys that are thought to be less dangerous.



with the support of



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If you buckle them, you save them!

Child car safety



DID YOU KNOW?

Accidents are the leading cause of death among children ages 0 to 14 and in 37% of cases they are road accidents!

If properly buckled in though, the risk of death for children under the age of 4 falls by half and the risk of serious injury falls significantly. In the front seat, the risk is five times higher!

Children die in just a FEW METRES even protected by a hug

Holding your baby in your arms doesn't offer any guarantee of protection: a child that weighs 6 kg, at the moment of impact in an accident at 50 km/h, weighs 150 kg!

IT'S REQUIRED BY LAW!

The Highway Code requires that **all children up to 36 kg in weight and 150 cm in height** be secured with a certified restraint device. If you do not obey this law you are subject to **a fine ranging from €80 to €323**, as well as the suspension of your driver's license for 15 days or up to two months if you are sanctioned for the same infraction in a two-year period.

Above 150 cm in height, at approximately 12 years of age, children travel as adults and therefore, on front or back seats but, **ALWAYS**, with a seatbelt!

Car seats, infant carriers, carrycots: HOW TO CHOOSE

Group 0:

Carrycots (from birth to 10 kg)

Suitable for the littlest babies and, if certified for the car, they must be placed on the back seat in a transversal position.

Group 0+:

Infant carriers (from birth to 13 kg)

Positioned on the back seats, always rear-facing and the airbag, if present, must be switched off.

Group 1:

Children from 9 to 18 kg

Positioned on the back seats and only and exclusively forward-facing.

Group 2:

Children from 15 to 25 kg

Group 3:

Children from 22 to 36 kg

For **Group 2** and **Group 3** car seats should be positioned forward-facing on the front or back seats.

With the ECE 129 (i-Size) law the requirement was introduced to have a **high back** for all car seats for children **under 125 cm in height** (for newly developed products) and to have the **car seat be rear-facing up to 15 months of age**.

First rule: THE GOOD EXAMPLE

With children **setting a good example** yields better results than lots of talk, that goes for the car too. **With grandparents and relatives, decisiveness and word of mouth:** don't be afraid to demand that your children be buckled into their car seats.

REMEMBER



Being **held in an adult's arms does not protect** the child



Normal child cots should **never** be used in the car



The car seat should **be rear-facing until the child is 15 months old**



All car seats for children **under 125 cm in height** must have a **high back** (for newly developed products)



The safest position is the **back middle seat** (otherwise **the right-hand one is better**)



It's a good idea to activate the **child lock** if the car seat is near the door



You must switch off the airbag if the car seat is placed forward-facing on the front seat