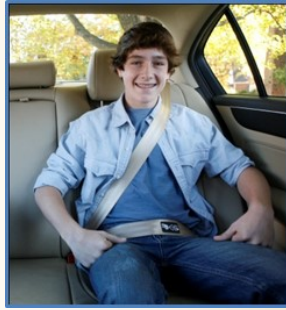


Seat Belt



When children outgrow their belt-positioning booster seat, secure them in a properly fitted lap and shoulder belt. A lap and shoulder belt fits properly when the lap belt lays low and snug across the hips/upper thighs and the shoulder belt fits across the center of the chest and shoulder. All children younger than age 13 should ride in a back seat.

Here's What to do:

- ◆ Use a correctly fitted lap and shoulder belt in the back seat for children when they outgrow the booster seat.
- ◆ Use the seat belt when the child is:
 - Tall enough to sit on the vehicle seat without slouching.
 - Able to keep their back against the vehicle seatback.
 - Able to keep their knees naturally bent over the front edge of the vehicle seat.
 - Able to keep their feet flat on the floor.
- ◆ The lap belt must be snug over the hips/upper thighs, not the stomach.
- ◆ The shoulder belt must be snug across the shoulder and the chest.



Seat Belt

Lap and shoulder seat belts reduce the risk of fatal injury by 45%.

Seat Belt Checklist:

- Seat belts can be used safely when the child is able to:
 - Sit with their back and hips against the vehicle seat back without slouching.
 - Bend their knees over the front edge of the vehicle seat.
 - Keep their feet flat on the floor.
 - Place the snug shoulder belt across the center of the chest and shoulder.
 - Place the lap belt low and snug across the hips/upper thighs.
 - Stay in position for the entire ride.

Here's Why:

- ◆ A seat belt:
 - Keeps the child in the vehicle.
 - Spreads the crash forces.
 - Protects the head and spine.
- ◆ The back seat is:
 - Nearly two times safer.
 - Away from frontal crash forces and frontal air bags.

The lap and shoulder belt should always be used for optimal protection.

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Right Seat + Right Time + Right Use = Reducing Car Crash Injury.