



Child Accident Prevention Foundation of Australia  
Tasmania

# Child Car Restraint Education Slides

# Transport Related Injuries

Transport related injury is one of the leading cause of death and injury for Australian Children.

To ensure that the maximum level of protection is provided for your children, it is important that the restraint they are travelling in is:

- The right size for the child
- Correctly fitted to the vehicle
- Properly adjusted and fastened for the child on every trip



# **Child Restraint Laws and The National Best Practice Recommendations**

# Children Under 6 Months of Age

- The child must be restrained in a suitable and properly fastened and adjusted **rearward facing child restraint**

## Best practice recommendation:

It is best to keep children in their rear facing restraint until they reach the maximum size limit - rear facing restraints provide the required head and neck support that a child needs.





# Rear Facing Child Car Restraints



Capsule



Rear facing child restraint

# Rear Facing Restraints

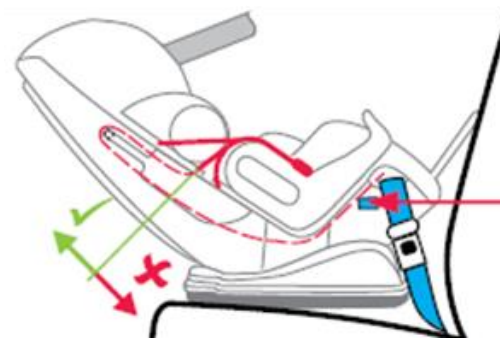


Convertible child restraints – used in rear facing mode until the child outgrows the size limit and then turned to forward facing mode

Extended rear facing restraints – allow children to remain rear facing until approx. 2-3 years

# Capsule and Rearward Facing Restraint Features

- Top tether strap
- Inbuilt harness
- Secured by seat belt with **blue** colour coded path
- Stabiliser bars (some)



REARWARD-FACING  
BELT PATH;  
shown as blue.



# Children 6 Months – 4 Years of Age

- Use a **rearward facing OR forward facing** approved child restraint with **inbuilt** harness

## Best practice recommendation:

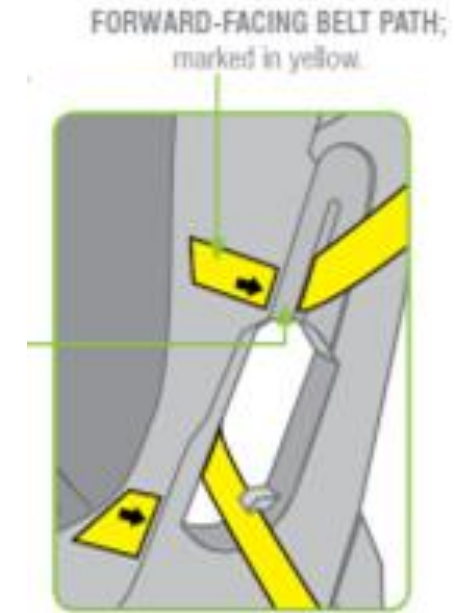
Keep children in their forward facing restraint with inbuilt harness until they reach the maximum size limit. Just because a child has turned 4 does not mean that they are ready to safely use a booster seat with an adult lap sash seatbelt.





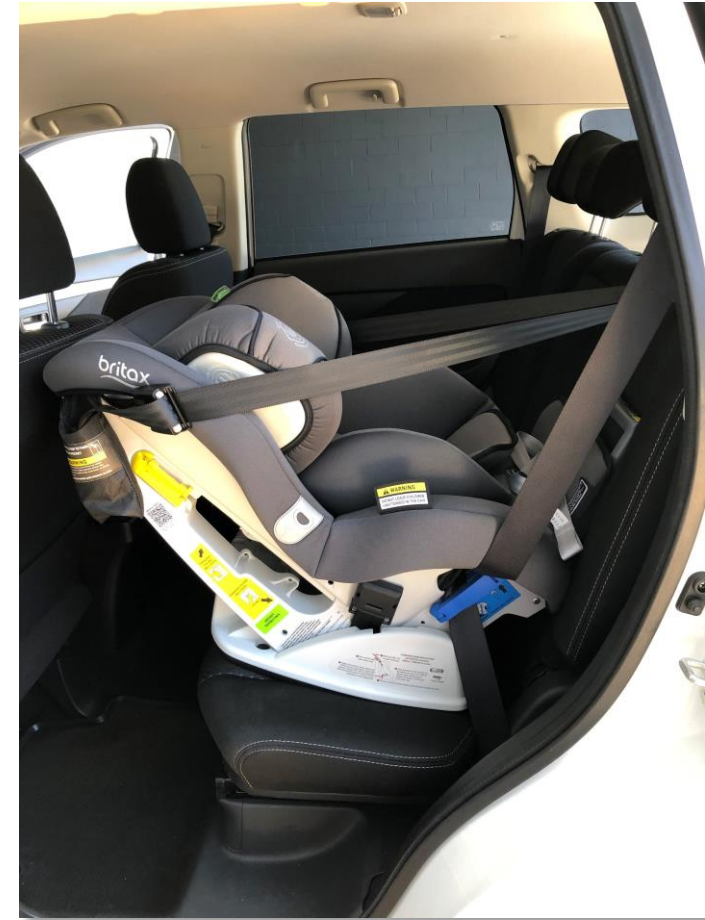
# Forward Facing Restraint Features

- top tether strap
- inbuilt harness
- secured by seat belt with **yellow** colour coded path



# ISOFIX & Traditional Child Car Restraints

# ISOFIX & Traditional Child Car Restraint Systems

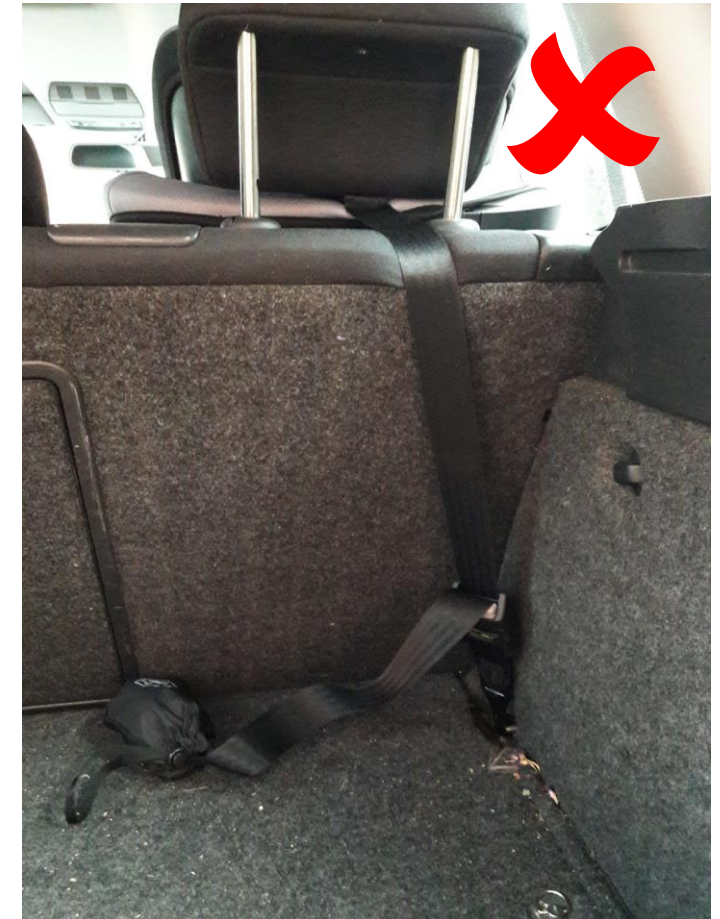


# Common Misuse Issues



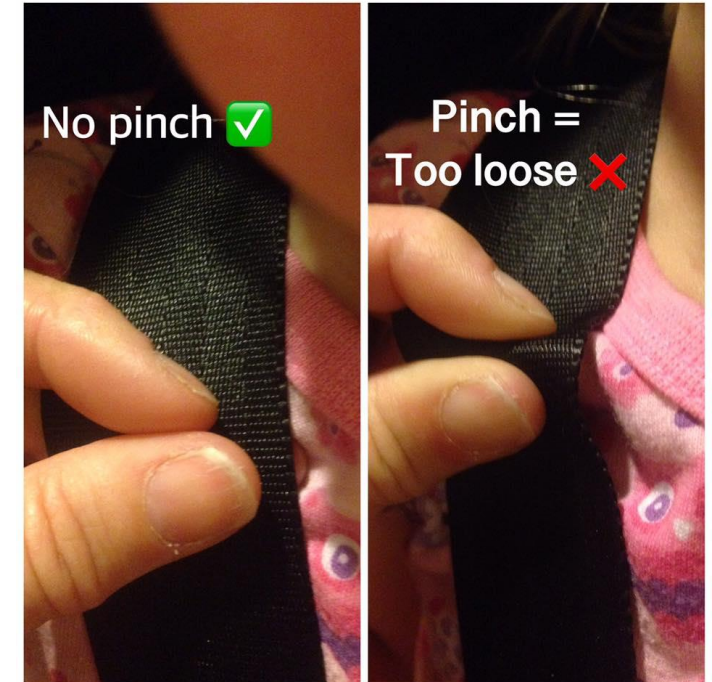
# Common Misuse Issues – Top Tether Strap

- Top tether strap is loose
- Top tether strap is too tight
- Top tether strap is twisted
- Tether strap is not attached to a child restraint anchor point e.g. wrapped around the head rest, attached to a cargo barrier, attached to a luggage strap etc.



# Common Misuse Issues – Inbuilt Harnesses

- Harness is twisted
- Harness is loose – pinch test
- Shoulder height needs to be adjusted
- Harness not buckled in
- Child wearing bulky/thick clothing e.g. thick coat during winter





# Common Misuse Issues

- Children in the wrong restraint for their size



# Common Misuse Issues - ISOFIX

- Restraint installed using the ISOFIX and seatbelt attachment methods (manufacturers say not to do so)
- ISOFIX attachments not tightened correctly – indicator red and not green
- Top tether strap not used





# Professional Assistance



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Safe Kids**

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# Questions

