## BUYING A SAFER CAR FOR CHILD PASSENGERS

2004


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## GENERAL CHILD SEAT USE INFORMATION

## CHILDREN AGES 12 AND UNDER ARE SAFEST

WHEN PROPERLY BUCKLED IN THE REAR SEAT.
Always refer to the child seat and vehide manufacturers instructions
for proper use and installation instructions.

| AGE/ W EIGHT | SEAT TYPE/ SEAT POSITION | USAGE TIPS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N FA N T S |  |  |
| Birth to 1 yr/ less than 20 lbs | Infant Only Seatl rearfacing or Convertible Seat/ used rearfacing | Never use in a front seat where an air bag is present |
|  |  | Tightly install child seat in rear seat, facing the rear Child seat should redine at approx. a 45 degree angle |
| Less than 1 yr / | Convertible Seat/ used rear facing ( select one recommended for heavier infants) | Harness straps/ slots at or below shoulder level (lower set of slots for most convertible child safety seats) Harness straps snug on child, hamess clip at armpit level |
| 20-35 lbs |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Seats should be secured to the vehicle by the seat belts or by the LATCH system |  |  |

## PRESCHOOLERS/TODDLERS

1 to 4 yrs/ at least 20 lbs to approx. 40 lbs

Convertible Seat/ forwardfacing
or
Forward-Facing Only
or
High Back Booster w/ Harness
Seats should be secured to the vehicle
by the seat belts or by the LATCH system

|  | NEVER use with lap-only belts-belt-positioning boosters are always used with both lap and shoulder belts |  | Booster base used with adult lap and shoulder belt in rear seat <br> High back booster offers head/ neck support for vehicles with rear seats having low or no head support <br> Shoulder belt should rest snugly across chest, and should NEVER be placed under the arm or behind the back <br> Lap belt should rest low, across the lap/ upper thigh area not across the stomach |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Stay informed about child safety seat recalls; be sure and fill out the registration card that comes with new child seats.

# BUYING A SAFERCAR FOR CHID PASSENGERS 2004 

Buying a Safer Car for Child Passengers is designed to help you make an informed decision when purchasing a vehide for your family. The brochure includes information on safety features and designs specific to child passengers. It also includes safety tips, guidelines from the Federal govemment, plus a "Family Car Checklist" to take along when you shop for your next vehicle.

## Narrow ing Your Choices

Here are some important questions to consider before you begin shopping for your next vehicle:
Q: How many children will you be transporting?
A: A safety belt for each passenger is essential. Remember, children 12 years and under should be properly restrained in the back seat of the vehicd. It is estimated that children are 26 percent less likely to be fatally injured if seated in the rear seat of a passenger vehicle.

Q: What are the ages and sizes of the children?
A: This information will help you decide the type of restraint systems you will need. Refer to the Age, Size \& Weight Chart on the opposite page to help you choose the child restraint system that is correct for the age, size and weight of your child.
Q: Will you be installing child safety seats? Where will you place them?
A: All children are safest when property restrained in the back seat. NEVER use a rearfading child safety seat in the front seat of a vehicle with a front passenger air bag unless the air bag has been tumed off.

- If your child weighs less than 20 pounds (regardless of age), use an infant-only or convertible child safety seat, rear facing, in the back seat of the vehicle.
- If your child weighs more than 20 pounds and is not yet 1 year old, use a rearfacing convertible seat that is made for heavier infants. Children at least 1 year old and at least 20 pounds may ride faing forward. Since the rearfacing postion is generally safest, children should ride rear facing as long as possible.
- Children who are 1 to 4 years old, and weigh at least 20 pounds to approximately 40 pounds, should be correctly restrained in a forwardfacing-only seat, a forwardfacing convertible, or a combination forward.facing/ booster seat used as forwardfacing with hamess.

Q: When should your child use a booster seat?
A: All children who have outgrown child safety seats should be property restrained in booster seats until they are at least 8 years old, unless they are at leas 4 ' 9 " tall.
When used coredtly, booster seats can help prevent injury to older children by making adultsized safety belts fit better: The adult lap and shoulder belt should fit the child snugly, with the lap bett lying flat across the upper thigh area, and the shoulder bett crosing the chest, resting against the middle of the child's shoulder.
Q: What could happen if my child doesn't use a booster seat?
A: Without a booster seat:

- The lap belt can ride up over the child's stomach and cause serious internal injuries in a crash.

- The shoulder belt may be uncomfortably high, leading to misuse if the child puts the safety belt behind his or her back or under the arm. These misuses can cause serious internal injuries.
Regardless of weight, height, or age, all children 12 years and younger should be properly restrained in the back seat. Always read the child safety seat or booster seat manufacturer's instrutions, as well as the vehide owner's manual before installing a child safety seat.
Q: Will the vehicle safety belt system meet the needs of my children?
A: Correct safety belt use for all vehicle occupants should be the rule in your vehicle. Children who have outgrown child safety seats and booster seats should be able to fit the adult belt system corredty.
- The lap belt should fit low over the child's upper thighs when he or she is siting straight against the vehicle seat back. The child's knees should bend comfortably over the edge of the vehicle seat.
- The shoulder belt should stay on the shoulder and lie against the child's chest. Never put the shoulder bett under the arm or behind the child's back.

- All children who have outgrown child safety seats should be properly restrained in booster seats until they are at least 8 years old, unless they are at least 4 ' 9 " tall.
- A lap-only belt (without a shoulder bett) should be used to restrain a child only if no other safety belt system is available. If you must transport several children in a vehicle that has a lap-only belt in the middle rear seat, and one of the children is in a rear facing or a convertible/ toddler child safety seat, follow these guidelines:
- Have the older children use the lap and shoulder belts
- Put the child riding in a child safety seat in the middle
- Secure the child safety seat with the lap-only belt.

Read the vehicle owner's manual to be sure you understand how to use the seat belt correctly.

## Be a role model - Always buckle up

Q: What is the "LATCH" child restraint system?
A: LATCH (Lower Anchors and Tethers for Children) is a child restraint anchorage system that allows child safety seats to be installed in the vehicle more easily without using the vehicle's safety belt system. All new vehicles are required to include LATCH systems consisting of an upper tether anchor and two lower anchors. Depending on the type of vehicle, top tether anchors may be located on the shelf behind the back seat, under the seat, on the floor, or on the interior roof. The lower anchors are located where the vehicle seat cushion meets the seat back. Read your vehicle owner's manual to locate the anchors in your vehicle.

2-Point Attachment with Top Tether


Most child safety seats manufactured after September 1999 have a top tether strap that attaches to the top anchor in the vehide. Since September 2002, child safety seats have a lower set of attachments that fasten to the lower anchors in the vehicle.
Q: Which vehicles have the LATCH system?
A: Since September 2000, all new passenger vehicles (except most convertibles) have been equipped with the top tether anchors. All vehicles manufactured after September 1, 2002, are equipped with the lower anchors. Although convertible vehicles are exempt from tether anchor requirements, some manufacturers offer them as a safety enhancement. Check your vehicle owner's manual or contact the vehide manufacturer to see if your older vehicle is equipped with tether anchors or has pre-drilled points where tether anchors can be installed.
Q: What if my vehicle is not LATCH-equipped?
A: Any child seat, even one with LATCH, can be installed using the vehicle safety belt and, if available, a top tether. Be sure to follow the vehicle owner's manual and child safety seat instructions.
Q: What about side-impact air bags?
A: Side-impact air bag technology has advanced rapidly over recent years and various types of side air bags have emerged. These side air bags can provide additional protection in many crashes and have been developed to minimize the risk of injury for small children. Children 12 years and under should always be properly restrained in the back seat, using the appropriate restraint system. You should read the owner's manual for specific information about how the side air bag system in your vehicle works in the event of a crash.
Q: What about advanced air bags?
A: Advanced air bag systems are a next generation frontal air bag system designed to further reduce the likelihood of serious injury or death to occupants, both adult or child, who may be too close to the air bag when it deploys. Most advanced air bag systems use sensors that can automatically detect the severity of the crash, the occupant's size, safety belt use, and/ or seating position and deploy the appropriate level of power to the driver and passenger frontal air bags.
Talk with the dealer or review the vehide owner's manual to learn about the spedific features and sensor technologies in use as part of the advanced air bag system.

Remember: Children are safest when properly restrained in the back seat, whether the vehicle has an air bag or not.

## Safety Features for Child Passengers

Safety is one of the most important considerations when buying a family vehicle. Manufacturers offer many safety features you should look for to transport children safely. The chats beginning on page 12 include 2004 model year vehicles that have one or more of the following features:

- Maual Air Bag On-Off Switch
- Rear Center Seat Lap and Shoulder Belts
- Built-in Child Safety Seats
- Adjustable Upper-Belts (Rear)


## Manual Air Bag On-Off Switch

Vehicles with no rear seat, or a rear seat that is not appropiate for a child safety seat, may have a switch that lets the driver control the front seat passenger air bag. The switch has a warning light that must be clearly visible to all front seat passengers to let them know when the air bag has been turned off. A rear facing child safety seat should NEVER be placed in the front seat of a vehicle equipped with an active passenger air bag. Infants and children can be seriously injured - or even killed if the air bag inflates.

Some manufacturers offer vehicles with a system that tums off the passenger air bag when a special child restraint, sold by these manufacturers, is correctly installed. At the time of this pubication, two vehide manufacturers offer these systems: MercedesBenz and Porsche.

There are some people who should not be exposed to an inflated air bag. If you can certify that you or someone else who uses your vehicle would be at risk if the air bag inflates, you can have a retrofit on-off switch installed in your vehicle. Please review the information below on air bag on-off switches to decide whether your driving situations fit certain nisk profiles to have an on-off switch installed by a dealer or repair facility.
Risk Profiles:

- People who must transport infants riding in rear-facing infant seats in the front passenger seat.
- People who must transport children ages 1 to 12 in the front passenger seat.
- Drivers who cannot change their customary driving position and keep 10 inches between the center of the steering wheel and the center of their breastbone.
- People whose doctors say that, due to their medical condition, the air bag poses a special risk that outweighs the risk of hitting their head, neck or chest in a crash if the air bag is turned off.

You can get a brochure about retrofiting on-off switches and an installation request form from local vehicle dealerships or state motor vehicle offices. The form can also be found at NHTSA's web site, www.nhtsa.gov. Given that on-off switches are not available for all vehicles, make sure a switch is available for your vehicle before you request authorization to have it installed.

# On The Web <br> www.nhtsa.gov 

## Auto Safety Hotline 888-327-4236 TDD 800-424-9153

## Proper Use - Air Bag on-off Switches

While some people should not be exposed to an air bag deployment, the vast majority of people don't need an on-off switch. Virtually everyone older than age 12 is much safer with air bags than without them. Manual air bag on-off switches, if properly used, allow even a high-risk passenger to safely sit behind an air bag.
A NHTSA study of vehicles equipped with air bag on-off switches reveals there is widespread misuse. If you purchase a vehicle with an air bag on-off switch, or have a retrofit air bag on-off switch installed, you must evaluate the passenger in the front seat of the air bag and set the switch to the correct position before ead trip. The study shows that some drivers left the switch on all the time, thinking air bags were safe for all their passengers. The study also shows that 18 percent of adult passengers, ages 13 and older, were seated behind a deactivated air bag. Many drivers kept the switch tumed off pemanently to guarantee their child would not be exposed to deployments. This depivies the adult passenger of any potential benefits of air bags. If your vehicle has an air bag on-off switch for the passenger air bag, and you must transport children aged 12 and under in the front passenger seat, turn the switch to the "air bag off" position.
Refer to the vehicle owner's manual for information on the correct use of the air bag on-off switch.

## Rear Center Seat Lap and Shoulder Belts

All rear center seats must be equipped with at least a lap belt. As an added feature, some manufacturers include lap and shoulder belts in rear center seats. This benefits older children and children in booster seats who often ide in the rear center position.

## Built-in Child Safety Seats

These permanent seats are designed to restrain children at least 1 year old and weighing more than 20 pounds in a forwardfacing position. Builtin child safety seats generally have an advantage over add-on child seats because they do not have compatibility problems with the vehicle's seat design or safety belt systems.

## Adjustable Upper Belts (Rear)

Because safety belts must fit people of various sizes, including older children, some manufacturers offer an adjustable upper belt that lets you change the position of the shoulder strap to accommodate a person's size. This feature allows adjustment and may improve the shoulder belt fit for the passenger. Check the manufacturer's instructions to correctly adjust the safety belts in your vehicle.

## Child Safety Seat Compatibility

Not all child safety seats can be installed in all vehicles and in all seating positions. With so many models of child safety seats, more than 300 models of passenger vehicles, and the wide range of belt systems available today, correctly installing a child safety seat can be a challenge. The best way to be sure your child safety seat is compatible with the vehicle you may buy, is to test it before you buy or lease the vehicle, or before you buy or receive the child safety seat.
Read the child safety seat's instruction manual and review the information in the vehicle owner's manual about correct installation. Once the seat is installed, check it by fimly pulling at the base of the child seat, at the safety belt path, from side to side and forward. The child safety seat should not move more than one inch in any direction.

## Other Factors to Consider

- Two-door vehicles- It can be difficull to install a child safety seat correctly because you have to get into the back seat to install it securely. Two-door cars also make it harder to get your child in and out of the child safety seat.
- Small back seats- The back seats of some small cars and pick-up trucks are too small to correctly install some child safety seats, especially those in the rearfacing redined position. The base of the child safety seat must not be wider than the space between the seat buckle and safety belt attachments. Wide bases can cover buckles for outboard lap and shoulder betts, making installation difficult. In this case, try a child safety seat with a narrow base or a different seating position.
- Deep bucket seats- Many child safety seats will not fit in vehicle seats with deep buckets. Try a child safety seat with a narrow base or top tether strap, provided the vehicle has a top tether anchor.
- Slope of back seat- Rearfacing child safety seats should be reclined at about a 45 -degree angle. The slope of the vehicle seat may raise the back of the child safety seat too much, putting the infant in an upright rather than reclined position. To fix this situation, place a tightly rolled towel or fim, solid-core foam between the vehicle's seat cushion and the seat back. This will help get the correct angle. Always check the child safety seat instructions and vehicle owner's manual for correct installation.
- Contour of back seat- While the center of the rear seat may appear to be the safest place for a child, many back seats have a hump in the center, making it hard to install a child safety seat correctly. The safest position in the back seat is where the child safety seat fits securely.
- Splits in bench seats- Splits in wide bench seats can make it difficult to install a child safety seat correctly. Move it to a different rear seating position.
- Forward-anchored belts- If the safety belt extends from the seat forward of where the back and seat cushions meet, the child safety seat may be too loose. Move the child safety seat to a different rear seating position, or try a different style child safety seat with a top tether strap, provided the vehicle has a top tether anchor.
- Pick-up truck jump seats/ extended cabs-Child safety seats will not fit safely in rear seats of many small pick-up trucks. There is not enough space between the rear of the front seat and the child to allow forward motion in a crash or even a sudden stop. Side-facing jump seats are unsafe for a child safety seat under any circumstances.


## Year 2004 Vehicle Safety Features

## Safety Key

S Standard on all vehicles in that model line
A Available as an option on some or all vehicles in that model line; or standard on some vehicles in that model line but not available or an option on others; or will be introduced part way through that model year as standard on all vehicles in that model line

* Federal requirements allow the switch only for vehicles that have no rear seat, or that have rear seats too small to safely accommodate a rearffacing infant seat.

VEHICLE TYPE

## 2004 LIGHT PASSENGER CARS

| Kia | Amanti |
| :--- | :--- |
| Kia | Rio |
| Mazda | MX-5 Miata |
| Toyota | Echo 2-door |
| Toyota | Echo 4-door |
| Toyota | MR2 |

These charts list vehicle safety features including manual air bag on-off switches, built-in child seats, rear center seat lap and shoulder belts, and adjustable upper belts (rear). Check with the dealer for the latest safety feature information. Only vehicles with at least one of these safety features are listed.

## SAFETY FEATURES

2004 COMPACT PASSENGER CARS

| BMW | Z4 Roadster | S |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chevrolet | Cavalier |  | S |  |
| Chevrolet | Cavalier Coupe |  | S |  |
| Dodge | Neon |  | S |  |
| Ford | Focus |  | S |  |
| Ford | Focus Coupe |  | S |  |
| Ford | Focus Wagon |  | S |  |
| Honda | Civic (except GX) |  | S |  |
| Honda | Civic Coupe |  | S |  |
| Hyundai | Elantra |  | S |  |
| Hyundai | Elantra Wagon |  | S |  |
| Hyundai | Tiburon |  | S |  |
| Mitsubishi | Eclipse | A |  |  |
| Mitsubishi | EClipse Spyder | A |  |  |
| Mitsubishi | Lancer | A | S |  |

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VEHICLE TYPE


## 2004 HEAVY PASSENGER CARS



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VEHICLE TYPE


## 2004 SPORT UTILTTY VEHICLES

| Acura | MDX |  | S |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Audi | allroad |  | S |  |
| BMW | X3 |  | S |  |
| BMW | X5 |  | S |  |
| Buick | Rainier |  | S |  |
| Buick | Rendezvous |  | S |  |
| Cadillac | Escalade |  | S |  |
| Cadillac | Escalade EXT |  | S |  |
| Cadillac | ESV |  | S |  |
| Cadillac | SRX |  | S |  |
| Chevrolet | Avalanche |  | S |  |
| Chevrolet | Blazer 2-door |  |  |  |
| Chevrolet | Blazer 4-door |  |  | S |
| Chevrolet | Suburban |  |  |  |
| Chevrolet | Tahoe |  |  | S |
| Chevrolet | TrailBlazer |  | S |  |

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VEHICLE TYPE

| Nare |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Saturn | VUo |
| Suzuki | Grand Vitara XL7 |
| Toyota | 4Runner |
| Toyota | Highlander |
| Toyota | Land Cruiser |
| Toyota | RAV4 |
| Toyota | Sequoia |
| Volvo | XC90 |
| Volkswagen | Touareg |

## 2004 LICHT TRUCKS



## Year 2004 Vehide Safety Features

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VEHICLE TYPE

| Nare |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| nold |  |
| Nissan | Frontier Ext. Cab |
| Nissan | Titan Crew Cab |
| Nissan | King Crew Cab |
| Toyota | Tacoma |
| Toyota | Tacoma Double Cab |
| Toyota | Tacoma Ext. Cab |
| Toyota | Tundra |
| Toyota | Tundra Access Cab |

These charts list vehicle safety features including manual air bag on-off switches, built-in child seats, rear center seat lap and shoulder belts, and adjustable upper belts (rear). Check with the dealer for the latest safety feature information. Only vehicles with at least one of these safety features are listed.

## 2004 VANS



## Year 2004 Vehide Safety Features

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VEHICLE TYPE


- Vehides manufactured before September 1, 1995-Some vehides may have safety belt systems- such as automatic safety beltsthat require additional hardware to install child safety seats correctly. Be sure to read both the vehicle and child safety seat manuals and any safety belt labels.
- Vehicles manufactured after September 1, 1995- Vehides are now equipped with safety bett locking features- such as locking or switchable retractors- that make installation of a child safety seat easier. Read the vehicle owner's manual and any safety belt labels to be sure you are installing the seat correctly.

Go to www.rhtsa.gov/ people/ injury/ childps and click on the Fitting/ Inspection Stations button for hep in finding a child safety seat inspection station nearest you. You can also call 1-888-327-4236 or 1866-SEATCHECK.

## Ease of Use Child Safety Seat Ratings:

The easier a child safety seat is to use, the greater the chance it will be installed and used correctly. And a seat that is used correctly is more likely to protect your child in the event of a crash. That is why NHTSA developed an ease-of-use rating system to rate child safety seats and booster seats. These are not safety ratings because all child restraints are required to meet Federal safety standards. Instead, the new ratings can give you confidence to select a child restraint that will be easier to use correctly. Child safety seats and booster seats are rated on several factors:

- Assembly
- Evaluation of labels
- Evaluation of instructions
- Installation features
- Securing the child safety seat features

Refer to the information in the back of this publication on how to order a free Child Safety Seat Ease-of.Jse Ratings brochure, or go to www.nhtsa.gov/ people/ injury/ childps.

## BEWARE OF DANGER AREAS TO CHILDREN

Every year, millions of children are left alone in or around vehicles. This danger is greatly underestimated, and within a few minutes, your child could die from heat stroke or carbon monoxide poisoning. If left unattended in a vehicle, he or she could be abducted or become trapped in the vehicle's trunk. Small children standing outside vehicles are difficult to see by a driver who may be coming out of a parking space or driveway. Your child could get hit, be run over accidentally, and be seniously injured or killed.

## Unattended Children

Never let children have a way to get access to vehicles, and never leave them alone in a vehicle. Make sure they can't get the keys or remote locking/ unlocking devices to get into the vehicle. Children might be able to start the vehicle or put it in neutral so it rolls away. In addition to the dangers of trunks and other enclosed spaces, unattended children, even when properly seated, can quickly become ill or die from heat build-up inside the vehicle when the weather is hot. They can also freeze from the extreme low temperatures when the weather is cold.

## Trunk Entrapment

Children trapped in trunks can die of suffocation or heat stroke. There have been incidents where children have died when they climbed in their family car trunks and were unable to escape. Make sure children do not have access to trunks, from outside the car, or through the inside of the car, where they could crawl into the trunk. Once they are in the trunk they may not be able to get out, even if they entered through the interior, because many rear seats only release to the trunk from inside the passenger area.

## Interior Trunk Releases

Almost all passenger cars with trunks manufactured after September 1, 2001, are equipped with interior trunk releases. This safety feature is intended to help individuals, including children, who may become locked in the trunk of a vehicle. Check with your automobile dealer for specific information on the type of trunk release system offered, and which vehicle manufacturers offer retrofit kits for older cars.

## Carbon Monoxide Poisoning

Motor vehicles are the primary cause of unintentional carbon monoxide deaths, occurring in moving as well as stationary vehicles. Prevent carbon monoxide poisoning by avoiding conditions that place you and vehicle occupants in closed spaces where exhaust accumulates. Other tips indude:

- Once a year, before cold weather begins, check and repair any holes in mufflers or exhaust pipes that can cause carbon monoxide to leak into your vehicle.
- After heavy snowfalls, be sure to inspect the vehide to see that tail pipe outlets are cleared of snow before the engine is started.
- When the vehicle is idling, keep a window open.
- Do not sit in a vehicle that is idling in a closed garage or confined space.
- Open the garage door fully before starting the engine, then drive out as soon as possible.


## Kids Aren't Cargo!

Never let children ide or play in the cargo area, trunk, or bed of any vehicle. They can be thrown from the vehide in the event of a crash, sudden stop, or even a rough road.
Keep them safe by keeping them out of your vehide unless you are there!

## Family Car Checklist

Take this checklist with you when you go shopping for a vehicle.
Safety belt and Air Bag System

- Are there enough safety belts for everyone?
- Can the vehicle's lap and shoulder belts fit children who have outgrown child safety seats?
- Will a child be sitting in a booster seat?
- Is there enough room in the rear seat to install child safety seats correctly?
- Does the vehicle have lower anchors and tethers (LATCH) for a child safety seat?
- Can the vehicle manufacturer provide retrofit tether anchor kits?
- If the vehicle has a bench or bucket seat design, will it interfere with child safety seat installation? (Check slopes, humps, contours, seat splits, and forward-anchored belts.)
- Do safety belts have locking features (locking or switchable retractor) for child safety seats?
- Are adjustable upper belts available?
- Are built-in child restraint systems available?

Other Important Safety Features (not discussed in this brochure)

- Head restraint protection for rear seats (to reduce rearward head movement).
- Safety door locks (so children cannot open doors from inside the vehicle).
- Overide window controls (driver controls the windows).


## To Learn More...

This brochure is a companion to the Buying a Safer Car brochure, which contains a full range of safety feature information, crash tests, and rollover resistance results on cars, light trucks, spoot-utility vehicles and vans.

To order a copy, stop by your local AAA office or write to:
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
400 Seventh Street SW, NPO-503
Washington DC 20590
Fax: 301-386-2194

## Other child passenger safety information available from

 NHTSA:- Comprando Un Auto Mas Seguro Para Niños Pasajeros (Buying a Safer Car for Child Passengers) HS-809-648
- "Simple Facts about LATCH" (flyer and poster) HS.809-508
- "Los datos simples acerca del sistema de anclaje LATCH" (flyer) HS-809-507
- "Are You Using It Right" (brochure) HS-809-245
- "A Parent's Guide to Buying and Using Booster Seats" (guide) HS-809-503
- "Child Safety Seat Ease of Use Ratings " (guide) HS-809-638

Web site at www.nhtsa.gov
Auto Safety Hotline
1-888-327-4236
TDD 1-800-424-9153

## BUYING A SAFER CAR FOR CHILD PASSENGERS

## 2004

Important Car-Buying Information Brought to You By:


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