



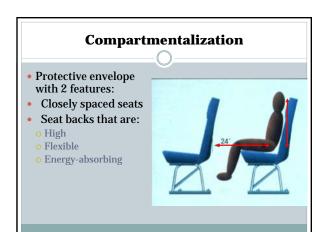
Occupant Protection Systems

- Occupant protection reduces the crash forces affecting a child passenger
- Three collisions in a crash
- Vehicle
- o Human
- o Internal

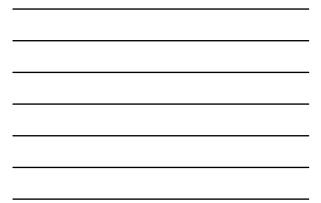
Occupant Protection Systems

• Occupant protection works by:

- Holding occupants in place
- Spreading crash forces over a wide part of body
- Spreading crash forces over strongest parts of body
- Allowing body to "ride down" crash
- Protecting head and spinal cord



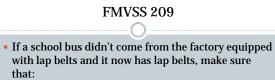
FMVSS				
• Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards	 208 209 210 213 222 225 			



FMVSS 208

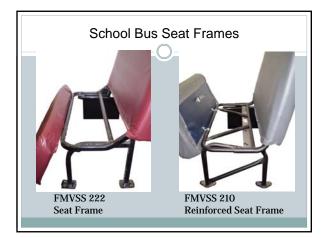
• Seat belts are required:

- In ALL seating positions of small buses
- For drivers only in large school buses



- Lap belts were installed according to the manufacturer's instructions
- Retrofitted equipment is certified to meet FMVSS 209

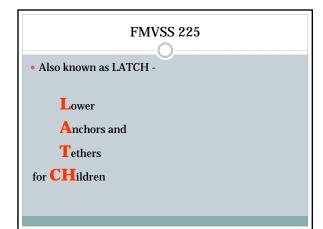


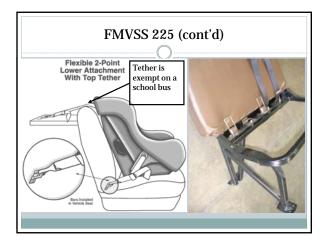






- Flammability
- Buckle release pressure







School Bus and CSRS

• School bus must have:

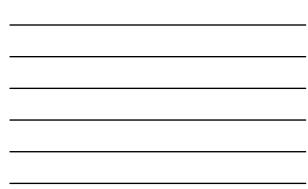
- Seat belt properly placed and attached
- Reinforced bus seat
- Adequate room between bus seats
- o Adequate aisle width



Correct Lap Belt Position

• Non-adjustable end of lap belt at aisle or at center

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Before Selecting a CSRS, You Need to Know...

- Child's weight, height, and age
- Physical, developmental, and behavioral considerations of all the children on the school bus
- Types of CSRS available
- Who else will ride in the school bus?
- It is important to have all the correct information!

Types of Child Restraints

- Infant only
- Convertible (rear facing, forward facing)
- Forward Facing only with harness/Combination FF
- Booster (belt positioning)
- Special Needs Seats
- Seat Belts
- Add-on School Bus Specific Seats
- Safety Vests
- Integrated School Bus Seats



When Do You Use a Rear Facing Seat or Forward-Facing Seat?

At a minimum:

- Child is at least 1 year of age and at least 20 pounds
- AAP says children should remain rear facing to the highest allowed rear-facing weight of the CSRS





12 month old – rear and front-facin Courtesy MGA Research

Why Children Should Travel Rear-facing

- Increased crash protection
- Spreads crash forces along the entire head, neck, and back
- Protects head, neck, and spinal cord
- CSRS absorbs forces of the crash

Rear-Facing Infant-Only CSRS

- This CSRS is rear facing only
 Use rear-facing CSRS to the highest weight or height allowed by the manufacturer's instructions
- Note head should be 1 inch below the top of the shell •
- Use in semi-reclined position • Use harness straps at or below shoulder level



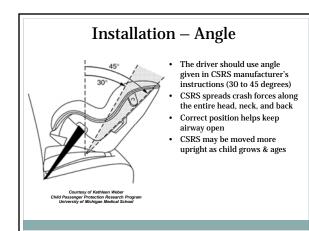


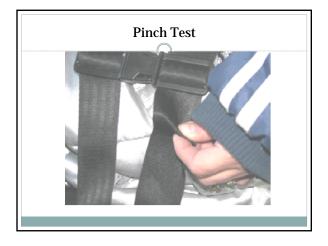


Location

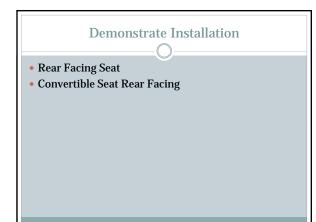
- CSRS should be placed in the front seats of a school bus
- 1st installation on a school bus seat should be by the window
- Consider needs of other passengers
- Choose seat belt or lower anchor system (Do not use both)
- Never in front of an emergency exit

Installation – Rear Facing Basics Correct belt path Appropriate recline angle Tighten and locked in place Using seat belt or Using lower anchors (Do not use both)









Forward-Facing Convertible Seat

Forward-facing:

- CSRS in upright position
- Use the correct belt path
- Some manufacturers
- allow a semi-reclined position







Selection: Types of Harnessed Forward-Facing CSRS

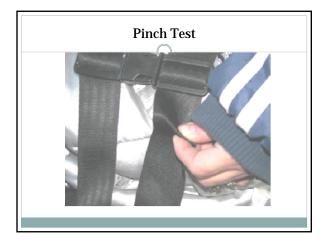
- Forward-facing convertible CSRS
- Combination seat with harness
- Forward-facing-only CSRS
- Large medical seats/vests

Forward-Facing Convertible Seat

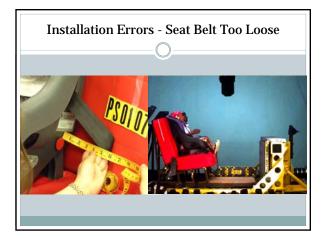
Forward-facing:

- CSRS in upright position
- CSRS does not move side to side more than one inch
- Harness at or above the shoulders
- Harness clip at arm pit level
- Harnesses tight







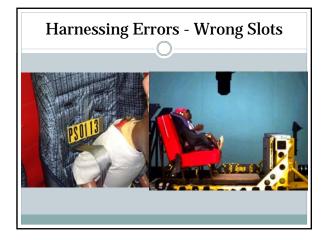


Identify Reinforced Harness Slots

Harness:

- Some CSRS must use top slots when turned to face forward
 Reinforcement is not always visible





Harnessing Errors - Wrong Slots

- Frontal impact 38 mph into tree
- 16-month old secured FF in rear-center seat
- Harness in lowest slots contributed to injury severity
- Spinal cord injury resulting in quadraplegia

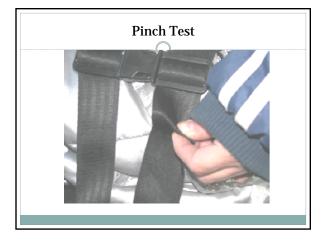




Harness Adjustments

- Child's back and bottom flat in CSRS
- Correct harness slots and crotch strap slot
- Harness snug (pinch test)
- Retainer clip at armpit level
- Use to highest weight and height limits



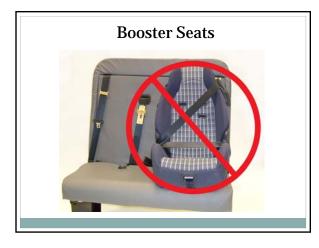




Location: Other Factors in School Buses

- Position of other occupants
- Width of bus seat
- Size of CSRS
- Seat belt or LATCH system
- Emergency exits









Special Considerations: Casts and Other Conditions

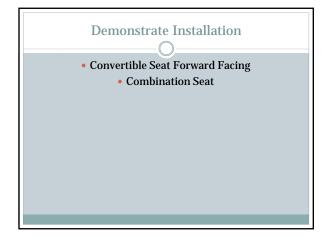
- Follow weight limits using casted weight
- Specialized CSRS for children

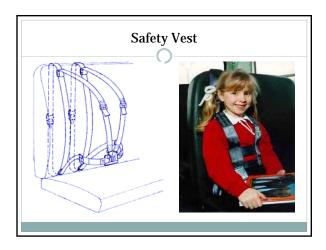


Seat Belt or Lower Anchors

- Tightly securing the CSRS
- Install tightly using seat belt or lower anchor system
- Grip CSRS at belt path to check
- Keep in mind that CSRS should not move forward or side-to-side more than 1 inch

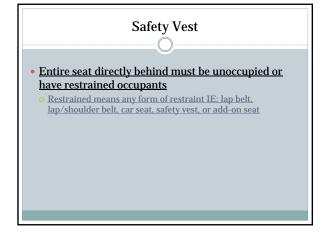






Reasons for Using a Safety Vest

- Child is too big for a CSRS (must be at least 20 lbs.)
- No lap belts available on school bus; no other school bus available
- Behavioral problems or when a child's actions cause safety concerns.
- Child needs positioning assistance
- Other medical problems





Add-On School Bus Specific Seat

- A 5 point restraint system that is added onto a school bus seat and attached by means of a cam wrap technology
- Can be used on a non FMVSS 210 bus seat
- Entire seat directly behind must be unoccupied or have restrained occupants







Demonstrate Installation	
O	
• STAR	
 BESI Pro Tech III 	

Integrated Seat \bigcirc

 Forward-facing CSRS with a 5point harness built into the bus seat





After a Crash

- CSRS, seat belts, and air bags are in most cases, made to withstand one crash
- CSRS replacement is not always required:
 o Review NHTSA criteria for assessing crash severity and CSRS replacement
- Check with CSRS manufacturer for guidelines to replace the product

QUESTIONS? THANK YOU! CHARLEY KENNINGTON CKENNINGTON@ESC4.NET 713-744-4495