



doona™

Car Seat

Buying Guide

Important factors to consider when purchasing a car seat are: the child's height and weight, product testing and certifications, functionality, safety and design.

When it comes to choosing a car seat, beyond safety, take into account your lifestyle and habits. If you travel frequently using different modes of transportation, a portable car seat that installs easily, is key.

Materials used should be free of hazardous chemicals and approved under the REACH regulation, including SVHC (Substances of Very High Concern). Textiles should be tested for their durability, quality and chemical composition to assure safe and continuous use.

Choosing A Car Seat

Regulation	Weight Group UN-ECE-R44	Child Size UN- ECE-R129	Approx. Weight	Approx. Age	Types of Car Seats
UN-ECE-R44	0	<75 cm	Birth - 10kg/22lb	Birth to 6 - 9 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rear-facing
UN-ECE-R44	0+	< 85 cm	Birth - 13kg/29lb	Birth to 15 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rear-facing • Carry handle
UN-ECE-R129 /i size		< 85 cm	Birth - 13kg/29lb	Birth to 15 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rear-facing • Carry handle
UN-ECE-R44	0+ and 1	40 - 105 cm	Birth - 18kg/40lb	Birth to 4 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rear-facing • Forward-facing • Grows with child
UN-ECE-R129 /i size		40 - 105 cm	Birth - 18kg/40lb	Birth to 4 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rear-facing • Forward-facing • Grows with child
UN-ECE-R129 /i size		76 - 105 cm	11kg/24lb - 18kg/40lb	15 months to 4 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rear-facing • Forward-facing
UN-ECE-R44	0+, 1, 2 and 3	40 - 150 cm	Birth - 36kg/79lb	Birth to 12 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rear-facing • Forward-facing • Combination Seat
UN-ECE-R44	1	70 - 105 cm	9 - 18kg/20 - 40lb	9 months to 4 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forward-facing • Deep sides • Head support
UN-ECE-R44	1 and 2	70 - 135 cm	9 - 25kg/20 - 55lb	9 months to 6 years	
UN-ECE-R44	2	105 - 135 cm	15 - 25kg/33 - 55lb	4 to 6 years	
UN-ECE-R44	1, 2 and 3	70 - 150 cm	9 - 36kg/20 - 79lb	9 months to 12 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forward-facing • 5-point safety harness • Grows with child • Converts to a booster seat
UN-ECE-R44	2 and 3	105 - 150 cm	15-36kg/33 - 79lb	4 to 12 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High back booster seat
UN-ECE-R129 /i size		105 - 150 cm	15-36kg/33 - 79lb	4 to 12 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High back booster seat

Car Seat Regulations



- Make sure your child is properly positioned in an appropriate car seat before every journey.
- Infants under 15 months old, should use a rear facing seat to ensure proper protection in the event of a collision.
- According to statistics, children 12 years old and under are safer when properly restrained in the rear seating positions than in front seating positions.
- Children less than 135cm tall must use the appropriate child restraint for their weight in any vehicle.
- Rear-facing seats must not be used in a passenger seat with an active frontal airbag.
- As of February 2017, manufacturers cannot produce backless booster seats for children shorter than 125cm or weighing less than 22kg. Models produced prior to February 2017 must adhere to European standard: ECE R44 or i-Size (Regulation 129).
- Children should use a high-back seat until they are taller than 125cm.



Installation Guidelines

Proper installation is critical. Thoroughly read manufacturer's instructions and keep the guide readily available for reference. We recommend to contact the car seat manufacturer should you have questions or concerns.

- **The seat:** must be in the correct angle and fit as tightly as possible without movement of more than 2.5cm forward or sideways.
- **Harness:** There are two types of harnesses. While a 3-point harness is typically easier for parents to use, a 5-point harness distributes the crash forces more evenly and makes it more difficult for a baby to escape the car seat.
- **ISOFIX Base:** Typically, there might be two ways to secure a car seat in a vehicle. The first is using the vehicle seat belt by following the installation instructions. The second is using an ISOFIX base. This second method ensures correct installation every time. The secure click-in and click-out mechanisms of the Isofix Base provide safe and effortless installation.
- **Harness Buckle:** should be as low as possible - to keep the lap section across the pelvis rather than across the stomach.



- **Shoulder Straps:** are easily adjusted to the correct height, securing the child in the safest position within the protective seat shell. A snug strap should not allow slack. It lies in a relatively straight line without sagging or pressing on the child's flesh. In rear-facing seats, they go through the shoulder strap slots at shoulder level or slightly below. In forward-facing seats, ensure straps are at or slightly above the child's shoulders.

Doona Do's ✓

- Use a child restraint system according to the child's weight and height, until 150cm or 12 years old, whichever comes first
- Practice using the seat prior to first time use
- Ensure that those who will be using the seat are familiar with use and installation guidelines
- Regularly check the seat to ensure: proper installation, correct operation of all mechanical components, appropriate shoulder strap placement, and that there is no damage
- Check that any parts or accessories used are compatible with the make and model of your car seat
- Teach your child or older siblings to avoid touching the buckles
- Use an additional rear-view mirror to monitor your child
- Read and follow care label instructions before cleaning the car seat and its accessories
- Store your seat in a safe and dry place
- Register your car seat to be notified of possible recalls

Doona Dont's ✗

- Beware of counterfeit products - always use a genuine car seat
- Do not use a second-hand car seat - unless you can verify its age and history to ensure it has not been in an accident
- Do not use a car seat that has been in an accident, even if there is no visible damage
- Do not use a cushion under a child instead of a booster seat - this will not provide the adequate protection in case of collision
- Accidental exposure to hot car seat parts can cause burn injury. Avoid placing a child in the seat after longterm exposure of the car seat (plastic and metal) to sunlight
- Do not hang toys from the carrier handle or leave heavy or sharp objects loose
- Do not cover or modify buckles - this can impede the quick release mechanism in an accident
- Do not leave your child unattended in the car
- Do not change or modify anything on a car seat



ISOFIX

ISOFIX is an international standard for safely and easily attaching an infant car seat in vehicles without using the vehicle's seat belts. Using ISOFIX connectors dramatically reduces installation errors and improves the safety of car seats. The name ISOFIX comes from the merge between ISO (International Standardization Organization) and FIX (Fixation). The ISOFIX standard warrants two main safety elements:

- Rigid ISOFIX connectors on the car seat base which connect to standard anchor points in the vehicle seat.
- Reinforced adjustable support leg (also called foot-prop). Some cars made prior to 2006, and all cars made from 2006 are equipped with ISOFIX anchor points. All cars produced after 2011 are equipped with Isofix points.

Check a car fitting list, such as the one created for the Doona ISOFIX base, to verify your ISOFIX base is compatible with your vehicle:

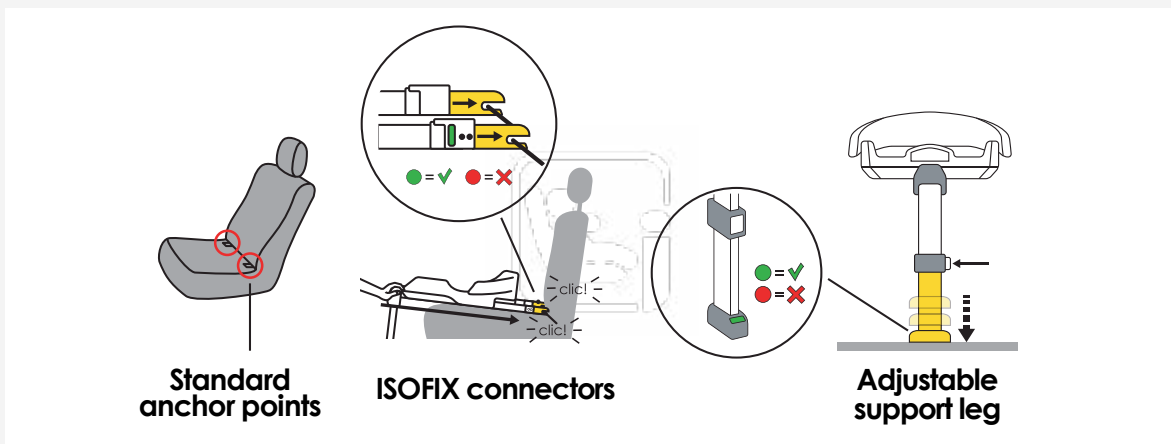
https://secureservercdn.net/45.40.148.147/a7f.c05.myftpupload.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/Doona_Isofix_fitting-list_25Sep2019.pdf



Regulations

In 2013 the latest child restraint regulation, UN-ECE-R129, came in force and currently child car seats can be certified under two regulations – UN-ECE-R129 or UN-ECE-R44. The latest regulation UN-ECE-R129 includes an updated test program for child car seats, which includes, for example, additional side impact tests and the use of advanced crash-test dummies. This new standard no longer categorizes children into “weight groups” but rather into height groups (like clothing).

Furthermore, an important part of this standard is referred to as “i-Size”, which simply means 100% compatibility between any vehicle and the child car seat. An i-Size car seat will always fit in a vehicle seat with the i-Size symbol! Vehicle manufacturers are forced to have i-Size positions in their cars since 2014. The benefit for consumers is not needing to study complicated fitting lists and being able to move the car seat from one vehicle to another.



Note: The Car Fitting List is based on information received from the different car manufacturers pertaining to certain dimensions in the different models. The list cannot be considered 100% accurate as there are slight variations between different models of the same cars, and between same models in different countries. The only way to assure that the Isofix fits your car is to verify this at the time of purchase by installing the base in the car.



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