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DATA FROM LATERAL IMPACT

SLED TESTS

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Sponsor:

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Transducer			Test Conditions						
(See Table 2	15 mph (F	R and P*)	20 mpl	n (P)	20 mp1	ו (R)	26 mph (F	R and P)
for code)	Fig.	Pg.	Fig.	Pg.	Fig.	Pg.	Fig.	Pg.	
LS - accel. - vel. - dis. US - accel. - vel. - dis. LLR - accel. - vel. - dis. RLR - accel. - vel. - dis. LUR - accel. - vel. - dis. RUR - accel. - vel. - dis. TIPA - accel. - vel. - dis. TILR - accel. - vel. - dis. TILR - accel. - vel. - dis. TILR - accel. - vel. - dis. - vel. - dis.	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 - -	18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38	40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 57 58 50 61 62 63	51 52 53 54 55 57 59 61 62 34 56 67 68 9 71 72 73 74	76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99	87 88 99 91 92 93 94 95 95 97 98 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110	112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 -	123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143	

Test with Cadavers (Figure and Page Numbers)

*Note: R = Rigid flat surface. P = Padded surface.

Transducer			Tes	t Conc	litions			
(See Table 2	15 mph (F	R and P^*	20 mp	h (P)	20 mph	(R)	26 mph (F	R and P)
for code	Fig.	Pg.	Fig.	Pg.	Fig.	Pg.	Fig.	Pg.
T12PA - accel. - vel. - dis. T12LR - accel. - vel. - dis.	28 29 30 31 32 33	39 40 41 42 43 44	64 65 66 67 68 69	75 76 77 78 79 80	100 101 102 103 104 105	111 112 113 114 115 116	133 134 135 136 137 138	144 145 146 147 148 149
PPA - accel. - vel. - dis. PLR - accel. - vel. - dis.	34 35 36 37 38 39	45 46 47 48 49 50	70 71 72 73 74 75	81 82 83 84 85 86	106 107 108 109 110 111	117 118 119 120 121 122	139 140 141 142 143 144	150 151 152 153 154 155

Test with Cadavers (Figure and Page Numbers) - cont.

Tests with Part 572 dummy (Figures and Page Numbers)

Transducer	Test Conditions											
(See Table 4	15 mph (F	R and P)	20 mp	h (P)	20 mp	h (R)	26 mph (R and P)				
for code	Fig.	Pg.	Fig.	Pg.	Fig.	Pg.	Fig.	Pg.				
HPA - accel. - vel. - dis. HRL - accel. - vel. - dis. TPA - accel. - vel. - dis. TRL - accel. - vel. - dis. PPA - accel. - vel.	145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158	156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169	163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176	174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187	181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194	192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205	199 200 201 202 207 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212	210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 222 223				
- dis, PRL - accel, - vel. - dis.	159 160 161 162	170 171 172 173	177 178 179 180	188 189 190 191	195 196 197 198	206 207 208 209	213 214 215 216	224 225 226 227				

Transducer			Test C	ondition	S			
(See Table 4	Rigid	Wall	15 mph (R	and P)	20 mp	ph (P)	27 mp	h (P)
for code)	Fig.	Pg.	Fig.	Pg.	Fig.	Pg.	Fig.	Pg.
HPA - accel. - vel. - dis. HRL - accel. - vel. - dis. TPA - accel. - vel. - dis. TRL - accel. - vel. - dis. PPA - accel. - vel. - dis. PRL - accel. - vel. -	217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232	228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244	235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 244 245 246 247 248 249 250	246 247 248 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262	253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268	264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280	271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286	282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297
- dis.	233	245	252	263	270	281	288	299

Tests with TRRL dummy (Figures and Page Numbers)

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Highway Safety Research Institute under Contract No. DOT-HS-4-00921, "Quantification of Thoracic Response and Injury," has conducted the following impact sled tests at various velocities:

- TRRL Dummy (7 tests)

- Part 572 Dummy (10 tests)

- Cadaver into rigid and padded door structures (12 tests) In all these tests accelerometers were mounted in the thorax. For the cadavers, the instrumentation consisted of a matrix of ten or twelve accelerometers located on the sternum, ribs, and spinal vertebrae (up to ten of them monitoring acceleration in the horizontal plane). Triaxial accelerometer packages were used in the dummy thoraxes. For the dummies and cadavers triaxial accelerometer packs were also mounted on the pelvic structures. Head accelerations were measured only for the dummies, also using triaxial accelerometer packs.

Under the above-mentioned contract, the emphasis was placed on analysis of the recorded accelerometer data. For the cadavers, these data were digitized, filtered (100Hz), and post-processed using a variety of additional procedures for the purposes of data display, injury predictive equation development, and human impact response corridor generation. The data from the tests with dummies have yet to be digitized, filtered, and displayed in a similar format.

In order to provide NHTSA with integrals of the accelerometer data described above, the following tasks were accomplished:

1. Data from the tests using TRRL and Part 572 dummies were digitized, filtered, and stored in line files;

2. Data display software was modified to include computation of the first and second integrals of the stored accelerometer traces.

3. Calcomp plots of the first and second integrals of all accelerometers located in the horizontal plane were produced.

The remainder of this report contains summaries of the tests as well as the Calcomp plots which have been produced. Part 2 describes the various impact sled body bucks and test procedures including

instrumentation and data handling. Part 3 presents summaries and the plots for the cadaver test subjects while Parts 4 and 5 accomplish the same for Part 572 and TRRL dummies.

2.0 TEST SETUP, INSTRUMENTATION, AND DATA PROCESSING 2.1 <u>Test Setup</u>

The purpose of the tests discussed in this report is to study the interaction of cadaver and dummy test subjects with idealized door side structures during a lateral impact. The HSRI rebound sled was used for the tests. This sled is accelerated up to a velocity, coasts free, enters an energy-storing decelerator, and rebounds from the decelerator at a velocity almost as great as the entry velocity. The result is an acceleration-produced velocity change which is larger than any sled linear velocity seen by an observer watching the sled.

The lateral impacts of dummy or cadaver subjects with idealized door structures were accomplished as follows. First, the sled bucks and subjects were positioned initially as is shown for four typical tests in Figures 1 through 4. The sled and subject were then accelerated together up to the entrance velocity. As the sled enters the decelerator, and its direction is reversed, the test subject continues to move at the entrance velocity toward the simulated side structures by sliding along the seating surface which has been selected for minimum friction. The closing velocity between the subject and the side structures is thus approximately equal to the velocity change experienced by the sled due to the decelerator. A loss of about 1 mph is experienced by the subject due to sliding friction and a similar loss occurs as the mass of the subject interacts with the side structures mounted on the sled.

Some of the details which were essential to the success of the tests are concerned with subject positioning, restraint from motion relative to the sled during acceleration, free-sliding during the relative motions before impact, and construction of the barrier. Positioning of the four types of subjects is shown in Figures 1-4. Figure 1 shows the TRRL dummy while Figures 2 and 3 show a Part 572 dummy with and without the left arm attached. Figure 4 shows a cadaver subject.



FIG. 1. Initial setup for lateral impact of TRLL dummy with rigid side structures.



Initial setup for lateral impact of Part 572 dummy with simulated RSV side structure. FIG. 2.







FIG. 4. Initial setup for lateral impact of cadaver subject with rigid side structures.

In all these cases the right side of the subject is positioned against a bolster to prevent undue motion or alteration of position during the acceleration of the sled. Figure 2 shows no lateral support for the head of the dummy while Figure 3 shows the support necessary for the higher velocity tests utilizing dummies. The support was necessary for all cadaver tests.

During the period of the test when a relative velocity was developing between the subject and the seat it was necessary to assure a mimimum of friction between the two. After preliminary studies using modern materials such as teflon and silicone lubricants, it was found that the combination of inexpensive cotton garments and common linoleum provided a suitably "frictionless" surface. These materials were used for all tests.

The three different types of simulated side structures are shown in Figures 1-3. The rigid structure shown in Figure 1 is simply a flat plywood wall. The structure shown in Figure2 is derived from the Minicars Research Safety Vehicle project (See "Research Safety Vehicle - Phase II, Volume II, Comprehensive Technical Results," NTIS No. HS-803250, Minicars, Inc, Nov. 1977). The schematic in Figure 5 shows the geometry and materials of construction. Figure 3 shows the case where a flat, energy-absorbing pad was mounted between the dummy and the rigid face of the plywood wall. The padding materials are described for each test where they are used in the later sections of this report.

2.2 Instrumentation

Accelerometers were mounted on the thoraxes of both dummy and cadaver subjects. Triaxial accelerometer clusters were mounted within the thorax for both classes of dummies while individual accelerometers were mounted externally to the thoracic skeleton of cadavers. Accelerometer locations and orientations are shown schematically for cadaver subjects in Figure 6. The mounts are fastened to the most lateral position on the ribs shown and also at the top and bottom of the sternum. Triaxial clusters were mounted (for most tests) to the first and twelfth thoracic vertebrae. The positive direction for each location is shown



FIG. 5. Schematic of RSV door side structure for use ¹in impact sled tests.



FIG 6. Location and directions of accelerometer mounts used on cadaver thorax.

in the schematic. It was not possible or practical to achieve the precise orientations shown during pre-test surgical preparation of the cadavers. Even if it were possible, the precise orientations of the transducers would be altered by the large overall geometric changes which take place in a cadaver thorax when repositioning from a supine to a seated position. Coarse measurements which have been made on all mounts for all subjects indicate that the errors in orientation are less than 5 degrees for most cases. This accuracy is sufficient for the intended applications of these data.

Triaxial clusters of accelerometers were mounted on the pelvic structures for both classes of dummies as well as the cadavers. Accelerometers were also mounted in the heads of the dummies.

The differential velocity of the sled which represents the velocity of impact between the test subject and the simulated side structures has been obtained from velocity traps monitoring entry and rebound velocity. The minor velocity loss due to sliding friction of the test subject on the seat has been computed for a few subjects using analysis of the high speed motion pictures taken for each test and is about 1 mph.

2.3 Data Processing

The first step in processing the accelerometer signals, which were initially recorded on FM analog tape, was to digitize them. The digitized data were then filtered at 100 hz. A trapeziodal integration rule was used to produce the first and second integrals. Calcomp plots could be made at any stage of this operation. All plots are included after Parts 3, 4, and 5 of this report.

It should be noted that the quantities contained in the plots represent the instantaneous magnitude of one component of an acceleration, velocity, or position vector. Without knowledge of the orientation of the vector as a function of time or of the magnitudes of the other two components, the definition of the three vector quantities is incomplete. Great caution should be used in drawing conclusions based only on the data traces contained in this report.

3.0 TESTS USING CADAVERS

Table 1 summarizes the tests using cadaver subjects. The differential velocities of impact are 15, 20, and 25 mph. Impacts are into rigid or padded wall structures. The padding is either sculptured to represent an RSV interior side door structure or presented as a flat surface. Subject anthropometry and a summary description of the observed injuries are also included in Table 1. The estimated level of injury for each body region is also included.

The acceleration, velocity, and distance plots for these tests are presented as Figures 7-144. They are organized into four groupings each of which contains similar tests. Figures 7-39 describe the results of Test Nos. 76T023 and 76T029 which are 15 mph impacts with rigid and padded side surfaces. Figures 40-75 contain 20 mph impacts into padded surfaces while Figures 76-111 cover impacts at the same velocity into a rigid surface. The final group of figures covers 25 mph impacts.

The coding identification for the various plots is described in Table 2. The reader is referred to Figure 6 for a schematic anatomical description. Data from a few channels are not reported due to equipment failures. Also, a TILR mount was not used until the later tests.

	DIFFERENTIAL			ANT	HROPOMETR	Y	INJURIES		
TEST NO.	(mph)	SIDE STRUCTURE	AGE	SEX	HT (cm)	WT (kg)	AIS	DESCRIPTION	
76T029	15	RSV	67	М	167.1	62.5	2	4 rib fractures on left side	
76T003	13.5	Flat rigid	60	М	180.5	102.1	2	l rib fracture on left side	
76T034	19.6	RSV	62	м	183.5	59	4	Thorax - 24 rib fractures, left shoulder blade fracture (Sub- ject brittle)	
							4	Head - Left parietal bone frac- ture	
76T039	20	RSV	72	M	186.8	73.9	4	11 rib fractures, very slight surface hemorrhage on heart.	
77T095	20	Flat padded (4 in- ches Ethafoam 220 closed cell poly- etyhlene foam backed up by 2 inches of Scott Impact II open cell foam)	77	М	183.2	92.8	4	7 left rib and 3 right rib frac- tures Very small superficial interior aortic hemorrhage Tear and hemorrhage between left lobes of lungs.	
77T098	20	Flat padded (6 in- ches Scott Impact II open cell foam)	71	М	168.2	59	4	4 left rib and 9 right rib frac- tures Hemorrhage on pericardium near aorta Pneumothorax and slight tear in lung. Minor fracture at C5 at disc.	
76T010	19.6	Flat rigid	84	м	162.2	87.8	4	Thorax - 10 left rib and5right rib fractures	
							4/5	Brain - bruising at base of from tal lobe.	

TABLE 1. TEST SUMMARY. CADAVER SUBJECTS (page 1 of 2)

TABLE 1. TEST SUMMARY. CADAVER SUBJECTS (page 2 of 2)

	DIFFERENTIAL VFLOCITY		ANTHROPOMETRY					INJURIES
TEST NO.	(mph)	SIDE STRUCTURES	AGE	SEX	HT (cm)	WT (kg)	AIS	DESCRIPTION
76T011	20	Flat rigid	69	м	170.2	74.9	4	Thorax - 7 left side and 5 right side fractures
							4	Abdomen - spleen crushed, small tear on surface of liver
							5	Head/neck - depressed fracture left side with free blood in cavity. Fracture between C4 and C5.
77T089	20	Flat rigid	66	M	173.5	55.1	4/5	Thorax - 7 left rib and 2 right rib fractures, small bruise on pos- terior of aorta, and torn vessel connections in heart.
							4	Head - temporal bone fracture
77T092	20	Flat rigid	45	F	176.7	58.3	4/5	Thorax - 10 left rib and 3 right rib fractures, hemorrhages at junc- tion of heart muscle and aorta, lungs punctured by ribs
							4	Head - left parietal fracture
76T042	25	RSV	58	F	177.7	64.5	4	Fractures of 12 ribs and left humerus
76T009	25	Flat rigid	75	F	155.5	44.1	6	Thorax - Multiple rib fractures, right pulmonary artery tear, right lung tear.
							5	Abdomen – Crushed left kidney
							5	Pelvis - Left iliac spine crushed
							6	Head/neck - Massive left depressed skull fracture and fractures at Cl and C2.

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Table 2. CODING IDENTIFICATION FOR ACCELERATION, VELOCITY, AND DISTANCE PLOTS (CADAVER SUBJECTS)

- 1. Lower sternals (LS). A mount pointing positive out from the bottom of the sternum.
- 2. Upper sternals (US). A mount pointing positive out from the top of the sternum.
- 3. Left lower ribs (LLR). A mount pointing positive toward the front of the subject at the most lateral point of the eight rib on the left side.
- 4. Right lower ribs (RLR). A mount pointing positive toward the front of the subject at the most lateral point of the eighth rib on the right side.
- 5. Left upper ribs (LUR). A mount pointing positive toward the left side of the subject at the most lateral point of the fourth rib on the left side.
- 6. Right upper ribs (RUR). A mount pointing positive toward the left side of the subject at the most lateral point of the fourth rib on the right side.
- 7. TIPA. A mount on the first thoracic vertebra pointing positive toward the front of the subject.
- 8. TIRL. A mount on the first thoracic vertebra pointing positive to the left side of the subject.
- 9. T12PA. A mount on the twelfth thoracic vertebra pointing positive toward the front of the subject.
- 10. T12RL. A mount on the twelfth thoracic vertebra pointing positive to the left side of the subject.
- 11. Pelvis PA. A mount on the pelvis pointing positive to the front of the subject.
- 12. Pelvis RL. A mount on the pelvis pointing positive to the left side of the subject.

Table 3 summarizes the tests using the Part 572 dummy as a subject. As before there are three differential test velocities - 15, 20, 25 mph and rigid or padded wall structures.

<u>Test No.</u>	Differential Velocity	Side Structures
76T028	15	RSV
76T012	13.5	Flat rigid
76T043	20	RSV
77T099	20	Flat with 6 inches of Scott Impact II open cell foam (dummy without arm)
77T100	20	Flat with two outer layers (1 inch each) of Scott Impact II open cell foam and 4 inches of seating foam (dummy without arm)
77T101	20	Flat with perpendicular matrix of seating foam and Scott foam strips (dummy without arm)
76T013	19.6	Flat rigid
76T014	20	Flat rigid
76T044	27	RSV
76T015	25.8	Flat rigid

Table 3. TEST SUMMARY. PART 572 DUMMY.

The acceleration, velocity, and distance plots for these tests are presented as Figures 145-216. They are organized into four groupings each of which contains similar tests. Figures 145-162 describe the results of Test Nos. 76T012 and 76T028 which are essentially 15 mph impacts with rigid and padded side surfaces. Figures 163-180 describe the results of 20 mph impacts with a variety of padded surfaces while Figures 181-198 are for rigid surfaces. Figures 199-216 cover 25 mph impacts.

Coding identification for the dummy accelerometers is contained in Table 4.

Table 4. CODING IDENTIFICATION FOR ACCELERATION, VELOCITY, AND DISTANCE PLOTS (DUMMY SUBJECTS)

- 1. Head P-A (HPA). Mount in head pointing positive to front.
- 2. Head R-L (HRL). Mount in head pointing positive to left side of subject.
- 3. Thorax P-A (TPA). Mount in chest pointing positive to front.
- Thorax R-L (TRL). Mount in chest pointing positive to left side of subject.
- 5. Pelvis P-A (PPA). Mount on pelvis pointing positive to front.
- 6. Pelvis R-L (PRL). Mount on pelvis pointing positive to left side of subject.

5.0 TESTS USING THE TRRL DUMMY

Table 5 summarizes the tests using the TRRL dummy as a subject. As in the other two test series, velocities of approximately 15, 20, and 25 mph were used with the addition of a low velocity 10 mph test. Either rigid or padded wall structures have been used.

The acceleration, velocity, and distance plots for these tests are presented as Figures 217-288. They are organized into four groupings each of which contains similar tests. Figures 217-234 describe the results of the three tests where the impact was with a rigid flat surface. The three velocities were 10, 13.5, and 19.6 mph. The second group, Figures 235-252, compare RSV and rigid side structures at similar velocities of 14.6 and 13.5 mph. Figures 253-270 compare two tests with RSV side structures at about 20 mph while Figures 271-288 show the results of the single test at 27 mph.

Differential Velocity Side Structures -----<u>Test No.</u> mph 10 Flat rigid 76T019 14.6 76T045 RSV Flat rigid 13.5 76T016 RSV 19.6 76T030 76T047 20 RSV Flat rigid RSV 76T017 19.6 76T046 27

Table 5. TEST SUMMARY. TRRL DUMMY











œ—⊕ 76T003 œ—⊕ 76T029





UPPER STERNALS --- SIDE TESTS (15-R,P)

Figure 12

DISTANCE (cm)

e 76T003 • • 76T029





LEFT LOWER RIBS -- SIDE TESTS (15-R,P)



B 76T003

e 76T003














e 76T003









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a a 76T003 **a b** 76T029







ACCELERATION (G's)

e---e 761003



a a 76T003 **a b** 76T029



a 76T003 **a** 76T029

Figure 27

T-1 P-A -- SIDE TESTS (15-R,P)

















I

44







46



B 76T003











•••• 76T029





Figure 41

52





LOWER STERNALS -- PADDED SIDE TESTS



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UPPER STERNALS --- PADDED SIDE TESTS Figure 44











LEFT LOWER RIBS --- PADDED SIDE TESTS



LEFT LOWER RIBS -- PADDED SIDE TESTS

771095 77T098 0 1 767034 9 0



RIGHT LOWER RIBS --- PADDED SIDE TESTS





RIGHT LOWER RIBS --- PADDED SIDE TESTS Figure 50



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RIGHT LOWER RIBS -- PADDED SIDE TESTS Figure 51



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LEFT UPPER RIBS -- PADDED SIDE TESTS Figure 54


Figure 55



Figure 56



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Figure 59



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هــــه 77T095 هـــه 77T098





هــــه 77T095 هــــه 77T098

Figure 62

T-1 R-L -- PADDED SIDE TESTS



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□ 76T034
□ 76T039
17T095
× × 77T098

















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LOWER STERNALS -- RIGID SIDE TESTS

 Image: Tet of the second se

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Figure 77°





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Figure 80









 Image: 300 minipage
 76T010

 Image: 300 minipage
 76T011

 Image: 300 minipage
 77T089

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 Image: Control of the second state
 76T010

 Image: Control of the second state
 77T089

 Image: Control of the second state
 77T092

1








76T011

767010

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77T092

X

RIGHT UPPER RIBS --- RIGID SIDE TESTS

□ 76T010
● 76T011
● 77T089
★ 77T082





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T-1 P-A --- RIGID SIDE TESTS



76T010 76T011 77T089 × 77T092 **a** 777089 **a** 777092

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T-1 R-L --- RIGID SIDE TESTS



➡ 76T010
● 76T011
→ 77T089
★ 77T092

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T-12 P-A -- RIGID SIDE TESTS





a 777089 • • 777092







G 76T010 G 77T089 → 77T091



Figure 106







PELVIS P-A -- RIGID SIDE TESTS

Figure 108

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B 76T009 0 0 76T042



B 76T009







B 76T009







B 76T009

















RIGHT LOWER RIBS -- SIDE TESTS (26-R,P)








B 76T009



B 76T009



œ──**ฃ** 76T009 œ──**७** 76T042















1



Figure 133

ACCELERATION (G's)











œ—€ 76T009 ⊛—€ 76T042



œ—e 76T009 ●—● 76T042



B 76T009



ACCELERATION (6's)

a <u>a</u> 76T009 **a** <u>a</u> 76T042







a 76T009 **a** 76T042



Figure 142



PELVIS R-L -- SIDE TESTS (26-R,P)



a 76T009 **e** 76T042





PELVIS R-L -- SIDE TESTS (26-R,P)

B 76T012

l

ł









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.158

œ──® 76T012 œ──® 76T028

Т







œ──® 76T012 œ──® 76T028

Figure 150

HEAD R-L -- DUMMY TESTS (15-R,P)

B 76T012



a b 76T012 **b** 76T028







THORAX R-L -- DUMMY TESTS (15-R,P)



B 76T012 **B** 76T028









I



B 76T012





œ──® 76T012 œ──® 76T028

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œ──® 76T012 œ──® 76T028





PELVIS R-L -- DUMMY TESTS (15-R,P)



B 76T012

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HEAD P-A -- DUMMY TESTS (P-20)

Figure 163

→ 76T043
→ 77T099
→ 77T100
× × 77T101

174





■ 76T043
● 77T099
● 77T109
★ 77T101

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 Image: Text of the second s

76T043
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□ 76T043
□ 77T099
□ 77T109
101



□ □ □ 76T043
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Figure 171



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 ---- 76T043

 ---- 77T099

 --- 77T100

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 77T100



Figure 175

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77T099
77T100
77T100
77T101



Figure 176

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 $\left[\right]$

1



<u>в</u> 76T013 •---• 76T014



B 76T013





B 76T013



Figure 186

HEAD R-L -- DUMMY TESTS (R-20)



I



ACCELERATION (G's)

B 76T013 **e** 76T014



œ—e 76T013 œ—e 76T014





B 76T013 0 0 76T014



œ──® 76T013 œ──® 76T014



B 76T013 **B** 76T014



œ—● 76T013 œ—● 76T014







Figure 196

PELVIS R-L -- DUMMY TESTS (R-20)



B 76T013 0 76T014



B 76T013 0 76T014




B-B 76T015 C 76T044











--- DUMMY TESTS (26-R,P)

HEAD R-L

Figure 203

B----B 76T015 B----B 76T044









B 76T015 6 0 76T044











œ—e 76T015 ●—● 76T044



Figure 213





B-B 76T015 9-9 76T044





Figure 218

DUMMY TESTS (T-10,14,20-R) | | HEAD P-A









e→e 76T016 • • 76T017 • • 76T019



76T019 B 76T016 •••• 76T017



Figure 222

| |

HEAD R-L







Figure 226

DUMMY TESTS (T-10,14,20-R) THORAX R-L















e→e 76T016 ●→● 76T017



B→B 76T016 CT017 CT019 CT019



B→B 76T016 CT017 CT019 CT019







76T019 B 76T016 o---o 76T017 4


B 76T016 **B** 76T045















DUMMY TESTS (T-14-R,P) | | THORAX P-A













е---е 76T016 •---е 76T045



Figure 248

Figure 249

PELVIS P-A -- DUMMY TESTS (T-14-R,P)









œ──® 76T016 œ──® 76T045





























œ—e 76T030 ●—e 76T047







B 76T030 **e** 76T047











B---B 76T030












HEAD R-L Figure 274











TRRL-27-P THORAX P-A ---76T046 ---





RJL 08 18 78 TRRL-27-P <u>100</u> 75 TIME (msec) 50 1 25 20.0 0.0 -20.0 -40.0 -60.0 -80.0 ACCELERATION (G's)

THORAX R-L 76T046













DUMMY SIDE TESTS (T-27-P) Figure 286 PELVIS R-L



1/N 08 21 78 DUMMY SIDE TESTS (T-27-P) Figure 287 **100** 75 TIME (msec) 50 25 400.0 0.0 -800.0 -400.0 -1200.0 -1600.0 AEFOCILLA (cm/sec)



