Remote, Redesigned Air Bag Special Study FOR NHTSA'S INTERNAL USE ONLY

Dynamic Science, Inc., Case Number (1999-48-134C) 1998 Chevrolet Cavalier Alabama August, 1999

			Technical Report Documentation Page		
1. Report No.	2. Government Accession No.		3. Recipient Catalog No.		
1999-48-134C					
4. Title and Subtitle			5. Report Date		
			February 24, 2000		
			6. Performing Organization Report No.		
7. Author(s) Dynamic Science, In	с.		8. Performing Organization Report No.		
9. Performing Organization name and Address	5		10. Work Unit No. (TRAIS)		
Dynamic Science, Inc.					
530 College Parkway, St	e. K		11. Contract or Grant no.		
Annapolis, MD 21401			DTNH22-94-D-27058		
12. Sponsoring Agency Name and Address			13. Type of report and period Covered		
U.S. Dept. of Transporta	tion (NRD-32)		[Report Month, Year]		
National Highway Traffic	c Safety Administration		14. Sponsoring Agency Code		
400 7th Street, SW					
Washington, DC 20590					
15. Supplemental Notes					
16. Abstract					
This remote investigation was for vehicle angled crash took place The bituminous roadway was do only lane, and one right turn on and eastbound travel lanes. The northbound traffic. The speed	ocused on the redesigned air bag e during the late morning hours of ry at the time of the crash. The w ly lane. There are two westbound he south leg of the intersection co limit is 72 km/h (45 mph) for all th	system deployment of a 19 summer day in August, 199 rest leg of the intersection of d travel lanes present. Ther onsists of one northbound la he roadways.	198 Chevrolet Cavalier two-door sedan. This two 199. This crash took place at a four-leg intersection. 199. This crash took place at a four-leg intersection. 1999 on the southbound through lanes, one left turn 1990 is a grass-covered median that separates the west 1990 intersection on the southbound lane. There is a stop sign for		
The case vehicle (Vehicle 2) is a 1999 Chevrolet Cavalier two-door sedan driven by a properly restrained 44-year-old female (163 cm/64 in., 100 kg/220 lbs.). Vehicle 2 was traveling eastbound in the second travel lane at an unknown speed. Vehicle 1, a 1992 Nissan Stanza driven by a restrained 22-year-old female, was traveling northbound.					
As Vehicle 1 entered the intersection at a reported travel speed of 16 km/h (9.9 mph), intending to turn to the west, the driver of Vehicle 2 saw Vehicle 1 and began braking (no lockup). The driver could not stop in time and Vehicle 1 was struck in the left side (09LPEW3) by the front of					
Vehicle 2 (12FDEW1). The frontal impact was of sufficient force to deploy the redesigned air bags in Vehicle 2. The calculated Delta V for Vehicle 2 (Chevrolet Cavalier) was 23 km/h (14 mph) with a longitudinal Delta V of -23 km/h (-14 mph). The Delta V for Vehicle 1 (Nissan Stanza) was computed at 22 km/h (14 mph). Vehicle 2 was rotated in a counterclockwise rotation before coming to rest.					
The 44-year-old female driver of Vehicle 2 sustained a contusion to the center of her chest, as well as lumbar and cervical spine strains. She was transported by ground ambulance to a local trauma center where she was treated and released. She lost seven days of work due to the crash.					
Both vehicles were towed from	the scene due to damage.				
17. Key Words		18. Distribution Statement			
Redesigned, air bag, moderate injury, steering column compression					
19. Security Classif. (of this report)	20. Security Classif. (of this page)	21. No of pages	22. Price		

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Summary

This remote investigation was focused on the redesigned air bag system deployment of a 1998 Chevrolet Cavalier two-door coupe. This two vehicle angled crash took place during the late morning hours of summer day in August, 1999. This crash took place at a four-leg intersection. The bituminous roadway was dry at the time of the crash. The west leg of the intersection consists of two eastbound through lanes, one left turn only lane, and one right turn only lane. There are two westbound travel lanes present. There is a grass-covered median that separates the west and eastbound travel lanes. The south leg of the intersection consists of one northbound lane and one southbound lane. There is a stop sign for northbound traffic. The speed limit is 72 km/h (45 mph) for all the roadways.



Figure 1. Vehicle 1--approach to area of impact

The case vehicle (Vehicle 2) is a 1999 Chevrolet Cavalier two-door sedan driven by a properly restrained 44-yearold female (163 cm/64 in., 100 kg/220 lbs.). Vehicle 2 was traveling eastbound in the second travel lane at an

unknown speed. Vehicle 1, a 1992 Nissan Stanza driven by a restrained 22-year-old female, was traveling northbound.

Crash Events

As Vehicle 1 entered the intersection at a reported travel speed of 16 km/h (9.9 mph), intending to turn to the west, the driver of Vehicle 2 saw Vehicle 1 and began braking (no lockup). The driver could not stop in time and Vehicle 1 was struck in the left side (09LPEW3) by the front of Vehicle 2 (12FDEW1). The frontal impact was of sufficient force to deploy the redesigned air bags in Vehicle 2.



Figure 2. Exterior, Vehicle 2 (case vehicle)

The calculated Delta V for Vehicle 2 (Chevrolet Cavalier) was 23 km/h (14 mph) with a longitudinal Delta V of -23 km/h (-14 mph). The Delta V for Vehicle 1 (Nissan Stanza) was computed at 22 km/h (14 mph)¹. Vehicle 2 was rotated in a counterclockwise rotation before coming to rest.

The 44-year-old female driver of Vehicle 2 sustained a contusion to the center of her chest, as well as lumbar and cervical spine strains. She was transported by ground ambulance to a local trauma center where she was treated and released. She lost seven days of work due to the crash.

Both vehicles were towed from the scene due to damage.



Figure 3. Exterior, Vehicle 1

Table 1. Delta V

	Case Vehicle		Other Vehicle		
	km/h	mph	km/h	mph	
Total	23	14.3	22	13.7	
Longitudinal	-23	-14.3	-4	-2.5	
Lateral	-4	-2.5	21	13	

Exterior of Case Vehicle

Table 2. Vehicle Information

Model year, make and model	1998 Chevrolet Cavalier2-door sedan	
VIN	3G1JC1243WSxxxxxx	
CDC	12FDEW1	



Figure 4. Exterior, Vehicle 2 (case vehicle)

 $^{^{1}}$ Calculated utilizing the Damage Only Mode of the WinSmash 1.2.1 program

Table 3. Crush Measurements

Plane of Impact	Field L cm/in.	C1 cm/in.	C2 cm/in.	C3 cm/in.	C4 cm/in.	C5 cm/in.	C6 cm/in.
Bumper	143	6	1	0	0	0	0
	56.3	2.4	0.4	0	0	0	0

Interior of Case Vehicle

The interior of the 1998 Chevrolet Cavalier was undamaged as a result of this moderate frontal crash. The case vehicle maintained its integrity and there were no intruding components. There was a light brown cloth transfer to the right side of the driver's air bag, a scratching contact to the transmission lever, and the mirror had been moved. This vehicle is equipped with bucket seats with folding backs and adjustable head restraints. Both front seats were in the middle track position. The second row was equipped with a bench seat with folding backs. There was no intrusion or integrity loss.

Case Vehicle Occupant Protection Systems

The 1998 Chevrolet Cavalier two-door coupe was equipped with a redesigned air bag system which consisted of a crash sensor diagnostic control module, air bag warning lamp, front left and front right air bag modules which housed the air bags and inflator units.

The front left air bag was housed in the steering wheel hub and was concealed by symmetrical double vertical module cover flaps. The circular air bag was an untethered design equipped with two vent port holes. The lower instrument panel is equipped with a rigid plastic knee bolster. The was no discernible contact damage to the knee bolster, air bag, or module cover flaps.

The front right air bag was located on the instrument panel, top surface plane. The module flap cover is rectangular in design and broke the laminated windshield glazing upon deployment. The air bag was not equipped with either tethers or vent port holes. There were no indications of damage or contact to either the air bag or the module cover.



Figure 5. Interior, Vehicle 2–left front seat position



Figure 6. Interior, Vehicle 2

Case Vehicle Occupant Demographics

	Occupant 1		
Age/Sex:	44/Female		
Seated Position:	Front left		
Seat Type:	Bucket with folding b		
Height (cm/in:):	163	64.2	
Weight (kg/lbs).:	100	220	
Pre-existing Medical Condition:	None noted		
Body Posture:	Upright, norn	nal	
Hand Position:	Unknown		
Foot Position:	Unknown		
Restraint Usage:	Lap and shoulder belt used properly		
Air bag:	Deployed at impact		

Occupant Injuries

Table 4. Injuries

Injury	Injury Severity (AIS)	Injury Mechanism
Lumbar spine strain	1	Seat, back support
Chest contusion	1	Air bag/seat belt
Cervical spine strain	1	Air bag

Occupant Kinematics

The 44-year-old female driver of the Chevrolet Cavalier was wearing the available three-point manual lap and shoulder belt. She was seated in a forward facing position. The cloth-covered bucket seat was in the middle track position. Prior to impact, the driver began braking (no lockup). At impact, the driver reacted to the slight positive principle direction of force by moving forward and to the right. The driver's forward momentum was restrained by the lap and shoulder harness but there appears to have been some significant loading of the air bag. This was evidenced by what appears to be some compression of the steering column (see Figure 8). This contact likely caused the chest contusion.



Figure 7. Interior, Vehicle 2



Figure 8. Steering column

