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Note: The table and diagram are placeholders as the actual content is not legible due to the nature of the document.
Longitudinal Impact Test of a Transport Airframe Section

Richard Johnson
Federal Aviation Administration Technical Center

Barry Wade
Transportation Research Center of Ohio

July 1988
Final Report

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The United States Government does not endorse products or manufacturers. Trade or manufacturers' names appear herein solely because they are considered essential to the objective of this report.
This report presents the results of longitudinally impact testing a 10-foot section of a transport airplane at peak acceleration and corresponding velocity changes of 7.4g (22.4 ft/sec) and 14.2g (36 ft/sec), respectively. The purpose of the tests was to measure the responses of the fuselage and floor structure to simulated dynamic crash loads. The airframe test section included a full complement of seats and dummies. Acceleration and load/deflection response measurements were obtained from the instrumented fuselage, floor and seat/dummy installation.
This report was jointly prepared by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Technical Center and the Transportation Research Center of Ohio (TRC) under Contract DTFA03-87-00013. The report contains a description of the longitudinal impact tests which were performed using a FAA furnished airframe section and TRC's 24-inch diameter Hyge Shock Tester. The project was administered by Mr. Dick Johnson, FAA Transport Program Manager with contractor facility support provided by Mr. Jim Blaker, TRC Technical Program Manager. Technical assistance was provided by Mr. Stephen Soltis, FAA Crash Dynamics National Research Specialist.
FIGURE DESCRIPTION

1. AIRFRAME TEST GEOMETRY/FLIGHT VIEW MODIFICATIONS
2. FUSELAGE ATTACHMENT VIEW 1
3. FUSELAGE ATTACHMENT VIEW 2
4. FUSELAGE ATTACHMENT VIEW 3
5. FUSELAGE ATTACHMENT VIEW 4
6. FUSELAGE ATTACHMENT CLOSED
7. TEST FIXTURE
8. TEST FIXTURE
9. TEST FIXTURE
10. TEST FIXTURE
11. TEST FIXTURE
12. TEST FIXTURE
13. TEST FIXTURE
14. TEST FIXTURE
15. TEST FIXTURE
16. TEST FIXTURE
17. TEST FIXTURE
18. TEST FIXTURE
19. TEST FIXTURE
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C-12 PORT INBOARD TEST SETUP
C-13 PORT INBOARD TEST SETUP - CLOSEUP
C-14 STARBOARD INBOARD TEST SETUP
C-15 STARBOARD INBOARD TEST SETUP - CLOSEUP
C-16 STARBOARD OUTBOARD TEST SETUP
C-17 STARBOARD OUTBOARD TEST SETUP - CLOSEUP

D-1 TEST AREA
D-2 HYGE SHOCK TESTER
D-3 HYGE ACTUATOR
D-4 METERING PIN AND ORIFICE PLATE
D-5 METERING PINS FOR TRIANGLE SHAPE AND CHILD RESTRAINT PULSES
D-6 TRC SLED PULSES
D-7 TEST SLED
D-8 VELOCITY MEASURING SYSTEM
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A 10-foot section from a transport airframe was longitudinally impact tested at the Transportation Research Center of Ohio (TRC). The purpose of the test was to measure the structural responses and interaction between the fuselage/floor structure and the cabin/occupant restraint systems under simulated, potentially survivable, impact conditions. Utilizing TRC's 24-inch Hyge shock tester, two tests were conducted at peak acceleration and corresponding velocity changes of 7.4g (22.4 ft/sec) and 14.2g (36 ft/sec), respectively. The airframe test section was loaded to include a full complement of passenger seats and dummies.

Accelerations and load/deflection response measurements were obtained from the instrumented fuselage, floor, seats and anthropomorphic dummy test specimens. The input acceleration pulses were triangular in shape. Peak longitudinal floor acceleration levels ranged from 7.6g to 7.8g and 14.7g to 15.0g for the first and second tests, respectively. The six modified seats and dummy test specimens remained intact and totally restrained during both the 7.4g and 14.2g impact tests. Some structural deformation of the seat cross and spreader tubes was observed during post-test examinations. The fuselage and cabin floor structure exhibited neither visible damage nor deformation during the tests.
INTRODUCTION

The longitudinal impact test of a transport airframe section is one in a series of section and full-scale tests conducted in support of the Federal Aviation Administration's (FAA) current Crash Dynamics and Engineering Development Program (reference 1). Such tests included the Full-Scale Transport Controlled Impact Demonstration (reference 2) and subsequent Vertical Drop Test of a Transport Airframe Section (reference 3). The objective of the subject test was to determine the interaction between a transport airplane fuselage and floor structure and the cabin/occupant restraint systems under longitudinal impact conditions which are considered potentially survivable. Baseline response data obtained from these tests will be used to determine the dynamic response characteristics of the airplane and verifying analytical computer programs such as the lumped mass model "KRASH" (reference 4).

In tests conducted at the Transportation Research Center of Ohio's Impact Simulator Test Facility, a 10-foot long airframe section was longitudinally impact tested at peak acceleration and corresponding velocity changes of 7.4g (22.4 ft/sec) and 14.2g (36 ft/sec), respectively. These impact levels were selected from a structural analysis of the airframe section as verified by static testing of a similar section specimen (reference 5). The airframe section was fully loaded to include a maximum configuration of cabin seats and dummy occupants. Structural response data were obtained during impact from instrumentation installed in the fuselage structure, floor structure, seats, and dummy test specimens. The location of this instrumentation is included in appendix A. The traces of recorded acceleration and load/deflection responses are included in appendix B, with calibration data contained in appendix C. Also included in appendix C are data and photographs from static pull tests that were conducted on the seat tracks above the beam at BS1180 and subsequent to the subject longitudinal impact tests. The report also includes pre-test and post-test photographs of the airframe test section and cabin installations.
DESCRIPTION

The airframe test specimen was a 10-foot section cut from the aft fuselage of a B707 transport airplane. As shown in figure 1, the section structure, characterized by a tapered lower fuselage shell area, was separated just forward of the rear galley between body stations (BS) 1120 and 1240. The section was configured with three rows of two triple passenger seats. Each of the triple seats was strengthened to meet the higher load requirements. Also, these seats, Burns Aero Model 799, were positioned fore and aft to accommodate a representative floor test load condition (34-inch pitch) and to assure that the middle row of seats would maximize the dynamic loading of the floor beam at BS 1180. Each seat pan contained an anthropomorphic dummy weighing approximately 165 pounds. The dummies were restrained by standard American Safety model 500082 seatbelts.

To ensure structural integrity and the elimination of inherent open-end effect, the section floor structure was modified, as illustrated in figure 2A. This modification consisted of reinforcing the end floor beams by adding additional beams of BS 1120 and 1240. These beams and existing beams were tied together with (5) longitudinal hat section stringers. These stringers replaced the original under floor cargo liner attachment members which had been inadvertently removed. Such members also provided for stability of the floor beams. In addition, the shear strength provided by the outboard floor panel attachment fasteners was increased by doubling the number of fasteners around the periphery of each outboard panel.

Each of the six seats was structurally modified to absorb, without failure, the higher expected impact loads. Illustrated in figure 2B, these modifications involved the installation of reinforcement gussets at both fore and aft leg locations. In addition, the seat spreader tubes were filled with epoxy to prevent collapse resulting from the occupant seat belt loads. Verification of performance associated with these seat modifications was accomplished through separate dynamic impact sled tests conducted at the FAA Civil Aeromedical Institute (CAMI) (reference 6). These tests also provide for a basis to calibrate the output from strain gages installed on the six seat leg structures.

Table 1 provides a list of the airframe section and equipment installation weights. Excluding the onboard equipment, i.e., seats, dummies, etc., the bare airframe section weighed 1900 pounds. The total weight of the test section with seats and dummies was 5498 pounds.

FACILITY AND TEST METHOD

The test specimen was longitudinally impact tested at the Transportation Research Center of Ohio's Impact Simulator Facility. A description of the facility is contained in appendix D.

A test fixture was designed and fabricated to attach the fuselage section to the test sled. The critical design constraints were to keep the weight to a minimum and to minimize the effect of the fixture on the structural
# Table 1: Airframe Test Section Installation Weight

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Location*</th>
<th>Total Weight (lb.)</th>
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<td>Airframe Section</td>
<td>BS1120-1240</td>
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<td>Seat A</td>
<td>Burns-Aero 6.5 in. Aft</td>
<td>100</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Mod. 799 S/N 80226</td>
<td>Of BS 1140</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Seat B</td>
<td>Burns-Aero 6.5 in. Aft</td>
<td>102</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mod. 799 S/N 84700</td>
<td>Of BS 1140</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seat C</td>
<td>Burns-Aero 2.5 in. Aft</td>
<td>102</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mod. 799 S/N 102844</td>
<td>Of BS 1180</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seat D</td>
<td>Burns-Aero 2.5 in. Aft</td>
<td>96</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mod. 799 S/N 85049</td>
<td>Of BS 1180</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seat E</td>
<td>Burns-Aero 3.5 in. Forward</td>
<td>101</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mod. 799 S/N 84729</td>
<td>Of BS 1220</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seat F</td>
<td>Burns-Aero 3.5 in. Forward</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mod. 799 S/N 89028</td>
<td>Of BS 1220</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| Dummies        | DOT Part 572  | WINDOW SEAT  | 167                |
|               | DOT Part 572  | CENTER SEAT  | 167                |
|               | DOT Part 572  | AISLE SEAT   | 167                |
| Seat B        | DOT Part 572  | WINDOW SEAT  | 167                |
|               | DOT Part 572  | CENTER SEAT  | 167                |
|               | DOT Part 572  | AISLE SEAT   | 167                |
| Seat C        | DOT Part 572  | WINDOW SEAT  | 167                |
|               | DOT Part 572  | CENTER SEAT  | 167                |
|               | DOT Part 572  | AISLE SEAT   | 167                |
| Seat D        | DOT Part 572  | WINDOW SEAT  | 167                |
|               | DOT Part 572  | CENTER SEAT  | 167                |
|               | DOT Part 572  | AISLE SEAT   | 167                |
| Seat E        | DOT Part 572  | WINDOW SEAT  | 167                |
|               | VIP 50        | CENTER SEAT  | 165                |
|               | Hybrid III    | AISLE SEAT   | 164                |
| Seat F        | VIP 50        | WINDOW SEAT  | 165                |
|               | DOT Part 572  | CENTER SEAT  | 167                |
|               | Hybrid III    | AISLE SEAT   | 164                |

*Measurements to rear leg of each seat.
integrity of the airframe by not altering the floor-fuselage shell interface load path. Figures 3 through 7 illustrate the method of attaching the test specimen to the test fixture and the test fixture to the test sled.

The fuselage attachment design was based on separating the reacting loads into horizontal and vertical components; the horizontal loads resulting from the longitudinal acceleration and vertical loads resulting from the test specimen weight and the over-turning moment from the longitudinal acceleration.

The horizontal loads were transferred to the test fixture by two horizontal attachments on each side of the fuselage. These attachments were located at waterlines 196 and 238 and consisted of 1/8" thick X 6" wide steel plates bolted to the fuselage skin. Epoxy adhesive K-200 was also used to bond the steel plates to the fuselage. These attachments are illustrated from the outside by figure 3 and from the inside by figure 4.

The vertical loads were transferred to the test fixture by two vertical attachments on each side of the fuselage. These attachments were located at body stations 1120 and 1240 and consisted of 1/8" thick X 4" wide steel plates bolted to the fuselage skin. Epoxy adhesive was also used to bond these plates. These attachments are illustrated from the outside by figure 5 and from the inside by figures 6 and 7.

These attachments were then bolted to the test fixture along these same horizontal and vertical locations.

To help react the over-turning moment, an extension to the sled was designed and fabricated. The fixture with the sled extension is shown in figures 8 and 9.

Trial tests were conducted to verify the input pulse parameters and the structural integrity of the test fixture. To simulate the weight and moment of the test specimen, I-beams weighing 6,000 pounds were attached to the top of the fixture. Trial tests were conducted at peak acceleration and corresponding velocity changes of 7.1g's (23.6 ft/sec) and 13.2g's (39.2 ft/sec), respectively. The input pulse was triangular shaped with durations of 183 and 174 milliseconds, respectively. Inspection of the test fixture and a review of the trial test film did not reveal any evidence of damage.

After successful completion of the trial tests, the fuselage section and its contents were installed. Two tests were conducted. The first test was conducted with a peak acceleration level of 7.4g and the second with a peak acceleration level of 14.2g. Eight high-speed cameras (500 frames per second), one real-time and one video camera were used to photograph each longitudinal impact. Three of the high-speed cameras were onboard. The other five high-speed cameras, the real-time and the video camera viewed the test from offboard. The onboard camera locations are shown in figures 10 and 11.
The airframe section and seat installations were instrumented with accelerometers, strain gages, and load cells as identified in Table 2. Figures 12 through 17 show the general placement of each sensor installation and Appendix A provides a further description of these sensors with exact X, Y, and Z position coordinates. As shown in Figure 12, the majority of instrumentation was installed at BS 1180 which involved the floor beam, track, and fuselage frame. Accelerometers were mounted on the two inboard tracks forward of BS 1180, and on one inboard track at BS 1120 and 1240. A typical installation is identified in Figure 13. In addition, accelerometers were also installed at three above-floor-frame locations at BS 1180 as shown in Figure 14. Also, the floor beam at BS 1180 included four web mounted strain gage bridges and four string potentiometers at each track intersection location as shown in Figures 15, 16, and 17.

Instrumentation of the modified seat specimens involved triaxial accelerometers placed at the aft cross tube of both center row seats (#C and #D). Accelerometers and seat belt load cells were also installed on the anthropomorphic dummy at each of these center seat positions. In addition, each of the six seats contained axial strain gage bridges installed at their forward leg(s) and diagonal structure(s) as illustrated in Figure 15a. These gages were calibrated from sled tests performed previously at CAMI (Reference 6). The calibrated sled tests involved subjecting each seat with anthropomorphic dummies to low energy triangular impact pulses of 9g's (26 ft/sec, 180 msec). Resulting seat strain gage data were recorded along with measured loads obtained from load cells located at each leg-track attachment point. From the seat strain gage responses measured during the subject longitudinal tests, floor reaction forces can be determined from the CAMI calibration data. Calibration of the floor beam at BS 1180 was accomplished in a similar manner but subsequent to the completion of the two longitudinal impact tests. A static floor calibration method and results are described in Appendix C. Such tests involved statically loading the floor beam at each track intersection and measuring the load, deflection and corresponding strain gage reading at each gage location.
### TABLE 2 INSTRUMENTATION

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<tr>
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<th>Accelerometer</th>
<th>Strain</th>
<th>Load</th>
<th>String</th>
<th>Crack</th>
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<td>Long</td>
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<td>Cage</td>
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<td>Fuselage</td>
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<td><em>Dummies (Pelvis)</em></td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drive Fixture/Sled</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Seats C and D center positioned dummy only*
The airframe test section was longitudinally impact tested at both low and high energy impact conditions. The first test (test 01) involved subjecting the airframe and contents to a 7.4g peak acceleration. This test was conducted primarily to check test setup and verify that the seat strain gage readings were within the data range of data obtained from the previous CAMI tests (which involved a comparable test procedure). Figures 18 through 22 illustrate the test setup. Figures 23 and 24 illustrate the post-test positions of the dummies. No visual evidence of any deformation of the floor or seats was observed following this test. No failure at the crack detection wires was observed. However, one seatbelt did come loose from its anchor point. This occurred on the middle row, left-hand window seat. Figure 25 shows the released belt (later considered to have released as the result of being incorrectly installed.)

For the high energy condition, the airframe and its contents were then subjected to a 14.2g peak acceleration (test 02). Figures 26 through 31 illustrate the test setup and figures 32 through 35 provide post-test documentation of the dummies and seats. Again no visible evidence of deformation or damage to the fuselage or test fixture was observed. None of the installed crack detection wires failed. Some structural deformation occurred to the seats which was comparable to deformation observed under similar test conditions at CAMI. This deformation is documented in the post-test observations section.

Table 3 summarizes the peak longitudinal accelerations, peak seatbelt loads and maximum deflection of the floor. Table 3 also provides strain data (in millivolt units) as obtained from the floor beam and seat and diagonal brace strain gage installations. A complete set of data plots is included in appendix B. A conversion to floor reaction loads from the aforementioned strain gage readings is contained in appendix C.

DATA EXPLANATIONS

TEST 01

The Port Inboard Beam Strain (PIBS) and the Starboard Inboard Beam Strain (SIBS) data are suspect due to the great difference in magnitude.

TEST 02

The Seat C Longitudinal acceleration (SECXG) did not return to zero after the test. An accurate velocity integration could not be computed.

The Seat D Longitudinal acceleration (SEDXG) did not return to zero after the test. An accurate velocity integration could not be computed.

The Port Inboard Beam Strain (PIBS) and the Starboard Inboard Beam Strain (SIBS) data exceeded the requested full scale value.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHANNEL</th>
<th>TEST 01</th>
<th>TEST 02</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>PEAK DECELERATION (g)</strong> &amp; <strong>DELTA VELOCITY (ft/sec)</strong></td>
<td><strong>MAXIMUM</strong></td>
<td><strong>TIME</strong></td>
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<td>SLED LONGITUDINAL VELOCITY</td>
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*See DATA EXPLANATIONS*
POST-TEST OBSERVATIONS

Seats (General) - The six modified seat and dummy test specimens remained intact and totally restrained during the 14.2g impact test (test 02). Post-test observation of each triple seat revealed no visible deformation of the basic leg and diagonal support structures while some structural deformation was noticed at each fore and aft cross tubes, primarily at the window side locations. Minor buckling was also observed at each of the seat frame spreader tubes and forward of the respective seat belt retention ring attachment area. Both the first and second row seats experienced variable damage at the rear side of each seat back. This damage was caused by the head and/or knee strike from each of the aft positioned dummies.

Seat A (Row #1 LH) - As shown in figure 36, seat A experienced typical down bending of the left and forward window side cross tube. Compression buckling was also noticed at each of the three epoxy filled spreader tubes. Figure 37 depicts such tube buckling or wrinkling which is shown initiating at the seat belt ring attachment area. The three dummies in seat A were effectively restrained by each seat belt system. Notwithstanding this restraint, a deformed seat belt retaining clip shown in figure 38 was observed at the aisle seat position. The crush and separation of the aft lower structure of the window and middle seat back was also observed in figure 39. This damage was caused by head and/or knee strikes stemming from dummies placed in the aft-position of seat C.

Seat B (Row #1 RH) - Front row seat B was observed to be in a similar post-test condition as seat A. The front and rear legs and diagonal support structure of seat B remained unaffected while deformation of cross tubes and spreader tube buckling (similarly observed from seat A) was evident. In addition, the rear aisle side spreader tube was found fractured at a doubler attachment point. Figure 40 shows typical head strike marks on the rear of each seat back and tray location.

Seat C (Row #2 LH) - The structure of seat C was found to have incurred the same type of impact deformation and buckling as subject to the forward row seats A and B. However, the bending of cross tubes was significantly less. Also, the crushing of each lower rear seat back (from aft located dummies) was not noticed in any of the seat positions. In view of this condition, figure 40 does show the separation of a tray section of the aisle position seat.

Seat D (Row #2 RH) - Like adjacent seat C in the second row, seat D experienced no leg damage with only minor deformation and buckling of the cross and spreader tubes. Similar seat back strike marks were identified from the rear positioned dummies.

Seat E (Row #3 LH) - Seat E also was observed to have experienced deformation and buckling of the cross tubes and spreader tubes. The aft cross tube at the aisle location was typically bent up with the forward tube bent down. Figure 41 shows the aft cross tube in a cracked condition.

Seat F (Row #3 RH) - As other seats, seat F was found with deformed and buckled cross tube and spreader tubes.
Seat Position Lock

Figures 42 through 47 show overviews and closeups of the locks which hold the seats in the seat tracks. Figure 42 shows both second row left side seat locks. Figure 43 shows the second row left side inboard seat lock and figure 44 shows the second row left side outboard seat lock. Figures 45, 46 and 47 show both second row right side seat tracks. Figure 46 shows the second row right side inboard seat lock and figure 47 shows the outboard seat lock. Some of the locks showed some tendency to raise up some during the 14.2g test but none released.

Seat Tracks

Figures 48 through 51 illustrate the seat tracks following the test. The seat tracks were measured for vertical deformation after the removal of all test articles. Only minor deformation was noted which may or may not be attributed to the test. The data are contained in Table 4. Body stations 1120 and 1240 were used as reference points for each track.

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MEASUREMENTS IN INCHES.

POSITIVE = ABOVE REFERENCE POINT  NEGATIVE = BELOW REFERENCE POINT
A Boeing 737 fuselage section with instrumented and longitudinally impact tested at impact energy levels of 7.4g (22 ft/sec) and 14.2g (36 ft/sec), respectively. The test objective, which involved the measurement of fuselage, floor and seat structure responses to these simulated dynamic crash loads, were that response data pertinent to the occupant/seats restraint system performance were also recorded. From a post-test examination of the fuselage, floor and seat/occupant restraint system and related response traces, a summary of results are as follows:

1. The fuselage shell and floor structure were observed to have no visible separation or structural damage.
2. The passenger seats were found to have experienced some buckling of their legs and structural cross tube members while remaining attached to the cabin floor-track structure.
3. The seatbelted dummies remained restrained within each seat location while head and leg contact was noted to have occurred between the second and third row dummies and forward seat back positions.
4. At the maximum impact conditions, peak longitudinal accelerations measured at the fuselage floor and seat structure locations were in the 14-15g range.
5. Individual lap belt loads measured at the two center positioned dummies varied between 335 and 813 pounds.
6. From string potentiometer data, the maximum floor-track deflections at impact were recorded at values between 0.35 and 0.66 inches.
CONCLUSIONS

1. The 24-inch Hyge Shock Tester provides an effective system for dynamically impact testing large full-scale aircraft fuselage sections.

2. The fuselage, floor and seat restraint system structures of large transport airplanes are capable of absorbing high dynamic impact loads in excess of current static load criteria.

3. Baseline response data have been obtained for use in the assessment of transport aircraft dynamic impact environments and occupant survivability characteristics.
REFERENCES


AIRFRAME TEST SECTION/FLOOR PLAN

Figure 1
EXISTING FUSELAGE PANEL, TRACK AND FRAME CROSS BEAM STRUCTURE / ADDED .050 HAT SECTION (2024-T3) ATTACHED BELOW TRACK AND EXISTING BEAMS WITH NAS 1103-10 FASTENERS - 5 PLACE (TYPICAL)

ADDED FLOOR BEAM ATTACHED BELOW EXISTING BEAM AND END FRAMES WITH NAS 1103-10 FASTENERS - EACH END (TYPICAL)

ADDED PANEL FASTENERS (NAS 507-1032) AT 1/2 IN. CENTERS - OUTBOARD PANELS ONLY (TYPICAL)

ADDED .050 HAT SECTION (2024-T3) ATTACHED BELOW TRACK AND EXISTING BEAMS WITH NAS 1103-10 FASTENERS - 5 PLACE (TYPICAL)

BURNS AERO SEAT MODEL 799-3-59

1/8 IN. UPPER FORWARD LEG REINFORCEMENT PLATE (CS4130) - 2 PLACES (TYPICAL) ATTACHED WITH CHERRY MAX RIVET 7885

1/16 IN. UPPER FT LEG REINFORCEMENT PLATE - 2 PLACES (TYPICAL) ATTACHED WITH CHERRY MAX RIVET 7885

1/16 IN. LOWER FORWARD LEG REINFORCEMENT PLATE - 4 PLACES (TYPICAL) ATTACHED WITH CHERRY MAX RIVET 7885

MODIFIED SEAT STRUCTURE

FIGURE 2 - MODIFICATIONS
Figure 12. ONBOARD CAMERA LOCATION VIEW 2
Figure 14  TYPICAL REAR TRACK ASSEMBLY DEPLOYMENT
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**Figure 15a - Gage Locations**
Figure 25. POST-TEST 01 BELT ATTACHMENT BUCKLE
Figure 33. POST-TEST 02 FRONT VIEW

Figure 34. POST-TEST 02 REAR VIEW
Figure 4: POST TEST OF SECOND ROW LEFT IN-FLIGHT SHOT
Figure 11  POST-TEST OF PLANK VIEW 1
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*REFERENCE AND SIGN CONVENTION*

- **LATÉRAL:** FUSELAGE CENTERLINE
- **VERTICAL:** TOP OF FLOOR

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APPENDIX B

DATA PLOTS

TESTS 01 AND 02
TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT LONGITUDINAL IMPACT SIMULATION - 7.4 G ACCELERATION
SLED LONGITUDINAL ACCELERATION
TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT LONGITUDINAL IMPACT SIMULATION - 7.4 G ACCELERATION
PORT INBOARD SEAT TRACK LONGITUDINAL VELOCITY - MID
TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT LONGITUDINAL IMPACT SIMULATION - 7.4 G ACCELERATION
STARBOARD INBOARD SEAT TRACK LONGITUDINAL ACCELERATION - AFT
TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT LONGITUDINAL IMPACT SIMULATION - 7.4 G ACCELERATION
STARBOARD INBOARD SEAT TRACK LONGITUDINAL VELOCITY - AFT
TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT LONGITUDINAL IMPACT SIMULATION - 7.4 G ACCELERATION
STABBOARD INBOARD SEAT TRACK LONGITUDINAL ACCELERATION - MID
TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT LONGITUDINAL IMPACT SIMULATION - 7.4 G ACCELERATION
STARBOARD INBOARD SEAT TRACK LONGITUDINAL VELOCITY - MID
TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT LONIGITUDINAL IMPACT SIMULATION - 7.4 G ACCELERATION
STARBOARD INBOARD SEAT TRACK VERTICAL ACCELERATION - MID
TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT LONGITUDINAL IMPACT SIMULATION - 7.4 G ACCELERATION
STARBOARD INBOARD SEAT TRACK LONGITUDINAL VELOCITY - FORWARD
FAA  TEST 01
CRASH SIMULATION
87278
FLY64
FILTER = BLFF  100/ 316/ -40
MIN. MAX VALUES = -0.28  67.04  0.43  180.25

TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT LONITUDINAL IMPACT SIMULATION - 7.4 G ACCELERATION
STARBOARD INBOARD SEAT TRACK LATERAL ACCELERATION - FORWARD
CRASH SIMULATION
87278
FUSE\G1

FILTER = BLF 100/316/-40
MIN, MAX VALUES = -7.92e96.00, 1.76e191.25

TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT LONGITUDINAL IMPACT SIMULATION - 7.4 G ACCELERATION
PORT FUSELAGE LONGITUDINAL ACCELERATION
TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT LONGITUDINAL IMPACT SIMULATION - 7.4 G ACCELERATION
TOP FUSELAGE LONGITUDINAL ACCELERATION
APPENDIX A

INSTRUMENTATION LIST
TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT LONGITUDINAL IMPACT SIMULATION - 7.4 G ACCELERATION
STARBOARD FUSELAGE LONGITUDINAL ACCELERATION
TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT LONGITUDINAL IMPACT SIMULATION - 7.46 ACCELERATION
STARBOARD FUSELAGE LONGITUDINAL VELOCITY
TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT LONGITUDINAL IMPACT SIMULATION - 7.4 G ACCELERATION
SEAT C LONGITUDINAL ACCELERATION
TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT LONGITUDINAL IMPACT SIMULATION - 7.4 G ACCELERATION
SEAT C VERTICAL ACCELERATION

FMA , TEST 01
CRASH SIMULATION
87278
SECZG
FILTER = BLPF 100/ 316/ -40
MIN, MAX VALUES = -2.03 139.83, 2.74 165.00
TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT LONGITUDINAL IMPACT SIMULATION - 7.4 G ACCELERATION
SEAT D LONGITUDINAL ACCELERATION
TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT LONITUDINAL IMPACT SIMULATION - 7.4 G ACCELERATION
SEAT 0 CENTER DUMMY PELVIS LONITUDINAL VELOCITY
TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT LATERAL IMPACT SIMULATION - 7.4 G ACCELERATION
SEAT C CENTER DUMMY PELVIS VERTICAL ACCELERATION
TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT LONGTIDUINAL IMPACT SIMULATION - 7.4 G ACCELERATION
SEAT D CENTER DUMMY PELVIS LONTGUDINAL ACCELERATION
TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT LONITUDINAL IMPACT SIMULATION - 7.4 G ACCELERATION
SEAT C CENTER DUMMY PELVIS LONITUDINAL VELOCITY
TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT LONGITUDINAL IMPACT SIMULATION - 7.4 G ACCELERATION
SEAT D CENTER DUMMY PELVIS VERTICAL ACCELERATION
TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT LONGITUDINAL IMPACT SIMULATION - 7.4 G ACCELERATION
STARBOARD INBOARD SEAT TRACK DEFLECTION
TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT LONGITUDINAL IMPACT SIMULATION - 7.4 G ACCELERATION
STARBORD OUTBOARD SEAT TRACK DEFLECTION
TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT LONGITUDINAL IMPACT SIMULATION - 7.4 G ACCELERATION
SEAT C CENTER DUMMY OUTBOARD LAP BELT LOAD
TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT LONGITUDINAL IMPACT SIMULATION - 7.4 G ACCELERATION
SEAT D CENTER DUMMY OUTBOARD LAP BELT LOAD
TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT LONGITUDINAL IMPACT SIMULATION - 7.4 G ACCELERATION
SEAT 0 CENTER DUMMY INBOARD LAP BELT LOAD
CHASSIS SIMULATION

FILTR: ELF P 100% 15% 40%
MIN. MAX VALUES: -3.178 269.63, 3.028 120.63

TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT LONSETUINAL IMPACT SIMULATION - 7.4 G ACCELERATION
PORT GUTFARO BEAM STRAIN
TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT LONGITUDINAL IMPACT SIMULATION - 7.4 G ACCELERATION
STARBOARD INBOARD BEAM STRAIN

See DATA EXPLANATIONS
TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT LONGITUDINAL IMPACT SIMULATION: 7.4 G ACCELERATION
STARBOARD OUTBOARD BEAM STRAIN
TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT LONGITUDINAL IMPACT SIMULATION - 7.4 G ACCELERATION
SEAT \text{A} OUTBOARD FORWARD LEG STRAIN
TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT LONGITUDINAL IMPACT SIMULATION - 7.4 G ACCELERATION
SEAT A OUTBOARD DIAGONAL STRUT STRAIN

FILTER: BLPF 100/316/-40
MIN. MAX VALUES: -10.43 149.3 1.32 316.00
FAR , TEST 01
CRASH SIMULATION
87278
SBIFLS
FILTER: BNF 100/ 316/ -40
MIN, MAX VALUES = -5.290 133.38, 1.790 302.38

TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT LONGITUDINAL IMPACT SIMULATION - 7.4 G ACCELERATION
SEAT B INBOARD FORWARD LEG STRAIN
TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT LONGITUDINAL IMPACT SIMULATION - 7.4 G ACCELERATION
SEAT C OUTBOARD DIAGONAL STRUT STRAIN
TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT LONGITUDINAL IMPACT SIMULATION - 7.4 G ACCELERATION
SEAT C INBOARD FORWARD LEG STRAIN

FAA, TEST 01
CRASH SIMULATION
87278
SC1FLS
FILTER: BLPF 100/ 516/ 40
MIN. MAX VALUES: -2.29 201.63, 3.76 258.25
TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT LONGITUDINAL IMPACT SIMULATION - 7.4 G ACCELERATION
SEAT D INWARD FORWARD LEG STRAIN
TEST OF DATA PLOTS
TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT LONGITUDINAL IMPACT SIMULATION - 14.2 G ACCELERATION
PORT INBOARD SEAT TRACK LONGITUDINAL ACCELERATION - MID
FAA, TEST 02
CRASH SIMULATION
FILTER: 300/94/40
MIN, MAX VALUES: -35.65 e 162.13, 0.00 e -20.00

TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT LONGITUDINAL IMPACT SIMULATION - 14.2 G ACCELERATION
STANDARD FORWARD SEAT TRAIL LONGITUDINAL VELOCITY - AFT
FAA TEST 02
CRASH SIMULATION
FILTER: HPF 100 316/-40
MIN, MAX VALUES: -3.92e+08 281.30, 3.73 e 235.38

TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT LONITUDINAL IMPACT SIMULATION - 14.2 G ACCELERATION
STARBOARD INBOARD SEAT TRACK VERTICAL ACCELERATION - AFT
FAA, TEST 02
CRASH SIMULATION
87279
FILTER = BLFF 100/316/40
MIN. MAX VALUES = 0.010 -14.38, 14.89 79.00

TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT LONGITUDINAL IMPACT SIMULATION - 14.2 G ACCELERATION
STARBOARD INBOARD SEAT TRAFF ACCELERATION - AFT RESULTANT
FAA TEST 02
CRASH SIMULATION
87279
FILTER = BLPF 300/ 949/ -40
MIN. MAX VALUES = -35.81# 158.13, 0.00 & -20.00

TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT LONGITUDINAL IMPACT SIMULATION - 14.2 G ACCELERATION
STANDARD INBOARD SEAT (MAX. LONGITUDINAL VELOCITY - 310)
TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT LONGITUDINAL IMPACT SIMULATION - 14.2 G ACCELERATION
STARBOARD INBOARD SEAT TRACK VERTICAL ACCELERATION - MIN
TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT LONGITUDINAL IMPACT SIMULATION - 14.2 G ACCELERATION
STANDARD INBOARD SEAT TRACK LONGITUDINAL VELOCITY - FORWARD
FAA, TEST 02
CRASH SIMULATION
37279
FLF164
FILTER = BLPF 100/ 316/ -40
MIN. MAX VALUES = -0.77e 216.13, 0.67 e 243.38

TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT LATERAL IMPACT SIMULATION - 14.2 G ACCELERATION
STARBOARD INBOARD SEAT TRACK LATERAL ACCELERATION - FORWARD
FAA TEST 02
CRASH SIMULATION
37279
FLFR69
FILTER = GLFF 100/316/40
MIN. MAX VALUES = 0.02 -19.0 , 15.03 79.50

TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT LONGITUDINAL IMPACT SIMULATION - 14.2 G ACCELERATION
STANDARD THRONE SEAT TRAVERSE ACCELERATION - FORWARD RESULTANT
FAA  TEST 02
CRASH SIMULATION

FILTER = BLPF 300/949/-40
MIN. MAX VALUES: -35.22 143.50 0.01 -15.36

TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT LONGITUDINAL IMPACT SIMULATION - 14.2 G ACCELERATION
STANDARD SURFACE LONGITUDINAL VELOCITY
FAA, TEST 02
CRASH SIMULATION
87279
SEDY8
FILTER = BLPF 100/ 316/ -40
MIN. MAX VALUES = -10.45* 133.38, 2.08 * 145.38

TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT LONGITUDINAL IMPACT SIMULATION - 14.2 G ACCELERATION
SEAT D LATERAL ACCELERATION
TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT LONGITUDINAL IMPACT SIMULATION - 14.2 G ACCELERATION
SEAT D ACCELERATION RESULTANT
FAA, TEST 02
CRASH SIMULATION
87279
FILTER = 8LFF 300/ 949/ 40
MIN. MAX VALUES = -8.08 124.3 8.75 186.38

TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT LONGITUDINAL IMPACT SIMULATION - 14.2 G ACCELERATION
SEAT CENTER RUMBLE PELVIC LONGITUDINAL VELOCITY
TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT LONGITUDINAL IMPACT SIMULATION - 14.2 G ACCELERATION
SEAT C: CENTER DUMMY PELVIS VERTICAL ACCELERATION
FAA TEST 02
CRASH SIMULATION
87279
FEV%1
FILTER = BLPF 300 / 949 / -40
MIN. MAX VALUES = -21.52 107.63 16.83 182.25

TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT LONGITUDINAL IMPACT SIMULATION - 14.2 G ACCELERATION
SEAT D CENTER DUMMY PELVIS LONGITUDINAL ACCELERATION
TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT LONGITUDINAL IMPACT SIMULATION - 14.2 G ACCELERATION
PORT OUTBOARD SEAT TRACK DEFLECTION
FAA TEST 82
CRASH SIMULATION

FILTER: ELPF 100/ 315/ -40
MIN. MAX VALUES: -0.62E 226.50, 0.60E 160.50

TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT LONGITUDINAL IMPACT SIMULATION - 14.2 G ACCELERATION
STANDARD INDOORSEAT TRACK OFFSET
TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT LONGITUDINAL IMPACT SIMULATION - 14.2 G ACCELERATION
STARBOARD OUTBOARD SEAT TRACK DEFORMATION
FAA, TEST 02
CRASH SIMULATION
FILTER: GLEFF 100/ 316/ -40
MIN. MAX VALUES: -90.48 208.75, 798.99 156.50

TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT LONGITUDINAL IMPACT SIMULATION - 14.2 G ACCELERATION
SEAT P CENTER DUMMY OUTBOARD LAP BELT LOAD
FAA : TEST 02
CRASH SIMULATION
37279
LB0F1
FILTER = BLPF 100/ 316/ -40
MIN. MAX VALUES = -42.39# 340.00, 1011.63 # 102.63

TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT LONGITUDINAL IMPACT SIMULATION - 14.2 G ACCELERATION
SEAT D CENTER DUMMY OUTBOARD LAP BELT LOAD
TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT LONITUDINAL IMPACT SIMULATION - 14.2 G ACCELERATION
PORT OUTBOARD SEAM STRAIN
TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT LONGITUDINAL IMPACT SIMULATION - 14.2 G ACCELERATION
PORT IMPACT FROM STORM

FILTER: BLPF 100/316/-40
MIN. MAX VALUES: -12.430 219.88 15.36 139.88

See DATA EXPLANATIONS
TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT LONGLATURAL IMPACT SIMULATION - 14.2 G ACCELERATION
STARRBOARD OUTBOARD BEAM STRAIN
FAA CRASH SIMULATION

FILTER = BLF 100/316/-40
MIN, MAX VALUES = -24.50 115.88

TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT LONGITUDINAL IMPACT SIMULATION - 14.2 G ACCELERATION
SEAT 9 OUTBOARD MIDDLE SEAT STRAIN
TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT LONGITUDINAL IMPACT SIMULATION - 14.2 G ACCELERATION
Transport Aircraft Longitudinal Impact Simulation - 14.2 G Acceleration

Seat D Forward Forward Left Strain
TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT LONGITUDINAL IMPACT SIMULATION - 14.2 G ACCELERATION
SEAT D OUTBOARD FORWARD LEG STRAIN

FILTER: BLFF 100/ 316/ 40
MIN. MAX VALUES: -0.74 269.75, 11.39 e 114.25
FAA CRASH SIMULATION

FILTER: BLPF 100/ 316/ -40
MIN. MAX VALUES = -15.83 115.63, 57.98 142.75

TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT LONGITUDINAL IMPACT SIMULATION - 14.2 G ACCELERATION
SEAT A INBOARD DIAGONAL STFT STRAIN
TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT LONGITUDINAL IMPACT SIMULATION - 14.2 G ACCELERATION
SEAT F OUTBOARD DIAGONAL STRUT STRAIN
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STATIC PULL TESTS

SETUP

On March 10 and 11, 1988 four (4) static, vertical pull tests were conducted on the B707 fuselage section. The fuselage was re-installed into the test fixture that was utilized on the two sled tests. Figures C-1 and C-2 illustrate the fuselage, the test fixture and the two I-beams that were installed through the windows. Figure C-3 illustrates how the force was applied to the seat tracks.

INSTRUMENTATION

Nine channels of data were collected during each test. The vertical displacement of the beam at body station 1180 was measured beneath each of the four seat tracks. Figures C-4 through C-9 show the displacement potentiometers. Four vertical beam strains and the applied load data were collected also.

Figure C-10 through C-17 illustrate the setup for each pull test.

On the pages following the figures are time history data plots, applied load versus beam strain data plots and applied load versus beam deflection data plots.

TEST NOTES

The Starboard Outboard Beam Strain (SOBS) strain gage output polarity appears to be opposite from the other three strain gages.
Figure C-1. FUSELAGE AND TEST FIXTURE - VIEW 1

Figure C-2. FUSELAGE AND TEST FIXTURE - VIEW 2
Figure C-3. LOAD APPLICATION

Figure C-4. PORT DISPLACEMENT POTENTIOMETERS
Figure C-5. PORT OUTBOARD DISPLACEMENT POTENTIOMETERS

Figure C-6. PORT INBOARD DISPLACEMENT POTENTIOMETER
Figure C-7. STARBOARD DISPLACEMENT POTENTIOMETERS

Figure C-8. STARBOARD INBOARD DISPLACEMENT POTENTIOMETERS
APPENDIX C

CALIBRATION DATA
Figure C-9. STARBOARD OUTBOARD DISPLACEMENT POTENTIOMETER

Figure C-10. PORT OUTBOARD TEST SETUP
Figure C-17: Standard Outboard Test Setup - CLOSEUP
TEST 3
VERTICAL PULL TESTS

FILTER: LPF 100/316 - 40
MIN. MAX VALUES = 0.00 0.04 0.57 15.03

LOAD APPLIED AT PORT INBOARD SEAT TRACK
FORE INBOARD SEAT TRACK RELEASE
VERTICAL PULL TESTS

LOAD

MIN. MAX VALUES = 80.35 15.86 4000.61 15.05

LOAD APPLIED AT STARBOARD INBOARD SEAT TRACK
LOAD APPLIED TO SEAT TRACK
FAH TESTS
VERTICAL FULL TESTS
83071
3165
FILTER = BLPF 100/316/40
MIN. MAX VALUES = 0.63 15.89 25.71 15.05

LOAD APPLIED AT STARBOARD INBOARD SEAT TRACK
STARBOARD INBOARD BEAM STRAIN
LOAD APPLIED AT STERNBOARD INBOARD SEAT TRACK
LOAD APPLIED TO SEAT TRACK VS STERNBOARD OUTBOARD SEAT STRAIN
LOAD APPLIED AT STARBOARD OUTBOARD SEAT TRACK
STARBOARD INBOARD BEAM STRAIN
VERTICAL PULL TESTS

LOAD APPLIED AT STARBOARD OUTBOARD SEAT TRACK
PORT INBOARD SEAT TRACK, DEFORMATION
FAA, TEST05
VERTICAL FULL TESTS
3887/1
P155
FILTER = BLPF 100/ 316/.40
MIN. MAX VALUES = -0.150 0.63 3.17 14.88

LOAD APPLIED AT PORT OUTBOARD SEAT TRACK
PORT INBOARD BEAM STRAIN
FAH  .  TEST:05
VERTICAL PULL TESTS

FILTER = BLPF  100/316/40
MIN. MAX VALUES = -1.29* 14.70,  -0.16*  0.71

LOAD APPLIED AT PORT OUTBOARD SEAT TRACK
STARBOARD INBOARD BEAM STRAIN
LOAD APPLIED AT PORT OUTBOARD SEAT TRACK
STARBOARD OUTBOARD BEAM STRAIN
FAA TEST 05
VERTICAL PULL TESTS
38071
POSTZD
FILTER = BLPF 100/ 316/ 40
MIN. MAX VALUES = 0.00 0.33 0.27 14.90

LOAD APPLIED AT PORT OUTBOARD SEAT TRACK
PORT OUTBOARD SEAT TRACK DEFLECTION
General Description

The Impact Simulator is housed in a 25,000-square foot building which is designed and operated for proprietary testing, data reliability, and accuracy.

The test area is 88 feet wide and 95 feet long, with a deceleration area 35 feet wide and 142 feet long, Figure D-1. A 15-foot clearance above the track exists for tall payloads.

Hyge Description

The Impact Simulator features a 24-inch diameter, Hyge Shock Tester, Figure D-2. The Hyge principle, as applied to safety testing, simulates the deceleration conditions of an impact but in reverse. Prior to an actual crash, a vehicle and its occupants are moving at a constant velocity. At impact, they are decelerated very rapidly. With the Hyge system, the test vehicle and occupants (dummies) are initially at zero velocity. This situation simulates the constant velocity condition prior to an actual crash. The programmed, rapid acceleration, of the Hyge thrust column accelerates the sled with attached test article(s) and produces an impulse similar to that generated during the rapid deceleration of a moving automobile or aircraft during a crash impact. Depending upon the orientation of the test article(s), the crash loads can be applied to any axis.

The system can generate a gross thrust of 750,000 pounds which is capable of accelerating a payload of 10,000 pounds to 71 mph and attain a peak acceleration of 55 G's. Peak accelerations of 100 G's and velocities of 100 mph can be attained with lighter payloads.

The system is pneumatically operated and develops its thrust through differential gas pressure acting on the two faces of a thrust piston in a closed cylinder, Figure D-3. Compressed air is supplied to the load chamber by two 100 h.p. compressors. The main cylinder is separated into two chambers (front and rear) by an orifice plate. Each chamber utilizes a floating piston to vary the volume of the compressed gas within the chamber. The volume is changed by pumping "Pydraul" into or out of the cylinder, thereby, varying the position of the floating piston.

NOTE: "Pydraul" is a fire resistant, hydraulic-type fluid used to reduce the possibility of diesel explosions due to the high surge pressures generated when decelerating the thrust column.

In operation, a relatively low gas pressure in Chamber A forces the thrust piston against a seal ring seated on the orifice plate on the rear side of the thrust piston. Only the smaller area within the seal is exposed,
Figure D-2 Hyge Shock Tester
through the orifice opening, to the gas pressure in Chamber "B". The ratio of the net areas of the thrust piston front and rear surfaces, which are exposed to the gas pressures in the chambers, is 7:1 with the front being the larger. This implies that as long as the pressure in the rear chamber is no more than seven times larger than the pressure in the front chamber the system is in equilibrium. To provide a margin of safety, the pressure ratios are never greater than 6:1.

In preparation for firing, compressed gas is introduced into Chamber B until the forces on the thrust piston are equalized. A low volume trigger pressure is injected which upsets the equilibrium, opens the seal at the orifice, moves the thrust piston away from the orifice plate, and instantly exposes the entire rear area of the thrust piston to the gas pressure in Chamber B. A controlled thrust on the piston results. Transmitted by a thrust column, this limited-duration thrust acts upon the test specimen to produce an accurately predictable acceleration or velocity.

Acceleration is governed by a metering pin which projects through the orifice into Chamber B. The contour of the pin meters the flow of gas through the orifice, regulating the acceleration and making the utilized thrust precisely repeatable, Figure D-4. By varying the volumes and pressures in Chambers A and B, the pulse amplitude and duration generated by a metering pin can be modified.

A computer program is utilized to aid in the design of metering pins. The program was used to design the pins to produce the triangular-shaped pulse for the testing of General Aviation aircraft seats, and the input pulse for child restraint testing per Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard 213, Figure D-5.

Illustrations of the basic wave forms generated by metering pins currently in our inventory are shown in Figure D-6.

**Test Sled**

The test sled has a top surface which is five feet wide and twelve feet long, Figure D-7. It weighs approximately 3,600 pounds and is designed to carry a maximum payload of 10,000 pounds. Pneumatic brakes provide up to 24,000 pounds drag force on the sled without causing deceleration irregularities. The brakes may be applied prior to the test to provide a smooth transition between the acceleration and deceleration phase, or they may be applied after the acceleration phase is completed. The sled is instrumented with accelerometers mounted to the center nose to measure acceleration in the longitudinal direction. The sled velocity is obtained by two methods: (1) a real time measuring system which utilizes a 12 foot long film strip, with precisely marked intervals, attached to the lower surface of the sled, Figure D-8. The film strip passes through a photo detector/light source with the output of the detector coupled to a "frequency-to-DC" converter whose output represents the sled velocity, (2) integration of the sled acceleration pulse.
Figure D-4 Metering Pin and Orifice Plate

Figure D-5 Metering Pins for Triangle and Child Restraint Pads
Figure D-7

TRC SLED PULSES

50 MS 1/2 SINE PIN

65 MS 1/2 SINE PIN

85 MS 1/2 SINE PIN

100 MS 1/2 SINE PIN

100 MS SQUARE PIN

130 MS SQUARE PIN

DOUBLE HUMP PIN

TRIANGLE PIN
Data Acquisition

The data acquisition system has the capacity of simultaneously acquiring and recording, on magnetic tape, 56 data channels from sensors requiring signal conditioning, Figure D-9. Each data channel meets the requirements of SAE Recommended Practice, J211B.

Each sensor is connected, via umbilical cable, to a signal conditioner located in the control room. The signal conditioners supply excitation voltage, amplification, filtering, and remote-controlled insertion of the shunt calibration resistors. The outputs of the signal conditioners are multiplexed and recorded on tape recorders. The analog signals are recorded, unfiltered, on one inch magnetic tape at 60 inches per second. IRIG "B" code is generated and recorded on each magnetic tape to aid in data processing.

Immediately preceding each test, all data channels are checked. After proper balancing of each channel, shunt calibration resistors are inserted, electronically, for each sensor and recorded on the magnetic tapes.

During the test event, selected data channels are recorded on an oscillograph to provide real time verification of the test data. Twelve (12) channels of data can be presented on the oscillograph at the time of the test.

Data Processing

The data processing system includes the analog to digital convertor and the computer with its associated peripherals, Figure D-10.

The analog-to-digital convertor is a 16-channel system with each channel having a simultaneous sample and hold amplifier. The digitizing rate is software-selectable with a maximum throughput of 160,000 samples per second. The computer is a VAX 11/780, 32 bit processor, with 8 megabytes of main memory.

Peripheral equipment includes the following:
- Model RM05 megabyte hard disk
- Model RA81 456 megabyte hard disk
- Model RX02 dual floppy disk
- Model TU77 tape transport
- Model 7221T H-P eight pen plotter
- Floating point processor
- Thirteen (13) terminals including a Model VT105 waveform graphic terminal

Analog and/or digital filtering of the data can be performed. The filters conform to the Society of Automotive Engineers Recommended Practice J2112b. The digital filter types include Butterworth, Chebycheff, and Elliptical. The number of poles can be varied from one to ten. Phaseless filtering can also be accomplished with either of the filter types.

Routine calculations include Head Injury Criteria (HIC), resultants from
Figure D-9  Data Acquisition System

Figure D-10  Data Processing Center
orthogonal measurements of accelerations, forces or moments, thorax (three ms clip) acceleration, the proposed lower leg injury criteria for the Hybrid III Dummy, and pass/fail criteria for dummy calibrations.

The data is presented in tabular and/or graphic form and also on magnetic tape, if desired. Various types of tape formats are available.

Photography

High speed, motion picture, cameras are employed to provide slow motion (1000 fps) coverage of each test, Figure D-11. Higher or lower frame rates can be selected. Five onboard and four offboard cameras, with lenses ranging from eight to 50mm, can be utilized to provide side, oblique, frontal, rear, and overhead views, Figure D-12. Real time (24 fps) motion picture cameras, a video tape system, and 35mm documentary cameras are available.

Two hundred and ninety-six (296), 1,500 watt, Tungsten-Halogen lights provide sufficient lighting for motion picture photography at 1000 frames per second. Auxiliary lights can be mounted onboard the sled for test articles which shield the overhead lights from specific areas of interest.

Film processing for the 16mm color motion picture film, (VNF-1 process), Figure D-13, and 35mm color documentary film (C-41 process) are performed in the photograph laboratory located in the Impact Simulator building. Black and white 35mm film can also be processed. The laboratory is equipped for editing and titling the motion picture film, as well as, enlarging and printing color and/or black and white photographs up to 16 by 20 inches. Proof sheets, slides, and view graphs are available.

Schematics, illustrations, and/or computer generated graphics, Figure D-14, can be provided for test reports, publications, proposals or other requirements.
Figure D-11  Motion Picture Cameras

Figure D-12  Test Track with...
Figure D-13  Motion Picture Processor

Figure D-14  Computer Graphics
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