

Smaller G measured by an acceleration sensor means that the extent of the shock absorbed is more.

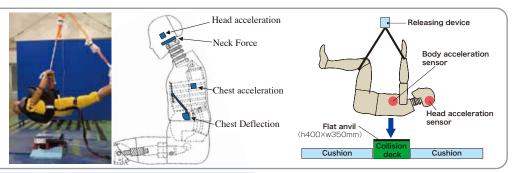
Date of test: June 29, 2012

Testing Model



Testing Method

The dummy was suspended from a certain height by a rope tied around its limbs and was dropped onto the collision deck by a releasing device incorporating an electromagnetic mechanism. Neck and chest accelerations were measured by acceleration sensors.



2. Back side landing test

The maximum body acceleration value obtained from the back side landing of the airbag wearing dummy and non-airbag dummy were compared.

Non-airbag

Neck

Body

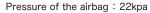


10.7 G

7.2 G

Neck

Body





It was found that the airbag reduces the neck acceleration by more than 58% and the body acceleration to 89.4% and effectiveness of the airbag is now verified.

3. Front side landing test (Chest)

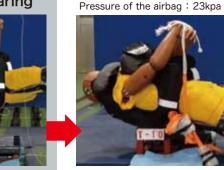
The maximum body acceleration value obtained from the front side landing of the airbag wearing dummy and non-airbag dummy were compared.

Values of maximum chest deflection obtained from the landing on the front of a dummy wearing a airbag.

Non-airbag









Neck 15.4 G Neck **7.7** G

Chest **7.9 G** Chest 10.8 G

Chest deflection (mm) Chest deflection (mm) 34.6 mm 16.5 mm

AIS 3 probability (%) AIS 3 probability (%)

11.2 % 5.1 % It was found that the airbag reduces the neck acceleration by more than 50% and the body acceleration to 26.8% and effectiveness of the airbag is now verified.

18.1mm (52.3%) was reduced compared to the non-mounted



What is Chest deflection?

The extent of a dent of the chest caused by a shock or pressure. Such a dent may injure the internal organs.

AIS 3

The probabilities of generating a serious AIS 3 injury to the chest (i.e., fracture of at least 3 ribs) as derived from chest deflection measurements.

25.9 G

68.5 G