

HALO™ Sistema de Protección Antivuelco – ISO 3471-2008 Reporte de Prueba

Más que hacer nuestras propias pruebas de fuerza y resistencia del HALO™, Safety Engineering International ha solicitado pruebas externas de terceros bajo otras normas y estándares para el cumplimiento de certificación ISO de un equipo de protección antivuelco (ROPS).

Este reporte hecho por Friedman Research Corporation, demuestra como el HALO™ desempeña en los requerimientos mínimos bajo la norma ISO 3471:2008 para un vehículo de peso total de 2727kg. Los métodos usados demuestran el cumplimiento y desempeño de una estructura que protege a los ocupantes en una prueba estática y dinámica.



HALO Rollover Occupant Protection System

ISO 3471-2008 Test Report: Ford F350 Dual Cab



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F-350 HALO: ISO 3471-2008 Test Report

Date: August 13, 2021

Vehicle

Type: Light duty truck

Manufacturer: Ford

Model Number: F350 crew cab

ROPS

Manufacturer: Safety Engineering International: High Attenuation Load Offset (HALO)

Information supplied by manufacturer.

Location of DLV: Orthogonal projection of 95th %ile male Hybrid III ATD in driver seat

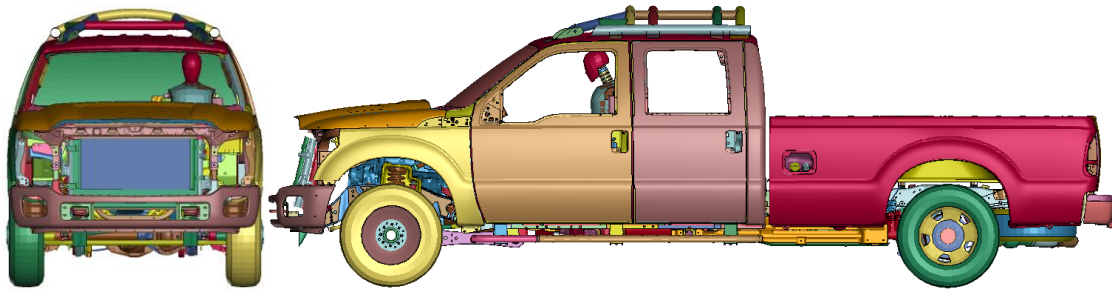


Figure 1. Pre-test image

Test Results and Criteria

Lateral Loading	Attained	Min required	Max allowed
Max force	23400 N	9818 N	
Absorbed energy	750 J	709.5 J	
Max displacement	51.3 mm		250 mm
Vertical Loading			
Maximum force	32300 N	32100 N	
Max displacement	2.5 mm		117 mm
Longitudinal Loading			
Maximum force	10400 N	7909 N	
Max displacement	10.1 mm		450 mm





Temperature and Materials

The test was performed with ROPS and machine frame members soaked to 20 deg C (material properties defined at ambient temperatures)

The Charpy V-notch impact strength requirements for ROPS structural metallic members were tested on a specimen of size 10 mm x 10 mm. The absorbed energy was 40 J at -40 deg C¹

Nut property class: 8

Bolt property class: 8.8

¹<https://www.ssab.com/api/sitecore/Datasheet/GetDocument?productId=77213F04FD5D440080457225B1E273FD&language=en>



Force-deflection curve for loading test

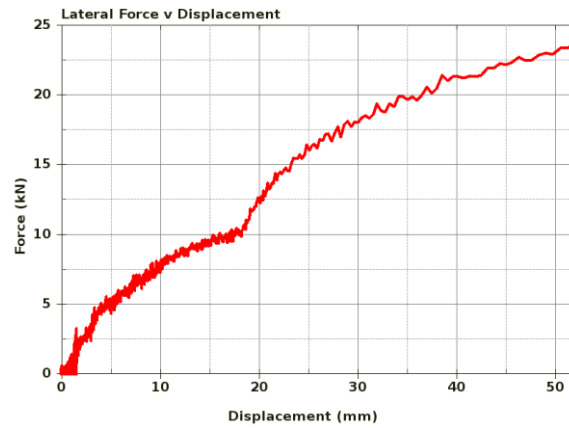


Figure 2. Lateral Force v Displacement

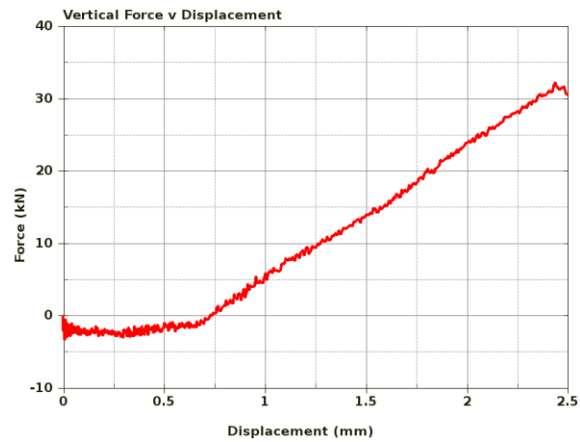


Figure 3. Vertical Force v Displacement



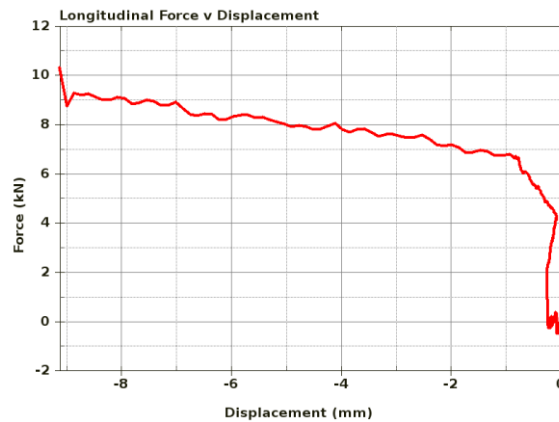


Figure 4. Longitudinal Force v Displacement

Photo of specimen

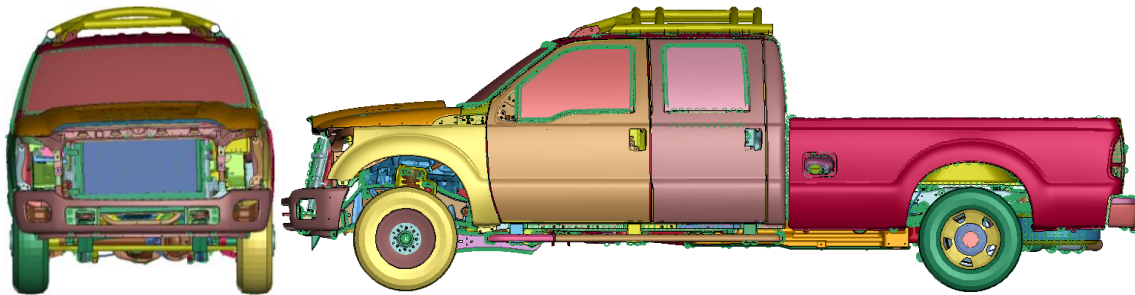


Figure 5. Post-Test Image

Attestation statement

The minimum performance requirements of ISO 3471:2008 were met in this test for a maximum machine mass of 2727 kg. Use of the Finite Element method is an accepted means for demonstrating compliance and performance of structures under static and dynamic loading environments to protect occupants.^{2,3,4,5}

² Federal Aviation Administration, AC 20-146A – Methodology for Dynamic Seat Certification by Analysis for Use in Parts 23, 25, 27, and 29 Airplanes and Rotorcraft, June 29, 2018

³ European Standard, prEN 16303, Road restraint systems – Validation and verification process for the use of virtual testing in crash testing against vehicle restraint system, 2018

⁴ Ray et al., NCHRP 22-24, Web-Only Document 179: Procedures for verification and validation of computer simulations used for roadside safety applications, March 2010

⁵ Euro NCAP, Pedestrian Human Model Certification, Technical Bulletin 24, 2017

