On-site Child Safety Seat Investigation / Vehicle to Vehicle Dynamic Science, Inc. / Case Number: DS02010 1996 Toyota Camry four-door California June, 2002 This document is disseminated under the sponsorship of the Department of Transportation in the interest of information exchange. The United States Government assumes no responsibility for the contents or use thereof.

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The crash investigation process is an inexact science which requires that physical evidence such as skid marks, vehicular damage measurements, and occupant contact points be coupled with the investigator's expert knowledge and experience of vehicle dynamics and occupant kinematics in order to determine the precrash, crash, and post-crash movements of involved vehicles and occupants.

Because each crash is a unique sequence of events, generalized conclusions cannot be made concerning the crashworthiness performance of the involved vehicle(s) or their safety systems.

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This crash occurred in June, 2002 at 1115 hours in an unincorporated area of southern California. The crash occurred within the confines of a four- leg intersection. The northbound leg of the intersection is comprised of one northbound lane, one southbound lane, and one left turn lane. The speed limit is 80 km/h (50 mph). The westbound leg of the intersection is comprised of one westbound travel lane, one eastbound lane, and one left turn lane. The speed limit is 72 km/h (45 mph) during normal hours and 40 km/h (25 mph) during school hours. The 72 km/h (45 mph) speed limit was in effect at the time of the crash. All roads leading into and out of the intersection are of asphalt construction and are level. The intersection is controlled by tri-color traffic signals.							
The case vehicle is a 1996 Toyota Camry LE four-door sedan driven by a restrained 49-year-old female. The front right seat was occupied by a 4- year-old female who was seated in an unknown type booster seat. The other vehicle is a 1995 Ford F-150 pickup driven by a 17-year-old male.							
The case vehicle was traveling north in the right hand through lane. The driver of the case vehicle was unfamiliar with the area. She was looking for a street that would take her back onto the highway. She did not notice that the light had turned red. She entered the intersection, saw the red signal, and began braking. The other vehicle was initially stopped at the intersection, facing west. As the light turned green, the other vehicle entered the intersection and crossed in front of the case vehicle. The front of the case vehicle struck the left side of the other vehicle. Both frontal air bags in the case vehicle deployed at this point.							
There were no reported injurie closed head injury. This occup	There were no reported injuries to either driver. The front right occupant of the case vehicle sustained facial abrasions, corneal abrasions, and a closed head injury. This occupant was transported by helicopter to an area trauma center and hospitalized.						
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BACKGROUND:

Description:

This child safety seat case was generated as a result of a newspaper article provided by DSI. DSI notified NHTSA on June 17, 2002 and was assigned the case on June 18, 2002. Field work was completed on June 19, 2002.

Investigation Type:	On-scene
Crash Location:	California
Crash Date:	June, 2002
Notification Date:	June 18, 2002
Field Work Completed:	June 19, 2002

SUMMARY:

This crash occurred in June. 2002 at 1115 hours in an unincorporated area of southern California. The crash occurred within the confines of a four-leg intersection. The northbound leg of the intersection is comprised of one northbound lane, one southbound lane, and one left turn lane. The speed limit is 80 km/h (50 mph). The westbound leg of the intersection is comprised of one westbound travel lane, one eastbound lane, and one left turn lane. The speed limit is 72 km/h (45 mph) during normal hours and 40 km/h (25 mph) during school hours. The 72 km/h (45 mph) speed limit was in effect at the time of the crash. All roads leading into and out of the intersection are of asphalt construction and are level. All roadways were dry and free of defects. The intersection is controlled by tri-color traffic signals.



Figure 1. Approach to area of impact-case vehicle



Figure 2. Approach to area of impact-other vehicle

The case vehicle is a 1996 Toyota Camry LE four-door sedan driven by a restrained 49-year-old female (165 cm/65 in, 59 kg/130 lbs). The fabric covered bucket seat was adjusted to between the middle and rear most track positions. The front right seat was occupied by a 4-year-old female who was seated in an unknown type booster seat. The fabric covered bucket seat was adjusted to between the middle and rear most track positions.

The other vehicle is a 1995 Ford F-150 pickup driven by a 17-year-old male.

The case vehicle was traveling north in the right hand through lane. The driver of the case vehicle was unfamiliar with the area. She was looking for a street that would take her back onto the highway. She did not notice that the light had turned red. She entered the intersection, saw the red signal, and began braking. The other vehicle was initially stopped at the intersection, facing west. As the light turned green, the other vehicle entered the information of the case vehicle. The front of the case vehicle (01FDMW1) struck the left side of the other vehicle.



Figure 3. Area of impact/final rest-west



Figure 4. Front right, case vehicle

The total velocity change calculated by the Missing Vehicle algorithm of the WINSMASH collision model was 39 km/h (24 mph). The longitudinal and lateral delta v components were -37 km/h (23 mph) and -13 km/h (-8 mph)¹, respectively. Both frontal air bags in the case vehicle deployed at this point.

The total velocity change for the other vehicle was 23 km/h (14 mph). The longitudinal and lateral delta v components were -8 km/h (5 mph) and 22 km/h (13 mph), respectively.

The case vehicle rotated counterclockwise and came to rest in the intersection. The other vehicle was

¹Calculated using WinSmash version 2.32, above bumper crush averaged with bumper crush

pushed in a clockwise direction and also came to rest in the intersection. Both vehicles were moved to the roadside prior to police arrival.

The case vehicle was towed from the scene due to damage and, according to tow personnel, was going to be declared a total loss by the insurance company. The other vehicle was driven from the scene.

There were no reported injuries to either driver.

The front right occupant sustained a head injury but did not lose consciousness. She was alert and awake at the scene; however, her eyes were closed and reportedly a pupil was fixed. The paramedics attempted to intubate the child but were unsuccessful. The paramedics indicated that the child was not acting appropriately so a trauma activation was called. She was transported by helicopter to an area trauma center. She arrived with a Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) of 14 (without spontaneous eye opening). She sustained what was described as a "first degree facial burn" from contact with the air bag. There was a small amount of hyphema (10%) in the right eye, as well as several corneal abrasions. There was some upper and lower eye lid swelling to the right eye but it was otherwise atraumatic. She was admitted with a closed head injury/concussion. CT scans were negative.

Scene Diagram



Figure 5. Scene diagram

COLLISION MEASUREMENT TABLE									
Crash Data	Case	vehicle		Otl	her vehicle				
Heading Angle	0	00			270				
Surface Type	Asphalt - Roadway Concrete - Sidewalk		Aspha Concre	alt - Roadwa ete - Sidewa	ay Ilk				
Surface Condition	D	Pry			Dry				
Grade (pre-impact)	C)E			OE				
Grade (impact)	OE			0E					
Speed Limit	80 km/h (50 mph)		72 km/h (45 mph)						
Reference Point: North curb edge				Reference Line: East curb line					
Data Point	Dista	ince a	nd Direct RP	tion from	Distance	and Direc RL	tion from		
		ft		m	d	ft	m	d	
ERF - other vehicle		1.3		0.4 South		36.5	11.1	West	
ERR - other vehicle		7.9		2.4 South		29.9	9.1	West	
ERF - case vehicle		10.8		3.3 South		29.7	9.1	West	
ELF - case vehicle									
ELF - case vehicle		14.	3	4.4	South	23.6	7.2	West	

DETAILED INFORMATION

Vehicles

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Case vehicle				
Description:	1996 Toyota Camry four	r-door		
VIN:	4T1BF12K9TUxxxxxx			
Odometer:	Unknown			
Engine:	6 cyl / 183 CID			
Reported Defects:	None			
Cargo:	Booster seat			
Damage Description:	Moderate override damage to grille, hood, and fenders. Vehicle towed from the scene.			
CDC:	01FDMW1			
Delta V:	Total	39 km/h (24mph)		
	Longitudinal	-37 km/h (23 mph)		
	Latitudinal	-13 km/h (-8 mph)		
	Energy	29,176 joules (21,519 ft lbs)		



Figure 6. Left front, case vehicle

The case vehicle sustained 144 cm (57 in) of direct contact damage that extended across the entire frontal end width of the vehicle. The residual crush was measured at both the bumper and above bumper levels (radiator support). The averaged maximum crush was 17 cm (7 in) at C5. The principle direction of force was within the 1 o'clock sector and was an estimated 20 degrees. The impact energy was managed by the forward structures of the vehicle. The damaged components included the bumper facia and reinforcement bar, upper radiator supports, grille, and



Figure 7. Front of case vehicle

hood. There was no measured change in the wheelbase dimensions. There was impact related glazing damage to the right side of the windshield. There was a star shaped occupant contact to the driver's side of the windshield. All four doors remained closed and operational.

Safety system discussion

This vehicle was equipped with dual front air bags. Both front air bags deployed during the crash. The circular driver's side front air bag was mounted in the steering wheel hub and measured 64 cm (25 in) in diameter. The air bag was equipped with two vents ports and two tethers. The vent ports were at the 11 and 1 o'clock positions. There were 10 horizontal folds on the face the air bag. The "H" type module cover opened at the designed tear points and there was no damage to the cover.

The rectangular front right air bag was mounted in the top of the instrument panel and measured 47 cm (19 in) wide by 60 cm (24 in) high. The air bag was equipped with two vents. The vent ports were at the 3 and 9 o'clock positions. The air bag had a maximum post-crash excursion of 90 cm (35 in). The maximum excursion matched the distance to the seat back. The single module cover flap opened at the designed tear points and there was no damage to the cover. There was a stain found on the left side of the face of the air bag that measured 14 cm (6 in) wide by 9 cm (4 in) high.

Description:	1995 Ford F150 pickup			
VIN:	1FTD15NXSNBxxxxx			
Odometer:	Unknown			
Engine:	8 cyl / 302 CID			
Reported Defects:	None			
Cargo:	Unknown			
Damage Description:	Moderate left side damage, per police. Vehicle driven from scene.			
CDC:	Unknown			
Delta V:	Total	23 km/h (14 km/h)		
	Longitudinal	-8 km/h (-5 mph)		
	Latitudinal	22 km/h (13.0 mph)		
	Energy	116,741 joules (86,104 ft lbs)		

Occupants

Case vehicle	Occupant 1	Occupant 2
Age/Sex:	49/Female	4/Female
Seated Position:	Front left	Front right
Seat Type:	Fabric covered bucket seat, adjusted to between the middle and rear most track positions	Fabric covered bucket seat, adjusted to between the middle and rear most track positions
Height:	165 cm (65 in)	Unknown ²
Weight:	59 kg (130 lbs)	Unknown
Occupation:	Unknown	NA
Pre-existing Medical Condition:	None noted	None noted
Alcohol/Drug Involvement:	None	NA
Driving Experience:	Presumed to be > 10 years	NA
Body Posture:	Unknown	Unknown
Hand Position:	Unknown	Unknown
Foot Position:	Right foot on brake, left on floor	Unknown
Restraint Usage:	Continuous loop 3-point lap and shoulder belt available, used	Continuous loop 3-point lap and shoulder belt available, used with child booster seat
Air bag:	Driver's air bag available, deployed	Front right passenger's air bag, deployed

²Unable to contact driver or this occupants relatives. No response to phone or mail contacts.

Other vehicle

Age/Sex:	17/Male
Seated Position:	Front left
Seat Type:	Unknown
Height:	173 cm (68 in)
Weight:	54 kg (120 lbs)
Occupation:	Unknown
Pre-existing Medical Condition:	None noted
Alcohol/Drug Involvement:	None
Driving Experience:	Unknown
Body Posture:	Unknown
Hand Position:	Unknown
Foot Position:	Right foot likely on accelerator
Restraint Usage:	Lap and shoulder belt used, per police

Injuries and Injury Mechanisms

Case vehicle

	<u>INJURY</u>	OIC CODE	<u>ICD-9</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>
Driver:	Not injured			
RF Occupant:	Concussion, closed head injury. No loss of consciousness. GCS=14	160602.2,0	850.0	Air bag
	Facial abrasions	290202.1,9	910.0	Air bag
	Corneal abrasions, right eye	240602.1,1	918.0	Air bag

Other vehicle

Driver: Not injured

Occupant Kinematics

The 49-year-old female driver (165 cm/65 in, 59 kg/130 lbs) of the case vehicle was seated in normal, upright fashion. She was wearing the available lap and shoulder belt. The shoulder belt upper anchorage was adjusted to the full down position. The fabric covered bucket seat was adjusted to between the middle and rear most track positions. Prior to impact, the driver began braking with her right foot. This action caused her to pitch forward to some degree and likely preloaded the lap and shoulder belt. Upon impact, the driver's air bag deployed. The driver responded to the 1 o'clock direction of force by exhibiting a forward and slight right trajectory and loading the lap and shoulder belt. Her face and torso likely engaged the deployed air bag, but there were no indications of contact. Her left hand came off the steering wheel and struck and cracked the windshield (Figure 9). These contacts did not result in any reported injury. There was no steering wheel rim or column deformation.

The front right seat was occupied by a 4-year-old female who was seated in an unknown type booster seat. The fabric covered bucket seat was adjusted to between the middle and rear most track positions. A 3-point lap and shoulder belt was available and was being used in conjunction with an unknown type booster seat. The belt was equipped with a dual mode locking retractor, but it is not known if it was being used in the ALR or ELR mode. There were indications of seat belt loading. Prior to impact, the driver began braking with her right foot. This action caused this occupant to pitch forward to some degree and likely pre-loaded the lap and shoulder belt. Upon impact, the front right passenger air bag deployed. This occupant responded to the 1 o'clock direction of force by exhibiting a forward and slight right trajectory and loading the lap and shoulder belt. Her face engaged the deploying air bag-causing the facial and corneal abrasions and the concussive injury. There stains found on the left face of the passenger air bag (Figure 11), but no indications of occupant contact.



Figure 8. Driver's seated position



Figure 9. Windshield contact

Given the fact that the air bag had a maximum post-crash excursion of 90 cm (35 in), and this excursion matched the distance to the seat back, it would have been impossible for the bag to fully inflate before this occupant engaged the air bag.



Figure 10. Front right seating position



Figure 11. Front right passenger air bag