(2) Release the pendulum and allow it to fall freely from a height such that the velocity at impact is 17.00 ± 1.0 fps, measured at the center of the accelerometer specified in §572.21, Figure 15.

(3) Decelerate the pendulum to a stop with an acceleration-time pulse described as follows:

(i) Establish 5g and 20g levels on the a-t curve.

(ii) Establish \( t_1 \) at the point where the rising a-t curve first crosses the 5g level; \( t_2 \) at the point where the rising a-t curve first crosses the 20g level; \( t_3 \) at the point where the decaying a-t curve last crosses the 20g level; and \( t_4 \) at the point where the decaying a-t curve first crosses the 5g level.

(iii) \( t_2 - t_1 \) shall not be more than 3 milliseconds.

(iv) \( t_3 - t_2 \) shall not be more than 22 milliseconds, and not less than 19 milliseconds.

(v) \( t_4 - t_3 \) shall not be more than 6 milliseconds.

(vi) The average deceleration between \( t_2 \) and \( t_3 \) shall not be more than 26g, or less than 22g.

(4) Allow the neck to flex without the head or neck contacting any object other than the pendulum arm.

(5) Allow at least 60 minutes between successive tests.


§ 572.74 Thorax assembly and test procedure.


(b) Thorax assembly requirements. When the thorax is impacted by a test probe conforming to §572.77(a) to 20 ±0.3 fps according to the test procedure in paragraph (c) of this section, the peak resultant accelerations at the accelerometers mounted in the chest cavity according to §572.77(c) shall not be less than 43g and not more than 53g.

(1) The recorded acceleration-time curve for this test shall be unimodal at or above the 30g level, and shall lie at or above that level for an interval not less than 4 milliseconds and not more than 6 milliseconds.

(2) The lateral accelerations shall not exceed 5g.

(c) Thorax test procedure. The test procedure for the thorax is as follows:

(1) Seat and orient the dummy on a seating surface without back support as specified in §572.78(c), and adjust the joints of the limbs at any setting (between 1g and 2g) which just supports the limbs’ weight when the limbs are extended horizontally and forward, parallel to the midsaggittal plane.

(2) Establish the impact point at the chest midsagittal plane so that the impact point is 2.25 inches below the longitudinal center of the clavicle retainer screw, and adjust the dummy so that the plane that bisects the No. 3 rib into upper and lower halves is horizontal ±1 degree.

(3) Place the longitudinal center line of the test probe so that it coincides with the designated impact point, and align the test probe so that at impact, the probe’s longitudinal center line coincides (within 2 degrees) with the line formed at the intersection of the horizontal and midsaggittal planes and passing through the designated impact point.

(4) Impact the thorax with the test probe so that at the moment of contact, the probe’s longitudinal center line falls within 2 degrees of a horizontal line in the dummy’s midsaggittal plane.

(5) Guide the test probe during impact so that there is no significant lateral, vertical, or rotational movement.

(6) Allow at least 30 minutes between successive tests.