

CPSC Staff Statement on SEA, Ltd. Report "Vehicle Characteristics Measurements Of Recreational Off-Highway Vehicles Results from Tests on Thirteen 2014-2015 Model Year Vehicles"<sup>1</sup> September 2015

The report titled, "Vehicle Characteristics Measurements of Recreational Off-Highway Vehicles Results from Tests on Thirteen 2014-2015 Model Year Vehicles," presents the findings of static and dynamic tests conducted by SEA, Ltd., under Contract CPSC-D-11-0003, Task Orders 0005 and 0006. CPSC staff purchased 13 recreational off-highway vehicles (ROVs) that represent the range of recreational- and utility-oriented vehicles currently available in the U.S. market and contracted SEA to perform static and dynamic tests to measure the vehicles' characteristics.

The report contains four main sections and six appendices. The four report sections are Overview, Laboratory Testing, Dynamic Testing, and Discussion of Test Results. Appendix A contains tabular results of laboratory measurements; Appendix B contains bar chart and graphical summaries of all tests for each vehicle; Appendix C contains graphical results of the constant radius tests; Appendix D contains graphical results of the constant speed slowly increasing steer tests; Appendix E contains graphical results of the dropped throttle J-turn tests; and Appendix F contains graphical results of the steering ratio tests.

The report is a follow-up to a study of ROV characteristics that was conducted in 2010, "Vehicle Characteristics Measurements of Recreational Off-Highway Vehicles."<sup>2</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> This statement was prepared by the CPSC staff, and the attached report was produced by SEA for CPSC staff. The statement and report have not been reviewed or approved by, and do not necessarily represent the views of, the Commission.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Heydinger, G. (2011) Vehicle Characteristics Measurements of Recreational Off-Highway Vehicles. Retrieved from http://www.cpsc.gov/PageFiles/96037/rov.pdf.

## Vehicle Characteristics Measurements Of Recreational Off-Highway Vehicles Results from Tests on Thirteen 2014-2015 Model Year Vehicles

## for: Consumer Product Safety Commission

September 2015



Vehicle Dynamics Division 7349 Worthington-Galena Rd. Columbus, Ohio 43085

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"These comments are those of SEA, Ltd. staff, and they have not been reviewed or approved by, and may not necessarily reflect the views of, the Commission."

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#### **1. OVERVIEW**

This report contains results from measurements made by SEA, Ltd. for the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) under contract CPSC-D-11-0003. The objectives of contract CPSC-D-11-0003 are:

- To obtain vehicle characteristic data that is accurate and repeatable using measurement and test methods that are proven and accepted in the academic and industrial communities.
- To document, study, and compare the dynamic performance characteristics of commonly available recreational off-highway vehicles (ROV's).

This report contains test results for measurements made on thirteen 2014-2015 model year vehicles. The vehicles are designated Vehicle A15 through Vehicle M15. Vehicles I15, K15, L15 and M15 are model year 2015 vehicles, and the other nine vehicles are model year 2014 vehicles. Table 1 lists the front and rear tire make, tire size, and tire pressure for each test vehicle.

All of the vehicles were selected by CPSC. Vehicle D15 is a four-passenger vehicle, Vehicle G15 is a single-passenger vehicle, and all of the other vehicles have side-by-side front seating for either two or three passengers. All of the vehicles use a steering wheel, brake pedal, and throttle pedal for operator control inputs.

The vehicles were evaluated using both laboratory measurements and dynamic tests. The laboratory measurements were made by SEA, Ltd. in Columbus, Ohio using their Vehicle Inertia Measurement Facility (VIMF) and other laboratory equipment. The dynamic tests were performed by SEA on numerous dates between September 25, 2014 and July 1, 2015, at the Transportation Research Center, Inc. (TRC) in East Liberty, Ohio. The dynamic test evaluations included steering maneuvers on the flat dry asphalt surface of TRC's Vehicle Dynamics Area (VDA).

This report contains four main sections: Overview, Laboratory Testing, Dynamic Testing, and Discussion of Test Results. There are also six appendices containing test results.

Table 1: Test Vehicle Tire Specifications				
Vehicle A15	Front Tires	Rear Tires		
Tire Make	Maxxis Bighorn 2.0	Maxxis Bighorn 2.0		
Tire Size	25X8.00-12 NHS 2PR	25X10.00-12 NHS 4PR		
Tire Pressure (psi)	11	13		
Vehicle B15	Front Tires	Rear Tires		
Tire Make	Maxxis Bighorn 2.0	Maxxis Bighorn 2.0		
Tire Size	26X9.00R12 NHS	26X11.00R12 NHS		
Tire Pressure (psi)	11.4	16		
Vehicle C15	Front Tires	Rear Tires		
Tire Make	Maxxis	Maxxis		
Tire Size	25X8.00-12	25X10.00-12		
Tire Pressure (psi)	10	14		
Vehicle D15	Front Tires	Rear Tires		
Tire Make	Maxxis Bighorn 2.0	Maxxis Bighorn 2.0		
Tire Size	27X9.00R14 NHS	27X11.00R14 NHS		
Tire Pressure (psi)	14	14		
Vehicle E15	Front Tires	Rear Tires		
Tire Make	Duro Kaden	Duro Kaden		
Tire Size	26X9.00R14	26X11.00R14		
Tire Pressure (psi)	12	16		
Vehicle F15	Front Tires	Rear Tires		
Tire Make	Carlisle Trail Pro	Carlisle Trail Pro		
Tire Size	25X8.00-12 NHS 78D	25X10.00-12 NHS 84D		
Tire Pressure (psi)	14	14		
Vehicle G15	Front Tires	Rear Tires		
Tire Make	Carlisle AT489	Carlisle AT489		
Tire Size	25X8.00-12	25X10.00-12		
Tire Pressure (psi)	7	7		

Table 1 (Continued): Test Vehicle Tire Specifications				
Vehicle H15	Vehicle H15 Front Tires F			
Tire Make	Maxxis Bighorn 2.0	Maxxis Bighorn 2.0		
Tire Size	26X8.00R14	26X10.00R14		
Tire Pressure (psi)	14	14		
Vehicle I15	Front Tires	Rear Tires		
Tire Make	Maxxis Bighorn 2.0	Maxxis Bighorn 2.0		
Tire Size	27X9.00R12 NHS	27X11.00R12 NHS		
Tire Pressure (psi)	13	16		
Vehicle J15	Front Tires	Rear Tires		
Tire Make	Blackstone	Blackstone		
Tire Size	25X8.00-12	25X10.00-12		
Tire Pressure (psi)	10	12		
Vehicle K15	Front Tires	Rear Tires		
Tire Make	Dirt Commander	Dirt Commander		
Tire Size	27X9.00R12	27X11.00R12		
Tire Pressure (psi)	10	14		
Vehicle L15	Front Tires	Rear Tires		
Tire Make	Carlisle AT489	Carlisle AT489		
Tire Size	25X10.00-12	25X11.00-12		
Tire Pressure (psi)	10	12		
Vehicle M15	Front Tires	Rear Tires		
Tire Make	Ancia	Ancia		
Tire Size	25X8.00-12	25X10.00-12		
Tire Pressure (psi)	8	10		

#### 2. LABORATORY TESTING

This section describes the laboratory measurements made as well as computations made to compute various rollover resistance metrics and other vehicle characteristics. This section is divided into two parts, one covering the vehicle characteristics and metrics determined from Vehicle Inertia Measurement Facility (VIMF) testing and one covering the other miscellaneous laboratory measurements made. Tabular results from all of the measurements and metrics discussed in this section are contained in Appendix A.

# 2.1 Vehicle Characteristics and Rollover Resistance Metrics Determined from VIMF Testing

Laboratory measurements of vehicle weight (including the four corner weights); vehicle centerof-gravity (CG) position (longitudinal, lateral, and vertical (CG height)); vehicle pitch, roll, and yaw moments of inertia; and roll/yaw product of inertia were made by SEA using their Vehicle Inertia Measurement Facility (VIMF)<sup>1</sup>. Measurements of front track width, rear track width, and wheelbase were also made. SEA conducts measurements of vehicle CG height, average track width, and Static Stability Factor (SSF) for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) New Car Assessment Program (NCAP). Where applicable, the same protocols and equipment used for the NCAP testing were used during this CPSC testing.

The VIMF tests were conducted on all test vehicles, except Vehicle G15, in the following loading conditions:

#### 1. Operator and Passenger

This loading condition was specified to be the vehicle curb condition plus two occupants, one in the Operator's seating position and one in the front Passenger's seating position. For this loading condition Hybrid II test dummies weighing 164 lb were used and ballast was added to their laps to bring the weight for each occupant up to nominally 213 lb. The vehicle weight for this loading is nominally 426 lb more than the vehicle curb weight.

#### 2. Operator, Instrumentation, and Outriggers

This loading condition was specified to be the vehicle curb condition plus the weight of the actual test driver, test instrumentation (including measurement transducers, data acquisition computer, SEA's Automated Steering Controller (ASC), ASC controller box, and ASC battery box), and safety outriggers. This is the loading condition that was used during the dynamic testing phase of this project, and it was designed to represent the Operator and Passenger loading condition (Loading Condition #1). The total vehicle weight of Loading Condition #2 was set to match as closely as possible the total weight of Loading Condition #1. Also, for Loading Condition #2, the vehicles' lateral, longitudinal, and vertical CG positions were made to match those of Loading Condition #1 as closely as practically possible. The vehicle weight for this loading is nominally 426 lb more than the vehicle curb weight.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> *The Design of a Vehicle Inertia Measurement Facility*, Heydinger, G.J., Durisek, N.J., Coovert, D.A., Guenther, D.A., and Novak, S.J., SAE Paper No. 950309, February, 1995.

For the single-passenger Vehicle G15, VIMF tests were conducted in an Operator Only loading condition, with the operator weighing 213 lb. For Vehicle G15 dynamic tests, SEA's lightest test driver drove and SEA used its lightest set of outriggers, and the total weight added to the vehicle was 264 lb (over the curb weight). This was the Operator, Instrumentation, and Outriggers loading condition used for the second VIMF test of Vehicle G15.

The vehicle CG longitudinal position is expressed as a distance from the front axle. The vehicle CG lateral position is expressed as a lateral distance from the vehicle centerline; CG positions to the right (passenger's side) of the centerline are positive. The vehicle CG height is expressed as the distance of the vehicle center of gravity above the road plane. The CG height test results are determined from five separate VIMF sub-tests. The first test finds the nominal zero angle of the platform/vehicle system, and the remaining four are the actual CG height tests. Two tests are performed with the vehicle tilted forward, and two are performed with the vehicle tilted rearward. Results from the four tests are then averaged together. Based on detailed error analyses and supported by the results of actual repeat testing, the repeatability of VIMF center of gravity height measurements is within  $\pm 0.5\%$  of the measured values.

The moments and product of inertia for a vehicle are computed relative to the vehicle's center of gravity, using an orthogonal coordinate system with its origin at the vehicle center of gravity. The X-axis of the coordinate system is directed forward and parallel to the road plane, the Y-axis is directed to the driver's right and is also parallel to the road plane, and the Z-axis is directed downward. By definition, all moments of inertia are positive, but the roll/yaw product of inertia can take on positive and negative values. The moment of inertia tests are repeated three times each and the results averaged.

In addition to the direct measurements provided by the VIMF, two other metrics that are used to characterize vehicle rollover resistance were computed, namely, the Static Stability Factor (SSF) and the lateral stability coefficient (KST).

SSF is a fundamental rollover resistance metric which equals the lateral acceleration in g's at which rollover begins in the most simplified rollover analysis of a vehicle represented by a rigid body without suspension movement or tire deflections. NHTSA uses SSF, measured with vehicles loaded in a Driver Only configuration, to evaluate passenger vehicle rollover resistance for NCAP. SSF is given by:

$$SSF = \frac{T_{AVE}}{2 \times H_{CG}}$$

where:  $T_{AVE}$  is the Average Track Width, and  $H_{CG}$  is the Vehicle CG Height.

KST is similar to SSF in that it represents the acceleration in g's at which rollover begins in the most simplified rollover analysis of a vehicle with different front and rear track widths represented by a rigid body without suspension movement or tire deflections. For vehicles with equal front and rear track widths, KST and SSF are equal. KST is given by:

$$\text{KST} = \frac{\text{L} \times \text{T}_{\text{R}} + \text{L}_{\text{CG}} \times (\text{T}_{\text{F}} - \text{T}_{\text{R}})}{2 \times \text{L} \times \text{H}_{\text{CG}}}$$

where: L is the Vehicle Wheelbase,

 $T_F$  is the Front Track Width,  $T_R$  is the Rear Track Width, and  $L_{CG}$  is the Longitudinal Distance from the Rear Axle to the CG, and  $H_{CG}$  is the Vehicle CG Height.

#### 2.2 Other Laboratory Measurements

Two additional types of laboratory measurements were made: the vehicles' ground clearances and steering ratios. These measurements were made with the vehicles loaded in the Operator and Passenger loading condition.

Front and rear ground clearance measurements were made using a tape measure with the vehicles on the flat, level VIMF platform. At both the front and rear suspension locations of each vehicle, the vertical distance between the platform (road) surface and the lowest object along the centerline of the vehicle were measured to the nearest 0.05 inches. The lowest points on the vehicles in these locations are typically skid plates or driveline components.

The steering ratio tests consisted of placing the front tires on commercial low friction wheel alignment pads and placing the rear tires on blocks of the same thickness as the alignment pads. The steering wheel angle and roadwheel angles are measured using SEA's steering ratio measurement equipment, a rotary potentiometer for the steering wheel angle measurements and a series of string potentiometers for the roadwheel angle measurements. To conduct the tests, the steering wheel was moved incrementally from zero degrees, to its full lock position to the right, to its full lock position to the left, and returned back to zero degrees. The steering wheel angle increments used were  $0^{\circ}$ ,  $\pm 45^{\circ}$ ,  $\pm 90^{\circ}$ ,  $\pm 135^{\circ}$ ,  $\pm 180^{\circ}$ ,  $\pm 270^{\circ}$ ,  $\pm 360^{\circ}$ , and full lock in both directions. Both the right side and left side roadwheel angles were recorded at all steering positions. Linear curve fits of the measured data in the range of  $\pm 180^{\circ}$  of steering wheel angle were used to compute the overall steering ratios. Graphical results from these tests are contained in Appendix F.

#### **3. DYNAMIC TESTING**

This section describes the dynamic testing conducted at TRC between September 25, 2014 and July 1, 2015. The dynamic test evaluations included steering maneuvers on the flat dry asphalt surface of TRC's Vehicle Dynamics Area (VDA).

For 11 of the vehicles, triangulated aluminum safety outriggers that extend on both sides of vehicles were used. These outriggers mount to the ROPS/OPS structures on the ROV's. Vehicle F15 has a narrow ROPS/OPS section above the passenger compartment, so mounting the triangulated aluminum outriggers was not possible using typical fastening methods. Therefore, for Vehicle F15, SEA used its light-vehicle underbody steel outriggers, a steel tube outrigger with adjustable height pucks on both sides of the vehicle. SEA used their All Terrain Vehicle (ATV) aluminum outriggers for the single-passenger Vehicle G15, in an effort to minimize the total weight added to the vehicle during dynamic testing.

All of the dynamic tests were performed in one loading configuration, namely:

#### **Operator, Instrumentation, and Outriggers**

This dynamic testing loading condition was specified to be the vehicle curb condition plus the weight of the actual test driver, test instrumentation (including measurement transducers, data acquisition computer, SEA's Automated Steering Controller (ASC), ASC controller box, and ASC battery box), and safety outriggers.

Table 2 lists the nominal weights of the test instrumentation, test driver and outriggers for all of the test vehicles except the single-passenger Vehicle G15. The total weight of the driver, instrumentation, and safety outriggers is nominally 426 lb, which is the same weight as two 213 lb occupants. As mentioned previously, this dynamic loading condition was designed to match as closely as possible the total weight of the Operator and Passenger (each weighing nominally 213 lb) loading condition used during the laboratory testing. The test equipment and safety outriggers were adjusted so that the vertical, lateral and longitudinal CG positions of the dynamic loading configurations would match those of Operator and Passenger loading configurations as closely as practically possible.

Table 3 lists the nominal weights of the test instrumentation, test driver and outriggers for Vehicle G15. The total weight of the driver, instrumentation, and safety outriggers is nominally 264 lb, which is greater than the weight of 213 lb used to represent passengers in all other cases. For this vehicle, the Operator, Instrumentation, and Outriggers loading condition is nominally 51 lb greater than the Operator only loading condition.

Table 2: Weights of Instrumentation, Driver and Outriggers(All Vehicles Except Vehicle G15)				
Object	Weight (lb)			
ASC Handwheel Unit	34			
ASC Electronics Box and Cables	25			
ASC Battery Box	27			
SEA Data Acquisition Computer	10			
Auxiliary 12V Battery	25			
RT3002 GPS/IMU, Antenna, and Cables	10			
SEA Power Distribution Box and Misc. Straps	7			
Fire Extinguisher	5			
Test Driver, Safety Outriggers and Ballast	283			
Total Nominal Weight	426			

Table 3: Weights of Instrumentation, Driver and Outriggers(Vehicle G15 – Single-Passenger Vehicle)			
Object	Weight (lb)		
ASC Handwheel Unit	34		
ASC Electronics Box and Cables	25		
ASC Battery Box	27		
SEA Data Acquisition Computer	10		
RT3002 GPS/IMU, Antenna, and Cables	5		
SEA Power Distribution Box and Misc. Straps	7		
Fire Extinguisher	5		
Test Driver, Safety Outriggers and Ballast	151		
Total Nominal Weight	264		

Table 4 lists the instrumentation used during the dynamic testing.

The RT3002 was mounted as near as conveniently possible to the CG of each vehicle. Nonetheless, for each vehicle, the longitudinal, lateral, and vertical offsets from the center of the RT3002 to the actual vehicle CG location were measured and entered into the RT3002 system software. This information was used to translate the measured quantities to those at the CG of the loaded vehicle. The lateral accelerations measured and reported herein are accelerations parallel to the road plane, as opposed to vehicle body-fixed accelerations.

Table 4: Instrumentation Used During Dynamic Testing				
Transducer	Measurement	Range	Accuracy*	
	Longitudinal, Lateral, and Vertical Accelerations	± 100 m/s <sup>2</sup> (± 10 g)	0.01 m/s <sup>2</sup> (0.001 g)	
Oxford Technical Solutions	Roll, Pitch, and Yaw Rates	± 100 deg/s	0.01 deg/s	
RT3002 Inertial and	Speed	No Limit Specified	0.05 km/h (0.03 mph)	
GPS Navigation System	Roll and Pitch Angles	-180 to +180 deg	0.03 deg	
	Vehicle Heading	0 to 360 deg	0.1 deg	
Encoder on S-E-A, Ltd. ASC	Steering Wheel Angle	No Limit Specified	<u>+</u> 0.25 deg	

In total, over 650 dynamic tests were performed on the 13 vehicles. The following suite of three different types of dynamic tests was performed using each test vehicle:

- Constant Radius (100 ft) Circle Tests
- Constant Speed (30 mph) Slowly Increasing Steer Tests
- Dropped Throttle J-Turn (Step Steer) Tests (Initial Speed of 30 mph)

#### 3.1 Constant Radius (100 ft) Circle Tests

Constant radius circle tests were used to evaluate the vehicles' understeer characteristics<sup>2</sup>. A constant radius circle test involves driving a vehicle on a circular path of constant radius (100 ft in this case). The test vehicles were driven in the clockwise and counterclockwise directions. For this testing, the vehicles were driven from a very low speed up to their maximum speeds. Most of the vehicles tipped up on to the safety outriggers during the higher speed portions of these tests.

The slowly increasing speed method as opposed to a discrete speed method was used for these tests. It is more efficient to conduct slowly increasing speed circle tests than discrete speed circle tests, and the data reduction process is more straightforward.

The constant radius circle tests were used to determine steering wheel angle gradients. The steering wheel angle gradients are the slopes of the tests' characteristic curves of steering wheel angle versus lateral acceleration. The circle tests were also used to determine if the vehicles transitioned from understeer to oversteer during the tests. Finally, roll gradients, vehicle roll angle response as a function of lateral acceleration, were computed from these tests.

Detailed results from the circle tests are contained in Appendix C.

#### **3.2** Constant Speed (30 mph) Slowly Increasing Steer Tests

Constant speed slowly increasing steer (SIS) tests were also used to evaluate the vehicles' understeer characteristics<sup>3</sup>. During these SIS tests, the driver tried to maintain a constant speed of 30 mph and the ASC was programmed to apply a slow steering input at the rate of 5 deg/sec. Many of the vehicles tipped up on to the safety outriggers during the higher steering angle portions of these tests.

Using methods appropriate for SIS tests, these tests were also used to determine if the vehicles transitioned from understeer to oversteer during the tests.

Detailed results from the slowly increasing steer tests are contained in Appendix D.

#### 3.3 Dropped Throttle J-Turn (Step Steer) Tests (Initial Speed of 30 mph)

J-turn tests, often referred to as step steer tests, involve imparting a rapid steering input up to a fixed magnitude while the vehicle is traveling along a straight path. For the dropped throttle J-turn tests, the test driver drove each vehicle along a straight-line path at a speed slightly above 30 mph. He then dropped the throttle and triggered the ASC to initiate the steering input precisely when the vehicle speed reached 30 mph.

The following Test Procedure and Verification protocols, provided by CPSC, were used for this test program:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> SAE Surface Vehicle Recommended Practice - Steady-State Directional Control Test Procedures For Passenger Cars and Light Trucks, SAE J266, 1996.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Ibid

Test Procedure - While recording data and starting with a relatively low steering angle to produce a right turn, conduct 30 mph drop throttle J-turns, holding steering angles for a minimum of 4 seconds before returning steering to zero. The steering rate when returning to zero may be less than 500 degrees per second. Conduct additional J-turns, increasing the steering angle in 10 degree increments as required until a two wheel lift event is achieved. Then, decrease the test steering angle in 5 degree increments to find the lowest steering angle that will produce a two wheel lift event. Repeat for left turns.

Verification – While recording data, conduct trials in two opposite directions on the test surface using the minimum steering angle for left or right determined in the Test Procedure to verify that the steering angle produces two wheel lift events in both directions on the test surface. Conduct five trials with visually verified, successful tip-up in each direction, while recording data for each trial. All data for each trial should be reviewed to detect trials that were not executed correctly. Any trials that do not produce tip-up should be diagnosed for cause. If a cause is identified, the data may be discarded and the trial should be repeated to replace the data. If no cause can be identified, repeat Test Procedure, to assure that the correct steering angle has been determined. A minimum of five trials yielding two-wheel lift must be recorded for each turn direction in each direction on the test surface, which will result in twenty (20) total J-turns to complete the minimum data set. Addition J-turns may be added to the minimum data set in groups of four with one for each turn direction in each direction on the test surface.

For this testing, tip-up events were considered those that produced visual two-wheel lift. These tests provided a measure of the minimum peak lateral acceleration (Threshold Ay) and minimum steering wheel angle (Threshold Steering) required to cause two-wheel lifts during the tests.

#### 4. DISCUSSION OF TEST RESULTS

Table 5 lists the appendices that contain test results. Appendix A contains tables with all of the results from the laboratory testing, with the exception of the graphs from the steering ratio tests conducted in the laboratory, which are contained in Appendix F. Detailed results from all of the dynamic testing are contained in Appendix C through Appendix E. Appendix B contains a collection of bar charts, graphs, and tables summarizing selected results from both laboratory and dynamic testing.

Table 5: List of Appendices Containing Test Results			
Appendix Title			
Appendix A	Laboratory Test Results		
Appendix BSummary Bar Charts, Graphs, and TablesAppendix CConstant Radius (100 ft) Circle Test ResultsAppendix DConstant Speed (30 mph) Slowly Increasing Steer Test ResultsAppendix EDropped Throttle J-Turn (Step Steer) Test Results (30 mph)Appendix FSteering Ratio Test Results			

#### 4.1 Discussion of Appendix A: Laboratory Test Results

Appendix A contains tabular results of laboratory measurements made by SEA. There are 13 pages of results, one page for each vehicle. The first 19 rows of each table contain quantities related to the mass (weight), center-of-gravity location, and inertia measurements, as well as static rollover propensity calculations, based on measurements made using the VIMF. The final three rows contain measured values for the front and rear ground clearances and steering ratios.

VIMF tests were conducted on all vehicles in their Operator and Passenger configurations and their Operator, Instrumentation and Outriggers configurations. For the Curb configurations only the vehicle weight was measured (i.e. no VIMF tests were conducted for this loading configuration). The ground clearance and steering ratios were measured only for the Operator and Passenger loading configuration.

#### 4.2 Discussion of Appendix B: Summary Bar Charts, Graphs, and Tables

All of the results presented in Appendix B are for the vehicles in their Operator, Instrumentation and Outriggers configurations.

The first 20 pages of Appendix B contain bar charts of Weight, Wheelbase, CG Height, Average Track Width, SSF, KST, Roll Gradient, Steering Ratio, Threshold Ay, and Threshold Steering.

Pages 21 and 22 contain circle test characteristic curves of steering wheel angle versus lateral acceleration in the range of 0.01 to 0.50 g for all 13 vehicles. The lateral accelerations shown on

these graphs (and throughout this report) are the lateral accelerations parallel to the road plane, not the vehicle body-fixed lateral accelerations. Pages 23 and 24 show the same results but they are shifted along the vertical axis by subtracting out the Ackermann angles.

Pages 25 and 26 contain values for the slopes of the circle test characteristic curves (the steering wheel angle gradients) at selected lateral accelerations ranging from 0.0 to 0.5 g.

Pages 27-31 contain slope values for the individual vehicles in the CW direction, CCW direction, and Average of the two directions. (The average values are the quantities used on Pages 25 and 26.)

Page 32 contains a table listing the CW, CCW, and Average values for the lateral accelerations at which the vehicles that transitioned from understeer to oversteer during the circle tests did so. "NA" in the table indicates that no transition to oversteer occurred.

Page 33 contains a table listing the Right Turn, Left Turn, and Average values for the lateral accelerations at which the vehicles that transitioned from understeer to oversteer during the SIS tests did so. "NA" in the table indicates that no transition to oversteer occurred.

Page 34 contains a table summarizing the average steering wheel angles (Threshold Steering values) and average minimum peak lateral accelerations (Threshold Ay values) during the dropped throttle J-turn tests.

#### 4.3 Discussion of Appendix C: Constant Radius (100 ft) Circle Test Results

Constant radius circle test results are contained in Appendix C.

For each vehicle there are four pages showing results from both the clockwise (CW) and counterclockwise (CCW) circle tests. The first page shows time domain plots of Steer Angle, Lateral Acceleration, Speed, Roll Angle, and Yaw Rate. All of the dynamic test data is sampled at 200 Hz. For the circle test results, the data shown was digitally low-pass filtered to 1.0 Hz using a phaseless, eighth-order, Butterworth filter. The time domain data shown for each vehicle contains all of the data from the time the test driver started the data acquisition (prior to starting to move on the circle) to the time the test driver ended the data acquisition at the end of the test. The thin black lines for the CW and CCW tests show this full range of data. The thicker lines (red for CW and blue for CCW) indicate the range of data from the time the vehicle attained a speed of 4.0 mph, which is a lateral acceleration of 0.01 g on a 100 ft radius circle, until the vehicle attained a speed of 27.4 mph, which is a lateral acceleration of 0.50 g on a 100 ft radius circle. This range of data, from 0.01 g to 0.50 g, was selected because it provided a consistent range of lateral accelerations over which meaningful curve fits of the data could be made without weighting the spurious data that can occur at the beginning and end of a circle test taken to the limits of a vehicle's response. The speed plots show that the circle tests were conducted using a very slow rate of increase in speed during the circle tests. Regarding conducting circle tests for passenger vehicles, SAE J266<sup>4</sup> states: "If speed is steadily increased, the rate of increase shall not

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> SAE Surface Vehicle Recommended Practice - Steady-State Directional Control Test Procedures For Passenger Cars and Light Trucks, SAE J266, 1996.

exceed 1.5 km/h per second (0.93 mph per second), and data shall be recorded continuously, so long as the vehicle remains on radius." The rates of speed increase during the circle tests conducted are many times less than the J266 recommended maximum rate.

The second page for each vehicle shows graphs of Handwheel Steer Angle versus Ay (lateral acceleration). The CW test results are in the upper right quadrants of the graphs and the CCW test results are in the lower left quadrants of the graphs. The thin red lines show data in the range of vehicle speeds from 4.0 mph to full speed achieved during each test. For both the CW and CCW data, there are two thicker lines for indicating second-order polynomial curve fits to two different ranges of the data. The thick black lines are curve fits of the data in the range of vehicle speeds from 4.0 mph to maximum speed achieved during each test. The thick blue lines are curve fits of the data in the range of vehicle speeds from 4.0 mph (0.50 g). The red circles on these graphs are the geometric Ackermann steer angles, a function of the steering ratio (K) times the wheelbase (L) divided by the circle radius (R), given by:

$$\delta_{\text{SW}(\text{Geometric Acker mann})} = \frac{(180/\pi) \times K \times L}{R}$$

The geometric Ackermann steer angles are not the same as the actual steer angles required to negotiate the circles at very low speed, with Ay close to zero. The actual steer angles, which can be referred to as the measured Ackermann steer angles, are generally greater than the geometric Ackermann steer angles due primarily to compliance and lash in the steering system, and compliance in the suspension systems and tires.

The third page for each vehicle in Appendix C shows graphs of Handwheel Steer Angle minus (measured) Ackermann Angle versus Ay (lateral acceleration). For these graphs, the signs of the CCW data are reversed so that the CW and CCW results can be directly compared. The thin lines show data in the range of vehicle speeds from 4.0 mph (0.01 g) to 27.4 mph (0.50 g). The thick lines are the second-order polynomial curve fits to the data. Notice that the measured Ackermann steer angles are the abscissae of the curve fits taken at Ay equal to zero, so the curve fits tend to zero as Ay goes to zero. For a circle test: understeer can be defined as the condition when the steering wheel input required to maintain the circular path increases as the vehicle speed increases, neutral steer can be defined as the condition when the steering wheel input required to maintain the circular path does not change as the vehicle speed increases, and oversteer can be defined as the condition when the steering wheel input required to maintain the circular path decreases as the vehicle speed increases. The second-order polynomial curve fits do a good job of representing the underlying data whether the particular test vehicle exhibits understeer, neutral steer, or oversteer characteristics during the circle tests.

Several of the vehicles tested exhibit understeer at low levels of lateral acceleration and then transition to oversteer at higher levels of lateral acceleration. The points of transition from understeer to oversteer are indicated on the graphs by black circles, and they are mathematically the points where the slopes of the curve fits change from being positive to negative. For circle tests where the vehicles exhibited a transition from understeer to oversteer, the values of the lateral acceleration at the points of transition are indicated on the graphs.

The fourth page for each vehicle in Appendix C shows graphs of Roll Angle versus Ay (lateral acceleration). The CW test results are in the lower right quadrants of the graphs and the CCW test results are in the upper left quadrants of the graphs. The thin lines show data in the range of vehicle speeds from 4.0 mph to full speed achieved during each test. The thick lines are linear curve fits to the CW and CCW data in the range of vehicle speeds from 4.0 mph (0.01 g) to 27.4 mph (0.50 g). For each vehicle configuration, the average of the CW and CCW curve fit slopes are listed on the graphs as the Roll Gradient.

Pages 53-58 of Appendix C contain graphs summarizing the 0.01 g to 0.50 g curve fit data for each vehicle. Pages 53-54 contain graphs of Steering Wheel Angle versus Ay, Pages 55-56 contain graphs of Handwheel Steer Angle minus (measured) Ackermann Angle versus Ay, and Pages 57-58 contain graphs of Ay versus Handwheel Steer Angle minus (measured) Ackermann Angle. The graphs on Pages 55-56 and 57-58 contain the same information, but different organizations prefer one presentation to the other.

Pages 59-60 contain summary bar charts of the average of the CW and CCW curve fit slopes at lateral acceleration of 0.0 g through 0.5 g. These slopes have dimension of "deg/g". For a circle test, these slopes or gradients of the characteristic curve of Handwheel Steer Angle versus Ay are often referred to as Steering Wheel Angle Gradients or Understeer Gradients<sup>5</sup>. However, the slopes presented on Pages 59-60 should not be confused with the linear range Understeer Gradients that are often used to characterize vehicles in their low lateral acceleration linear range of response.

Pages 61-65 in Appendix C contain bar charts of the CW, CCW, and average slopes for the individual vehicles at all lateral accelerations evaluated.

Page 66 contains a summary table of the CW, CCW, and average lateral acceleration levels at which the vehicles that transitioned from understeer to oversteer did so. "NA" in the table indicates that no transition to oversteer occurred.

#### 4.4 Discussion of Appendix D: Constant Speed (30 mph) Slowly Increasing Steer Test Results

Results from the 30 mph constant speed slowly increasing steer (SIS) tests are contained in Appendix D.

For each vehicle there are three pages showing results from both the right turn and left turn slowly increasing steer tests. The first page shows time domain plots of Steer Angle, Lateral Acceleration, Speed, Roll Angle, and Yaw Rate. For the SIS test results, the data shown was digitally low-pass filtered to 5.0 Hz using a phaseless, eighth-order, Butterworth filter. The time domain data shown for each vehicle contains data from 0.5 seconds before the ASC steering input was applied until the time the test driver ended the test. The thin black lines for the right turn and left turn tests show the range of data collected. During these SIS tests, the driver tried to maintain a constant speed of 30 mph and the ASC was programmed to apply a slow steering

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> The slopes or gradients presented are degrees of steering wheel angle per g of lateral acceleration. Understeer Gradients are oftentimes expressed in degrees of roadwheel angle per g of lateral acceleration, wherein the roadwheel angle is taken as the steering wheel angle divided by the steering ratio.

input at the rate of 5.0 deg/sec. The thicker lines (red for right turns and blue for left turns) indicate the range of data from time equal zero to the time the vehicle speed fell below 28.0 mph.

The second page for each vehicle shows graphs of handwheel Steer Angle versus Lateral Acceleration (Ay). The right turn test results are in the upper right quadrants of the graphs and the left turn test results are in the lower left quadrants of the graphs. The red and blue lines show data in the range of vehicle speeds from 0.0 mph to 28.0 mph. For both the right turn and left turn data, there are black lines indicating fifth-order polynomial curve fits to the data in the range from time (and Ay) equal to zero to the time when the lateral acceleration reached 0.5 g. This range of data, from 0.0 g to 0.5 g, was selected because it provided a consistent range of lateral accelerations over which meaningful curve fits of the data could be made without weighting the spurious data that can occur at the end of an SIS test taken to the limits of a vehicle's response. The fifth-order polynomial curve fits do a good job of representing the underlying data from the SIS tests.

The green lines on the second page graphs are the Ackermann steer angle gradients, a function of the steering ratio (K) times the wheelbase (L) divided by the vehicle speed (V) squared, given by:

Acker mann Steer Angle Gradient = 
$$\frac{g \times (180/\pi) \times K \times L}{V^2}$$

where "g" is the Gravitational Constant.

When plotted on the graphs of data from a constant speed SIS test, Ackermann steer angle gradients represent neutral steer. Conditions when the slope of the characteristic curve is greater than the Ackermann steer angle gradient represent understeer and conditions when the slope of the characteristic curve is less than the Ackermann steer angle gradient represent oversteer. For vehicles that transitioned to Oversteer, the points during the tests where the vehicles transitioned (the points where the slope of the characteristic curve equals the slope of the Ackermann steer angle gradient) are indicated on the graphs by a black circle. Also, the lateral accelerations where the transition to oversteer occurred are listed on the graphs.

The third page for each vehicle in Appendix D shows graphs of Lateral Acceleration versus handwheel Steer Angle. These graphs contain the same underlying data as the second page graphs, but different organizations prefer one presentation to the other.

Page 40 in Appendix D contains a summary table of the right turn, left turn, and average lateral acceleration levels at which the vehicles transitioned from understeer to oversteer. "NA" in the tables indicate that no transition to oversteer occurred.

#### 4.5 Discussion of Appendix E: Dropped Throttle J-Turn (Step Steer) Test Results (30 mph)

Results from the dropped throttle J-turn tests are contained in Appendix E.

For each vehicle there are five pages of results. The first four pages show time domain plots for the tests. The first and third pages for each vehicle show plots of Steer Angle, Lateral Acceleration, Speed, Roll Angle, and Yaw Rate; for the 10 Northbound and 10 Southbound runs

respectively. The second and forth pages for each vehicle show larger plots of Lateral Acceleration; for the 10 Northbound and 10 Southbound runs respectively. For the J-turn test results, the data shown was digitally low-pass filtered to 2.0 Hz using a phaseless, eighth-order, Butterworth filter. The time domain data shown for each vehicle contains data from 0.5 seconds before the ASC steering input was applied until 5.0 seconds after it was applied.

For each vehicle, the plots contain results from five Northbound right steer J-turns, five Northbound left steer J-turns, five Southbound right steer J-turns, and five Southbound left steer J-turns. In all cases, the plots contain results for tests that resulted in visual two-wheel lift. An SAE standard sign convention is used, with Steer Angle, Lateral Acceleration, and Yaw Rate being positive and Roll Angle being negative for right turns.

The fifth page shown for each vehicle contains a summary of the peak lateral accelerations measured in each test. These values are the maximum values of lateral acceleration shown on the plots, which contain data that has been filtered to 2.0 Hz.

The summary pages show the peak lateral accelerations for the five runs conducted in the Northbound right steer direction, Northbound left steer direction, Southbound right steer direction, and Southbound left steer direction. The mean values and standard deviations from each of the five sample runs are shown on the summary pages. Also, the average of the ten Northbound and Southbound runs is shown, as is the average of all 20 runs, which is the Threshold Ay value.

Page 66 of Appendix E contains a table listing the average right and average left steering angles, and average right and average left peak lateral accelerations for all Northbound and Southbound runs. The right two columns of the table on Page 66 contain Average Steering and Average Peak Lateral Acceleration for all 20 runs for each vehicle. These values are the Threshold Steering and Threshold Ay.

#### 4.6 Discussion of Appendix F: Steering Ratio Test Results

Results from the steering ratio tests are contained in Appendix F.

There is one page of steering ratio results provided for each vehicle. The top figure on each page plots data taken from the right wheel and the bottom figure data from the left wheel. The plots also show blue linear curve fits to the data in the range of  $\pm 180^{\circ}$  of steering wheel angle. The right steering ratio, the left steering ratio, and the average steering ratio are presented on the plots.

### Vehicle A15

	Curb	Operator & Passenger	Operator, Instrumentation & Outriggers
VIMF Test Number		5430	5431
Total Vehicle Weight (lb)	1371.3	1796.9	1796.6
Left Front Weight (lb)	291.8	388.0	397.6
Right Front Weight (Ib)	295.9	395.5	384.6
Left Rear Weight (Ib)	372.4	488.1	510.0
Right Rear Weight (lb)	411.2	525.3	504.4
Front Track Width (in)	52.10	52.75	52.75
Rear Track Width (in)	52.00	52.69	52.69
Average Track Width (in)	52.05	52.72	52.72
Wheelbase (in)	83.93	83.75	83.75
CG Longitudinal (in)	47.96	47.23	47.29
CG Lateral (in)	0.81	0.66	-0.27
CG Height (in)		26.20	26.20
Roll Inertia - I <sub>XX</sub> (ft-lb-s <sup>2</sup> )		225	262
Pitch Inertia - I <sub>YY</sub> (ft-lb-s <sup>2</sup> )		397	416
Yaw Inertia - I <sub>zz</sub> (ft-Ib-s <sup>2</sup> )		438	483
Roll/Yaw - I <sub>xz</sub> (ft-lb-s <sup>2</sup> )		6	-1
SSF		1.006	1.006
KST		1.006	1.006
Front Ground Clearance (in)		10.60	
Rear Ground Clearance (in)		9.80	
Steering Ratio (deg/deg)		13.7	

### Vehicle B15

	Curb	Operator & Passenger	Operator, Instrumentation & Outriggers
VIMF Test Number		5433	5437
Total Vehicle Weight (lb)	1537.1	1962.6	1963.1
Left Front Weight (lb)	373.0	484.7	490.6
Right Front Weight (lb)	385.9	492.2	486.6
Left Rear Weight (Ib)	378.0	479.9	495.9
Right Rear Weight (lb)	400.2	505.8	490.0
Front Track Width (in)	50.40	51.34	51.34
Rear Track Width (in)	50.48	51.16	51.16
Average Track Width (in)	50.44	51.25	51.25
Wheelbase (in)	85.85	85.85	85.85
CG Longitudinal (in)	43.46	43.12	43.12
CG Lateral (in)	0.58	0.44	-0.13
CG Height (in)		26.30	26.02
Roll Inertia - I <sub>XX</sub> (ft-lb-s <sup>2</sup> )		216	245
Pitch Inertia - I <sub>YY</sub> (ft-Ib-s <sup>2</sup> )		434	448
Yaw Inertia - I <sub>ZZ</sub> (ft-Ib-s <sup>2</sup> )		457	499
Roll/Yaw - I <sub>xz</sub> (ft-lb-s <sup>2</sup> )		5	4
SSF		0.974	0.985
KST		0.974	0.985
Front Ground Clearance (in)		8.55	
Rear Ground Clearance (in)		8.50	
Steering Ratio (deg/deg)		15.2	

### Vehicle C15

	Curb	Operator & Passenger	Operator, Instrumentation & Outriggers
VIMF Test Number		5446	5459
Total Vehicle Weight (lb)	1263.2	1689.2	1691.2
Left Front Weight (lb)	264.6	349.0	365.1
Right Front Weight (Ib)	276.6	371.5	357.2
Left Rear Weight (Ib)	338.5	463.6	492.8
Right Rear Weight (lb)	383.5	505.1	476.1
Front Track Width (in)	48.56	50.78	50.78
Rear Track Width (in)	48.65	50.29	50.29
Average Track Width (in)	48.61	50.53	50.53
Wheelbase (in)	75.30	75.35	75.35
CG Longitudinal (in)	43.04	43.21	43.17
CG Lateral (in)	1.10	0.96	-0.37
CG Height (in)		25.71	25.50
Roll Inertia - I <sub>XX</sub> (ft-lb-s <sup>2</sup> )		178	200
Pitch Inertia - I <sub>YY</sub> (ft-Ib-s <sup>2</sup> )		307	320
Yaw Inertia - I <sub>zz</sub> (ft-Ib-s <sup>2</sup> )		320	362
Roll/Yaw - I <sub>xz</sub> (ft-lb-s <sup>2</sup> )		11	6
SSF		0.983	0.991
KST		0.983	0.992
Front Ground Clearance (in)		9.23	
Rear Ground Clearance (in)		10.08	
Steering Ratio (deg/deg)		14.0	

### Vehicle D15

	Curb	Operator & Passenger	Operator, Instrumentation & Outriggers
VIMF Test Number		5457	5458
Total Vehicle Weight (lb)	1703.2	2129.0	2129.5
Left Front Weight (lb)	358.2	468.2	491.2
Right Front Weight (Ib)	388.0	516.4	495.1
Left Rear Weight (Ib)	472.2	569.5	585.7
Right Rear Weight (lb)	484.8	574.9	557.5
Front Track Width (in)	49.61	50.38	50.38
Rear Track Width (in)	47.44	48.34	48.34
Average Track Width (in)	48.53	49.36	49.36
Wheelbase (in)	105.85	105.90	105.90
CG Longitudinal (in)	59.48	56.92	56.85
CG Lateral (in)	0.61	0.63	-0.27
CG Height (in)		25.71	25.94
Roll Inertia - I <sub>XX</sub> (ft-lb-s <sup>2</sup> )		243	288
Pitch Inertia - I <sub>YY</sub> (ft-Ib-s <sup>2</sup> )		691	716
Yaw Inertia - I <sub>zz</sub> (ft-Ib-s <sup>2</sup> )		708	757
Roll/Yaw - I <sub>xz</sub> (ft-lb-s <sup>2</sup> )		7	5
SSF		0.960	0.951
KST		0.961	0.953
Front Ground Clearance (in)		9.75	
Rear Ground Clearance (in)		8.70	
Steering Ratio (deg/deg)		13.6	

### Vehicle E15

	Curb	Operator & Passenger	Operator, Instrumentation & Outriggers
VIMF Test Number		5461	5462
Total Vehicle Weight (lb)	1338.6	1763.8	1767.1
Left Front Weight (lb)	294.6	381.8	402.7
Right Front Weight (lb)	308.0	387.1	373.2
Left Rear Weight (Ib)	372.0	491.1	515.8
Right Rear Weight (lb)	364.0	503.8	475.4
Front Track Width (in)	50.79	51.15	51.15
Rear Track Width (in)	48.70	49.30	49.30
Average Track Width (in)	49.74	50.23	50.23
Wheelbase (in)	74.95	74.85	74.85
CG Longitudinal (in)	41.21	42.22	41.98
CG Lateral (in)	0.11	0.25	-0.99
CG Height (in)		27.76	27.69
Roll Inertia - I <sub>XX</sub> (ft-lb-s <sup>2</sup> )		203	247
Pitch Inertia - I <sub>YY</sub> (ft-Ib-s <sup>2</sup> )		344	356
Yaw Inertia - I <sub>zz</sub> (ft-Ib-s <sup>2</sup> )		347	374
Roll/Yaw - I <sub>XZ</sub> (ft-lb-s <sup>2</sup> )		28	21
SSF		0.905	0.907
KST		0.907	0.909
Front Ground Clearance (in)		8.83	
Rear Ground Clearance (in)		8.80	
Steering Ratio (deg/deg)		12.5	

### Vehicle F15

	Curb	Operator & Passenger	Operator, Instrumentation & Outriggers
VIMF Test Number		5480	5481
Total Vehicle Weight (lb)	1077.0	1503.9	1504.8
Left Front Weight (lb)	223.5	323.6	322.5
Right Front Weight (Ib)	224.1	315.9	315.8
Left Rear Weight (Ib)	290.5	397.4	421.5
Right Rear Weight (lb)	338.9	467.0	445.0
Front Track Width (in)	41.70	42.33	42.33
Rear Track Width (in)	39.65	40.53	40.53
Average Track Width (in)	40.68	41.43	41.43
Wheelbase (in)	84.65	84.30	84.30
CG Longitudinal (in)	49.47	48.45	48.54
CG Lateral (in)	0.90	0.83	0.22
CG Height (in)		21.98	22.20
Roll Inertia - I <sub>XX</sub> (ft-lb-s <sup>2</sup> )		114	114
Pitch Inertia - I <sub>YY</sub> (ft-Ib-s <sup>2</sup> )		290	310
Yaw Inertia - I <sub>ZZ</sub> (ft-Ib-s <sup>2</sup> )		291	318
Roll/Yaw - I <sub>xz</sub> (ft-lb-s <sup>2</sup> )		9	10
SSF		0.942	0.933
KST		0.946	0.936
Front Ground Clearance (in)		8.70	
Rear Ground Clearance (in)		7.90	
Steering Ratio (deg/deg)		11.5	

### Vehicle G15

	Curb	Operator	Operator, Instrumentation & Outriggers
VIMF Test Number		5496	5497
Total Vehicle Weight (lb)	879.9	1092.2	1146.1
Left Front Weight (lb)	183.7	235.3	241.7
Right Front Weight (lb)	178.8	226.5	241.9
Left Rear Weight (Ib)	266.5	321.9	336.4
Right Rear Weight (lb)	250.9	308.5	326.1
Front Track Width (in)	41.00	41.20	41.35
Rear Track Width (in)	40.51	40.90	41.40
Average Track Width (in)	40.76	41.05	41.38
Wheelbase (in)	61.58	61.73	61.65
CG Longitudinal (in)	36.21	35.63	35.64
CG Lateral (in)	-0.47	-0.42	-0.18
CG Height (in)		22.48	22.44
Roll Inertia - I <sub>XX</sub> (ft-Ib-s <sup>2</sup> )		70	75
Pitch Inertia - I <sub>YY</sub> (ft-Ib-s <sup>2</sup> )		173	182
Yaw Inertia - I <sub>ZZ</sub> (ft-Ib-s <sup>2</sup> )		148	162
Roll/Yaw - I <sub>xz</sub> (ft-lb-s <sup>2</sup> )		2	1
SSF		0.913	0.922
КЅТ		0.914	0.922
Front Ground Clearance (in)		9.00	
Rear Ground Clearance (in)		8.40	
Steering Ratio (deg/deg)		14.1	

### Vehicle H15

	Curb	Operator & Passenger	Operator, Instrumentation & Outriggers
VIMF Test Number		5545	5546
Total Vehicle Weight (lb)	1549.8	1975.5	1975.1
Left Front Weight (lb)	351.1	446.2	469.8
Right Front Weight (Ib)	345.8	443.5	415.6
Left Rear Weight (Ib)	438.6	556.0	561.4
Right Rear Weight (lb)	414.3	529.8	528.3
Front Track Width (in)	48.53	48.85	48.85
Rear Track Width (in)	46.40	46.25	46.25
Average Track Width (in)	47.46	47.55	47.55
Wheelbase (in)	76.70	76.75	76.75
CG Longitudinal (in)	42.21	42.18	42.34
CG Lateral (in)	-0.45	-0.34	-1.06
CG Height (in)		24.16	24.16
Roll Inertia - I <sub>XX</sub> (ft-lb-s <sup>2</sup> )		178	196
Pitch Inertia - I <sub>YY</sub> (ft-Ib-s <sup>2</sup> )		393	411
Yaw Inertia - I <sub>zz</sub> (ft-Ib-s <sup>2</sup> )		404	436
Roll/Yaw - I <sub>xz</sub> (ft-lb-s <sup>2</sup> )		10	7
SSF		0.984	0.984
KST		0.987	0.987
Front Ground Clearance (in)		8.75	
Rear Ground Clearance (in)		8.60	
Steering Ratio (deg/deg)		15.6	

### Vehicle I15

	Curb	Operator & Passenger	Operator, Instrumentation & Outriggers
VIMF Test Number		5526	5527
Total Vehicle Weight (lb)	1404.5	1830.7	1830.3
Left Front Weight (lb)	302.4	396.4	395.4
Right Front Weight (Ib)	324.3	386.0	386.3
Left Rear Weight (Ib)	385.5	509.6	557.2
Right Rear Weight (lb)	392.3	538.7	491.4
Front Track Width (in)	55.23	56.23	56.23
Rear Track Width (in)	53.83	54.46	54.46
Average Track Width (in)	54.53	55.34	55.34
Wheelbase (in)	84.40	84.50	84.50
CG Longitudinal (in)	46.74	48.39	48.41
CG Lateral (in)	0.56	0.27	-1.12
CG Height (in)		26.17	26.21
Roll Inertia - I <sub>XX</sub> (ft-lb-s <sup>2</sup> )		199	241
Pitch Inertia - I <sub>YY</sub> (ft-Ib-s <sup>2</sup> )		352	367
Yaw Inertia - I <sub>ZZ</sub> (ft-Ib-s <sup>2</sup> )		376	418
Roll/Yaw - I <sub>xz</sub> (ft-lb-s <sup>2</sup> )		24	21
SSF		1.057	1.056
KST		1.060	1.058
Front Ground Clearance (in)		10.50	
Rear Ground Clearance (in)		10.00	
Steering Ratio (deg/deg)		12.0	

### Vehicle J15

	Curb	Operator & Passenger	Operator, Instrumentation & Outriggers
VIMF Test Number		5574	5575
Total Vehicle Weight (lb)	1272.1	1697.7	1698.5
Left Front Weight (lb)	301.2	415.8	415.1
Right Front Weight (Ib)	307.7	407.4	406.5
Left Rear Weight (Ib)	306.0	400.2	431.4
Right Rear Weight (lb)	357.2	474.3	445.5
Front Track Width (in)	51.50	52.43	52.43
Rear Track Width (in)	49.65	50.20	50.20
Average Track Width (in)	50.58	51.32	51.32
Wheelbase (in)	76.88	76.75	76.75
CG Longitudinal (in)	40.08	39.53	39.62
CG Lateral (in)	1.13	0.97	0.08
CG Height (in)		27.17	27.09
Roll Inertia - I <sub>XX</sub> (ft-lb-s <sup>2</sup> )		185	229
Pitch Inertia - I <sub>YY</sub> (ft-Ib-s <sup>2</sup> )		334	344
Yaw Inertia - I <sub>ZZ</sub> (ft-Ib-s <sup>2</sup> )		333	372
Roll/Yaw - I <sub>xz</sub> (ft-lb-s <sup>2</sup> )		15	7
SSF		0.944	0.947
KST		0.945	0.948
Front Ground Clearance (in)		9.15	
Rear Ground Clearance (in)		10.20	
Steering Ratio (deg/deg)		15.1	

### Vehicle K15

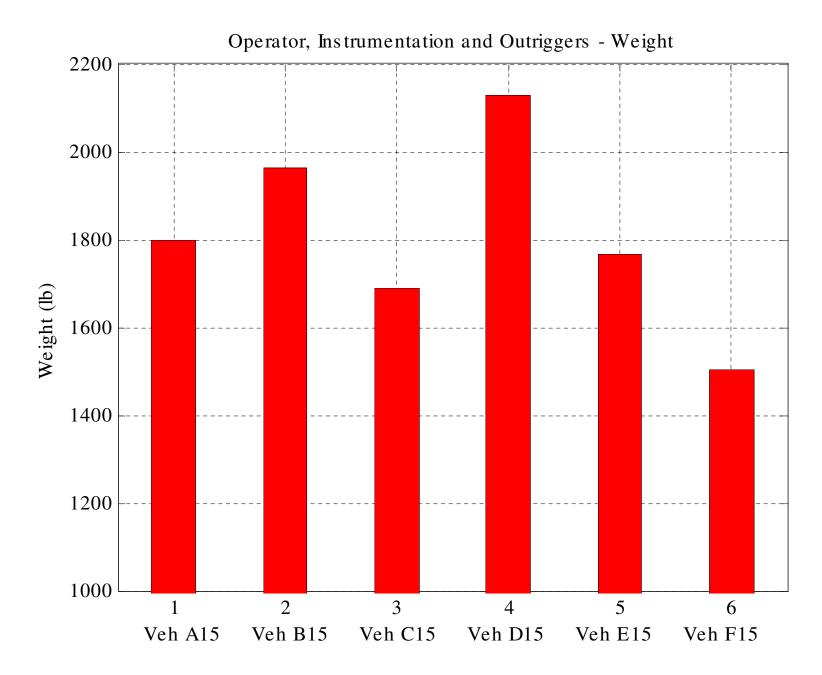
	Curb	Operator & Passenger	Operator, Instrumentation & Outriggers
VIMF Test Number		5571	5572
Total Vehicle Weight (lb)	1298.1	1724.6	1723.8
Left Front Weight (lb)	274.1	360.9	370.7
Right Front Weight (lb)	273.2	374.1	364.6
Left Rear Weight (Ib)	360.3	486.0	503.9
Right Rear Weight (lb)	390.5	503.6	484.6
Front Track Width (in)	52.84	53.70	53.70
Rear Track Width (in)	51.38	51.94	51.94
Average Track Width (in)	52.11	52.82	52.82
Wheelbase (in)	79.10	78.88	78.88
CG Longitudinal (in)	45.75	45.26	45.23
CG Lateral (in)	0.58	0.47	-0.39
CG Height (in)		24.83	24.77
Roll Inertia - I <sub>XX</sub> (ft-Ib-s <sup>2</sup> )		149	185
Pitch Inertia - I <sub>YY</sub> (ft-Ib-s <sup>2</sup> )		325	339
Yaw Inertia - I <sub>ZZ</sub> (ft-Ib-s <sup>2</sup> )		337	375
Roll/Yaw - I <sub>XZ</sub> (ft-lb-s <sup>2</sup> )		4	0
SSF		1.064	1.066
KST		1.066	1.069
Front Ground Clearance (in)		10.25	
Rear Ground Clearance (in)		9.80	
Steering Ratio (deg/deg)		10.6	

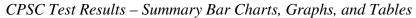
### Vehicle L15

	Curb	Operator & Passenger	Operator, Instrumentation & Outriggers
VIMF Test Number		5542	5543
Total Vehicle Weight (lb)	1425.4	1851.1	1850.9
Left Front Weight (lb)	319.8	430.4	433.2
Right Front Weight (Ib)	308.0	408.1	401.8
Left Rear Weight (Ib)	394.6	500.1	528.6
Right Rear Weight (lb)	403.0	512.5	487.3
Front Track Width (in)	52.08	52.50	52.50
Rear Track Width (in)	50.55	50.85	50.85
Average Track Width (in)	51.32	51.68	51.68
Wheelbase (in)	80.70	80.55	80.55
CG Longitudinal (in)	45.16	44.06	44.21
CG Lateral (in)	-0.07	-0.15	-1.01
CG Height (in)		26.89	26.91
Roll Inertia - I <sub>XX</sub> (ft-Ib-s <sup>2</sup> )		201	239
Pitch Inertia - I <sub>YY</sub> (ft-Ib-s <sup>2</sup> )		390	407
Yaw Inertia - I <sub>zz</sub> (ft-Ib-s <sup>2</sup> )		401	441
Roll/Yaw - I <sub>XZ</sub> (ft-lb-s <sup>2</sup> )		7	4
SSF		0.961	0.960
KST		0.962	0.962
Front Ground Clearance (in)		9.50	
Rear Ground Clearance (in)		9.35	
Steering Ratio (deg/deg)		18.3	

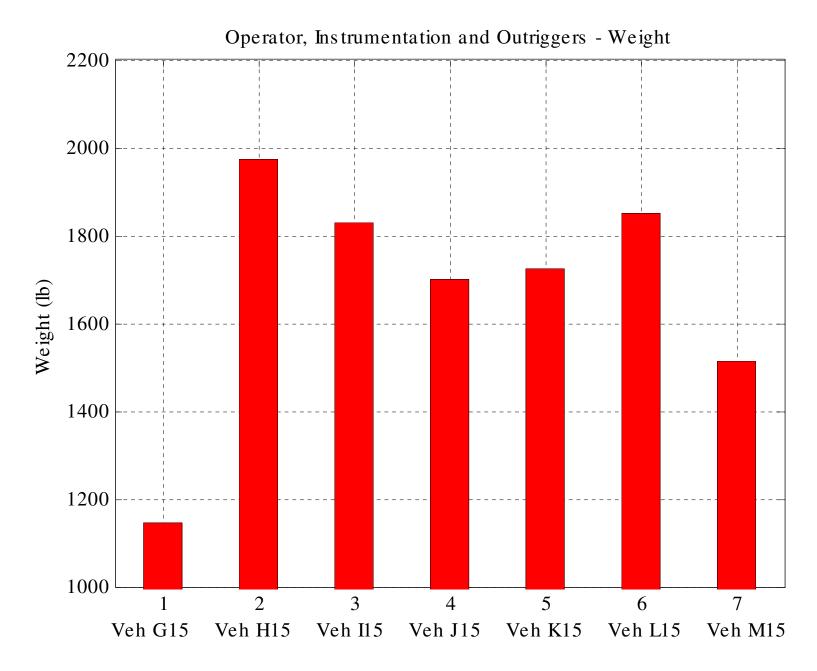
### Vehicle M15

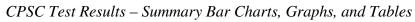
	Curb	Operator & Passenger	Operator, Instrumentation & Outriggers
VIMF Test Number		5725	5726
Total Vehicle Weight (lb)	1087.0	1512.7	1512.6
Left Front Weight (lb)	213.3	307.6	310.5
Right Front Weight (Ib)	229.7	320.9	317.4
Left Rear Weight (Ib)	319.6	434.4	453.3
Right Rear Weight (lb)	324.4	449.8	431.4
Front Track Width (in)	41.90	42.73	42.73
Rear Track Width (in)	40.61	40.85	40.85
Average Track Width (in)	41.26	41.79	41.79
Wheelbase (in)	76.70	76.60	76.60
CG Longitudinal (in)	45.44	44.77	44.80
CG Lateral (in)	0.41	0.40	-0.20
CG Height (in)		22.65	22.66
Roll Inertia - I <sub>XX</sub> (ft-lb-s <sup>2</sup> )		119	158
Pitch Inertia - I <sub>YY</sub> (ft-Ib-s <sup>2</sup> )		283	312
Yaw Inertia - I <sub>ZZ</sub> (ft-Ib-s <sup>2</sup> )		279	310
Roll/Yaw - I <sub>xz</sub> (ft-lb-s <sup>2</sup> )		4	0
SSF		0.922	0.922
KST		0.926	0.926
Front Ground Clearance (in)		7.60	
Rear Ground Clearance (in)		7.80	
Steering Ratio (deg/deg)		14.8	



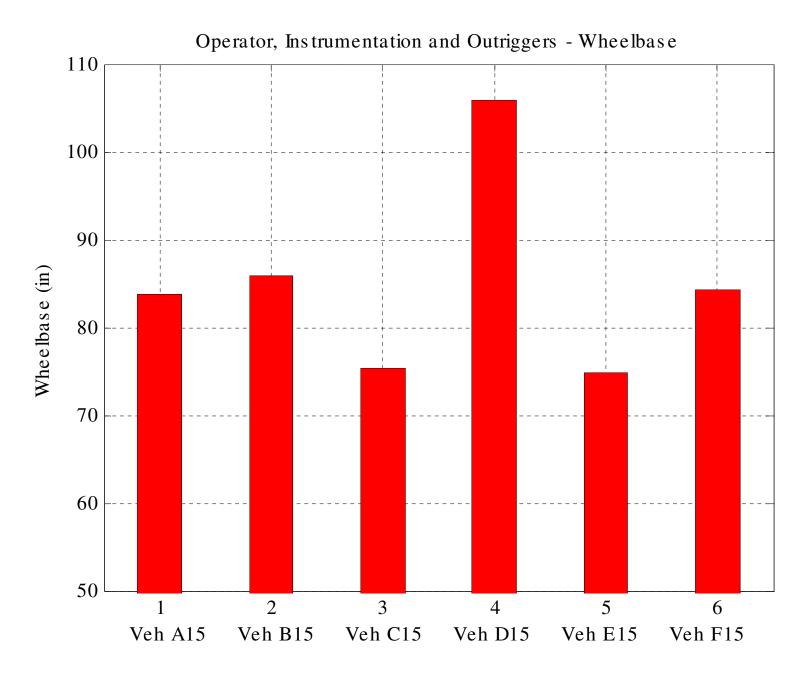


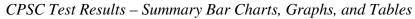
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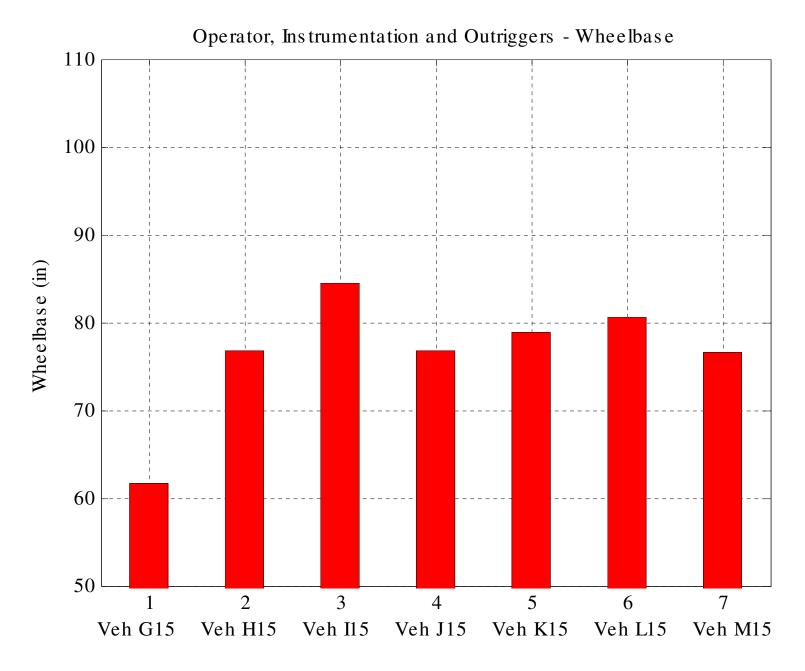


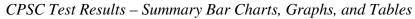
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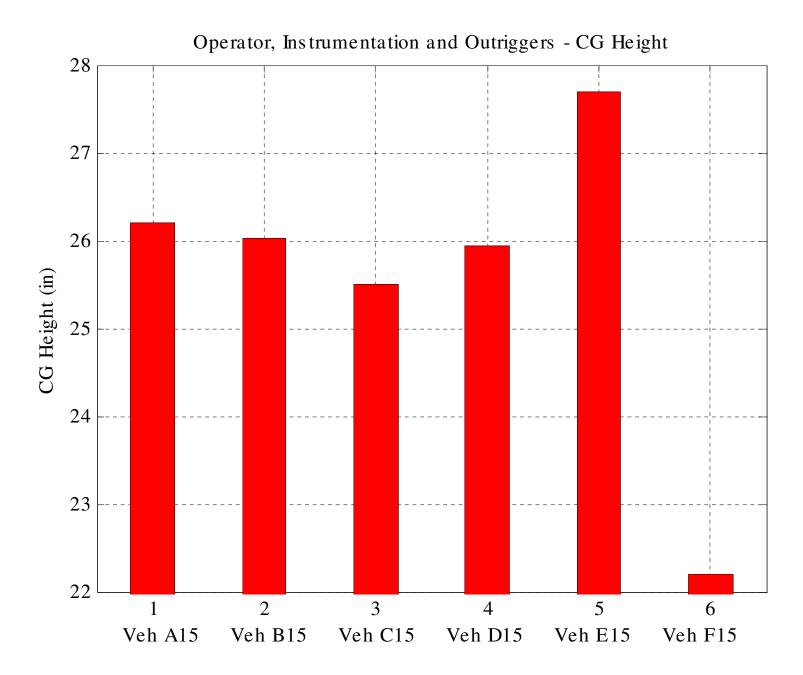


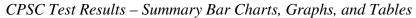


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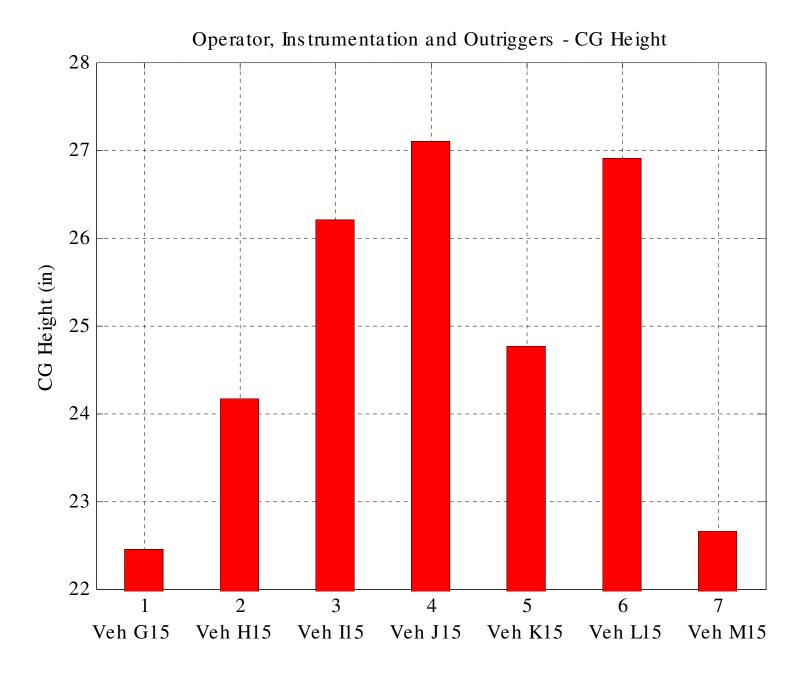


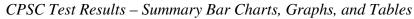




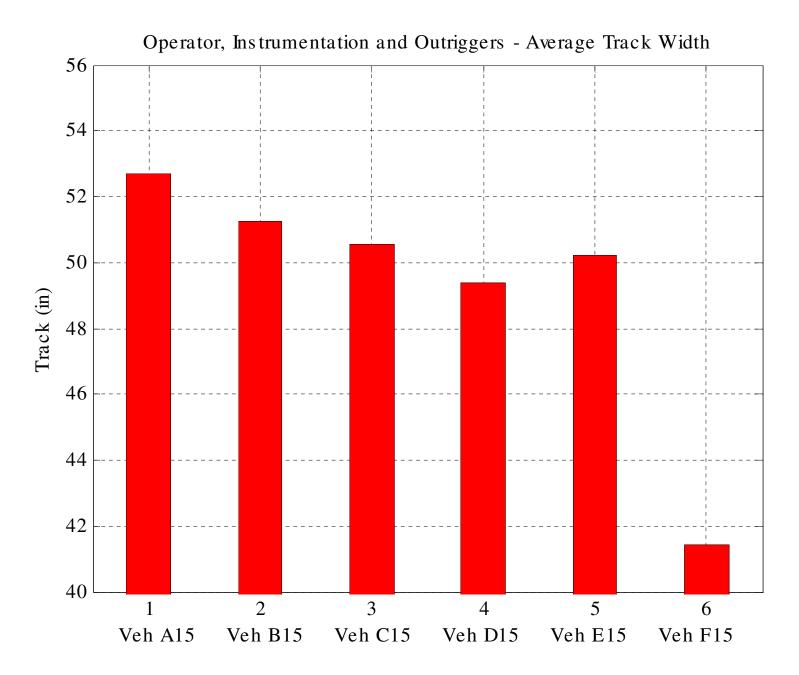


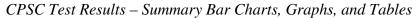
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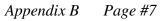


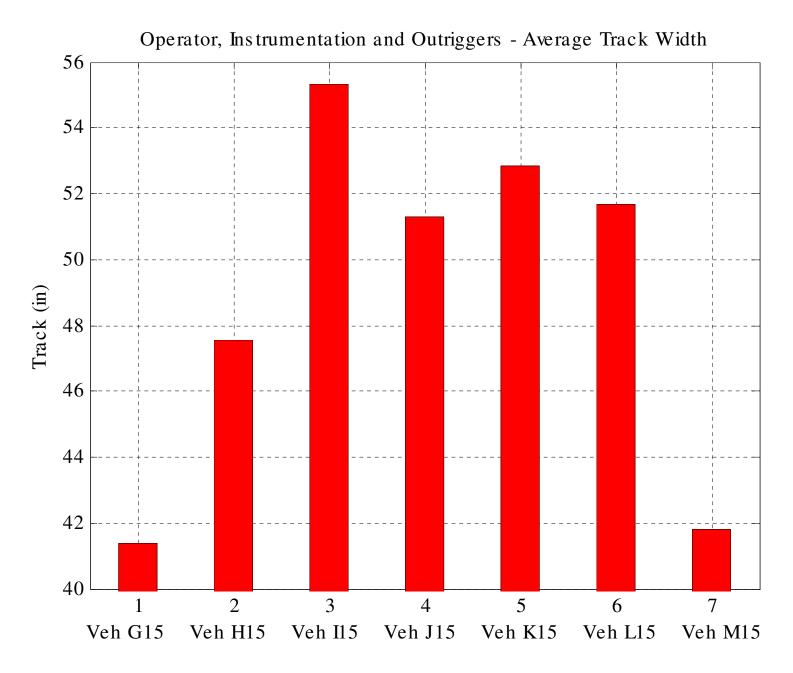


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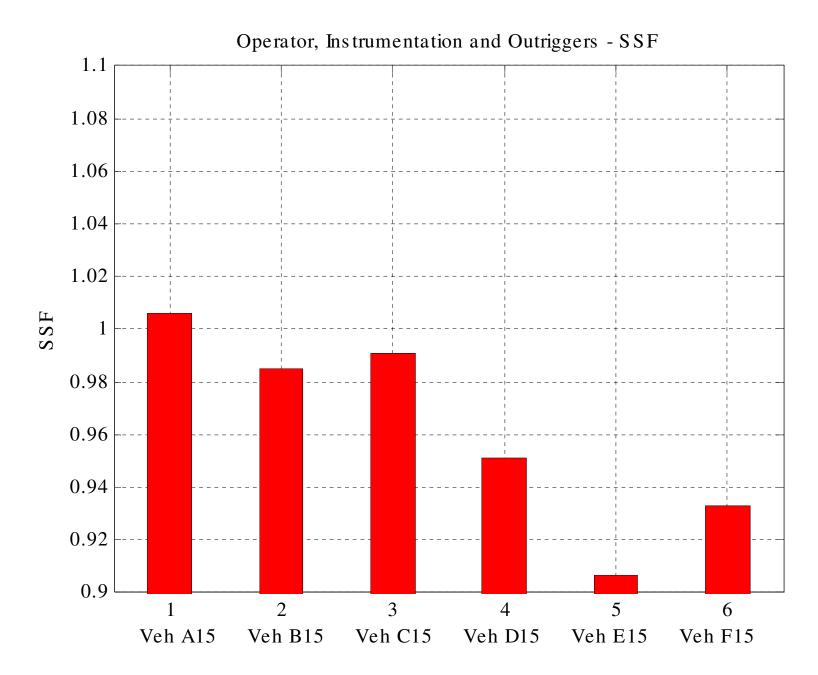


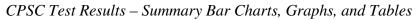




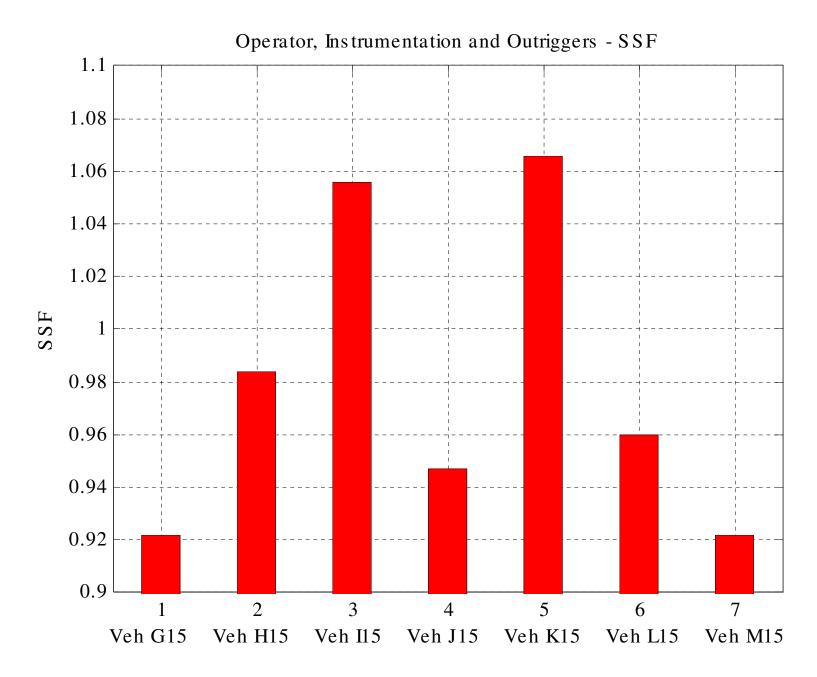


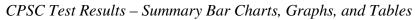
CPSC Test Results – Summary Bar Charts, Graphs, and Tables

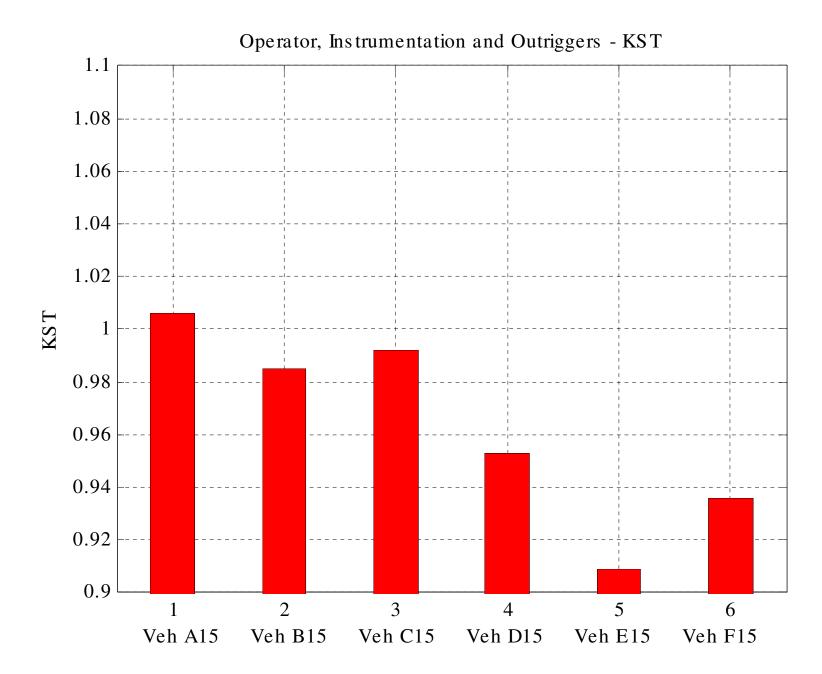


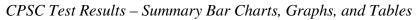


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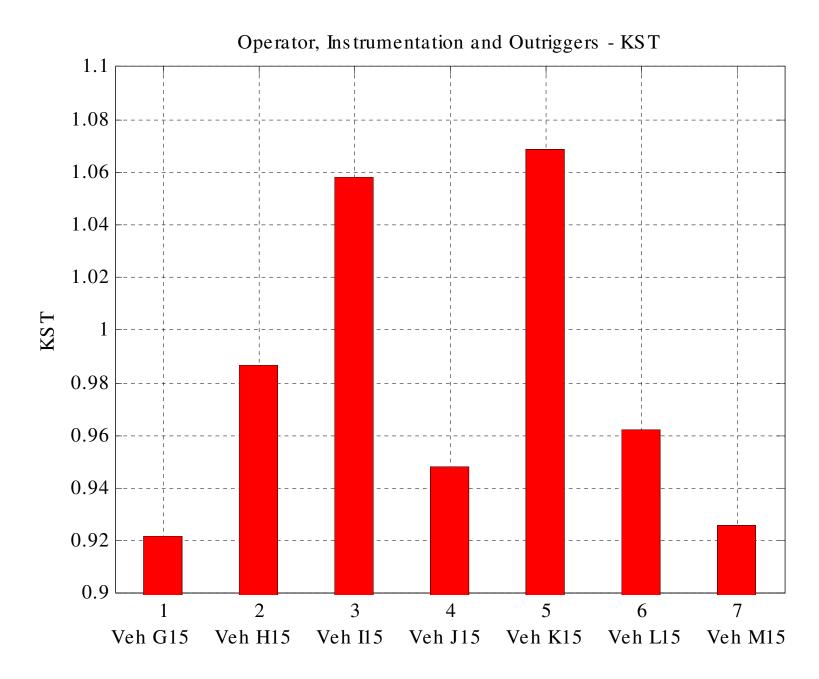


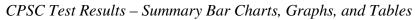




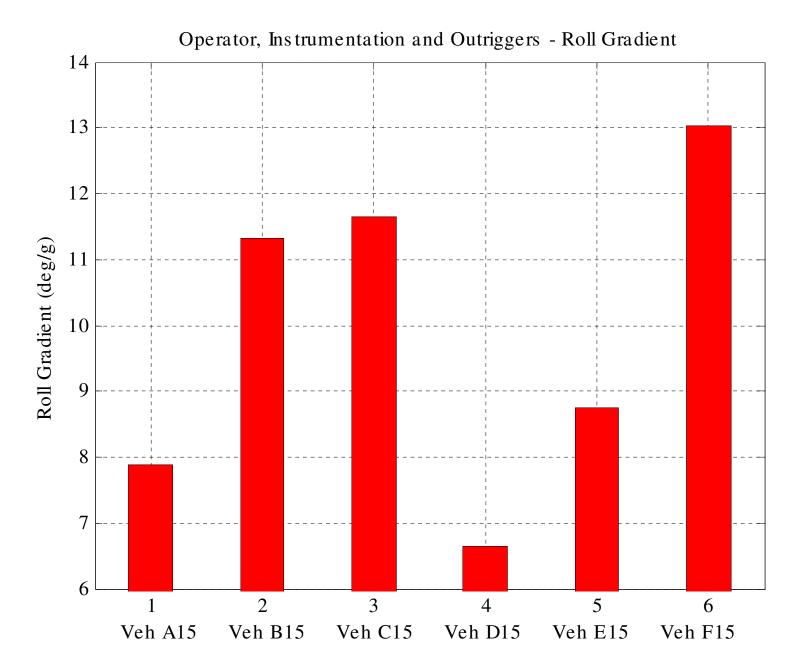


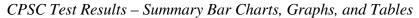
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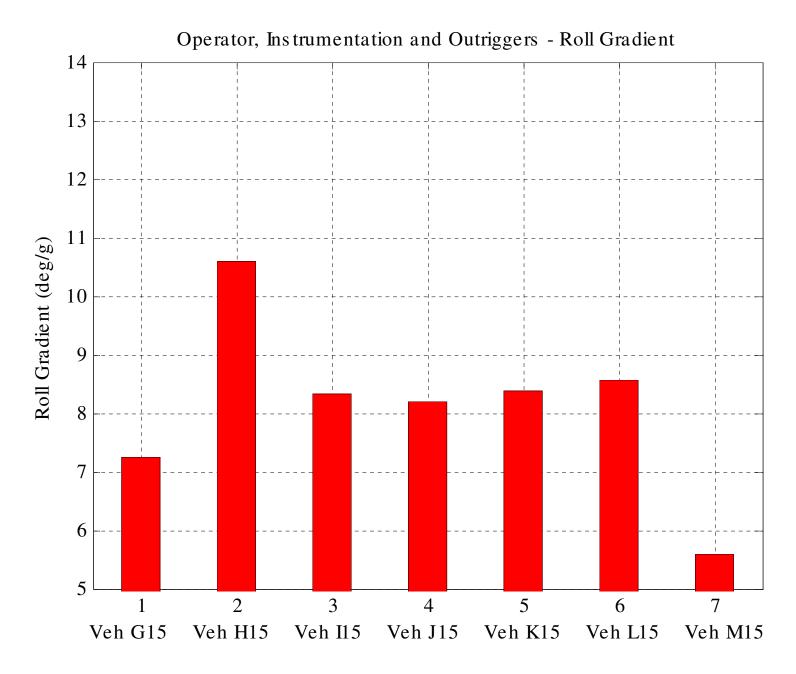


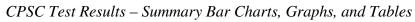
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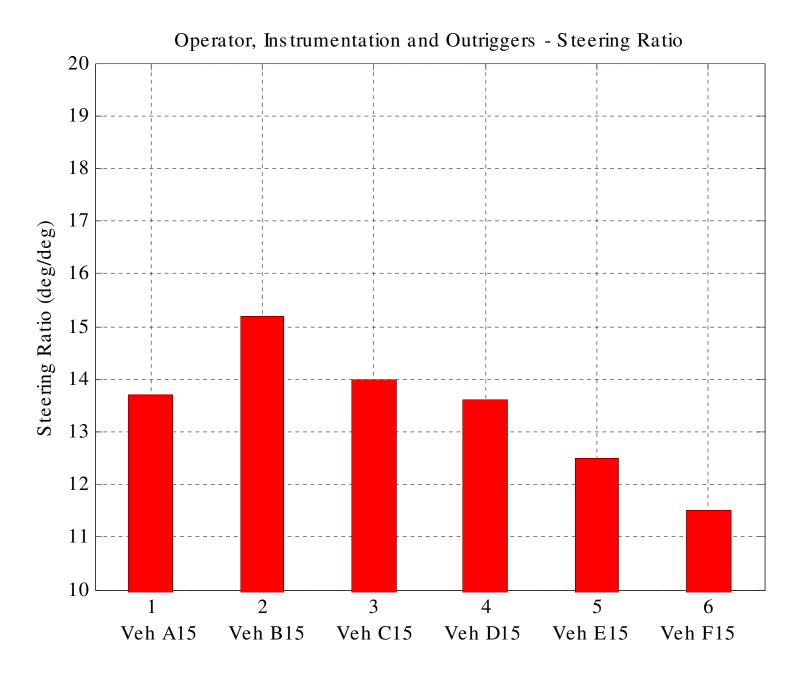


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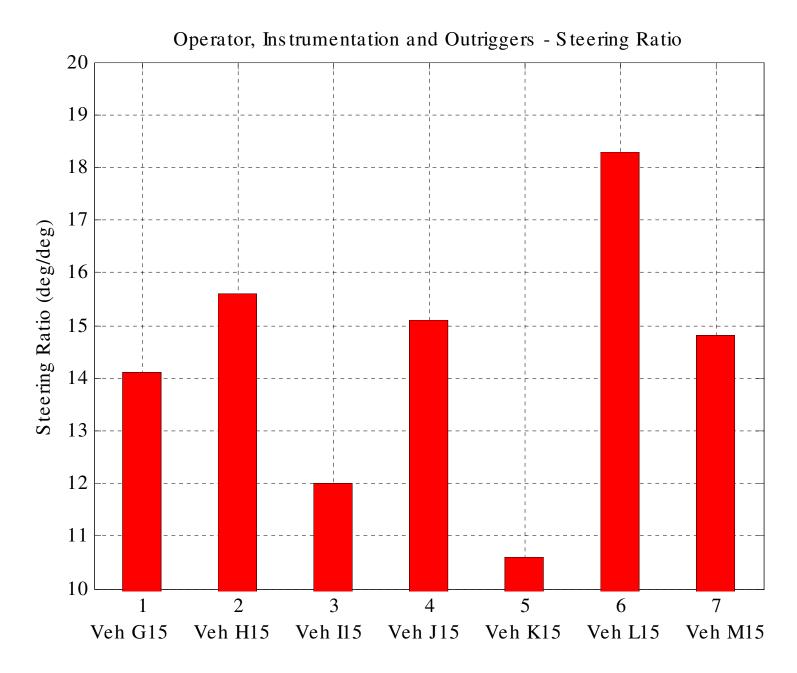


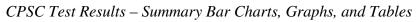
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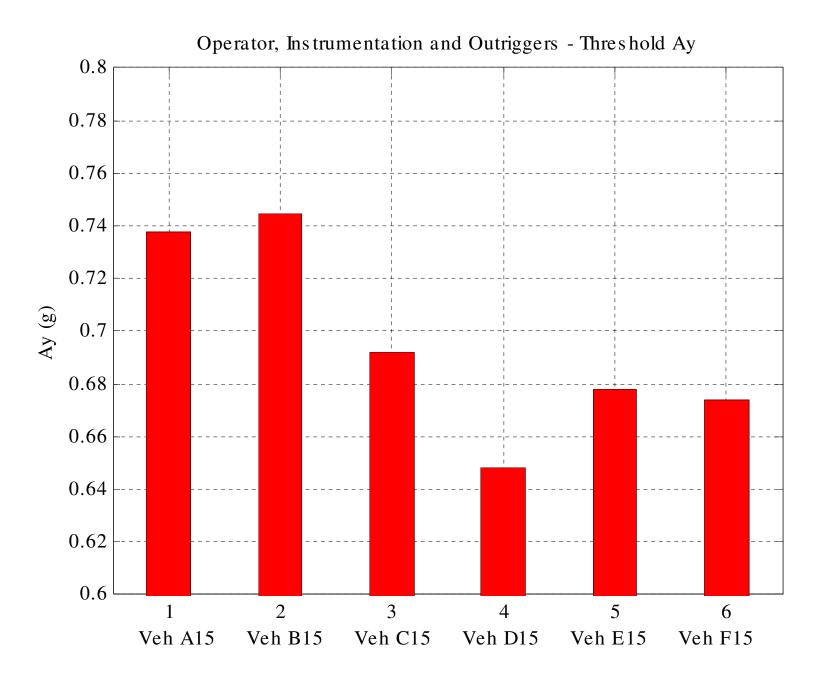


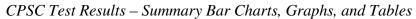
CPSC Test Results – Summary Bar Charts, Graphs, and Tables

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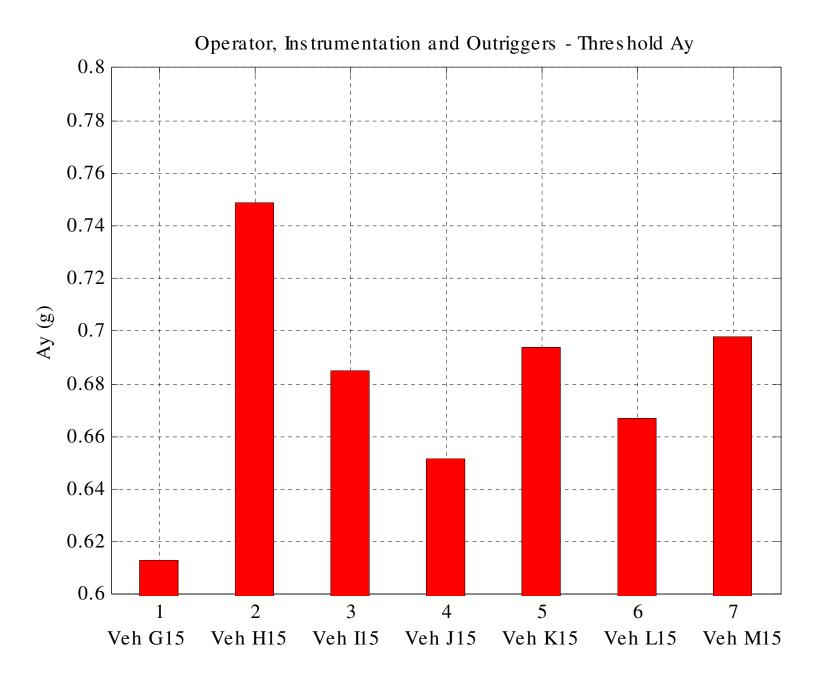


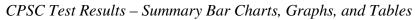




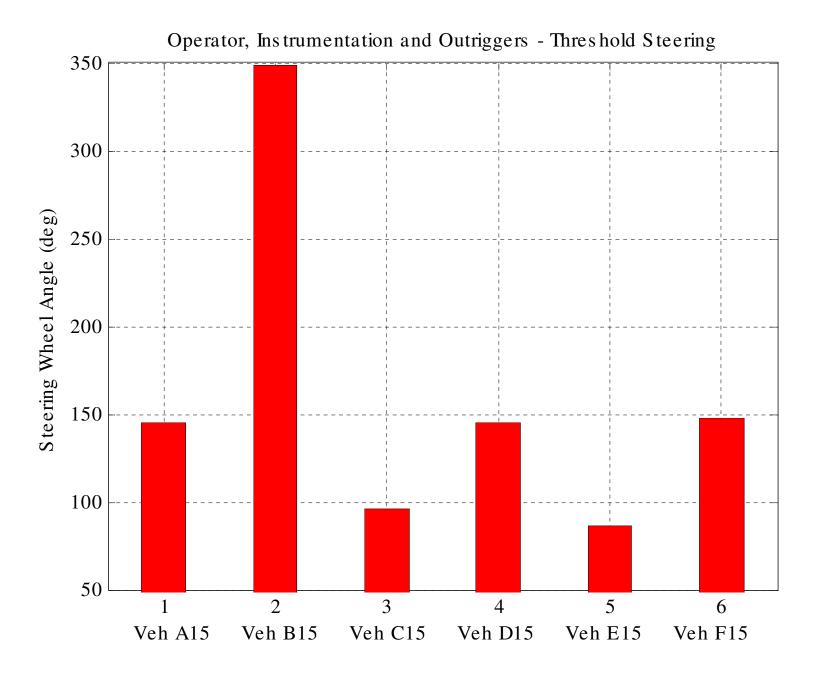


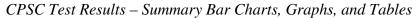
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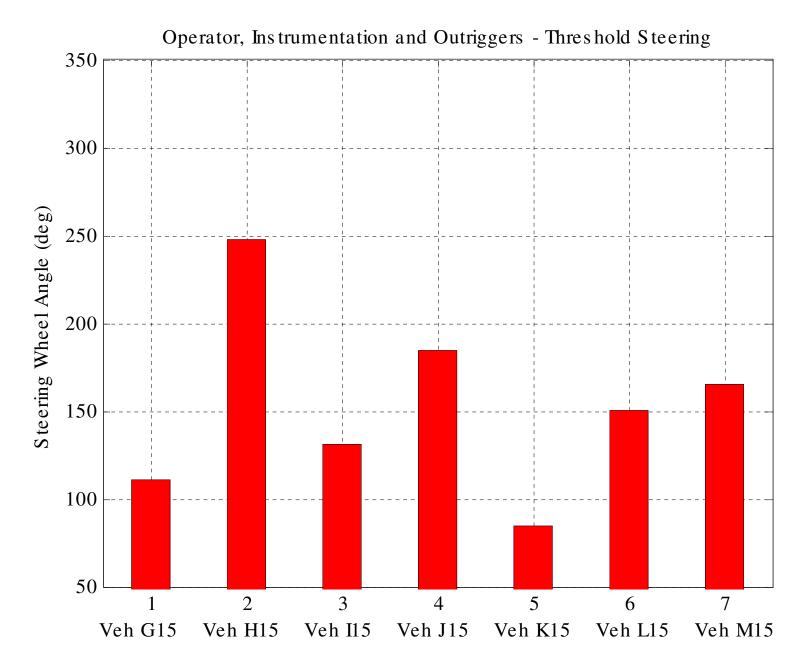


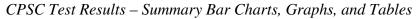
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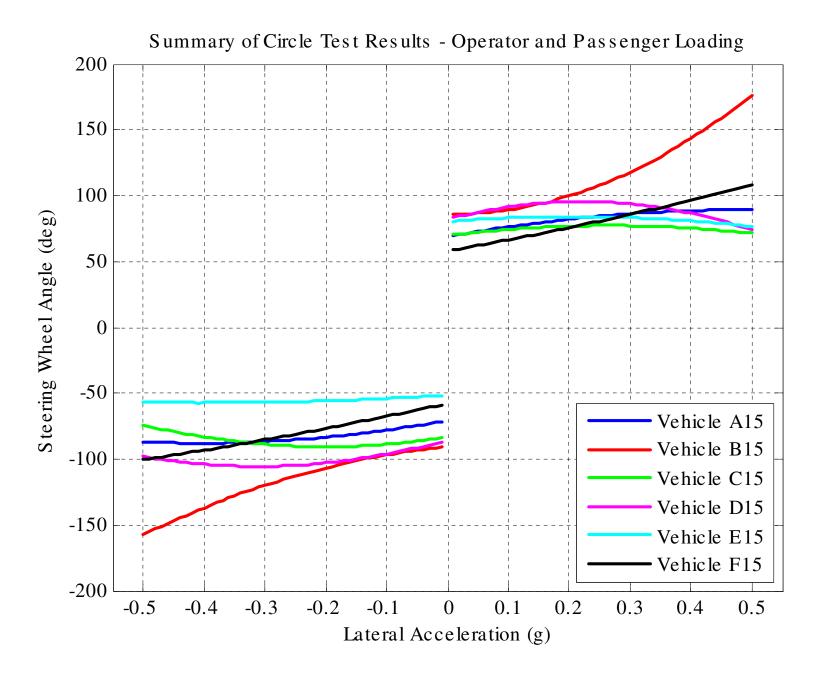




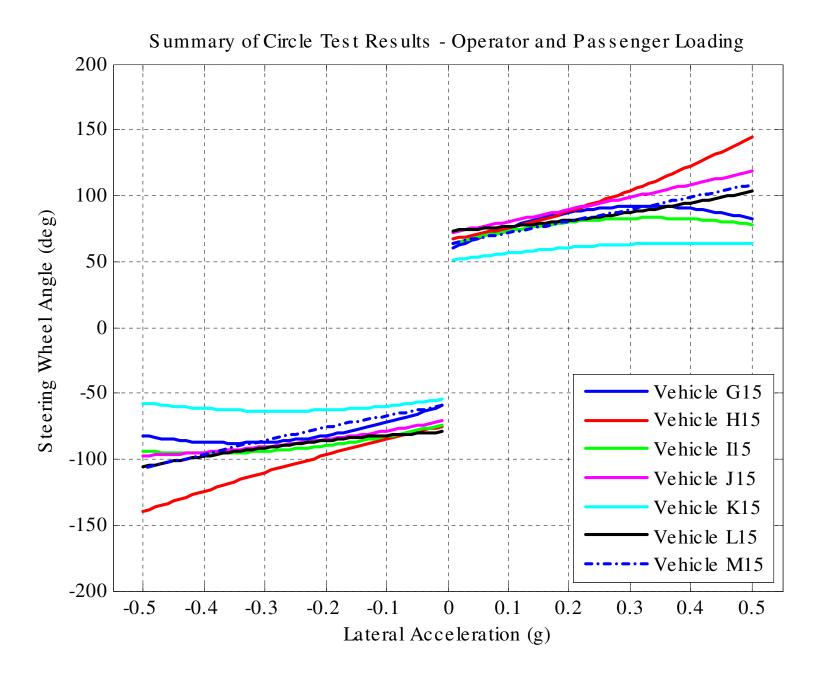
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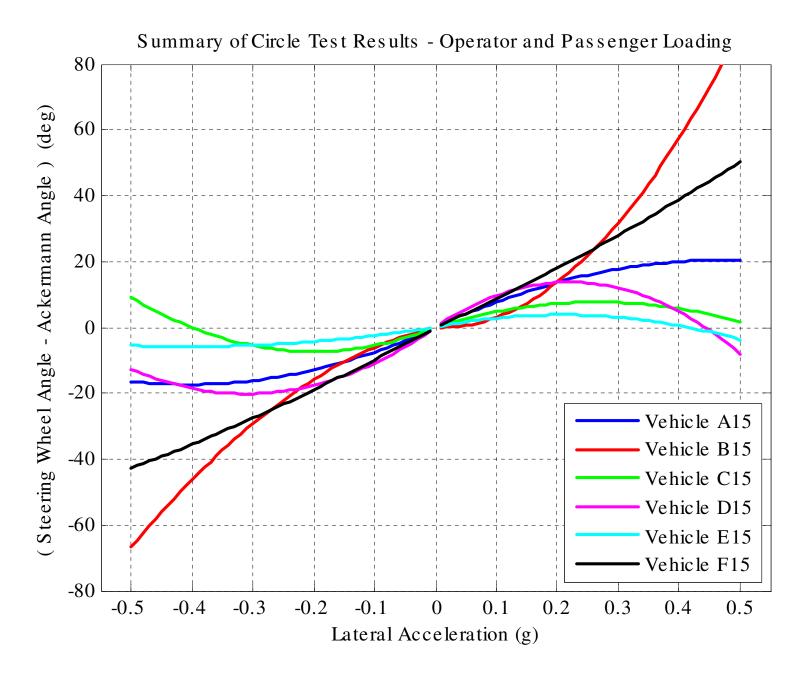




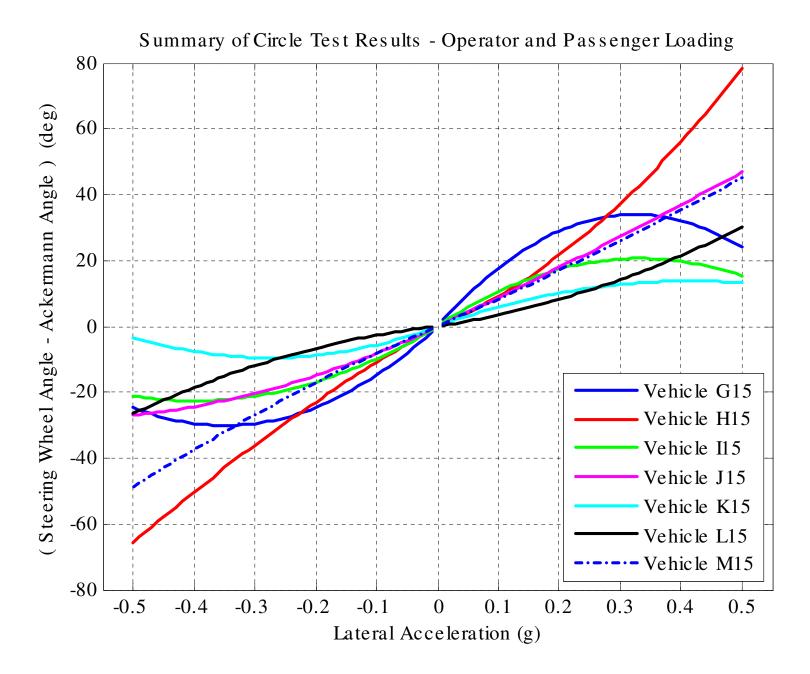
CPSC Test Results – Summary Bar Charts, Graphs, and Tables



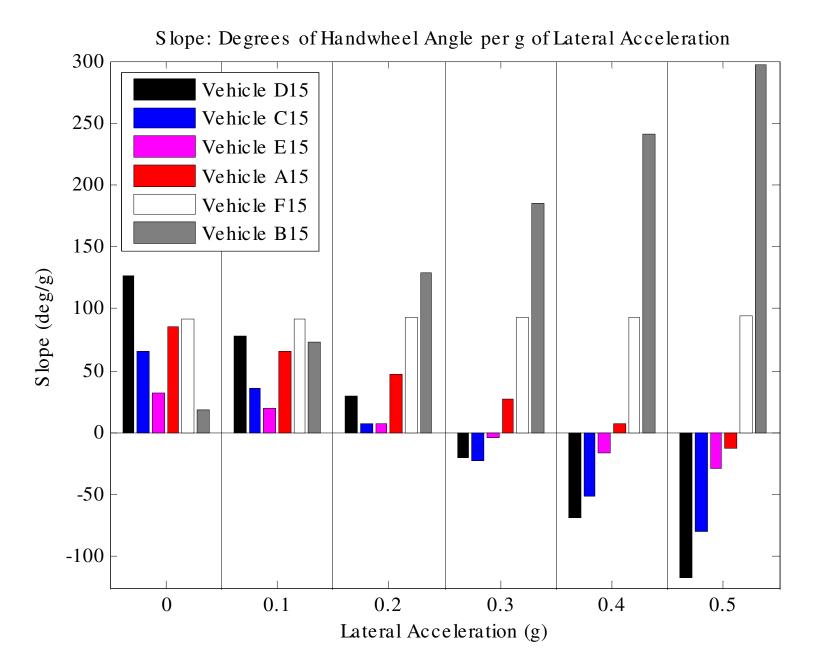
CPSC Test Results – Summary Bar Charts, Graphs, and Tables



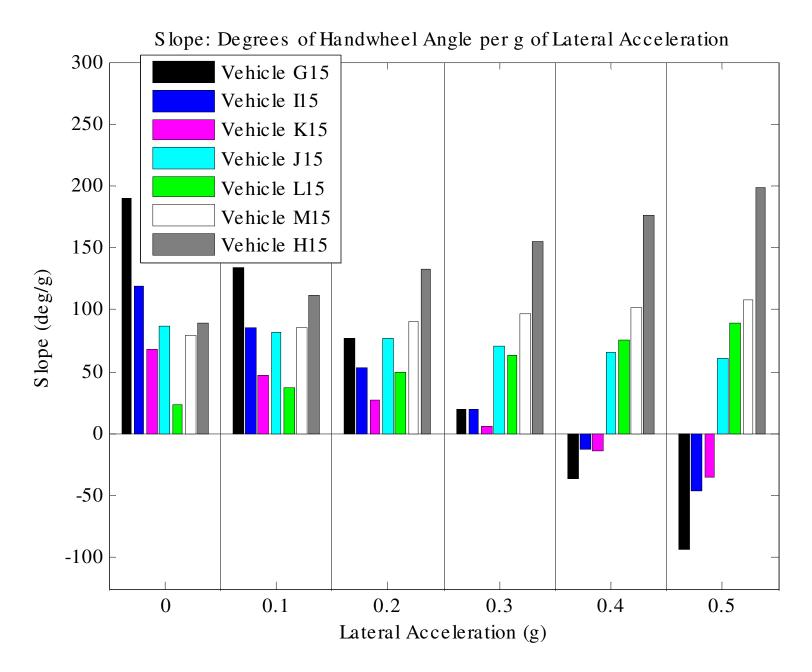
CPSC Test Results – Summary Bar Charts, Graphs, and Tables

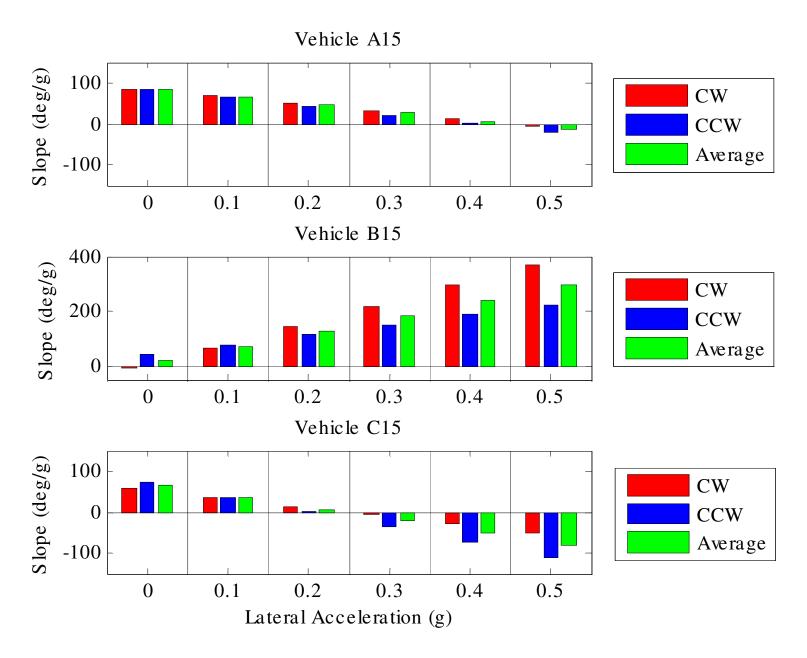


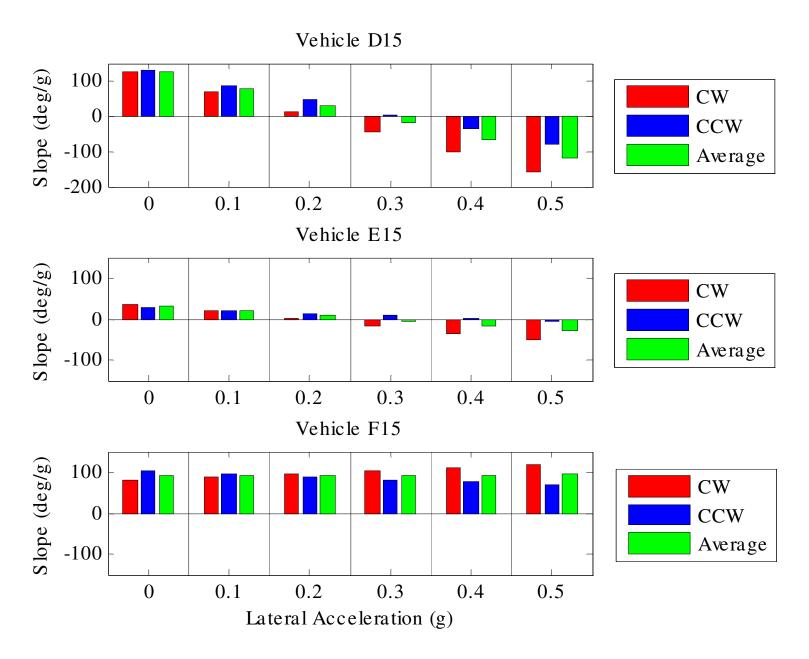
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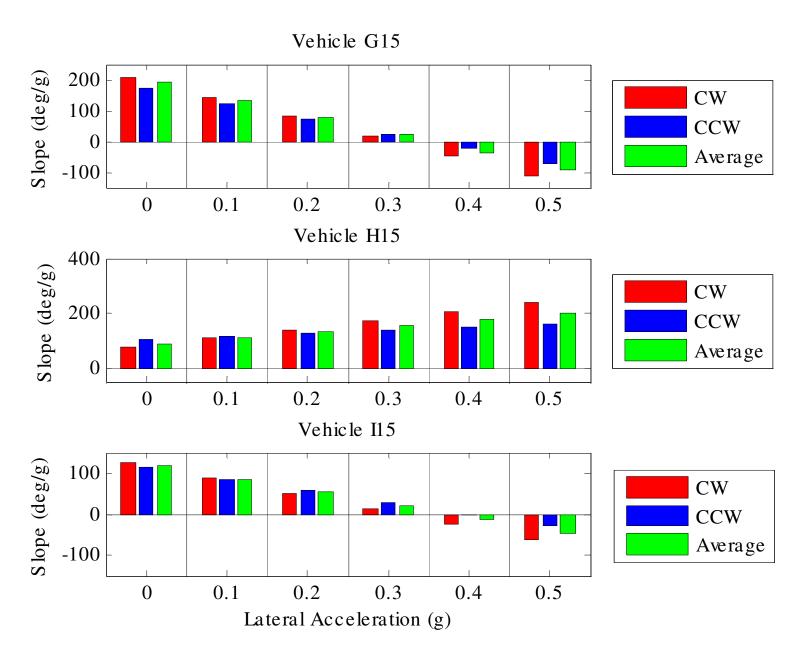


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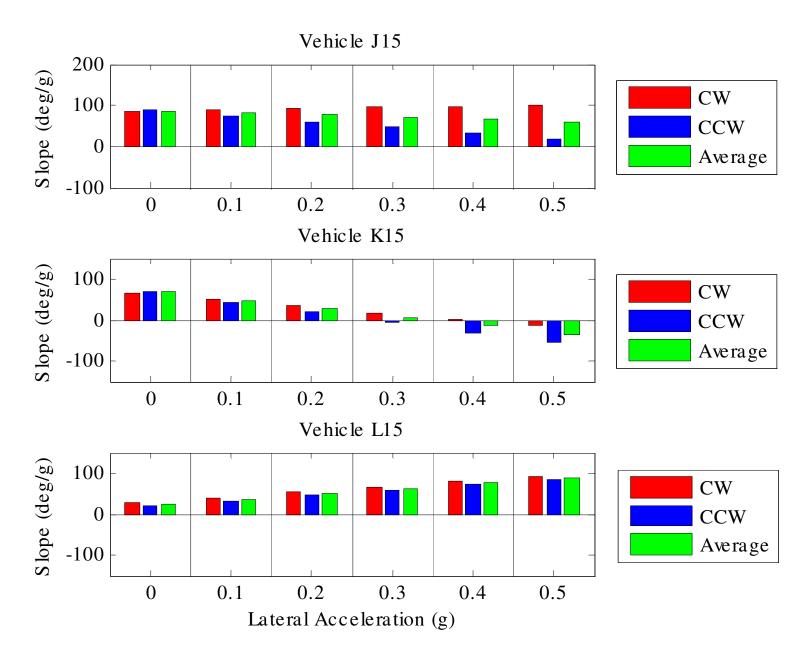


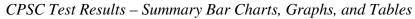


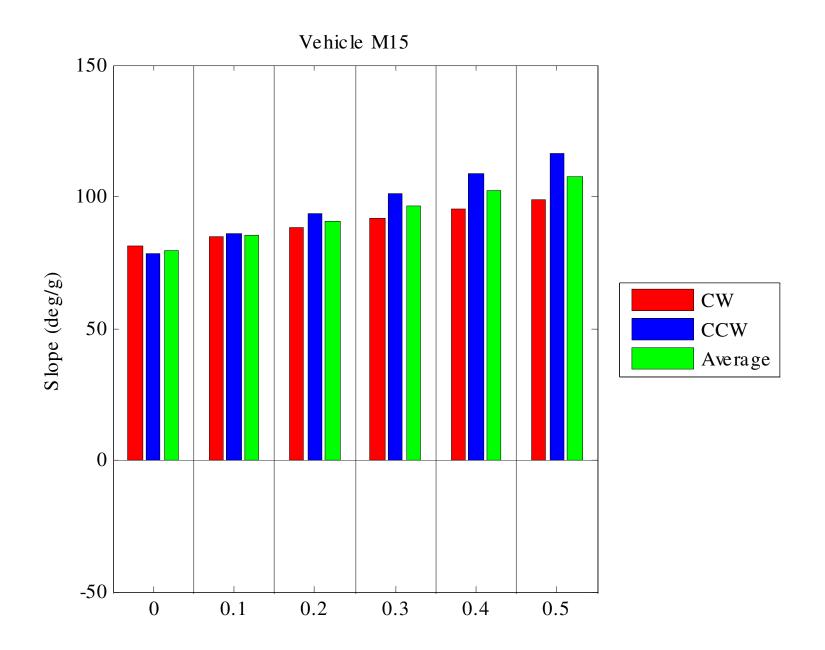


## CPSC Test Results - Summary Bar Charts, Graphs, and Tables

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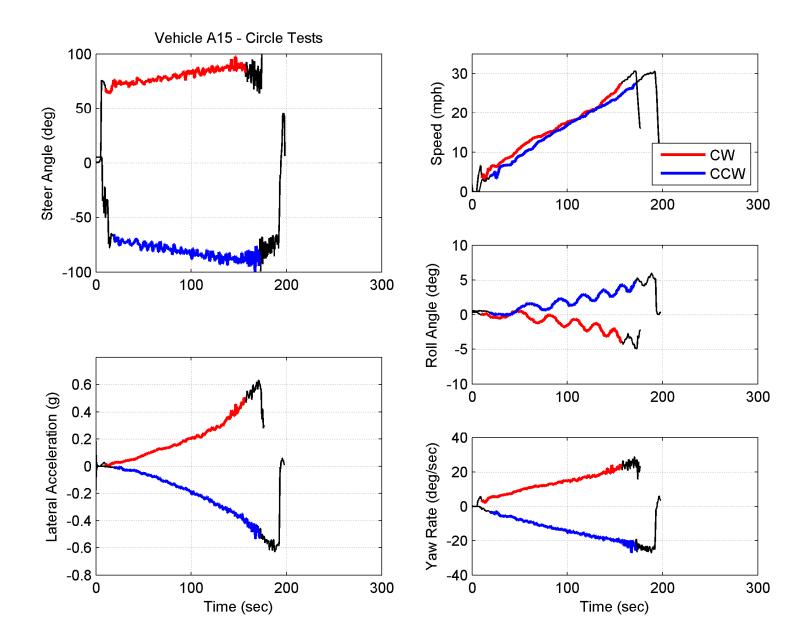
CPSC Test Results – Summary Bar Charts, Graphs, and Tables

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<u>Constant Radius (100 ft) Circle Tests</u> Lateral Acceleration Level at Point of Transition from Understeer to Oversteer (Operator and Passenger Loading)							
	CW	CCW	Average				
	(g)	(g)	(g)				
Vehicle A15	0.48	0.41	0.44				
Vehicle B15	NA	NA	NA				
Vehicle C15	0.27	0.20	0.23				
Vehicle D15	0.22	0.31	0.27				
Vehicle E15	0.21	0.41	0.31				
Vehicle F15	NA	NA	NA				
Vehicle G15	0.32	0.35	0.34				
Vehicle H15	NA	NA	NA				
Vehicle I15	0.33	0.40	0.37				
Vehicle J15	NA	NA	NA				
Vehicle K15	0.41	0.28	0.35				
Vehicle L15	NA	NA	NA				
Vehicle M15	NA	NA	NA				

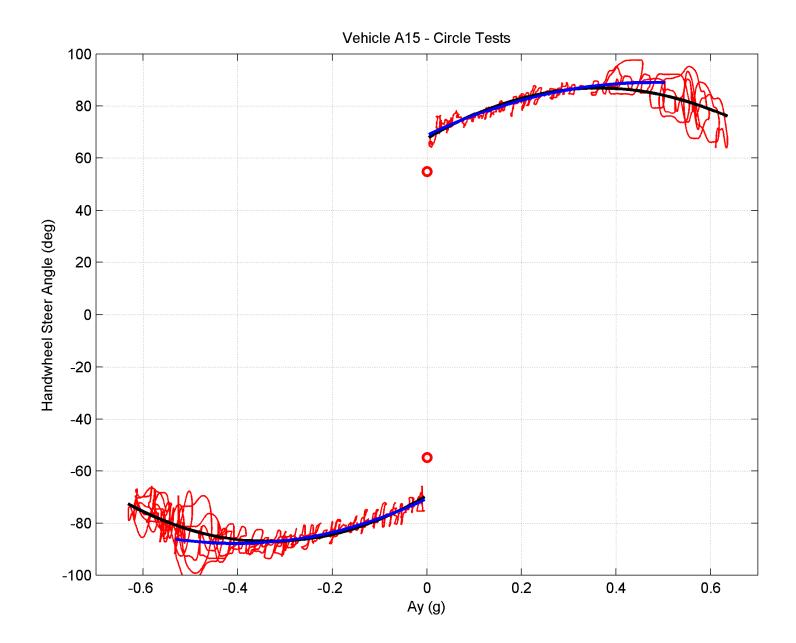
<u>Constant Speed (30 mph) Slowly Increasing Steer Tests</u> Lateral Acceleration Level at Point of Transition from Understeer to Oversteer (Operator and Passenger Loading)						
	Right Turn (g)	Left Turn (g)	Average (g)			
Vehicle A15	0.50	NA	NA			
Vehicle B15	NA	NA	NA			
Vehicle C15	0.45	0.47	0.46			
Vehicle D15	0.44	0.44	0.44			
Vehicle E15	0.48	0.45	0.46			
Vehicle F15	NA	NA	NA			
Vehicle G15	0.42	0.40	0.41			
Vehicle H15	NA	NA	NA			
Vehicle I15	0.45	0.48	0.47			
Vehicle J15	NA	NA	NA			
Vehicle K15	NA	0.44	NA			
Vehicle L15	NA	NA	NA			
Vehicle M15	NA	NA	NA			

Steering Magnitudes and Threshold Lateral Accelerations During 30 mph Dropped Throttle J-Turns										
Vehicle	Northbound Runs			Southbound Runs			Average	Average		
	Right Steering Angle (deg)	Right Lateral Accel. (g)	Left Steering Angle (deg)	Left Lateral Accel. (g)	Right Steering Angle (deg)	Right Lateral Accel. (g)	Left Steering Angle (deg)	Left Lateral Accel. (g)	Steering Angle (deg)	Lateral Accel. (g)
Vehicle A15	145	0.7368	150	0.7508	140	0.7261	145	0.7377	145.0	0.738
Vehicle B15	355	0.7390	365	0.7592	345	0.7273	330	0.7560	348.8	0.745
Vehicle C15	95	0.6911	100	0.7035	95	0.6742	95	0.6987	96.3	0.692
Vehicle D15	140	0.6568	155	0.6562	130	0.6150	155	0.6645	145.0	0.648
Vehicle E15	95	0.6604	80	0.7074	95	0.6488	75	0.6966	86.3	0.678
Vehicle F15	155	0.6770	145	0.6768	150	0.6707	140	0.6735	147.5	0.674
Vehicle G15	120	0.6336	105	0.6065	115	0.6051	105	0.6071	111.3	0.613
Vehicle H15	215	0.7277	280	0.7746	215	0.7220	280	0.7698	247.5	0.749
Vehicle I15	130	0.6630	135	0.7084	125	0.6570	135	0.7124	131.3	0.685
Vehicle J15	200	0.6571	180	0.6603	185	0.6505	175	0.6395	185.0	0.652
Vehicle K15	75	0.6784	90	0.7001	80	0.6958	95	0.6999	85.0	0.694
Vehicle L15	155	0.6582	150	0.6847	150	0.6573	148	0.6680	150.8	0.667
Vehicle M15	155	0.6884	175	0.7172	155	0.6597	175	0.7274	165.0	0.698

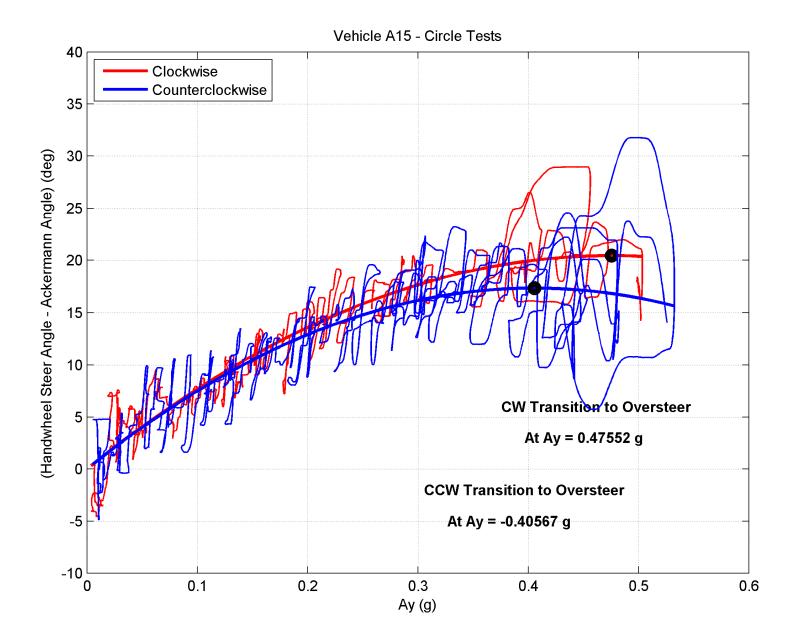


CPSC Circle Test Results – Operator, Instrumentation and Outriggers

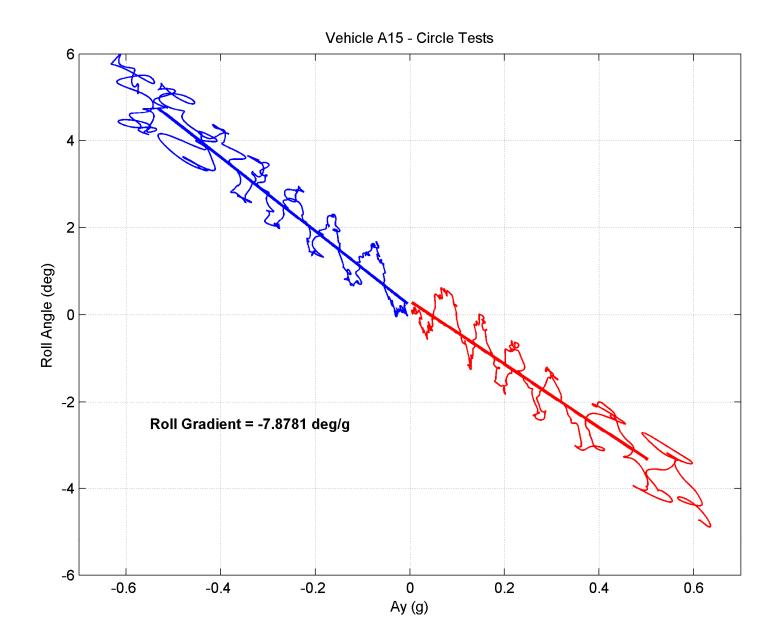
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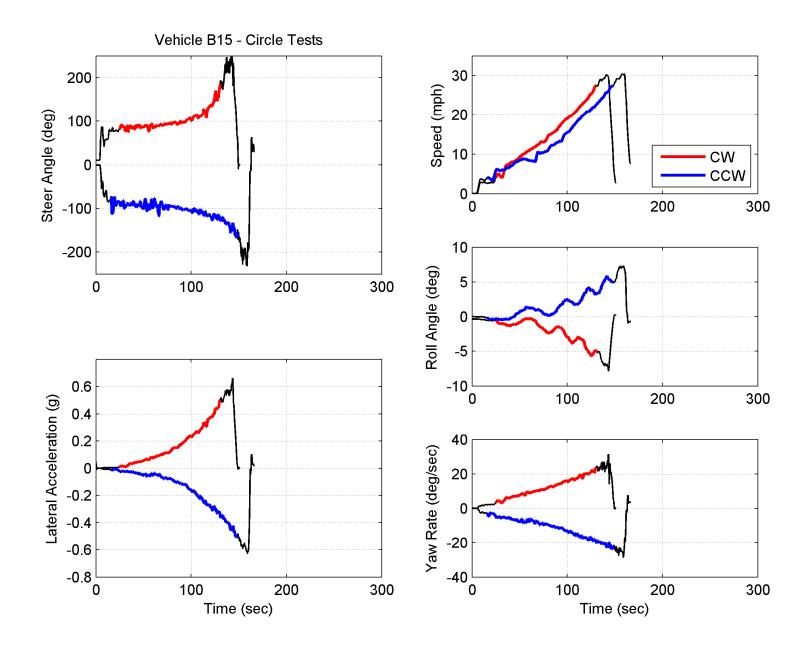
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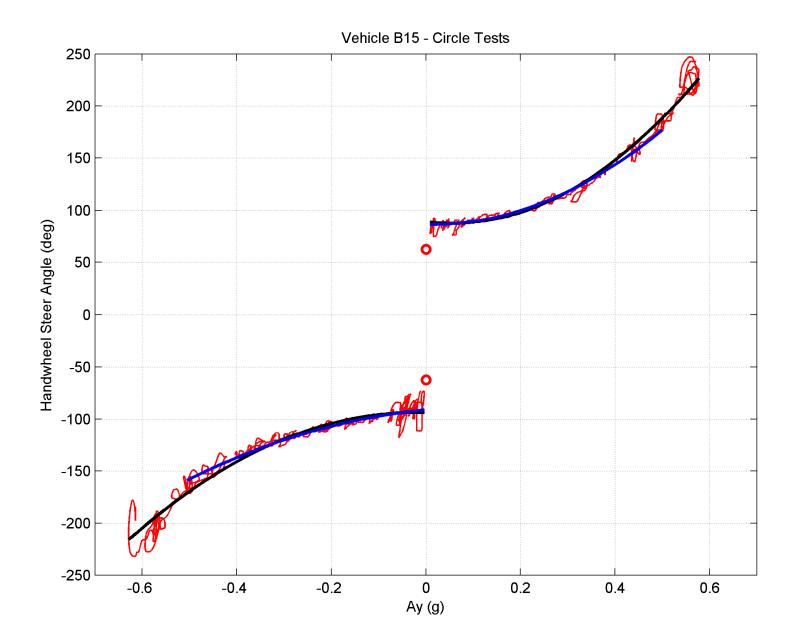
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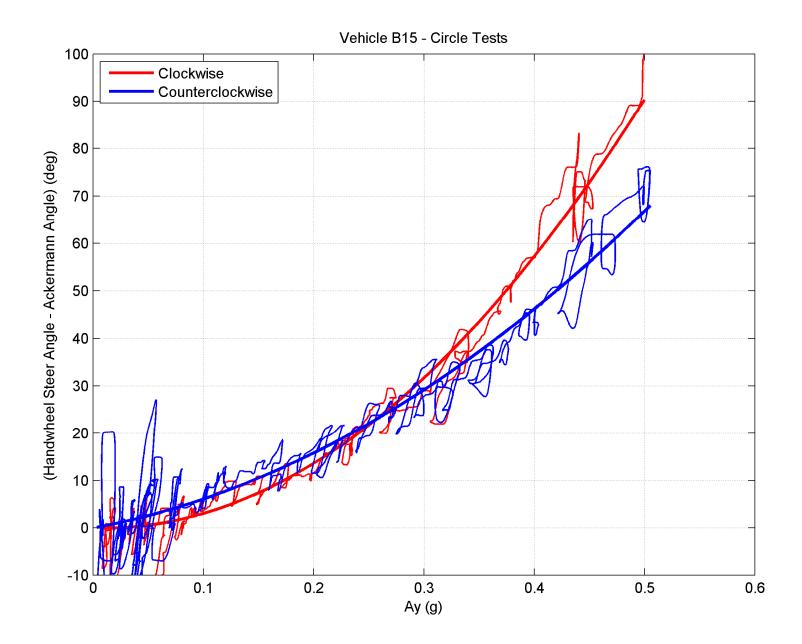
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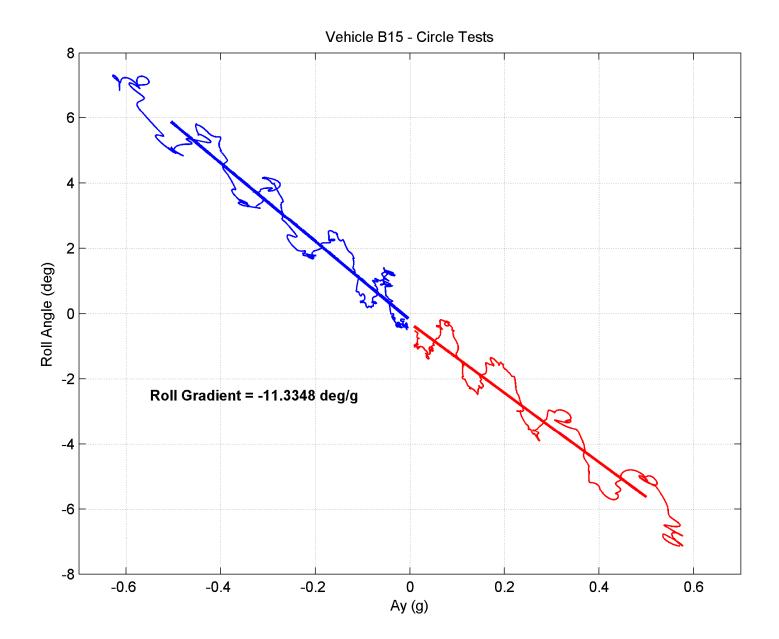
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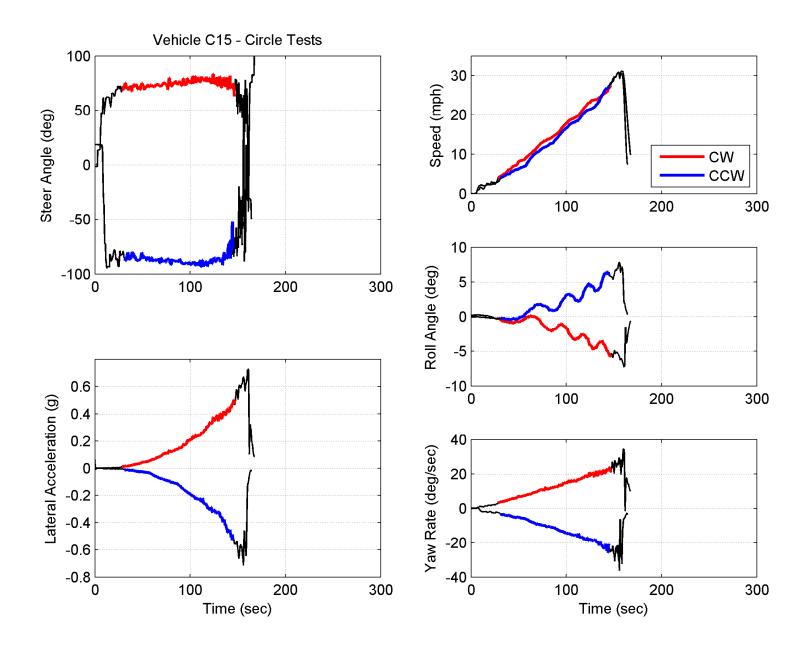
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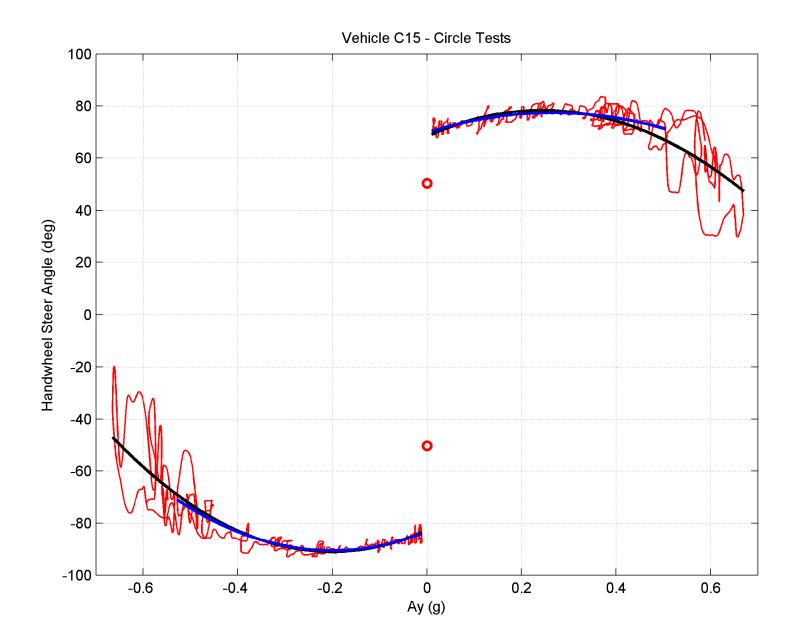


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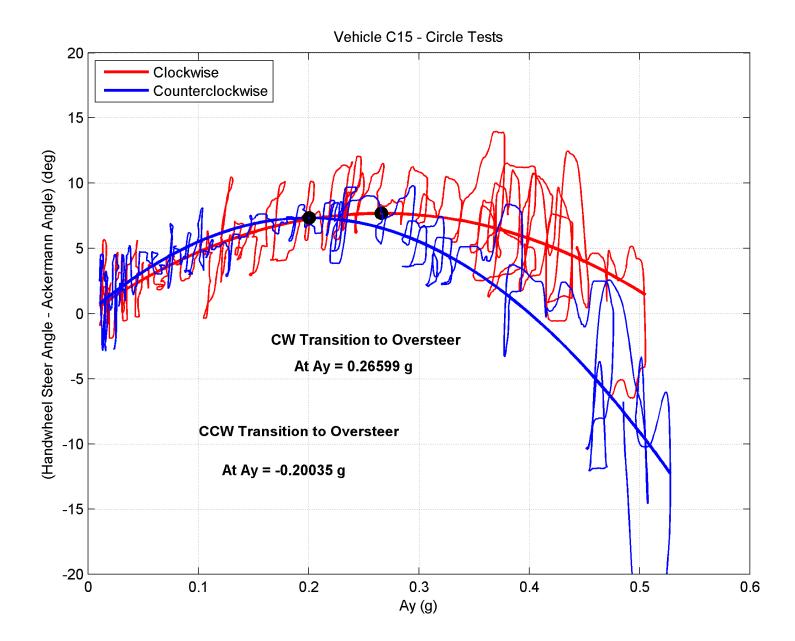


CPSC Circle Test Results – Operator, Instrumentation and Outriggers

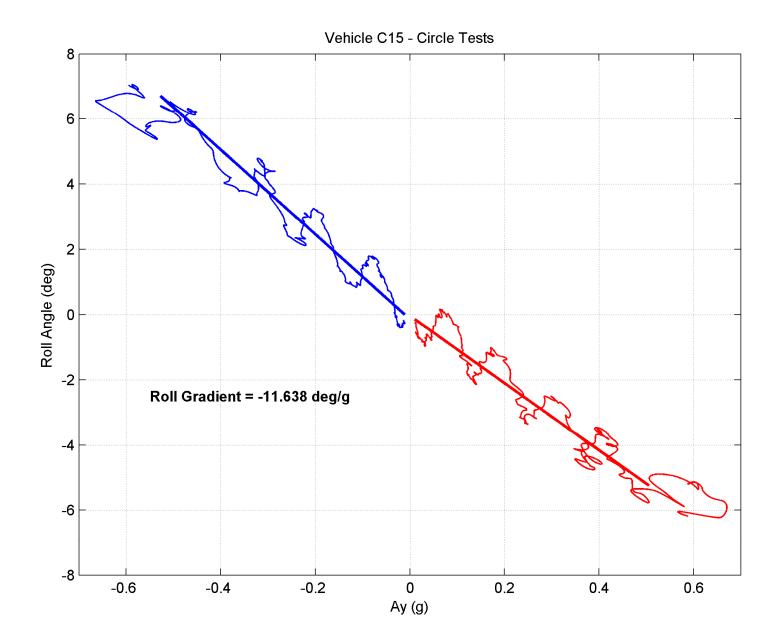
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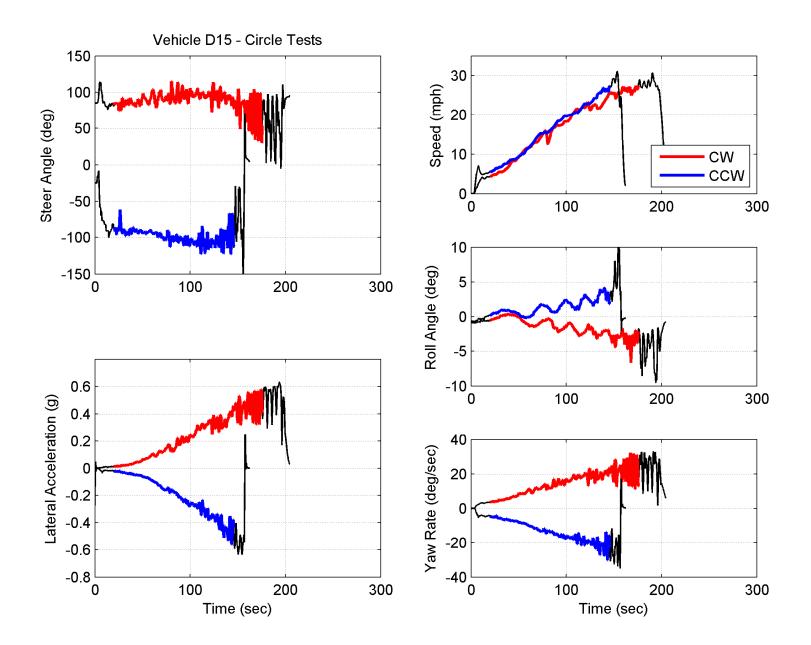
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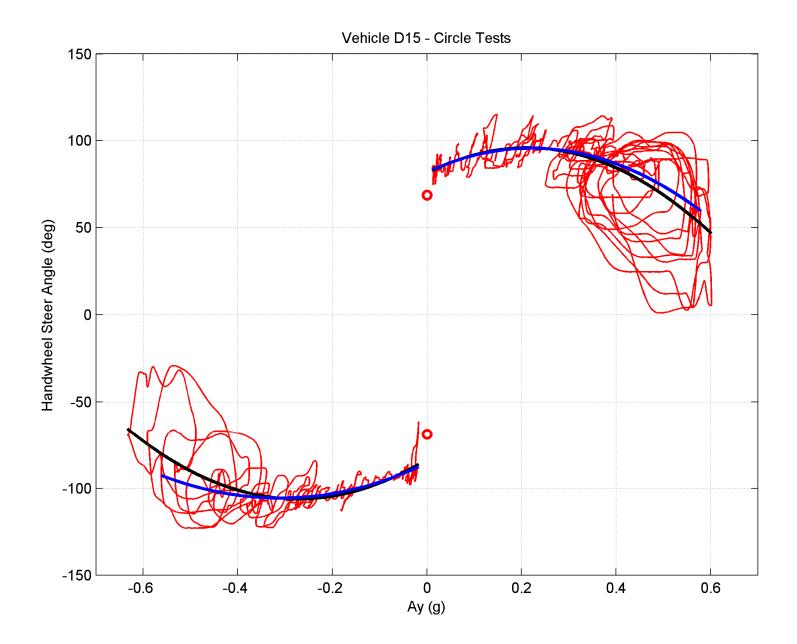
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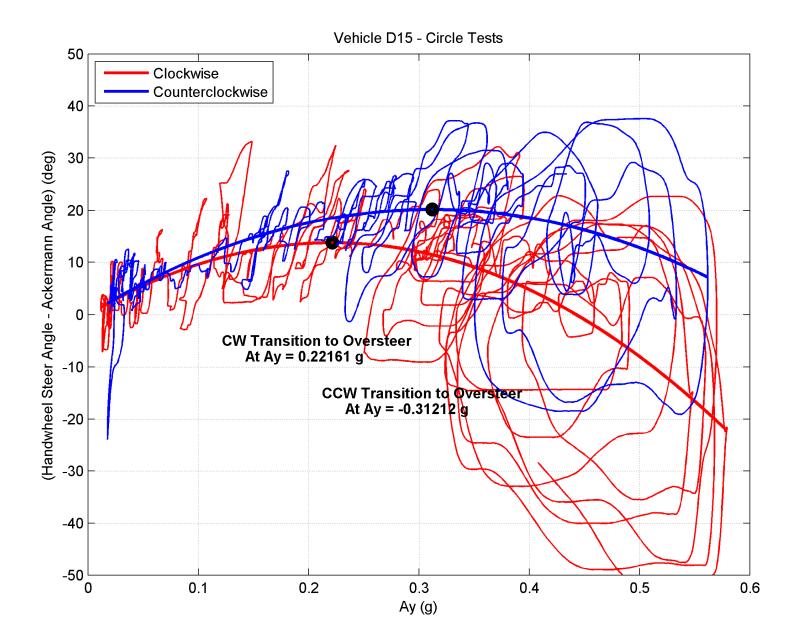
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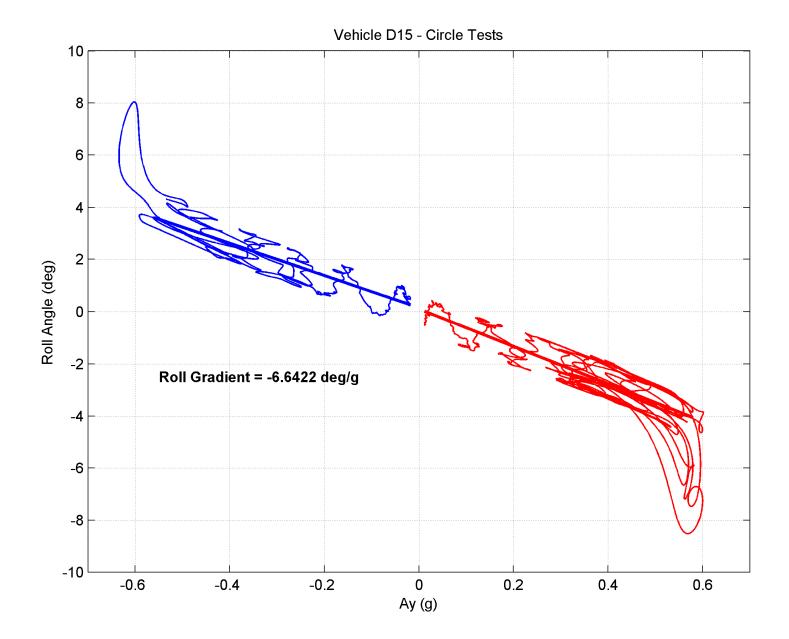
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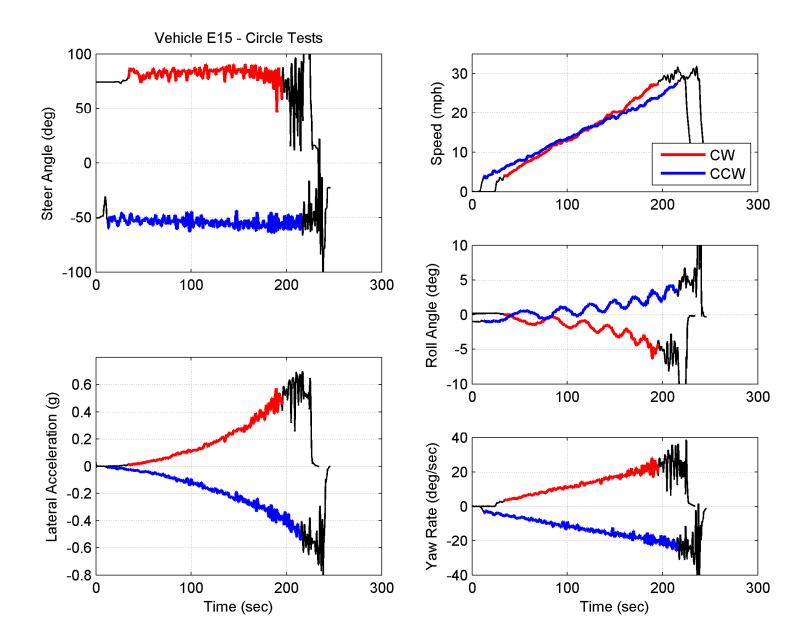


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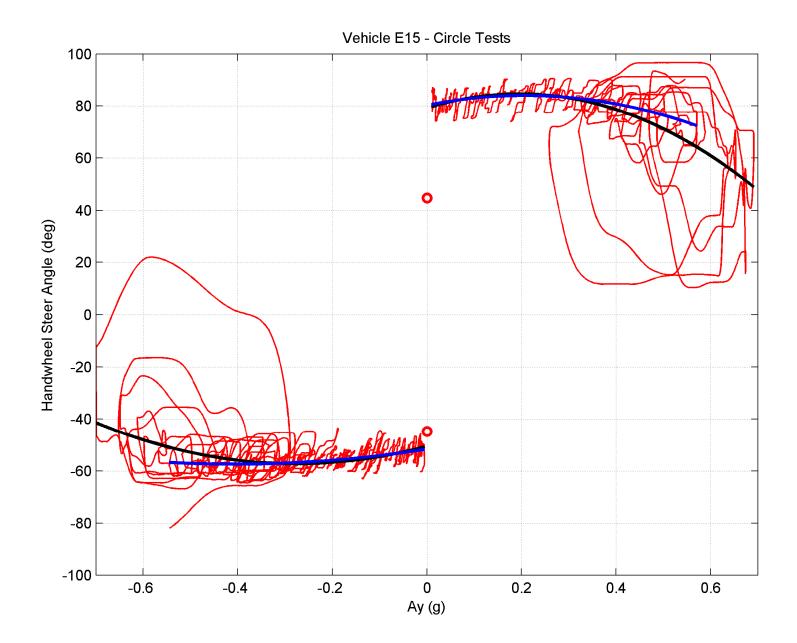
CPSC Circle Test Results – Operator, Instrumentation and Outriggers

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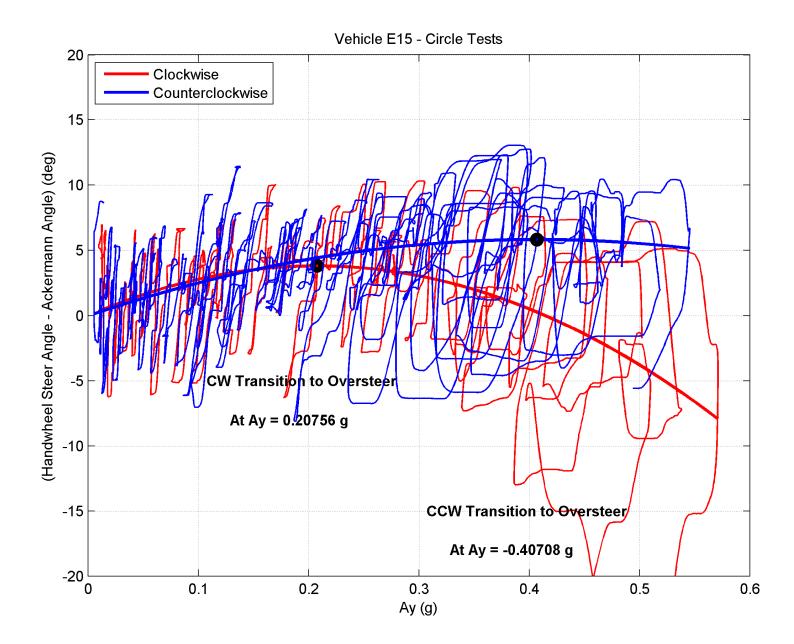


CPSC Circle Test Results – Operator, Instrumentation and Outriggers

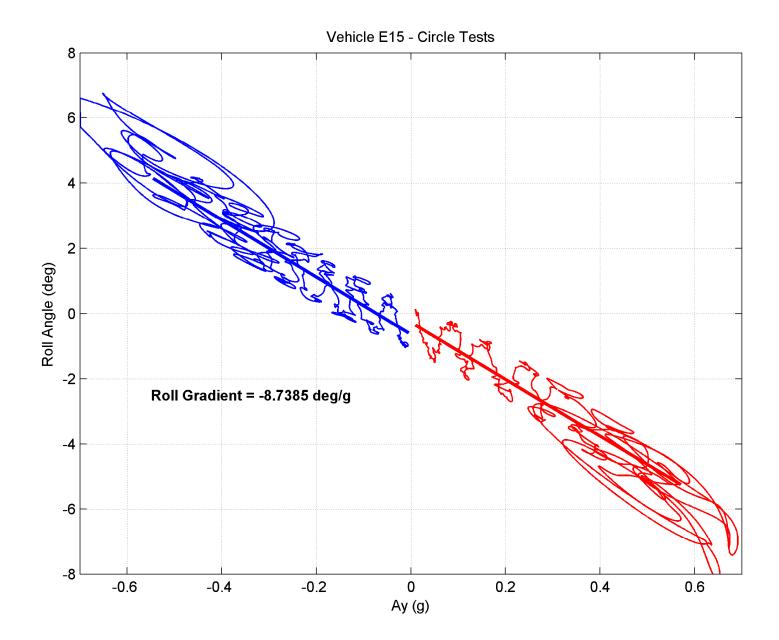
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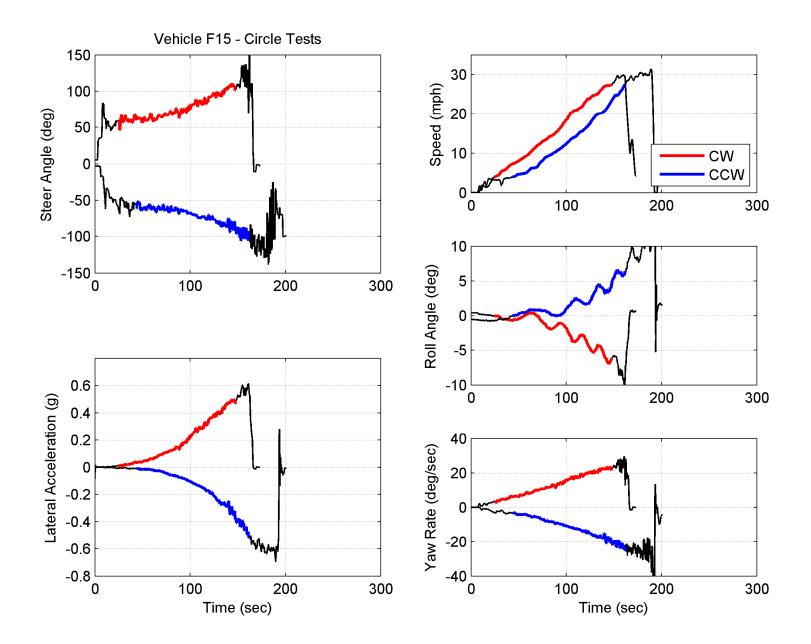
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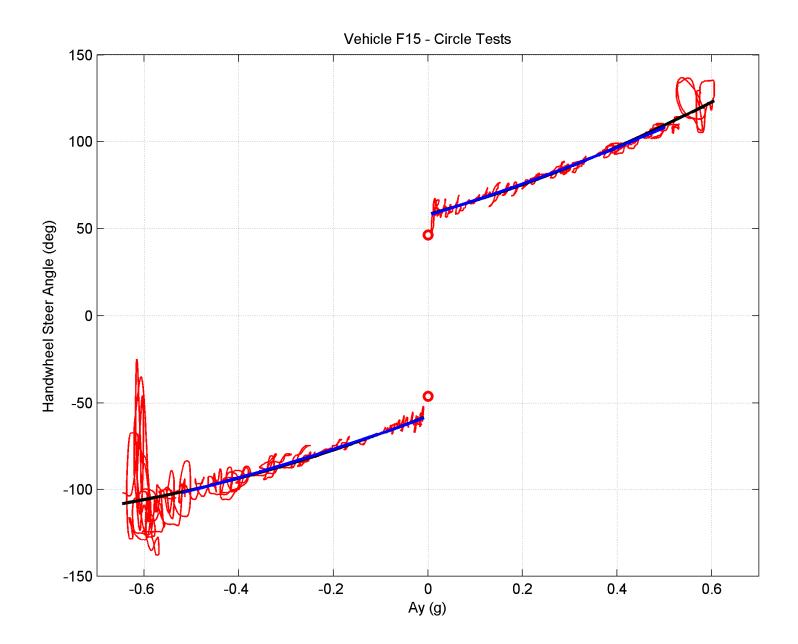
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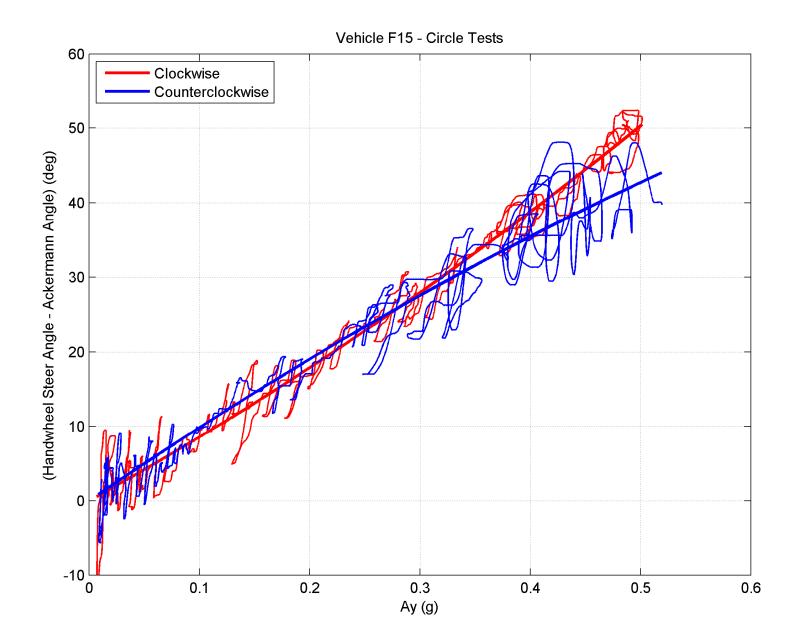
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Appendix C Page #21

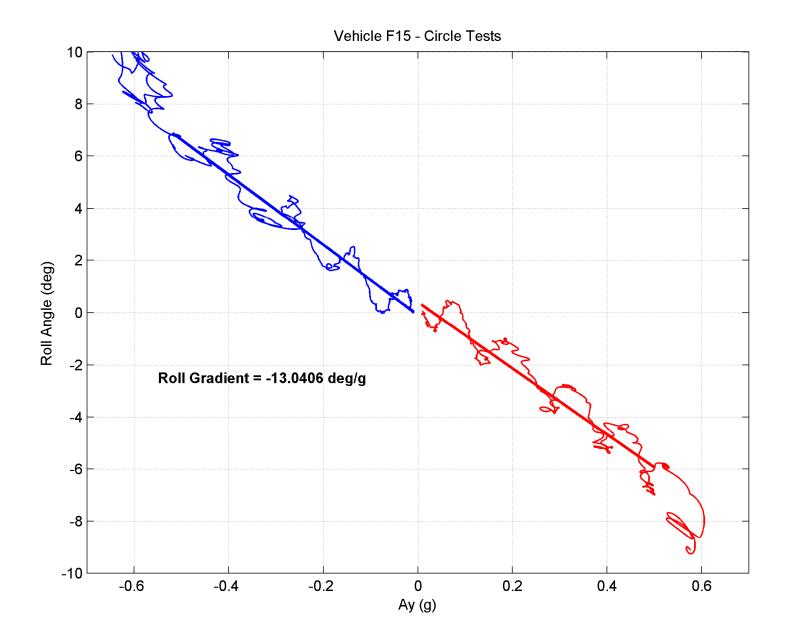


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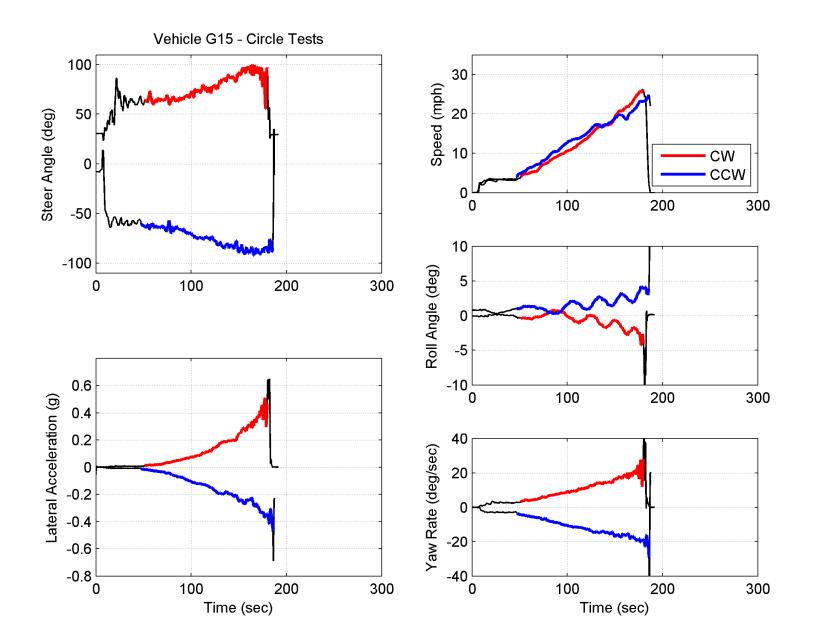
CPSC Circle Test Results – Operator, Instrumentation and Outriggers

Appendix C Page #23

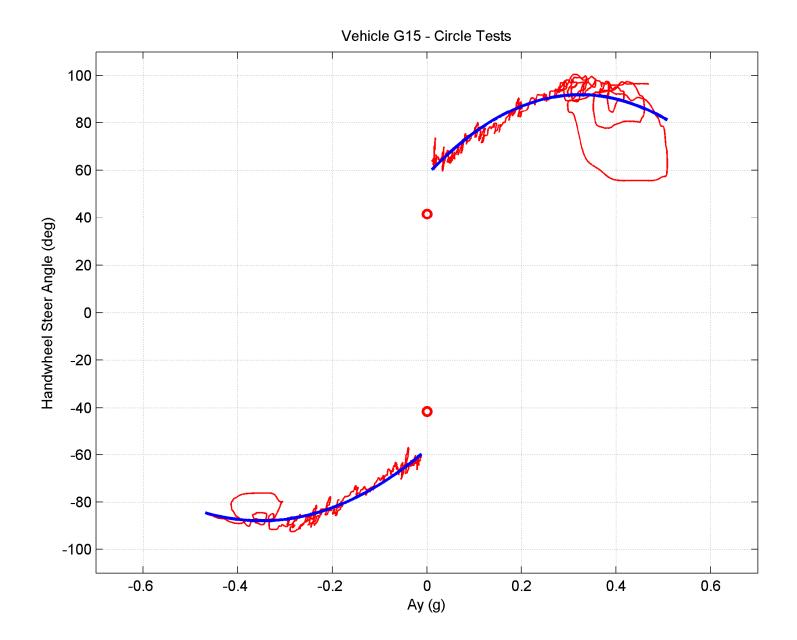


CPSC Circle Test Results – Operator, Instrumentation and Outriggers

Appendix C Page #24

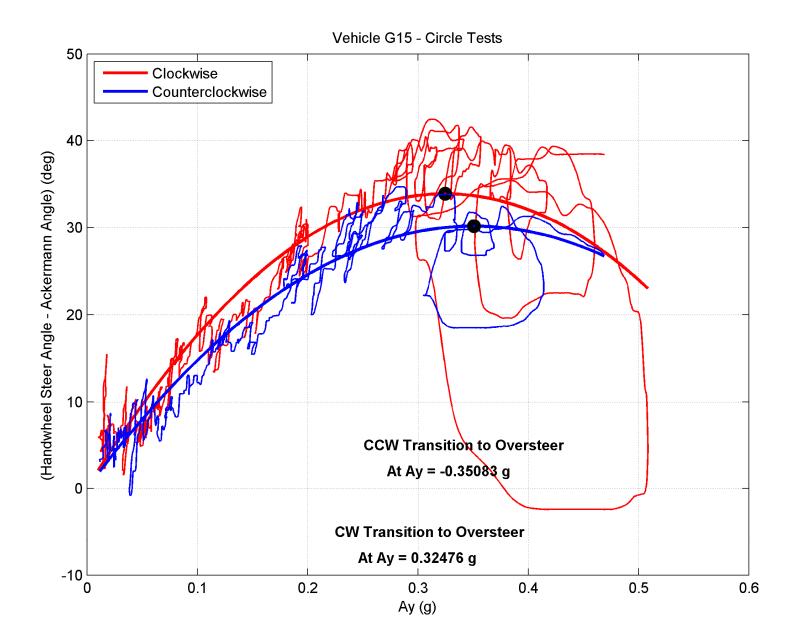


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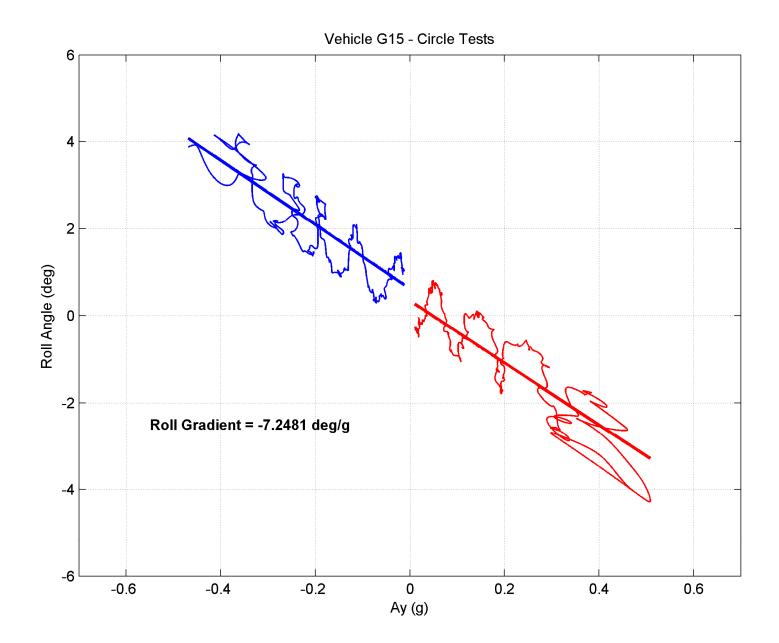


CPSC Circle Test Results – Operator, Instrumentation and Outriggers

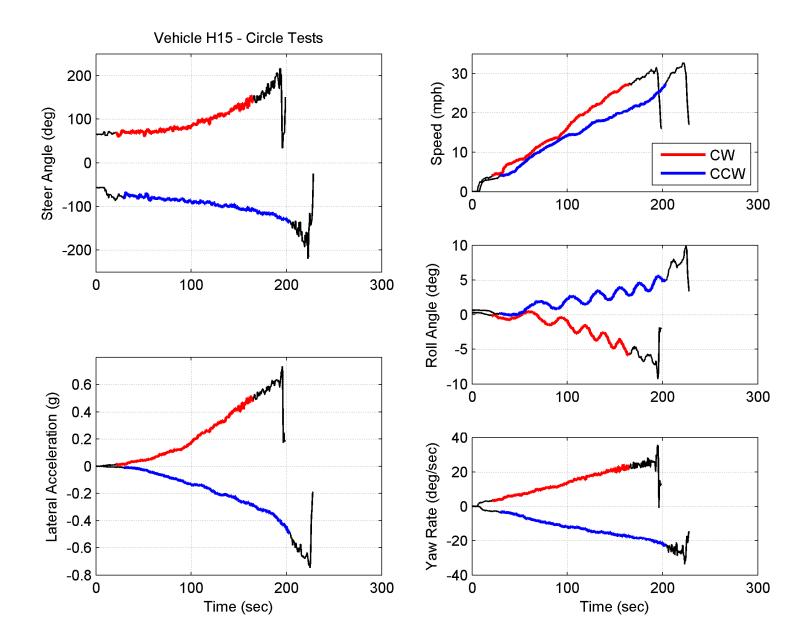
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Appendix C Page #27

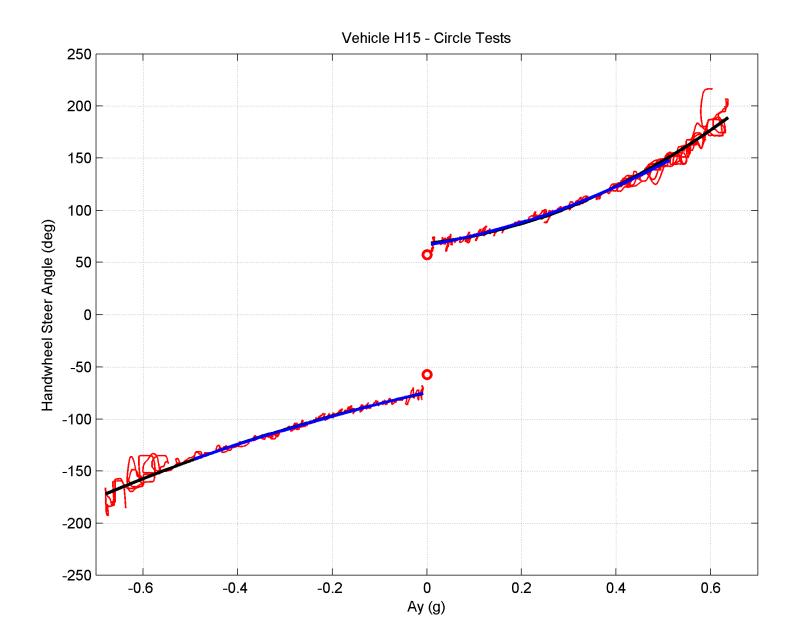


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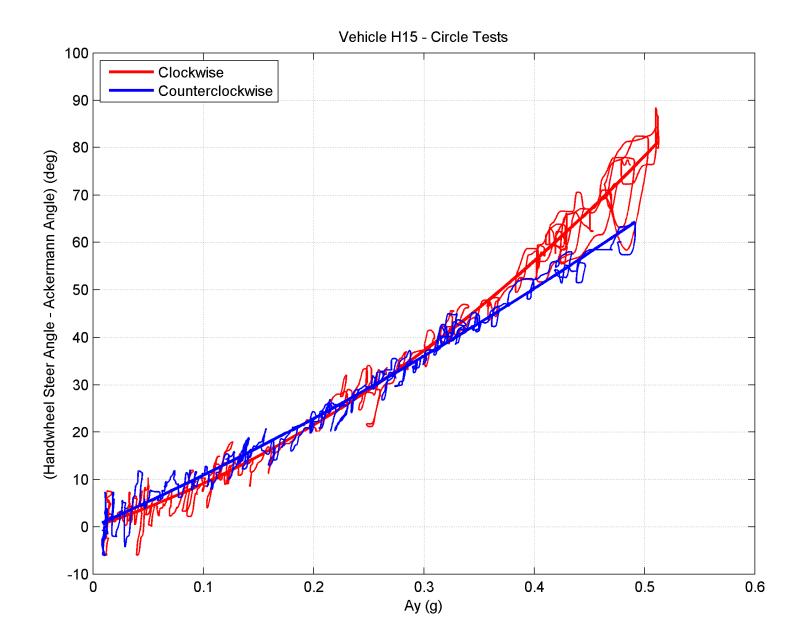


CPSC Circle Test Results – Operator, Instrumentation and Outriggers

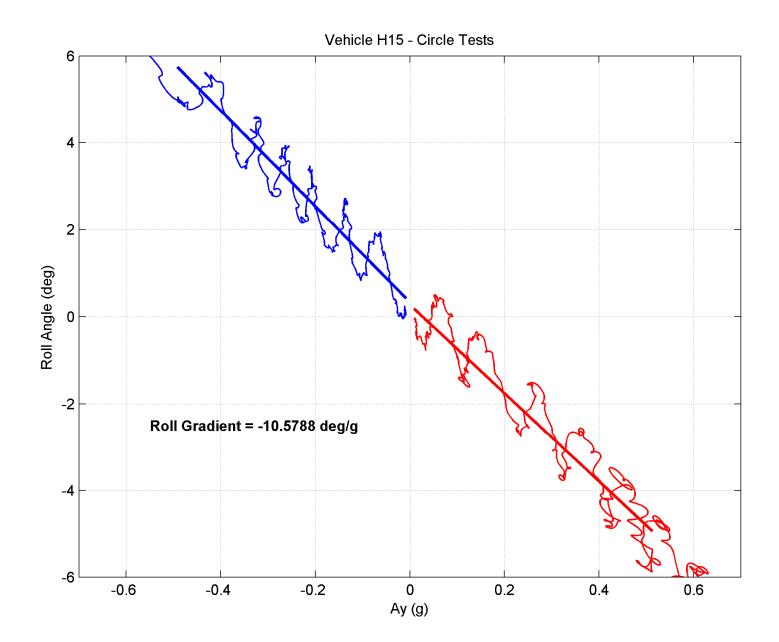
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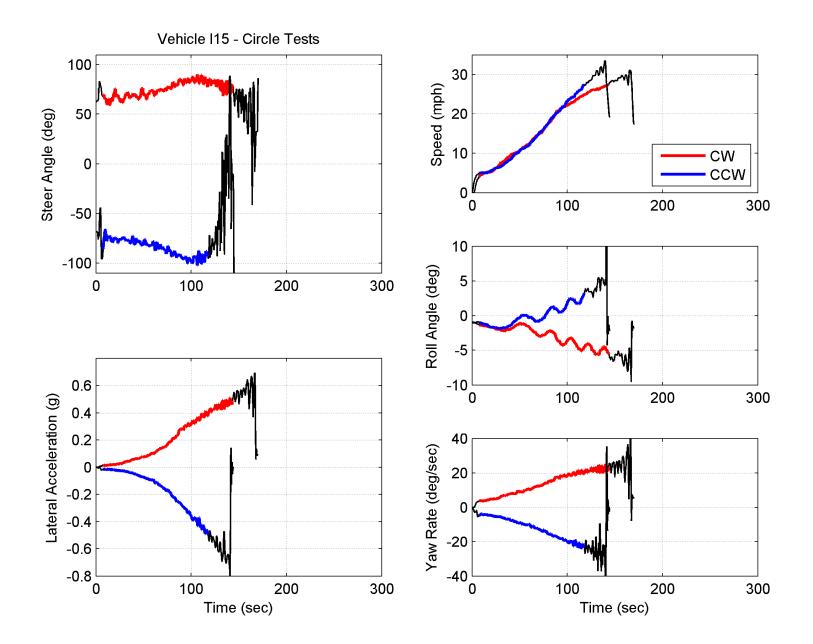
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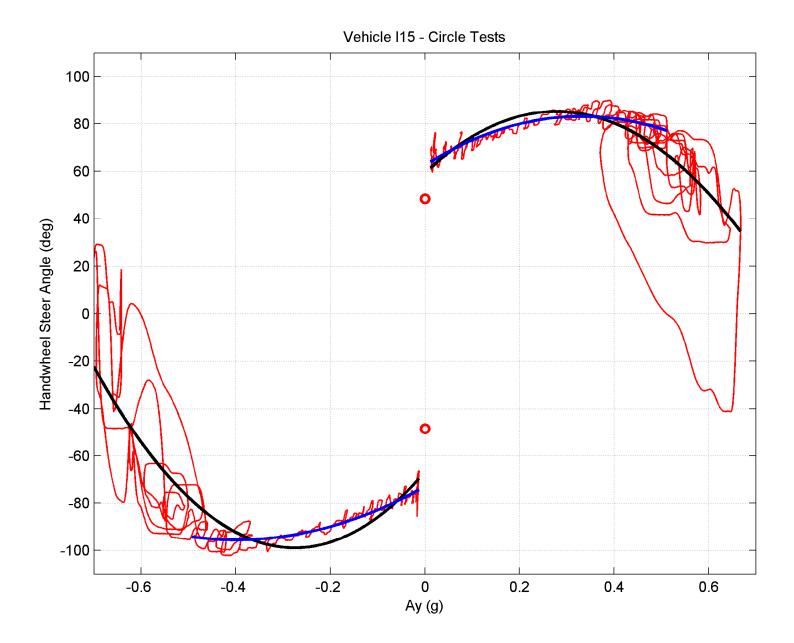
Appendix C Page #31



Appendix C Page #32

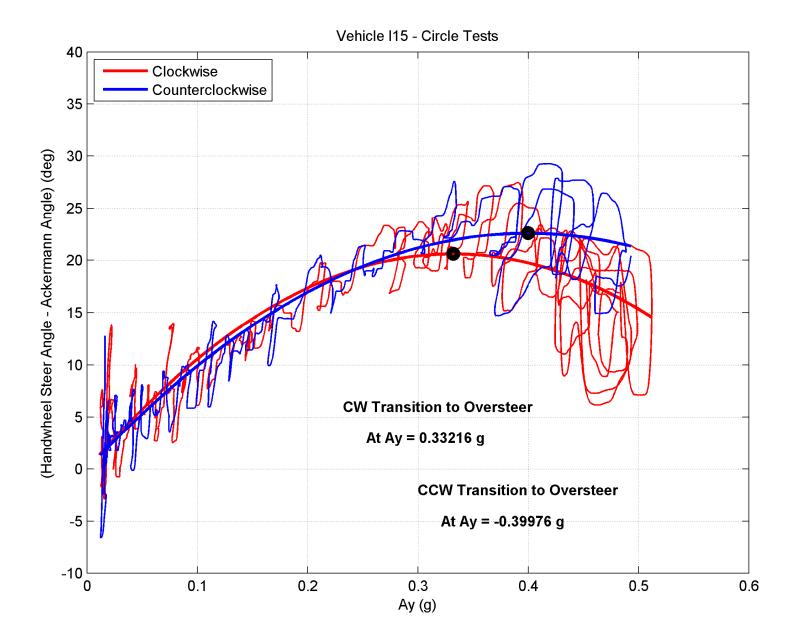


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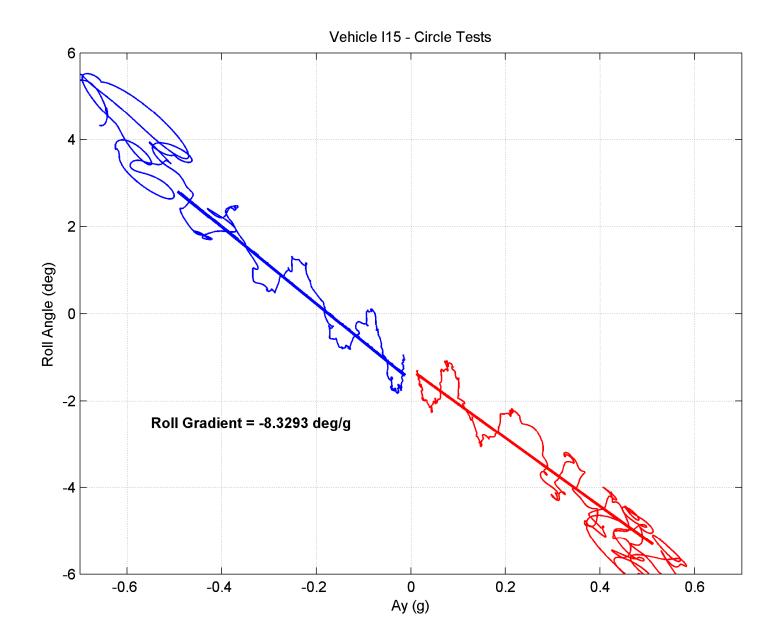


CPSC Circle Test Results – Operator, Instrumentation and Outriggers

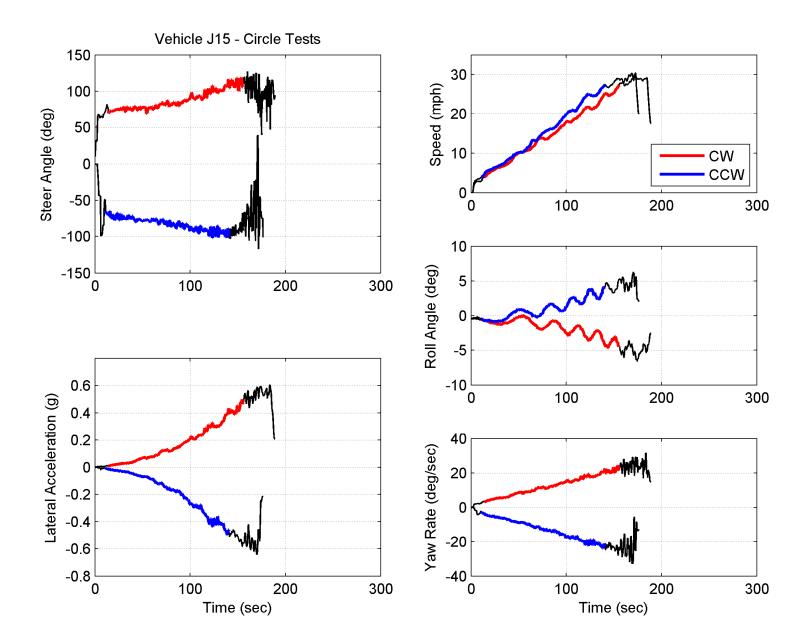
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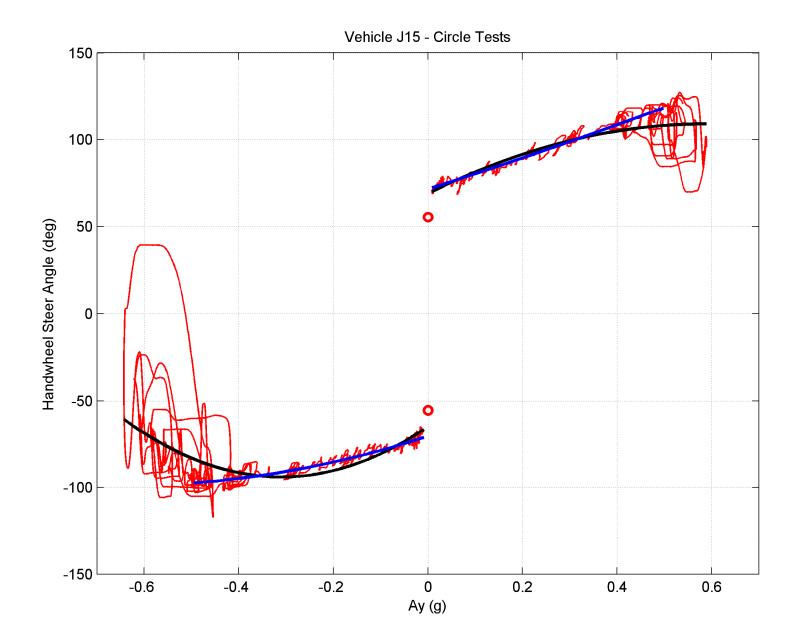


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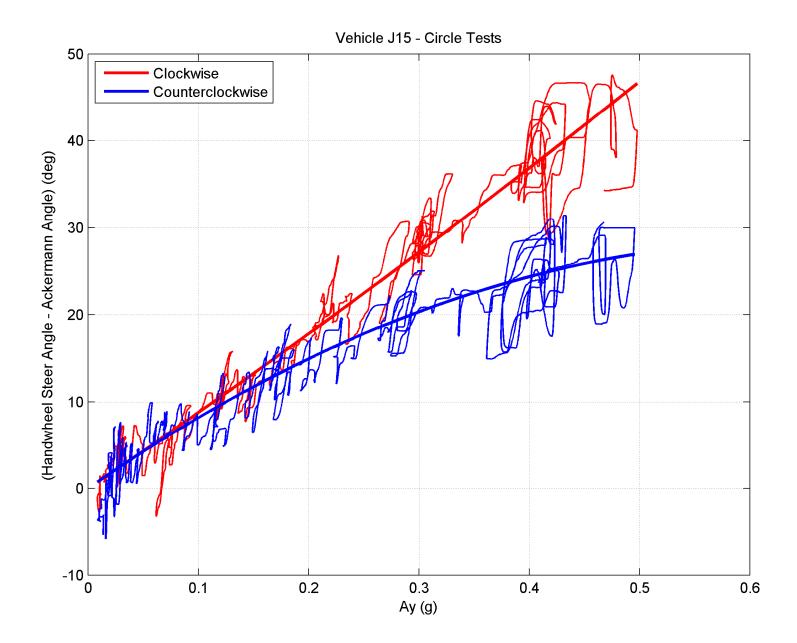


CPSC Circle Test Results – Operator, Instrumentation and Outriggers

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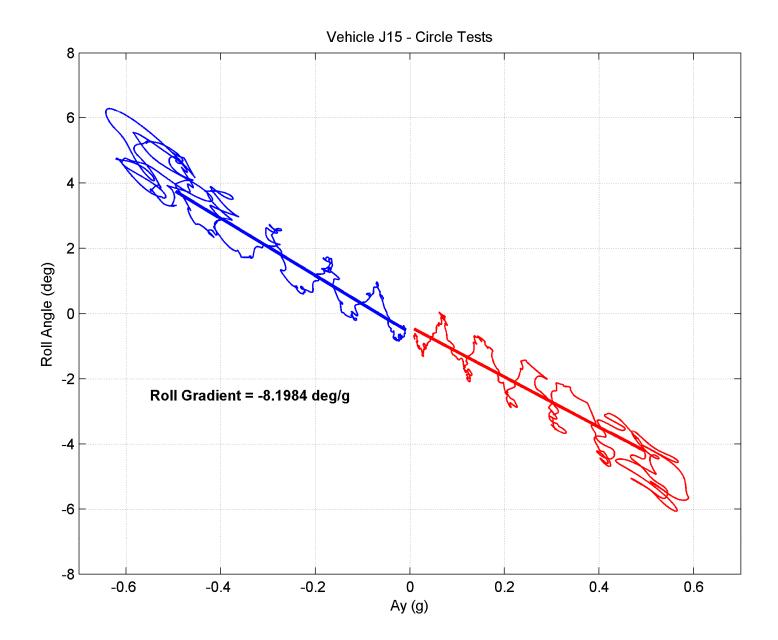


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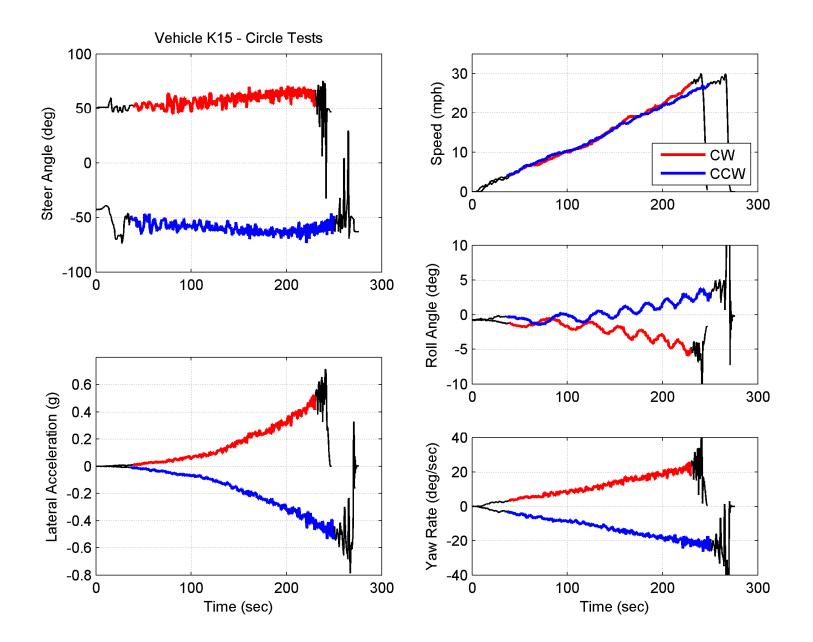


CPSC Circle Test Results – Operator, Instrumentation and Outriggers

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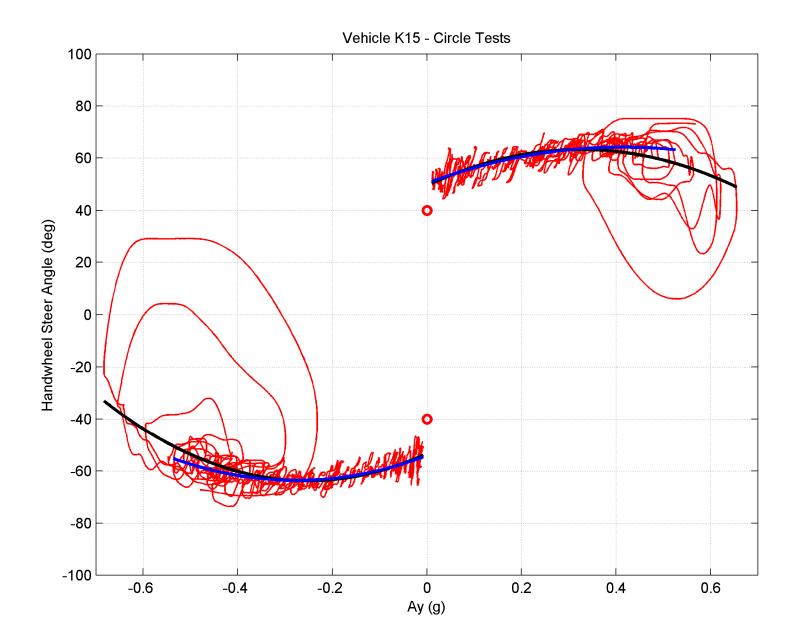


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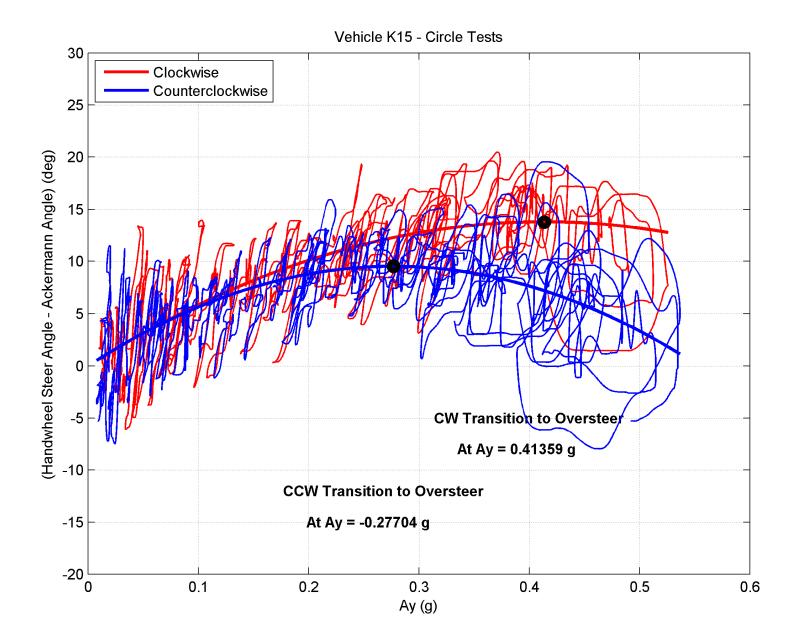


CPSC Circle Test Results – Operator, Instrumentation and Outriggers

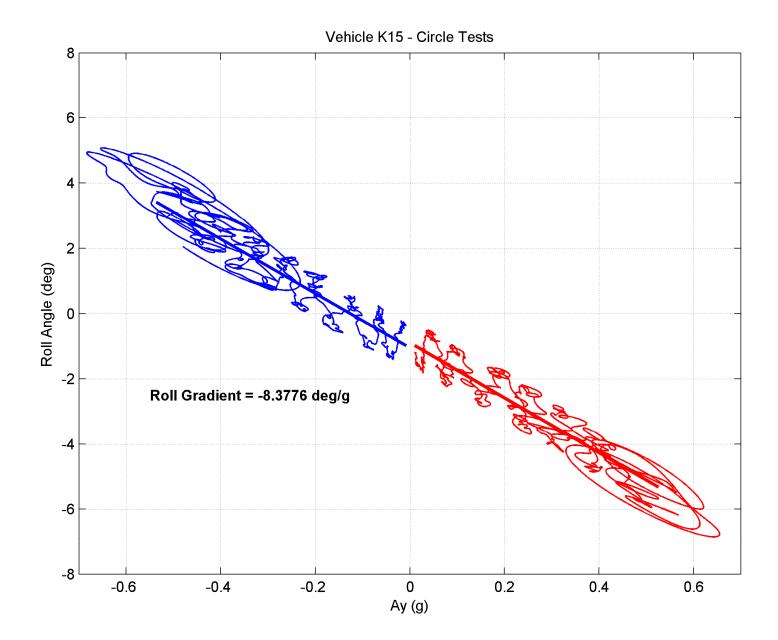
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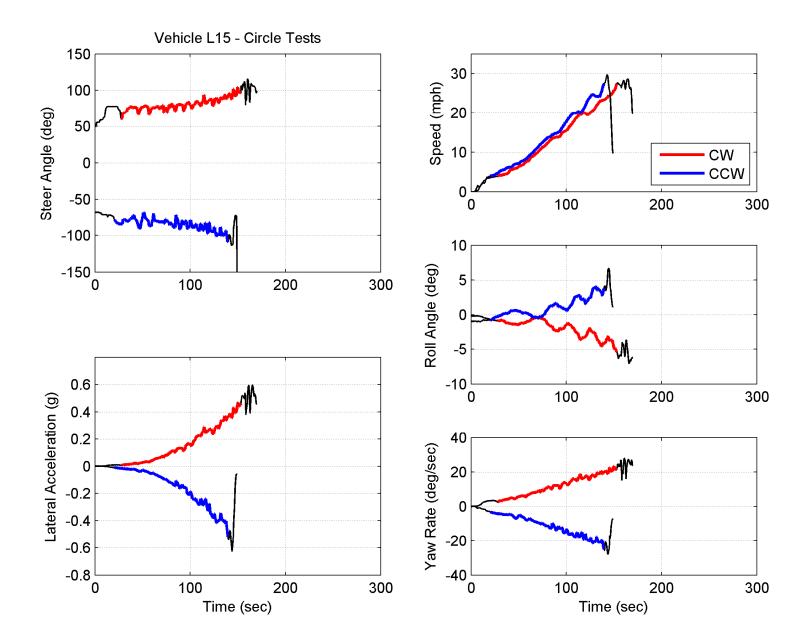
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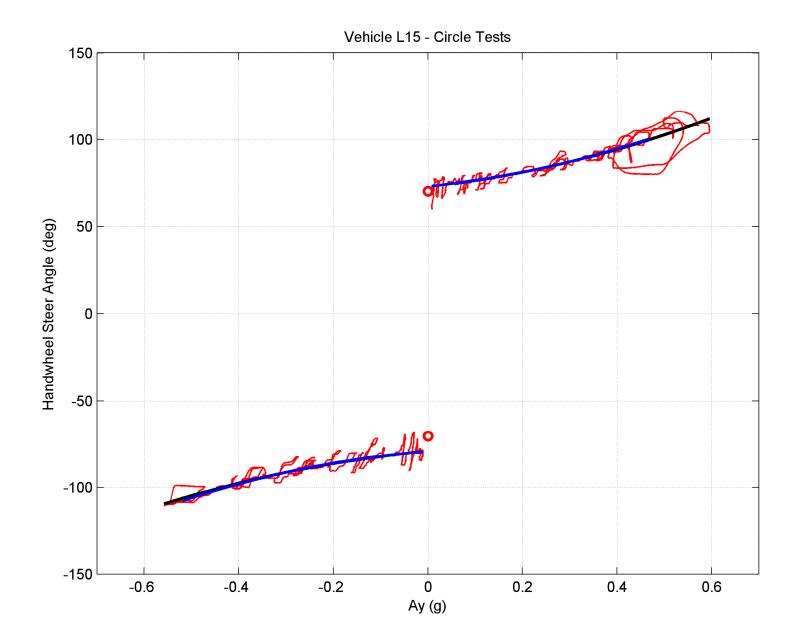


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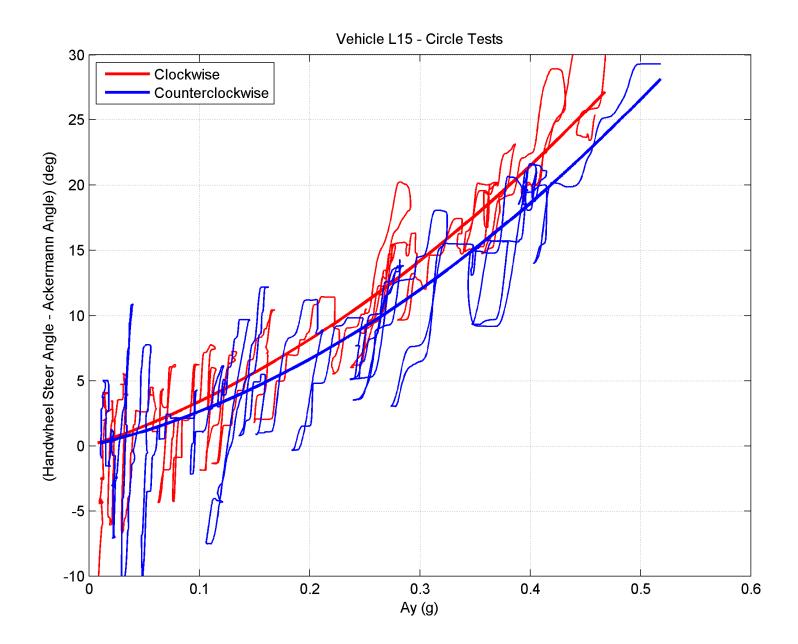


CPSC Circle Test Results – Operator, Instrumentation and Outriggers

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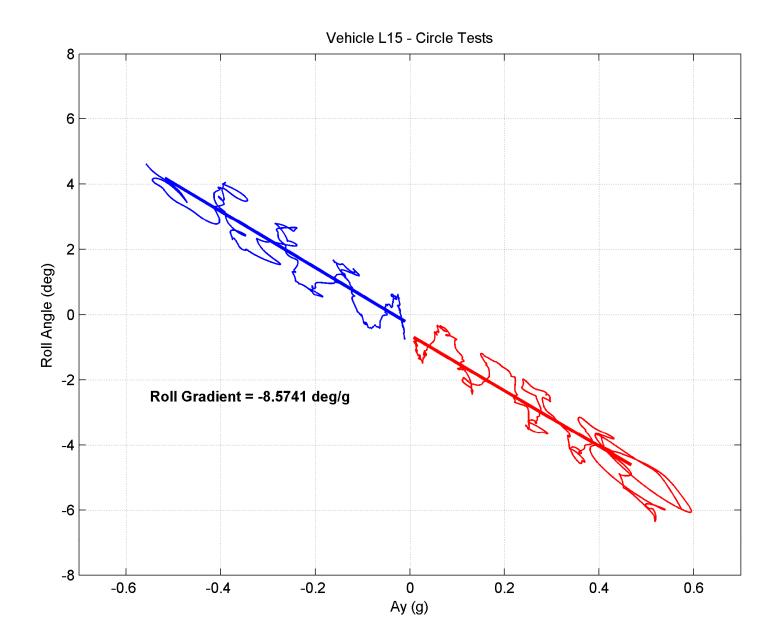


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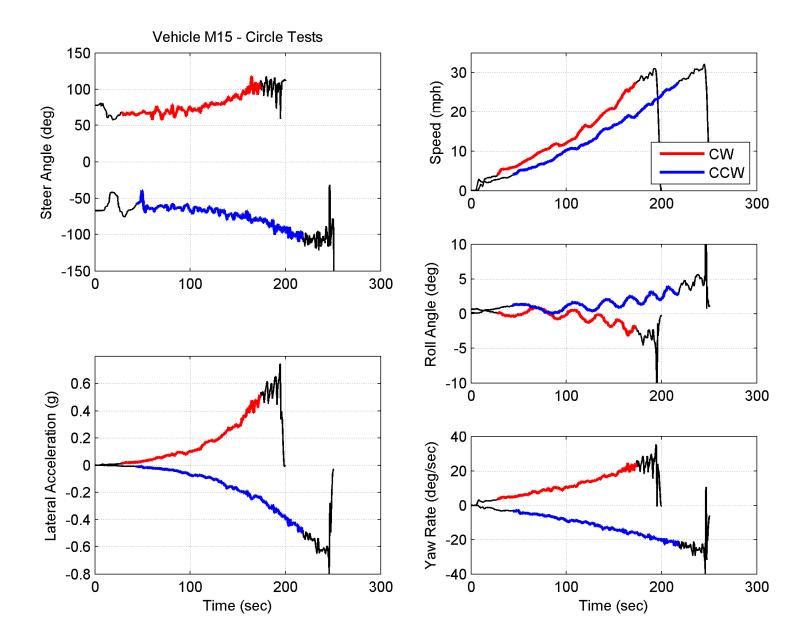


CPSC Circle Test Results – Operator, Instrumentation and Outriggers

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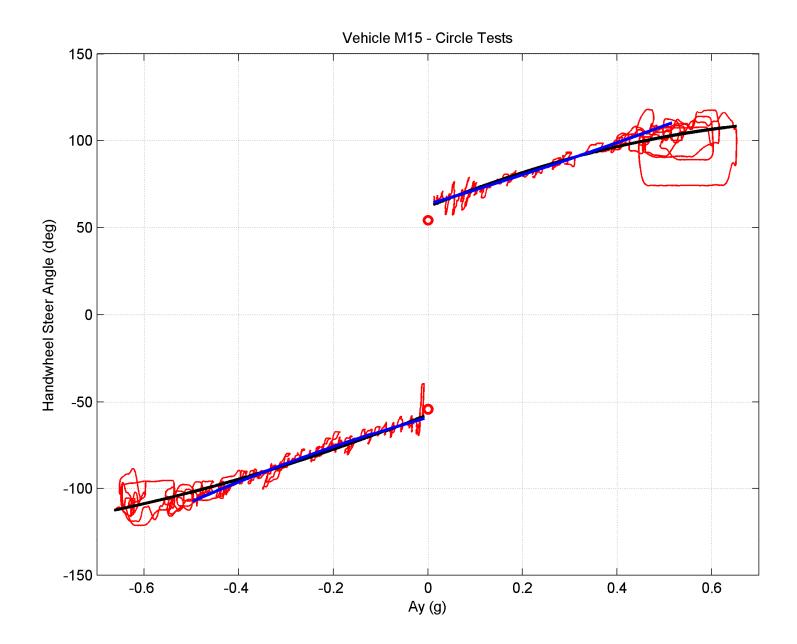


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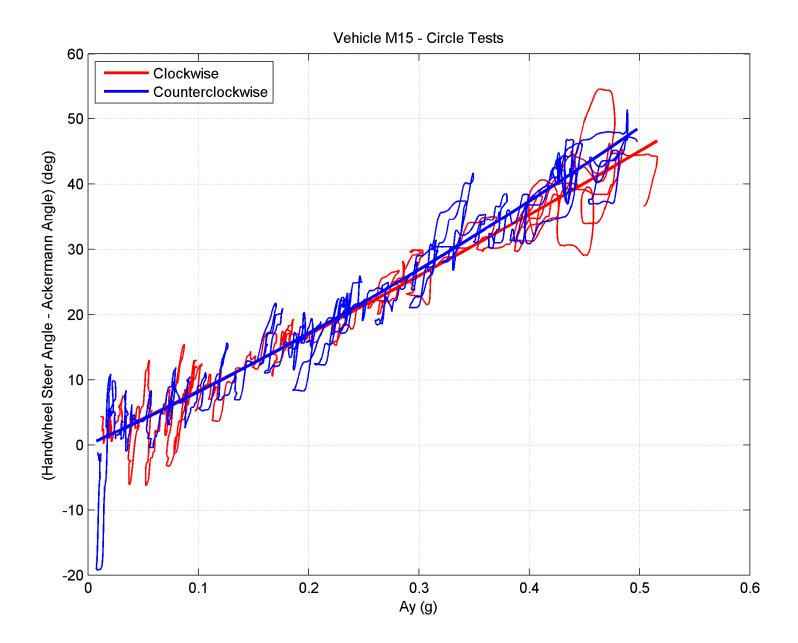


CPSC Circle Test Results – Operator, Instrumentation and Outriggers

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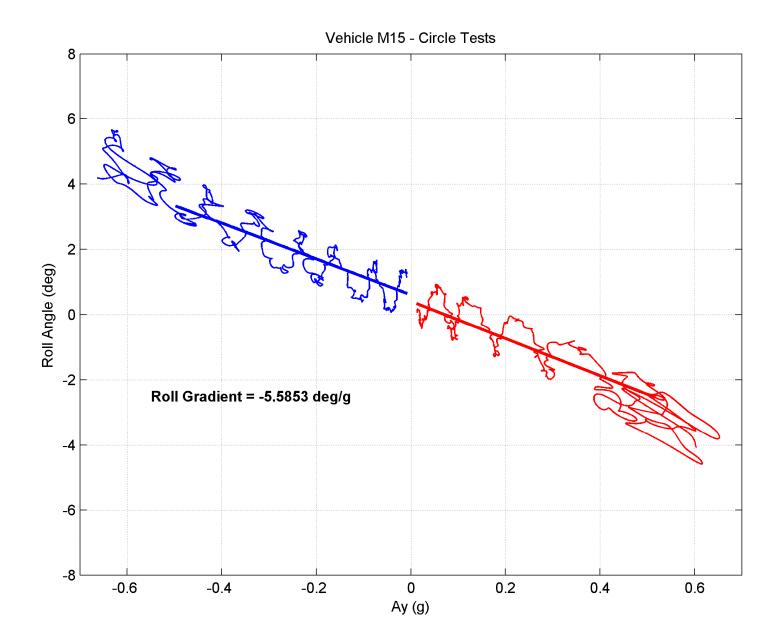


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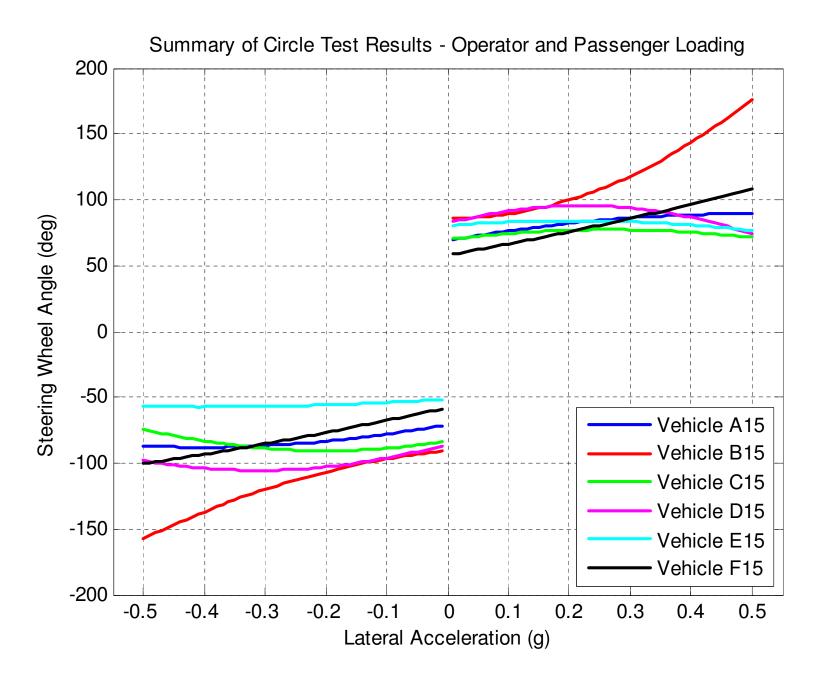


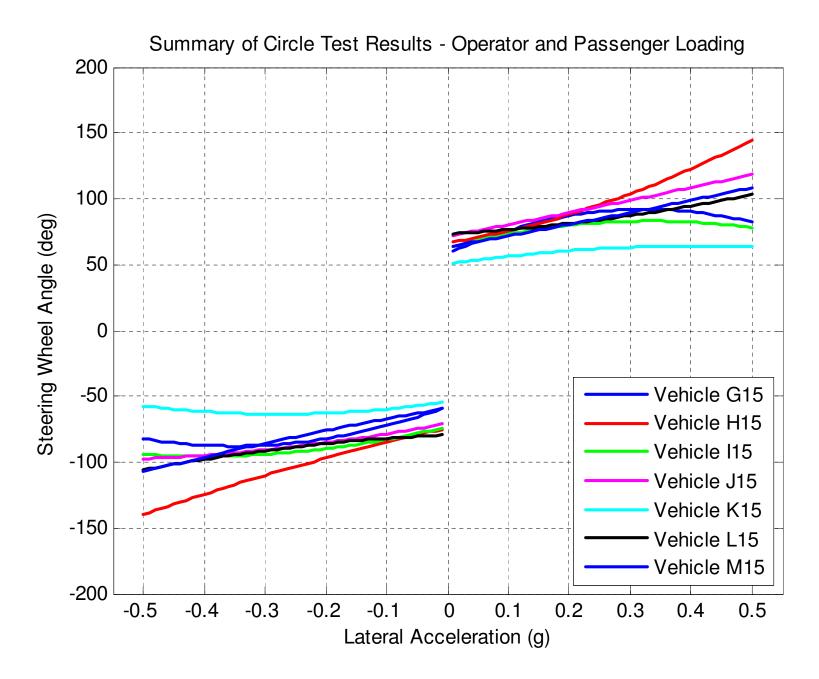
CPSC Circle Test Results – Operator, Instrumentation and Outriggers

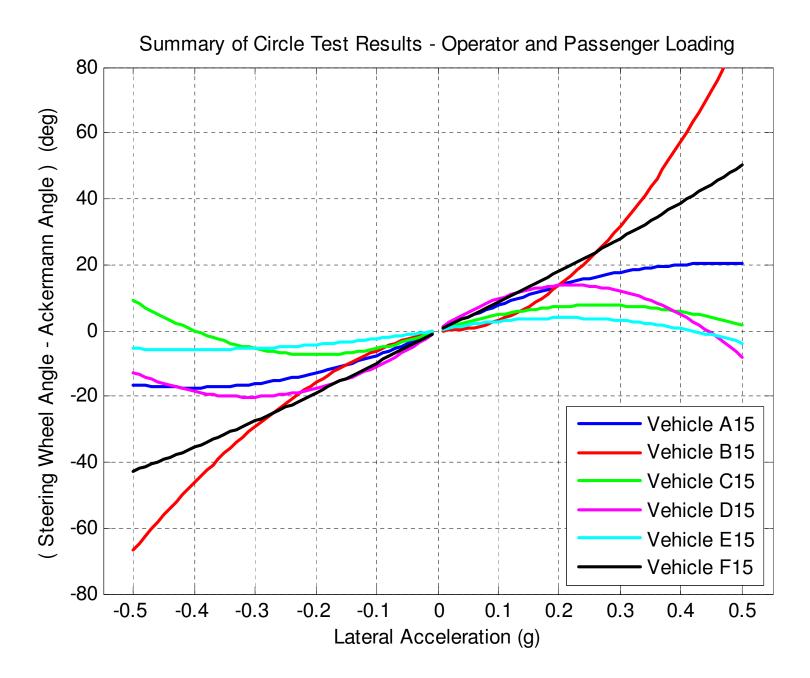
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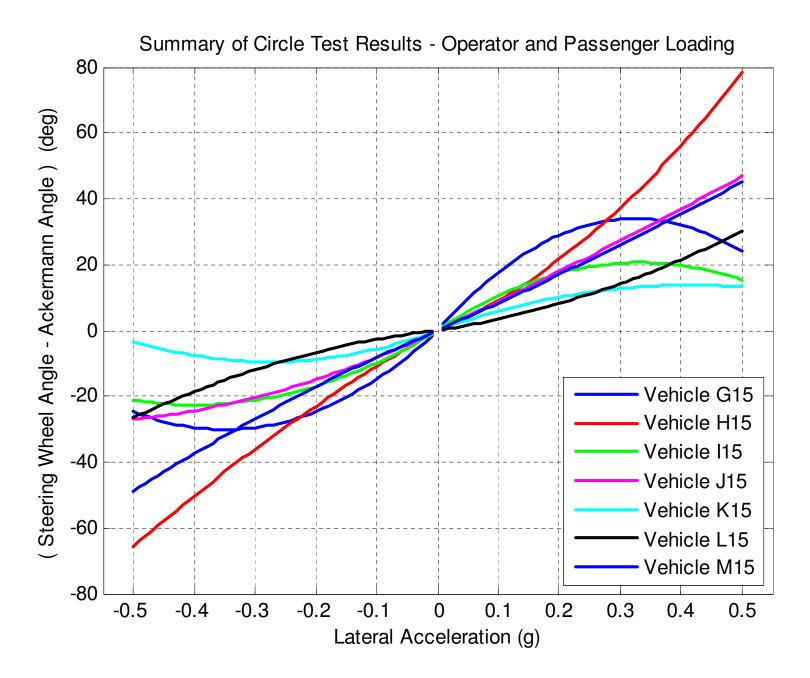


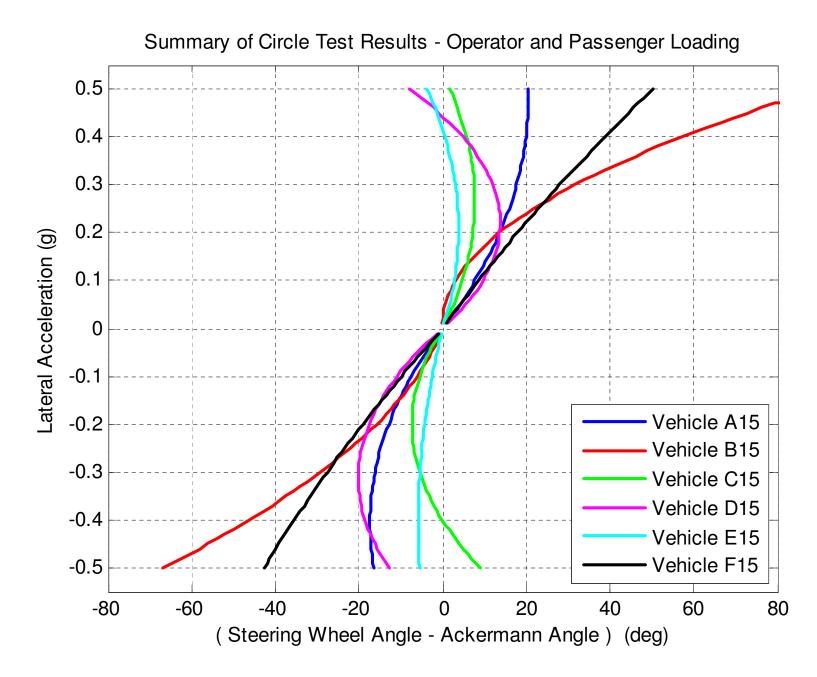
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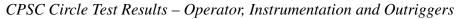


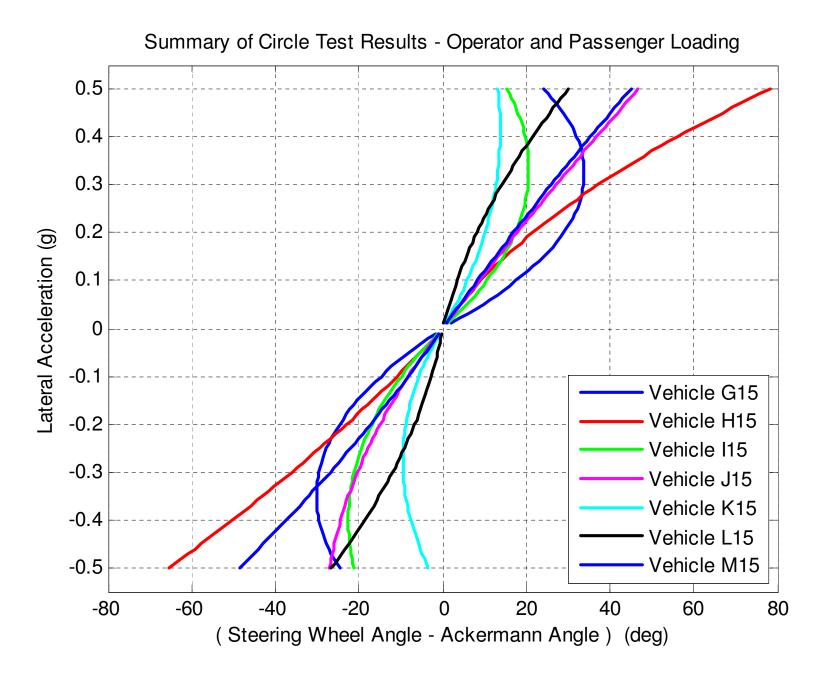


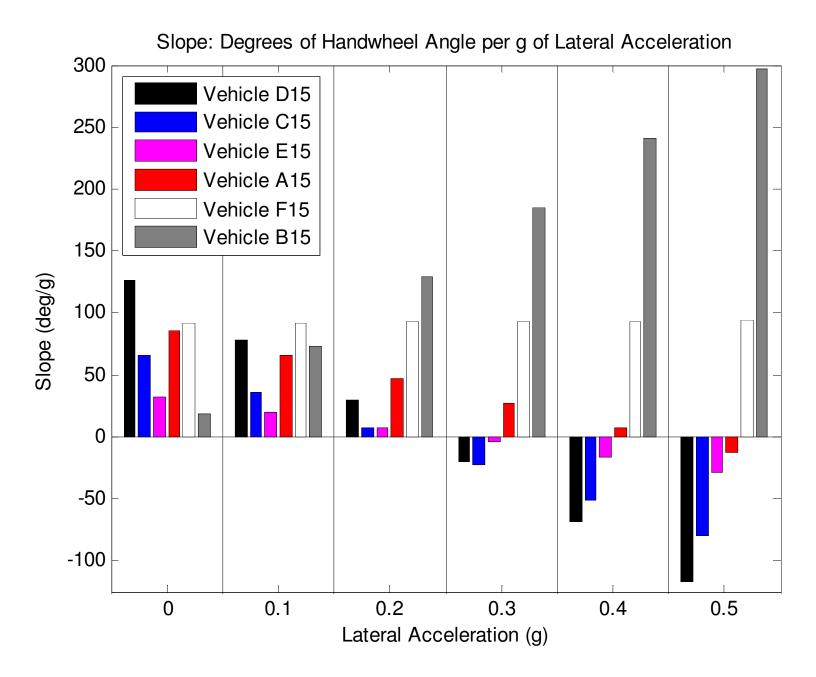




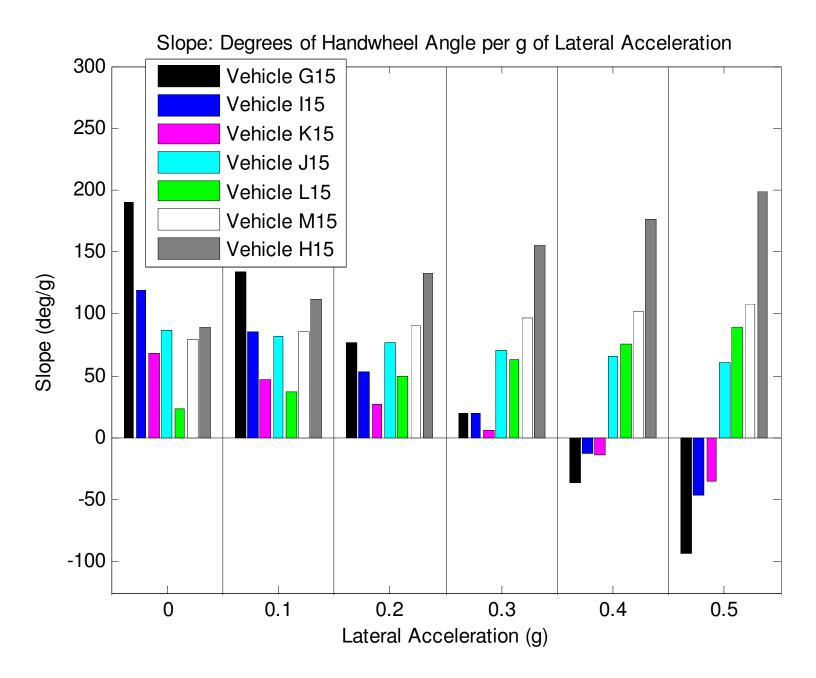


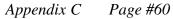


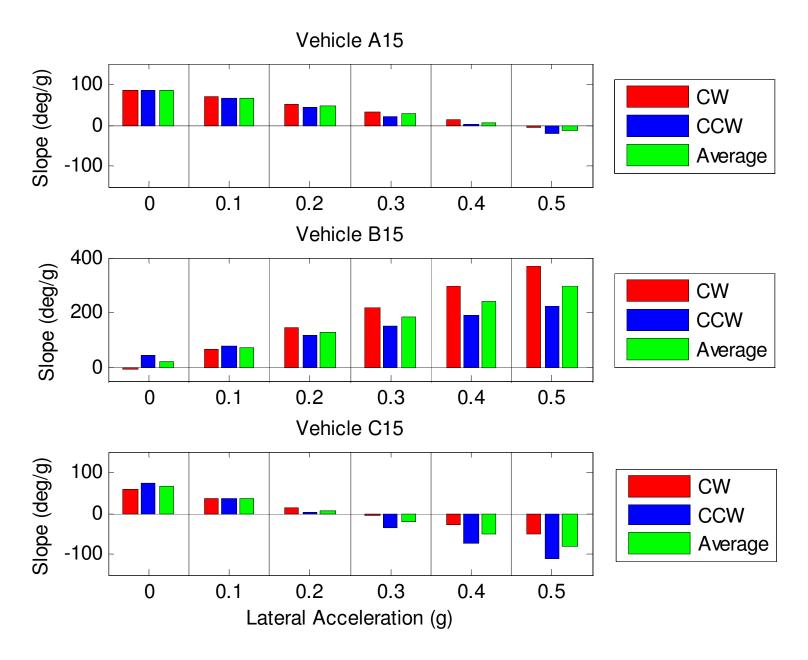


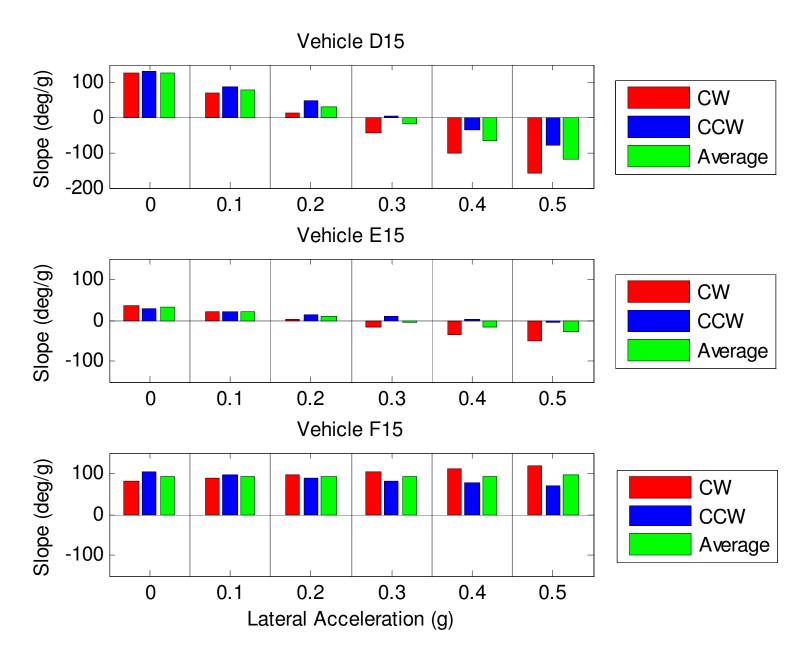


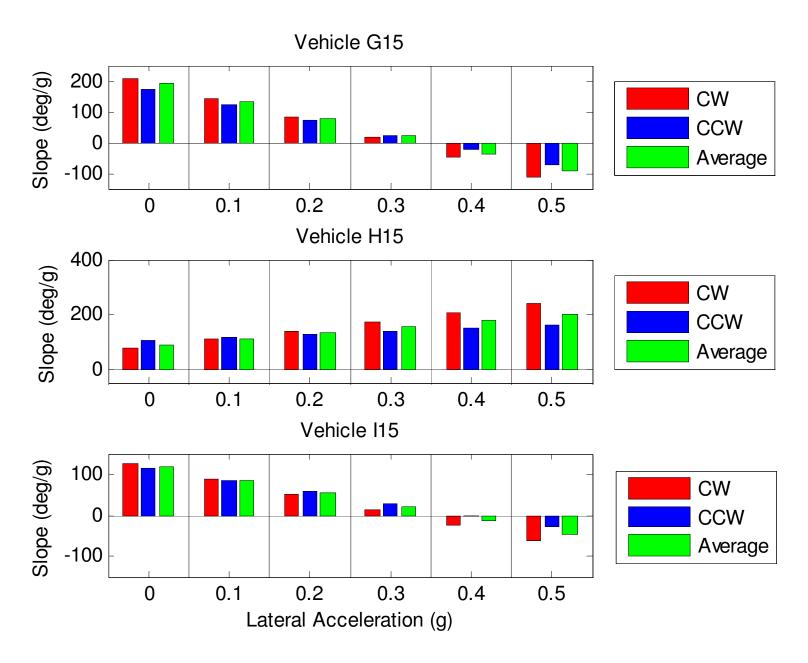


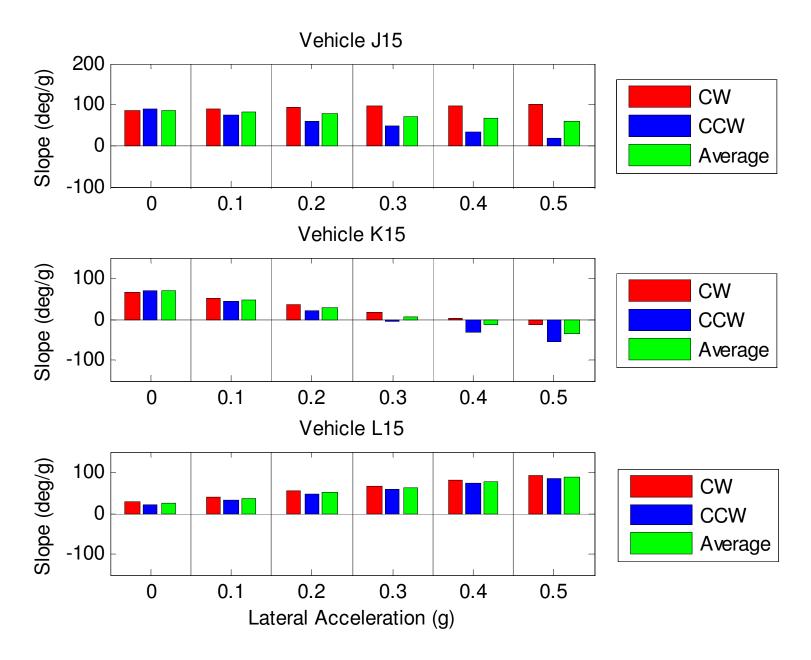


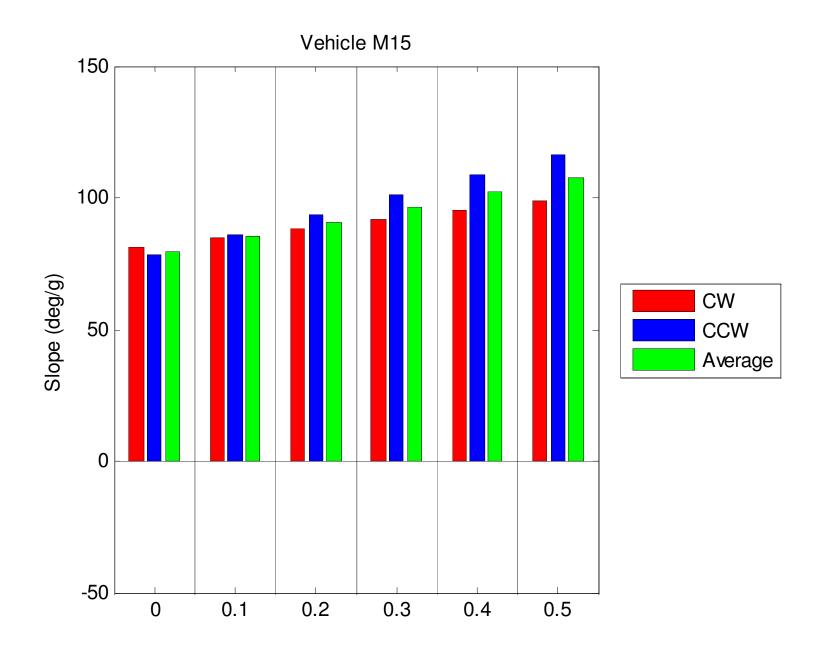




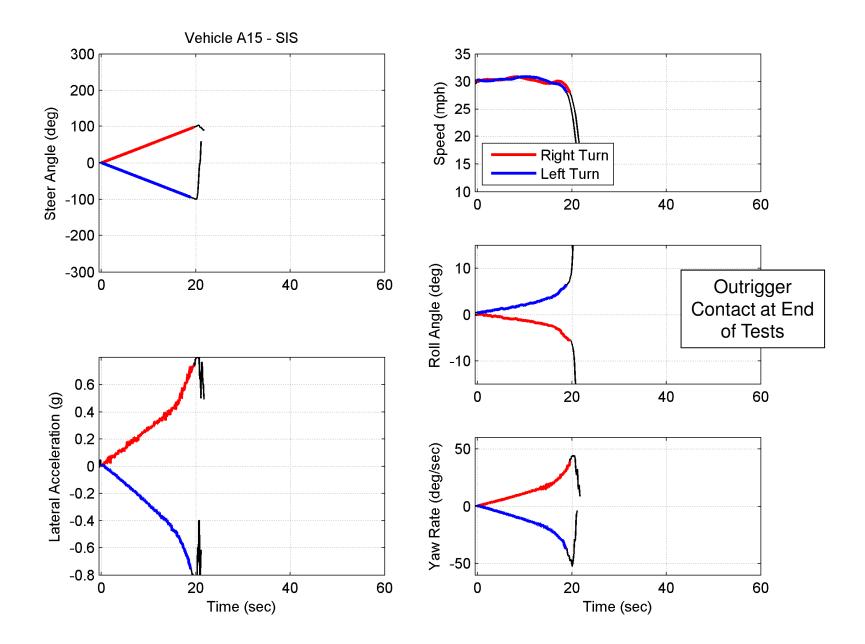


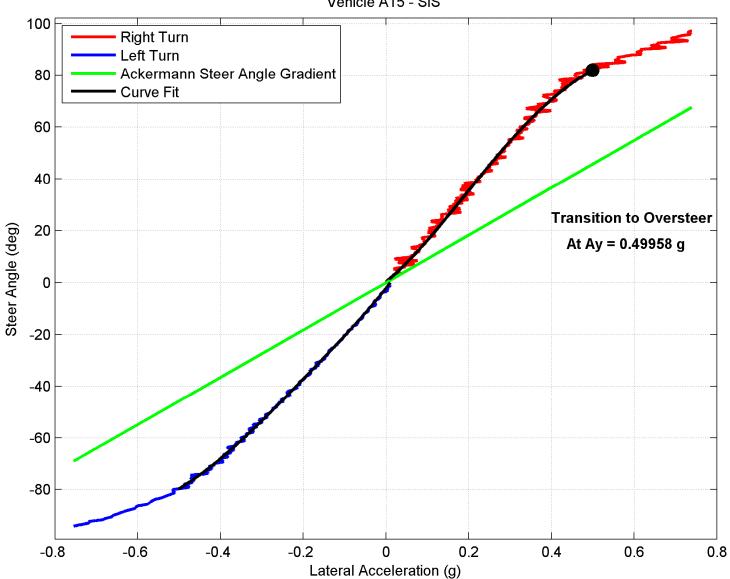




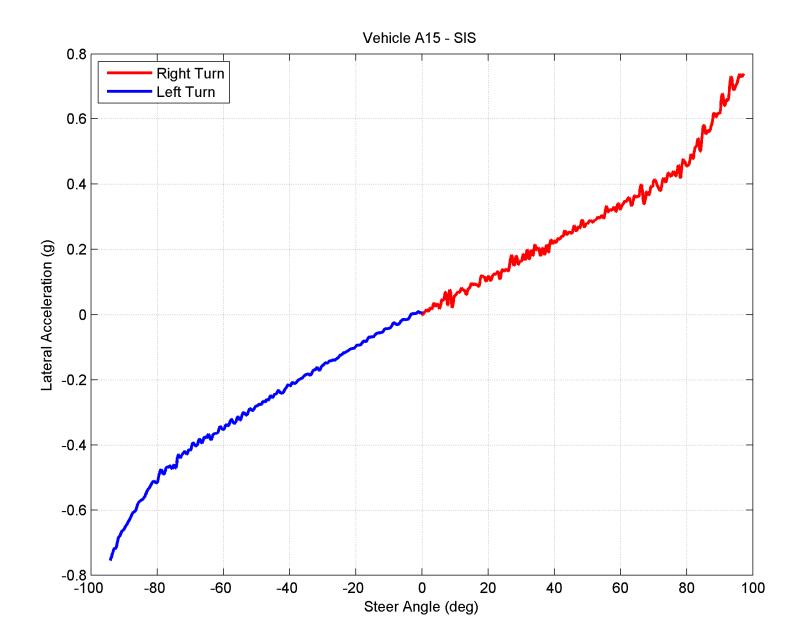


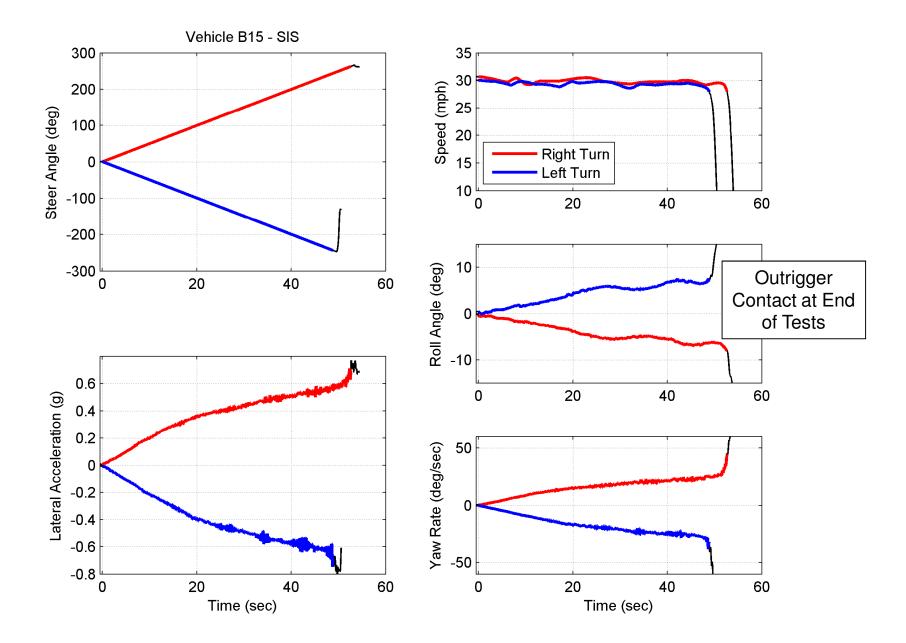
<u>Constant Radius (100 ft) Circle Tests</u> Lateral Acceleration Level at Point of Transition from Understeer to Oversteer (Operator and Passenger Loading)			
	CW (g)	CCW (g)	Average (g)
Vehicle A15	0.48	0.41	0.44
Vehicle B15	NA	NA	NA
Vehicle C15	0.27	0.20	0.23
Vehicle D15	0.22	0.31	0.27
Vehicle E15	0.21	0.41	0.31
Vehicle F15	NA	NA	NA
Vehicle G15	0.32	0.35	0.34
Vehicle H15	NA	NA	NA
Vehicle I15	0.33	0.40	0.37
Vehicle J15	NA	NA	NA
Vehicle K15	0.41	0.28	0.35
Vehicle L15	NA	NA	NA
Vehicle M15	NA	NA	NA

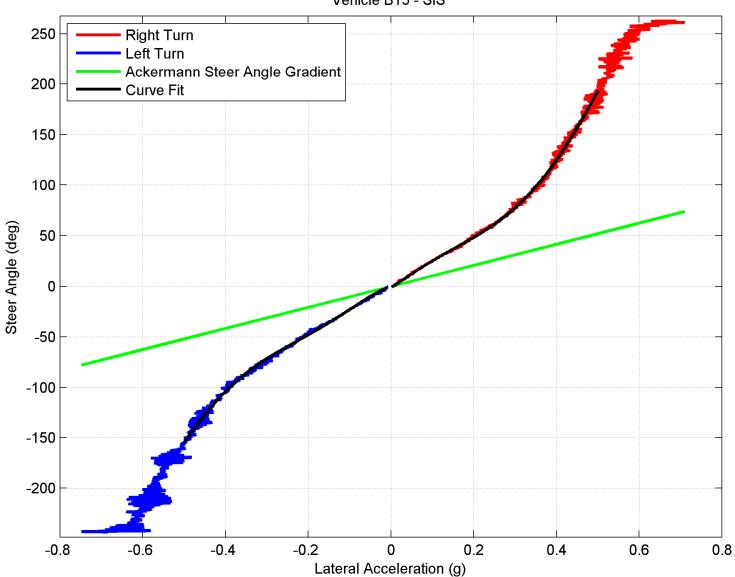


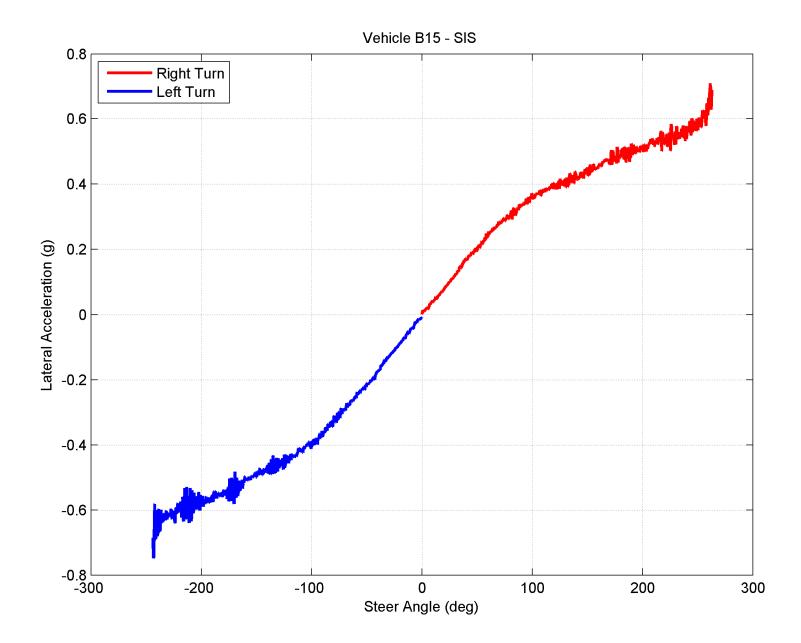


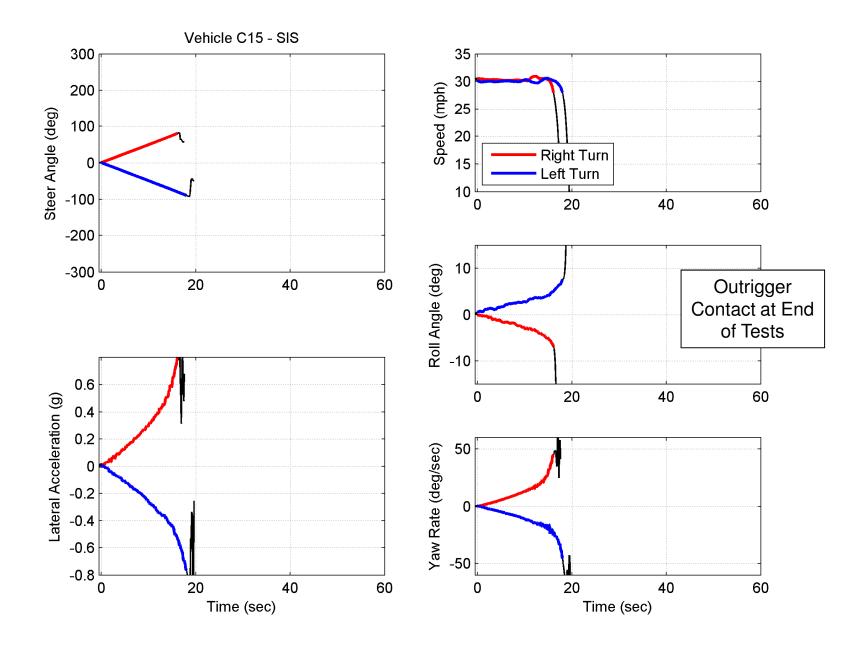
Vehicle A15 - SIS

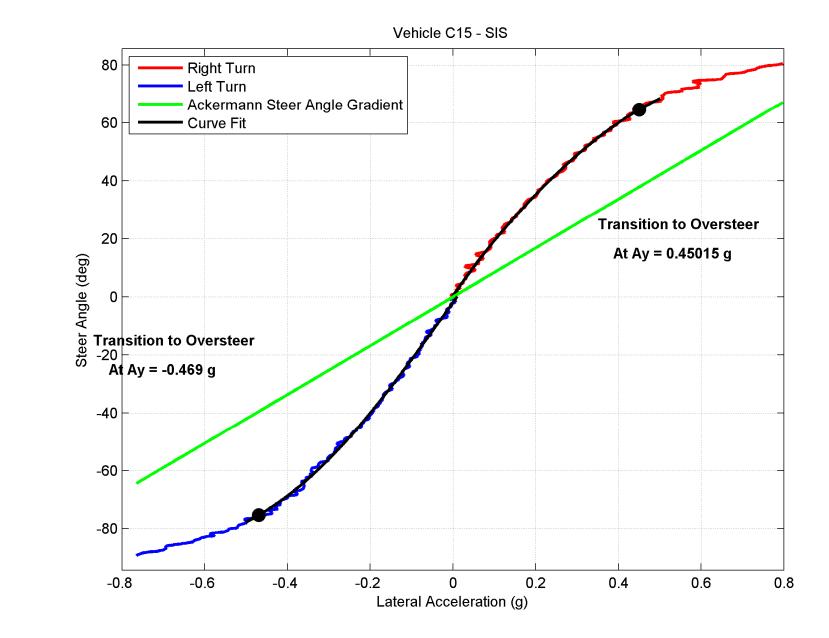


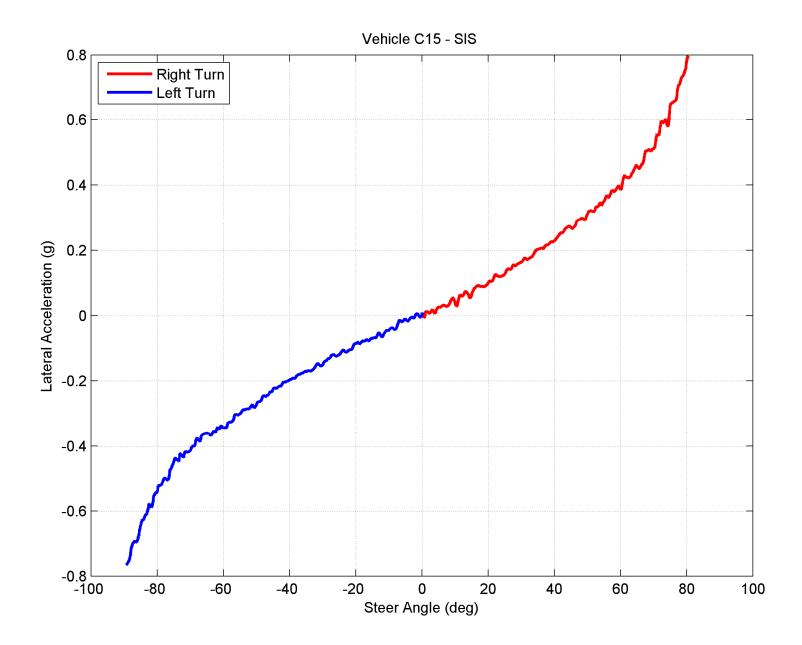


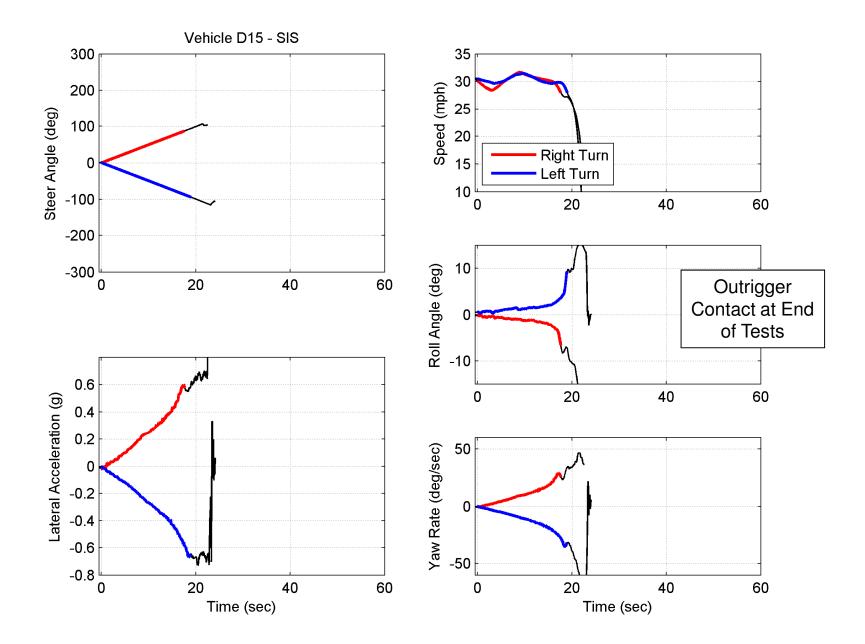


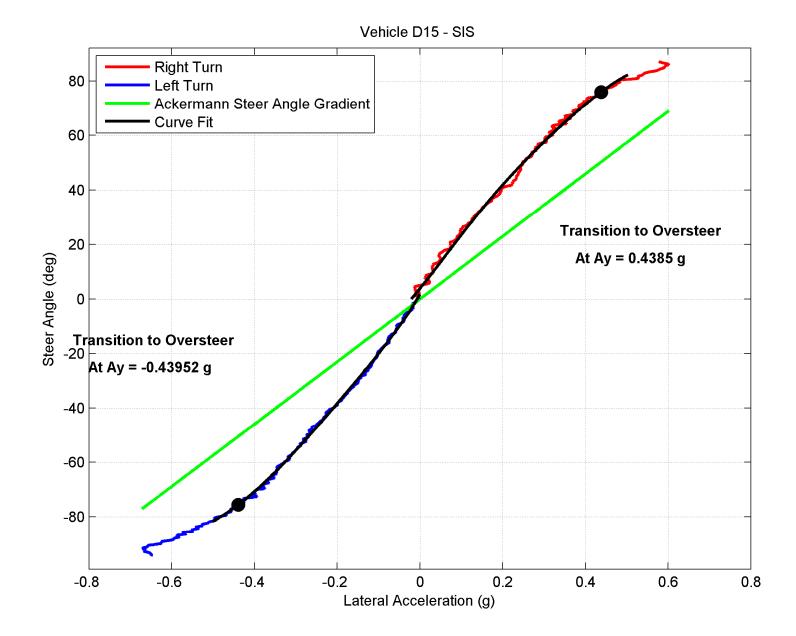




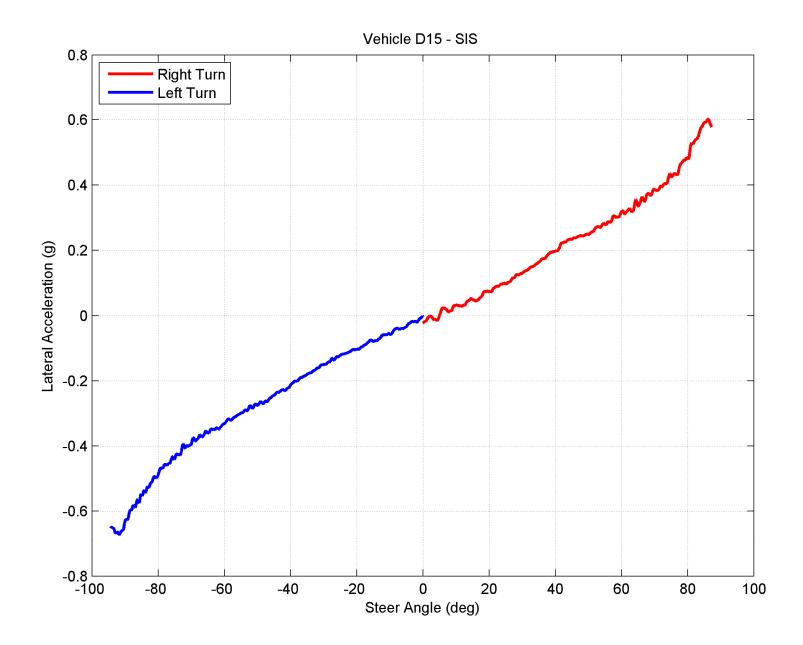


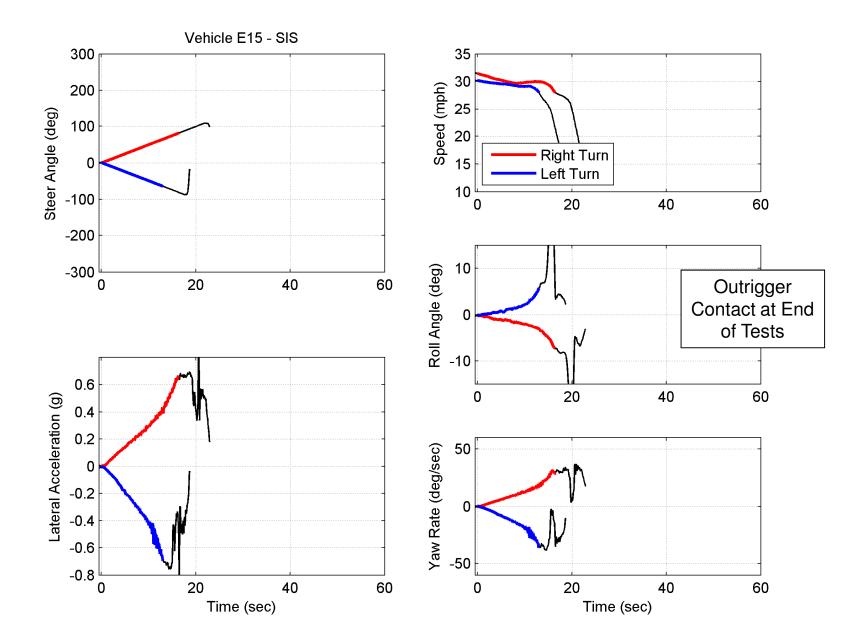


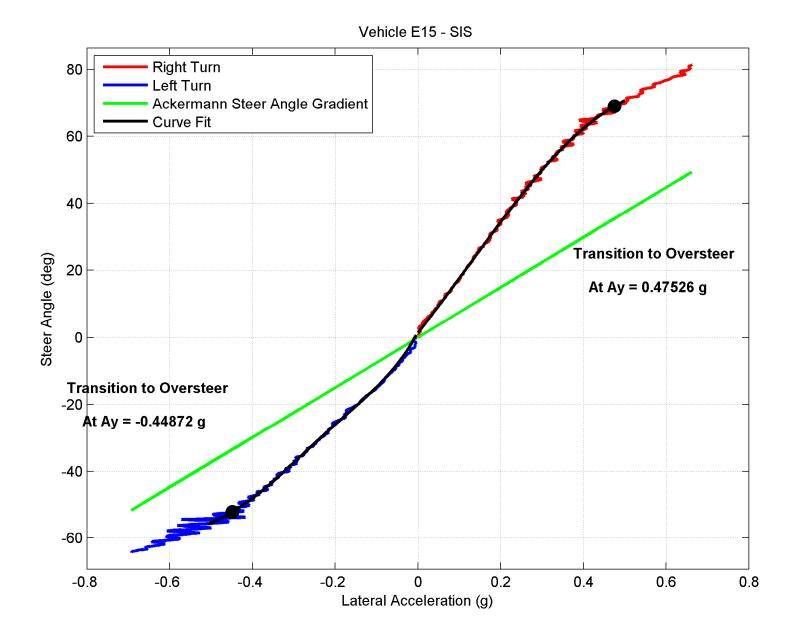


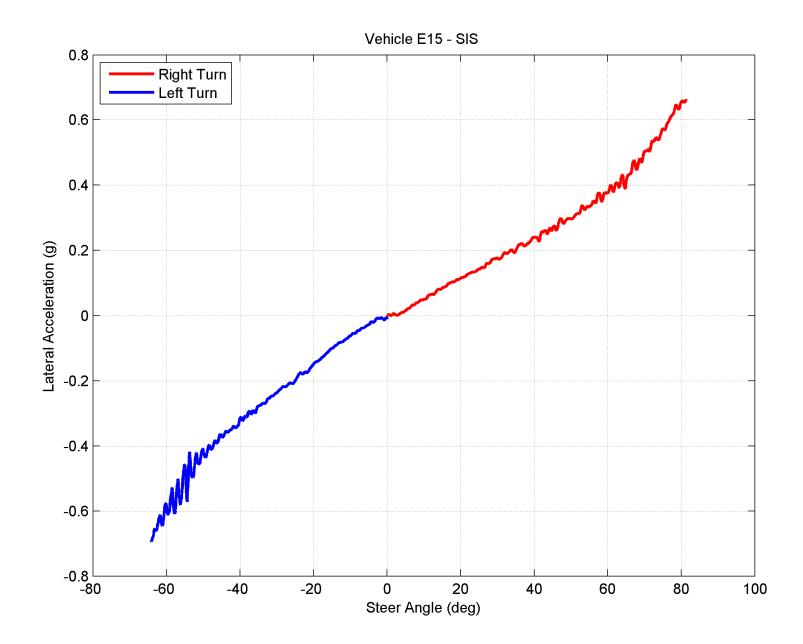


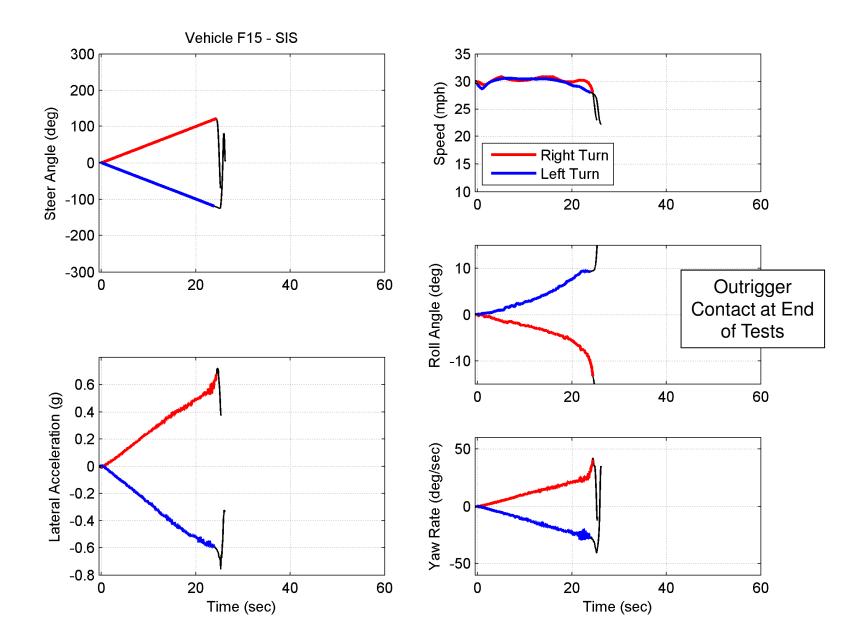
Appendix D Page #11

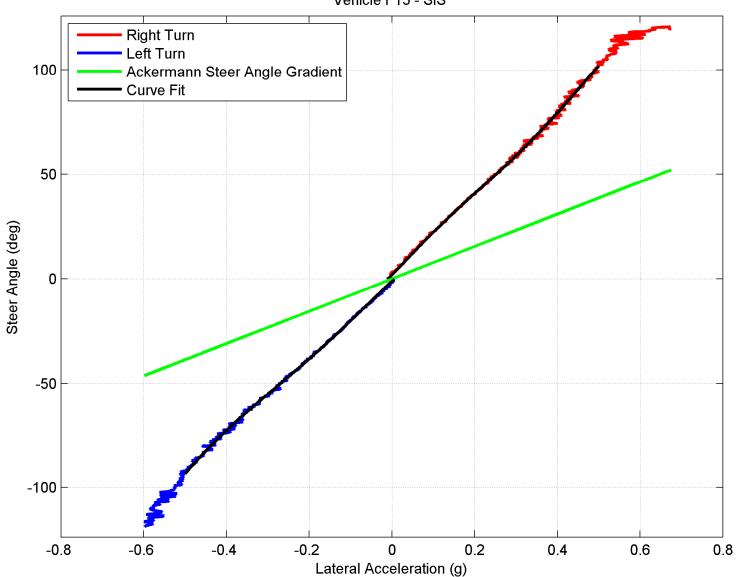


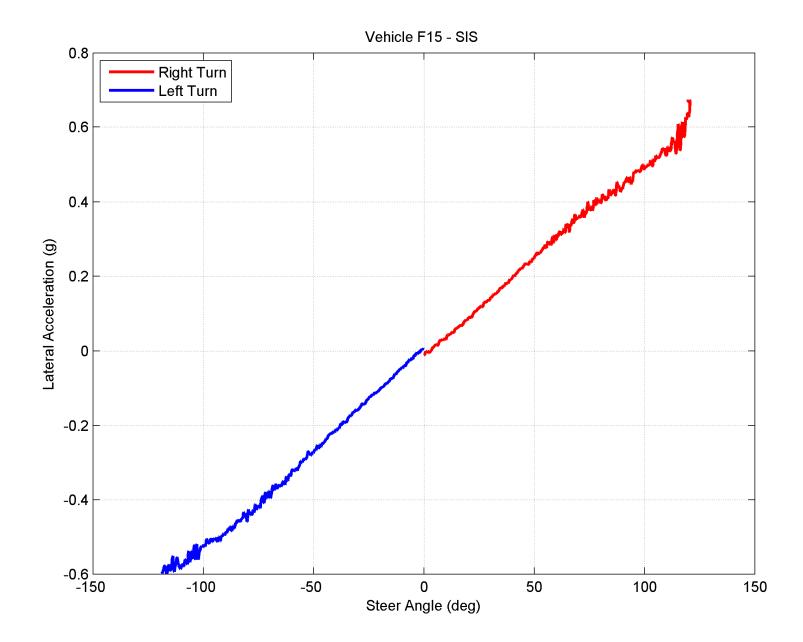




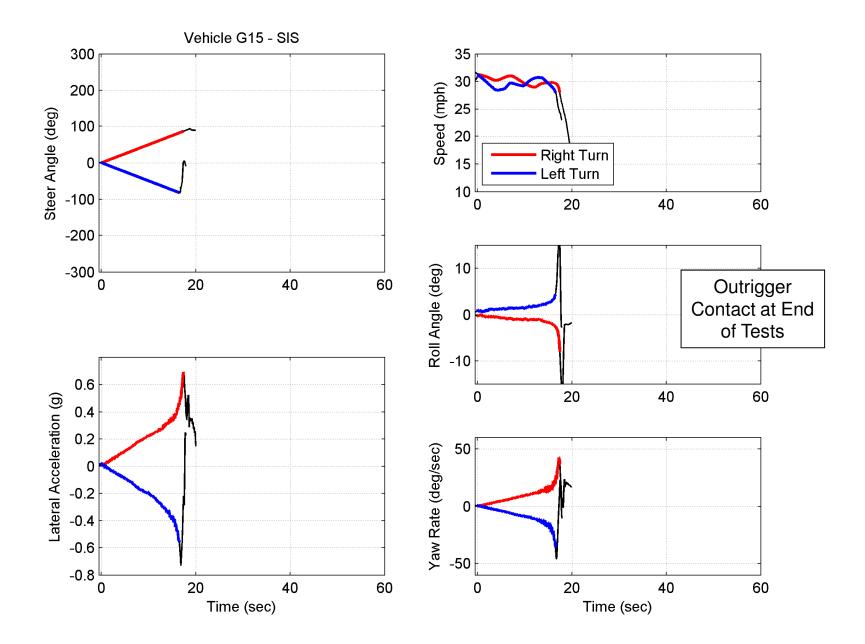


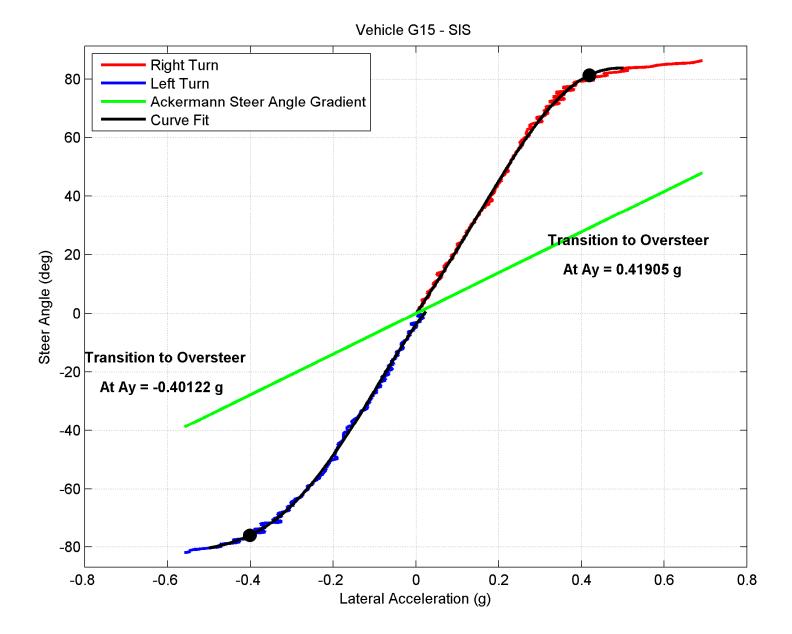




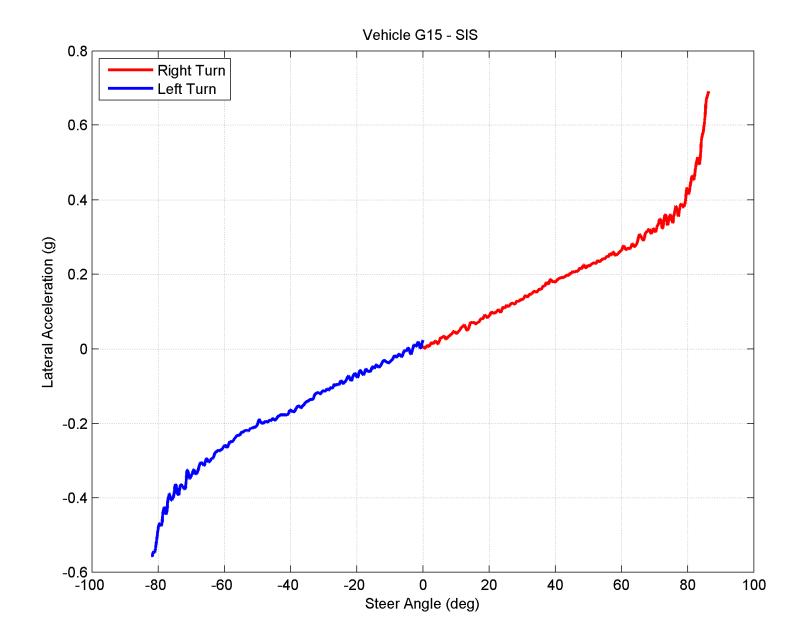


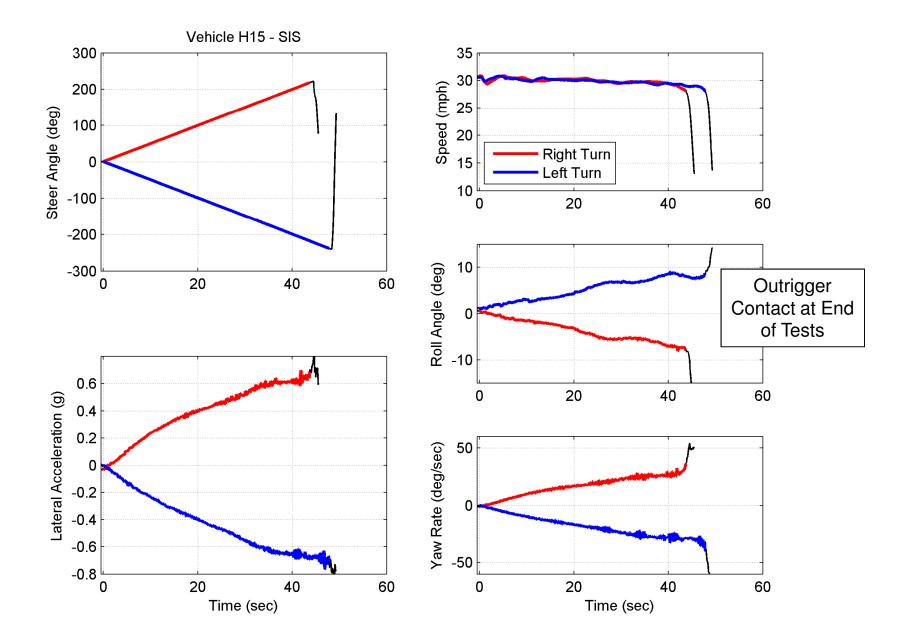
Appendix D Page #18



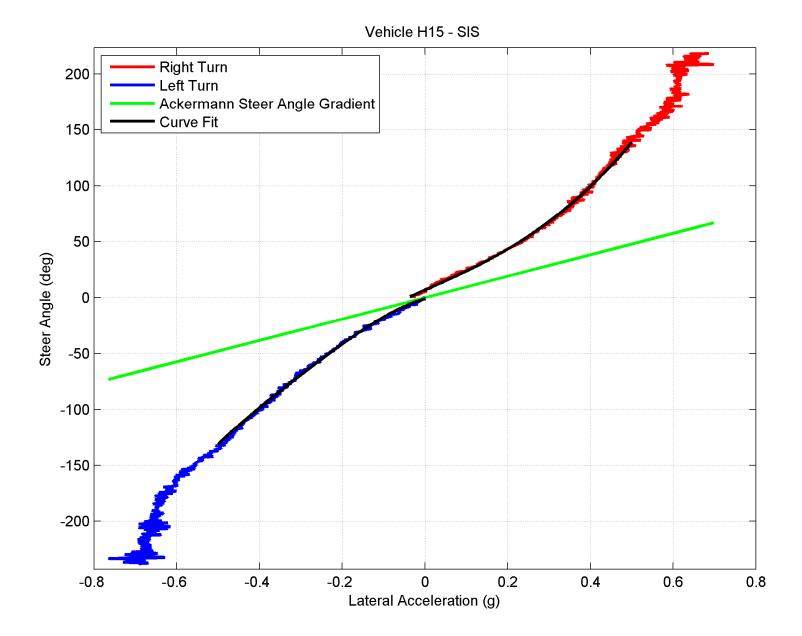


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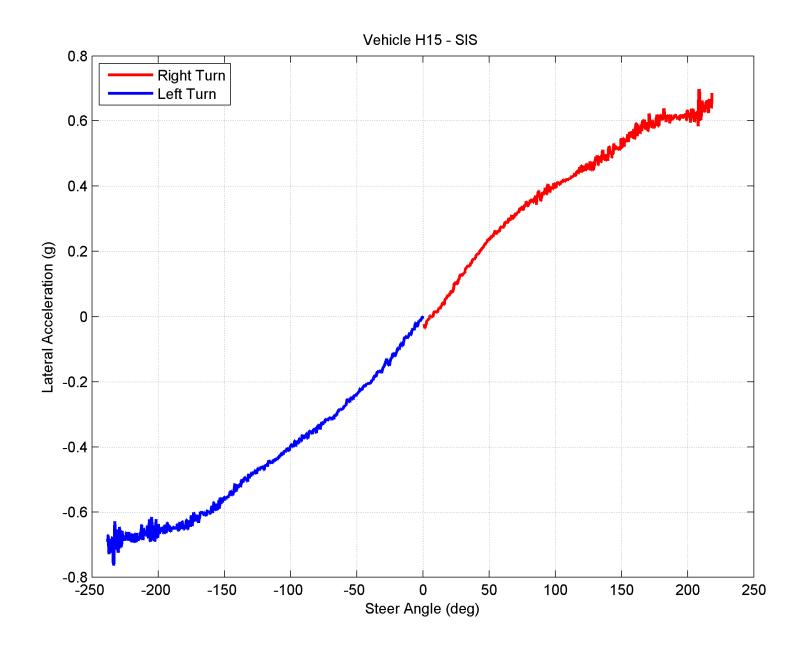


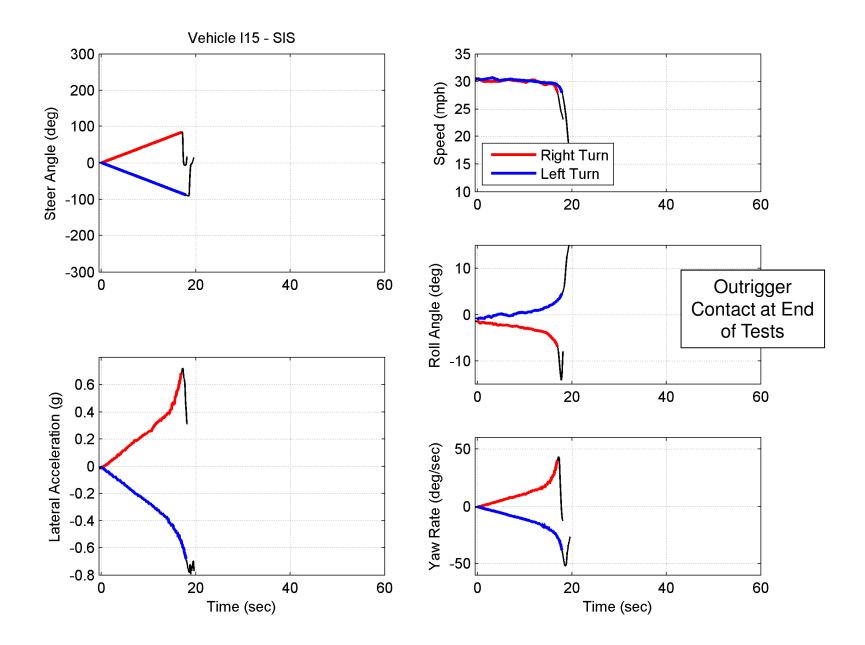


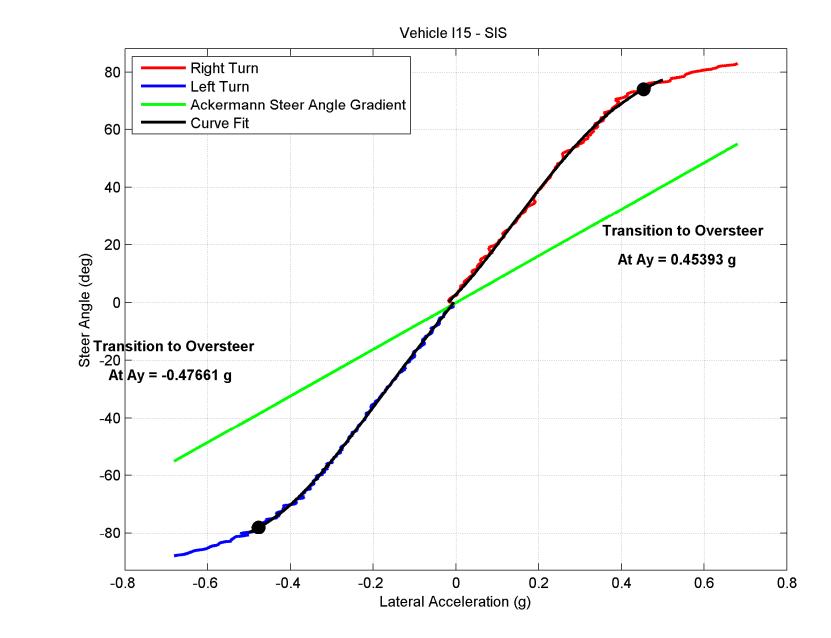
Appendix D Page #22

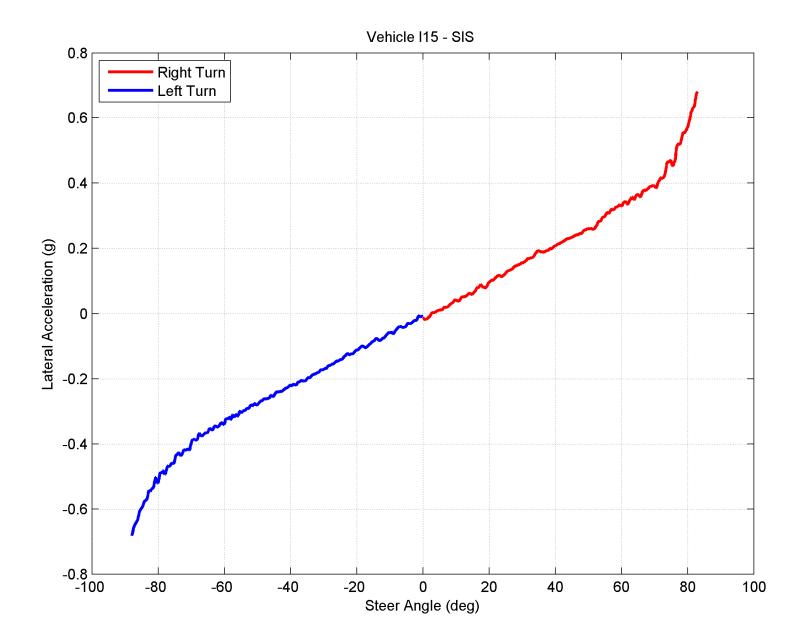


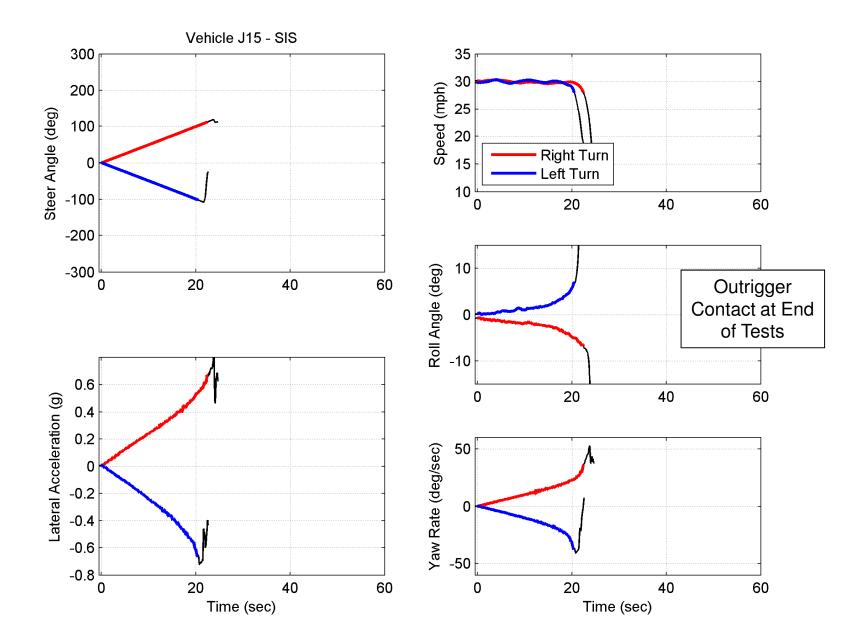
# CPSC SIS Test Results – Operator, Instrumentation and Outriggers

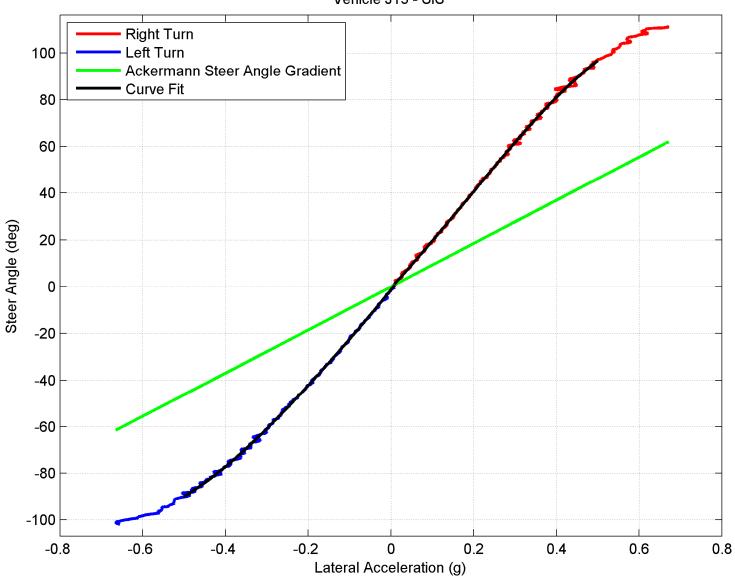




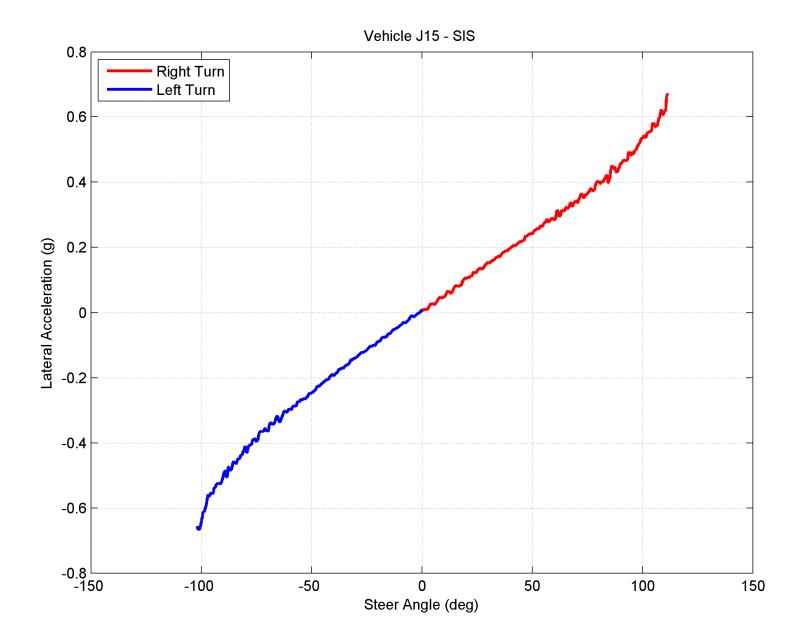




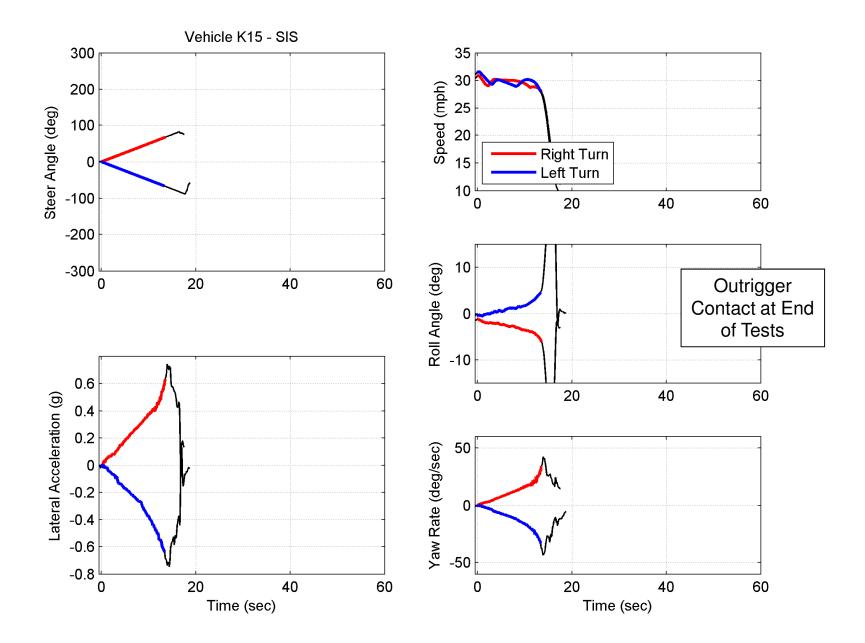




Vehicle J15 - SIS

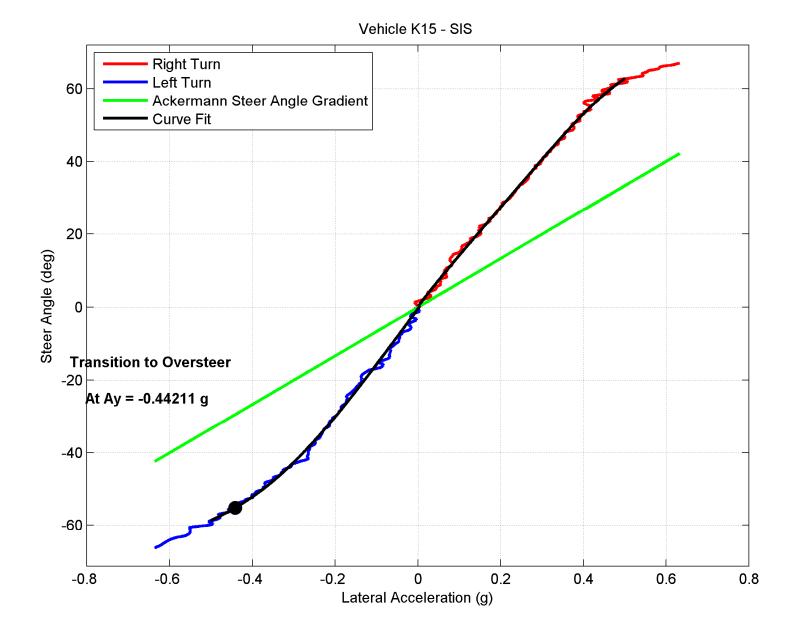


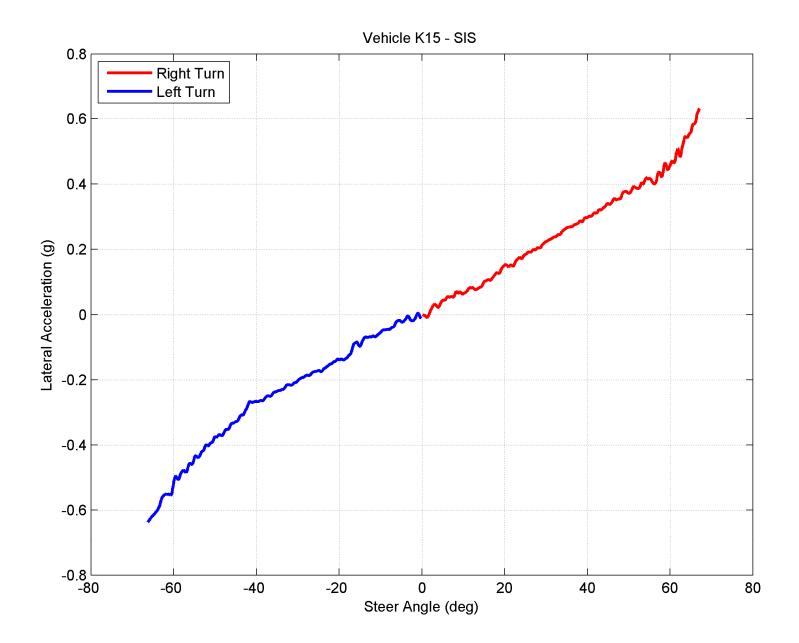


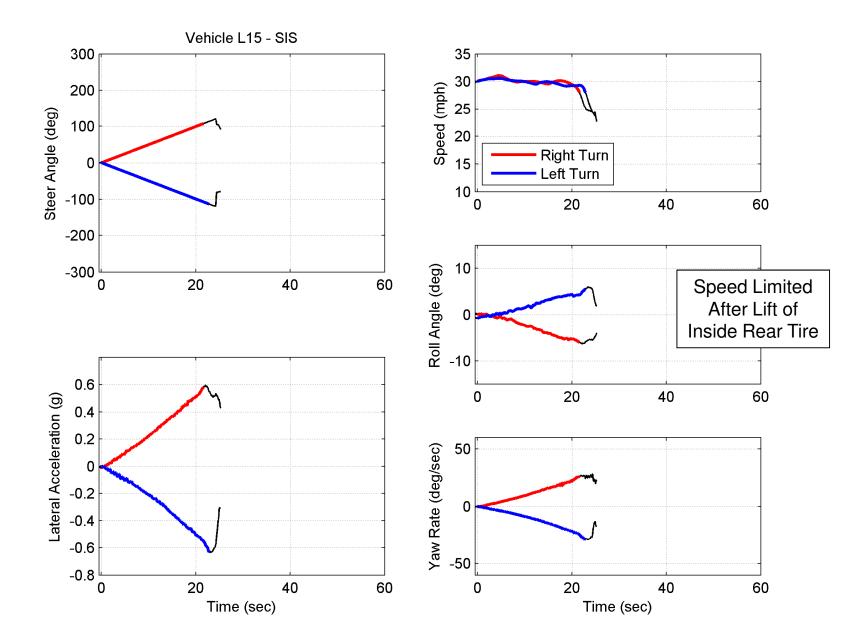


### CPSC SIS Test Results – Operator, Instrumentation and Outriggers

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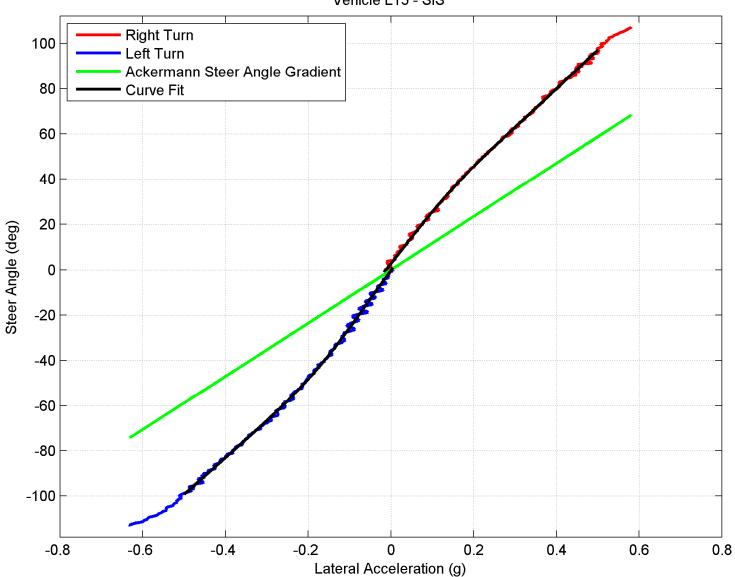




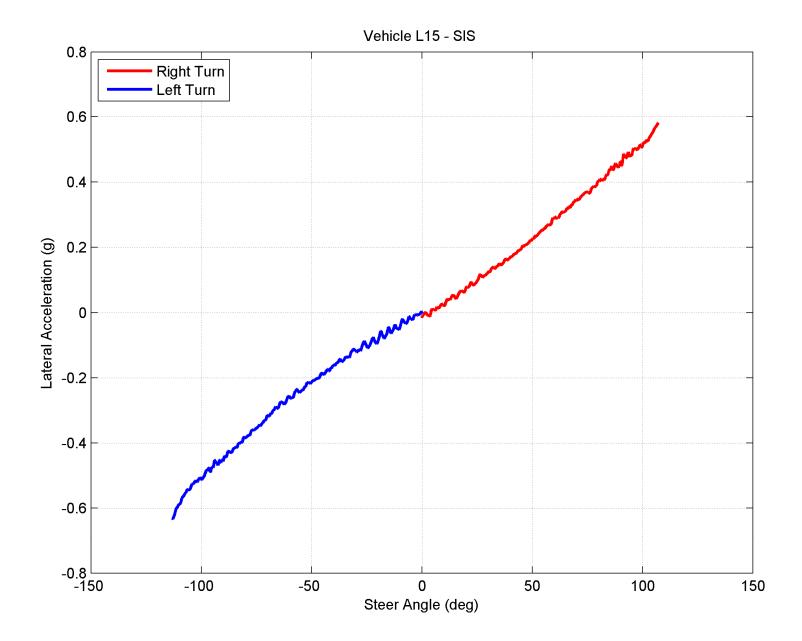


#### CPSC SIS Test Results – Operator, Instrumentation and Outriggers

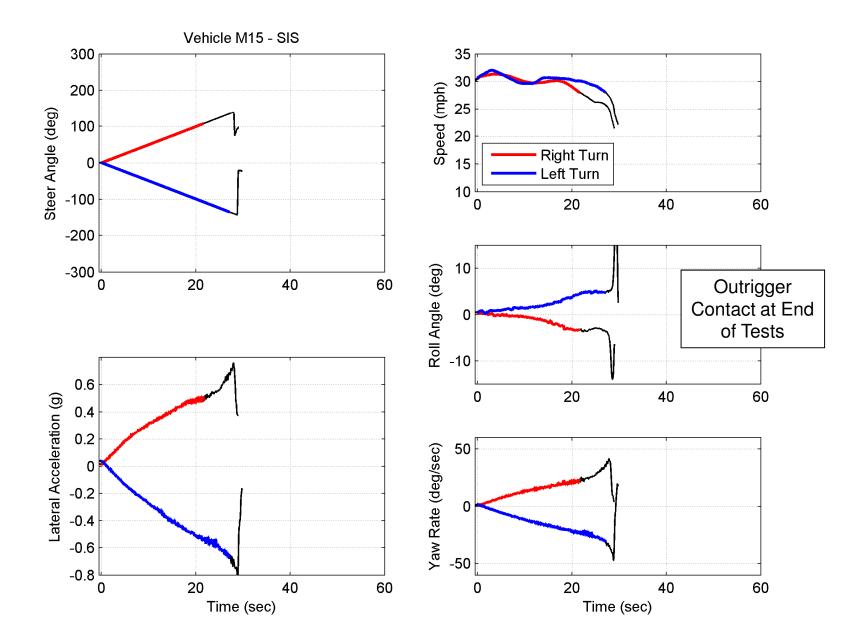
Appendix D Page #34

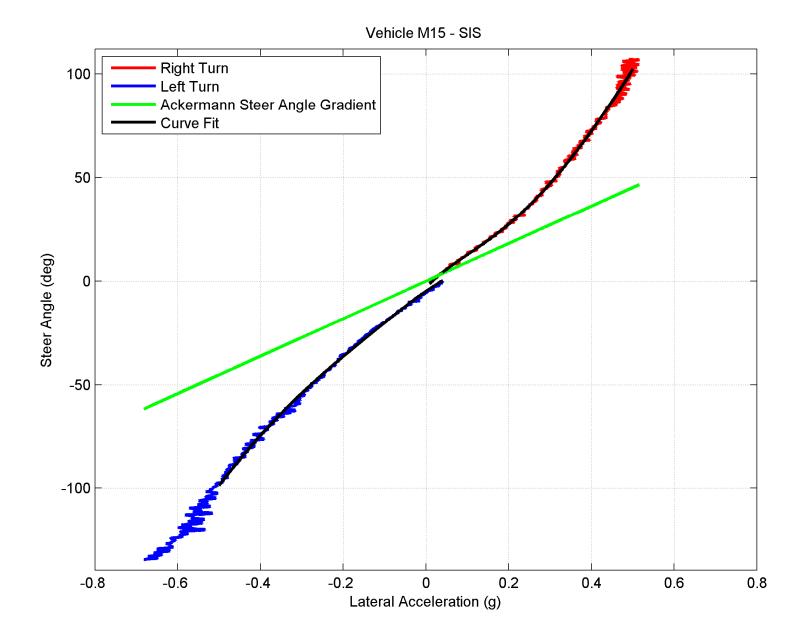


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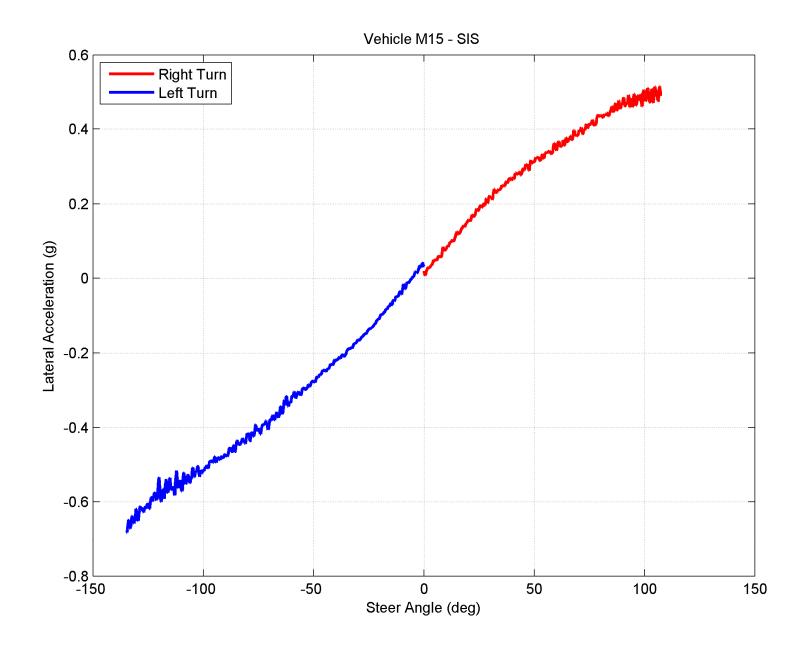




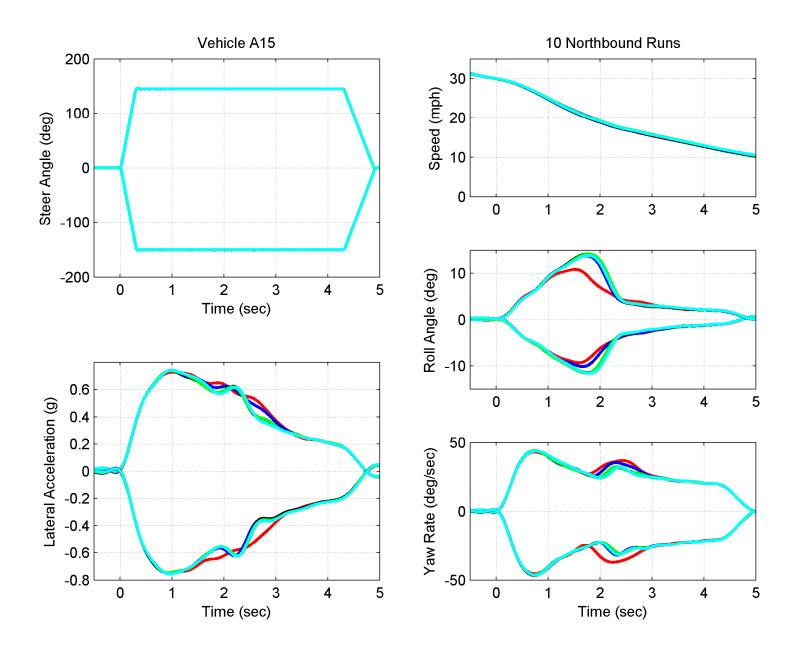




Appendix D Page #38

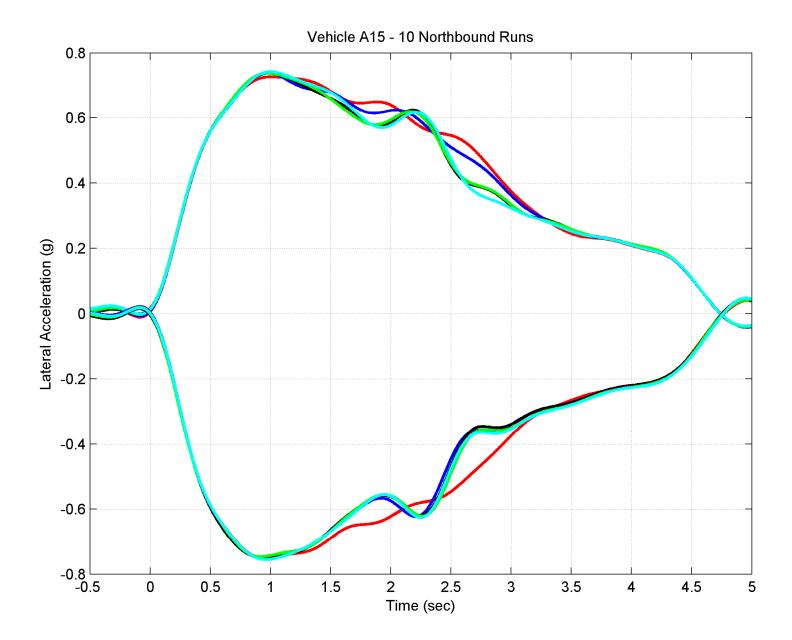


<u>Constant Speed (30 mph) Slowly Increasing Steer Tests</u> Lateral Acceleration Level at Point of Transition from Understeer to Oversteer (Operator and Passenger Loading)			
	Right Turn (g)	Left Turn (g)	Average (g)
Vehicle A15	0.50	NA	NA
Vehicle B15	NA	NA	NA
Vehicle C15	0.45	0.47	0.46
Vehicle D15	0.44	0.44	0.44
Vehicle E15	0.48	0.45	0.46
Vehicle F15	NA	NA	NA
Vehicle G15	0.42	0.40	0.41
Vehicle H15	NA	NA	NA
Vehicle I15	0.45	0.48	0.47
Vehicle J15	NA	NA	NA
Vehicle K15	NA	0.44	NA
Vehicle L15	NA	NA	NA
Vehicle M15	NA	NA	NA

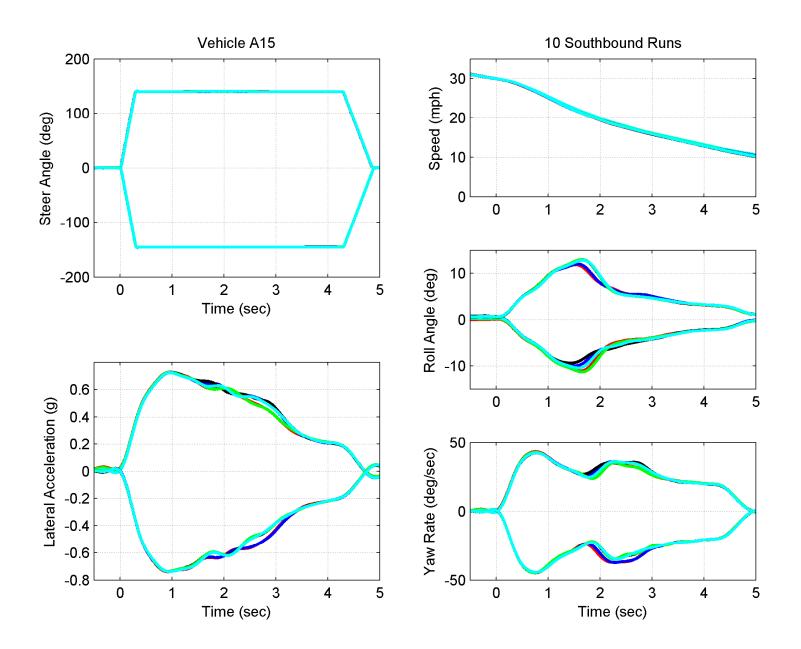


#### CPSC J-Turn Test Results – Operator, Instrumentation and Outriggers

Appendix E Page #1

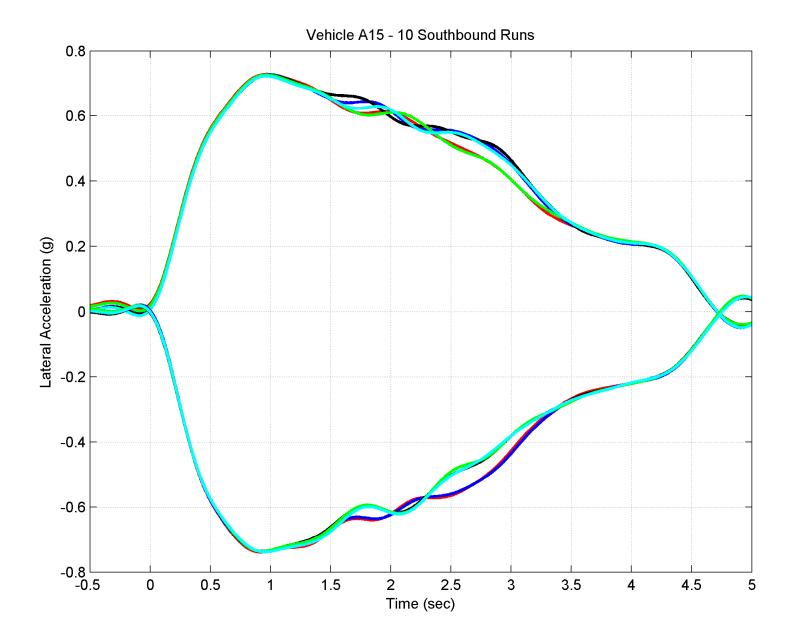


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#### CPSC J-Turn Test Results – Operator, Instrumentation and Outriggers

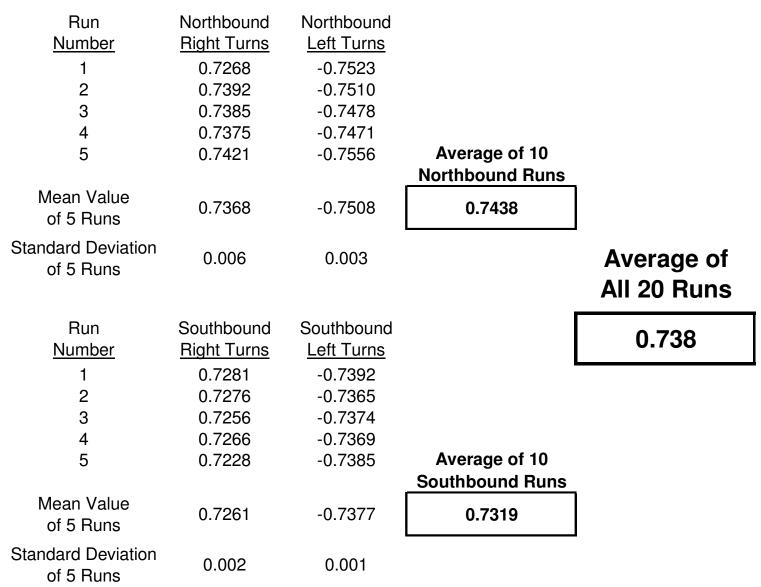
Appendix E Page #3

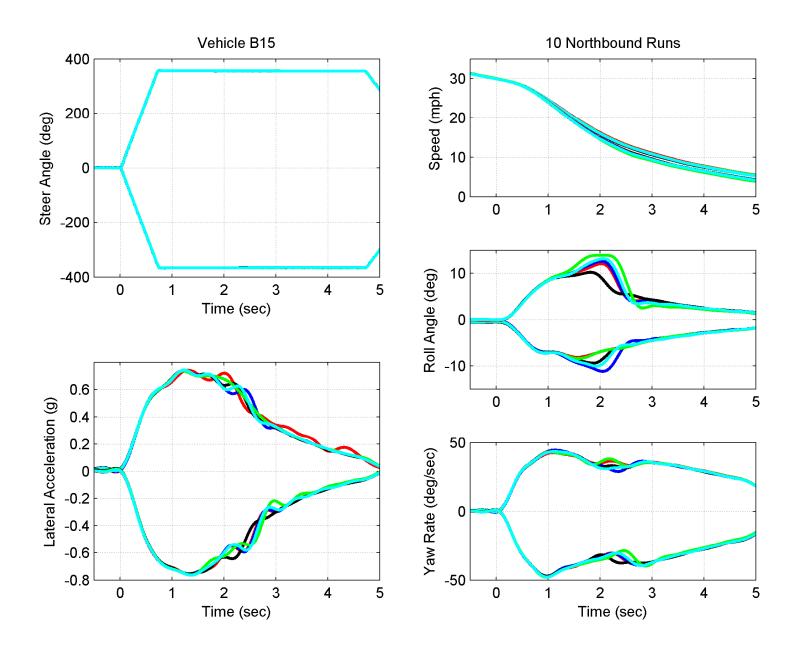


## CPSC J-Turn Test Results – Operator, Instrumentation and Outriggers

Appendix E Page #4

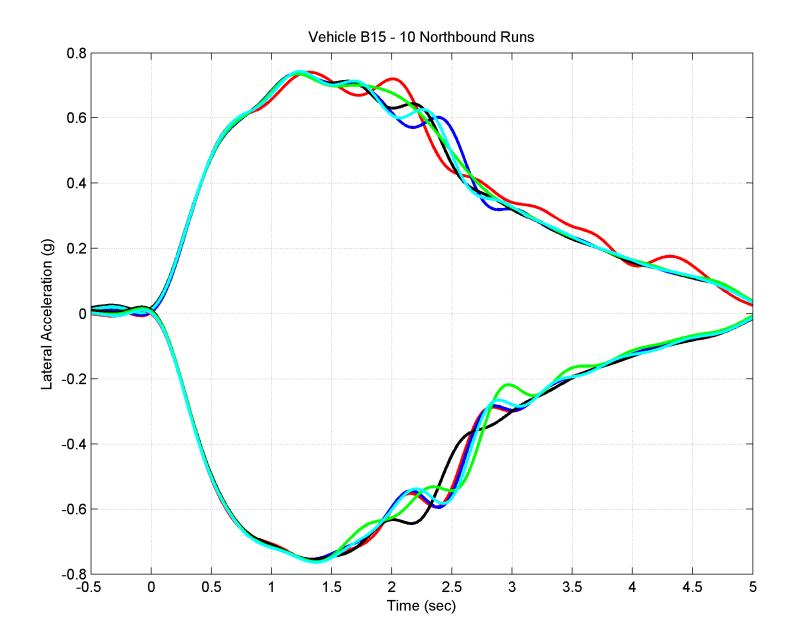
# Vehicle A15



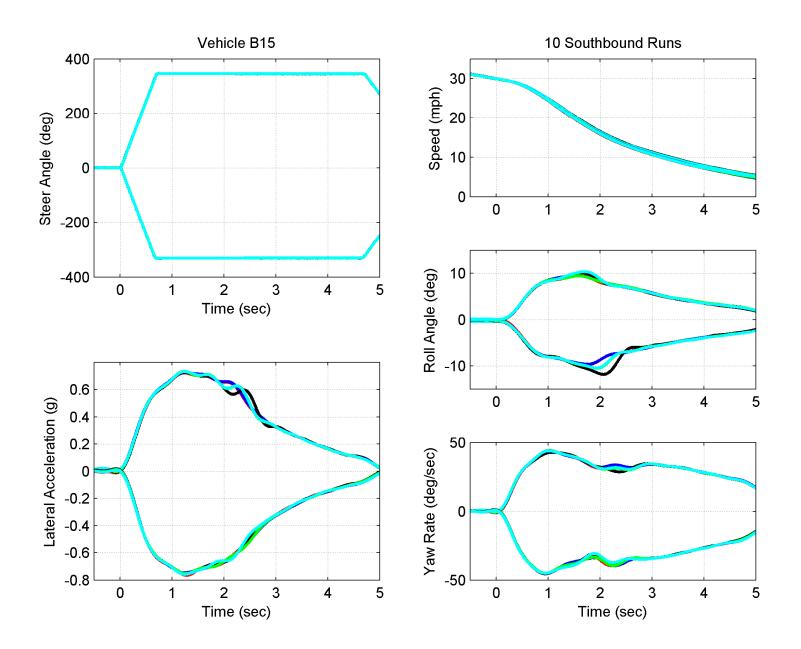


CPSC J-Turn Test Results – Operator, Instrumentation and Outriggers

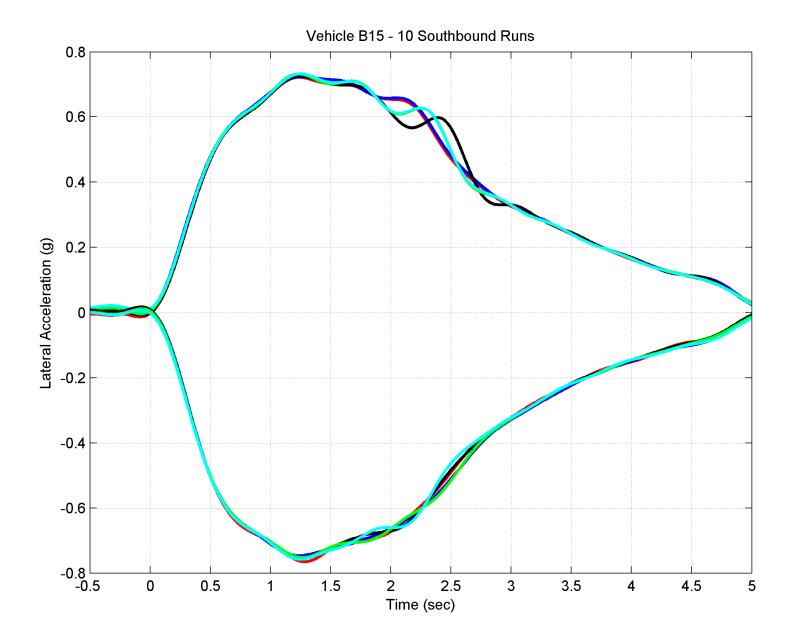
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*Appendix E* Page #7

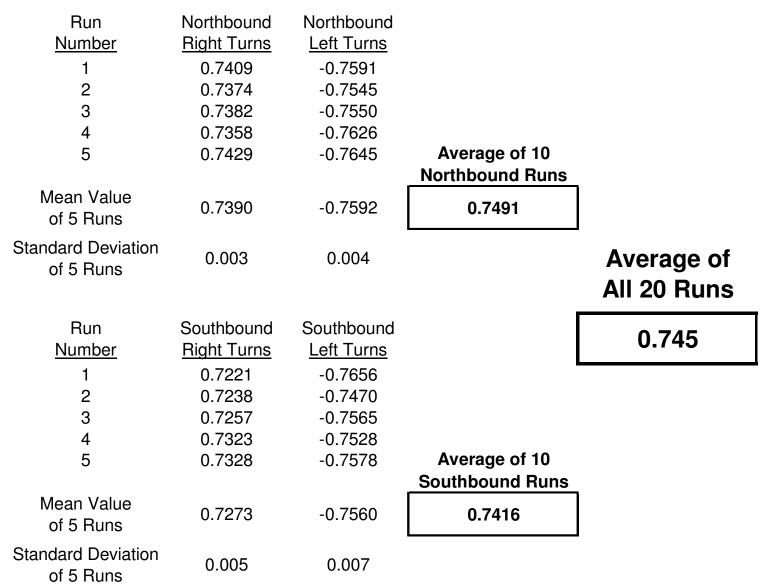


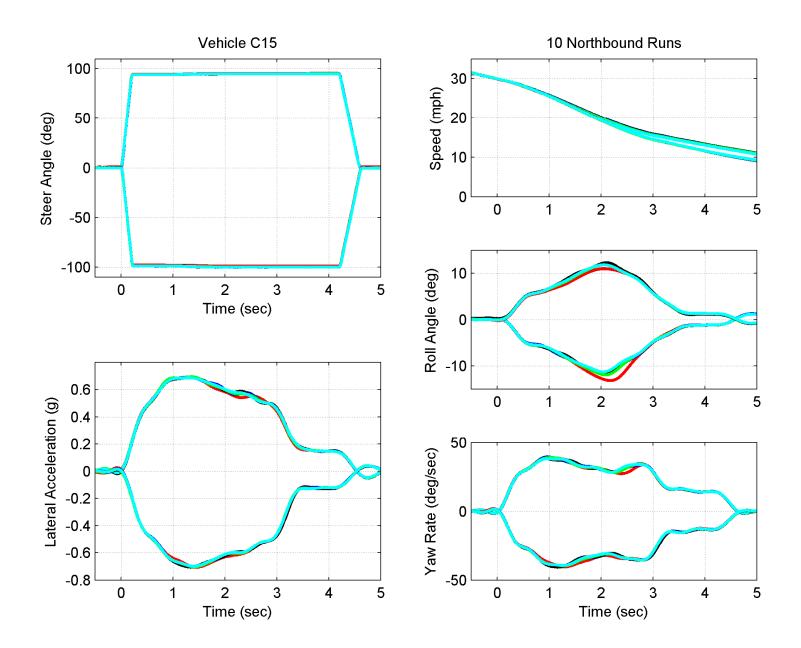
*Appendix E* Page #8



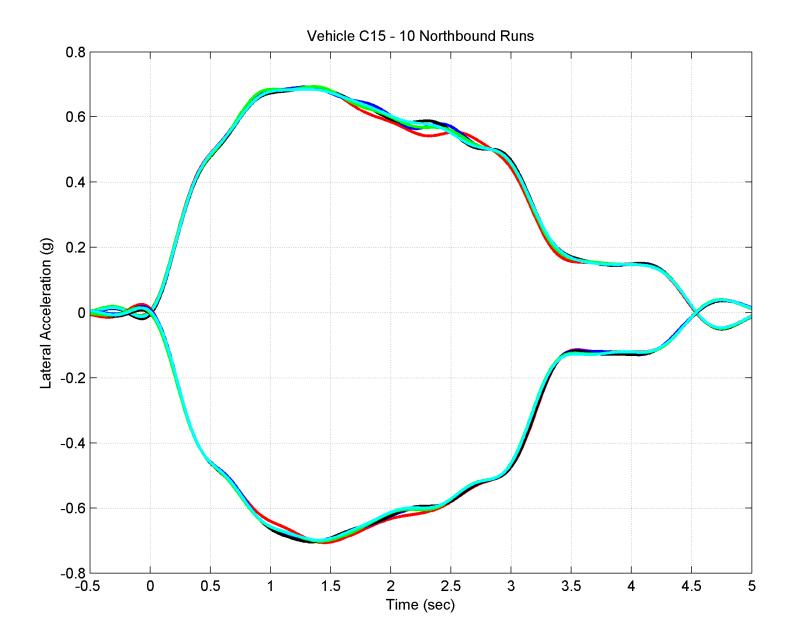
*Appendix E* Page #9

# Vehicle B15

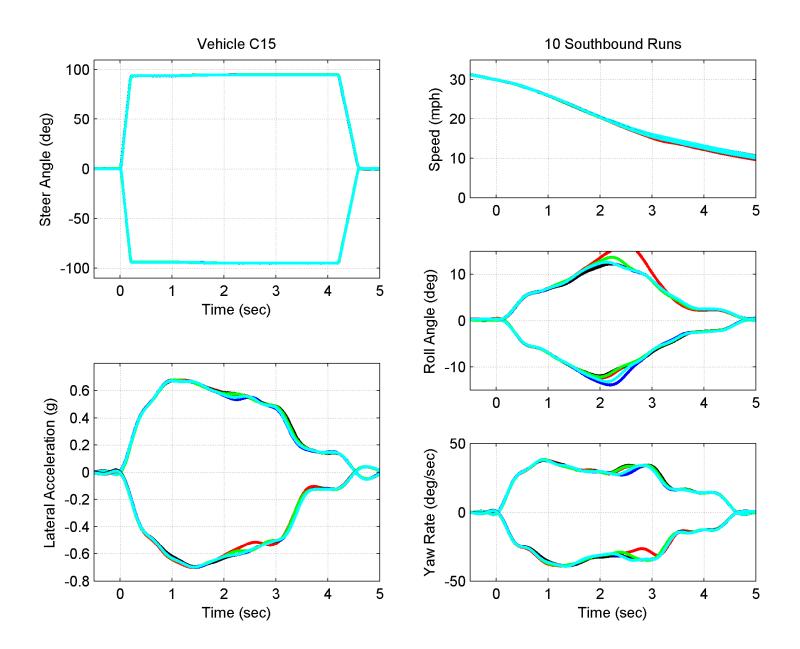




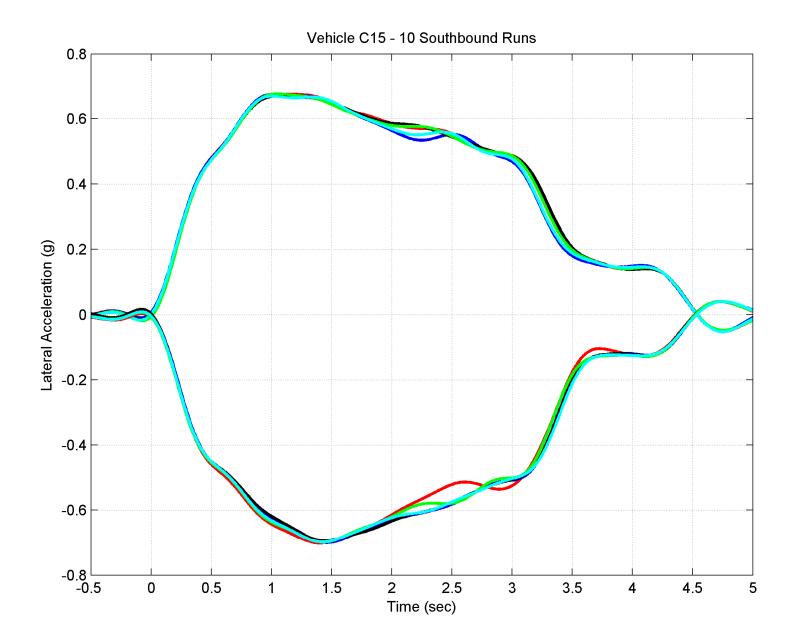
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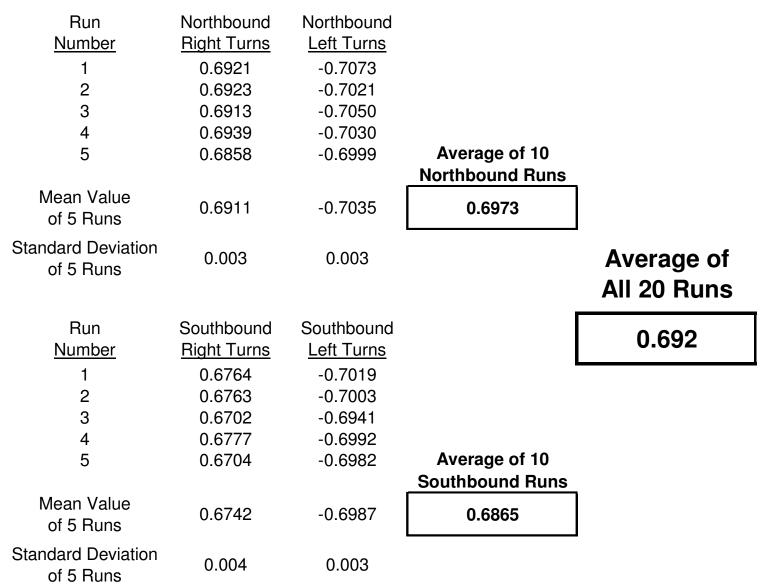


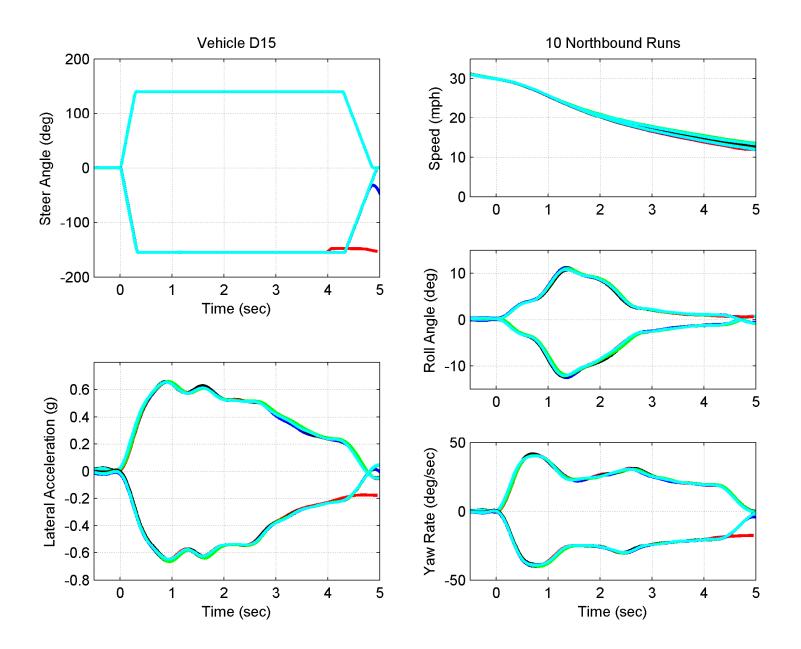
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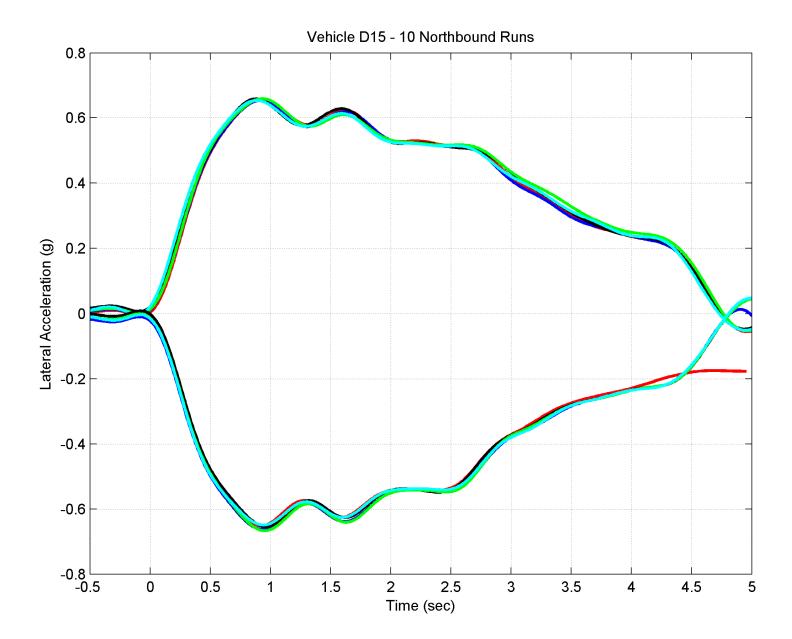
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# Vehicle C15

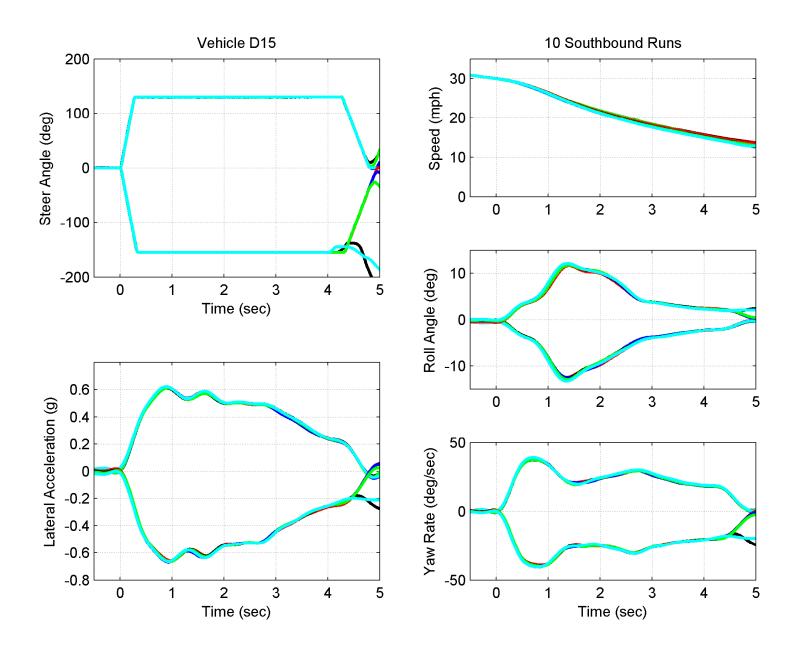




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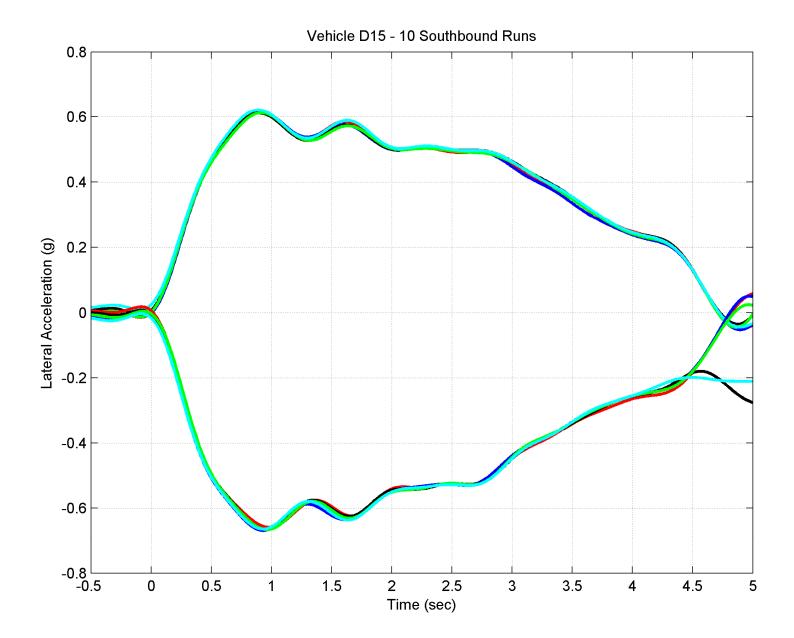


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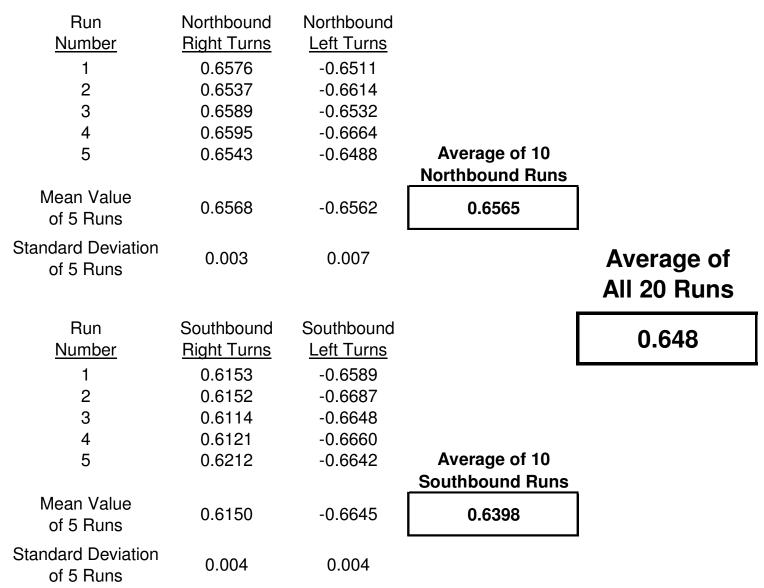
CPSC J-Turn Test Results – Operator, Instrumentation and Outriggers

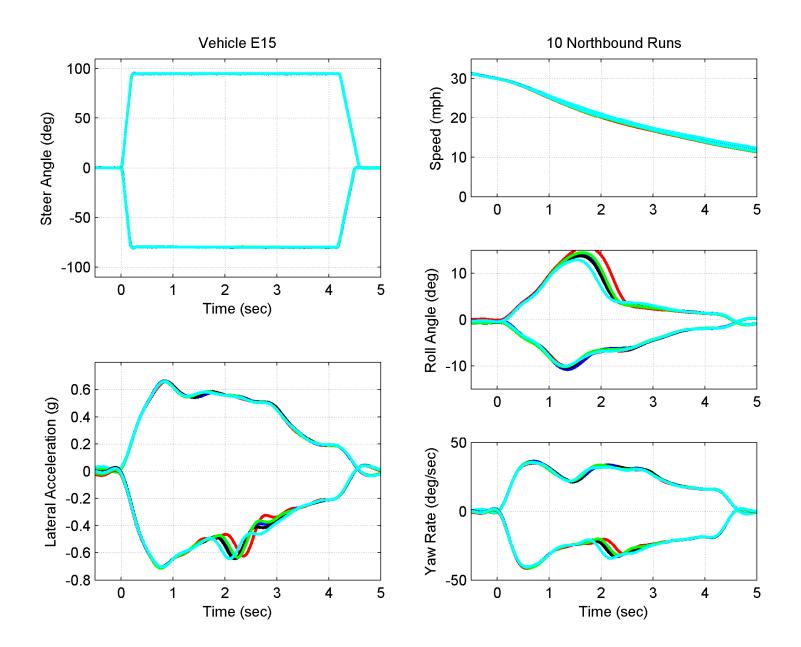
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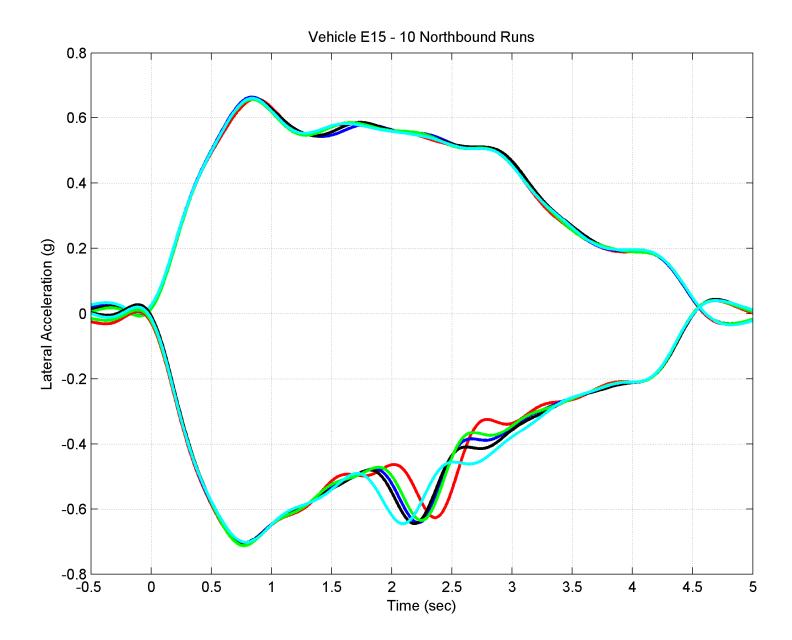
# Vehicle D15



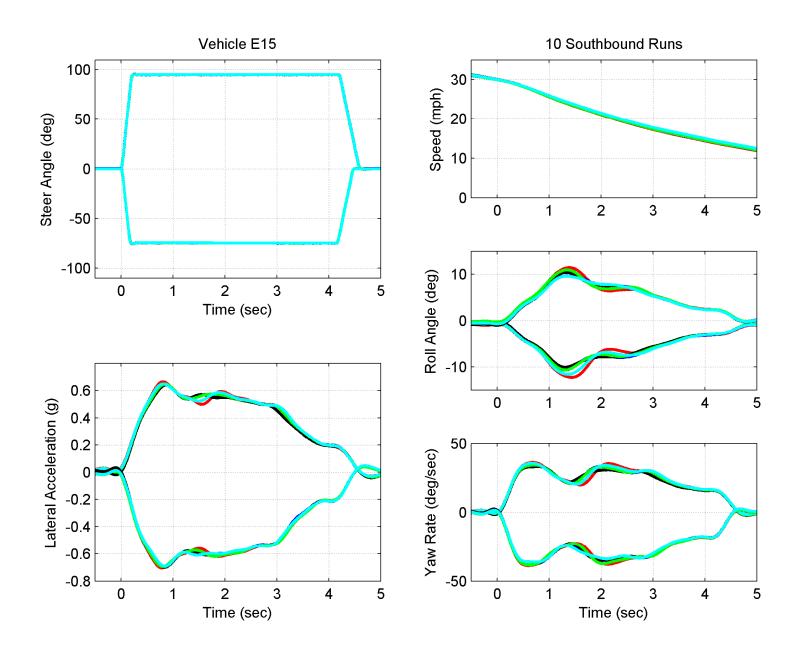


CPSC J-Turn Test Results – Operator, Instrumentation and Outriggers

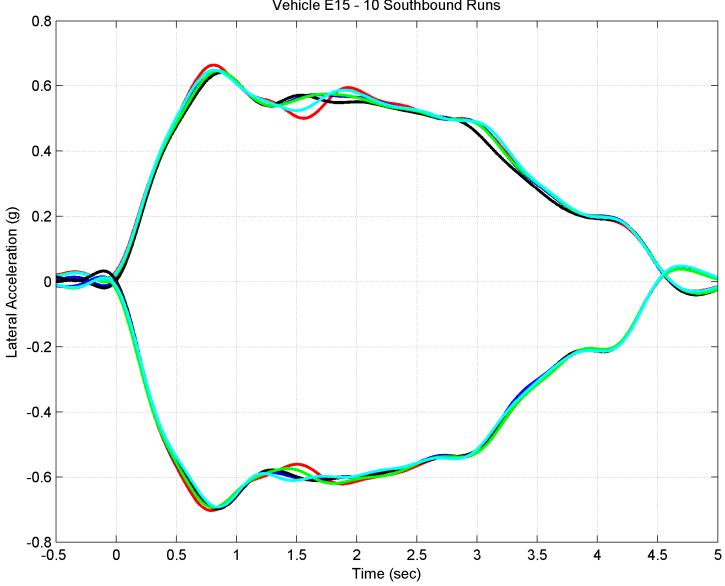
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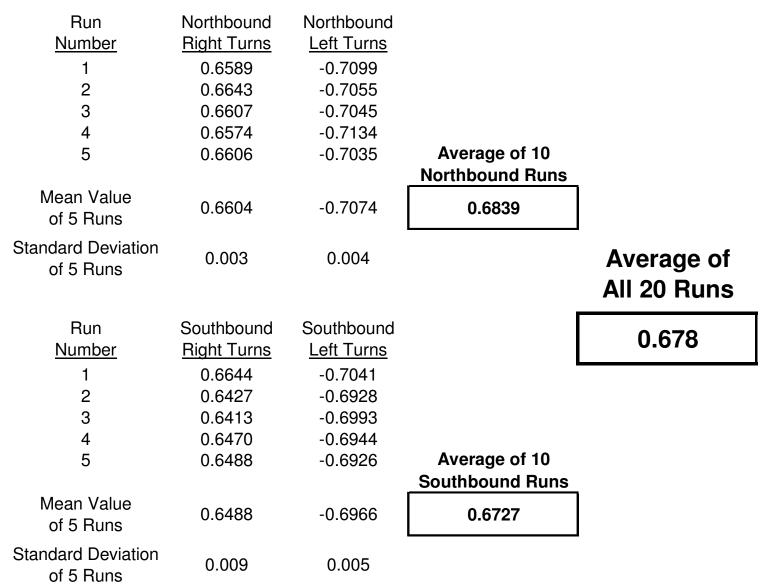
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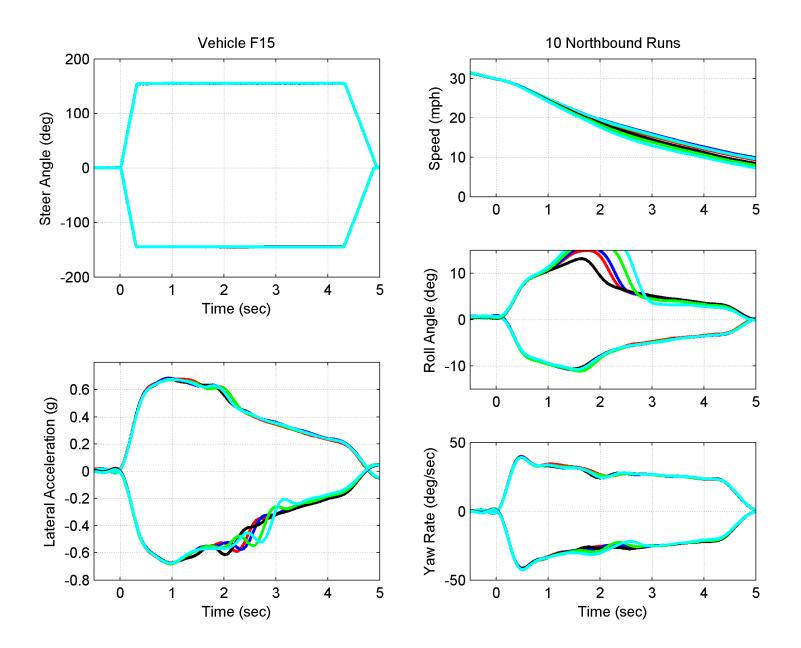


## Vehicle E15 - 10 Southbound Runs

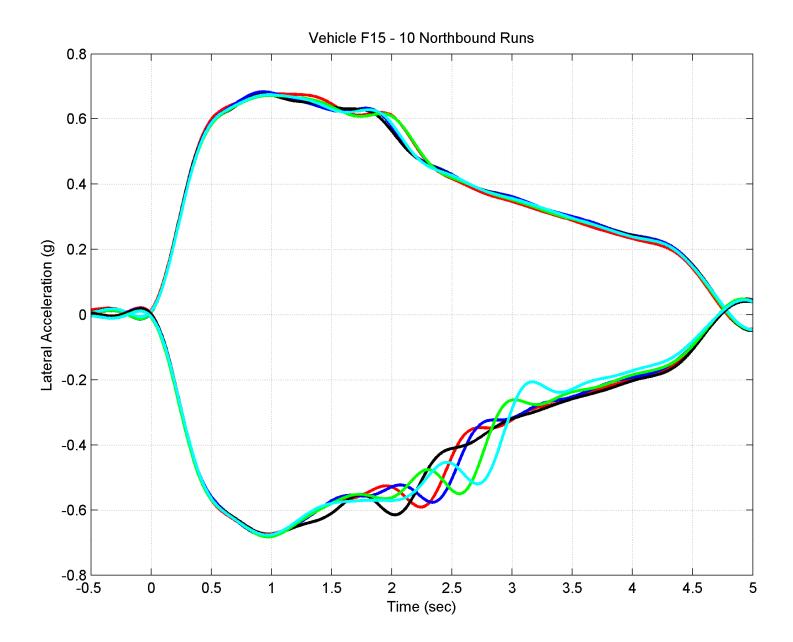
CPSC J-Turn Test Results – Operator, Instrumentation and Outriggers

# Vehicle E15

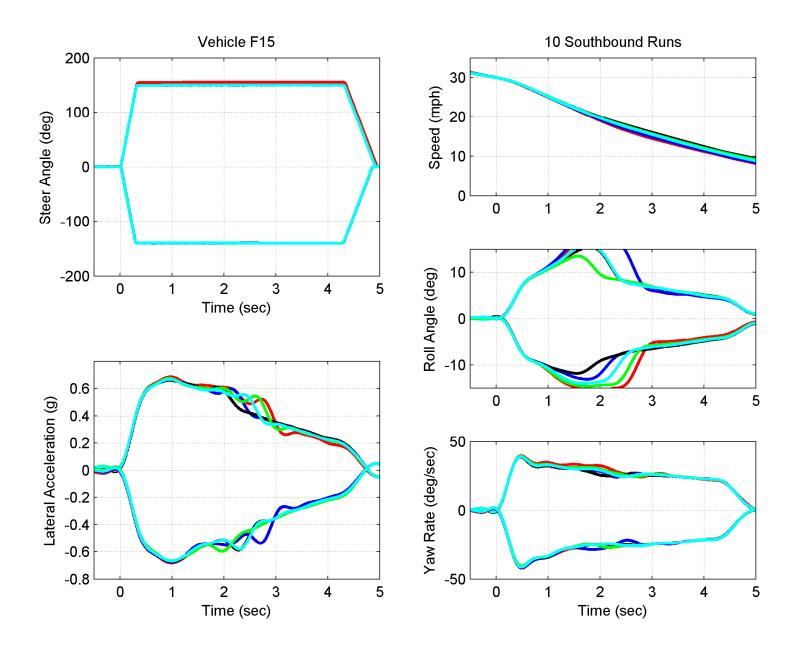




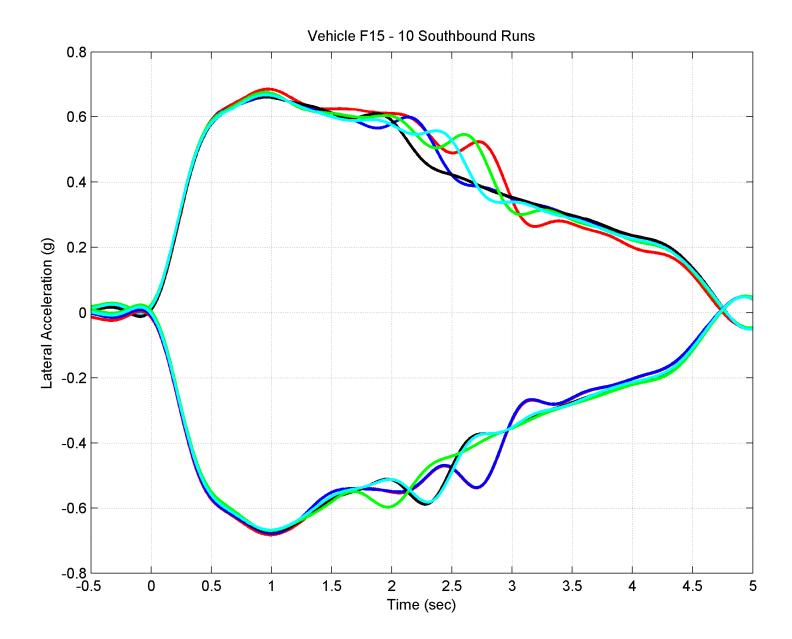
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*Appendix E* Page #27

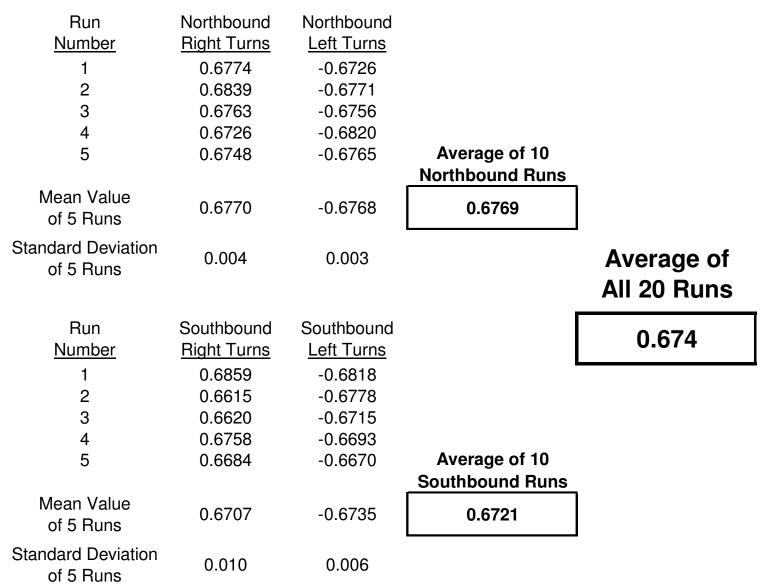


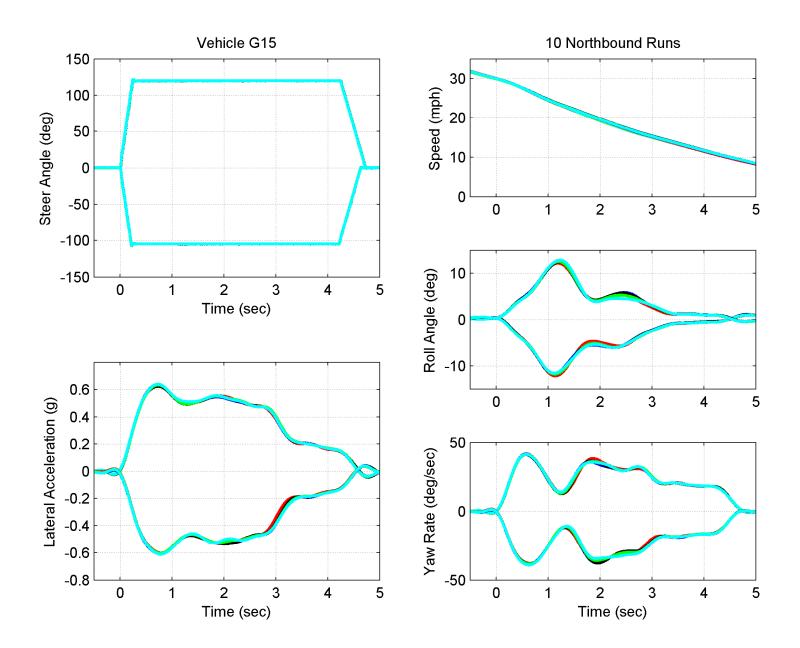
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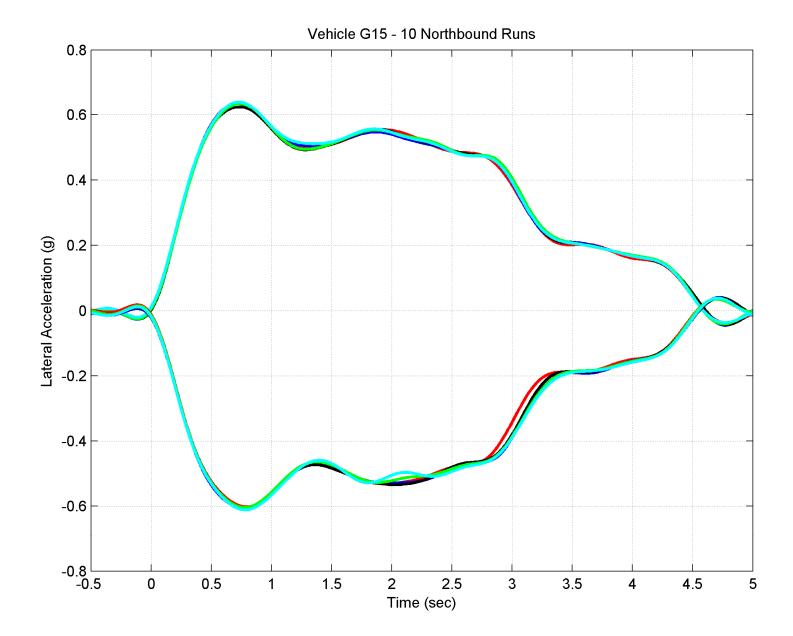
# Vehicle F15



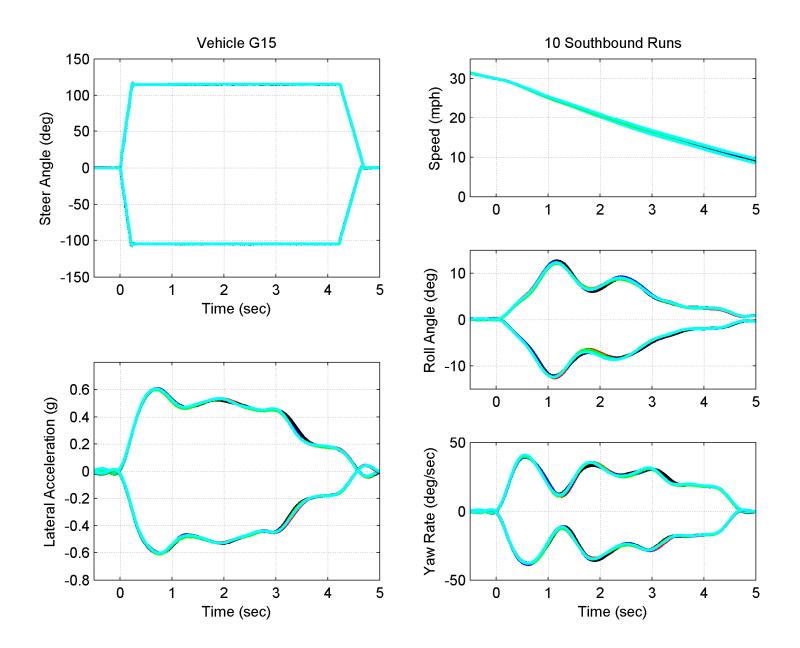


CPSC J-Turn Test Results – Operator, Instrumentation and Outriggers

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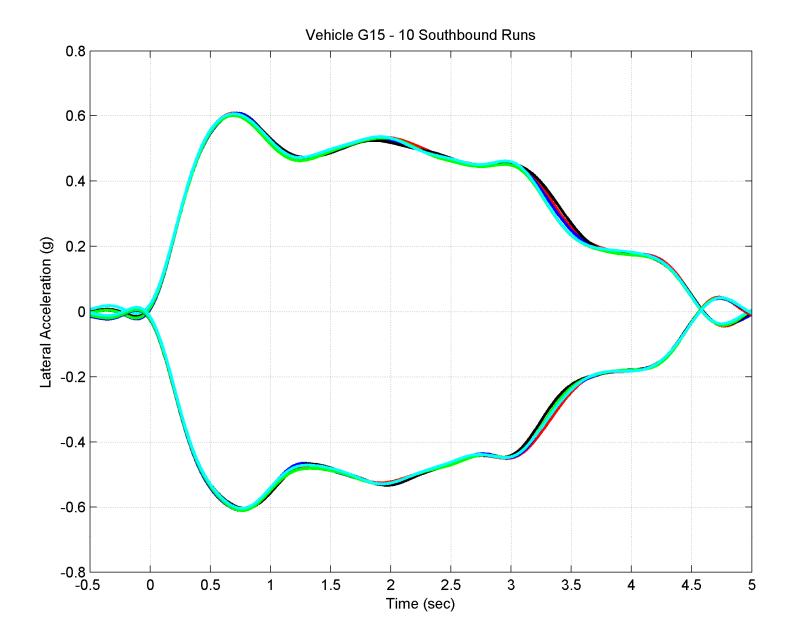


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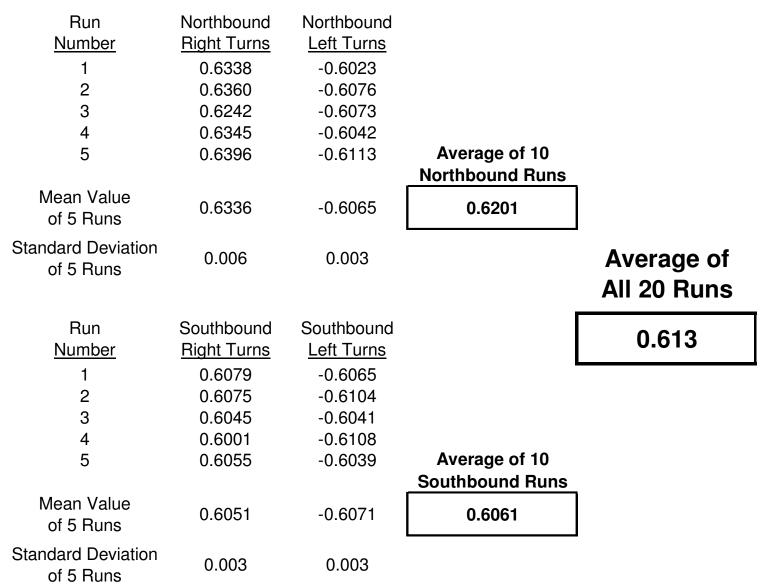
CPSC J-Turn Test Results – Operator, Instrumentation and Outriggers

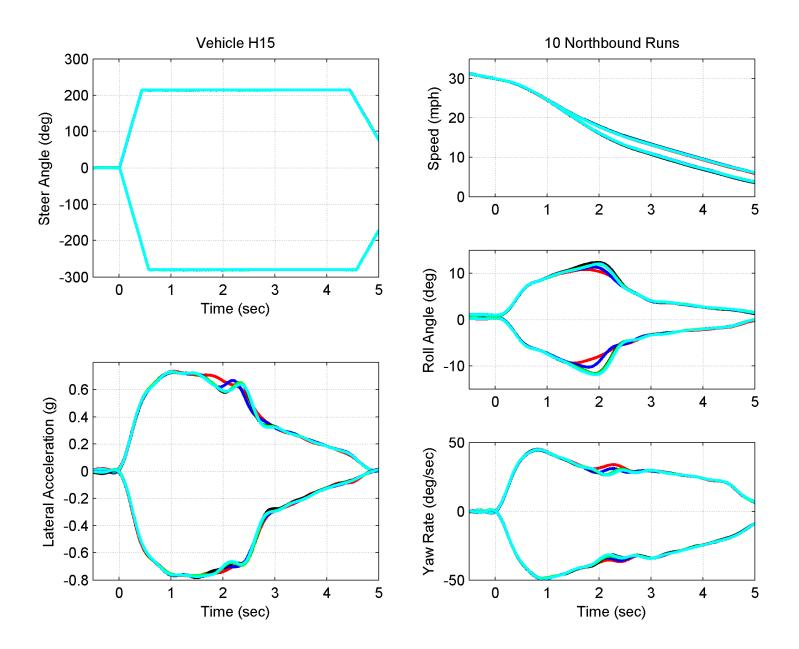
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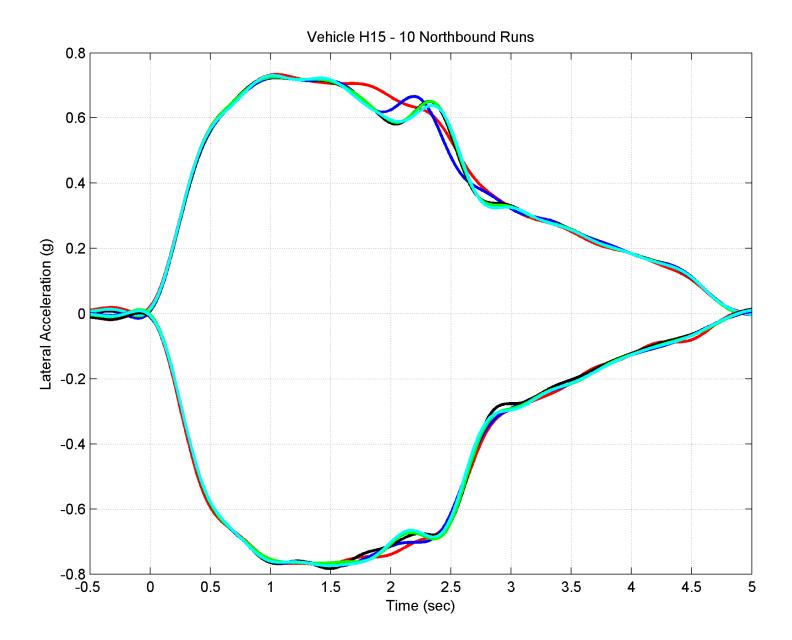
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# Vehicle G15

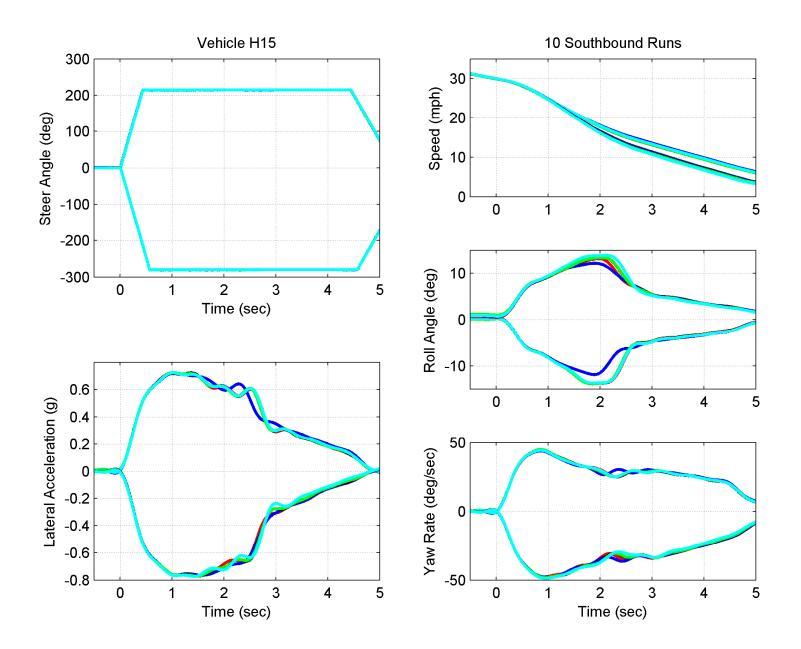




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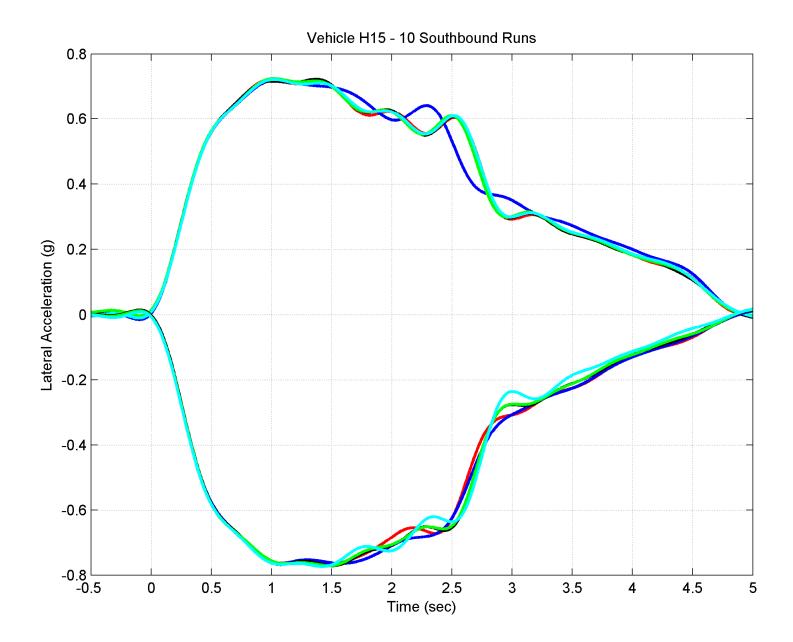


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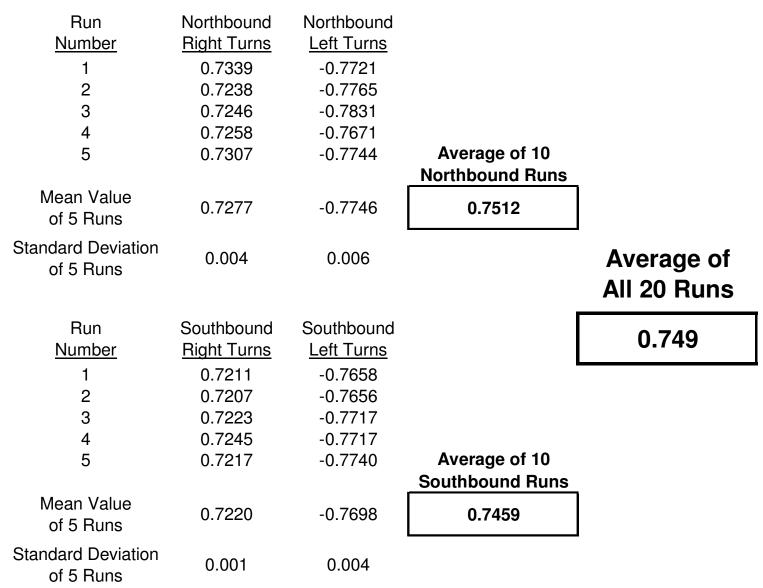
CPSC J-Turn Test Results – Operator, Instrumentation and Outriggers

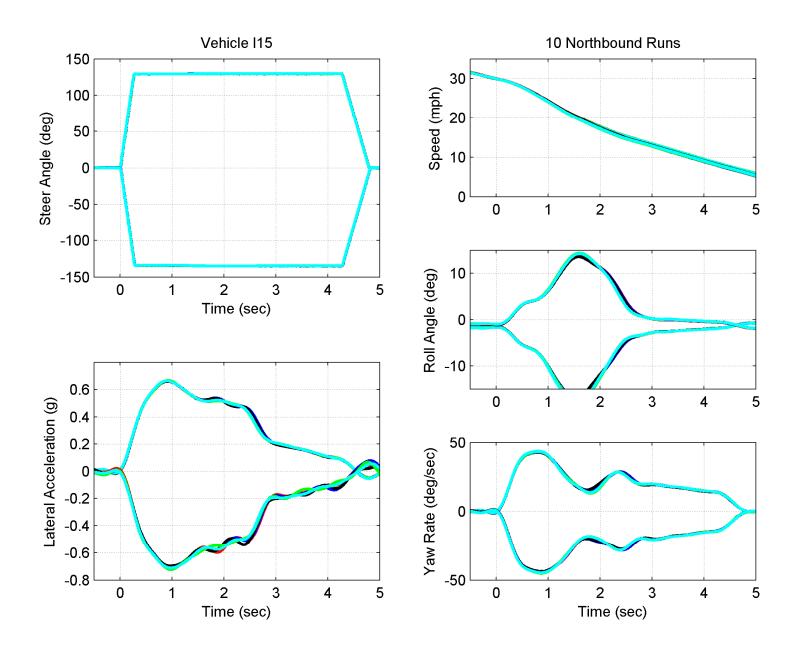
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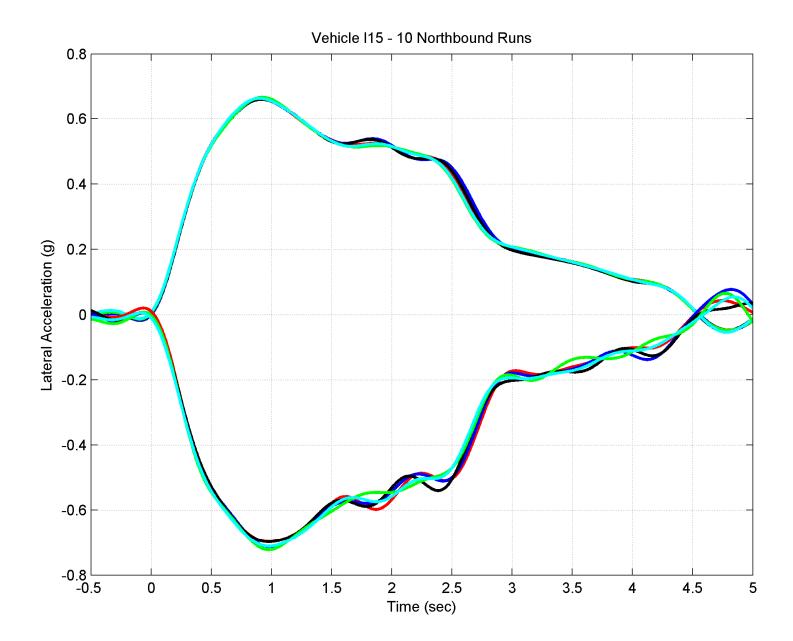
# Vehicle H15



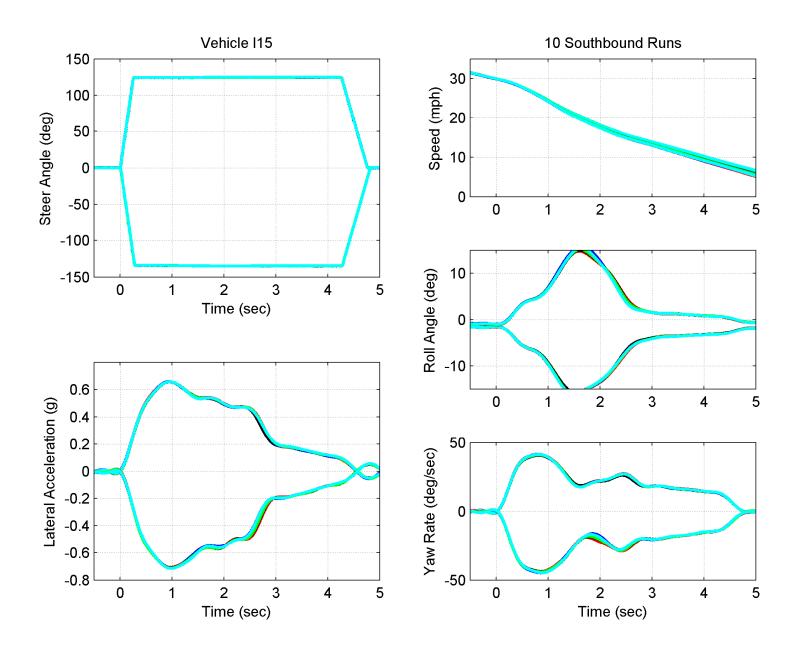


CPSC J-Turn Test Results – Operator, Instrumentation and Outriggers

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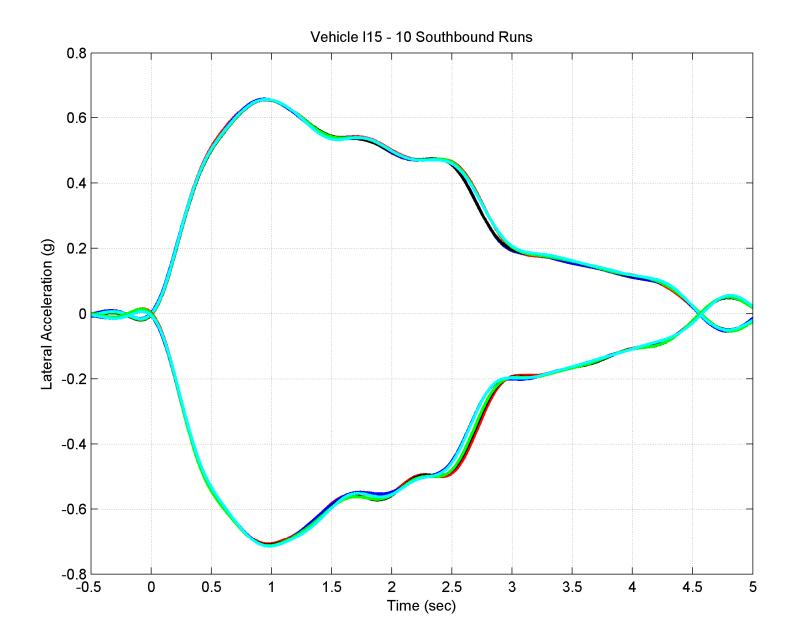


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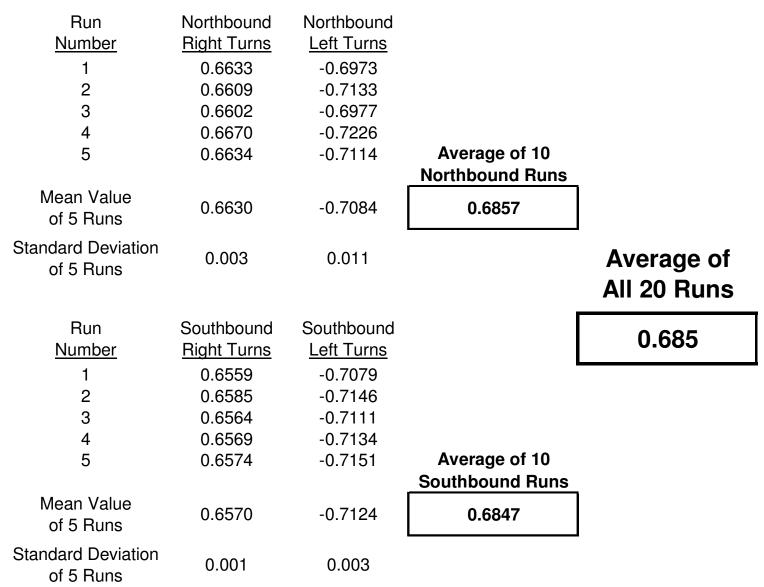
CPSC J-Turn Test Results – Operator, Instrumentation and Outriggers

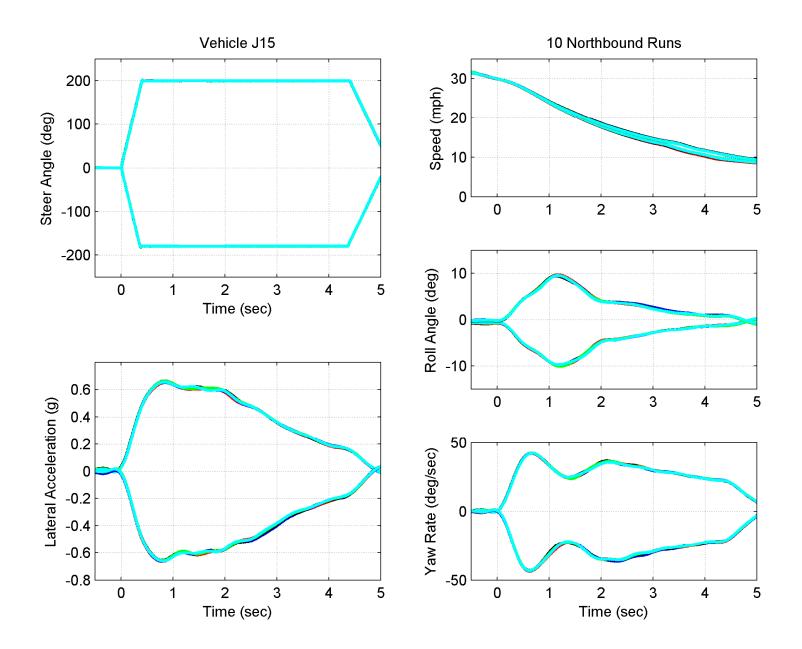
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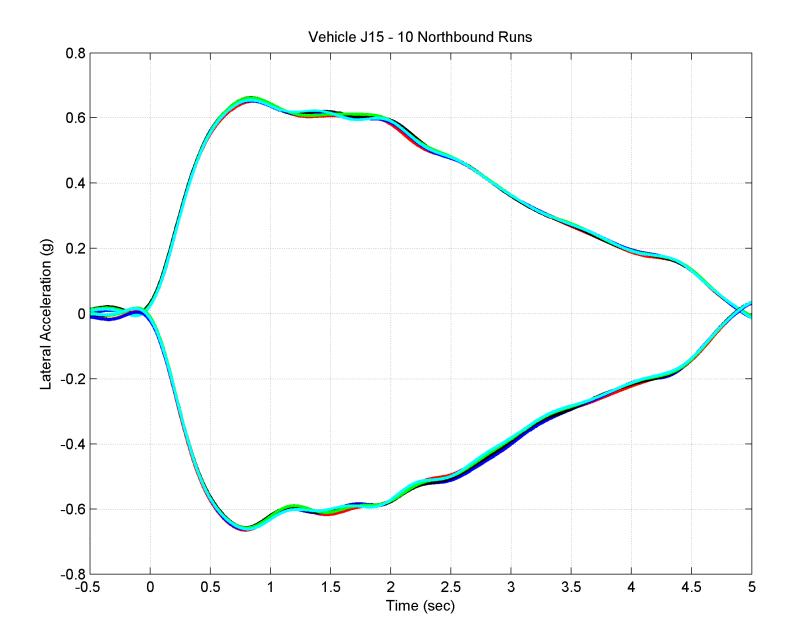
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# Vehicle I15

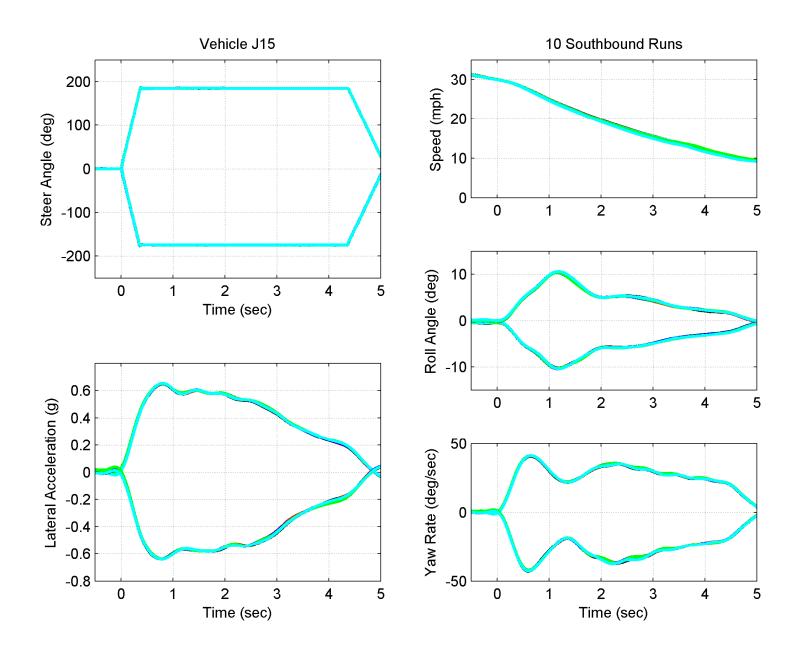




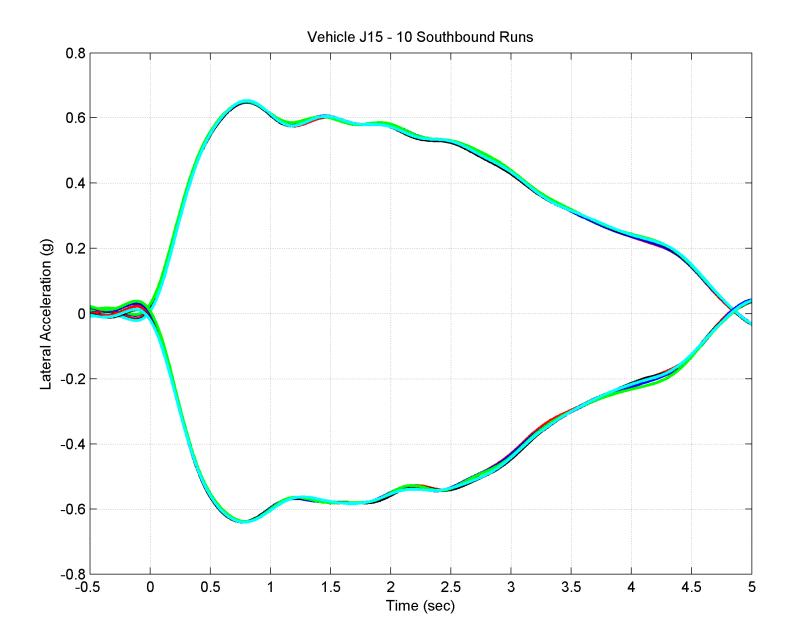
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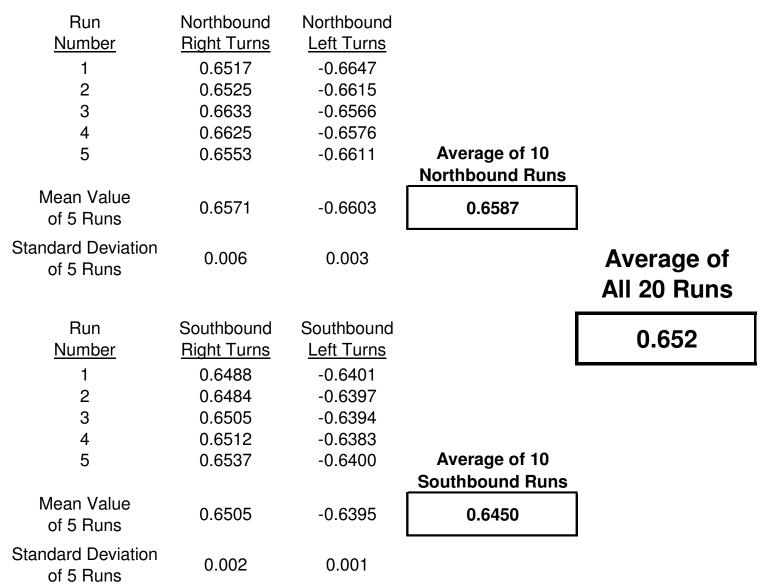


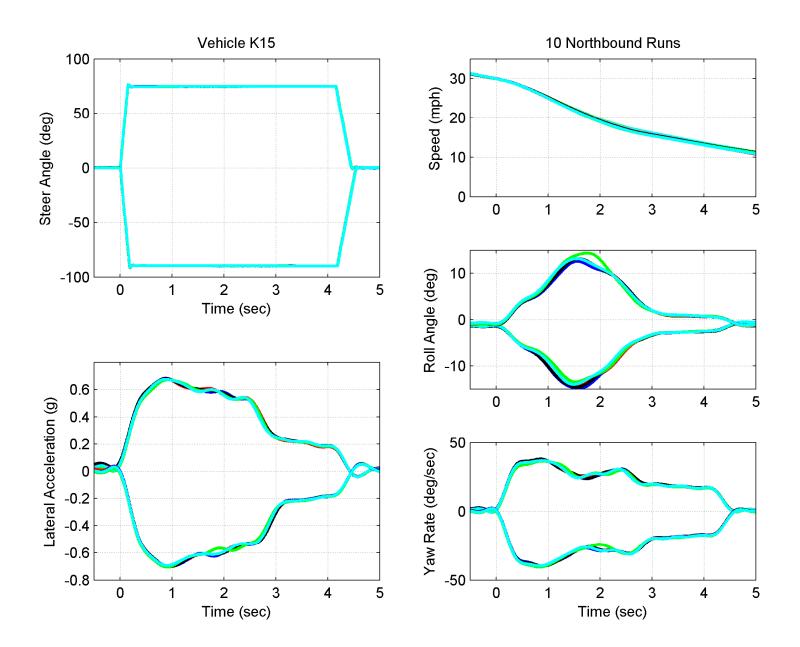
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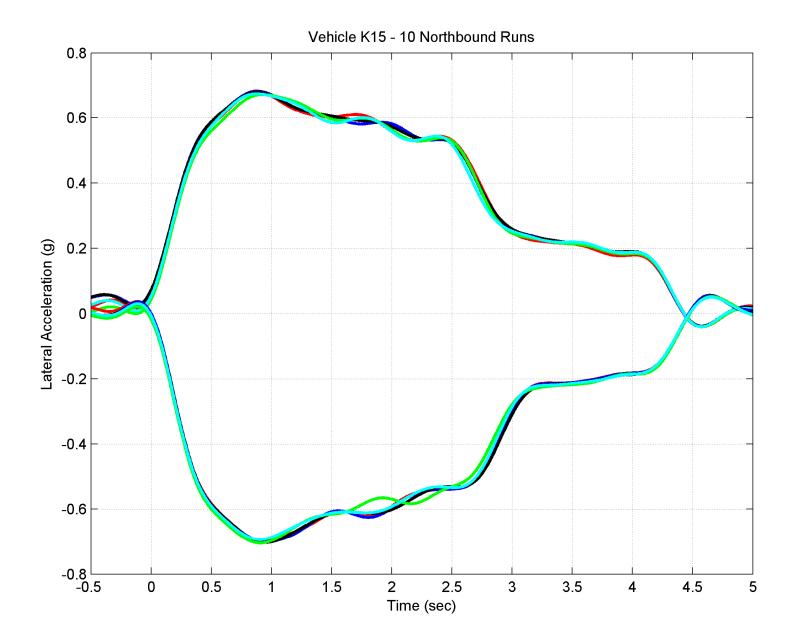
# Vehicle J15



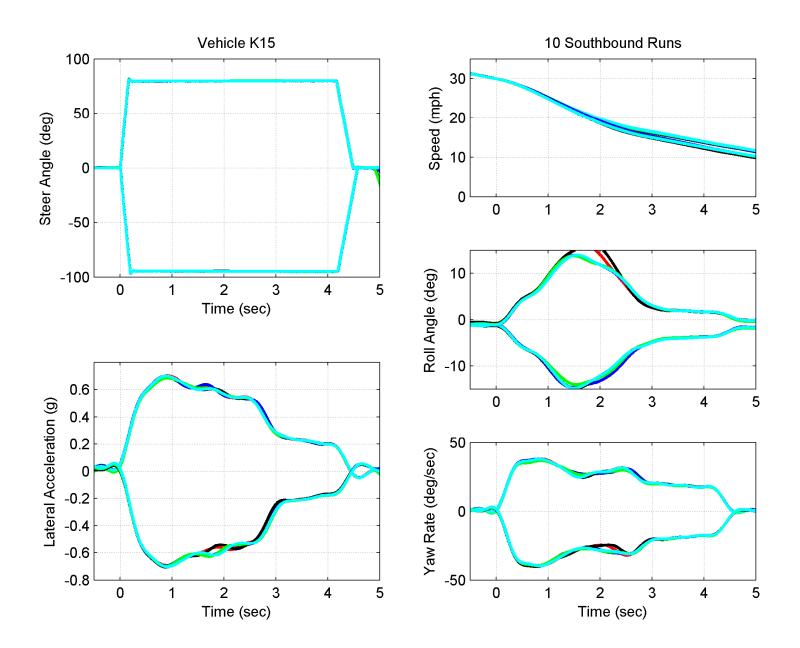


CPSC J-Turn Test Results – Operator, Instrumentation and Outriggers

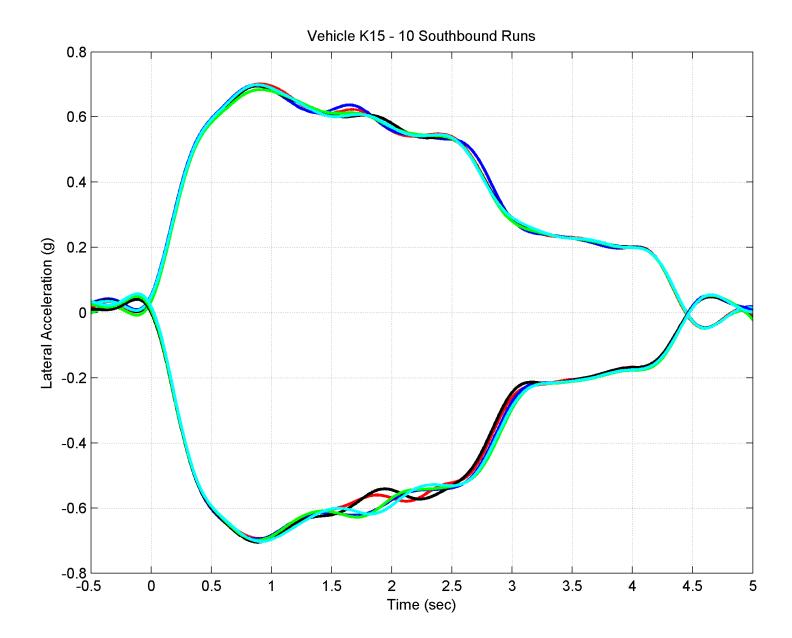
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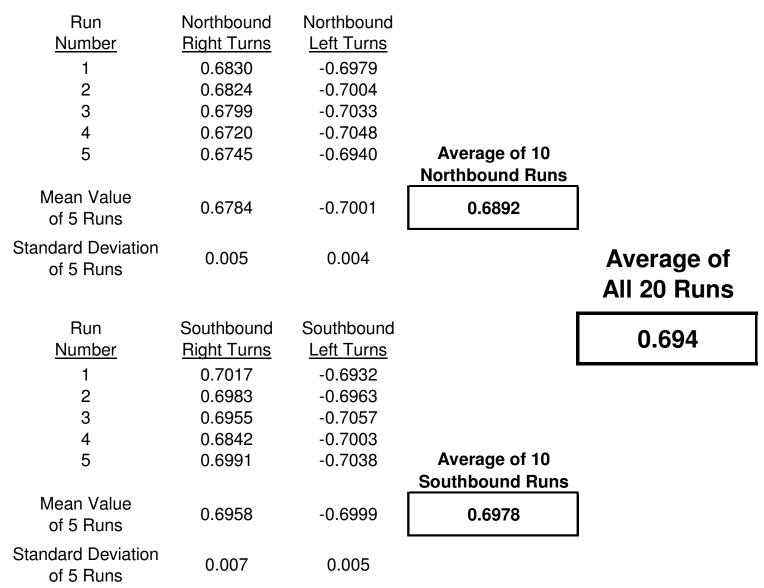


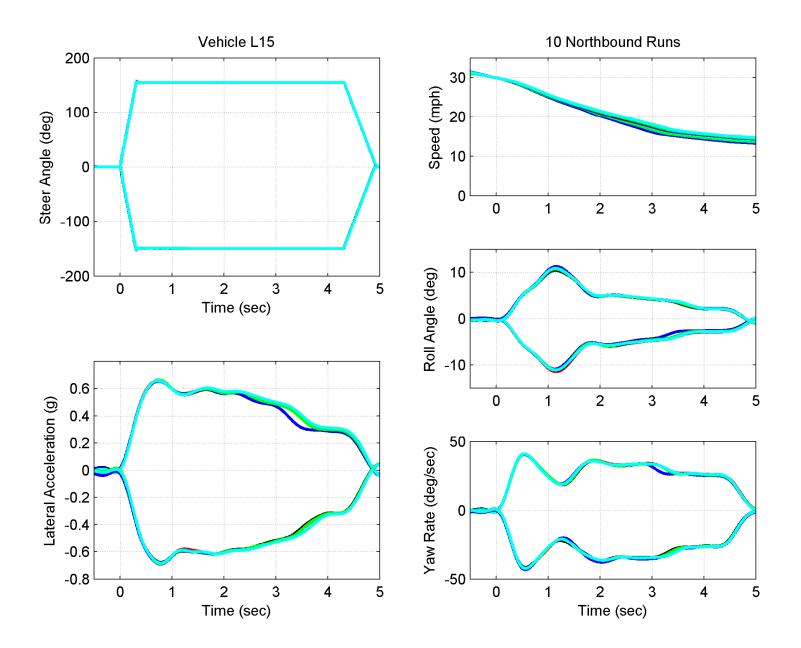
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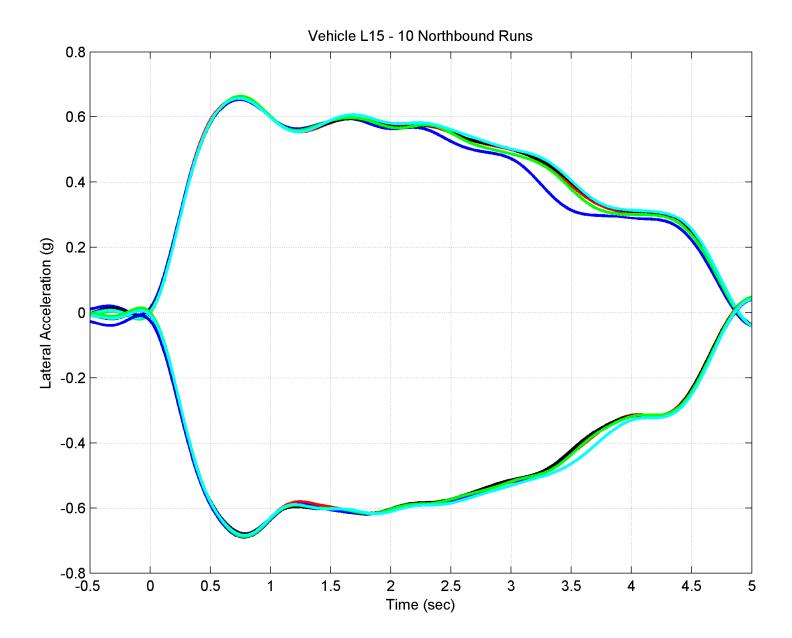
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# Vehicle K15

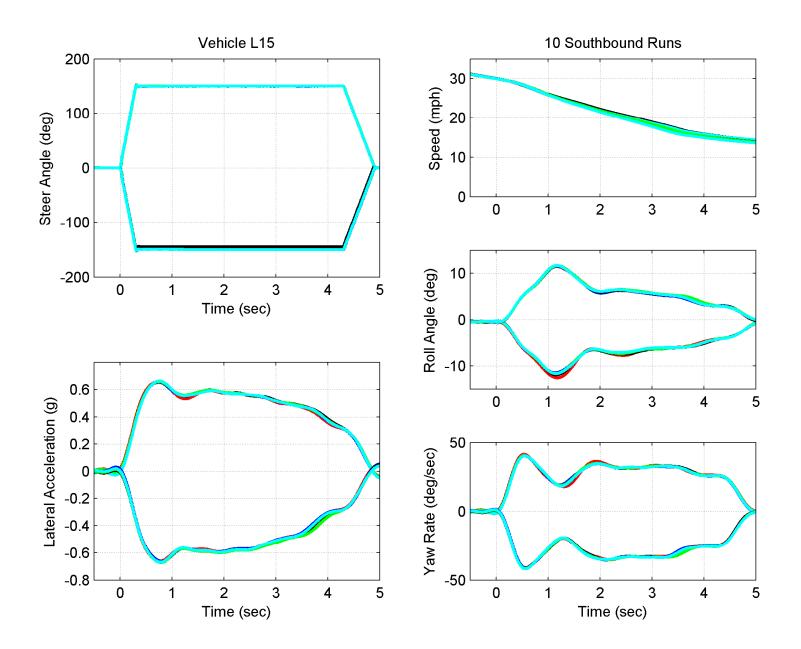




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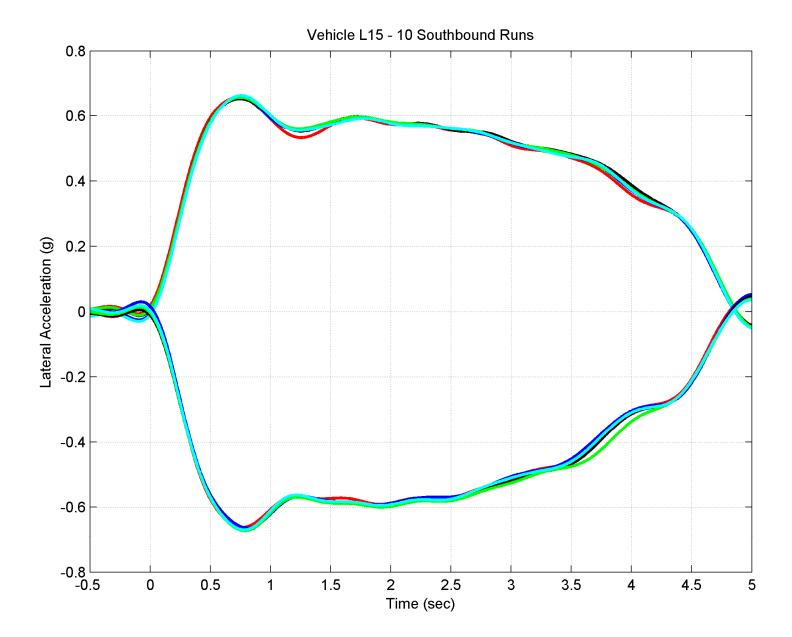


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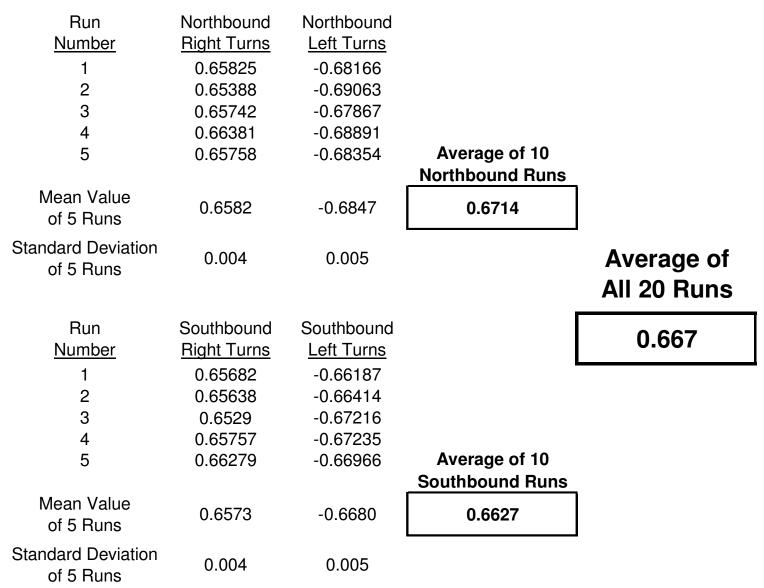
CPSC J-Turn Test Results – Operator, Instrumentation and Outriggers

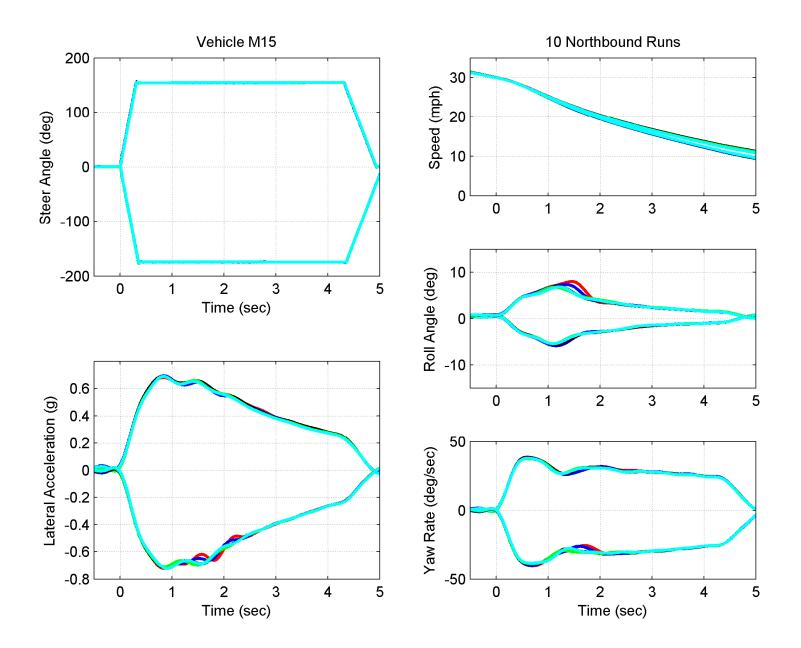
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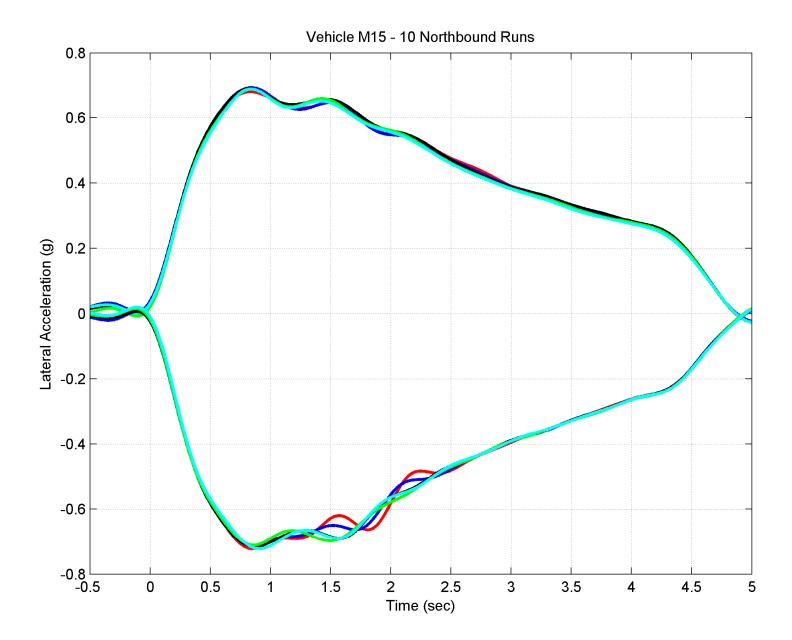
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# Vehicle L15

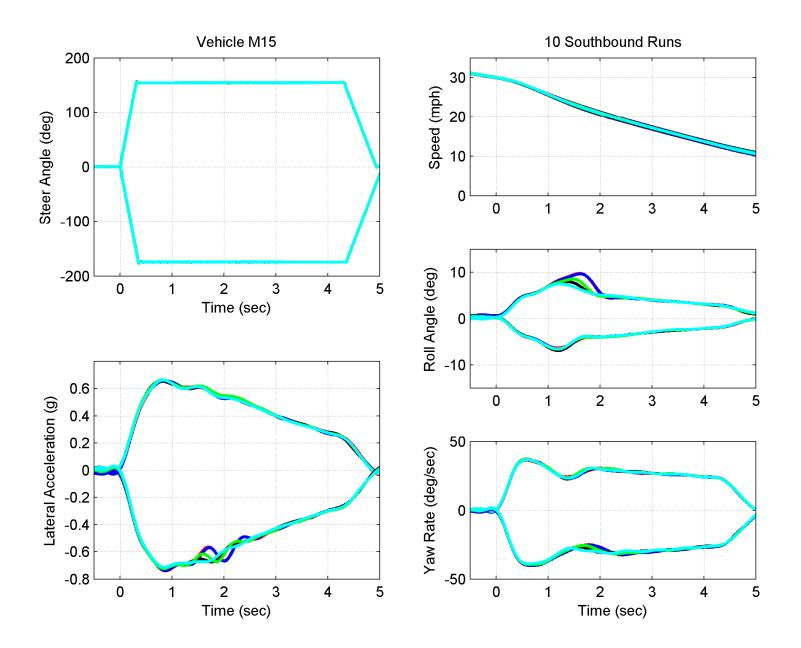




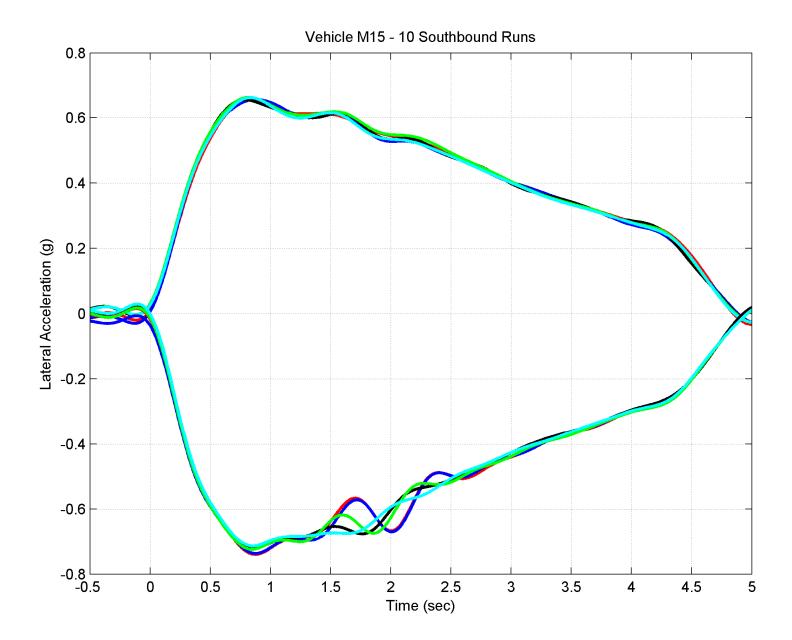
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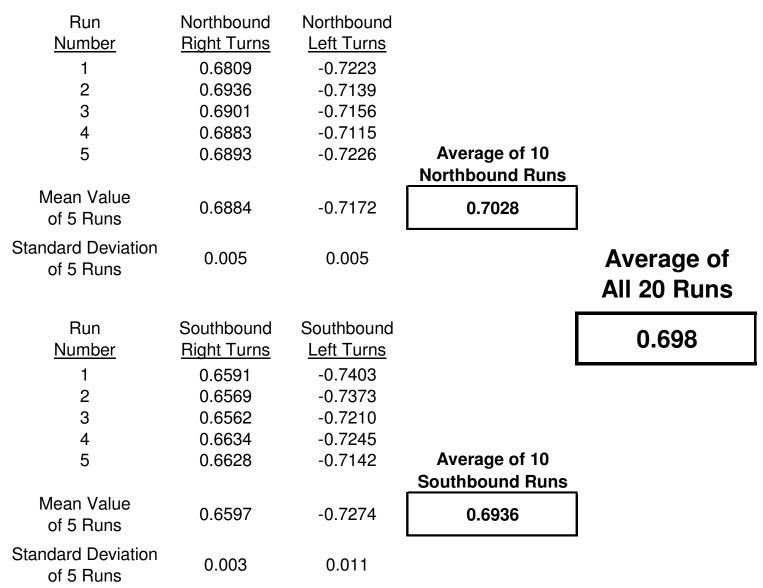


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# Vehicle M15



Steering Magnitudes and Threshold Lateral Accelerations During 30 mph Dropped Throttle J-Turns										
Vehicle	Northbound Runs				Southbound Runs				Average	Average
	Right Steering Angle (deg)	Right Lateral Accel. (g)	Left Steering Angle (deg)	Left Lateral Accel. (g)	Right Steering Angle (deg)	Right Lateral Accel. (g)	Left Steering Angle (deg)	Left Lateral Accel. (g)	Steering Angle (deg)	Lateral Accel. (g)
Vehicle A15	145	0.7368	150	0.7508	140	0.7261	145	0.7377	145.0	0.738
Vehicle B15	355	0.7390	365	0.7592	345	0.7273	330	0.7560	348.8	0.745
Vehicle C15	95	0.6911	100	0.7035	95	0.6742	95	0.6987	96.3	0.692
Vehicle D15	140	0.6568	155	0.6562	130	0.6150	155	0.6645	145.0	0.648
Vehicle E15	95	0.6604	80	0.7074	95	0.6488	75	0.6966	86.3	0.678
Vehicle F15	155	0.6770	145	0.6768	150	0.6707	140	0.6735	147.5	0.674
Vehicle G15	120	0.6336	105	0.6065	115	0.6051	105	0.6071	111.3	0.613
Vehicle H15	215	0.7277	280	0.7746	215	0.7220	280	0.7698	247.5	0.749
Vehicle I15	130	0.6630	135	0.7084	125	0.6570	135	0.7124	131.3	0.685
Vehicle J15	200	0.6571	180	0.6603	185	0.6505	175	0.6395	185.0	0.652
Vehicle K15	75	0.6784	90	0.7001	80	0.6958	95	0.6999	85.0	0.694
Vehicle L15	155	0.6582	150	0.6847	150	0.6573	148	0.6680	150.8	0.667
Vehicle M15	155	0.6884	175	0.7172	155	0.6597	175	0.7274	165.0	0.698

