

MASH Test 3-11 on the T131RC Bridge Rail





Bryan, TX 77807

Test Report No. 9-1002-12-1

Cooperative Research Program

TEXAS A&M TRANSPORTATION INSTITUTE
THE TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY SYSTEM
COLLEGE STATION, TEXAS

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

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16. Abstract

Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) currently uses the TxDOT Type T101RC Bridge Rail, a steel post and beam bridge rail anchored to the top of concrete curbs. The T101RC Bridge Rail is 27 inches in height and can be anchored to the top of concrete curbs of varying heights. The heights of the posts and the number of bridge rail elements vary depending on the height of the concrete curb. The posts are anchored to the curb using four adhesive anchors.

Based on crash testing of similar rail designs of the same height, the researchers believed that the TxDOT Type T101RC Bridge Rail would not meet the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) Manual for Assessing Safety Hardware (*MASH*) Test Level 3 (TL-3) criteria. The purpose of this portion of the project was to design and crash test a modified design of the TxDOT T101RC Bridge Rail that would meet the strength and safety performance criteria for TL-3 of *MASH*. A new bridge rail was developed and tested for this project.

The TxDOT T131RC Bridge Rail met all the strength and safety performance criteria of *MASH*. This bridge rail is recommended for implementation on new or retrofit railing applications.

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MASH TEST 3-11 ON THE T131RC BRIDGE RAIL

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DISCLAIMER

This research was performed in cooperation with the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). The contents of this report reflect the views of the authors, who are responsible for the facts and the accuracy of the data presented herein. The contents do not necessarily reflect the official view or policies of the FHWA or TxDOT. This report does not constitute a standard, specification, or regulation, and its contents are not intended for construction, bidding, or permit purposes. In addition, the above listed agencies assume no liability for its contents or use thereof. The United States Government and the State of Texas do not endorse products or manufacturers. Trade or manufacturers' names appear herein solely because they are considered essential to the object of this report. The engineer in charge of the project was Roger P. Bligh, P.E. (Texas, #78550).

TTI PROVING GROUND DISCLAIMER

The results of the crash testing reported herein apply only to the article being tested.

ACCREDITED ISO 17025 Laboratory

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
LIST	OF FIGURES	ix
LIST	OF TABLES	x
CHAP	PTER 1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	INTRODUCTION	1
1.2	BACKGROUND	1
1.3	OBJECTIVES/SCOPE OF RESEARCH	1
CHAP	PTER 2. SYSTEM DETAILS	3
2.1		
2.2		
CHAP	PTER 3. TEST REQUIREMENTS AND EVALUATION CRITERIA	7
3.1	CRASH TEST MATRIX	
3.2	EVALUATION CRITERIA	7
CHAP	PTER 4. CRASH TEST PROCEDURES	9
4.1	TEST FACILITY	9
4.2	VEHICLE TOW AND GUIDANCE PROCEDURES	9
4.3	DATA ACQUISITION SYSTEMS	9
4	.3.1 Vehicle Instrumentation and Data Processing	9
4	Anthropomorphic Dummy Instrumentation	10
4	Photographic Instrumentation and Data Processing	10
CHAP	PTER 5. CRASH TEST RESULTS	11
5.1	TEST DESIGNATION AND ACTUAL IMPACT CONDITIONS	11
5.2	TEST VEHICLE	11
5.3	WEATHER CONDITIONS	11
5.4	TEST DESCRIPTION	
5.5	DAMAGE TO TEST INSTALLATION	14
5.6	VEHICLE DAMAGE	
5.7	OCCUPANT RISK FACTORS	14
CHAP	PTER 6. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	21
6.1	ASSESSMENT OF TEST RESULTS	21
6	5.1.1 Structural Adequacy	21
6	5.1.2 Occupant Risk	
6	5.1.3 Vehicle Trajectory	
	NCLUSIONS	
СНАР	PTER 7. IMPLEMENTATION STATEMENT	25

TABLE OF CONTENTS (CONTINUED)

	Page
REFERENCES	27
APPENDIX A. DETAILS OF THE T131RC BRIDGE RAIL	29
APPENDIX B. CERTIFICATION DOCUMENTATION	39
APPENDIX C. TEST VEHICLE PROPERTIES AND INFORMATION	47
APPENDIX D. SEQUENTIAL PHOTOGRAPHS	51
APPENDIX E. VEHICLE ANGULAR DISPLACEMENTS AND ACCELERATIONS	55

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
Figure 2.1.	Layout of the T131RC Bridge Rail Installation.	4
Figure 2.2.	Details of the T131RC Bridge Rail Installation	
Figure 2.3.	T131RC Bridge Rail Installation before Test No. 490022-1	6
Figure 5.1.	Vehicle/Installation Geometrics for Test No. 490022-1	12
Figure 5.2.	Vehicle before Test No. 490022-1.	13
Figure 5.3.	Vehicle/Installation after Test No. 490022-1	15
Figure 5.4.	Installation after Test No. 490022-1.	16
Figure 5.5.	Vehicle after Test No. 490022-1	17
Figure 5.6.	Interior of Vehicle after Test No. 490022-1.	18
Figure 5.7.	Summary of Results for MASH Test 3-11 on the T131RC Bridge Rail	19
Figure D1.	Sequential Photographs for Test No. 490022-1 (Field Side of Bridge Rail).	51
Figure D2.	Sequential Photographs for Test No. 490022-1 (Frontal View).	53
Figure E1.	Vehicle Angular Displacements for Test No. 490022-1	55
Figure E2.	Vehicle Longitudinal Accelerometer Trace for Test No. 490022-1	
	(Accelerometer Located at Center of Gravity).	56
Figure E3.	Vehicle Lateral Accelerometer Trace for Test No. 490022-1	
	(Accelerometer Located at Center of Gravity).	57
Figure E4.	Vehicle Vertical Accelerometer Trace for Test No. 490022-1	
	(Accelerometer Located at Center of Gravity).	58
Figure E5.	Vehicle Longitudinal Accelerometer Trace for Test No. 490022-1	
	(Accelerometer Located Rear of Center of Gravity).	59
Figure E6.	Vehicle Lateral Accelerometer Trace for Test No. 490022-1	
	(Accelerometer Located Rear of Center of Gravity).	60
Figure E7.	Vehicle Vertical Accelerometer Trace for Test No. 490022-1	
	(Accelerometer Located Rear of Center of Gravity).	61

LIST OF TABLES

Table		Page
Table 6.1.	Performance Evaluation Summary for <i>MASH</i> Test 3-11 on the	
	T131RC Bridge Rail	23
Table C1.	Vehicle Properties for Test No. 490022-1	47
Table C2.	Vertical CG Measurements for Test No. 490022-1.	
Table C3.	Exterior Crush Measurements for Test No. 490022-1.	49
Table C4.	Occupant Compartment Measurements for Test No. 490022-1	50

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This project was set up to provide the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) with a mechanism to quickly and effectively evaluate high-priority issues related to roadside safety devices. Roadside safety devices shield motorists from roadside hazards such as non-traversable terrain and fixed objects. To maintain the desired level of safety for the motoring public, these safety devices must be designed to accommodate a variety of site conditions, placement locations, and a changing vehicle fleet. Periodically, there is a need to assess the compliance of existing safety devices with current vehicle testing criteria and develop new devices that address identified needs.

Under this project, roadside safety issues are identified and prioritized for investigation. Each roadside safety issue is addressed with a separate work plan, and the results are summarized in individual test reports.

TxDOT currently uses a steel post and beam bridge rail that is anchored to the top of concrete curbs. This bridge rail is called the TxDOT Type T101RC Bridge Rail. The T101RC is 27 inches in height and can be anchored to the top of concrete curbs of varying heights. The heights of the posts and the number of bridge rail elements vary depending on the height of the concrete curb. The posts are anchored to the curb using four adhesive anchors. Based on crash testing of similar rail designs of the same height, the TxDOT Type T101RC Bridge Rail does not meet the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) *Manual for Assessing Safety Hardware (MASH) (I)*. The purpose of this portion of the project was to design and crash test a modified design of the TxDOT T101RC Bridge Rail that would meet the strength and safety performance criteria for Test Level 3 (TL-3) of *MASH*.

1.2 BACKGROUND

AASHTO published *MASH* in October 2009. *MASH* supersedes *National Cooperative Highway Research Program (NCHRP) Report 350 (2)* as the recommended guidance for the safety performance evaluation of roadside safety features.

1.3 OBJECTIVES/SCOPE OF RESEARCH

The purpose of this project was to design and crash test a modified design of the TxDOT T101RC Bridge Rail that would meet the strength and safety performance criteria for TL-3 of *MASH*

CHAPTER 2. SYSTEM DETAILS

2.1 TEST ARTICLE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

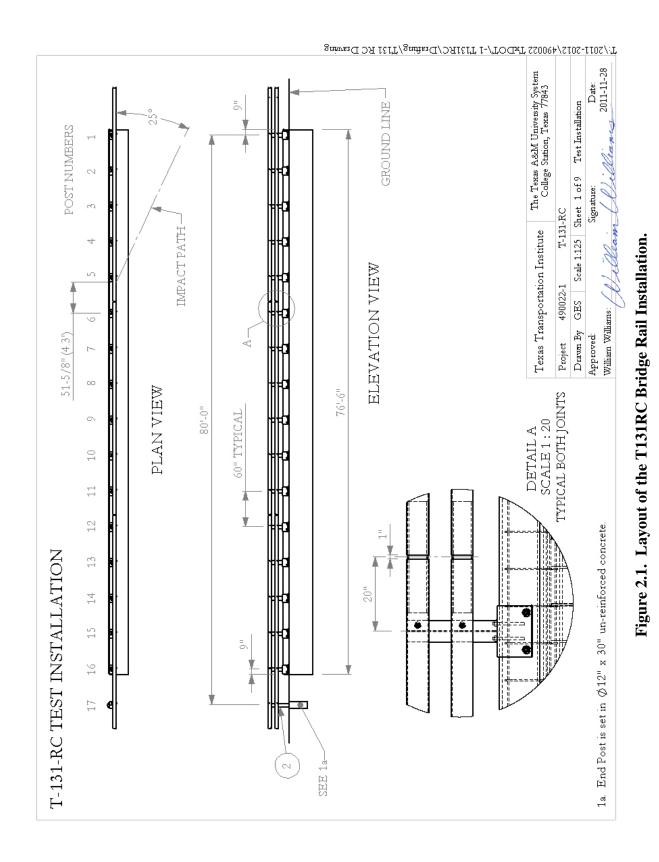
The TxDOT T131RC Bridge Rail consists of two tubular steel rail elements supported by W6×20 steel posts. The overall length of the test installation was 80 ft and consisted of 16 posts spaced on 5 ft centers. The total height of the bridge rail is 36 inches above the pavement surface. The steel bridge rail was anchored to an 8-inch wide × 11-inch high cast in place concrete curb. The concrete curb was anchored to a cast-in-place 8-inch thick concrete deck cantilever. The width of the cantilever was 20.75 inches. Mr. John Holt with TxDOT provided the detailed design information on the bridge rail design.

The TxDOT Type T131RC Bridge Rail tested for this project consisted of two rail elements. Both rail elements were HSS6×6×1/4 A500 Grade C structural tubes. The centerline heights of the rail elements were 21 inches and 33 inches for the lower and top rail elements, respectively. Each rail element was attached to each post using a ½-inch diameter A307 button head bolt. The W6×15 posts were welded to 14-inch × 16-inch × ½-inch thick baseplates. These baseplates were bent using a 3-inch diameter radius to fit the front and top sides of the concrete curb. The baseplates were fabricated using A572 Grade 50 material, and the posts, from ASTM A992 material. The posts were anchored to the concrete curb using four ¾-inch diameter A193 B7 threaded rods 8½ inches long and anchored 6¾ inches in the concrete curb using the Hilti HAS-E anchor bolt.

A simulated concrete bridge deck cantilever and curb was constructed immediately adjacent to an existing concrete runway located at the Texas A&M Transportation Institute (TTI) Proving Ground test facility. The total length of the deck was 76 ft 6 inches long. The bridge deck cantilever was 20¾ inches wide and 6 inches thick. Reinforcement in the deck consisted of a single layer of reinforcing steel placed in the transverse and longitudinal directions. The transverse reinforcement consisted of #4 bars located 10 inches on centers. Longitudinal reinforcement consisted of three #4 bars. Two bars were located immediately beneath the concrete curb, with the third bar located approximately 22 inches from the edge of the deck cantilever. Vertical reinforcement in the curb consisted of #3 stirrups located on 10-inch centers. Two longitudinal #3 bars were located within the curb stirrup and at the top corners of the stirrups. For additional information on the bridge railing test installation, please refer to Figures 2.1 through 2.3 and Appendix A in this report.

2.2 MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS

These baseplates were fabricated using A572 Grade 50 material, and the posts, from ASTM A992 material. All reinforcement used in the concrete deck had a minimum specified yield strength of 60 ksi. The concrete deck and curb has a specified concrete strength of 3600 psi. Concrete compressive strength tests were performed on the day the test was performed. The tests performed at 25 days age on the concrete deck resulted in an average compressive strength of 3870 psi. The tests performed at 21 days age on the concrete curb resulted in an average compressive strength of 4610 psi.



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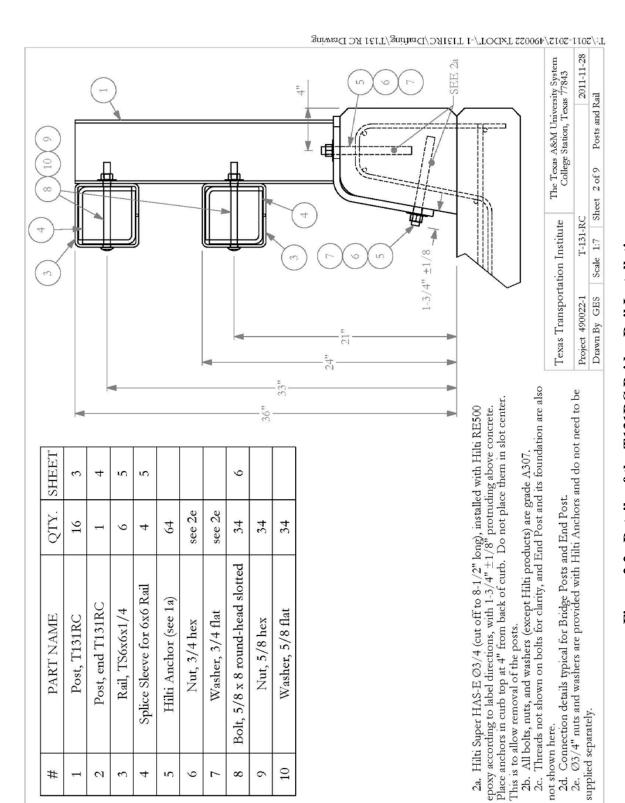


Figure 2.2. Details of the T131RC Bridge Rail Installation.



Figure 2.3. T131RC Bridge Rail Installation before Test No. 490022-1.

CHAPTER 3. TEST REQUIREMENTS AND EVALUATION CRITERIA

3.1 CRASH TEST MATRIX

According to *MASH*, two tests are recommended to evaluate longitudinal barriers to test level three (TL-3).

MASH Test Designation 3-10: A 2425-lb vehicle impacting the critical impact point (CIP) of the length of need (LON) of the barrier at a nominal impact speed and angle of 62 mi/h and 25 degrees, respectively. This test investigates a barrier's ability to successfully contain and redirect a small passenger vehicle.

MASH Test Designation 3-11: A 5000-lb pickup truck impacting the CIP of the LON of the barrier at a nominal impact speed and angle of 62 mi/h and 25 degrees, respectively. This test investigates a barrier's ability to successfully contain and redirect light trucks and sport utility vehicles.

Based on the geometry and strength of the new rail design, the project team concluded that Test 3-10 was not warranted. The test reported here corresponds to Test 3-11 of *MASH* (5000-lb pickup, 62 mi/h, 25 degrees).

The crash test and data analysis procedures were in accordance with guidelines presented in *MASH*. Chapter 4 presents brief descriptions of these procedures.

3.2 EVALUATION CRITERIA

The crash test was evaluated in accordance with the criteria presented in *MASH*. The performance of the T131RC Bridge Rail is judged on the basis of three factors: structural adequacy, occupant risk, and post impact vehicle trajectory. Structural adequacy is judged upon the ability of the T131RC Bridge Rail to contain and redirect the vehicle, or bring the vehicle to a controlled stop in a predictable manner. Occupant risk criteria evaluate the potential risk of hazard to occupants in the impacting vehicle, and, to some extent, other traffic, pedestrians, or workers in construction zones, if applicable. Post-impact vehicle trajectory is assessed to determine potential for secondary impact with other vehicles or fixed objects, creating further risk of injury to occupants of the impacting vehicle and/or risk of injury to occupants in other vehicles. The appropriate safety evaluation criteria from Table 5-1 of *MASH* were used to evaluate the crash test reported here, and are listed in further detail under the assessment of the crash test

CHAPTER 4. CRASH TEST PROCEDURES

4.1 TEST FACILITY

The full-scale crash test reported here was performed at Texas A&M Transportation Institute Proving Ground, an International Standards Organization (ISO) 17025 accredited laboratory with American Association for Laboratory Accreditation (A2LA) Mechanical Testing certificate 2821.01. The full-scale crash test was performed according to TTI Proving Ground quality procedures and according to the *MASH* guidelines and standards.

The Texas A&M Transportation Institute Proving Ground is a 2000-acre complex of research and training facilities located 10 miles northwest of the main campus of Texas A&M University. The site, formerly an Air Force base, has large expanses of concrete runways and parking aprons well-suited for experimental research and testing in the areas of vehicle performance and handling, vehicle-roadway interaction, durability and efficacy of highway pavements, and safety evaluation of roadside safety hardware. The site selected for construction and testing of the T131RC Bridge Rail evaluated under this project was along the edge of an out-of-service apron. The apron consists of an unreinforced jointed-concrete pavement in 12.5 ft × 15 ft blocks nominally 6–8 inches deep. The apron is over 50 years old, and the joints have some displacement, but are otherwise flat and level.

4.2 VEHICLE TOW AND GUIDANCE PROCEDURES

The test vehicle was towed into the test installation using a steel cable guidance and reverse tow system. A steel cable for guiding the test vehicle was tensioned along the path, anchored at each end, and threaded through an attachment to the front wheel of the test vehicle. An additional steel cable was connected to the test vehicle, passed around a pulley near the impact point, through a pulley on the tow vehicle, and then anchored to the ground such that the tow vehicle moved away from the test site. A two-to-one speed ratio between the test and tow vehicle existed with this system. Just prior to impact with the installation, the test vehicle was released to be unrestrained. The vehicle remained free-wheeling (i.e., no steering or braking inputs) until it cleared the immediate area of the test site, after which the brakes were activated to bring it to a safe and controlled stop.

4.3 DATA ACQUISITION SYSTEMS

4.3.1 Vehicle Instrumentation and Data Processing

The test vehicle was instrumented with a self-contained, on-board data acquisition system. The signal conditioning and acquisition system is a 16-channel, Tiny Data Acquisition System (TDAS) Pro produced by Diversified Technical Systems, Inc. The accelerometers that measure the x, y, and z axis of vehicle acceleration are strain gauge type with linear millivolt output proportional to acceleration. Angular rate sensors measuring vehicle roll, pitch, and yaw

rates are ultra-small size, solid state units designed for crash test service. The TDAS Pro hardware and software conform to the latest SAE J211, Instrumentation for Impact Test. Each of the 16 channels is capable of providing precision amplification, scaling, and filtering based on transducer specifications and calibrations. During the test, data are recorded from each channel at a rate of 10,000 values per second with a resolution of one part in 65,536. Once the data are recorded, internal batteries back these up inside the unit should the primary battery cable be severed. Initial contact of the pressure switch on the vehicle bumper provides a time zero mark and initiates the recording process. After each test, the data are downloaded from the TDAS Pro unit into a laptop computer at the test site. The Test Risk Assessment Program (TRAP) software then processes the raw data to produce detailed reports of the test results. Each of the TDAS Pro units are returned to the factory annually for complete recalibration. Accelerometers and rate transducers are also calibrated annually with traceability to the National Institute for Standards and Technology.

TRAP uses the data from the TDAS Pro to compute occupant/compartment impact velocities, time of occupant/compartment impact after vehicle impact, and the highest 10-millisecond (ms) average ridedown acceleration. TRAP calculates change in vehicle velocity at the end of a given impulse period. In addition, the program computes the maximum average accelerations over 50-ms intervals in each of the three directions. For reporting purposes, the data from the vehicle-mounted accelerometers are filtered with a 60-Hz digital filter, and acceleration versus time curves for the longitudinal, lateral, and vertical directions are plotted using TRAP.

TRAP uses the data from the yaw, pitch, and roll rate transducers to compute angular displacement in degrees at 0.0001-s intervals and then plots yaw, pitch, and roll versus time. These displacements are in reference to the vehicle-fixed coordinate system with the initial position and orientation of the vehicle-fixed coordinate systems being initial impact.

4.3.2 Anthropomorphic Dummy Instrumentation

According to *MASH*, the use of a dummy in the 2270P vehicle is optional. Researchers did not use any dummy in the tests with the 2270P vehicle.

4.3.3 Photographic Instrumentation and Data Processing

Photographic coverage of the test included three high-speed cameras: one overhead with a field of view perpendicular to the ground and directly over the impact point; one placed behind the installation at an angle; and a third placed to have a field of view parallel to and aligned with the installation at the downstream end. A flashbulb activated by pressure-sensitive tape switches was positioned on the impacting vehicle to indicate the instant of contact with the installation and was visible from each camera. The films from these high-speed cameras were analyzed on a computer-linked motion analyzer to observe phenomena occurring during the collision and to obtain time-event, displacement, and angular data. A mini-DV camera and still cameras recorded and documented conditions of the test vehicle and installation before and after the test.

CHAPTER 5. CRASH TEST RESULTS

5.1 TEST DESIGNATION AND ACTUAL IMPACT CONDITIONS

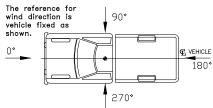
MASH Test 3-11 involves a 2270P vehicle weighing 5000 lb ±100 lb and impacting the bridge rail at an impact speed of 62.2 mi/h ± 2.5 mi/h and an angle of 25 degrees ± 1.5 degrees. The target impact point was 4.3 ft upstream of the centerline of post 6. The 2007 Dodge Ram 1500 pickup truck used in the test weighed 4985 lb and the actual impact speed and angle were 63.0 mi/h and 24.7 degrees, respectively. The actual impact point was 5 ft upstream of post 6. Impact severity (IS) was 115.5 kip-ft, which was equal to the target IS.

5.2 TEST VEHICLE

A 2007 Dodge Ram 1500 pickup truck, shown in Figures 4 and 5, was used for the crash test. Both the test inertia weight and the gross static weight of the vehicle was 4985 lb. The height to the lower edge of the vehicle bumper was 13.75 inches, and it was 25.38 inches to the upper edge of the bumper. The height to the vehicle's center of gravity was 28.48 inches. Tables C1 and C2 in Appendix C give additional dimensions and information on the vehicle. The pickup was directed into the installation using the cable reverse tow and guidance system. and was released to be free-wheeling and unrestrained just prior to impact.

5.3 WEATHER CONDITIONS

The test was performed on the morning of February 14, 2012. Weather conditions at the time of testing were: Wind speed: 8 mi/h; Wind direction: 133 degrees with respect to the vehicle (vehicle was traveling in a southwesterly direction); Temperature: 67°F, Relative humidity: 70 percent.



5.4 **TEST DESCRIPTION**

The 2007 Dodge Ram 1500 pickup, traveling at an impact speed of 63.0 mi/h, impacted the T131RC bridge rail 5 ft upstream of post 6 at an impact angle of 24.7 degrees. At 0.014 s after impact, post 5 began to deflect toward the field side, and posts 6 and 7 began to deflect towards field side at 0.017 s and 0.026 s, respectively. The concrete deck around post 5 began to crack at 0.031 s, and at 0.046 s on the downstream side. Post 7 began to deflect toward the field side at 0.048 s, and the concrete deck around posts 6 and 7 began to crack at 0.069 and 0.073 s, respectively. At 0.082 s, the right front tire blew out, and at 0.082 s, the concrete deck at post 8 began to crack. The rear of the vehicle contacted the bridge rail at 0.174 s. At 0.343 s, the vehicle lost contact with the bridge rail. The overhead camera failed, and therefore exit speed and angle were not obtainable. Brakes on the vehicle were not applied, and the vehicle subsequently came to rest 310 ft downstream of impact. Figures D1 and D2 in Appendix D show sequential photographs of the test period.





Figure 5.1. Vehicle/Installation Geometrics for Test No. 490022-1.





Figure 5.2. Vehicle before Test No. 490022-1.

5.5 DAMAGE TO TEST INSTALLATION

Figures 5.3 and 5.4 show damage to the T131RC Bridge Rail after the test. The concrete curb sustained minor damage at posts 2 and 3, and more significant damage at posts 4 through 9. The curb separated 1 inch from the deck at posts 5 and 6. Posts 3 through 8 were leaning toward the field side between 3 degrees to a maximum of 8 degrees at post 6. Length of contact of the vehicle with the bridge rail was 13.2 ft. Maximum permanent deformation was 6.5 inches. The overhead camera failed to trigger, therefore, maximum dynamic deflection and working width were not obtainable.

5.6 VEHICLE DAMAGE

Figure 5.5 shows damage that the 2270P vehicle sustained. The right front upper and lower ball joints pulled out of the sockets, and the tie rod, the right upper and lower A-arms, and the right frame rail were deformed. Also damaged were the front bumper, grill, hood, right front tire and wheel rim, right front fender, right front and rear doors, right cab corner, right rear exterior bed, right rear tire and wheel rim, and rear bumper. Maximum exterior crush to the vehicle was 15.0 inches in the side plane at the right front corner at bumper height. Maximum occupant compartment deformation was 0.5 inch in the lateral area across the cab at the left front passenger's kickpanel. Figure 5.6 has photographs of the interior of the vehicle. In Appendix C, Tables C3 and C4 provide exterior crush and occupant compartment measurements.

5.7 OCCUPANT RISK FACTORS

Data from the accelerometer, located at the vehicle center of gravity, were digitized for evaluation of occupant risk. In the longitudinal direction, the occupant impact velocity was 15.1 ft/s at 0.096 s, the highest 0.010-s occupant ridedown acceleration was 3.4 Gs from 0.187 to 0.197 s, and the maximum 0.050-s average acceleration was -7.0 Gs between 0.025 and 0.075 s. In the lateral direction, the occupant impact velocity was 25.9 ft/s at 0.096 s, the highest 0.010-s occupant ridedown acceleration was 10.6 Gs from 0.218 to 0.228 s, and the maximum 0.050-s average was -12.8 Gs between 0.038 and 0.088 s. Theoretical Head Impact Velocity (THIV) was 32.4 km/h or 9.0 m/s at 0.094 s; Post-Impact Head Decelerations (PHD) was 10.7 Gs between 0.218 and 0.228 s; and Acceleration Severity Index (ASI) was 1.52 between 0.025 and 0.075 s. Figure 5.7 summarizes these data and other pertinent information from the test. Figures E1 through E7 in Appendix E present the vehicle angular displacements and accelerations versus time traces





Figure 5.3. Vehicle/Installation after Test No. 490022-1.

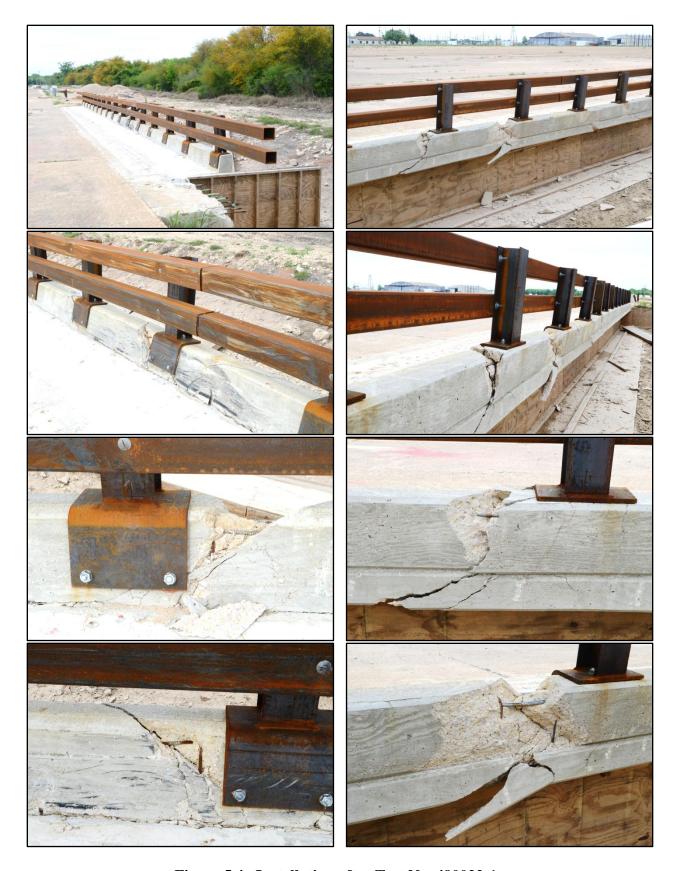


Figure 5.4. Installation after Test No. 490022-1.

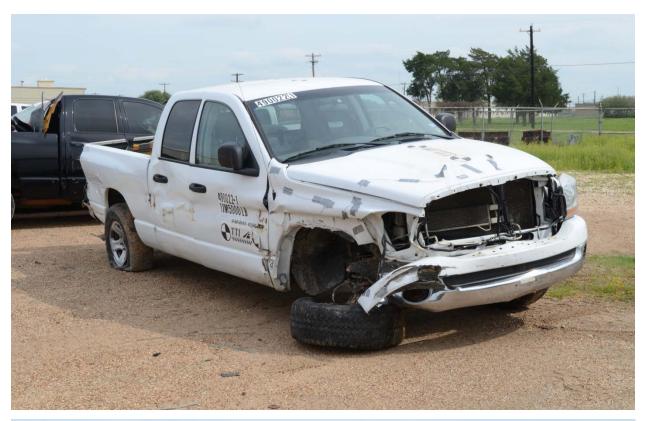




Figure 5.5. Vehicle after Test No. 490022-1.

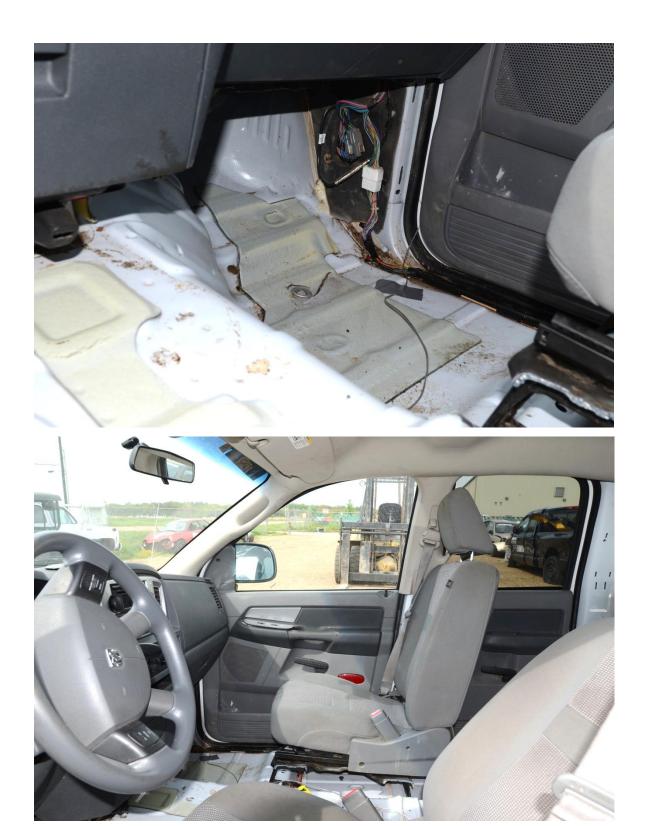


Figure 5.6. Interior of Vehicle after Test No. 490022-1.

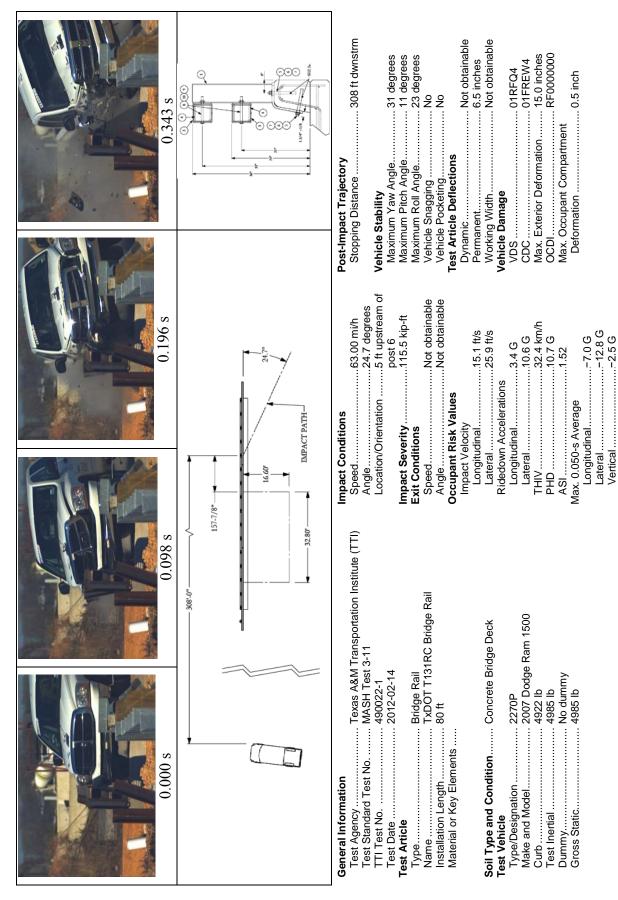


Figure 5.7. Summary of Results for MASH Test 3-11 on the T131RC Bridge Rail.

CHAPTER 6. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 ASSESSMENT OF TEST RESULTS

An assessment of the test based on the applicable *MASH* safety evaluation criteria is provided below.

6.1.1 Structural Adequacy

A. Test article should contain and redirect the vehicle or bring the vehicle to a controlled stop; the vehicle should not penetrate, underride, or override the installation although controlled lateral deflection of the test article is acceptable.

Results: The T131RC bridge rail contained and redirected the 2270P vehicle. The vehicle did not penetrate, underride, or override the installation.

Maximum permanent deformation was 6.5 inches. (PASS)

6.1.2 Occupant Risk

D. Detached elements, fragments, or other debris from the test article should not penetrate or show potential for penetrating the occupant compartment, or present an undue hazard to other traffic, pedestrians, or personnel in a work zone.

Deformation of, or intrusions into, the occupant compartment should not exceed limits set forth in Section 5.3 and Appendix E of MASH. (roof ≤ 4.0 inches; windshield = ≤ 3.0 inches; side windows = no shattering by test article structural member; wheel/foot well/toe pan ≤ 9.0 inches; forward of A-pillar ≤ 12.0 inches; front side door area above seat ≤ 9.0 inches; front side door below seat ≤ 12.0 inches; floor pan/transmission tunnel area ≤ 12.0 inches)

Results: No detached elements, fragments, or other debris were present to penetrate or show potential for penetrating the occupant compartment, nor present hazard to others in the area. (PASS)

Maximum occupant compartment deformation was 0.5 inch in the lateral area across the cab at front passenger hip height and the lateral area across the cab at the front passenger side kickpanel. (PASS)

F. The vehicle should remain upright during and after collision. The maximum roll and pitch angles are not to exceed 75 degrees.

Results: The 2270P vehicle remained upright during and after the collision event. The maximum roll and pitch angles were 23 degrees and 11 degrees, respectively. (PASS)

H. Occupant impact velocities should satisfy the following:

 Longitudinal and Lateral Occupant Impact Velocity
 Preferred
 30 ft/s

Results: Longitudinal occupant impact velocity was 15.1 ft/s, and lateral occupant

impact velocity was 25.9 ft/s. (PASS)

I. Occupant ridedown accelerations should satisfy the following:

Longitudinal and Lateral Occupant Ridedown Accelerations

 Preferred
 Maximum

 15.0 Gs
 20.49 Gs

Results: Longitudinal ridedown acceleration was 3.4 G, and lateral ridedown

acceleration was 10.6 G. (PASS)

6.1.3 Vehicle Trajectory

For redirective devices, the vehicle shall exit the barrier within the exit box (not less than 32.8 ft).

Result: The 2270P vehicle exited within the exit box. (PASS)

CONCLUSIONS

The T131RC bridge rail performed acceptably for MASH Test 3-11 (see Table 6.1).

he T131RC Bridge Rail.	Test Date:
e Evaluation Summary for MASH Test 3-11 on the T13	Test No.: 490022-1
Table 6.1. Performance Evaluation Sumn	exas A&M Transportation Institute
	Test Agency: Texas A&N

Tesi	Test Agency: Texas A&M Transportation Institute	Exas A&M Transportation Institute Test No.: 490022-1 Test D.: 490022-1	Test Date: 2012-02-14
	MASH Test 3-11 Evaluation Criteria	Test Results	Assessment
Stru	Structural Adequacy		
A.	Test article should contain and redirect the vehicle or	The T131RC Bridge Rail contained and redirected	
	bring the vehicle to a controlled stop; the vehicle should	the 2270P vehicle. The vehicle did not penetrate,	
	not penetrate, underride, or override the installation	underride, or override the installation. Maximum	Pass
	although controlled lateral deflection of the test article	permanent deformation was 6.5 inches.	
Urc	Occumant Risk		
D.C.	Detached elements, fragments, or other debris from the	No detached elements, fragments, or other debris	
	test article should not penetrate or show potential for	were present to penetrate or show potential for	
	penetrating the occupant compartment, or present an	penetrating the occupant compartment, nor pose a	Pass
	undue hazard to other traffic, pedestrians, or personnel	hazard to others in the area.	
	in a work zone.		
	Deformations of, or intrusions into, the occupant	Maximum occupant compartment deformation was	
	compartment should not exceed limits set forth in	0.5 inch in the lateral area across the cab at front	Dace
	Section 5.3 and Appendix E of MASH.	passenger hip height and the lateral area across the	1 433
		cab at the front passenger side kickpanel.	
<i>F</i> .	The vehicle should remain upright during and after	The 2270P vehicle remained upright during and	
	collision. The maximum roll and pitch angles are not to	after the collision event. The maximum roll and	Dace
	exceed 75 degrees.	pitch angles were 23 degrees and 11 degrees,	1 455
		respectively.	
Н.	Longitudinal and lateral occupant impact velocities	Longitudinal occupant impact velocity was	
	should fall below the preferred value of 30 ft/s, or at least	15.1 ft/s, and lateral occupant impact velocity was	Pass
	below the maximum allowable value of 40 ft/s.	25.9 ft/s.	
I.	Longitudinal and lateral occupant ridedown	Longitudinal ridedown acceleration was 3.4 G, and	
	accelerations should fall below the preferred value of	lateral ridedown acceleration was 10.6 G.	Dace
	15.0 Gs, or at least below the maximum allowable value		
	of 20.49 Gs.		
Veb	Vehicle Trajectory		
	For redirective devices, the vehicle shall exit the barrier	The 2270P vehicle exited within the exit box.	Pass
	within the exit box (not less than 52.6 ft).		

CHAPTER 7. IMPLEMENTATION STATEMENT

TxDOT currently uses the TxDOT Type T101RC Bridge Rail, a steel post and beam bridge anchored to the top of concrete curbs. The T101RC Bridge Rail is 27 inches in height and can be anchored to the top of concrete curbs of varying heights. The heights of the posts and the number of bridge rail elements vary depending on the height of the concrete curb. The posts are anchored to the curb using four adhesive anchors.

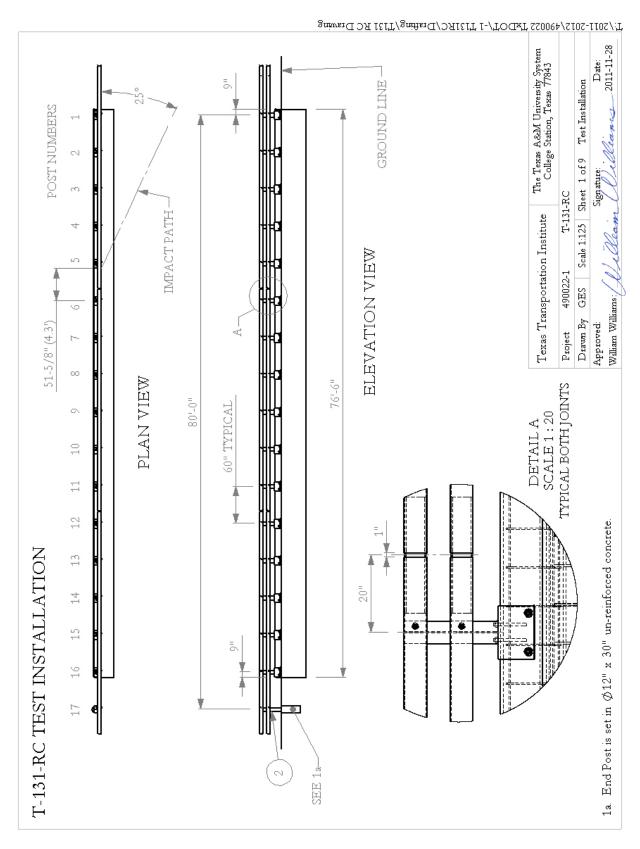
Based on crash testing of similar rail designs of the same height, the researchers believed that the TxDOT Type T101RC Bridge Rail would not meet the *MASH* TL-3 criteria. The purpose of this portion of the project was to design and crash test a modified design of the TxDOT T101RC Bridge Rail that would meet the strength and safety performance criteria for TL-3 of *MASH*. A new bridge rail was developed and tested for this project.

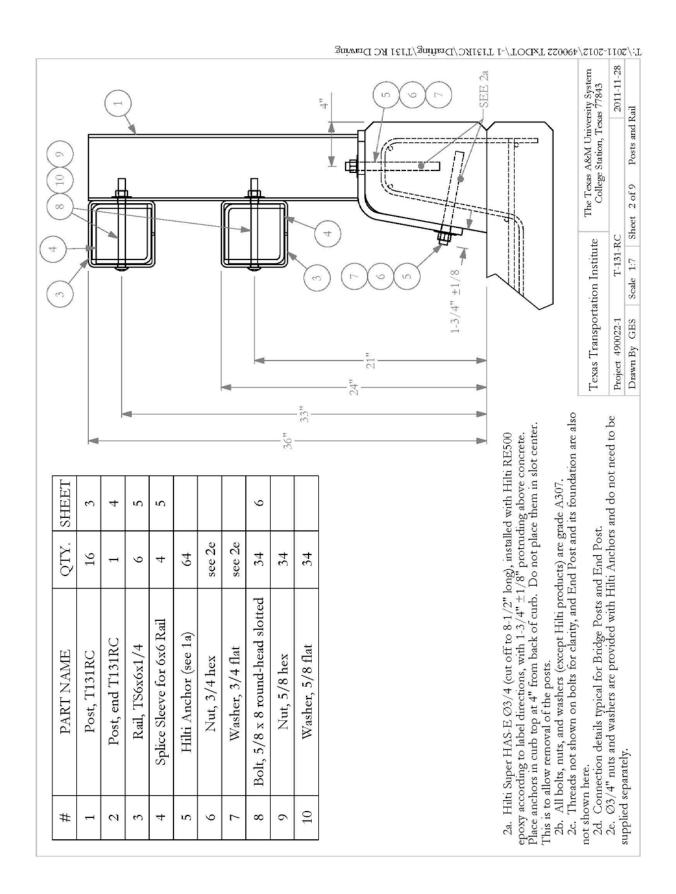
The TxDOT T131RC Bridge Rail met all the strength and safety performance criteria of *MASH*. This bridge rail is recommended for implementation on new or retrofit railing applications.

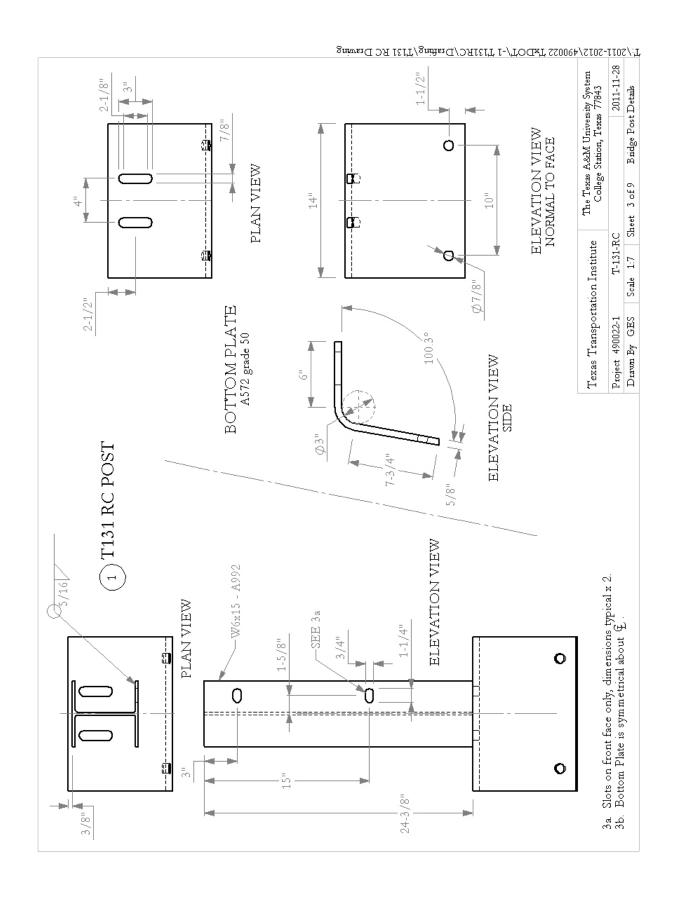
REFERENCES

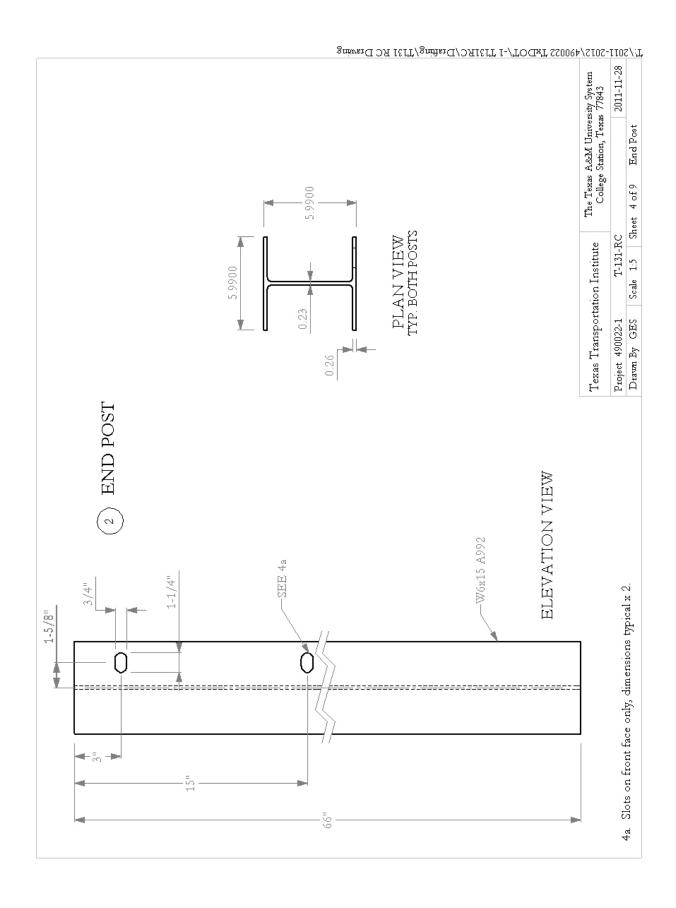
- 1. AASHTO. *Manual for Assessing Safety Hardware*. American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials, Washington, D.C., 2009.
- 2. H. E. Ross, Jr., D. L. Sicking, R. A. Zimmer and J. D. Michie. *Recommended Procedures for the Safety Performance Evaluation of Highway Features*, National Cooperative Highway Research Program Report 350, Transportation Research Board, National Research Council, Washington, D.C., 1993.

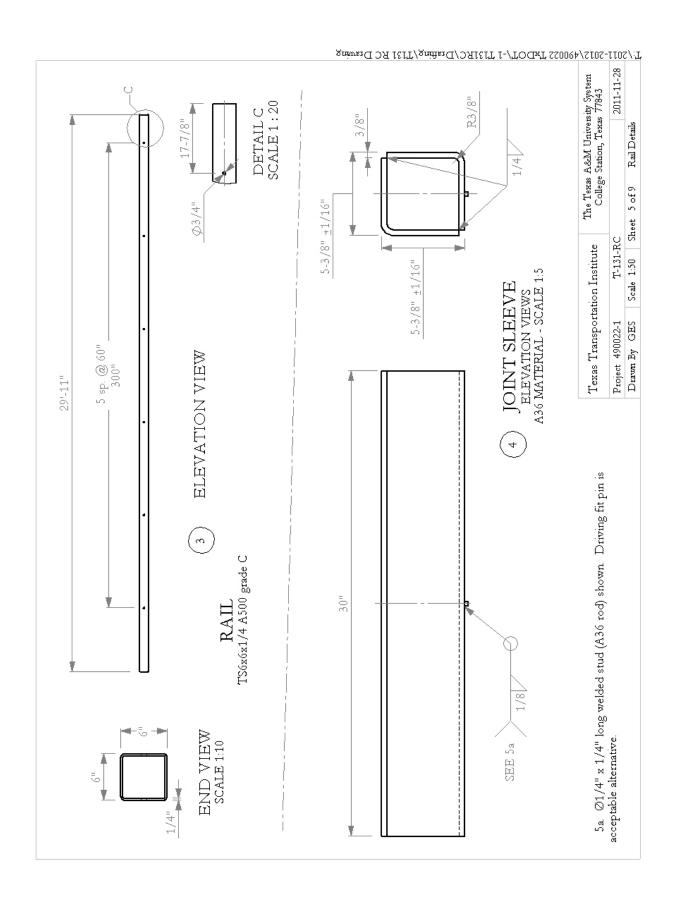
APPENDIX A. DETAILS OF THE T131RC BRIDGE RAIL

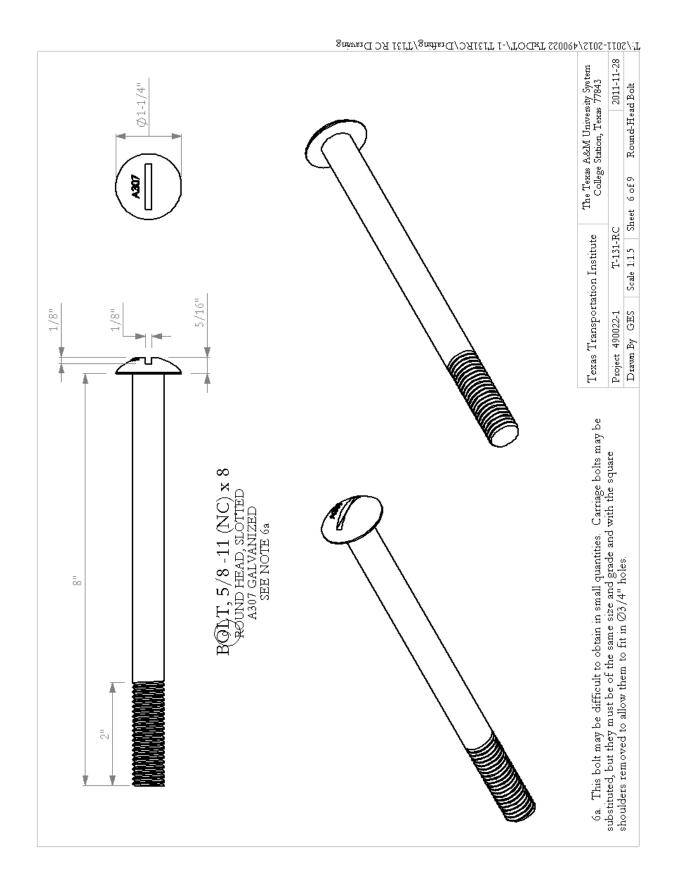


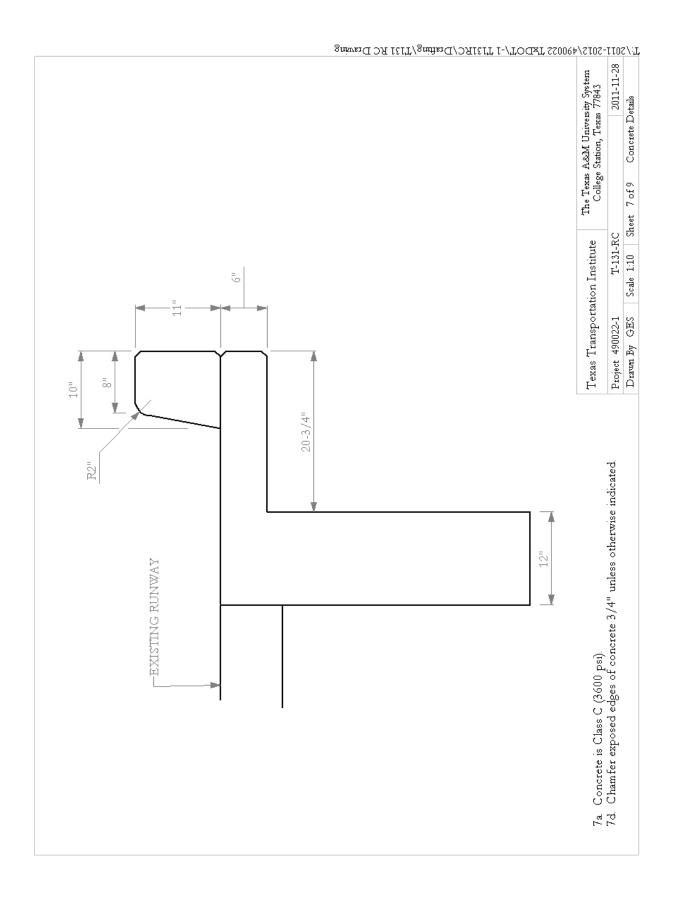


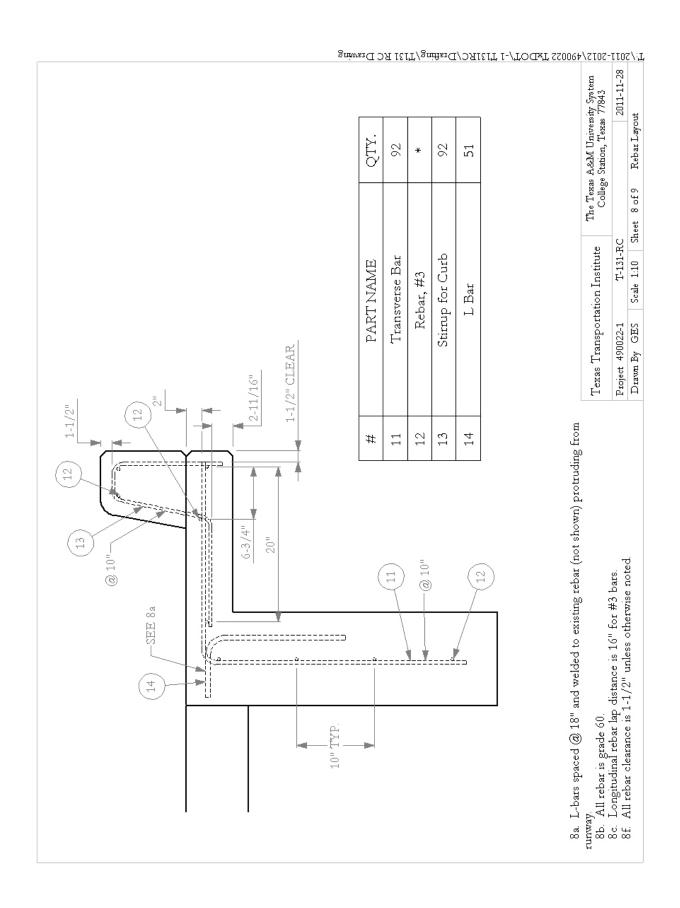


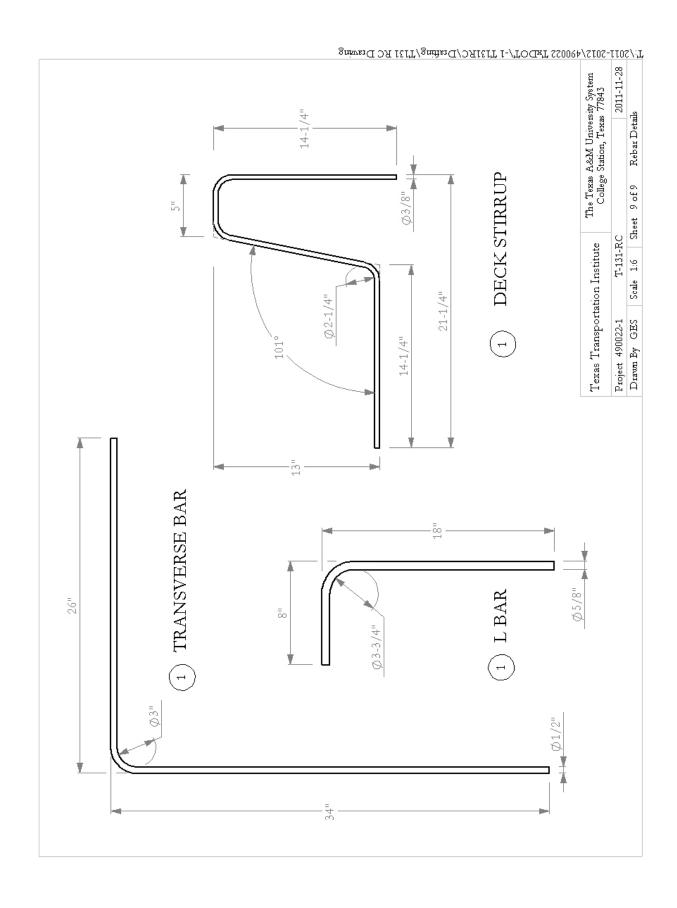












APPENDIX B. CERTIFICATION DOCUMENTATION

MATERIAL USED

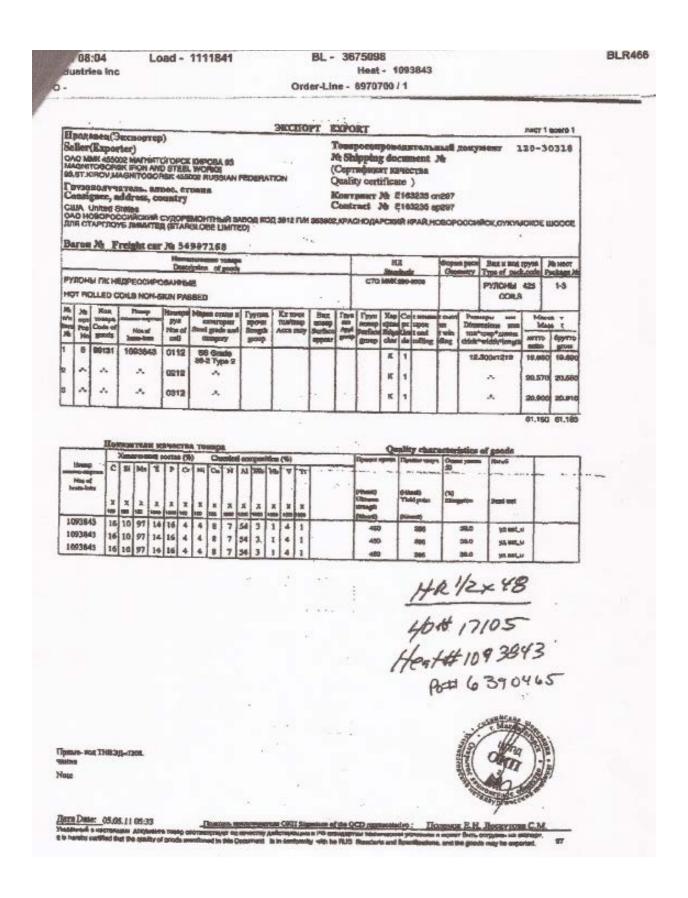
TEST NUMBER 490022-1

TEST NAME T131RC

DATE 2012-02-14

DATE RECEIVED	ITEM NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	SUPPLIER	HEAT #
2012-01-26*	Parts-15	Guardrail Parts	Brazos Industries	see file
2012-01-12	Rebar 03-06	3/8" x 20' grd 60	CMC-Sheplers	3028608
2012-01-12	Rebar 04-25	1/2" x 20' gr 60	CMC-Sheplers	see file

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Authorized by Quality Accurates:
The results reported on this toport represent the actual attributes of the meterial furnished and indicate full comprismor with all applicable specification and contract requirements.

Page : 2 Of 3 Metals Service Center Institute

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Porteous Fastener Company

Product Information Sheet

Carriage Bolt, Inch Series, Grade A



- > PFC Product Category: 00100
- > Typical Material: Low Carbon Steel
- Material and Mechanical Properties: Purchased to meet ASTM A307 Grade A.
- Dimensions: ASME B18.5, Round Head Square Neck Bolt, Rolled Threads
 - > Full thread to 6 mches in length.
 - Undersize body and 6 inches of threads on lengths over 6 to 12 inches.
 - > 6 inches threads and tell size body or lengths over 12 inches.
- > Zinc Plating: Purchased to meet ASTM F1941 FeZnSA
- > Hot-Dip Galvanized: Purchased to meet ASTM-A153
- > Typical Handridge (HUS 59
- ➤ Tensile Strength 60,000 PSI Minimum

	trength - No M A307 Gra	
Size	PSI	Pounds
1/4-20	60,000	1900
5/16-18	60,000	3100
3/8-16	60,000	4650
7/16-14	60,000	6,350
1/2-13	60,000	8,500
9/16-12	60,000	11,000
5/8-11	60,000	13,550
3/4-10	60,000	20,050
7/8-9	60,000	27,700
1-8	60,000	36,350

700 - 2		Nomin	al Size	
Nominal Length	#10 to 3/8	7/16 & 1/2	9/16 to 3/4	7/8 to 1
		Tolerance	on Length	
Up to & Incl 1"	+0.02/-0.03	+0.02/-0.03	+0.02/-0.03	
Over 1" to 2 1/2", incl.	+0.02/-0.04	+0.04/-0.05	+0.06/-0.08	+0.08/-0.10
Over 2 1/2" to 4", incl.	+0.04/-0.08	+0.06/-0.08	+0.08/-0.10	+0.10/-0.14
Over 4" to 6", incl.	+0.06/-0.10	+0.08/-0.10	+0.10/-0.10	+0.12/-0.16
Over 6"	+0.10/-0.18	+0.12/-0.18	+0.14/-0.18	+0.16/-0.20

Porteous Fastener Company

Page 1 of 1

The information presented to be accurate at the time of occurrent creation. However, Portiques Fastener Company is not responsible for any claim treceable to any entire (hypographical or otherwise) as contained herein. Portiques Fastener Company makes no warrandes as to the occurrent of this information.

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SOLD ADELPHIA METALS I LLC 411 MAIN ST E TO: NEW PRAGUE, MN 56071-

TACATA TEST REPORT

Page: 1

800-527-6445

Date: 26-0ct-2011 B.L. Number: 586989

Load Number: 195932

NBMG-08 March 9, 2011

CERTIFIED MILL TEST REPORT	Ship from:	Nucor Steel - Texas	8812 Hwy 79 W	JEWETT, TX 75846	800-527-8445
ZCOO CORPORATION	NUCOR STEEL TEXAS				

			PH	PHYSICAL TESTS	TS				붕	CHEMICAL TESTS	TS		
HEAT NUM. *	DESCRIPTION	YIELD P.S.I.	TENSILE P.S.I.	ELONG % IN 8"	BEND	WT% DEF	\ <u>z</u>	Mn C	P Mo	8/2	ਰੰ	S Z	C.E.
<= #0d	801746												
JW1110880201	JW1110880201 Nucor Steel - Texas	70,000	110,500	13.0%			.42	1.02	.016	.024	.12	83	.62
	13/#4 Rebar 20'	483MP	483MPa 762MPa	σ.			.13	.15	.039	.003	.00		
	A615M Gr 420 (Gr60)												
	ASTM A615/A615M-09b GR 60[420]												
	AASHTO M31-07												į.····
>= #0d	801746												,,
JW1110880301	JW1110880301 Nucor Steel - Texas	70,700	108,900	12.0%			.42	86.	.019	.044	14	.32	.61
	13/#4 Rebar 20'	487MP	487MPa 751MPa	•			4.	.17	.042	.003	.001		,
	A615M Gr 420 (Gr60)												
	ASTM A615/A615M-09b GR 60[420]												
	AASHTO M31-07												

SHIP ADELPHIA METALS-CUST PU N/A TO: JEWETT, TX 75846-

Material Safety Data Sheets are available at www.nucorbar.com or by contacting your inside sales representative.

CMC STEEL TEXAS 1 STEEL MILL DRIVE SEGUIN TX 78155-7510

CERTIFIED MILL TEST REPORT

For additional copies call 830-372-8771

are accurate and conform to the reported grade specification We hereby certify that the test results presented here Daniel & Achaelet Daniel J. Schacht

Quality Assurance Manager

HEAT NO.:3028608 SECTION: REBAR 10MM (#3) 20'0" 420/60 GRADE: ASTM A615-09b Gr 420/60 ROLL DATE: 11/20/2011 MELT DATE: 11/19/2011	0 H D L O	CMC Construction Svcs College Stati 10650 State Hwy 30 College Station TX US 77845-7950 979 774 5900	s College Stati S H H P P P P P D D D D D D D D D D D D D		CMC Construction Svcs College Stati 10650 State Hwy 30 College Station TX US 77845-7950 979 774 5900	e Stati	Delivery#: 80634703 BOL#: 70224264 CUST PO#: 5390AB CUST P/N: DLVRY LBS / HEAT: 16848.000 LB DLVRY PCS / HEAT: 2240 EA
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C q	0.001%	%			-		
Sn 0	0.013%	%					
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THIS MATERIAL IS FULLY KILLED, 100% MELTED AND MANUFACTURED IN THE USA, WITH NO WELD REPAIR OR MERCURY CONTAMINATION IN THE PROCESS.

REMARKS:

APPENDIX C. TEST VEHICLE PROPERTIES AND INFORMATION

Table C1. Vehicle Properties for Test No. 490022-1.

Date:	2012-0	02-14	Test No.:	490022-	1	_ VIN No.:	1D7HA18	P97518757	' 3
Year:	2007		Make:	Dodge		_ Model:	Ram 1500)	
Tire Si	ze:	P265/70R	217		Tire	Inflation Pre	ssure: <u>35</u>	psi	
Tread	Type:	All Terrair	า			Odo	meter: <u>153</u>	3756	
Note a	ıny dama	ge to the	vehicle prior to	test:					
• Den	otes acce	eleromete	r location.		-	W	- ^		
NOTE	S:			- 1					
Engine Engine	e Type:	V-8 4.7 lite	r	- M whee	K		•		WHEEL N
Transr x	mission T Auto FWD	ype: or x RWI	Manual D 4WD	D	Q -			TEST IN	ERTIAL C.M.
Option	al Equipn	ment:		_ <u>P</u>	R				 B
Type Mass	i:	No dur	mmy	- 		— H -	G	s O	
	Position:			_	F - F M _f	ront	E	Mr	ear - D
Geom A	etry: ir 78.25	nches F	36.00	K	20.50	Р	2.88	U	29.00
^ — В	75.00	 G		- `` - L	29.12	 Q	31.25	- v –	30.50
c	223.75	— Н			68.50	R R	18.38		62.00
D	47.25		13.75	_ N	68.00	s	12.00	_ X	98.00
E	140.50	 J	25.38	0	44.50	Т	77.50	_	
	heel Center leight Front		14.75 CI	Wheel W earance (Fro		5.00	Bottom Fra Height - Fr		17.125
W	heel Center			Wheel W earance (Rea	ell	10.25	Bottom Fra	me	24.75
	Height Rear GE LIMIT: <i>I</i>	-	hes; C=237 ±13 in	ches; E=148	±12 inches; F	=39 ±3 inches	Height - R G = > 28 inch		
0)//4/	D D - 1'	_			M+N/2=67 ±1.		1	0	0000
	R Rating		Mass: It) (Curb 2010	<u>l est</u>	Inertial	Gros	s Static
Front Back		3700 3900	M _{front} M _{rear}		2819 2103		2802 2183		
Total		6700	M _{Total}		4922	-	4985		
			IRIOISI			able Range for		= 5000 lb ±11	0 lb)
Mass lb	Distribut		F: 1457	RF:	1345	LR:	1083	RR: 1	100
10		_		_ '\' -	10 10	· ·	. 500		

Table C2. Vertical CG Measurements for Test No. 490022-1.

Date: 2012-02-14 Test No.: 490022-1 VIN No.: 1D7HA18P975187573 Year: 2007 Make: Dodge Model: Ram 1500 Body Style: Quad Cab Mileage: 153756 Transmission: Automatic Engine: 4.7 liter V-8 Fuel Level: Empty Ballast: 76 lb at front of bed (440 lb max) Tire Pressure: Front: 35 psi Rear: 35 psi Size: P265/70R17 Measured Vehicle Weights: (lb) RF: <u>1367</u> LF: 1433 Front Axle: 2800 RR: 1114 LR: 1075 Rear Axle: 2189 Left: 2508 Right: ____2481 Total: 4989 5000 ±110 lb allowed Wheel Base: 140.5 inches Track: F: 68.5 inches R: 68 inches Track = $(F+R)/2 = 67 \pm 1.5$ inches allowed 148 ±12 inches allowed Center of Gravity, SAE J874 Suspension Method X: 61.65 in Rear of Front Axle (63 ±4 inches allowed) Left - Right + of Vehicle Centerline Y: -0.19 in Z: 28.4375 in Above Ground (minumum 28.0 inches allowed) Hood Height: 44.5 inches Front Bumper Height: ______25.375 inches 43 ±4 inches allowed Front Overhang: ______36.0 inches Rear Bumper Height: _____29.125 inches 39 ±3 inches allowed Overall Length: 223.75 inches 237 ±13 inches allowed

Table C3. Exterior Crush Measurements for Test No. 490022-1.

Date:	2012-02-14	Test No.:	490022-1	VIN No.:	1D7HA18P975187573
Year:	2007	Make:	Dodge	Model:	Ram 1500

VEHICLE CRUSH MEASUREMENT SHEET¹

Complete Wh	en Applicable
End Damage	Side Damage
Undeformed end width	Bowing: B1 X1
Corner shift: A1	B2 X2
A2	
End shift at frame (CDC)	Bowing constant
(check one)	X1 + X2 _
< 4 inches	
≥ 4 inches	

Note: Measure C₁ to C₆ from Driver to Passenger side in Front or Rear impacts – Rear to Front in Side Impacts.

G : G		Direct I	Damage								
Specific Impact Number	Plane* of C-Measurements	Width** (CDC)	Max*** Crush	Field L**	C_1	C ₂	C ₃	C ₄	C ₅	C ₆	±D
1	Front plane at bumper ht	17.0	10.0	24.0	0	1	1.75	3.5	5.0	10.0	+14
2	Side plane at bumper ht	17.0	15.0	44.0	3	7.5	11	12.5	13.5	15.0	+67
	Measurements recorded										
	in inches										

¹Table taken from National Accident Sampling System (NASS).

Free space value is defined as the distance between the baseline and the original body contour taken at the individual C locations. This may include the following: bumper lead, bumper taper, side protrusion, side taper, etc. Record the value for each C-measurement and maximum crush.

Note: Use as many lines/columns as necessary to describe each damage profile.

^{*}Identify the plane at which the C-measurements are taken (e.g., at bumper, above bumper, at sill, above sill, at beltline, etc.) or label adjustments (e.g., free space).

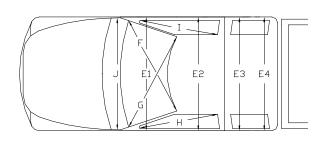
^{**}Measure and document on the vehicle diagram the beginning or end of the direct damage width and field L (e.g., side damage with respect to undamaged axle).

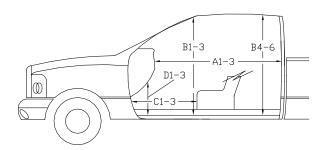
^{***}Measure and document on the vehicle diagram the location of the maximum crush.

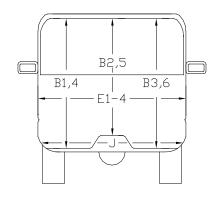
Table C4. Occupant Compartment Measurements for Test No. 490022-1.

Date: 2012-02-14 Test No.: 490022-1 VIN No.: 1D7HA18P975187573

Year: 2007 Make: Dodge Model: Ram 1500







*Lateral area across the cab from driver's side kickpanel to passenger's side kickpanel.

OCCUPANT COMPARTMENT DEFORMATION MEASUREMENT

	Before (inches)	After (inches)
A1	64.50	64.50
A2	64.50	64.50
A3	65.00	65.00
B1	45.12	45.12
B2	39.25	39.25
B3	45.12	45.12
B4	42.11	42.11
B5	42.00	42.00
B6	42.12	42.12
C1	29.00	29.00
C2		
C3	27.00	27.00
D1	12.75	12.75
D2		
D3	11.75	11.75
E1	62.75	62.25
E2	64.50	64.75
E3	64.00	63.75
E4	64.25	64.25
F	60.00	60.00
G	60.00	60.00
Н	39.50	39.50
I	39.50	39.50
J*	61.75	61.25

APPENDIX D. SEQUENTIAL PHOTOGRAPHS 0.000 s 0.049 s



0.098 s





0.147 s



Figure D1. Sequential Photographs for Test No. 490022-1 (Field Side of Bridge Rail).

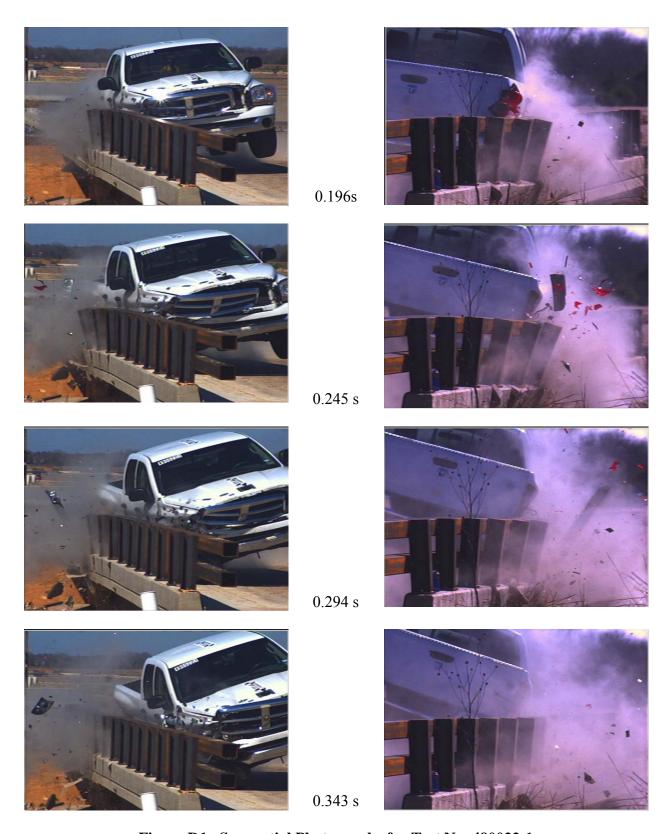


Figure D1. Sequential Photographs for Test No. 490022-1 (Field Side of Bridge Rail) (continued).

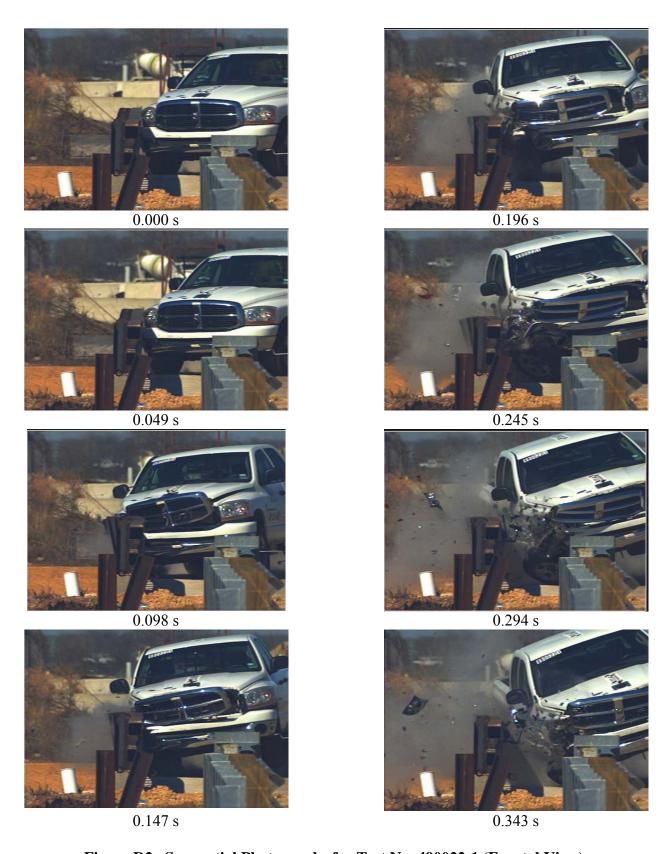


Figure D2. Sequential Photographs for Test No. 490022-1 (Frontal View).

APPENDIX E. VEHICLE ANGULAR DISPLACEMENTS AND ACCELERATIONS

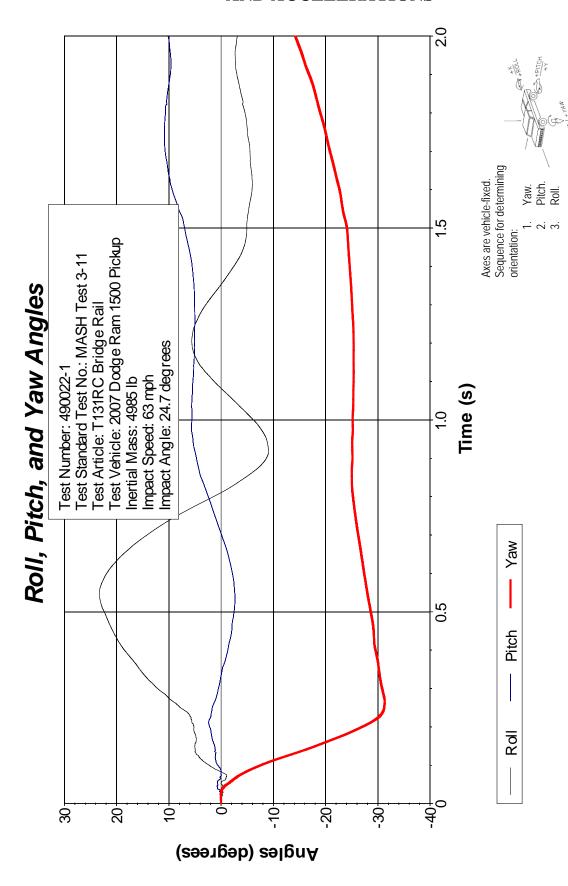


Figure E1. Vehicle Angular Displacements for Test No. 490022-1.

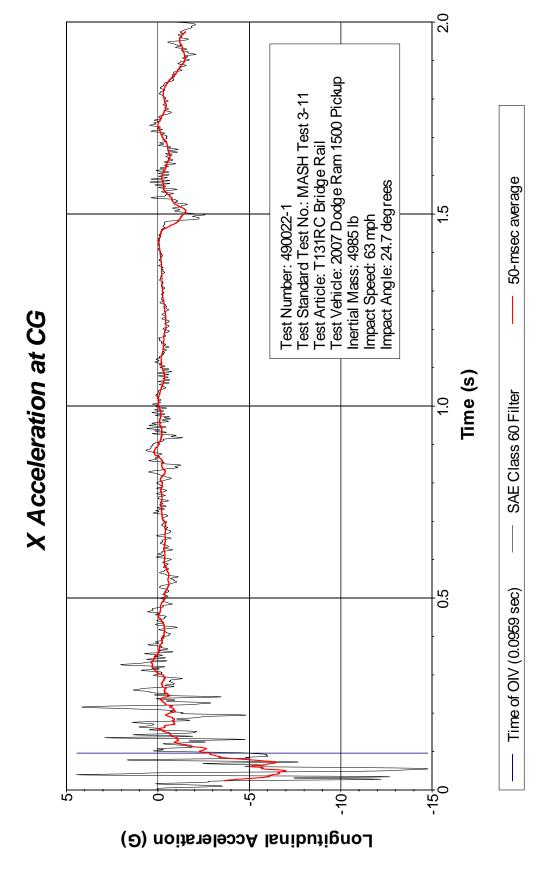


Figure E2. Vehicle Longitudinal Accelerometer Trace for Test No. 490022-1 (Accelerometer Located at Center of Gravity).

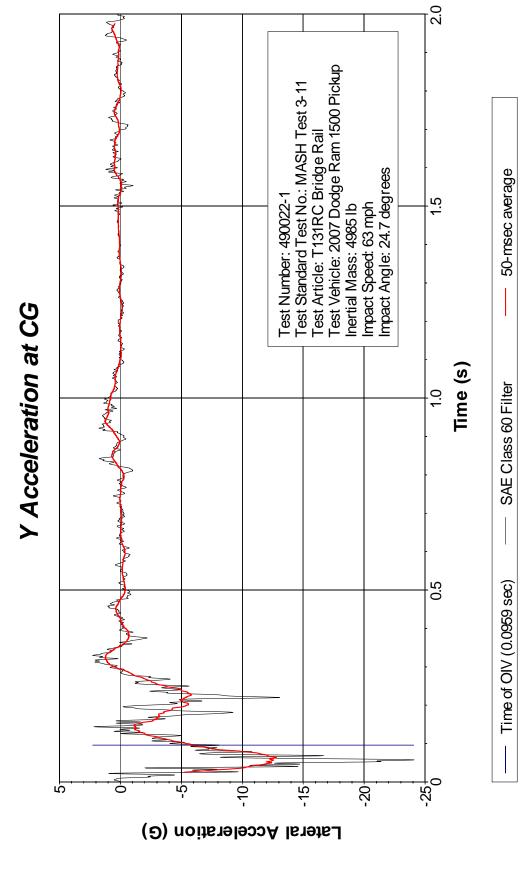


Figure E3. Vehicle Lateral Accelerometer Trace for Test No. 490022-1 (Accelerometer Located at Center of Gravity).

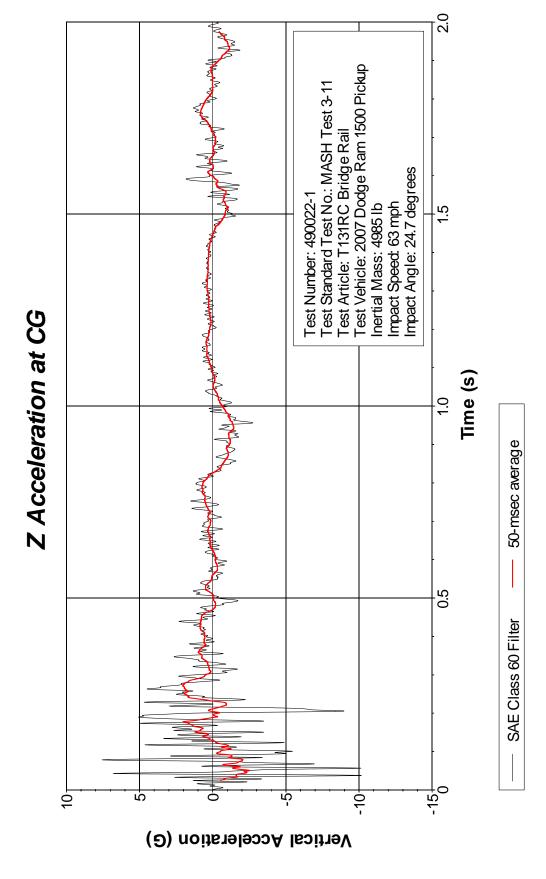


Figure E4. Vehicle Vertical Accelerometer Trace for Test No. 490022-1 (Accelerometer Located at Center of Gravity).

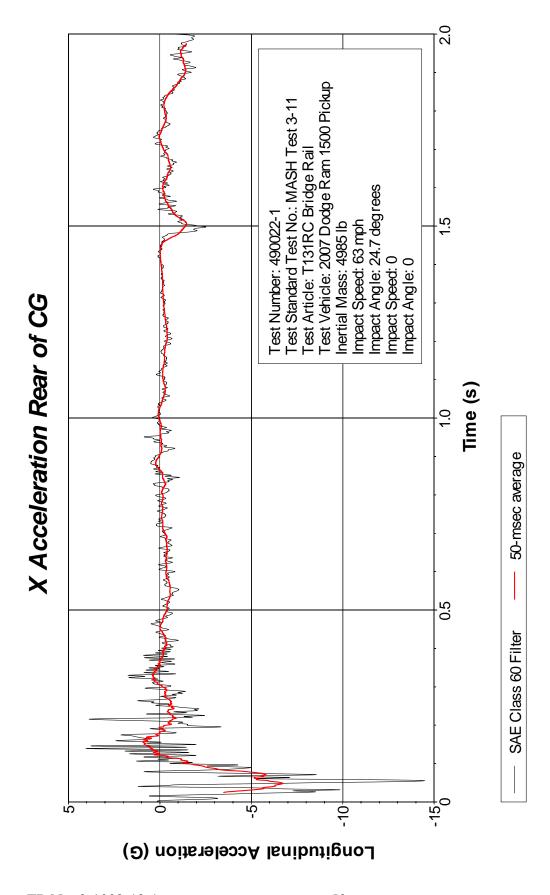


Figure E5. Vehicle Longitudinal Accelerometer Trace for Test No. 490022-1 (Accelerometer Located Rear of Center of Gravity).

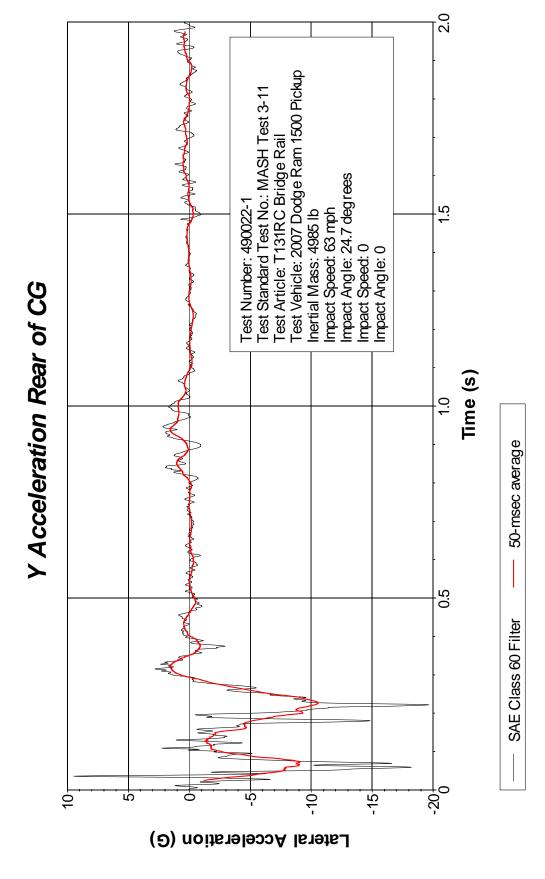


Figure E6. Vehicle Lateral Accelerometer Trace for Test No. 490022-1 (Accelerometer Located Rear of Center of Gravity).

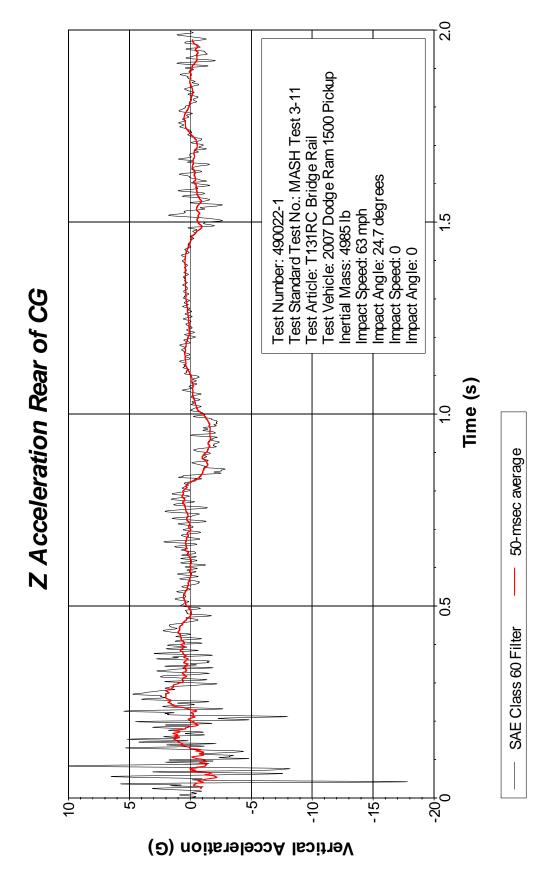


Figure E7. Vehicle Vertical Accelerometer Trace for Test No. 490022-1 (Accelerometer Located Rear of Center of Gravity).