

Test Report For: SPIG Industries, LLC

SGET End Terminal



TESTED TO: Manual for Assessing Safety Hardware (MASH 2016) Test 3-35

> PREPARED FOR: SPIG Industries, LLC 14675 Industrial Park Road Bristol, Virginia 24202

> > TEST REPORT NUMBER: TR-P38032-01-A

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One (1) Test Level 3, Test 35 (3-35) was impacted by a 2012 RAM 1500 4-door p March 12, 2018.	• •				
The test vehicle impacted the SGET end vehicle impacted the article at its length and contacted the system a second time	of-need point and the vehicle was redire	ected. The vehicle exit	ed within the exit box		
The test vehicle sustained damage to its The passenger side of the vehicle was of deformation limits were not exceeded.			•		
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Quantity	Typical Application	Std Units	Metric Unit	Multiply By
Mass	Vehicle Weight	lb	kg	0.4536
Linear Velocity	Impact Velocity	miles/hr	km/hr	1.609344
Length or Distance	Measurements	in	mm	25.4
Volume	Fuel Systems	gal	liter	3.785
Volume	Small Fluids	oz	mL	29.574
Pressure	Tire Pressures	lbf/in ²	kPa	6.895
Temperature	General Use	°F	О°	=(Tf -32)/1.8
Force	Dynamic Forces	lbf	N	4.448
Moment	Torque	lbf-ft	N•m	1.355

1. Introduction

1.1 Problem Statement

The purpose of this report is to detail the safety performance of the SPIG Industries, LLC Spig Gating End Terminal (SGET) when evaluated to the criteria set forth by *Manual for Assessing Safety Hardware* (MASH 2016).

1.2 Objective

The primary objective of this project was to evaluate the safety performance of the SGET when subjected to full-scale crash testing according to MASH 2016 Test Level 3, Test 35 (3-35) for redirective terminals.

1.3 Scope

This project consists of full-scale dynamic crash testing of the SGET end terminal. The system was subject to MASH 2016 Test 3-35. Test 3-35 was conducted with a 2270P test vehicle impacting the system at a nominal angle of 25° with the vehicle impacting the system at post 3.

2. System Details

2.1 Test Article

The SPIG Gating End Terminal (SGET) is an energy absorbing guardrail end treatment designed to reduce the severity of end on impacts with W-beam guardrail. When impacted the SGET feeds the rail through the impact head and exits to the non-traffic side of the system. The SGET system was composed of one (1) impact head, one (1) post 1 assembly, one (1) cable anchor system, one (1) specialty panel, and seven (7) yielding posts. The posts were spaced 75.0 in. (1.9 m) on centers with the rail splices located at the posts. The total terminal length was 50.0 ft. (15.2 m). The system was attached to 106.3 ft. (32.4 m) of standard guardrail with splices placed midspan. The system can be installed with a top rail height of 31 in. ± 1 inch. The as-tested system was installed with a rail height of 30.0 in. (762 mm) to increase the risk of vehicle override. The system was tested with an RFID chip attached to the impact head.

The impact head rests over the specialty panel and mounts to the first post with two (2) 3.0 in. (76 mm) long lag bolts and washers. The impact head was 64.0 in. (1.6 m) long and had a rear chute width of 5.0 in. (127 mm). The front face of the impact head was 24.0 in. (610 mm) tall and 17.0 in. (432 mm) wide. Welded 9.0 in. (229 mm) behind the front face of the impact head was a 0.625 in. (16 mm) thick steel post breaker plate. The chute was composed of 0.25 in. (6 mm) C-channel. The downstream end of the impact head tapers to an overall height of 13.5 in. (343 mm). There were two (2) 0.5 in. (13 mm) thick straps welded at the downstream end of the impact head.

Post 1 was a wooden post inserted into a steel foundation tube and once assembled was 8.9 ft. (2.7 m) long. The wooden post and foundation tube were connected with a 10.0 in. (254 mm) long 0.625 in. hex head bolt. The steel foundation tube was 6.0 in (152 mm) by 8.0 in. (203 mm) and 6.0 ft. (1.8 m) long. The wooden portion of post 1 was a 5.5 in. (140 mm) by 7.5 in. (188 mm) and was 4.2 ft. (1.3 m) long. The wooden portion had two (2) 0.75 in. (19 mm) holes drilled 13.0 in. (330 mm) down from the top to mount the strike plate and block. The strike plate and block were installed on the leading side of post 1 with one (1) 14.0 in. long 0.625 in. guardrail bolt, washer and guardrail nut. The rail does not attach to post 1 and there is no blockout.

The cable anchor assembly was secured to post 1 with a bearing plate and to the specialty panel with a guardrail grabber. The cable was routed through a 2.5 in (64 mm) hole located at the base of post 1. The bearing plate was 0.625 in (16 mm) thick and had two (2) 0.5 in. (13 mm) holes at the top used to secure the plate to post 1 with two (2) lag bolts. The downstream end of the cable assembly was the guardrail grabber. The grabber was 17.0 in. (432 mm) long and had

six (6) teeth that lock into the specialty panel. Between the specialty panel and the grabber there was a 17.0 in. (432mm) long reinforcement panel. The reinforcement panel was held onto the rail with six (6) 1.0 in long 1/2 in. bolts, twelve (12) washers, six (6) lock washers and six (6) nuts. The specialty panel was a standard 12 Ga w-beam section measuring 12.5 ft. (3.8 m) long and had six (6) rectangular slots cut for the guardrail grabber. The other three (3) panels in the terminal section were standard 12 Ga 12.5 ft. (3.8m) MGS guardrail panels.

Posts 2 through 8 were 6.0 ft. (1.8 m) long yielding posts. The yielding posts had two (2) 0.5 in. (13 mm) holes drilled through both of its flanges 31.0 in. (787 mm) from the top of the post. There was a 3.0 in. (76 mm) by 3.0 in. (76 mm) by 80.0 in. (2032 mm) long strut channel that was connected between post 1 and 2. The upstream end was mounted at the connection point of the foundation tube and wooden post. The downstream end of the strut was connected to post 2 with two (2) 2.0 in. long 1.5 in. bolts, four (4) washers, 2 lock washers and two (2) nuts. Post 2 attached to the specialty panel with a standard 1.25 in. long 0.625 in. guardrail bolt and nut with no blockout. Posts 3 through 8 used 8.0 in. (203 mm) deep notched wooden blockouts and 10.0 in. long 0.625 in. guardrail bolts.

After the terminal there was one (1) 9.4 ft. (2.9 m) panel to transition the splices to the midspan location. After the transition panel there were seventeen (17) W6x8.5 galvanized steel posts, seventeen (17) 8.0 in. (203 mm) deep notched wooden blocks and six (6) 12.5 ft. (3.8 m) MGS panels. The rails were spliced together with 1.25 in. long 5/8 in. guardrail splice bolts and nuts. The rails were held to the posts using 10.0 in. long 5/8 in. guardrail bolts and nuts. A second 9.4 ft. (2.9 m) transition panel was used before the downstream anchor and the installation was terminated with an SFT type anchor.

Photographs of the as-tested unit and installation are available in Appendix A of this report. The manufacturer's drawings are available in Appendix D. A complete set of manufacturer drawings are available in KARCO CD-R 2018-4897.

3. Test Requirements and Evaluation Criteria

3.1 Test Requirements

The SGET system described in this report was classified as a redirective terminal. MASH 2016 recommends a series of up to nine (9) full scale crash tests to evaluate redirective terminals. However, Test 3-36 is intended for a system that had a rigid backup structure and is not applicable for this system. Test 3-38 is intended for a staging device and is not applicable for this system. Therefore Test 3-36 and 3-38 were not conducted.

	Test Designation	Im	oact Condit	ons	
	MASH Test No.	Vehicle	Nominal Speed (mph)	Nominal Angle (deg)	Evaluation Criteria
	3-30	1100C	62	0	C,D,F,H,I,N
	3-31	2270P	62	0	C,D,F,H,I,N
	3-32	1100C	62	5-15	C,D,F,H,I,N
Test Level 3	3-33	2270P	62	5-15	C,D,F,H,I,N
	3-34	1100C	62	15	C,D,F,H,I,N
	3-35	2270P	62	25	A,D,F,H,I
	3-36	2270P	62	25	A,D,F,H,I
	3-37a 3-37b	2270P 1100C	62	25	C,D,F,H,I,N
	3-38	1500A	62	0	C,D,F,H,I,N

Table 1 MASH 2016 TL-3 Test Matrix for Redirective Terminals

3.2 Evaluation Criteria

Evaluation criteria for full-scale vehicle crash testing are based on three criteria: (1) Structural Adequacy, (2) Occupant Risk, and (3) Post-Impact Vehicular Response. Criteria for structural adequacy evaluate the article's ability to allow redirection, controlled penetration, or controlled stopping of the vehicle. Occupant risk evaluates the degree of hazard to occupants in the impacting vehicle. Post-impact vehicular response is a measure of the potential of the vehicle to result in a secondary collision with other vehicles or fixed objects.

Post-Impact Head Deceleration (PHD), Theoretical Head Impact Velocity (THIV), and Acceleration Severity Index (ASI) occupant risk values have also been calculated for the evaluation of the crash tests.

Evaluation Factors		Evaluation Criteria								
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.								
	D.	not penetrate or she	Detached elements, fragments, or other debris from the test article should not penetrate or show potential for penetrating the occupant compartment or present undue hazard to other traffic, pedestrian, or personnel in a work zone.							
	F.	The vehicle should remain upright during and after collision. The maximum roll and pitch angles are not to exceed 75 degrees								
		Occupant impact velocities (OIV) should satisfy the following								
Occupant		Occupant Impact Velocity Limits, ft/s (m/s)								
Risk	H.	Component	Preferred	Maximum						
		Longitudinal and Lateral	30 ft/s (9.1 m/s)	40 ft/s (12.2 m/s)						
		The occupant ridedown acceleration should satisfy the following limits								
		Oc	cupant Ridedown Accele	eration Limits (G)						
	١.	Component	Preferred	Maximum						
		Longitudinal and Lateral	15.0 G	20.49 G						

Table 2 MASH 2016 Evaluation Criteria for Terminals and Crash Cushions

3.3 Soil Strength Requirements

In accordance to Appendix B of MASH 2016, the soil strength must be verified before any full-scale crash testing can be conducted on soil-based installations. Two instrumented W6x16 posts are installed near the impact area of the installation. The posts are pulled prior to full-scale testing to ensure the soil meets 90% of the established baseline.

4. Test Conditions

4.1 Test Facility

This test series was conducted at KARCO Engineering's test facility in Adelanto, California.

4.2 Vehicle Tow and Guidance System

The tow road is a continuous level surface constructed of reinforced concrete and measures 700.0 ft. (213.4 m) in length, 14.0 ft. (4.3 m) wide, and 6.0 in. (152 mm) thick. A steel rail is embedded in the road to provide vehicle guidance. Vehicle tow propulsion is provided by a 1 ton truck using a 1-to-2 pulley system. The test vehicle is towed into the test article by a nylon rope clamped to a 0.375 in. (10 mm) steel cable. The clamp is released from the cable on contact with a cable release mechanism positioned to allow the test vehicle to proceed under its own momentum for a maximum of 25.0 ft. (7.6 m) before impacting the test article.

4.3 Test Vehicles

For test 3-35, a 2270P test vehicle was used. The vehicle was a 2012 RAM 1500 4-door pickup truck with a front mounted engine, automatic transmission, and rear wheel drive. The 2270P test vehicle had a curb and test inertial weight of 4,968.0 lbs (2,253.5 kg) and 5,006.6 lbs (2,271.0 kg), respectively. An Anthropomorphic Test Device (ATD) was not used for this test. The test vehicle information can be found in Figure 1.

Test Date	<u>03</u>	/12/18		Project No)	<u>P3803</u>	2-01	Year			<u>2012</u>	
Make	<u>R</u> A	<u>M</u>		Model		<u>1500</u>		Color			White	
Tire Size	<u>P2</u>	65/70R17		Vehicle Vi	n #	<u>1C6RI</u>	D6FP2CS	<u>281365</u>				
Tire Inflation.	<u>40</u>	<u>psi</u>		Odometer		<u>145,8′</u>	<u>18 mi</u>					
GVWR Ratin												
							То	tal			<u>6,700 lbs</u>	
AM					N	т	Fre	ont			<u>3,700 lbs</u>	
		1					Re	ar			<u>3,900 lbs</u>	
					<u>}</u>	÷						
							En	gine Type			<u>V8</u>	
							En	gine Size.			<u>4.7 L</u>	
					— <u> </u>		Tra	ansmissio	n Type	ə	Automatic	
6					ļ.	в						
0						T	Du	ımmy Type	ə		None	
	<u></u> н-	Ġ	s		ĸ		Du	immy Mas	s		N/A	
· F +	Seat Position <u>N/A</u>											
Previous Veh	Previous Vehicle Damage <u>None</u>											
No.	Inches	mm	No.	Inches	mm	No.	Inches	mm	No.	Inches	mm	

No.	Inches	mm									
Α	78.7	2000	F	40.9	1040	K	18.1	460	Р	5.1	130
В	73.6	1870	G	28.3	720	L	29.1	740	Q	30.5	775
С	228.7	5810	Н	64.6	1640	М	68.3	1734	R	18.5	470
D	47.4	1205	Ι	12.4	315	Ν	67.9	1725	S	13.1	334
Е	140.4	3565	J	23.6	600	0	44.1	1120	Т	79.5	2020

TEST VEHICLE MASS

	As Received (lbs)			Tes	st Inertial (lbs)	Gross Static (lbs)			
	Front	Rear	Total	Front	Rear	Total	Front	Rear	Total	
Left	1416.4	1048.3	2464.7	1319.4	1140.9	2460.3	1319.4	1140.9	2460.3	
Right	1436.3	1067.0	2503.3	1396.6	1149.7	2546.3	1396.6	1149.7	2546.3	
Ratio (%)	57.4	42.6	100.0	54.2	45.8	100.0	54.2	45.8	100.0	
Total	2852.7	2115.3	4968.0	2716.0	2290.6	5006.6	2716.0	2290.6	5006.6	

	As Received (kg)		Test Inertial (kg)			Gross Static (kg)			
	Front	Rear	Total	Front	Rear	Total	Front	Rear	Total
Left	642.5	475.5	1118.0	598.5	517.5	1116.0	598.5	517.5	1116.0
Right	651.5	484.0	1135.5	633.5	521.5	1155.0	633.5	521.5	1155.0
Ratio (%)	57.4	42.6	100.0	54.2	45.8	100.0	54.2	45.8	100.0
Total	1294.0	959.5	2253.5	1232.0	1039.0	2271.0	1232.0	1039.0	2271.0

Figure 1 Test 3-35 Vehicle Information

4.4 Data Acquisition Systems

All data acquisition for this test of the terminal was performed in accordance with the MASH 2016 requirements.

4.4.1 Test Vehicle Instrumentation

The test vehicle was instrumented with one (1) tri-axial accelerometer and one (1) tri-axial angular rate sensor. The set of accelerometers and angular rate sensors were mounted within 2.0 in. (50 mm) of the test vehicle's center of gravity in the x-y plane. The accelerometers measured longitudinal (x), lateral (y), and vertical (z) acceleration. The angular rate sensors measured roll (moment x), pitch (moment y) and yaw (moment z).

Ch.	Location	Axis	Ident. No.	Description	MFR	Model	Units
1	Vehicle CG	Х	P51708	Accel, Half Bridge	Endevco	7264-2K	g
2	Vehicle CG	Y	P51700	Accel, Half Bridge	Endevco	7264-2K	g
3	Vehicle CG	Z	P51696	Accel, Half Bridge	Endevco	7264-2K	g
4	Vehicle CG	Yaw	ARS8537	Rate Gyro	DTS	ARS-18K	Deg/s
5	Vehicle CG	Pitch	ARS8532	Rate Gyro	DTS	ARS-18K	Deg/s
6	Vehicle CG	Roll	ARS8486	Rate Gyro	DTS	ARS-18K	Deg/s

 Table 3 Vehicle Instrumentation List for Test 3-35

4.4.2 Calibration

All instrumentation used in this test has been calibrated through standards traceable to NIST and is maintained in a calibrated condition.

4.4.3 Photographic Documentation

Photographic documentation of this test series included a minimum of two (2) real-time video cameras at 30 frames per second (fps), and seven (7) high-speed color digital video cameras at 1,000 fps. All high-speed cameras were activated by a pressure-sensitive tape switch which was positioned on the test article to indicate the instant of contact (time zero). A digital still camera was used for documenting the pre- and post-test condition of the test article and the test vehicle.

Table 4 High	Speed Camera	Information	Test 3-35

View No.	Location	Identification No.	Manufacturer	Туре
1	Driver Overall View	7959	Phantom	V9
2	Passenger Overall View	6657	Phantom	V10
3	Inline Track View	8187	Phantom	V10
4	Inline Article View	6936	Phantom	V10
5	Overhead Close-up View	6710	Phantom	V.5.1
6	Overhead Overall View	6075	Phantom	V10
7	Obique View	8520	Phantom	V10

4.4.4 Measurement Uncertainty

Measurement uncertainties have been determined for pertinent values affecting the results of this test. KARCO maintains these uncertainty budgets, which are available upon request, but are not included in this report. In certain cases the nature of the test method may preclude rigorous and statistically valid calculation of uncertainty of measurement. In these cases KARCO attempts to identify the components of uncertainty and make a reasonable estimation. Reasonable estimation is based on knowledge of the performance of the method and on the measurement scope and makes use of, for example, previous experience and validation data.

5.Crash Test Results

5.1 Static Soil Test

Prior to full scale crash test P38032-01, a static soil test was conducted to ensure the soil condition was acceptable for full-scale crash testing. The static test results at 5.0 in. (127 mm) and 10.0 in. (254 mm) were above 90% of the baseline established during soil certification. The hydraulic ram stopped pulling the post at 13.8 in. (350 mm) and the load was 8,581.2 lbs. (38.2 kN) which is 3,764.7 lbs higher than the minimum requirement at this point. Based on the fact that there was only 1.2 in. left of displacement and the significantly stronger soil, approximately a 50% increase in strength from the requirement, the soil was deemed as acceptable for testing. The baseline value at 13.8 in. (351 mm) of displacement value is 4816.5 lbs (21.4 kN), the added strength can be attributed to the extended amount of time the installation was in the ground. KARCO deemed the soil acceptable for testing based on the assumption that the soil was acceptable from 0 to 13.8 in. (351 mm) and the remaining 1.2 in. (30 mm) of deflection should also be acceptable if the hydraulic ram had added capacity. Static test results can be found in Appendix C of this test report.

5.2 Weather conditions

Test No. P38032-01 was conducted on March 12, 2018 at approximately 10:39 A.M.

Temperature	67 °F
Humidity	45%
Wind Speed	0 mph
Wind Direction	N/A

Table 5 Weather Conditions Test 3-35

Information for reference only

5.3 MASH 2016 Test 3-35

As recommended in MASH 2016 a full-scale impact test was conducted to evaluate the impact performance of the Spig Industries, LLC SGET end terminal to MASH Test 3-35 on March 12, 2018. The test article was positioned at an angle of 25° with the vehicle impacting the system at post 3. The test was conducted using a commercially available 2012 RAM 1500 4-door pickup truck with a test inertial mass of 5.006.6 lbs (2,271.0 kg).

5.4 Test Description

The test vehicle impacted the system at a velocity of 59.63 mph (95.97 km/h) and an angle of 25.2°. The vehicle was set to impact the system at the center of post 3 and the actual first point of contact with the system was 3.0 in. (76 mm) downstream from the center of post 3.

Upon impact the front bumper began to deform and the system started to deflect to the field side. The vehicle's front tire contacted post 4 at 0.085 s and caused the post to pull from the rail. The rail deflection caused post 5 to pull from the rail at 0.114 s and the vehicle impacted post 5 at approximately 0.150 s. Post 6 began to twist and rotate to the field side and pulled from the rail at 0.160 s. The vehicle's rear end contacted the rail around post 3 location at 0.235 s. The vehicle was parallel to the installation at 0.290 s and began to redirect. The vehicle exited the system at 0.700 s at an angle of 6.7°. The front passenger side wheel assembly was damaged and caused the vehicle to track back towards the installation after it exited. The vehicle impacted the installation a second time around post 17. The vehicle came to rest 92.2 ft. (28.1 m) downstream and 1.7 ft. (0.5 m) right from its initial point of contact with the system measured from the vehicle's center of gravity.

5.5 Test Article Damage

The system was damaged from post 1 through post 8 and the first four (4) W-beam guardrail panels were damaged. The lag bolts that mount the impact head to post 1 were torn from the post. There was no visible damage to the cable anchor assembly. Post 1 through 3 shifted in the soil and post 2 and 3 remained attached to the rail. Post 4 through 8 were bent at the ground line and detached from the rail. The downstream end of the installation was also damaged from the second impact with the test vehicle. Posts 15 to 17 leaned in the soil and there was a slight bend in rails 8 and 9.

5.6 Test Vehicle Damage

The vehicle's damage was concentrated at its front-right side. The subframe assembly behind the quarter panel was deformed. The lower control arm was bent and the tire was punctured. The side of the front bumper was deformed inward and was lodged behind the front wheel. The front quarter panel, both doors and bedside were damaged. The front head light was detached and the grill was damaged. The occupant compartment was not penetrated and the deformation limits were not exceeded.

Location	Maximum Deformation	MASH Allowable Deformation
Roof	0.0 in.	4.0 in. (102 mm)
Windshield	0.0 in.	3.0 in. (76 mm)
Window	0.0 in.	0.0 in
Wheel / foot well and toe pan	0.2 in. (5 mm)	9.0 in. (229 mm)
Side front panel (forward of A-pillar	0.0 in.	12.0 in. (305 mm)
Front side door area (above seat)	0.0 in.	9.0 in. (229 mm)
Front side door area (below seat	0.0 in.	12.0 in. (305 mm)
Floor pan and transmission tunnel	0.3 in. (8 mm)	12.0 in. (305 mm)

 Table 6 Maximum Occupant Compartment Deformation by Location

5.7 Structural Adequacy

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. The test article redirected the vehicle in a controlled manner.

5.8 Occupant Risk

Under occupant risk, the test articles are evaluated by four (4) criteria. The first criterion evaluates the potential hazard of detached elements, fragments, or other debris from the test article to penetrate the test vehicle's occupant compartment or present undue hazard to other traffic, pedestrians, or personnel in a work zone. The second criterion is that the vehicle remains upright. The third criterion is that the roll angle of the vehicle does not exceed 75° throughout the test. The final criteria are based on the calculated Occupant Impact Velocities (OIV) and occupant ridedown accelerations. The maximum allowable limit for Occupant Impact Velocity Limit in both the longitudinal and lateral directions is 40.0 ft/s (12.2 m/s). The maximum allowable ridedown acceleration in both the longitudinal and lateral directions is 20.49 g. Both criteria are calculated from the acceleration data collected during the test.

The maximum extent of the debris field was 149.9 ft. (45.7 m) downstream and 71.1 ft. (21.7 m) to the traffic side measured from the first point of contact with the system. The debris consisted of broken blockouts and vehicle parts.

		-				
Test Parameter	Axis	Units	Max	Time (ms)	Min	Time (ms)
Vehicle Impact Velocity	Х	ft/s	87.9			
Occupant Impact Velocity	Х	ft/s	14.1	157.2		
Occupant Impact Velocity	Y	ft/s	13.8	157.2		
Ridedown Acceleration	Х	g	1.4	547.4	-5.8	384.9
Ridedown Acceleration	Y	g	1.9	602.5	-7.8	234.8
THIV		ft/s	21.3	166.9		
PHD		g	8.3	235.0		
ASI			0.62	265.0		
Roll	Х	deg.	1.8	177.8	-3.1	999.9
Pitch	Y	deg.	0.9	115.6	-3.5	672.7
Yaw	Z	deg.	34.4	681.7	0.0	1.9

Table 7 Summary of Occupant Risk Factors

5.9 Discussion and Summary of Results

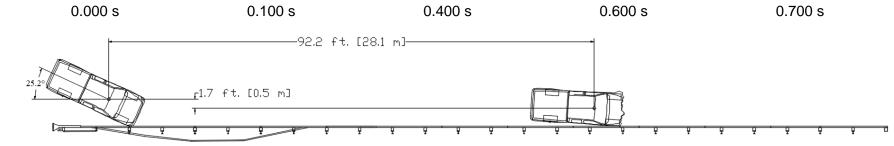
The SPIG Industries, LLC SGET end terminal met all the requirements for MASH 2016 Test 3-35. The system contained and redirected the vehicle. None of the intrusion limits were exceeded, there was no penetration into the occupant compartment, and all the occupant risk factors were within the allowable limits. The SGET end terminal's performance to MASH 2016 test 3-35, was deemed as acceptable.

Table 8 Evaluation Criteria Summary

Evaluation Factor	Evaluation Criteria					
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.					
	Detached elements, fragments, or other debris from the test article should not penetrate or show potential for penetrating the occupant compartment, or present undue hazard to other traffic, pedestrians, or personnel in a work zone.					
Occupant Risk	F The vehicle should remain upright during and after the collision. The maximum roll and pitch angles are not to exceed 75°.					
i tisk	Occupant impact velocities (OIV) should satisfy the following limits:					
	H Component	Preferred	Maximum	PASS		
	Longitudinal and Lateral	30 ft/s (9.1 m/s)	40 ft/s (12.2 m/s)			
	The occupant ridedown acceleration should satisfy the following limits:					
	Component	Preferred	Maximum	PASS		
	Longitudinal and Lateral	15.0 g	20.49 g			
OVERALL TEST ASSESSMENT						

MASH 2016 Test 3-35 Summary





GENERAL INFORMATION		Impact Conditions	Occupant Risk
Test Agency	KARCO Engineering, LLC.	Impact Velocity 59.63 mph (95.97 km/h)	Longitudinal OIV14.1 ft/s (4.3 m/s)
KARCO Test No	P38032-01	Impact Angle25.2°	Lateral OIV 13.8 ft/s (4.2 m/s)
Test Designation	3-35	Location / Orientation Post 3	Longitudinal RA5.8 g
Test Date	03/12/18	Impact Severity 107.9 kip-ft (146.3 kJ)	Lateral RA7.8 g
			THIV 21.3 ft/s (6.5 m/s)
TEST ARTICLE		Exit Conditions	PHD8.3 g
Name / Model	SGET	Exit Velocity	ASI 0.62
Туре	End Terminal	Exit Angle6.7°	
Installation Length	156.3 ft. (47.6 m)	Final Vehicle Position 92.2 ft. (28.1 m) Downstream	Test Article Deflections
Terminal Length	50.0 ft. (15.2 m)	1.7 ft. (0.5 m) Right	Static 2.7 ft. (0.8 m)
Road Surface	Medium to Fine Silty Soil	Exit Box Criteria Met Yes	Dynamic 4.0 ft. (1.2 m)
		Vehicle SnaggingNone	Working Width 4.0 ft. (1.2 m)
TEST VEHICLE		Vehicle Pocketing None	Debris Field 149.9 ft. (45.7 m) Downstream
Type / Designation	2270P	Vehicle Stability Satisfactory	71.1 ft. (21.7 m) Right
Year, Make, and Model	2012 RAM 1500	Maximum Roll Angle3.1 °	Vehicle Damage
Curb Mass	4,968.0 lbs (2,253.5 kg)	Maximum Pitch Angle3.5 °	Vehicle Damage Scale01-RFQ-2
Test Inertial Mass	5,006.6 lbs (2,271.0 kg)	Maximum Yaw Angle 34.4 °	CDC01RFEW1
Gross Static Mass	5,006.6 lbs (2,271.0 kg)		Maximum Intrusion0.3 in. (8 mm)

Figure 2 Summary of Test 3-35

Appendix A

Photographs

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FIGURE 1. Test Setup



FIGURE 2. Test Setup, Close-Up



FIGURE 3. Test Setup

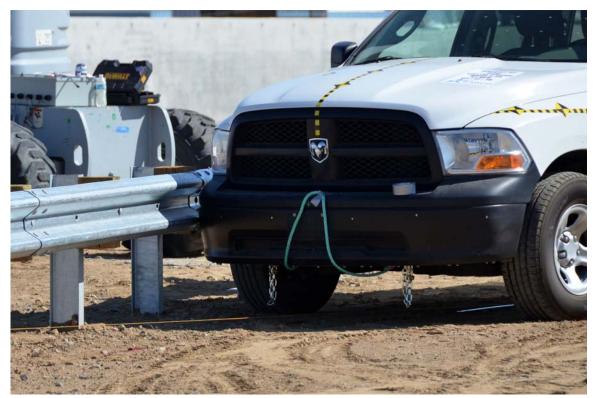


FIGURE 4. Test Setup, Close-Up



FIGURE 5. Test Setup

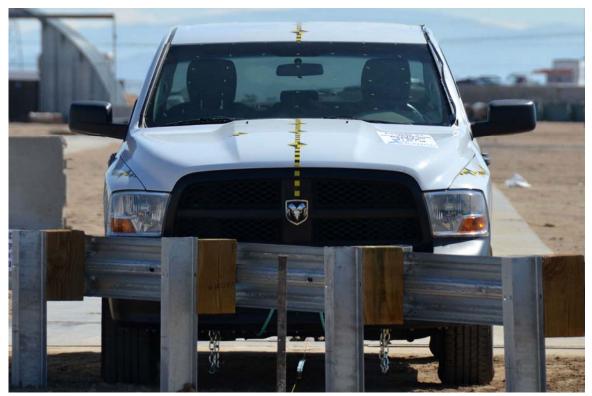


FIGURE 6. Test Setup, Close-Up



FIGURE 7. Test Setup

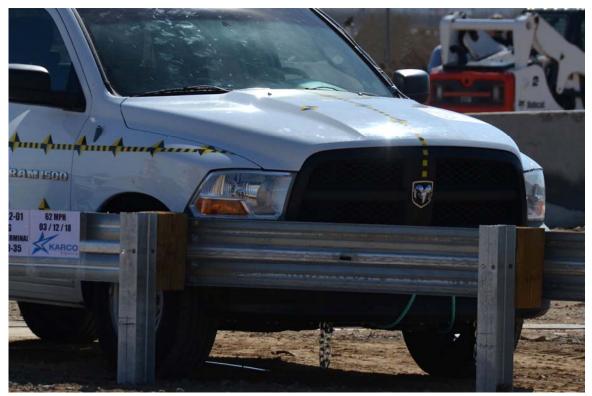


FIGURE 8. Test Setup, Close-Up



FIGURE 9. Test Setup



FIGURE 10. Test Setup, Close-Up



FIGURE 11. Pre-Test



FIGURE 12. Post-Test



FIGURE 13. Post-Test



FIGURE 14. Post-Test



FIGURE 15. Pre-Test Front View of Test Article



FIGURE 16. Post-Test Front View of Test Article



FIGURE 17. Pre-Test Right Front 3/4 View of Test Article



FIGURE 18. Post-Test Right Front ³/₄ View of Test Article



FIGURE 19. Pre-Test Right View of Test Article



FIGURE 20. Post-Test Right View of Test Article



FIGURE 21. Pre-Test Right Rear 3/4 View of Test Article



FIGURE 22. Post-Test Right Rear ³/₄ View of Test Article



FIGURE 23. Pre-Test Rear View of Test Article



FIGURE 24. Post-Test Rear View of Test Article



FIGURE 25. Pre-Test Left Rear ¾ View of Test Article



FIGURE 26. Post-Test Left Rear ³/₄ View of Test Article



FIGURE 27. Pre-Test Left View of Test Article



FIGURE 28. Post-Test Left View of Test Article



FIGURE 29. Pre-Test Left Front ³/₄ View of Test Article



FIGURE 30. Post-Test Left Front 3/4 View of Test Article



FIGURE 31. Test Article Damage



FIGURE 32. Test Article Damage



FIGURE 33. Test Article Damage



FIGURE 34. Test Article Damage



FIGURE 35. Test Article Damage



FIGURE 36. Test Article Damage



FIGURE 37. Pre-Test Left View of Test Vehicle



FIGURE 38. Post-Test Left View of Test Vehicle



FIGURE 39. Pre-Test Left Front ³/₄ View of Test Vehicle



FIGURE 40. Post-Test Left Front ³/₄ View of Test Vehicle

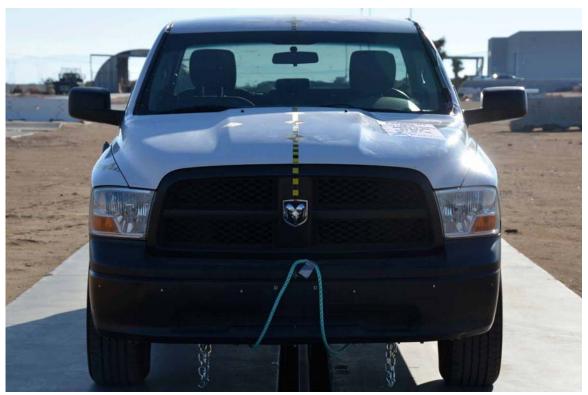


FIGURE 41. Pre-Test Front View of Test Vehicle

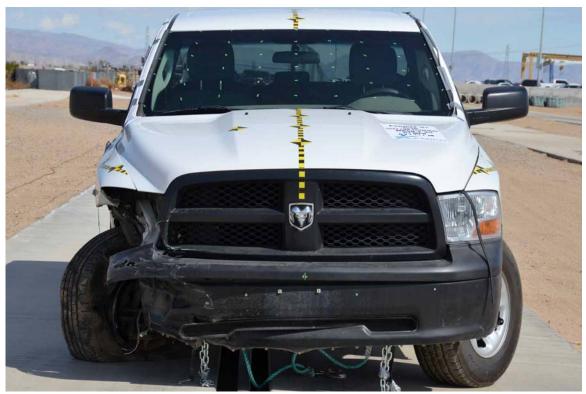


FIGURE 42. Post-Test Front View of Test Vehicle



FIGURE 43. Pre-Test Right Front ³/₄ View of Test Vehicle

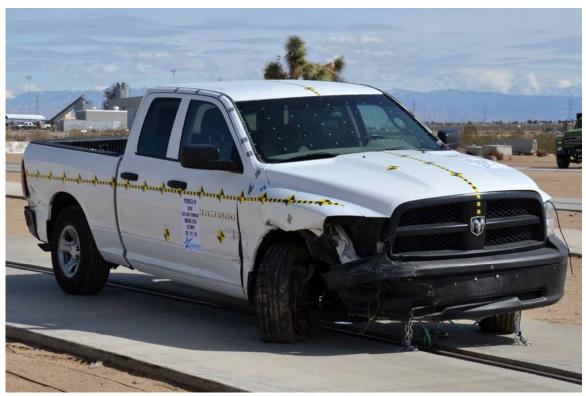


FIGURE 44. Post-Test Right Front ³/₄ View of Test Vehicle



FIGURE 45. Pre-Test Right View of Test Vehicle



FIGURE 46. Post-Test Right View of Test Vehicle



FIGURE 47. Pre-Test Windshield



FIGURE 48. Post-Test Windshield



FIGURE 49. Pre-Test Driver Side Occupant Compartment



FIGURE 50. Post-Test Driver Side Occupant Compartment



FIGURE 51. Pre-Test Driver Side Floorpan



FIGURE 52. Post-Test Driver Side Floorpan



FIGURE 53. Pre-Test Passenger Side Occupant Compartment



FIGURE 54. Post-Test Passenger Side Occupant Compartment



FIGURE 55. Pre-Test Passenger Side Floorpan



FIGURE 56. Post-Test Passenger Side Floorpan

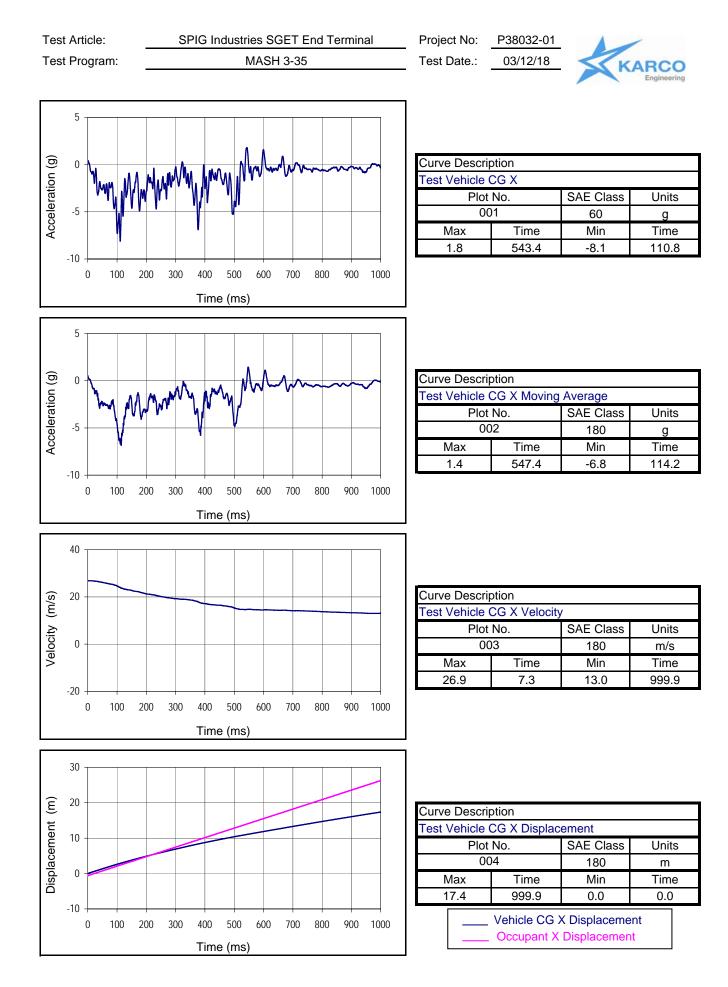


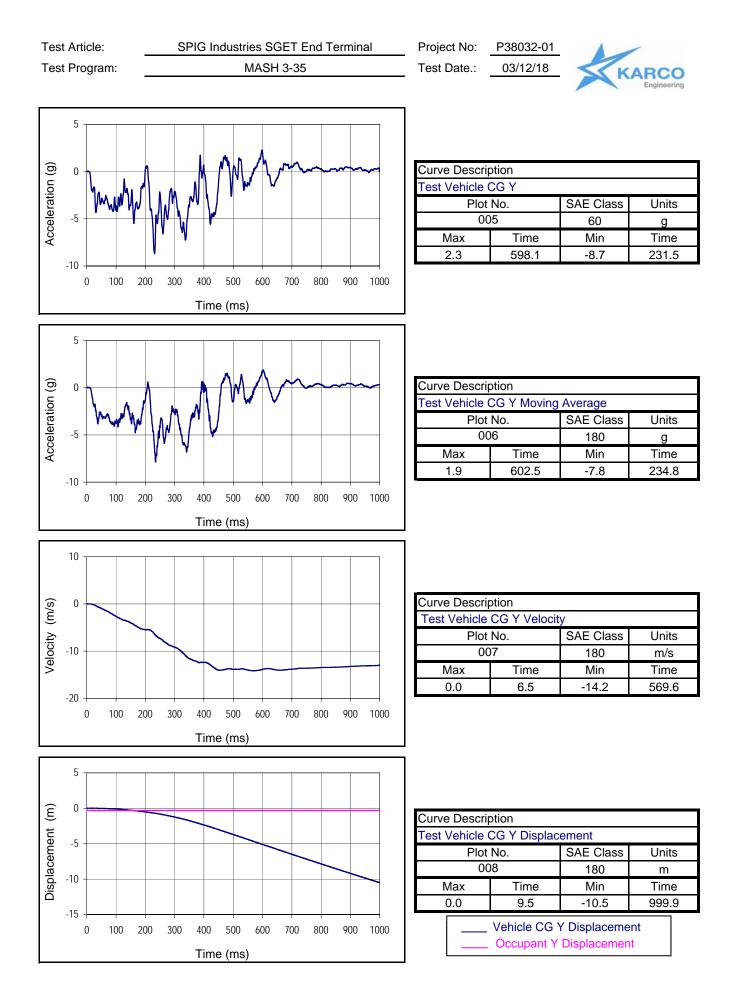
FIGURE 57. Test Vehicle Manufacturer's Label

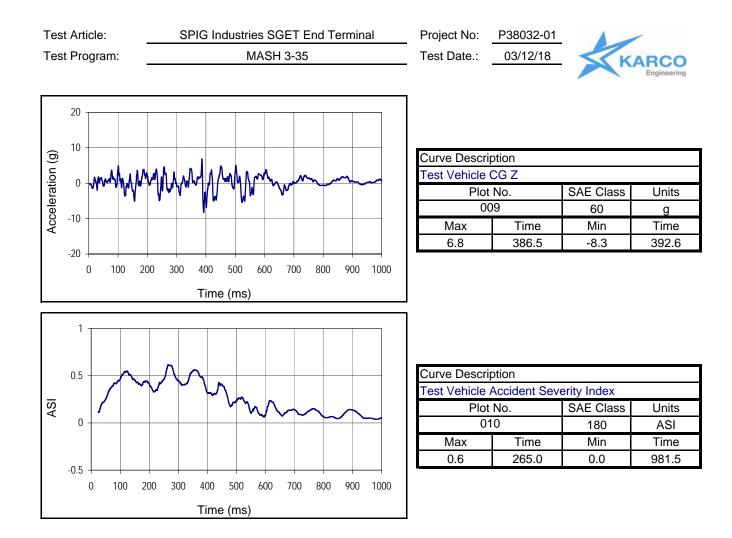
Appendix B Data Plots

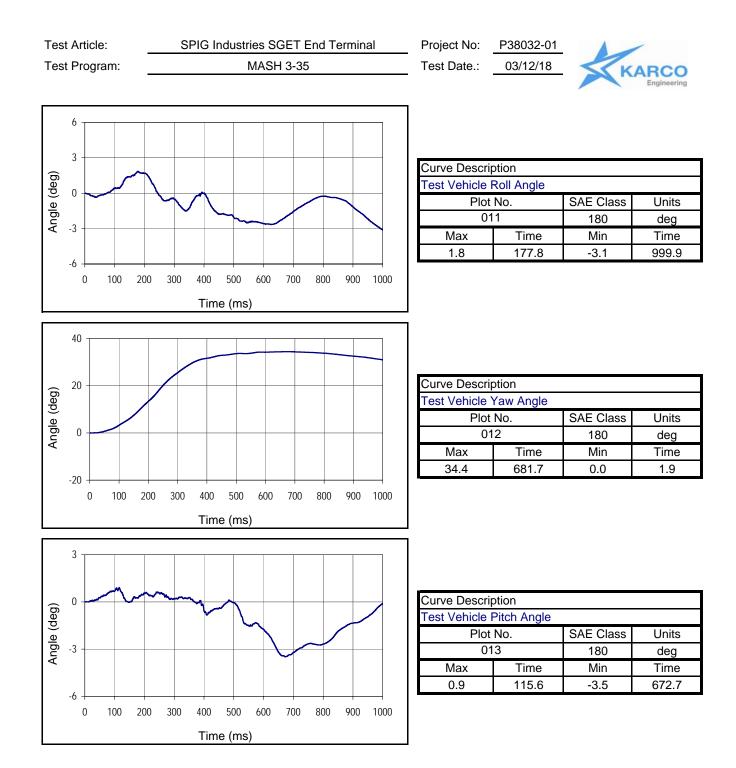
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Appendix C

Soil Strength Information

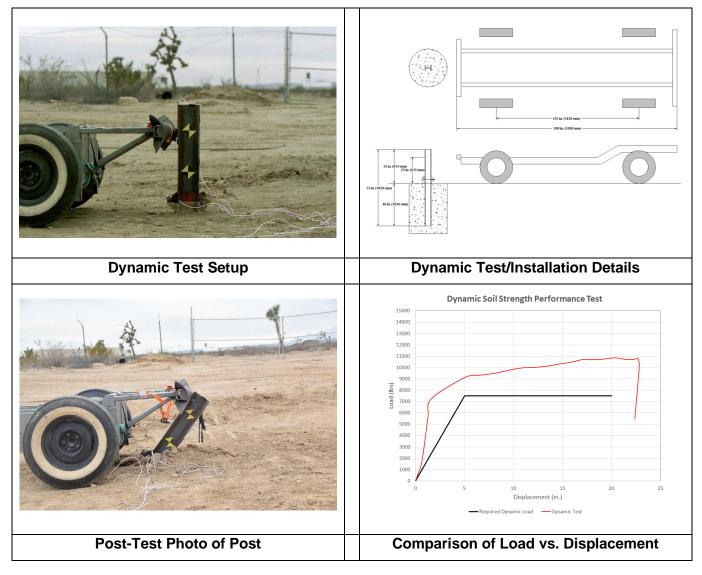
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DYNAMIC SOIL STRENGTH DATA

Test Article:	SPIG Industries SGET End Terminal	Project No.	<u>P38032-01</u>
Test Program:	MASH 3-35	Test Date:	03/12/18

DYNAMIC SOIL STRENGTH TEST DATA



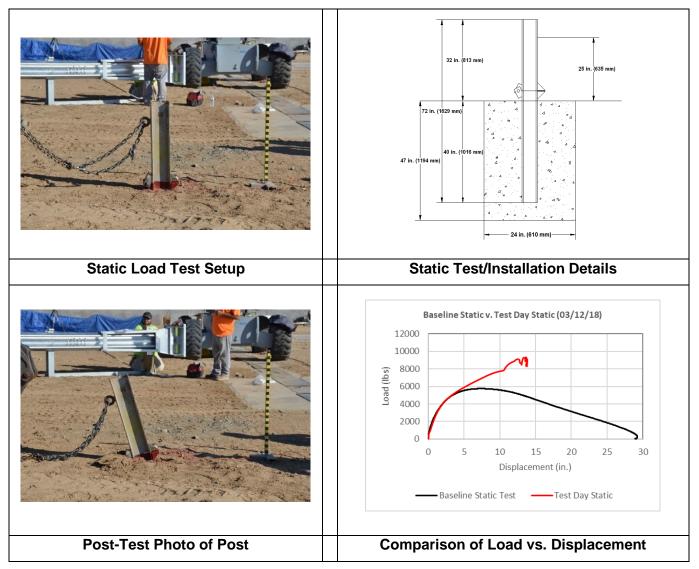
Certification Date	02/06/17	
Test Facility and Site Location	KARCO, Track 4	
In Situ Soil Description (ASTM D 2487)	Medium to fine silty sand	
Description of Fill Placement Procedure	8.0 in. (203 mm) lifts compacted with pneumatic tamper	
Bogie Weight	2,044.8 lbs (927.5 kg)	
Impact Velocity	20.74 mph (33.38 km/h)	

Figure 1: Dynamic Soil Strength Data

STATIC SOIL STRENGTH DATA

Test Article:	SPIG Industries SGET End Terminal	Project No.	P38032-01
Test Program:	MASH 3-35	Test Date:	03/12/18

STATIC SOIL VERIFICATION TEST DATA



Date	03/12/18	
Test Facility and Site Location	KARCO, Track 4	
In Situ Soil Description (ASTM D 2487)	Medium to fine silty sand	
Description of Fill Placement Procedure	8.0 in. (203 mm) lifts compacted with pneumatic	
	tamper	

Figure 2: Static Soil Strength Data

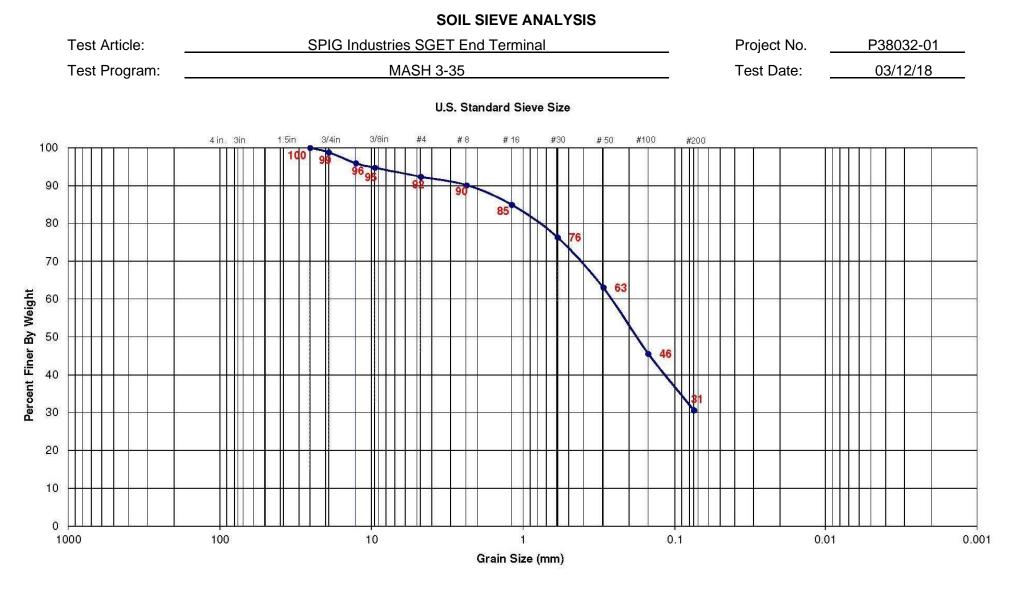


Figure 3: Soil Sieve Analysis

Appendix D

Manufacturer Documents

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SGET SYSTEM PARTS

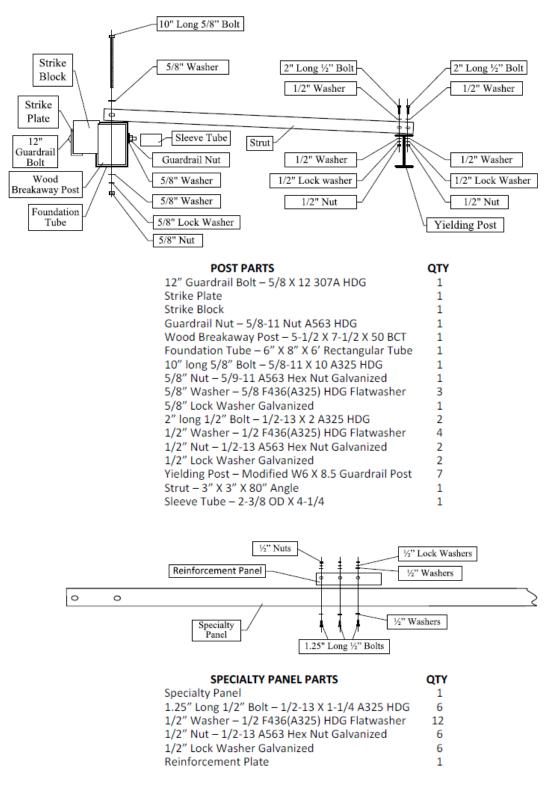
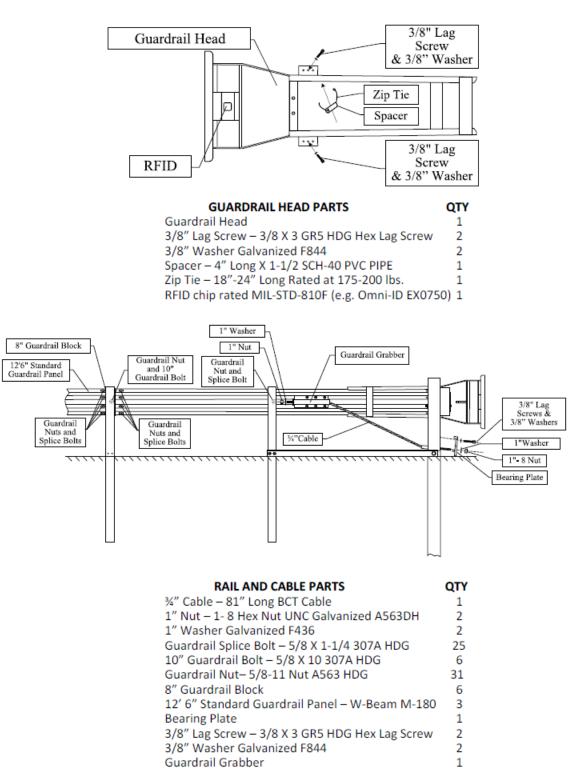


Figure 1: SGET System Parts

SGET SYSTEM PARTS





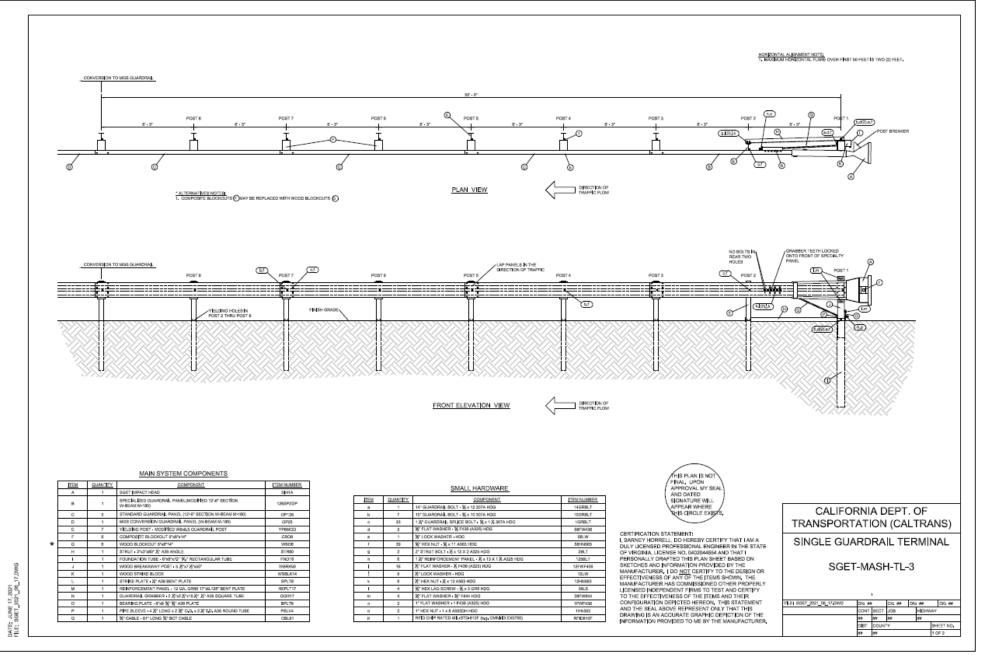


Figure 3: Single Guardrail Terminal

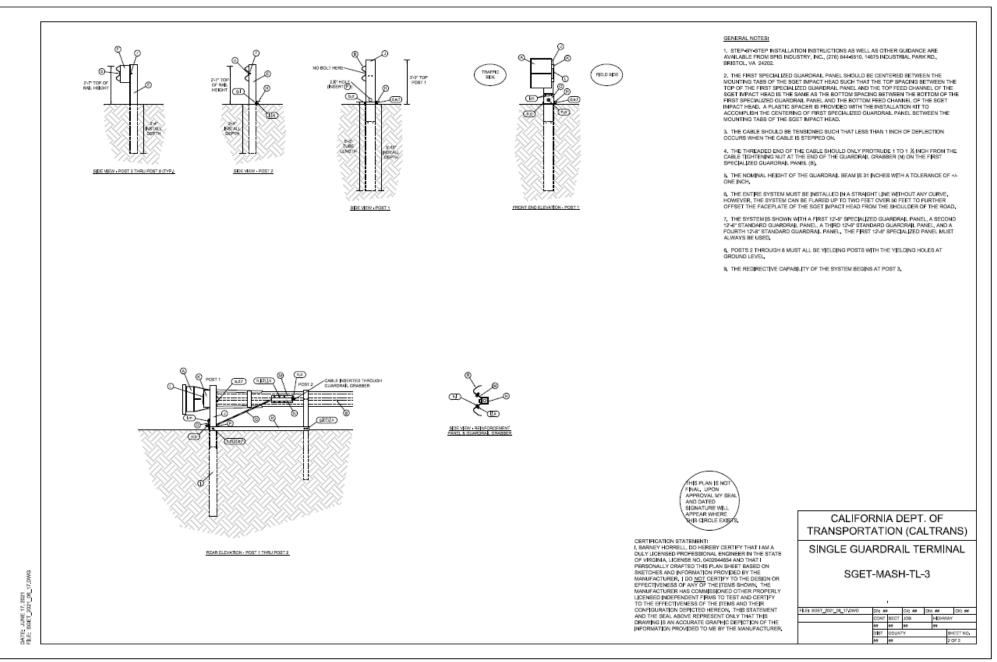


Figure 4: Single Guardrail Terminal

Appendix E

Sequential Photographs

0.000 s	0.100 s	0.150 s
0.400 s	0.750 s	1.050 s

0.000 s	0.150 s	0.400
0.750 s	1.900 s	2.900 s

Appendix F

References

References

- 1. American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials. "Manual for Assessing Safety Hardware, Second Edition" 2016.
- A Transportation Research Board. "NCHRP Report 350 Recommended Procedures for the Safety Performance Evaluation of Highway Features" Washington, D.C.: National Academy of Sciences, 1993
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FINAL PAGE OF REPORT