

	SURFACE VEHICLE RECOMMENDED PRACTICE		J89		REV. APR2007
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Dynamic Cushioning Performance Criteria for Snowmobile Seats					

RATIONALE

Five year review. Document format previously updated.

Changes:

- 1.1 Purpose: Deleted obsolete reference to SAE J89a
- 1.2 Contents: Added Section 6 Notes
- 2.1.1 SAE Publications; Corrected title of J33
- 4.2.5 Removed abbreviation; Changed 'h' to 'hours'

1. SCOPE

This SAE Recommended Practice encompasses the significant factors which determine the effectiveness of a seat system in limiting spinal injury during vertical impacts between the rider and the snowmobile seat system. The document is intended to provide a tool for the development of safer snowmobile seats. It is recognized that the seat is only a portion of the entire vehicle protective suspension system. It is, however, usually required that the seat serve as added protection to the suspension system, since the latter may "bottom out" during a severe impact.

The term "seat" refers to the occupant-supporting system not normally considered part of the vehicle suspension or frame system. In some cases, it may include more than the foam cushion.

This document provides the minimum requirements for performance of a general seat system, and a description of specific means of evaluating the shock-absorbing characteristics of foam seat cushions using a specific testing procedure and a companion seat evaluation chart.

The test input and means of interpreting the results are unique to the seats of typical recreational snowmobiles. Therefore, this document is to be used for snowmobile seats only and is not to be used to evaluate seats of any other type of vehicle. In addition, it should not be applied to seats of snow vehicles of significantly different design, dimensions, construction, or intended usage from the typical recreational snowmobile illustrated in SAE J33.

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this document is to facilitate the development of seats used on snowmobiles to minimize occupant spinal injury during impacts of:

- a. The occupant on the snowmobile seat
- b. The snowmobile and seat on the occupant

Operators and passengers of snowmobiles can be subjected to high levels of impact with the snowmobile seat under riding conditions. This document was developed to identify the cushioning properties of snowmobile seats.

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1.2 Contents

Section 1—Scope
Section 2—Reference
Section 3—Definitions
Section 4—Testing Method
Section 5—Evaluation
Section 6—Notes

2. REFERENCE

2.1 Applicable Publication

The following publication forms a part of this specification to the extent specified herein. The latest issue of SAE publication shall apply.

2.1.1 SAE Publication

Available from SAE, 400 Commonwealth Drive, Warrendale, PA 15096-0001, Tel: 877-606-7323 (inside USA and Canada) or 724-776-4970 (outside USA), www.sae.org.

SAE J33 Definitions for Snowmobiles

3. DEFINITIONS

3.1 Snowmobile Seat

The seat includes the cover, energy-absorbing materials, and substrates (if any).

3.2 Baseline

The baseline is the starting reference plane of the seat from which total penetration is determined. It is taken as the top plane of the seat at the fore-aft position designated for the snowmobile occupant(s).

3.3 G

Symbol for the dimensionless ratio of any acceleration to the acceleration of gravity.

3.4 t_p

Time duration impact to peak deceleration, in milliseconds.

3.5 t_h

Time duration from impact to 1/2 value of peak deceleration, in milliseconds.

4. DYNAMIC CUSHIONING TESTING METHOD

4.1 Scope

This procedure provides a uniform method for measuring, with a high degree of reproducibility, dynamic cushioning properties such as the deceleration-time history profile of a standard buttocks form ("missile") impacting seat test specimens. The results from this testing method can be related to the performance requirements necessary to limit spinal injury to snowmobile riders and passengers.

4.2 Apparatus

4.2.1 Testing Machine

Any design of dynamic testing apparatus will suffice when the following criteria are met. See Figure 1.

- 4.2.1.1 The weighted missile can be held in readiness for impact, released upon command, and guided to the point of impact.
- 4.2.1.2 The test specimen should be supported on a foundation which under impact will not deflect more than 1% of the thickness of the specimen.
- 4.2.1.3 The deceleration-time profile, as illustrated in Figure 2, can be read out and recorded on an instrument, such as an oscilloscope, starting at the time of initial contact of the missile on the seat.

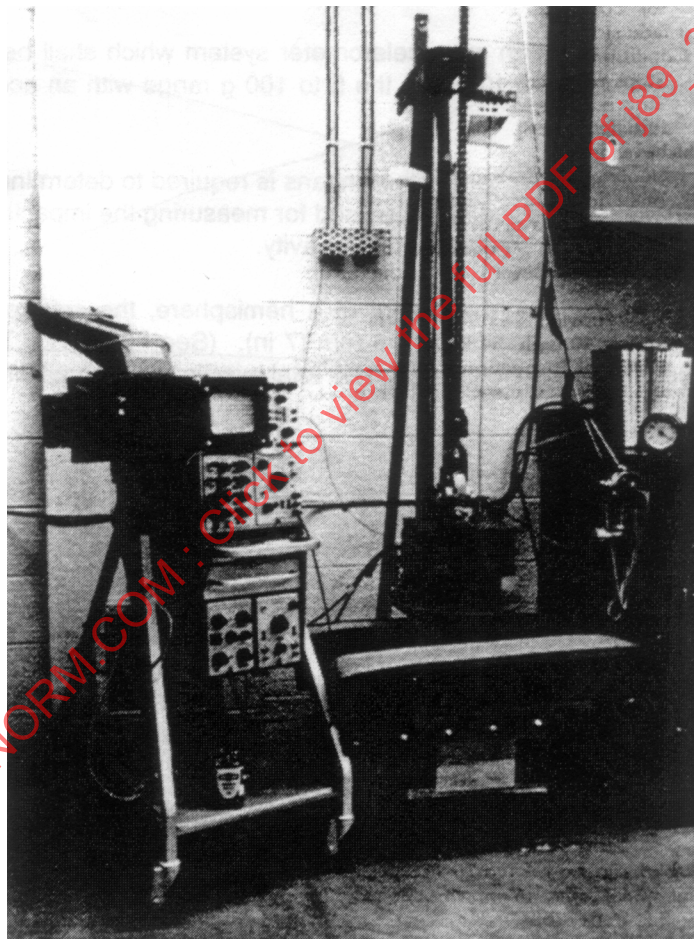
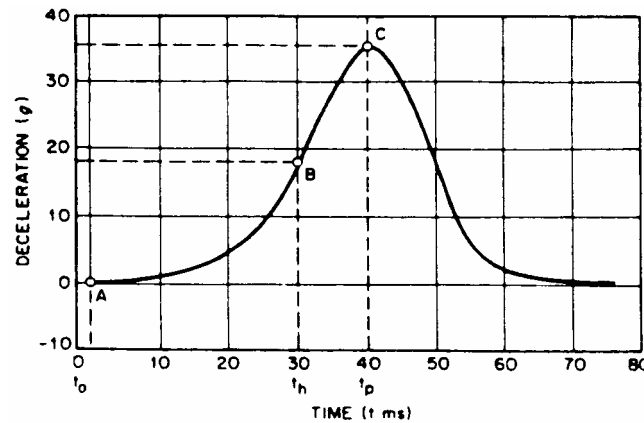


FIGURE 1 - DYNAMIC TESTING APPARATUS



TRACE ABC = G-TIME TRACE WHERE:

A = START OF IMPACT

B = $\frac{1}{2}$ PEAK g ($\frac{1}{2}$ C)

C = PEAK DECELERATION (g MAX)

FIGURE 2 - TYPICAL G-TIME TRACE

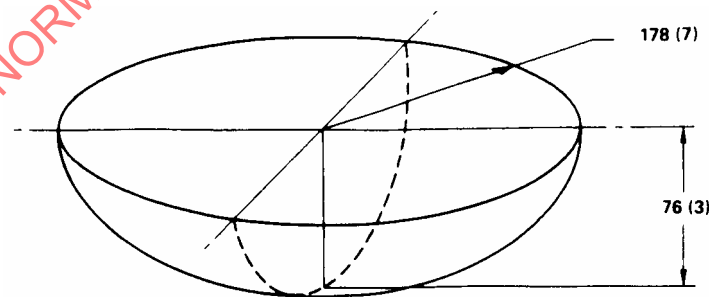
4.2.2 Sending Devices

4.2.2.1 The missile shall be equipped with an accelerometer system which shall be capable of measuring single impacts of short duration (less than 0.105 s) in the 5 to 100 g range with an accuracy of $\pm 2\%$ throughout the duration of the pulse.

4.2.2.2 A penetration measuring device or some other means is required to determine the exact starting time of the penetration. A velocity measuring device shall be used for measuring the impacting velocity of the missile if the missile is not totally free to fall under the influence of gravity.

4.2.3 Missile

The missile shall be a rigid segment of a hemisphere, the sphere having a radius of 245 mm (9.65 in) and the segment having a radius of 178 mm (7 in). (See Figure 3). The top surface of the missile must be designed to accommodate weights to provide total missile mass capability of 90.7 kg (200 lb).



SEGMENT OF SPHERE OF RADIUS = 245 (9.65)

NOTE: DIMENSIONS ARE mm (in)

FIGURE 3 - SEAT IMPACT FORM

4.2.4 Recording Equipment

The acceleration-time recording equipment should be capable of recording impacts compatible with the accuracy of the accelerometer. Some type of triggering device will be necessary for the recording device.