Development of an Automated Wheelchair Tiedown and Occupant Restraint System: Initial Progress

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January 11, 2021



Wheelchair Transportation Safety (WTS)*

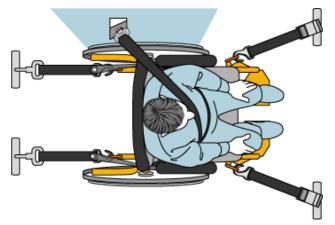
- Best practice recommendation is to transfer from a wheelchair to a vehicle seat
- Wheelchairs used as motor vehicle seats should be crash tested to verify performance.
- Method to secure the wheelchair to the vehicle. (wheelchair tiedown)
- Method to restrain the occupant.
- Wheelchair Tiedowns and Occupant Restraint Systems (WTORS)
- Goal of equal level of safety for those who remain seated in wheelchairs.





Current WTORS Systems

WTORS Type	Independent Use	Protection in High g and Low g crashes	Any combination of wheelchair and vehicle?
4-pt strap tiedown paired with seatbelt	No	Yes	Yes
Docking station paired with seatbelt	Yes	Yes	No
Rear-facing stations	Yes	No	Yes









Universal Docking Interface Geometry



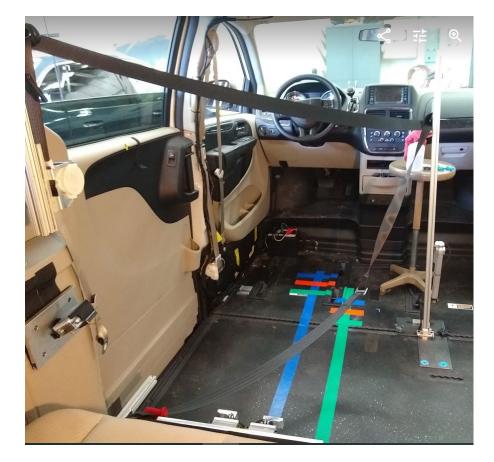
- Common geometry for the connection interface between wheelchairs and vehicles. Based on the idea of truck trailer hitch.
- Allows a wheelchair to use docking in all types of vehicles.
- Geometry defined and field tested.
- Requires both WC and WTORS manufacturers to work together.
- Already implemented in standards, but no commercial use yet.



Project Goals and Tasks

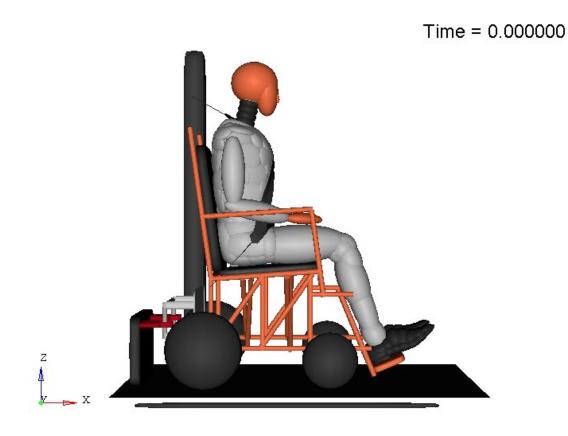
- Develop an automated wheelchair docking station that would allow safe, independent docking of occupants seated in wheelchairs
- Develop an automated beltdonning system
- Evaluate in front and side impacts

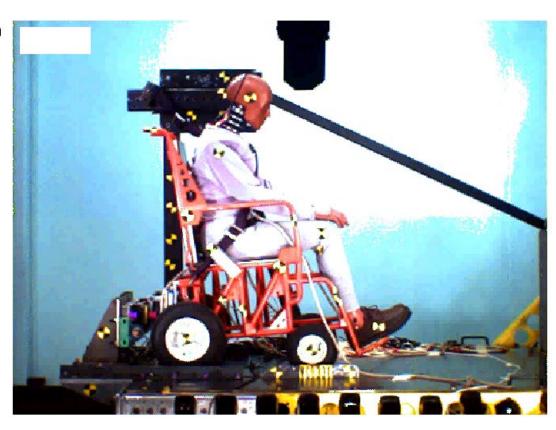
- Computational Modeling
- Volunteer Usability Assessment
- Sled Testing





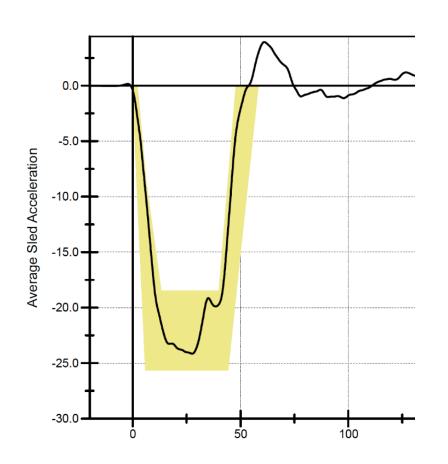
Frontal model validation: surrogate wheelchair fixture

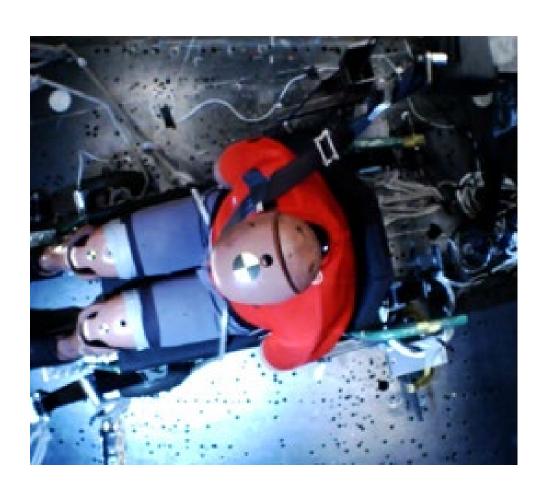






Side impact validation tests



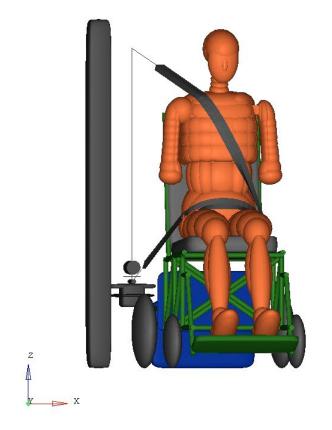


Test conditions based on proposed 213 NPRM conditions



Side model validation

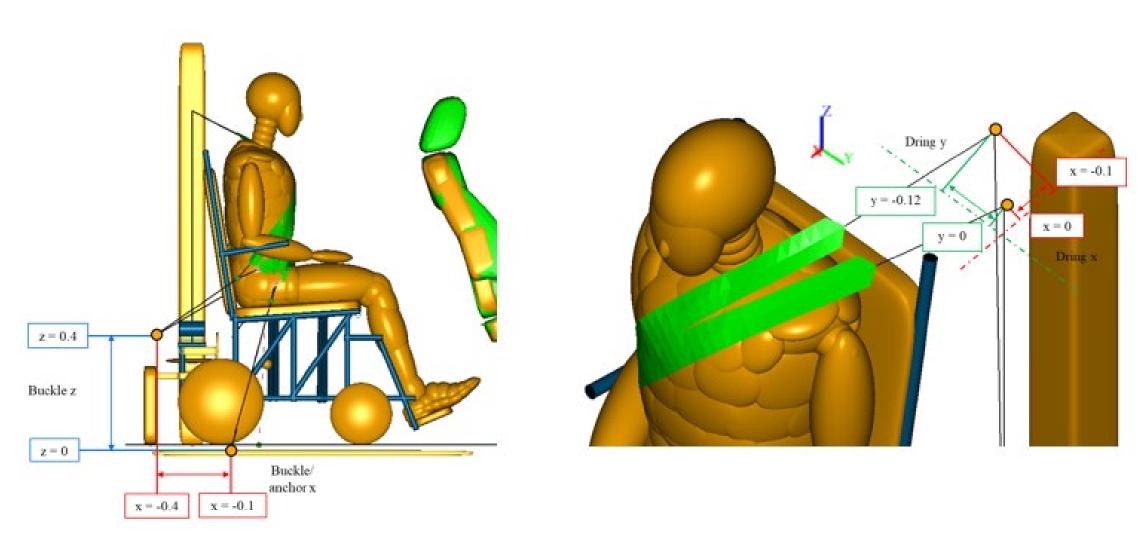
Time = 0.000000





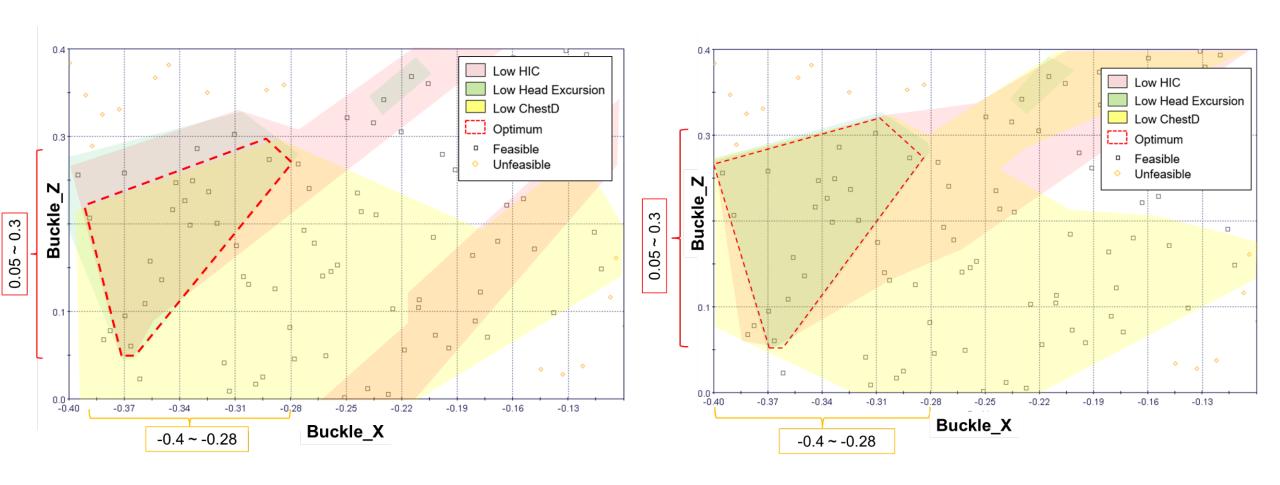


Frontal optimization parameter ranges





Optimum lap belt anchorage zones

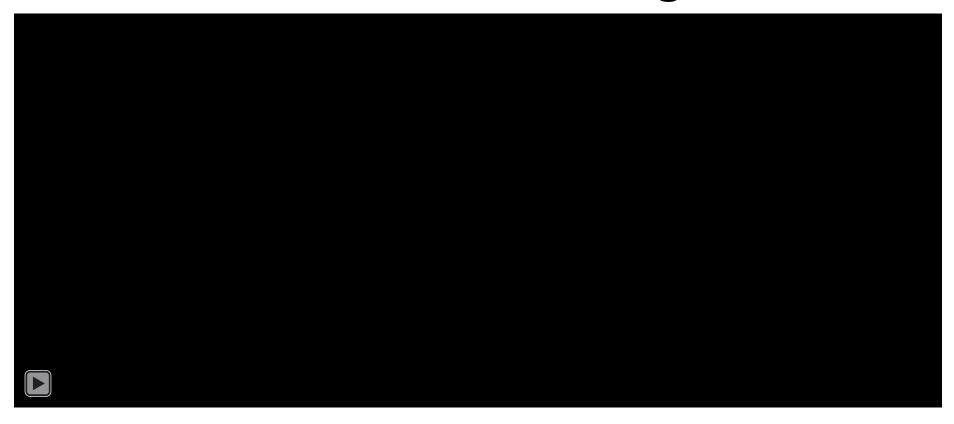


Second row

Front row



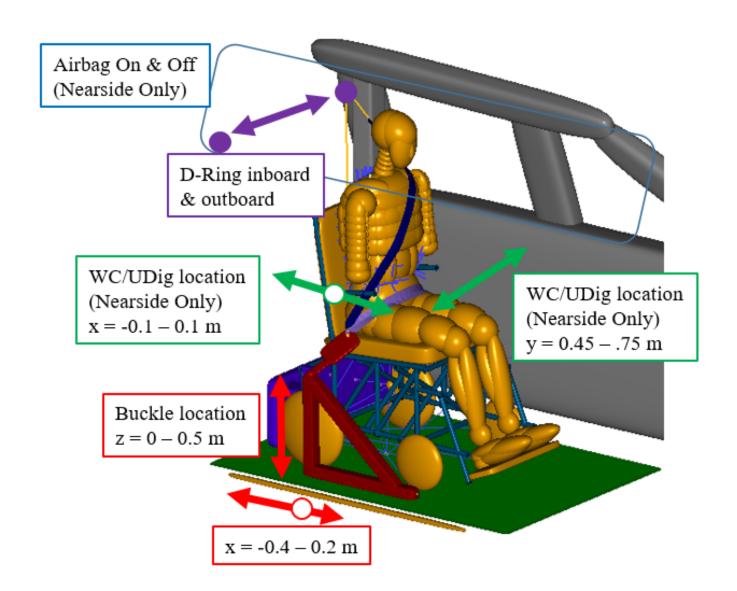
SCARAB airbag



- Airbag provides benefit for suboptimal geometry
- Providing sufficient space to maneuver wheelchair may reduce potential for head contact

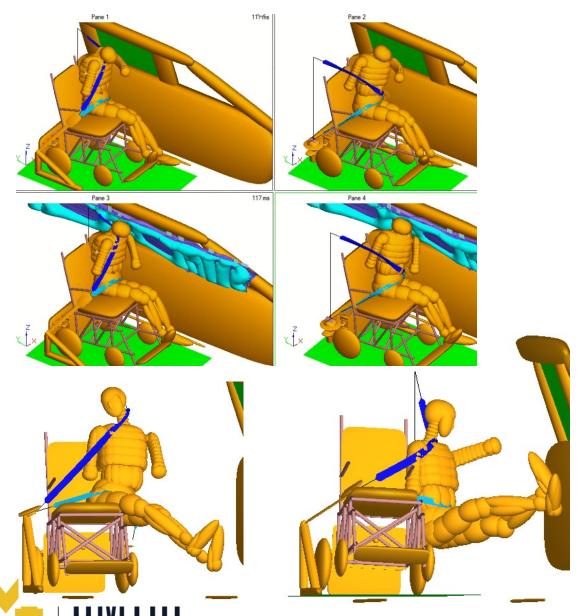


Side impact optimization



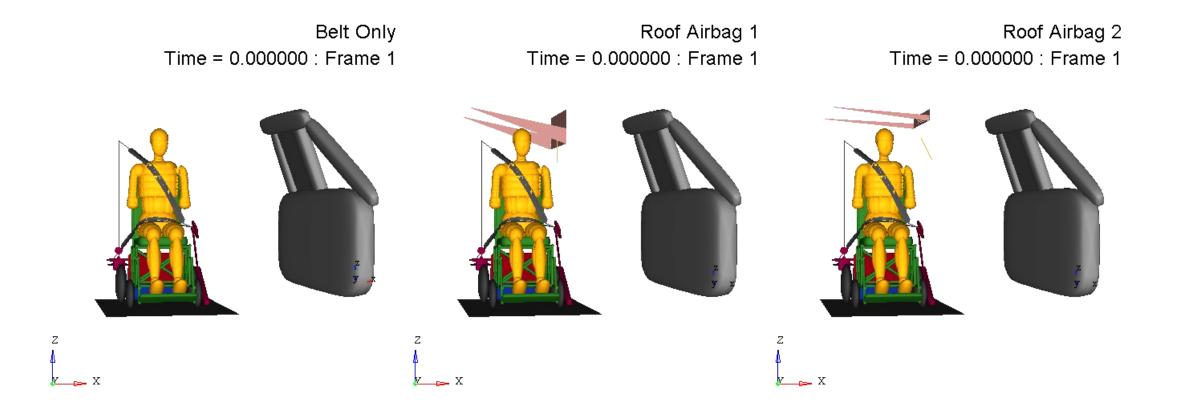


Inboard/outboard D-ring locations



- Considered inboard D-ring location as a potential benefit for farside conditions
- Injury risk increases in nearside loading with inboard D-ring
- Inboard D-ring insufficient to keep farside occupant in wheelchair without excessive neck loads

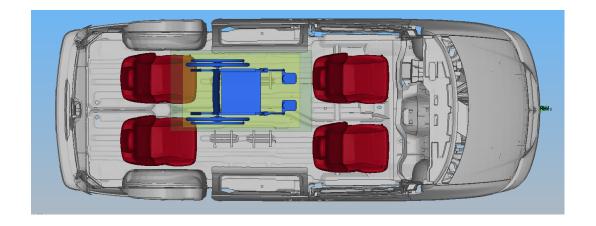
Concept: Center Airbag To Contain Humans (CATCH)

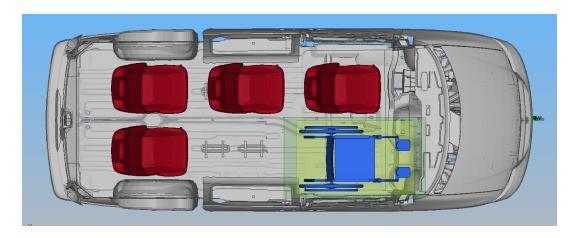




Seating Position

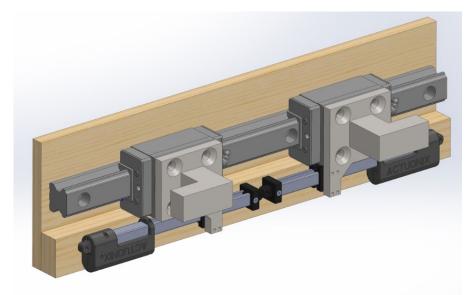
- Access through side door
- Maximize seats for other occupants
- Provide reaction surface for frontal airbags
- Adequate space to maneuver
- Include side airbag protection

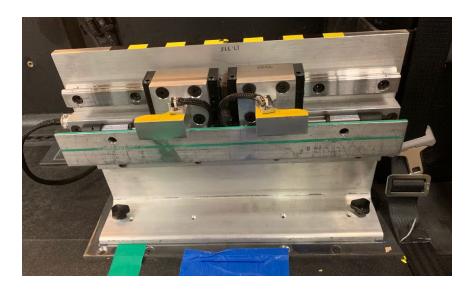


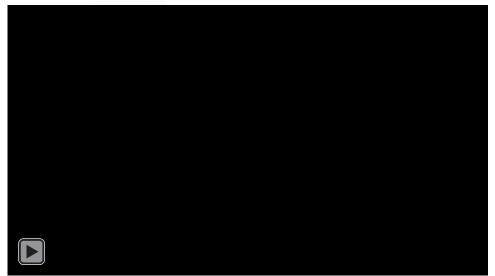




UDIG Anchorages





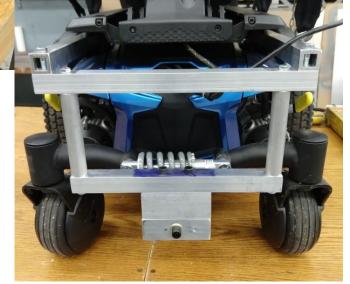




Wheelchair UDIG attachments











Key goals of volunteer testing

- How do different seating station configurations affect accessibility?
- How do different belt geometries affect fit, comfort, and usability?
- How much variation in belt fit do we get between power and manual wheelchairs in the same condition?
- Feedback from regular wheelchair users on usability.





Pilot testing





Upcoming tasks

- Volunteer evaluation of usability
- Modeling of feasible belt geometries
- Sled testing belt and airbag restraint systems











We would like to thank the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration for sponsoring this project.

Thank you for your attention.

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