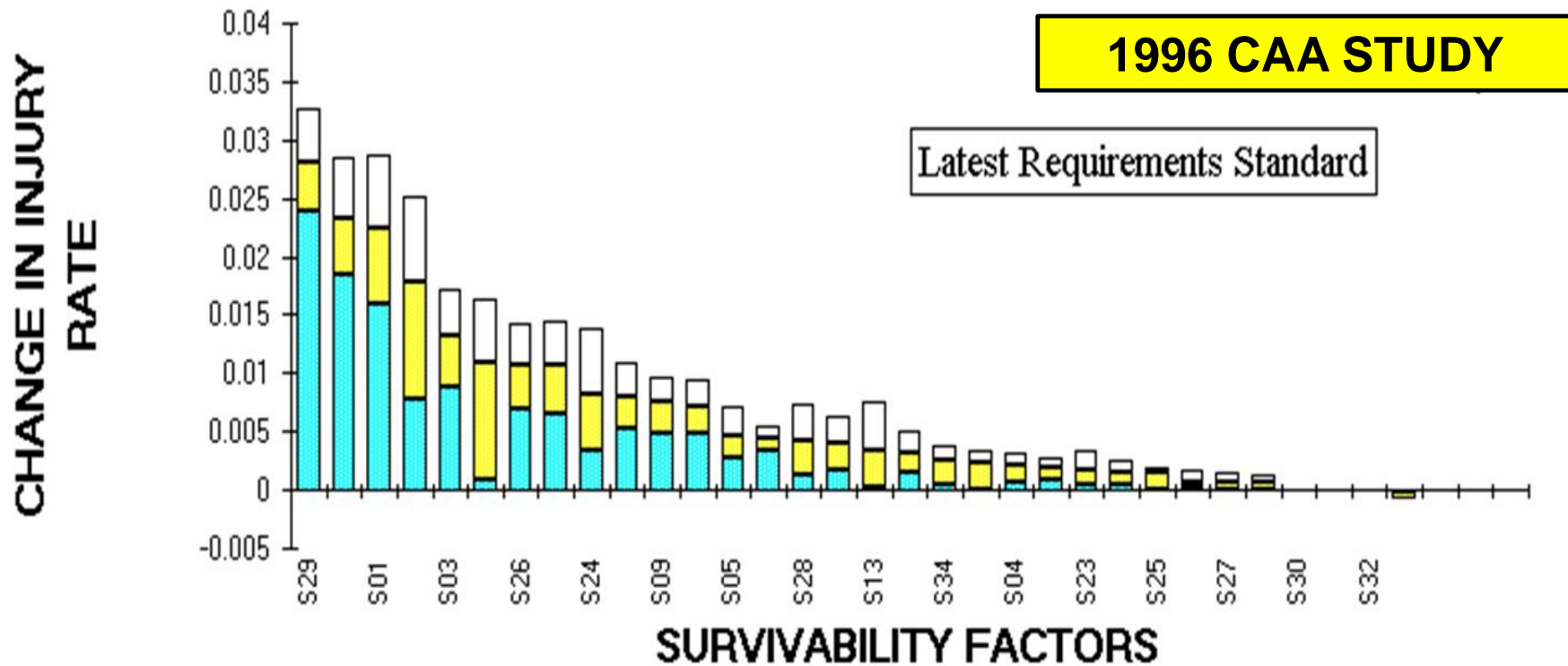


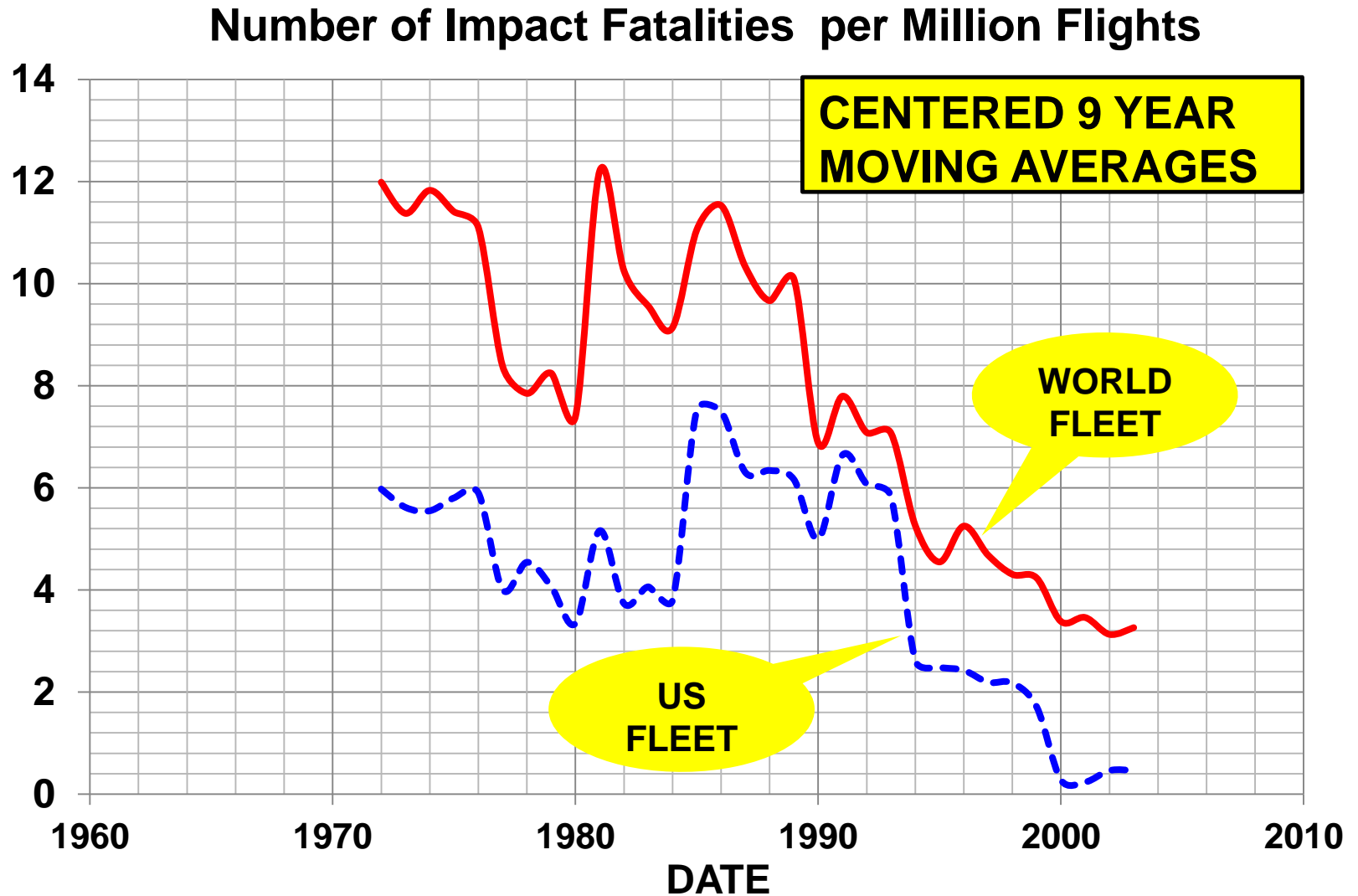
Structural Factors influencing the Survivability of Occupants in Airplane Accidents

Introduction

Bar Chart Showing the Change in Injury Rate from Survivability Factor Improvement

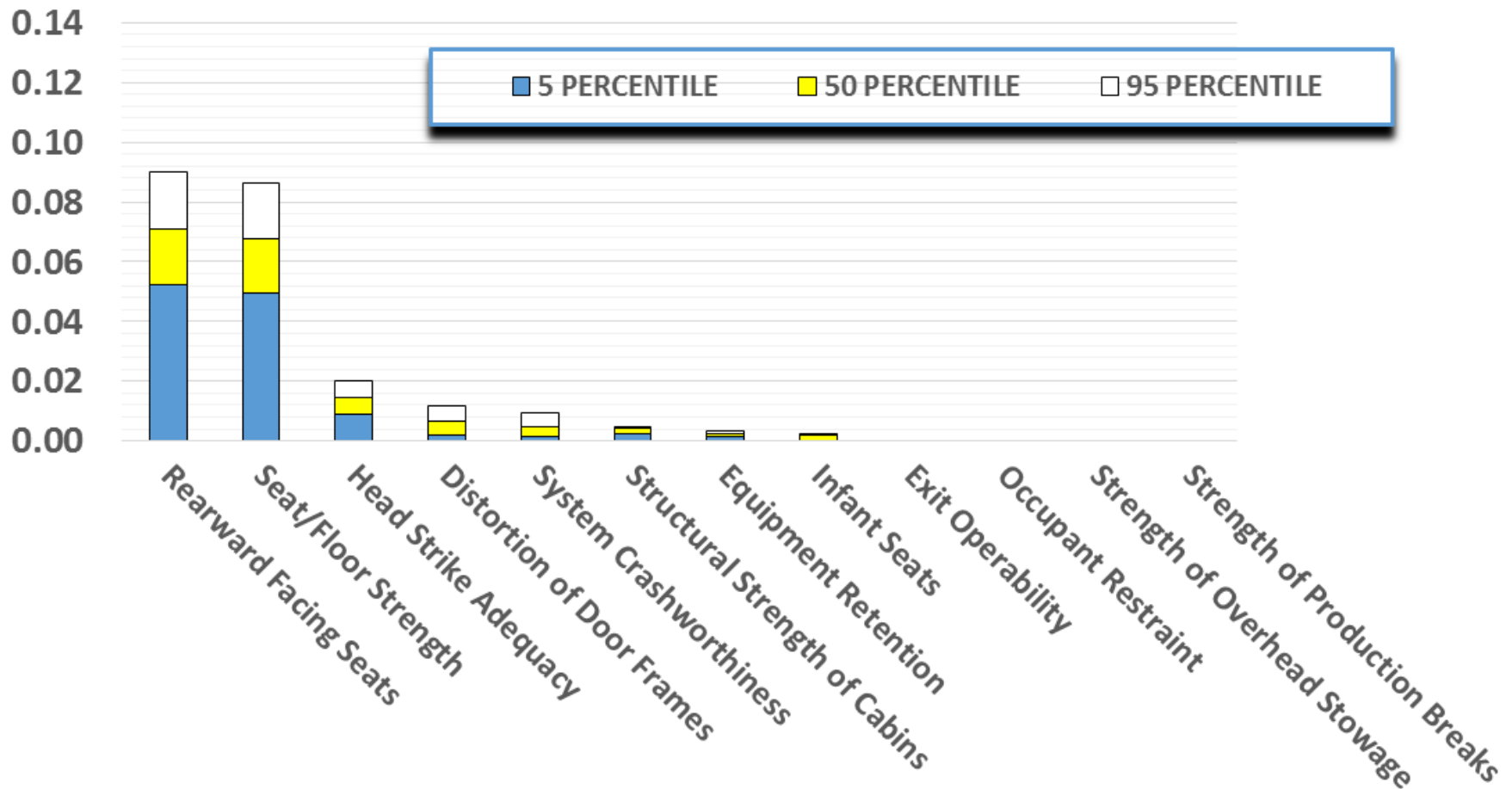


Number of Impact Fatalities – Worldwide & US



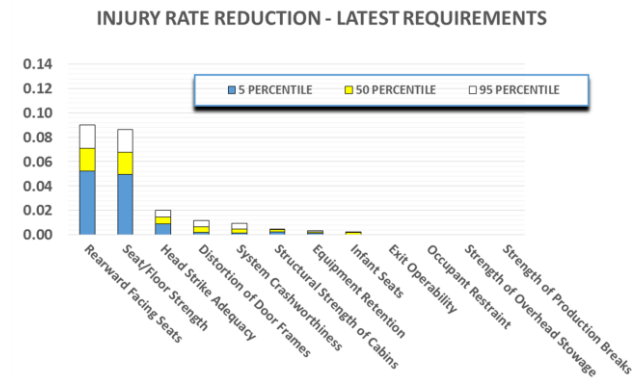
Analysis

INJURY RATE REDUCTION - LATEST REQUIREMENTS



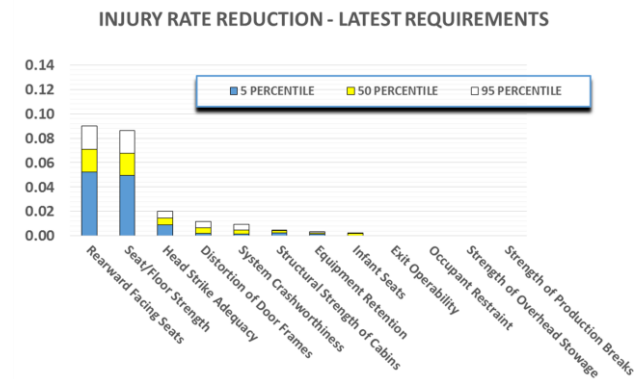
Rearward Facing Seats

- Ranks in the top two of all of the Survivability Factors considered in this study.
- This Survivability Factor is assessed to reduce the total number of Injuries by approximately 7% and the number of Fatalities by approximately 5%.



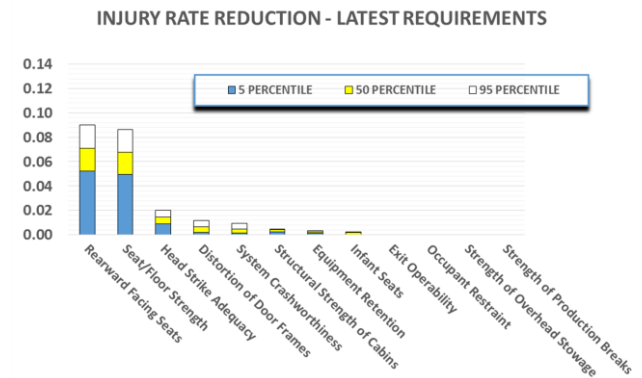
Seat/Floor Strength

- **Similar to Rearward Facing Seats Ranks in the top two of all of the Survivability Factors and reduces Injuries by approximately 7% and Fatalities by approximately 5%.**
- **27 of the accidents, analyzed involved damage to seats, seat rails and floors with a direct adverse effect on the survivability of occupants.**



Head Strike Adequacy

➤ **This Survivability Factor features relatively highly based on the quantitative analysis, ranking 3rd in terms of Injury Rate Reduction.**



Other Issues – Limited Potential Benefit

- **Distortion of Door Frames** Ranks in the Top 4 for Injury Reduction.
- **System Crashworthiness** - Ranks in the Top 4 for Injury Reduction, however further improvements unlikely to yield significant benefits.
- **Structural Strength of Cabins** Although it was noted as an issue in several accidents unlikely that it would yield any significant improvement.
- **Equipment Retention** Unlikely that it would yield significant benefit but 15 accidents where it was an issue.
- **Infant Seats** Does not feature highly in injury reduction – proportion of infants on the airplane is likely to be low.

Other Issues – No Potential Benefit

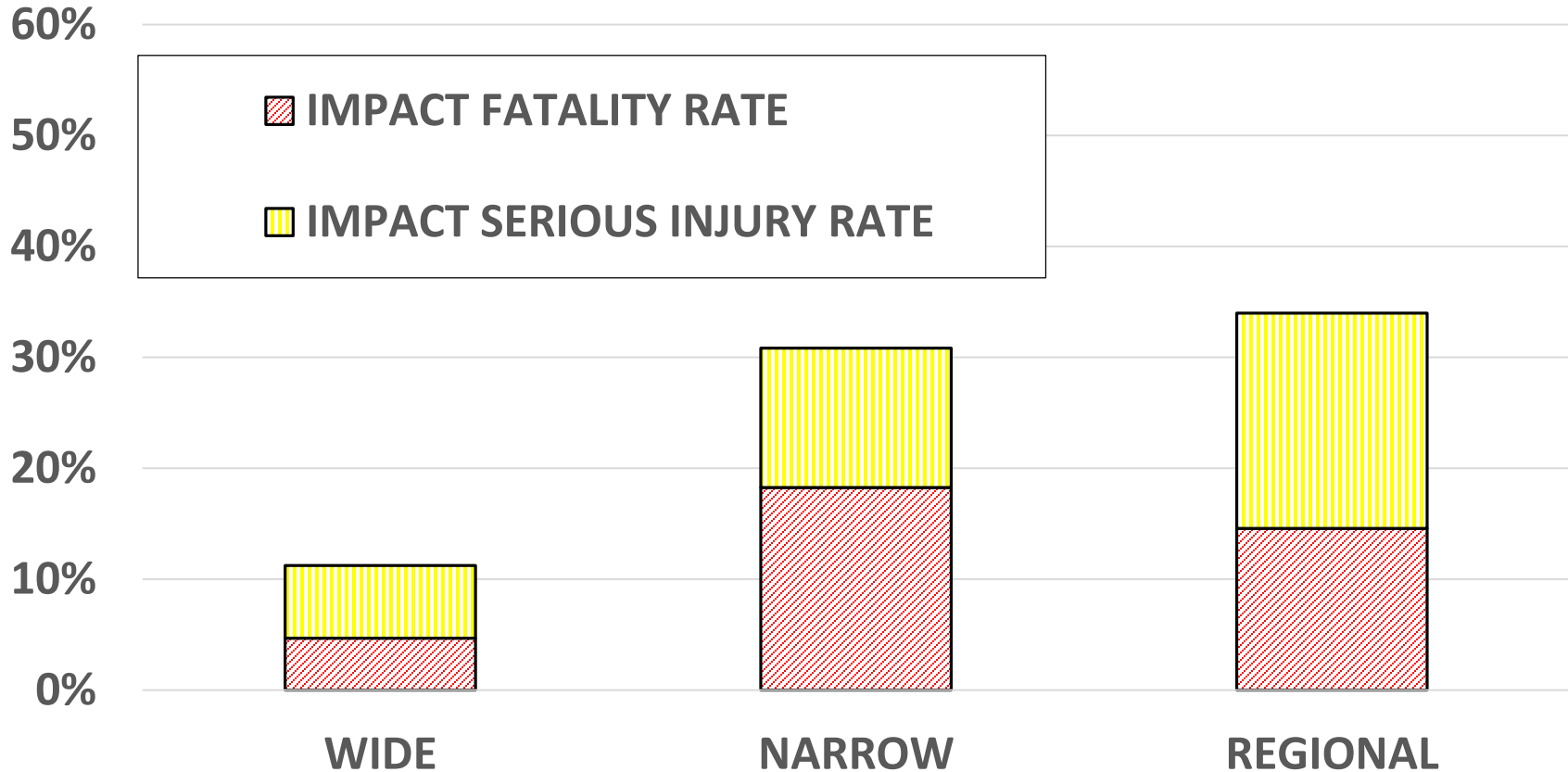
- **Exit Operability** No instances were found where the door mechanism was damaged by impact forces.
- **Occupant Restraint (Adequacy Of Seat Belts)** - No passenger seat belt failures resulting in occupant injuries were identified.
- **Strength of Overhead Stowage** No instances were found in the accidents analyzed of overhead stowage detachment resulting in occupant injuries.
- **Strength of Production Breaks** Insufficient information was contained in the accident reports to determine the location of the Production Break relative to any fuselage ruptures.

Other Issues addressed in the study-

- The Influence of Aircraft Size
- 16 g Dynamic Seats

The Influence of Aircraft Size on Occupant Survival

WITH ADDITIONAL DATA

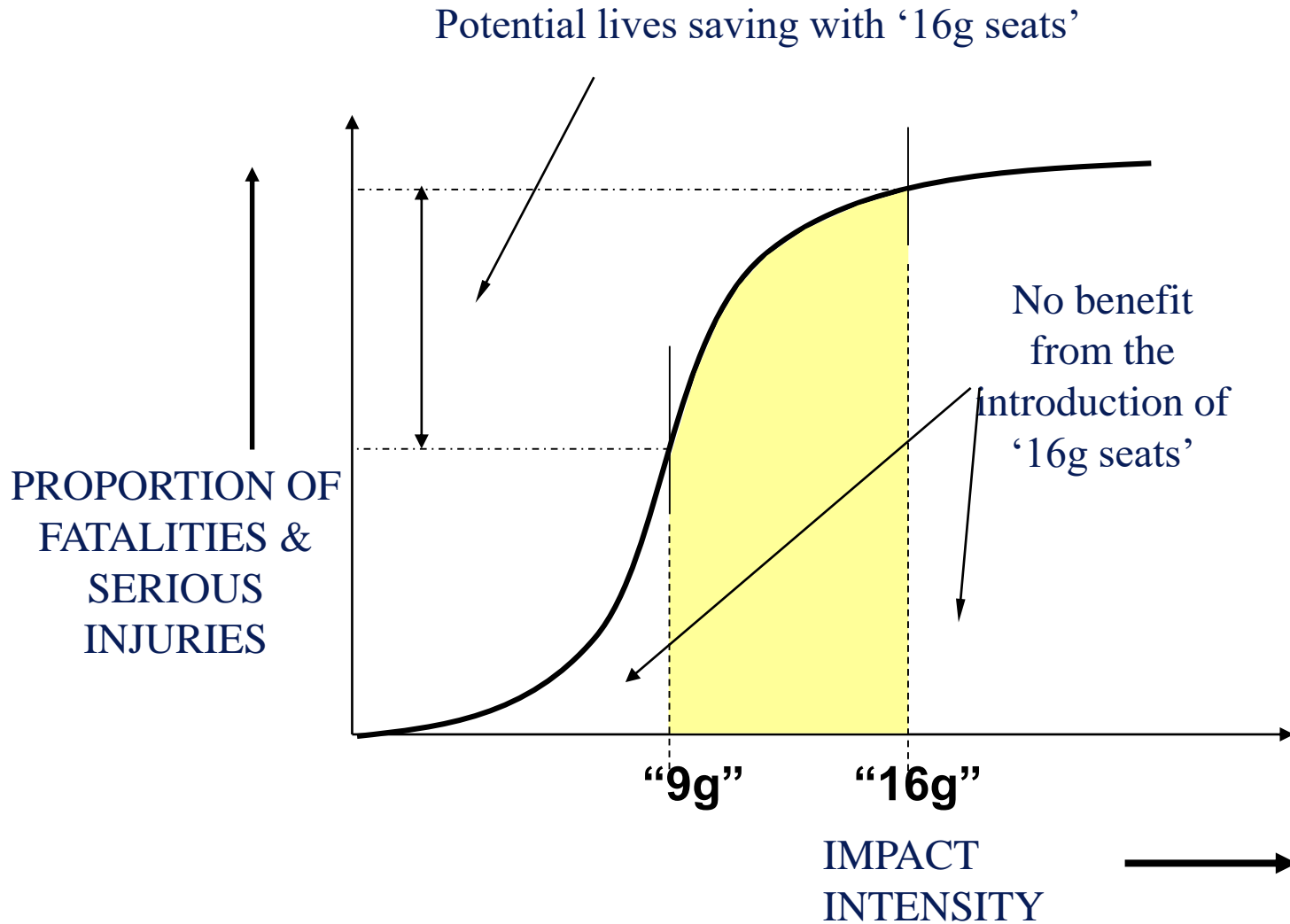


Based on limited data!!!

16 G DYNAMIC SEATS

- ✓ **Whilst it is likely that 16 g seats have provided a positive benefit in injury reduction, there are currently insufficient accident data to quantify the degree of improvement that is likely to have been achieved.**

16 G DYNAMIC SEATS



- ✓ **Report to be downloadable from the FAA website**