Refer to: HSA-10/CC-82

Barry D. Stephens, P.E. Senior Vice President – Engineering Energy Absorption Systems, Inc. 3617 Cincinnati Avenue Rocklin, CA 95765

Dear Mr. Stephens:

Your May 22, 2003, letter to Mr. Richard Powers of my staff consolidated previously-submitted information with additional test data on an impact attenuator named the FastBrake and requested formal FHWA acceptance for its use on the National Highway System (NHS). Included with that letter were copies of a May 2003 test report prepared by E-TECH Testing Services, Inc., entitled "NCHRP Report 350 Crash Test Results for the FastBrake System". On August 5, 2003, your representative, Mr. Douglas Bernard, delivered some final information that had been requested by my staff to aid in our review.

The FastBrake attenuator is a modified version of your current BrakeMaster which was accepted as a Report 350 terminal/attenuator via FHWA acceptance letter CC-41, dated June 19, 1997. While the BrakeMaster required a separate transition design when used to shield a concrete barrier, the FastBrake has a backup assembly that includes tubular steel stiffeners, a rear cable anchor, a standoff bracket, and a wheel deflector. It is intended to shield temporary concrete barrier and must be attached to an unanchored concrete safety shape a minimum of 6.1-m long as tested. This 6.1-m segment may be a single precast section or two 3.0-m (or 3.8-m) segments spliced together as shown in Enclosure 1B. Barrier segments beyond the initial 6.1-m segment may be shorter, but all require use of a Report 350 pin and loop (or equal) connection. Since the front four bays and the attenuator nose are identical to the original BrakeMaster, any of the front anchor options approved for use with the BrakeMaster may also be used with the FastBrake attenuator, design details for which are shown in Enclosures 1A and 1B.

You ran three tests on the FastBrake: NCHRP Report 350 tests 3-31, 3-37, and 3-38, the summary results of which are shown on Enclosure 2. In test 3-37, the initial impact point was 0.3 m downstream from the nose of the FastBrake and the pickup truck was contained and redirected. In test 3-38, the centerline of the truck was aimed at the center of the concrete barrier and the test vehicle was again redirected. Based on the successful outcome of all three new tests, the FastBrake is classified as a non-gating redirective crash cushion at test level 3 and it may be used on the NHS at the discretion of the contracting authority.

You also requested that the FastBrake be accepted for use in bi-directional locations with the

fender panels lapped in opposite directions on each side, noting that a head-on crash into a bi-directional configuration would prove satisfactory because the first bay does not collapse and would prevent vehicular contact with the reverse-lap panels. For a head-on impact, this seems to be a reasonable assumption, but for a left-of-center, end-on hit, the impacting vehicle would likely yaw clockwise, making the passenger compartment vulnerable to contact with the open ends of the reverse-lap panels. However, considering the low probability of such an impact when the FastBrake is used to terminate a median barrier, I am willing to waive test 3-30 on the bi-directional unit on the condition that median or other bi-directional installations be monitored by your company to verify acceptable field performance and that the results of this in-service evaluation be reported to my staff within two years from the date of this letter.

Please note the following standard provisions that apply to FHWA letters of acceptance:

- Our acceptance is limited to the crashworthiness characteristics of the devices and does not cover their structural features, nor conformity with the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices.
- Any changes that may adversely influence the crashworthiness of the device may require a new acceptance letter.
- Should the FHWA discover that the qualification testing was flawed, that in-service performance reveals unacceptable safety problems, or that the device being marketed is significantly different from the version that was crash tested, it reserves the right to modify or revoke its acceptance.
- You will be expected to supply potential users with sufficient information on design and installation requirements to ensure proper performance.
- You will be expected to certify to potential users that the hardware furnished has
  essentially the same chemistry, mechanical properties, and geometry as that submitted for
  acceptance, and that it will meet the crashworthiness requirements of FHWA and
  NCHRP Report 350.
- To prevent misunderstanding by others, this letter of acceptance, designated as number CC-82 shall not be reproduced except in full. This letter, and the test documentation upon which this letter is based, is public information. All such letters and documentation may be reviewed at our office upon request.
- The FastBrake is a patented device and is considered proprietary. If a proprietary device is *specified by a highway agency* for use on Federal-aid projects, except exempt, non-NHS projects, it: (a) must be supplied through competitive bidding with equally suitable unpatented items; (b) the highway agency must certify that it is essential for synchronization with existing highway facilities or that no equally suitable alternative exists or; (c) it must be used for research or for a distinctive type of construction on

relatively short sections of road for experimental purposes. On the other hand, if the selection of a crashworthy safety device for temporary use in a work zone *is left to the discretion of the contractor*, one can presume that condition (a) above has been satisfied. Our regulations concerning proprietary products are contained in Title 23, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 635.411, a copy of which has been previously sent to you.

Sincerely yours,

(original signed by John R. Baxter)
John R. Baxter, P.E.
Director, Office of Safety Design
Office of Safety

2 Enclosures



## **D.** Illustrations

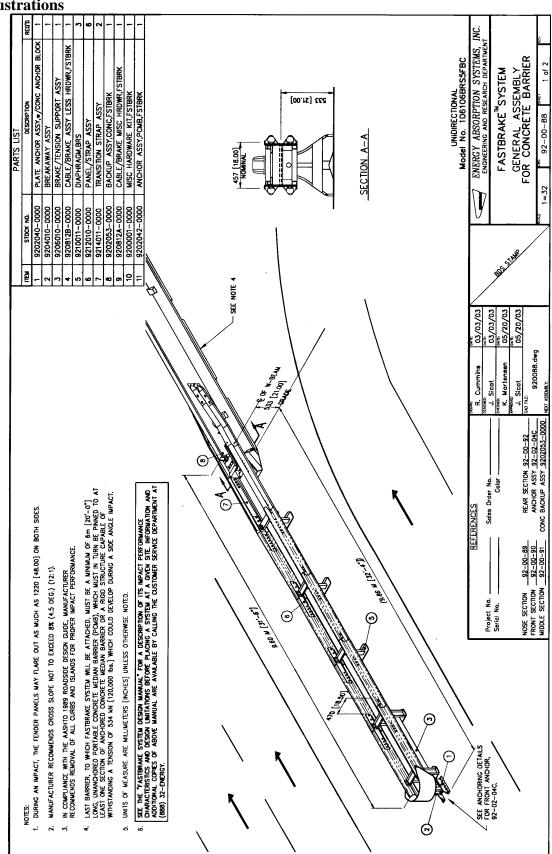


Illustration D-1. FastBrake System General Assembly for Concrete Barrier (1 of 1)



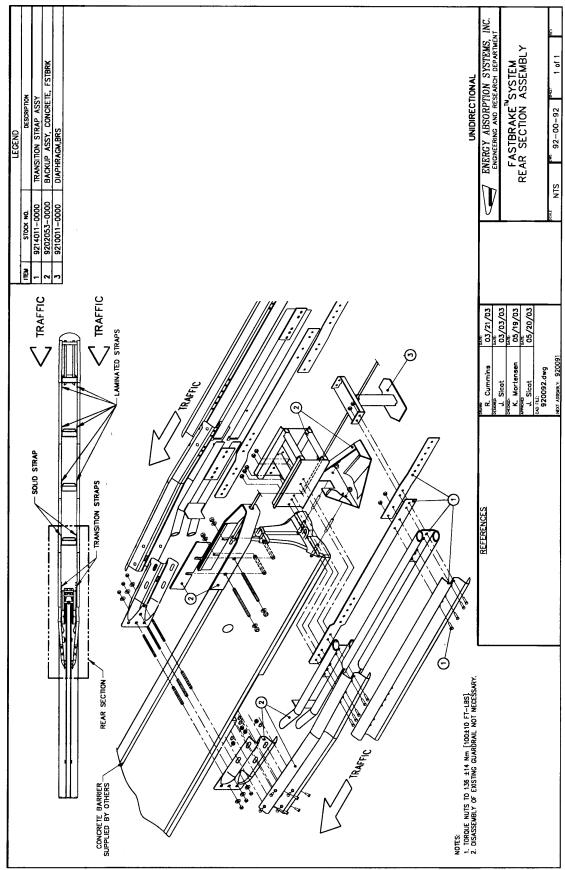
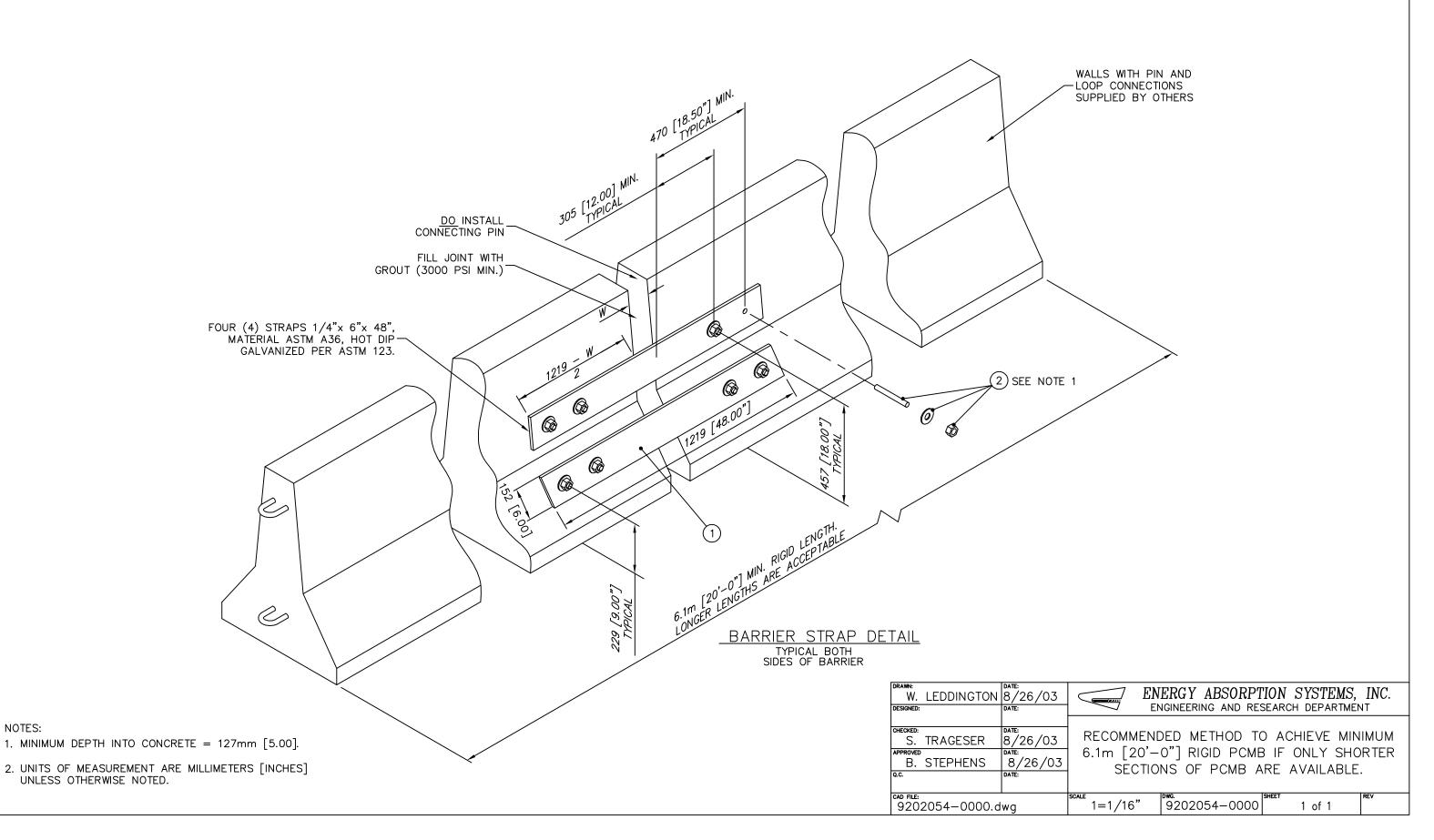
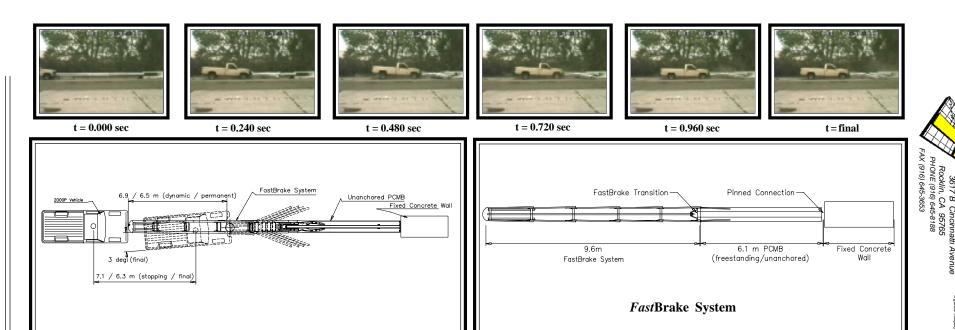


Illustration D-2. FastBrake System Backup and Transition Assembly (1 of 1)

NEXT ASSEMBLY:	TOL ANGULAR: ± 1°	PARTS LIST			
	TOL LINEAR: ± 1/16" unless otherwise noted.	ITEM	STOCK NO.	DESCRIPTION	REQ'D
		1		GALV. STEEL STRAPS, 1/4x6x48	4
		2	3525130-0000	ANCHOR,MP-3,PT KIT,3/4X6 1/2 HOR	3





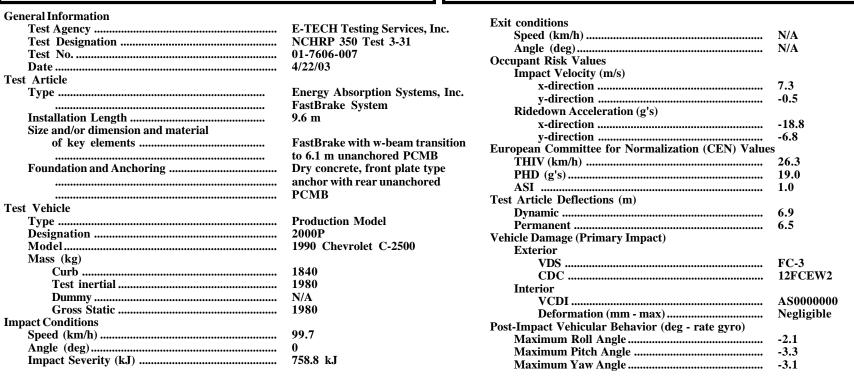
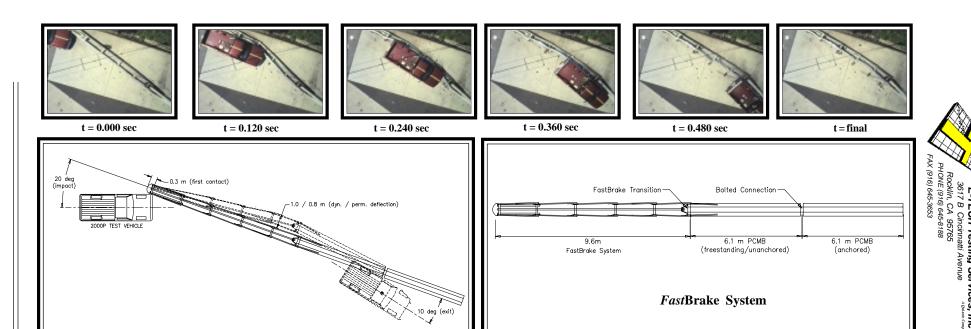
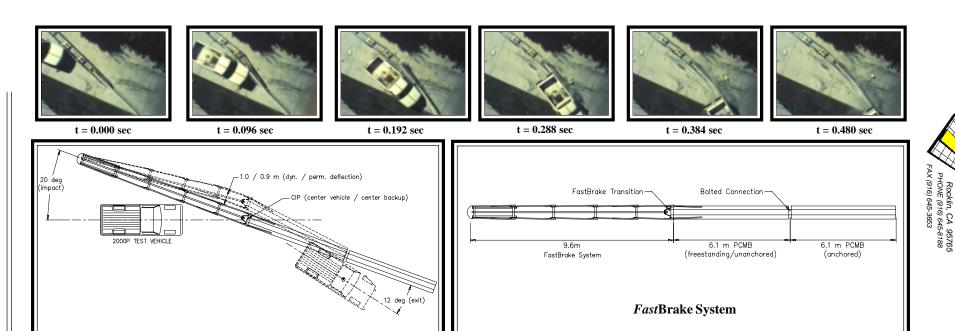


Figure 1. Summary of Results - FastBrake System Test 01-7606-007



Ceneral Information   Test Agency   E-TECH Testing Services, Inc.   NCHRP 350 Test 3-37   O1-7606-008   Date   5/7/03   Exit conditions   Speed (km/h)   Angle (deg)   Occupant Risk Values   Impact Velocity (m/s)   Impact Velocity (m/s)   Conditions   Speed (km/h)   Occupant Risk Values   Impact Velocity (m/s)   Conditions   Speed (km/h)   Occupant Risk Values   Impact Velocity (m/s)   Conditions   Speed (km/h)   Occupant Risk Values   Impact Velocity (m/s)   Conditions   Speed (km/h)   Occupant Risk Values   Conditions   Speed (km/h)   Occupant Risk Values   Occupan	64.8 10
Type Energy Absorption Systems, Inc.	4.3 3.9 -15.0
of key elements	9.6 3 19.6
Test Vehicle  Test Article Deflections (m)  Dynamic	15.3 0.6 1.0
Type Production Model Permanent	0.8
Curb       1917       CDC         Test inertial       2009       Interior         Dummy       N/A       VCDI	LFQ-4 11LDEW3 AS0000000
Gross Static 2009 Deformation (mm - max)	Negligible -11.3 2.9 30.4

Figure 6. Summary of Results - FastBrake System Test 01-7606-008



General Information Test Agency Test Designation Test No. Date	E-TECH Testing Services, Inc. NCHRP 350 Test 3-38 01-7606-006	Exit conditions Speed (km/h) Angle (deg) Occupant Risk Values Impact Velocity (m/s)	64.8 12
Test Article Type	Energy Absorption Systems, Inc. FastBrake System	x-direction	5.5 5.0
Installation LengthSize and/or dimension and material of key elements	9.6 m  FastBrake with w-beam transition to 6.1 m unanchored PCMB Dry concrete, front plate type anchor with rear unanchored	x-direction	-6.6 12.8
Foundation and Anchoring			27.0 13.7 1.2
Test Vehicle Type Designation	PCMB Production Model 2000P	Test Article Deflections (m) Dynamic Permanent Vehicle Damage (Primary Impact)	1.0 0.9
Model Mass (kg) Curb	1988 Chevrolet C-2500 1900	Exterior VDS CDC	LFQ-3 10LDEW3
Test inertial	2014 N/A 2014	Interior VCDI Deformation (mm - max)	AS0000000 27
Impact Conditions Speed (km/h) Angle (deg) Impact Severity (kJ)	101.1 20 92.8 kJ	Post-Impact Vehicular Behavior (deg - rate gyro) Maximum Roll Angle Maximum Pitch Angle Maximum Yaw Angle	17.4 -20.9 -53.8

Figure 11. Summary of Results - FastBrake System Test 01-7606-006