

FROM DESIGN TO THE PRESENT

Although previously used in aviation, the revolution in automobiles occurred in 1959. Volvo engineer Nils Bohlin discovered that the best geometry to protect the human body should be "V" shaped and invented the 3-point seat belt. The goal was to prevent internal organ damage by protecting not just the waist, but also the rib cage during an accident.



The seat belt is the primary passive safety feature that distributes the massive energy generated during a collision to the body's strongest bones (pelvis and collarbone), preventing the occupant from being thrown around inside the vehicle or ejected from it.

STATISTICS DON'T LIE

If you wear your seat belt while sitting in the front seat of a passenger car, you can reduce:

- The risk of fatal injury by 45%
- The risk of moderate to critical injury by 50%



If you wear a seat belt in a light commercial vehicle, you can reduce:

- The risk of fatal injury by 60%
- The risk of moderate to critical injury by 65%



People not wearing seat belts are 30 times more likely to be ejected from the vehicle during a crash compared to those wearing them. 75% of victims ejected from the vehicle die at the scene.

In a collision at 50 km/h, an unbelted rear seat passenger hits the front seat with a force of approximately 3.5 tons. An unbelted passenger in the rear seat increases the death risk of the driver or front passenger (even if they are belted) by 5 times.

