Rollovers are the major mechanism for crashes of all-terrain vehicles (ATVs), alternatively called quad bikes (Quads). These crashes can occur on a clear day, when riding on flat ground or gentle slopes, and at relatively low speeds (less than 15 mph). One of the causes of severe injury and even death is being hit or pinned by the vehicle. Crush Protection Devices (CPDs) have been designed to protect riders from crush-related injuries in low speed rollovers to the side or to the rear.

Contact Information

Quadbar Industries:
info@quadbar.com.au

Lifeguard:
sales@atvlifeguards.com
http://atvlifeguards.com/safety-info/

To receive an electronic copy of this brochure, please email us at: atvsafety@uiowa.edu

Also remember: Helmets are the best protection from brain injuries in a crash!

This brochure was created by the Iowa ATV Injury Prevention Task Force which does not endorse any CPD design and has no financial conflicts of interest.
Quadbar Industries website:

“The Quadbar is a small unobtrusive, hairpin shaped hoop mounted on the quad bike behind the rider designed to counter some of the risks associated with rollovers.”

“The Quadbar has been designed to help prevent the operator from being pinned beneath an overturned quad bike” ..... “to reduce crushing and pinning injuries and fatalities in cases of quad bike back flip.”

Lifeguard website:

“The ‘Lifeguard’ is a segmented Roll Bar that helps give crush protection on an upturned Quad and is less likely to cause injury to the rider. It is designed to hold a Quad in excess of 350 kg and can be simply mounted to the rear carrier.”

“The segmented construction is a new concept and has the ability to deflect around a person’s body, limbs, or head on contact.”

How Do CPDs Work?

Crush Protection Devices:

• Address one of the leading causes of death and injury among ATV/Quad riders.

• At lower speeds and on flat terrain or gentle slopes, CPDs restrict the vehicle to a ¼ roll to the side or backwards.

• Preventing rollovers beyond 90 degrees reduces the risk of the vehicle:
  • Striking the rider’s upper body and head.
  • Pinning the rider’s torso to the ground resulting in crush-related trauma and asphyxiation.

• Under some conditions, the CPD has been shown to create a “safe” space, making it easier for the rider to get out from under the vehicle.