



FS1 Product specifications



History of the FS1

Saab started life in 1937 in Trollhättan, Sweden, as an aeroplane manufacturer to provide aircraft for the Swedish Air Force. Just as Europe was steeling itself for another war. The company's full name was Svenska Aeroplan Aktiebolaget, giving the world the acronym Saab. The head office soon moved to the Swedish university town of Linköping, where this massive company has its largest operation today. It was there in 1945, amid various dreams of diversification, that a project to develop motor cars got underway. Today we are starting a new chapter. Fast Security, FS. The future motorcycles.

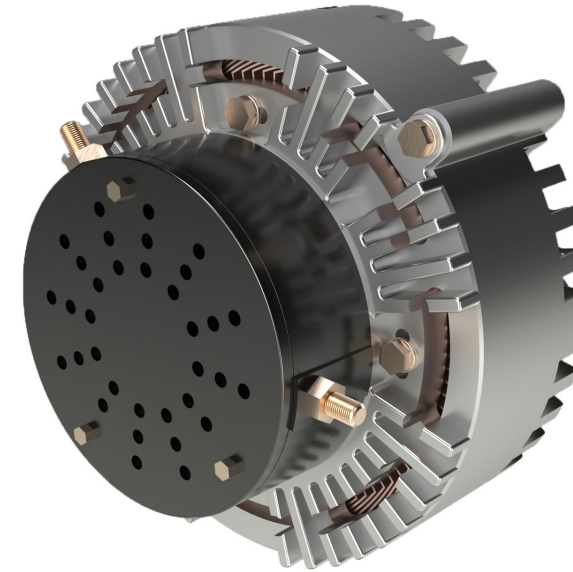
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The FS1

"The FS1 is an incredible vehicle! All of the components are crafted to perfection. The luxurious interior and the slick design is just what a motorcycle enthusiast deserves. To keep you safe we have incorporated strong materials especially in the extra safety measures!"

- Mathilde Thastum
CEO Electric Solutions



Drive-train motor

The powerful electric motor in the FS1 uses rotating drive-train technology which alters the way current electric motors work. By delivering twice as much power for less input and being space-efficient.

Regenerative brakes

The regenerative brakes in the FS1 convert the kinetic energy which is usually lost when applying the brakes into a form of energy which can be either used immediately or stored until needed.



Interior

The FS1 is engineered to perfection with the finest materials in mind, creating a fantastic experience combined with the luxurious comfort of leather seats.

All of the materials are carefully selected from the interior carpet to the strings in the seat. The comforting cushion embedded in the seat measures shape and stability.



Braking sensors

Hitting top speeds or hugging tight corners, the Lucid Air's perfectly calibrated air springs, advanced damper technology and low center of gravity deliver precision handling and a smooth ride.

Fully Autonomous

Autonomous cars combine a variety of sensors to perceive their surroundings, such as radar, computer vision, Lidar, sonar, GPS, odometry and inertial measurement units.

