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Australian Standard 1753—1983

WEBBING FOR RESTRAINING DEVICES FOR OCCUPANTS OF MOTOR VEHICLES

[Title allocated by Defence Cataloguing Authority:
WEBBING, TEXTILE (For Restraining Devices)
(NSC... 8305)]

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
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The following interests are represented on Committee AU/23:

Australian Federation of Consumer Organizations Inc.

Confederation of Australian Industry

Department of Motor Transport, N.S.W.

Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries

Federation of Automotive Products Manufacturers

University of New South Wales

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AUSTRALIAN STANDARD

WEBBING FOR RESTRAINING DEVICES FOR OCCUPANTS OF MOTOR VEHICLES

AS 1753—1983

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PREFACE

This edition of this standard has been prepared by the Association's Committee on Webbing for Seat Belts to supersede AS 1753—1975.

This edition provides a full matrix of webbing widths and dry breaking forces, so that although some classes are not currently called for there are now twenty-six classes of webbing provided instead of the nine in the previous edition.

The committee considered amending the title to omit reference to occupants of motor vehicles, but it was acknowledged that although uses for other than adult seat belts and child restraints are acceptable, such uses may require additional requirements.

Alternative apparatus for testing under exposures to artificial light was considered and is catered for. But it was decided that the reference apparatus is to remain as the 'Atlas Fadeometer', at least until equivalence have been established to the satisfaction of the committee. This does not preclude use of alternative apparatus for other than referee purposes.

The across-flats tolerance for the hexbar has been expanded to accommodate use of stock material to the appropriate Australian standard. The committee considered that any changes in testing resulting from use of bars at the extremes of the slightly larger tolerance would be insignificant.

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STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

Australian Standard
for
WEBBING FOR RESTRAINING DEVICES FOR OCCUPANTS OF MOTOR VEHICLES

1 SCOPE. This standard specifies requirements for webbing for restraining devices. It provides classification, material and construction, testing, identification of each roll of webbing, and packaging requirements.

Methods of test are given in appendices.

NOTES:

1. AS 1754, AS 2596 and AS E35 prescribe webbing to this standard.
2. Webbing specified in this standard is intended primarily for restraining devices for occupants of motor vehicles. There may be other appropriate applications for this webbing, but specification of any additional requirements should be considered.

2 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS. The following standards are referred to in this standard:

AS 1090 Method for Conditioning Textile Materials for Test*

AS 1177 Methods for Determining Colour Fastness of Textiles
Part 2—Colour Fastness to Light—Daylight

AS 1754 Child Restraints for Passenger Cars and Derivatives

AS 2001 Methods of Test for Textiles
2001.4.1 Part 4—Colourfastness Tests—Definitions and General Requirements
2.001.4.3 Part 4—Colourfastness Tests—Determination of Colourfastness to Rubbing
2001.4.17 Part 4—Colourfastness Tests—Determination of Colourfastness to Perspiration
2001.4.21 Part 4—Colourfastness Tests—Determination of Colourfastness to Light Using an Artificial Light Source (mercury vapour-tungsten filament-internally phospor-coated lamp)

AS 2193 Methods for Calibration and Grading of Force-measuring Systems of Testing Machines

AS 2596 Seat Belt Assemblies for Motor Vehicles

AS E35 Part I—Seat Belt Assemblies for Motor Vehicles

AS E35 Part II—Seat Belt Assemblies (Including Retractors) for Motor Vehicles

3 DEFINITION. For the purposes of this standard, the following definition applies:

Webbing—a component of woven construction which has properties to attenuate deceleration forces.

4 CLASSIFICATION. Webbing shall be classified according to width and dry breaking force as shown in Table 1. The width shall conform to one of the ranges given in Table 1, and the dry breaking force shall be not less than the corresponding dry breaking force value given in Table 1 for the particular class.

TABLE 1
CLASSES OF WEBBING

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Width designation	Width mm	Class					
A	19 to 24	A3	A7	A11	A13	A16	A22
B	25 to 34	B3	B7	B11	B13	B16	B22
C	35 to 46	C3	C7	C11	C13	C16	C22
D	47 to 76	D3	D7	D11	D13	D16	D22
FORCES							
Dry breaking force, kN*		3	7	11	13	16	22
Test force, kN†		2	4	6	7	10	10

*Dry breaking force is that determined in accordance with Appendix A.
†See Clauses 6.4 and 6.5.

5 MATERIAL AND CONSTRUCTION. The webbing shall be manufactured from high tenacity synthetic fibre, and all threads shall be lock-joined or otherwise secured in the weave. Where the weave is produced on a shuttleless loom, locking threads shall be incorporated.

6 PROPERTIES.

6.1 General. For type approval testing, the number of specimens subjected to each test shall comply with Table 2.

6.2 Width. When laid without tension on a flat smooth surface, the maximum and minimum width measured to the nearest millimetre shall be within the range given in column 2 of Table 1 for the particular class of webbing.

6.3 Dry Breaking Force. When tested in accordance with Appendix A, the dry breaking force shall be not less than that given in columns 3 to 8 of Table 1 for the particular class of webbing.

6.4 Variation of Width Under Force. When tested in accordance with Appendix A at the appropriate test force given in Table 1 for the particular class of webbing, the width variation shall be 2 mm maximum.

*Under revision.