

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

**Webbing for restraining devices for
occupants of motor vehicles**



AS/NZS 1753:2015

This Joint Australian/New Zealand Standard was prepared by Joint Technical Committee CS-085, Child Restraints for Use in Motor Vehicles. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 20 October 2015 and on behalf of the Council of Standards New Zealand on 15 October 2015.
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The following are represented on Committee CS-085:

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Australian Automotive Aftermarket Association
Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Australian Competition and Consumer Commission
Australian Industry Group
Australian Retailers Association
Austroads
Certification Interests, Australia
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Australian/New Zealand Standard™

Webbing for restraining devices for occupants of motor vehicles

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Originated in New Zealand as NZS 5432:1985.
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Jointly revised, amalgamated and designated as AS/NZS 1753:2015.

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PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee CS-085, Child Restraints for Use in Motor Vehicles, to supersede AS 1753—1990 and NZS 5432:1990.

The objective of this Standard is to provide manufacturers with requirements for webbing intended for restraining devices for occupants of motor vehicles.

As part of the revision, the manufacturing requirements have been clarified to require a high temperature dying process and dyed yarn has been excluded as a method of manufacturing webbing. The high temperature dying process provides more consistent control of the webbing characteristics.

The apparatus for determining the resistance of webbing to UV light was reviewed and has been maintained as a carbon arc fading machine on the grounds that test results on polyester webbing have established the equivalence of this type of fading machine and Australian sunlight. There was insufficient evidence to show that the use of a test using Xenon would give the current level of webbing durability.

Requirements from the withdrawn Standard AS 2001.4.1, *Methods of test for textiles, Method 4.1: Colourfastness tests—Definitions and general requirements* have been added to Appendix C to maintain the use of method and the use of the blue wool standard for testing webbing for resistance to light.

The term ‘normative’ has been used in this Standard to define the application of the appendix to which it applies. A ‘normative’ appendix is an integral part of a Standard.

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STANDARDS AUSTRALIA/STANDARDS NEW ZEALAND

Australian/New Zealand Standard**Webbing for restraining devices for occupants of motor vehicles****1 SCOPE**

This Standard specifies requirements for the manufacturing, performance, marking, and packaging of webbing for restraining devices for occupants of motor vehicles.

NOTE: There may be appropriate applications for this webbing other than for occupants of motor vehicles, but specification of any additional requirements should be considered.

2 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

The following documents are referred to in this Standard:

AS

1444 Wrought alloy steels—Standard and hardenability (H) series and hardened and tempered to designated mechanical properties

2001 Methods of test for textiles

2001.1 Part 1: Conditioning procedures

2001.4.A02 Method 4.A02: Colourfastness tests—Grey scale for assessing change in colour

2001.4.A03 Method 4.A03: Colourfastness tests—Grey scale for assessing staining

2001.4.B01 Method 4.B01: Colourfastness tests—Determination of colourfastness to daylight of textile materials

2001.4.3 Method 4.3: Colourfastness tests—Determination of colourfastness to rubbing

2001.4.E04 Method 4.E04: Colourfastness tests—Determination of colourfastness to perspiration

2193 Calibration and classification of force-measuring systems

ISO

105 Textiles—Tests for colour fastness

105-B01 Part B01: Colour fastness to light: Daylight

US Federal Test Method Standard

191A Textile test methods

Method 5660 Colourfastness to light of textile materials; accelerated method

NOTE: Available from the SAI Global website.

3 DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this Standard, the definitions below apply.

3.1 Elongation

The increase in length (extension) of the material expressed as a percentage of the original length.

3.2 Hysteresis

Loss of elasticity when the webbing is stretched and then allowed to recover its original length when the load is removed.