AS 1753—1990
NZS 5432—1990

Australian Standard®
New Zealand Standard

Webbing for restraining devices for occupants of motor vehicles

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PREFACE

This Standard is issued as a joint Standard under the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding between Standards Australia and the Standards Association of New Zealand with the objective of reducing technical barriers to trade between the two nations.

The Standard was prepared to supersede AS 1753—1983 and NZS 5432—1985.

In this edition anomalies which existed in the previous edition have been removed, particularly from the requirements for colourfastness to light and resistance to light degradation.

The previous edition set different performance requirements for webbing tested to artificial light exposure and webbing tested to daylight exposure. No substantiated reason was cited for this difference and it has therefore been removed.

Performance requirements for resistance of webbing to light degradation in the previous edition meant that stronger webbing in a particular class of webbing needed to retain the same percentage of initial strength after exposure to light as did webbing in that same class with weaker initial strength. This edition requires webbing to retain 70 percent of its actual dry breaking force or 80 percent of the specified dry breaking force for that class of webbing, whichever is greater.

The apparatus for determining the resistance of webbing to light 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.

CONTENTS

STANDARDS AUSTRALIA/STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF 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.

NOTES:

1. AS 1754.1, AS 2596, AS E35, Part I, NZS 5401 and NZS 5411 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 documents are referred to in this Standard:

AS
1444 Wrought alloy steels — Standard and hardenability (H) series
1754 Child restraint systems for use in motor vehicles
1754.1 Part 1: General requirements
2001 Methods of test for textiles
2001.1 Method 1: Conditioning procedures
2001.2.3 Method 2.3: Physical tests — Determination of breaking force and extension of textile fabrics
2001.4.1 Method 4.1: Colourfastness tests — Definitions and general requirements
2001.4.2 Method 4.2: Colourfastness tests — Determination of colourfastness to daylight
2001.4.3 Method 4.3: Colourfastness tests — Determination of colourfastness to rubbing
2001.4.17 Method 4.17: Colourfastness tests — Determination of colourfastness to perspiration
2193 Methods for calibration and grading of force-measuring systems of testing machines
2596 Seat belt assemblies for motor vehicles
E35 Part I: Seat belt assemblies for motor vehicles

NZS
5401 Seat belt assemblies for motor vehicles
5411 Child restraining devices in motor vehicles

US Federal Test Method Standard 191
Method 5660 Colourfastness to light of textile materials; accelerated method

3 DEFINITIONS For the purposes 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 Webbing — a component of woven construction which has properties to attenuate deceleration forces.

4 CLASSIFICATION AND DESIGNATION Webbing is classified according to width and minimum dry breaking force as follows:

(a) Width:
- (i) ≥19 mm <23 mm . . . . . designator A.
- (ii) ≥23 mm <34 mm . . . . . designator B.
- (iii) ≥34 mm <46 mm . . . . . designator C.
- (iv) ≥46 mm <76 mm . . . . . designator D.

(b) Minimum dry breaking force:
- (i) ≥3 kN . . . . . designator 3.
- (ii) ≥7 kN . . . . . designator 7.
- (iii) ≥11 kN . . . . . designator 11.
- (iv) ≥13 kN . . . . . designator 13.
- (v) ≥16 kN . . . . . designator 16.
- (vi) ≥22 kN . . . . . designator 22.

Example of designation:

Webbing having a width of 36 mm and a minimum dry breaking force of 8 kN is designated Class C7. (Such webbing could also be used in applications specifying Class C3.)