



Designation: D 6476 – 02

Standard Test Method for Determining Dynamic Air Permeability of Inflatable Restraint Fabrics¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 6476; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the procedures used to determine under dynamic airflow conditions the high pressure permeability of permeable fabrics typically used for inflatable restraints. For the determination of air permeability of inflatable restraint fabrics under low pressure conditions at steady-state air flow, refer to Test Method D 737.

1.2 Procedures and apparatus other than those stated in this test method may be used by agreement of purchaser and supplier with the specific deviations from the standard acknowledged in the report.

1.3 The values stated in either SI units or inch-pound units are to be regarded separately as standard. The values stated in each system are not exact equivalents; therefore, each system must be used independently of the other.

1.4 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

- D 123 Terminology Relating to Textiles²
- D 737 Test Method for Air Permeability of Textile Products²
- D 1776 Practice for Conditioning Textiles for Testing²
- D 2904 Practice for Interlaboratory Testing of a Textile Test Method that Produces Normally Distributed Data²
- D 2906 Practice for Statements on Precision and Bias for Textiles²
- D 6799 Terminology Relating to Inflatable Restraints³
- E 691 Practice for Conducting an Interlaboratory Study to

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² *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 07.01.

³ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 07.02.

Determine the Precision of a Test Method⁴

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 For definitions of other textile and statistical terms used in this standard, refer to Terminology D 123, D 2906 and Terminology D 6799.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 A volume of desiccated compressed air at known volume and pressure passes through a fabric specimen into the standard atmosphere for testing textiles. During the portion of the test cycle which simulates airbag inflation, the pressure differential across the specimen rises to a value corresponding to a peak inflation pressure. During the portion of the test cycle which simulates airbag deflation, the pressure differential drops to 0 kPa as the air passes through the specimen. The time to reach the maximum pressure and the subsequent time to correspond to similar times in an airbag deployment.

4.2 Software algorithms integral to the apparatus smooth out the pressure data and determine the values for ADAP and EXP.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 For matters relating to lot acceptance of commercial shipments and conformity to specification or other standard, refer to Section 13 of this test method.

5.2 This test method is useful in the selection and design validation of fabrics used in inflatable restraint cushions. The dynamic conditions and higher pressure differentials of this test method may better simulate the inflation and deflation cycle of an airbag module during deployment than do the steady-state conditions of Test Method D 737.

5.3 Within the limits of variance expressed in Section 12, this test method is useful for design validation and may be suitable for incorporation in a material specification or for lot

⁴ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 14.02.

acceptance testing of commercial shipments. Caution is advised on very low permeability fabrics or with the 200 cm³. size test heat because between-laboratory precision as presented in Section 12 may be as high as 21 %.

5.4 This test method may be used for materials other than inflatable restraint fabrics which experience dynamic air permeability in sudden bursts. In such cases, the physical apparatus or its software algorithms may require modification to provide suitability for use.

5.5 Due to the split-second time interval for testing, the pressure versus time data is subject to recording anomalies and electronic noise. The data should be digitally filtered to obtain the underlying smooth pressure curve prior to data analysis. The software in the apparatus includes a reliable algorithm both to smooth the curve and to determine the exponent of air permeability.

5.6 It is inherent in the design and operation of this equipment that major components key to the calibration and measurements are specific to the individual test head. The size or permeability measuring range of the test head is typically chosen to correspond to the fabric specimen to be tested. The precision of this test method is highly dependent on the size of the test head. The precision of the data collected using one test head should be used to estimate the precision of data collected using a different test head, even on the same apparatus.

5.7 It is mandatory that fabric specimens be conditioned and tested in standard atmosphere for testing textiles.

6. Apparatus

6.1 *Removable Test Head*, containing a Pressure Vessel of known volume capable of being charged pneumatically from 0 to no less than 400 kPa (0 to no less than 58 psi) with a tolerance of $\pm 3.0\%$, of sufficient volume to challenge adequately the fabric being tested, equipped with a solenoid release valve mechanism, a test chamber, and a circular orifice with an area of 50 cm²; and equipped with a means of measuring and adjusting the pressure range in increments of 1 kPa (0.1 psi), a minimum range between pressure set points of 5 kPa (1 psi) and rise and fall ranges in ms sufficient to meet the conditions of a material specification for dynamic air permeability testing of inflatable restraint fabrics.

6.2 *Pressure Transducers and Rigid Wall Pickup Tubes*, suitable for measuring the pressure differential of the fabric specimen in a range sufficient to meet the conditions of a material specification for dynamic air permeability testing of inflatable restraint fabrics, with a tolerance of $\pm 2\%$, mounted in a static or low pressure area in the test fixture that does not interfere with airflow.

6.3 *Air Compressor and Air Desiccating Cartridge*, capable of charging the pressure vessel in the test head to the specified pressure up to 400 kPa.

6.4 *Mounting Fixture*, capable of retaining the fabric specimen over the test orifice without stretching the specimen and without air leakage at the periphery of the test area.

6.5 *Electrical Firing Pulse Source*, suitable for actuating the inflation and for communicating with the data acquisition system dependent on an electrical signal.

6.6 *Data Acquisition System*, suitable for recording the output of the pressure transducers versus elapsed time of airflow.

6.7 *Filter Requirements*, data sampling rate, transducer frequency response, and amplifier frequency response shall be such that minimal effect on accuracy of the data occurs. The accuracy of the pressure transducers, amplifiers, and timers within the test apparatus shall be calibrated to within $\pm 3\%$.

7. Sampling

7.1 Dynamic air permeability testing is a destructive test and therefore necessitates sampling procedures if used in conjunction with lot acceptance of commercial shipments.

7.2 Lot Sample:

7.2.1 For acceptance testing, the lot size is the quantity of fabric finished in one production day or as agreed upon between the purchaser and the supplier.

7.2.2 Unless otherwise agreed upon between the purchaser and the supplier, take as a lot sample all the rolls in a commercial shipment. Consider the rolls to be the primary sampling units.

7.3 Laboratory Sample

7.3.1 An entire roll of fabric or a full-width cut from the end of a roll within a lot sample constitutes a laboratory sample.

7.4 Test Specimens:

7.4.1 Test specimens are the pieces of fabric that actually undergo testing. Cut or mark specimens from the end of each roll of fabric in the laboratory sample, as indicated in the material specification or equivalent. Cut 165mm by 330 mm rectangular specimens from the full-width fabric sample, or mark similarly sized areas across the full-width fabric sample without cutting individual specimens.

7.4.2 If areas of full width fabric are tested without cutting individual specimens, position test areas representing a broad distribution across the length and width, preferably along the diagonal of the laboratory sample, and no nearer the edge than one tenth its width.

8. Conditioning

8.1 Precondition test specimens in accordance with Practice D 1776 or as agreed upon between the the purchaser and the supplier.

8.2 Prior to testing, bring the test specimens to moisture equilibrium at ambient atmospheric pressure, at $21 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ ($70 \pm 2^\circ\text{F}$), and at $65 \pm 2\%$ relative humidity, unless directed to do otherwise by an agreement by the purchaser and supplier.

8.3 Equilibrium is considered to have been reached when the increase in mass of the specimen in successive weighings made at intervals of not less than 2 h does not exceed 0.1 % of the mass of the specimen.

9. Procedure

9.1 Select and condition specimens in accordance with 8.1.

9.2 Mount the fabric specimen on the test fixture, ensuring that the retention mechanism clamps the fabric tightly with minimal tension and without damage or wrinkling.

9.3 Perform all system calibrations.

9.4 Enter the specimen number into recording portions of the data acquisition.