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Standard Terminology Relating to Inflatable Restraints¹

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1. Scope

1.1 This standard covers terminology which is used in the evaluation of inflatable restraint fabrics, cushions, and modules.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards: ²

D 123 Terminology Relating to Textiles

D 3990 Terminology Relating to Fabric Defects

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

abrasion, *n*—*for inflatable restraint fabrics*, a fuzzy cluster of broken filaments damaged by scraping.

accelerated aging, *n*—in textile processing and testing, the use of controlled environmental conditions to promote rapid physical or chemical change in a textile material.

Discussion—For inflatable restraints, practices for conducting accelerated aging are designed to determine the aggravated effects on a fabric from exposures to heat, humidity, or ozone, or a combination thereof. These environmental conditions may also be cycled in combination. The four accelerated aging procedures of concern to the design and manufacture of inflatable restraints are referred to as cycle aging, heat aging, humidity aging, and ozone aging.

air splice, *n*—*for inflatable restraint fabrics*, the thicker portion of a yarn resulting from the entanglement of the filaments at the ends of two multifilament yarns to create a continuous yarn.

average dynamic air permeability (ADAP), *n*—for inflatable restraints, the average of all of DAP measurements within a specified range of pressure differentials.

bleedthrough, *n*—*for coated inflatable restraint fabrics,* the presence of coating material on the uncoated side, between two yarns, without covering either yarn.

blip, *n*—for inflatable restraint fabrics, any short, irregularly shaped or textured portion of an individual multifilament yarn that has been woven into the fabric, including slough offs, stripbacks, fuzz balls, snarls, and slubs.

breakout pressure, *n*—*for inflatable restraints*, the pressure level during deployment which ruptures the module cover.

broken filament, *n*—*for inflatable restraint fabrics,* an individual filament, separated from a multifilament yarn bundle, that lies on the surface of the fabric.

bruise, *n*—*for inflatable restraint fabrics*, a shift in the squareness of the weave pattern in an area that has been subjected to impact or pressure.

coating slub, *n*—*for coated inflatable restraint fabrics*, an irregularly shaped lump of coating material on the surface of the coated layer resembling a yarn slub.

coating streak, *n*—for coated inflatable restraint fabrics, minor variation in the color or opacity of the coated layer.

coating transfer, *n*—for coated inflatable restraint fabrics, the presence of coating material on the uncoated side, covering one or more yarns.

contamination, *n*—for coated inflatable restraint fabrics, the presence of non-coating material in the coated layer.

cushion, *n*—*for inflatable restraints*, the inflatable fabric envelope portion of a module.

cushion overpressurization, *n*—*for inflatable restraints*, the process of inflating a cushion at internal pressures greater than design deployment pressures; bag burst.

defect, *n*—specific for inflatable restraints, an imperfection in a cut piece of fabric that judgment and experience indicate is likely to result in either hazardous or improper deployment of the inflatable restraint module in which the imperfection is incorporated.

Discussion—An example of a defect is a hole in the piece of fabric through which inflation gases can vent improperly.

deployment, *n*—*for inflatable restraints*, the sequence of events related to the activation of a module.

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² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.