
स्वचलन वाहन — सुरक्षा पेटी एवं
नियंत्रण प्रणालियाँ — विशिष्टि

(पहला पुनरीक्षण)

**Automotive Vehicles — Safety
Belt and Restraint Systems —
Specification**
(*First Revision*)

ICS 43.040.60

© BIS 2018



भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो
BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS
मानक भवन, 9 बहादुरशाह ज़फर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002
MANAK BHAVAN, 9 BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG
NEW DELHI-110002
www.bis.org.in www.standardsbis.in

FOREWORD

This Indian Standard (First Revision) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards, after the draft finalized by the Passive Safety Crash Protection Systems Sectional Committee had been approved by the Transport Engineering Division Council.

In the formulation of this standard considerable assistance has been taken from the Automotive Industries Standard, AIS-005/2000 ‘Automotive vehicles — Safety belt assemblies — Specifications (including Amendment No. 1 of May 2002)’ prepared by the Automotive Industry Standards Committee set up by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Government of India. AIS-005/2000 is further based on ECE Regulation-16 ‘Safety Belts and Restraint Systems’, 2000/3/EC “Motor Vehicle Safety Belts” and JIS:D-4604-1988 ‘Seat Belts for Automobiles’.

This standard was first published in 2003. The revision to this standard has been made by taking considerable assistance of the ECE Regulation No. 16. Major changes made are to incorporate the latest technologies/designs for occupant protection namely restraint systems, airbags, etc.

In this standard the following ASTM/ISO Standards have been referred to for which at present there is no parallel Indian Standard:

ASTM D 2000 Standard classification system for rubber products in automotive applications

ISO 105-B 02(1994/Amd2:2000) Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — colour Fastness to artificial light : Xenon arc fading lamp test.

ISO 6487 : 2015 Road vehicles — Measurement techniques in impact test — Instrumentation

Seat belt is a safety item for the passengers in case of sudden deceleration and accidents. Seats and their design, mounting, etc, contribute substantially to the riding comforts of the vehicle users. Seat belts have become mandatory fitment on front seats of M and N categories of vehicles from April 1994 in India.

For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated, expressing the result of a test or analysis, shall be rounded off in accordance with IS 2 : 1960 ‘Rules for rounding off numerical values (*revised*)’. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value should be the same as that of the specified value in this standard.

Indian Standard

AUTOMOTIVE VEHICLES — SAFETY BELT AND RESTRAINT SYSTEMS — SPECIFICATION

(First Revision)

1 SCOPE

This standard specifies the requirements of safety belt assemblies and restraint systems which are designed for installation in motor vehicles of category M, L7 and N as defined in IS 14272 and intended for separate use that is, as individual fittings by a person of adult built occupying forward and rearward facing seats.

2 REFERENCES

The following standards contain provisions which through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below:

| <i>IS No./ International Standard</i> | <i>Title</i> |
|---|--|
| 3400 | Methods of test for vulcanized rubbers: |
| (Part 4) : 2012 | Accelerated ageing (<i>second revision</i>) |
| (Part 9) : 2014 | Rubber, vulcanized or Thermoplastic — Determination of density (<i>first revision</i>) |
| (Part 18) : 1995 | Stiffness at low temperature (Gehman test) (<i>first revision</i>) |
| 11939 : 1998 | Automotive vehicles — Steering control systems Impact protection requirements and method of measurements |
| 14272 : 2011 | Automotive vehicles — Types — Terminology |
| 15139 : 2002 | Automotive vehicles — Safety belt anchorages — Specification |
| ISO 105-B02 : 2013 | Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part B02: Colour fastness to artificial light: Xenon arc fading lamp test |
| ISO 139 : 2005 | Textiles — Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing |
| ISO 3560 : 2013 | Road vehicles — Frontal fixed barrier or pole impact test procedure |
| ISO 6487 : 2015 | Road vehicles — Measurement |

| <i>IS No./ International Standard</i> | <i>Title</i> |
|---|--|
| ISO 17373 : 2005 | techniques in impact tests — Instrumentation Road Vehicles — Sled test procedure for evaluation of occupant head and neck interactions with seat/head restraint designs in low speed rear end impacts |

3 TERMINOLOGY

For the purposes of this standard, the following terms and definitions shall apply.

3.1 Safety Belt/Seat Belt/Belt — An arrangement of straps with a securing buckle, adjusting devices and attachments which are capable of being anchored to the interior of a motor vehicle and designed to diminish the risk of injury to the wearer in the event of collision or of abrupt deceleration of the vehicle, by limiting the mobility of the body of wearer. Such an assembly is known as a ‘belt assembly’ the term also embraces, any device for energy absorption or belt retraction. The arrangement can be tested and approved as a safety-belt arrangement or as a restraint system. These may be of following types.

3.1.1 Two Point (Lap) Belt

A belt which passes across the front of the pelvic lap region of the wearer and constructed so as to extend over the lap area from both extremities of the lap and fixed at two points (see Fig. 1). These are generally non-retracting type (static).

3.1.2 Three Point Belt — A belt which passes diagonally across the front of the chest from the hip to the opposite shoulder and intended to constrain the lap of the wearer and upper body and constructed so that a continuous belt is fixed to a fitting at its one end and its other end, after passing over the passenger’s shoulder and then across his chest, extends over his lap area after passing through slip guide and finally terminated at the fitting and supported at three points (see Fig. 2). These belts may be retracting type or non-retracting type (static).

3.1.3 Harness Belt — An S-type belt arrangement

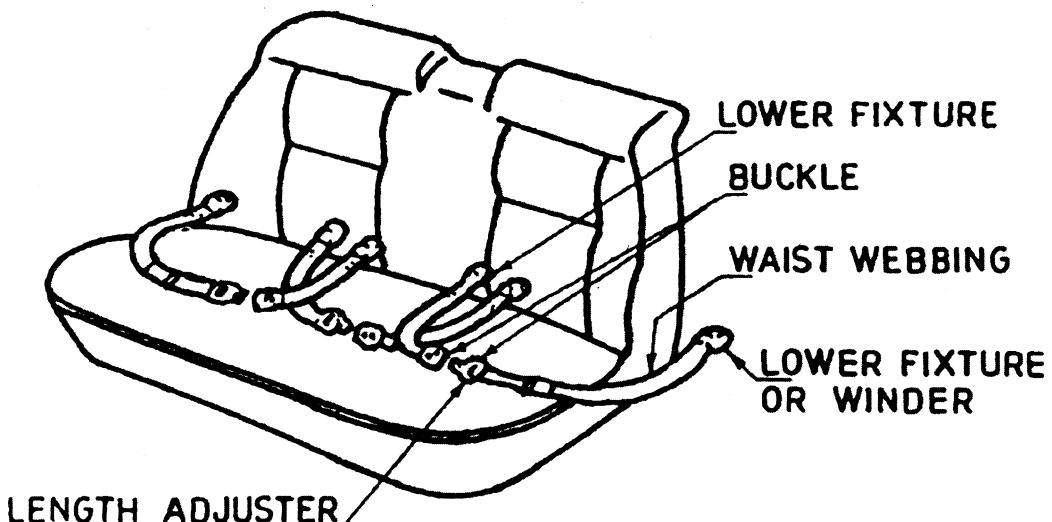


FIG. 1 TWO POINT TYPE SEAT BELT ASSEMBLY

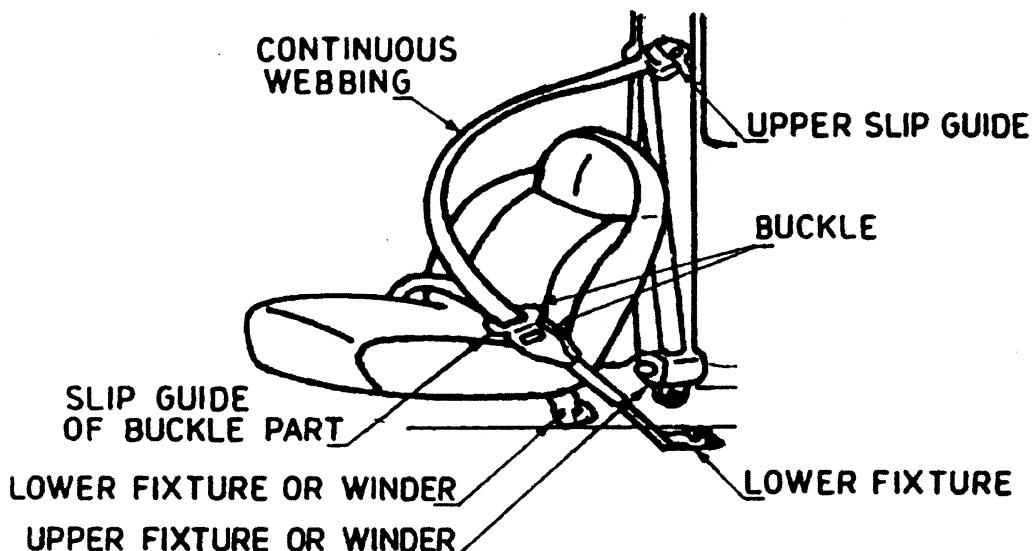


FIG. 2 THREE POINT TYPE SEAT BELT ASSEMBLY

comprising a lap belt and shoulder straps; a harness belt may be provided with an additional crotch strap assembly (Fig. 3 is an example).

3.1.4 S-Type Belt —A belt arrangement other than a three-point belt or a lap belt.

3.2 Strap/Webbing —A flexible component designed to hold the body and transmit stresses to the belt anchorages.

3.3 Buckle —A quick release device enabling the wearer to be held by the belt. The buckle head and anchor point may be connected by any of the following four ways:

- a) A flexible load bearing element, for example, cable;
- b) A webbing;
- c) A load bearing steel plate; and
- d) Any other element which is capable of bearing the load.

3.4 Belt Adjusting Device —A device enabling the belt to be adjusted to the requirement of the individual wearer and to the position of the seat. The adjusting device may be part of the buckle or a retractor or any other part of the safety belt.

3.5 Attachments —Parts of the belt assembly

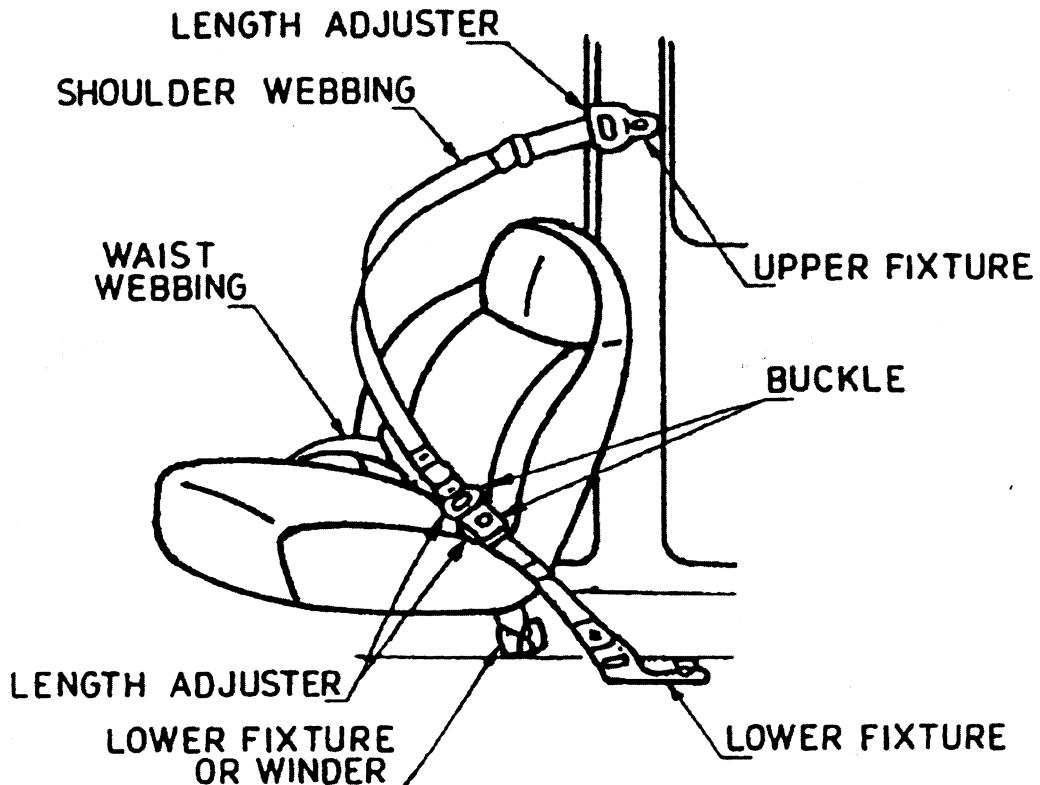


FIG. 3 HARNESS TYPE SEAT BELT ASSEMBLY

including the necessary securing components, which enable it to be attached to the belt anchorages.

3.6 Energy Absorber — A device designed to disperse energy independently or jointly with the strap and forming part of a belt assembly.

3.7 Retractor — A device to accommodate part or the whole of the strap of a safety belt.

3.7.1 Non-locking Retractor (Type 1) — A retractor from which the strap is extracted to its full length by a small external force and which provides no adjustment for the length of the extracted strap.

3.7.2 Manually Unlocking Retractor (Type 2) — A retractor requiring manual operation of a device by the user to unlock the retractor in order to obtain the desired strap extraction which locks automatically when the operation ceases.

3.7.3 Automatically Locking Retractor (Type 3) — A retractor allowing the extraction of the strap to the desired length and when the buckle is fastened, automatically adjusts the strap to the wearer. Further extraction of the strap is prevented without deliberate action by the wearer.

3.7.4 Emergency Locking Retractor (ELR) (Type 4) — A retractor which during normal driving conditions does not restrict the freedom of movement by the wearer of

the safety belt. It has a length adjusting capability which automatically adjust the strap to the wearer and a locking mechanism actuated in an emergency by,

- deceleration of the vehicle (single sensitivity);
- a combination of deceleration of the vehicle, movement of the webbing or any other automatic means (multiple sensitivity); and
- ELRs may be of simple locking or webbing clamp type.

3.7.5 Emergency Locking Retractor with Higher Response Threshold (Type 4 N) — A retractor of the type defined in 3.7.4 but having special properties for use in vehicles of categories M2, M3, N1, N2 and N3 as defined in 14272 (Part 1).

3.7.6 Belt Adjustment Device for Height — A device enabling the position in height of the upper pillar loop of a belt to be adjusted according to the requirements of the individual wearer and the position of the seat. It may be considered as a part of the belt or the anchorage of the belt.

3.8 Belt Anchorage — Parts of the vehicle or seat structure or any other part of the vehicle to which the safety belt assembly is to be secured.

3.9 Vehicle Type as Regards Safety Belts and Restraint Systems — The category of motor vehicles

which do not differ in parameters such as dimensions, geometry and materials of the components of the vehicle or seat structure or any other part of the vehicle to which safety belts and restraint systems are attached.

3.10 Restraint System — A system for a specific vehicle type or a type defined by the vehicle manufacturer and agreed by the testing agency consisting of a seat and a belt fixed to the vehicle by appropriate means and consisting additionally of all elements which are provided to diminish the risk of injury to the wearer, in the event of an abrupt vehicle deceleration, by limiting the mobility of the wearer's body.

3.11 Seat — A structure which may or may not be integral with the vehicle structure complete with trim, intended to seat one adult person. The term covers both an individual seat or part of bench seat intended to seat one person.

3.11.1 Front Passenger Seat — The seat where the H Point measured in the foremost position

of the seating position is in or in-front-of the vertical transverse plane through the R Point of the driver.

3.12 Group of Seat — Either a bench type seat or seats which are separate but side by side (i.e. fixed so that front seat anchorages of one of these seats are in line of rear anchorages of the other or between the anchorages of the other seat) and accommodate one or more seated adult persons.

3.13 Bench Seat — A structure complete with trim, intended to seat at least two adults.

3.14 Adjustment System of the Seat — A device by which the seat or its parts can be adjusted to a position suited to the morphology of the seated occupant. This device may in particular allow the following :

- a) Longitudinal displacement.
- b) Vertical displacement.
- c) Angular displacement.

3.15 Seat Anchorage — The system by which the seat assembly is secured to the vehicle structure.

3.16 Seat Type — A category of seats which do not differ in such as:

- a) The structure, shape, dimensions and materials of the seat.
- b) The type and dimensions of the adjustment system and locking systems.
- c) The type and dimensions of the belt anchorages on the seat, the seat anchorage and the affected parts of the vehicle structure.

3.17 Displacement System of the Seat — A device enabling the seat or one of its parts to be displaced angularly or longitudinally without a fixed intermediate position to facilitate passenger access.

3.18 Locking System of the Seat — A device ensuring that the seat and its parts are maintained in any position of use.

3.19 Reference Zone — The space between two vehicle longitudinal planes, 400 mm apart and symmetrical with reference to the H Point and defined by the rotation of the apparatus described in 3.27 of IS 15139 from vertical to horizontal. The apparatus shall be positioned as described in the IS 15139 and set to a maximum limit of 840 mm.

3.20 Pre-Loading Device — An additional or integrated device which tightens the strap in order to reduce the slack of the belt during a crash sequence.

3.21 Recessed/Enclosed Buckle Release Button — A buckle release button such that it shall not be possible to release the button using a sphere having a diameter of 40 mm.

3.22 Non-Recessed / Non-Enclosed Buckle Release Button — A buckle release button such that it shall be possible to release the button using a sphere having a diameter of 40 mm.

3.23 Belt Type — The belts of different types differing substantially from one another. The differences may be with reference to any of the following parameters such as:

- a) Rigid parts (buckle, attachments, retractors etc);
- b) The material, weave, dimensions of the straps. Colour variations alone will not be considered a type variation where it is demonstrated that the colour variation meets the requirements for straps;
- c) The geometry of the belt assembly except where the geometry of the seat belt anchorage is within 50 mm distance sphere of an approved configuration; and
- d) Where the length of strap on an adjustable portion of a seat belt type does not vary by more than 150 mm and/or the buckle side of a seat belt type does not vary by more than 50 mm of an approved type, the seat belt assembly shall be regarded as the same as the approved type.

3.24 Airbag Assembly — A device installed to supplement safety belts and restraint systems in power-driven vehicles, i.e. system which, in the event of a severe impact affecting the vehicle automatically deploys a flexible structure intended to limit, by compression of the gas contained within it, the gravity of the contacts of one or more parts of body of an occupant of the vehicle with the interior of the passenger compartment.

3.25 Rearward - Facing — Facing in the direction opposite to the normal direction of travel of the vehicle.

3.26 Tension - Reducing Device — A device which is incorporated in the retractor and reduces the tension of the strap automatically when the safety- belt is fastened. When it is released, such a device switches off automatically.

4 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Specifications

4.1.1 The safety belt/vehicle manufacturer shall provide all the information as detailed in Annex A to the testing agency for approval of the safety belt and the restraint system.

4.1.2 The minimum requirements for safety belt and retractors for different categories of vehicles are given in Table 1.

4.1.3 The belt or restraint system shall be so designed and constructed that when correctly installed and properly used by an occupant, its satisfactory operation is assured and it reduces the risk of body injury in event of an accident.

4.1.4 The straps of the seat belt shall not be liable to assume a dangerous configuration.

4.1.5 The belt after being put on the wearer, shall either adjust automatically to fit him or be such that the manual adjustment device shall be readily accessible to the seated wearer, convenient and easy to use. It shall also allow the belt to be tightened with one hand to suit the wearer's body size and the position of the vehicle seat.

4.1.6 The use of materials with properties of polyamide 6 as regards water retention is prohibited in all mechanical parts for which such a phenomenon is likely to have an adverse effect on their operation.

4.2 Belt Components Incorporating Rigid Parts

4.2.1 General

4.2.1.1 The rigid parts of the safety belt, such as buckles, adjusting devices, attachments, etc, shall not have sharp edges liable to cause wear or breakage of the straps by chafing.

4.2.1.2 All parts of the belt assembly affected by corrosion shall be protected against it. After the corrosion test prescribed in 5.1, neither signs of deterioration likely to impair the proper functioning of the device nor any significant base metal corrosion shall be visible to the unaided eye of a qualified observer.

4.2.1.3 Rigid parts intended to absorb energy or to be subjected to or transmit load shall not be fragile.

4.2.1.4 The rigid items and plastic parts of a safety belt shall be so located and installed that, they are not liable to become trapped under a moveable seat or in a door of that vehicle in their daily use. If any of these items and parts do not comply with the above conditions, they shall be subjected to the test specified in 5.2.4. After the test, the part shall have no disassociation or fragmentation and shall function properly. If any visible cracks are present in any plastic cover or retainer of rigid item, the complete plastic part shall then be removed and the remaining assembly shall then be assessed for its continued security. If the remaining assembly is still secure, or no visible cracks are present, it will then be further assessed against the test requirements specified in 4.2.2, 4.2.3 and 4.4.2.

4.2.2 Buckle

4.2.2.1 The buckle shall be designed as to be easy to grasp and use and preclude any possibility of incorrect use. The buckle shall not have any partial latch position. The procedure for opening the buckle shall be evident. The parts of the buckle in contact with the body of the wearer shall present a section of not less than 20 cm² and 46 mm minimum in width, measured in a plane situated at a maximum distance of 2.5 mm from the contact surface. In the case of harness belt buckles, the latter requirement shall be regarded as satisfied if the contact area of the buckle with the body of the wearer is between 20 cm² and 40 cm².

4.2.2.2 The buckle when not under tension shall remain closed, whatever be its position. It shall not be possible to release the buckle inadvertently, accidentally, or with a force of less than 10 N. When it is not under tension and when under a maximum load of 300 N, it shall be

Table 1 Requirements for Safety Belt and Retractors
(Clause 4.1.2)

| Sl No. | Vehicle Category as per IS 14272 | Front Row Outboard | All Other Seating Positions |
|--------|--|--|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| i) | M1, N1 and M2 < 3.5 ton GVW | 3 Point belt with emergency locking retractor with single/ multiple sensitivity. | 2 Point or 3 Point belt with or without retractors. |
| ii) | All other vehicles of M and N Category | 2 Point or 3 Point belt with or without retractors. | |
| iii) | L7 | 3 point belt with or without retractors. | 2 point or 3 point belt with or without retractors. |

capable of being released by the wearer with a single simple movement of one hand in one direction, in addition, in the case of belt assemblies intended to be used for the front outboard seats, except in these harness belts, it shall also be capable of being engaged by the wearer with a simple movement of one hand in one direction. The buckle shall be released by pressing a button or activating a similar device. For the buckles with recessed-release button, the surface to which the force is applied shall have an area of not less than 4.5 cm² and a width of not less than 15 mm with the button in the release position and when projected into a plane perpendicular to the button initial direction of motion. For non-recessed devices, the area shall not be less than 2.5 cm² and a width of not less than 10 mm. The buckle release area shall be coloured red. No other externally visible parts of the buckle shall be of this colour. When the seat is occupied, red warning light in any part of the buckle is permitted if it is switched off after the occupant has buckled.

4.2.2.3 The buckle shall be capable of withstanding repeated operation and shall operate on 5 000 opening and closing cycles under normal conditions of use prior to dynamic test as per **5.5.2**. In the case of harness belt buckles, the test may be carried out without all the tongues being introduced.

4.2.2.4 The buckle, when tested in accordance with **5.2.3**, shall operate normally.

4.2.2.5 The buckle shall be tested for strength as prescribed in **5.2.1** and where appropriate in **5.2.5**. It shall not break or distorted or become detached when subjected to the prescribed load.

4.2.2.6 In the case of buckles having a component common to the two assemblies, if the buckle of one assembly can be assembled in use with the mating part of that assembly with that of other assembly, the strength and release test as per **5.5.2** and **5.5.3** shall also be carried out for both possible means of assembly.

4.2.2.7 The force required to open the buckle in the test as prescribed in **5.5.3** shall not exceed 60 N for button type buckle and 140 N for the lever type buckle of a two point or three point seat belt assembly.

4.2.3 Belt Adjustment Device

4.2.3.1 Two samples of each belt adjustment device shall be tested in accordance with the requirement of **5.2.8**. The strap slip shall not exceed 25 mm for each sample of adjusting device and the sum of shifts for all the adjusting devices shall not exceed 40 mm.

4.2.3.2 All the adjustment devices shall be tested for strength as prescribed in **5.2.1**. They shall not break or become detached under the tension set up by the prescribed load.

4.2.3.3 When tested in accordance with **5.2.6**, the force required to operate any manually adjusting device shall not exceed 50 N.

4.2.4 Attachments and Belt Adjustment Devices for Height

The attachments shall be tested for strength as prescribed in **5.2.1** and **5.2.2**. Belt adjustment devices for height shall be tested for strength as prescribed in **5.2.2**, unless they have been tested as part of the vehicle anchorage systems as per IS 15139.

These parts shall not break or become detached under the tension set up by the prescribed load.

4.2.5 Retractors

Retractors, other than non-locking ones, shall be subjected to tests and fulfil the requirements specified below, including the tests for strength prescribed in **5.2.1** and **5.2.2**.

4.2.5.1 Manually unlocking retractors

- a) The strap of a safety belt assembly equipped with a manually unlocking retractor shall not move more than 25 mm between the locking positions of the retractor.
- b) The strap of a safety belt assembly shall extract from a manually unlocking retractor within 6 mm of its maximum length when a tension between 14 N and 22 N is applied to the strap in the normal direction of pull.
- c) The strap shall be withdrawn from the retractor and allowed to retract repeatedly as described in **5.3.1** until 5 000 cycles have been completed. The retractor shall then be subjected to the corrosion test given in **5.1** and the dust resistance test given in **5.3.3**. It shall satisfactorily complete a further 5 000 cycles of withdrawal and retraction and still meet the requirement of (a) and (b).

4.2.5.2 Automatically locking retractors

- a) The strap of a safety belt assembly equipped with an automatically locking retractor shall not move more than 30 mm between the locking positions of the retractor. After a rearward movement by the wearer, the belt must either remain at its initial position or return to that position automatically on subsequent forward movements of the wearer.
- b) If the retractor is part of a lap belt, the retracting force of the strap shall not be less than 7 N when measured in the free length between the manikin and the retractor in accordance with **5.3.4**. If the retractor is part of an upper torso restraint, the retracting force of the strap shall be between 1 N and 7 N when

measured. If the strap passes through a guide or pulley, the retracting force shall be measured in the free length between the manikin and guide or pulley. If the assembly incorporates a device which upon manual or automatic operation prevents the strap from being completely retracted, such a device shall not be operated when the retracting force is measured.

- c) The strap shall be withdrawn from the retractor and allowed to retract repeatedly by the method described in **5.3.1** until 5 000 cycles of withdrawal and retraction have been completed. The retractor shall then be subjected to the corrosion test given in **5.1** followed by dust resistance test prescribed in **5.3.3**. It shall satisfactorily complete a further 5 000 cycles and meet the requirements of **4.2.5.2 (a)** and **4.2.5.2 (b)**.

4.2.5.3 Emergency locking retractor

- a) An emergency locking retractor, when tested in accordance with **5.3.2**, shall satisfy the conditions as given below:
 - 1) The locking shall have occurred when the deceleration of the vehicle reached 0.45 g in the case of Type 4 reTRACTORS or 0.85 g in the case of Type 4 N reTRACTORS.
 - 2) It shall not lock at values of accelerations of the strap, measured in the direction of the unreeling less than 0.8 g in the case of Type 4 reTRACTORS or 1.0 g in the case of Type 4 N reTRACTORS.
 - 3) It shall not lock when the sensing device is tilted 12° or less in any direction from the installation position specified by the manufacturer.
 - 4) It shall lock when its sensing device is tilted by more than 27° in the case of Type 4 reTRACTORS or 40° in the case of Type 4 N reTRACTORS in any direction from the installation position specified by the manufacturer.
 - 5) In case of single sensitivity [**3.7.4(a)**], only the specifications regarding the deceleration of vehicle are valid.
 - 6) In cases where the operation of a retractor depends on an external signal or power source, the design shall ensure that the retractor locks automatically upon failure or interruption of that signal or power source. However, this requirement need not be met in the case of a retractor with multiple sensitivities, provided only one sensitivity is dependent on an external

signal or power source and the failure of the signal or power source is indicated to the driver by optical and/or acoustical means

- b) An emergency locking retractor with multiple sensitivity when tested according to **5.3.2**, including the strap sensitivity, shall comply with the specified requirements and also lock up when the strap acceleration measured in the direction of unreeling is not less than 2 g.
- c) In each of the tests mentioned in **4.2.5.3 (a)** and (b), the amount of strap movement which may occur before the retractor locks shall not exceed 50 mm starting at the length given in **5.3.2.1**. In the case of the test mentioned in **4.2.5.3 (a) (1)**, the locking shall not occur during the 50 mm of strap movement starting at the length given in **5.3.2.1**.
- d) If the retractor is part of the lap belt, the retracting force of the strap shall not be less than 7 N when measured in the free length between the manikin and the retractor in accordance with **5.3.4**.
If the retractor is part of an upper torso restraint, the retracting force of the strap shall be not less than 0.1 daN and not more than 0.7 daN when similarly measured, except for a belt equipped with a tension-reducing device, in which case the minimum retracting force may be reduced to 0.05 daN only when such a device is in operation mode. If the strap passes through a guide or pulley, the retracting force shall be measured in the free length between the dummy and the guide or pulley.
If the assembly incorporates a device that upon manual or automatic operation prevents the strap from being completely retracted, such a device shall not be operated when these requirements are assessed.
If the assembly incorporates a tension-reducing device, the retracting force of the strap described in the above shall be measured with the device in operation mode and non-operation mode when these requirements are assessed before and after durability tests according to **4.2.5.3 (e)**.
- e) The strap shall be withdrawn from the retractor and allowed to retract repeatedly by the method described in **5.3.1** until 40 000 cycles have been completed. The retractor shall then be subjected to the corrosion test given at **5.1** and followed by the dust resistance test prescribed in **5.3.3**. It shall satisfactorily complete a further 5 000 cycles of withdrawal and retraction.

If the assembly incorporates a tension-reducing device, the above tests shall be conducted on condition that the tension-reducing device is in operation mode and in non-operation mode.

After the above tests, the retractor shall meet the requirements of 4.2.5.3 (a) to 4.2.5.3 (d).

- f) Retractors must fulfil, after durability test according to paragraph 4.2.5.3 (e) and immediately after the retracting force measurement according to 4.2.5.3 (d) all next two specifications:
 - 1) When retractors except automatically locking retractors are tested according to paragraph 5.3.4.2, the retractors must be able to avoid any slack between torso and belt; and
 - 2) When the buckle is unlatched to release the tongue, the retractor alone must be able to retract strap fully.

4.2.5.4 Pre-loading devices

- a) After being submitted to corrosion testing in accordance with 5.1, the pre-loading device (including the impact sensor connected to the device by the original plugs but without any current passing through them) shall operate normally.
- b) It shall be verified that inadvertent operation of the device does not involve any risk of bodily injury for the wearer.
- c) In the case of pyrotechnic pre-loading devices, the operation of the pre-loading device must not have been activated by the temperature and the device shall operate normally after subjected to the conditioning in accordance with 5.2.7. Precautions shall be taken to prevent the hot gases expelled from igniting adjacent flammable materials.

4.3 Straps

4.3.1 General

4.3.1.1 The characteristics of the straps shall be such as to ensure that their pressure on the wearer body is distributed as evenly as possible over their width and do not twist under load. They shall have energy absorbing and dispersing capacities. The straps shall have finished salvages which shall not become unravelled in use.

4.3.1.2 The width of the straps under load of 9.8_{-0}^{+1} kN shall be not less than 46 mm when measured during the breaking strength test prescribed in 5.4.5.

4.3.2 Strength after Room Conditioning

In the case of two straps samples conditioned in

conformity with 5.4.2.2, the breaking load of the strap, determined as prescribed in 5.4.1, shall be not less than 22.7 kN for straps of static belts and not less than 14.7 kN for straps of retractor belts. The difference between the breaking loads of the two samples shall not exceed 10 percent of the higher value of the breaking loads measured.

4.3.3 Strength after Special Conditioning

In the case of two straps samples conditioned in conformity with one of the provisions of 5.4.2.3 to 5.4.2.7, the breaking load of the strap shall be not less than 75 percent of average of the loads determined in the test referred to in 4.3.2. Additionally, for straps of retractor belts, the breaking load shall be not less than 14.7 kN. The test agency conducting the tests may dispense with one or more of these tests, if the composition of the material used or information already available renders the test or tests superfluous.

4.3.4 Strength after Abrasion Conditioning

4.3.4.1 Samples conditioned in compliance with 5.4.2.7, the breaking strength shall be assessed as prescribed in 5.2.1 and 5.4.1. For both the samples, it shall be equal to at least 75 percent of the average of the breaking strength determined during tests on upbraided straps and not less than the minimum load specified for the item being tested. The difference between breaking loads of the two samples shall not exceed 20 percent of the highest measured breaking load. For Type 1 and Type 2 procedures, the breaking strength test shall be carried out on strap samples only according to 5.4.1. For Type 3 procedure, the breaking strength test shall be carried out on the strap in combination with the metal component involved according to 5.2.1.

4.3.4.2 The items to be subjected to the abrasion test procedure and the procedure(s) to be followed are indicated in Table 2. A new sample shall be used for each procedure:

Table 2 Abrasion Test Procedure
(Clause 4.3.4.2)

| SI No. | Component/ Procedure | Type 1 | Type 2 | Type 3 |
|--------|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| i) | Attachment | — | — | × |
| ii) | Guide or pulley | — | × | — |
| iii) | Buckle loop | — | × | × |
| iv) | Adjusting device | × | — | × |
| v) | Parts sewn to the strap | — | — | × |

4.3.5 Elongation

The elongation of the webbing shall be 20 percent or less when the webbing is tested by the method specified in 5.4.3. This test shall not be applicable for straps of retractor belts.

4.3.6 Energy Absorptivity

The work and work load ratio shall not be less than the values mentioned in Table 3 when the webbing is tested by the method specified in 5.4.4. This test shall not be applicable for straps of retractor belts.

Table 3 Work and Work Load Ratio
(Clause 4.3.6)

| Sl No. | Type of Webbing | Work/Length Nm/m | Work Load Ratio |
|--------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| i) | Lap webbing | 500 | 50 |
| ii) | Continuous webbing | 800 | 55 |

4.4 Belt Assembly or Restraint Systems

4.4.1 Static Strength/Displacement Test on Seat Belt Assembly/Restraint Systems (not Applicable for ELR Belt)

When tested in accordance with the provisions of 5.5.1, the seat belt shall sustain the maximum test load for the type of assembly for a minimum continuous period of 30 s. The test load shall then be reduced to a force of $665 \pm 50\text{N}$ and the buckle opening force as per 5.5.3 shall not exceed 60 N for button type buckle and 140 N for the lever type buckle of a two point or three point seat belt assembly.

4.4.1.1 The displacement shall be measured after the test load has been applied for a minimum continuous period of 30 s according to 5.5.1 and this shall not be more than 180 mm for two point and 250 mm for three point safety belt assemblies.

4.4.1.2 This requirement is not applicable, if the dynamic test requirement as per 4.4.2 is met.

4.4.2 Dynamic Test

4.4.2.1 The belt assembly or restraint system shall be subjected to a dynamic test in conformity with 5.5.2.

4.4.2.2 The dynamic test shall be performed on two assemblies which have not been earlier under load, except in the case of belt assemblies forming part of restraint systems when the dynamic test shall be performed on the restraint systems intended for one group of seats which have not previously been under load.

4.4.2.3 The buckles of the belt assemblies to be tested shall have met the requirements of 4.2.2.3. In the case of safety belts with retractors, the retractor shall have been subjected to the dust resistance test (see 5.3.3).

4.4.2.4 In addition, in case of safety belts/restraint system equipped with a pre-loading device comprising pyrotechnic means, the device shall have been subjected to the conditioning specified in 5.2.7.

4.4.2.5 The belts shall be subjected to the corrosion test prescribed in 5.1 after which the Buckle shall be subjected to 500 additional opening and closing cycles under normal conditions of use.

4.4.2.6 Safety belts with retractors shall have been subjected to the tests as per 4.2.5.1 or 4.2.5.2 or 4.2.5.3 but not required, if retractor had already passed the corrosion test.

4.4.2.7 In the case of a belt intended for use with a belt adjustment device for height, the test shall be carried out with the device adjusted in the most unfavourable position(s). However if the belt adjustment device for height consists of belt anchorage itself, it shall conform to IS 15139, provision of 5.5.2.1 may apply.

4.4.2.8 In the case of a safety belt with pre-loading device, the minimum displacements as given in 4.4.2.9 (b) may be reduced to half. For the purpose of this test, the pre-loading device shall be in operation.

4.4.2.9 During this test, the following requirements shall be met:

- a) No part of the belt assembly or a restraint system affecting the restraint of the occupant shall break and no buckles or locking system or displacement system shall release or unlock; and
- b) The forward displacement of the manikin shall be between 80 mm and 200 mm at pelvic level in the case of lap belts. In the case of harness belt, the minimum displacement specified for the pelvis may be reduced by half. In the case of other types of belts, the forward displacement shall be between 80 mm and 200 mm at the pelvic level and between 100 mm and 300 mm at torso level. These displacements are the displacements in relation to the measurement points shown in Fig. 25 (see Annex D).
- c) In the case of a safety-belt intended to be used in an outboard front seating position protected by an airbag in front of it, the displacement of the chest reference point may exceed that specified in paragraph 4.4.2.9 (b), if its speed at this value does not exceed 24 km/h.

4.4.2.10 In the case of a restraint system

The movement of the torso reference point may exceed that specified in 4.4.2.9 (b), if it can be shown either by calculation or a further test that no part of the torso or the head of the manikin used in the dynamic test would have come into contact with,

- a) any forward rigid part of the vehicle other than the chest with the steering assembly, if the latter meets the requirements of IS 11939 and

provided the contact does not occur at a speed higher than 24 km/h. For this assessment the seat shall be considered to be in the position specified in **5.5.2.5**.

- b) in vehicles where such devices are used, the displacement and locking system enabling the occupants of all seats to leave the vehicle shall still be operable by hand after the dynamic test.

5 TESTS

The details of number of samples to be taken and tests to be carried out for acceptance of a type of belt or restraint system shall be as given in Table 4.

5.1 Corrosion Test

5.1.1 The complete safety belt assembly shall be subjected to salt spray testing in a test chamber as prescribed in Annex B. In the case of an assembly incorporating a retractor, the strap shall be unwound to full length less 300 ± 3 mm. The test duration shall be 50 h.

5.1.2 On completion of the test, the assembly shall be washed, in a clean running water at a temperature not higher than 38°C , to remove any salt deposit that may have formed and then allowed to dry at room temperature for 24 h and checked in accordance with **4.2.1.2**.

5.2 Static Test of Belt Components Incorporating Rigid Parts

5.2.1 The buckle and strap adjusting device shall be connected to a tensile-testing machine and apply a load of 9.8 kN. In the case of harness belts, the buckle shall be connected to the testing apparatus by the straps which are attached to the buckle and the tongue or two tongues located symmetrically to the geometric centre of the buckle. If the buckle or adjusting device is part of the attachment or of the common component of a three-point strap, the buckle or adjusting device shall be tested together with the attachment in accordance with **5.2.2** except in the case of retractors with return pulley at the upper strap anchorage. In this case the test load shall be 9.8 kN and the length of strap remaining on the reel at the moment of locking shall be as close as possible to 450 mm.

5.2.2 The attachments and any belt adjustment devices for height shall be tested as per **5.2.1** and the load of 14.7 kN shall be applied in the least favourable conditions likely to occur in a vehicle in which the belt is installed as per **5.5.2.1**. In the case of retractors the test shall be performed with the strap completely unwound from the reel.

5.2.3 Two samples of the complete belt assembly shall be placed in a low-temperature chamber at $-10 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$

for 2 h. Immediately after being removed from the chamber, the mating parts of the buckle shall then be locked together manually. The buckle shall operate normally.

5.2.4 Two samples of the complete belt assembly shall be placed in a low-temperature chamber at a temperature of $-10 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ for 2 h. All rigid items and parts made of plastic under test shall then be laid in turn on a flat rigid steel surface (which has been kept with the samples in the low temperature chamber), placed on the horizontal surface of a compact rigid block with a mass of at least 100 kg, within 30 s of their being removed from the low-temperature chamber. An 18 kg steel mass shall be allowed to fall under gravity from a height of 300 mm on to the test sample. The impact force of the 18 kg mass shall take the form of convex surface with a hardness of 45 HRC minimum having a transverse radius of 10 mm and a longitudinal radius of 150 mm placed along the centre line of the mass. One sample shall be tested with the axis of the curved bar in line with the strap and the other sample shall be tested at 90° to the strap.

5.2.5 Buckles having parts common to two safety belts shall be loaded in such a way as to simulate the conditions of use in a vehicle with the seats in the mid-position of their adjustment. The direction of application of the load shall be established in accordance with **5.5.2.1**. A load of 14.7 kN shall be applied simultaneously to each of the straps. A suitable apparatus for the above test is shown in Fig. 4.

5.2.6 When testing any manual adjusting device, the strap shall be drawn steadily through that device, having regard to normal conditions of use, at a rate of 100 mm/s, and the maximum force shall be measured to the nearest 1 N after the first 25 mm of strap movement. The test shall be carried out in both directions of strap travel through the adjusting device, the strap being cycled 10 times prior to measurement.

5.2.7 Additional Tests on Safety Belts with Pre-Loading Devices — Conditioning

The pre-loading device may be separated from the safety belt to be tested and kept for 24 h at a temperature of $60 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$. The temperature shall then be raised to $100 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ for 2 h. Subsequently it shall be kept for 24 h at a temperature of $-30 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$. After being removed from conditioning, the device shall warm up to ambient temperature and fitted again to the safety belt.

5.2.8 Micro Slip Test

5.2.8.1 The samples to be submitted to the micro-slip test shall be kept for a minimum of 24 h in an atmosphere having a temperature of $20 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ and a relative humidity of 65 ± 5 percent. The test shall be carried

Table 4 Samples for the Type Approval Tests
(Clause 5)

| Sl No. | Ref to Clause | Test | Sample | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|--------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | Belt or Restraint System | | | | | | | Straps | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | (20) | (21) | (22) | (23) |
| i) | 4.1.3,4.1.4, 4.1.5 | Inspection of Belt or Restraint System | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Belt Components Incorporating Rigid Parts | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ii) | 4.2.1.1, 4.2.1.3 4.2.1.4, 4.2.2.1 | Inspection | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| iii) | 4.2.1.2, 5.1 | Corrosion Resistance | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| iv) | 4.2.1.4, 5.2.4 | Low Temperature Impact Test | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| v) | 4.2.2.3 | Durability of Buckle | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| vi) | 4.2.2.4, 5.2.3 | Low Temperature Test on Buckle | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| vii) | 4.2.2.6, 5.2.1,5.2.5 | Buckle Strength Test | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| viii) | 4.2.3.3, 5.2.6 | Ease of Adjustment | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ix) | 4.2.3.1, 5.2.8 | Micro Slip Test | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| x) | 4.2.3.2, 5.2.1, 5.2.2, 5.2.5 | Strength Test on Adjusting Device (when necessary on retractor)s | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| xi) | 4.2.4, 5.2.1, 5.2.2 | Strength Test on Attachments (when necessary on retractor)s | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Retractors: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| xii) | 4.2.5.1, 4.2.5.2 4.2.5.3, 5.3 | Retracting Force, Durability, Corrosion, Dust | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Seat Belt Assembly | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| xiii) | 4.4.2, 5.5.2, 5.5.3 | Dynamic Test | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| xiv) | 4.4.1, 5.5.1, 5.5.3 | Static Strength/ Displacement Test | | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| xv) | 4.3.4, 5.4.2.7 | Abrasion Test | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Straps: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| xvi) | 4.3.1.2,5.4.1 | Testing of Strap Width | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Strap Strength After (5.5.1) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| xvii) | 4.3.2, 5.4.2.2 | Room Conditioning | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | |
| xviii) | 4.3.3, 5.4.2.3 | Light Conditioning | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | |
| xix) | 4.3.3, 5.4.2.4 | Low Temperature Conditioning | | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | |
| xx) | 4.3.3, 5.4.2.5 | Heat Conditioning | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | |
| xxi) | 4.3.3, 5.4.2.6 | Water Conditioning | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | x | x | | |
| xxii) | 4.3.5, 4.3.6, | Elongation and Energy Absorptive | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | | |
| xxiii) | | Retention of Strap Sample | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | |

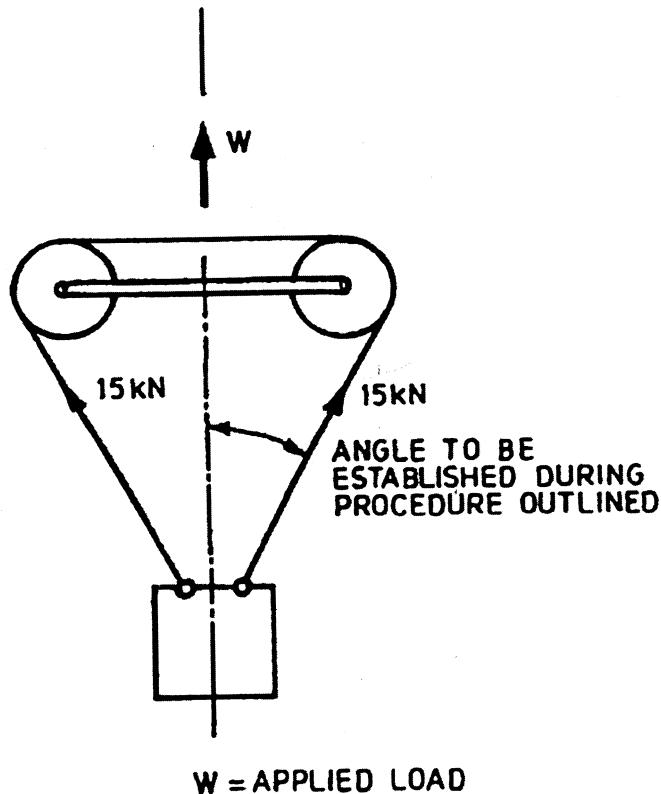


FIG. 4 BUCKLE STRENGTH TEST

out immediately after conditioning at a temperature between 15°C and 30°C.

5.2.8.2 It shall be ensured that the free section of the adjusting device points either up or down on the test bench, as in the vehicle.

5.2.8.3 A 50 N load shall be attached to the lower end of the section of strap. The other end shall be subjected to a back and forth motion, the total amplitude being 300 ± 20 mm. A typical arrangement is shown in Fig. 11 for reference.

5.2.8.4 If there is a free end serving as a reserve strap, it shall in no way be fastened or clipped to the section under load.

5.2.8.5 It shall be ensured that on the test bench, the strap, in the slack position, descends in a concave curve from the adjusting device, as in the vehicle. The 50 N load applied on the test bench shall be guided vertically in such a way as to prevent the load swaying and the belt twisting. The attachment shall be fixed to the 50 N load as in the vehicle.

5.2.8.6 Before the actual start of the test, a series of 20 cycles shall be completed so that the self-tightening system settles properly.

5.2.8.7 One thousand cycles shall be completed at a frequency of 0.5 cycles per second, the total amplitude

being 300 ± 20 mm. The 50 N load shall be applied only during the time corresponding to a shift of 100 ± 20 mm for each half period.

5.3 Tests for Retractors

5.3.1 Durability of Retractor Mechanism

The strap shall be withdrawn and allowed to retract for the required number of cycles at a rate of not more than 30 cycles/min. In the case of emergency locking retractor, a snatch to lock the retractor shall be introduced at each fifth cycle. The snatches shall occur in equal numbers at each of five different extractions, namely, 90, 80, 75, 70 and 65 percent of the total length of the strap remaining wound on the retractor. However, where more than 900 mm is provided, the above percentages shall be related to the final 900 mm of strap which can be withdrawn from the retractor. A suitable apparatus is shown in Fig. 5.

5.3.2 Locking of Emergency Locking Retractors

5.3.2.1 The retractor shall be tested once for locking when 300 ± 3 mm of the strap remain wound on the retractor reel.

5.3.2.2 In the case of the retractor actuated by strap movement, the extraction shall be in the direction in which it normally occurs when the retractor is installed in a vehicle.

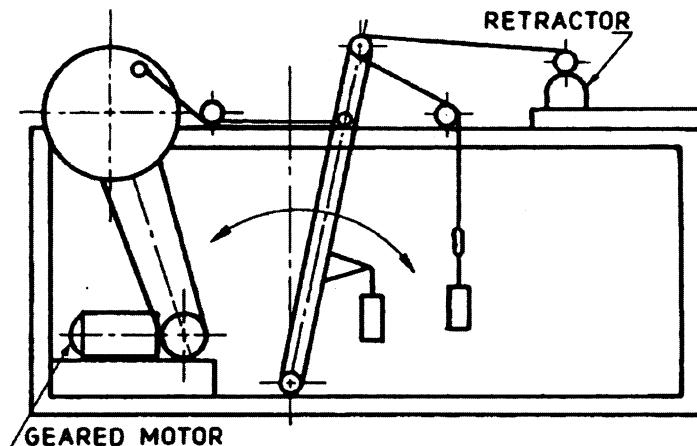


FIG. 5 TYPICAL APPARATUS TO TEST DURABILITY OF RETRACTOR MECHANISM

5.3.2.3 When retractors are being tested for sensitivity to vehicle deceleration they shall be tested at the above extraction along two mutually perpendicular axes, which are horizontal, if the retractor is installed in a vehicle as specified by the safety belt manufacturers. One of these axes shall be in the direction chosen by the test agency to give the most adverse conditions with respect to actuation of the locking mechanism.

5.3.2.4 A suitable apparatus for the tests is shown in Annex C. The design of which ensure that the required acceleration is given before the webbing is withdrawn out of the retractor by more than 5 mm and that the withdrawal takes place at an average rate of increase of acceleration of at least 55 g/s and not more than 150 g/s in testing sensitivity for strap movement and of at least 25 g/s and not more than 150 g/s in testing sensitivity for vehicle deceleration.

5.3.2.5 To check conformity with the requirements of **4.2.5.3 (a) (3)** and **(4)**, the retractor shall be mounted on a horizontal table tilted with a speed not exceeding 2°/s until locking has occurred. The test shall be repeated with tilting in other directions to ensure that the requirements are fulfilled.

5.3.3 Dust Resistance

5.3.3.1 The retractor shall be positioned in a test chamber as described in Fig. 6. It shall be mounted with the same relative position as in the vehicle. The test chamber shall contain dust as specified in **5.3.3.2**. A length of 500 mm of the strap shall be extracted from the retractor and kept extracted, except that it shall be subjected to ten complete cycles of retraction and withdrawal within one or two minutes after each agitation of the dust. For a period of 5 h, the dust shall be agitated every 20 min for five seconds by compressed air free of oil and moisture at a gauge pressure of 550 kPa entering through an orifice 1.5 ± 0.1 mm in diameter.

5.3.3.2 The dust used in the test prescribed in **5.3.3.1**

shall consist of about 1 kg of dry quartz of particle size distribution as follows:

| | Percent |
|---|---------|
| a) Passing 150 micron aperture, 104 micron wire diameter | 99-100 |
| b) Passing 105 micron aperture, 64 micron wire diameter | 76-86 |
| c) Passing 75 micron aperture, 52 micron wire diameter | 60-70 |

5.3.4 Retracting Force (see Fig. 7)

5.3.4.1 The retracting force shall be measured with the safety belt assembly fitted to a manikin as per the dynamic test prescribed in **5.5.2**. The strap tension shall be measured at the point of contact with the manikin while the strap is being retracted at rate of 0.6 m/min. In the case of a safety-belt with tension-reducing device, the retracting force and strap tension shall be measured with the tension-reducing device in both operation mode and non-operation mode.

5.3.4.2 Before the dynamic test described in **5.5.2**, the seated dummy, which is clothed with a cotton shirt, shall be tilted forward until 350 mm of the strap is withdrawn from retractor, and then released to the initial position.

5.4 Tests on Straps

5.4.1 Breaking Strength of Strap (Static Test)

5.4.1.1 The test shall be carried out each time on two new samples of strap of sufficient length, conditioned in conformity with **5.4.2**.

5.4.1.2 Each strap shall be gripped between the clamps of a tensile testing machine. The clamps shall be so designed as to avoid breakage of the strap at or near the point of contact with the clamps. The speed of traverse shall be about 100 mm/min. The free length of

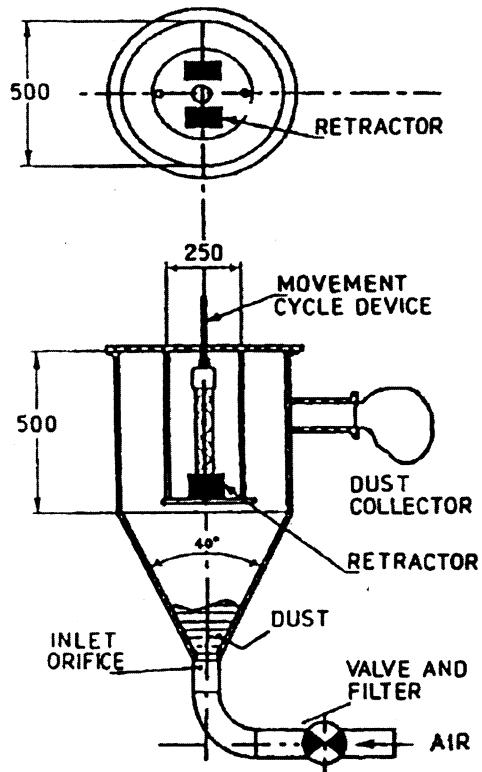


FIG. 6 TYPICAL APPARATUS FOR TESTING THE DUST RESISTANCE OF RETRACTORS

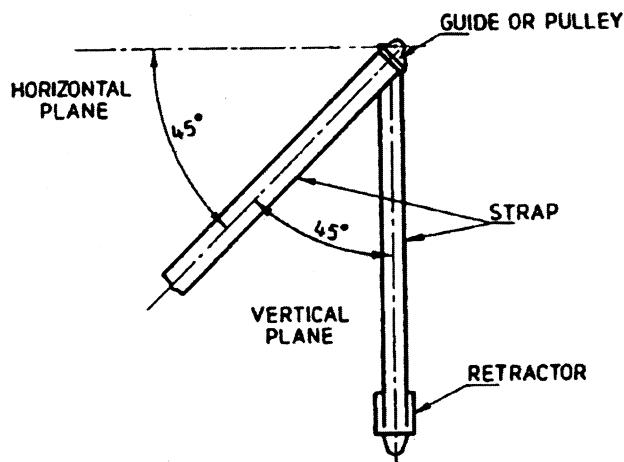


FIG. 7 RETRACTION FORCE MEASUREMENT

the specimen between the clamps of the machine at the start of the test shall be 200 ± 40 mm. A recommended arrangement for gripping the strap in tensile testing machine is shown in Fig. 8.

5.4.1.3 The tension shall be increased until the strap breaks and the breaking load is noted.

5.4.1.4 If the strap slips or breaks at the point of contact or within 10 mm of either of the clamps, the test shall be invalid and a new test shall be carried out on another specimen.

5.4.2 Conditioning of Straps

5.4.2.1 Samples cut from the strap given for testing shall be conditioned,

- a) at room conditions as per **5.4.2.2**; and
- b) at special conditions as per **5.4.2.3** to **5.4.2.7**.

5.4.2.2 Room conditioning

The strap shall be conditioned in accordance with ISO 139, using the standard atmosphere or alternative standard atmosphere. If the test is not

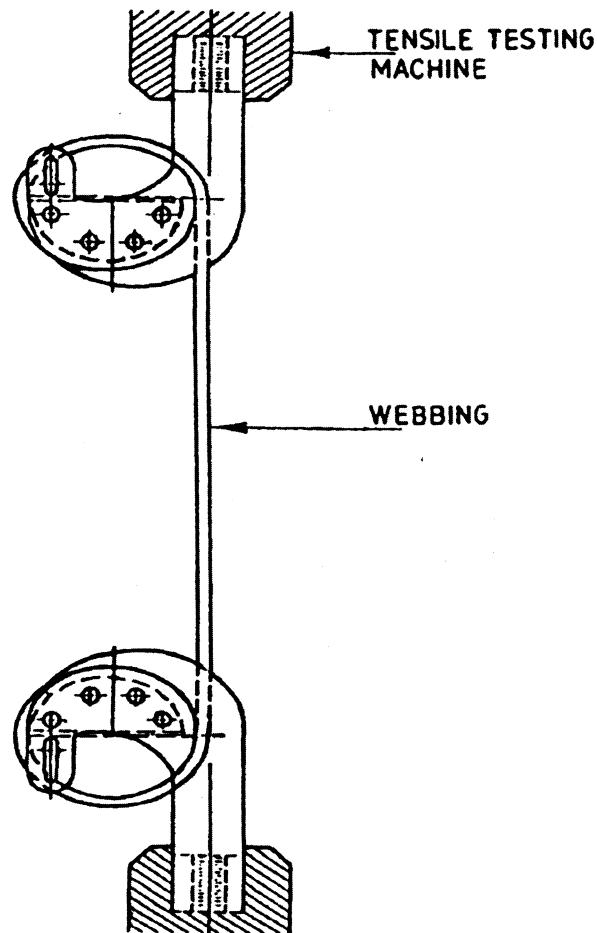


FIG. 8 TYPICAL SETUP FOR GRIPPING THE STRAP IN TENSILE TESTING MACHINE

carried out immediately after conditioning, the specimen shall be replaced in a hermetically closed receptacle until the test begins. The breaking load shall be determined within five minutes after removal of the strap from the conditioning atmosphere or from the receptacle.

5.4.2.3 Light conditioning

The provision of recommendations of ISO 105-B 02 (1994/Amd2:2000) shall apply. The strap shall be exposed to light for the time necessary to produce a contrast equal to Grade 4 on the grey scale on Standard Blue Dye No. 7. After exposure the strap shall be conditioned and tested for breaking load as per 5.4.2.2.

5.4.2.4 Cold conditioning

The strap shall be conditioned according to 5.4.2.2. Then the strap shall be kept for 1.5 h on a plane surface in a low temperature chamber in which the air temperature is kept at $-30 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ and kept under load for 30 min in the same low temperature chamber. Then the mass shall be removed and the breaking load shall be measured within 5 min after removal of the strap from the low temperature chamber

5.4.2.5 Heat conditioning

The strap shall be kept for 3 h in a heating cabinet in an atmosphere having a temperature of $60 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ at a relative humidity of 65 ± 5 percent. The breaking load shall be determined within 5 min after removal of the strap from the heating cabinet.

5.4.2.6 Exposure to water

The strap shall be kept fully immersed for 3 h in distilled water, at a temperature of $20 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$, to which a trace of wetting agent has been added. Any wetting agent suitable for the fibre under the test may be used. The breaking load shall be determined within 10 min after removal of the strap from the water.

5.4.2.7 Abrasion conditioning

5.4.2.7.1 The abrasion conditions will be performed on each and every device in which the strap is in contact with a rigid part of the belt. However, Type 1 abrasion test need not be carried out on the belt adjusting device where the micro slip test as per 5.2.8 shows the strap slip less than half the specified amount. The setting on the test apparatus will approximately maintain the

relative position of the strap and contact area. The samples shall be conditioned as per 5.4.2.2. The ambient temperature during the abrasion procedure shall be between 15°C and 30°C.

5.4.2.7.2 The requirements for each abrasion procedure are listed in Table 5. The shift given in the last column of this table represents the amplitude of a back and forth motion applied to the strap:

Table 5 Requirements for Abrasion Procedures
(Clause 5.4.2.7.2)

| Sl No. | Procedure | Load N | Frequency Hz | No. of Cycles | Shift (6) |
|--------|-----------|--------|--------------|---------------|-----------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| i) | Type 1 | 25 | 0.5 | 5 000 | 300 ± 20 |
| ii) | Type 2 | 5 | 0.5 | 45 000 | 300 ± 20 |
| iii) | Type 3 | 0-50 | 0.5 | 45 000 | — |

5.4.2.7.3 Details of procedures

a) **Type 1** — This procedure is for cases where the strap slides through an adjusting device. A vertical steady load of 25 N shall be maintained on one end of the strap, the other end of the strap shall be attached to a device giving the strap a horizontal back and forth motion. The adjusting device shall be placed on the horizontal strap so that the strap remains under load as shown in Fig. 9.

b) **Type 2** — This is for cases where the strap

changes direction once in passing through a rigid part. During this test, the angles which both strap ends make with each other shall be maintained as shown in Fig. 10. A steady load of 5 N shall be maintained during the test. If the strap changes direction more than once in passing through a rigid part, the load of 5 N may be increased so as to achieve the prescribed strap movement of 300 mm through that rigid part.

c) **Type 3** — This is for cases where the strap is fixed to a rigid part of sewing or similar means. The total back and forth motion that is, shift shall be 300 ± 20 mm and the 50 N load shall only be applied during the time corresponding to a shift of 100 ± 20 mm for each half period as shown in Fig. 11.

5.4.3 Elongation Test

A test piece shall be fixed on the tensile testing machine in the method described in 5.4.1.2 and apply an initial load of 200 N, to strain the test piece with the clamps kept 200 ± 20 mm apart. Gauge marks of 200 mm distance within the clamp distance shall be marked. The tension load shall be applied at a rate of approximately 100 mm/min. When the load reaches 11.1 kN, the distance between the gauge marks should be measured and percentage elongation shall be calculated.

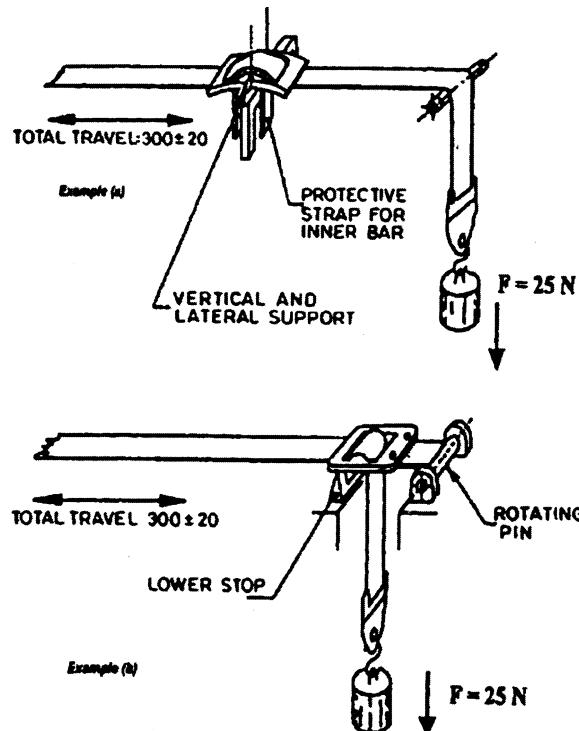


FIG. 9 TYPE 1 — PROCEDURE TEST EXAMPLE OF TEST ARRANGEMENTS CORRESPONDING TO THE TYPE OF ADJUSTING DEVICE

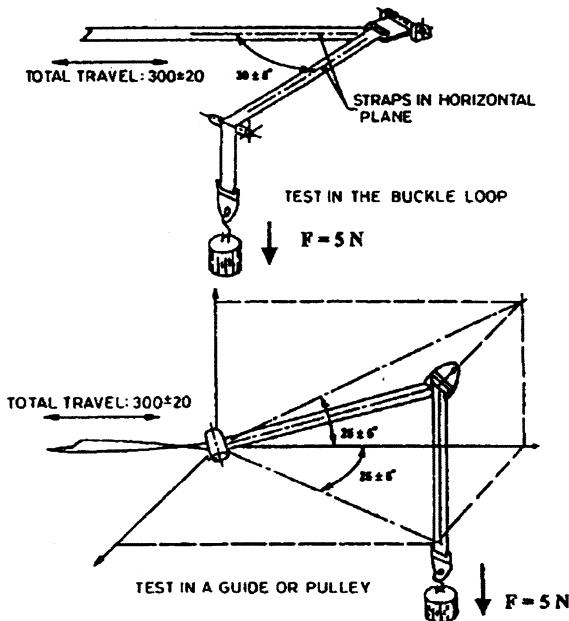


FIG. 10 TYPE 2 — PROCEDURE TEST

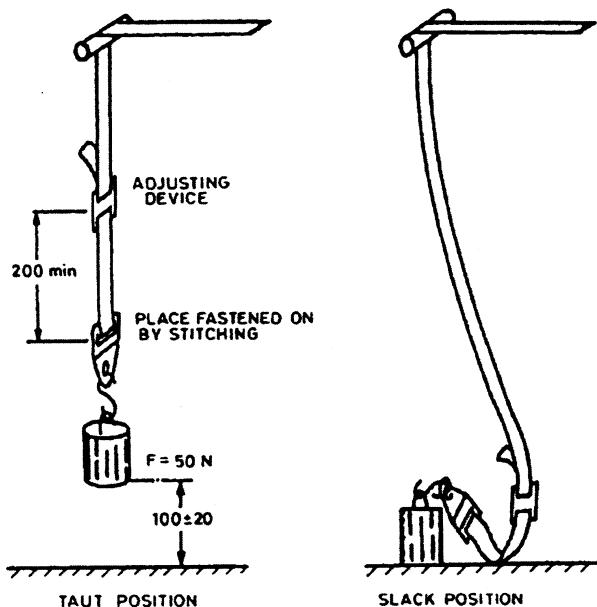


FIG. 11 ABRASIONS AND MICRO SLIP TEST

5.4.4 Energy Absorptivity Test

A tension load up to 11.1 kN shall be applied at an approximate rate of 100 mm/min on the test piece by the method specified in 5.4.1.2 and then decreased to the initial load of 200 N at the same rate. The load/elongation diagram shall be drawn (see Fig. 12).

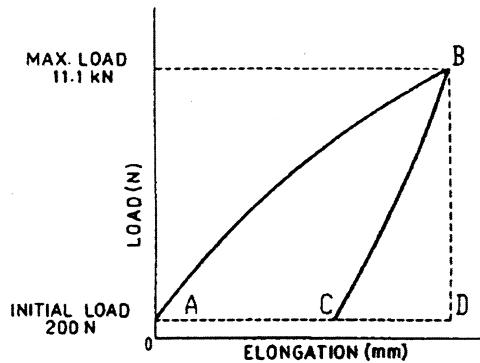
The work load per unit elongation is obtained by dividing the work load area (ABD) produced by the tension load curve from the time of initial load to that of final load by the gauge length at the time of initial

load. The work load area (ABC) enclosed by the curve AB at the time of the tension and the curve BC at the time of removal are to be measured. The work load ratio representing the energy absorptivity is obtained from the following formula:

$$\text{Work load ratio} = \frac{\text{Area ABC}}{\text{Area ABD}} \times 100 \text{ percent}$$

5.4.5 Width Under Load

5.4.5.1 The test shall be carried out each time on two new samples of strap, of sufficient length conditioned in conformity with the provisions of 5.4.2.



$$\text{WORK LOAD RATIO} = \frac{ABC}{ABD} \times 100\text{ percent}$$

FIG. 12 ENERGY ABSORPTIVITY GRAPH

5.4.5.2 The tests shall be conducted according to **5.4.1.2**. When the load reaches 9.8^{+1}_{-0} kN, the machine shall be stopped and the measurement shall be completed within 5 s. The test has to be performed separately from the tensile test.

5.5 Tests on Seat Belt Assemblies

5.5.1 Static Strength/Displacement Test of Seat Belt Assembly/Restraint Systems

5.5.1.1 The assembly shall be conditioned for room conditions as per **5.4.2.2**.

5.5.1.2 The test apparatus consists of two rollers of 100 mm dia, with its centre kept 300 mm apart and

supported by roller bearings. The load is applied centrally to the rollers by a suitable loading block at the rate of 100 mm/min. The belt assembly shall be fixed in the same way as it is in the vehicle using the same fitments and bolts.

5.5.1.3 For seat belt equipped with non-locking retractor, the test shall be carried out with the fully extended condition of the webbing. For those equipped with automatic/emergency locking retractors, the test shall be made in the condition where the locking mechanism functions.

5.5.1.4 Two point type (see Fig. 13)

The test assembly shall be mounted on to the testing

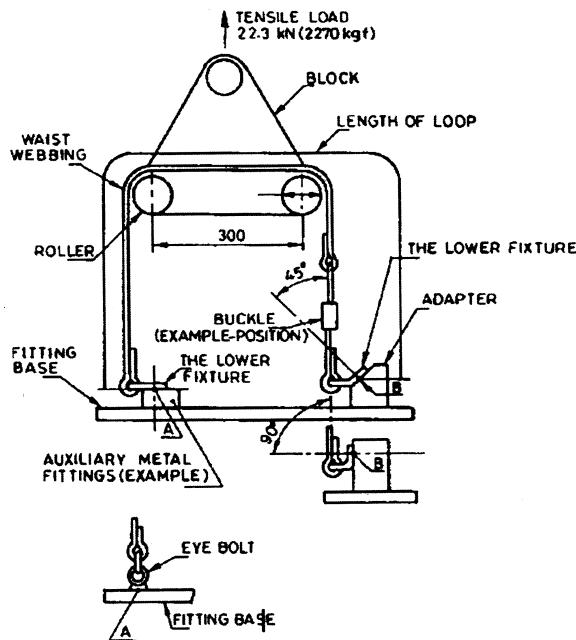


FIG. 13 STATIC STRENGTH/DISPLACEMENT OF SEAT BELT ASSEMBLY/RESTRAINT SYSTEM SETUP FOR TWO POINT TYPE

apparatus with its loop length about

1 300 mm. In case the length is less than 1 300 mm, the test may be carried out with the longest possible length. A tension load from 200 N to 22.7 kN shall be applied at the specified rate. The component and its parts shall be examined for any abnormalities and the vertical displacement of the rollers during the loading, that is, between 200 N and 22.7 kN.

5.5.1.5 Three point type

The test is carried out in the same way as the two point belt as per Fig. 14.

5.5.1.6 The buckle opening test shall be continued with a load of 665 ± 50 N on the assembly in accordance with 5.5.3.

5.5.2 Dynamic Test of Belt Assembly

5.5.2.1 The belt assembly shall be mounted on a trolley equipped with the seat and the anchorages defined in Annex D (see Fig. 16). However, if the belt assembly is intended for a specific vehicle or for specific types of vehicle, the distances between the manikin and the anchorages shall be determined, either in conformity with the fitting instructions supplied with the belt or in conformity with the data supplied by the manufacturer of the vehicle. In that case, when the dynamic test has been carried out for a type of vehicle, it need not be repeated for other types of vehicles where each anchorage point is less than 50 mm distant from the corresponding anchorage point of the tested belt. Alternatively, manufacturers may determine hypothetical anchorage positions for testing in order to enclose the maximum number of real anchorages points. If the belt is equipped with a belt adjustment device for height, the position of the device and its means of securing shall be the same as those of the vehicle design.

5.5.2.2 In the case of a safety belt or restraint system forming part of an assembly for which approval is requested as a restraint system, the safety belt shall be mounted either as defined in 5.5.2.1 or on the part of the vehicle structure to which the restraint system is normally fitted and this part shall be rigidly attached to the trolley as given in 5.5.2.3 to 5.5.2.7.

Alternatively, in the case where those devices cannot be tested on the test trolley, the manufacturer may demonstrate by a conventional frontal impact test at 50 km/h in conformity with the procedure ISO 3560 that the device complies with the requirements of the standard.

5.5.2.3 The method used to secure the vehicle during the test shall not be such as to strengthen the anchorage of the seats or safety belts or to lessen the normal deformation of the structure. No forward movement of the vehicle shall be present which by limiting the forward movement of the manikin except the foot, would reduce the load imposed on the restraint system during the test. The discarded part of the structure can be replaced by parts of equivalent strength provided they do not hinder the forward movement of the manikin.

5.5.2.4 A securing device can be considered satisfactory, if it produces no effect on the area extending over the entire width of the structure and if the vehicle or the structure is blocked or fixed at a distance of not less than 500 mm from the anchorage of the restraint system. At the rear, the structure shall be secured at a sufficient distance behind the anchorage to ensure that the requirements of the 5.5.2.3 are complied.

5.5.2.5 The seats shall be adjusted and placed in the position for driving use chosen by test agency for adverse conditions with respect to strength, consistent with the positioning of the manikin in the vehicle. The

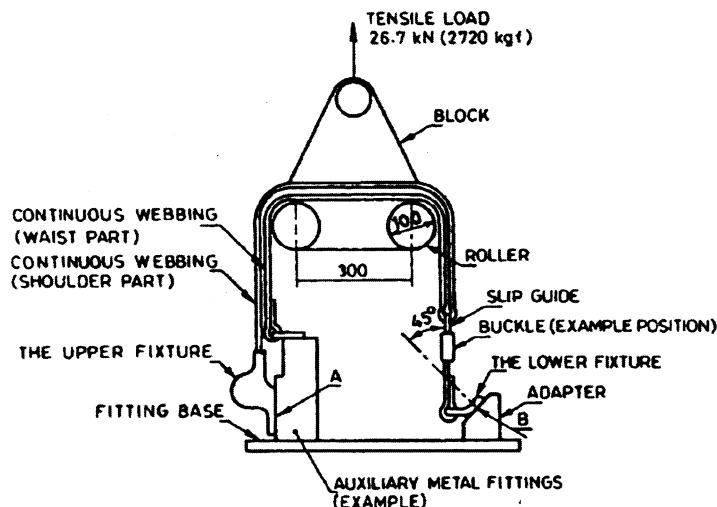


FIG. 14 STATIC STRENGTH/DISPLACEMENT OF SEAT BELT ASSEMBLY/RESTRAINT SYSTEM SETUP FOR THREE POINT TYPE

positions of the seat shall be stated in the report. If the seat back is adjustable, it shall be locked as specified by the manufacturer or, in the absence of any specification, to an actual seat back angle as near as possible to 25° in the case of vehicles of categories M1 and N1 and as near as possible to 15° in the case of vehicles of all other categories.

5.5.2.6 For the assessment of the requirements in **4.4.2.10** (a), the seat shall be regarded as being in its most forward driving or travelling position appropriate to the dimensions of the manikin.

5.5.2.7 All the seats of the same group shall be tested simultaneously.

5.5.2.8 The seat belt assembly shall be attached to the manikin as described in **D-5** and Fig. 15. A board 25 mm thick shall be placed between the back of the manikin and the seat back. The belt shall be fastened around the manikin. The board shall then be removed so that the whole length of its back is in contact with the seat back. A check shall be made to ensure that the mode of engagement of the two parts of the buckle entails no risk of reducing the reliability of locking.

5.5.2.9 The free ends of the straps shall extend beyond the adjusting devices to allow for slip.

5.5.2.10 Acceleration and Deceleration Device

The applicant may choose to use any one of the following devices:

a) *Deceleration Test Device*

- 1) The trolley shall be so propelled that at the moment of impact its free running speed is 50 ± 1 km/h and the manikin remains stable. The stopping distance of the trolley shall be 40 ± 5 cm. The trolley shall remain horizontal throughout deceleration. The deceleration of the trolley shall be achieved by using the apparatus described in Annex D or any other device giving equivalent results. This apparatus shall comply with the performance here after specified.
- 2) The deceleration curve of the trolley weighted with inert masses to produce a total of 455 ± 20 kg for safety belt tests and 910 ± 40 kg for restraint system tests, where the nominal mass of the trolley and vehicle structure is 800 kg, must remain within the hatched area in Fig. 20. If necessary, the nominal mass of the trolley and attached vehicle structure can be increased by increments of 200 kg, in which case an additional inert mass of 28 kg shall be added per increment. In no case shall

51_{-0}^{+2}

be total mass of the trolley, the vehicle structure and the inert masses differ from the nominal value for calibration tests by more than ± 40 kg. The stopping distance during calibration of the trolley shall be 400 ± 20 mm and the speed of the trolley shall be 50 ± 1 km/h.

b) *Acceleration Test Device*

- 1) The trolley shall be so propelled that its total velocity change ΔV is 51_{-0}^{+2} km/h. The trolley shall remain horizontal during the acceleration. The acceleration of the trolley shall be achieved by using the apparatus complying with the performance hereafter specified.
- 2) The acceleration curve of the trolley, weighted with inert mass, must remain within the hatched area in Fig. 19, and stay above the segment defined by the coordinates 10 g, 5 ms and 20 g, 10 ms. The start of the impact (T_0) is defined, according to ISO 17373 for a level of acceleration of 0.5 g. In no case shall the total mass of the trolley and vehicle structure and inert masses differ from the nominal value for calibration tests by more than ± 40 kg. During calibration of the acceleration test device, trolley's total velocity change ΔV shall be _____ km/h.

5.5.2.11 The trolley speed immediately before impact (only for deceleration trolleys, needed for stopping distance calculation), the trolley acceleration or deceleration, the forward displacement of the manikin and the speed of the chest at a 300 mm displacement of the chest shall be measured.

The velocity change will be calculated by integration of the recorded trolley acceleration or deceleration.

The distance to achieve the first _____ km/h of the velocity change of the trolley may be calculated by double integration of the recorded trolley deceleration.

In all cases the calibration and measuring procedures shall correspond to those defined in the International Standard ISO 6487, the measuring equipment shall correspond to the specification of a data channel with a channel frequency class (CFC) 60.

5.5.2.12 After impact, the belt assembly or restraint system and its rigid parts shall be inspected visually, without opening the buckle, to determine whether there has been any failure or breakage. In the case of restraint systems, it shall also be ascertained, after the test, whether the parts of the vehicle structure which are attached to the trolley have undergone any visible or

permanent deformation. If there is any such deformation found, this shall be taken into account in any calculation made [see 4.4.2.10(a)].

5.5.2.13. The belt assembly shall be removed from the test trolley without the buckle being opened. The buckle opening test shall be carried out in accordance with 5.5.3.

5.5.2.14 After the buckle opening test, the components of the belt assembly or of the restraint device shall be inspected and the extent of the damage sustained by the belt assembly or restraint device during the dynamic test shall be recorded in the test report.

5.5.2.15 However, if the tests were performed at a higher speed and/or the acceleration curve have exceeded the upper level of the hatched area and the safety belt meets the requirements, the test shall be considered satisfactory.

5.5.3 Buckle Opening Test

5.5.3.1 For this test, belt assemblies or restraint devices which has already undergone the static strength/displacement test in conformity with 5.5.1 or dynamic test in accordance with 5.5.2 shall be used.

5.5.3.2 In case of samples subjected to static strength/displacement test, it is continued in accordance with 5.5.1.6.

5.5.3.3 In case of samples subjected to dynamic test, a load shall be applied to the buckle by direct traction via the straps fixed to it so that all the straps are subjected to the force of $(600/n)$ N, where 'n' is the number of straps linked to the buckle when it is in a locked position and its minimum is deemed to be 2. In the case where the buckle is connected to a rigid part, the load shall be applied at the same angle as the one formed by the buckle and the rigid end during the dynamic test.

5.5.3.4 The buckle opening force shall be applied at a speed of 400 ± 20 mm/min to the geometric centre of the buckle release button along a fixed axis running parallel to the initial direction of motion of the button. During the application of the force needed to open the buckle, the buckle shall be held by a rigid support. The point of contact of the test equipment shall be spherical in shape of radius 2.5 ± 0.1 mm. It shall have a polished metal surface. For lift cover buckles, the buckle opening force shall be applied by a spring balance or other measuring device in a manner and direction which are

normal for opening the buckle. For lever type buckles a hole of 2.5 mm dia may be drilled through the buckle tab or lever on a centre line between 3.0 and 3.3 mm from its edge and a small loop of soft wire may be used on the connecting link between the buckle tab or lever and the force measuring device. The buckle opening force shall be measured and any failure of the buckle noted.

5.6 Test Report

The test report shall record the results of all the tests given in 5 and in particular the trolley speed, the maximum forward displacement of the manikin, the position of the buckle, the buckle opening force and any failure or breakage. If by virtue of 5.5.2.1, the anchorage prescribed in D-3 and Fig. 15 have not been respected, the test report shall describe how the belt assembly or the restraint system was installed and shall specify important angles and dimensions. The report shall also mention any distortion or breakage of the buckle that has occurred during the test. In the case of a restraint system, the test report shall also specify the manner of attaching the vehicle structure to the trolley, the position of the seats and the inclination of the seat backs. If the forward displacement of the manikin has exceeded the values prescribed in 4.4.2.9 (b), the report shall state whether the requirements in 4.4.2.10 (a) are met.

6 SEAT BELT MARKING

6.1 Each seat belt assembly shall be legibly and indelibly marked with the following:

- a) Manufacturer's name or trade-mark;
- b) Means of identification; and
- c) Means of Traceability

6.2 BIS Certification Marking

The seat belt may also be marked with the Standard Mark.

6.2.1 The use of the Standard Mark is governed by the provisions of the *Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986* and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder. The details of conditions under which the licence for the use of the Standard Mark may be granted to the manufacturers or producers may be obtained from the Bureau of Indian Standards

ANNEX A

(Clause 4.1.1)

INFORMATION TO BE PROVIDED BY THE SAFETY BELT/VEHICLE MANUFACTURER FOR APPROVAL OF SAFETY BELT/RESTRAINT SYSTEMS**A-1 GENERAL**

- a) Make (trade name of manufacturer);
- b) Type and general commercial description(s);
- c) Name and address of manufacturer; and
- d) Address(es) of assembly plant(s).

A-2 LIST OF VEHICLE(S) TO WHICH THE DEVICE IS INTENDED TO BE FITTED (IF APPLICABLE)**A-3 DESCRIPTION OF THE DEVICE****A-3.1 Safety Belt**

A-3.1.1 Configuration of safety belt (two point belt, three point belt, static, automatic).

A-3.1.2 Details of webbing (material, weave, dimensions and colour).

A-3.1.3 Type of retractor and classify further in the case of emergency locking retractor — simple locking type, or webbing clamp type (*see 3.7*).

A-3.1.4 Information on additional functions, if applicable.

A-3.1.5 Drawings of the rigid parts.

A-3.1.6 Type of buckle (*see 3.3*).

A-3.1.7 Diagram of the safety belt assembly enabling identification and location of the rigid parts.

A-3.1.8 Mounting instructions showing, interalia, the installation of the retractor and its sensing device.

A-3.1.9 If a belt adjustment device for height is present, state whether it is considered to be part of the belt.

A-3.1.10 In the case of a pre-loading device or system, a full technical description of the construction and function including any sensing device, describing the method of activation and any necessary method to avoid inadvertent activation. Pre-loading device firing time shall be specified.

A-3.1.11 For the belts intended for use in front outboard seating position:

- a) State whether it is intended to be used with an airbag.
- b) State whether the dynamic test needs to be conducted in conjunction with air bag. If yes, mounting instructions and firing time of airbag to be provided.

A-3.2 Restraint System

A-3.2.1 Drawings of the relevant parts of the vehicle structure and any seat anchorage reinforcements.

A-3.2.2 Drawings of the seat, showing its structure, adjustment system and fixing components, with an indication of the materials used.

A-3.2.3 Drawing or photograph of the restraint system as installed.

A-4 DESCRIPTION OF THE VEHICLE

Photographs and/or drawings of a representative vehicle.

A-5 BODY WORK**A-5.1 Seats****A-5.1.1 Number****A-5.1.2 Position and Arrangement****A-5.1.3 Characteristics**

For seats non-type-approved as components, description and drawings of:

- a) the seats and their anchorages;
- b) the adjustment system;
- c) the displacement and locking systems; and
- d) the seat belt anchorages if incorporated in the seat structure.

A-5.2 Safety Belts and/or Other Restraint Systems

Number and position of safety belts and restraint systems and seats on which they can be used (*see Table 6*).

Table 6 Number and Position of Safety Belts and Restraint System and Seat
(Clause A-5.2)

| Sl No. | Row of Seat (1) | Location ¹⁾ (2) | Type of Seat Belt (4) | Variant (if Applicable) (5) | Belt Adjustment Device for Height (Indicate Yes/No/Optional) (6) |
|--------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| i) | First row of seats | L C R | | | |
| ii) | Second row of seats ²⁾ | L C R | | | |

1) L = left-hand side, R = right-hand side, C = centre.

2) The table may be extended as necessary for vehicles with more than two rows of seats or if there are more than three seats across the width of the vehicle.

ANNEX B
(Clause 5.1.1)

TEST CHAMBER FOR CORROSION TEST

B-1 TEST APPARATUS

B-1.1 The apparatus shall consist of a mist chamber, a salt solution reservoir, supply of suitable conditioned compressed air, one or more atomizing nozzles, samples support, provision of heating the chamber and necessary means of control. The size and detailed construction of the apparatus shall be optional provided that the test conditions are met.

B-1.2 It is important to ensure that drops of solution accumulated on the ceiling or cover of the chamber do not fall on test samples.

B-1.3 Drops of solution which fall from test samples shall not return to the reservoir for re-spraying.

B-1.4 The apparatus shall not be constructed of materials that will affect the corrosiveness of the mist.

B-2 LOCATION OF TEST SAMPLES IN THE MIST CABINET

B-2.1 Samples except retractors, shall be supported or suspended between 15° and 30° from the vertical and preferably parallel to the principal direction of horizontal flow of mist through the chamber, based upon the dominant surface being tested.

B-2.2 Retractors shall be supported or suspended so that the axes of the reel for storing the strap shall be normal to the principle direction of horizontal flow of mist through the chamber. The strap opening in the retractor shall also be facing in this principle direction.

B-2.3 Each sample shall be placed so as to permit free setting of mist on all samples.

B-2.4 Each sample shall be so placed to prevent salt solution from one sample dripping on to any other samples.

B-3 SALT SOLUTION

B-3.1 The salt solution shall be prepared by dissolving 5 ± 1 parts by mass of sodium chloride in 95 parts of distilled water. The salt shall be sodium chloride substantially free of nickel and copper and containing on the dry basis not more than 0.1 percent of sodium iodide and not more than 0.3 percent of the total impurities.

B-3.2 The solution shall be such that when atomized at 35°C the collected solution is in the pH range of 6.5 to 7.2.

B-4 AIR SUPPLY

The compressed air supply to the nozzle for atomizing the salt solution shall be free of oil and dirt and maintained at a pressure between 70 kPa and 180 kPa.

B-5 CONDITIONS IN THE MIST CHAMBER

B-5.1 The exposure zone of the mist chamber shall be maintained at 35 ± 5°C. Two clean mist collectors shall be placed within the exposure zone to prevent drops of solution from the test samples or any other source from accumulating. The collectors shall be placed near the test samples, one as near as possible to the nozzles and the other as far away as possible from the nozzles. The mist shall be such that, for each 80 cm² of horizontal collecting area, an average of between 1.0 and 2.0 ml of solution per hour is collected in each collector when measured over at least 16 h.

B-5.2 The nozzle or nozzles shall be directed or baffled in such a manner that the spray does not strike directly onto the test samples.

ANNEX C

(Clause 5.3.2.4)

TYPICAL APPARATUS TO TEST LOCKING OF EMERGENCY LOCKING RETRACTORS

C-1 A suitable apparatus is illustrated in Fig. 15 and consists of a motor-driven cam, the follower of which is attached by wires to a small trolley mounted on a track. The cam follower incorporates a 'lost-motion' device which absorbs any movement should the reel lock before the full stroke of the follower is completed. The cam design and motor speed combination is such as to give the required acceleration at a rate of increase of acceleration as specified in 5.3.2.4 and the stroke is arranged to be in excess of maximum permitted strap movement before locking.

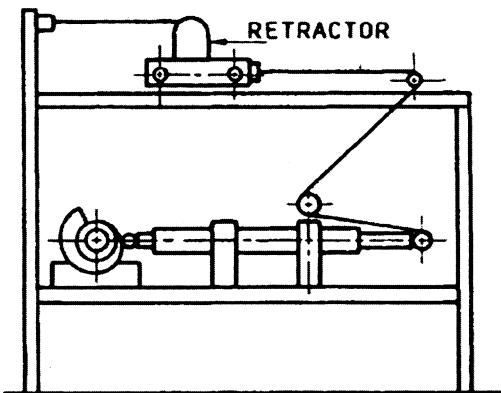


FIG. 15 RETRACTOR

C-2 On the trolley a carrier is mounted which can be swivelled to enable the retractor to be mounted in varying positions relative to the direction of movement of the trolley.

C-3 When testing retractors for sensitivity to strap movement, the retractor is mounted on a suitable fixed bracket and the strap is attached to the trolley.

C-4 When carrying out the above tests, any brackets, supplied by the manufacturer or his representative shall be incorporated in the test installation to simulate as closely as possible the intended installation in a vehicle.

C-5 Any additional brackets, that may be required to simulate the installation as intended in a vehicle shall be provided by the manufacturer or his representative.

ANNEX D

(Clauses 5.5.2.1 and 5.6)

DESCRIPTION OF TROLLEY, SEAT, ANCHORAGES, STOPPING DEVICE AND MANIKIN FOR DYNAMIC TEST**D-1 TROLLEY**

For tests on safety belts the trolley carrying the seat only, shall have a mass of 400 ± 20 kg. For tests on restraint systems the trolley, with the vehicle structure attached, shall have a mass of 800 kg. However, if necessary, the total mass of the trolley and vehicle structure may be increased by increments of 200 kg and shall not differ from the nominal value by more than ± 40 kg.

D-2 SEAT

The seat shall be of rigid construction and present a smooth surface, except in the case of tests on restraint

systems. The particulars given in Fig. 1 shall be followed, care being taken that no metal part can come into contact with the belt.

D-3 ANCHORAGES

D-3.1 The anchorages shall be positioned as shown in Fig. 16. The circular marks, which correspond to the arrangement of the anchorages, show where the ends of the belt are to be connected to the trolley or to the load transducer, as the case may be. The anchorages for normal use are the points A, B and K, if the strap length between the upper edge of the buckle and hole for the attachment

of the strap support is not more than 250 mm. Otherwise, the points A_1 and B_1 shall be used. The structure carrying the anchorages shall be rigid. The upper anchorage must not be displaced by more than 0.2 mm in the longitudinal direction when a load of 1 kN is applied to it in that direction. The trolley shall be so constructed that no permanent deformation shall occur in the parts bearing the anchorages during the test.

D-3.2 The tolerance on the position of the anchorage points is such that each anchorage point shall be situated at the most at 50 mm from corresponding points A , B and K indicated in Fig. 15, or A_1 , B_1 , and K_1 , as the case may be.

D-3.3 If a fourth anchorage is necessary in order to attach the retractor, this anchorage,

- shall be located in the vertical longitudinal plane passing through K_1 ;
- shall enable the retractor to be tilted to the angle prescribed by the manufacturer; and
- shall be located on the arc of a circle with centre K ; and with radius $KB_1 = 790$ mm, if the length between the upper strap guide and the strap outlet at the retractor is not less than 540 mm. In all other cases, the fourth encourage shall be on the arc of a circle with centre K and radius 350 mm.

D-3.4 In the case of a belt equipped with a belt adjustment device for height, this shall be secured either to a rigid frame or to a part of the vehicle on which it is

normally mounted which shall be securely fixed on the test trolley.

D-4 STOPPING DEVICE

D-4.1 This device consists of two identical absorbers mounted in parallel, except in the case of restraint systems when four absorbers shall be used for a nominal mass of 800 kg. If necessary, an additional absorber shall be used for each 200 kg increase of nominal mass.

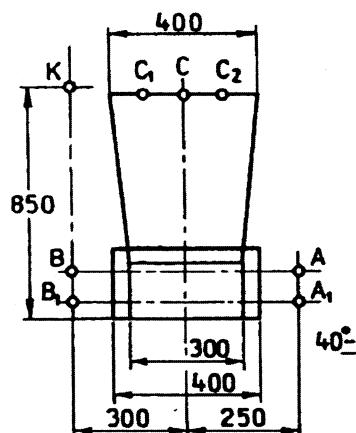
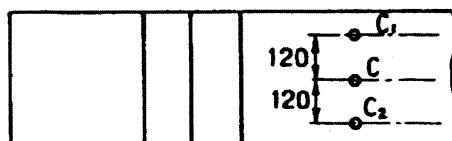
D-4.2 Each absorber comprises,

- an outer casing formed from a steel tube,
- a polyurethane energy-absorber tube,
- a polished-steel olive-shaped knob penetrating into the absorber, and
- a shaft and an impact plate.

D-4.3 The dimensions of the various parts of this energy absorber are shown in Figs. 17, 18 and 19. The characteristic values of the energy-absorbing material are given below. Immediately before each test, the tubes must be conditioned at a temperature between 15 and 25°C for minimum 12 h without being used. The temperature of the stopping device during the dynamic testing of safety belts and restraint systems must be the same as during the calibration test to within $\pm 2^\circ\text{C}$.

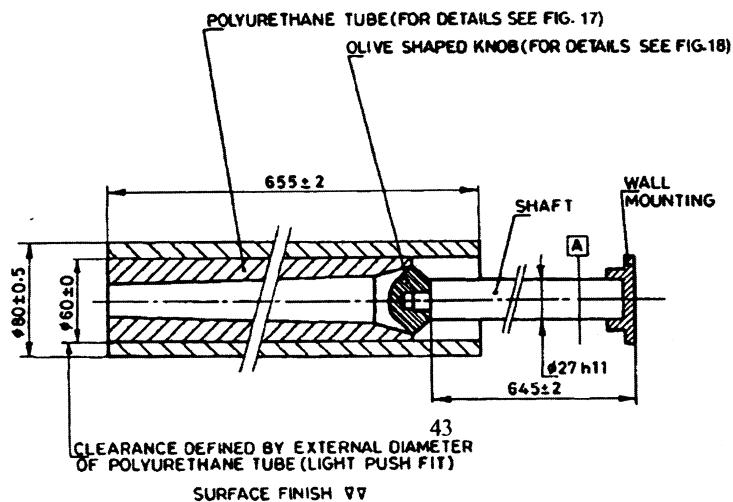
D-4.4 Characteristic Values of the Energy-Absorbing Material (ASTM Method D 2000 and Unless Otherwise Stated)

D-4.4.1 Shore Hardness A: 95 ± 2 at $20 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$



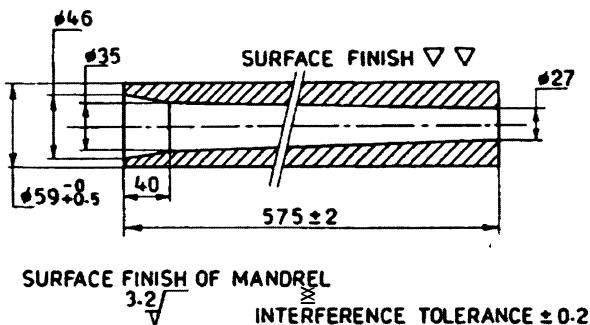
All dimensions in millimetres.

FIG. 16 TROLLEY, SEAT, ANCHORAGE



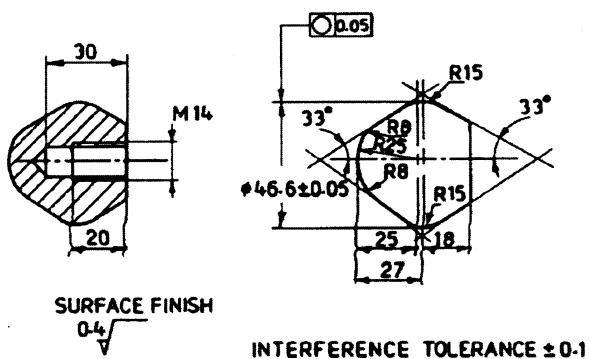
All dimensions in millimetres.

FIG. 17 STOPPING DEVICE



All dimensions in millimetres.

FIG. 18 STOPPING DEVICE (POLYURETHANE TUBE)



All dimensions in millimetres.

FIG. 19 STOPPING DEVICE (OLIVE-SHAPED KNOB)

D-4.4.2 Breaking Strength: $R_o \geq 343 \text{ daN/cm}^2$

D-4.4.3 Minimum Elongation: $A_o = 400$ percent

D-4.4.4 Modulus

- a) At 100 percent elongation: 108 daN/cm^2
- b) At 300 percent elongation: 235 daN/cm^2

D-4.4.5 Low-Temperature Brittleness

[IS 3400 (Part 18)]: 5 h at -55°C

D-4.4.6 Compression set: 22 h at 70°C

(Method B) 45 percent
D-4.4.7 Density at 25°C : 1.05–1.10

D-4.4.8 Ageing in air [(IS 3400 (Part 4)/IS 3400 (Part 9)]

D-4.4.9 70 h at 100°C:

- a) Shore Hardness A : maximum variation ± 3
- b) Breaking Strength: decrease < 10 percent of Ro
- c) Elongation: decrease < 10 percent of Ao
- d) Mass: decrease < 1 percent

D-4.4.10 Immersion in Fluids

D-4.4.10.1 Immersion in oil (ASTM Method No. 1 oil):

70 h at 100°C

- a) Shore Hardness A : maximum variation ± 4
- b) Breaking Strength: decrease < 15 percent of Ro
- c) Elongation: decrease < 10 percent of Ao
- d) Volume: swelling < 5 percent

D-4.4.10.2 Immersion in oil (ASTM Method No. 3 oil):

70 h at 100°C:

- a) Breaking Strength: decrease < 15 percent of Ro
- b) Elongation: decrease < 15 percent of Ao
- c) Volume: swelling < 20 percent

D-4.4.10.3 Immersion in distilled water: One week at 70°C

- a) Breaking Strength: decrease < 35 percent of Ro
- b) Elongation: decrease < 20 percent of Ao

D-4.5 The requirements relating to the stopping device are given in **4.6** below. Any other device giving equivalent results is acceptable.

D-5 MANIKIN

D-5.1 Specifications of the Manikin

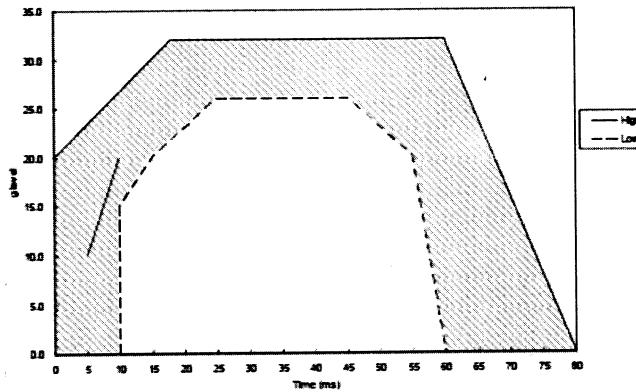
D-5.1.1 General

The main characteristics of the manikin are indicated in the following figures and tables:

- a) Fig. 21 Side view of head, neck and torso;
- Fig. 22 Front view of head, neck and torso;
- Fig. 23 Side view of hip, thighs and lower leg;
- Fig. 24 Front view of hip, thighs and lower leg; Fig. 25 Principal dimensions; Fig. 26 Manikin in sitting position, showing:
 - 1) Location of the centre of gravity;
 - 2) Location of points at which displacement shall be measured; and
 - 3) Shoulder height;

Definition of the different curves

| Time (ms) | Acceleration (g) | |
|-----------|------------------|---------------|
| | Low corridor | High corridor |
| 0 | - | 20 |
| 10 | 0 | - |
| 10 | 15 | - |
| 15 | 20 | - |
| 18 | - | 32 |
| 25 | 26 | - |
| 45 | 26 | - |
| 55 | 20 | - |
| 60 | 0 | 32 |
| 80 | - | 0 |



NOTE — The line in shade area applies only for acceleration test devices

FIG. 20 DESCRIPTION OF THE CURVE OF TROLLEY DECELERATION OR ACCELERATION AS FUNCTION OF TIME

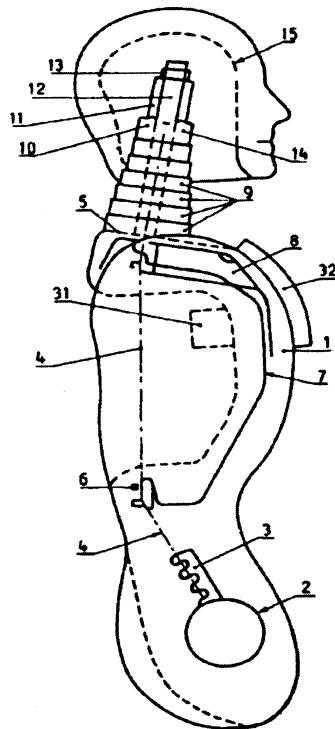


FIG. 21 MANIKIN — SIDE VIEW OF HEAD,NECK AND TORSO

- b) Table 7 Mass of head, neck, torso, thigh and lower leg; and
 - c) Table 8 References, names, materials and principal dimensions of the components of the manikin.
- a) A hip tube (2),
 - b) A roller chain (4),
 - c) Ribs (6) and (7),
 - d) A sternum(8), and
 - e) Chain attachments (3 and, partly, 7 and 8).

D-5.1.2 Description of the Manikin

D-5.1.2.1 Lower leg structure (see Figs. 23 and 24)

The lower leg structure consists of three components:

- a) A sole plate (30),
- b) A shin tube (29), and
- c) A knee tube (26).

The knee tube has two lugs, which limit the movement of the lower leg in relation to the thigh. The lower leg can rotate rearwards about 120° from the straight position.

D-5.1.2.2 Thigh structure (see Figs. 23 and 24)

The thigh structure consists of three components:

- a) A knee tube (22),
- b) A thigh bar (21), and
- c) A hip tube (20).

Movement of the knee is limited by two cut-outs in the knee tube (22), which engage with the lugs of the leg.

D-5.1.2.3 Torso structure (see Figs. 21 and 22)

The torso structure consists of the following components:

D-5.1.2.4 Neck (see Fig. 21 and 22)

The neck consists of seven polyurethane discs (9). The degree of stiffness of the neck can be adjusted by means of a chain tensioner.

D-5.1.2.5 Head (see Fig. 21 and 22)

The head (15) is hollow; the polyurethane is reinforced by steel bands (17). The chain tensioner which enables the neck to be adjusted consists of a polyamide block (10), a tubular spacer (11) and a tensioning component (12 and 13). The head can rotate at the joint between the first and second cervical vertebrate (the atlas-axis joint), which consists of an adjuster assembly (14 and 18), a spacer (16) and a polyamide block (10).

D-5.1.2.6 Knee joint (see Fig. 24)

The lower leg and thighs are connected by a tube (27) and a pensioner (28).

D-5.1.2.7 Hip joint (see Fig. 24)

The thighs and torso are connected by a tube (23), friction plates (24) and a tensioner (25).

D-5.1.2.8 Polyurethane

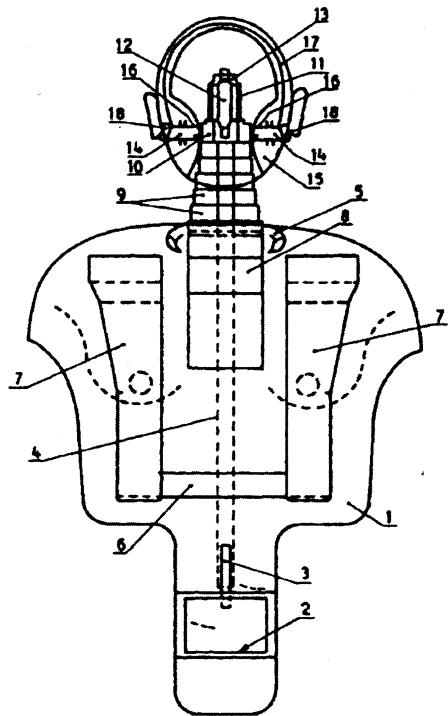


FIG. 22 MANIKIN — FRONT VIEW OF HEAD,NECK AND TORSO

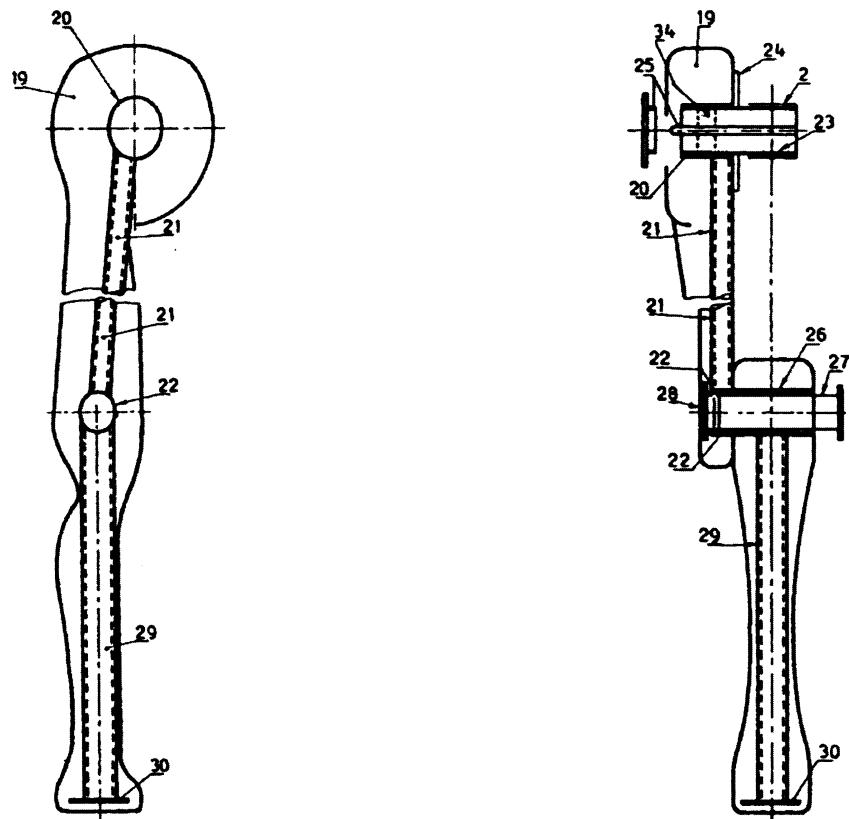
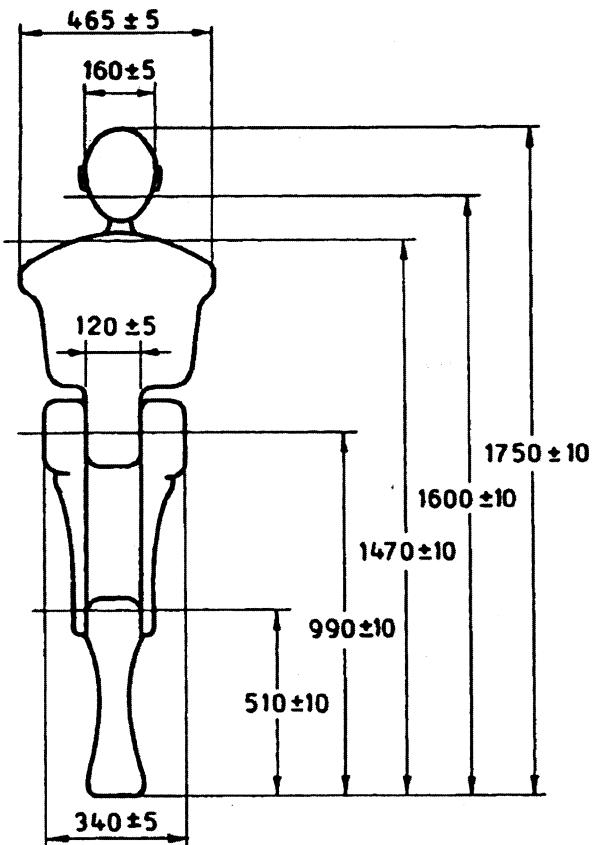


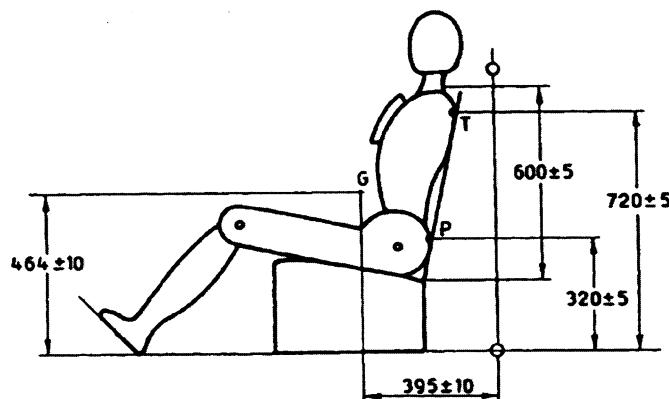
FIG. 23 MANIKIN — SIDE VIEW OF
HIP,THIGHS AND LOWER LEG

FIG. 24 MANIKIN — FRONT VIEW OF
HIP,THIGHS AND LOWER LEG



All dimensions in millimetres.

FIG. 25 MANIKIN — FRONT VIEW OF HEAD,NECK AND TORSO



Manikin seated in a position shown in Fig. 15.

G = centre of gravity

T = torso measurement point (located at the centre line of the manikin)

P = pelvis measurement point (located at the back on the centre line of the manikin)

The displacement measurement at point P shall not contain rotational components around the hip axis and around a vertical axis.

All dimensions in millimetres.

FIG. 26 MANIKIN IN SEATED POSITION

- a) Type: PU 123 CH compound
- b) Hardness: 50 to 60 shore A

D-5.1.2.9 Overall

The manikin is covered by a special overall.

D-5.2 Correction of the Mass

In order to calibrate the manikin to certain values and its total mass, the mass distribution must be adjusted by means of six correction weights of 1 kg each which can be fitted to the hip joint. Six other polyurethane weights of 1 kg each can be fitted to the back of the torso.

D-5.3 Cushion

A cushion shall be positioned between the chest of the manikin and the overall. This cushion must be made of polyurethane foam complying with the following specification:

- a) Hardness : 7 to 10 shore A
- b) Thickness : 25 ± 5 mm

It may be replaceable.

D-5.4 Adjustment of the Joints

D-5.4.1 General

In order to achieve reproducible results, it is necessary to specify and control the friction at each joint.

D-5.4.2 Knee Joint

- a) Tighten the knee joint;
- b) Set the thigh and lower leg vertical;
- c) Rotate the lower leg through 30° ;
- d) Gradually slacken the tensioner until the lower leg starts to fall under its own weight; and
- e) Lock the tensioner in this position.

D-5.4.3 Hip Joints

- a) Increase the rigidity of the hip joints for the purpose of adjustment;
- b) Place the thighs in horizontal position and the torso in a vertical position;
- c) Rotate the torso towards until it forms an angle of 60° with the thighs;
- d) Gradually slacken the tensioner until the torso starts to fall under its own weight; and
- e) Lock the tensioner in this position.

D-5.4.4 Atlas-Axis Joint

- a) Adjust the atlas-axis joint so that it just resists its own weight; and
- b) Lock the tensioner in this position.

D-5.4.5 Neck

- a) The neck can be adjusted by means of the chain tensioner (13); and
- b) When the neck is adjusted, the upper end of the tensioner shall be displaced between 40 and 60 mm when subjected to horizontal load of 100 N.

**Table 7 Mass of Head, Neck, Torso, Thigh and Lower Leg
(Clause D-5.1.1)**

| Sl No. | Components of Manikin | Mass (kg) |
|---|-----------------------|----------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| i) | Head and neck | 4.6 ± 0.3 |
| ii) | Torso and arms | 40.3 ± 1.0 |
| iii) | Thighs | 16.2 ± 0.5 |
| iv) | Lower leg and foot | 9.0 ± 0.5 |
| Total mass including correction weights | | 75.5 ± 1.0 |

Table 8 References, Names, Materials and Principal Dimensions of the Components of the Manikin
(Clause D-5.1.1)

| Reference Number (1) | Names (2) | Materials (3) | Dimensions mm (4) |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| 1 | Body Material | Polyurethane | — |
| 2 | Hip tub | Steel | 76 × 70 × 100 |
| 3 | Chain-attachments | Steel | 25 × 10 × 70 |
| 4 | Roller chain | Steel | 0.75 |
| 5 | Shoulder plate | Polyurethane | — |
| 6 | Rolled section | Steel | 30 × 30 × 3 × 250 |
| 7 | Ribs | Perforated steel plate | 400 × 85 × 1.5 |
| 8 | Sternum | Perforated steel plate | 250 × 90 × 1.5 |
| 9 | Discs (six) | Polyurethane | 90 dia × 20 80 dia × 20 75 dia × 20 70 dia × 20 65 dia × 20 60 dia × 20 |
| 10 | Block | Polyamide | 60 × 60 × 25 |
| 11 | Tubular spacer | Steel | 40 × 40 × 2 × 50 |
| 12 | Tensioning bolt | Steel | M16 × 90 |
| 13 | Tensioner nut | Steel | M16 |
| 14 | Tensioner for atlas axis joint | Steel | 12 dia × 130 |
| 15 | Head | Polyurethane | — |
| 16 | Tubular spacer | Steel | 18 dia × 13 × 17 |
| 17 | Reinforced plate | Steel | 30 × 3 × 500 |
| 18 | Tensioner nut | Steel | M12 |
| 19 | Thighs | Polyurethane | — |
| 20 | Hip tube | Steel | 76 × 70 × 80 |
| 21 | Thigh bar | Steel | 30 × 30 × 440 |
| 22 | Knee tube | Steel | 52 × 46 × 40 |
| 23 | Hip connection tube | Steel | 70 × 64 × 250 |
| 24 | Friction plates (four) | Steel | 160 × 75 × 1 |
| 25 | Tensioner assembly | Steel | M12 × 320 Plates and nuts |
| 26 | Knee tube | Steel | 52 × 46 × 160 |
| 27 | Knee connection tube | Steel | 44 × 39 × 190 |
| 28 | Tensioner plate | Steel | 70 dia × 4 |
| 29 | Shin tube | Steel | 50 × 50 × 2 × 460 |
| 30 | Sole plate | Steel | 100 × 170 × 3 |
| 31 | Torso correction mass (six) | Polyurethane | Each mass 1 kg |
| 32 | Cushion | Polystyrene foam | 350 × 250 × 25 |
| 33 | Overall | Cotton and polyamide straps | — |
| 34 | Hip correction masses (six) | Steel | Each mass 1 kg |

Bureau of Indian Standards

BIS is a statutory institution established under the *Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986* to promote harmonious development of the activities of standardization, marking and quality certification of goods and attending to connected matters in the country.

Copyright

BIS has the copyright of all its publications. No part of these publications may be reproduced in any form without the prior permission in writing of BIS. This does not preclude the free use, in the course of implementing the standard, of necessary details, such as symbols and sizes, type or grade designations. Enquiries relating to copyright be addressed to the Director (Publications), BIS.

Review of Indian Standards

Amendments are issued to standards as the need arises on the basis of comments. Standards are also reviewed periodically; a standard along with amendments is reaffirmed when such review indicates that no changes are needed; if the review indicates that changes are needed, it is taken up for revision. Users of Indian Standards should ascertain that they are in possession of the latest amendments or edition by referring to the latest issue of 'BIS Catalogue' and 'Standards : Monthly Additions'.

This Indian Standard has been developed from Doc No.: TED 29 (1061).

Amendments Issued Since Publication

| Amend No. | Date of Issue | Text Affected |
|-----------|---------------|---------------|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

Headquarters:

Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi 110002
Telephones : 2323 0131, 2323 3375, 2323 9402 Website: www.bis.org.in

| Regional Offices: | | <i>Telephones</i> |
|--------------------------|--|--|
| Central | : Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg NEW DELHI 110002 | { 2323 7617 2323 3841 |
| Eastern | : 1/14 C.I.T. Scheme VII M, V. I. P. Road, Kankurgachi KOLKATA 700054 | { 2337 8499, 2337 8561 2337 8626, 2337 9120 |
| Northern | : Plot No. 4-A, Sector 27-B, Madhya Marg, CHANDIGARH 160019 | { 26 50206 265 0290 |
| Southern | : C.I.T. Campus, IV Cross Road, CHENNAI 600113 | { 2254 1216, 2254 1442 2254 2519, 2254 2315 |
| Western | : Manakalaya, E9 MIDC, Marol, Andheri (East) MUMBAI 400093 | { 2832 9295, 2832 7858 2832 7891, 2832 7892 |

Branches: AHMEDABAD. BENGALURU. BHOPAL. BHUBANESHWAR. COIMBATORE.
DEHRADUN. DURGAPUR. FARIDABAD. GHAZIABAD. GUWAHATI.
HYDERABAD. JAIPUR. JAMMU. JAMSHEDPUR. KOCHI. LUCKNOW. NAGPUR.
PARWANOO. PATNA. PUNE. RAIPUR. RAJKOT. VISAKHAPATNAM.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 FEBRUARY 2022

TO

IS 15140 : 2018 AUTOMOTIVE VEHICLES — SAFETY BELT AND RESTRAINT SYSTEMS — SPECIFICATION

(First Revision)

(Page 7, clause 4.2.5.3, line 6) — Substitute ‘3 g’ for ‘2 g’.

(Page 9, clause 4.4.2.9(b), line 11) — Substitute ‘Fig. 26’ for ‘Fig. 25’.

(Page 20, clause 5.5.2.8, line 2) — Substitute ‘Fig. 16’ for ‘Fig. 15’.

(Page 20, clause 5.5.2.10(b)(2), line 3) — Substitute ‘Fig. 20’ for ‘Fig. 19’.

(Page 20, clause 5.5.2.10(b)(2), line-13) — Substitute ‘total velocity change ΔV shall be $51 \pm^2_0 \text{ km/h.}$ ’ for ‘total velocity change ΔV shall be km/h. ’.

(Page 20, clause 5.5.2.10(b)(2), line-13) — Delete ‘ $51 \pm^2_0$ ’

(Page 20, clause 5.5.2.11, line-9) — Substitute ‘The distance to achieve the first $50 \pm^1_0 \text{ km/h.}$ ’ for ‘The distance to achieve the first km/h. ’.

(Page 21, clause 5.6, line 6) — Substitute ‘Fig. 16’ for ‘Fig. 15’.

(Page 25, Annex-D, clause D-3.2, line-4) — Substitute ‘Fig. 16’ for ‘Fig. 15’.

(Page 26, Annex-D, clause D-4.4.3) — Substitute ‘Minimum Elongation: $Ao \geq 400$ percent’ for ‘Minimum Elongation: Ao 400 percent’.

(Page 26, Annex D, clause **D-4.4.4**) — Substitute the following for the existing:

'D-4.4.4 Modulus'

- a) At 100 percent elongation $\geq 108 \text{ daN/cm}^2$
- b) At 300 percent elongation $\geq 235 \text{ daN/cm}^2$

(Page 26, Annex D, clause **D-4.4.6**) — Substitute ‘Compression set (Method B): 22 h at $70^\circ\text{C} \leq 45$ percent’ for ‘Compression set: 22 h at 70°C (Method B) 45 percent’.

(Page 27, Annex D, clause **D-5.1.1(a)**, line-5) — Substitute ‘Manikin seated in a position shown in Fig. 16’ for ‘Fig. 26 Manikin in sitting position, showing’.

(Page 27, Annex D, clause **D-4.5**, line 2) — Substitute ‘D-4 above’ for ‘4.6 below’.

(Page 28, Annex D, clause **D-5.1.2.6**, line 2) — Substitute ‘tensioner’ for ‘pensioner’.

(Page 31, Annex D, clause **D-5.4.2(d)**, line 1) — Substitute ‘tensioner (28)’ for ‘tensioner’.