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MULTI-CHAMBER PASSENGER AIR BAG CUSHION WITH INTERCHAMBER VENTING
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- (56) Prior Art Documents
US 5018762
US 4300894
US 3642303
- (57) Claim

1. A multi-chamber passenger air bag cushion including:

an air bag having a mouth for the ingress of inflating gas, which air bag when inflated forms an interior chamber having an inner wall positioned in opposition to said mouth, said mouth having an upper edge,

a fabric sheet secured interiorly of said air bag from said upper edge of said mouth of said air bag to an intermediate region of said inner wall thereby dividing said air bag chamber into a lower chamber and an upper chamber,

whereby inflating gas entering said mouth fills and pressurizes said lower chamber,

said fabric sheet including vent means therein for relieving the pressure of the inflating gas in the lower chamber by allowing the flow therethrough into said upper chamber of the inflating gas for the pressurization of said upper chamber,

said fabric sheet functioning, additionally, independently of said inner wall of said chamber as a tether between the mouth of said air bag and the intermediate region of said inner wall.

PATENT
2178-21-00

TITLE: MULTI-CHAMBER PASSENGER AIR BAG CUSHION WITH
INTERCHAMBER VENTING

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

5 This invention relates to inflatable occupant restraint systems for the passenger side of automotive vehicles, and more particularly, to a multi-chamber air bag having utility in such systems.

2. The Related Art

10 It is known in the prior art, as disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 3,642,303 granted to F. J. Irish et al., to provide an occupant restraint system comprising a plurality of bags which are inflated on vehicle impact with another vehicle or object. A first one of the bags
15 receives the impact of the occupants' torso. A second one of the bags receives the impact of the occupants' head, the second bag being secured to the top of the first bag. The first one of the bags has controlled pressure relief to prevent excessive movement between
20 the occupant's head and torso.

 While such a system involving a plurality of bags can provide effective cushioning of a vehicle occupant,

a multiple bag system could prove very difficult to construct because of lack of proper access to the interior of the upper or outer bag as needed for the stitching required to sew the two bags together, or more specifically, to sew the head bag to the top of the torso bag.

Thus, there is a need and a demand for improvement in such air bag occupant restraint systems, particularly for the passenger side of vehicles, having separate portions designed to be impacted by the occupant's torso and head (or head and shoulders), respectively, while facilitating the construction thereof, reducing the cost of fabrication, and increasing the reliability. The present invention endeavours to fill the technological gap that has existed in the art in these respects.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

An object of the invention is to provide an improved passenger air bag cushion having a multi-chamber air bag.

In addition to pursuing ease of construction, reduced cost of fabrication and increased reliability, it would be desirable to provide a multi-chamber air bag in which the separate chambers have a common wall which allows gas flow or venting between chambers, which common wall functions, additionally, as a tether to limit and direct the deployment of the air bag and to provide shape to the deployed air bag.

According to an aspect of the present invention, there is provided a multi-chamber passenger air bag cushion including:

an air bag having a mouth for the ingress of inflating gas, which air bag when inflated forms an interior chamber having an inner wall positioned in opposition to said mouth, said mouth having an upper edge,

a fabric sheet secured interiorly of said air bag from said upper edge of said mouth of said air bag to an intermediate region of said inner wall thereby dividing said air bag chamber into a lower chamber and an upper chamber,



whereby inflating gas entering said mouth fills and pressurizes said lower chamber,

5 said fabric sheet including vent means therein for relieving the pressure of the inflating gas in the lower chamber by allowing the flow therethrough into said upper chamber of the inflating gas for the pressurization of said upper chamber,

10 said fabric sheet functioning, additionally, independently of said inner wall of said chamber as a tether between the mouth of said air bag and the intermediate region of said inner wall.

According to another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a multi-chamber passenger air bag cushion including,

15 an air bag having a mouth for the ingress of inflating gas, which air bag when inflated forms an interior chamber having an inner wall positioned in opposition to said mouth, said mouth having an upper edge,

20 a fabric sheet secured interiorly of said air bag, from said upper edge of said mouth of said air bag to an intermediate region of said inner wall thereby dividing said air bag chamber into a multi-chamber air bag having a lower chamber and an upper chamber with said upper chamber extending from said upper edge of said mouth of said air bag to said intermediate region of said inner wall of said air bag, in which air bag said upper chamber and said lower chamber have a common wall formed by said fabric sheet which functions independently of said inner wall of said chamber as a tether from said upper edge of said mouth of said air bag to said intermediate region of said inner wall to limit and direct the deployment of the air bag and to provide shape to the deployed air bag,

whereby inflating gas entering said mouth fills and pressurizes said lower chamber,

35 said fabric sheet including vent means therein for relieving the pressure of the inflating gas in the lower chamber by allowing the flow therethrough into said upper chamber of the inflating gas for the pressurization of said upper chamber.



In the deployment of the air bag according to the invention, the initial flow of gas from an inflator is directed into the lower chamber of the air bag, which chamber fills quickly and directs the bag deployment in a downward direction. The pressurized lower chamber supports the majority of the upper body mass of a passenger in the vehicle during the onset of a crash. The quick deployment restrains the abdominal area of the passenger before the passenger's velocity relative to that of the vehicle is increased significantly. Thereafter, the gas is vented to the upper chamber of the air bag, allowing for a more uniform resistance of the torso region by venting out gas as the internal pressure increases and supplying gas to the upper chamber to cushion the head and shoulder region of the passenger. The gas venting between chambers is provided through discrete vents and/or a permeable membrane which separates the chambers. Additional venting can be provided from the upper chamber to reduce rebound during a crash.

The various features of novelty which characterize the invention are pointed out with particularity in the claims annexed to and forming a part of this specification. For a better understanding of the invention, its operating advantages, and specific objects attained by its use, reference is made to the accompanying drawings and descriptive matter in which a preferred embodiment of the invention is illustrated.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

With this description of the invention, a detailed description follows with reference being made to the accompanying figures of drawing which form part of the specification, in which like parts are designated by the same reference numbers, and of which:

Fig. 1 is a schematic side elevational view of a fully deployed multi-chamber air bag according to the invention;

5 Fig. 2 is a fragmented side elevational view in the forward part of an automotive vehicle showing the air bag of Fig. 1 in an initial stage of deployment during a crash;

10 Fig. 3 is a fragmented side elevational view similar to Fig. 2 showing the pressurized lower chamber of the air bag supporting the majority of the passenger's upper body mass during the onset of a crash; and

15 Fig. 4 is a fragmented side elevational view similar to Fig. 3 showing the upper chamber pressurized also to cushion the head and shoulders of the passenger, such pressurization being caused by gas being vented into the upper chamber from the lower chamber.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

20 Referring to the drawings, the multi-chamber air bag of the invention comprises a relatively large air bag 10 which normally is stowed in a collapsed, folded condition in an air bag module canister 12 that is positioned on the instrument panel 14 of a vehicle opposite the passenger seat.

25 While the canister 12 and gas generator or inflator 16 contained therein may include any known canister and gas generator or inflator provided for use with a passenger side air bag restraint system, a preferred form of canister 12 and associated inflator 16 that may
30 be employed is that disclosed in the application for U.S. Patent bearing Serial No. 840,238, filed February 24, 1992 by Donald R. Lauritzen and Bradley W. Smith and assigned to the assignee of the present invention.

The multi-chamber air bag 10 of the invention is shown in fully deployed condition in Fig. 1. As shown, the air bag 10 includes a lower chamber 18 and an upper chamber 20. The two chambers 18 and 20 have a common wall 22 which allows a gas flow or venting between the chambers 18 and 20 through inter-chamber vents 24 and 26 provided therein.

Fabrication of the multi-chamber air bag 10 is accomplished by sewing a sheet of fabric 32 of air bag material between the upper edge of the mouth 28 and an intermediate region indicated at 29 around the air bag interior wall 30 opposite thereto, such fabric forming the common wall 22 which divides the air bag 10 into lower chamber 18 and upper chamber 20. In addition to dividing the air bag 10 into two chambers, the fabric sheet 32 functions as a tether 34 which limits and directs the deployment of the air bag 10, causing the air bag 10 to rotate into place as it is deployed. The tether 34 also provides shape to the deployed air bag 10. Separation of the single air bag 10 into multiple chambers 18 and 20 using a tether is a simple construction because the mouth 28 of the air bag 10 is the access for stitching.

As the air bag 10 is deployed, responsively to the onset of a crash, the initial flow of gas from the inflator 16 is directed into the lower chamber, which fills quickly and directs the bag deployment downward as shown in Fig. 2. The pressurized lower chamber supports the majority of the passenger's upper body mass during the onset, that is, the initial stage, of the crash, as illustrated in Fig. 3. This quick deployment of the air bag 10 restrains the abdominal area of the passenger before the passenger's velocity relative to that of the vehicle is increased significantly. Thereafter, the gas

in the lower chamber 18 of the air bag 10 is vented to the upper or top chamber 20 of the air bag 10. This allows for a more uniform resistance of the torso region of the passenger by venting out gas as the internal pressure increases and supplying gas to the upper chamber 20 to cushion the head and shoulder region of the passenger, as illustrated in Fig. 4. The gas venting between chambers 18 and 20 is provided through discrete vents 24 and 26 and/or a permeable membrane (not shown) which separates the chambers 18 and 20. Additional venting can be provided from the upper chamber 20 by a vent 36, as illustrated in Fig. 1 to reduce rebound during a crash.

The invention is characterized in that critical parameters regarding air bag performance (i.e., femur loads, chest Gs and passenger head injury criteria (HIC)) are improved by quicker inflation of the lower chamber 18 of the air bag combined with venting to the upper chamber 20. Air bag deployment is kept low in front and mid mount modules and remains low in the interchamber venting of gas. In a top mount system, the quicker inflation and interchamber venting would help to quickly and correctly position the air bag. Low deployment of the air bag could also improve results in the out-of-position child tests.

Another aspect in respect of which this invention is beneficial is that it allows for greater tailoring ability in order to optimize air bag performance by changing interchamber vent characteristics, chamber volumes and chamber proportions.

Thus, in accordance with the invention, there has been provided an improved vehicle occupant restraint system comprising a multi-chamber air bag having a first chamber for absorbing the impact of the torso of a

passenger in a vehicle and a second chamber for
absorbing the impact of the head and shoulders of the
passenger, which system is characterized by the ease of
construction thereof, the reduced cost of fabrication,
5 and increased reliability.

There has also been provided in accordance with the
invention a multi-chamber air bag in which the separate
chambers have a common wall which allows gas flow or
venting between chambers, which common wall functions,
10 additionally, as a tether to limit and direct the
deployment of the air bag to provide shape to the
deployed air bag.

With this description of the invention in detail,
those skilled in the art will appreciate that
15 modifications may be made to the invention without
departing from the spirit thereof. Therefore, it is not
intended that the scope of the invention be limited to
the specific embodiments that have been illustrated and
described. Rather, it is intended that the scope of the
20 invention be determined by the scope of the appended
claims.

THE CLAIMS DEFINING THE INVENTION ARE AS FOLLOWS:

1. A multi-chamber passenger air bag cushion including:

5 an air bag having a mouth for the ingress of inflating gas, which air bag when inflated forms an interior chamber having an inner wall positioned in opposition to said mouth, said mouth having an upper edge,
a fabric sheet secured interiorly of said air bag
10 from said upper edge of said mouth of said air bag to an intermediate region of said inner wall thereby dividing said air bag chamber into a lower chamber and an upper chamber,

whereby inflating gas entering said mouth fills and
15 pressurizes said lower chamber,

said fabric sheet including vent means therein for relieving the pressure of the inflating gas in the lower chamber by allowing the flow therethrough into said upper chamber of the inflating gas for the pressurization of
20 said upper chamber,

said fabric sheet functioning, additionally, independently of said inner wall of said chamber as a tether between the mouth of said air bag and the intermediate region of said inner wall.

25 2. A multi-chamber passenger air bag cushion including,

an air bag having a mouth for the ingress of inflating gas, which air bag when inflated forms an interior chamber having an inner wall positioned in
30 opposition to said mouth, said mouth having an upper edge,

a fabric sheet secured interiorly of said air bag, from said upper edge of said mouth of said air bag to an intermediate region of said inner wall thereby dividing said air bag chamber into a multi-chamber air bag having a
35 lower chamber and an upper chamber with said upper chamber extending from said upper edge of said mouth of said air bag to said intermediate region of said inner wall of said air bag, in which air bag said upper chamber and said
39 lower chamber have a common wall formed by said fabric

sheet which functions independently of said inner wall of said chamber as a tether from said upper edge of said mouth of said air bag to said intermediate region of said inner wall to limit and direct the deployment of the air bag and to provide shape to the deployed air bag,

whereby inflating gas entering said mouth fills and pressurizes said lower chamber,

said fabric sheet including vent means therein for relieving the pressure of the inflating gas in the lower chamber by allowing the flow therethrough into said upper chamber of the inflating gas for the pressurization of said upper chamber.

3. A multi-chamber passenger air bag cushion as defined by claim 1 or claim 2 wherein said fabric sheet is secured interiorly of said air bag by stitching.

4. A multi-chamber passenger air bag cushion as defined by any one of claims 1 to 3 wherein said vent means included in said fabric sheet includes at least one vent hole.

5. A multi-chamber passenger air bag cushion as defined by any one of claims 1 to 4 further including means for venting said upper chamber.

6. A multi-chamber passenger air bag cushion substantially as herein described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

DATED: 16 August 1994

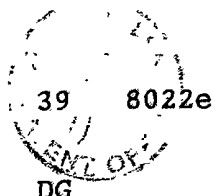
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ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

5 The separate chambers of a multi-chamber air bag are joined by a common wall which allows flow or venting between chambers. Typically, this is accomplished by sewing fabric to the mouth and interior walls of a relatively large air bag dividing it into two chambers. The material can then function as a tether to limit and direct the deployment of the air bag as well as provide shape to the deployed air bag.

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FIG. 1

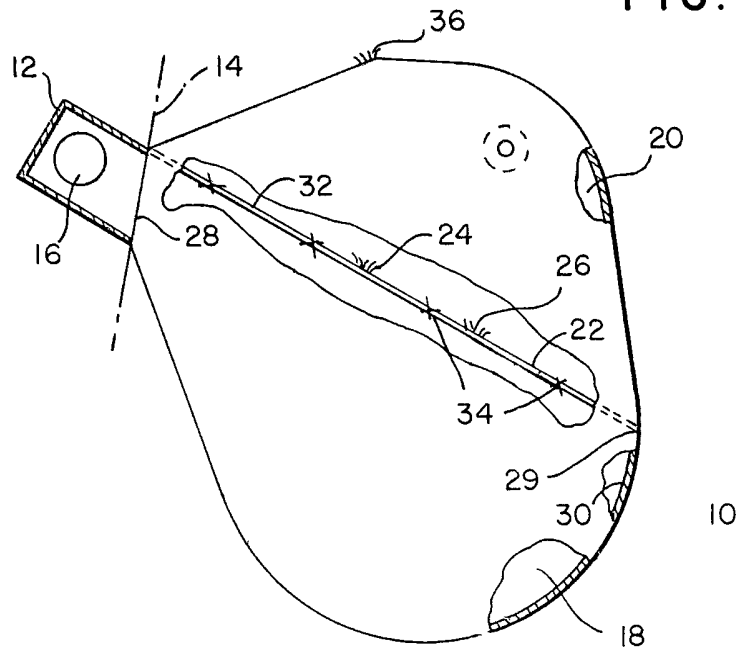


FIG. 2

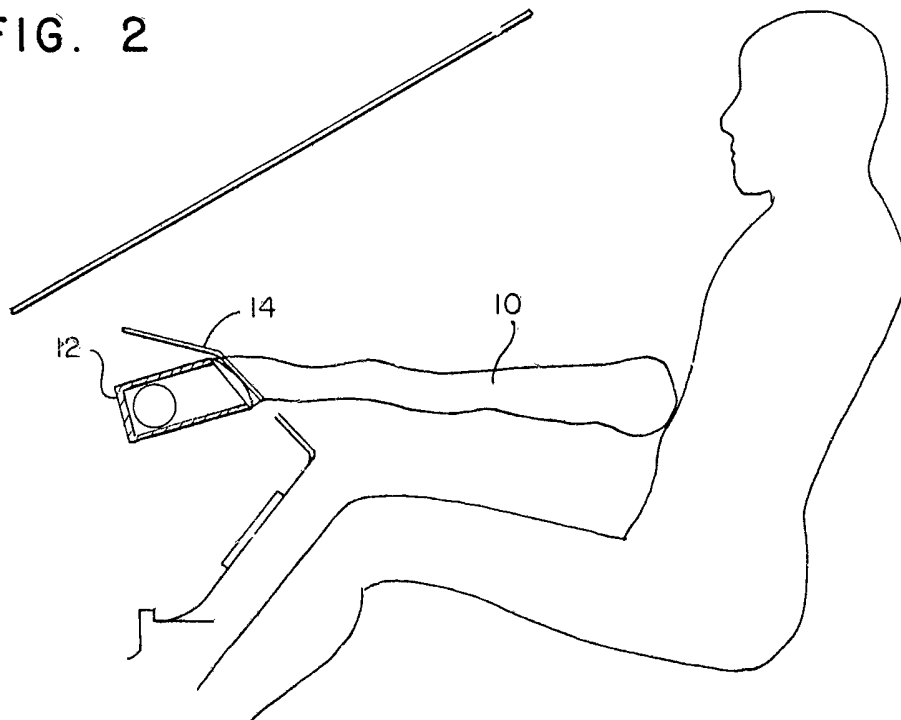


FIG. 3

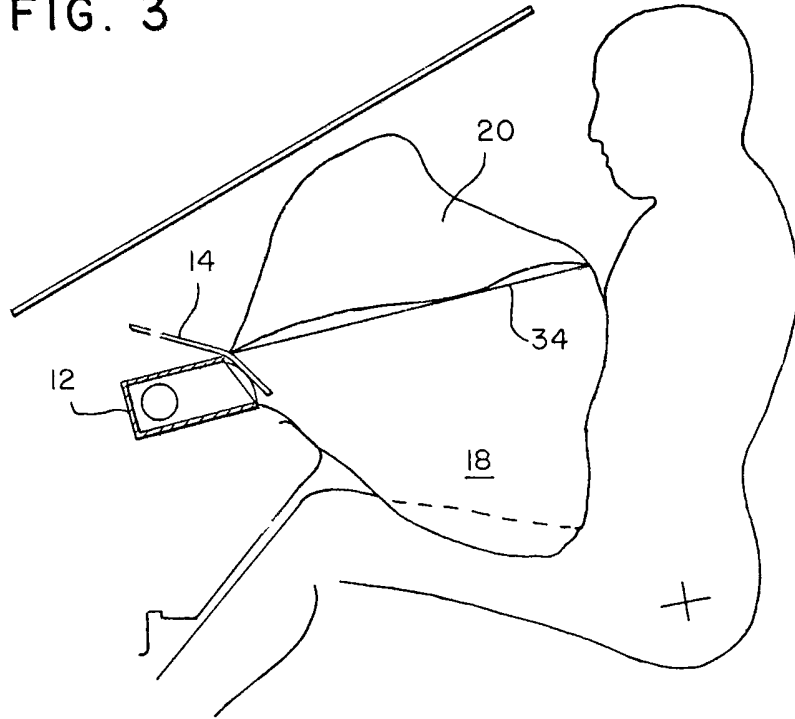


FIG. 4

