

**Ministry of Defence
Defence Procurement Agency, ADRP2
Abbey Wood
Bristol
BS34 8JH**

OBSOLESCENCE NOTICE

All DTD specifications were declared obsolescent from 1st April 1999. All DTD 900 series approvals also lapsed at that time. The standards will no longer be updated but will be retained as obsolescent documents to provide for the servicing of existing equipment.

Further Guidance

The aim in declaring the specifications obsolescent is to recognise that the documents are not being updated and thus should be used with care by both purchaser and supplier. For example, a specification could contain valid technical information but may also contain type approval clauses that contradict procurement policy and/or use materials that do not comply with environmental legislation. The obsolescent specification can still be used as a basis for a purchase provided that the supplier and purchaser agree suitable changes to the specification within the purchase order/contract.

For the DTD 900 system, each specification has provided an MoD approved material and process. For these items, the declaration of obsolescence will constitute the termination of both the extant MoD approval and the continuing MoD assessment that had underpinned those approvals. Again, the technical content of the document remains valid and can be used by both purchaser and supplier as a basis for a contract but an acceptable (to the parties) approval/assessment procedure would be required.

Aircraft Material Specification
COTTON WEBBING

NOTE I.— This Specification is one of a series issued by the Ministry of Aviation either to meet a limited requirement not covered by existing British Standard, or to serve as a basis for inspection of material, the properties and uses of which are not sufficiently developed to warrant submission to the British Standards Institution for standardisation.

NOTE II.— Two webbings are referred to in this Specification, i.e., Type A and Type B. The contract should state which webbing is required.

1. Material

The material used in the manufacture of the webbing shall be American-type cotton fibre.

2. Manufacture

(a) The yarns used in the manufacture of—

Type A shall be 5 folds 9½s.

Type B shall be 4 folds 10s.

(b) The weave shall be 2 and 2 V twill.

(c) The webbings shall be uniformly woven and shall be as free as practicable from all avoidable defects to the satisfaction of the Inspector.

(d) The construction and properties of the webbings shall comply with the requirements specified below. The weight and breaking load shall be determined by the methods described in Appendices I and II.

	<i>Type</i>	<i>A</i>	or more than	<i>B</i>	
Width (inches) (both types) not less than		1¾		1¼	
Number of ends in width		83		113	
Number of picks per inch		19		24	
Thickness, inches . . . not more than		5/8		1/8	when tested under a pressure of 3 lb. per square inch
Weight per 144 yards . . . not more than		11 3/4 lb.		12½ lb.	
Breaking load . . . not less than		600 lb.		600 lb.	

3. Finish

The webbing shall be supplied in loom state or dyed as specified in the contract or order.

4. Selection of Test Sample

A test sample of suitable length shall be selected by the Inspector from each weaver's beam. The frequency of testing shall be increased at the discretion of the Inspector if he is not satisfied with the conditions of manufacture.

APPENDIX I

Method for the Determination of Weight

The specimen shall be conditioned for not less than 24 hours in an atmosphere with a relative humidity of 65 ± 2 per cent. at a temperature of 20° ± 2° C. (68° ± 4° F.).

The specimen shall be subjected for one minute to a load of 6 lb. and the weight of a 10-ft. length of the stretched webbing determined.

APPENDIX II

Method for the Determination of Breaking Load

The specimen shall be conditioned for not less than 24 hours in an atmosphere with a relative humidity of 65 ± 2 per cent. at a temperature of 20° ± 2° C. (68° ± 4° F.).

The specimen shall be fixed in an approved testing machine so that the length between the jaws is 8 inches. The load shall be steadily applied at such a rate that the specified breaking load shall be reached in approximately 1 minute after the commencement of the application of the load.

If the specimen breaks at a point not within the unsupported length at a load lower than that specified, a duplicate test shall be carried out on another test specimen.

Approved for issue,

N. J. L. MEGSON,

Director of Materials Research and Development (Air).

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