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Title: Driver and Passenger Seat Belts

Applies To: IC Bus, School and Commercial Models

CHANGE LOG

Please refer to the change log text box below for recent changes to this article:

7/10/2014 - Initial Article Release

DESCRIPTION

Driver seat belt or non-retractable passenger lap seat belts with tongue end cover damage. As a general rule, any passenger or driver seat belt with signs of damage should be replaced prior to occupant use.



INSPECTION STEP(s)

Inspection of all seat belts should be an integrated part of the maintenance interval. Recommended inspection intervals are listed in the Maintenance section of the Operators Manual. In addition to performing recommended inspection, the service environment, as well as passenger and driver feedback should be used to determine required inspection requirements.

Maintenance

Lubrication and Maintenance Interval: Bus — Recommended Synchronized Intervals (cont.)

System	Item	Intervals	Special Interval (3) : km (miles) / hours / months
Body / Components	Body – Check loose, damaged, missing parts	A, B	
	Chassis – Check for loose, damaged, missing, parts	A, B	
	Fluid Leaks – Check	A, B	
	Accelerator Pedal – Check Function	A, B	
	Entry Door – Check Operation	A, B	
	Emergency Doors / Exits and Buzzers – Check	A, B	
	Roof Hatch(es) – Check Operation	A, B	
	Lights Interior / Exterior – Check	A, B	
	Wiring Lights, Chime, Buzzer – Check	A, B	
	Seat Belt(s) Bolts – Check Operation / Condition	A, B	
	Warning lights, Chime, Buzzer, Warning lights Interaction – Check	A, B	
	Safety Equipment As Equipped – Check	A, B	
	Optional Components As Equipped – Check	A, B	
	Post Trip Inspection Feature – Check	A, B	

Lubrication and Maintenance Interval Chart Symbols Key

Table 14

Symbol	Interval Definition
A	A interval: 16,000 km (10,000 miles) / 300 hours / 6 months
B	B interval: 32,000 km (20,000 miles) / 600 hours / 12 months

239

REPAIR PROCEDURE

Replacement of damaged seat belts should be performed as required based on inspections performed and seat belt issues reported by passengers and drivers.

PREVENTATIVE CARE

Seat belt damage caused by wear and tear and chemical effects can be minimized by eliminating actions that have been found to result in these conditions.

- By releasing retractable seat belts slowly, impact damage such as cracked or chipped components can be reduced.
- Place passenger seat belts over the back of the seat after passengers depart the Bus.



- Seat belts commonly laying on the floor or on the seat cushion while students depart and enter have been found to have higher incidents of damage than those that are placed over the seat back.



- Seat belts should only be cleaned with a mild soap and water solution.
- Seat belts should only be disinfected with a 70% isopropyl alcohol solution wipe.

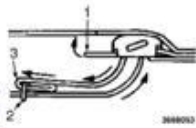
Seating and Safety Restraints

Adjusting the Length of the Tether

Shortening The Tether.

1. Tether Adjuster
2. Wire Loop
3. Nub

To shorten the tether, squeeze the tether adjuster and pull the nub and wire loop to move the webbing away from the tether adjuster (as shown by the arrows).



Lengthening The Tether.

1. Tether Adjuster
2. Strap
3. Wire Loop

To lengthen the tether, squeeze the tether adjuster and, while firmly holding the strap, use the nub and wire loop to move the webbing toward the adjuster (as shown by the arrows).



Care of Seat Belts

WARNING

Failure to observe the following warning may cause property damage, personal injury, or death. Do not bleach or re-dye seat belt webbing. Bleaching or re-dyeing may cause premature deterioration of the webbing.

WARNING

Failure to observe the following warning may cause property damage, personal injury, or death. Disinfectant products can contain solvent based chemicals that can adversely affect seat belt components.

NOTE:

- Do not use a 70% isopropyl solution as a wash solution.
- Do not use a 70% isopropyl solution wipe on seats that are hot from day time heat.
- Vapors can accumulate quickly when using a 70% isopropyl solution wipe. Maintain adequate ventilation by opening windows and doors.
- The effectiveness of the 70% isopropyl solution can be diminished when used in high heat conditions due to evaporation.

Seating and Safety Restraints

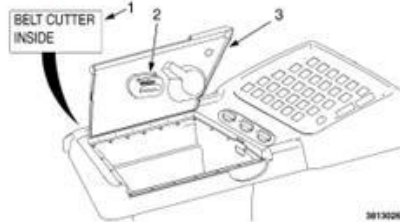
Clean the belts occasionally with mild soap. Do not use cleaning solvents or abrasives.

A 70% solution of isopropyl alcohol can be used as a disinfectant wipe. A 70% isopropyl solution is readily available from local sources.

Inspection of Seat Belts

Inspect the buckle and latch plate for positive engagement and effective release. Inspect the webbing for damage or wear. Replace the entire belt if any deficiencies are found.

Seat Belt Cutter



1. Belt Cutter Label
2. Seat Belt Cutter
3. Lid

If it becomes necessary to cut through a seat belt, the seat belt cutter is located inside of the driver's compartment lid.

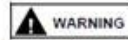
NOTE: Location of seat belt cutter may vary according to state regulations.

Passenger Seat Belts

Buses may be equipped with optional passenger seat belts.




Failure to observe the following warning may cause property damage, personal injury, or death. Failure to properly inspect and maintain seat belts could result in personal injury, or death.



Failure to observe the following warning may cause property damage, personal injury, or death. Any seat belt in use during an accident must be replaced. When replacement of any part of the seat belt is required, the entire belt must be replaced; both latch plate and buckle sides.

101

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