

Glossary of Terms Relating to Seats of Automobiles

1. Scope

This standard specifies the terms relating to seats of automobiles (hereinafter referred to as terms). However, it does not apply to motorcycles.

2. Purpose

This standard aims to standardize the terms relating to seats.

3. Classification

Classification of the terms shall be as follows:

- (1) Types
 - (1.1) Terms Relating to Uses and Locations
 - (1.2) Terms Relating to Shapes
 - (1.3) Terms Relating to Structures
- (2) Terms for Parts
 - (2.1) Terms Relating to Parts of Seats
 - (2.2) Terms Relating to Function Parts
- (3) Terms for Components
 - (3.1) Seat Frames
 - (3.2) Seat Spring Assemblies
 - (3.3) Seat Pads
 - (3.4) Trim Cover Assemblies
- (4) Performance
- (5) Others

4. Numbers, Terms, and Definitions

Numbers, terms, and their definitions shall be as follows: English equivalents, customary words, and related standards are also shown. The customary words shall not be used hereafter.

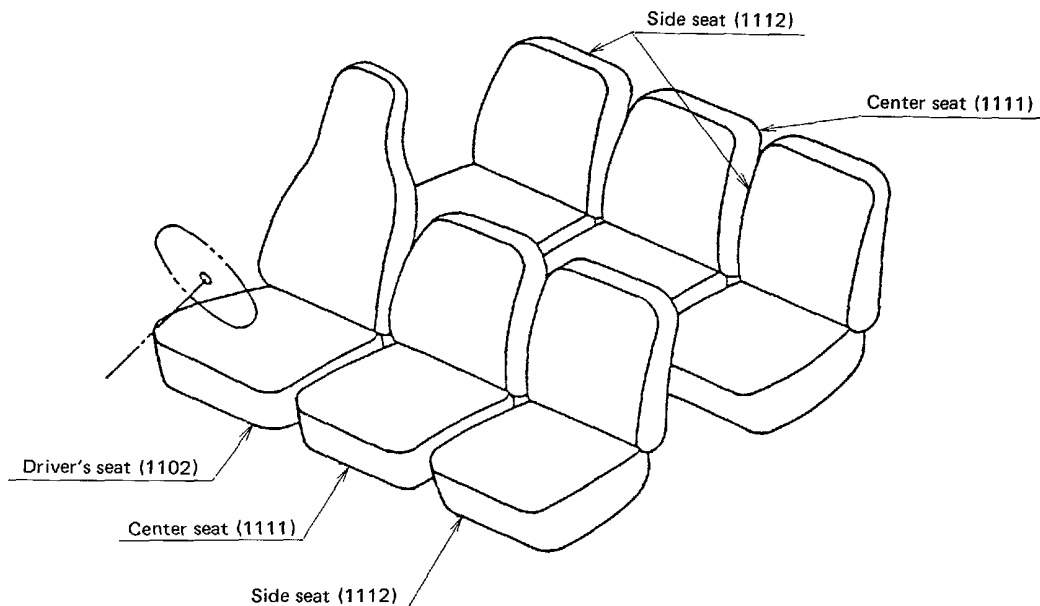
Remarks 1: The words in parentheses in the column of terms show how to read the terms.
2: The terms and definitions with the word "reference" in the number column are those transcribed from the standards shown in the column of related standards.

(1) Types

(1.1) Terms Relating to Uses and Locations

Number	Term	Definition	Reference		
			English equivalent	Customary term	Related standard
1101	shīto シート	A seat where a car occupant seats oneself. Accessories included.	seat	zaseki	
1102	doraiba shīto ドライバシート	The seat for the driver (Attached Fig. 1)	driver's seat	untan seki	
1103	pasenja shīto パセンジャシート	A passenger seat other than the driver's seat.	passenger seat	konpanion shīto	
1104	ashisutanto shīto アシスタントシート	An assistant seat. Mainly used in trucks.	assistant seat	joshu seki	
1105	gaido shīto ガイドシート	The seat for a bus guide or conductor.	guide seat	gaido-yō shīto	
1106	hojo shīto 補助シート	A seat for auxiliary use.	auxiliary seat	supea shīto, hojo zaseki, sabu shīto	
1107	furonto shīto フロントシート	Any of the seats in the first row of an automobile.	front seat	zen seki, maezaseki	
1108	riya shīto リヤシート	Any of the seats in the second or subsequent row of an automobile.	rear seat	ko seki, ushirozaseki	
1109	sekando shīto セカンドシート	Any of the seat in the second row of an automobile.	second seat		
1110	sādo shīto サードシート	Any of the seats in the third row of an automobile.	third seat		
1111	sentā shīto センタシート	The center one of a row of three independent seats. (Attached Fig. 1)	center seat	sentoraru shīto	
1112	saido shīto サイドシート	Either of the two end seats in a row of three independent seats. (Attached Fig. 1)	side seat		

Fig. 1



(1.3) Terms Relating to Structures

Number	Term	Definition	Reference		
			English equivalent	Customary term	Related standard
1301	kotei shîto 固定シート	A seat that cannot be adjusted. Remarks: A seat which cannot be adjusted because the seat cushion is fixed to the car body is called a fixed-cushion seat, and a seat which cannot be adjusted because the seat back is fixed to the seat cushion or the car body is called a fixed-back seat.	fixed seat		
1302	zengo chôsetsu shîto 前後調節シート	A seat with a slide adjuster (2203), adjustable forward or back.	forward or back-ward adjustable seat		
1303	rikurainingu shîto リクライニングシート	A seat whose back can be inclined to suit the desired posture of the seat occupant.	reclining seat		
1304	takasa chôsetsu shîto 高さ調節シート	A seat that can be adjusted in height.	height adjustable seat	rifutatsuki shîto, bâchikaru shîto	
1305	chiruto shîto チルトシート	A seat whose cushion can be tilted.	tilting seat	kakudo chôsetsu shîto	
1306	pawâ shîto パワーシート	A seat whose position or tilt angle can be adjusted by power.	power seat		
1307	kaiten shîto 回転シート	A seat which can be swiveled to change direction.	swivel seat	kaiten isu	
1308	han ten shîto 反転シート	A seat whose back can be moved to change direction.		tenkan shîto, seate tenkan shîto	
1309	oritami shîto 折りたたみシート	A seat with hinges connecting the cushion and back so that the cushion and back can be folded. (Attached Fig. 4)	folding seat, tip-up seat		
1310	hinjitsuki shîto ヒンジ付シート	A seat whose cushion only or back only, or both the cushion and back can be tilted forward or back.	hinged seat	maetaore shîto	
1311	haneage shîto 跳上げシート	A seat which can be stored when unnecessary by kicking up the cushion. (Attached Fig. 6)	jump seat		
1312	wôku-in shîto ウォークインシート	A seat that moves forward to facilitate passenger entry and exit. Often used as a front seat for 2-door automobiles.	walk-in seat		
1313	sasupenshon shîto サスペンションシート	A seat whose frame or cushion frame is elastically supported.	suspension seat		
1314	furu fômu shîto フルフォームシート	A seat which has no steel springs but whose seat pad functions as springs.	full foam seat	furu môrudo shîto, dîpu shîto	
1315	heddo resuto-reinto ittai shîto ヘッドレストレイント一体シート	A seat with the upper part of its back and the head restraint integrally built. (Attached Fig. 7)	seat with integrally built head restraint	heddo resuto ittai shîto	
1316	heddo resuto-reinto chakudatsu shîto ヘッドレストレイント着脱シート	A seat whose head restraint can be removed from the top. (Attached Fig. 7)	seat with removable head restraint	heddo resuto chakudatsu shîto	
1317	heddo resuto-reinto umekomi shîto ヘッドレストレイント埋込みシート	A seat whose back is partially cut out to hold the head restraint, which can be vertically adjusted. (Attached Fig. 7)	seat with implanted head restraint	heddo resuto umekomi shîto	
1318	maruchi-ajasuta-buru shîto マルチアジャスタブルシート	A seat whose position, angle, etc. can be adjusted.	multi-adjustable seat		

(1.3) Terms Relating to Structures (continued)

Number	Term	Definition	Reference		
			English equivalent	Customary term	Related standard
1319	nakaore shīto 中折れシート	A seat whose back is divided into two or more parts in the vertical directions so that the seat back can be partially tilted. (Attached Fig. 8)	sectional folding seat		

Fig. 4 Folding Seat (1309)

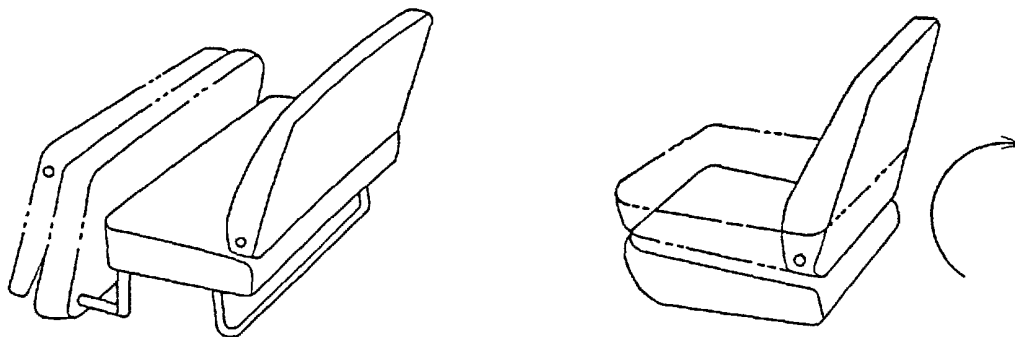
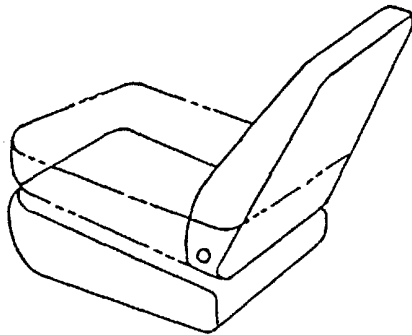
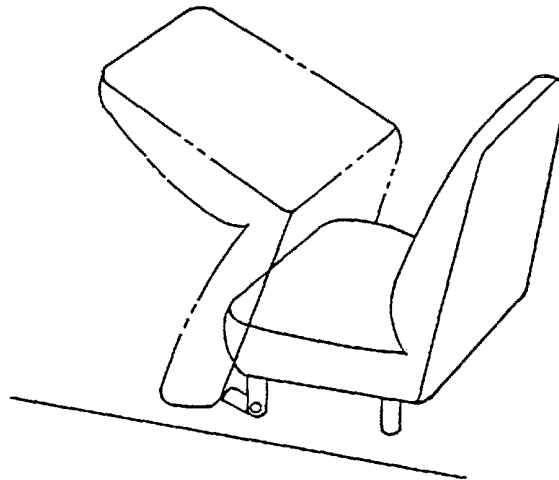


Fig. 5 Examples of Hinged Seat (1310)

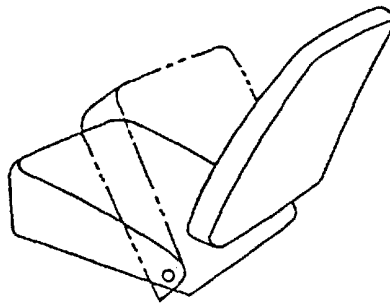
(a) A seat whose back only can be tilted



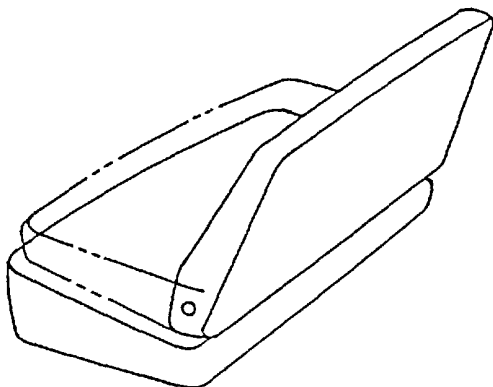
(b) A seat whose cushion and back can be tilted together



(c) A seat whose cushion only can be turned



(d) A bench whose back only can be tilted



(e) A bench seat whose cushion and back can be separately tilted

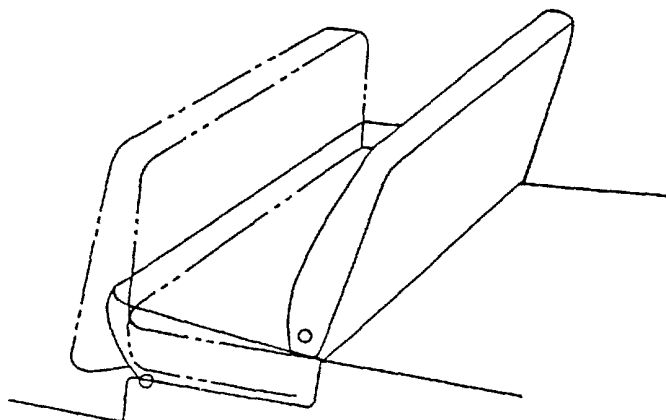


Fig. 6 Jump Seat (1311)

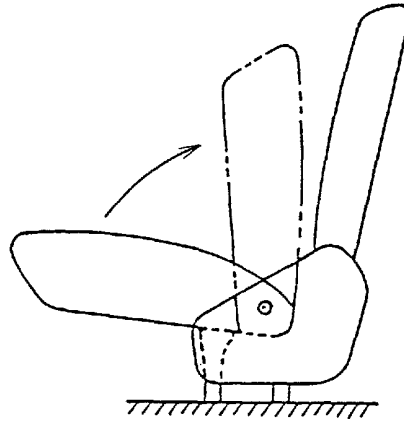


Fig. 7

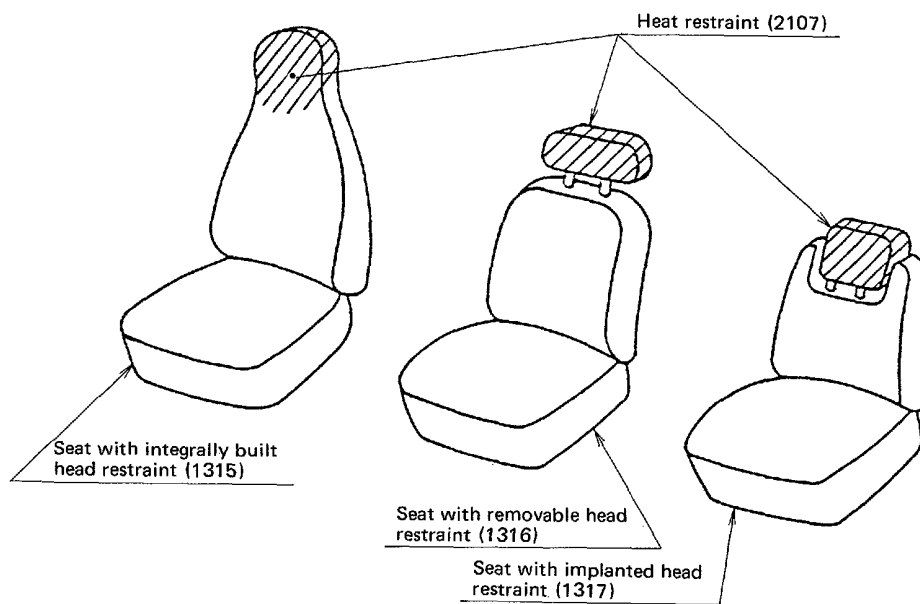
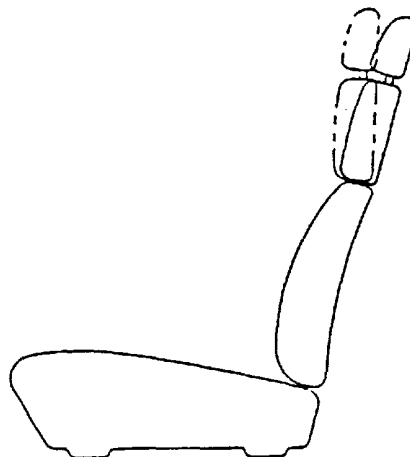


Fig. 8 Sectional Folding Seat (1319)



(1.2) Terms Relating to Shapes

Number	Term	Definition	Reference		
			English equivalent	Customary term	Related standard
1201	separêto shîto セパレートシート	A seat for one person.	individual seat	hitorigake shîto	
1202	benchi shîto ベンチシート	A seat where two or more persons may seat themselves. Remarks: A seat for two persons is called a double seat and for three persons a triple seat.	bench seat		
1203	supuritto shîto スプリットシート	A bench seat with either split seat cushion or split seat back, and one or both parts of the seat split. (Attached Fig. 2)	bench seat with split back, bench seat with split cushion	semi separêto shîto, supuritto benchi shîto	
1204	baketto shîto バケットシート	A kind of individual seat, which is so contoured as to hold the human body. (Attached Fig. 3)	bucket seat		
1205	hai bakku shîto ハイバックシート	A seat with a high back up to the height of the head of the seat occupant.	highback seat	makura ittaigata shîto	
1206	rô bakku shîto ローバックシート	A seat with a low back not up to the height of the head of the seat occupant. The term contrasts to the term highback seat.	low-back seat		

Fig. 2 Bench Seat with Split Back (1203)

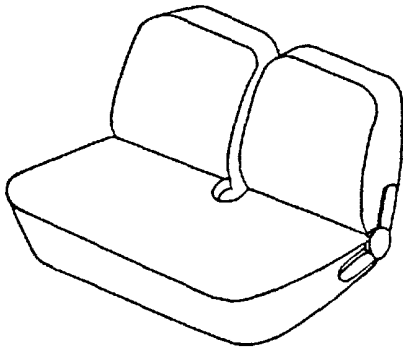
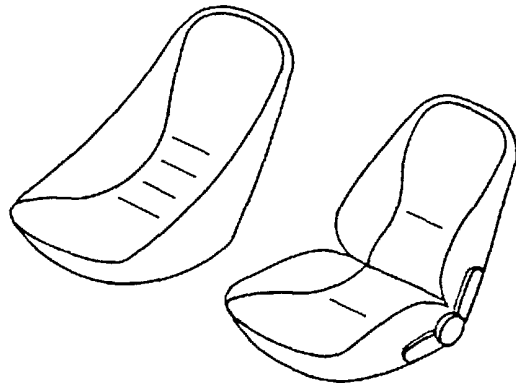


Fig. 3 Bucket Seat (1204)



(2) Terms for Parts

(2.1) Terms Relating to Parts of Seats

Number	Term	Definition	Reference		
			English equivalent	Customary term	Related standard
2101	shīto kusshon シートクッション	The part of a seat where a person seats oneself.	seat cushion	kusshon, za, zabuton	
2102	shīto bakku シートバック	The back portion of a seat.	seat back	sukyabu, seate, sezuri, semotare, bakku resuto	
2103	shīto mein シートメイン	The inner part(s) of the top of a seat cushion or the front of a seat back which is trimmed, or the whole surface of a seat which is not trimmed. (Attached Fig. 9)	seat main	kagami, tenban, mein, mein machi	
2104	shīto mein saido シートメインサイド	The outer part(s) of the top of a seat cushion or the front of a seat back whose seat main is trimmed. (Attached Fig. 9)	seat main side	gakubuchi, gaku, saido, saido kabā	
2105	machi まち	The trim cover part around the sides of a seat. (Attached Fig. 9)		kamachi	
2106	seura 背 裏	The rear part of a seat back. (Attached Fig. 10)	rear surface of seat back	bakku uramen, seten	
2107	heddo resuto-reinto ヘッドレストレイント	A device which, when the automobile is bumped from behind, prevents the head of the seat occupant from jerking backward and thus protects or prevents the neck from damage. (Attached Figs. 7 and 9)	head restraint	makura, heddo resuto, anzen makura	JIS D 4606 (Head Restraints for Automobile Occupants), JASO Z 211 (Glossary of Terms Relating to Automobile Safety)
2108	kadō heddo resutoreinto 可動ヘッドレストレイント	A head restraint which can be adjusted forward or back, to right or left, and up or down.	adjustable head restraint	kadō heddo resuto	
2109	shīto furēmu シートフレーム	The assembly made of metal or hard material constituting the skeleton of a seat. (Attached Figs. 11 and 17)	seat frame		
2110	shīto supuringu asenburi シートスプリングアセンブリ	A seat spring assembly which absorbs the vibration of the car body. (Attached Figs. 11, 17, and 28)	seat spring assembly		
2111	shīto paddo シートパッド	A non-metal shock absorbing seat material of foam, lock, felt or the like. Seat pads include a seat cushion pad and seat back pad. (Attached Figs. 11, 26, and 28)	seat pad	shīto mein paddo	
2112	torimu kabā asenburi トリムカバーアセンブリ	The assembly of the upholstery that constitutes the surface of a seat (3401), wadding (3402), and wadding cover (3403). Also called a cover assembly. (Attached Fig. 11)	trim cover assembly	kōra	
2113	bakku paneru バックパネル	The face panel attached to the back of a seat. (Attached Fig. 12)	seat back panel	bakku bōdo, torimu bōdo, shīto bakku torimu paneru	
2114	dasuto kabā ダストカバー	An enclosing cover of polyethylene film or the like which covers a seat complete to keep dust out.	dust cover	pori kabā, firumu kabā, pakkingu kabā	
2115	poketto ポケット	A bag-like container for keeping magazines, maps, etc. (Attached Fig. 10)	pocket		
Reference (2.1-1)	āmu resuto アームレスト	That part of a seat on which the seat occupant rests his or her arm to maintain a comfortable posture. (Attached Fig. 13)	armrest	hijikake	JASO Z 207 (Glossary of Terms Relating to Equipment of Automobiles)
2116	senta āmu resuto センタアームレスト	The armrest built in the center of a seat back (Attached Fig. 14)	center armrest		
Reference (2.1-2)	fōto resuto フートレスト	A device in which a passenger may rest his or her legs to maintain a comfortable posture. (Attached Fig. 13)	foot rest	ashikake, ashidai, ashinose	JASO Z 207

(2.1) Terms Relating to Parts of Seats (continued)

Number	Term	Definition	Reference		
			English equivalent	Customary term	Related standard
Reference (2.1.3)	ashisuto gurippu アシストグリップ	A part which may be gripped by a passenger to support his or her body. (Attached Fig. 13)	assist grip	totte, nigiri, tekake, gurippu	JASO Z 207
Reference (2.1.4)	haizara 灰皿	A container for cigarette ash and butts. (Attached Fig. 10)	ash tray	asshu toreii	JASO Z 207

Fig. 9

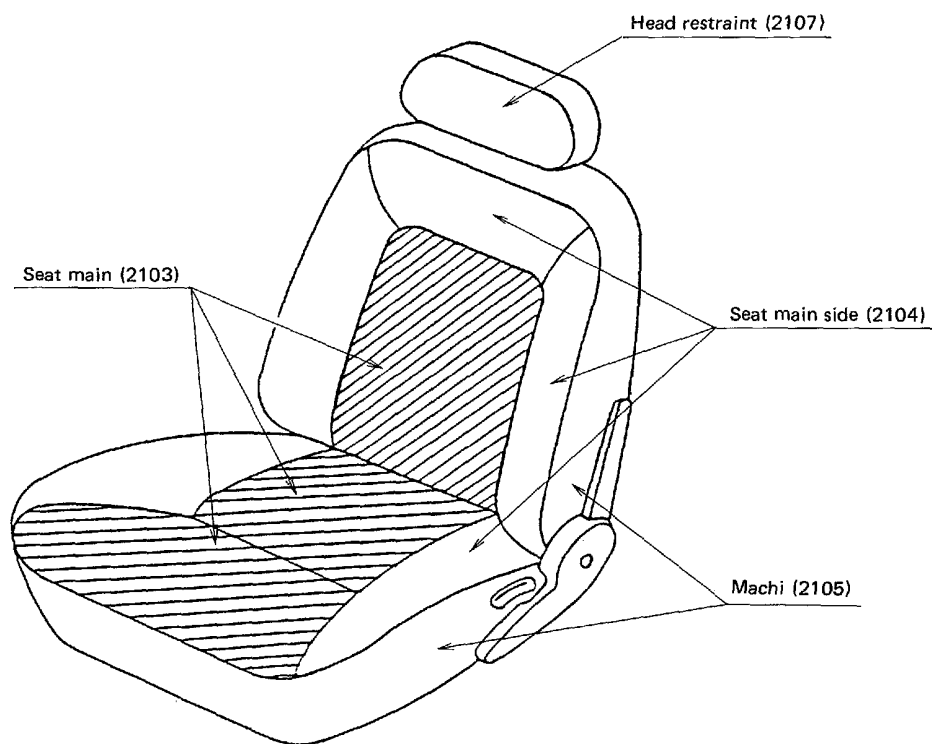


Fig. 10

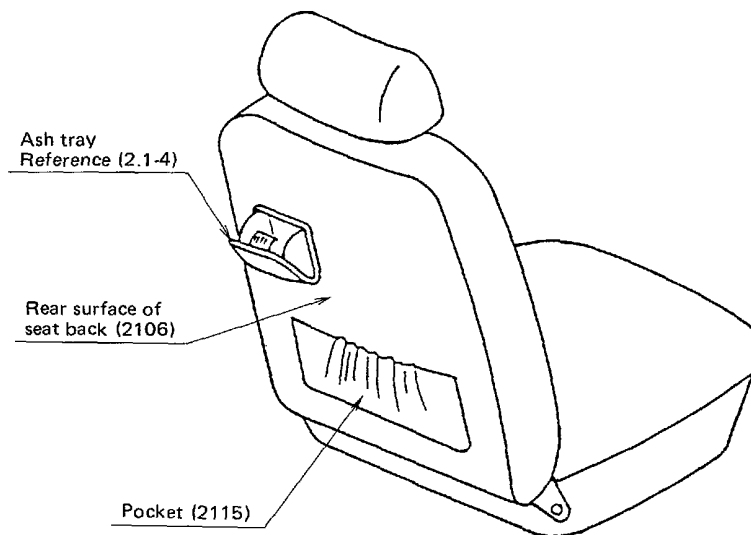


Fig. 11

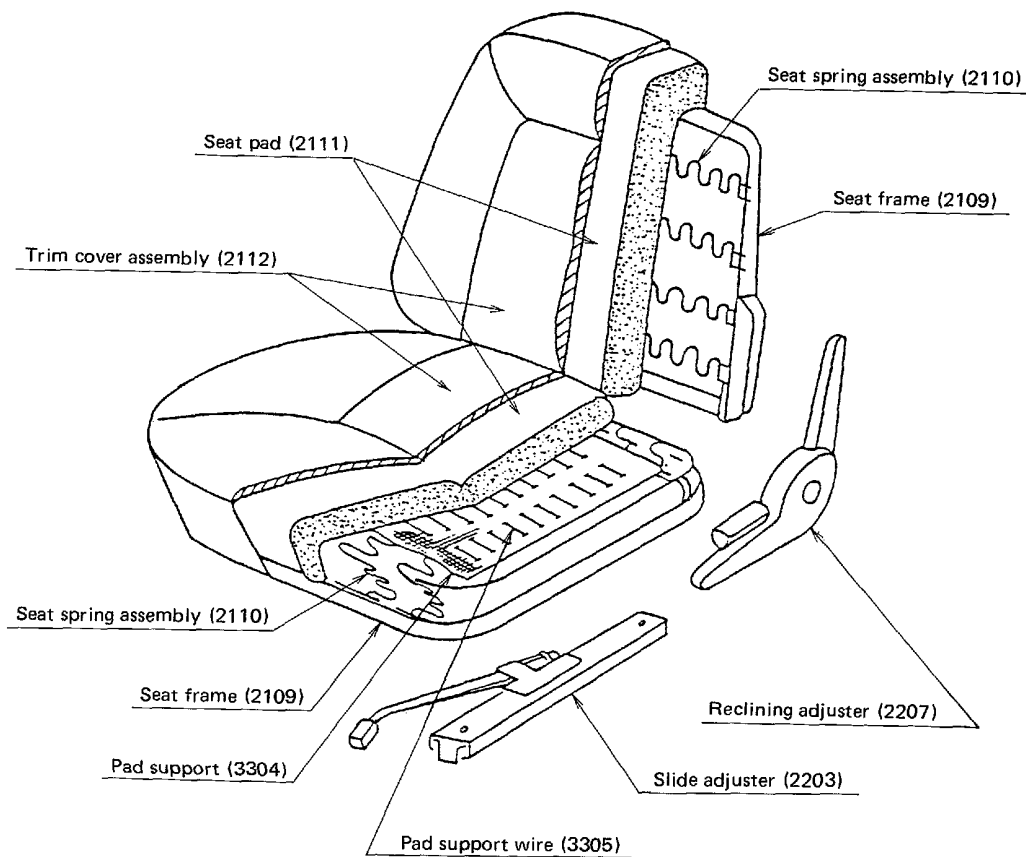


Fig. 12

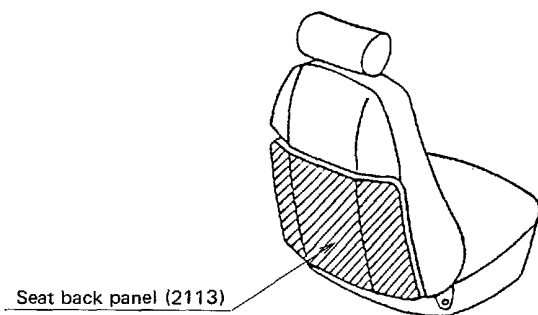


Fig. 13

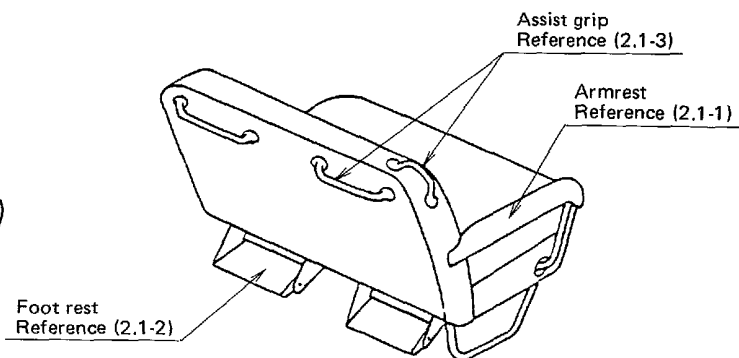
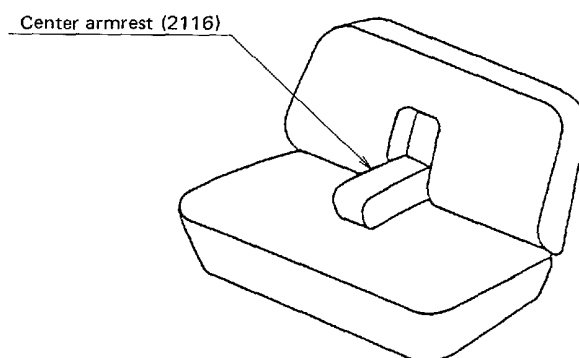


Fig. 14



(2.2) Terms Relating to Function Parts

Number	Term	Definition	Reference		
			English equivalent	Customary term	Related standard
2201	shîto ajasuta シートアジャスタ	A device to adjust a seat or part of it to suit the seated posture of a passenger. It may adjust the seat forward or back, up or down, to an angle, or turn the seat.	seat adjuster		
2202	shîto rokku sôchi シートロック装置	A device to keep a seat or part of it in the position of use. It is generally built into a seat adjuster.	seat locking device		
2203	suraido ajasuta スライドアジャスタ	A device to adjust a seat forward or back. (Attached Fig. 11)	Slide adjuster	shîto suraido, shîto torakku, suraido rêru	
2204	haito ajasuta ハイトアジャスタ	A device to adjust seat height.	height adjuster	rifuta, shîto rifuta, bâchikaru ajasuta, takasa choseigu	
2205	shîto sasupen-shon sôchi シートサスペンション装置	A device which elastically supports the seat cushion frame of a suspension seat.	suspension device	sasupenshon debaisu	JASO B 409 (Test Code of Seating Comfort for Automobile Suspension Seats)
2206	chiruto ajasuta チルトアジャスタ	A device to adjust the tilt angle of a seat cushion.	tilting adjuster		
2207	rikurainingu ajasuta リクライニングアジャスタ	A device to change the tilt angle of a seat back. (Attached Fig. 11)	reclining adjuster	rikurainâ, rikurainingu debaisu, rikurainingu sôchi	
2208	ranbâ sapôto ajasuta ランバーサポートアジャスタ	A device to adjust the intensity of supporting the waist of the seat occupant, or to adjust the supporting position.	lumbar support adjuster		
2209	saido sapôto ajasuta サイドサポートアジャスタ	A device to adjust the intensity or width of supporting the sides of a seat back or seat cushion.	side support adjuster		
2210	sai sapôto ajasuta サイサポートアジャスタ	A device to adjust the intensity of supporting the thighs of the seat occupant.	thigh support adjuster		
2211	kaiten sôchi 回転装置	A seat swivel device.	swivel device		
2212	shîto hîta シートヒータ	A device built into a seat to heat the seat surface.	seat heater		

(3) Terms for Components

(3.1) Seat Frames

Number	Term	Definition	Reference		
			English equivalent	Customary term	Related standard
3101	paipu furêmu パイプフレーム	A seat frame made mainly of steel tube.	tubular frame	chûbingu furêmu, kôkan furêmu	
3102	puresu furêmu プレスフレーム	A seat frame made mainly of processed steel plate.	stamped frame, rolled frame	sutanpingu furêmu, paneru furêmu, bankin furêmu	
3103	waiya furêmu ワイヤフレーム	A seat frame made mainly of steel wire.	wire frame		
3104	jushi furêmu 樹脂フレーム	A frame made mainly of plastic moldings.	plastic frame		
3105	hanga ハンガ	A metal part to catch the seat spring that is attached to a seat frame. (Attached Fig. 15)	hanger		
3106	supuringu ritêna スプリングリテーナ	A metal part attached to a seat frame to retain the end of a seat spring. (Attached Fig. 16)	spring retainer	retêna, supuringu setto purêto	

Fig. 15

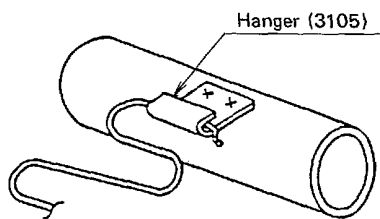
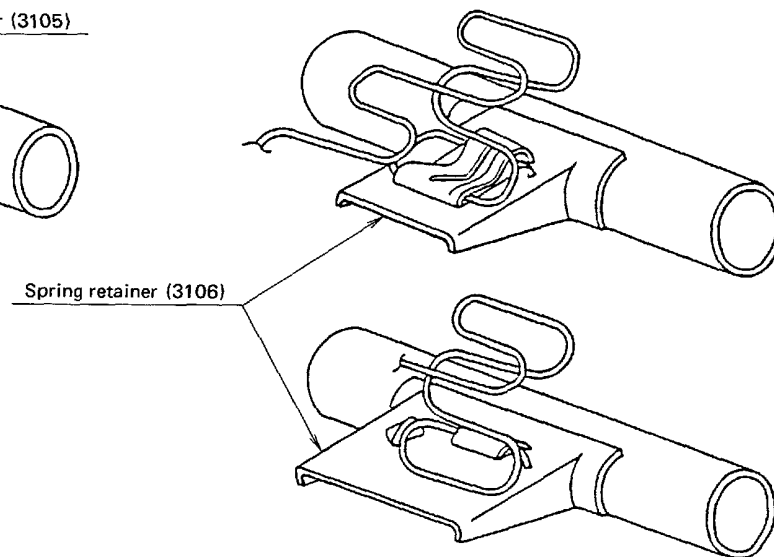


Fig. 16



(3.2) Seat Spring Assemblies

Number	Term	Definition	Reference		
			English equivalent	Customary term	Related standard
Reference (3.2-1)	jiguzagu bane ジグザグばね	A spring in the form of zigzag. (Attached Figs. 17 and 18)	zigzag spring	S bane, jiguzagu supuringu	JIS B 0103 (Glossary of Terms Used in Springs)
3201	fômudo waiya supuringu フォームドワイヤスプリング	A cord-like processed wire spring of an uneven shape, consisting of a straight part which is exposed to torque and a joint, so formed as to bear a load on the surface. (Attached Figs. 17 and 19)	formed wire spring	fômudo waiya, fômudo supuringu	
Reference (3.2-2)	koiru bane コイルばね	A coil-shaped spring.	coil(ed) spring, helical spring	maki bane, supuringu	JIS B 0103
3202	bando-jô supuringu バンド状スプリング	A spring of rubber or fabric in the form of a band. (Attached Fig. 20)	band spring		
3203	daiyafuramu bane ダイヤフラムばね	A spring of rubber sheet whose outer edges are fastened. (Attached Fig. 21)	diaphragm		
3204	sudare bane すだればね	A spring having a screen-like center part which is supported by coil springs or the like. (Attached Fig. 22)	screen spring		
3205	uwa waku sen 上わく線	A steel wire which connects the upper part of a seat spring assembly to form the outer shape. (Attached Fig. 17)	upper border wire	appa waiya	
3206	shita waku sen 下わく線	A steel wire forming the outer edge of a wire frame. (Attached Fig. 17)	lower border wire	roâ waiya	
3207	âchi waiya アーチワイヤ	A steel wire which connects several springs to the upper border wire. (Attached Fig. 17)	arch wire	sutabiraiza	
3208	konekuchingu waiya コネクティングワイヤ	A steel wire which connects several zigzag springs, formed wire springs, etc. and adjusts the cushion. (Attached Fig. 23)	connecting wire	hokyô sen, reinfôsu waiya, sutabiraiza, waiya burêjingu	
3209	rôpu tai ループタイ	A formed wire which connects two adjacent zigzag springs, formed wire springs, etc. keeping a distance between them. (Attached Fig. 23)	loop tie		
3210	herupa supuringu ヘルパススプリング	A spring used for auxiliary cushion adjustment of a zigzag spring, formed wire spring, etc. (Attached Figs. 18 and 23)	helper spring		
3211	fishumausu フィッシュマウス	The end part of a zigzag spring, formed wire spring, etc. which is bent to give a cushion effect. (Attached Fig. 18)	fishmouth		
3212	kuraun クラウン	That part of a zigzag spring, formed wire spring, etc. which directly bear the load of the seat top. (Attached Fig. 18)	crown	kuraun-bu	
3213	kurippu クリップ	A metal part which fastens seat spring assembly parts, upholstery (3401), etc. (Attached Figs. 24 and 29)	clip		
3214	fukku フック	A metal part which is attached to the end of a seat spring and, using a certain tension, hooked to the seat frame. (Attached Fig. 25)	hook		

Fig. 17

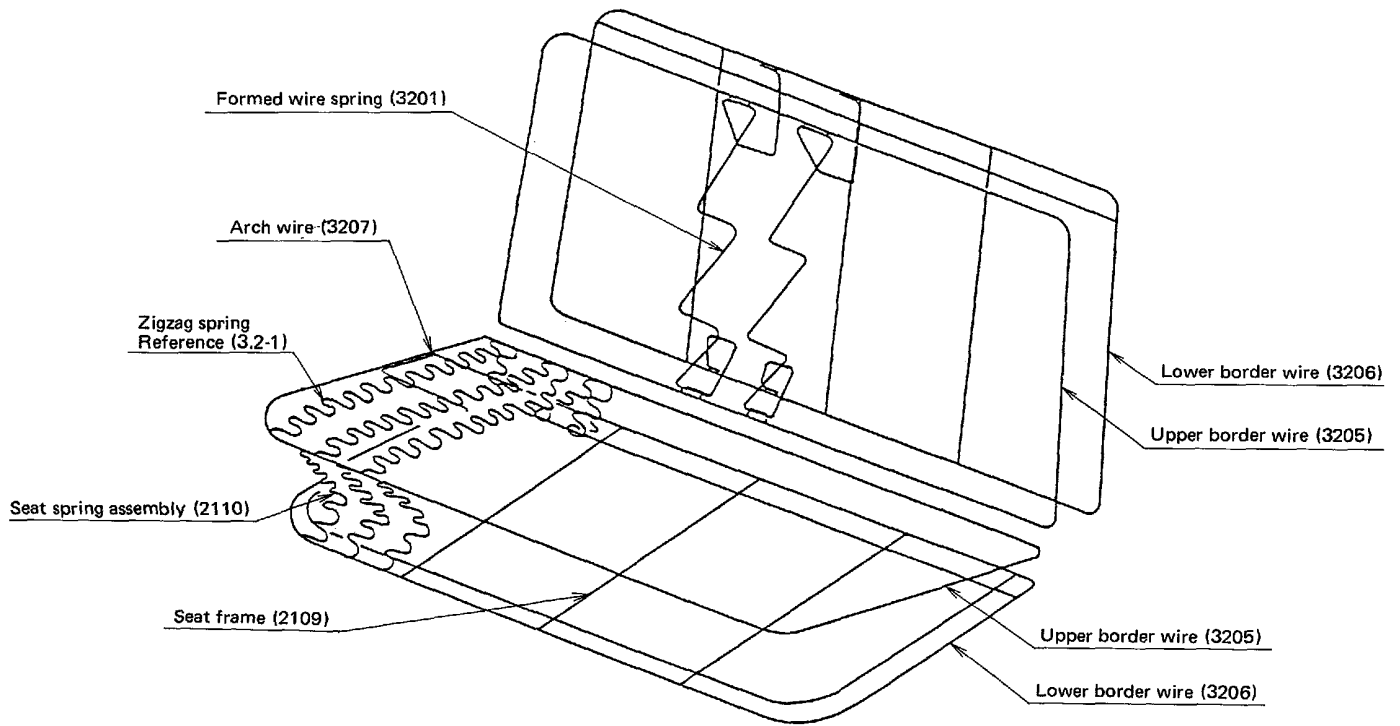


Fig. 18 Zigzag spring (Reference 3.2-1)

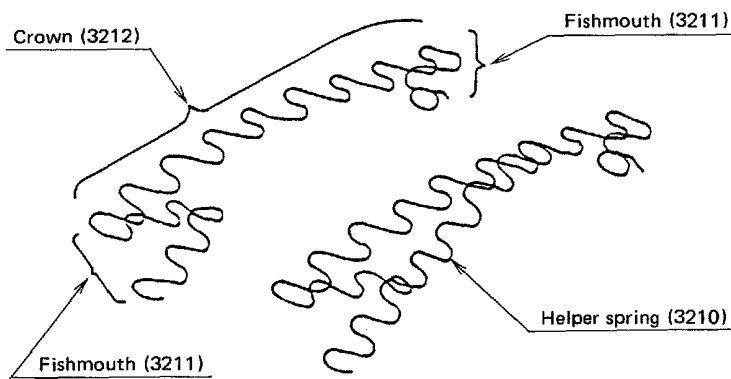


Fig. 20

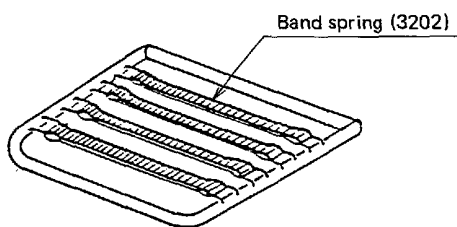


Fig. 19

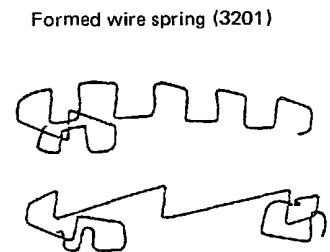


Fig. 21

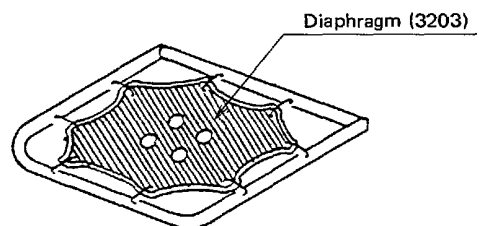


Fig. 22

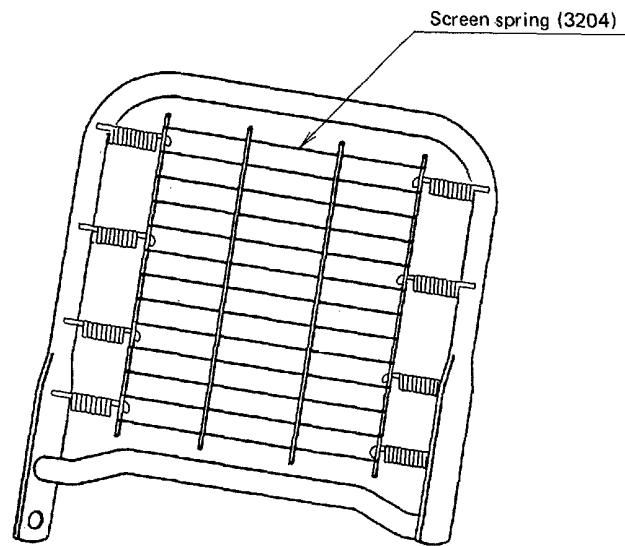


Fig. 23

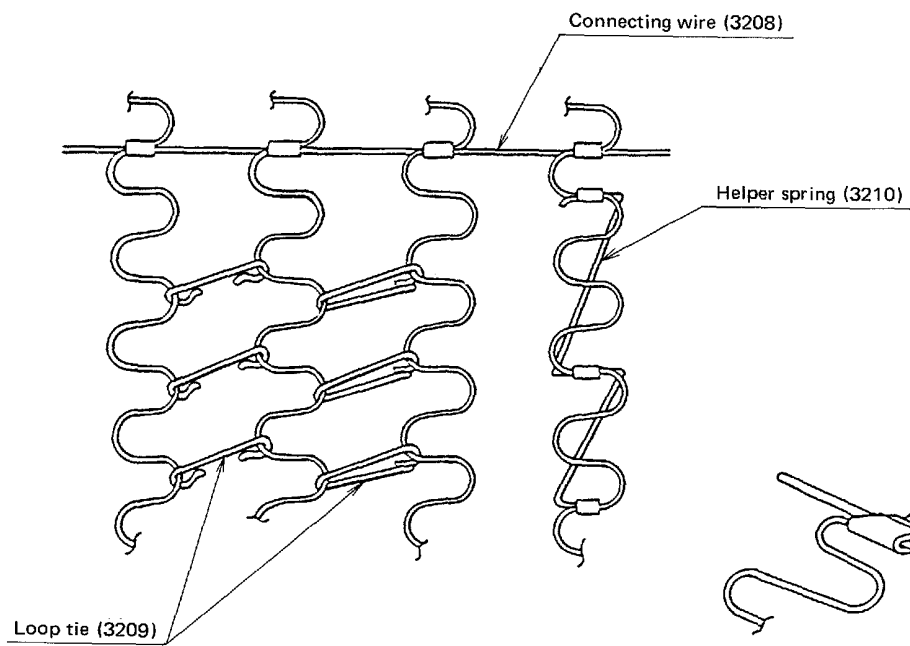


Fig. 25

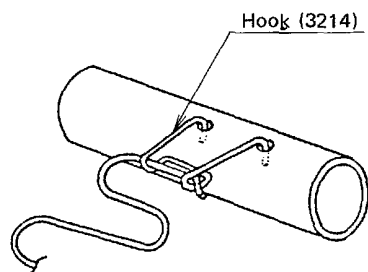
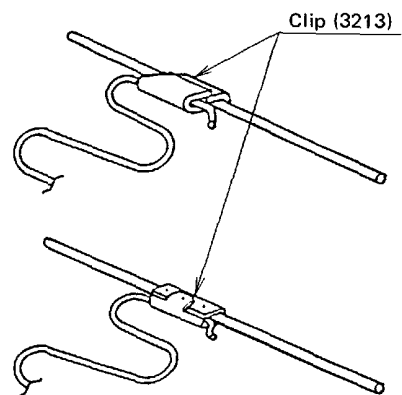


Fig. 24



(3.3) Seat Pads

Number	Term	Definition	Reference		
			English equivalent	Customary term	Related standard
3301	môrudo paddo モールドパッド	A seat pad molded of urethane foam or palm lock using a mold.	molded pad		
3302	surabu paddo スラブパッド	A seat pad formed of urethane foam slab.	slab pad		
3303	ikôdo paddo 異硬度パッド	A seat pad composed of parts of different hardness.	dual-hardness pad		
3304	paddo sapôto パッドサポート	A device located between a seat pad and spring assembly or seat frame to prevent the pad from dropping. It is either independent of the pad or integrally built with the pad. (Attached Fig. 11)	pad support	bane uke, supuringu sapôto, anda kurosu	
3305	paddo sapôto waiya パッドサポートワイヤ	A steel wire that runs across a pad support. (Attached Fig. 11)	pad support wire		
3306	insâto kurosu インサートクロス	The cloth that constitutes an integral part of a seat pad.	insert cloth		
3307	insâto waiya インサートワイヤ	A steel wire that constitutes an integral part of a seat pad. (Attached Fig. 26)	insert wire		
3308	insâto paddo インサートパッド	Urethane foam slab, chip foam, or the like which is integrally built into a seat pad. (Attached Fig. 27)	insert pad		
3309	insâto furêmu インサートフレーム	A pipe frame, pressed frame, or wire frame that is integrally built with a seat pad. (Attached Fig. 27)	insert frame		
3310	sairensa サイレンサ	A shock absorbing material which prevents direct contact of a seat spring, frame, etc. with vibration. (Attached Fig. 28)	silencer		
Reference (3.3-1)	sefuti paddo セフティパッド	A pad made of a shock dispersing material, such as rubber or urethane, to mitigate injuries to the passengers in a secondary collision.	safety pad		JASO Z 211

Fig. 26

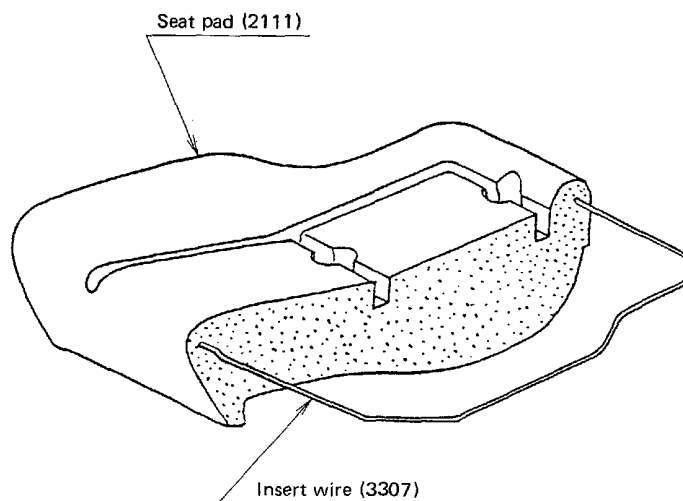


Fig. 27

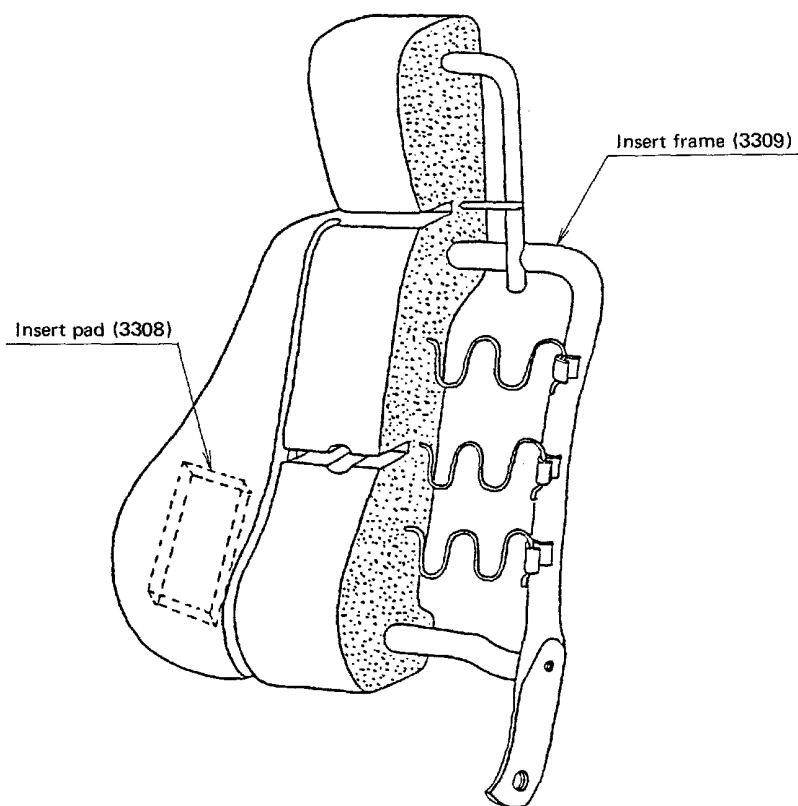
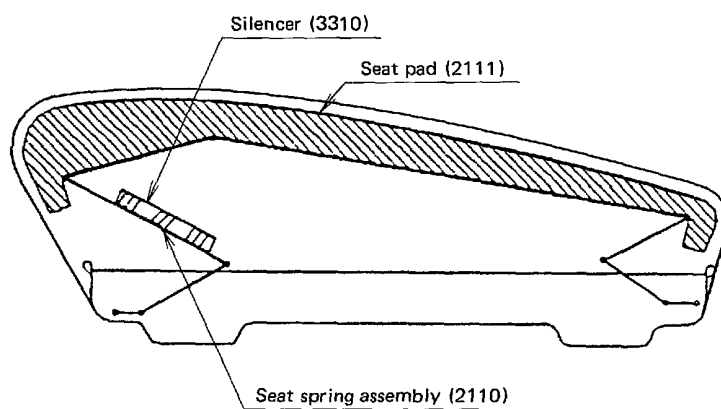


Fig. 28



(3.4) Trim Cover Assemblies

Number	Term	Definition	Reference		
			English equivalent	Customary term	Related standard
3401	Hyôhi 表皮	The part which constitutes the surface of a trim cover assembly. (Attached Fig. 29)	upholstery	omotebari, omote kiji, torimu rezâ	
3402	wadingu ワディング	The elastic material underneath the upholstery, used to give the trim cover assembly an irregular design pattern or softness to the touch. (Attached Fig. 29)	wadding, filter pad	namako, insâto, puritsu, kabâ paddo, dâtsu kusshon	
3403	wadingu kabâ ワディングカバー	The cloth, film or the like that is used underneath the wadding of a trim cover assembly to hold the wadding in place. (Attached Fig. 29)	wadding cover	sapôto kurosu, urakifu	
3404	tamabuchi たまぶち	A cold-like trimming along the stitches of a trim cover assembly. (Attached Fig. 29) Remarks: A one-piece plastic molding of welt cord (3405) and welt cover (3406) is called a molded welt or trim seat corner.	welt	weruto, paipingu	
3405	tamabuchi shin たまぶちしん	The cord that runs through a welt. (Attached Fig. 29)	welt cord	tamashin, weruto kôdo, paipingu kôdo	
3406	tamabuchi kabâ たまぶちカバー	The cover that encloses a welt cord. (Attached Fig. 29)	welt cover	weruto kabâ, paipingu kabâ, kôdo kabâ	
3407	torimingu kôdo トリミングコード	A paper cord, vinyl cord or the like which is sewed onto the edges of a trim cover assembly to fasten it to the seat frame, seat spring, etc. (Attached Fig. 29)	trimming cord	torimu kôdo, eiji kôdo, fikkusu chûbu, kabâ sutoppa kôdo	
3408	torimingu waiya トリミングワイヤ	A steel wire used for the same purpose as a trimming cord. (Attached Fig. 29)	trimming wire	torimu waiya, endo waiya, kabâ waiya, eiji waiya	
3409	tsuri nuno つり布	A cloth which pulls a trim cover assembly to form a design depression on the seat surface. (Attached Fig. 29)	pull cloth	hippari nuno, tsuri bukuro, tsuri gire, hiki bukuro, hiki nuno, hiki bando, sasupenshon bando, suspen-shon kurosu, sasupenda	
3410	tsuri waiya つりワイヤ	A steel wire attached to the tip of a pull cloth. This steel wire is hooked to the seat spring, wire frame, etc. (Attached Fig. 29)	pull wire	hiki waiya, fômingu waiya, sasupenshon waiya, sasupenda waiya	
3411	chikara nuno 力布	A cloth which keeps a trim cover assembly from slipping out of position and prevents a seat pad from shifting. (Attached Fig. 30)	force cloth		
3412	hogu ringu ホグリング	A wire clip which fastens a seat pad, pad support, trim cover assembly, etc. to a frame wire, seat spring assembly, seat frame, etc. (Attached Fig. 29)	hog ring	ômu kurippu, waiya kurippu	

Fig. 29

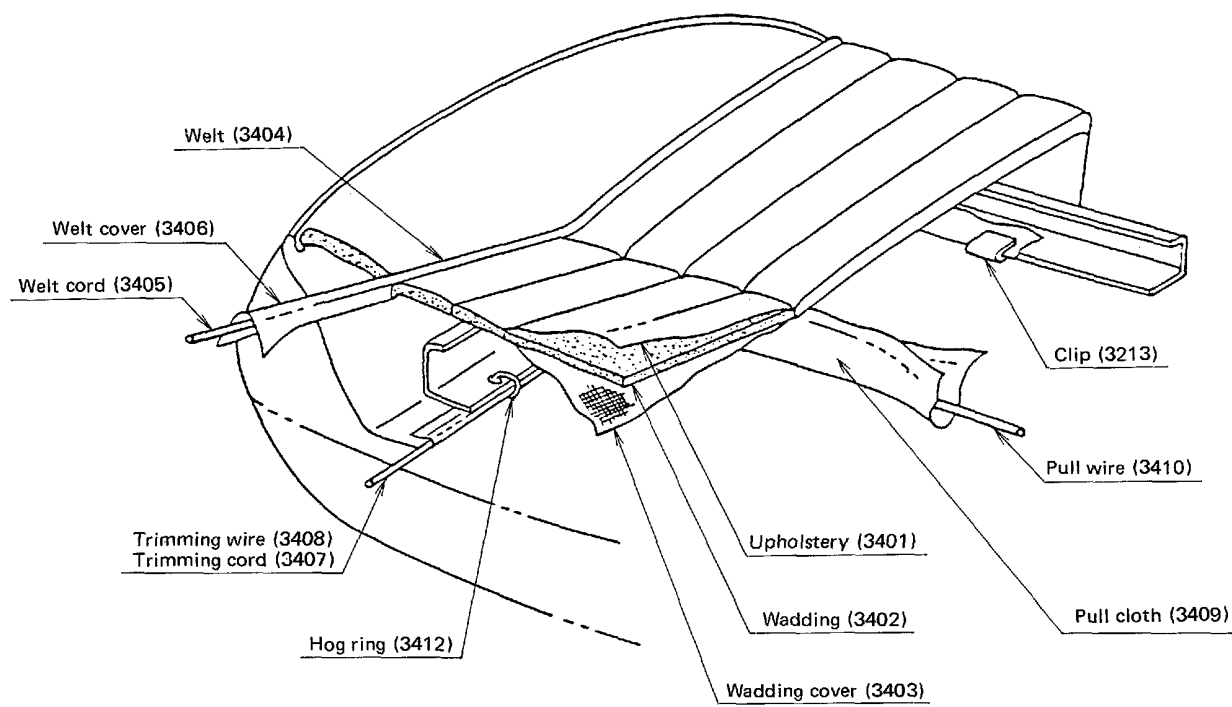
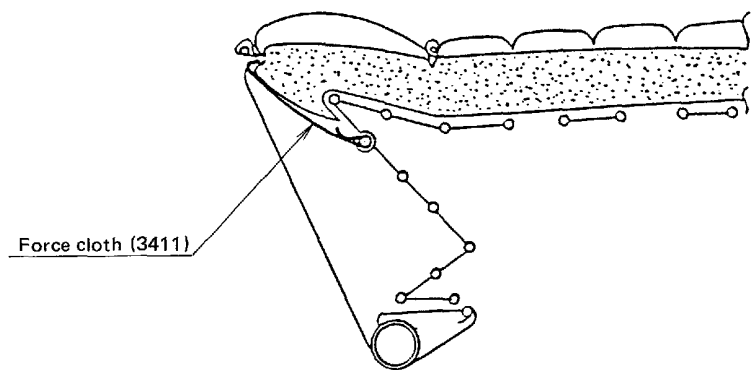


Fig. 30



(4) Performance

Number	Term	Definition	Reference		
			English equivalent	Customary term	Related standard
4001	suwari gokochi 座り心地	The comfort one feels when seated.	seat comfort		
4002	kushonsei クッション性	The stationary and dynamic deflections of a seat when a person is seated.	cushion characteristics		JASO B 407 (Test Code of Seating Comfort for Automobile Seats)
4003	sokuatsu-kan 側圧感	The degree of tightness one feels on the sides when he or she is seated.			
4004	yôdô-kan 揺動感	The degree of instability one feels when seated, or of rolling one feels when the seat is shaken.			
4005	hôrudo-kan ホールド感	The degree of securely holding one's body he or she feels when the seat is swiveled or tilted.			
4006	antei-kan 安定感	The degree of stably holding one's posture he or she feels, or of stability of one's body he or she feels against seat vibration.	feeling of stability		
4007	sokozuki-kan 底づき感	The feel of contacting an internal structure when one is seated or when one is seated or when the seat is subjected to vibration.	bottomming	sokozuki, botomingu	
4008	tezawari-kan 手ざわり感	The feel of a seat upholstery, mainly as sensed by the touch of a hand.	texture	tekusucha, fûai	
4009	ibutsu-kan 異物感	The degree of feeling of uneven contact of detailed parts of the body in connection with body pressure distribution (4012), or of local non-continuity of pressure gradient.			
4010	maezure-kan 前ずれ感	The degree of slide forward of one's seated posture he or she feels.		maesuberi-kan	
4011	saishû shisei 最終姿勢	The final stationary posture when one is seated.	final posture	saishû anteishisei, chakuza shisei	
4012	taitsu bunpu 体圧分布	The distribution of pressures applied to the body when one is seated.	body pressure distribution		
4013	chakuza kyokumen 着座曲面	The boundary shape between the human body in the final seated posture and the seat surface.	final postural surface		
4014	chakuza kyokusen 着座曲線	The curve formed of maximum deflection points of a seated surface in a perpendicular section of the seat in the longitudinal direction.	final postural curve	zamen kyokusen, saishû shisei kyokusen, chakuza kyokumen	
4015	hyômen katasa 表面硬さ	The hardness mainly of the part constituting layer A (5002). It is a characteristic felt as surface layer touch.	surface hardness		JASO B 407
4016	katasa bunpu 硬さ分布	The distribution in a specific direction of characteristic values that express the effect of cushion characteristics mainly of layer B (5003). It is measured by applying a load to many points at regular intervals in sequence.	hardness distribution	tawami bunpu	JASO B 407
4017	sei bane jôsu 静ばね定数	The static load required for giving a seat a unit quantity of deflection.	static spring constant		JASO B 407
4018	hisuterishisu rosu ritsu ヒステリシスロス率	The ratio of difference between the energy applied in the pressurizing process and the energy discharged in the depressurizing process when a load is applied to a seat and is removed from it.	coefficient of hysteresis loss		JASO B 407
4019	kyôshin shindôsu 共振振動数	The frequency at which the human body or object placed on a seat, which is subjected to vibration at the seat mount, resonates and shows the maximum amplitude.	resonance frequency	kyôshinten	JASO B 407

(4) Performance (continued)

Number	Term	Definition	Reference		
			English equivalent	Customary term	Related standard
4020	kyôshin bairitsu 共振倍率	The ratio of the maximum amplitude of the human body or object placed on a seat to the amplitude applied to the seat during resonance.			JASO B 407
4021	dô bane jôsu 動ばね定数	The dynamic load required for giving a seat a unit quantity of deflection. Generally, it is calculated from a vibration curve or damping curve.	dynamic spring constant		JASO B 407
4022	gensuisei 減衰性	The state of decreasing with time of the amplitude of the vibration of the car body applied to a seat.	damping		JASO B 407
4023	taisô gensuiritsu 対数減衰率	The ratio of amplitude every period of a seat with a human body or an object placed thereon, which is subjected to vibration and then is left to free damping, minus natural logarithmic value.	logarithmic decrement		

(5) Others

Number	Term	Definition	Reference		
			English equivalent	Customary term	Related standard
5001	3-sô kôzô 3層構造	The designation of the construction of a model representation of cushion characteristics, based on the concept that it consists of three layers A, B, and C.	three-layers construction		
5002	A-sô A層	The uppermost layer of a model representation of cushion characteristics, based on the concept that it consists of three layers A, B, and C.	layer A		
5003	B-sô B層	The intermediate layer of a model representation of cushion characteristics, based on the concept that it consists of three layers A, B, and C.	layer B		
5004	C-sô C層	The lowermost layer of a model representation of cushion characteristics, based on the concept that it consists of three layers A, B, and C.	layer C		
5005	zai chûshinmen 座位中心面	The sidewise center of one who is seated.		shîtingu senta	JASO Z 211
Reference (5-1)	nijigen manekin 二次元マネキン	A simplified representation of the sides of a human body expressed in two dimensions. Mainly used for examining the static position relationship of the internal structures of a car with a seated passenger. Abbreviated as 2DM.	two dimensional manikin, two dimensional drafting template		JASO Z 211
Reference (5-2)	sanjigen manekin 三次元マネキン	A simplified three-dimensional representation of a seated human body in dimensions and weight. Mainly used for measuring the static position relationship of the internal structures of a car with a seated passenger. Abbreviated as 3DM.	three dimensional manikin, three dimensional H-point machine		JASO Z 211
Reference (5-3)	tôbu mokei 頭部模型	A simplified representation of a human head in dimensions and weight. Mainly used for examining the position relationship of the internal structures of a car with a passenger's head and the intensity of shock when a collision occurs.	head form	atamagata, heddo fômu	
Reference (5-4)	shîto pan シートパン	A curved plate shaped to the lower side of the human hips and thighs, used with a three dimensional manikin.	seat pan		JASO Z 211
Reference (5-5)	bakku pan バックパン	A curved plate shaped to the back of the human torso, used with a three dimensional manikin.	back pan		JASO Z 211
Reference (5-6)	H-ten H点	The point of a two dimensional or three dimensional manikin that corresponds to the rotating center of the human torso and thighs.	hip point, H-point	hippu pointo	JASO Z 211
Reference (5-7)	R-ten R点	The reference point corresponding to the H-point of a manikin specified in ISO 6549, which is seated as specified in its mounting procedures in each seat that is moved to the rear most position (or to the design reference position if the seat is adjustable up or down, or if the seat back angle is adjustable, or if the seat cushion mounting angle is adjusted).	R-point	shîtingu rifarensu pointo	JASO Z 211, ISO 6549 (Road vehicles-procedure for H-point determination)
Reference (5-8)	toruso rain トルソライン	A specific line that passes hip points to define the inclination of the torso.	torso line		JASO Z 211

INDEX (in alphabetical order)

English equivalent	Number	Term	English equivalent	Number	Term
(A)					
adjustable head restraint	2108	kadô heddo resutoreinto	helper spring	3210	herupa supuringu
arch wire	3207	âchi waiya	highback seat	1205	haibakku shîto
armrest	Reference (2.1-1)	âmuresuto	hinged seat	1310	hinji tsuki shîto
ash tray	Reference (2.1-4)	haizara	hip point	Reference (5-6)	H-ten
assist grip	Reference (2.1-3)	ashisuto gurippu	hog ring	3412	hoguringu
auxiliary seat	1106	hojo shîto	hook	3214	fukku
(B)					
back pan	Reference (5-5)	bakku pan	H-point	Reference (5-6)	H-ten
bench seat	1202	benchi shîto	(I)		
bench seat with split back	1203	supuritto shîto	individual seat	1201	separêto shîto
bench seat with split cushion	1203	supuritto shîto	insert cloth	3306	insâto kûrosu
body pressure distribution	4012	taitsu bunpu	insert frame	3309	insâto furêmu
bottomming	4007	sokozukikan	insert pad	3308	insâto paddo
bucket seat	1204	baketto shîto	insert wire	3307	insâto waiya
(C)					
center armrest	2116	sentâ âmuresuto	(J)		
center seat	1111	sentâ shîto	jump seat	1311	haneage shîto
clip	3213	kurippu	(L)		
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coil(ed) spring	Reference (3.2-2)	koiru bane	loop tie	3209	rûpu tai
connecting wire	3208	konekuchingu waiya	low-back seat	1206	rôbakku shîto
crown	3212	kuraun	lower border wire	3206	shita waku sen
cushion characteristics	4002	kusshon sei	lumbar support adjuster	2208	ranbâ sapôto ajasuta
(D)					
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dust cover	2114	dasuto kabâ	pad support wire	3305	paddo sapôto waiya
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(F)					
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final postural curve	4014	chakuza kyokusen	pocket	2115	pocketto
final posture	4011	saishû shisei	power seat	1306	pawâ shîto
fishmouth	3211	fishhumausu	(R)		
folding seat	1309	oritatami shîto	rear seat	1108	riya shîto
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formed wire spring	3201	fômudo waiya supuringu	reclining seat	1303	rikurainingu shîto
front seat	1107	furonto shîto	resonance frequency	4019	kyôshin shindôsu
full foam seat	1314	furû fômu shîto	rolled frame	3102	puresu furêmu
(H)					
hanger	3105	hanga	R-point	Reference (5-7)	R-ten
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head restraint	2107	heddo resutoreinto	safety pad	Reference (3.3-1)	sefuti paddo
height adjuster	2204	haito ajasuta	seat	1101	shîto
helical spring	Reference (3.2-2)	koiru bane	seat adjuster	2201	shîto ajasuta
			seat back	2102	shîto bakku
			seat back panel	2113	bakku paneru
			seat comfort	4001	suwai gokochi
			seat cushion	2101	shîto kusshon
			seat frame	2109	shîto furêmu
			seat locking device	2202	shîto rokku sôchi
			seat pad	2111	shîto paddo
			seat pan	Reference (5-4)	shîto pan
			seat spring assembly	2110	shîto supuringu asenburi

English equivalent	Number	Term	English equivalent	Number	Term
second seat	1109	sekando shîto			
side seat	1112	saido shîto			
side support adjuster	2209	saido sapôto ajasuta			
silencer	3310	sairensa			
slide adjuster	2203	suraido ajasuta			
spring retainer	3106	supuringu ritêna			
stamped frame	3102	puresu furêmu			
static spring constant	4017	sei bane teisû			
suspension device	2205	shîto sasupenshon sôchi			
suspension seat	1313	sasupenshon shîto			
swivel device	2211	kaiten sôchi			
swivel seat	1307	kaiten shîto			
(T)					
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third seat	1110	sâdo shîto			
three dimensional	Reference	sanjigen manekin			
H-point machine	(5-2)				
three dimensional	Reference	sanjigen manekin			
manikin	(5-2)				
three-layers construction	5001	sansô kôzô			
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tip-up seat	1309	oritatami shîto			
torso line	Reference	toruso rain			
	(5-8)				
trim cover assembly	2112	torimu kabâ asenburi			
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trimming wire	3408	torimingu waiya			
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two dimensional	Reference	nijigen manekin			
drafting template	(5-1)				
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(U)					
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(W)					
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welt cord	3405	tamabuchi shin			
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(Z)					
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	(3.2-1)				

Explanatory Note on JASO B 801-86 Glossary of Terms Relating to Seats of Automobiles

Introduction

Those items of this standard which are considered necessary to give a supplementary explanation are covered. (The item numbers are the same as in the text.)

1. Scope

The automobiles covered by this glossary are passenger cars, trucks, and buses. The terms for seats of special vehicles are limited to only those considered necessary. The past standard included part of the terms for seats of motorcycles, but those terms were deleted because, for one thing, it is necessary to study those terms apart from those for four-wheelers and, for another, a standard for the terms for seats of motorcycles can be expected to be formulated in the future.

3. Classification

The scope of terms was classified into types, parts, components, performance, and others. The terms for parts were classified into two sections, one for parts of seats and the other for function parts. The terms for performance include those relating to seat comfort, cushion characteristics, and general performance. The main terms in this category, however, relate to seat comfort and cushion characteristics. Item (5) Others cover terms closely relating to seats, which do not fall into the categories of (1) to (4). The terms relating to strength are already defined in JASO B 405 (Test Code of Strength for Seats of Automobiles) and therefore were omitted to avoid repetition.

4. Numbers, Terms and Definitions

1103 Passenger seat

All the seats except the driver seat are called passenger seats except the front seat on a truck that is specifically called an assistant seat (1104).

1301 Fixed seat

A seat that is fixed in contrast to a seat that has various adjusters is defined as a fixed seat. The designations of seats whose one part or another is fixed are shown for example in the remarks.

1310 Hinged seat

A seat whose cushion or back only, or both the cushion and back turn about the hinged point. A reclining seat or folding seat is also a kind of hinged seat. Generally, the term applies to a single-function seat, for example, a seat that can be tilted forward only.

1311 Jump seat

A jump seat is often used as a bus seat, whose cushion is turned up as shown in the figure to allow free passage through the entrance or aisle. The auxiliary seats along the aisle of a bus are a kind of jump seats.

2108 Adjustable head restraint

There are head restraints that are adjustable forward or back, up or down, to right or left, or may be turned in contrast to fixed type head restraints. To avoid complexity of defining each of them, the term adjustable head restraint was introduced.

2201 Seat adjuster

Because the seat adjuster in the longitudinal direction was first put into practical use, the term seat adjuster meant only that type of seat adjuster. Now that various types of adjusters are used, a general term is necessary to refer to them. Thus, the original term is now employed as a general term to cover seat adjusters. Accordingly, the adjuster that adjusts the seat forward or back is now defined by the term slide adjuster (2203).

2202 Seat locking device

The term was employed because it is necessary in standards and test criteria.

3203 Diaphragm spring

This type of spring is called by various trade names. The term diaphragm spring was employed as a general designation in JASO.

3204 Screen spring

Similar to diaphragm spring, the term screen spring was employed as a general designation.

3213 Clip

There are various types of clips, including sheet clip, C clip, forked clip, and push clip, which vary with the shape and use. The term clip is a general term covering all of these types.

4006 Feeling of stability

The term is used in evaluating seat performance. Generally, a seat that has the effect of layer B (5003) is said to be stable.

4008 Texture

The term refers to the feel to the touch of the upholstery, expressed by the English word texture. Because of the unfamiliarity of the word texture, the term was employed, but it is limited only to the feel of the upholstery material, and does not include the feel of the wadding or pad.

4011 Final posture

This is used in evaluating seat performance. The term refers to the measurement of the final posture of a person under test who is seated.

Reference Materials:	JIS B 0103	Glossary of Terms Used in Springs
	JIS D 0301	Measuring Method of Automobile Body Interior Dimensions
	JIS D 4606	Head Restraints for Automobile Occupants
	JASO B 405-77	Test Code of Strength for Seats of Automobiles
	JASO B 407-82	Test Code of Seating Comfort for Automobile Seats
	JASO B 409-82	Test Code of Seating Comfort for Automobile Suspension Seats
	JASO Z 201-75	General Rules for Glossary of Terms Relating to Automobiles
	JASO Z 203-84	Glossary of Terms Used in General Application for JASO
	JASO Z 205-73	Glossary of Terms Relating to Main Systems of Automobiles
	JASO Z 207-74	Glossary of Terms Relating to Equipment of Automobiles
	JASO Z 211-83	Glossary of Terms Relating to Automobile Safety

Automotive Engineer's Handbook (Society of Automotive Engineers of Japan, Inc.)

Japanese Scientific Terms — Mechanical Engineering (The Japan Society of Mechanical Engineers)

SAE Handbook (Society of Automotive Engineer, Inc.)

SAE Seating Manual — SAE J 782a (Society of Automotive Engineers, Inc.)

Other literature: Catalogues, service manuals, parts lists, magazines, safety regulations, foreign safety regulations (MFVSS, ADR, ECE), etc.

In the event of any doubt, the original standards in Japanese should be referred.

☐ : SI PHASE UNRELATED STANDARD

(The standard to which SI units are not given or which does not use units.)

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