

Predicting Air Permeability of Nylon Parachute Fabrics

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Abstract:

Parachute is used to slow the motion of an object through an atmosphere by creating drag. Its performance is considerably affected by the variation of fabric air permeability. Fabrics air permeability is affected by several factors such as porosity which depends mainly on the fabric and yarns construction. In this study, a theoretical model was formed to predict the air permeability of a parachute plain weave structure depending on the geometrical parameters, such as the yarn count, ends per cm, wefts per cm, fabric thickness, yarn diameter and fiber density. Furthermore, a theoretical model of porosity systems is based on D'Arcy's law was used. The experimental results were confirmed by examining 24 samples of 100% nylon plain fabrics produced with different yarn count and density. Linear Regression model was used to improve the theoretical model. The results revealed that, the proposed model is efficient for the calculation of the air flow rate of nylon parachute fabrics.

Keywords:

Parachute
Air permeability
Porosity
Air velocity
Nylon.

Paper received 11 th February 2017, Accepted 18 th March 2017, Published 15 st of April 2017
