

DESCRIPTION



159159

INITIATOR



G00002

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to an initiator to be incorporated in, for example, an inflator of an airbag apparatus to be mounted in a vehicle.

BACKGROUND ART

A conventional initiator of this kind includes a pair of electrode pins held together via an insulating member; a bridge wire connected to the electrode pins and generating heat upon energization; an ignitable material (an initiating explosive) which is ignited through exposure to heat generated by the bridge wire; and a casing (capsule) for accommodating the bridge wire and the ignitable material in a sealed condition, as disclosed in, for example, Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open (*kokai*) No. 11-301402.

In the above-mentioned conventional initiator, the direction in which the electrode pins extend (hereinafter called the "extending direction") and the flame propagation direction of the ignitable material (initiating explosive) are substantially the same (substantially aligned with each other). As a result, the initiator provides poor diversity in its manner of use and may, in some cases, involve low propagation efficiency of flame energy to a gas-generating material contained in an inflator or poor workability in terms of connection of a connector to the electrode pins.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

To solve the above-mentioned problems, the present invention provides an initiator incorporated in an inflator and adapted to trigger the inflator through propagation of flame from an initiating explosive to a gas generator of the inflator, wherein flame is propagated from the initiating explosive to the gas generator along a plurality of directions.

Since flame is propagated from the initiating explosive of the initiator to the gas generator (gas-generating material) of the inflator along a plurality of directions, flame energy can be efficiently propagated to the gas generator (gas-generating material), thereby enhancing a trigger action (ignitability) of the gas generator (gas-generating material) in the inflator.

The present invention further provides an initiator incorporated in an inflator and adapted to trigger the inflator through propagation of flame from an initiating explosive to a gas generator of the inflator, wherein the initiator comprises a closed-bottomed tubular capsule for accommodating the initiating explosive, and a tubular portion of the capsule comprises rupture-accelerating means for accelerating rupture upon ignition of the initiating explosive.

The rupture-accelerating means accelerates rupture of the tubular portion of the capsule upon ignition of the initiating explosive contained in the capsule. Therefore, in the case where the gas generator (gas-generating material) is disposed outside the tubular portion of the capsule, flame energy can be efficiently propagated from the initiating explosive to the gas generator (gas-generating material), thereby enhancing a trigger action (ignitability) of the gas generator (gas-generating material) in the inflator.

Flame may be propagated from the initiating explosive to the gas

generator along a plurality of directions. This feature relating to the direction of flame propagation enhances the efficiency of propagation of flame energy from the initiating explosive to the gas generator (gas-generating material) of the inflator, thereby further enhancing a trigger action (ignitability) of the gas generator (gas-generating material) in the inflator.

The present invention further provides an initiator incorporated in an inflator and adapted to trigger the inflator through propagation of flame from an initiating explosive to a gas generator of the inflator, wherein the initiator comprises an electrode pin to which electricity is supplied for igniting the initiating explosive, and the extending direction of a portion of the electrode pin to be connected to a connector and the direction of flame propagation from the initiating explosive to the gas generator form an angle such that the directions are not aligned with each other.

This feature relating to the angle between the portion of the electrode pin and the direction of flame propagation enhances the degree of freedom in terms of connection of the connector to the electrode pin, thereby enhancing workability in terms connection of the connector to the electrode pin.

In this case, flame may be propagated from the initiating explosive to the gas generator along a plurality of directions. Further, the initiator may further comprise a closed-bottomed tubular capsule for accommodating the initiating explosive; and a tubular portion of the capsule may comprise rupture-accelerating means for accelerating rupture upon ignition of the initiating explosive.

When the present is practiced, the plurality of directions of flame

propagation may include opposite directions with respect to the axis of the capsule, which is parallel with the extending direction of a tubular portion of the capsule. Upon ignition of the initiating explosive contained in the capsule, the rupture-accelerating means accelerates rupture of the tubular portion of the capsule that is effected along directions including opposite directions with respect to the axis of the capsule. Therefore, in the case where the gas generator (gas-generating material) is disposed outside the tubular portion of the capsule and along directions including opposite directions with respect to the axis of the capsule, flame energy can be efficiently propagated from the initiating explosive to the gas generator (gas-generating material), thereby enhancing a trigger action (ignitability) of the gas generator (gas-generating material) in the inflator.

Further, the capsule may comprise a corner connection portion connecting the tubular portion and a bottom portion of the capsule, and the plurality of directions of flame propagation may include directions substantially perpendicular to the surface of the corner connection portion. In this case, the surface of the corner connection portion may comprise rupture-accelerating means for accelerating rupture upon ignition of the initiating explosive. Upon ignition of the initiating explosive contained in the capsule, the rupture-accelerating means accelerates rupture of the tubular portion of the capsule that is effected along directions including directions substantially perpendicular to the surface of the corner connection portion. Therefore, in the case where the gas generator (gas-generating material) is disposed outside the capsule and along directions including directions substantially perpendicular to the surface of the corner connection portion, flame energy can be efficiently propagated from the initiating

explosive to the gas generator (gas-generating material), thereby enhancing a trigger action (ignitability) of the gas generator (gas-generating material) in the inflator.

When the present invention is practiced, the capsule may comprise guide means for guiding detonation force induced from ignition of the initiating explosive toward the rupture-accelerating means. Since the guide means guides detonation force toward the rupture-accelerating means, the rupture-accelerating means is enhanced in terms of acceleration of rupture.

Further, the rupture-accelerating means may be strength-weakening means implemented such that strength of the corner connection portion of the capsule is weakened as compared with that of the tubular portion and bottom portion of the capsule. The strength-weakening means accelerates rupture at the corner connection portion. In this case, the strength-weakening means may be a configuration such that the wall thickness of the corner connection portion of the capsule is reduced as compared with that of the tubular portion and bottom portion of the capsule, or the strength-weakening means may be a fragile part provided at the corner connection portion of the capsule. These strength-weakening means can be of simple configuration. In this case, the fragile part may be a groove. The groove can be formed simply and inexpensively.

When the present invention is practiced, the rupture-accelerating means may be strength-weakening means configured such that strength of the tubular portion of the capsule is weakened as compared with that of the bottom portion of the capsule. Upon ignition of the initiating explosive contained in the capsule, rupture of the tubular portion of the capsule is accelerated by means of the configuration in which strength of the tubular

portion of the capsule is weakened as compared with that of the bottom portion of the capsule. Therefore, in the case where the gas generator (gas-generating material) is disposed outside the tubular portion of the capsule, flame energy can be efficiently propagated from the initiating explosive to the gas generator (gas-generating material), thereby enhancing a trigger action (ignitability) of the gas generator (gas-generating material) in the inflator.

Further, the strength-weakening means may be a configuration such that the wall thickness of the tubular portion of the capsule is reduced as compared with that of the bottom portion of the capsule, or the strength-weakening means may be a fragile part provided at the tubular portion of the capsule. These strength-weakening means can be of simple configuration. In this case, the fragile part may be a groove. The groove can be formed simply and inexpensively.

The strength-weakening means may be a configuration such that the bottom portion of the capsule convexly protrudes into the interior of the capsule so as to relatively weaken strength of the tubular portion. Since impartment of a convex shape to the bottom portion of the capsule enhances rigidity of the bottom portion, rupture of the tubular portion of the capsule precedes rupture of the bottom portion. Therefore, in the case where the gas generator (gas-generating material) is disposed outside the tubular portion of the capsule, flame energy can be efficiently propagated from the initiating explosive to the gas generator (gas-generating material), thereby enhancing a trigger action (ignitability) of the gas generator (gas-generating material) in the inflator.

In this case, a fragile part may be provided at the tubular portion of

the capsule and is biased toward the bottom portion of the capsule from a position corresponding to the tip of a convex shape of the bottom portion. The fragile part of the tubular portion accelerates rupture of the tubular portion, thereby enhancing the efficiency of propagation of flame energy from the initiating explosive to the gas generator (gas-generating material). In this case, the fragile part may be a groove. The groove can be formed simply and inexpensively.

When the present invention is practiced, the rupture-accelerating means may be detonation-force-enhancing means implemented such that detonation force to be imposed on the tubular portion of the capsule is greater than that to be imposed on the bottom portion of the capsule. The detonation-force-enhancing means ensures rupture of the tubular portion of the capsule upon ignition of the initiating explosive contained in the capsule. Therefore, in the case where the gas generator (gas-generating material) is disposed outside the tubular portion of the capsule, flame energy can be reliably and efficiently propagated from the initiating explosive to the gas generator (gas-generating material), thereby enhancing a trigger action (ignitability) of the gas generator (gas-generating material) in the inflator.

In this case, the detonation-force-enhancing means may be implemented such that the amount of an initiating explosive for rupturing the tubular portion of the capsule is greater than that of an initiating explosive for rupturing the bottom portion of the capsule or such that an initiating explosive for rupturing the tubular portion of the capsule is greater in detonation force than an initiating explosive for rupturing the bottom portion of the capsule. This detonation-force-enhancing means can increase, in a simple manner, detonation force to be imposed on the tubular portion of the

capsule as compared with that to be imposed on the bottom portion of the capsule.

When the present invention is practiced, the angle between the extending direction of a portion of the electrode pin to be connected to a connector and the direction of flame propagation from the initiating explosive may be substantially 90 degrees. This feature relating to angle allows the connector to be easily connected to the electrode pin along the direction perpendicular to the direction of flame propagation, thereby facilitating the connection work. In this case, the angle may be formed by means of bending the electrode pin. This bending work can be carried out simply and inexpensively.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a schematic side view with a partial cross section, showing an embodiment of an initiator according to the present invention;

FIG. 2 is an enlarged sectional view showing the initiator of FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a sectional view showing a first modified embodiment of the initiator of FIG. 2;

FIG. 4 is a sectional view showing a second modified embodiment of the initiator of FIG. 2;

FIG. 5 is a sectional view showing a third modified embodiment of the initiator of FIG. 2;

FIG. 6 is a sectional view showing a fourth modified embodiment of the initiator of FIG. 2;

FIG. 7 is a sectional view showing a fifth modified embodiment of the initiator of FIG. 2; and

FIG. 8 is a schematic side view with a partial cross section, showing another embodiment of an initiator according to the present invention.

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

An embodiment of the present invention will now be described with the drawings. FIG. 1 shows an embodiment in which an initiator 20 according to an embodiment of the present invention is incorporated in an inflator for use in an air bag apparatus for protecting heads of persons sitting in front and rear seats of a vehicle. The inflator 10 includes a mounting portion 11a for mounting the initiator 20 and a casing 11. The mounting portion 11a is located at a longitudinally central portion of the inflator 10. The casing 11 includes a large chamber 11b and a small chamber 11c, which are located on the front and rear sides, respectively, of the mounting portion 11a and each contain a gas-generating material 12 and a combustion accelerator 13.

The casing 11 is disposed along the front-rear direction of a vehicle. The large-volume chamber 11b has gas outlet holes 11b1 through which gas is discharged into a front-seat-side inflation portion 31 of an air bag 30. The small-volume chamber 11c has gas outlet holes 11c1 through which gas is discharged into a rear-seat-side inflation portion 32 of the air bag 30. The gas-generating materials 12 are ignited and combust upon exposure to flame energy propagated from the initiator 20 upon ignition of the initiator 20 and are disposed in opposition to each other with respect to the initiator 20. The combustion accelerators 13 are highly ignitable explosive (similar to that used as an initiating explosive 25 of the initiator 20, which will be described later), accelerate combustion of the corresponding gas-generating

materials 12, and are disposed in the corresponding gas-generating materials 12 at corresponding end portions (front and rear end portions within the casing 11) located away from the initiator 20.

As shown in the enlarged view of FIG. 2, the initiator 20 includes a pair of electrode pins 21a and 21b; a conductive header 22; an insulating member 23; a bridge wire 24; an initiating explosive (powder) 25; a metallic capsule 26; a resin capsule 27; and a resin mold 28.

One electrode pin 21a is integrally attached to the conductive header 22. A portion (a portion extending through and out from the resin mold 28) of the electrode pin 21a to be connected to a connector 40 illustrated by the imaginary line in FIG. 2 extends in the vertical direction in FIG. 2. The other electrode pin 21b is integrally attached to the conductive header 22 via the insulating member 23. A portion (a portion extending through and out from the resin mold 28) of the electrode pin 21b to be connected to the connector 40 extends in the vertical direction in FIG. 2.

The conductive header 22 is formed from an electrically conductive metal into a cylindrical shape and has a hole 22a formed therein coaxially. The insulating member 23 is formed into a cylindrical shape and has a through-hole 23a formed therein coaxially. The electrode pin 21b is tightly fitted into the through-hole 23a to thereby be coaxially fixed in place in the insulating member 23. The insulating member 23 is of heat-resistant, pressure-resistant glass and is tightly fitted into the hole 22a of the conductive header 22 to thereby be coaxially fixed in place in the conductive header 22.

The bridge wire 24 is connected to the electrode pin 21b and to the conductive header 22, thereby indirectly bridging the electrode pins 21a and

21b. Upon energization through the electrode pins 21a and 21b, the bridge wire 24 generates heat to thereby ignite the initiating explosive 25. The initiating explosive 25, together with the bridge wire 24, is contained in the metallic capsule 26 in a sealed condition while being partially in contact with the bridge wire 24.

The metallic capsule 26 is formed into a closed-bottomed tubular shape (a cuplike shape) and is configured such that the wall thickness of a tubular portion 26b is reduced as compared with that of a bottom portion 26a, whereby the tubular portion 26b is rupturable upon ignition of the initiating explosive 25. An opening end portion of the metallic capsule 26 is hermetically attached, through welding or the like, to the outer circumferential surface of the conductive header 22. Grooves 26b1 and 26b2 each having a V-shaped cross section are provided on the outer surface of the tubular portion 26b of the metallic capsule 26 at the right and left positions in FIG. 2 (two positions located in opposition to each other with respect to the axis of the tubular portion 26b). The grooves 26b1 and 26b2 serve as the rupture-accelerating means, the strength-weakening means, or the fragile part, for accelerating rupture of the tubular portion 26b which arises upon ignition of the initiating explosive 25.

The resin capsule 27 is formed into a closed-bottomed tubular shape (a cuplike shape) and is fitted to the metallic capsule 26 in such a manner as to rupture when a part of the tubular portion 26b of the metallic capsule 26 ruptures upon ignition of the initiating explosive 25. The resin mold 28 is molded in such a manner as to integrally retain connections between component parts such as the electrode pins 21a and 21b, the conductive header 22, the insulating member 23, the metallic capsule 26, and the resin

capsule 27. A connecting portion 28a for connection to the connector 40 is formed at an end portion of the resin mold 28.

The thus-configured initiator 20 of the present embodiment operates in the following manner. Upon ignition of the initiating explosive 25 as a result of energization of the bridge wire 24, the tubular portion 26b of the metallic capsule 26 ruptures at the two right-and-left positions (the positions where the grooves 26b1 and 26b2 are formed) in FIG. 2. As a result, the resin capsule 27 ruptures, and flame propagates from the initiating explosive 25 to the opposite gas-generating materials 12 along two opposite directions, or right and left directions in FIG. 2.

Therefore, in the case where, as shown in FIG. 1, the gas-generating materials 12 of the inflator 10 are disposed outside the tubular portion 26b of the metallic capsule 26, flame energy can be efficiently propagated from the initiating explosive 25 of the initiator 20 to the gas-generating materials 12 of the inflator 10, thereby enhancing the ignitability of the gas-generating materials 12 in the inflator 10.

In the above-described embodiment, as shown in FIG. 2, the metallic capsule 26 of the initiator 20 assumes a closed-bottomed tubular shape composed of the bottom portion 26a and the tubular portion 26b. However, component parts of the initiator 20 can be modified as shown in FIGS. 3 to 7. The following description of modified embodiments covers those component parts of the initiator 20 whose shapes are modified. Also, those component parts whose shapes remain unchanged are denoted by common reference numerals among the above-described embodiment and the modified embodiments to be described below, and repeated description thereof is omitted.

In the modified embodiment shown in FIG. 3, the metallic capsule 26 of the initiator 20 includes the bottom portion 26a, the tubular portion 26b, and a corner connection portion 26c, which connects the bottom portion 26a and the tubular portion 26b. The wall thickness of the corner connection portion 26c is reduced as compared with that of the bottom portion 26a and that of the tubular portion 26b, whereby the corner connection portion 26c is rupturable upon ignition of the initiating explosive 25.

Grooves 26c1 and 26c2 each having a V-shaped cross section are provided on the inclined surface of the corner connection portion 26c of the metallic capsule 26 at the right and left positions in FIG. 3. The grooves 26c1 and 26c2 serve as the rupture-accelerating means, the strength-weakening means, or the fragile part, for accelerating rupture of the corner connection portion 26c which arises upon ignition of the initiating explosive 25. A taper portion 26a1 assuming a convex shape is formed on the bottom portion 26a such that a tip part thereof protrudes upward in FIG. 3 into the interior of the metallic capsule 26 beyond a position corresponding to the grooves 26c1 and 26c2. The taper portion 26a1 functions to enhance strength of the bottom portion 26a and functions as guide means for guiding detonation force induced from ignition of the initiating explosive 25 toward portions of metallic capsule 26 where the grooves 26c1 and 26c2 are formed.

The thus-configured embodiment of FIG. 3 operates in the following manner. Upon ignition of the initiating explosive 25 as a result of energization of the bridge wire 24, the corner connection portion 26c of the metallic capsule 26 ruptures at the two right-and-left positions (the positions where the grooves 26c1 and 26c2 are formed) in FIG. 3. As a result, the

resin capsule 27 ruptures, and flame propagates from the initiating explosive 25 to the opposite gas-generating materials 12 along two directions substantially perpendicular to the inclined surface of the corner connection portion 26c.

Therefore, in the case where the gas-generating materials 12 of the inflator 10 are disposed outside the tubular portion 26b of the metallic capsule 26 and along directions substantially perpendicular to the inclined surface of the corner connection portion 26c, flame energy can be efficiently propagated from the initiating explosive 25 of the initiator 20 to the gas-generating materials 12 of the inflator 10, thereby enhancing the ignitability of the gas-generating materials 12 in the inflator 10.

In the modified embodiment shown in FIG. 4, the metallic capsule 26 of the initiator 20 includes the bottom portion 26a and the tubular portion 26b and is configured such that the wall thickness of the tubular portion 26b is reduced as compared with that of the bottom portion 26a, whereby the tubular portion 26b is rupturable upon ignition of the initiating explosive 25. Also, an intermediate part of the tubular portion 26b is swollen, and grooves 26b1 and 26b2 each having a V-shaped cross section are provided on the outer surface of the swollen part at the right and left positions in FIG. 4. The grooves 26b1 and 26b2 serve as the rupture-accelerating means, the strength-weakening means, or the fragile part, for accelerating rupture of the tubular portion 26b which arises upon ignition of the initiating explosive 25. The swollen part of the tubular portion 26b functions to reduce strength of the tubular portion 26b and functions as guide means for guiding detonation force induced from ignition of the initiating explosive 25 toward portions of metallic capsule 26 where the grooves 26b1 and 26b2 are formed.

The thus-configured embodiment of FIG. 4 operates in the following manner. Upon ignition of the initiating explosive 25 as a result of energization of the bridge wire 24, the tubular portion 26b of the metallic capsule 26 ruptures at the two right-and-left positions (the positions where the grooves 26b1 and 26b2 are formed) in FIG. 4. As a result, the resin capsule 27 ruptures, and flame propagates from the initiating explosive 25 to the opposite gas-generating materials 12 along two opposite directions, or right and left directions in FIG. 4.

Therefore, in the case where, as shown in FIG. 1, the gas-generating materials 12 of the inflator 10 are disposed outside the tubular portion 26b of the metallic capsule 26, flame energy can be efficiently propagated from the initiating explosive 25 of the initiator 20 to the gas-generating materials 12 of the inflator 10, thereby enhancing the ignitability of the gas-generating materials 12 in the inflator 10.

In the modified embodiment shown in FIG. 5, the metallic capsule 26 of the initiator 20 includes the bottom portion 26a and the tubular portion 26b and is configured such that the wall thickness of the tubular portion 26b is reduced as compared with that of the bottom portion 26a, whereby the tubular portion 26b is rupturable upon ignition of the initiating explosive 25. Grooves 26b1 and 26b2 each having a V-shaped cross section are provided on the outer surface of the tubular portion 26b of the metallic capsule 26 at the right and left positions in FIG. 5. The grooves 26b1 and 26b2 serve as the rupture-accelerating means, the strength-weakening means, or the fragile part, for accelerating rupture of the tubular portion 26b which arises upon ignition of the initiating explosive 25.

A taper portion 26a1 assuming a convex shape is formed on the

bottom portion 26a such that a tip part thereof protrudes upward in FIG. 5 into the interior of the metallic capsule 26 beyond a position corresponding to the grooves 26b1 and 26b2. The taper portion 26a1 functions to enhance strength of the bottom portion 26a so as to relatively weaken strength of the tubular portion 26b and functions as guide means for guiding detonation force induced from ignition of the initiating explosive 25 toward portions of metallic capsule 26 where the grooves 26b1 and 26b2 are formed.

The thus-configured embodiment of FIG. 5 operates in the following manner. Upon ignition of the initiating explosive 25 as a result of energization of the bridge wire 24, the tubular portion 26b of the metallic capsule 26 ruptures at the two right-and-left positions (the positions where the grooves 26b1 and 26b2 are formed) in FIG. 5. As a result, the resin capsule 27 ruptures, and flame propagates from the initiating explosive 25 to the opposite gas-generating materials 12 along two opposite directions, or right and left directions in FIG. 5.

Therefore, in the case where, as shown in FIG. 1, the gas-generating materials 12 of the inflator 10 are disposed outside the tubular portion 26b of the metallic capsule 26, flame energy can be efficiently propagated from an ignition portion (initiating explosive 25) of the initiator 20 to the gas-generating materials 12 of the inflator 10, thereby enhancing the ignitability of the gas-generating materials 12 in the inflator 10. Notably, in the present embodiment, a pair of right and left bridge wires 24 can be provided.

In the modified embodiment shown in FIG. 6, the metallic capsule 26 of the initiator 20 includes the bottom portion 26a and the tubular portion

26b and is configured such that the bottom portion 26a and the tubular portion 26b has substantially the same wall thickness. The taper portion 26a1 assuming a convex shape is formed on the bottom portion 26a in such a manner as to protrude into the interior of the metallic capsule 26. The taper portion 26a1 functions to enhance strength of the bottom portion 26a so as to relatively weaken strength of the tubular portion 26b and functions as guide means for guiding detonation force induced from ignition of the initiating explosive 25 toward the tubular portion 26b.

In the present embodiment, formation of the taper portion 26a1 on the bottom portion 26b renders the amount of an initiating explosive 25b for rupturing the tubular portion 26b greater than that of an initiating explosive 25a for rupturing the bottom portion 26a, so that detonation force to be imposed on the tubular portion 26b is greater than that to be imposed on the bottom portion 26a. Therefore, upon ignition of the initiating explosives 25a and 25b contained in the metallic capsule 26, the tubular portion 26b of the metallic capsule 26 can be reliably ruptured. Thus, in the case where the gas-generating materials 12 of the inflator 10 are disposed outside the tubular portion 26b of the metallic capsule 26, flame energy can be efficiently propagated from the initiating explosives 25a and 25b to the corresponding gas-generating materials 12 of the inflator 10, thereby enhancing the ignitability of the gas-generating materials 12 in the inflator 10.

In the above-described embodiment of FIG. 6, the initiating explosive 25b for rupturing the tubular portion 26b can be rendered greater in detonation force than the initiating explosive 25a for rupturing the bottom portion 26a, so that detonation force to be imposed on the tubular portion

26b can become greater than that to be imposed on the bottom portion 26a. Notably, in the embodiment of FIG. 6, a pair of right and left bridge wires 24 can be provided.

In the initiators 20 of the above-described embodiments (shown in FIGS. 2 to 6), portions of the electrode pins 21a and 21b to be connected to the connector 40 extend along the axis of the conductive header 22, the insulating member 23, the metallic capsule 26, and the resin capsule 27. However, as shown in FIG. 7, portions of the electrode pins 21a and 21b to be connected to the connector 40 may extend perpendicularly to the axis of the conductive header 22, the insulating member 23, and the metallic capsule 26, whereby workability in terms of connection of the connector 40 to the electrode pins 21a and 21b can be enhanced. Notably, in the initiator 20 shown in FIG. 7, the resin capsule 27 is not provided, and the bottom portion 26a of the metallic capsule 26 ruptures, so that flame propagates to an inflator along the axis of the conductive header 22, the insulating member 23, and the metallic capsule 26.

In the initiators 20 of the above-described embodiments (shown in FIGS. 2 to 6), upon ignition of the initiating explosive 25, flames propagate along two directions from the initiating explosive 25 to the opposite gas-generating materials 12 of the inflator 10. However, the initiator 20 may be configured such that, upon ignition of the initiating explosive 25, flame propagates along three or more directions from the initiating explosive 25 to the opposite gas-generating materials 12 of the inflator 10.

In the initiators 20 of the above-described embodiments (shown in FIGS. 2 to 6), the metallic capsule 26 and the resin capsule 27 are symmetrically formed. However, the metallic capsule 26 and the resin

capsule 27 may be asymmetrically formed.

The initiators 20 of the above-described embodiments (shown in FIGS. 1 to 7) are each incorporated in the inflator 10 for use in an air bag apparatus for protecting heads of persons sitting in front and rear seats of a vehicle. However, as shown in FIG. 8, the initiator 20 of the present invention can be incorporated in the inflator 10 for use in a side air bag apparatus for protecting a side body region of person sitting in a vehicle.

The above embodiments (shown in FIGS. 1 to 7) are described while mentioning the initiator 20 for use in the inflator 10 that employs the gas-generating material 12 as the gas generator. However, the initiator 20 of the present invention may be used in an inflator employing a gas generator that includes high-pressure gas and a gas seal plate for sealing in the high-pressure gas. In this case, detonation force induced from ignition of the initiating explosive 25 of the initiator 20 ruptures the gas seal plate, thereby releasing gas from the inflator. Therefore, the initiator 20 of the present invention can enhance a trigger action of the gas generator in the inflator.

CLAIMS

1. An initiator incorporated in an inflator and adapted to trigger the inflator through propagation of flame from an initiating explosive to a gas generator of the inflator, wherein flame is propagated from the initiating explosive to the gas generator along a plurality of directions.

2. An initiator incorporated in an inflator and adapted to trigger the inflator through propagation of flame from an initiating explosive to a gas generator of the inflator, wherein the initiator comprises a closed-bottomed tubular capsule for accommodating the initiating explosive, and a tubular portion of the capsule comprises rupture-accelerating means for accelerating rupture upon ignition of the initiating explosive.

3. An initiator incorporated in an inflator and adapted to trigger the inflator through propagation of flame from an initiating explosive to a gas generator of the inflator, wherein the initiator comprises an electrode pin to which electricity is supplied for igniting the initiating explosive, and an extending direction of a portion of the electrode pin to be connected to a connector and a direction of flame propagation from the initiating explosive to the gas generator forming an angle such that the directions are not aligned with each other.

4. An initiator according to claim 2, wherein flame is propagated from the initiating explosive to the gas generator along a plurality of directions.

5. An initiator according to claim 3, wherein flame is propagated from

the initiating explosive to the gas generator along a plurality of directions.

6. An initiator according to claim 3, further comprising a closed-bottomed tubular capsule for accommodating the initiating explosive, a tubular portion of the capsule comprising rupture-accelerating means for accelerating rupture upon ignition of the initiating explosive.

7. An initiator according to claim 6, wherein flame is propagated from the initiating explosive to the gas generator along a plurality of directions.

8. An initiator according to claim 4 or 7, wherein the plurality of directions of flame propagation include opposite directions with respect to an axis of the capsule, which is parallel with an extending direction of a tubular portion of the capsule.

9. An initiator according to claim 4 or 7, wherein the capsule comprises a corner connection portion connecting the tubular portion and a bottom portion of the capsule, and the plurality of directions of flame propagation include directions substantially perpendicular to a surface of the corner connection portion.

10. An initiator according to claim 9, wherein the surface of the corner connection portion comprises rupture-accelerating means for accelerating rupture upon ignition of the initiating explosive.

11. An initiator according to any one of claims 2, 4, 6 and 7, wherein

the capsule comprises guide means for guiding detonation force induced from ignition of the initiating explosive toward the rupture-accelerating means.

12. An initiator according to claim 10, wherein the rupture-accelerating means is strength-weakening means configured such that strength of the corner connection portion of the capsule is weakened as compared with that of the tubular portion and bottom portion of the capsule.

13. An initiator according to claim 12, wherein the strength-weakening means is configured such that a wall thickness of the corner connection portion of the capsule is reduced as compared with that of the tubular portion and bottom portion of the capsule.

14. An initiator according to claim 12, wherein the strength-weakening means is a fragile part provided at the corner connection portion of the capsule.

15. An initiator according to claim 14, wherein the fragile part is a groove.

16. An initiator according to any one of claims 2, 4, 6 and 7, wherein the rupture-accelerating means is strength-weakening means implemented such that strength of the tubular portion of the capsule is weakened as compared with that of the bottom portion of the capsule.

17. An initiator according to claim 16, wherein the strength-weakening means is configured such that a wall thickness of the tubular portion of the capsule is reduced as compared with that of the bottom portion of the capsule.

18. An initiator according to claim 16, wherein the strength-weakening means is a fragile part provided at the tubular portion of the capsule.

19. An initiator according to claim 18, wherein the fragile part is a groove.

20. An initiator according to claim 16, wherein the strength-weakening means is a configuration such that the bottom portion of the capsule convexly protrudes into an interior of the capsule so as to relatively weaken strength of the tubular portion.

21. An initiator according to claim 20, wherein a fragile part is provided at the tubular portion of the capsule and is biased toward the bottom portion of the capsule from a position corresponding to a tip of a convex shape of the bottom portion.

22. An initiator according to claim 21, wherein the fragile part is a groove.

23. An initiator according to any one of claims 2, 4, 6 and 7, wherein

the rupture-accelerating means is detonation-force-enhancing means implemented such that detonation force to be imposed on the tubular portion of the capsule is greater than that to be imposed on the bottom portion of the capsule.

24. An initiator according to claim 23, wherein the detonation-force-enhancing means is implemented such that the amount of an initiating explosive for rupturing the tubular portion of the capsule is greater than that of an initiating explosive for rupturing the bottom portion of the capsule.

25. An initiator according to claim 23, wherein the detonation-force-enhancing means is implemented such that an initiating explosive for rupturing the tubular portion of the capsule is greater in detonation force than an initiating explosive for rupturing the bottom portion of the capsule.

26. An initiator according to any one of claims 3, 5, 6 and 7, wherein the angle is substantially 90 degrees.

27. An initiator according to claim 26, wherein the angle is formed by means of bending the electrode pin.