



Standard Test Method for High Speed Puncture Properties of Plastics Using Load and Displacement Sensors¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 3763; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ε) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope *

1.1 This test method covers the determination of puncture properties of plastics, including films, over a range of test velocities.

1.2 Test data obtained by this test method is relevant and appropriate for use in engineering design.

1.3 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard.

1.4 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

NOTE 1—This specification does not closely conform to ISO 6603.2. The only similarity between the two tests is that they are both instrumented impact tests. The differences in striker, fixture, and specimen geometries and in test velocity can produce significantly different test results.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

D 618 Practice for Conditioning Plastics and Electrical Insulating Materials for Testing²

D 883 Terminology Relating to Plastics²

D 1600 Terminology for Abbreviated Terms Relating to Plastics²

D 4000 Classification System for Specifying Plastic Materials³

E 691 Practice for Conducting an Interlaboratory Study to Determine the Precision of a Test Method⁴

2.2 ISO Standard:⁵

ISO 6603.2 Plastics—Determination of Multiaxial Impact Behavior of Rigid Plastics Part 2: Instrumented Puncture Test

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D20 on Plastics and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D20.10 on Mechanical Properties. Current edition approved December 10, 2002. Published February 2003. Originally approved in 1979. Last previous edition approved in 2000 as D 3763 - 00.

² Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 08.01.

³ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 08.02.

⁴ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 14.02.

⁵ Available from American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 25 W. 43rd St., 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036.

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—For definitions see Terminology D 883 and for abbreviations see Terminology D 1600.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 This test method is designed to provide load versus deformation response of plastics under essentially multiaxial deformation conditions at impact velocities. This test method further provides a measure of the rate sensitivity of the material to impact.

4.2 Multiaxial impact response, while partly dependent on thickness, does not necessarily have a linear correlation with specimen thickness. Therefore, results should be compared only for specimens of essentially the same thickness, unless specific responses versus thickness formulae have been established for the material.

4.3 For many materials, there may be a specification that requires the use of this test method, but with some procedural modifications that take precedence when adhering to the specification. Therefore, it is advisable to refer to that material specification before using this test method. Table 1 of Classification System D 4000 lists the ASTM materials standards that currently exist.

5. Interferences

5.1 *Inertial Effects*—A loading function encountered when performing an instrumented impact test that may, in some cases, confuse the interpretation of the test data. For further definition and examples of inertial effects, refer to Appendix X1.

6. Apparatus

6.1 The testing machine shall consist of two assemblies, one fixed and the other driven by a suitable method to achieve the required impact velocity (that is, hydraulic, pneumatic, mechanical, or gravity):

6.1.1 *Clamp Assembly*, consisting of two parallel rigid plates with a 76.0 ± 3.0 mm diameter hole in the center of each. The hole edges shall be rounded to a radius of 0.8 ± 0.4 mm. Sufficient force must be applied (mechanically, pneumatically, or hydraulically) to prevent slippage of the specimen in

*A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard.