



Designation: D5628 – 24

Standard Test Method for Impact Resistance of Flat, Rigid Plastic Specimens by Means of a Falling Dart (Tup or Falling Mass)¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D5628; 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 the threshold value of impact-failure energy required to crack or break flat, rigid plastic specimens under various specified conditions of impact of a free-falling dart (tup), based on testing many specimens.

1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. The values in parentheses are for information only.

1.3 *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, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.* Specific hazard statements are given in Section 8.

NOTE 1—This test method and ISO 6603-1 are technically equivalent only when the test conditions and specimen geometry required for Geometry FE and the Bruceton Staircase method of calculation are used.

1.4 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

- D618 Practice for Conditioning Plastics for Testing
- D883 Terminology Relating to Plastics
- D1709 Test Methods for Impact Resistance of Plastic Film by the Free-Falling Dart Method
- D2444 Practice for Determination of the Impact Resistance of Thermoplastic Pipe and Fittings by Means of a Tup (Falling Weight)

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.

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² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at www.astm.org/contact. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

- D3763 Test Method for High Speed Puncture Properties of Plastics Using Load and Displacement Sensors
- D4000 Classification System for Specifying Plastic Materials
- D5947 Test Methods for Physical Dimensions of Solid Plastics Specimens
- D6779 Classification System for and Basis of Specification for Polyamide Molding and Extrusion Materials (PA)
- E456 Terminology Relating to Quality and Statistics
- E691 Practice for Conducting an Interlaboratory Study to Determine the Precision of a Test Method
- F1929 Test Method for Detecting Seal Leaks in Porous Medical Packaging by Dye Penetration
- 2.2 ISO Standards:³
 - ISO 291 Standard Atmospheres for Conditioning and Testing
 - ISO 6603-1 Plastics—Determination of Multiaxial Impact Behavior of Rigid Plastics—Part 1: Falling Dart Method

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 Terms used in this standard are defined in accordance with Terminology D883, unless otherwise specified. For terms relating to precision and bias and associated issues, the terms used in this standard are defined in accordance with Terminology E456.

3.2 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.2.1 *failure (of test specimen)*—the presence of any crack or split, created by the impact of the falling tup, that is visible by the naked eye under normal laboratory lighting conditions.

3.2.2 *mean-failure energy (mean-impact resistance)*—the energy required to produce 50 % failures, equal to the product of the constant drop height and the mean-failure mass, or, to the product of the constant mass and the mean-failure height.

3.2.3 *mean-failure height (impact-failure height)*—the height at which a standard mass, when dropped on test specimens, will cause 50 % failures.

NOTE 2—Cracks usually start at the surface opposite the one that is

³ Available from American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 25 W. 43rd St., 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036, <http://www.ansi.org>.

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