



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 D 5628; 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.

ε¹ NOTE—Editorial changes were made throughout in November 2001.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the determination of the relative ranking of materials according to the energy required to crack or break flat, rigid plastic specimens under various specified conditions of impact of a free-falling dart (tup).

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 and health 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 6603-1-1985 are technically equivalent only when the test conditions and specimen geometry required for Geometry FE and the Bruceton Staircase method of calculation are used.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

- D 374 Test Methods for Thickness of Solid Electrical Insulation²
- D 618 Practice for Conditioning Plastics for Testing³
- D 883 Terminology Relating to Plastics²
- D 1600 Terminology for Abbreviated Terms Relating to Plastics²
- D 1709 Test Method for Impact Resistance of Plastic Film by the Free Falling Dart Method²
- D 1898 Practice for Sampling of Plastics⁴
- D 2444 Test Method for Determination of the Impact Resistance of Thermoplastic Pipe and Fittings by Means of a

Tup Falling Weight⁵

D 3763 Test Method for High-Speed Puncture Properties of Plastics Using Load and Displacement Sensors⁶

D 4066 Classification System for Nylon Injection and Extrusion Materials PA⁶

E 177 Practice for Use of the Terms Precision and Bias in ASTM Test Methods⁷

E 691 Practice for Conducting an Interlaboratory Study to Determine the Precision of a Test Method⁷

2.2 ISO Standards:

ISO 291 Standard Atmospheres for Conditioning and Testing⁸

ISO 6603-1 Plastics-Determination of Multiaxial Impact Behavior of Rigid Plastics—Part 1: Falling Dart Method⁸

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 For definitions of plastic terms used in this test method, see Terminologies D 883 and D 1600.

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 can be seen 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 the product of the constant mass and 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 struck. Occasionally incipient cracking in glass-reinforced products, for

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² *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 08.01.

³ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 10.01.

⁴ Discontinued; see 1998 *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 08.01.

⁵ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 08.04.

⁶ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 08.02.

⁷ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 14.02.

⁸ Available from American National Standards Institute, 25 W. 43rd St., 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036.