



Designation: **D4101–17** **D4101 – 17^{ε1}**

Standard Classification System and Basis for Specification for Polypropylene Injection and Extrusion Materials¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D4101; 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.

This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the U.S. Department of Defense.

^{ε1} NOTE—Editorially corrected [Table X1.1](#) in June 2019.

INTRODUCTION

This classification system is not intended for the selection of materials but only as a means to call out plastic materials to be used for the manufacture of parts. The selection and specification of these materials is to be made by personnel with expertise in the plastics field where other factors including the use environment, inherent properties of the materials, performance of the part, part design, manufacturing process, and economics are considered.

1. Scope*

1.1 This classification system covers polypropylene materials suitable for injection molding and extrusion. Polymers consist of homopolymer, copolymers, and elastomer compounded with or without the addition of impact modifiers, for example, ethylene-propylene rubber, polyisobutylene rubber, and butyl rubber, colorants, stabilizers, lubricants, or reinforcements.

1.2 This classification system allows for the use of those polypropylene materials that can be recycled, reconstituted, and reground, provided that: (1) the requirements as stated in this classification system are met, and (2) the material has not been modified in any way to alter its conformance to food contact regulations or similar requirements. The proportions of recycled, reconstituted, and reground material used, as well as the nature and the amount of any contaminant, cannot be practically covered in this classification system. It is the responsibility of the supplier and the buyer of recycled, reconstituted, and reground materials to ensure compliance. (See Guide [D7209](#).)

1.3 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.

NOTE 1—The properties included in this classification system are those required to identify the compositions covered. If other requirements are necessary to identify particular characteristics important to specific applications, these shall be designated by using the suffixes given in Section 1.¹

1.4 The following safety hazards caveat pertains only to the test methods portion, Section 13, of this specification: *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.*

NOTE 2—This classification system and ISO 19069-1 and -2 address the same subject matter, but differ in technical content.

1.5 *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

[C177 Test Method for Steady-State Heat Flux Measurements and Thermal Transmission Properties by Means of the Guarded-Hot-Plate Apparatus](#)

¹ This classification system is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee [D20](#) on Plastics and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee [D20.15](#) on Thermoplastic Materials.

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

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

- D149 Test Method for Dielectric Breakdown Voltage and Dielectric Strength of Solid Electrical Insulating Materials at Commercial Power Frequencies
- D150 Test Methods for AC Loss Characteristics and Permittivity (Dielectric Constant) of Solid Electrical Insulation
- D256 Test Methods for Determining the Izod Pendulum Impact Resistance of Plastics
- D257 Test Methods for DC Resistance or Conductance of Insulating Materials
- D495 Test Method for High-Voltage, Low-Current, Dry Arc Resistance of Solid Electrical Insulation
- D523 Test Method for Specular Gloss
- D543 Practices for Evaluating the Resistance of Plastics to Chemical Reagents
- D570 Test Method for Water Absorption of Plastics
- D618 Practice for Conditioning Plastics for Testing
- D638 Test Method for Tensile Properties of Plastics
- D648 Test Method for Deflection Temperature of Plastics Under Flexural Load in the Edgewise Position
- D695 Test Method for Compressive Properties of Rigid Plastics
- D696 Test Method for Coefficient of Linear Thermal Expansion of Plastics Between -30°C and 30°C with a Vitreous Silica Dilatometer
- D732 Test Method for Shear Strength of Plastics by Punch Tool
- D746 Test Method for Brittleness Temperature of Plastics and Elastomers by Impact
- D785 Test Method for Rockwell Hardness of Plastics and Electrical Insulating Materials
- D790 Test Methods for Flexural Properties of Unreinforced and Reinforced Plastics and Electrical Insulating Materials
- D792 Test Methods for Density and Specific Gravity (Relative Density) of Plastics by Displacement
- D883 Terminology Relating to Plastics
- D1238 Test Method for Melt Flow Rates of Thermoplastics by Extrusion Plastometer
- D1435 Practice for Outdoor Weathering of Plastics
- D1505 Test Method for Density of Plastics by the Density-Gradient Technique
- D1525 Test Method for Vicat Softening Temperature of Plastics
- D1531 Test Methods for Relative Permittivity (Dielectric Constant) and Dissipation Factor by Fluid Displacement Procedures (Withdrawn 2012)³
- D1600 Terminology for Abbreviated Terms Relating to Plastics
- D1822 Test Method for Tensile-Impact Energy to Break Plastics and Electrical Insulating Materials
- D2117 Test Methods for Carbon Black—Surface Area by Nitrogen Adsorption (Withdrawn 1999)³
- D2240 Test Method for Rubber Property—Durometer Hardness
- D2565 Practice for Xenon-Arc Exposure of Plastics Intended for Outdoor Applications
- D2584 Test Method for Ignition Loss of Cured Reinforced Resins
- D2990 Test Methods for Tensile, Compressive, and Flexural Creep and Creep-Rupture of Plastics
- D3012 Test Method for Thermal-Oxidative Stability of Polypropylene Using a Specimen Rotator Within an Oven
- D3418 Test Method for Transition Temperatures and Enthalpies of Fusion and Crystallization of Polymers by Differential Scanning Calorimetry
- D3641 Practice for Injection Molding Test Specimens of Thermoplastic Molding and Extrusion Materials
- D3763 Test Method for High Speed Puncture Properties of Plastics Using Load and Displacement Sensors
- D3835 Test Method for Determination of Properties of Polymeric Materials by Means of a Capillary Rheometer
- D3892 Practice for Packaging/Packing of Plastics
- D4000 Classification System for Specifying Plastic Materials
- D4329 Practice for Fluorescent Ultraviolet (UV) Lamp Apparatus Exposure of Plastics
- D4364 Practice for Performing Outdoor Accelerated Weathering Tests of Plastics Using Concentrated Sunlight
- D4805 Terminology for Plastics Standards (Withdrawn 2002)³
- D4812 Test Method for Unnotched Cantilever Beam Impact Resistance of Plastics
- D5279 Test Method for Plastics: Dynamic Mechanical Properties: In Torsion
- D5420 Test Method for Impact Resistance of Flat, Rigid Plastic Specimen by Means of a Striker Impacted by a Falling Weight (Gardner Impact)
- D5630 Test Method for Ash Content in Plastics
- D5947 Test Methods for Physical Dimensions of Solid Plastics Specimens
- D6110 Test Method for Determining the Charpy Impact Resistance of Notched Specimens of Plastics
- D6290 Test Method for Color Determination of Plastic Pellets
- D7209 Guide for Waste Reduction, Resource Recovery, and Use of Recycled Polymeric Materials and Products (Withdrawn 2015)³
- E29 Practice for Using Significant Digits in Test Data to Determine Conformance with Specifications

³ The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on www.astm.org.

E313 Practice for Calculating Yellowness and Whiteness Indices from Instrumentally Measured Color Coordinates

E831 Test Method for Linear Thermal Expansion of Solid Materials by Thermomechanical Analysis

2.2 *Military Standard:*

MIL-STD-105 Sampling Procedure and Tables for Inspection by Attributes⁴

2.3 *SAE Standards:*⁵

SAE J1545 Instrumental Color Difference Measurement for Exterior Finishes, Textiles and Color Trim

SAE J1767 Instrumental Color Difference Measurement for Colorfastness of Automotive Interior Trim Materials

SAE J2412 Accelerated Exposure of Automotive Interior Trim Components Using a Controlled Irradiance Xenon-Arc Apparatus

SAE J2527 Performance Based Standard for Accelerated Exposure of Automotive Exterior Materials Using a Controlled Irradiance Xenon-Arc Apparatus

SAE J1976 Outdoor Weathering of Exterior Materials

2.4 *ISO Standards:*

ISO 19069-1 Plastics—Polypropylene (PP) moulding and extrusion materials—Part 1: Designation system and basis for specifications

ISO 19069-2 Plastics—Polypropylene (PP) moulding and extrusion materials—Part 2: Preparation of test specimens and determination of properties

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*— See Terminologies **D883** and **D4805** for definitions of terms related to this specification.

3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.2.1 *back pressure, n*—the constant pressure that is applied to the end of the screw while the screw is rotating and retracting to prepare for the next injection.

3.2.2 *brittle failure, n*—one where the specimen test area is broken into two or more pieces, with sharp edges and shows almost no plastic flow.

3.2.3 *cooling time, n*—the time in which the material is in the closed mold with no pressure applied.

3.2.4 *cycle time, n*—the time required to complete a full injection molding cycle, including injection time, cooling time, and mold open time.

3.2.5 *ductile brittle transition temperature, n*—the temperature at which a 80% of the specimens exhibit ductile failure

3.2.6 *ductile failure, n*—one where the specimen deforms plastically before fracturing or one where the puncture of a test plaque does not have cracks radiating more than 10 mm beyond the center of the impact point.

3.2.7 *injection pressure, n*—the constant pressure that is applied to the end of the screw causing the melted material to fill the mold.

[ASTM D4101-17e1](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/astm/c1ef230c-6636-4853-ba04-9eb4ab92484f/astm-d4101-17e1)

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3.2.7.1 *Discussion*—

The injection pressure along with the injection speed determines the volumetric fill rate of the mold.

3.2.8 *injection speed, n*—the forward velocity of the screw during the injection step.

3.2.8.1 *Discussion*—

Injection speed is a set position on the injection molding machine ranging from slow to fast. The injection speed along with the injection pressure determines the volumetric fill rate of the mold.

3.2.9 *injection time, n*—the time in which a constant specified pressure is applied to the melted material.

3.2.10 *melt temperature, n*—the temperature of the material as it is being injected into the mold, measured by a pyrometer, or equivalent.

3.2.11 *mold open time, n*—the time beginning when the mold is opened and ending when the mold is closed.

3.2.12 *mold temperature, n*—the temperature of the mold during the molding cycle, measured in all mold cavities and on both platens, measured by a pyrometer, or equivalent.

3.2.13 *polypropylene (PP)*—a propylene plastic prepared by the polymerization of propylene or propylene with other alpha olefins. (See also PP-B, PP-H, and PP-R.)

⁴ Available from Standardization Documents Order Desk, Bldg. 4 Section D, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19111-5094.

⁵ Available from Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE), 400 Commonwealth Dr., Warrendale, PA 15096-0001, <http://www.sae.org>.

3.2.14 *polypropylene heterophasic copolymers (PP-B, PP+EPR, or PP+EPDM)*—a propylene plastic consisting of two or more separate phases.

3.2.14.1 *Discussion*—

The phases consist of a polypropylene homopolymer (PP-H) or a polypropylene random copolymer (PP-R) matrix containing a dispersed olefinic elastomer having no other functional group, added in situ or physically blended into the polypropylene matrix.

3.2.15 *polypropylene homopolymer (PP-H)*—a propylene plastic prepared by the polymerization of propylene only.

3.2.16 *polypropylene random copolymer (PP-R)*—a propylene plastic containing another olefinic monomer (or monomers) having no functional group other than the olefinic group copolymerized with propylene.

3.2.16.1 *Discussion*—

Polypropylene random copolymers containing more than one additional monomer are often called “terpolymers.”

4. Classification

4.1 Unreinforced polypropylene materials are classified into groups according to basic composition. These groups are subdivided into classes and grades, as shown in Table PP.

NOTE 3—An example of this classification system is as follows. The designation PP0113 would indicate: PP = polypropylene, as found in Terminology D1600, 01 (group) = homopolymer, 1 (class) = general purpose, and 3 (grade) = with requirements given in Table PP.

4.1.1 To facilitate the incorporation of future or special materials not covered by Table PP, the “other/unspecified” category for group (00), class (0), and grade (0) is shown on the table with the basic properties to be obtained from Table A, Table B, Table C, Table G, Table H, and Table T, as they apply (see 4.3).

4.2 Reinforced versions of the polypropylene materials are classified in accordance with Table PP, Table A, Table C, Table G, and Table T. Table PP, Table B, and Table H specify the properties of the unreinforced material, and Tables A, C, G, or T specify the properties after the addition of reinforcements, pigments, fillers, or lubricants, at the nominal level indicated (see 4.2.1)

4.2.1 *Reinforcements and Additive Materials*—A symbol (single letter) will be used for the major reinforcement or combinations thereof, along with two numbers that indicate the percentage of addition by mass, with the tolerances as tabulated as follows:

Symbol	Material	Tolerance
G	Glass reinforced— <15 % >15 %	±2 percentage points ±3 percentage points to be specified
L	Lubricant (that is, graphite, silicone, and stearates)	
M	Mineral-reinforced— <15 % >15 %	±2 percentage points ±3 percentage points
R	Reinforced-combinations/ mixtures of reinforcements or other fillers/reinforcements	±3 percentage points based on the total reinforcement

NOTE 4—This part of the system uses the type and percentage of additive to designate the modification of the base material. To facilitate this designation, the type and percentage of additive can be shown on the supplier’s Technical Data Sheet, unless it is proprietary in nature. If necessary, additional requirements shall be indicated by the use of the suffix part of the system as given in Section 5.

4.2.2 Specific requirements for reinforced, pigmented, filled, or lubricant polypropylene materials will be shown by a six-character designation. The designation will consist of the letter A, B, C, G, or T and the five digits comprising the cell numbers for the property requirements in the order in which they appear in Table A, Table B, Table C, Table G, or Table T. For Table H the designation will consist of the letter H and three digits comprising the cell numbers for the property requirements in the order in which they appear in Table H.

4.2.2.1 Although the values listed are necessary to include the range of properties available in existing materials, they should not be interpreted as implying that every possible combination of the properties exists or can be obtained.

4.2.3 When the grade of the basic materials is not known or is not important, the use of “0” grade classification is to be used for reinforced materials in this system. (See Note 5.)

NOTE 5—An example of this classification system for a reinforced-polypropylene material is as follows. The designation PP0110M20A21130 would indicate the following, with the material requirements from Table A:

- PP0110 = General-purpose polypropylene homopolymer from Table PP
- M20 = Mineral reinforced, 20 %,
- A = Table A property requirements.

- 2 = 35-MPa tensile stress, min,
- 1 = 1000-MPa flexural modulus (1 % secant), min,
- 1 = 15-J/m Izod impact, min,
- 3 = 110°C deflection temperature, min, and
- 0 = Unspecified.

If no properties are specified, the designation would be PP0110M20-A00000.

4.3 Table B has been incorporated into this specification to facilitate the classification of special materials where Table PP does not reflect the required properties of that unreinforced material. This table is to be used in a manner similar to Tables A, C, G, and T. Table H has been incorporated into this specification to improve the callout of random copolymers and impact copolymers. Table H has a reduced callout based on flexural modulus, Izod impact, and the Multiaxial Impact Ductile-Brittle Transition Temperature. If a full line callout is required, use Table B.

NOTE 6—Mechanical properties of polypropylene materials with pigments or colorants can differ from the mechanical properties of natural material, depending on the choice and the concentration.

NOTE 7—An example of a special material using this classification system is as follows. The designation PP0110B67253 would indicate the following with the material requirements from Table B:

- PP0110 = homopolymer, general purpose, other,
- B = Table B property requirements,
- 6 = 30-MPa tensile stress at yield, min,
- 7 = 1500-MPa flexural modulus, min,
- 2 = 50-J/m Izod impact resistance, min,
- 5 = 90°C deflection temperature, min, and
- 3 = >1.0 to 3.0 nominal melt flow rate.

NOTE 8—An example of a polypropylene copolymer material using Table H would be as follows. The designation PP0500H585 would indicate a material with the following requirements:

- PP0500 = copolymer or impact modified,
- H = Table H property requirements,
- 5 = 1200-MPa flexural modulus, min,
- 8 = Izod impact resistance, non-break failure mode, no value reported, and
- 5 = <-30°C ductile-brittle transition temperature

5. Suffixes

5.1 When additional requirements are needed for the materials covered in this specification that are not covered in Table PP, Table A, Table B, Table C, Table G, Table H, and Table T, those requirements shall be designated through the use of suffixes. The primary suffix list can be found in Suffix Requirements, Section 7, of Classification **D4000**. Other suffixes that pertain only to the material requirements in this specification are listed as follows. In general, the suffix letter indicates the requirement needed; the first number (digit) indicates the test condition, and the second number (digit) indicates the specimen requirement.

NOTE 9—Suffixes from Classification **D4000** will contain two letters followed by three digits while suffixes from this specification will contain a single letter followed by two or three numbers. An example would be weatherability; a designation of WA510 would indicate that it is a Classification **D4000** suffix with the following requirements:

- W = Weather resistant,
- A = Practice **D1435**,
- 5 = Elongation properties, and
- 10 = 10 % change.

A designation of W110 would indicate that it is a Specification D4101 suffix with the following requirements:

- W = Weatherability,
- 1 = Practice **D2565**, Test Cycle 1, specimens exposed in a xenon-arc accelerated test apparatus,
- 1 = 200-h exposure, and
- 0 = Change in properties to be specified.

Suffixes:

E = Electrical requirements as designated by the following digits:

First Digit

0 = To be specified by user.

1 = Specimens preconditioned 40 h at 23°C and 50 % relative humidity, then 14 days in distilled water at 23 ± 1°C.

Second Digit

- 0 = To be specified by user.
 1 = Insulation resistance, dielectric constant, and dissipation factor meet property limits as shown below. These are electrical limits usually applied to unreinforced polypropylene when control of their electrical properties is required.

Electrical Properties:

Dielectric constant, max	Test Methods D1531 or D150	2.30
Dissipation factor, max	Test Methods D1531	0.0005
Insulation resistance, min,	Test Methods D257	1×10^{15}
Water immersion stability	Test Methods D1531 or D150	Shall meet the dielectric constant and dissipation factor requirements

W = Weatherability requirements as designated by the following digits:

First Digit

- 0 = To be specified.
 1 = Specimens exposed in a xenon arc accelerated test apparatus that conforms to Practice **D2565** using Test Cycle 1 for exterior applications.
 2 = Specimens exposed in a fluorescent UV/condensation accelerated test apparatus that conforms to Practice **D4329** using Test Cycle A for exterior applications.
 3 = Specimens exposed in a xenon-arc accelerated test apparatus that conforms to SAE J2527 or equivalent for exterior applications.
 4 = Specimens exposed in a xenon-arc accelerated test apparatus that conforms to SAE J2412 or equivalent for interior applications.
 5 = Specimens exposed to concentrated natural sunlight in accordance with Practice **D4364** without water spray.
 6 = Specimens exposed to concentrated natural sunlight in accordance with Practice **D4364** with water spray (Table 1, Cycle 1).
 7 = Specimens exposed to natural sunlight in accordance with Practice **D1435** using a rack angle of 45° from the horizontal facing the equator, unless specified otherwise.
 8 = Specimens exposed to natural sunlight in accordance with SAE J1976 Procedure A, unless specified otherwise.

Second Alphanumeric

- 0 = To be specified by user.
 1 = 200-h exposure.
 2 = 500-h exposure.
 3 = 1000-h exposure.
 4 = 2000-h exposure.
 5 = 1240.8 kJ/(m².nm) at 340 nm.
 6 = 2500 kJ/(m².nm) at 340 nm.
 7 = 1000 MJ/m² solar total UV irradiation (approximately 3 years).
 8 = 336-h exposure
 9 = 720-h exposure
 A = 5000-h exposure
 B = 10000-h exposure
 C = 225.6 kJ/(m².nm) at 340 nm
 D = 601.6 kJ/(m².nm) at 340 nm.

NOTE 10—Conversion from hours to kilojoules (kJ) varies with irradiance and the light/dark cycle. Conversion to kJ from actual light hours (h) is based on the following relation:

$$kJ = \text{Irradiance in Watts} \times 3.6 \text{ kJ/h} \times h \text{ of light}$$

Thus, at an irradiance level of 0.55 W/(m².nm) at 340 nm, the multiplication factor for converting light hours to kJ is 1.98 (0.55 × 3.6). Therefore, 100 light hours is equivalent to 396 kJ/(m².nm) at 340 nm at this irradiance level.

Third Alphanumeric

- 0 = To be specified by user.
 1 = The exposed specimens shall not exhibit surface changes (such as dulling and chalking) or deep-seated changes (such as checking, crazing, warping, and discoloration).
 2 = The tensile strength after exposure must be no less than 50 % of the original.
 3 = The tensile strength after exposure must be no less than 90 % of the original.
 4 = American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists (AATCC) rating 4 to 5.
 5 = Colorfastness by SAE J1545, for exterior materials, CIELAB color difference, 10° observer, Illuminant D65, specular included, $\Delta E = 2.5$ max.
 6 = Colorfastness by SAE J1545, for exterior materials, CIELAB color difference, 10° observer, Illuminant D65, specular included, $\Delta E = 2.0$ max.
 7 = Colorfastness by SAE J1545, for exterior materials, CIELAB color difference, 10° observer, Illuminant D65, specular included, $\Delta E = 3.0$ max.
 8 = Colorfastness by SAE J1767, for interior materials, CIELAB color difference, 10° observer, Illuminant D65, specular included, $\Delta E = 2.5$ max.
 9 = Colorfastness by SAE J1767, for interior materials, CIELAB color difference, 10° observer, Illuminant D65, specular included, $\Delta E = 3.0$ max.
 Z = Reserved for other special requirement characteristics (for example, internal mold release agent) not covered by existing call-out capabilities.

These are to be assigned and be spelled out in detail and identified in sequence, that is, 01 UV-stabilized, 02 special color, and 03, etc.

Additional suffixes will be added to this specification as test methods and requirements are developed or requested, or both.