



Designation: F1575/F1575M – 21

Standard Test Method for Determining Bending Yield Moment of Nails¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation F1575/F1575M; 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 procedures for determining the bending yield moment of nails when subjected to static loading. It is intended only for nails used in engineered connection applications, in which a required connection capacity is specified by the designer.

1.2 The values stated in either SI units or inch-pound units are to be regarded separately as standard. The values stated in each system are not necessarily exact equivalents; therefore, to ensure conformance with the standard, each system shall be used independently of the other, and values from the two systems shall not be combined.

NOTE 1—This test method is applicable in either inch-pounds F1575 or SI Units [F1575M]. Values stated in SI are a mathematical conversion of two significant digits and are shown in brackets [].

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.*

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

[E4 Practices for Force Calibration and Verification of Testing Machines](#)

[F680 Test Methods for Nails](#)

[F1667/F1667M Specification for Driven Fasteners: Nails, Spikes, and Staples](#)

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F16 on Fasteners and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F16.05 on Driven and Other Fasteners.

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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.

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.1.1 *bending yield moment*—the moment determined from the load-deformation curve that is intermediate between the proportional limit load and maximum load for the nail. It is calculated by the intersection of the load-deformation curve with a line represented by the initial tangent modulus offset 5 % of the fastener diameter.

3.1.2 *deformed shank*—a nail shank that has been mechanically deformed with annular rings, barbs, helical flutes, etc. for the purpose of improved withdrawal capacity.

3.1.2.1 *fully deformed shank*—a nail shank that has deformation along the entire length.

3.1.2.2 *partially deformed shank*—a nail shank that has both smooth and deformed sections along the length.

3.1.3 *proportional limit load*—is the load at which the load-deformation curve deviates from a straight line fitted to the initial portion of the load-deformation curve. (See Fig. 1)

3.1.4 *transition zone*—the location of the transition from smooth shank to deformed shank on a partially deformed-shank nail.

3.1.5 *yield theory*—the model for lateral load design values for dowel-type fasteners that specifically accounts for the different ways these connections behave under load. The capacity of the connection under each yield mode is determined by the bearing strength of the material under the fastener and the bending strength of the fastener, with the lowest capacity calculated for the various yield modes being taken as the design load for the connection.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 Test specimens are evaluated to determine capacity to resist lateral bending loads applied at a constant rate of deformation with a suitable testing machine. The load on the test specimen at various intervals of deformation is measured. Supplementary physical properties of the test specimen are also determined.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 Nails are a common mechanical fastener in wood structures. Engineering design procedures used to determine the capacities of laterally-loaded nailed connections currently

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

Load-Deformation Diagram

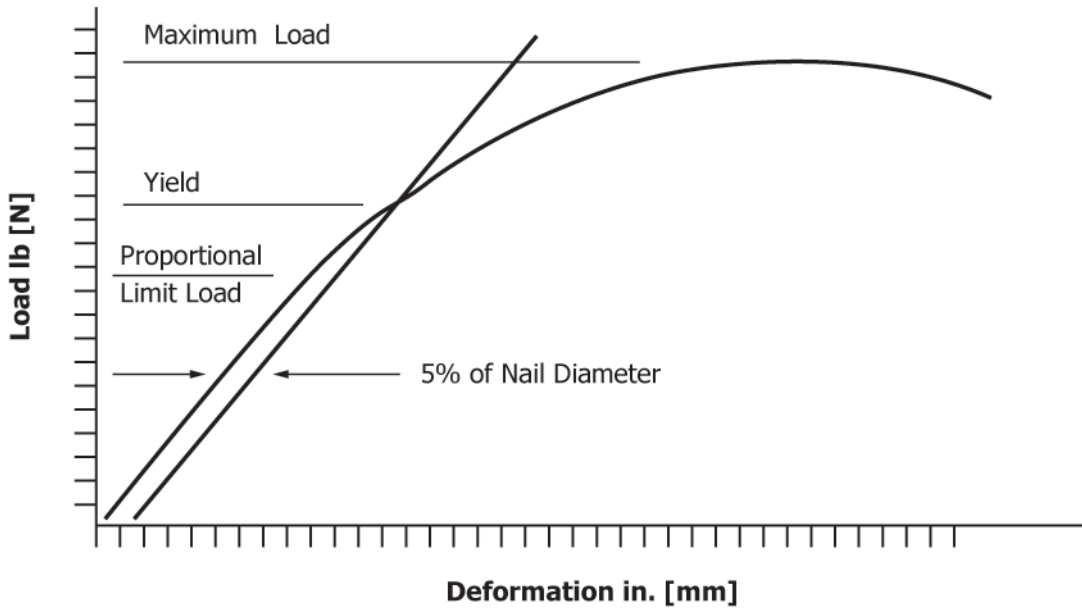


FIG. 1 Example of Typical Load-Deformation Diagram from Nail Bending Test

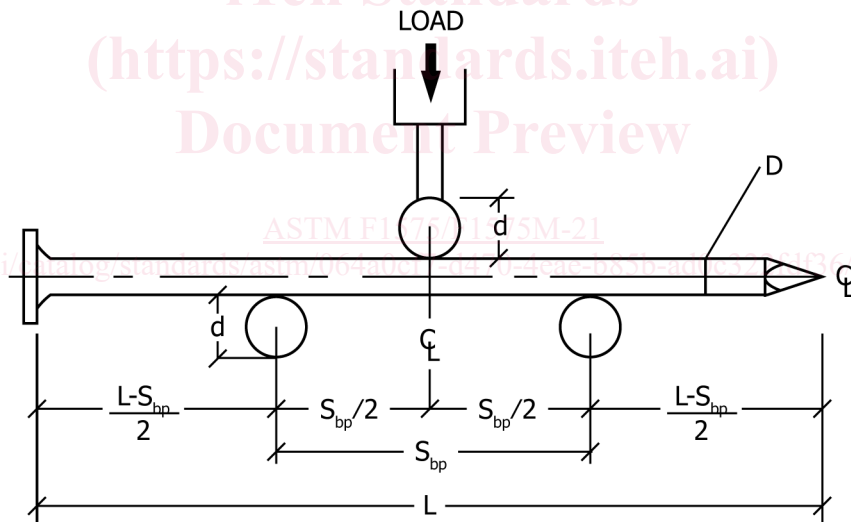


FIG. 2 Load and Bearing Point Locations for Smooth Shank and Fully Deformed Shank Nails

use a yield theory to establish the nominal resistance for laterally-loaded nailed connections that are engineered. In order to develop the nominal resistance for laterally-loaded nailed connections, the bending yield moment must be known.

6. Apparatus

6.1 *Testing Machine*—Any suitable testing machine capable of operation at a constant rate of motion of its movable head and having an accuracy of $\pm 1\%$ when calibrated in accordance with Practices E4.

6.2 *Cylindrical Bearing Points*—Any cylindrical metal member capable of supporting the test specimen during loading

without deforming, as shown in Fig. 3, and having diameter (d) = 0.375 in. [9.53 mm].

6.2.1 Cylindrical bearing points shall be free to rotate as the test specimen deforms.

6.3 *Cylindrical Load Point*—Any cylindrical metal member capable of loading the test specimen without deforming, as shown in Figs. 2-4, and having diameter (d) = 0.375 in. [9.53 mm].

6.4 *Recording Device*—Any device with at least a reading of 0.001 in. [0.01 mm] and any suitable device for measuring the load on the test specimen during deformation.

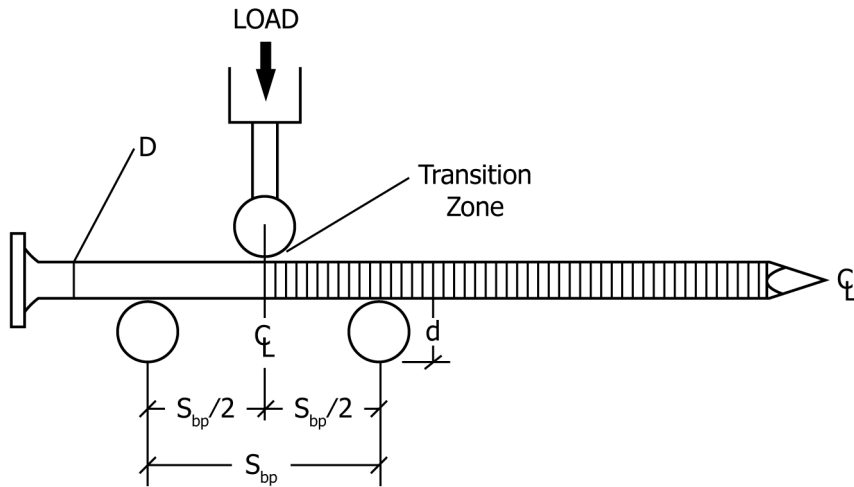


FIG. 3 Load and Bearing Point Locations for Partially Deformed Shank Nails

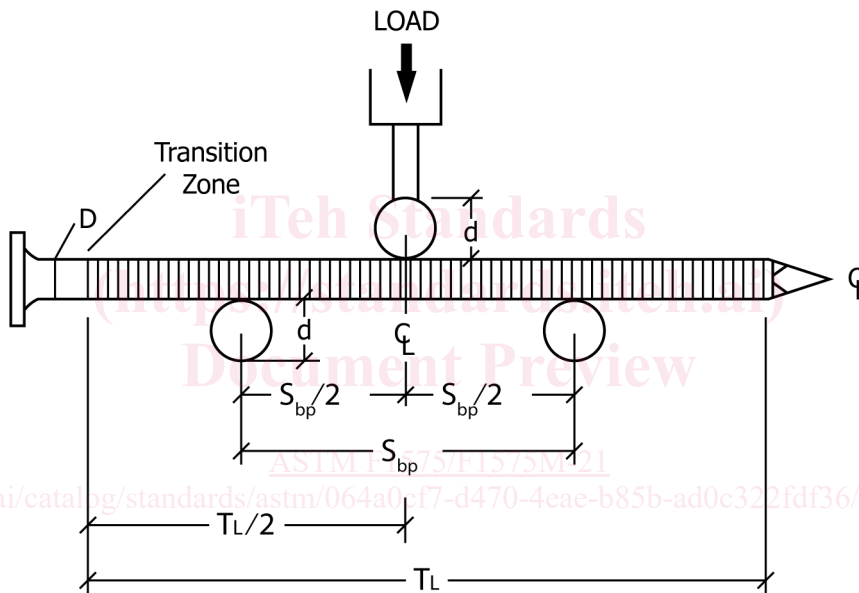


FIG. 4 Load and Bearing Point Location for Partially Deformed Shank Nails with Insufficient Smooth Shank Length

7. Sampling

7.1 Test specimens shall be randomly selected to represent the parent population of nails or wire from the manufacturing process. A minimum of 15 specimens shall be tested for each size or nail type.

8. Specimens and Tests

8.1 Tests for smooth shank nails shall be performed on either the finished nail or a specimen of drawn wire stock from which the nail would be manufactured. Tests for deformed-shank nails shall be performed on the finished nail.

8.2 *Diameter Measurement*—Diameter measurement procedures are addressed in Test Methods F680. Measurement of each test specimen shall take place as follows:

8.2.1 *Smooth Shank Nails*—At the midpoint of the shank length.

8.2.2 *Partially Deformed Shank Nails*—On the smooth portion of the shank at the midpoint between nail head and transition zone. Exception: When gripper marks are present on the smooth portion of the shank and the length of the smooth portion is insufficient for proper measurement, the nail shall be measured in accordance with 8.2.3.

8.2.3 *Fully Deformed Shank Nail*—The diameter of a fully deformed shank nail cannot be accurately measured. Any measurement across the deformed area of the shank will result in a diameter that differs from the wire stock used to manufacture the nail. When this occurs the manufacturer shall provide representative wire samples from which the nails are manufactured for measurement. This shall be noted in the test report.

8.2.4 All diameter dimensions shall be taken prior to the application of or after the removal of any coatings or finish and shall not be measured across any gripper marks.