



Designation: ~~F735--17~~ F735 - 22

Standard Test Method for Abrasion Resistance of Transparent Plastics and Coatings Using the Oscillating Sand Method¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation F735; 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 reappraisal. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reappraisal.

1. Scope*

1.1 This test method determines the resistance of transparent plastics and transparent coatings utilized in windows or viewing ~~ports,~~ ports to surface abrasion using oscillating sand.

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

~~1.2.1 Exception~~—The inch-pound units in parentheses are provided 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~~ safety, health, and health ~~environmental~~ 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

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/716cfl7a-7815-4669-871b-cca95c2488be/astm-f735-22>

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

- [C136 Test Method for Sieve Analysis of Fine and Coarse Aggregates](#)
- [D618 Practice for Conditioning Plastics for Testing](#)
- [D1003 Test Method for Haze and Luminous Transmittance of Transparent Plastics](#)
- [E11 Specification for Woven Wire Test Sieve Cloth and Test Sieves](#)
- [E177 Practice for Use of the Terms Precision and Bias in ASTM Test Methods](#)
- [E691 Practice for Conducting an Interlaboratory Study to Determine the Precision of a Test Method](#)

3. Summary of Test Method

3.1 The test method consists of measuring and recording the haze and light transmission of a test specimen, mounting the specimen so that it forms part of the bottom tray (sand cradle), covering the specimen with abrading media, and subjecting the cradle to a specific number of oscillations. ~~After exposure to the abrasion,~~ At specified intervals, the test specimen is cleaned then

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F07 on Aerospace and Aircraft and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F07.08 on Transparent Enclosures and 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

the haze and light transmission are remeasured to determine any change in these values. The degree of surface abrasion is determined by the amount of change in light transmission and haze.

3.2 At the stroke velocity specified in this test method, the entire mass of sand shifts significantly within the sand cradle because of its inertia; therefore, the relative motion between sand and specimen at the interface is large.

3.3 The thickness or height of the sand resting on top of the test specimen remains relatively constant during the motion of the cradle. Therefore, the average pressure of the sand also remains constant, giving highly reproducible results over the entire surface of the test specimen.

3.4 ~~The degree of abrasion is measured by the amount of change in luminous transmission and haze after exposure to the test.~~

4. Significance and Use

4.1 Plastic materials, when used as transparencies, covers, or enclosures, are subject to wiping, cleaning, or other types of rubbing actions that cause abrasion. It is the intent of this test method to provide a means of estimating the resistance of such materials to this type and degree of abrasion.

5. Apparatus

5.1 *Abrader*—The abrader consists of a specimen holder, sand cradle, drive mechanism, and counter. One such example is shown in Fig. 1.

5.1.1 The specimen holder shall have a cutout approximately ~~100 by 100 mm (4 by 4 in.)~~ 100 mm by 100 mm to receive the specimen. Alternative specimen holders can be used to test other specimen sizes as long as they can be used within the testing limitations defined in this test method.

5.1.2 The specimen holder forms the bottom of the sand cradle.

5.1.3 The sand cradle shall be approximately ~~250 250 mm × 250 × 50 mm (10 × 10 × 2 in.)~~, 250 mm × 50 mm, with the sides set at an angle of 60°.

5.1.4 A drive mechanism shall provide 300 strokes per minute of reciprocating motion of approximately ~~100 mm (4 in.)~~ 100 mm travel. Motion in one direction is defined as one stroke. One forward stroke and one reverse stroke are defined as one oscillation or cycle.

5.1.5 A counter shall record the number of strokes (or cycles) during a test.

5.2 *Photometer*—An integrating sphere photoelectric ~~photometer,~~ photometer (hazemeter), described in Test Method **D1003**, shall be used to measure light transmission (LT) and haze.

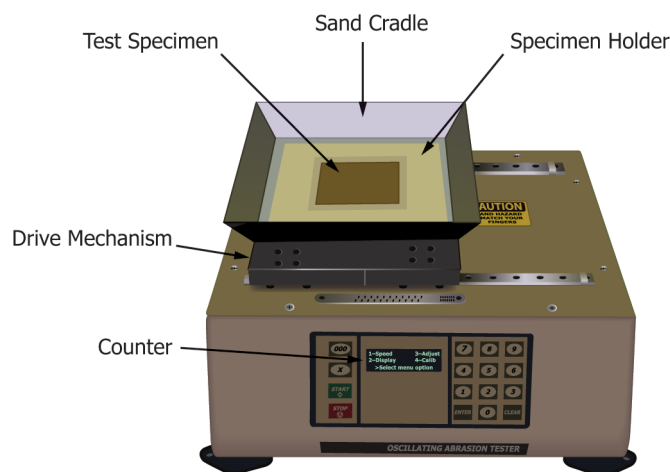


FIG. 1 Oscillating Sand Abrader

6. Reagents and Materials

6.1 *Abrading Medium—Quartz Sand*³—The sand shall be quartz silica, graded 6/9, and shall meet the following requirements:

6.1.1 *Properties (typical)*—See **Table 1** for sieve analysis percent retained.

NOTE 1—The use of quartz silica sand 6/12 or 4/10 specified in previous versions of this test method can still be used if available. See **Appendix X1** for additional details

7. Test Specimens

7.1 The specimens shall be clean, transparent plates, ~~100-mm (4-in.)~~ 100 mm square, having both sides substantially plane and parallel, unless otherwise specified and defined in **5.1.1**. Three specimens shall be tested. Any specimen thickness can be utilized provided the specimen is flush with the specimen holder when mounted (see **9.2**).

NOTE 2—A protective backing material may be applied to the unabraded side of the specimen to prevent scratching during testing and handling. Prior to measuring light transmission and haze, remove the backing material and clean the specimen thoroughly according to **9.4.19.1**.

8. Conditioning

8.1 Where conditioning of the test specimen is required, utilize Procedure A of Practice **D618**.

8.2 Tests shall be conducted in the Standard Laboratory Atmosphere of $23 \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $50 \pm 5\%$ relative humidity, unless otherwise specified.

9. Procedure

9.1 Prior to testing, clean the specimen using the following procedure. Handle specimen by edges only. Wash both sides of the specimen with 50:50 isopropyl alcohol (IPA) / distilled water and a clean 100 % lint free cotton cloth. Soak the cloth first, and then use a linear motion to wipe the test specimen; first wipe the specimen vertically, then wipe the specimen horizontally, and as a final step, wipe the edges. Dry by blowing lightly with filtered air or nitrogen. Alternative acceptable cleaning methods can be used if agreed between the interested parties.

9.2 Prior to testing, clean the specimen using the procedure described in **9.4.1**. Measure the specimen's initial average light transmission and haze. Using a **D1003** photoelectric, integrating sphere photometer and Test Method **D1003** and haze in accordance with **9.5**, measure the percentage of transmitted light and percent of haze in three different locations on the specimen. The abraded side of the specimen shall be placed against the entrance port of the integrating sphere of the photometer (facing away from the light source). Report as the average.

TABLE 1 Properties

E11 Sieve Designation		Individual % Weight Retained
U.S. No.	mm	
5	4.00	0 – 7
6	3.36	2 – 11
7	2.83	15 – 25
8	2.38	30 – 50
10	2.00	20 – 40
12	1.68	1 – 7
Pan	...	< 1 – 5

Physical Analysis: Roundness 0.6+; Sphericity 0.6+; Hardness 7.0; S.G. 2.65, Loss on Ignition 0.1; MP 2800°/3100°; Color Tan/White; pH Neutral 7.0. Chemical Content (%): SiO₂ 99.48; Fe₂O₃ 0.06; Al₂O₃ 0.21; MgO < 0.01; CaO < 0.01; and TiO₂ < 0.01.

³ The sole source of supply of the sand known to the committee at this time is Premier Silica LLC, Brady, TX 76825. If you are aware of alternative suppliers, please provide this information to ASTM International Headquarters. Your comments will receive careful consideration at a meeting of the responsible technical committee,¹ which you may attend.

9.3 Mount the specimen in the specimen holder using a protective means (such as masking tape) to secure in place and prevent sand from damaging the specimen's bottom surface. The specimen shall be mounted flush to within ~~$\pm 1 \text{ mm}$ (0.04 in.)~~ $\pm 1 \text{ mm}$ of the specimen holder.

9.4 Fill the sand cradle and cover specimen with sand to a uniform depth of ~~13 mm (0.50 in.)~~ 13 mm.

NOTE 3—For a sand cradle ~~10 in. x 10 in., 800 mL~~ 250 mm x 250 mm, 800 mL of sand has been found to be sufficient to obtain a uniform depth of ~~13 mm (0.50 in.)~~ 13 mm.

9.4.1 A given batch of sand may be used for a maximum of 600 strokes (300 cycles). New sand shall be used for each specimen tested.

9.5 Subject the specimen to ~~100, 200, 300, and 600 strokes (50, 100, 150, and 300 cycles)~~ abrasion.

9.5.1 After each increment (as listed in section ~~100, 200, 300, and 600 strokes~~ 9.4) of strokes, ~~(50, 100, 150, and 300 cycles)~~, remove the specimen from the holder. ~~Handle specimen by edges only. Wash both sides of the specimen with 50:50 IPA / distilled water and a clean rymple cloth. Soak the cloth first, and holder and clean using the procedure described in 9.1 then use a linear motion to wipe the test specimen; first wipe the specimen vertically, then wipe the specimen horizontally, and as a final step wipe the edges. Dry by blowing lightly with filtered air or nitrogen. Alternative acceptable cleaning methods can be used if agreed between the interested parties.~~

9.5.2 ~~2-~~ Measure the light transmission and haze in accordance with section ~~9.59.2~~.

9.6 Using a ~~Repeat 9.3 photoelectric, integrating to 9.5.2 sphere photometer and Test Method until a total D1003,~~ measure the percentage of transmitted light and percent of haze in three different locations on the specimen. The abraded side of the specimen shall be placed against the entrance port of the integrating sphere of the hazemeter (facing away from the light source). Report as the average of 600 strokes (300 cycles) have been completed.

9.7 Subtract the initial light ~~transmittance (haze) percentage~~ transmission and haze of the unabraded specimen determined by ~~9.4.2~~ from the light ~~transmittance (haze) percentage~~ transmission and haze of the ~~unabraded~~ abraded specimen as measured by ~~9.4.29.5.2~~. The difference represents the light scatter resulting from abrading the specimen.

10. Report

10.1 The report shall include the following:

10.1.1 Type of material being tested,

10.1.2 The percentage of the transmitted light and percent haze for each specimen tested, both before and after exposure to abrasion of ~~100, 200, 300, and 600 strokes~~ strokes (50, 100, 150, and 300 cycles), along with the change in transmitted light and haze,

10.1.3 Test results shall be reported as the average of the three specimens tested, and

10.1.4 Abrading medium, if different than specified in 6.1.

11. Precision and Bias

11.1 *Precision*—The precision of this test method is based on an interlaboratory study of ~~F735, Standard Test Method for Abrasion Resistance of Transparent Plastics and Coatings Using the Oscillating Sand Method, Test Method F735,~~ conducted in 2016. Four volunteer laboratories participated in this study. Each of the four labs reported four replicate test results for three different transparent plastics, each determined after four different cycle counts. Every “test result” reported represents an individual

determination. Except for the use of only four laboratories, Practice E691 was followed for the design and analysis of the data; the details are given in ASTM Research Report No. F07-1010.⁴

11.1.1 **Repeatability Limit (R)**—~~Repeatability (The r)~~—The difference between repetitive results obtained by the same operator in a given laboratory applying the same test method with the same apparatus under constant operating conditions on identical test material within short intervals of time would in the long run, in the normal and correct operation of the test method, exceed the following values only in one case in 20.

11.1.1.1 Repeatability limit can be interpreted as the maximum difference between two results, obtained under repeatability conditions, that is accepted as plausible due to random causes under normal and correct operation of the test method.

11.1.1.2 Repeatability limits are listed in **Tables 2-9**.

11.1.2 **Reproducibility Limit (R)**—~~Reproducibility (The R)~~—The difference between two single and independent results obtained by different operators applying the same test method in different laboratories using different apparatus on identical test material would, in the long run, in the normal and correct operation of the test method, exceed the following values only in one case in 20.

11.1.2.1 Reproducibility limit can be interpreted as the maximum difference between two results, obtained under reproducibility conditions, that is accepted as plausible due to random causes under normal and correct operation of the test method.

11.1.2.2 Reproducibility limits are listed in **Tables 2-9**.

11.1.3 The above terms (repeatability limit and reproducibility limit) are used as specified in Practice E177.

11.1.4 Any judgment in accordance with statements 11.1.1 and 11.1.2 would normally have an approximate ~~95%~~ 95 % probability of being ~~correct, however~~ correct; however, the precision statistics obtained in this ILS must not be treated as exact mathematical quantities which are applicable to all circumstances and uses. The limited number of materials tested and laboratories reporting results guarantees that there will be times when differences greater than predicted by the ILS results will arise, sometimes with considerably greater or smaller frequency than the ~~95%~~ 95 % probability limit would imply. The repeatability limit and the reproducibility limit should be considered as general guides, and the associated probability of ~~95%~~ 95 % as only a rough indicator of what can be expected.

11.2 **Bias**—At the time of the study, there was no accepted reference material suitable for determining the bias for this test method, therefore no statement on bias is being made.

11.3 The precision statement was determined through statistical examination of 384 test results, from four laboratories, on the three materials described in the tables. To judge the equivalency of two test results, it is recommended to choose the plastic material closest in characteristics to the test material.

12. Keywords

12.1 abrader; abrasion; haze; oscillating sand; plastic; strokes; transmission; transparent

TABLE 2 Δ Light Transmission at 100 Cycles

Material	Average ^A	Repeatability Standard Deviation	Reproducibility Standard Deviation	Repeatability Limit	Reproducibility Limit
\bar{x}	s_r	s_r	s_R	r	R
Polycarbonate	-0.3650	0.3268	1.4348	0.9151	4.0175
Stretched Acrylic	-2.4725	0.6824	1.1344	1.9108	3.1762
Coated Acrylic	-0.3213	0.2149	0.2663	0.6016	0.7457

^AThe ~~The~~ average of the laboratories' calculated averages.

⁴ Supporting data have been filed at ASTM International Headquarters and may be obtained by requesting Research Report RR:F07-1010. Contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org.