



Designation: **F590–12 (Reapproved 2018) F590 – 22**

## Standard Consumer Safety Specification for Non-Powder Gun Projectiles and Propellants<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation F590; 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 ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

### 1. Scope

1.1 This consumer safety specification covers projectiles and propellants manufactured for use with non-powder guns intended for target shooting, educational, and recreational purposes and is to be used in conjunction with Consumer Safety Specification **F589**. Non-powder guns are commonly identified as BB guns, air guns, or pellet guns.

1.2 The projectiles and propellants covered by this consumer safety specification are BB cal, .177 cal (4.5 mm), ~~.22 cal~~, .22 cal (5.5 mm), and .25 cal (6.4 mm) air gun shot of various materials; ~~.177 cal (4.5 mm), (4.5 mm), 5 mm, .22 cal (5.5 mm), (5.5 mm), .25 cal (6.4 mm) pellets and .177 cal (4.5 mm), 5 mm, .22 cal (5.5 mm), (5.5 mm), and .25 cal (6.4 mm) darts and propellants identified as 8 and 12-g type CO<sub>2</sub> cylinders with both small and standard-sized necks as well as refillable CO<sub>2</sub> or compressed air cylinders and reservoirs.~~

1.3 This consumer safety specification does not cover propellants such as dichlorodifluoromethane or projectiles that are propelled by a combustible release of energy; non-powder gun projectiles used with products identified as blow guns, sling shots, cork guns, toy guns, or archery cross bows and other such devices; projectiles designed for adult use in obsolete non-powder guns, custom-made non-powder guns, and non-powder guns designed for and used by law enforcement, scientific, veterinary or military use; paint ball markers, ammunition for airsoft/softair guns and shot used with shotguns in the firearm classification. Test methods for refilling cylinders do not purport to address all of the safety issues, if any, associated with the safe handling and transfilling of small cylinders. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations, such as but not limited to DOT, CGA and OSHA, prior to use.

1.4 The following precautionary caveat pertains only to the test method portion, Section 7, 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.*

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:<sup>2</sup>

**F589 Consumer Safety Specification for Non-Powder Guns**

**F2030 Specification for Paintball Cylinder Burst Disk Assemblies**

<sup>1</sup> This consumer safety specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee **F15** on Consumer Products and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee **F15.06** on Safety Standards for Non-Powder Gun Products.

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<sup>2</sup> For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org), or contact ASTM Customer Service at [service@astm.org](mailto: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:

##### Projectiles

3.1.1 *air-gun dart*—a .177 cal, 5 mm, .22 cal, or .25 cal non-powder gun projectile having a pointed configuration on one end and tufts on the other (see Fig. 1).

3.1.1.1 *tuft*—the material that is added to the body of a dart.

3.1.2 *air-gun shot*—a BB, .177, ~~.22 cal~~, .22 cal, or .25 cal ball-shaped, non-powder gun projectile made primarily of lead, lead alloy, or steel (see Fig. 2).

3.1.2.1 *air-gun shot, lead*—a shot made of lead or lead alloy which may or may not have a protective finish.

3.1.2.2 *air-gun shot, lead-coated*—a shot made of steel that has a thin, uniform coating of lead or lead alloy. It may or may not have a protective finish.

3.1.2.3 *air-gun shot, steel*—a shot made of steel that is coated with a protective finish.

3.1.2.4 *dimension across flats*—the diameter of an air-gun shot, as measured across the flats.

3.1.2.5 *maximum spherical diameter*—the largest diameter of an air-gun shot, as measured with a ring ~~gauge~~ gauge.

3.1.3 *caliber*—the nomenclature used to indicate the bore size of a non-powder gun and the compatible projectile intended for use with that bore size.

3.1.4 *non-powder gun projectile*—a projectile that is designed for and intended to be discharged from a non-powder gun.

3.1.5 *pellet*—a .177 cal, 5 mm, .22 cal, or .25 cal nonspherical, semihollow non-powder gun projectile made of lead, lead alloy, or other material, or a combination thereof. Typical examples are shown in Fig. 3.

3.1.5.1 *nose of pellet*—the forwardmost portion of a pellet.

3.1.5.2 *overall length of pellet*—the maximum dimension of a pellet as measured parallel to the axis.

3.1.6 *shot-start force*—the force that is required to insert a non-powder gun projectile into a cavity of standard size for a given caliber. *Propellants*

3.1.7 *CO<sub>2</sub> (carbon dioxide) cylinder non-refillable*—a cylinder that holds carbon dioxide in a liquid-gas combination and consists of a main body or container and a neck containing the cap and seal (see Fig. 4) for use in non-powder guns.

3.1.7.1 *cap, CO<sub>2</sub> cylinder*—the section of the cylinder neck containing the seal that is punctured to release CO<sub>2</sub> for use in the non-powder gun.

3.1.7.2 *neck diameter, CO<sub>2</sub> cylinder*—the outside diameter of the neck of a CO<sub>2</sub> cylinder.

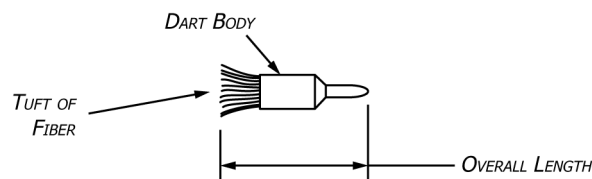


FIG. 1 Air-Gun Dart

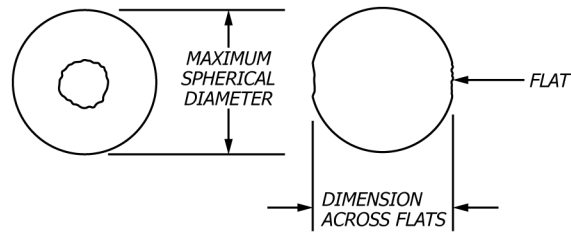


FIG. 2 Air-Gun Shot

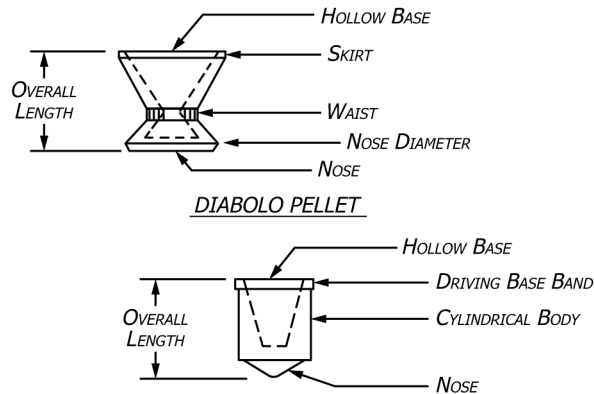


FIG. 3 Air-Gun Pellets

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3.1.7.3 *neck length, CO<sub>2</sub> cylinder*—the distance the neck of a cylinder enters into a hole equal to the maximum allowable neck diameter (see Fig. 5).

3.1.7.4 *overall length, CO<sub>2</sub> cylinder*—the length measured parallel to the longitudinal axis of the cylinder.

3.1.7.5 *outside diameter, CO<sub>2</sub> cylinder*—the diameter of the main body of the CO<sub>2</sub> cylinder.

3.1.8 *CO<sub>2</sub> (carbon dioxide) cylinder refillable*—a cylinder that holds carbon dioxide in a liquid-gas combination consisting of a cylinder and a self-activating on/off valve assembly for use on non-powder guns.

3.1.9 *propellant, CO<sub>2</sub> (carbon dioxide)*—a propellant in which the energy source is obtained from compressed carbon dioxide gas.

3.1.10 *propellant, compressed*—a propellant in which the energy source is obtained from compressed air or other nonflammable gas.

3.1.11 *propellant, refillable removable*—also known as *removable CO<sub>2</sub> cylinders refillable*, a cylinder and valve assembly which is removed from the non-powder guns to be refilled.

3.1.12 *propellant, refillable non-removable*—a reservoir contained within the non-powder guns which by its design is not easily removable however is refillable with a non-flammable gas.

3.1.13 *propellant, non-refillable*—also known as *CO<sub>2</sub> cylinders, non-refillable*, generally referred to as disposable cartridges which are discarded after use and are not refillable for use in non-powder guns.

#### Fill Stations

3.1.14 *fill station*—a device designed to attach to a CO<sub>2</sub> or compressed air cylinder and to a refillable non-powder guns cylinder

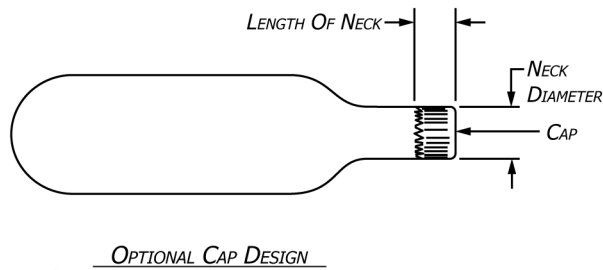
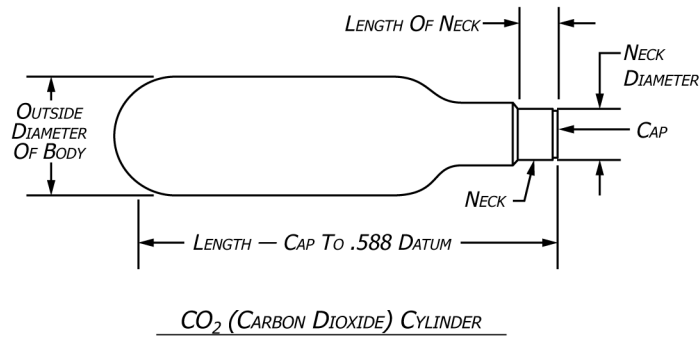


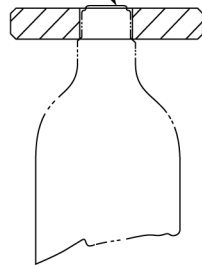
FIG. 4 CO<sub>2</sub> (Carbon Dioxide) Cylinder Non-Refillable



ASTM F590  
 +.0000  
 -.0002 IN.  
 +.000  
 (3.96 -.005 MM)

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/5ac-e500-4cd5-8ae5-d9c6779ce58c/astm-f590-22>

RING GAGE  
 CAP OF CO<sub>2</sub> JETT  
 MUST PROTRUDE



Neck Size	Dimension A, in. (mm)
Standard	0.346 + 0.0002, -0.0000 (8.79 + 0.005, -0.000)

FIG. 5 CO<sub>2</sub> Cylinder Non-Refillable Combination Gauge (C.R.S.) Maximum Neck Diameter and Minimum Neck Length (Standard Neck Cylinder)

to facilitate transfilling of the non-powder gun's cylinder or a device designed to attach a CO<sub>2</sub> or compressed air cylinder to a non-powder gun to facilitate the transfilling a non-removable reservoir contained within the non-powder guns.

3.1.15 *authorized retester*—a facility registered with and approved by DOT for the re-qualification of refillable CO<sub>2</sub> cylinders.

3.1.16 *blow-down valve*—a valve which is part of a fill station assembly for refilling CO<sub>2</sub>, which is intended to vent gas from the cylinder and fill station.

3.1.17 *DOT*—Department of Transportation.

3.1.18 *TC*—Transport Canada.

3.1.19 *valve twist test*—a test done by hand whereas the user grasps the valve with one hand and the bottle with the other and attempts to turn the valve by hand in a counter-clockwise direction (left).

3.1.19.1 *Discussion*—

If the valve does move, the valve and bottle should not be filled and should be repaired or serviced, or both, by the manufacturer or its authorized representative. If the valve does not move then the valve passes the test and may be filled provided it passes all other requirements. The test should only be done when the cylinder is empty and without any tools.

## 4. Requirements

### 4.1 Projectiles:

4.1.1 *Air-Gun Shot, Steel*—Air-gun shot, steel, shall conform to the minimum and maximum diameter dimensions specified in [Table 1](#) when measured in accordance with [7.1](#) and [7.2](#).

4.1.2 *Air-Gun Shot, Lead*—Air-gun shot, lead, shall conform to the minimum diameter dimensions specified in [Table 2](#) when measured in accordance with [7.3](#) and shall conform to the maximum shot-start force as specified in [Table 3](#) when measured in accordance with [7.4](#).

4.1.3 *Pellets*—Pellets shall conform to the minimum and maximum length dimensions as specified in [Table 4](#) when measured in accordance with [7.5](#) and shall conform to the maximum shot-start force as specified in [Table 5](#) when measured in accordance with [7.4](#).

4.1.4 *Air-Gun Darts*—Air-gun darts shall conform to the minimum and maximum length dimensions as specified in [Table 6](#) when measured in accordance with [7.5](#) and shall conform to the maximum shot-start force as specified in [Table 7](#) when measured in accordance with [7.4](#).

4.1.5 *Finish and Appearance*—The outermost surfaces of all projectiles that require protection against deterioration shall have a protective finish.

4.2 *Propellants*—Compressed air, nitrogen gas, and CO<sub>2</sub> gas propellant may be combined with additional ingredients for use as propellants for non-powder guns, but the propellant shall be noncombustible.

### 4.3 CO<sub>2</sub> Cylinder Non-Refillable:

4.3.1 *CO<sub>2</sub> Cylinder Measurement Test*—CO<sub>2</sub> cylinders shall conform with the appropriate dimensions and tolerances in [Table 8](#) and [Table 9](#) when measured in accordance with [7.6](#). For sizes of CO<sub>2</sub> cylinder non-refillable not listed in [Table 8](#) or [Table 9](#), this test will not be complete.

**TABLE 1 Air-Gun Shot (Steel)—Diameters**

Projectile Type	Maximum Spherical Diameter, in. (mm)	Minimum Dimension Across Flats, in. (mm)
Air-gun shot, steel, BB cal (.177 cal)	0.175 (4.44)	0.162 (4.11)
Air-gun shot, steel, .22 cal	0.2198 (5.583)	0.205 (5.21)

**TABLE 2 Air-Gun Shot (Lead)—Diameters**

Projectile Type	Minimum Diameter, in. (mm)
Air-gun shot, lead, .177 cal	0.162 (4.11)
Air-gun shot, lead, .22 cal	0.205 (5.21)

4.3.2 *CO<sub>2</sub> Cylinder Non-Refillable Temperature Test*—CO<sub>2</sub> cylinders shall withstand a temperature as defined in 7.6.4.1 without leaking or bursting when tested in accordance with 7.6.

4.3.3 *Rupture Test*—CO<sub>2</sub> cylinders that have been tested in accordance with 7.6 and 7.8 shall not fragment or splinter upon rupture. Failure shall not occur at the cap or neck section of the cylinder.

4.3.4 *Finish and Appearance*—The outermost surfaces of CO<sub>2</sub> cylinders that require protection against deterioration shall have a protective finish.

## 5. Significance and Use

5.1 This consumer safety specification establishes the dimensions and tolerances and supporting test methods for non-powder gun projectiles and propellants to ensure compatibility between the projectiles and propellants and the non-powder guns for which they are designed.

5.2 This consumer safety specification identifies non-powder gun projectiles and propellants and establishes product identification requirements. The product identification requirements are intended to guide users of non-powder guns in selecting the correct projectile or propellant for use in various guns, and attempts to prevent hazards associated with incorrect use of projectiles and propellants.

## 6. Conformance

6.1 Non-powder gun projectiles and propellants produced after the effective date of this consumer safety specification shall not, either by label or other means, indicate conformance with this consumer safety specification unless they conform with all the requirements contained herein.

## 7. Test Methods

NOTE 1—No precision statement on any of the following test methods is available at this time.

7.1 *Measurement of Maximum Spherical Diameter of Air-Gun Shot, Steel (see Fig. 2 and Table 1):*

7.1.1 *Significance*—The purpose of this test method is to establish the maximum diameter of air-gun shot, steel, to ensure that the projectile will be compatible with the non-powder gun for which it is intended.

7.1.2 *Apparatus:*

7.1.2.1 *Ring Gage/Gauge*, with a minimum thickness of 0.125 in. (3.18 mm) and a hole diameter with the maximum diameter in Table 1  $\pm 0.0001$  in. (+0.002 mm). The ring gage/gauge is used to determine whether the air-gun shot exceeds the appropriate maximum spherical diameter in Table 1.

7.1.2.2 *Screening Plate* (optional), with holes  $0.001$  in.  $\pm 0.0001$  in. (0.025 mm  $\pm 0.002$  mm) smaller in diameter than the maximum diameter of the ring gage/gauge specified in 7.1.2.1. The screening plate may be used to select or screen only the largest shot for measurement with the ring gage/gauge.

7.1.3 *Test Specimen*—Test specimens shall consist of new air-gun shot, selected in accordance with the manufacturer's usual quality assurance practices.

7.1.4 *Procedure:*

7.1.4.1 Conduct the test at room temperature (60(60 °F to 80°F (16 °C to 27°C)).

**TABLE 3 Air-Gun Shot (Lead)—Shot-Start Force and Gage Gauge Dimensions and Tolerances**

Projectile Type	Maximum Shot-Start Force, lbf (N)	Gage Gauge Dimensions and Tolerances (see Fig. 6), in. (mm)		
		Punch Diameter, ±0.001 in. (±0.025 mm)	Inside Diameter, ±0.0001 in. (±0.0025 mm)	Guide Inside Diameter, ±0.001 in. (±0.025 mm)
Air-gun shot, lead, .177 cal	22.5 (100)	0.093 (2.36)	0.175 (4.45)	0.1935 (4.915)
Air-gun shot, lead, .22 cal	20.0 (89)	0.125 (3.18)	0.216 (5.49)	0.234 (5.94)

**TABLE 4 Air-Gun Pellets (Lead)—Maximum and Minimum Lengths**

Projectile Type	Overall Length, in. (mm)	
	max	min
Air-gun pellet, lead, .177 cal	0.260 (6.60)	0.195 (4.96)
Air-gun pellet, lead, 5 mm	0.295 (7.49)	0.225 (5.71)
Air-gun pellet, lead, .22 cal	0.311 (7.90)	0.230 (5.84)
Air-gun pellet, lead, .25 cal	0.433 (11)	0.264 (6.7)

7.1.4.2 A screening plate may be used to reduce the number of shot which must be passed through the ring gage-gauge. If the screening plate in 7.1.2.2 is used, place the test specimen on the plate. Shake the plate so that the smaller shot pass through the screen and the larger shot remain on the screen. Collect the larger shot remaining on the screen for measurement with the ring gage-gauge. Inspect the shot which have passed through the screening plate and sort all abnormal shot from the lot which was passed through the screen for measurement with the ring gage-gauge.

7.1.4.3 Place each shot in the hole of the ring gage-gauge with the maximum spherical diameter shown in Table 1. Roll the shot in the ring gage-gauge so that the diameters of the three perpendicular axes of the shot are exposed to the hole in the ring gage-gauge. Shot that does not roll within the ring gage-gauge is oversized and fails the test.

## 7.2 Measurement of Flat Dimensions of Air-Gun Shot, Steel (Fig. 2):

7.2.1 *Significance*—The purpose of this test method is to measure the dimensions across the flats of air-gun shot, steel, to ensure that the shot will be compatible with the gun and the feed system for which it is intended.

### 7.2.2 Apparatus:

7.2.2.1 *Pointed Micrometer*, capable of measuring with an accuracy of ±0.0001 in. (±0.002 mm).

7.2.3 *Test Specimen*—Test specimens shall consist of new air-gun shot, selected in accordance with the manufacturer’s usual quality assurance practices.

NOTE 2—The test specimens used in 7.1 may be used for this test.

### 7.2.4 Procedure:

7.2.4.1 Conduct the tests at room temperature (60(60 °F to 80°F (16 °C to 27°C)); 27 °C).

7.2.4.2 Measure each shot and record the micrometer reading of the shot from a flat to the opposite surface if one flat exists, or from flat to flat if two flats exist.

7.2.4.3 The shot is acceptable if the diameter measured is equal to or greater than the minimum dimension of the flats specified in Table 1.

## 7.3 Measurement of Minimum Diameter of Air-Gun Shot, Lead (Table 2):

7.3.1 *Significance*—The purpose of this method is to measure the minimum diameter of air-gun shot, lead, to ensure that the shot will be compatible with the gun and the feed system for which it is intended.

### 7.3.2 Apparatus: