



Designation: C 364 – 99

## Standard Test Method for Edgewise Compressive Strength of Sandwich Constructions<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C 364; 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 test method covers the determination of flat structural sandwich construction compressive properties in a direction parallel to the sandwich facing plane.

1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. The inch-pound units given in parentheses may be approximate.

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.*

### 2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*

E 4 Practices for Force Verification of Testing Machines<sup>2</sup>

### 3. Significance and Use

3.1 The edgewise compressive strength of short sandwich construction specimens provides a basis for judging the load-carrying capacity of the construction in terms of developed facing stresses as compared to the facing yield stress.

3.2 The sandwich column, no matter how short, usually is subject to a buckling type of failure unless the facings are so thick that they themselves are in the short column class. The failure of the facings manifests itself by wrinkling of the facing, in which the core deforms to the wavy shape of the facings; by dimpling of the facings into the honeycomb cells;

or by bending of the sandwich, resulting in crimping near the ends as a result of shear failure of the core or failure in the facing-to-core bond.

3.3 This test method provides a standard method of obtaining sandwich edgewise compressive strengths for panel design and research and development.

### 4. Apparatus

4.1 *Testing machine*, capable of maintaining a controlled loading rate and indicating the load with an accuracy of  $\pm 1\%$  of the indicated value. The accuracy of the test machine shall be verified in accordance with Practices E 4.

4.2 *Spherical bearing block*, preferably of the suspended, self-aligning type.

4.3 *Strain gage*, capable of measuring strain to at least 0.001 mm/mm (0.0001 in./in.) and having a gage length not greater than two thirds of the unsupported length of the specimens to be tested.

4.4 *Micrometer, gage, or caliper*, capable of measuring accurately to 0.025 mm (0.001 in.).

### 5. Test Specimens

5.1 The test specimens shall be rectangular in cross section. The width of the specimens shall be at least 50 mm (2 in.) but not less than twice the total thickness nor less than four complete honeycomb cells. The unsupported length (dimension parallel to direction of applied load) shall be not greater than eight times the total thickness.

5.2 Take care in preparing the test specimens to ensure smooth end surfaces free of burrs. The ends shall be parallel to each other and at right angles to the length of the specimens. Good flat ends are essential for preventing localized end failures. The loaded ends may be potted with resin and then milled or ground flat.

<sup>1</sup> This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D30 on Composite Materials and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D30.09 on Sandwich Construction.

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<sup>2</sup> *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 03.01.