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## Standard Guide for Material Properties Needed in Engineering Design Using Plastics<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D5592; 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.

<sup>e1</sup> NOTE—Editorially corrected items in the Referenced Documents section, as well as made minor editorial corrections in August 2002.

### INTRODUCTION

Plastics are increasingly being used in durable applications as structural components on a basis comparable with traditional materials such as steels and aluminum, as well as high performance composite systems. Unlike many consumer-goods applications, where plastics typically serve as enclosures, these durables applications primarily involve load-bearing components exposed to rather broad varying operating environments over the life cycle of the product. This necessitates access to material property profiles over a wide range of conditions, rather than typical values reported at room temperature. In order to design effectively with plastics, the designer must take into account the effects of time, temperature, rate, and environment on the performance of plastics, and the consequences of failure.

#### 1. Scope\*

1.1 This guide covers the essential material properties needed for designing with plastics. Its purpose is to raise the awareness of the plastics community regarding the specific considerations involved in using the appropriate material properties in design calculations.

1.2 This guide is intended only as a convenient resource for engineering design. It should be noted that the specific operating conditions (temperature, applied stress or strain, environment, etc. and corresponding duration of such exposures) could vary significantly from one application to another. It is, therefore, the responsibility of the user to perform any pertinent tests under actual conditions of use to determine the suitability of the material in the intended application.

1.3 The applicable ISO and ASTM standard methods for the relevant material properties are listed in this guide for the benefit of design engineers.

1.4 It should be noted that for some of the desired properties, no ASTM or ISO standards exist. These include pvT data, no-flow temperature, ejection temperature, and fatigue in tension. In these instances, relying on available test methods is suggested.

1.5 *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.*

NOTE 1—There is no similar or equivalent ISO standard.

#### 2. Referenced Documents

##### 2.1 ASTM Standards:<sup>2</sup>

- D543 Practices for Evaluating the Resistance of Plastics to Chemical Reagents
- D638 Test Method for Tensile Properties of Plastics
- D671 Test Method for Flexural Fatigue of Plastics by Constant-Amplitude-of-Force<sup>3</sup>
- D695 Test Method for Compressive Properties of Rigid Plastics
- D883 Terminology Relating to Plastics
- D1435 Practice for Outdoor Weathering of Plastics
- D1894 Test Method for Static and Kinetic Coefficients of Friction of Plastic Film and Sheet
- D1999 Guide for Selection of Specimens and Test Parameters from ISO/IEC Standards<sup>3</sup>
- D2565 Practice for Xenon-Arc Exposure of Plastics Intended for Outdoor Applications

<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.

<sup>3</sup> Withdrawn. The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org).

<sup>1</sup> This guide is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D20 on Plastics and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D20.10 on Mechanical Properties.

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

**D2990** Test Methods for Tensile, Compressive, and Flexural Creep and Creep-Rupture of Plastics

**D2991** Practice for Testing Stress-Relaxation of Plastics

**D3045** Practice for Heat Aging of Plastics Without Load

**D3123** Test Method for Spiral Flow of Low-Pressure Thermosetting Molding Compounds

**D3417** Test Method for Enthalpies of Fusion and Crystallization of Polymers by Differential Scanning Calorimetry (DSC)<sup>3</sup>

**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

**D3835** Test Method for Determination of Properties of Polymeric Materials by Means of a Capillary Rheometer

**D4473** Test Method for Plastics: Dynamic Mechanical Properties: Cure Behavior

**D5045** Test Methods for Plane-Strain Fracture Toughness and Strain Energy Release Rate of Plastic Materials

**D5279** Test Method for Plastics: Dynamic Mechanical Properties: In Torsion

**E6** Terminology Relating to Methods of Mechanical Testing

**E228** Test Method for Linear Thermal Expansion of Solid Materials With a Push-Rod Dilatometer

**E1150** Definitions of Terms Relating to Fatigue

2.2 *ISO Standards*:<sup>4</sup>

**ISO 175** Plastics—Determination of the Effects of Immersion in Liquid Chemicals

**ISO 294-1** Plastics—Injection Moulding of Test Specimens of Thermoplastic Materials—General Principles, and Moulding of Multipurpose and Bar Test Specimens

**ISO 294-4** Plastics—Injection molding of Test Specimens of Thermoplastic Materials - Determination of Moulding Shrinkage

**ISO 527-1** Plastics—Determination of Tensile Properties—Part 1: General Principles

**ISO 527-2** Plastics—Determination of Tensile Properties—Part 2: Test Conditions for Moulding and Extrusion Plastics

**ISO 527-4** Plastics—Determination of Tensile Properties—Part 4: Test Conditions for Isotropic and Orthotropic Fibre Reinforced Plastic Composites

**ISO 604** Plastics—Determination of Compressive Properties

**ISO 899-1** Plastics—Determination of Creep Behaviour - Tensile Creep

**ISO 899-2** Plastics—Determination of Creep Behaviour - Flexural Creep by Three-Point Loading

**ISO 2578** Plastics—Determination of Time-Temperature Limits After Prolonged Exposure to Heat

**ISO 3167** Plastics—Multipurpose Test Specimens

**ISO 4607** Plastics—Methods of Exposure to Natural Weathering

**ISO 4892-1** Plastics—Methods of Exposure to Laboratory

Light Sources—Part 1: General Guidance

**ISO 4892-2** Plastics—Methods of Exposure to Laboratory Light Sources—Part 2: Xenon Arc Sources

**ISO 6721-2** Plastics—Determination of Dynamic Mechanical Properties—Part 2: Torsion Pendulum

**ISO 8295** Plastics—Film and Sheet—Determination of the Coefficients of Friction

**ISO 10350.1** Plastics—Acquisition and Presentation of Comparable Single-Point Data—Part 1: Moulding Materials

**ISO 11403-1** Plastics—Acquisition and Presentation of Comparable Multipoint Data—Part 1: Mechanical Properties

**ISO 11403-2** Plastics—Acquisition and Presentation of Comparable Multipoint Data—Part 2: Thermal and Processing Properties

**ISO 11443** Plastics—Determination of the Fluidity of Plastics Using Capillary and Slit-Die Rheometers

### 3. Terminology

#### 3.1 *Definitions*:

3.1.1 *aging*—the effect on materials of exposure to an environment for an interval of time (see Terminology **D883**).

3.1.2 *coefficient of friction*—a measure of the resistance to sliding of one surface in contact with another surface.

3.1.3 *coefficient of linear thermal expansion*—the change in linear dimension per unit of original length of a material for a unit change in temperature.

3.1.4 *compressive strength*—the compressive stress that a material is capable of sustaining. In the case of a material that does not fail in compression by a shattering fracture, the value for compressive strength is an arbitrary value depending upon the degree of distortion that is regarded as indicating complete failure of the material (modified from Terminology **E6**).

3.1.5 *creep*—the time-dependent increase in strain in response to applied stress (modified from Terminology **E6**).

3.1.6 *creep modulus*—the ratio of initial applied stress to creep strain (see Test Method **D2990**).

3.1.7 *creep rupture stress*—stress to produce material failure corresponding to a fixed time to rupture (modified from Test Method **D2990**).

3.1.8 *critical stress intensity factor*—toughness parameter indicative of the resistance of a material to fracture at fracture initiation (see Test Method **D5045**).

3.1.9 *engineering stress*—stress based on initial cross sectional area of the specimen.

3.1.10 *fatigue*—the process of progressive localized permanent deleterious change or loss of properties occurring in a material subjected to cyclic loading conditions (modified from Definitions **E1150**).

3.1.11 *Poisson's ratio*—the absolute value of the ratio of transverse strain to the corresponding axial strain resulting from uniformly distributed axial stress below the proportional limit of the material (see Terminology **D883**).

3.1.12 *proportional limit*—the greatest stress that a material is capable of sustaining without any deviation from proportionality of stress to strain (Hooke's law) (see Test Method **D638**).

<sup>4</sup> Available from American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 25 W. 43rd St., 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036, <http://www.ansi.org..>

3.1.13 *PV limit*—the limiting combination of pressure and velocity that will cause failure of any polymer rubbing against another surface without lubrication at a specific ambient temperature and tested in a specific geometry.

3.1.14 *secant modulus*—the ratio of engineering stress to corresponding strain at a designated strain point on the stress-strain curve (see Test Method **D638**).

3.1.15 *shear modulus*—the quotient of the shearing stress and the resulting angular deformation of the test specimen measured in the range of small recoverable deformations (see **ISO 6721-2**).

3.1.16 *shear strength*—the maximum shear stress that a material is capable of sustaining. Shear strength is calculated from the maximum load during a shear or torsion test and is based on the original dimensions of the cross section of the specimen (see Terminology **E6**).

3.1.17 *tensile modulus*—the ratio of engineering stress to corresponding strain below the proportional limit of a material in tension (modified from Test Method **D638**).

3.1.18 *tensile stress at break*—the tensile stress sustained by the material at break (modified from Test Method **D638**).

3.1.19 *tensile stress at yield*—the tensile stress sustained by the material at the yield point (modified from Test Method **D638**).

3.1.20 *warpage*—distortion caused by non-uniform change of internal stresses (**D883**).

3.1.21 *yield point*—the first point on the stress-strain curve at which an increase in strain occurs without an increase in stress (see Test Method **D638**).

#### 4. Significance and Use

4.1 This guide is intended to serve as a reference to the plastics community for material properties needed in engineering design.

4.2 Product datasheets or product literature typically report single-point values at ambient conditions and hence, by their very nature, are inadequate for engineering design and structural analysis of a component or system. A detailed property profile for the particular grade chosen for a given part not only enhances the confidence of the design engineer by allowing a more realistic assessment of the material under close-to-actual service environments but also may avoid premature failure of the designed component and potential liability litigation later. Additionally, it would also eliminate use of larger “design safety factors” that result in “overengineering” or “overdesign.” Not only is such overdesign unwarranted, but it adds to the total part cost, resulting in a good example of ineffective design with plastics and a prime target for substitution by other materials.

4.3 One of the problems faced by design engineers is access to comparable data among similar products from different material suppliers because of the lack of standardized reporting format in the plastics industry. **ISO 10350.1**, 11403-1, and 11403-2 are intended to address the comparability of data issue only as far as single-point and multipoint data for material selection. This guide attempts to serve as a means to standardize the format to report comparable data for engineering design. It is essential that incorporating standardized test specimen geometry and specific test conditions as recom-

mended in Guide **D1999**, Practice **D3641**, or **ISO 3167** and 294-1 are an integral part of the data generation.

#### 5. Material Properties in Engineering Design

5.1 Finite element analysis is an integral part of computer aided design/engineering (CAD/CAE). It serves as a powerful tool for design engineers in performing engineering analysis of plastics components to predict the performance. The material data inputs required for carrying out these analyses essentially constitute the minimum data needed in engineering design.

5.2 The material properties essential in engineering design can be grouped into three main categories; (1) properties essential for structural analysis, (2) properties essential for assessing manufacturability, and (3) properties essential for evaluating assembly. The properties essential for structural analysis are employed in assessing the structural integrity of the designed part over its useful life or in determining the required geometry of the part to ensure structural integrity. The properties essential for assessing manufacturability are employed in simulating the part filling/post filling steps to optimize processing conditions and for predictions of dimensional stability of the manufactured part. The properties essential for assembly considerations are employed in evaluating the ability to join/assemble the component parts.

5.3 As functional requirements are often specific to each application, the material properties essential for structural analysis can be classified into two categories—those that are somewhat application specific and those that are not.

5.4 Whether the individual property is application-specific or not, certain properties are directly employed in design calculations while others are employed more or less for verification of the design limits. For example, although parts may fail in service under multi-axial impact loading conditions, the impact energy data can be used only in design verification, at best. Additional examples of properties that are useful only for design verification include fatigue (S-N) curves, wear factor, PV limit, retention of properties following exposure to chemicals and solvents, and accelerated aging or UV exposure/outdoor weathering.

5.5 Almost all structural design calculations fall under one of the following types of analysis or some combination thereof: beam or plate; pipe; snap fits, pressfits, threads, bearing, bolts; or buckling. The properties needed for each of these design calculations are summarized in **Table 1**.

5.6 In plate and beam analyses, flexural modulus is often used in determining the beam deflection or stiffness. However, development of apparent stress gradient across the beam or plate thickness in flexure fails to satisfy the basic assumptions of uniformity of stress in most material models used in engineering analysis. For this reason, tensile modulus is more appropriate and is therefore recommended.

5.7 Creep and fatigue data are commonly reported in flexure. However, the most useful data to the designer is uniaxial loading in tension mode.

5.8 Material properties in molded parts are a function of processing conditions because of their influence on orientation and morphology developed in the molded part. Thus the properties measured from large molded parts may differ from