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Standard Terminology for Composite Materials¹

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This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the Department of Defense.

1. Scope

1.1 These definitions cover generic terms, including terms of commercial importance, that appear in one or more standards on composites containing high-modulus (greater than 20-GPa (3×10^6 psi)) fibers.

1.2 The definitions cover, in most cases, special meanings used in the composites industry. No attempt has been made to include common meanings of the same terms as used outside the composites industry.

1.3 Definitions included have, in general, been approved as standard.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

D 123 Terminology Relating to Textiles

2.2 *Military Standard:*

MIL-HDBK-17³

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:*

$\pm 45^\circ$ laminate—a balanced symmetric laminate composed of only $+45^\circ$ plies and -45° plies.

angleply laminate—any balanced laminate consisting of plus and minus theta plies where theta is an acute angle with respect to a reference direction.

balanced laminate—any laminate that contains one ply of minus theta orientation with respect to the laminate principal axis for every identical ply with a plus theta orientation.

braided fabric—see *braided fabric* under **fabric**.

breather string, *n*—a string, composed of a material such as glass, that provides a vacuum path from the laminate to a breather.

bundle—a general term for a collection of essentially parallel filaments.

carbon fiber precursor—a material from which carbon fiber is made by pyrolysis. Polyacrylonitrile, rayon, or pitch fibers are commonly used precursors.

catenary:

filament catenary—the difference in length of the filaments in a specified length of tow, end, or strand as a result of unequal tension; the tendency of some filaments in a taut horizontal tow, end, or strand to sag lower than others.

roving catenary—the difference in length of the ends, tows, or strands in a specified length of roving as a result of unequal tension; the tendency of some ends, tows, or strands in a taut horizontal roving to sag lower than others.

caul, *n*—a flat or contoured tool used to distribute pressure and to define a surface for the top of the laminate during laminate consolidation or cure.

composite:

composite material—a substance consisting of two or more materials, insoluble in one another, which are combined to form a useful engineering material possessing certain properties not possessed by the constituents.

DISCUSSION—a composite material is inherently inhomogeneous on a microscopic scale but can often be assumed to be homogeneous on a macroscopic scale for certain engineering applications. The constituents of a composite retain their identities: they do not dissolve or otherwise merge completely into each other, although they act in concert.

discontinuous fiber-reinforced composite—any composite material consisting of a matrix reinforced by discontinuous fibers. The fibers may be whiskers or chopped fibers.

fabric-reinforced composite—any composite material consisting of a matrix reinforced by fabric (woven, knitted, or braided assemblages of fibers).

fiber-reinforced composite—any composite material consisting of a matrix reinforced by continuous or discontinuous fibers.

¹ These definitions are under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D30 on Composite Materials and are the direct responsibilities of Subcommittee D30.01 on Editorial and Resource Standards.

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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 Available from ASTM International as *The Composite Materials Handbook—MIL 17*. Also available as *MIL-HDBK-17* from Standardization Documents Order Desk, DODSSP, Bldg. 4, Section D, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19111-5094

filamentary composite—a composite material reinforced with continuous fibers.

unidirectional fiber-reinforced composite—any fiber-reinforced composite with all fibers aligned in a single direction.

continuous filament yarn, *n*—two or more continuous filaments twisted into a single fiber bundle.

crossply laminate—a laminate composed of only 0 and 90° plies. This is not necessarily symmetric.

dam, *n*—a solid material (such as silicone rubber, steel, or aluminum) used in a vacuum bag to contain the matrix material within defined boundaries and to prevent crowning of the bag during cure.

damage, *n*—*in structures and structural mechanics*, a structural anomaly in material or structure created by manufacturing or service usage.

damage resistance, *n*—*in structures and structural mechanics*, a measure of the relationship between the force, energy, or other parameter(s) associated with an event or sequence of events and the resulting damage size and type.

DISCUSSION—Damage resistance increases as the force, energy, or other parameter increases for a given size or type of damage. Conversely, damage resistance increases as damage decreases, for a given applied force, energy, or other parameter. Damage resistance and damage tolerance are often confused. A material or structure with high damage resistance will incur less physical damage from a given event. Materials or structures with high damage tolerance may incur varying levels of physical damage but will have high amounts of remaining functionality. A damage-resistant material or structure may, or may not, be considered damage tolerant.

damage tolerance, *n*—1) *in structures and structure materials*, a measure of the relationship between damage size and type and the level of a performance parameter, such as stiffness or strength, at which the structure or structural material can operate for a particular loading condition; 2) *in structural systems*, a measure of the ability of such systems to function at designated performance parameters (for example, magnitude, length of time, and type of loading(s)) without system failure in the presence of a particular or specified level of damage.

DISCUSSION—Damage tolerance involves, and can be provided by, a number of factors operating at a number of levels: structural material, structural, and overall system. These factors include 1) basic material ability to operate with damage present (often referred to as the residual strength aspect), 2) damage growth resistance and containment provided by material and structural considerations, and 3) system inspection and maintenance plans which allow the damage to be detected and corrected and which depend upon material, structural, and operational considerations.

Damage tolerance increases as the damage size increases for a given level of a performance parameter. Damage tolerance increases as the level of the performance parameter increases for a given damage size. Damage tolerance depends upon the type of loading which is applied. For example, the damage tolerance for a compressive load can be, and generally is, different than for the same level of tensile load.

Damage resistance is often confused with damage tolerance. Damage tolerance is directly related only to the size and type of damage while being only indirectly related to how the damage was created (see *damage resistance*). Thus, damage tolerance is distinct from damage resistance.

debond—a deliberate separation of a bonded joint or interface, usually for repair or rework purposes.

debulk, *v*—to decrease voids between lamina before laminate consolidation through use of vacuum or by mechanical means.

DISCUSSION—Laminae can be debulked at ambient or elevated temperatures.

delamination—separation of plies in a laminate. This may be local or may cover a large area in the laminate.

denier, *n*—a direct numbering system for expressing linear density, equal to the mass in grams per 9000 metres of yarn, filament, fiber, or other textile strand.

disbond—an area within a bonded interface between two adherents in which an adhesive or cohesive failure has occurred. It may occur at any time during the life of the structure and may arise from a wide variety of causes. It is sometimes used to describe an area of separation between two laminae in the finished laminate (the term “delamination” is preferred).

discontinuous fiber—a polycrystalline or amorphous fiber that is discontinuous within the sample or component or that has one or both ends inside of the stress field under consideration. The minimum diameter of a discontinuous fiber is not limited, but the maximum diameter may not exceed 0.25 mm (0.010 in.).

end, *n*—*in fibrous composites*, a general term for a continuous, ordered assembly of essentially parallel, collimated filaments, with or without twist.

DISCUSSION—This term covers tow, strand, sliver, yarn, and roving. The relationship between fiber form terms is shown in Table X1.1.

fabric—a planar textile (Synonym: *cdth*)

*braided fabric, *n**—a cloth constructed by a braiding process.

*knitted fabric, *n**—a cloth constructed by a knitting process.

*nonwoven fabric, *n**—a cloth constructed by bonding or interlocking, or both (but not interlacing) fiber by any combination of mechanical, chemical, thermal, or solvent means.

*plied yarn, *n**—a yarn formed by twisting together two or more single yarns in one operation.

DISCUSSION—Plying, which is done in the opposite direction from the twist of each of the simple yarns, serves to counter the tendency of simple yarns to untwist.

*woven fabric, *n**—a cloth constructed by a weaving process.

fiber, *n*—one or more filaments in an ordered assemblage.

DISCUSSION—There are a number of general and specific terms that define specific types of fiber forms. The relationship between fiber form terms is shown in Table 1.

fiber content—the amount of fiber present in a composite expressed either as percent by weight or percent by volume. This is sometimes stated as a fraction, that is, fiber volume fraction.

fiber volume fraction—see **fiber content**.

filament, *n*—a fibrous form of matter with an aspect ratio >10 and an effective diameter <1 mm. (See also **monofilament**.)