



Designation: E760 – 92 (Reapproved 2005)

Standard Test Method for Effect of Impact on Bonding of Sprayed Fire-Resistive Material Applied to Structural Members¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E760; 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 (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

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

1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers a procedure for determining the effect of impact loading on the bonding of sprayed fire-resistive material (SFRM) applied to the underside of steel floor deck. These materials include sprayed fibrous and cementitious materials applied directly in contact with the structural members. The test method is applicable only to laboratory procedures.

1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. The values given in parentheses are 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 and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

[E84 Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials](#)

[E119 Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials](#)

[E605 Test Methods for Thickness and Density of Sprayed Fire-Resistive Material \(SFRM\) Applied to Structural Members](#)

[E695 Test Method of Measuring Relative Resistance of Wall, Floor, and Roof Construction to Impact Loading](#)

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee E06 on Performance of Buildings and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee E06.21 on Serviceability.

Current edition approved May 1, 2005. Published May 2005. Originally approved in 1980. Last previous edition approved in 2000 as E760 – 92 (2000). DOI: 10.1520/E0760-92R05.

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. Summary of Test Method

3.1 In this test method, a cellular steel deck with a concrete topping sprayed with fire-resistive material is subjected to a leather bag drop impact while supported horizontally at its ends.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 The intent of this test method is to determine a property of SFRM that may be used to provide an indication of its in-place serviceability. Satisfactory performance of SFRM applied to structural members and assemblies depends upon its ability to withstand the various influences that may occur during construction and during the life of the structure, as well as upon its satisfactory performance under fire conditions.

4.2 The test method measures the behavior of SFRM when the floor construction to which it is applied is subjected to shock loading and evaluates adhesion and resistance to spalling, cracking, and delamination. It is an indication of the ability of SFRM to remain in place and resist removal during anticipated service conditions.

5. Apparatus

5.1 *Supports*—Rigid base to provide at least 50 mm (2 in.) bearing and a clear span between supports of at least 3 m (10 ft).

5.2 *Impact Instrument*—A lead shot- or steel shot-filled leather bag weighing 27.2 kg (60 lb) and equipped with a leather hoisting strap, both as described in Method E695.

5.3 *Rule*—To measure the height of drop (1.2 m (4 ft)) with an accuracy of 12.8 mm ($\frac{1}{2}$ in.).

6. Materials

6.1 The test specimen shall be a deck assembly consisting of cellular steel deck and a concrete topping. The cellular steel deck shall be of the noncomposite type, nominal 40 mm ($1\frac{1}{2}$ in.) deep, 600 mm (24 in.) wide, by 3600 mm (12 ft) long, consisting of a 1.5-mm (0.060-in.) thick galvanized or painted