



Designation: D1044 – 08^{e1}

Standard Test Method for Resistance of Transparent Plastics to Surface Abrasion¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D1044; 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.

^{e1} NOTE—Editorially corrected Note 9 in February 2012.

1. Scope*

1.1 This test method describes a procedure for estimating the resistance of transparent plastics to one kind of surface abrasion by measuring the change in optical properties.

1.2 Abrasive damage is visually judged and numerically quantified by the difference in haze percentage in accordance with Test Method D1003 between an abraded and unabraded specimen.

1.3 CS-10F wheels manufactured between October 2002 and September 2004 have been found to give different results than historical values. Comparisons of data using these wheels should be made with caution. Results using wheels made after September 2004 have agreed with those obtained before October 2002.

1.4 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are for information only.

NOTE 1—This test method is equivalent to ISO 3537 in the measurement of resistance to abrasion in Section 7, but is not equivalent to ISO 3537 in any other measurement or section. This test method is not equivalent to ISO 9352, and results cannot be directly compared between the two methods.

NOTE 2—This test method is similar to ANSI/SAE Z26.1, Test 17.

NOTE 3—Prior attempts to employ the Taber Abraser for volume loss determinations of various plastics² have been unsuccessful because of excessively large coefficients of variation attributed to the data. Insufficient agreement among the participating laboratories has rendered the use of volume loss procedure inadvisable as an ASTM test method.

NOTE 4—For determining the resistance to abrasion of organic coatings by weight loss, reference is made to Test Method D4060, which uses more aggressive CS-10 or CS-17 abrasive wheels. It suffers from poor reproducibility between laboratories when numerical abrasion resistance values are used. Interlaboratory agreement improves significantly when ranking a series of coatings for their abrasion resistance.

¹ This test method 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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² Supporting data are available from ASTM Headquarters. Request RR:D20-48 and RR:D20-1090.

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.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:³

- D618 Practice for Conditioning Plastics for Testing
- D1003 Test Method for Haze and Luminous Transmittance of Transparent Plastics
- D4000 Classification System for Specifying Plastic Materials
- D4060 Test Method for Abrasion Resistance of Organic Coatings by the Taber Abraser
- E691 Practice for Conducting an Interlaboratory Study to Determine the Precision of a Test Method

2.2 ISO Standards:⁴

- ISO 3537 Road Vehicles—Safety Glazing Materials—Mechanical Tests
- ISO 9352 Plastics—Determination of Resistance to Wear by Abrasive Wheels

2.3 ANSI Standards:⁴

- ANSI/SAE Z26.1 Safety Glazing Materials for Glazing Motor Vehicle and Motor Vehicle Equipment Operating on Land Highways—Abrasion Resistance, Test 17 (Plastics)

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 *abrasion*—abrasive wear caused by displacement or rearrangement of a softer material due to rubbing or scuffing against hard sharp particles.

³ 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.

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

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

3.1.2 *haze*—In accordance with Test Method D1003, that percentage of transmitted light which in passing through the specimen deviates from the incident beam by forward scattering. For the purpose of this test method, only light flux deviating more than 0.044 rad (2.5°) on the average is considered to be haze.

3.1.3 *reface*—preparation of an abrasive wheel on a conditioning stone prior to use in testing.

3.1.4 *wheel*—an abrasive wheel consisting of hard particles (aluminum oxide) embedded in resilient binder.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 Transparent plastic materials, when used as windows or enclosures, are subject to wiping and cleaning; hence the maintenance of optical quality of a material after abrasion is important. It is the purpose of this test method to provide a means of estimating the resistance of such materials to this type and degree of abrasion.

4.2 Although this test method does not provide fundamental data, it is suitable for grading materials relative to this type of abrasion in a manner which correlates with service.

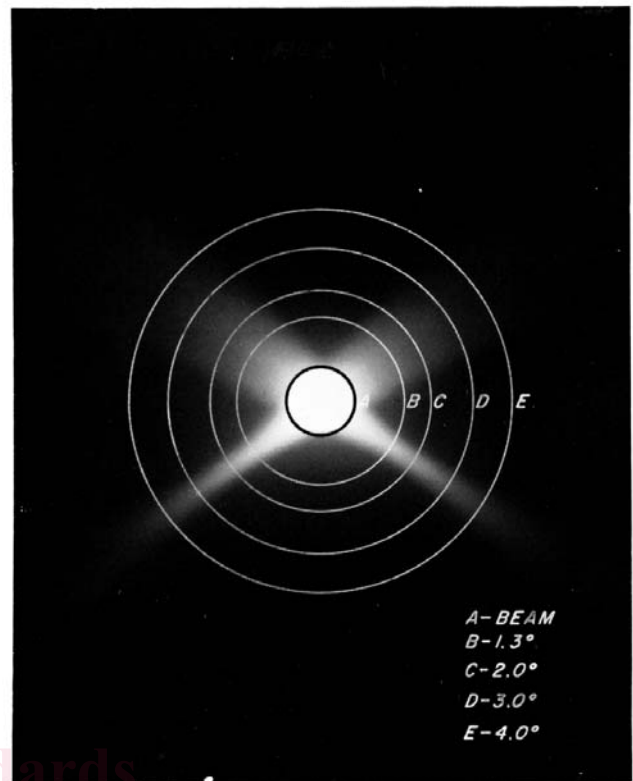
4.3 Comparison of interlaboratory data or the specification of a “haze” value has no significance if the hazemeter requirements given in 5.4 are not used. This is because light diffused from the surface of a Taber track is scattered at a narrow angle (Fig. 1 and Fig. 2) while light diffused internally by a specimen is scattered at a wide angle. In many hazemeters, when a diaphragm is inserted to limit the light beam to the width of the abraded track, the specular beam at the exit port becomes smaller. The dark annulus will then be greater than the 0.023 ± 0.002 rad ($1.3 \pm 0.1^\circ$) requirements of Test Method D1003. Since a large percentage of the narrow-angle forward-scattered light will not impinge on the sphere wall, “haze” readings become smaller. For hazemeters that have not been properly adjusted, the magnitude of this reduction is dependent both on the integrating sphere diameter and the reduction of the entrance beam.

4.4 For many materials, there may be a specification that requires the use of this test method, but with some procedural modifications that take precedence when adhering to the specification. Therefore, it is advisable to refer to that material specification before using this test method. Table 1 of Classification System D4000 lists the ASTM materials standards that currently exist.

4.5 For some materials, abrasion tests utilizing the Taber abraser may be subject to variation due to changes in the abrasive characteristics of the wheel during testing.

4.5.1 Depending on abradant type and test specimen, the wheel surface may change (that is, become clogged) due to the pick up of coating or other materials from test specimens and must be cleaned at frequent intervals.

4.5.2 The type of material being tested and the number of test cycles being run is known to sometimes influence the temperature of the running surface of the wheel with an affect on the final haze measurement. To reduce any variability due to this temperature effect, stabilize the wheels surface temperature prior to performing actual measurements. This shall be



NOTE 1—This photograph shows light pattern of the scattering from the surface of a Taber abraded specimen. The circles show how increasing the 1.3° dark annulus dramatically changes the amount of light impacting the sphere wall.

FIG. 1 Light Scattering from Surface of Abraded Tracks (Photograph)

accomplished by conducting multiple refacings on an ST-11 refacing stone, followed by a test on the sample material to be tested (with results to be discarded).

5. Apparatus

5.1 *Abrader*—The Taber abraser or its equivalent, consisting of the following elements:

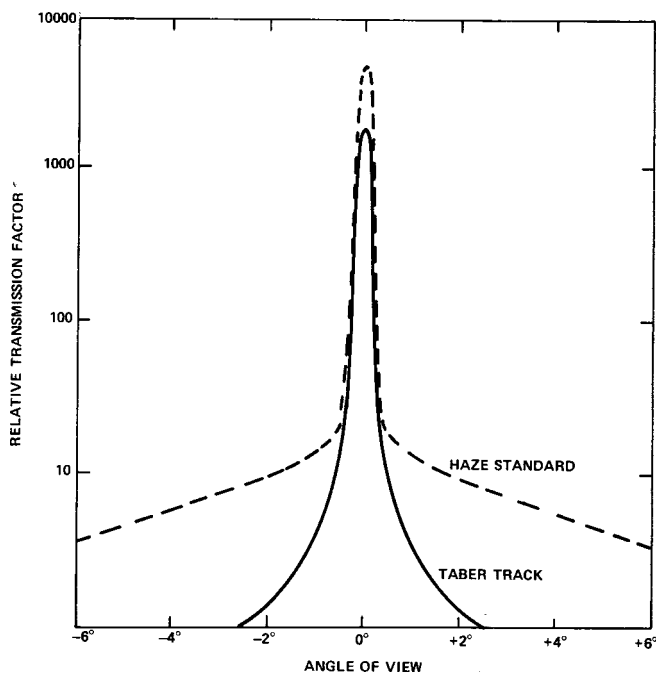
5.1.1 A horizontal turntable platform; comprised of a rubber pad, clamp plate, and nut to secure the specimen to the turntable.

5.1.2 A motor capable of rotating the turntable platform at a speed of either 72 ± 2 r/min for 110v/60Hz or 60 ± 2 r/min for 230v/50Hz.

5.1.3 A pair of pivoted arms, to which the abrasive wheels and auxiliary masses (if used) would be attached; loads of 500 or 1000 gf on the wheels are obtained by use of changeable weights.

NOTE 5—Without auxiliary masses or counterweights applied, each arm will apply a load against the specimen of 250 gf per wheel (exclusive of the mass of the wheel itself).

5.1.4 A vacuum suction system and vacuum pick-up nozzle to remove debris and abrasive particles from the specimen surface during testing. The height of the vacuum pick-up nozzle shall be adjustable, and the nozzle openings shall be 11 mm $\frac{7}{16}$ in.) in diameter.



NOTE 1—This graph shows goniophotometric curves for Taber abraded tracks. The specular angle of transmission is at 180°.

FIG. 2 Light Scattering from Surface of Abraded Tracks (Graph)

NOTE 6—The nominal nozzle openings are 8 mm (5/16 in.) and can be enlarged following the instructions shown in Appendix X2.

5.1.5 A counter to record the number of cycles (revolutions) made by the turntable platform.

5.2 Refacing Stone—The fine side of a ST-11 refacing stone (or equivalent) shall be used for refacing the abrasive wheels. It is important that the turntable platform runs true on the abramer and that the refacing stone lies flat on the turntable platform.

5.3 Abrasive Wheels—The grade of wheel designated CS-10F⁵ shall be used, and shall meet the following requirements at the time of the test:

5.3.1 The wheel shall be 12.7 ± 0.3 mm wide and have an external diameter of 51.9 ± 0.5 mm when new, and in no case less than 44.4 mm, and

5.3.2 The wheel shall not be used after the date stamped on it.

5.4 Hazemeter—An integrating sphere photoelectric photometer, as described in Test Method D1003, shall be used to measure the light scattered by the abraded track. If haze measurements are made with other devices or by other methods, a correlation shall be established with the results obtained with the apparatus and method described in Test Method D1003.

⁵ The sole source of supply of the apparatus known to the committee at this time is Taber Industries, 455 Bryant Street, North Tonawanda, NY 14120. If you are aware of alternative suppliers, please provide this information to ASTM International Headquarters. Your comments will receive careful consideration at a meeting of the responsible technical committee,¹ which you may attend.

5.4.1 An aperture or diaphragm shall be centrally inserted in the haze measuring apparatus to center the light beam on the abraded track and limit it to a diameter of 7 ± 1 mm (0.28 ± 0.04 in.) at the specimen.

5.4.2 When the reduced light beam is unobstructed by a specimen, its cross section at the exit port shall be approximately circular, sharply defined, uniformly bright, and concentric within the exit port, leaving an annulus of 0.023 ± 0.002 rad (1.3 ± 0.1°) subtended at the entrance port.

NOTE 7—Uniformity of the light intensity is usually checked by observing the beam through thin bond paper placed at the exit port.

NOTE 8—Forward-scattering glass standards⁶ can be used to check that the optical system of the hazemeter is properly adjusted.

5.5 Specimen Holder—A suitable holder shall be used to permit positioning the abraded specimen on the hazemeter so that the light beam is centered in the abraded track and the specimen is flush at the measurement port.

6. Test Specimens

6.1 The test specimens shall be clean, transparent disks approximately 100 mm in diameter or plates approximately 100 mm square, having both surfaces substantially plane and parallel. They may be cut from sheets or molded in thicknesses up to 12.7 mm (1/2 in.). A 6.3-mm (1/4-in.) hole shall be centrally drilled in each specimen. Three such specimens shall be tested per sample, except for interlaboratory or specification tests when ten specimens shall be tested.

7. Calibration

7.1 Verify calibration of the Taber abramer as directed by the equipment manufacturer (see Appendix X1).

8. Conditioning

8.1 Conditioning—Unless otherwise specified, condition the test specimens at 23 ± 2°C (73.4 ± 3.6°F) and 50 ± 5 % relative humidity for not less than 40 h prior to test in accordance with Procedure A of Practice D618. In cases of disagreement, the tolerances shall be ±1°C (±1.8°F) and ±2 % relative humidity.

8.2 Test Conditions—Conduct tests in the standard laboratory atmosphere of 23 ± 2°C (73.4 ± 3.6°F) and 50 ± 5 % relative humidity, unless otherwise specified. In cases of disagreements, the tolerances shall be ±1°C (±1.8°F) and ±2 % relative humidity.

9. Standardization of Abrading Wheels

9.1 To ensure that the abrading function of the wheels is maintained at a constant level, prepare the abrading wheels prior to each test.

9.1.1 Mount the wheels on their respective flange holders, taking care not to handle them by their abrasive surfaces.

9.1.2 Select the load to be used and affix it to the abramer. If no load is specified, use a load of 500 gf (per wheel).

9.1.3 Mount an ST-11 refacing stone (or equivalent) on the turntable, fine side up, and secure using the nut.

⁶ Calibrated plastic haze standards are available from BYK-Gardner, Inc., 9104 Guilford Road, Columbia, MD 21046.