



Standard Classification System for Specifying Plastic Materials¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 4000; 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 reappraisal. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reappraisal.

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

1. Scope

1.1 This standard provides a classification system for tabulating the properties of unfilled, filled, and reinforced plastic materials suitable for processing into parts.

NOTE 1—The classification system may serve many of the needs of industries using plastic materials. The standard is subject to revision as the need requires; therefore, the latest revision should always be used.

1.2 The classification system and subsequent line callout (specification) is intended to be a means of identifying plastic materials used in the fabrication of end items or parts. It is not intended for the selection of materials. Material selection should be made by those having expertise in the plastics field after careful consideration of the design and the performance required of the part, the environment to which it will be exposed, the fabrication process to be employed, the inherent properties of the material not covered in this document, and the economic factors.

1.3 This classification system is based on the premise that plastic materials can be arranged into broad generic families using basic properties to arrange the materials into groups, classes, and grades. A system is thus established which, together with values describing additional requirements, permits as complete a description as desired of the selected material.

1.4 In all cases where the provisions of this classification system would conflict with the referenced ASTM specification for a particular material, the latter shall take precedence.

NOTE 2—When using this classification system the two-letter, three-digit suffix system applies.

NOTE 3—When a material is used to fabricate a part where the requirements are too specific for a broad material callout, it is advisable for the user to consult the supplier to secure callout of the properties to suit the actual conditions to which the part is to be subjected.

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 applica-*

bility of regulatory limitations prior to use.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

- D 149 Test Methods for Dielectric Breakdown Voltage and Dielectric Strength of Solid Electrical Insulating Materials at Commercial Power Frequencies²
- D 150 Test Methods for A-C Loss Characteristics and Permittivity (Dielectric Constant) of Solid Electrical Insulating Materials²
- D 256 Test Method for Determining the Pendulum Impact Resistance of Notched Specimens of Plastics³
- D 257 Test Methods for D-C Resistance or Conductance of Insulating Materials²
- D 395 Test Methods for Rubber Property—Compression Set⁴
- D 471 Test Method for Rubber Property—Effect of Liquids⁴
- D 412 Test Methods for Vulcanized Rubber and Thermoplastic Rubbers and Thermoplastic Elastomers—Tension⁴
- D 495 Test Method for High-Voltage, Low-Current, Dry Arc Resistance of Solid Electrical Insulation²
- D 569 Method for Measuring the Flow Properties of Thermoplastic Molding Materials⁵
- D 570 Test Method for Water Absorption of Plastics³
- D 573 Test Method for Rubber—Deterioration in an Air Oven⁴
- D 575 Test Methods for Rubber Properties in Compression⁴
- D 618 Practice for Conditioning Plastics and Electrical Insulating Materials for Testing³
- D 621 Test Methods for Deformation of Plastics Under Load⁵
- D 624 Test Method for Tear Strength of Conventional Vulcanized Rubber and Thermoplastic Elastomers⁴
- D 635 Test Method for Rate of Burning and/or Extent and Time of Burning of Self-Supporting Plastics in a Horizontal Position³
- D 638 Test Method for Tensile Properties of Plastics³
- D 648 Test Method for Deflection Temperature of Plastics

¹ This classification system is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D20 on Plastics and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D20.94 on Government/Industry Standardization (Section D20.94.01).

Current edition approved April 10, 2000. Published July 2000. Originally published as D 4000 – 82. Last previous edition D 4000 – 95a.

² *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 10.01.

³ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 08.01.

⁴ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 09.01.

⁵ *Discontinued—See 1994 Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 08.01.

- Under Flexural Load³
- D 695 Test Method for Compressive Properties of Rigid Plastics³
- D 706 Specification for Cellulose Acetate Molding and Extrusion Compounds³
- D 707 Specification for Cellulose Acetate Butyrate Molding and Extrusion Compounds³
- D 746 Test Method for Brittleness Temperature of Plastics and Elastomers by Impact³
- D 747 Test Method for Apparent Bending Modulus of Plastics by Means of a Cantilever Beam³
- D 756 Practice for Determination of Weight and Shape Changes of Plastics Under Accelerated Service Conditions⁶
- D 759 Practice for Conducting Physical Property Tests of Plastics at Subnormal and Supernormal Temperatures⁷
- D 785 Test Method for Rockwell Hardness of Plastics and Electrical Insulating Materials³
- D 789 Test Methods for Determination of Relative Viscosity, Melting Point, and Moisture Content of Polyamide (PA)³
- D 790 Test Methods for Flexural Properties of Unreinforced and Reinforced Plastics and Electrical Insulating Materials³
- D 792 Test Method for Density and Specific Gravity (Relative Density) of Plastics by Displacement³
- D 794 Practice for Determining Permanent Effect of Heat on Plastics⁶
- D 817 Test Methods of Testing Cellulose Acetate Propionate and Cellulose Acetate Butyrate⁸
- D 883 Terminology Relating to Plastics³
- D 955 Test Method for Measuring Shrinkage from Mold Dimensions of Molded Plastics³
- D 1003 Test Method for Haze and Luminous Transmittance of Transparent Plastics³
- D 1149 Test Method for Rubber Deterioration—Surface Ozone Cracking in a Chamber⁴
- D 1203 Test Methods for Volatile Loss from Plastics Using Activated Carbon Methods³
- D 1238 Test Method for Flow Rates of Thermoplastics by Extrusion Plastometer³
- D 1434 Test Method for Determining Gas Permeability Characteristics of Plastic Film and Sheeting⁹
- D 1435 Practice for Outdoor Weathering of Plastics³
- D 1457 Specification for Polytetrafluoroethylene PTFE Molding and Extrusion Materials¹⁰
- D 1505 Test Method for Density of Plastics by the Density-Gradient Technique³
- D 1525 Test Method for Vicat Softening Temperature of Plastics³
- D 1531 Test Methods for Relative Permittivity (Dielectric Constant) and Dissipation Factor by Fluid Displacement Procedure²
- D 1562 Specification for Cellulose Propionate Molding and Extrusion Compounds³
- D 1600 Terminology for Abbreviated Terms Relating to Plastics³
- D 1693 Test Method for Environmental Stress-Cracking of Ethylene Plastics³
- D 1709 Test Methods for Impact Resistance of Plastic Film by the Free-Falling Dart Method³
- D 1822 Test Method for Tensile-Impact Energy to Break Plastics and Electrical Insulating Materials³
- D 1870 Practice for Elevated Temperature Aging Using a Tubular Oven⁶
- D 1898 Practice for Sampling of Plastics⁶
- D 1929 Test Method for Ignition Properties of Plastics³
- D 2116 Specification for FEP-Fluorocarbon Molding and Extrusion Materials³
- D 2137 Test Methods for Rubber Property—Brittleness Point of Flexible Polymers and Coated Fabrics⁴
- D 2240 Test Method for Rubber Property—Durometer Hardness⁴
- D 2288 Test Method for Weight Loss of Plasticizers on Heating³
- D 2445 Test Method for Thermal Oxidative Stability of Propylene Plastics¹¹
- D 2565 Practice for Operating Xenon Arc-Type Light-Exposure Apparatus With and Without Water for Exposure of Plastics¹²
- D 2583 Test Method for Indentation Hardness of Rigid Plastics by Means of a Barcol Impressor¹²
- D 2584 Test Method for Ignition Loss of Cured Reinforced Resins¹²
- D 2632 Test Method for Rubber Property—Resilience by Vertical Rebound⁴
- D 2794 Test Method for Resistance of Organic Coatings to the Effects of Rapid Deformation (Impact)¹³
- D 2843 Test Method for Density of Smoke from the Burning or Decomposition of Plastics¹²
- D 2857 Test Method for Dilute Solution Viscosity of Polymers¹²
- D 2863 Test Method for Measuring the Minimum Oxygen Concentration to Support Candle-Like Combustion of Plastics (Oxygen Index)¹²
- D 2951 Test Method for Resistance of Types III and IV Polyethylene Plastics to Thermal Stress-Cracking¹²
- D 3012 Test Method for Thermal Oxidative Stability of Propylene Plastics, Using a Biaxial Rotator¹²
- D 3029 Test Methods for Impact Resistance of Flat, Rigid Plastic Specimens by Means of a Tup (Falling Weight)¹⁴
- D 3418 Test Method for Transition Temperatures of Polymers by Thermal Analysis¹²

⁶ Discontinued—See 1997 Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 08.01.

⁷ Discontinued—See 1982 Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Part 35.

⁸ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 06.03.

⁹ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 15.09.

¹⁰ Discontinued—See 1995 Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 08.01. Replaced by Specification D 4894.

¹¹ Discontinued—See 1986 Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 08.02. Replaced by Test Method D 3012.

¹² Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 08.02.

¹³ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 06.01.

¹⁴ Discontinued—See 1994 Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 08.02. Replaced by Test Methods D 5420 and D 5628.

D 3638 Test Method for Comparative Tracking Index of Electrical Insulating Materials¹⁵
 D 3713 Test Method for Measuring Response of Solid Plastics to Ignition by a Small Flame¹²
 D 3801 Test Method for Measuring the Comparative Extinguishing Characteristics of Solid Plastics in a Vertical Position¹²
 D 3892 Practice for Packaging/Packing of Plastics¹²
 D 3895 Test Method for Oxidative-Induction Time of Polyolefins by Differential Scanning Calorimetry¹²
 D 3935 Specification for Polycarbonate (PC) Unfilled and Reinforced Material¹²
 D 3985 Test Method for Oxygen Gas Transmission Rate Through Plastic Film and Sheeting Using a Coulometric Sensor⁹
 D 4066 Specification for Nylon Injection and Extrusion Materials¹²
 D 4067 Specification for Reinforced and Filled Polyphenylene Sulfide Injection Molding and Extrusion Materials¹²
 D 4101 Specification for Propylene Plastic Injection and Extrusion Materials¹²
 D 4181 Specification for Acetal (POM) Molding and Extrusion Materials¹²
 D 4203 Specification for Styrene-Acrylonitrile (SAN) Injection and Extrusion Materials¹²
 D 4349 Specification for Polyphenylene Ether (PPE) Materials¹⁶
 D 4364 Practice for Performing Accelerated Outdoor Weathering of Plastics Using Concentrated Natural Sunlight¹⁶
 D 4474 Specification for Styrenic Thermoplastic Elastomer Injection Molding and Extrusion Materials (TES)¹⁶
 D 4507 Specification for Thermoplastic Polyester (TPES) Materials¹⁷
 D 4549 Specification for Polystyrene Molding and Extrusion Materials (PS)¹⁶
 D 4550 Specification for Thermoplastic Elastomer-Ether Ester (TEEE)¹⁶
 D 4617 Specification for Phenolic Compounds (PF)¹⁶
 D 4634 Specification for Styrene-Maleic Anhydride Materials (S/MA)¹⁶
 D 4673 Specification for Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene (ABS) Molding and Extrusion Materials¹⁶
 D 4812 Test Method for Unnotched Cantilever Beam Impact Strength of Plastics¹⁶
 D 4976 Specification for Polyethylene Plastics Molding and Extrusion Materials¹⁶
 D 5021 Specification for Thermoplastic Elastomer-Chlorinated Ethylene Alloy (TECEA)¹⁶
 D 5046 Specification for Fully Crosslinked Elastomeric Alloys (FCEAs)¹⁶
 D 5138 Specification for Liquid Crystal Polymers (LCP)¹⁶
 D 5279 Test Method for Measuring the Dynamic Mechani-

cal Properties of Plastics in Torsion¹⁶
 D 5420 Test Method for Impact Resistance of Flat, Rigid Plastic Specimen by Means of a Striker Impacted by a Falling Weight (Gardner Impact)¹⁶
 D 5628 Test Method for Impact Resistance of Flat, Rigid Plastic Specimens by Means of a Falling Dart (Tup or Falling Weight)¹⁶
 E 29 Practice for Using Significant Digits in Test Data to Determine Conformance with Specifications¹⁸
 E 84 Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials¹⁹
 E 96 Test Methods for Water Vapor Transmission of Materials²⁰
 E 104 Practice for Maintaining Constant Relative Humidity by Means of Aqueous Solutions²¹
 E 162 Test Method for Surface Flammability of Materials Using a Radiant Heat Energy Source¹⁹
 ES 27 Emergency Standard Practice for Rubber—Establishing Replacement Immersion Reference Oils for ASTM No. 2 and No. 3 Immersion Oils as Used in Test Method D 471²²
 F 372 Test Method for Water Vapor Transmission of Flexible Barrier Materials Using an Infrared Detection Technique⁹
 F 814 Test Method for Specific Optical Density of Smoke Generated by Solid Materials for Aerospace Applications²³
 G 23 Practice for Operating Light-Exposure Apparatus (Carbon-Arc Type) With and Without Water for Exposure of Nonmetallic Materials²⁴
 G 53 Practice for Operating Light- and Water-Exposure Apparatus (Fluorescent UV-Condensation Type) for Exposure of Nonmetallic Materials¹⁸
 2.2 *Federal Standard:*²⁵
 Department of Transportation Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 302
 2.3 *Underwriters Laboratories:*²⁶
 UL94 Standards for Tests for Flammability for Parts in Devices and Appliances
 2.4 *IEC and ISO Standards:*²⁷
 IEC 93 Recommended Methods of Tests for Volume and Surface Resistivities of Electrical Insulation Materials
 IEC 112 Recommended Method for Determining the Comparative Tracking Index of Solid Insulation Materials Under Moist Conditions
 IEC 243 Recommended Methods of Test for Electrical

¹⁸ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 14.02.

¹⁹ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 04.07.

²⁰ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 04.06.

²¹ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 11.03.

²² *Discontinued*—See 1995 *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 09.01. Replaced by Practice D 5964.

²³ *Discontinued*—See 1994 *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 04.07.

²⁴ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 14.04.

²⁵ Available from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

²⁶ Available from Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., Publication Stock, 333 Pfingsten Rd., Northbrook, IL 60062.

²⁷ Available from American National Standards Institute, 11 W. 42nd St., 13th Floor, New York, NY 10036.

¹⁵ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol. 10.02.

¹⁶ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 08.03.

¹⁷ *Discontinued*—See 1998 *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 08.03. Replaced by Specification D 5927.

- Strength of Solid Insulating Materials at Power Frequencies
- IEC 250 Recommended Methods for the Determination of the Permittivity and Dielectric Dissipation Factor of Electrical Insulation Materials at Power, Audio, and Radio Frequencies Including Metre Wavelengths
- ISO 62 Plastics—Determination of Water Absorption
- ISO 75-2 Plastics—Determination of Temperature of Deflection Under Load—Part 2: Plastics and Ebonite
- ISO 178 Plastics—Determination of Flexural Properties of Rigid Plastics
- ISO 179 Plastics—Determination of Charpy Impact Strength of Rigid Materials
- ISO 180 Plastics—Determination of Izod Impact Strength of Rigid Materials
- ISO 294-4 Plastics—Injection Moulding of Test Specimens of Thermoplastic Materials—Part 4: Determination of Moulding Shrinkage
- ISO 527-1 Plastics—Determination of Tensile Properties—Part 1: General Principles
- ISO 537 Plastics—Testing with the Torsional Pendulum
- ISO 604 Plastics—Determination of Compressive Properties
- ISO 868 Plastics—Determination of Indention Hardness by Means of a Durometer (Shore Hardness)
- ISO 877 Plastics—Determination of Resistance to Change Upon Exposure Under Glass to Daylight
- ISO 974 Plastics—Determination of the Brittleness Temperature by Impact
- ISO 1183 Plastics—Methods for Determining the Density and Relative Density of Non-Cellular Plastics
- ISO 1210 Plastics—Determination of the Burning Behavior of Horizontal and Vertical Specimens in Contact with a Small-Flame Ignition Source
- ISO 2039-2 Plastics—Determination of Hardness—Part 2: Rockwell Hardness
- ISO 3146 Plastics—Determination of Melting Behaviour (Melting Temperature or Melting Range) of Semi-Crystalline Polymers
- ISO 3795 Road Vehicles, Tractors, and Machinery for Agriculture and Forestry—Determination of Burning Behavior of Interior Materials
- ISO 4577 Plastics—Polypropylene and Propylene—Copolymers—Determination of Thermal Oxidative Stability in Air-Oven Method
- ISO 4589 Plastics—Determination of Flammability by Oxygen Index
- ISO 4607 Plastics—Method of Exposure to Natural Weathering
- ISO 4892 Plastics—Methods of Exposure to Laboratory Light Source
- ISO 6603-1 Plastics—Determination of Multiaxial Impact Behavior of Rigid Plastics—Part 1: Falling Dart Method

TABLE 1 Standard Symbols for Generic Families With Referenced Standards and Cell Tables

Standard Symbol	Family Name	ASTM ^A Standard	Suggested Reference Cell Tables for Materials Without an ASTM Standard ^B	
			Unfilled	Filled
ABA	Acrylonitrile-butadiene-acrylate		E	
ABS	Acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene	D 4673		
AMMA	Acrylonitrile-methyl methacrylate		E	
ARP	Aromatic polyester	(see LCP)		
ASA	Acrylonitrile-styrene-acrylate		E	
CA	Cellulose acetate	D 706		
CAB	Cellulose acetate butyrate	D 707		
CAP	Cellulose acetate propionate	D 1562		
CE	Cellulose plastics, general		E	D
CF	Cresol formaldehyde		H	H
CMC	Carboxymethyl cellulose		E	
CN	Cellulose nitrate		E	D
CPE	Chlorinated polyethylene		F	
CPVC	Chlorinated poly(vinyl chloride)	D 5260		
CS	Casein		H	H
CTA	Cellulose triacetate		E	D
EC	Ethyl cellulose		E	D
E-CTFE	Ethylene-chlorotrifluoroethylene copolymer	D 3275		
EEA	Ethylene-ethyl acrylate		F	
EMA	Ethylene-methacrylic acid		F	
EP	Epoxy, epoxide		H	H
EPD	Ethylene-propylene-diene			
EPM	Ethylene-propylene polymer		F	D
ETFE	Ethylene-tetrafluoroethylene copolymer	D 3159		
EVA	Ethylene-vinyl acetate		F	
FCEA	Fully crosslinked elastomeric alloy	D 5046		
FEP	Perfluoro (ethylene-propylene) copolymer	D 2116		
FF	Furan formaldehyde		H	H
HCTPV	Highly crosslinked thermoplastic vulcanizate	D 6338		
HIPS	Impact polystyrene	(see PS)		
LCP	Liquid crystal polymer	D 5138		
MF	Melamine-formaldehyde		H	H
MFA	Fluorocarbon Perfluoromethoxy	D 6314		
PA	Polyamide (nylon)	D 4066		
PAEK	Polyaryletherketone			
PAI	Polyamide-imide	D 5204		
PARA	Polyaryl amide			
PB	Polybutene-1	D 2581		
PBT	Poly(butylene terephthalate)	(see TPES)		
PC	Polycarbonate	D 3935		
PCTFE	Polymonochlorotrifluoroethylene	D 1430		
PDAP	Poly(diallyl phthalate)		H	H
PE	Polyethylene	D 4976		
PES	Poly(ether sulfone)	D 6394		
PEBA	Polyether block amide			
PEEK	Polyetheretherketone			
PEI	Polyether-imide	D 5205		
PEN	Poly(ethylene naphthalate)			
PEO	Poly(ethylene oxide)	D 6394		
PES	Poly(ether sulfone)	D 6394		
PET	Poly(ethylene terephthalate), general	(see TPES)		
PETG	Glycol modified polyethylene terephthalate comonomer	(see TPES)		
PF	Phenol-formaldehyde	D 4617		
PFA	Perfluoro alkoxy alkane	D 3307		
PI	Polyimide		G	G
PIB	Polyisobutylene		F	
PMMA	Poly(methyl methacrylate)	D 788		
PMP	Poly(4-methylpentene-1)		F	
POM	Polyoxymethylene (acetal)	D 4181		
PPO	Polyphenylene oxide	(see PPE)		
PP	Poly(propylene plastics)	D 4101		
PPA	Polyphtalamide	D 5336		
PPE	Polyphenylene ether	D 4349		
PPOX	Poly(propylene oxide)			
PPS	Poly(phenylene sulfide)	D 4067, D 6338		
PPSU	Poly(phenyl sulfone)	D 6394		
PS	Polystyrene	D 4549		
PSU	Polysulfone	D 6394		
PTFE	Polytetrafluoroethylene	D 1710		

TABLE 1 *Continued*

Standard Symbol	Family Name	ASTM ^A Standard	Suggested Reference Cell Tables for Materials Without an ASTM Standard ^B	
			Unfilled	Filled
PUR	Polyurethane		F	D
PVAC	Poly(vinyl acetate)		F	D
PVAL	Poly(vinyl alcohol)		F	D
PVB	Poly(vinyl butyral)		F	D
PVC	Poly(vinyl chloride)		F	D
PVDC	Poly(vinylidene chloride)		F	D
PVDF	Poly(vinylidene fluoride)	D 3222		
PVF	Poly(vinyl fluoride)		F	D
PVFM	Poly(vinyl formal)		F	D
PVK	Poly(vinylcarbazole)		F	D
PVP	Poly(vinyl pyrrolidone)		F	D
SAN	Styrene-acrylonitrile	D 4203		
SB	Styrene-butadiene copolymer		E	D
SI	Silicone plastics		G	G
S/MA	Styrene-maleic anhydride	D 4634		
SMS	Styrene/alpha-methylstyrene		E	D
SP	Sulfone polymers	D 6394		
TECEA	Thermoplastic elastomer-chlorinated ethylene alloy	D 5021		
TEEE	Thermoplastic elastomer, ether-ester	D 4550		
TEO	Thermoplastic elastomer-olefinic	D 5593		
TES	Thermoplastic elastomer-stryenic	D 4474		
TPE	Thermoplastic elastomer	(see individual material)		
TPES	Thermoplastic polyester (general)	D 5927		
TPU	Thermoplastic polyurethane	D 5476		
UF	Urea-formaldehyde		H	H
UP	Unsaturated polyester			
VDF	Vinylidene fluoride	D 5575		

^AThe standards listed are those in accordance with this classification.

^BCell Tables A and B have been reserved for the referenced standards and will apply to unfilled and filled materials covered in those standards.

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—The definitions used in this classification system are in accordance with Terminology D 883.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 The purpose of this classification system is to provide a method of adequately identifying plastic materials in order to give industry a system that can be used universally for plastic materials. It further provides a means for specifying these materials by the use of a simple line call-out designation.

4.2 This classification system was developed to permit the addition of property values for future plastics.

5. Classification

5.1 Plastic materials shall be classified on the basis of their broad generic family. The generic family is identified by letter designations as found in Table 1. These letters represent the standard abbreviations for plastics in accordance with Terminology D 1600.

NOTE 4—For example: PA = polyamide (nylon).

5.1.1 The generic family is based on the broad chemical makeup of the base polymer. By its designation, certain inherent properties are specified.

TABLE 2 Reinforcement-Filler^A Symbols^B and Tolerances

Symbol	Material	Tolerance
C	Carbon and graphite fiber-reinforced	±2 percentage points
G	Glass-reinforced	±2 percentage points
L	Lubricants (for example, PTFE, graphite, silicone, and molybdenum disulfide)	depends upon material and process—to be specified.
M	Mineral-reinforced	±2 percentage points
R	Combinations of reinforcements and fillers	±3 percentage points (Based on the total reinforcements or fillers, or both)

^AAsh content of filled or reinforced materials may be determined using Test Method D 2584 where applicable.

^BAdditional symbols will be added to this table as required.

TABLE 3 Suffix Symbols and Requirements^A

Symbol	Characteristic
A	Color (unless otherwise shown by suffix, color is understood to be natural) Second letter A = does not have to match a standard B = must match standard Three-digit number 001 = color and standard number on drawing 002 = color on drawing
B	Fluid resistance Second letter A = reference fuel A, ASTM D 471, aged 70 h at 23 ± 2°C B = reference fuel C, ASTM D 471, aged 70 h at 23 ± 2°C C = ASTM #1 oil, ASTM D 471, aged 70 h at 100 ± 2 °C D = IRM 902 oil, ASTM D 471 and ES 27, aged 96 h at 100 ± 2°C E = IRM 903 oil, ASTM D 471 and ES 27, aged 70 h at 100 ± 2°C F = Distilled water, ASTM D 471 and ES 27, aged 70 h at 100 ± 2°C Three digit number is obtained from Suffix Table 1. It indicates change in hardness, tensile strength, elongation and volume. Example: BC 132 specifies that material, after aging in ASTM #1 oil for 70 h at 100°C, can have changed no more than 2 Shore D points, 5 % tensile strength, 15 % elongation, and 5 % in volume.
C	Melting point—softening point Second letter A = ASTM D 789 (Fisher-Johns) B = ASTM D 1525 Rate A (Vicat) C = ASTM D 1525 Rate B (Vicat) D = ASTM D 3418 (Transition temperature DSC/DTA) (ISO 3146) E = ASTM D 2116 (Fisher-Johns—high temperature) G = ISO 306, load 10 N, heating rate 50°C/h (Vicat) H = ISO 306, load 10 N, heating rate 120°C/h (Vicat) I = ISO 306, load 50 N, heating rate 50°C/h (Vicat) J = ISO 306, load 50 N, heating rate 120°C/h (Vicat) Three-digit number = minimum value° C
D	Deformation under load Second letter A = ASTM D 621, Test Method A B = ASTM D 621, Test Method B First digit 1 = total deformation 2 = recovery Second and third digit × factor of 0.1 (deformation) = % min 1 (recovery)
E	Electrical Second letter A = dielectric strength (short-time), ASTM D 149 (IEC 243) Three-digit number × factor of 0.1 = kV/mm, min B = dielectric strength (step by step), ASTM D 149 (IEC 243) Three-digit number × factor of 0.1 = kV/mm, min C = insulation resistance, ASTM D 257 (IEC 93) Three-digit number × factor of 10 ¹⁴ = Ω, min D = dielectric constant at 1 MHz, ASTM D 150, max (IEC 250) Three-digit number × factor of 0.1 = value E = dissipation factor at 1 MHz, ASTM D 150, max (IEC 250) Three-digit number × factor of 0.0001 = value F = arc resistance, ASTM D 495, min Three-digit number = value [Other methods under review, ASTM D 257 and D 1531] G = volume resistivity, ASTM D 257 Three-digit number × factor of 10 ¹⁴ = Ω-cm, min H = comparative tracking index, ASTM D 3638, ac frequency, 50 Hz, 0.1 % ammonium chloride (IEC 112)
F	Flammability Second letter A = ASTM D 635 (burning rate) (ISO 1210) 000 = to be specified by user B = ASTM D 2863 (oxygen index) (ISO 4589) Three-digit number = value %, max C = ASTM D 1929, Procedure A (flash-ignition) Three-digit number = value, ° C, min D = ASTM D 1929, Procedure B (self-ignition) Three-digit number = value, ° C, min E = D 3713 000 = to be specified by user F = D 3801 000 = to be specified by user G = E 162 First two digits indicate minimum specimen thickness 00 to be specified 05 3.00 mm 01 0.25 mm 06 6.00 mm 02 0.40 mm 07 9.00 mm 03 0.80 mm 08 12.70 mm 04 1.60 mm 09 >12.70 mm Third digit indicates the flame spread

TABLE 3 *Continued*

Symbol	Characteristic																						
	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">1 15 max</td> <td style="width: 50%;">5 100 max</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 25 max</td> <td>6 150 max</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 50 max</td> <td>7 200 max</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4 75 max</td> <td>8 >200</td> </tr> </table>	1 15 max	5 100 max	2 25 max	6 150 max	3 50 max	7 200 max	4 75 max	8 >200														
1 15 max	5 100 max																						
2 25 max	6 150 max																						
3 50 max	7 200 max																						
4 75 max	8 >200																						
	H = E84																						
	000 = to be specified by user																						
	J = FMVSS 302 (ISO 3795)																						
	000 = to be specified by user																						
	[Other method under review, ASTM D 2843]																						
	K = density of smoke, ASTM D 2843																						
	000 = to be specified by user L = optic density of smoke, ASTM F814 000 = to be specified by user																						
L = U.L. 94																							
	First digit indicates minimum specimen thickness																						
	Molding Materials Thin Films																						
	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">mm</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">µm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0 to be specified</td> <td>to be specified</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 0.25</td> <td>25.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 0.40</td> <td>50.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 0.80</td> <td>75.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4 1.60</td> <td>100.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 2.50</td> <td>125.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6 3.00</td> <td>150.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7 6.00</td> <td>175.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8 12.70</td> <td>200.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9 >12.70</td> <td>>200.0</td> </tr> </table>	mm	µm	0 to be specified	to be specified	1 0.25	25.0	2 0.40	50.0	3 0.80	75.0	4 1.60	100.0	5 2.50	125.0	6 3.00	150.0	7 6.00	175.0	8 12.70	200.0	9 >12.70	>200.0
mm	µm																						
0 to be specified	to be specified																						
1 0.25	25.0																						
2 0.40	50.0																						
3 0.80	75.0																						
4 1.60	100.0																						
5 2.50	125.0																						
6 3.00	150.0																						
7 6.00	175.0																						
8 12.70	200.0																						
9 >12.70	>200.0																						
	Second digit indicates type of flame test																						
	1 = Vertical (94V)																						
	1 = Horizontal (94H)																						
	3 = 125mm flame (94-5V)																						
	4 = Vertical thin materials (94VTM)																						
	Third digit indicates the flame rating																						
	0 = (94V/94VTM) 0 - refer to UL94																						
	1 = (94V/94VTM) 1 - refer to UL94																						
	2 = (94V/94VTM) 2 - refer to UL94																						
	3 = (94HB) 1 - burn rate < 40 mm/min																						
	4 = (94HB) 2 - burn rate < 75 mm/min																						
	5 = (94-5V) A no holes on plaques																						
	6 = (94-5V) B with holes on plaques																						
	7 = (94 foam) 1 refer to UL94																						
	8 = (94 foam) 2 refer to UL94																						
	9 = (94 foam) H refer to UL94																						
G	Specific gravity																						
	Second letter A = ASTM D 792 (tolerance ± 0.02)																						
	B = ASTM D 792 (tolerance ± 0.05)																						
	C = ASTM D 792 (tolerance ± 0.005) (ISO 1183 Method A)																						
	D = ASTM D 1505 (tolerance ± 0.02)																						
	E = ASTM D 1505 (tolerance ± 0.05)																						
	F = ASTM D 1505 (tolerance ± 0.005)																						
	H = ASTM D 792/D 1505 (max)																						
	L = ASTM D 792/D 1505 (min)																						
	Three-digit number × factor of 0.010 = requirement value																						
H	Heat resistance, properties at temperature																						
	Second letter A = heat aged for 70 h at 100 ± 2°C, ASTM D 573																						
	B = heat aged for 70 h at 150 ± 2°C, ASTM D 573																						
	C = heat aged for 70 h at 200 ± 2°C, ASTM D 573																						
	Three-digit number is obtained from Suffix Table 1. It indicates change in hardness, tensile strength, elongation and volume.																						
	Second letter D = tested at 100 ± 2°C																						
	E = tested at 125 ± 2°C																						
	F = tested at 150 ± 2°C																						
	Three-digit numbers obtained from Suffix Table 2. It indicates tensile strength, elongation, and tear strength.																						
	Example: HE565 specifies that the material has a minimum of 15 MPA tensile strength, 400 % elongation, and a tear strength of 40 kN/m when tested at 125°C.																						
	Second letter L = low temperature brittleness, ASTM D 2137a																						
	Three-digit number indicates the temperature (°C) above which the material is non-brittle. Example: HL055 material is non-brittle according to ASTM D 2137a, above - 55°C.																						
	[Methods under review, ASTM D 794 and D 1870]																						
I	Not to be used at this time																						
J	Hardness																						
	Second letter A = ASTM D 2240 (Shore A) tolerance ± 5 (ISO 868)																						
	B = ASTM D 2583 (Barcol), min																						
	D = ASTM D 2240 (Shore D) tolerance ± 3 (ISO 868)																						
	E = ASTM D 785 (Rockwell E), min																						
	K = ASTM D 785 (Rockwell K), min																						
	L = ASTM D 785 (Rockwell L), min (ISO 2039-2)																						

TABLE 3 *Continued*

Symbol	Characteristic	
	M = ASTM D 785 (Rockwell M), min (ISO 2039-2) R = ASTM D 785 (Rockwell R), min (ISO 2039-2)	
K	Three-digit number = value	
	Tensile strength	
	Second letter B = break, ASTM D 638 C = tensile strength at break, ASTM D 412 D = tensile strength at break, ISO 527 E = tensile stress at 50 % strain, ISO 527	
	Three-digit number = value, MPa, min	
	Example: KC040 specifies a tensile strength at break of 40 MPa	
	M = tensile modulus, ASTM D 412	
	First digit indicates the elongation at which the modulus is measured. 1 = 25 % 2 = 100 % 3 = 300 %	
	Final two digits = value, MPa, min N = tensile modulus, ISO 527	
	Three-digit number × factor of 100 = value, MPa, min S = tensile set, ASTM D 412	
	First digit indicates the elongation at which the set is measured. 1 = 50 % 2 = 100 % 3 = at break	
	Final two digits indicate the maximum percent set. Example: K5208 specifies a maximum tensile set of 8 % when tested at 100 % extension.	
	Y = yield, ASTM D 638 X = tensile strength at yield, ISO 527	
	Three-digit number = value, MPa, min	
	Elongation	
	L	Second letter B = break, ASTM D 638 C = elongation at break, ASTM D 412 D = elongation at break, ISO 527
Three-digit number = value, %, min R = resilience, ASTM D 2632		
First digit: 1 = minimum 2 = maximum		
Final two digits indicate percent rebound Example: LR 150 specifies a minimum rebound of 50 %		
T = tear strength, ASTM D 624 Die C		
Three-digit number = value, kN/m, min Y = yield, ASTM D 638 X = elongation at yield, ISO 527		
Three-digit number = value, %, min		
M		Moisture resistance or content
		Second letter A = ASTM D 570 (24-h immersion) (ISO 62) B = ASTM D 570 (2-h immersion) C = ASTM D 570 (long-term immersion) D = ASTM D 570 (½-h boiling water immersion) E = ASTM D 570 (48 h at 50°C immersion) F = ASTM D 789, moisture content
		Three-digit number × factor of 0.01 = value, percent max [Other methods under review, ASTM D 817 and D 1457]
	N	Flexural strength
		Second letter A = ASTM D 790, specimen = 3.2 × 13 × 76 mm, speed = 1.3 mm/min B = ASTM D 790, specimen = 6.4 × 13 × 127 mm, speed = 2.7 mm/min C = ISO 178, specimen = 80 × 10 × 4 mm, speed 2 mm/min, 64 mm span
		Three-digit number = value, MPa, min
	O	Not to be used at this time
P	Impact resistance	
	Second letter A = ASTM D 256 (Test Method A, Izod) 000 = no break	
	Three-digit number = value, J/m, min B = ASTM D 256 (Test Method B, Charpy)	
	Three-digit number = value, J/m, min C = ASTM D 256 (Test Method C)	
	Three-digit number = value, J/m, min D = ASTM D 256 (Test Method D)	
	Three-digit number = value, J/m, min E = ASTM D 256 (Test Method E)	
	Three-digit number = value, J/m, min F = ASTM D 5628 1 = Configuration A 2 = Configuration B	

TABLE 3 *Continued*

Symbol	Characteristic
	3 = Configuration C 4 = Configuration D 5 = Configuration E
Two-digit number	$\times 10 = \text{value, J, min}$
G	= ASTM D 5420 1 = ASTM D 5420 Configuration A 2 = ASTM D 5420 Configuration B 3 = ASTM D 5420 Configuration C 4 = ASTM D 5420 Configuration D 5 = ASTM D 5420 Configuration E
Two-digit number	$\times 10 = \text{value, J min}$ H = ISO 6603-1, specimen = 2 mm thickness
Three-digit number	= $^{\circ}\text{C, max}$ K = ASTM D 4812
Three-digit number	$\times \text{factor } 10 = \text{value, J/m, min}$ 000 = no break L = Low temperature brittleness, ASTM D 746 (Procedure A)
Three-digit number	= $^{\circ}\text{C, max}$ M = ISO 180/1A (Izod), specimen = $80 \times 10 \times 4 \text{ mm}$ N = ISO 179/1A (Charpy), specimen = $80 \times 10 \times 4 \text{ mm}$
Three-digit number	$\times \text{factor } 0.1 = \text{value kJ/m}^2, \text{ min}$ S = ASTM D 1822, Type S, 3 mm thick T = ASTM D 1822, Type L, 3 mm thick
Three-digit number	= value, $\text{kJ/m}^2, \text{ min}$ H = ISO 6603-1, specimen = 2 mm thickness
Three-digit number	= value, J J = low temperature brittleness, ISO 974
Three-digit number	= $^{\circ}\text{C, max}$ K = ASTM D 4812
Three-digit number	$\times \text{factor of } 10 = \text{value, J/m, min,}$ 000 = no break M = ISO 180/1A (Izod), specimen = $80 \times 10 \times 4 \text{ mm}$ N = ISO 179/1A (Charpy), specimen = $80 \times 10 \times 4 \text{ mm}$
Three digit number	$\times \text{factor of } 0.1 = \text{value kJ/m}^2$ S = ASTM D 1822, Type S, 3 mm thick T = ASTM D 1822, Type L, 3 mm thick
Three digit number	= value, kJ/m^2 [Other methods under review, ASTM D 746, D 170, D 256/D 759 at -18°C , and D 2794]
Q	Compressive strength
Second letter	A = ASTM D 695 B = ISO 604
Three-digit number	= value, MPa, min D = compression deflection, ASTM D 575, Test Method A
First digit	= % deflection 1 = 5 % 2 = 10 % 3 = 15 % 4 = 20 % 5 = 25 % 6 = 30 % 7 = 40 % 8 = 50 %
	Final two digits indicate minimum load in MPa Example: QD445 specifies a minimum load of 45 MPa when deflected 20 % S = compression set, ASTM D 395, (Test Method B), run for 22 h.
	First digit = test temperature 1 = $23 \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ 2 = $70 \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ 3 = $100 \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ 4 = $125 \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ 5 = $150 \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$
R	Final two digits indicate maximum percent set.
	Volatile loss, gas and vapor permeability
Second letter	A = ASTM D 1203, Test Method A B = ASTM D 1203, Test Method B C = ASTM D 2288 D = ASTM D 2584
Three-digit number	$\times \text{factor of } 0.01 = \text{value, percent, max}$ [Other method under review, ASTM D 1562] E = ASTM D 3985 F = ASTM D 1434 (Test Method M) G = ASTM E 96 (Test Method E) H = ASTM F 372
First digit	1 = oxygen

TABLE 3 *Continued*

Symbol	Characteristic
	2 = nitrogen 3 = carbon dioxide 4 = water vapor 5 = hydrogen 6 = methane 7 = fuel C 8 = helium 9 = hydrogen sulfide
	Second and third digit = value 00 = between user and producer 01 = 1.0 cm ³ ·mil/m ² ·24 h-atm, max 02 = 10.0 cm ³ ·mil/m ² ·24 h-atm, max 03 = 100.0 cm ³ ·mil/m ² ·24 h-atm, max 04 = 1.0 g·mil/m ² ·24 h, max 05 = 10.0 g·mil/m ² ·24 h, max 06 = 100.0 g·mil/m ² ·24 h, max (04 to 06 are water vapor units)
S	These units are currently the industry standard. Conversions to other units may be made using appendixes in ASTM D 1434. Oxidative stability, mold shrinkage, and shear modulus Oxidative stability tests Second letter A = s ASTM D 3012 at 150°C (ISO 4577) B = ASTM D 2445 C = ASTM D 3895 Three-digit number = value days to failure, min E = environmental stress crack resistance, ASTM D 1693 Three-digit number = f ₂₀ h, min T = thermal stress crack resistance, ASTM D 2951 Three-digit number = h (without cracking), min Mold shrinkage tests H = ASTM D 955 Mold shrinkage First digit 1 = Compression molded bar 2 = Compression molded disk 3 = Transfer molded bar 4 = Transfer molded disk 5 = Injection molded bar 6 = Injection molded disk 7 = Injection molded plaque, 60 × 60 × 2 mm (ISO 294-4) Two-digit number × factor 0.001 = value, mm/mm ± 0.001 Shear modulus tests M = ASTM D 5279, +23°C, 1 Hz (ISO 537) Three-digit number × factor 100 = value, MPa, min Third letter P = ASTM D 5279, +23°C, 1 Hz (ISO 537) Three-digit number × factor of 100 = value, MPa
T	Transmission-haze Second letter A = ASTM D 1003, specimen 6.4 mm thick B = ASTM D 1003, specimen 3.2 mm thick C = ASTM D 1003, specimen 1.6 mm thick First digit 1 = total luminous transmittance, min 2 = diffuse luminous transmittance, min 3 = haze, %, max
U	Second and third digit = value Flexural modulus, stiffness Second letter A = ASTM D 790, specimen = 3.2 by 13 by 76 mm, speed = 1.3 mm/min B = ASTM D 790, specimen = 6.4 by 13 by 127 mm, speed = 2.7 mm/min C = ASTM D 790 (secant modulus), Test Method I, Procedure A, specimen = 3.2 by 13 mm (1% strain) speed = 1.3 mm/min Three-digit number × factor 100 = value, MPa, min D = stiffness, ASTM D 747 First digit 1 = -30°C Second and third digits = value, MPa, max First digit 2 = 23°C 3 = 70°C Second and third digits = value, MPa, min Second letter E = ASTM D 790, specimen-3.2 by 13 by 76 mm, speed = 1.3 mm/min F = ASTM D 790, specimen = 6.4 by 13 by 127 mm, speed = 2.7 mm/min G = ASTM D 790 (secant modulus), Method I, Procedure A, specimen = 3.2 by 13 by 76 (1 % strain) speed = 1.3 mm/min M = ISO 178, chord modulus, specimen 80 × 10 × 4 mm, speed 2 mm/min, 64 mm span
V	Three digit number × factor 100 = value, MPa, max Viscosity—flow rate Second Letter A = relative viscosity, ASTM D 789 Three-digit number = value, min Second letter B = ASTM D 1238 First digit 1 = Condition 125/0.325 2 = Condition 125/2.16

TABLE 3 *Continued*

Symbol	Characteristic
	3 = Condition 150/2.16
	4 = Condition 190/0.325
	5 = Condition 190/2.16
	6 = Condition 190/21.60
	7 = Condition 200/5.0
	8 = Condition 230/1.20
	9 = Condition 230/3.80
	0 = Condition 265/12.5
Second letter	C = ASTM D 1238
First digit	1 = Condition 275/0.325
	2 = Condition 230/2.16
	3 = Condition 190/1.05
	4 = Condition 190/10.00
	5 = Condition 300/1.20
	6 = Condition 190/5.0
	7 = Condition 235/1.05
	8 = Condition 235/2.16
	9 = Condition 235/5.0
	0 = Condition 250/2.16
Second letter	D = ASTM D 1238
First digit	1 = Condition 310/2.5
	2 = Condition 210/2.16
	3 = Condition 285/2.16
	4 = Condition 315/5.0
For second letters B, C, and D	
Second and third digit = value	
	01 = 0.1 max
	02 = >0.1 to 0.3
	03 = >1 to 4
	04 = >0.3 to 0.5
	05 = >4 to 6
	06 = >0.5 to 0.7
	07 = >6 to 8
	08 = >0.7 to 0.9
	09 = >8 to 10
	10 = >0.9 to 1.1
	15 = >10 to 20
	25 = >20 to 30
	35 = >30 to 40
	45 = >40 to 50
	55 = >50 to 60
	65 = >60 to 70
	75 = >70 to 80
	85 = >80 to 90
	95 = >90 to 100
	99 = >100
	E = flow temperature, ASTM D 569
Three-digit number = minimum value °C	
	[Other methods under review, ASTM D 569 and D 2857]
W	Weather resistance
	Second letter A = ASTM D 1435 (ISO 4607)
First digit	1 = tensile strength change
	2 = flexural strength change
	3 = flexural modulus change
	4 = weight and dimensional change
	5 = elongation change
Second and third digit = value, percent, max	
	[Other methods under review, ASTM D 2565 and G 23]
Second letter	B = (carbon-arc type), ASTM G 23 (ISO 4892-3)
	000 = TO BE SPECIFIED BY USER
Second letter	C = Ozone resistance, ASTM D 1149 (100 pphm ozone)
Three-digit number × factor of 10 = h for first crack, min	
Second letter	D = (fluorescent-UV-condensation type) ASTM G 53
Second letter	E = (xenon-arc type) ASTM D 2565 (ISO 4892-2)
	000 = TO BE SPECIFIED BY USER
	F = (fresnel concentrator type) ASTM D 4364 (ISO 877)
X	Humidity aging and accelerated service
Second letter	A = ASTM E 104, Test Method A
	B = ASTM E 104, Test Method B
	C = ASTM E 104, Test Method C
First digit	1 = tensile strength change
	2 = flexural strength change
	3 = flexural modulus change
	4 = weight and dimensional change

TABLE 3 *Continued*

Symbol	Characteristic
Y	5 = elongation change Second and third digit = value, %, max [Other method under review, ASTM D 756] Deflection temperature Second letter A = ASTM D 648, stress 1.82 MPa, unannealed specimen, width, 3.2 mm B = ASTM D 648, stress 1.82 MPa, unannealed specimen, width, 6.4 mm C = ASTM D 648, stress 1.82 MPa, unannealed specimen, width, 13 mm D = ASTM D 648, stress 0.455 MPa, unannealed specimen, width, 3.2 mm E = ASTM D 648, stress 0.455 MPa, unannealed specimen, width, 6.4 mm F = ASTM D 648, stress 0.455 MPa, unannealed specimen, width, 13 mm G = ISO 75, stress 1.80 MPa, unannealed specimen, positioned edgewise H = ISO 75, stress 0.450 MPa, unannealed specimen, positioned edgewise I = ISO 75, stress 1.80 MPa, unannealed specimen, positioned flatwise J = ISO 75, stress 0.450 MPa, unannealed specimen, positioned flatwise
Z	Three-digit number = value, °C, min Other special requirement Second letter from existing list of symbols where test or requirement is not available. These characteristics will be spelled out in detail and identified in sequence that is, 01, 02, 03, etc. Example ZW01 Type I, tensile bars (ASTM D 638) when exposed 500 h to Type DH light source per ASTM G 23 shall retain 50 % min of their original tensile strength. Additional suffixes and requirements will be added to this classification system as test methods or requirements are developed or requested, or both.

⁴ISO documents listed in parentheses are similar to the ASTM documents and the same suffix may be applied.

SUFFIX TABLE 1 Property Change Table

Designation Order Number	Property	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Hardness change, Shore D points	unspecified	±2	±2	±5	±5	±10	±10	±20	±20	specify value
2	Tensile change, ASTM D 412, % change, max	unspecified	±5	±10	±10	±20	±20	±40	±40	±60	specify value
3	Elongation change, ASTM D 412, % change, max	unspecified	±5	±10	±15	±20	±30	±40	±50	±70	specify value
3	Volume change, ASTM D 471, % change, max	unspecified	±2	±5	±10	±15	±25	±30	±40	±60	specify value

SUFFIX TABLE 2 Tensile, Elongation and Tear Properties

Designation Order Number	Property	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Tensile strength, ASTM D 412, MPa, min	unspecified	2	4	6	10	15	20	25	35	specify value
2	Ultimate elongation, ASTM D 412, %, min	unspecified	100	150	200	250	300	400	500	600	specify value
3	Tear strength, ASTM D 624, KN/m, min	unspecified	5	10	20	30	40	60	80	100	specify value

Cell Table C Detail Requirements

Designation Order Number	Property	Cell Limits									
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Tensile strength, ASTM D 683, MPa, min ^A	unspecified	35	45	50	55	65	70	75	85	specify value
2	Flexural modulus, ASTM D 790, MPa, min ^A	unspecified	1 500	2 000	2 200	2 300	2 400	2 600	2 900	3 000	specify value
3	Izod impact, ASTM D 256, J/m, min ^B	unspecified	15	30	50	135	270	425	670	950	specify value
4	Deflection temperature, ASTM D 648, (1820 kPa), °C, min	unspecified	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	specify value
5	To be determined	unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

^AMPa × 145 = psi

^BJ/m × 18.73 × 10⁻³ = ft-lbf/in.

Cell Table D Detail Requirements

Designation Order Number	Property	Cell Limits									
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Tensile strength, ASTM D 638, MPa, min ^A	unspecified	55	70	80	90	105	115	125	140	specify value
2	Flexural modulus, ASTM D 790, MPa, min ^A	unspecified	700	3 000	5 000	7 000	9 000	12 000	14 500	16 000	specify value
3	Izod impact, ASTM D 256, J/m, min ^B	unspecified	15	33	50	135	270	425	670	950	specify value
4	Deflection temperature, ASTM D 648, (1820 kPa), °C, min	unspecified	75	85	95	110	120	130	140	155	specify value
5	To be determined	unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

^AMPa × 145 = psi

^BJ/m × 18.73 × 10⁻³ = ft-lbf/in.

Cell Table E Detail Requirements

Designation Order Number	Property	Cell Limits									
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Tensile strength, ASTM D 638, MPa, min ^A	unspecified	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	specify value
2	Flexural modulus, ASTM D 790, MPa, min ^A	unspecified	50	1 000	1 500	2 000	2 500	3 000	3 500	4 000	specify value
3	Izod impact, ASTM D 256, J/m, min ^B	unspecified	15	30	50	135	270	425	670	950	specify value
4	Deflection temperature, ASTM D 648, (1820 kPa), °C, min	unspecified	40	50	60	70	85	95	105	115	specify value
5	To be determined	unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

^AMPa × 145 = psi

^BJ/m × 18.73 × 10⁻³ = ft-lbf/in.

Cell Table F Detail Requirements

Designation Order Number	Property	Cell Limits									
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Tensile strength, ASTM D 638, MPa, min ^A	unspecified	3	10	15	25	35	40	50	60	specify value
2	Flexural modulus, ASTM D 790, MPa, min ^A	unspecified	10	700	1 000	1 400	1 900	2 400	2 900	3 400	specify value
3	Izod impact, ASTM D 256, J/m, min ^B	unspecified	15	30	50	135	270	425	670	950	specify value
4	Deflection temperature, ASTM D 648, (1820 kPa), °C, min	unspecified	25	40	55	70	80	90	100	110	specify value
5	To be determined	unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

^AMPa × 145 = psi

^BJ/m × 18.73 × 10⁻³ = ft-lbf/in.

Cell Table G Detail Requirements

Designation Order Number	Property	Cell Limits									
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Tensile strength, ASTM D 638, MPa, min ^A	unspecified	15	40	65	85	110	135	160	185	specify value
2	Flexural modulus, ASTM D 790, MPa, min ^A	unspecified	600	3 500	6 500	10 000	13 000	16 000	19 000	22 000	specify value
3	Izod impact, ASTM D 256, J/m, min ^B	unspecified	15	30	50	135	270	425	670	950	specify value
4	Deflection temperature, ASTM D 648, (1820 kPa), °C, min	unspecified	130	160	200	230	260	300	330	360	specify value
5	To be determined	unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

^AMPa × 145 = psi

^BJ/m × 18.73 × 10⁻³ = ft-lbf/in.

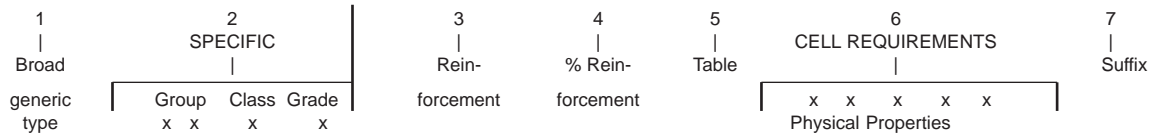
Cell Table H Detail Requirements

Designation Order Number	Property	Cell Limits									
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Tensile strength, ASTM D 638, MPa, min ^A	unspecified	15	55	95	135	175	215	255	290	specify value
2	Flexural modulus, ASTM D 790, MPa, min ^A	unspecified	200	4 500	9 000	13 000	17 000	20 000	25 000	30 000	specify value
3	Izod impact, ASTM D 256, J/m, min ^B	unspecified	15	30	50	135	270	425	670	950	specify value
4	Deflection temperature, ASTM D 648, (1820 kPa), °C, min	unspecified	35	100	160	230	290	350	420	480	specify value
5	To be determined	unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

^AMPa × 145 = psi

^BJ/m × 18.73 × 10⁻³ = ft-lbf/in.

ASTM D 4000 Line Call-Out



1 = Two or more letters identify the generic family based on Terminology D 1600.

2 = Four digits identify the specific chemical group, the modification or use class, and the grade by viscosity or level of modification. A basic property table will provide property values.

3 = One letter indicates reinforcement type.

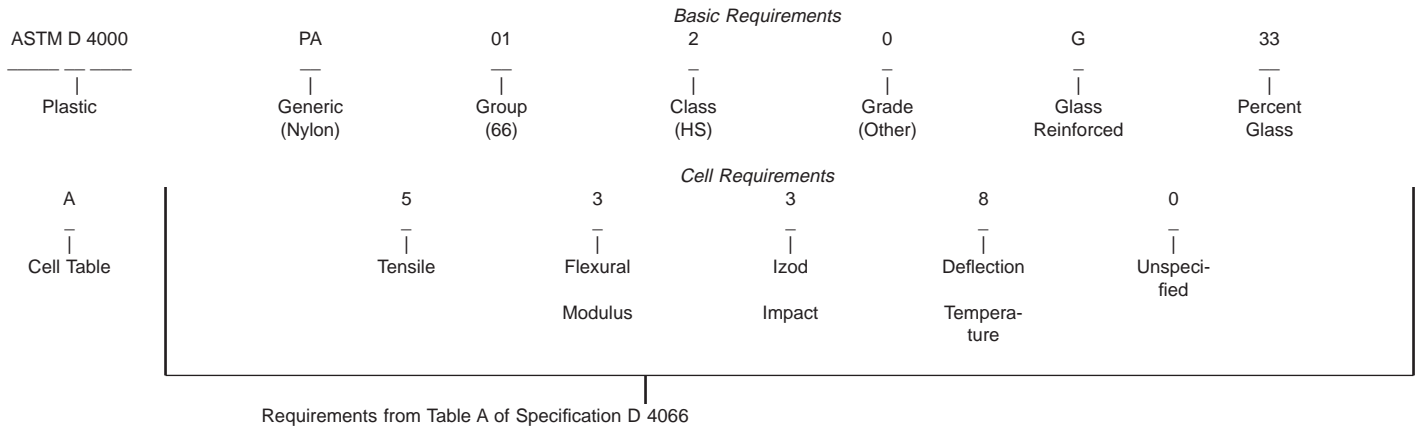
4 = Two digits indicate percent of reinforcement.

5 = One letter refers to a cell table listing of physical specifications and test methods.

6 = Five digits refer to the specific physical parameters listed in the cell table.

7 = Suffix codes indicate special requirements based on the application, and identify special tests (see Section 7).

ASTM D4000 PA0120G33A53380GA140



5.2 The generic family is classified into groups according, in general, to the chemical composition. These groups are further subdivided into classes and grades as shown in the basic property table that applies. The letter designation applicable is followed by a four-digit number indicating group, class, and grade. The first two digits indicate the group, the third digit the class, and the fourth digit the grade.

NOTE 5—The previous edition of this standard used three digits for group, class, and grade; 0120 is equivalent to 120.

NOTE 6—An example using the group, class, and grade is as follows: PA0122 would indicate: PA = polyamide (nylon), 01 (group) = 66 nylon, 2 (class) = heat stabilized, and 2 (grade) with requirements given in the (PA) basic property table of Specification D 4066.

5.2.1 The basic property tables have been developed to identify the commercially available unreinforced plastics into groups, classes, and grades. These tables are found in the standards listed in Table 1.

5.2.1.1 Where a standard does not exist for this classification system the letter designation for the generic family will be followed by four O's and the use of cell table that applies (see 5.4.2).

NOTE 7—Example—PI0000 would indicate a polyimide plastic (PI) from Table 1, with 0000 indicating no basic property table and G12360 requirements from Cell Table G.

5.3 Reinforced versions of the basic materials are identified by a single letter that indicates the reinforcement used and two digits that indicate the nominal quantity in percent by weight. Thus, a letter designation G for glass-reinforced and 33 for percent of reinforcement, G33, specifies a filled material with a nominal glass level of 33 %. The reinforcement letter designations and associated tolerance levels are shown in Table 2.

NOTE 8—The type and amount of reinforcement will be shown on supplier's technical data sheet unless the materials are proprietary. If necessary, additional control of these reinforcements shall be accomplished by the use of the suffix part of the system (Section 7).

5.4 To facilitate the identification of new, special, and reinforced materials where basic property tables are not provided in a material specification, cell tables have been incor-

porated in this document. These tables should be used in the same manner as the cell tables that appear in the material specifications.

5.4.1 Although the values listed in cell tables include the range of properties available in existing materials, users should not infer that every possible combination of properties exists or can be obtained.

5.4.2 The requirements for special or reinforced materials will use the classification system as described by the addition of a single letter that indicates the proper cell table in which the properties are listed. A specific value is designated by the cell number for each property in the order in which they are listed in the table. When a property is not to be specified, a zero is entered as the cell number. Likewise, when an acceptable value is not available in the cell table, the number 9 should be used and a suffix used indicating the specific value (see 7.3). Thus, the letter designation "A" for cell table and 53380 for property values shall always be written A53380. The cell tables that may be used for each generic family are listed in Table 1.

NOTE 9—An example of a reinforced plastic identified by this classification system is as follows. The designation PA0120G33A53380 indicates the following with the material requirements from Specification D 4066:

- PA0120 = Nylon 66 heat stabilized from Table PA of Specification D 4066,
- G33 = Glass reinforced with 33 % glass, nominal,
- A = Table A (D 4066) for property requirements,
- 5 = Tensile strength, 175 MPa, min,
- 3 = Flexural modulus, 7500 MPa, min,
- 3 = Izod impact, 75 J/m, min,
- 8 = Deflection temperature, 235°C, min, and
- 0 = Unspecified.

6. Basic Requirements

6.1 The cell tables included as a part of the listed referenced standard shall be used to develop a line call-out for the materials listed in Table 1 covered by a material standard.

6.2 The cell tables included in this classification shall be used to develop a line call-out for the materials not covered by

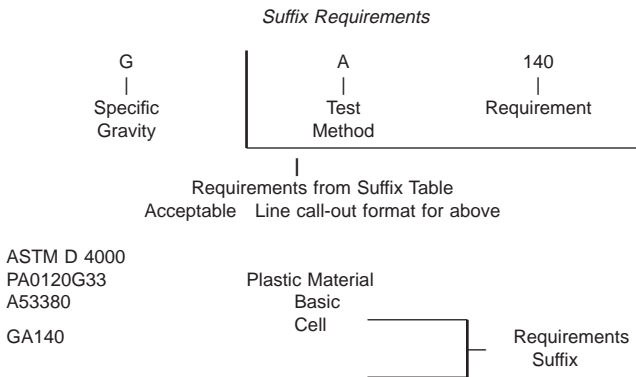
material standards (Table 1). When the existing cell table does not adequately describe the material, then suffixes may be used in place of a cell table designation.

6.3 A line call-out assembled using this classification system becomes a specification. The line call-out shall contain the broad and specific type of plastic, together with the appropriate identifiers followed by special suffix requirements, as they apply. The following summarizes the line call-out and the entire system as detailed in this standard.

7. Suffix Requirements

7.1 When requirements are needed that supersede or supplement the property table or cell table requirements, they shall be specified through the use of suffixes. In general, the first suffix letter indicates the special requirement needed and the second letter indicates the condition or test method, or both, with a three-digit number indicating the specific requirement. The suffixes that may be used are listed in Table 3.

7.2 Basic requirements from property or cell tables, as they apply, are always in effect unless these requirements are superseded by special suffix requirements in the line call-out.



NOTE 10—When using the suffixes for additional requirements of the material, the user must keep in mind that not all tests are routinely conducted by the supplier. When these requirements are necessary to identify particular characteristics important to specific applications they shall be agreed upon between user and supplier.

7.3 The following is an example of a line call-out specification for a reinforced nylon:

7.4 When a standard for a material is listed in Table 1, the requirements of the referenced standard apply. If desired, the referenced standards may be used since a similar system is used in each document. When the requirements for a material are included in this standard, the following sections are applicable.

8. General Requirements

8.1 The composition of the specified material shall be uniform and shall conform to the requirements specified herein.

9. Detail Requirements

9.1 The material shall conform to the requirements prescribed in the table (basic property, reinforced, cell, and suffix) as they apply.

9.2 For the purpose of determining conformance with this specification, all specified limits, in this standard are absolute

limits as defined in Practice E 29.

9.3 With the absolute method, an observed value or a calculated value is not rounded, but is to be compared directly with the specified limiting value. Conformance or nonconformance with the specification is based on this comparison.

10. Sampling

10.1 Sampling shall be statistically adequate to satisfy the requirements of 15.4. A lot of material shall be considered as a unit of manufacture as prepared for shipment, and may consist of a blend of two or more “production runs” or batches.

11. Numbers of Tests

11.1 The number of tests conducted shall be consistent with the requirements of Sections 10 and 15.4.

12. Specimen Preparation

12.1 The test specimens shall be molded as specified for the specific materials under test in the ASTM standard specifications for the materials.

13. Conditioning

13.1 Condition the test specimens at $23 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ and $50 \pm 5\%$ relative humidity for not less than 40 h prior to testing, in accordance with Procedure A of Practice D 618 for those tests where conditioning is specified unless otherwise directed in the ASTM standard specification for the material.

13.2 Conduct tests in the standard laboratory atmosphere of $23 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ and $50 \pm 5\%$ relative humidity unless otherwise directed in the ASTM standard specification for the material.

13.3 For materials sensitive to atmospheric exposure, special preparations for conditioning and test conditions should be adhered to as provided in the referenced standard for the material.

14. Test Methods

14.1 Determine the properties enumerated in this classification system by means of the test methods referenced.

15. Inspection and Certification

15.1 Inspection and certification of the material supplied under this classification system shall be for conformance to the requirements specified herein.

15.2 Lot-acceptance inspection shall be the basis on which acceptance or rejection of the lot is made. The lot-acceptance inspection shall consist of those tests which ensure process control during manufacture as well as those necessary to ensure certifiability in accordance with 15.4.

15.3 Periodic check inspection shall consist of the tests specified for all requirements of the material under this classification system. Inspection frequency shall be adequate to ensure the material is certifiable in accordance with 15.4.

15.4 Certification shall be that the material was manufactured, sampled, tested, and inspected in accordance with this classification system and that average values meet the requirements at a confidence level of 95 %.

15.5 A report of the test results shall be furnished when requested. The report shall consist of results of the lot-acceptance inspection for the shipment and the results of the most recent periodic-check inspection.

16. Packaging, Packing, and Marking

16.1 Provisions of Practice D 3892 apply for packaging, packing, and marking of plastic materials.

17. Keywords

17.1 classification; classification system; line callout; plastic; plastic materials

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