



Standard Guide for Conducting Wear Tests Using a Rotary Platform, Double- Head Abraser¹

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1. Scope

1.1 This guide covers and is intended to assist in establishing procedures for conducting wear tests of rigid or flexible materials utilizing the rotary platform, double-head abraser (RPDH).

1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.

1.2.1 *Exception*—English units are used when determining coating thickness.

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

- C 501 Test Method for Relative Resistance to Wear of Unglazed Ceramic Tile by the Taber Abraser
- C 1353 Test Method Using the Taber Abraser for Abrasion Resistance of Dimension Stone Subjected to Foot Traffic
- D 1044 Test Method for Resistance of Transparent Plastics to Surface Abrasion
- D 3389 Test Method for Coated Fabrics Abrasion Resistance (Rotary Platform Abrader)
- D 3451 Guide for Testing Coating Powders and Powder Coatings
- D 3730 Guide for Testing High-Performance Interior Architectural Wall Coatings
- D 3884 Guide for Abrasion Resistance of Textile Fabrics (Rotary Platform, Double-Head Method)

- D 4060 Test Method for Abrasion Resistance of Organic Coatings by the Taber Abraser
- D 4685 Test Method for Pile Fabric Abrasion
- D 4712 Guide for Testing Industrial Water-Reducible Coatings
- D 5034 Test Method for Breaking Strength and Elongation of Textile Fabrics (Grab Test)
- D 5035 Test Method for Breaking Force and Elongation of Textile Fabrics (Strip Method)
- D 5144 Guide for Use of Protective Coating Standards in Nuclear Power Plants
- D 5146 Guide to Testing Solvent-Borne Architectural Coatings
- D 5324 Guide for Testing Water-Borne Architectural Coatings
- D 6037 Test Methods for Dry Abrasion Mar Resistance of High Gloss Coatings
- D 7255 Test Method for Abrasion Resistance of Leather (Rotary Platform, Double-Head Method)
- F 362 Test Method for Determining the Erasability of Inked Ribbons
- F 510 Test Method for Resistance to Abrasion of Resilient Floor Coverings Using an Abrader with a Grit Feed Method
- F 1344 Specification for Rubber Floor Tile
- F 1478 Test Method for Determination of Abrasion Resistance of Images Produced from Copiers and Printers (Taber Method)
- F 1978 Test Method for Measuring Abrasion Resistance of Metallic Thermal Spray Coatings by Using the Taber Abraser
- G 40 Terminology Relating to Wear and Erosion

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.1.1 *abraser*—wear testing instrument to evaluate abrasion resistance, also referred to as an abrader.

3.1.2 *abrasion cycle*—in abrasion testing, one or more movements of the abradant across a material surface, or the material surface across the abradant, that permits a return to its

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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.

starting position. In the case of the rotary platform test method, it consists of one complete rotation of the specimen.

3.1.3 *resurface*—procedure of cleaning and refreshing the running surface of an abrasive wheel prior to use in testing.

3.2 For definitions of other wear terms used in this test method, refer to Terminology **G 40**.

4. Summary of Practice

4.1 A specimen is abraded using rotary rubbing action under controlled conditions of pressure and abrasive action. The test specimen, mounted on a turntable platform, turns on a vertical axis, against the sliding rotation of two abrading wheels. One abrading wheel rubs the specimen outward toward the periphery and the other, inward toward the center. The resulting abrasion marks form a pattern of crossed arcs over an area of approximately 30 cm². Resistance to abrasion is evaluated by various means which are described in Section 12.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 This test guide provides a means to quantify the abrasion resistance of material surfaces, and may be related to end-use performance, or used to comparatively rank material performance, or both. The resistance of material surfaces to abrasion, as measured on a testing machine in the laboratory, is generally only one of several factors contributing to wear performance as experienced in the actual use of the material. Other factors may need to be considered in any calculation of predicted life from specific abrasion data.

5.2 The resistance of material surfaces to abrasion may be affected by factors including test conditions; type of abradant; pressure between the specimen and abradant; mounting or tension of the specimen; and type, kind, or amount of finishing materials.

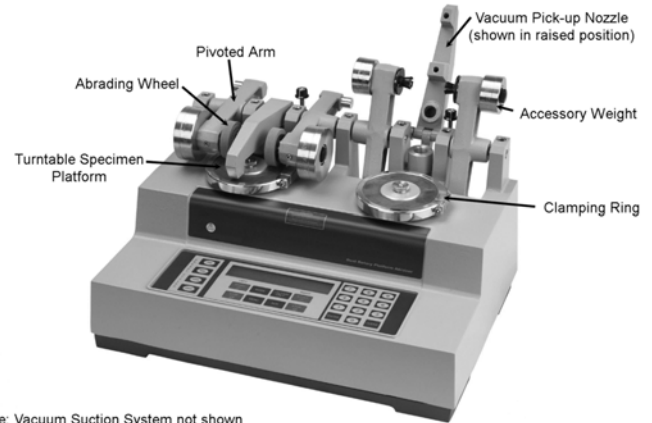
5.3 Abrasion tests utilizing the rotary platform, double head abramer may be subject to variation due to changes in the abradant during the course of specific tests. Depending on abradant type and test specimen, the abrading wheel surface may change (i.e. become clogged) due to the pick-up of finishing or other materials from test specimens. To reduce this variation, the abrading wheels should be resurfaced at regularly defined intervals. See **Appendix X2**.

5.4 The measurement of the relative amount of abrasion may be affected by the method of evaluation and influenced by the judgment of the operator.

6. Apparatus

6.1 *Rotary Platform, Double-Head (RPDH) Abraser*, consisting of the elements described in 6.1.1 to 6.1.5 (see **Fig. 1**).

6.1.1 A turntable specimen platform, which is removable, that includes a rubber pad, clamp plate, centrally located threaded post and nut. When testing flexible specimens, the specimen platform will also include a clamping ring. The turntable shall be motor driven, and mounted so as to produce a circular surface travel of a flat specimen in the plane of its surface. The specimen platform should rotate with no visible wobble. This can be checked with a dial indicator at the top outer edge of the platform to make sure it runs true within 0.5 mm.



Note: Vacuum Suction System not shown

FIG. 1 Rotary Platform, Double-Head (RPDH) Abraser

6.1.2 A motor capable of rotating the turntable platform at a speed of either 72 ± 2 rpm or 60 ± 2 rpm.

6.1.3 A pair of pivoted arms to which the abrasive wheels and accessory weights or counterweights are attached.

6.1.4 A vacuum suction system and vacuum pickup nozzle to remove debris and abrasive particles from the specimen surface during testing. The vacuum suction force shall be 137 millibar (55 in. of water column) or greater, as measured by a vacuum gage at the vacuum pick-up nozzle port. The height of the vacuum pickup nozzle shall be adjustable, and the nozzle will have two 8 mm openings. One opening shall be positioned between the two wheels and over the wear path and the other placed diametrically opposite, with the distance between the axes of the two openings 76.0 ± 1.0 mm.

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

6.2 *Abrasive Wheels*,³ which are attached to the free end of the pivoted arms and are able to rotate freely about horizontal spindles.

6.2.1 The wheels shall be 12.7 ± 0.3 mm thick and have an external diameter of 51.9 ± 0.5 mm when new, and in no case less than 44.4 mm. The abrasive wheels are either resilient or vitrified based, with both types of wheels consisting of hard particles embedded in a binder material and manufactured in different grades of abrasive quality. Other types of wheels, which do not include hard particles embedded in a binder material, may also be used.

6.2.2 The internal faces of the abrasive wheels shall be 52.4 ± 1.0 mm apart and the hypothetical line through the two spindles shall be 19.05 ± 0.3 mm away from the central axis of the turntable (see **Fig. 2**). The wheels should be spaced equally on both sides from the wheel-mounting flange to the center of the specimen holder. The distance from the inside of the wheel mounting flange to the center of the specimen holder shall be 38.9 ± 0.5 mm.

³ 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.

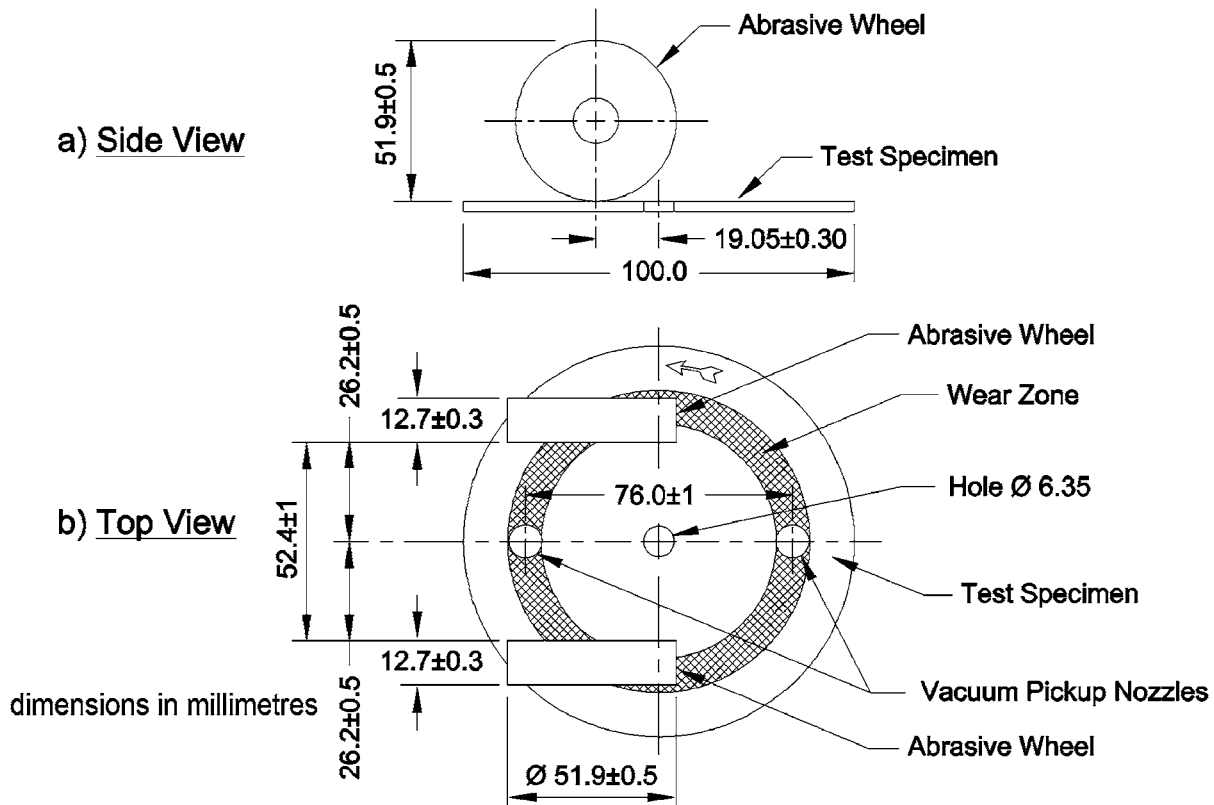


FIG. 2 Central Axis of the Turntable

6.2.3 When resting on the specimen, the wheels will have a peripheral engagement with the surface of the specimen, the direction of travel of the periphery of the wheels and of the specimen at the contacting portions being at acute angles, and the angles of travel of one wheel periphery being opposite to that of the other. Motion of the abrasive wheels, in opposite directions, is provided by rotation of the specimen and the associated friction therefrom.

6.2.4 Prior to testing, ensure the expiration date has not passed for resilient wheels.

6.3 *Accessory Weights*, can be attached to the pivoted arms to increase or decrease the force at which the wheel is pressed against the specimen, exclusive of the mass of the wheel itself. Commonly used masses are 250 ± 1 g, 500 ± 1 g, and 1000 ± 1 g. Accessory weight references are per arm (not combined), and include the mass of the pivoted arm.

6.4 *Auxiliary Apparatus:*

6.4.1 Refacing disc, for resurfacing of resilient wheels. The refacing disc shall be 150 grit silicon carbide coated abrasive product, approximately 102 mm diameter with a 7-mm center hole, such as type S-11 or equivalent.

6.4.2 Refacing stone (for example, fine side of ST-11³), for resurfacing of CS-10F³ resilient wheels when testing transparent materials.

6.4.3 Wheel refacer, with a diamond tool for resurfacing vitrified wheels or correcting out of round wheels.

6.4.4 A soft bristle brush, to remove loose particles from the surface of the specimen after testing.

6.4.5 Specimen mounting cards, approximately 108 mm round or square with a 7-mm center hole and one side coated with pressure sensitive adhesive to secure specimens.

7. Specimen Preparation

7.1 *Materials*—It is the intent of this test guide to allow for the abrasion testing of any material form, provided it is essentially flat. The field of application is varied and includes solid materials, metals, plastics, coated surfaces (for example, paint, lacquer, electroplated), textiles (ranging from sheer silks to heavy upholstery), leather, rubber, linoleum, and the rest.

7.1.1 Accepted industry practice should be employed for specimen preparation. Specific recommendations for specimen preparation may be available from the ASTM subcommittee responsible for that material. Selection and use should be agreed upon between the interested parties.

7.2 *Specimen Thickness*—The standard material thickness that can be evaluated with the rotary platform abramer is 6.35 mm or less.

NOTE 1—For materials thicker than 6.35 mm but less than 12.7 mm, an extension nut such as type S-21³ or equivalent may be used. Alternatively, an arm height extension kit³ will permit testing of specimens up to 40 mm.

7.3 *Specimen Size*—The width of the resulting wear path is 12.7 mm, and is located 31.75 mm from the center of the specimen. The size of the specimen may vary depending on the material being evaluated: