



Designation: C1921/C1921M – 22

Standard Test Method for Comparative Impact Testing of Gypsum Panel Outside 90° Corner Systems¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C1921/C1921M; 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.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method details the method for a laboratory-based evaluation of aesthetic damage caused to a non-structural gypsum panel outside 90° corner system when impacted by a hard body. This test's purpose is to provide comparative information on different gypsum panel corner systems to demonstrate aesthetic robustness and durability by minimizing initial damage.

1.2 There is no known ISO equivalent to this standard.

1.3 *Units*—The values stated in either SI units or inch-pound units are to be regarded separately as standard. The values stated in each system are not necessarily exact equivalents; therefore, to ensure conformance with the standard, each system shall be used independently of the other, and values from the two systems shall not be combined.

1.4 *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, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.5 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

C11 Terminology Relating to Gypsum and Related Building Materials and Systems

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C11 on Gypsum and Related Building Materials and Systems and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C11.02 on Specifications and Test Methods for Accessories and Related Products.

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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.

C475/C475M Specification for Joint Compound and Joint Tape for Finishing Gypsum Board

C645 Specification for Nonstructural Steel Framing Members

C754 Specification for Installation of Steel Framing Members to Receive Screw-Attached Gypsum Panel Products

C954 Specification for Steel Drill Screws for the Application of Gypsum Panel Products or Metal Plaster Bases to Steel Studs from 0.033 in. (0.84 mm) to 0.112 in. (2.84 mm) in Thickness

C1002 Specification for Steel Self-Piercing Tapping Screws for Application of Gypsum Panel Products or Metal Plaster Bases to Wood Studs or Steel Studs

C1047 Specification for Accessories for Gypsum Wallboard and Gypsum Veneer Base

C1396/C1396M Specification for Gypsum Board

F879 Specification for Stainless Steel Socket Button and Flat Countersunk Head Cap Screws

2.2 AISI Standard:

S220 North American Standard for Cold-formed Steel Framing – non-structural members³

2.3 Eurogypsum Standard:

Drywall Jointing & Finishing Surface Quality Level Classifications⁴

2.4 Gypsum Association Standards:

GA-214 Recommended Levels of Finish: Gypsum Board, Glass Mat & Fiber-Reinforced Gypsum Panels⁵

GA-216 Application and Finishing of Gypsum Panel Products⁵

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—Definitions shall be in accordance with Terminology C11 unless otherwise indicated.

3.2 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.2.1 *corner attachment method, n*—as per the manufacturer's instructions and may be specific to the type of corner

³ Available from the American Iron and Steel Institute, 25 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Suite 800, Washington, DC 20001, shop.steel.org.

⁴ Available from eurogypsum.org.

⁵ Available from the Gypsum Association, 962 Wayne Ave., Suite 620, Silver Spring, MD 20910, gypsum.org.

protection, the most common methods of which include: embedding, nailing, clinching, and stapling.

3.2.2 *corner protection, n*—product designed to provide some additional protection to a gypsum panel partition wall corner structure, which may be in stick/trim or roll format.

3.2.3 *double-layer, adj*—partition corner test specimen comprised of a two-layer gypsum panel system (see Fig. 1).

3.2.4 *gypsum panel outside 90° corner system, n*—describes all components that make up a 90° corner of a partition wall commonly comprised of gypsum panel, studs, fasteners, joint compound, corner protection, potentially joint tape, and, also, the method of corner protection attachment.

3.2.5 *hollow corner, n*—non-standard, but commonly used, corner configuration that has no apex (see Fig. 2 and Fig. 3).

3.2.6 *mitered corner, n*—gypsum panel corner formed by cutting a “v-shaped” channel through the reverse of the panel, leaving the paper face liner intact; the panel is then folded and glued to form a 90° corner (see Appendix X1 and Fig. 4).

3.2.7 *90° degree corners, n*—corners that measure approximately outside 90 degrees.

3.2.8 *overlapped corner, n*—standardized configuration for a gypsum panel corner in accordance with GA-216.

3.2.9 *single-layer, adj*—partition corner test specimen comprised of a one-layer gypsum panel system (see Fig. 4).

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 The principle of this test method is to provide characterization and data for gypsum panel outside 90° corner systems when subject to an impact of defined energy, specifically at the apex of the corner. This methodology allows comparisons to be drawn between different systems.

4.2 The system is comprised of a cornerbead conforming to Specification C1047, a gypsum panel conforming to Specification C1396/C1396M, joint compound conforming to Specification C475/C475M, and related fastening products conforming to Specification C754, C954/C1002 (depending upon steel stud thickness), and AISI S220.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 This test method provides a repeatable methodology for evaluating outside 90° corner systems.

6. Interferences

6.1 The build consistency of the test specimens greatly influences the result. Creating a fixture to support the sample for application of the corner protection provides greater consistency. Batch details of all components should be recorded for traceability.

7. Apparatus

7.1 Nine cylindrical weights of the same outer dimensions but of varying mass are used (Fig. 5). Weights shall be made from stainless steel or other similar durable material. Weights shall be ± 10 g [± 0.022 lb] of the target weight. The point at which the weight will contact the sample shall be 50 mm ± 2 mm [2 in. $\pm \frac{5}{64}$ in.] in diameter.

7.2 The only factors that shall be adhered to are the dimensions of the striking end of the weights (Table 1), the mass of the weights, and the drop heights (Table 2). Other dimensions pertaining to the drop pipe and weights such as the length of the pipe, pipe diameter, length of the weight, and so forth are suggestions only and should be determined by the user.

7.3 Cylindrical seamless steel pipe of 88.9 mm [$3\frac{1}{2}$ in.] outer diameter (NPS3; Schedule 30) and 1600 mm ± 50 mm [63 in. ± 2 in.] in length, with three predetermined “drop points” for the aforementioned weights at 500 mm ± 5 mm, 1000 mm ± 5 mm, and 1500 mm ± 5 mm [19.69 in. $\pm \frac{1}{64}$ in., 39.37 in. $\pm \frac{1}{64}$ in., and 59.06 in. $\pm \frac{1}{64}$ in.] from the center of the release pin to the base of the pipe (± 5 mm [$\frac{1}{64}$ in.]) (Fig. 6). Each drop level has an access point in the pipe where the weight is positioned on top of a steel release pin before testing. The pipe is mounted vertically and is positioned directly above the center of the sample.

7.4 Care shall be taken to ensure that the weight falls freely; it shall not “chatter” down the pipe.

7.5 *Steel Release Pin*—See Fig. 7.

7.6 The steel sample support doubles as a fixture for sample preparation (see Figs. 8-10).

7.7 *Calibrated Dial Test Indicator of Resolution 0.01 mm [0.0005 in.] and travel of 0 mm to 25 mm [0 in. to 1 in.]*—A standard or tapered point are both suitable with a contact point of 0.2 mm [$\frac{1}{64}$ in.]. The indicator should be supported in a

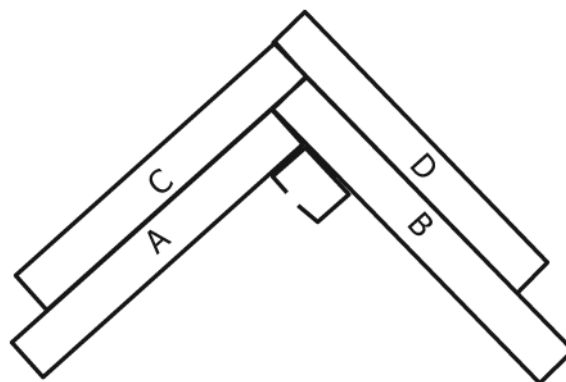


FIG. 1 Double-layer Corner (with Steel Stud)