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STANDARD

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Environmental testing
Part 2 : Tests. Test Ed : Free fall

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Foreword

This translation has been made based on the original Japanese Industrial Standard revised by the Minister of International Trade and Industry through deliberations at Japanese Industrial Standards Committee in accordance with the Industrial Standardization Law:

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In the event of any doubts arising as to the contents,
the original JIS is to be the final authority.

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Environmental testing

Part 2: Tests. Test Ed: Free fall

Foreword as Japanese Industrial Standard

This Japanese Industrial Standard has been prepared based on the 2nd edition issued in 1975 of **IEC 68-2-32 Basic environmental testing procedures Part 2: Tests—Test Ed: Free fall, Amendment 1 (1982) and Amendment 2 (1990)** without changing the technical contents. Amendments are compiled into the text.

Furthermore, the matters that are indicated by underline (dotted line) do not appear in the original International Standard.

INTRODUCTION

This Standard specifies a free fall test to be applied to the specimens likely to be dropped during transportation, handling or repair work.

This test is divided into two procedures. The first simulates falls which a specimen, normally in the unpacked state, could undergo during handling and is normally restricted to two falls from a prescribed attitude onto a specified surface from a specified height .

The second procedure simulats repeated falls which may occur to such devices as connectors or small remote control units which are normally attached to cables during use. Repeated falls onto a specified surface from a specified height are achieved by using a suitable apparatus, e.g. a tumbling (rotating) barrel.

Procedure 1 — Free fall

1. Object

To assess the effects on a specimen of simple standard tests intended to be representative of the fall likely to be experienced during rough handling, or to demonstrate a minimum degree of robustness, for the purpose of assessing safety requirements.

This test is primarily intended for specimens not in their packing and for items in their transport case when the latter may be considered as part of the specimen itself.

2. Test conditions

2.1 Test surface

The test surface shall be a smooth, hard, rigid surface of concrete or steel. Where necessary, other surfaces may be prescribed in the relevant specification.

2.2 Height of fall

The height shall be measured from the part of the specimen nearest to the test surface, when the specimen is suspended prior to letting it fall.

2.3 Method of release

The method of releasing the specimen shall be such as to allow free fall from the position of suspension, with a minimum of disturbance at the moment of release.