



Designation: F484 – 08 (Reapproved 2019)

Standard Test Method for Stress Cracking of Acrylic Plastics in Contact with Liquid or Semi-Liquid Compounds¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation F484; 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 U.S. Department of Defense.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers determination of the crazing effect that a liquid or semi-liquid test compound will have on transparent acrylic plastic material that is under bending stress.

1.2 Three types of acrylic material are covered. One, two, or all of the materials shall be used in the test, as specified by the procuring agency. When not specified otherwise, all three types of acrylic shall be used in the test.

1.3 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to SI units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

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

D1193 Specification for Reagent Water

2.2 *Military Standards:*³

MIL-PRF-5425 Plastic Sheet, Acrylic, Heat Resistant

MIL-PRF-8184 Plastic Sheet, Acrylic, Modified

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F07 on Aerospace and Aircraft and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F07.07 on Qualification Testing of Aircraft Cleaning Materials.

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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.

³ Available from Standardization Documents Order Desk, Bldg. 4 Section D, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19111-5098, Attn: NPODS.

MIL-PRF-25690 Plastic, Sheets and Formed Parts, Modified Acrylic-Basic, Monolithic, Crack Propagation Resistant

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:*

3.1.1 *craze*—a minute surface crack, sometimes hairline in size.

NOTE 1—Hairline craze cracks are very difficult to see except with careful inspection under properly oriented light.

3.1.2 *crack*—a fracture or tear.

4. Types

4.1 *Type A*, cast acrylic material shall conform to MIL-PRF-5425, Finish A.

4.2 *Type B*, cast acrylic material shall conform to MIL-PRF-8184, Finish B.

4.3 *Type C*, stretched acrylic material shall conform to MIL-PRF-25690.

5. Apparatus

5.1 *Stress Apparatus*—The means of stressing the acrylic plastic test specimen bars shall be as shown in Fig. 1.

6. Test Specimens

6.1 The test specimens shall be machined from 0.25 ± 0.025 in. (6.4 ± 0.64 mm) thick polished acrylic plastic sheet conforming to the applicable specification.

6.2 The test specimens shall be 1 ± 0.03 in. (25.4 ± 0.8 mm) wide by 7 ± 0.05 in. (177.8 ± 1.27 mm) long by 0.25 ± 0.025 in. (6.4 ± 0.64 mm) thick. Edges shall be a smooth machined surface without cracks.

7. Conditioning

7.1 Do not anneal Type C acrylic specimens.

7.2 Anneal Type A and Type B acrylic test specimens after machining by heating in a circulating air oven at 195 ± 5 °F (91 ± 3 °C) for 5½ h. Cool the specimens to room temperature in the oven using a uniform cooling rate of 50 °F (28 °C)/h.