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~~Standard Guide for Accelerated Aging of Ultra-High Molecular Weight Polyethylene~~ Designation: F 2003 – 02 (Reapproved 2008)

Standard Practice for Accelerated Aging of Ultra-High Molecular Weight Polyethylene after Gamma Irradiation in Air[1]

This standard is issued under the fixed designation F 2003; 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

~~1.1It is the intent of this guide to permit an investigator to investigate the oxidative stability of ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene (UHMWPE) materials as a function of processing and sterilization method. This guide describes a laboratory test method for accelerated aging of UHMWPE specimens and components for total joint prostheses. The UHMWPE is aged at elevated temperatures and, alternatively, at elevated partial pressures of oxygen, to accelerate oxidation of the material and thereby allow for the evaluation of its long-term chemical and mechanical stability.~~

~~1.2Although the accelerated-aging test methods described by this guide will permit an investigator to compare the oxidative stability of UHMWPE, it is recognized that these test methods may not precisely simulate the degradative mechanisms for an implant during real-time shelf aging and implantation. However, these accelerated oxidation methods have been successfully used to rank UHMWPE materials for their long-term oxidative stability.~~

~~1.3The accelerated aging test methods specified herein have been validated based on oxidation levels exhibited by certain shelf-aged UHMWPE components packaged in air and sterilized with gamma radiation. The methods have not been shown to be representative of shelf aging when the UHMWPE is packaged in an environment other than air. For example, these test methods have not been directly correlated with the shelf life of components that have been sealed in a low-oxygen package, such as nitrogen.~~

~~1.4~~

1.1 It is the intent of this practice to permit an investigator to evaluate the oxidative stability of UHMWPE materials as a function of processing and sterilization method. This practice describes a laboratory procedure for accelerated aging of ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene (UHMWPE) specimens and components for total joint prostheses. The UHMWPE is aged at elevated temperature and at elevated oxygen pressure, to accelerate oxidation of the material and thereby allow for the evaluation of its long-term chemical and mechanical stability.

1.2 Although the accelerated-aging method described by this practice will permit an investigator to compare the oxidative stability of different UHMWPE materials, it is recognized that this method may not precisely simulate the degradative mechanisms for an implant during real-time shelf aging and implantation.

1.3 The accelerated aging method specified herein has been validated based on oxidation levels exhibited by certain shelf-aged UHMWPE components packaged in air and sterilized with gamma radiation. The method has not been shown to be representative of shelf aging when the UHMWPE is packaged in an environment other than air. For example, this practice has not been directly correlated with the shelf life of components that have been sealed in a low-oxygen package, such as nitrogen. This practice is not intended to simulate any change that may occur in UHMWPE following implantation.

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

1.5 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility*

~~[1] This guide is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F-4 on Medical and Surgical Materials and Devices and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F04.15 on Test Material Methods.~~

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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]

D 883 Terminology Relating to Plastics

F 648 Specification ~~of~~for Ultra-High-Molecular-Weight Polyethylene Powder and Fabricated Form for Surgical Implants

F 1714 Guide for Gravimetric Wear Assessment of Prosthetic Hip-Designs in Simulator Devices

F 1715 Guide for ~~Gravimetric~~ Wear Assessment of Prosthetic Knee~~-~~ Designs in Simulator Devices

2.2 *ISO Standards:*[3]

ISO 5834 Implants for surgery—Ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene

ISO 14242 Implants for surgery—Wear of total hip joint prostheses

ISO 14243 Implants for surgery—Wear of total knee joint prostheses

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*— For definitions of terms in this ~~guide~~practice relating to plastics, refer to Terminology D 883. For definitions of terms in this ~~guide~~practice relating to UHMWPE, refer to Specification F 648 and ISO 5834.

3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.2.1 *oxidation*, *n*—~~the incorporation of oxygen into another molecule (for example, UHMWPE) by means of a chemical covalent bond.~~ —the incorporation of oxygen into another molecule (for example, UHMWPE) by means of a chemical reaction, resulting in the formation of a chemical covalent bond.

3.2.2 *oxygen bomb*, *n*—a pressure vessel suitable for preconditioning of UHMWPE at an elevated temperature and partial pressure of oxygen.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 This ~~guide~~practice summarizes ~~test methods~~a method that may be used to accelerate the oxidation of UHMWPE components using elevated ~~temperatures and, alternatively,~~ temperature and elevated ~~partial pressures of oxygen.~~ oxygen pressure. Under real-time conditions, such as shelf aging and implantation, oxidative changes to UHMWPE after sterilization using high energy radiation may take months or years to produce changes that may result in deleterious mechanical performance. The ~~test methods~~ method outlined in this ~~guide permit~~practice permits the evaluation of oxidative stability in a relatively short period of time (for example, weeks).

4.2 This ~~guide~~practice may also be used to ~~precondition~~oxidize UHMWPE test specimens and joint replacement components prior to characterization of their physical, chemical, and mechanical properties. In particular, this ~~guide~~practice may be used for ~~preconditioning~~accelerated aging of UHMWPE components prior to evaluation in a hip or knee joint wear simulator as outlined in Guide F 1714 (hip wear), Guide F 1715 (knee wear), ISO 14242 (hip wear), or ISO 14243 (knee wear), or combination thereof.

5. ~~Apparatus and Materials~~ Apparatus

5.1 ~~*UHMWPE Test Specimens*—The test specimens shall be prepared in final form in accordance with the requirements of any subsequent physical, chemical, or mechanical tests to be performed after preconditioning. For example, if the specimens will ultimately be subjected to hip joint simulation, they should be prepared in final form in accordance with Guide F1714 and ISO14242. Because the accelerated oxidation methods outlined in this guide result in inhomogeneous distribution of chemical, physical, and hence mechanical properties through the thickness of a preconditioned part, it is not recommended that finished test specimens be machined after preconditioning of (bulk) stock materials. Because this guide is not intended to reproduce the aging of UHMWPE that is stored in a low-oxygen environment, test specimens should be removed from their packaging prior to preconditioning.~~

~~5.2*Preconditioning Chamber*—Accelerated oxidation (preconditioning) of the UHMWPE shall be conducted in a convection, air circulating oven that can maintain the desired temperature with an accuracy of ±2°C. The spatial variation of temperature within the oven shall be measured using thermocouples and verified to be less than ±1°C. The chamber will need to be sufficiently large to accommodate a pressure vessel, if it is desired to precondition the UHMWPE at an elevated partial pressure of oxygen. An oxygen bomb (pressure vessel) that is capable of maintaining the desired temperature with an accuracy of ±2°C by itself may be used.~~ Combined Apparatus—An oxygen bomb (pressure vessel) apparatus that is capable of maintaining the desired temperature with an accuracy of ±2°C by itself may be used, providing it incorporates the requirements of 5.2-5.4.

5.2 *Pressure Vessel*— If a combined apparatus is not used, it will be necessary to enclose the specimens within a pressure vessel, also known as an "oxygen bomb," capable of withstanding a static pressure of 690 kPa (100 psi). The pressure vessel shall be

[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*, ~~Vol 08.01.~~ volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

[3] ~~Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 13.01.~~

[3] Available from American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 25 W. 43rd St., 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036, http://www.ansi.org.

manufactured from stainless steel. The pressure vessel shall be equipped with either a regulator or a safety release valve to maintain the internal pressure to the desired value, when at equilibrium, to an accuracy of ±7 kPa (±1 psi).

5.3 Because oxygen-air mixtures will be maintained at elevated temperatures for weeks at a time, it is recommended that a laboratory that is performing aging at elevated pressure take appropriate safety precautions. For this reason, the use of a commercially available and properly validated "oxygen bomb" is recommended. The pressure vessel must be of suitable construction such that it does not leak, thereby leading to the reduction of pressure during the two-week aging period.

~~NOTE 1—It may be desirable to use an oven with the capability of heating the test specimen at a controlled heating rate with an accuracy of ±0.1°C/min.~~

~~5.3 *Pressure Vessel*—When preconditioning UHMWPE at elevated partial pressures of oxygen, it will be necessary to enclose the specimens within a pressure vessel, also known as an oxygen bomb, capable of withstanding a static pressure of 690 kPa (100 psi). The pressure vessel shall be manufactured from stainless steel or aluminum. The pressure vessel shall be equipped with either a regulator or a safety release valve to maintain the internal pressure to the desired value, when at equilibrium, to an accuracy of ±7 kPa (±1 psi). Because oxygen-air mixtures will be maintained at elevated temperatures for weeks at a time, it is recommended that appropriate safety precautions be taken by a laboratory performing preconditioning at elevated partial pressures. For this reason, the use of a commercially available and properly validated oxygen bomb is recommended.~~

~~**6. Preconditioning Test Methods**~~ **1—Oxygen flow and test interruption have been shown to significantly influence the outcome of accelerated aging studies. Consequently, the pressure vessel must maintain nearly constant pressure (that is, within ±7 kPa or 1 psi) throughout the duration of the testing period, or the results may not be reproducible or may be unreliable.**

5.4 *Thermal Chamber*— If a combined apparatus is not used, accelerated aging of the UHMWPE shall be conducted using a thermal chamber that can maintain the desired temperature with an accuracy of ±2°C. The spatial variation of temperature within the thermal chamber shall be measured using thermocouples and verified to be less than ±1°C. Note that the thermal chamber will need to be sufficiently large to accommodate the pressure vessel, described in 5.2.

5.5 ~~*Test Method A (Ambient Air Preconditioning)*—Conduct Test Method A in a suitable thermal chamber. Precondition test specimens at a constant temperature of 80°C for 3 weeks prior to subsequent testing.~~ Temperature Controller—The combined apparatus or thermal chamber shall be equipped with a temperature controller, capable of controlling the heating rate with an accuracy of 0.1°C/min.

~~NOTE 2—To maximize the extent and penetration of oxidative degradation into bulk hip or knee components using Test Method A, it is recommended that specimens be inserted into the thermal chamber while at room temperature, and that the chamber be elevated to the constant preconditioning temperature at a slow constant heating rate, ranging from 0.1 to 0.6°C/min~~ **(1)** 2—Temperature stability and test interruption has been shown to significantly influence the outcome of accelerated aging studies. Consequently, the pressure vessel must maintain nearly constant temperature (that is, within ±1°C) throughout the duration of the testing period, or the results may not be reproducible or may be unreliable.

6. Test Specimens

6.1 The test specimens shall be prepared in final form according to the requirements of any subsequent physical, chemical, or mechanical tests to be performed after accelerated aging. For example, if the specimens will ultimately be subjected to hip joint simulation, they should be prepared in final form according to Guide F 1714 and ISO 14242.

~~6.2 *Test Method B (Preconditioning at Elevated Partial Pressures of Oxygen)*—Conduct Test Method B using an oxygen bomb placed inside a suitable thermal chamber. Precondition test specimens at a constant temperature of 70°C and at an equilibrium pressure of 503 kPa (73 psi, 5 atmospheres) of pure oxygen for 2 weeks prior to subsequent testing.~~

~~6.3 Regardless of the preconditioning test method used (Test Method A or B), array the test specimens within the test chamber or oxygen bomb such that all relevant surfaces have equivalent access to oxygen during the test. For example, with hip and knee components, the articulating surface which may subsequently be subjected to wear simulation shall not be obstructed or covered by other parts or materials that might interfere with uniform access of the surface to oxygen.~~

~~6.4 For both Test Methods A and B, maintain the test chamber or oxygen bomb, or both, at ambient humidity. The user should be aware that adding water to the test chamber may affect the oxidation mechanism during the preconditioning process.~~

6.2 Finished specimens shall not be machined after accelerated aging of (bulk) stock materials, because the accelerated oxidation procedure outlined in this practice will result in an inhomogeneous distribution of chemical, physical, and hence mechanical properties through the thickness of an aged part.

6.3 Test specimens shall be removed from their packaging prior to accelerated aging, because this practice is not intended to reproduce the aging of UHMWPE that is stored in a low oxygen environment.

~~7. Report of Specimen Preparation and Test Conditions~~

~~7.1 It is important that details regarding the preparation of the test samples, the chronology of the preconditioning, the storage conditions for the test samples, and the test method used be recorded in a report.~~ Validation of Apparatus

7.1 *Thermal Chamber Validation*—Using the calibrated temperature sensor, validate the temperature of the accelerated aging apparatus to within ±1°C of the aging temperature.

7.1.1 Verify the calibration of the temperature sensor(s) that will be used to validate the thermal conditions in the accelerating aging apparatus. The temperature sensor shall be calibrated as defined in the manufacturer's instructions.