



~~Designation: D1712-03~~ Designation: D1712-09

Standard Practice for Resistance of Plastics to Sulfide Staining¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D1712; 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 practice covers the determination of the resistance of plastics to staining in the presence of sulfides.

1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard.

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.* For specific precaution statements, see Section 6.

~~NOTE 1—There is no equivalent ISO standard.~~ 1—There is no known ISO equivalent to this standard.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

D618 [Practice for Conditioning Plastics for Testing](#)

D883 [Terminology Relating to Plastics](#)

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:* For definitions of terms used in this practice, refer to Terminology D883.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 Plastic compositions containing salts of lead, cadmium, copper, antimony, and certain other metals (as stabilizers, pigments, driers, or fillers) may stain due to the formation of a metallic sulfide when in contact with external materials that contain sulfide. The external sulfide source may be liquid, solid, or gas. Examples of materials that may cause sulfide stains are rubber, industrial fumes, foods, kraft paper, etc. This practice provides a means of estimating the relative susceptibility of plastic composition to sulfide staining.

5. Reagent

5.1 *Hydrogen Sulfide Solution*—A freshly prepared saturated solution of hydrogen sulfide (**Caution**, see Section 6). Prepare the solution by rapidly bubbling hydrogen sulfide gas (Note 2) through water. Five minutes of bubbling is sufficient for 100 to 150 mL of water at room temperature (approximately 23°C).

NOTE 2—Hydrogen sulfide gas may be obtained commercially as compressed gas in cylinders.

6. Precautions

6.1 Hydrogen sulfide is a highly toxic gas and must be handled only in a suitably ventilated area such as a hood. Avoid breathing of vapors.

7. Sampling

7.1 Sampling shall be in accordance with the pertinent material specification or as agreed to by customer and client.

8. Test Specimens

8.1 Test specimens shall be representative of the particular plastic composition being tested. Size and shape of test specimens

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D20 on Plastics and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D20.50 on Durability of Plastics. ~~Current edition approved March 10, 2003. Published April 2003. Originally approved in 1960. Last previous edition approved in 1996 as D1712-96. DOI: 10.1520/D1712-03.~~

Current edition approved Nov. 1, 2009. Published December 2009. Originally approved in 1960. Last previous edition approved in 2003 as D1712-03. DOI: 10.1520/D1712-09.

² Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 08.01.

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.

*A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard.