



Designation: D706-05

Standard Specification for ~~Designation: D706 – 09~~

Standard Classification System and Basis for Specifications for Cellulose Acetate Molding and Extrusion Compounds¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D706; 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 Department of Defense.

1. Scope*

1.1 This ~~specification~~ classification system covers requirements for cellulose acetate thermoplastic compounds plasticized with either diethyl phthalate or dimethyl phthalate and are suitable for injection molding and extrusion. These compounds have an acetyl content between 39 and 40 %. It does not include materials compounded for special application. Cellulosic plastic materials, being thermoplastic, are reprocessible and recyclable. This ~~specification~~ classification system allows for the use of those cellulosic materials, provided that all specific requirements of this ~~specification~~ classification system are met.

1.2 The properties included in this ~~specification~~ classification system are those required to identify the compositions covered. ~~There may be other~~ Other requirements necessary to identify particular characteristics important to specialized ~~applications. These may be~~ applications are specified by using the suffixes as given in Section 5.

1.3 This classification system and subsequent line call out (specification) are intended to provide a means of calling out plastic materials used in the fabrication of end items or parts. It is not intended for the selection of materials. Material selection ~~should~~ can be made by those having expertise in the plastic field only after careful consideration of the design and performance required of the part, environment to which it will be exposed, fabrication process to be employed, costs involved, and inherent properties of the material other than those covered by this classification system.

~~1.4~~ 1.4 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard.

1.5 The following safety hazards caveat pertains only to the test method portion, Section 11, ~~of this specification,~~ of this classification system. *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.*

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

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

D256 Test Methods for Determining the Izod Pendulum Impact Resistance of Plastics

D570 Test Method for Water Absorption of Plastics

D618 Practice for Conditioning Plastics for Testing

D635 Test Method for Rate of Burning and/or Extent and Time of Burning of Plastics in a Horizontal Position

D638 Test Method for Tensile Properties of Plastics

D790 Test Methods for Flexural Properties of Unreinforced and Reinforced Plastics and Electrical Insulating Materials

D792 Test Methods for Density and Specific Gravity (Relative Density) of Plastics by Displacement

D883 Terminology Relating to Plastics

D1003 Test Method for Haze and Luminous Transmittance of Transparent Plastics

D1600 Terminology for Abbreviated Terms Relating to Plastics

D1729 Practice for Visual Appraisal of Colors and Color Differences of Diffusely-Illuminated Opaque Materials

¹ This ~~specification~~ classification system is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D20 on Plastics and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D20.15 on Thermoplastic 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.

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

- D3641 Practice for Injection Molding Test Specimens of Thermoplastic Molding and Extrusion Materials
- D3892 Practice for Packaging/Packing of Plastics
- D4000 Classification System for Specifying Plastic Materials
- D5740 Guide for Writing Material Standards in the Classification D 4000 Format
- D7209 Guide for Waste Reduction, Resource Recovery, and Use of Recycled Polymeric Materials and Products
- E308 Practice for Computing the Colors of Objects by Using the CIE System

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—The terminology used in this ~~specification~~ classification system is in accordance with Terminologies D883 and D1600.

4. Classification

- 4.1 This ~~specification~~ classification system covers the following groups, classes, and grades (see Table CA):
- 4.1.1 *Group 1*—High impact strength, diethyl phthalate plasticizer.
 - 4.1.2 *Group 2*—High tensile strength, diethyl phthalate plasticizer.
 - 4.1.3 *Group 3*—High impact strength, dimethyl phthalate plasticizer.
 - 4.1.4 *Group 4*—High tensile strength, dimethyl phthalate plasticizer.
 - 4.1.5 *Class*—According to plasticizer content and properties specified in Table CA.
 - 4.1.6 *Grade 1*—For injection molding (general purpose).
 - 4.1.7 *Grade 2*—For extrusion.

5. Suffixes

5.1 When requirements are needed that are not covered in Table CA, they shall be indicated through the use of suffixes.

5.2 A list of suffixes can be found in Classification System D4000 (Table 3) and ~~may~~ can be used for additional requirements as appropriate. Additional suffixes will be added to that classification system as test methods and requirements are developed and requested.

5.3 Color and opacity shall be within the limits defined in 6.3.

~~5.4~~ 5.4 Commonly used suffixes for cellulose acetate are shown as follows:

T = transmittance requirements as designed designated by the following digits:

First Digit

1 = total luminous transmittance determined in accordance with Procedure A of Test Method D1003.

Second Digit

1 = total transmittance, 80 % min.

~~5.5~~ 5.5 An example of this classification system for a high-impact cellulose acetate formulation would be as follows:

(1) CA0122FA053

CA = Table CA Property Requirements.

01 = Group 01—High Impact Strength, diethyl phthalate plasticizer.

2 = Class 2—Plasticizer Range from 35 to 40 % (see Table CA, Footnote 1).

2 = Grade 2—Extrusion Application.

FA053 = Flammability requirement from Classification System D4000—Burn rate maximum of 50 mm/min with 3 mm minimum thickness, when tested in accordance with Test Method D635

NOTE 2—CA0122 corresponds to the following physical property requirements in Table CA:

Specific gravity: 1.25-1.28.

Tensile stress at yield: 18 MPa min.

Flexural modulus: 930 MPa min.

Izod impact strength: 200 J/m min.

Water absorption: 4.7 % max.

Weight loss on heating: 10.0 % max.

6. Materials and Manufacture

6.1 Materials supplied shall be as uniform in composition and size, and as free of contamination; as can be achieved by good manufacturing practice.

~~6.2~~ 6.2 These materials ~~may~~ contain colorants in the nominal amounts ordinarily employed, ~~but~~ such additives shall not alter the ability of the materials to meet the specified properties.

6.3 The color of material supplied shall be comparable, within commercial match tolerances, to the color of standard samples prepared by the manufacturer.

7. Physical Requirements

7.1 Test specimens of the material shall conform to the requirements prescribed in Table CA.

7.2 Molded specimens, for those tests requiring them, shall be prepared in accordance with Section 10.

7.3 Conformance to the requirements of this ~~specification~~classification system shall be determined in accordance with Section 11.

8. Sampling

~~8.1 Sampling~~8.1 Sampling shall be statistically adequate to satisfy the requirements of 12.4.

~~8.2~~8.2 A batch or lot shall be constituted as a unit of manufacture as prepared for shipment and ~~may~~can consist of a blend of two or more “production runs.”

9. Number of Tests

9.1 Routine testing of each batch or lot shall be limited to properties designated in Table CA of this ~~specification~~classification system.

9.2 One set of samples for those tests that are designated (Section 12) ~~shall be considered sufficient for testing the batch or lot. The average results from those samples shall comply with the requirements prescribed in this specification.~~

~~9.3 If any failure occurs, the materials are not to be certified to this specification.~~ shall be considered sufficient for testing the batch or lot. The average results from those samples shall comply with the requirements prescribed in this classification system.

10. Specimen Preparation

10.1 Physical property requirements in Table CA are based on injection molded specimens 3.2 mm thick. Specimens machined from compression-molded blanks or extruded strips ~~may~~can be used, provided it can be shown that the results are comparable.

~~10.2~~10.2 Prior to molding cellulose acetate, dry the material to a moisture content of 0.2 % or less. The primary reason for drying the material is to eliminate visual defects such as surface imperfections and bubbles. Material spread in a tray to a maximum depth of 50 mm and exposed in a circulating-air oven at 75 to 90°C for 3 h ~~should be satisfactory.~~ is recommended. Formulations containing either very low or very high levels of plasticizer ~~may~~can require slightly higher or lower drying temperatures respectively. Control the injection molding cycles in accordance with Practice D3641, using a melt temperature 25 to 35°C above the “cold point.” (The “cold point” is the lowest melt temperature at which it is possible to obtain a full shot when all other operating variables are held constant within the normal operating range.) Mold temperatures between 35 and 60°C have been found desirable. As a rule, thin-section moldings and higher hardness materials (lower plasticizer content) require higher mold temperatures.

10.3 Test specimens injection molded from cellulosic materials are subject to “overpacking” if the gate size is too large, and this can result in brittleness in the gate area as well as throughout the entire specimen. ~~To avoid this, the gate size should be significantly smaller than those recommended in Practice D3641.~~ A gate size 1.5 mm square has been found to produce satisfactory test specimens.

11. Test Methods

11.1 Determine the properties defined by this ~~specification~~classification system in accordance with the following test methods:

11.1.1 All tests shall be performed in the standard laboratory atmosphere as defined by Practice D618.

11.1.2 Test specimens shall be conditioned in accordance with Procedure A of Practice D618.

11.1.3 *Color-Visual*—Practice D1729

11.1.4 *Color-Quantitative*—Practice E308

11.1.5 *Plasticizer Content*—~~The method for plasticizer content shall be as agreed upon between the manufacturer and the purchaser.~~ The method for plasticizer content shall be specified.

11.1.6 *Specific Gravity*—Test Methods D792.

11.1.7 *Tensile Stress at Yield*—Test Method D638, Type I test specimen, 50-mm/min testing speed.

11.1.8 *Flexural Modulus*—Test Methods D790, 1.27-mm/min testing speed.

11.1.9 *Impact Strength (Izod)*—Test Method A of Test Method D256. Specimen size: 63.5 mm long by 12.7 mm wide by 3.2 mm thick.

11.1.10 *Water Absorption*—Test Method D570, 24-h immersion.

NOTE 3—The ungated “tab end” (75 mm long) of a Test Method D638, Type I tensile bar will give comparable results and can be used if the primary specimen type is not available. Condition in accordance with Test Method D570.

11.1.11 *Weight Loss on Heating*—Condition test specimens, 50.8 mm in diameter or 50.8 mm wide by 63.5 mm long by 3.2 mm thick, for 48 h over anhydrous calcium chloride at $23 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ or 4 h at $70 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$.

NOTE 4—The ungated, “tab end” (75 mm long) of a Test Method D638, Type I tensile bar will give comparable results and can be used if the primary specimen type is not available. Weigh three specimens and place them in a circulating-air oven for 72 h at $82 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$. Support the specimens flatwise on a screen in the oven. Upon removal from the oven, cool the specimens in a desiccator over anhydrous calcium chloride to $23 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$. Weigh the specimens and calculate the weight loss on heating as a percentage of the conditioned weight as follows:

where: