Designation: ~~D5208 – 09~~ D5208 – 14

Standard Practice for Fluorescent Ultraviolet (UV) Exposure of Photodegradable Plastics[1]

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D5208; 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 specific procedures applicable for fluorescent Ultraviolet (UV) exposure of photodegradable plastics conducted in accordance with Practices G151 and G154. This practice also covers the preparation of test specimens and the evaluation of test results.

~~NOTE 1—Previous versions of this practice referenced fluorescent UV devices described by Practice G53, which described very specific equipment designs. Practice G53 has been withdrawn and replaced by Practice G151, which describes performance criteria for all exposure devices that use laboratory light sources and by Practice G154, which gives requirements for exposing nonmetallic materials in fluorescent UV devices.~~

1.2 Practice D4329 covers fluorescent UV exposures of plastics intended for long term use in outdoor applications.

1.3 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are for information only.

1.4 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems, 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 1—There is no known ISO equivalent to this ~~practice.~~standard.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*[2]

D3826 Practice for Determining Degradation End Point in Degradable Polyethylene and Polypropylene Using a Tensile Test
D4329 Practice for Fluorescent Ultraviolet (UV) Lamp Apparatus Exposure of Plastics
D5870 Practice for Calculating Property Retention Index of Plastics
E691 Practice for Conducting an Interlaboratory Study to Determine the Precision of a Test Method
~~G53 Practice for Operating Light-and Water-Exposure Apparatus (Fluorescent UV-Condensation Type) for Exposure of Nonmetallic Materials (Withdrawn 2000)[3]~~
G113 Terminology Relating to Natural and Artificial Weathering Tests of Nonmetallic Materials
G141 Guide for Addressing Variability in Exposure Testing of Nonmetallic Materials
G147 Practice for Conditioning and Handling of Nonmetallic Materials for Natural and Artificial Weathering Tests
G151 Practice for Exposing Nonmetallic Materials in Accelerated Test Devices that Use Laboratory Light Sources
G154 Practice for Operating Fluorescent Ultraviolet (UV) Lamp Apparatus for Exposure of Nonmetallic Materials
G169 Guide for Application of Basic Statistical Methods to Weathering Tests

3. Terminology

3.1 The definitions given in Terminology G113 are applicable to this practice.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 Materials made from photodegradable plastics are intended to show relatively rapid deterioration of chemical, physical, and mechanical properties when exposed to light, heat, and water after fulfilling their intended purpose. This practice is intended to

[1] This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D20 on Plastics and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D20.96 on Environmentally Degradable Plastics and Biobased Products.

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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**

induce property changes associated with conditions that might be experienced when the material is discarded as litter, including the effects of sunlight, moisture, and heat. The exposure used in this practice is not intended to simulate the deterioration caused by localized weather phenomena such as atmospheric pollution, biological attack, and salt water exposure.

4.2 *Cautions*—Variation in results ~~may~~can be expected when operating conditions are varied within the accepted limits of this practice. Therefore, no reference to the use of this practice ~~should~~shall be made unless accompanied by a report prepared in accordance with Section 9 that describes the specific operating conditions used. Refer to Practice G151 for detailed information on the caveats applicable to use of results obtained in accordance with this practice.

NOTE 2—Additional information on sources of variability and on strategies for addressing variability in the design, execution and data analysis of laboratory accelerated exposure tests is found in Guide G141.

4.3 Exposure of a similar material of known performance (a control) at the same time as the test specimens provides a standard for comparative purposes. Use of a control to rank the stability of test materials greatly improves agreement between different laboratories.[3,4] It is recommended that at least three replicates of each material evaluated be exposed to allow for statistical evaluation of results.

4.4 Test results will depend upon the care that is taken to operate the equipment in accordance with Practice G154. Significant factors include regulation of line voltage, temperature of the room in which the device operates, temperature control, and condition and age of the ~~lamps.~~lamps, if exposure is conducted in a device without irradiance control.

5. Apparatus

5.1 Use of fluorescent UV apparatus that conform to the requirements defined in Practices G151 and G154 is required to conform to this practice.

5.2 The spectral power distribution of the fluorescent UV lamp shall conform to the requirements in Practice G154 for a UVA 340 lamp.

5.3 *Test Chamber Location:*

5.3.1 Locate the apparatus in an area maintained between 18 and 27°C (65 and 80°F). ~~Measure ambient temperature at a maximum distance of 150 mm (6 in.) from the plane door of the apparatus.~~ Control of ambient temperature is particularly critical when one apparatus is stacked above another, because the heat generated from the lower unit can interfere with the operation of the units above.

5.3.2 Place the apparatus at least 300 mm from walls or other apparatus. Do not place the apparatus near a heat source such as an oven.

5.3.3 Ventilate the room in which the apparatus is located to remove heat and moisture.

6. Test Specimens

6.1 The size and shape of specimens to be exposed will be determined by the specifications of the particular test method used to evaluate the effects of the exposure on the specimens; the test method shall be determined by the parties concerned. Where practical, it is recommended that specimens be sized to fit specimen holders and racks supplied with the exposure apparatus. Unless supplied with a specific backing as an integral part of the test, specimens shall be mounted so that only the minimum specimen area required for support by the holder shall be covered. This unexposed surface must not be used as part of the test area.

6.2 For specimens of insulating materials, such as foams, maximum specimen thickness is 20 mm in order to allow for adequate heat transfer for condensation.

6.3 To provide rigidity, attach flexible specimens to a backing panel made of aluminum, 0.635 mm (0.025 mm) thick. Suggested aluminum alloys are 5052, 6061, or 3003.

6.4 Seal any holes in specimens larger than two mm and any openings larger than one mm around irregularly shaped specimens to prevent loss of water vapor. Attach porous specimens to a solid backing such as aluminum that can act as a vapor barrier.

6.5 Unless otherwise specified, expose at least three replicate specimens of each test and control material.

6.6 Follow the procedures described in Practice G147 for identification and conditioning and handling of specimens of test, control, and reference materials prior to, during, and after exposure.

6.7 Do not mask the face of a specimen for the purpose of showing on one panel the effects of various exposure times. Misleading results ~~may~~can be obtained by this method, since the masked portion of the specimen is still exposed to temperature and humidity cycles that, in many cases, will affect results.

[3] Fischer, R., "Results of Round Robin Studies of Light- and Water-Exposure Standard Practices," *Accelerated and Outdoor Durability Testing of Organic Materials, ASTM STP 1202*, Warren D. Ketola and Douglas Grossman, Eds., American Society for Testing and Materials, Philadelphia, 1993.

[4] Ketola, W., and Fischer, R., "Characterization and Use of Reference Materials in Accelerated Durability Tests," VAMAS Technical Report No. 30. Available from NIST, Gaithersburg, MD.