



Designation: D5419 – 21

Standard Test Method for Environmental Stress Crack Resistance (ESCR) of Threaded Plastic Closures¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D5419; 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 test method determines the susceptibility of threaded plastic closures to failure due to environmental stress cracking (ESC).

1.2 In use, threaded plastic closures can contact agents that appreciably reduce the stress at which cracks form. Examples of such agents are: soaps, detergents, oils, and liquid bleaches.

1.3 Major factors that influence environmental stress crack resistance (ESCR) of threaded plastic closures include the closure material(s), closure design, molded-in stress, and applied stress.

1.4 This procedure can be applied to all closures, but is particularly applicable to closures made from plastics based on polypropylene (PP) or polystyrene (PS).

1.5 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as the standard. The values given in parentheses are for information only.

1.6 *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.* Specific precautionary statements are given in Section 8 and 6.2.

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

1.7 *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.*

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D20 on Plastics and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D20.19 on Film, Sheeting, and Molded Products.

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2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

D618 Practice for Conditioning Plastics for Testing

D883 Terminology Relating to Plastics

D1600 Terminology for Abbreviated Terms Relating to Plastics

D2911 Specification for Dimensions and Tolerances for Plastic Bottles

E145 Specification for Gravity-Convection and Forced-Ventilation Ovens

E456 Terminology Relating to Quality and Statistics

E691 Practice for Conducting an Interlaboratory Study to Determine the Precision of a Test Method

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—Terms used in this standard are defined in accordance with Terminology D883, unless otherwise specified. Except for those terms below, see Terminology D1600. For terms relating to precision and bias and associated issues, the terms used in this standard are defined in accordance with Terminology E456.

3.2 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.2.1 *assembly*—closure applied to a bottle finish.

3.2.2 *failure*—during this test, any visible crack.

3.2.2.1 *Discussion*—A crack does not have to penetrate the closure wall to be considered a failure.

3.2.3 *finish*—fixture representing the threaded portion of the bottle.

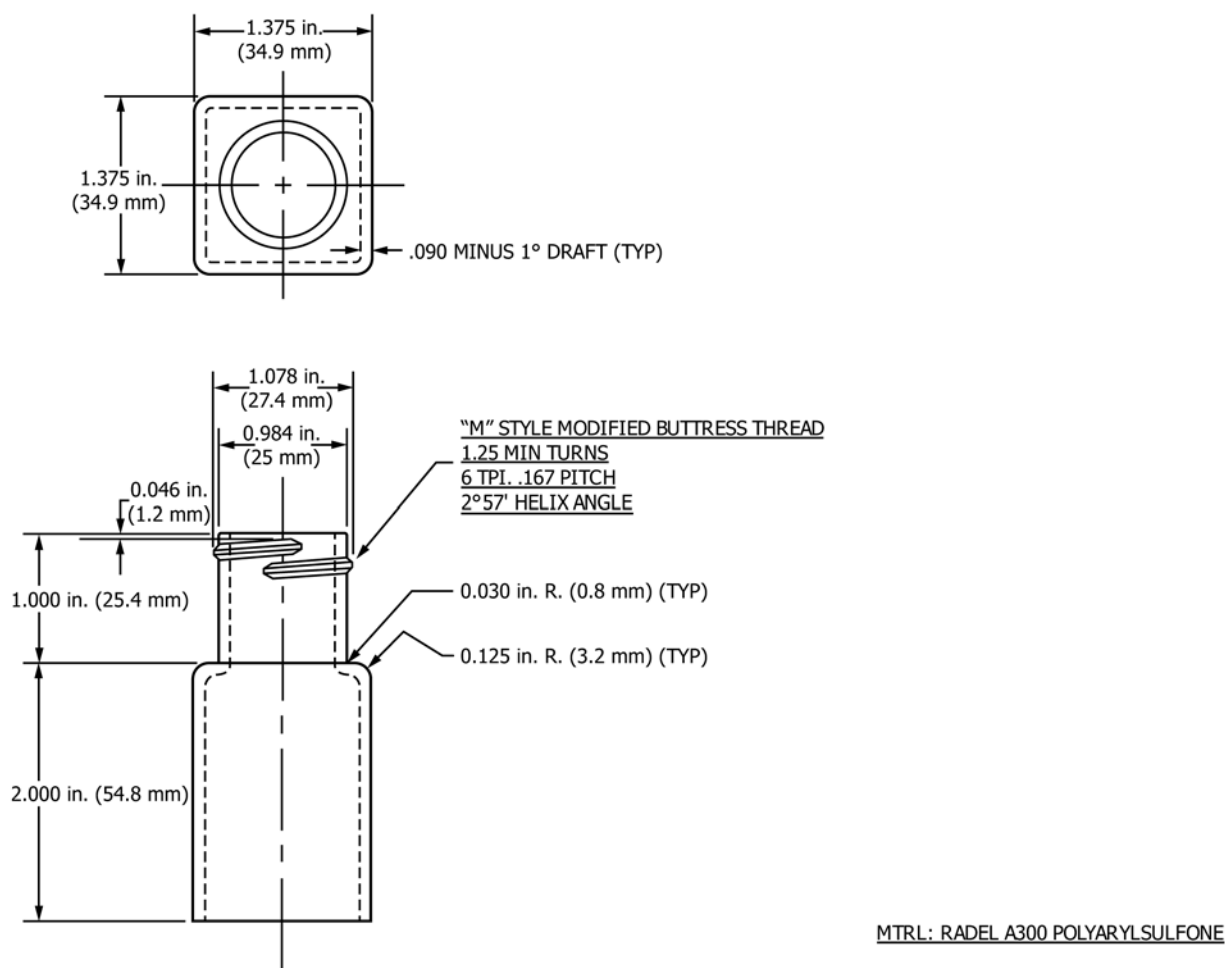
3.2.4 *threaded closure*—part applied to seal bottle as specified in Specification D2911.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 This test method consists of applying closures at a specified application torque to rigid finishes (of polysulfone or other appropriate resin), immersing the assembly in a potential stress-cracking agent, and observing and reporting time-to-failure.

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



NOTE 1—Tolerances for Dimensions *T*, *E*, and *S* shall be in accordance with Specification D2911.

FIG. 1 Typical Fixture

5. Significance and Use

5.1 This test method compares closures for ESCR. Suitable variables are: closure materials, closure designs, processes, applied torque, and stress-crack agents.

5.2 Results can be used for estimating shelf life of closures in terms of ESCR. This requires that the user has calibrated failure time in this test to failure time in the field for actual packaging systems.

6. Apparatus

6.1 *Wide-Mount Gallon Jars*, glass, PET, or other suitable material. Must have lined closures to ensure air-tight seal. Use one jar per sample.

6.2 *Circulating-Air Oven*, capable of maintaining a temperature of $50 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ (critical in this application). See Specification E145 for a procedure for confirming satisfactory uniformity of temperature within the oven. There is no air-flow requirement in this application. An environmental room with these properties is also suitable. (**Warning**—A high-temperature safety switch is highly recommended on this oven. Some test liquids can cause extreme pressure to build up upon heating. Under these conditions it is possible that the test jars

will rupture with explosive force. Set the override cutoff switch to turn off the oven if the test temperature is exceeded by 10°C or more.)

6.3 *Tongs*, for sample removal and inspection.

6.4 *Bottle Finishes*, polysulfone or other material of equivalent stiffness and thermal coefficient of expansion, to which closures are applied. These can be made by injection molding or by machining rod stock. See Fig. 1 for a drawing of a typical fixture. Use an appropriate size based on closure and bottle specifications.

6.5 *Torque Meter*, with capacity of at least 5 torque Nm, calibrated or verified within the past 12 months.

6.6 *Plastic Test Closures*, lined or unlined closure based on specifications.

NOTE 2—To ensure that full crystallization has essentially been achieved, PP-based closures should condition for at least three weeks before testing and PS closures for at least 16 h.

NOTE 3—To convert lbf-in. torque to Nm torque, multiply by 0.113.

7. Reagents and Materials

7.1 *Test Solution*—Use solution for which the closure is intended.