



Designation: F3181 – 16 (Reapproved 2023)

Standard Test Method for The Un-notched, Constant Ligament Stress Crack Test (UCLS) for HDPE Materials Containing Post- Consumer Recycled HDPE¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation F3181; 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 covers an un-notched constant ligament stress (UCLS) test for use with HDPE materials that contain post-consumer recycled HDPE (PCR-HDPE). Contaminants in the PCR-HDPE can initiate stress cracks at elevated temperatures, and this test method evaluates the response of these materials to a constant applied stress.

1.2 The test method is focused on HDPE corrugated pipe containing PCR-HDPE, but can be used in other applications where PCR-HDPE is used.

1.3 The test utilizes the same devices used to perform the NCTL test (Test Method D5397) and the NCLS test (Test Method F2136), but the test is conducted with different specimens and with the use of water instead of a surfactant solution. The test specimen is larger than standard NCLS and NCTL specimens to increase the number of contaminant particles in the specimen that might grow cracks.

1.4 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to SI units that are provided 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 of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.6 *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 F17 on Plastic Piping Systems and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F17.40 on Test Methods.

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2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

D1600 Terminology for Abbreviated Terms Relating to Plastics

D2837 Test Method for Obtaining Hydrostatic Design Basis for Thermoplastic Pipe Materials or Pressure Design Basis for Thermoplastic Pipe Products

D4703 Practice for Compression Molding Thermoplastic Materials into Test Specimens, Plaques, or Sheets

D5397 Test Method for Evaluation of Stress Crack Resistance of Polyolefin Geomembranes Using Notched Constant Tensile Load Test

D638 Test Method for Tensile Properties of Plastics

F412 Terminology Relating to Plastic Piping Systems

F2136 Test Method for Notched, Constant Ligament-Stress (NCLS) Test to Determine Slow-Crack-Growth Resistance of HDPE Resins or HDPE Corrugated Pipe

2.2 AASHTO Documents:³

Report 696 National Cooperative Highway Research Program (NCHRP)

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:* Definitions are in accordance with Terminology F412, and abbreviations are in accordance with Terminology D1600, unless otherwise specified.

3.2 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.2.1 *bi-directional shift constants, n*—Constants used to shift elevated temperature and stress data to service conditions; e.g. Popelar shift constants for HDPE.

3.2.2 *contaminant, n*—inorganic particulate matter or other non-HDPE material that creates inclusions or stress risers in the crystalline structure of HDPE.

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.

³ Available from American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO), 444 N. Capitol St., NW, Suite 249, Washington, DC 20001, <http://www.transportation.org>.

3.2.3 *post-consumer recycled HDPE (PCR-HDPE)*, *n*—HDPE materials from products that have served a previous consumer purpose (for example, laundry detergent bottles, milk bottles and other consumer goods).

4. Significance and Use

4.1 This test method is a way to evaluate the effects of contaminant particles found in HDPE products containing PCR-HDPE, primarily corrugated pipe. Particles of significant number, size and shape can reduce the slow crack growth resistance of the products. This test is performed in water without a controlled defect such as a notch. Since there is no notch, it is not necessary to use a surfactant in the water bath. It is a constant load test.

4.2 This test may be used to evaluate various blends of recycled and virgin materials. For example, a material with high stress crack resistance and few contaminants can be blended with materials that are less resistant to cracking to enhance the overall stress crack resistance of the blend.

4.3 The test can be conducted at various temperature and stress conditions. If at least three (3) different temperature/stress conditions are evaluated, an estimate of the service lifetime of the material can be predicted with the use of bi-directional shifting or the rate process method.

4.4 The test can also be performed under a single applied load and a single temperature to create a single point test useful for comparative purposes as well as for quality control.

5. Apparatus

5.1 *Blanking Die*—A die suitable of cutting Test Method D638, Type I tensile specimens. Alternatively, specimens may be prepared by machining.

5.2 *Stress-Crack Testing Device*—A lever-loading machine with a mechanical advantage of up to 10:1. The most common devices used for corrugated pipe resins have a maximum mechanical advantage of 5:1, but higher ratios would allow for testing of thicker specimens. The device is similar or identical to those used for Test Methods D5397 and F2136. The device shall have a timer capable of recording failures within the nearest 0.1 hr. for each individual lever arm. The timer must stop when a test specimen fails. An example of an acceptable device is shown in Fig. 1 and Fig. 2. Fig. 1 shows some test specimens mounted in the testing frame. Fig. 2 shows the frame mounted in a water bath with the weights hung on the lever arms.

5.3 *Water Bath*—A heated and stirred water bath deep enough to cover the test specimens mounted in the frame to a point above the reduced section and into the top tab. The bath must be capable of heating to a constant temperature of $80^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$.

NOTE 1—Baths that once contained surfactant solutions for other stress crack tests are extremely difficult to clean. Residual surfactant will reduce the failure times of this test and may stay present for many months and after many cleanings.

5.4 *Compression Molding Press and Mold*—A set-up for compression molding a plaque at least 7 in. (178 mm) by 7 in.

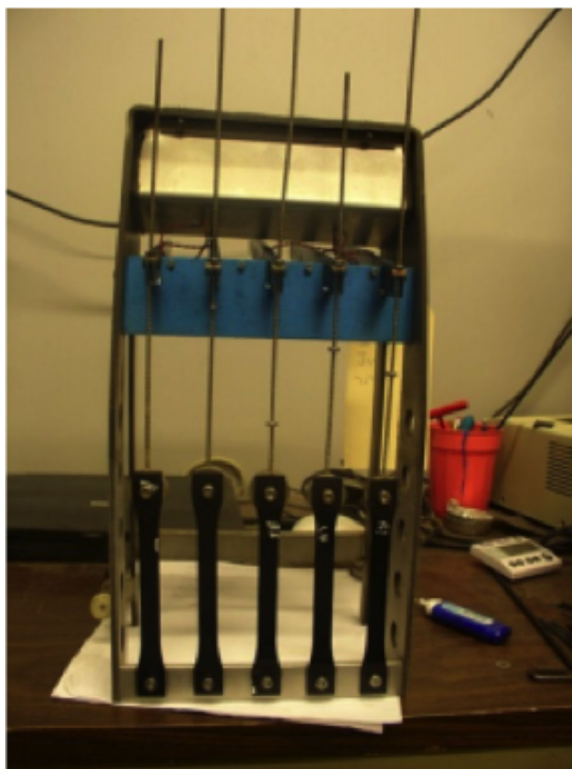


FIG. 1 Test Apparatus