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Designation: D 1204 – 94^{€1}



Designation: D 1204 – 02

Standard Test Method for Linear Dimensional Changes of Nonrigid Thermoplastic Sheeting or Film at Elevated Temperature¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 1204; 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.

^{ε1} ~~Note~~—Editorially changed Footnote 1 to reflect jurisdiction change in April 2002.

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 and Sheeting. Current edition approved Oct. 15, 1994; November 10, 2002. Published December 1994; January 2003. Originally published as D 1204 – 52 T; approved in 1952. Last previous edition approved in 1994 as D 1204 – 894.

1. Scope*

1.1 This test method covers the measurement of changes in linear dimensions of nonrigid thermoplastic sheeting or film that result from exposure of the material to specified conditions of elevated temperature and time.

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.*

NOTE 1—ISO/DIS 11501 describes a similar procedure for determining linear dimensional changes of thermoplastic polymers subjected to elevated temperatures.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

D 618 Practice for Conditioning Plastics and Electrical Insulating Materials for Testing²

D 883 Terminology Relating to Plastics²

D 2732 Test Method for Unrestrained Linear Thermal Shrinkage of Plastic Film and Sheeting³

2.2 ISO Standard

ISO/DIS 11501, Plastics: Film and Sheeting—Determination of Dimensional Change on Heating⁴

3. Significance and Use

~~3.1 This test method is particularly Terminology~~

~~3.1 Definitions—Terms applicable to nonrigid thermoplastic sheeting or film made by the calender or extrusion process. The test gives an indication of lot-to-lot uniformity as regards to the degree of internal strains introduced during processing.~~

~~3.2 The heating medium in this test method is air and may not yield the same results as Test Method D 2732, which uses a liquid medium—are defined in Terminology D 883.~~

4. Significance and Use

4.1 This test method is particularly applicable to nonrigid thermoplastic sheeting or film made by the calender or extrusion process. The test gives an indication of lot-to-lot uniformity as regards to the degree of internal strains introduced during processing.

4.2 The heating medium in this test method is air and may not yield the same results as Test Method D 2732, which uses a liquid medium.

5. Apparatus

45.1 *Oven*—A mechanical convection oven capable of maintaining a temperature of 100 ± 1°C.

² Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 08.01.

³ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 08.02.

⁴ Available from American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 25 W. 42nd St., 43rd Floor, New York, NY 10036.

- 45.2 *Scale*, graduated in 0.25-mm (0.01-in.) divisions, 30 cm (12 in.) or more in length.
- 45.3 *Thermometer*, graduated in 1°C divisions, with a range suitable for the test temperature used.
- 45.4 *Timer*, graduated in minutes.
- 45.5 *Template*, 25 by 25 cm (10 by 10 in.), for cutting test specimens.
- 45.6 *Heavy Paper Sheets*, approximately 40 by 40 cm (15 by 15 in.), with smooth, wrinkle- and crease-free surfaces.
- 45.7 *Talc*, finely ground.

56. Test Specimens

56.1 The test specimens shall be two pieces of the sheeting or film 25 by 25 cm (10 by 10 in.), cut with the aid of the template, one from either of the two transverse edges and one from the center of the sheet as shown in Fig. 1. Each specimen shall be marked to show the direction of calendering or extrusion. The midpoint of each edge shall be marked for use as a reference point when final measurements are made.

67. Conditioning

67.1 *Conditioning—Condition—Unless otherwise required in the appropriate materials specification or agreed between customer/supplier, condition the* test specimens at $23 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ ($73.4 \pm 3.6^\circ\text{F}$) and $50 \pm 5\%$ relative humidity for not less than 40 h prior to test, in accordance with Procedure A of Practice ~~D 618~~, ~~for those tests where conditioning is required. D 618~~. In cases of disagreements, the tolerances shall be $\pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ ($\pm 1.8^\circ\text{F}$) and $\pm 2\%$ relative humidity.

67.2 *Test Conditions—Conduct tests in the standard laboratory atmosphere of* $23 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ ($73.4 \pm 3.6^\circ\text{F}$) and $50 \pm 5\%$ relative humidity, unless otherwise specified in the test methods or in this test method. In cases of disagreements, the tolerances shall be $\pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ ($\pm 1.8^\circ\text{F}$) and $\pm 2\%$ relative humidity.

78. Procedure

78.1 Place each specimen on the heavy paper that has been lightly dusted with talc, and cover with a second piece of dusted paper. Fasten the papers together with paper clips.

NOTE 2—The paper should be well dusted, and the specimens should not be restricted either by the paper or the clips. *It is imperative that the specimens be free to change shape as strains are relieved during the period of test.*

78.2 Place the paper-plastic sandwiches horizontally in the oven at the temperature and for the length of time applicable to the material being tested. Sandwiches must not be stacked, as this may restrict movement of the plastic between the papers.

78.3 At the end of the oven-exposure period, recondition the specimens a minimum of 1 h at 23°C and 50% relative humidity. Remove the papers and measure the distance between the opposite edges of the specimens at the reference marks to the nearest 0.25 mm (0.01 in.). Shorter reconditioning times may be used if it can be shown that equivalent results are obtained.

89. Calculations

89.1 Calculate the linear dimensional change as follows:

$$\text{Linear change, \%} = [(D_f - D_o)/D_o] \times 100 \tag{1}$$

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where:

D_f = final length (or width) of specimen, mm (or in.) after test, and

D_o = original length (or width) of specimen, mm (or in.).

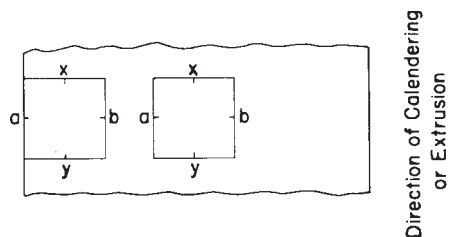
A negative value denotes shrinkage, and a positive value indicates expansion.

89.2 Average the values obtained for each direction.

9. Report

9.1 Report the following information:

9.1.1 Identification of the material tested;



Points a, b and x, y are reference marks at midpoint of test specimen edges.

FIG. 1 Method of Cutting Test Specimens from Sample

- ~~9.1.2 Test conditions (time and temperature), including conditioning of test specimens, and~~
~~9.1.3 Average percentage linear change in both the parallel and the transverse direction of processing.~~

10. Precision and Bias

~~10.1 A task group has been formed to develop~~Report

10.1 Report the following information:

10.1.1 Identification of the material tested,

10.1.2 Test conditions (time and bias statement for this temperature), including conditioning of test specimens, and

10.1.3 Average percentage linear change in both the parallel and the transverse direction of processing.

11. Precision and Bias

11.1 A task group has been formed to develop the precision and bias statement for this test method.

12. Keywords

12.1 film; sheeting; temperature; thermoplastic

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

This section identifies the location of selected changes to this test method. For the convenience of the user, Committee D20 has highlighted those changes that may impact the use of this test method. This section may also include descriptions of the changes or reasons for the changes, or both.

D 1204 – 02:

(1) Changed subcommittee jurisdiction in Footnote 1.

(2) Added terminology section.

(3) Updated conditioning statement.

(4) Editorially corrected linear change equation.

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