



# Standard Test Method for Determination of Gel Content of Crosslinked Polyethylene (PEX) Pipes and Tubing<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation F3203; 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 ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

## 1. Scope

1.1 The gel content of pipe and tubing produced from crosslinked polyethylene plastics as described in Specification **F876** and other pipe or tubing standards is determined by extracting with solvents such as xylenes. A test method for quantitative determination of gel content is described herein. The method is applicable to PEX pipe and tubing of all densities, including those containing fillers, and provides correction for the inert fillers present in some of those compounds.

1.2 Continuous extraction (see definition in Section 3) is used in this method to test the gel content of crosslinked polyethylene specimens. Continuous extraction when used for testing gel content has the advantages of decreased the cost of testing, increased accuracy and consistency of results, and decreased test time. This is because extraction with a pure solvent is more efficient than extraction with a partially saturated solvent.

1.3 While extraction tests may be made on articles of any shape, this test method is applicable for determining the gel content of crosslinked polyethylene pipes and tubing.

1.4 This test method makes use of xylenes or alternative solvents which have lower toxicity than xylenes. The alternative solvents are also potentially beneficial from an economic and environmental viewpoint. **Xylenes are used for referee tests.**

1.5 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. The inch-pound units in brackets 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 and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

<sup>1</sup> 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:*<sup>2</sup>

**D883** Terminology Relating to Plastics

**D1603** Test Method for Carbon Black Content in Olefin Plastics

**D2765** Test Methods for Determination of Gel Content and Swell Ratio of Crosslinked Ethylene Plastics

**D7567** Test Method for Determining Gel Content in Crosslinked Ethylene Plastics Using Pressurized Liquid Extraction (Withdrawn 2015)<sup>3</sup>

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

**F876** Specification for Crosslinked Polyethylene (PEX) Tubing

### 2.2 *ISO Standard:*<sup>4</sup>

**ISO 10147** Pipes and Fittings Made of Crosslinked Polyethylene (Pe-X) – Estimation of the Degree of Crosslinking by Determination of the Gel Content

## 3. Terminology

3.1 Terms as shown in Terminology **D883** are applicable to this test method.

### 3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.2.1 *continuous extractor, n*—test apparatus for performing a continuous extraction.

3.2.1.1 *Discussion*—Soxhlet, Knofer-Bohm, and Kumagawa extractors are examples of continuous extractors. A continuous extractor has three main components which are a boiling flask or vessel for the solvent, a condenser, and a siphon cup. There are various designs for the siphon cup; the Soxhlet, Knofer-Bohm, and Kumagawa designs are the most common.

<sup>2</sup> For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org), or contact ASTM Customer Service at [service@astm.org](mailto:service@astm.org). For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

<sup>3</sup> The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org).

<sup>4</sup> Available from International Organization for Standardization (ISO), ISO Central Secretariat, BIBC II, Chemin de Blandonnet 8, CP 401, 1214 Vernier, Geneva, Switzerland, <http://www.iso.org>.

3.2.2 *continuous extraction, n*—an extraction performed in a continuous extractor where a solvent (normally xylenes) is heated in a vessel and boils forming vapors, the vapors rise and condense on a condenser to form droplets, the droplets fall into a cup where one or more specimens are placed, there the solvent in the tray dissolves some of the un-crosslinked polyethylene in the specimens, and when the cup holding the specimens is filled with solvent, the solvent now containing some of the un-crosslinked polyethylene drains out through a siphon tube back into the vessel where it started. The solvent and the sample specimens in the cup are kept warm by solvent vapor rising toward the condenser. The extraction steps repeat automatically and continuously as long as heat is applied to the vessel holding the solvent. Because only the solvent evaporates and not the material dissolved in it, the concentration of un-crosslinked polyethylene in the boiling solvent increases, while the concentration of un-crosslinked polyethylene in the specimens continually decreases.

3.2.3 *gel content, n*—the percentage by mass of polymer insoluble in a specified solvent after extraction under the specified conditions.

## 4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 Specimens of the crosslinked ethylene plastic are prepared, weighed and then extracted using a heated extraction solvent in a continuous extractor for the time designated by the procedure. After extraction, the specimens are removed from the continuous extractor, dried, and weighed as directed. The gel content is calculated using the final and initial specimen weights as directed in the calculations section of this test method.

## 5. Significance and Use

5.1 Many important properties of crosslinked ethylene plastics vary with the gel content. Hence, determination of the gel content provides a basis for controlling production processes and a means of establishing the quality of finished products.

5.2 Extraction tests permit verification of the proper gel content of any given crosslinked ethylene plastic and they also permit comparison between different crosslinked ethylene plastics, including those containing fillers, provided that, for the latter, the following conditions are met:

5.2.1 The filler is not soluble in the solvent used in this method at the extraction temperature.

5.2.2 The amount of filler present in the compound either is known or can be determined.

5.2.3 Sufficient crosslinking has been achieved to prevent migration of filler during the extraction. It has been found that, at gel content above 30 %, the solvent remains clear and free of filler.

5.3 Since some oxidative degradation of the material and solvent may occur at the reflux temperature of the solvents, a suitable antioxidant is added to the solvent to inhibit such degradation.

5.4 This test method is normally used for specimens consisting of an equal representation of the entire cross section of the product, but may also be used to examine specific portions

of a product for differences in extent of cross-linking when compared to either a product standard or another sample.

5.5 This test method is intended for testing crosslinked polyethylene compounds that are not hygroscopic. If compounds that are hygroscopic are tested using this method, specimen conditioning before and after extraction is required.

5.6 This standard differs from test methods Test Methods **D2765**, and Test Method **D7567** which also describe procedures for determining the gel content of crosslinked polyethylene. It allows for the use of naphthenic blend or isoparaffin solvent as an alternative to xylenes. Xylenes are the only solvent allowed to be used for referee tests. The preferred method of sample preparation in this standard is to use a lathe to create thin ribbons of PEX material. This standard requires the use of a continuous extractor in order to provide consistent results and to allow for reliable solvent re-use. Specialized specimen holders are used to minimize variability resulting from loss of specimen particles.

NOTE 1—Pressurized extraction techniques have been found to yield useful results in a shorter time frame, however not all grades of PEX tolerate the elevated extraction temperatures without substantial degradation. For this reason pressurized extraction techniques are recommended for control tests only if it is possible to determine that the crosslinked matrix of the PEX does not break down at the temperature of extraction

## 6. Conditioning

6.1 *Conditioning*—Conditioning of the test specimens is not required, unless specified by the manufacturer of the material being sampled.

6.2 *Test Conditions*—Test conditions do not affect results, with the exception of atmospheric pressure. Conduct tests in a laboratory with atmospheric pressure greater than 80 kPa (less than 6000 ft above average sea level).

NOTE 2—The altitude above sea level of the lab will influence the atmospheric pressure, which in turn will affect the boiling temperature of the solvent used and the rate at which it will be able to extract un-crosslinked polyethylene from the matrix.

## 7. Apparatus

7.1 *Continuous Extractor*, of the following general type, as illustrated in **Fig. 1**. Further information regarding possible sources of components is included in the **Appendix X3**.

7.1.1 *Boiling Flask*, with a ground-glass joint. The flask may be either flat bottom or round bottom. For one or two determinations at a time, the minimum appropriate size is 500-mL. For routine testing with several determinations at one time, but not exceeding six, a 2000-mL flask is suitable.

7.1.2 *Heating Mantle or Hot Plate*, to fit the flask and with sufficient heating capacity to boil the solvent used. If a flat bottom flask is used a hotplate shall be used instead of a heating mantle, and shall have sufficient heating capacity to boil the solvent used.

7.1.3 *Extractor Cup*, with a ground-glass joint to fit the boiling flask, a large mouth ground-glass joint on the top and sufficient capacity to hold specimen cages as described in **7.3.2**. The extractor cup shall be of a jacketed design so that the specimens are extracted at as near as possible to the boiling temperature of the solvent. The extractor cup and the boiling

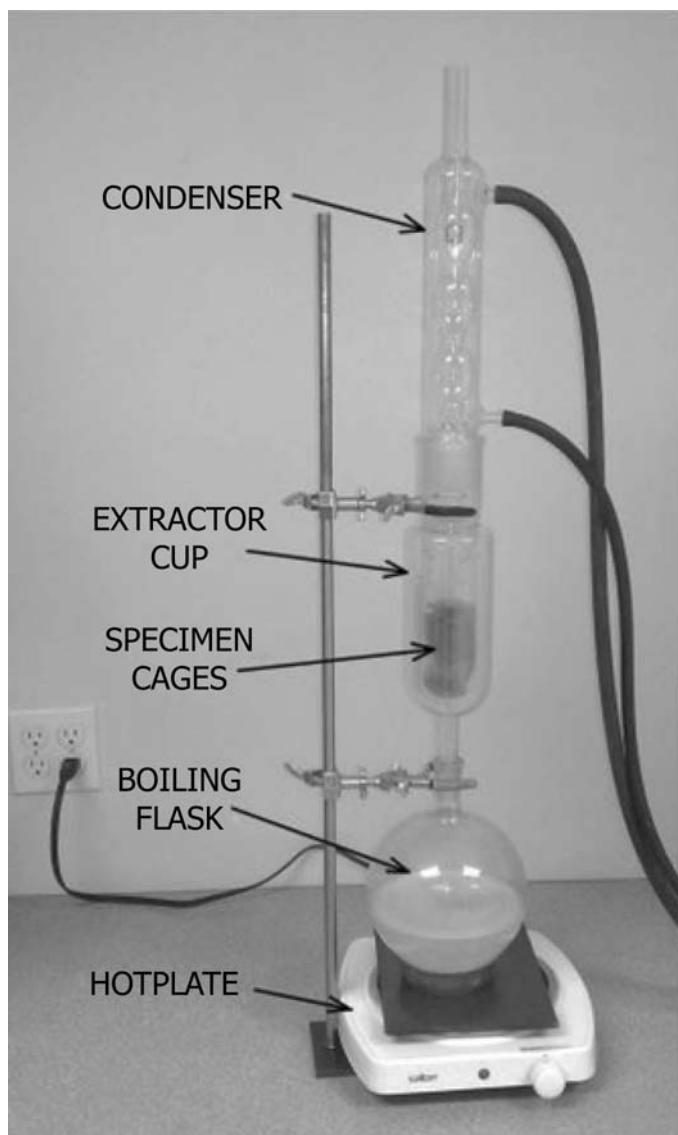


FIG. 1 Continuous Extractor

flask must be of mated capacity, as the boiling flask must have sufficient solvent in to safely be used as the extractor cup fills and drains. The extractor cup will be described with different names by laboratory glassware suppliers. These names include modified Soxhlet extractor, jacketed Soxhlet extractor, and Knoefler-Bohm extractor. Review appendix X3.3 for supplier information.

7.1.4 *Reflux Condenser*, with ground-glass joint to fit into the extractor cup. This will typically be an Allihn or Dimroth condenser.

7.1.5 *Ring Stand and Appropriate Clamps*—

7.2 *Lathe, Drill Press, Plane or Planer*, suitable for reducing the sample to a thickness of 0.15 to 0.05 mm. A bench top lathe is preferred, although any procedure which will produce a sample of the required fineness without generating excessive heat is acceptable. Appendix X2 presents examples of devices suitable for sample preparation.

7.3 *Specimen Holders or Cages*:

7.3.1 *Specimen Holders*, of the general type illustrated in Fig. 2, machined aluminum with an internal volume of 6 to 7 cm<sup>3</sup>. The recommended design consists of two end caps and a spacer ring. The end caps shall be held together either by rare earth (samarium cobalt) magnets or a threaded connection to the spacer ring. The end caps shall have US No. 150 stainless steel wire mesh nested inside of the openings. The wire mesh is held between the spacer ring and the end caps to prevent specimen particles from escaping when the specimen holder is closed. The exposed surface area of the wire mesh in the end caps shall be a minimum of 11 cm<sup>2</sup>. Individual specimen holders are identified by an engraved number or letter on the end caps. Specimen holders are reusable. Construction drawings for suitable specimen holders are available in Appendix X1.

7.3.2 *Specimen Cages*, made from U.S. No 150 stainless steel wire cloth. Prepare specimen cages by cutting pieces of stainless steel wire cloth measuring 80 by 50 mm (3 by 2 in.). Fold these in half to form rectangles measuring approximately 40 by 50 mm (1 ½ by 2 in.) Fold two sides of these rectangles closed by folding at the edges about 6 to 7 mm (¼ in.). In this manner, cages open at the top is obtained. Specimen cages may be reused several times provided that they are completely free of any polymer residue and do not have holes in them that would allow specimen particles to escape.

7.4 *Oven*, capable of heating specimen holders to 150°C (300°F) with temperature indication. This oven shall be of such construction and design to maximize air circulation. Convection toaster ovens sold for kitchen use have been found to be adequate provided they are used in a fume hood. Alternatively a vacuum oven may be used.

7.5 *Analytical Balance*, , minimum capacity of 100 g and capable of weighing to ± 0.0001 g.

7.6 *Wood Block*, 62 mm (2½ in.) by 37 mm (1½ in.) by 37 mm (1½ in.).

7.7 *Timer*, capable of timing intervals up to 10 hours, accurate to ± 30 s per hour or better, and with an audible alarm at the completion of the timed interval.

## 8. Reagents

8.1 *Extraction solvent*, xylenes are the preferred solvent and must be used for referee tests; however any one of the following solvents may be used for control tests:

8.1.1 *Naphthenic hydrocarbon blend*, boiling range 113 to 145°C. See Appendix X4.

8.1.2 *Isoparaffin solvent*, boiling range 155 to 180°C. See Appendix X4.

8.1.3 *Xylenes*, ACS reagent grade, boiling point 138 to 141°C.

8.1.4 Comparison tests using xylenes and any alternative solvent must be made. Gel content percentage values obtained using alternatives to xylenes tend to be 1.0 and 3.0% higher than those obtained with xylenes.

8.2 *Antioxidant*, the following or equivalent phenolic antioxidant shall be used in combination blends or by themselves. The antioxidants selected may be obtained from commercial