



Standard Practice for Accelerated Aging of Ultra-High Molecular Weight Polyethylene after Gamma Irradiation in Air¹

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1. Scope

1.1 It is the intent of this practice to permit an investigator to evaluate the oxidative stability of UHMWPE materials as a function of processing and sterilization method. This practice describes a laboratory procedure for accelerated aging of ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene (UHMWPE) specimens and components for total joint prostheses. The UHMWPE is aged at elevated temperature and at elevated oxygen pressure, to accelerate oxidation of the material and thereby allow for the evaluation of its long-term chemical and mechanical stability.

1.2 Although the accelerated-aging method described by this practice will permit an investigator to compare the oxidative stability of different UHMWPE materials, it is recognized that this method may not precisely simulate the degradative mechanisms for an implant during real-time shelf aging and implantation.

1.3 The accelerated aging method specified herein has been validated based on oxidation levels exhibited by certain shelf-aged UHMWPE components packaged in air and sterilized with gamma radiation. The method has not been shown to be representative of shelf aging when the UHMWPE is packaged in an environment other than air. For example, this practice has not been directly correlated with the shelf life of components that have been sealed in a low-oxygen package, such as nitrogen. This practice is not intended to simulate any change that may occur in UHMWPE following implantation.

1.4 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to inch-pound units that are 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 appro-*

priate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

D883 Terminology Relating to Plastics

F648 Specification for Ultra-High-Molecular-Weight Polyethylene Powder and Fabricated Form for Surgical Implants

F1714 Guide for Gravimetric Wear Assessment of Prosthetic Hip Designs in Simulator Devices

F1715 Guide for Wear Assessment of Prosthetic Knee Designs in Simulator Devices (Withdrawn 2006)³

2.2 ISO Standards:⁴

ISO 5834 Implants for surgery—Ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene

ISO 14242 Implants for surgery—Wear of total hip joint prostheses

ISO 14243 Implants for surgery—Wear of total knee joint prostheses

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—For definitions of terms in this practice relating to plastics, refer to Terminology **D883**. For definitions of terms in this practice relating to UHMWPE, refer to Specification **F648** and ISO 5834.

3.2 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.2.1 *oxidation, n*—the incorporation of oxygen into another molecule (for example, UHMWPE) by means of a chemical reaction, resulting in the formation of a chemical covalent bond.

3.2.2 *oxygen bomb, n*—a pressure vessel suitable for pre-conditioning of UHMWPE at an elevated temperature and partial pressure of oxygen.

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 The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on www.astm.org.

⁴ Available from American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 25 W. 43rd St., 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036, <http://www.ansi.org>.

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F04 on Medical and Surgical Materials and Devices and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F04.15 on Material Test Methods.

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4. Significance and Use

4.1 This practice summarizes a method that may be used to accelerate the oxidation of UHMWPE components using elevated temperature and elevated oxygen pressure. Under real-time conditions, such as shelf aging and implantation, oxidative changes to UHMWPE after sterilization using high energy radiation may take months or years to produce changes that may result in deleterious mechanical performance. The method outlined in this practice permits the evaluation of oxidative stability in a relatively short period of time (for example, weeks).

4.2 This practice may also be used to oxidize UHMWPE test specimens and joint replacement components prior to characterization of their physical, chemical, and mechanical properties. In particular, this practice may be used for accelerated aging of UHMWPE components prior to evaluation in a hip or knee joint wear simulator as outlined in Guide F1714 (hip wear), Guide F1715 (knee wear), ISO 14242 (hip wear), or ISO 14243 (knee wear), or combination thereof.

5. Apparatus

5.1 *Combined Apparatus*—An oxygen bomb (pressure vessel) apparatus that is capable of maintaining the desired temperature with an accuracy of $\pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ by itself may be used, providing it incorporates the requirements of 5.2 – 5.4.

5.2 *Pressure Vessel*—If a combined apparatus is not used, it will be necessary to enclose the specimens within a pressure vessel, also known as an “oxygen bomb,” capable of withstanding a static pressure of 690 kPa (100 psi). The pressure vessel shall be manufactured from stainless steel. The pressure vessel shall be equipped with either a regulator or a safety release valve to maintain the internal pressure to the desired value, when at equilibrium, to an accuracy of ± 7 kPa (± 1 psi).

5.3 Because oxygen-air mixtures will be maintained at elevated temperatures for weeks at a time, it is recommended that a laboratory that is performing aging at elevated pressure take appropriate safety precautions. For this reason, the use of a commercially available and properly validated “oxygen bomb” is recommended. The pressure vessel must be of suitable construction such that it does not leak, thereby leading to the reduction of pressure during the two-week aging period.

NOTE 1—Oxygen flow and test interruption have been shown to significantly influence the outcome of accelerated aging studies. Consequently, the pressure vessel must maintain nearly constant pressure (that is, within ± 7 kPa or 1 psi) throughout the duration of the testing period, or the results may not be reproducible or may be unreliable.

5.4 *Thermal Chamber*—If a combined apparatus is not used, accelerated aging of the UHMWPE shall be conducted using a thermal chamber that can maintain the desired temperature with an accuracy of $\pm 2^\circ\text{C}$. The spatial variation of temperature within the thermal chamber shall be measured using thermocouples and verified to be less than $\pm 1^\circ\text{C}$. Note that the thermal chamber will need to be sufficiently large to accommodate the pressure vessel, described in 5.2.

5.5 *Temperature Controller*—The combined apparatus or thermal chamber shall be equipped with a temperature

controller, capable of controlling the heating rate with an accuracy of $0.1^\circ\text{C}/\text{min}$.

NOTE 2—Temperature stability and test interruption has been shown to significantly influence the outcome of accelerated aging studies. Consequently, the pressure vessel must maintain nearly constant temperature (that is, within $\pm 1^\circ\text{C}$) throughout the duration of the testing period, or the results may not be reproducible or may be unreliable.

6. Test Specimens

6.1 The test specimens shall be prepared in final form according to the requirements of any subsequent physical, chemical, or mechanical tests to be performed after accelerated aging. For example, if the specimens will ultimately be subjected to hip joint simulation, they should be prepared in final form according to Guide F1714 and ISO 14242.

6.2 Finished specimens shall not be machined after accelerated aging of (bulk) stock materials, because the accelerated oxidation procedure outlined in this practice will result in an inhomogeneous distribution of chemical, physical, and hence mechanical properties through the thickness of an aged part.

6.3 Test specimens shall be removed from their packaging prior to accelerated aging, because this practice is not intended to reproduce the aging of UHMWPE that is stored in a low oxygen environment.

7. Validation of Apparatus

7.1 *Thermal Chamber Validation*—Using the calibrated temperature sensor, validate the temperature of the accelerated aging apparatus to within $\pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ of the aging temperature.

7.1.1 Verify the calibration of the temperature sensor(s) that will be used to validate the thermal conditions in the accelerating aging apparatus. The temperature sensor shall be calibrated as defined in the manufacturer’s instructions.

7.2 *Pressure Vessel Validation*—Verify the integrity of the pressure vessel to within ± 7 kPa (± 1 psi) by conducting the following 14-day (336 ± 1 h) validation test:

7.2.1 Increase the pressure of pure oxygen inside the vessel by 503 kPa (73 psi) at $70 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$.

7.2.2 Throughout the duration of the validation test, the gage pressure shall not vary by ± 7 kPa (± 1 psi).

7.2.3 Pressure vessels that are not capable of maintaining the target gage pressure within the stated tolerance shall be considered invalid for the purposes of accelerated aging until the excessive leaking has been rectified.

7.3 The thermal chamber and pressure vessel shall be validated at least once per year, unless otherwise indicated by a specification or customer.

8. Conditioning

8.1 After high energy irradiation, specimens shall be maintained at $23 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ ($73.4 \pm 3.6^\circ\text{F}$) for 28 days, starting from the date of irradiation, prior to commencing accelerated aging, unless otherwise directed by the customer.

8.2 After irradiation, specimens shall remain in their original packaging during the preconditioning period.

8.3 Unirradiated specimens shall be maintained in a standard laboratory environment of $23 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ ($73.4 \pm 3.6^\circ\text{F}$) for 40 ± 1 h prior to commencing accelerated aging.

9. Procedure

9.1 *Specimen Orientation*—Test specimens shall be arrayed within the test chamber or oxygen bomb such that all relevant surfaces have equivalent access to oxygen during the test. For example, with hip and knee components, the articulating surface which may subsequently be subjected to wear simulation shall not be obstructed or covered by other parts or materials that might interfere with uniform access of the surface to oxygen.

9.2 *Pressurization*—The pressure vessel shall be filled at room temperature and purged with oxygen at least three times prior to starting the aging experiment. For example, at a standard laboratory environment, a change in pressure of 62.5 ± 1 psi will be needed, such that the pressure increases to 503 kPa (73 psi) as the at the target aging temperature of 70°C is reached.

9.3 *Standard Relative Humidity*—Water shall not be added to the pressure vessel during accelerated aging. The user should be aware that adding water to the test chamber may affect the oxidation mechanism during the accelerated aging process.

9.4 *Initial Temperature and Heating Rate*—The pressure vessel is initially at standard laboratory temperature ($23 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$) and will be gradually raised to the aging temperature of 70°C . The initial heating rate will be $1.0 \pm 0.1^\circ\text{C}/\text{min}$.

9.5 *Accelerated Aging*—Specimens are to be aged at a constant temperature of 70°C and at an equilibrium gage pressure of 503 kPa (73 psi, 5 atmospheres) of pure oxygen for 336 ± 1 h (14 days) prior to subsequent testing. There are to be no interruptions of the aging period (that is, no opening of the pressure vessel).

9.6 *Recording During the Test*—Temperature and pressure recordings should be logged daily during the test period to note any potential changes of the experimental conditions.

9.7 *Guide for Subsequent Testing*—Specimens shall be subjected to further testing within two weeks after accelerated aging.

10. Reporting of Specimen Preparation and Test Conditions

10.1 The written report shall include details regarding the preparation of the test samples, the chronology of the accelerated aging, and the storage conditions for the test samples.

10.2 *Test Sample Preparation*—The investigator shall list the size, shape, and method of manufacture of the test samples. The report shall also contain the type of resin used, the manufacturer/supplier of the UHMWPE, and any subsequent processes that were performed on the test articles after manufacture, such as sterilization or high energy irradiation.

10.3 *Chronology*—The report shall list the time at which the test specimens were manufactured, subsequently sterilized, and later aged. The report will also report the time that any subsequent analysis or testing was performed on the aged items.

10.4 *Test Sample Storage Conditions*—It is important to document the storage conditions of the test samples before and after accelerated aging. The report shall indicate the environmental conditions (that is, storage in air versus nitrogen) and temperature under which the specimens were stored.

11. Keywords

11.1 aging; oxidation; preconditioning; stability; UHMWPE; UHMW PE; ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene

APPENDIX

(Nonmandatory Information)

X1. Rationale

X1.1 Post-irradiation aging results in degradative changes to the physical, chemical, and mechanical properties of UHMWPE. **(1, 2)**⁵ Even under ambient conditions, oxidation of irradiated UHMWPE evolves at a slow pace, with a degradation rate measured in years. **(1)** As a result, accelerated aging test methods have been developed in the past four years to accelerate the oxidation process in UHMWPE and thereby assess oxidative stability during a comparatively short time period.

X1.2 Oxidation of UHMWPE proceeds in a complex cascade of chemical reactions, which may be accelerated by

increasing the temperature or by increasing the concentration of available oxygen, or both. **(3)** Consequently, in several studies, post-irradiation aging has been simulated using a combination of thermal oxidation and elevated oxygen pressure. **(4, 5, 6)** Despite the variation in test conditions reported by these studies, accelerated oxidation protocols have increasingly been employed not only to characterize the effects of gamma sterilization in air, but also to evaluate the oxidation resistance of UHMWPE sterilized by alternative methods.

X1.3 Accelerated oxidation test methods for UHMWPE are not without their limitations. Even though the method outlined in this practice is now widely used for accelerated aging UHMWPE specimens prior to mechanical testing, the question remains as to whether or not the thermal technique precisely

⁵ The boldface numbers in parentheses refer to the list of references at the end of this standard.

recreates the morphology and mechanical properties of shelf-aged UHMWPE. (7, 8) Although research is still needed to elucidate the differences between thermal conditioning and long-term shelf-aging, this practice is intended to provide a specific procedure for evaluating the oxidative stability of UHMWPE specimens.

X1.4 Round robin studies based on an earlier version of this practice, published by ASTM in 2000, revealed interlaboratory

variability in excess of 100 % for certain groups of aged test specimens. (9) Consequently, revision of this practice was initiated in 2001 in response to available data (9, 10) highlighting procedural details which may influence the outcome of accelerated aging studies.

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