International Standard 6072

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Hydraulic fluid power — Compatibility between elastomeric materials and fluids

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Foreword

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Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

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Users should note that all International Standards undergo revision from time to time and that any reference made herein to any other International Standard implies its latest edition, unless otherwise stated.

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Hydraulic fluid power — Compatibility between elastomeric materials and fluids

0 Introduction

In hydraulic fluid power systems, power is transmitted and controlled through a liquid under pressure within an enclosed circuit. Elastomers are used as seals in fluid power systems. Elastomeric materials are any substances having the ability to return to original size and shape after deformation. Hydraulic fluids are water, oil or other fluids which are forced through an orifice or an enclosed circuit. Elastomeric materials and hydraulic fluids are compatible if they are not altered by chemical interaction.

Annex A to this International Standard specifies the percentage volume change of commercial rubbers in mineral-based oils. Annex B describes the rapid method for indicating the effect of mineral-based oils on elastomers by measurement of volume change index (VCI). Annex C provides an information report.

1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard provides formulations, mixing and vulcanization procedures for three types of elastomeric compositions:

a) acrylonitrile-butadiene rubber (NBR 1);

b) fluoroelastomers (FPM 1);

c) ethylene propylene diene rubber (EPDM 1).

These procedures evaluate the effect of mineral-based and fire-resistant hydraulic fluids upon such compositions by measurement, under controlled conditions, of physical properties of standard test pieces of the suitable test elastomer before and after immersion in the fluids.

The elastomeric materials used in these formulations are sensitive to fluid variations and have comparatively high swelling characteristics. Stable cure systems should be used to give adequate storage life.

NOTE — This International Standard does not provide formulations of elastomeric materials for actual service.

The changes in volume, hardness, tensile strength and elongation at break [which standard test specimens of the suitable standard test elastomer undergo when immersed in a certain fluid under specified test conditions (see table 7)] establish an elastomer compatibility index (ECI) for this fluid, which can be expressed in the format given in clause 5.

The ECI (which should be quoted by oil suppliers) allows selection of suitable combinations of fluids and elastomeric materials without prolonged testing. In the case of mineral-based oils, it will be possible to predict the percentage volume change of commercial rubbers (see annex A).

NOTE — The ECI may provide enough information so as to eliminate totally unsuitable elastomer/fluid combinations without having to resort to extensive screening tests.

Representative standard compositions of various types of elastomers permit evaluation of the effect of hydraulic fluids on such compositions and comparison with commercial elastomeric materials for actual service.

They would also assist producers of additives and hydraulic fluids in the development of hydraulic fluids compatible with different elastomer types.

2 References

ISO 37, *Rubber, vulcanized — Determination of tensile stress-strain properties.*

ISO 48, *Vulcanized rubbers — Determination of hardness (Hardness between* 30 *and* 85 IRHD*).*

ISO 289, *Rubber, unvulcanized — Determination of Mooney viscosity.*

ISO 815, *Rubber, vulcanized — Determination of compression set at normal and at high temperatures.*[1)]

ISO 1629, *Rubber and latices — Nomenclature.*

ISO 1817, *Rubber, vulcanized — Determination of the effect of liquids.*

ISO 2393, *Rubber test mixes — Preparation, mixing and vulcanization — Equipment and procedures.*

ISO 2781, *Vulcanized rubbers — Determination of density.*

ISO 5598, *Fluid power systems and components — Vocabulary.*

1) At present at the stage of draft. (Revision of ISO 815-1972.)

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the definitions given in ISO 5598 and the following definitions apply.

NOTE — For definitions of the types of fluids involved, see table 7.

3.1 elastomer: A macromolecular, rubber-like material that returns rapidly to approximately its initial dimensions and shape after substantial deformation by a weak stress and release of the stress.

3.2 test elastomer: A rubber vulcanizate with a known composition, used for evaluating the effect of media on elastomers. In order to minimize error a test elastomer contains only the most essential ingredients for a vulcanizate.

3.3 commercial rubber: An elastomeric material for actual service the composition of which is not given by the manufacturer and which contains many more ingredients than the standard rubbers in order to fulfil processing and service requirements.

NOTE — It is not advisable to use commercial rubbers for quality control of media as they are generally subject to larger quality tolerances than test elastomers.

4 Test elastomers

4.1 Recommended practice

4.1.1 The mixing and vulcanization procedures for these test elastomers as laid down in ISO 2393 shall be followed.

4.1.2 A single source for each of the ingredients of the test elastomers shall be used and the quality of each batch produced shall be checked.

4.2 Standard acrylonitrile-butadiene rubber (NBR 1)

4.2.1 Composition by mass

The composition by mass is given in table 1.

Table 1 — Composition by mass of standard acrylonitrile-butadiene rubber (NBR 1)

Material	Parts by mass
NBR [1]	100,0
Zinc oxide (rubber grade)	5,0
Polymerized 2,2,4-trimethyl 1,2-dihydroquinoline (melting point 75 to 100 °C)	0,5
FEF carbon black (ASTM designation : N 550)	70,0
Dicumyl peroxide (grade with 40 % peroxide content on inert filler)	3,0
Total	178,5

1) Acrylonitrile content 28 ± 1 %, cold polymerized, Mooney viscosity (see ISO 289) : 45 ± 5 ML (1 + 4) 100 °C.

4.2.2 Mixing procedure

Proceed as follows, maintaining the surface temperature of the rolls at 50 ± 5 °C.

4.2.2.1 Band crude rubber with the mill opening set at 1,4 mm and break down.

4.2.2.2 Add the zinc oxide, then the polymerized 2,2,4-trimethyl 1,2-dihydroquinoline evenly across the rolls at a constant rate.

4.2.2.3 Make 3/4 cuts on the rolls from one end diagonally to the other end.

4.2.2.4 Add approximately half the carbon black evenly across the rolls at a constant rate.

4.2.2.5 Open the mill at intervals to maintain a constant bank.

4.2.2.6 Make three 3/4 cuts from each side.

4.2.2.7 Add the rest of the carbon black, including all the pigment that has dropped through to the pan.

4.2.2.8 Add the dicumyl peroxide evenly across the rolls.

4.2.2.9 Make six 3/4 cuts from each side.

4.2.2.10 Cut the batch from the mill and set the opening to 0,2 mm.

4.2.2.11 Pass the rolled stock endwise through the mill six times.

4.2.2.12 Sheet off samples at 2,2 mm and allow to cool on flat metal surface.

4.2.2.13 Prepare samples for cure.

4.2.3 Preparation of standard vulcanized sheets

Cure standard vulcanized sheets 2 ± 0,2 mm thick for 20 min at 170 °C.

4.2.4 Control tests

Carry out all the tests specified in table 2 on sheets 2 ± 0,2 mm thick.

Table 2 — Control tests for NBR 1

Control tests	Property requirement	Unit	Document specifying test method
Hardness	80 ± 3	IRHD (micro-test)	ISO 48
Tensile strength, dumb-bell type 2, min.	20	MPa [1]	ISO 37
Elongation at break, dumb-bell type 2, min.	150	%	ISO 37
Compression set, after 22 h at 100 °C, using type B test piece obtained by plying three discs, max.	20	%	ISO 815
Density	1,23 ± 0,01	Mg/m^3	ISO 2781
Percentage change in mass, after 22 h immersion at 23 ± 2 °C in ISO liquid B [70 % (*V*/*V*) pure 2,2,4-trimethylpentane and 30 % (*V*/*V*) pure toluene]	27 ± 2	%	ISO 1817

1) 1 MPa = 10^6 Pa; 1 Pa = 1 N/m^2

4.3 Standard fluoroelastomer (FPM 1) (vinylidene fluoride hexafluoropropylene copolymer)

4.3.1 Composition by mass

The composition by mass is given in table 3.

Table 3 — Composition by mass of standard fluoroelastomer (FPM 1)

Material	Parts by mass
Vinylidene fluoride hexafluoropropylene copolymer [1]	100,0
Magnesium oxide [2]	20,0
MT carbon black (ASTM designation: N 990)	20,0
N,N'-dicinnamylidene-1,6 hexane diamine	3,0
Total	143,0

1) Mooney viscosity: 65 ± 7 ML (1 + 10) 100 °C.

2) The grade of the magnesium oxide to be used is specified in the standard formula for the fluoroelastomer compound given in ASTM D 2934-1975 (Reapproved 1983), *Rubber seals — Compatibility with service fluids.*

4.3.2 Mixing procedure

Proceed as follows, maintaining the surface temperature of the rolls at 50 ± 5 °C.

4.3.2.1 Band the crude rubber with the mill opening set at 1,4 mm.

4.3.2.2 Blend carbon black, magnesium oxide and *N,N'*-dicinnamylidene-1,6 hexane diamine together and add evenly across the rolls at a constant rate.

4.3.2.3 Open the mill at intervals to maintain a constant bank.

4.3.2.4 When all the pigment has been added, including any that has dropped through to the pan, make one 3/4 cut from each side.

4.3.2.5 Make three 3/4 cuts from each side.

4.3.2.6 Cut the batch from the mill and set the opening to 0,2 mm.

4.3.2.7 Pass the rolled stock endwise through the mill six times.

4.3.2.8 Sheet off samples at 2,2 mm and allow to cool on a flat metal surface for 24 h.

4.3.2.9 Refine mixed stock after 24 h of ageing by passing it six times through a tightly set mill (opening set at 0,8 mm) with a surface temperature of the rolls of 40 ± 5 °C.

4.3.2.10 Sheet off at 2,2 mm and allow to cool on a flat metal surface.

4.3.2.11 Prepare samples for cure.

4.3.3 Preparation of standard vulcanized sheets

Mould-cure standard vulcanized sheets 2 ± 0,2 mm thick for 20 min at 170 °C and post-cure them for 24 h at 200 °C in an air-circulating oven.

4.3.4 Control tests

Carry out all the tests specified in table 4 on sheets 2 ± 0,2 mm thick.

Table 4 — Control tests for FPM 1

Control tests	Property requirement	Unit	Document specifying test method
Hardness	75 ± 3	IRHD (micro-test)	ISO 48
Tensile strength, dumb-bell type 2, min.	13	MPa	ISO 37
Elongation at break, dumb-bell type 2, min.	200	%	ISO 37
Compression set, after 22 h at 150 °C, using type B test piece obtained by plying three discs, max.	30	%	ISO 815
Density	1,92 ± 0,02	Mg/m^3	ISO 2781
Percentage change in mass, after 22 h immersion at 23 ± 2 °C in ISO liquid E [100 % (*V*/*V*) toluene]	2 to 5	%	ISO 1817

4.4 Standard ethylene propylene diene rubber (EPDM 1)

4.4.1 Composition by mass

The composition by mass is given in table 5.

Table 5 — Composition by mass of standard ethylene propylene diene rubber (EPDM 1)

Material	Parts by mass
Ethylene propylene diene terpolymer [1]	100,0
FEF carbon black (ASTM designation: N 550)	50,0
Zinc oxide (rubber grade)	5,0
Polymerized 2,2,4-trimethyl 1,2-dihydroquinoline (melting point 75 to 100 °C)	0,5
Dicumyl peroxide (grade with 40 % peroxide content on inert filler)	5,0
Total	160,5

1) Mooney viscosity: 40 ± 5 ML (1 + 8) 100 °C.

4.4.2 Mixing procedure

Proceed as follows, maintaining the surface temperature of the rolls at 50 ± 5 °C.

4.4.2.1 Band the crude rubber with the mill opening set at 1,4 mm and break down.

4.4.2.2 Blend carbon black, zinc oxide and the polymerized 2,2,4-trimethyl 1,2-dihydroquinoline together and add them evenly across the rolls at a constant rate.

4.4.2.3 Open the mill at intervals to maintain a constant bank.

4.4.2.4 When all the pigment has been added, including any that has dropped through to the pan, make one 3/4 cut from each side.

4.4.2.5 Add the dicumyl peroxide evenly across the rolls.

4.4.2.6 When the dicumyl peroxide has been mixed in, make three 3/4 cuts from each side.

4.4.2.7 Cut the batch from the mill and set the opening to 0,8 mm.

4.4.2.8 Pass the rolled stock endwise through the mill six times.

4.4.2.9 Sheet off samples at 2,2 mm and allow to cool on a flat metal surface.

4.4.2.10 Prepare samples for cure.

4.4.3 Preparation of standard vulcanized sheets

Cure standard vulcanized sheets 2 ± 0,2 mm thick for 20 min at 170 °C.

4.4.4 Control tests

Carry out all the tests specified in table 6 on sheets 2 ± 0,2 mm thick.

Table 6 — Control tests for EPDM 1

Control tests	Property requirement	Unit	Document specifying test method
Hardness	68 ± 3	IRHD (micro-test)	ISO 48
Tensile strength, dumb-bell type 2, min.	15	MPa	ISO 37
Elongation at break, dumb-bell type 2, min.	200	%	ISO 37
Compression set, after 22 h at 150 °C, using type B test piece obtained by plying three discs, max.	25	%	ISO 815
Density	1,08 ± 0,01	Mg/m^3	ISO 2781
Percentage change in mass, after 22 h immersion at 23 ± 2 °C in methyl ethyl ketone	8 to 10	%	ISO 1817

5 Determination of elastomer compatibility index (ECI)

For the purposes of this International Standard, the elastomer compatibility index (ECI) shall be expressed as a simple one-line symbolic designation incorporating the following details:

a) the test elastomer used;

b) the percentage change in volume, see 5.2;

c) the change in hardness, expressed in IHRD (micro-test), see 5.3;

d) the percentage change in tensile strength, see 5.4;

e) the percentage change in elongation at break, see 5.4.

5.1 Test conditions

Unless otherwise specified, refer to table 7 for test temperature and duration.

Table 7 — Test conditions for determination of elastomer compatibility index (ECI)

Fluid	Suitable test elastomer	Temperature °C ±2	Duration of test h ±2
Mineral-based oils	NBR 1 FPM 1	100	168
Water polyglycol solutions	NBR 1 EPDM 1 FPM 1	60	168 [1]
Oil-in-water emulsions	NBR 1 FPM 1	60	168 [1]
Water-in-oil emulsions	NBR 1 FPM 1	60	168 [1]
Halogenated hydrocarbons	FPM 1	100	168
Phosphate esters	EPDM 1 FPM 1 [2]	100	168

1) The test shall last 168 h, but equilibrium may not be achieved in these fluids.

2) FPM is not suitable for use with alkyl phosphate esters.

5.2 Determination of percentage change in volume

5.2.1 Test apparatus

5.2.1.1 Analytical balance, having a sensitivity of 0,1 mg, fitted with a nylon filament and a beaker containing distilled water placed on a bridge as shown in figure 1.

5.2.1.2 Stoppered glass jar, of dimensions such that the test pieces (see 5.2.2) remain completely immersed in the fluid being tested and are free to swell without restraint or distortion.

NOTE — The diameter of the mouth should allow free entry and exit of the specimens.

5.2.1.3 Fan-assisted, air-circulating oven, capable of maintaining a temperature to within ±2 °C.

5.2.2 Test pieces

Cut test pieces from sheets with a uniform thickness of 2 ± 0,2 mm so that they have either a rectangular shape (50 ± 1 mm) × (25 ± 1 mm) or a circular shape (ϕ 36 ± 1 mm).

NOTE — Both shapes give approximately the same results.

5.2.3 Procedure

5.2.3.1 Use three marked test pieces. Weigh each piece in air to the nearest milligram (mass m_1), and then reweigh each piece in distilled water at the standard laboratory temperature (mass m_2).

5.2.3.2 Take care to ensure that all air bubbles are removed.

NOTE — Formation of bubbles may be avoided by dipping the test piece momentarily into a liquid such as methyl alcohol.

5.2.3.3 Blot the test pieces dry with filter paper or a piece of textile fabric that does not deposit lint.

5.2.3.4 Immerse the rubber test pieces separately in the glass jar (5.2.1.2) containing a volume of the test fluid that is at least 15 times the combined volume of the test pieces and sufficient to keep the pieces totally immersed.

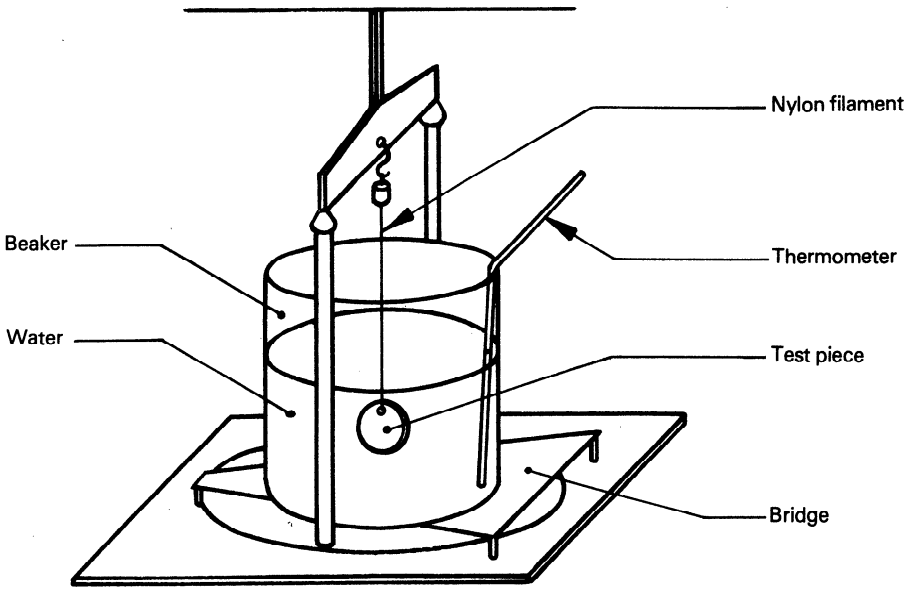

Figure 1 — Analytical balance for weighing in air and water

5.2.3.5 Replace the stopper and put the jar and its contents into the test oven (5.2.1.3).

NOTE — The test time and temperature, which depend on the nature of the fluid and the test elastomer, are given in table 7.

5.2.3.6 At the end of the immersion period, bring the jar and its contents to the standard laboratory temperature.

5.2.3.7 Remove any surplus fluid from the surface of the test piece.

NOTE — When removing non-aqueous fluids, dip each test piece momentarily in a suitable volatile liquid, such as petrol ether, and quickly wipe with filter paper or a lint-free piece of textile fabric.

5.2.3.8 Immediately place the test piece in a tared and stoppered weighing bottle and determine its mass in air (mass m_3) to the nearest milligram.

5.2.3.9 Remove the test piece from the bottle and immediately weigh it in distilled water (mass m_4) at the standard laboratory temperature.

5.2.4 Expression of results

The percentage change in volume, ΔV_{100}, is given by the formula

$$\Delta V_{100} = \frac{(m_3 - m_4) - (m_1 - m_2)}{(m_1 - m_2)} \times 100$$

where

m_1 is the initial mass of the test piece in air;

m_2 is the initial apparent mass of the test piece in water;

m_3 is the mass of the test piece in air after immersion;

m_4 is the apparent mass of the test piece in water after immersion.

Take the arithmetic mean of the measurements obtained for the three test pieces.

NOTE — Data on the precision of results will be available after concluding the correlation work.

5.3 Determination of change in hardness

5.3.1 Test apparatus

5.3.1.1 Apparatus for measuring hardness, as described in ISO 48 (micro-test).

5.3.1.2 Stoppered glass jar, as described in 5.2.1.2.

5.3.1.3 Test oven, as described in 5.2.1.3.

5.3.2 Test pieces

Use the same three test pieces used for determination of percentage change in volume (see 5.2.2).

5.3.3 Procedure

5.3.3.1 Measure the hardness of the three test pieces at standard laboratory temperature (as described in ISO 48).

5.3.3.2 Immerse the test pieces in the immersion fluid (see 5.2.3.4 and 5.2.3.5).

5.3.3.3 At the end of the immersion period, bring the jar and its contents to the standard laboratory temperature.

5.3.3.4 Remove any surplus fluid from the surface of the test pieces (see 5.2.3.7).

5.3.3.5 Remeasure the hardness as described in ISO 48.

5.3.4 Expression of results

5.3.4.1 Take three hardness readings at different points on the test piece before and after immersion, and then record the median value.

5.3.4.2 Record the change in hardness in IRHD as described in ISO 48.

NOTES

1 If the apparatus for the micro-test is not available, it is permissible to measure Shore A hardness with three plied test pieces, bearing in mind that the results obtained may not agree with those measured on a one-piece specimen using the micro-test. In this case, indicate the change in hardness in Shore A in the test report.

2 Data on the precision of results will be available after concluding the correlation work.

5.4 Determination of percentage change in tensile strength and elongation at break

5.4.1 Test apparatus

5.4.1.1 Tensile test apparatus, as described in ISO 37.

5.4.1.2 Stoppered glass jar, as described in 5.2.1.2.

5.4.1.3 Test oven, as described in 5.2.1.3.

5.4.2 Test pieces

5.4.2.1 Use a dumb-bell type 2 as described in ISO 37.

5.4.2.2 For the purposes of comparison, carry out the tests on six immersed and six unimmersed test pieces.

5.4.3 Procedure

5.4.3.1 Mark the test pieces and measure the cross-section of each test piece, as described in ISO 37.

5.4.3.2 Immerse six test pieces in the immersion liquid (see 5.2.3.4 and 5.2.3.5).

5.4.3.3 At the end of the immersion period, bring the jar and its contents to standard laboratory temperature.

5.4.3.4 Remove any surplus fluid from the surface of the test pieces (see 5.2.3.7).

5.4.3.5 Measure the tensile strength, expressed in megapascals, and the percentage of elongation at break of the immersed and unimmersed pieces, as described in ISO 37.

5.4.4 Expression of results

5.4.4.1 Calculate the tensile strength per unit area of the original cross-section of the test piece before immersion.

5.4.4.2 Record the change expressed as a percentage of the value for unimmersed material.

The percentage change in tensile strength, ΔT_{100}, is given by the formula

$$\Delta T_{100} = \frac{T_2 - T_1}{T_1} \times 100$$

where

T_1 is the arithmetic mean of six measurements of tensile strength of unimmersed material, expressed in megapascals;

T_2 is the arithmetic mean of six measurements of tensile strength of immersed material, expressed in megapascals.

The percentage change of elongation at break, ΔL_{100}, is given by the formula

$$\Delta L_{100} = \frac{L_2 - L_1}{L_1} \times 100$$

where

L_1 is the arithmetic mean of six measurements of elongation at break of unimmersed material, expressed in millimetres;

L_2 is the arithmetic mean of six measurements of elongation at break of immersed material, expressed in millimetres.

NOTE — Data on the precision of results will be available after concluding the correlation work.

5.5 Test report

The elastomer compatibility index (ECI) for the fluid concerned shall be stated in the test report.

In addition to the ECI, the following information shall be included in the test report:

a) the type of fluid (e.g. mineral-based oil, phosphate ester, oil-in-water emulsion, etc.);

b) the test temperature and duration of test, if different from those values given in table 7;

c) any discolouration of the immersion liquid or formation of sediment;

d) the appearance of the test piece (e.g. cracks, stickiness, etc.).

6 Identification statement (Reference to this International Standard)

Use the following statement in test reports, catalogues and sales literature when electing to comply with this International Standard:

"Elastomeric material compatibility with fluids determined in accordance with ISO 6072, *Hydraulic fluid power — Compatibility between elastomeric materials and fluids.*"