
**Rubber — Standard reference elastomers
(SREs) for characterizing the effect of
liquids on vulcanized rubbers**

*Caoutchouc — Élastomères de référence normalisés (SRE) pour la
caractérisation de l'effet des liquides sur les caoutchoucs vulcanisés*

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 13226 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 45, *Rubber and rubber products*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Testing and analysis*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 13226:1999), in which the normative references have been updated.

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Introduction

The materials covered by this International Standard are specified in Annexes A to N. The following standard elastomers are included:

a) Acrylic rubbers:

— SRE-ACM/1 and SRE-ACM/1X

b) Acrylonitrile-butadiene rubbers:

— SRE-NBR 28/P and SRE-NBR 28/PX

— SRE-NBR 28/S, SRE-NBR 28/SX, SRE-NBR 34/S and SRE-NBR 34/SX

— SRE-NBR/M

— SRE-NBR/L

c) Chlorobutyl rubbers:

— SRE-CIIR/1

d) Chloroprene rubbers:

— SRE-CR/1 <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/e882bcc0-45ce-45a1-aa15-aab271c1b918/iso-13226-2005>

e) Ethylene-propylene rubbers:

— SRE-EPM/1

f) Fluoropolymer rubbers:

— SRE-FKM/1

— SRE-FKM/2X

g) Hydrogenated acrylonitrile-butadiene rubbers:

— SRE-HNBR/1 and SRE-HNBR/1X

h) Natural rubbers:

— SRE-NR/1

i) Silicone rubbers:

— SRE-MQ/1

— SRE-VMQ/1 and SRE-VMQ/1X

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WARNING — Persons using this International Standard should be familiar with normal laboratory practice. This standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user to establish appropriate safety and health practices and to ensure compliance with any national regulatory conditions.

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies requirements for vulcanized rubbers in sheet form for use as standards in characterizing the effect of test liquids and service fluids. Details of the individual standard reference elastomers are listed in the annexes.

The compounding and preparation ensure that the property profile agrees sufficiently with that of the material group represented, while the simple formulation ensures reliable reproducibility.

The specified property changes of the SRE when in contact with a fluid under specified conditions may be included as supplementary data in specifications for the fluid concerned.

This International Standard is not designed to provide formulations of elastomeric-product compositions for actual service.

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2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

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

ISO 48, *Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of hardness (hardness between 10 IRHD and 100 IRHD)*

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

ISO 2230, *Rubber products — Guidelines for storage*

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

ISO 2781:1988, *Rubber, vulcanized — Determination of density*

ISO 7619-1, *Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of indentation hardness — Part 1: Durometer method (Shore hardness)*

ISO 23529, *Rubber — General procedures for preparing and conditioning test pieces for physical test methods*

3 Composition

The materials shall be homogeneous mixes of the ingredients shown in the relevant annex, in the proportions shown, weighed to the accuracy required in ISO 2393.

All ingredients shall be of recognized rubber quality.

The identification of proprietary materials as suitable ingredients does not exclude the use of other materials that can be shown to meet the requirements of the standard.

If necessary, the quantity of carbon black or silica may be adjusted from one consignment of rubber to another to give properties within the limits specified in the annexes. If the filler content is adjusted, the details shall be declared.

4 Preparation

The mixing of compounds and the vulcanization of test sheets shall be carried out in accordance with ISO 2393 as modified by detailed conditions and procedures given in the annexes. If a mould release agent is needed, dry PTFE mould lubricant shall be used.

5 Description

The vulcanized test sheets shall be $2\text{ mm} \pm 0,2\text{ mm}$ thick when measured in accordance with ISO 23529, free from surface defects and from internal voids when viewed with normally corrected vision.

A "lot" of sheets is those sheets made from a single batch of rubber mix vulcanized under the same conditions. A "pressing" is the quantity of sheets produced at the same time in a single moulding operation.

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6 Test sheet properties

The test sheets shall be characterized by one or more physical properties in accordance with the relevant ISO standard test method. Properties and tolerances for individual materials are given in the annexes.

All sheets shall be tested for compliance with the requirements of Clause 5. A sample sheet from each lot shall be tested for the properties of interest for compliance with the tolerances given in the appropriate annex. The actual values obtained shall be reported.

The test pieces necessary for determining material properties shall be taken from the test sheets in such a way that a minimum distance from the edge of the sheets is maintained. Bar-shaped test pieces shall be taken with their longitudinal axis parallel to the direction of milling of the moulding blank.

7 Designation

Each elastomer shall be designated as ISO 13226 SRE-A/B where ISO 13226 is this International Standard, SRE is the abbreviation for standard reference elastomer and, after the hyphen, A is a set of code-letters designating the polymer type and B is a descriptor identifying the particular compound. Some designations end with the letter X to signify that additional test requirements apply.

8 Storage

Test sheets shall be stored in accordance with ISO 2230. After one year, they shall be retested or disposed of. If the sheets still meet the test requirements, they may be stored and used for a further year.

Annex A (normative)

Acrylic rubbers: SRE-ACM/1 and SRE-ACM/1X

A.1 Purpose

These SREs are representative of ACM materials such as are used, for instance, for parts in contact with petroleum products in the mechanical-engineering and automobile sectors.

They are used for the characterization of service fluids such as mineral oils, fuels, lubricants, hydraulic fluids, coolants and refrigerants with regard to their effect on vulcanized acrylic rubbers.

The changes in mass, volume, hardness, tensile strength and elongation at break of the SRE when in contact with the service fluid under specified conditions may be included as supplementary data in specifications for the fluid concerned.

A.2 Composition

Table A.1 — Composition of the SRE
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Ingredients	Parts by mass
Acrylic rubber ^a	100,0
Stearic acid ^b	1,0
Pentaerythrite stearate ^b	2,0
Octylated diphenylamine ^c (ODPA)	2,0
Carbon black, N550	65,0
Sodium stearate	4,0
Quaternary ammonium salts ^d	2,0
Total	176,0
^a HyTemp 4051 [®] from Zeon Chemicals L.P., or equivalent. ^b Struktol WB 222 [®] from Schill & Seilacher, or equivalent. ^c Vulkanox OCD/SG [®] from Bayer AG, or equivalent. ^d HyTemp NPC-50 [®] from Zeon Chemicals L.P., or equivalent.	

A.3 Recommended mixing procedure

Mix on a two-roll mill (see Clause A.6).

A.4 Vulcanization

Condition the sheeted compound at ambient temperature for 12 h to 48 h.

Press-cure at 180 °C ± 2 °C for 10 min ± 1 min.

Post-cure at 175 °C ± 2 °C for 4 h ± 0,5 h.

A.5 Test sheet properties

Material SRE-ACM/1 shall fulfil the basic property given in Table A.2. Additional properties may be specified (see Table A.3).

Material SRE-ACM/1X shall fulfil both the basic and the additional properties.

Table A.2 — Basic property

Property	Unit	Requirement	Test method
Increase in mass in test liquid B for fuels, as in ISO 1817	%	26 to 29	ISO 1817, three type 2 dumb-bell test pieces ^a immersed for 22 h ± 0,5 h at 23 °C ± 2 °C Test piece/test liquid volume ratio: 1/(30 ± 5)
^a As specified in ISO 37.			

Table A.3 — Additional properties

Property	Unit	Requirement	Test method
Tensile strength	MPa	12 to 16	ISO 37, five type 2 dumb-bell test pieces
Elongation at break	%	140 to 220	
Hardness	Shore A	69 to 74	ISO 7619-1, three type 2 dumb-bell test pieces ^a , three plies
	IRHD	69 to 74	ISO 48, three type 2 dumb-bell test pieces ^a , three plies
Density	Mg/m ³	1,30 to 1,34	ISO 2781:1988, method A, three test pieces
^a As specified in ISO 37.			

A.6 Mixing procedures

The following mixing procedure can be used to produce SRE-ACM/1X material:

Roll diameter: 200 mm Working width: 395 mm Speed of rolls: 18/22 min ⁻¹ Surface temperature of rolls: 70 °C ± 5 °C Mass of rubber: 650 g		
Mixing step	Elapsed time min	Nip opening mm
Band rubber	0	2,0 ± 0,5
Add stearic acid, pentaerythrite stearate, ODPa and carbon black	1	2,2 ± 0,5
Make 3/4 cuts (four from each side)	11	
Add sodium stearate and quaternary ammonium salts ^a	13	
Make 3/4 cuts (six from each side)	17	
Turn the rolled sheet (three times)	19	
Sheet off	21	
Final temperature of sheet: approx. 75 °C		
^a It is recommended that some of the final cuts are made during the addition of the sodium stearate to finalize the mixing procedure so that the sheet is taken off not later than 6 min ± 1 min after the accelerator has been added.		

Annex B (normative)

Acrylonitrile-butadiene rubbers: SRE-NBR 28/P and SRE-NBR 28/PX

B.1 Purpose

These SREs are representative of peroxide-cured NBR materials such as are used, for instance, for parts in contact with petroleum products in the mechanical-engineering and automobile sectors.

They are used for the characterization of service fluids such as mineral oils, fuels, lubricants, hydraulic fluids, coolants and refrigerants with regard to their effect on vulcanized nitrile rubbers.

The changes in mass, volume, hardness, tensile strength and elongation at break of the SRE when in contact with the service fluid under specified conditions may be included as supplementary data in specifications for the fluid concerned.

B.2 Composition

Table B.1 — Composition of the SRE
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Ingredients	Parts by mass
NBR with (28 ± 0,5) % by mass of acrylonitrile ^a	100,0
<i>N</i> -(1,3-dimethylbutyl)- <i>N</i> -phenyl- <i>p</i> -phenylenediamine (6PPD) ^b	0,5
Zinc oxide, precipitated ^c	5,0
Carbon black, N550	70,0
Dicumyl peroxide (40 % by mass) ^d	3,0
Total	178,5
<p>^a Perbunan NT 2845[®] from Bayer AG, or equivalent.</p> <p>^b Vulkanox 4020[®] from Bayer AG, or equivalent.</p> <p>^c Zinkoxyd aktiv[®] from Bayer AG, or equivalent.</p> <p>^d Perkadox BC 40[®] from Akzo-Nobel Chemicals BV, or equivalent.</p>	

B.3 Recommended mixing procedure

Prepare a masterbatch without the peroxide in an internal mixer followed by homogenizing and addition of peroxide on a two-roll mill (see B.6.1).

Alternatively, mix completely on a two-roll mill (see B.6.2).

B.4 Vulcanization

Condition the sheeted compound at ambient temperature for 20 h to 24 h.

Press-cure at 170 °C ± 2 °C for 20 min ± 1 min.

B.5 Test sheet properties

SRE-NBR 28/P material shall fulfil the basic property given in Table B.2. Additional properties may be specified (see Table B.3).

SRE-NBR 28/PX material shall fulfil both the basic and the additional properties.

Table B.2 — Basic property

Property	Unit	Requirement	Test method
Increase in mass in test liquid B for fuels, as in ISO 1817	%	25 to 28	ISO 1817, three type 2 dumb-bell test pieces ^a immersed for 22 h ± 0,5 h at 23 °C ± 2 °C Test piece/test liquid volume ratio: 1/(30 ± 5)
^a As specified in ISO 37.			

Table B.3 — Additional properties

Property	Unit	Requirement	Test method
Tensile strength	MPa	20 to 25	ISO 37, five type 2 dumb-bell test pieces
Elongation at break	%	170 to 220	
Hardness	Shore A	79 to 84	ISO 7619-1, three type 2 dumb-bell test pieces ^a , three plies
	IRHD	79 to 84	ISO 48, three type 2 dumb-bell test pieces ^a , three plies
Density	Mg/m ³	1,21 to 1,25	ISO 2781:1988, method A, three test pieces
^a As specified in ISO 37.			

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B.6 Mixing procedures

The following mixing procedures can be used to produce SRE-NBR 28/PX material:

B.6.1 Internal mixer and subsequent two-roll mill

Example of a mixing procedure for preparation of a masterbatch without peroxide, using an internal mixer fitted with intermeshing blades:

Mixing-chamber volume ^a : 4,6 dm ³ Chamber filled to: (65 ± 5) % ^b Speed ^c : 30 min ⁻¹ Mass of rubber: 2 000 g	
Mixing step	Elapsed time min
Add rubber	0
Add zinc oxide and 6PPD	2
Add carbon black	3
Dump	8
Final temperature of masterbatch: approx. 120 °C	
^a Determined by means of wheat grains. ^b When using a mixer fitted with non-intermeshing blades, fill the chamber to (80 ± 5) %. ^c With cooling fully operative.	