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**Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic —  
Determination of compression  
stress-strain properties**

*Caoutchouc vulcanisé ou thermoplastique — Détermination des  
propriétés de contrainte/déformation en compression*

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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 7743 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 45, *Rubber and rubber products*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Testing and analysis*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 7743:2004), Clause 13 and Annex A of which have been technically revised and the references to ISO 471, ISO 3383, ISO 4648 and ISO 4661-1 replaced by ISO 23529. In addition, the tensile-testing machine used is now a class 1 machine rather than the class 0,5 machine previously specified.

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## Introduction

Knowledge of compression stress-strain properties is important in the design of, for instance, bridge bearings, anti-vibration mountings and O-rings. Measurement of compression stress-strain behaviour is also used for the quality control of small O-rings and other small products (i.e. under 2 mm thickness) where hardness cannot easily be measured. Compression tests are also used to detect the presence of porosity in products such as pipe sealing rings.

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# Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of compression stress-strain properties

**WARNING** — Persons using this International Standard should be familiar with normal laboratory practice. This International 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.

**CAUTION** — Certain procedures specified in this International Standard may involve the use or generation of substances, or the generation of waste, that could constitute a local environmental hazard. Reference should be made to appropriate documentation on safe handling and disposal after use.

## 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies methods for the determination of the compression stress-strain properties of vulcanized or thermoplastic rubber using a standard test piece, a product or a part of a product.

Three methods are given:

- using a standard test piece with the metal plates lubricated (method A);
- using a standard test piece with the metal plates bonded to the test piece (method B);
- using a product or a part of a product with the metal plates lubricated (method C).

The three methods do not give the same results. With lubricated test pieces, the results are dependent only on the modulus of the rubber and are independent of the test piece shape, provided that complete slip conditions are achieved. Effective lubrication is sometimes difficult to achieve, however, and it is prudent to inspect the variance in the test results from replicate test pieces for indications of erratic slip conditions. With bonded test pieces, the results are dependent on both the modulus of the rubber and the test piece shape. The dependence on test piece shape is strong and consequently the results will be markedly different from those obtained with lubricated test pieces. For products, the result is dependent on the shape, but as tests on products are mainly comparative this is acceptable.

**NOTE** For well-specified product shapes, such as O-rings, the result may be correlated to the hardness value.

Provision is made for the use of test pieces of different size and/or shape from the specified test piece, but extrapolation of the results obtained to other sizes and shapes may not be possible.

Guidance on the effect of size and shape of test piece and of bonding or lubricating is given in Annex A.

The methods are not suitable for materials that exhibit high set.

The necessary calibration schedule for this type of measurement is included in Annex B.

## 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 4287, *Geometrical Product Specifications (GPS) — Surface texture: Profile method — Terms, definitions and surface texture parameters*

ISO 5893, *Rubber and plastics test equipment — Tensile, flexural and compression types (constant rate of traverse) — Specification*

ISO 18899:2004, *Rubber — Guide to the calibration of test equipment*

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

## 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

**3.1**  
**compression stress**  
stress applied so as to cause a deformation of the test piece in the direction of the applied stress, expressed as the force divided by the original area of cross-section perpendicular to the direction of application of the force

**3.2**  
**compression strain**  
deformation of the test piece in the direction of the applied stress divided by the original dimension in that direction

NOTE The compression strain is commonly expressed as a percentage of the original dimension of the test piece.

**3.3**  
**compression modulus**  
**secant modulus**  
applied stress calculated on the original area of cross-section divided by the resultant strain in the direction of application of the stress

**3.4**  
**stiffness at 25 % compression**  
force which needs to be applied to a product or a part of a product to compress it by 25 %, expressed in newtons per metre length or in newtons, depending on the shape of the test piece

## 4 Principle

A test piece (lubricated or bonded) is compressed at a constant speed between the compression plates until a pre-determined strain is reached.

## 5 Apparatus and materials

**5.1 Flat metal plates**, of uniform thickness and having lateral dimensions greater than or equal to those of test pieces for bonding or at least 20 mm greater than those of test pieces for lubrication. For methods A and C, one surface of each plate shall be highly polished to a surface finish with an arithmetical mean



deviation  $R_a$ , determined in accordance with ISO 4287, not greater than 0,4  $\mu\text{m}$ . For method B, one surface of each plate shall be suitably prepared for the bonding system to be used.

**5.2 Dies and cutters** (if required), for preparing test pieces, complying with the relevant requirements of ISO 23529.

**5.3 Thickness gauge**, complying with the relevant requirements of ISO 23529.

**5.4 Compression-testing machine**, complying with the requirements of ISO 5893, equipped with means of autographic recording of the force-deformation relationship to an accuracy corresponding to class 1 in respect of force.

When testing standard test pieces in methods A and B and larger test pieces in method C, it shall be possible to determine the displacement with an accuracy of  $\pm 0,02$  mm, including corrections for load cell and device stiffness.

When testing products with a height less than that of the standard test piece, it shall be possible to determine the displacement with an accuracy of  $\pm 0,2$  % of the height of the test piece, including corrections for load cell and device stiffness.

The machine shall be fitted with parallel compression platens at least as large as the metal plates (5.1), and shall be capable of operating at a speed of  $(10 \pm 2)$  mm/min.

For methods A and C, the compression platens can be used directly without the metal plates, provided they have the required surface finish.

NOTE Machines with  $\gamma$ -time recorders may give erroneous results because of

— inertia effects;

— deformation because of compliance in the load cell or machine frame.

Machines with  $x$ - $y$  recorders are therefore preferred.

**CAUTION — When testing lubricated test pieces, a suitable guard should be provided to avoid damage or injury should the rubber be ejected when strained.**

**5.5 Lubricant**, having no significant effect on the rubber under test, for methods A and C.

NOTE For most purposes, a silicone or fluorosilicone fluid having a kinematic viscosity of 0,01  $\text{m}^2/\text{s}$  is suitable.

## 6 Test pieces

The standard test piece for both method A and method B is a cylinder of diameter 29 mm  $\pm$  0,5 mm and height 12,5 mm  $\pm$  0,5 mm. Test pieces may be cut or moulded. Cut test pieces shall be prepared in accordance with ISO 23529.

Other test pieces may be used, but extrapolation of the results may not be possible (see Annex A).

For method B, test pieces may be directly moulded to the metal plates using a suitable mould and bonding system or adhered to the plates using suitable non-solvent adhesive systems.

It is essential to have test pieces with flat and parallel surfaces.

For method C, the test piece is a product, or a part of a product, or multiples thereof. For profiles, a length of 50 mm to 100 mm shall be used as the test piece (or two such lengths together if it is necessary to increase the force reading). For ring-shaped products with an inner diameter of 50 mm to 100 mm, the whole product shall be used. For small products, two or more products can be tested side by side, parallel to each other, to increase the force reading.

## 7 Number of test pieces

At least three test pieces, or sets of test pieces, shall be tested.

## 8 Time-lapse between vulcanization and testing

Unless otherwise specified for technical reasons, the following requirements shall be observed (see ISO 23529):

- For all test purposes, the minimum time between vulcanization and testing shall be 16 h.
- For non-product tests, the maximum time between vulcanization and testing shall be four weeks and for evaluations intended to be comparable the tests, as far as possible, shall be carried out after the same time-interval.
- For product tests, whenever possible, the time between vulcanization and testing shall not exceed three months. In other cases, tests shall be made within two months of the date of receipt of the product by the customer.

## 9 Conditioning

Samples and test pieces shall be protected from light as completely as possible during the interval between vulcanization and testing.

Samples, after any necessary preparation, shall be conditioned at standard laboratory temperature (see ISO 23529) for at least 3 h before the test pieces are cut. The test pieces may be marked, if necessary, and measured and tested immediately. If not tested immediately, they shall be kept at the standard laboratory temperature until tested. If the preparation involves buffing, the interval between buffing and testing shall not exceed 72 h.

Moulded test pieces shall be conditioned at standard laboratory temperature for at least 3 h immediately before being measured and tested.

If the test is to be carried out at a temperature other than standard laboratory temperature, the test pieces shall be conditioned at the test temperature, immediately prior to testing, for a period sufficient to ensure that they have reached the test temperature (see ISO 23529).

## 10 Temperature of test

The test shall normally be carried out at standard laboratory temperature (see ISO 23529). If another temperature is used, it should preferably be one of those specified in ISO 23529.

## 11 Procedure

### 11.1 Measurement of test pieces

Determine the dimensions of the test pieces by the appropriate methods specified in ISO 23529. For test pieces bonded by vulcanization, measure the thickness of the bonded assembly and determine the thickness of the rubber by subtracting the sum of the thicknesses of the metal plates from the thickness of the bonded assembly.

## 11.2 Determination of stress-strain properties

### 11.2.1 Method A

Lightly coat the polished surfaces of the metal plates with a film of lubricant.

Insert the assembly centrally in the compression-testing machine and operate the machine at a speed of 10 mm/min until a strain of 25 % is reached. Release the strain at the same speed of 10 mm/min and repeat the compression and release cycle three more times, the four compression cycles forming an uninterrupted sequence. Record the force-deformation curve.

### 11.2.2 Method B

Insert the bonded assembly centrally in the compression-testing machine and operate the machine at a speed of 10 mm/min until a strain of 25 % is reached. Release the strain at the same speed of 10 mm/min and repeat the compression and release cycle three more times, the four compression cycles forming an uninterrupted sequence. Record the force-deformation curve.

### 11.2.3 Method C

Lightly coat the polished surfaces of the metal plates with a film of lubricant.

Insert the assembly centrally in the compression-testing machine.

NOTE 1 Holes are needed in the compression plates and platens when testing ring-shaped products, to let the air out during compression.

Compress the test piece at a speed of 10 mm/min until a strain of 30 % is reached and record the force-deformation curve.

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This test is normally done without any mechanical conditioning. Mechanical conditioning as in methods A and B can also be used, however, but its use shall be mentioned in the test report.

NOTE 2 If a product includes rigid components bonded to it (e.g. an engine mount), it is tested without lubricated metal plates.

## 12 Expression of results

### 12.1 For methods A and B

The results shall be derived from the recorded force-deformation diagrams (see Figure 1) and shall be expressed in megapascals as the compression modulus at 10 % and 20 % strain, the strain being measured from the point at which the curve in the last cycle meets the strain (deformation) axis. Determine the stress-strain properties from the force-deformation measurements obtained during the compression part of the last cycle. Report the median and individual values at 10 % and 20 % compression strain for all the test pieces.