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Rubber, unvulcanized — Determination of plasticity — Rapid-plastimeter method

iTeh Scaoutchouc non vulcanisé EDétermination de la plasticité — Méthode au plastomètre rapide (standards.iteh.ai)

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Reference number ISO 2007:1991(E)

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.

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 VIEW bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 2007 was prepared by Technical Committee I) ISO/TC 45, Rubber and rubber products, Sub-Committee SC 2, Physical and degradation tests. ISO 2007:1991

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 2007:1981), of which it constitutes a technical revision.

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International Organization for Standardization

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Rubber, unvulcanized — Determination of plasticity — Rapid-plastimeter method

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method for the rapid determination of the plasticity of raw rubber and unvulcanized compounded rubber. It is applicable to the determination of the plasticity retention index (PRI) (see ISO 2930).

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2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which,07:199 through reference in this text constitute/provisions ards/sis of this International Standard. At the time 606 public/iso-20 cation, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 1796:1982, Rubber, raw – Sample preparation.

ISO 2930:1981, Rubber, raw natural — Determination of plasticity retention index (PRI).

3 Principle

A disc-shaped test piece is compressed rapidly between small parallel platens to a fixed thickness of 1 mm. The test piece is maintained at this compression for 15 s to enable it to reach approximate temperature equilibrium with the platens. After this period, the test piece is subjected to a constant compressive force of 100 N \pm 1 N for 15 s. Its thickness at the end of this period is taken as the measure of plasticity.

4 Apparatus

4.1 Parallel-plate plastimeter, consisting of the following elements:

4.1.1 Two parallel, circular platens, having smooth, flat surfaces, movable in relation to each other, both provided with suitable means of heating, and **a** jacket so that the material being tested and the area surrounding it may be maintained at the specified test temperature.

One of the two platens shall be a right cylinder of stainless steel and shall have one of the following diameters; 7,30 mm, 10,00 mm or 14,00 mm (toler-tance \pm 0,02 mm), its effective depth shall be 4,50 mm \pm 0,15 mm and care shall be taken to ensure that the edge of the working face is neither worn nor damaged. The diameter shall be selected so that the measured plasticity (see clause 9) lies between 20 and 85. The other platen may be of chromium-plated brass or stainless steel and shall be of a larger diameter than the first platen. Its effective depth of inclusion within any heating jacket shall be 3,50 mm \pm 0,25 mm.

4.1.2 Means for moving one or other of the two platens normal to its surface, to compress the test piece to a thickness of 1,00 mm \pm 0,01 mm.

The mode of movement of the platen and the forces applied in this operation shall be such that, with or without the test piece in place, the movement is always completed within a period of 2 s. A force of at least 300 N is required and may be conveniently provided by springs.

4.1.3 Means of applying to one or other platen a test force of 100 N \pm 1 N normal to its surface to compress the test piece.

4.1.4 Means for indicating the thickness of the test piece to the nearest 0,01 mm when it is between the platens.

4.1.5 Timing device, so that the test may be timed in seconds to an accuracy of 0,2 s.

4.2 Punch, for preparation of the test pieces.

The purpose of the punch is to produce test pieces of approximately constant volume quickly and without difficulty. The punch shall consist of a flat-ended cylindrical anvil and a coaxial tubular knife moving independently of one another; a single action of the handle shall compress a portion of the material to a thickness of approximately 3 mm and shall cut out a disc of approximately 13 mm diameter. The test piece need only be approximately constant in volume because the final shaping to exact dimensions is carried out in the instrument during the preheating period.

4.3 Bleached, unglazed, acid-free tissue paper, of approximately 17 g/m^2 .

For interlaboratory testing, paper from the same source shall be used.

5 Test piece

Raw rubber shall be homogenized when compare D urements will be held until the instrument is re-set. ative tests are to be carried out. The preparation and homogenization of the sample shall be carried ing shall be taken immediately before any drop-back out in accordance with the provisions of ISO 1796.

The test piece shall be a disc of rubber approximately 13 mm in diameter and approximately 3 mm og/standards/sistand/139a-e95c-4588-825cthick, having a volume of 0,40 cm \pm 0,04 cm c51698d0ab17fie-2median value of the thickness of three test

If the specified thickness is attained by compressing an initially thicker sheet, the latter shall be not more than 4 mm thick.

6 Calibration

The settings of the rapid plastimeter shall be checked against the maker's instructions. The loading spring shall be recalibrated (at 100 N \pm 1 N) every 6 weeks, and the timing unit [pre-heating time (15 $^{+1}_{0}$) s and test period 15 s \pm 0,2 s] every 4 weeks. The position of the top platen shall be checked before each test.

A sample of standard butyl rubber can be used to check whether the machine is in working order. The test pieces shall in this case be prepared from a sheet approximately 3 mm thick, cut from the standard butyl rubber sample.

The standard rubber may be obtained from a National Testing Office or from the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), Washington, USA (designation: NBS-388). The plasticity number of the standard rubber is $31,0\pm0.5$.

The median value of the thickness of three test pieces at the end of the 15 s compression period, expressed in hundredths of a millimetre, shall be taken as the plasticity number.

10 Test report

Temperature of test

a pre-heating period of (15 + 1) s.

at 100 °C ± 1 °C.

Procedure

Unless otherwise stated, the test shall be carried out

Place two pieces of tissue paper (4.3), each meas-

uring $35 \text{ mm} \times 35 \text{ mm}$, between the heated platens

(4.1.1) and set the thickness-measuring device

(4.1.4) to zero when the platens are closed. Insert

the test piece centrally between the two pieces of

tissue paper, and place the whole between the

heated platens. Compress the test piece to a thick-

ness of 1,00 mm \pm 0,01 mm with the platen-moving

device (4.1.2), and hold it in the compressed state for

On completion of the pre-heating period, apply a test

force of 100 N + 1 N to the movable platen for a pe-

riod of 15 s \pm 0,2 s with the force-application device

(4.1.3). At the end of this time, measure the thickness of the test piece. Take the reading of thickness at the moment the 15 s test period is completed. On

models with electronic digital read-out, the meas-

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The test report shall include the following information:

- a) a full description and identification of the sample tested, including:
 - 1) its origin,
 - 2) preparation of test pieces, for example the milling procedure used (see ISO 1796),
 - 3) details of compounded rubbers, if applicable;
- b) test method:
 - 1) a reference to this International Standard,
 - 2) any special data concerning the apparatus;

- c) test details:
 - 1) the size of platen used (as given in 4.1.1),
 - 2) the temperature of test;

- d) the test result, i.e. the plasticity number expressed as specified in clause 9;
- e) the date of the test.

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