INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 4662

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Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of rebound resilience

Caoutchouc vulcanisé ou thermoplastique — Détermination de la résilience de rebondissement

Reference number
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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 4662 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 4662:1986), which has been technically revised. The main change is the incorporation of a second method using a tripsometer. This method gives generally similar results, but uses a smaller test piece. Reference is also made to ISO 23529, which has replaced ISO 471, ISO 3383 and ISO 4661-1.

Introduction

When rubber is deformed, an energy input is involved; part of which is returned when the rubber returns to its original shape. That part of the energy which is not returned as mechanical energy is dissipated as heat in the rubber.

The ratio of the energy returned to the energy applied is termed the resilience. When the deformation is an indentation due to a single impact, this ratio is termed the rebound resilience.

The value of the rebound resilience for a given material is not a fixed quantity, but varies with temperature, strain distribution (determined by the type of indentor and test piece and by their dimensions), strain rate (determined by the velocity of the indentor,), strain energy (determined by the mass and velocity of the indentor) and strain history. Strain history is particularly important in the case of filler-loaded polymers, where the stress-softening effect necessitates a mechanical conditioning.

This variation of resilience with conditions is an inherent property of polymers, which can therefore only be fully evaluated if tests are carried out over a wide range of conditions. The factors described may have a different quantitative influence on resilience. While temperature may critically affect resilience near transition regions of the material tested, factors connected with time and amplitude of indentation have only moderate effects, and fairly wide tolerances may be admissible for them.

Ideally, rebound resilience should be measured on a test piece the back surface of which is bonded to a rigid support in order to avoid friction losses due to slippage during the impact. Since the use of bonded test pieces is impractical in many applications, unbonded test pieces are used. Frictional losses are avoided by secure clamping of the test piece.

To approach these ideal conditions in a practical apparatus, it is necessary to put limitations upon the hardness (see ISO 48) of the rubber that may be tested: on the hard side to avoid unusual requirements of rigidity in the apparatus; on the soft side to avoid difficulties in clamping.

If a defined set of mechanical conditions and an appropriate apparatus are selected, a standard value of rebound resilience at any temperature can be obtained with a satisfactory degree of reproducibility.

Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of rebound resilience

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.

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 two methods for determining the rebound resilience of rubber the hardness of which lies between 30 IRHD and 85 IRHD. They are the pendulum method and the tripsometer method.

With the pendulum method, a mass with a spherical end impacts a flat test piece, firmly held but free to bulge. The kinetic energy of the impacting mass is measured immediately before and after impact.

With the tripsometer method, a flat test piece is impacted by a hemisphere mounted on the periphery of a disc which is supported on an axle and caused to rotate by an off-axis mass. The kinetic energy of the impacting mass is measured immediately before and after impact.

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

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
rebound resilience
ratio between the returned and the applied energy of a moving mass which impacts a test piece

NOTE It is usually expressed as a percentage.