
**Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic —
Determination of volume and/or surface
resistivity**

*Caoutchouc vulcanisé ou thermoplastique — Détermination de la
résistivité transversale et/ou superficielle*



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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 14309 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 45, *Rubber and rubber products*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Testing and analysis*.

Introduction

Rubber materials are widely used in many industries, either as the major material or forming a part of the product, because of their unique physical properties which can be tailored by compounding to match the particular requirements of the product specification. Although rubbers are generally regarded as insulating materials, they can be made electrically conductive or dissipative by compounding with a certain amount of carbon black or ionizable ingredients. Hence, the range of electrical resistance to be measured is very wide. It is difficult, however, to obtain high accuracy for measurements in the high-resistance range due to a number of factors.

In this International Standard, the guarded-electrode system is used to determine the resistivity of rubber test pieces since it is considered a good compromise between minimizing the errors by shunting away stray currents and using more unwieldy measurement instruments (see also IEC 60093).

ISO 1853, on the other hand, covers rubber materials with medium to low resistance, i.e. resistivities of $10^{10} \Omega\cdot\text{m}$ or below. It specifies three methods for determining volume resistivity which minimize or eliminate contact resistance.

The methods specified in this International Standard were originally designed for the determination of both surface and volume resistivity of insulating rubber materials, but their use can be extended to cover the range from high to low resistivity.

It is known that the test results are sensitive to the test conditions, such as temperature and humidity, and to heat and strain history.

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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.

IMPORTANT — Certain procedures specified in this International Standard might 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 a method for the determination of the volume and the surface resistivity of vulcanized or thermoplastic rubbers. The method can be applied to materials with a resistivity from $10^1 \Omega\cdot\text{m}$ to $10^{17} \Omega\cdot\text{m}$.

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 1382, *Rubber — Vocabulary*

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 terms and definitions given in ISO 1382 and the following apply.

3.1

volume resistance

R_v

quotient of a direct-current voltage applied between two electrodes in contact with opposite faces of a test piece and the current between the electrodes, excluding current along the surface

NOTE It is expressed in ohms (Ω).

3.2

surface resistance

R_s

quotient of a direct-current voltage applied between two electrodes on the same surface of a test piece and the current between the electrodes

NOTE It is expressed in ohms (Ω).