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

*Caoutchouc non vulcanisé — Détermination de la plasticité — Méthode
au plastomètre rapide*

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Foreword

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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 2007 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 45, *Rubber and rubber products*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Testing and analysis*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 2007:1991), which has been revised to update the normative references (ISO 1796 has been replaced by ISO 1795). In addition, the details of the supplier of standard rubber have been deleted from Clause 6 and the text has been clarified in places.

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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.

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 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) as specified in ISO 2930, *Rubber, raw natural — Determination of plasticity retention index (PRI)*.

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 1795, *Rubber, raw natural and raw synthetic — Sampling and further preparative procedures*

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 ± 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 can 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 (tolerance $\pm 0,02$ mm), its effective depth shall be $4,50 \text{ mm} \pm 0,15 \text{ mm}$ 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 can 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 $3,50 \text{ mm} \pm 0,25 \text{ mm}$.

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 $1,00 \text{ mm} \pm 0,01 \text{ mm}$. 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 can be conveniently provided by springs.

4.1.3 Means of applying to one or other platen a test force of $100 \pm 1 \text{ N}$ 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 can be timed in seconds to an accuracy of 0,2 s.

4.2 Punch, capable of producing 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 pre-heating 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 comparative tests are to be carried out. The preparation and homogenization of the sample shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of ISO 1795.

The test piece shall be a disc of rubber approximately 13 mm in diameter and approximately 3 mm thick, having a volume of $0,40 \text{ cm}^3 \pm 0,04 \text{ cm}^3$.

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 $100 \text{ N} \pm 1 \text{ N}$) every 6 weeks, and the timing unit (pre-heating time 15^{+1}_0 s and test period $15 \text{ s} \pm 0,2 \text{ s}$) 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.

7 Temperature of test

Unless otherwise stated, the test shall be carried out at $100 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \pm 1 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.

8 Procedure

Place two pieces of tissue paper (4.3), each measuring $35 \text{ mm} \times 35 \text{ mm}$, 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 thickness of $1,00 \text{ mm} \pm 0,01 \text{ mm}$ with the platen-moving device (4.1.2), and hold it in the compressed state for a pre-heating period of 15^{+1}_0 s .