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# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



# 2321

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## Rubber threads — Methods of test

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**Descriptors** : rubber products, elastomers, tests, tension test, artificial aging tests, elongation after fracture.

## FOREWORD

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (ISO Member Bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO Technical Committees. Every Member Body interested in a subject for which a Technical Committee has been set up 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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the Technical Committees are circulated to the Member Bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

International Standard ISO 2321 was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 45, *Rubber and rubber products*, and circulated to the Member Bodies in December 1972.

It has been approved by the Member Bodies of the following countries :

Belgium	Germany	Portugal
Bulgaria	India	Romania
Canada	Ireland	South Africa, Rep. of
Czechoslovakia	Israel	Thailand
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	Italy	United Kingdom
France	Poland	

The Member Body of the following country expressed disapproval of the document on technical grounds :

U.S.A.

# Rubber threads – Methods of test

## 1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This International Standard specifies methods of test for determining certain physical and mechanical properties of rubber threads. Owing to the comparatively small cross-section and the unusual conditions of service of this material, certain special methods have been developed.

Some of the tests included in this International Standard may not be entirely suitable for thread made from certain synthetic rubbers, for example urethane rubber, these tests being intended for natural or synthetic polyisoprene rubbers.

It is pointed out that comparisons may only be made on new rubber threads or on those with identical processing histories. In the interpretation of results from threads which have been subjected to spooling, fabrication or any other process, it must be borne in mind that the previous history is important, and what is known of this and of any relaxation treatments used shall be stated in the test report.

## 2 REFERENCES

ISO/R 37, *Determination of tensile stress-strain properties of vulcanized rubbers.*

ISO/R 188, *Vulcanized rubbers – Accelerated ageing or heat resistance tests.*

ISO/R 471, *Standard atmospheres for the conditioning and testing of rubber test pieces.*

## 3 CONDITIONING OF SAMPLES OR TEST PIECES

The samples or test pieces shall be kept in a relaxed state in the dark in one of the standard atmospheres described in ISO/R 471, for not less than 16 h before testing. The tests shall be carried out under similar atmospheric conditions. The test piece selected shall be clean, dry and free from any visual defects.

Samples or test pieces shall not be allowed to come into contact with copper or manganese or their compounds during conditioning or testing.

## 4 COUNT

### 4.1 Sectional count

The sectional count of a rubber thread is given by the value of its cross-sectional area, expressed in square millimetres, multiplied by 1 000.

NOTE – The sectional count corresponds to the tex count for a nominal density of  $1 \text{ Mg/m}^3$  ( $= 1 \text{ g/cm}^3$ ). The use of the sectional count is recommended.

### 4.2 Conventional count (size number)

4.2.1 The conventional count of a rubber thread is the number of threads which, when placed side by side, measure 25,4 mm.

The conventional count of a round thread is calculated by dividing 25,4 by the diameter of the thread in millimetres.

The conventional count of a square thread is calculated by dividing 25,4 by the length of one of the sides of the thread expressed in millimetres.

The conventional count of a rectangular thread is generally quoted as the count of a square thread of equivalent cross-sectional area.

Thus, in the case of a round thread, the number 100 is the conventional count of a thread having its diameter equal to 0,254 mm; in the case of a square thread, the number 40 is the conventional count of a thread having its sides equal to 0,635 mm.

4.2.2 It is customary to quote the conventional count of a round thread, followed by the whole even number which is nearest to the actual conventional count of the square thread of equivalent cross-sectional area (count of round thread  $\times 1,13 =$  actual count of square thread); for example a round thread of count 50 is indicated as 50/56.

4.2.3 The conventional count of a multi-filament round thread is expressed by stating successively the number of components, the count of the single round thread which would have the same total cross-sectional area as the component threads, and the count of the corresponding square thread.

Thus, the conventional count of a multi-filament round thread made up of three components equal in total cross-sectional area to a round thread of count 32 is indicated as 3/32/36.

### 4.3 Procedure

#### 4.3.1 Cutting of test pieces

Take five straight thread samples and cut them to a length of approximately 1 050 mm.

NOTE – Kinked or curved thread will introduce errors.

If these threads are taken from bobbins or from any other type of presentation in which the thread is under tension, heat treat them for 30 min in a thermostatically controlled oven at a temperature of  $70 \pm 2$  °C. After this heat treatment, condition the thread as specified in clause 3. For threads taken from forms of presentation where no tension is applied to the thread, condition as specified in clause 3.

Two types of apparatus may be used for cutting to size. With the first (Method A), the cut is made with the thread placed in a groove of a horizontal base. With the second (Method B), the thread is suspended and maintained in a vertical position by its own weight.

Method A (see figure 1)

The apparatus consists of a horizontal, flat, metallic base, rectangular in shape and having one or more longitudinal grooves. A clamp is fixed at a position a few centimetres from the end of the groove. A cutting device is fitted to each end of the groove such that the distance between the cutting devices is  $1\ 000 \pm 1$  mm. The grooves shall have an equilateral triangular section with a base not less than 2 mm.

Lay each conditioned thread in a groove of the apparatus, carefully avoiding stretching. Clamp it and cut to length by means of the cutting devices.

Method B (see figure 2)

The apparatus consists of a rectangular vertical frame at the upper and lower ends of which are mounted two metallic plates having the inside edges parallel and sharp. Two cutting devices (the fixed blade of which consists of the inside edge of the metallic plate) and two external clamps are provided. The clamps shall be of a spring-loaded type and the distance between the internal edges of the metallic plates shall be  $1\ 000 \pm 1$  mm.

Suspend each conditioned thread from the upper clamp. When it has settled in the vertical position without stretch, fix it by means of the lower clamp. Cut the thread to length with the two cutting devices, using the lower one first.

#### 4.3.2 Weighing of test pieces

Free the cut threads from any loose dusting powder by shaking or brushing them gently, and weigh to an accuracy of  $\pm 1$  %.

### 4.4 Expression of results

4.4.1 Calculate the sectional count  $S$ , using the following formula :

$$S = 1\ 000 \frac{m}{\rho}$$

where

$\rho$  is the density of the thread, in megagrams per cubic metre, determined as specified in clause 6;

$m$  is the mass, in grams, of 1 000 mm of thread.

4.4.2 Calculate the conventional count of rubber thread,  $C$ , using the following formulae :

$$\text{— for round thread : } C = 22,51 \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{m}}$$

$$\text{— for square thread : } C = 25,40 \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{m}}$$

where

$\rho$  is the density of the thread, in megagrams per cubic metre, determined as specified in clause 6;

$m$  is the mass, in grams, of 1 000 mm of thread.

4.4.3 Express the count of the thread as the median of the values for the five test pieces as indicated in 4.2.3. The maximum and minimum values obtained shall also be stated.

## 5 METRIC YIELD

### 5.1 Definition

**metric yield** : The unstretched length, in metres, of 1 000 g of the thread.

### 5.2 Procedure

Determine the mass of each of five test pieces as specified in 4.3.2.

### 5.3 Expression of results

5.3.1 Calculate the metric yield of rubber thread, in metres per kilogram, using the following formula :

$$\text{Metric yield} = \frac{1\ 000}{m}$$

where  $m$  is the mass, in grams, of 1 000 mm of thread.

5.3.2 Express the metric yield of the thread as the median of the values for the five test pieces.

## 6 DENSITY

### 6.1 Definition

**density** : The mass per unit volume of a test piece of thread measured at a standard laboratory temperature and expressed in megagrams per cubic metre.

The standard laboratory temperatures are given in ISO/R 471.

## 6.2 Principle

Test pieces are placed in a suitable mixture of liquids, the density of which is adjusted until the test pieces neither float nor sink; this density is determined.

## 6.3 Immersion liquids

**6.3.1** Most of the rubber threads on the market have a density in the range of 0,90 to 1,11 Mg/m<sup>3</sup>. It is necessary, therefore, to have a series of liquids having densities within this range. Mixtures of ethanol (0,79 Mg/m<sup>3</sup>) and ethylene glycol (1,11 Mg/m<sup>3</sup>) are suitable.

For threads of greater density, a suitable inorganic salt solution may be used. A solution of sodium chloride is suitable.

**6.3.2** Before the mixtures are used, they shall be homogeneous and free from air bubbles. They shall be kept in closed containers so as to avoid evaporation. They shall be used at a temperature of  $20 \pm 2$  °C.

## 6.4 Apparatus

**6.4.1** Glass cylinder, capacity about 1 000 cm<sup>3</sup>.

**6.4.2** Hydrometer or hydrostatic balance or other apparatus allowing measurement of the density of liquids to an accuracy of at least 0,005 Mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

## 6.5 Procedure

**6.5.1** Take four test pieces approximately 10 mm long from the sample. Dip each test piece in ethanol and then rub between the fingers to remove dusting powder and any air bubbles from the surface.

**6.5.2** Thoroughly homogenize a suitable liquid mixture (6.3.1), taking care not to introduce any air bubbles. Place one of the test pieces in the liquid. Adjust the density of the liquid by additions of the appropriate components, mixing thoroughly after each addition. Continue this adjustment until the test piece neither sinks nor floats.

**6.5.3** Test the other three test pieces in the mixture; two of the three test pieces must reach equilibrium in a period of 3 to 10 min.

**6.5.4** Determine the density of the liquid mixture to the nearest 0,005 Mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

## 7 TENSILE STRENGTH

### 7.1 Definition

**tensile strength**: The stress at which the thread breaks when it is stretched under specified conditions.

The value is expressed in megapascals, based on the initial cross-sectional area.

## 7.2 Apparatus

The essential requirements are a dynamometer (accuracy  $\pm 2$  %) and suitable clamps to avoid damage to the test piece.

The apparatus described in 7.2.1 or 7.2.2 may be used.

### 7.2.1 Rotating drum clamps

A suitable apparatus is shown in figure 3 and consists of :

- a) **Spring dynamometer**;
- b) **Free-running idler pulley**, connected directly to the free end of the spring and free to move in the direction corresponding to the axis of the spring;
- c) **Two driven winding drums** having slots or other devices for engaging the ends of the test pieces.

The drums and pulleys shall have similar diameters within the range of 25 to 30 mm. The winding drums shall be motor-driven at a uniform surface speed of 50 to 60 mm/s rotating in the direction shown and the thread path between them shall be between 250 and 400 mm.

All drums and pulleys shall have a smooth surface.

### 7.2.2 Rigid clamps

The apparatus described in ISO/R 37 is used with clamps consisting of :

- a) **Flat rigid face** approximately 25 mm square for one jaw of each clamp;
- b) **Rigid convex face**  $5 \pm 3$  mm in radius and 25 mm wide for the other jaw of each clamp.

Rubber tubing of approximately 1,6 mm bore and a wall thickness of 0,8 mm and a threader or other device for inserting the rubber thread in the tubing are also required.

## 7.3 Procedure

### 7.3.1 Rotating drum method

Prepare five test pieces each consisting of a suitable number of threads to give a convenient force at break. In turn, position each test piece over the idler pulley and fix the ends to the two winding drums.

Set the apparatus in motion.

When the test piece breaks, read and record the value of the load at break.

### 7.3.2 Rigid clamp method

Prepare five test pieces approximately 125 mm in length. Place the clamps described in 7.2.2 in the testing machine with the axes of the convex surfaces horizontal and their centres 50 mm apart. Cut two pieces of rubber tubing at least 10 mm long and pass the ends of the test piece through the tubing so that at least 25 mm of thread extends

beyond the tubing at each end. Secure one piece of tubing and one end of thread in the upper clamp. Straighten the test piece and adjust the tubing on the other end to eliminate slack in the test piece and secure them in the lower clamp.

Select a force scale for the dynamometer so that an accuracy of  $\pm 2\%$  is attained.

Start the machine and observe or record the force and elongation at break. If the test piece breaks within 3 mm of either clamp, discard the result and test another test piece.

#### 7.4 Expression of results

7.4.1 Calculate the tensile strength of each test piece, in megapascals, from the following formula :

$$\text{Tensile strength} = \frac{P}{AN}$$

where

$P$  is the force at break, in meganewtons;

$A$  is the initial cross-sectional area of the test piece, in square metres;

$N$  is the number of ends of thread attached to the dynamometer.

7.4.2 Express the tensile strength of the thread as the median of the values for the five test pieces. The maximum and minimum values shall also be quoted. The test report shall indicate the type of apparatus and procedure used.

## 8 ELONGATION AT BREAK

### 8.1 Definition

**elongation at break** : The increase in length of the thread at break when it is stretched under the specified conditions, expressed as the percentage increase of the original length.

For example, a test piece 30 mm in length which increases in length to 210 mm at break is said to have an elongation at break of 600 %.

### 8.2 Test pieces

8.2.1 The test pieces shall be of a length suitable for the apparatus being used.

8.2.2 Each test piece shall have a reference length of not less than 30 mm clearly marked with ink.

### 8.3 Apparatus

As described in 7.2.1, without the dynamometer but with the addition of a graduated scale, parallel and close to the test piece; or as described in 7.2.2.

## 8.4 Procedure

### 8.4.1 Rotating drum method

Prepare five test pieces. In turn, fix the ends of each test piece to the two winding drums of the apparatus and set these in motion.

Follow the progressive separation of the two reference marks on the graduated scale (two observers are required).

When the test piece breaks, read the positions reached by the two marks on the scale. Record the length at break reached by the reference length.

### 8.4.2 Rigid clamp method

If the apparatus in 7.2.2 is used, follow the procedure in 7.3.2 with the initial length at 50 mm.

## 8.5 Expression of results

8.5.1 Calculate the percentage elongation at break of the test piece from the following formula :

$$\text{Elongation at break} = \frac{L_1 - L_0}{L_0} \times 100$$

where

$L_0$  is the initial reference length of the test piece, in millimetres;

$L_1$  is the length at break of the reference length of the test piece, in millimetres.

8.5.2 Express the elongation at break of the thread as the median of the values for the five test pieces. The maximum and minimum values shall also be quoted. The test report shall indicate the type of apparatus and procedure used.

## 9 STRESS AT PRE-DETERMINED ELONGATION

### 9.1 Definitions

9.1.1 **stress during first predetermined extension** : The stress, measured in megapascals, calculated on the original cross-sectional area, at a specified elongation on an unmassaged thread.

NOTE – In common practice, this is also called "Green modulus".

9.1.2 **massaging (mechanical conditioning)** : Subjection of the sample, conditioned as specified in clause 3, before any readings are taken, to a number of cycles of elongation to, and retraction from, an elongation greater than that at which the readings will be made, in order to eliminate the effects of storage on the physical properties of the thread, and to reproduce as far as possible the conditions of use.

9.1.3 **Schwartz value** : The average of the stresses, in megapascals, calculated on the original cross-sectional area at a specified elongation measured on extension and

retraction of a massaged thread. It is denoted by the symbol  $SV_n^c$ , where  $c$  is the massaging elongation and  $n$  that at which readings are taken, both expressed as percentages of the initial length.  $c$  and  $n$  must be multiples of 100 and, unless otherwise specified, are chosen so that :

$$c = n + 100$$

Preferred values of  $n$  are 300 % and 500 % according to the type of thread under test.

**9.1.4 Schwartz hysteresis ratio :** The ratio of the loads at a specified elongation measured on retraction and extension, after massaging. It is denoted by the symbol  $SHR_n^c$ , where  $c$  is the massaging elongation and  $n$  the elongation at which readings are taken, both expressed as percentages of the initial length.  $c$  and  $n$  must be multiples of 100 and, unless otherwise specified, are chosen so that :

$$c = n + 100$$

Preferred values of  $n$  are 300 % and 500 % according to the type of thread under test.

**9.2 Determination of stress during first predetermined extension, of Schwartz value and of Schwartz hysteresis ratio**

### 9.2.1 Apparatus

The following apparatus or that described in 7.2.2 may be used. The essential requirements of the apparatus are that it must be capable of extending and retracting the test piece at a controlled rate of  $100 \pm 30$  mm/s to and from any specified elongation, and of indicating the load at any point of the cycle.

A suitable form of apparatus is shown diagrammatically in figure 4.

It consists of an endless chain (1) passing round two sprockets (2) and (3), the lower sprocket (3) being driven by a reversible motor fitted with a solenoid-operated brake (this is necessary in order to obtain quick reversal without over-run).

The loop of the thread is stretched between two hooks (4) and (5), the former being attached to the chain, and the latter to the hook of a spring dynamometer (6) from which a scale (7) is also suspended. Means may be provided for recording the load indicated by the spring dynamometer at any stage of the cycle, possibly by means of a spark discharge puncturing a paper chart.

### 9.2.2 Procedure

Prepare three test pieces each consisting of a loop or a multiple loop of thread of  $100 \pm 1$  mm circumference, the number of turns being selected to suit the count of the thread and the capacity of the apparatus.

Distribute the thread evenly between the several turns by rotating the loop around the fingers before placing it over the hooks (4) and (5).

Make six cycles of elongation and retraction without interruption to an elongation of  $c$  %. Take readings at  $n$  % elongation on the first cycle (extension) and on the sixth cycle (extension and retraction); minimal pauses to take readings are permissible.

NOTE – If the apparatus in 7.2.2 is used, follow the procedure in 7.3.2 but make six cycles of extension and retraction without interruption to an elongation of  $c$  % and take readings at  $n$  % on the first cycle (extension) and on the sixth cycle (extension and retraction).

### 9.2.3 Expression of results

Calculate the stress during first predetermined extension, in megapascals, from the following formula:

Stress during first predetermined extension (Green modulus)

$$GM_n = \frac{P_1}{2AN}$$

Calculate the Schwartz value, in megapascals, and Schwartz hysteresis ratio, as a percentage, from the following formulae :

$$\text{Schwartz value} \quad SV_n^c = \frac{P_2 + P_3}{4AN}$$

$$\text{Schwartz hysteresis ratio} \quad SHR_n^c = \frac{P_3}{P_2} \times 100$$

where

$P_1$  is the load, in meganewtons, at  $n$  % elongation on extension (1st cycle);

$P_2$  is the load, in meganewtons, at  $n$  % elongation on extension (6th cycle);

$P_3$  is the load, in meganewtons, at  $n$  % elongation on retraction (6th cycle);

$A$  is the original cross-sectional area of the test piece, in square metres;

$N$  is the number of complete loops tested.

Express the stress during first predetermined extension, the Schwartz value and Schwartz hysteresis ratio of the thread as the median of the values obtained for the three test pieces. The test report shall indicate the type of apparatus and procedure used.

## 10 ELONGATION UNDER A SPECIFIED LOAD

### 10.1 Definition

**elongation under a specified load :** The percentage elongation of a rubber thread when stressed by the application of a specified load per unit area.

It is determined by applying a load to an unmassaged thread and so is liable to be affected by the age, storage, condition and previous history of the thread.

It is normally determined at two levels of applied force, i.e. 15,5 kPa (158 gf/mm<sup>2</sup>) and 27,4 kPa (280 gf/mm<sup>2</sup>).

## 10.2 Test pieces

One or more pieces of thread, according to count, shall be used as a test piece.

## 10.3 Apparatus

**10.3.1** The essential requirements are that the apparatus permits a test piece to be stretched at a constant speed until it just supports a pre-determined load, and that it incorporates a graduated scale for reading the elongation.

**10.3.2** A suitable apparatus is shown in figure 5 and consists of :

- a) **Graduated scale** for reading the elongation of the test piece;
- b) **Two clamps** for gripping the ends of the test piece, the length between the clamps in the initial state being  $150 \pm 2$  mm, together with a means of mechanically moving the upper clamp in a vertical direction to extend the test piece at a constant speed of  $30 \pm 10$  mm/s;
- c) **Pan**, attached to the lower clamp, to which the necessary weights may be added to make up the load appropriate to the count of the thread being tested;
- d) **Electric switch**, situated immediately beneath the pan; when the weight of the pan is exceeded by the force exerted by the stretched thread, the pan will be lifted and the switch will stop the motor and apply the brake.

NOTE — If, for this test, an apparatus differing from that described but complying with 7.2.2 is used, the test report shall contain a reference to the type of apparatus and procedure used.

## 10.4 Procedure

Prepare three test pieces. In turn, fix the ends of each test piece in the clamps and add the required weights to the pan. Start the motor and when it is automatically stopped by the switch, measure the elongation of the test piece on the scale.

## 10.5 Expression of results

**10.5.1** Calculate the percentage elongation of the test piece under the specified load from the following formula :

$$\text{Elongation at specified load} = \frac{L_1 - L_0}{L_0} \times 100$$

where

$L_0$  is the original length of the test piece, in millimetres;

$L_1$  is the total length of the extended test piece, in millimetres.

**10.5.2** Express the elongation under specified load as the median of the values for the three test pieces.

## 11 STRESS RETENTION

### 11.1 Definition

**stress retention** : The residual load, expressed as a percentage of the original load on the thread, after the test piece has been maintained at a constant elongation (usually 100 %) for a specified time.

### 11.2 Test pieces

Test pieces shall be composed of loops of the type described in 9.2.2.

### 11.3 Apparatus

Figure 6 shows a simple apparatus for carrying out this test. One end of the test piece shall be passed round one peg, the other end being attached to the other peg by means of a wire clip. A spring dynamometer shall be attached to the other end of the wire clip and the load required just to lift the clip off the peg measured. The distance between the two pegs shall be such that the thread is subjected to the specified elongation  $\pm 2$  %.

### 11.4 Procedure

**11.4.1** Prepare three test pieces. Pass the end of each test piece round the bottom peg and attach the other end to the wire clip as shown in figure 6. Then pass the inner loop of the wire clip over the top peg, thus subjecting the test piece to the specified elongation with an accuracy of  $\pm 2$  % (usually  $100 \pm 2$  %). Maintain this extension during the test.

**11.4.2** When a measurement of stress is to be made, attach the spring dynamometer to the outer loop of the wire clip and raise the dynamometer until the wire clip is just clear of its supporting peg. At this point, read the dynamometer, which just counter-balances the force exerted on the rubber thread.

**11.4.3** Take the initial reading  $30 \pm 1$  min after the initial extension of the thread on the apparatus and further readings after 14 days and at intermediate intervals if required.

### 11.5 Expression of results

**11.5.1** Calculate the stress retention of the test piece, as a percentage, from the following formula :

$$\text{Stress retention} = \frac{P_2}{P_1} \times 100$$

where

$P_1$  is the original load;

$P_2$  is the residual load.

**11.5.2** Express the stress retention of the thread as the median of the values obtained for the three test pieces.

NOTE — This test may be carried out at ambient or elevated temperatures and the conditions and duration of the test shall be stated in the test report.

### 11.6 Test report

If the test elongation differs from 100 %, this must be recorded.

## 12 ACCELERATED AGEING TEST ON RUBBER THREADS IN A RELAXED STATE

### 12.1 General

**12.1.1** Accelerated ageing tests on rubber threads in a relaxed state are made in order to determine the change in physical properties of a rubber thread subjected to hot air treatment at atmospheric pressure at a controlled temperature and for a specified time.

**12.1.2** These accelerated ageing tests have only a comparative value, and may not be taken as an exact indication of the storage life of rubber threads, as the test conditions cannot reproduce all the various aspects of storage.

### 12.2 Principle

**12.2.1** The ageing properties of a rubber thread are normally evaluated by the following measurements :

- tensile strength
- elongation at break
- Schwartz value

**12.2.2** These properties on unaged test pieces are determined in accordance with clauses 7, 8 and 9.

The same properties are determined on other test pieces after a treatment in hot air at  $70 \pm 1$  °C for 14 days, and compared with the properties of unaged test pieces.

**12.2.3** Other parameters may also be similarly compared.

### 12.3 Test pieces

**12.3.1** A set of test pieces for each of the above properties shall be prepared and identified, as described in clauses 7, 8 and 9.

### 12.4 Apparatus

**12.4.1** The apparatus for ageing treatment shall be in accordance with either clause 2 or clause 3 of ISO/R 188; the apparatus in clause 2 is to be preferred, as it has the advantage of maintaining in separate cells the test pieces taken from different samples during the heat ageing.

### 12.5 Procedure

**12.5.1** The set of test pieces shall be put in the oven, previously regulated at 70 °C, and left in a relaxed state for 14 days. At the end of the treatment period, the set of test pieces shall be removed from the oven, and left for 16 h in the conditions described in clause 3.

**12.5.2** The properties listed in 12.2.1 shall then be determined on the aged samples.

### 12.6 Expression of results

**12.6.1** The results of this test shall be stated indicating :

- a) the median of the values obtained for each property before ageing;
- b) the median of the values obtained for each property after ageing;
- c) the percentage variations of each parameter due to the ageing treatment, calculated as follows :

$$\frac{b-a}{a} \times 100$$

where

- a* is the value on the unaged sample;
- b* is the value on the aged sample.