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Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of flex cracking and crack growth (De Mattia)

Caoutchouc vulcanisé ou thermoplastique — Détermination de la résistance au développement d'une craquelure (De Mattia)

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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

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

This sixth edition cancels and replaces the fifth edition (ISO 132:2011), of which it constitutes a minor revision to update normative references in Clause 2 and improve the title and the key for Figure 1.

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Introduction

Repeated bending or flexing of a rubber causes cracks to develop in that part of the surface where tension stress is set up during flexing or, if this part of the surface contains a crack, causes this crack to extend in a direction perpendicular to the stress. Certain soft vulcanizates, for instance those prepared from styrene-butadiene rubber, show marked resistance to crack initiation, but it is possible for these vulcanizates to have a low resistance to growth (propagation) of cracks. It is important, therefore, to measure both the resistance to crack initiation by flexing and the resistance to crack propagation.

The method is suitable for rubbers that have reasonably stable stress-strain properties, at least after a period of cycling, and do not show undue stress softening or set, or highly viscous behaviour. The results obtained for some thermoplastic rubbers should be treated with caution if the elongation at yield is below, or close to, the maximum strain imposed during the test.

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WARNING 1 — Persons using this document should be familiar with normal laboratory practice. This document 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.

WARNING 2 — Certain procedures specified in this document 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 document specifies a method of test intended for use in comparing the resistance of vulcanized or thermoplastic rubbers to the formation and growth of cracks, when subjected to repeated flexing on the De Mattia type machine. For determination of crack growth, an artificial cut is made in the test piece to initiate cut growth.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 18899:2013, *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

No terms and definitions are listed in this document.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at http://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/

4 Apparatus

4.1 De Mattia type machine, the essential features of which are as follows.

The machine has stationary parts, provided with grips for holding one end of each of the test pieces in a fixed position, and similar but reciprocating parts for holding the other end of each of the test pieces. The travel is $57^{+0,5}_{0}$ mm and is such that the maximum distance between each set of opposing grips is 75^{+1}_{0} mm (see Figure 1).

The reciprocating parts are so arranged that their motion is straight and in the direction of, and in the same plane as, the common centreline of each opposing pair of grips. The planes of the gripping surfaces of each opposing pair of grips remain parallel throughout the motion.

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