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Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Resistance to ozone cracking —

Part 1: Static and dynamic strain testing

Caoutchouc vulcanisé ou thermoplastique — Résistance au craquelage par l'ozone —

Partie 1: Essais sous allongement statique et dynamique

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.

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

This seventh edition cancels and replaces the sixth edition (ISO 1431-1:2022), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

— sealing edges of a test piece has been added in 7.1;

— Annex D has been added.

A list of all parts in the ISO 1431 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user’s national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

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Introduction

Ozone is generally present in small amounts in the atmosphere. However, even very small amounts of ozone can cause cracking in susceptible rubbers under tensile strain, resulting in loss of strength. Hence, it is necessary to test the resistance of rubbers to exposure to ozone.

Because of the uncertainties of natural exposure, testing for ozone resistance of rubbers is normally done in the laboratory using specially designed ozone cabinets.

Great caution is necessary in attempting to relate standard test results to service performance, since the relative ozone resistance of different rubbers can vary markedly depending on the conditions, especially ozone concentration, temperature and relative humidity.[5] In addition, tests are carried out on thin test pieces deformed in tension and the significance of attack for articles in service can be quite different owing to the effects of size and of the type and magnitude of the deformation.

Explanatory notes on the nature of ozone cracking are given in Annex A.

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Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Resistance to ozone cracking —

Part 1:
Static and dynamic strain testing

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 determine the applicability of any other restrictions.

WARNING 2 — Certain procedures specified in this document can involve the use or generation of substances, or the generation of waste, that can constitute a local environmental hazard. Reference should be made to appropriate documentation on safe handling and disposal after use.

1 Scope

This document specifies the procedures intended for use in estimating the resistance of vulcanized or thermoplastic rubbers to cracking when exposed, under static or dynamic tensile strain, to air containing a definite concentration of ozone, at a definite temperature and, if required, at a definite relative humidity in circumstances that exclude the effects of direct light.

Either visual observation or image analysis, or both, are used to evaluate the formation and growth of cracks. The changes in physical or chemical properties resulting from exposure can also be determined.

Reference and alternative methods for determining the ozone concentration are described in ISO 1431-3.

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 1382, *Rubber — Vocabulary*

ISO 1431-3, *Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Resistance to ozone cracking — Part 3: Reference and alternative methods for determining the ozone concentration in laboratory test chambers*

ISO 18899, *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.

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

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

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

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