

BS ISO 7743:2011



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Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of compression stress-strain properties

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National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of ISO 7743:2011. It supersedes BS ISO 7743:2008 which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee PRI/22, Physical testing of rubber.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

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ISBN 978 0 580 65435 0

ICS 83.060

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This British Standard was published under the authority of the Standards Policy and Strategy Committee on 30 November 2011.

Amendments issued since publication

Date	Text affected
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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

BS ISO 7743:2011

ISO
7743

Fourth edition
2011-11-15

Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of compression stress- strain properties

*Caoutchouc vulcanisé ou thermoplastique — Détermination des
propriétés de contrainte/déformation en compression*



Reference number
ISO 7743:2011(E)

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Published in Switzerland

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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 7743 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 7743:2008), which has been technically revised.

Introduction

Knowledge of compression stress-strain properties is important in the design of, for instance, bridge bearings, anti-vibration mountings and O-rings. Measurement of compression stress-strain behaviour is also used for the quality control of small O-rings and other small products (i.e. those under 2 mm thick) where hardness cannot easily be measured. Compression tests are also used to detect the presence of porosity in products such as pipe sealing rings. Compression can be uniaxial or biaxial depending on test piece shape and experimental conditions. If there is no friction at the interface between the test piece and the compression device, compression is uniaxial. If friction is significant, the test piece shape affects the nature of the compression. When the thickness of the test piece is small, Saint Venant's principle is not applicable: the boundary condition at the interface influences the stress and strain fields and compression becomes biaxial (the thinner the test piece, the higher the biaxiality). The test piece behaves as if an additional radial compression were applied (friction hampers the radial expansion due to axial compression) and this phenomenon has to be taken into account when material properties such as moduli are to be derived from compression results.

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WARNING — Persons using this International Standard should be familiar with normal laboratory practice. This International 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.

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies methods for the determination of the compression stress-strain properties of vulcanized or thermoplastic rubber using a standard test piece, a product or a part of a product.

Four procedures are given:

- using standard test piece A with the metal plates lubricated (method A);
- using standard test piece A with the metal plates bonded to the test piece (method B);
- using standard test piece B (method C);
- using a product or a part of a product with the metal plates lubricated (method D).

The four procedures do not give the same results. Method A (test piece A, lubricated) gives results which are dependent only on the modulus of the rubber and are independent of the test piece shape, provided that complete slip conditions are achieved. Effective lubrication is sometimes difficult to achieve, however, and it is prudent to inspect the variance in the test results from replicate test pieces for indications of erratic slip conditions. Method B (test piece A, bonded) gives results which are dependent on both the modulus of the rubber and the test piece shape. The dependence on test piece shape is strong and, consequently, the results are markedly different from those obtained with lubricated test pieces. Method C (test piece B) gives results which are independent of both the test piece shape and the lubrication conditions. This test piece is more appropriate and more convenient when intrinsic material properties are to be determined (see Annex A for details). For products (method D), the result is dependent on the shape, but as tests on products are mainly comparative, this is acceptable.

NOTE For well-specified product shapes, such as O-rings, the result can be correlated to the hardness value.

Provision is made for the use of test pieces of different size and/or shape from the specified test pieces, but extrapolation of the results obtained to other sizes and shapes can prove impossible.

Information on the effect of size and shape of test piece and of bonding or lubrication is given in Annex A.

The method is not suitable for materials that exhibit high set.

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 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 following terms and definitions apply.

3.1
compression stress
stress applied so as to cause a deformation of the test piece in the direction of the applied stress, expressed as the force divided by the original area of cross-section perpendicular to the direction of application of the force

3.2
compression strain
deformation of the test piece in the direction of the applied stress divided by the original dimension in that direction

NOTE The compression strain is commonly expressed as a percentage of the original dimension of the test piece.

3.3
compression modulus
secant modulus
applied stress calculated on the original area of cross-section divided by the resultant strain in the direction of application of the stress

3.4
stiffness at 25 % compression
force which needs to be applied to a product or a part of a product to compress it by 25 %, expressed in newtons per metre or in newtons, depending on the shape of the test piece

4 Principle

A test piece (lubricated or bonded) is compressed at a constant speed between the compression plates until a pre-determined strain is reached.

5 Apparatus and materials

5.1 Flat metal plates, of uniform thickness and having lateral dimensions greater than or equal to those of test pieces for bonding or at least 20 mm greater than those of test pieces for lubrication.

For methods A and D, one surface of each plate shall be highly polished.

NOTE A surface finish not worse than Ra 0,4 μm (see ISO 4287[2]) has been found to be suitable. Such an Ra can be obtained by a grinding or polishing operation.

For method B, one surface of each plate shall be suitably prepared for the bonding system to be used.

For method C, no specific preparation of the contact surfaces is required.