

International Standard



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Rubber, vulcanized — Determination of tear strength (trouser, angle and crescent test pieces)

Caoutchouc vulcanisé — Détermination de la résistance au déchirement (éprouvettes pantalon, angulaire et croissant)

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Foreword

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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 34 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 45, *Rubber and rubber products*, and was circulated to the member bodies in February 1977.

It has been approved by the member bodies of the following countries :

Austria	Ireland	Sweden
Belgium	Italy	Switzerland
Bulgaria	Mexico	Thailand
Canada	Netherlands	Turkey
Czechoslovakia	Poland	United Kingdom
Germany, F. R.	Romania	USSR
Greece	South Africa, Rep. of	Yugoslavia
India	Sri Lanka	

The member body of the following country expressed disapproval of the document on technical grounds :

France

This International Standard cancels and replaces ISO Recommendation R 34-1957 of which it constitutes a technical revision.

Rubber, vulcanized — Determination of tear strength (trouser, angle and crescent test pieces)

1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies three test methods for the determination of the tear strength of vulcanized rubber, namely

- Method A, based on the use of a trouser test piece;
- Method B, based on the use of an angle test piece, with or without a nick of specified depth;
- Method C, based on the use of a crescent test piece.

The value of tear strength obtained depends on the shape of the test piece, speed of stretching and temperature of test. It may also be susceptible to grain effects in vulcanized rubber.

Method A : using trouser test piece

Method A, using the trouser test piece, is preferred because it is not sensitive to the length of the cut, unlike the other two test pieces in which the nick has to be very closely controlled. In addition, the results obtained are more easily related to the fundamental tear properties of the material and are less sensitive to modulus effects (provided that the leg extension is negligible) and the rate of propagation of the tear is directly related to the rate of grip separation. However, all the methods are reasonably satisfactory in respect of reproducibility and practicability.[1].

Method B : Procedure (a) : Using angle test piece without nick

The test is a combination of tear initiation and propagation. The stress is built up at the base of the angle until it is sufficient to initiate a tear and then further stresses propagate this tear. But it is only possible to measure the overall force required to rupture the test piece, and therefore, the force cannot be analysed into two components producing (1) initiation and (2) propagation.[3]

Method B, procedure (b) : Using angle test piece with nick

This test measures the force required to propagate a nick already produced in the test piece. The rate of propagation is not directly correlated with the jaw speed.[2]

Method C : Using crescent test piece

This test also measures the force required to propagate a nick already produced in the test piece and the rate of propagation is not correlated with the jaw speed.

NOTE — A separate method for the determination of tear strength of small test pieces of vulcanized rubbers (Delft test pieces) is specified in ISO 816.

2 References

ISO 471, *Rubbers — Standard temperatures, humidities and times for the conditioning and testing of test pieces*.

ISO 816, *Vulcanised rubbers — Determination of tear strength of small test pieces (Delft test pieces)*.

ISO 1826, *Rubbers — Time-lapse between vulcanization and testing*.

ISO 4648, *Rubber, vulcanized — Determination of dimensions of test pieces and products for test purposes*.

ISO 6133, *Rubber or plastics — Methods of analysis of multipeak traces*.¹⁾

3 Principle

The test consists in measuring the force required to completely tear the specified test piece, in continuation of the cut or nick already produced in the test piece or, in the case of method B, procedure (a), completely across the width of the test piece.

The tearing force is applied by means of a tensile testing machine, operated without interruption at a constant rate of traverse until the test piece breaks. Dependent upon the method employed, the maximum or median force achieved is used to calculate the tear strength.

No correlation between data obtained by the alternative test pieces is implied.

1) At present at the stage of draft.

4 Definitions

For the purpose of this International Standard, the following definitions apply.

4.1 trouser tear strength : The median force calculated in accordance with ISO 6133 required to propagate a cut in a specified trouser-shaped test piece by tearing, the force acting in a direction substantially in the plane of the cut.

4.2 unnicked angle tear strength : The maximum force required to rupture a specified angle-shaped test piece, the force acting in a direction substantially along the length of the test piece.

4.3 nicked angle or crescent tear strength : The maximum force required to cause a nick cut in a specified angle- or crescent-shaped test piece to extend by tearing of the rubber, the force acting in a direction substantially normal to the plane of the nick.

5 Apparatus

5.1 Dies

5.1.1 The die used for punching trouser test pieces shall have the outline dimensions as shown in figure 1.

5.1.2 The die used for punching angle test pieces shall have the dimensions shown in figure 2.

5.1.3 The die used for punching crescent test pieces shall have the dimensions shown in figure 3.

The cutting edges of the dies shall be kept sharp and free from ragged edges.

5.2 Nick cutter

A sharp razor blade or a sharp knife free from ragged edges shall be used for producing a cut or a nick in the test piece.

The trouser test piece shall be cut to a depth of 40 ± 5 mm in the direction indicated in figure 1. It is important that the last 1 mm (approximately) of the cut is made with a razor blade or a sharp knife.

The essentials of a suitable apparatus for introducing the nick required for the nicked angle or crescent test piece are as follows :

Means shall be provided for clamping the test piece firmly, especially in the region where the nick is to be introduced. The cutting tool, consisting of a razor blade or similar blade, shall be clamped in a plane perpendicular to the major axis of the test piece, and positioned so as to introduce the nick in the appropriate place. The blade clamping device shall permit no lateral movement and shall be fitted in guides to enable the blade to be moved across the test piece with its edge remaining perpendicular to the plane of the test piece. Alternatively, the

blade may be fixed and the test piece arranged to move in an analogous manner. Means shall be provided for fine adjustment of the depth of the nick. The adjustment for the position of the blade holder and/or the clamped test piece shall be determined for each blade by cutting one or two preliminary nicks and measuring these with the aid of a microscope. The blade shall be wetted with water or soap solution prior to nicking. A suitable apparatus for nicking tear test pieces has been described in detail in the literature.[4]

To check that the depth of the nick is within the specified limits (see 6.1.4), any suitable means may be used, for example, an optical projection apparatus. A convenient arrangement is a microscope giving at least $10 \times$ magnification fitted with travelling stage suitably illuminated. The eyepiece is fitted with a graticule or crosswire by which to record the travel of the stage and test piece through a distance equal to the depth of the nick. The travel of the stage is calibrated with a stage micrometer.

Alternatively, a travelling microscope may be used.

The apparatus shall have an accuracy of measurement of 0,025 mm or better.

5.3 Testing machine

The machine shall conform to the requirements of national standards for verification of testing machines.

It shall be capable of registering the applied forces within 2 % during the test while maintaining the specified constant rate of separation of the jaws of 100 ± 10 mm/min for the trouser test piece and 500 ± 50 mm/min for the angle and crescent test pieces. A low inertia machine having autographic recording of force is essential when using the trouser test piece.

NOTE — Inertia (Pendulum) type dynamometers are apt to give results which differ one from another because of frictional and inertial effects. A low inertia (for example electronic or optical transducer) type dynamometer gives results which are free from these effects and is therefore to be preferred.

5.4 Grips

The machine shall be provided with a type of grip, for example air-actuated grip, which tightens automatically as the tension increases and exerts a uniform pressure across the widened end of the test piece. Each grip shall incorporate a means for positioning so that the test pieces are inserted symmetrically and in axial alignment with the direction of the pull. The depth of insertion shall be such that the test piece is adequately gripped, within the parallel portion, when testing angle and crescent test pieces. Trouser test pieces shall be inserted in the grips in accordance with figure 4.

6 Test piece

6.1 Dimensions and preparation

6.1.1 The test piece shall be cut from a sheet by punching with a die, shaped as shown in figure 1, 2 or 3 (the choice