

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO
4656-2

Second edition
1991-12-01

Rubber compounding ingredients — Carbon black — Determination of dibutyl phthalate absorption number —

Part 2:

Method using plastograph or plasticorder

*Ingrédients de mélange du caoutchouc — Noir de carbone —
Détermination de l'indice d'absorption de phtalate de dibutyle —*

Partie 2: Méthode au plastographe ou au plasticorder



Reference number
ISO 4656-2:1991(E)
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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.

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.

International Standard ISO 4656-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 45, *Rubber and rubber products*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 4656-2:1981), of which it constitutes a technical revision

ISO 4656 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Rubber compounding ingredients — Carbon black — Determination of dibutyl phthalate absorption number*:

- Part 1: *Method using absorptometer*
- Part 2: *Method using plastograph or plasticorder*

Annexes A and B form an integral part of this part of ISO 4656.

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Case Postale 56 • CH-1211 Genève 20 • Switzerland

Printed in Switzerland

Introduction

The degree of aggregation of carbon black particles affects the vulcanizate and other properties of rubber mixes in which the black is incorporated. The space between the agglomerates of carbon black is dependent on the degree of aggregation of the black particles. The volume of this space may be estimated from the volume of dibutyl phthalate absorbed by a given mass of carbon black. The dibutyl phthalate absorption is therefore an indication of the degree of aggregation of the carbon black.

