

International Standard



4665/1

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION • МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ • ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

Rubber, vulcanized — Resistance to weathering — Part 1: Assessment of changes in properties after exposure to natural weathering or artificial light

Caoutchouc vulcanisé — Résistance aux intempéries — Partie 1: Évaluation des variations des propriétés après exposition aux agents atmosphériques ou à la lumière artificielle

First edition — 1985-09-15

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UDC 678.063 : 620.193.2

Ref. No. ISO 4665/1-1985 (E)

Descriptors : rubber, vulcanized rubber, tests, environmental tests, artificial light tests, determination, weather resistance



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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.

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. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 4665/1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 45, *Rubber and rubber products*.

Rubber, vulcanized — Resistance to weathering — Part 1 : Assessment of changes in properties after exposure to natural weathering or artificial light

0 Introduction

A number of different exposure techniques have been established to provide information on the effects of weathering or exposure to light on rubber materials. Each of these has its own particular application and relevance. However, it is desirable that the procedure for the determination of the changes in properties should be the same whatever exposure is used and that the results should be expressed in a uniform manner; this part of ISO 4665 has been prepared to meet this requirement. It is the intention that subsequent parts dealing with the different exposure methods should invoke this part of ISO 4665.

Exposure to light may alter the properties of the material, particularly in the surface layer. The test method used to determine changes in properties should be selected after consideration of the properties of the material which are important in its proposed application. The methods chosen should be capable of measuring changes in properties with sufficient precision within the ranges which are important in practice, so as to provide significant criteria of change.

1 Scope and field of application

This part of ISO 4665 describes methods for the determination of changes in colour or appearance and variations in physical or

other properties of rubber materials after exposure to natural or artificial light under specified conditions.

2 References

ISO 105, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness*

Section A01, *General principles of testing.*

Section A02, *Grey scale for assessing change in colour.*

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

ISO 1431/1, *Rubber, vulcanized — Resistance to ozone cracking — Part 1: Static strain test.*

ISO 4665, *Rubber, vulcanized — Resistance to weathering*

— *Part 2: Methods of exposure to natural weathering.*

— *Part 3: Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources.*¹⁾

1) At present at the stage of draft.