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Flexible cellular polymeric materials — Determination of hardness (indentation technique)

*Matériaux polymères alvéolaires souples — Détermination de la dureté
(technique par indentation)*



Reference number
ISO 2439:1997(E)

Foreword

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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 2439 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 45, *Rubber and rubber products*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 2439:1980), which has been technically revised.

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Flexible cellular polymeric materials – Determination of hardness (indentation technique)

WARNING — Persons using this International Standard should be familiar with normal laboratory practice. This 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 three methods for determining the indentation hardness of flexible cellular materials:

method A (indentation hardness index), which gives a single indentation measurement for laboratory test purposes;

method B (indentation hardness characteristics), which provides information about the shape of the hardness indentation curve;

method C (indentation hardness check), which is a quick procedure suitable for quality control testing.

The methods are applicable only to latex, urethane foam and PVC foam of the open cell type.

NOTE — The indentation hardness of flexible cellular materials is a measure of their load-bearing properties. The methods specified can be used for testing finished articles and for the characterization of bulk material.

The results obtained by these methods relate only to the test conditions specified and cannot, in general, be used directly for design purposes.

2 Normative reference

The following standard contains provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the edition indicated was valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the standard indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 471:1995, *Rubber — Temperatures, humidities and times for conditioning and testing*.

3 Definition

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following definition applies:

3.1 indentation hardness

The total force, in newtons, required to produce, under specified conditions, a specified indentation of a standard test piece with a standard apparatus using the test procedure specified below.

4 Principle

The forces required to produce specified indentations under specified conditions are measured.

5 Apparatus

5.1 Test machine

The test machine shall be capable of indenting the test piece between a supporting surface and an indenter which shall have a uniform relative motion, in the vertical direction, of $100 \text{ mm/min} \pm 20 \text{ mm/min}$.

The test machine shall have a means of measuring the force required to produce the specified indentation with a precision of $\pm 1 \%$ or $\pm 1 \text{ N}$, whichever is the greater, and of measuring the test piece thickness under load with a precision of $\pm 0,25 \text{ mm}$.

The test machine for method C shall have its force gauge fitted with a tell-tale needle and/or shall be equipped to make autographic load-indentation plots.

The test machine shall also be capable of maintaining the specified degree of indentation with a precision of $\pm 0,25 \text{ mm}$ for the specified period.

5.2 Supporting surface

Unless otherwise specified, the test pieces shall be supported on a smooth, flat, horizontal and rigid surface, larger than the test piece and suitably vented with holes approximately 6 mm in diameter and of approximately 20 mm pitch, to allow the escape of air from below the test piece.

5.3 Indenter

The indenter, vented with holes, shall be mounted preferably by a ball joint free from vertical movement, although other methods of mounting are permitted. It shall be flat and circular, with a diameter of $(200^{+3}_0) \text{ mm}$ and a $(1,0^{+0,5}_0) \text{ mm}$ radius at the lower edge. The lower surface shall be smooth but not polished.

6 Test pieces

6.1 Shape and dimensions

Material shall be cut to obtain a standard size square of length of side $(380^{+20}_0) \text{ mm}$ with a thickness of $50 \text{ mm} \pm 2 \text{ mm}$. Sheets of less than this standard thickness shall be plied together to approximate as closely as possible to the standard thickness.

Finished articles may be tested as agreed between purchaser and supplier.

NOTE — Results on plied material and on finished articles may not be the same as would be obtained with the standard test piece.

6.2 Samples showing orientation

If samples show orientation of the cellular structure, the direction in which the indentation is to be carried out shall be agreed between the interested parties. Normally, testing should be carried out in that direction in which the finished product will be stressed under service conditions.

6.3 Conditioning

Material shall not be tested less than 72 h after manufacture, unless at either 16 h or 48 h after manufacture it can be demonstrated that the mean result does not differ by more than $\pm 10\%$ from those obtained after 72 h. Testing is permitted at either 16 h or 48 h if, at the specified time, the above criterion has been satisfied.

Prior to the test, the test pieces shall be conditioned, undeflected and undistorted, for at least 16 h in one of the following atmospheres as given in ISO 471:

23 °C ± 2 °C, (50 ± 5) % relative humidity;

27 °C ± 2 °C, (65 ± 5) % relative humidity.

This period can form the latter part of the period following manufacture.

7 Procedure

7.1 Preliminary indentation

Carry out the test, immediately after conditioning, preferably under the same atmospheric conditions as specified in 6.3.

Position the test piece on the supporting surface so that the centre of the test piece, or other agreed test area, is located below the centre of the indenter. Test pieces having cavities on one side shall be placed with the cavity side next to the supporting surface.

Apply a force of (5_{-2}^0) N to the selected test area and measure the thickness. Indent the test piece at a rate of 100 mm/min ± 20 mm/min, to produce an indentation of $(70 \pm 2,5)$ % of the thickness. After reaching 70 % deflection, release the load at the same rate. Repeat this loading and unloading twice more, then proceed in accordance with 7.2, 7.3 or 7.4 as appropriate.

7.2 Method A — Determination of indentation hardness index

Immediately after the third unloading (see 7.1), indent the test piece by (40 ± 1) % of the thickness. Maintain this deflection for a period of $30 \text{ s} \pm 1 \text{ s}$, note the corresponding force, in newtons, and release the force.

Only the result of a test conducted by method A, on the standard size test piece, without plying, shall be known as the indentation hardness index.

7.3 Method B — Determination of indentation hardness characteristics

Immediately after the third unloading (see 7.1):

- a) indent the test piece by (25 ± 1) % of the thickness;
- b) maintain this indentation for a period of $30 \text{ s} \pm 1 \text{ s}$;
- c) measure the force;
- d) increase the indentation to (40 ± 1) %;
- e) maintain this indentation for a period of $30 \text{ s} \pm 1 \text{ s}$;
- f) measure the force;
- g) increase the indentation to (65 ± 1) % of the thickness;
- h) maintain this indentation for a period of $30 \text{ s} \pm 1 \text{ s}$;
- i) measure the force.

The results of a test conducted by method B on a standard test piece shall be known as the standard indentation hardness characteristics of that material. If a product is tested, the results shall be known as the product indentation hardness characteristics.

NOTE — Convenient means of expressing the results obtained by method B are indentation factors, which are the ratios of the forces required to obtain the indentation of 25 % and 65 % divided by the force required to obtain the indentation of 40 %.

7.4 Method C — Determination of indentation hardness check

Immediately after the third unloading (see 7.1) start the autographic recording, or bring back the tell-tale needle of the force gauge, and indent the test piece to (40 ± 1) % of the thickness.

Record the force, in newtons, using the tell-tale needle or the instantaneous maximum of the autographic recorder.

Release the force.

The results of a test conducted by method C shall be known as the indentation hardness check.

NOTE — This is a faster, quality-control test for indentation hardness. The variability of results obtained in this way will be higher. It should also be noted that the results obtained in this way may be related to results obtained with method A but will usually be higher.

8 Repeat tests

For repeat tests on the same test piece, a minimum recovery period of 16 h shall be observed.

9 Test report

The test report shall include the following information:

- a) a reference to this International Standard;
- b) the method used and the type of results obtained (e.g. product indentation hardness characteristics);
- c) the conditioning and test temperatures and relative humidities;
- d) whether bulk material or finished articles were tested;
- e) the dimensions of the test piece and, in particular, the thickness as determined in clause 6;
- f) where applicable, the number of plies constituting the test piece;
- g) whether skins were present and, if so, how many;
- h) the indentation hardness(es): values up to 100 N shall be quoted to the nearest unit; values over 100 N shall be quoted to the nearest 5 N;
- i) any deviations from this International Standard.