
International Standard



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Rubber, vulcanized — Determination of adhesion to metal — Two-plate method

Caoutchouc vulcanisé — Détermination de l'adhérence au métal — Méthode à deux plaques

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

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 814:1974), of which it constitutes a minor revision.

Users should note that all International Standards undergo revision from time to time and that any reference made herein to any other International Standard implies its latest edition, unless otherwise stated.

Rubber, vulcanized — Determination of adhesion to metal — Two-plate method

1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies a method for determining the adhesion strength of rubber-to-metal bonds where the rubber part is assembled between two parallel metal plates.

The method is applicable primarily to test pieces prepared in the laboratory under standard conditions, such as may be used to provide data for the development of rubber compounds and control of methods of manufacture.

2 References

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

ISO 1826, *Rubber, vulcanized — Time interval between vulcanization and testing — Specification.*

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

ISO 5893, *Rubber and plastics test equipment — Tensile, flexural and compression types (constant rate of traverse) — Description.*

3 Principle

Measurement of the force required to cause the rupture of a unit of standard dimensions, comprising rubber bonded to two parallel metal plates, the direction of the force being at 90° to the bonded surface.

4 Apparatus

4.1 Tensile testing machine, complying with the requirements of ISO 5893, capable of measuring force with an accuracy corresponding to grade B as defined in ISO 5893, and with a rate of traverse of the moving grip of 50 ± 5 mm/min.

NOTE — Inertia (pendulum)-type dynamometers are apt to give results which differ because of frictional and inertial effects. An inertialess (for example, electronic or optical transducer)-type dynamometer gives results which are free from these effects and is therefore to be preferred.

4.2 Fixtures, for holding the test pieces in the testing machine (4.1), which permit accurate centring of the applied load during the test.

A suitable type of fixture is shown in figure 1.

Dimensions in millimetres

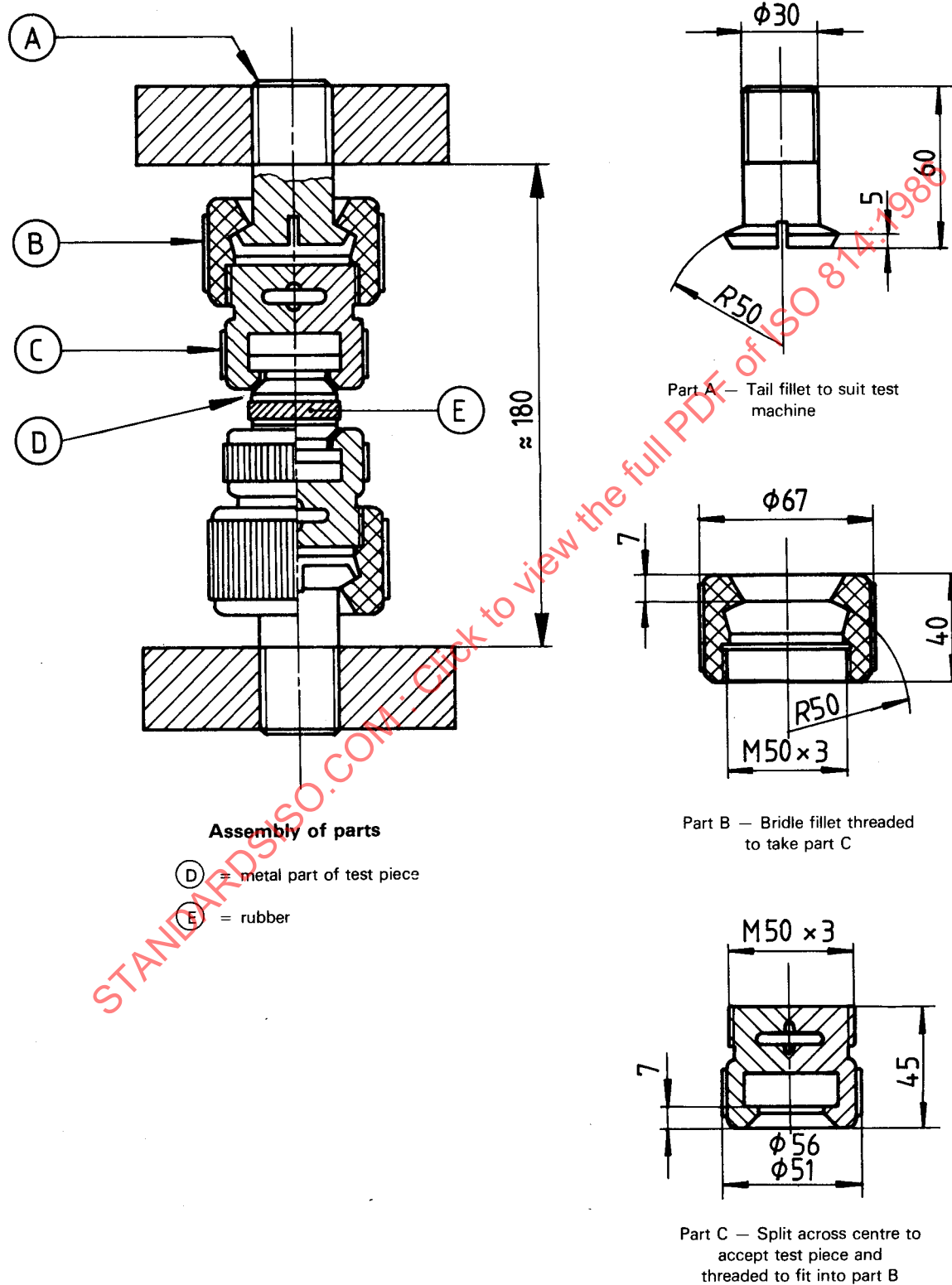


Figure 1 — Example of test fixture for holding rubber-to-metal bond test pieces

5 Test piece

5.1 Dimensions

The standard test piece shall consist of a rubber cylinder $3 \pm 0,1$ mm thick and of diameter between 35 and 40 mm known to the nearest 0,1 mm, having its circular ends bonded to the faces of two metal plates of equal diameter, the determination of dimensions of the test piece being in accordance with ISO 4648. The diameter of the metal plates shall be approximately 0,08 mm less than that of the rubber cylinder.

The thickness of the metal plates shall be not less than 9 mm. A typical test piece is shown in figure 2.

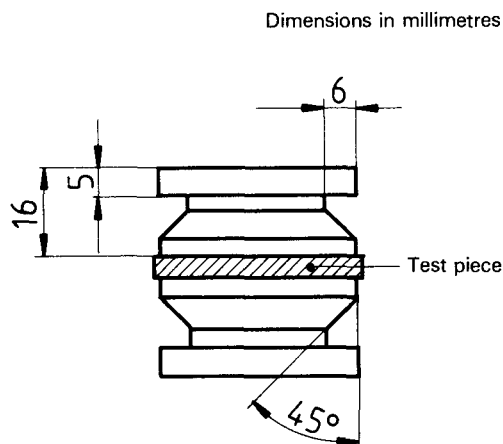


Figure 2 — Example of standard test piece

5.2 Preparation

5.2.1 Circular metal parts of the standard dimensions shall be prepared from rolled carbon steel bar. Other metals may be used provided that the parts are in conformity with the essential dimensions. The smooth metal parts shall be prepared and treated in accordance with the adhesion system under investigation.

5.2.2 Unvulcanized rubber discs shall be cut using a circular die of such size that a limited amount of flash is obtained on moulding. The surface of the rubber to be bonded to the metal shall be treated in accordance with the method being investigated.

5.2.3 The rubber discs and metal end pieces shall then be assembled for vulcanization in the mould. The mould shall be constructed so that the rubber projects beyond the edges of the metal end pieces by approximately 0,04 mm in order to prevent tearing of the rubber by the edge of the metal during test.

5.2.4 During the preparation of the test piece, great care shall be taken to keep the exposed surfaces of the rubber and metal free from dust, moisture and foreign matter. The surfaces shall not be touched by hand during assembly.

5.2.5 Vulcanization shall then be carried out by heating in the mould under pressure for a definite time at a controlled temperature in a suitable vulcanizing press. The time and temperature of vulcanization shall be in accordance with the system being investigated.

5.2.6 At the conclusion of the cure, great care shall be taken in removing the test pieces from the mould to avoid subjecting the bonded surfaces to undue stress before the test pieces have cooled.

5.3 Number

Four test pieces should be tested.

5.4 Conditioning

5.4.1 The test pieces shall be conditioned in accordance with the requirements of ISO 471 for at least 16 h at a standard laboratory temperature (23 ± 3 °C or 27 ± 2 °C) immediately before test, the same temperature being used throughout any one test or series of tests intended to be comparable.

5.4.2 The time-interval between vulcanization and testing shall be in accordance with the requirements of ISO 1826.

6 Procedure

6.1 Mount the test piece in the fixtures (4.2) in the test machine (4.1). Extreme care is necessary in centring and adjusting the test piece so that the tension is uniformly distributed over the cross-section during the test.

6.2 Apply tension by separating the jaws at a constant rate of 50 ± 5 mm/min until the test piece breaks. Record the maximum force.

7 Expression of results

7.1 Adhesion value

The adhesion shall be calculated by dividing the maximum force by the cross-sectional area of the test piece. It shall be expressed in pascals.

7.2 Adhesion failure symbols

- a) R indicates that the failure is in the rubber.
- b) RC indicates that the failure is at the interface between the rubber and the cover cement.
- c) CP indicates that the failure is in the interface between the cover cement and the prime cement.
- d) M indicates that the failure is at the interface between the metal and the prime cement.

8 Test report

The test report shall include the following information :

- a) reference to this International Standard;
- b) all four test results, expressed in accordance with clause 7;
- c) a description of the type of failure, expressed in accordance with 7.2, with expression of percentage failure of each type present;
- d) a description of the method of securing the adhesion;
- e) date of vulcanization;
- f) date of test;
- g) time and temperature of vulcanization;
- h) temperature of test;
- i) metal used, if other than the specified steel;
- j) any unusual features noted during the determination;
- k) any operation not included in this International Standard or in the International Standards to which reference is made, or regarded as optional.

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