



Designation: D6601 – 19

# Standard Test Method for Rubber Properties—Measurement of Cure and After-Cure Dynamic Properties Using a Rotorless Shear Rheometer<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D6601; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

## 1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the use of a rotorless oscillating shear rheometer for measuring after cure dynamic properties at predetermined temperature(s) below the cure temperature.

1.2 Specified cure conditions that approximate a “static cure” also are covered to minimize effects on cured rubber compound dynamic properties. This test method is not intended to replace Test Method [D5289](#).

1.3 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.4 **Warning**—Compounds based on silicone or fluoroelastomers may have high levels of thermal contraction or poor adhesion to the dies when cooled after the cure portion of this test method, causing slippage during strain sweeps. If this occurs, the results will not be reliable.

1.5 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

## 2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*<sup>2</sup>

[D1349 Practice for Rubber—Standard Conditions for Testing](#)

[D4483 Practice for Evaluating Precision for Test Method Standards in the Rubber and Carbon Black Manufacturing Industries](#)

<sup>1</sup> This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee [D11](#) on Rubber and Rubber-like Materials and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee [D11.10](#) on Physical Testing.

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<sup>2</sup> For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org), or contact ASTM Customer Service at [service@astm.org](mailto:service@astm.org). For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard’s Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

[D5289 Test Method for Rubber Property—Vulcanization Using Rotorless Cure Meters](#)

[D5992 Guide for Dynamic Testing of Vulcanized Rubber and Rubber-Like Materials Using Vibratory Methods](#)

## 3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.1.1 *complex shear modulus,  $G^*$ ,  $n$* —the ratio of peak amplitude shear stress to peak amplitude shear strain; mathematically,  $G^* = (G'^2 + G''^2)^{1/2}$ .

3.1.2 *complex torque,  $S^*$ ,  $n$* —the peak amplitude torque response measured by a reaction torque transducer for a sinusoidally applied strain; mathematically,  $S^*$  is computed by  $S^* = (S'^2 + S''^2)^{1/2}$ .

3.1.3 *dynamic cure,  $n$* —any cure condition which oscillates or moves the die.

3.1.4 *elastic torque,  $S'$ ,  $n$* —the peak amplitude torque component, which is in phase with a sinusoidally applied strain.

3.1.5 *loss angle,  $\delta$ ,  $n$* —the phase angle by which the complex torque ( $S^*$ ) leads a sinusoidally applied strain.

3.1.6 *loss factor,  $\tan \delta$ ,  $n$* —the ratio of loss modulus to storage modulus, or the ratio of viscous torque to elastic torque; mathematically,  $\tan \delta = G''/G' = S''/S'$ .

3.1.7 *loss shear modulus,  $G''$ ,  $n$* —the component of applied stress that is 90° out-of-phase with the shear strain, divided by the strain.

3.1.8 *static cure,  $n$* —the cure conditions of 0.0° arc strain and 0.0 Hz in frequency, that is, no movement of the dies during the cure test.

3.1.9 *storage shear modulus,  $G'$ ,  $n$* —the component of applied stress that is in phase with the shear strain, divided by the strain.

3.1.10 *viscous torque,  $S''$ ,  $n$* —the peak amplitude torque component, which is 90° out of phase with a sinusoidally applied strain.

## 4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 A rubber test specimen is contained in a die cavity that is closed and maintained at an elevated cure temperature. The

cavity is formed by two dies, one of which is oscillated through a rotary amplitude. This action produces a sinusoidal torsional strain in the test specimen resulting in a sinusoidal torque, which measures the viscoelastic changes of the test specimen as it cures. The test specimen must be a unvulcanized rubber compound containing curatives. A controlled limited strain is applied during cure to prevent effecting the aftercure properties.

4.2 After a predetermined cure time, the temperature is reduced and dynamic property measurements can be based on a strain sweep in which the strain amplitude is programmed to change in steps under constant frequency and temperature, a frequency sweep in which the frequency is programmed to change in steps under constant strain amplitude and temperature, or, a temperature sweep in which the temperature is programmed to decrease under constant strain amplitude and frequency conditions.

4.3 For an after-cure strain sweep, the instrument is typically programmed to increase the strain with each subsequent step change. This is done to minimize the influence of prior test conditions on subsequent test steps. Typically two repeat strain sweeps may be programmed consecutively to quantify the Payne Effect,<sup>3</sup> which is the reduction in dynamic storage modulus from strain softening of the rubber vulcanizate.

## 5. Significance and Use

5.1 This test method is used to determine the vulcanization characteristics of (vulcanizable) rubber compounds under selected test conditions of strain and frequency which do not significantly affect the cured dynamic properties. In the same test, this test method also will measure the dynamic properties of the vulcanizate at temperatures significantly below the cure temperature. These lower temperature measurements are necessary in order to more effectively relate to rubber product service conditions.

5.2 This test method may be used for quality control in rubber manufacturing processes and for research and development testing of rubber compounds containing curatives. This test method also may be used for evaluating cure and dynamic property differences resulting from the use of different compounding ingredients.

5.3 For additional information regarding the significance of dynamic testing of vulcanized rubber, the reader may wish to reference Guide D5992.

## 6. Apparatus

6.1 *Torsion Strain Rotorless Oscillating Rheometer with a Sealed Cavity*—This type of rheometer measures the elastic torque  $S'$  and viscous torque  $S''$  produced by oscillating angular strain of set amplitude and frequency in a completely closed and sealed test cavity.

6.2 *Sealed Die Cavity*—The sealed die cavity is formed by two conical surface dies. In the measuring position, the two

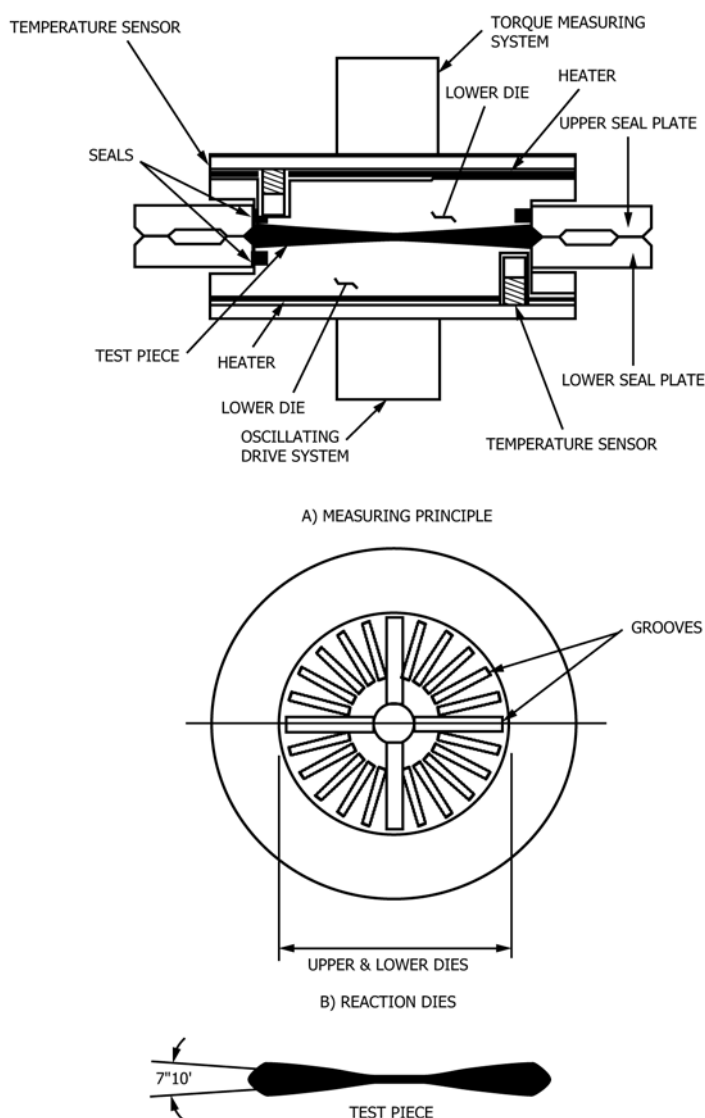


FIG. 1 Typical Sealed Torsion Shear Rotorless Curemeter

dies are fixed a specified distance apart so that the cavity is closed and sealed (see Fig. 1).

6.3 *Die Gap*—For the sealed cavity, no gap should exist at the edges of the dies. At the center of the dies, the die gap shall be set at  $0.45 \pm 0.05$  mm.

6.4 *Die Closing Mechanism*—For the sealed cavity, a pneumatic cylinder or other device shall close the dies and hold them closed during the test with a force not less than 11 kN (2500 lbf).

6.5 *Die Oscillating System*—The die oscillating system consists of a direct drive motor, which imparts a torsional oscillating movement to the lower die in the cavity plane.

6.5.1 The oscillation amplitude can be varied, but a selection of  $0.2^\circ$  arc ( $\pm 2.8$  % shear strain) is preferred for the cure test while strains from  $\pm 1$  to  $\pm 100$  % are preferred for the after-cure strain sweeps. The oscillation frequency can be varied between 0.03 Hz and 30 Hz.

<sup>3</sup> A.R. Payne, *J. Polymer Sci.*, 6, 57 (1962).

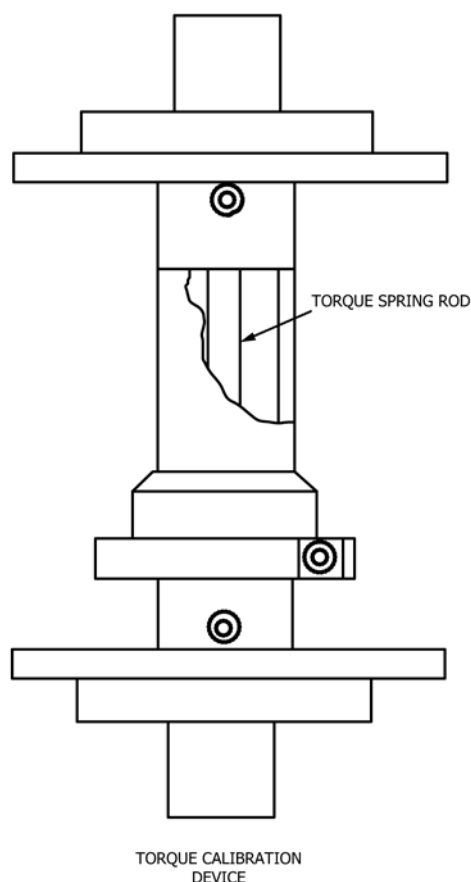


FIG. 2 Typical Torque Standard Calibration Device for Torsion Shear Curemeters

6.6 *Torque Measuring System*—The torque measuring system shall measure the resultant shear torque.

6.6.1 The torque measuring device shall be rigidly coupled to the upper die, any deformation between the die and device shall be negligibly small, and the device shall generate a signal, which is proportional to the torque. The total error resulting from zero point error, sensitivity error, linearity, and repeatability errors shall not exceed 1 % of the selected measuring range.

6.6.2 The torque recording device shall be used to record the signal from the torque measuring device and shall have a response time for full scale deflection of the torque scale of 1 s or less. The torque shall be recorded with an accuracy of  $\pm 0.5\%$  of the range. Torque recording devices may include analog chart recorders, printers, plotters, or computers.

6.6.3 A reference torque device is required to calibrate the torque measurement system. A torque standard may be used to calibrate the torque measuring system at the selected angular displacement by clamping a steel torsion rod to the oscillating and the torque measuring dies of the torsion shear rheometer (see Fig. 2). The reference values for angular displacement and corresponding torque shall be established by the manufacturer for each torque standard.

6.7 *Reference Test Temperature*—The standard reference test temperature for cure shall be either 140°C, 160°C, or 180°C while dynamic property measurements after-cure (dy-

amic property measurements made after completion of the cure test) should be made at either 100°C or 60°C. Tests may be carried out at other temperatures, if required. Other temperatures should be selected in accordance with Practice D1349 when practical.

6.8 *Temperature Control System*—This system shall permit the reference temperature to be varied between 40°C and 220°C with an accuracy of  $\pm 0.3^\circ\text{C}$  or better.

6.8.1 The dies shall heat to the set point temperature in 1.0 min or less from closure of the test cavity. Once the initial heating up time has been completed, die temperature shall not vary by more than  $\pm 0.3^\circ\text{C}$  for the remainder of a cure test at a set temperature. When the set temperature is changed in a programmed temperature sweep or strain sweep, dynamic property measurements should not be recorded until the die temperatures are within  $\pm 0.3^\circ\text{C}$  of the new set temperature for at least 30 s.

6.8.2 Temperature distribution within the test piece shall be as uniform as possible. Within the deformation zone, a tolerance of  $\pm 1^\circ\text{C}$  of the average test piece temperature shall not be exceeded.

6.8.3 Die temperature is determined by a temperature sensor used for control. The difference between the die temperature and the average test piece temperature shall not be more than 2°C. Temperature measurement accuracy shall be  $\pm 0.3^\circ\text{C}$  for the die temperature sensor.

6.8.4 The upper and lower dies shall each be jacketed with forced air cooling devices in order to rapidly decrease the temperature of the upper and lower dies after the cure test is completed.

## 7. Test Specimen

7.1 A test specimen taken from a sample shall be between 5 and 6 cm<sup>3</sup> for the sealed cavity oscillating rheometer. The specimen volume should exceed the test cavity volume by a small amount, to be determined by preliminary tests. Typically, specimen volume should be 130 to 150 % of the test cavity volume. Once a target mass for a desired volume has been established, specimen masses should be controlled to within  $\pm 0.5$  g for best repeatability. The initial test specimen shape should fit well within the perimeter of the test cavity.

7.2 *Compounded Rubber Specimens*—Test specimens shall be taken from a rubber compound as required by the mixing method or other sampling instructions. Only rubber compounds with curatives may be tested.

7.2.1 The rubber compound shall be in the form of a sheet, at room temperature, and as free of air as possible.

## 8. Procedure

8.1 Select from one of six different cure conditions shown in Table 1.

8.2 Select from one of eight different after-cure dynamic testing conditions shown in Table 2.

8.3 Program a test configuration which incorporates these conditions and store on the instrument computer operating system.

8.4 Load the test configuration to run the test.