Designation: D3958 – 23

Standard Test Methods for Rubber—Evaluation of BIIR and CIIR (Halogenated Isobutene—Isoprene Rubber)[1]

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D3958; 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 (ε) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 These test methods cover the standard materials, test formula, mixing procedures, and test methods for the evaluation of halogenated isobutene-isoprene rubbers (BIIR and CIIR).

1.2 Both mill and miniature internal mixer procedures are given.

1.3 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are for information only.

1.4 *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.*

1.5 *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:*[2]

D412 Test Methods for Vulcanized Rubber and Thermoplastic Elastomers—Tension

D1646 Test Methods for Rubber—Viscosity, Stress Relaxation, and Pre-Vulcanization Characteristics (Mooney Viscometer)

D2084 Test Method for Rubber Property—Vulcanization Using Oscillating Disk Cure Meter

D3182 Practice for Rubber—Materials, Equipment, and Procedures for Mixing Standard Compounds and Preparing Standard Vulcanized Sheets

D3896 Practice for Rubber From Synthetic Sources—Sampling

D4483 Practice for Evaluating Precision for Test Method Standards in the Rubber and Carbon Black Manufacturing Industries

D5289 Test Method for Rubber Property—Vulcanization Using Rotorless Cure Meters

D6204 Test Method for Rubber—Measurement of Unvulcanized Rheological Properties Using Rotorless Shear Rheometers

3. Significance and Use

3.1 These tests are intended mainly for referee purpose but may be used for quality control of rubber production. They may also be used in research and development work and for comparison of different samples in a standard formula.

3.2 These tests may be used to obtain values for quality control acceptance of rubber.

4. Standard Test Formulas

4.1 *Standard Formulas*—See Table 1.

5. Sample Preparation

5.1 Obtain and prepare the test samples in accordance with Practice D3896.

6. Mixing Procedures

6.1 For general mixing procedures, refer to Practice D3182.

6.1.1 The compound may be prepared either on a mill, in a miniature internal mixer, or a lab internal mixer, although slightly different results may be obtained.

6.2 *Mixing Cycles:*

6.2.1 *Method A: Mill Mix*—See Table 2.

6.2.1.1 Mix with the mill roll temperature maintained at 40 ± 5°C (104 ± 9°F). The indicated mill openings should be maintained insofar as possible to provide a standard for uniform breakdown of the rubber due to milling. Necessary adjustments may be made to maintain a good working bank at the nip of the rolls.

[1] These test methods are under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D11 on Rubber and Rubber-like Materials and are the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D11.23 on Synthetic Rubbers.

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[2] For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

TABLE 1 Standard Formulas

Material		Quantity Parts by Mass Formula
BIIR or CIIR		100.00
Zinc oxide	[A]	5.00
Stearic acid	[A]	1.00
Current IRB		40.00
Total mass		146.00
Batch Factors:		
Mill		2.0[B]
MIM		0.48[C]

[A] Use current IRM/SRM.
[B] Weigh the rubber and the carbon black to the nearest 0.5 g, the zinc oxide to the nearest 0.1 g, and the stearic acid to the nearest 0.02 g.
[C] Select a batch factor for the miniature internal mixer so that the mixing chamber volume will be 75 % filled with stock. A batch factor of 0.48 is suggested for the cam blade head with 85-cm^3 mixing chamber capacity. Calculate all parts to the nearest 0.01 part. Weigh all materials to the nearest 0.01 g.

6.2.1.2 Condition the carbon black in accordance with 5.6 of Practice D3182. This is critical with halogenated IIR when the simple zinc oxide cure is used.

6.2.1.3 After mixing according to Table 2, measure and record the batch mass. If it differs from the theoretical value by more than 0.5 %, discard the batch.

6.2.1.4 If required, cut samples from the batch to allow testing of compound viscosity and processability in accordance with Test Methods D1646 or D6204, and vulcanization characteristics in accordance with Test Methods D2084 or D5289.

6.2.1.5 If tensile stress strain tests are required, sheet off to a finished thickness of approximately 2.2 mm (0.087 in.) and condition the compound according to Practice D3182.

6.2.2 *Method B: Miniature Internal Mixer (MIM) Mix*—See Table 3.

NOTE 1—In certain Miniature Internal Mixers, it may be advantageous to add the rubber first followed by powder, as shown in Table 3(b), to obtain quick powder incorporation, and allow for compound to mix for longer time in the mixer, thus get more powder dispersion and likely more homogenous mix and may give better cure properties consistency.

6.2.2.1 Mix with the head temperature of the miniature internal mixer maintained at 60 ± 3°C (140 ± 5°F) and the empty chamber rotor rotational frequency at 1 to 1.05 r/s (60 to 63 rpm).

6.2.2.2 Condition the carbon black in accordance with 5.6 of Practice D3182. This is critical with halogenated butyl rubber when the simple zinc oxide cure is used.

6.2.2.3 After mixing according to Table 3(a) or (b), turn off the motor, raise the ram, remove the head, and discharge the batch. Record the batch temperature. For referee testing, the participating laboratories shall follow the same mixing steps and procedure.

6.2.2.4 Immediately pass the discharge from the mixer twice through a standard mill maintained at 40 ± 5°C (104 ± 9°F) with a roll separation of 0.5 mm (0.020 in.) once, then twice at a separation of 3 mm (0.12 in.) in order to dissipate heat. Pass the rolled batch endwise through the mill six times with an opening of 0.8 mm (0.31 in.) to enhance the dispersion.

6.2.2.5 Measure and record the batch mass. If it differs from the theoretical value by more than 0.5 %, discard the batch.

6.2.2.6 If required, cut samples from the batch to allow testing of compound viscosity and processability in accordance with Test Methods D1646 or D6204, and vulcanization characteristics in accordance with Test Methods D2084 or D5289.

6.2.2.7 If tensile stress strain tests are required, sheet off to a finished thickness of approximately 2.2 mm (0.087 in.) and condition the compound according to Practice D3182.

6.3 *Internal Mixer Procedure:*

6.3.1 For general mixing procedure refer to Method D3182.

6.3.2 *Mixing Cycle-Initial Mix*—See Table 4.

6.3.2.1 After mixing according to Table 4, determine and record the batch mass; if the mass differs by more than 0.5 % of the theoretical mass, discard the batch.

6.3.2.2 Pass the batch immediately through the standard laboratory mill three times, set at 6.0 mm (0.25 in.) and 40 ± 5°C (104 ± 9°F).

6.3.2.3 Allow the batch to rest for 1 to 24 h.

6.3.3 *Final Mix*—See Table 5.

6.3.3.1 After mixing according to Table 5, measure and record the batch mass. If it differs from the theoretical value by more than 0.5 %, discard the batch.

6.3.3.2 If required, cut samples from the batch to allow testing of compound viscosity and processability in accordance with Test Methods D1646 or D6204, and vulcanization characteristics in accordance with Test Methods D2084 or D5289.

6.3.3.3 If tensile stress strain tests are required, sheet off to a finished thickness of approximately 2.2 mm (0.087 in.) and condition the compound according to Practice D3182.

7. Preparation and Testing of Vulcanizates

7.1 For tension testing, prepare the test sheets and vulcanize them in accordance with Practice D3182.

7.1.1 The recommended standard cure times for the mill mixes are 15, 30, and 45 min at 150°C (302°F). The recommended cure time for the miniature internal mixer compound is 30 min at 150°C.

7.1.2 Condition the cured sheets for 16 to 96 h at a temperature of 23 ± 2°C (73 ± 3.6°F) prior to making tension tests.

NOTE 2—Quality control of rubber production may require testing within 1 to 6 h to provide close surveillance; however, slightly different results may be obtained.

7.1.3 Prepare test specimens and obtain stress at 300 % elongation, tensile stress, and elongation parameters in accordance with Test Methods D412.

7.2 An alternative to measuring vulcanization characteristics by means of tensile stress measurement on vulcanizates is the measurement of vulcanization characteristics in accordance with Test Method D2084 (Oscillating Disk Cure Meter Method) or Test Method D5289 (Rotorless Cure Meter Method). These methods will not produce equal results.

7.2.1 The recommended Test Method D2084 test conditions are 1.67 Hz (100 cpm) oscillation frequency, 1° oscillation amplitude, 160°C die temperature, 40-min test time, and no preheating. The recommended Test Method D5289 test conditions are 1.67 Hz (100 cpm) oscillation frequency, 0.5° oscillation amplitude, 160°C die temperature, 40-min test time, and no preheating. Test condition tolerances are specified by the test methods.