



Designation: F1909 – 98 (Reapproved 2020)

# Standard Specification for Preformed Open–Cell Sponge Rubber Pail and Drum Gaskets<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation F1909; 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 specification covers preformed open–cell sponge rubber gaskets of the following classes for use in new or reconditioned pails or drums.

1.1.1 *Class A*—Non–Oil Resistant.

1.1.2 *Class B*—Oil Resistant.

1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard.

1.3 The following safety hazards caveat pertains only to Section 10, General Test Methods. *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.*

NOTE 1—*ISO Equivalency Statement*—This proposed specification was found to be *not equivalent*.

1.4 *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>

[D395 Test Methods for Rubber Property—Compression Set](#)

[D471 Test Method for Rubber Property—Effect of Liquids](#)

[D573 Test Method for Rubber—Deterioration in an Air Oven](#)

[D575 Test Methods for Rubber Properties in Compression](#)

<sup>1</sup> This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F03 on Gaskets and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F03.60 on Specifications for Gasket Materials.

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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.

[D1056 Specification for Flexible Cellular Materials—Sponge or Expanded Rubber](#)

[D3182 Practice for Rubber—Materials, Equipment, and Procedures for Mixing Standard Compounds and Preparing Standard Vulcanized Sheets](#)

[D3183 Practice for Rubber—Preparation of Pieces for Test Purposes from Products](#)

## 3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.1.1 *cellular material*—a generic term for materials containing many open cells dispersed throughout the mass.

3.1.2 *flexible cellular material*—a flexible, cellular material that will not rupture within 60 s when a specimen 200 by 25 by 25 mm (8 by 1 by 1 in.) is bent around a 25 mm (1 in.) diameter mandrel at a uniform rate of one lap in 5 s in the form of a helix at a temperature between 18 and 29°C (65 and 85°F).

3.1.3 *natural skin*—a relatively dense layer at the surface of a cellular material. Normally, this natural skin is formed by contact with the mold during manufacture. Parts made by cutting from open–cell (sponge rubber) sheets usually have natural skin on two faces and open cells at the cut edges.

3.1.4 *rubber*—a material that is capable of recovering from large deformations quickly and forcibly.

3.1.5 *sponge rubber*—cellular rubber consisting of predominantly open cells made from a solid rubber compound.

## 4. Classification

4.1 *Classes*—Cellular rubbers are divided into two classes, which are designated by the letters A and B added to the number prefix.

4.1.1 *Class A*—Cellular rubbers made from natural rubber, reclaimed rubber, synthetic rubber, or rubber-like materials, alone or in combination, where specific resistance to the action of petroleum–base oils is not required.

4.1.2 *Class B*—Cellular rubbers made from synthetic rubber or rubber-like materials, alone or in combination, having specific requirements for oil resistance.

4.2 *Grades*—Each class is divided into three different grades. Each grade is based on a specific range of firmness as expressed by a 25 % compression. Grades are designated by

**TABLE 1 Physical Requirements of Open-Cell Sponge Rubber Pail and Drum Gaskets**

Class/ Grade Number	Requirements			
	Compression at 25 % Deflection (Limits), kPa (psi)	Oil Immersion 22 h at 70°C (158°F), Change in Volume in ASTM Oil IRM 903 (Limits), %	Heat Aged 7 Days at 70°C (158°F), Change in Original Compression Values (Limits), %	Compression Set, 22 h at 70°C (158°F) 50 % Deflection, Max %
Class A, Non-Oil Resistant				
A1	15–50 (2–7)	—	±20	15
A2	50–85 (7–12)	—	±20	15
A3	85–120 (12–17)	—	±20	15
Class B, Oil-Resistant, Medium Swell				
B1	15–50 (2–7)	+10 to +60	±20	50
B2	50–85 (7–12)	+10 to +60	±20	50
B3	85–120 (12–17)	+10 to +60	±20	50

digit, the softer grades being identified with the lower numbers and the harder grades being identified with the higher numbers.

4.2.1 *Grade 1*—A compression deflection range from 15 to 50 kPa (2 to 7 psi).

4.2.2 *Grade 2*—A compression deflection range from 50 to 85 kPa (7 to 12 psi).

4.2.3 *Grade 3*—A compression deflection range from 85 to 120 kPa (12 to 17 psi).

## 5. Materials and Manufacture

5.1 Sponge rubber gaskets are made by incorporating a blowing agent into the compound, such as sodium bicarbonate, that gives off a gas which expands the mass during the vulcanization process.

5.2 Sponge rubber gaskets are manufactured to specified dimensions. Unless otherwise specified, gasket sponge rubber shall have a natural skin on both the top and bottom surfaces. Fabric surface impressions are not objectionable.

## 6. Physical Properties

6.1 The various grades of cellular rubber shall conform to the requirements as to physical properties in [Table 1](#) and [Table 2](#).

6.2 *Color*—Unless otherwise specified, the color of cellular rubber gaskets shall be tan or black.

## 7. Tolerances on Dimensions

7.1 Tolerances on dimensions of cellular rubber gaskets shall be as specified in [Table 2](#).

7.2 *Measurements of Test Specimens*—Thickness and width shall be measured using a dial-type gage<sup>3</sup>, having a maximum stem and circular foot mass of 25 g and a circular foot 31.8 mm (1.250 in.) in diameter.

<sup>3</sup> A gage similar to Federal Products Co. No. 57 B-1Y7692 is satisfactory for this purpose.

**TABLE 2 Tolerances on Dimensions for Open-Cell Sponge Rubber Pail or Drum Gaskets**

Thickness				
mm		(in.)		Tolerance ±
4.8		(0.188)		±1.5
6.4		(0.250)		±1.5
7.9		(0.313)		±1.5
9.5		(0.375)		±1.5
11.1		(0.438)		±1.5
12.7		(0.500)		±1.5
Width				
mm		(in.)		Tolerance ±
4.8		(0.188)		±1.5
6.4		(0.250)		±1.5
7.9		(0.313)		±1.5
9.5		(0.375)		±1.5
11.1		(0.438)		±1.5
12.7		(0.500)		±1.5
Length				
Dimension mm (in.)				
As Required—Circular open-cell sponge rubber pail and drum gaskets are manufactured to fit specified pail or drum flanges by cutting to the specified length and sealing the cut ends together.				

## 8. Workmanship, Finish, and Appearance

8.1 Cellular rubber gaskets under this specification shall be manufactured from natural rubber, synthetic rubber, or rubber-like materials, together with added compounding ingredients of such nature and quality that the finished product complies with the specification requirements. In permitting choice in the use of materials by the producer, it is not intended to imply that the different rubber materials are equivalent in respect to all physical properties. Any special characteristics that may be desired for specific applications other than those prescribed in this specification, shall be stated in the product specifications as they may influence the choice of the type of rubber material or other ingredients used. All materials and workmanship shall be in accordance with good commercial practice, and the resulting cellular rubbers shall be free from defects affecting serviceability.

## 9. Sampling

9.1 When possible, the completed manufactured product shall be used for the tests specified. Representative samples of the lot being examined shall be selected at random as required.

9.2 When the finished product does not lend itself to testing or to the taking of test specimens because of complicated shape or other reasons, standard test slabs shall be prepared. When differences due to the difficulty in obtaining suitable test specimens from the finished part arise, manufacturer and purchaser may agree on acceptable deviations. Agreement on acceptable deviations can be achieved by comparing results of standard test specimens with those obtained on actual parts.

## 10. General Test Methods

10.1 Except as otherwise specified in these test methods for open-cell rubber, the following test methods shall be complied with as required and are hereby made a part of this specification.

10.1.1 *General Physical Test Requirements*—Practices [D3182](#) and [D3183](#).