



Standard Test Methods for Carbon Black in SBR (Styrene-Butadiene Rubber)—Recipe and Evaluation Procedures¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 3191; 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 procedure, and test methods for the evaluation and production control of carbon blacks in styrene butadiene rubber (SBR).

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

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 and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

D 412 Test Methods for Vulcanized Rubber and Thermoplastic Elastomers—Tension

D 1646 Test Methods for Rubber—Viscosity, Stress Relaxation, and Pre-Vulcanization Characteristics (Mooney Viscometer)

D 1799 Practice for Carbon Black—Sampling Packaged Shipments

D 1900 Practice for Carbon Black—Sampling Bulk Shipments

D 2084 Test Method for Rubber Property—Vulcanization Using Oscillating Disk Cure Meter

D 3182 Practice for Rubber—Materials, Equipment, and Procedures for Mixing Standard Compounds and Preparing Standard Vulcanized Sheets

D 3674 Test Method for Carbon Black Relative Extrusion Mass³

D 4483 Practice for Evaluating Precision for Test Method Standards in the Rubber and Carbon Black Manufacturing Industries

D 5289 Test Method for Rubber Property—Vulcanization Using Rotorless Cure Meters

E 145 Specification for Gravity-Convection And Forced-Ventilation Ovens

3. Significance and Use

3.1 The major portion of carbon black consumed by the rubber industry is used to improve the physical properties, life expectancy, and utility of rubber products. These test methods provide an SBR recipe and directions for evaluating all types of carbon black intended for use in rubber products. Other procedures are available elsewhere in the ASTM standards for the evaluation of carbon black itself.

3.2 These test methods may be used to characterize carbon black in terms of specific properties of the standard compound. These test methods are useful for the quality assurance of carbon black production. They may also be used for the preparation of reference compounds, to confirm the day-to-day reliability of testing operations used in the rubber industry, for the evaluation of experimental compounds, and quality control of production compounds.

¹ These test methods are under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D24 on Carbon Black and are the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D24.71 on Carbon Black Testing in Rubber.

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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.

³ Withdrawn.

4. Standard Test Formula

4.1 Standard Formula:

Material	IRM ^A No.	Quantity, parts by mass		Duration, min	Accumula- tive, min
SBR-1500	...	100.00	Set the mill opening at 1.1 mm (0.045 in.) and band the polymer on the front roll. Make ¾ cuts every ½ min from alternate sides.	2.0	2.0
Zinc oxide ^{B,C}	91	3.00	Add the sulfur slowly and evenly across the mill at a uniform rate.	2.0	4.0
Sulfur ^{B,C}	31	1.75			
Stearic acid ^{B,C}	21	1.00	Add the stearic acid. Make one ¾ cut from each side after the stearic acid has been incorporated.	2.0	6.0
Carbon black	...	50.00			
TBBS ^{C,D}	...	1.00			
Total		156.75			
Batch factor: ^E			Add the carbon black evenly across the mill at a uniform rate. When one half the black is incorporated, open the mill to 1.4 mm (0.055 in.) and make one ¾ cut from each side. Add the remainder of the carbon black. When all the black has been incorporated, open the mill to 1.8 mm (0.070 in.) and make one ¾ cut from each side.	10.0	16.0
			Note—Do not cut any stock while free carbon black is evident in the bank or on the milling surface. Be certain to return any pigments that drop through the mill to the milling stock.		
			Add the zinc oxide and TBBS at the 1.8-mm (0.070-in.) setting.	3.0	19.0
			Make three ¾ cuts from each side and cut the stock from the mill.	2.0	21.0
			Set the rolls at 0.8 mm (0.032 in.). Pass the rolled stock endwise through the mill six times.	2.0	23.0
			Open the mill to give a minimum stock thickness of 6 mm (0.25 in.) and pass the stock through the rolls four times, folding it back on itself each time.	1.0	24.0
			Total Time	24.0	

^AIRM 91 is available from R. E. Carroll, Inc., 1570 North Olden Ave., Trenton, NJ 08638; (800) 257-9365. IRM 21 and IRM 31 are available from Akron Rubber Development Lab, 2887 Gilchrist Road, Akron, OH 44305; (330) 794-6600.

^BFor the MIM procedure, it is recommended that a blend of compounding materials be prepared to improve accuracy of the weighing of these materials. This material blend is prepared by blending a proportional mass of each material in a dry powder blender such as a biconical blender or vee blender. A mortar and pestle may be used for blending small quantities.

^CFor mill mixes, weigh the rubber and carbon black to the nearest 1.0 g, the sulfur and the accelerator to the nearest 0.02 g, and all of the other compounding materials to the nearest 0.1 g. For MIM mixes, weigh the rubber and material blend to the nearest 0.01 g and individual pigments, if used, to the nearest 0.001 g.

^DTBBS is *N-tert-butyl-w-benzothiazolesulfenamide*.

^EFor the mill mixes, a batch factor should be selected to the nearest 0.5 to give as large a total mass as possible that will not exceed 525.0 g. Calculate all parts to the nearest 0.01 part. For MIM mixes, calculate a batch factor to the nearest 0.01 that will provide a 75 % loading of the mixing chamber.

5. Sampling and Sample Preparation

5.1 Samples shall be taken in accordance with Practice **D 1799** or Practice **D 1900**.

5.2 The carbon black shall be conditioned before weighing and mixing by heating in a Type 1B oven, as described in Specification **E 145**, for 1 h at 125 ± 3°C. The black shall be placed in an open vessel of suitable dimensions so that the depth of black is no more than 10 mm during conditioning. The black conditioned as above shall be stored in a closed moisture-proof container until ready for mixing.

6. Mixing Procedure

6.1 For general mixing procedure refer to Practice **D 3182**.

6.1.1 Mixing shall be done with the mill roll temperature maintained at 50 ± 5°C. The indicated mill openings are approximate and should be adjusted to maintain a good working bank at the nip of the rolls. The following three mixing procedures are offered:

- (1) *Test Method A*—Mill Mix,
- (2) *Test Method B*—Internal Mixer, and
- (3) *Test Method C*—Miniature Internal Mixer.

6.1.1.1 Check and record the stock mass. If it differs from the theoretical value by more than 0.5 %, reject the batch. From this stock, cut enough sample to allow testing of compound viscosity in accordance with Test Methods **D 1646**, and curing characteristics in accordance with Test Method **D 2084**, or both, and extrudability of unvulcanized compounds in accordance with Test Method **D 3674**, if these are desired.

6.2 Mixing Cycle:

6.2.1 Test Method A—Mill Mix:

6.2.1.1 Sheet off the stock from the mill at a setting to give a finished gauge of approximately 2.2 mm (0.085 in.). Cool on a flat dry metal surface.

6.2.1.2 To prevent absorption of moisture, condition the sheeted stock for 1 to 8 h at a temperature of 23 ± 3°C in a closed container after cooling unless the relative humidity is controlled at 35 ± 5 % in accordance with Practice **D 3182**.

6.2.2 Test Method B—Internal Mixer:

6.2.2.1 BR Banbury: Cool water (not over 16°C) rotors at 8.06 rad/s (77 r/min). Start loading when Banbury temperature recorder indicates 32°C.

6.2.2.2 Before mixing the first batch, adjust the internal mixer temperature to achieve the discharge conditions outlined in the table below. Close the gate.

	Duration, min	Accumula- tive, min
Raise ram, add SBR-1500 and zinc oxide, and lower ram.	0.75	0.75
Raise ram, add all other ingredients except TBBS, and lower ram.		