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## **Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of the effect of liquids**

*Caoutchouc vulcanisé ou thermoplastique — Détermination de  
l'action des liquides*



Reference number  
ISO 1817:2015(E)

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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. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [Foreword - Supplementary information](#)

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 45, *Rubber and rubber products*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Testing and analysis*.

This sixth edition cancels and replaces the fifth edition (ISO 1817:2011), which has been revised to include a precision statement (see [Annex C](#)). Additionally, the flash point of oil No. 2 has been adjusted to the actual value and the CAS (Chemical Abstracts Service) numbers have been incorporated in [Table A1](#) and [A2](#) as well as in [Clause A.3](#).

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## Introduction

The action of a liquid on vulcanized or thermoplastic rubber can generally result in:

- a) absorption of the liquid by the rubber;
- b) extraction of soluble constituents from the rubber;
- c) a chemical reaction with the rubber.

The amount of absorption [a]) is usually larger than that of extraction [b]) so that the net result is an increase in volume, commonly termed "swelling". The absorption of liquid can profoundly alter physical and chemical properties and hence change tensile strength, extensibility and hardness of the rubber, so it is important to measure these properties after treatment of the rubber. The extraction of soluble constituents, especially plasticizers and antidegradants, can likewise alter the rubber's physical properties and chemical resistance after drying (assuming the liquid to be volatile). Therefore, it is necessary to test these properties following immersion and drying of the rubber. This International Standard describes the methods necessary for determining the changes in the following properties:

- change in mass, volume and dimensions;
- extractable matter;
- change in hardness and tensile stress-strain properties after immersion and after immersion and drying.

Although in some respects these tests might simulate service conditions, no direct correlation with service behaviour is implied. Thus, the rubber giving the lowest change in volume is not necessarily the best one in service. The thickness of the rubber needs to be taken into account since the rate of penetration of liquid is time-dependent and the bulk of a very thick rubber product might remain unaffected for the whole of the projected service life, especially with viscous liquids. Moreover, it is known that the action of a liquid on rubber, especially at high temperatures, can be affected by the presence of atmospheric oxygen. The tests described in this International Standard can, however, provide valuable information on the suitability of a rubber for use with a given liquid and, in particular, constitute a useful control when used for developing rubbers resistant to oils, fuels, or other service liquids.

The effect of a liquid might depend on the nature and magnitude of any stress within the rubber. In this International Standard, test pieces are tested in an unstressed condition.