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Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of rebound resilience

*Caoutchouc vulcanisé ou thermoplastique — Détermination de la
résilience de rebondissement*



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Contents

	Page
Foreword	v
Introduction	vi
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Principle	2
5 Pendulum method	2
5.1 Apparatus.....	2
5.1.1 General.....	2
5.1.2 Oscillatory device.....	3
5.1.3 System for following the motion of the hammer.....	3
5.1.4 Test piece holder.....	3
5.1.5 Temperature control.....	4
5.1.6 Adjustment of oscillatory device.....	5
5.2 Test pieces.....	6
5.2.1 Preparation.....	6
5.2.2 Dimensions.....	7
5.2.3 Measurement of dimensions.....	7
5.2.4 Number of test pieces.....	7
5.2.5 Time-interval between forming and testing.....	7
5.2.6 Conditioning.....	7
5.3 Temperature of test.....	7
5.4 Procedure.....	7
5.4.1 Thermal conditioning and mounting of test piece.....	7
5.4.2 Mechanical conditioning of test piece.....	8
5.4.3 Measurement of rebound resilience.....	8
5.4.4 Calculation and expression of results.....	8
5.5 Precision.....	8
5.6 Test report.....	8
6 Tripsometer method	9
6.1 Apparatus.....	9
6.1.1 General.....	9
6.1.2 Pendulum.....	10
6.1.3 System for following the motion of the disc.....	10
6.1.4 Test piece holder.....	11
6.1.5 Temperature control.....	12
6.1.6 Adjustment of oscillatory device.....	13
6.2 Test pieces.....	15
6.2.1 Preparation.....	15
6.2.2 Dimensions.....	15
6.2.3 Measurement of dimensions.....	15
6.2.4 Number of test pieces.....	15
6.2.5 Time-interval between forming and testing.....	15
6.2.6 Conditioning.....	15
6.3 Temperature of test.....	16
6.4 Procedure.....	16
6.4.1 Thermal conditioning and mounting of test piece.....	16
6.4.2 Mechanical conditioning of test piece.....	16
6.4.3 Measurement.....	16
6.4.4 Calculation and expression of results.....	16
6.5 Precision.....	17
6.6 Test report.....	17

This is a preview of "ISO 4662:2017". [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

Annex A (informative) Use of non-standard test pieces	18
Annex B (informative) Apparatus designs	21
Annex C (informative) Mounting system for the disc of the tripsometer	22
Annex D (informative) Precision	24
Annex E (informative) Calculation method for the tripsometer's impact velocity	28
Bibliography	31

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Foreword

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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).

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 45, *Rubber and rubber products*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Testing and analysis*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 4662:2009), which has been technically revised to add the calculation of the impact velocity for tripsometer method ([Annex E](#)). It also incorporates the Technical Corrigendum ISO 4662:2009/Cor.1:2010.

Introduction

When rubber is deformed, an energy input is involved; part of which is returned when the rubber returns to its original shape. That part of the energy which is not returned as mechanical energy is dissipated as heat in the rubber.

The ratio of the energy returned to the energy applied is termed the resilience. When the deformation is an indentation due to a single impact, this ratio is termed the rebound resilience.

The value of the rebound resilience for a given material is not a fixed quantity, but varies with temperature, strain distribution (determined by the type of indenter and test piece and by their dimensions), strain rate (determined by the velocity of the indenter), strain energy (determined by the mass and velocity of the indenter) and strain history. Strain history is particularly important in the case of filler-loaded polymers, where the stress-softening effect necessitates a mechanical conditioning.

This variation of resilience with conditions is an inherent property of polymers, which can therefore only be fully evaluated if tests are carried out over a wide range of conditions. The factors described can have a different quantitative influence on resilience. While temperature can critically affect resilience near transition regions of the material tested, factors connected with time and amplitude of indentation have only moderate effects, and fairly wide tolerances may be admissible for them.

Ideally, rebound resilience should be measured on a test piece the back surface of which is bonded to a rigid support in order to avoid friction losses due to slippage during the impact. Since the use of bonded test pieces is impractical in many applications, unbonded test pieces are used. Frictional losses are avoided by secure clamping of the test piece.

To approach these ideal conditions in a practical apparatus, limitations are put upon the hardness (see ISO 48) of the rubber that can be tested: on the hard side to avoid unusual requirements of rigidity in the apparatus; on the soft side to avoid difficulties in clamping.

If a defined set of mechanical conditions and an appropriate apparatus are selected, a standard value of rebound resilience at any temperature can be obtained with a satisfactory degree of reproducibility.