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## Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Resistance to weathering

*Caoutchouc vulcanisé ou thermoplastique — Résistance aux  
intempéries*



Reference number  
ISO 4665:2016(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)).

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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 third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 4665:2006), which has been technically revised with the following changes:

- normative references have been updated, small editorial changes made for clarification and compression set added to mechanical properties that could be measured.

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## Introduction

A number of different exposure techniques can be used to provide information on the effects of environmental stresses such as light, heat, and water on rubbers. Each of these has its own particular application and relevance. Explanation of, and guidance on, methods for exposure to natural and artificial weathering is given in ISO 877-1 and ISO 4892-1. Particular guidance on exposure to determine resistance to ozone is given in ISO 1431-1. The methods for exposure to weathering standardized for plastic materials are essentially suitable for rubbers, and hence this International Standard refers to the relevant ISO standards for plastics for the apparatus and procedures.

It is desirable that the procedures for the determination of changes in properties are the same whatever exposure is used and that the results should be expressed in a uniform manner. Such procedures are specified in this International Standard.

Exposure to weathering alters the properties of the material, particularly in the surface layer. The test method used to determine changes in properties should be selected after consideration of the properties of the material which are important in its proposed application and taking into account the fact that degradation might be concentrated at the surface layer. The methods chosen ought to be capable of measuring change in properties with sufficient precision within the ranges which are important in practice, so as to provide significant criteria of change.