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## **Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of indentation hardness —**

### **Part 1: Durometer method (Shore hardness)**

*Caoutchouc vulcanisé ou thermoplastique — Détermination de la dureté  
par pénétration —*

*Partie 1: Méthode au duromètre (dureté Shore)*



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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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.

ISO 7619-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 45, *Rubber and rubber products*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Testing and analysis*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 7619-1:2004), which has been technically revised to update the references to ISO 18898 for instrument calibration and ISO 23529 for the preparation of test pieces. It also incorporates the Amendment ISO 7619-1:2004/Amd.1:2008 which gives precision data (see Annex A).

ISO 7619 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of indentation hardness*:

- *Part 1: Durometer method (Shore hardness)*
- *Part 2: IRHD pocket meter method*

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## Introduction

The hardness of rubber, as measured by a durometer (Shore hardness) or an IRHD pocket meter, is determined from the response of the rubber to an applied indentation. The response is a complex one and will depend upon:

- a) the elastic modulus of the rubber;
- b) the viscoelastic properties of the rubber;
- c) the thickness of the test piece;
- d) the geometry of the indenter;
- e) the pressure exerted;
- f) the rate of increase of pressure;
- g) the interval after which the hardness is recorded.

Because of these factors, it is inadvisable to relate results using a durometer (Shore hardness) directly to IRHD values, although correlations have been established for some individual rubbers and compounds.

Durometers were originally portable hand-held instruments that have proved to be particularly convenient for making measurements on products. Some laboratories now also use them on a stand with a weight applied to the pressure foot in order to improve precision.

NOTE ISO 48<sup>[1]</sup> specifies hardness measurements for determination of hardness between 10 IRHD and 100 IRHD. Further information on the relationship between the durometer values and IRHD values is given in the literature<sup>[5][6][7]</sup>.