

INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD

ISO
6502

Fourth edition
2016-01-15

**Rubber — Guide to the use of
curemeters**

Caoutchouc — Guide pour l'emploi des rhéomètres



Reference number
ISO 6502:2016(E)

© ISO 2016



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO 2016, Published in Switzerland

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
Ch. de Blandonnet 8 • CP 401
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva, Switzerland
Tel. +41 22 749 01 11
Fax +41 22 749 09 47
copyright@iso.org
www.iso.org

Contents

Page

Foreword	iv
Introduction	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Basic principles	2
5 Types of curemeter	4
6 Apparatus	4
6.1 General.....	4
6.2 Die cavity.....	4
6.3 Die closure.....	5
6.4 Moving member.....	5
6.5 Movement.....	5
6.6 Stiffness measurement.....	6
6.7 Heating and temperature control.....	6
6.8 Calibration.....	6
7 Test piece	6
8 Vulcanization temperature	6
9 Conditioning	6
10 Test procedure	7
10.1 Preparation for the test.....	7
10.2 Loading the curemeter.....	7
11 Expression of results	7
12 Test report	8
Annex A (informative) Effect of thermal parameters on measured cure properties	16
Annex B (informative) Particular requirements for oscillating-disc curemeters	19
Annex C (informative) Particular requirements for rotorless curemeters	20
Bibliography	21

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).

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).

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/TC45, *Rubber and rubber products*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Testing and analysis*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 6502:1999), of which it constitutes a minor revision. The references have been updated.

Introduction

In this International Standard, it became clear that a number of different curemeters were available and that significant developments had taken place, especially with the rotorless types. Rather than specify individual rotorless instruments, possibly restricting future developments, it was felt that a more general document was required. Accordingly, it was decided to provide guidance and assistance in the design and use of curemeters generally.

Rubber — Guide to the use of curemeters

WARNING — Persons using this International Standard should be familiar with normal laboratory practice. This International Standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user to establish appropriate safety and health practices and to ensure compliance with any national regulatory conditions.

1 Scope

This International Standard provides guidance on the determination of vulcanization characteristics of rubber compounds by means of curemeters.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 1382, *Rubber — Vocabulary*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 1382 and the following apply.

3.1

oscillating-disc curemeter

ODC

curemeter consisting of a biconical disc oscillated within a temperature-controlled die cavity containing the test piece

Note 1 to entry: An oscillating-disc curemeter is also known as an oscillating disc rheometer (ODR).

3.2

rotorless curemeter

RCM

curemeter consisting of two dies forming a temperature-controlled cavity, one of which is moved relative to the other to apply a stress or strain to the test piece

Note 1 to entry: A rotorless curemeter is also known as a moving die rheometer (MDR).

Note 2 to entry: Types of rotorless curemeter are listed in [Clause 5](#) and illustrated in [Figure 3](#) to [Figure 7](#).

3.3

marching-modulus cure

type of vulcanization during which the modulus does not reach a maximum value but, after a rapid rise, continues to rise slowly at the vulcanization temperature

3.4

vulcanization characteristics

characteristics which may be taken from a vulcanization curve

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 1](#).

Note 2 to entry: More explanations are given in [Clause 4](#).