TECHNISCHE INFORMATIONEN

TYPICAL DIN / ISO-STANDARDS

For consistent quality we continuously test raw materials, rubber mixtures, semi-finished and finished products. The following briefly describes the most important testing methods according to the DIN standards:

TOLERANCES (DIN EN ISO 1307 und DIN 7715)

If there is no agreement or another standard to bear comes, we finished in principle according to DIN EN ISO 1307 internal diameter and wall thickness, which are not included in the standard are in principle manufactured to DIN 7715.

HARDNESS PER SHORE A/D (DIN ISO 7619)

Resistance with which the rubber counters penetration of a hard object. The scale per Shore A ranges from 0° - 100° Shore. Beyond that and for hard rubber, measurements are taken in Shore D.

TENSILE STRENGTH (DIN 53 504)

Power in N/mm necessary to tear the test specimen. Also see elongation at break and tension value per DIN 53 504.

RESISTANCE TO TEAR PROPAGATION (DIN ISO 34)

Power in N/mm, with which a cut vulcanized product resists further tearing.

REBOUND RESILIENCE (DIN 53 512)

Measured in % to assess the elasticity behaviour of vulcanized products when impacted.

ABRASION RESISTANCE (DIN ISO 4649)

Material loss in mm^3 as a result of friction. Indicates the resistance of a vulcanized product against wear through abrasion.

COMPRESSION SET (DIN ISO 815)

Residual deformation of a vulcanized product after long-term, constant deformation, whereby measurements are taken of the extent to which the test specimen reforms when released. The indication is in % from the ratio of the non-reformed distance to the compressed distance.

THERMAL AGEING (DIN 53 508)

Ageing process accelerated in a heat cabinet. Material properties such as hardness, tensile strength etc. are compared before and after ageing.

RESISTANCE TO LIQUIDS, VAPOURS AND GASSES (DIN ISO 1817)

Over time, rubber absorbs the material being transported and it begins to swell, which changes its mechanical properties. To determine these changes, one exposes vulcanized products to the contact media for a limited time at different temperatures and then measures the material characteristics again.