$Elastocon^{\circ}$

Testing with precision

Elastocon AB

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Our calibration lab is accredited by Swedac



Accredited Testing Services



Elastocon performs testing and consultancy assignments in rubber and plastic. Our specialities are ageing tests, estimation of lifetime and testing of low temperature properties on rubber materials.

We are accredited for 15 rubber testing methods, see the box to the right. It is Swedac, the Swedish Board for Accreditation and Conformity Assessment, that performs the accreditation. Swedac's website says the following about what it means:

"To be accredited, skills, procedures and methods are tested so that all quality requirements are met as a standard. Next, Swedac check regularly that the company continues to meet the requirements for their accreditation.

The purpose of accreditation is to ensure that certification, inspection and testing is done with high quality and safety for life, health and environment. Accreditation means that inspections are performed impartial, accurate and based on internationally recognized standards."

Ann-Cathrine Magnå is Elastocon's Laboratory Manager and has 20 years of experience in polymer testing from SP Technical Research Institute of Sweden (RISE).

Accredited rubber test methods in Elastocon's testing laboratory

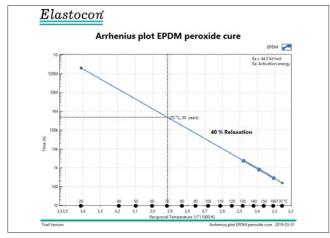
ISO 34-1 ISO 37	Tear strength Tensile stress-strain properties		
ISO 48-2 ISO 48-4 ISO 188	Hardness IRHD Hardness Shore Accelerated ageing and heat resistance Ackred. nr. 1678 Provning		
ISO 815-1 ISO 815-2 ISO 1432 ISO 1817 ISO 2781	Compression Set Low Temperature Compression Set Low-temperature stiffening (Gehman test) Resistance to liquids Density		
ISO 2921 ISO 3384-1	Low-temperature retraction (TR test) Stress relaxation in compression Cycling relaxation in compression Ageing characteristics by measurement of stress relaxation in tension		
ISO 11346	Estimation of life-time and maximum temperature of use		

Lifetime estimation

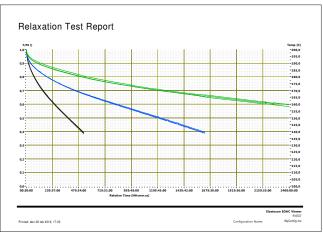
One of our specialties is lifetime estimation, especially of rubber materials.

The testing is performed at three different temperatures and a critical property is tested until the function is finished.

When testing rubber, it's common to use stress relaxation in either compression or tension. The times to reach the "end of life" time for each temperature will be plotted in an Arrhenius graph and the lifetime at lower temperatures can be extrapolated.



Arrhenius plot at 40 % relaxation.



EPDM relaxation curves at three temperatures.

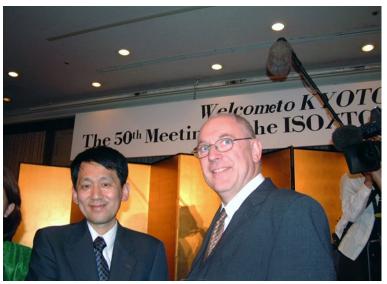
Standardisation

To participate in the standardisation of rubber test methods is important when working with testing. Two of the company personnel are active within the Swedish standards and in ISO TC 45.

Göran Spetz is chairman of the Swedish SIS Committee for Rubber and chairman of three working groups in ISO/TC45. Ann-Cathrine Magnå is chairman of TC45/SC4/WG2 sealing rings. Both of them also participate in several other working groups.

The involvement in the standardisation gives a good knowledge of the latest test methods. It's also an opportunity to meet several interesting people like the chemistry Nobel Prize winner, Mr Tanaka from Shimadzu in Japan.

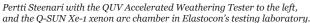




Engineer Kichi Tanaka received the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 2002. He held a lecture at the ISO TC meeting in Kyoto that year, soon after hearing about his prize, hence the presence of Japanese television. Göran Spetz welcomes him to Sweden.

Accelerated weathering and light stability tests of products and materials







Q-Lab's subtropical outdoor weathering site in Florida, USA.

Elastocon offers accelerated weathering and light stability tests of products and materials on a smaller scale in our own laboratory.

This testing is done in two types of test equipment from Q-Lab:

• QUV Accelerated Weathering Tester with UV light and moisture.

• Q-SUN Xe-1 xenon arc chamber which reproduces the damage caused by full-spectrum sunlight.

For customers within the Nordic countries, who requires testing of products and materials on a larger scale, we can also pass on requests to Q-Lab's testing laboratory in Germany and outdoor exposure testing at Q-Lab's desert and subtropical climate facilities in Arizona and Florida.

For more information or quotes

regarding weathering and light stability tests, please contact Pertti Steenari via e-mail: pertti.steenari@elastocon.se

Material analysis

Elastocon have increased the number of test methods in our test lab with analysis of polymer materials.

TGA 4000 can be used for determination of the composition of vulcanizates and uncured compounds by thermogravimetry acc to ISO 9924. The standard specifies a thermogravimetric method for determination of the total organic content, carbon black content and ash.

DSC 4000 is an instrument for differential scanning calorimetry (DSC). It can be used for determination of melt interval and phase transitions.

FTIR (Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy). FTIR is a technique used to obtain an infrared spectrum of absorption or emission of a solid, liquid or gas. A FTIR spectrometer simultaneously collects high-spectralresolution data over a wide spectral range. The method is ideal for qualitative analysis of polymeric raw materials and finished products.

TCi is a thermal conductivity meter from C-Therm. It can measure thermal conductivity and effusivity on all types of materials, such as solids, liquids, powders and pastes.

For more information or quotes please contact Elastocon via e-mail: info@elastocon.se



Above: TGA 4000 and DSC 4000 are both $thermal\ analysis\ instruments\ from\ Perkin Elmer.$ Below: TCi is a thermal conductivity meter from C-Therm Technologies.



Material selection – specifications

Elastocon can assist you with a material specification for the material in your products and make ongoing tests of your delivered products. This can be very important for your product quality, especially if you use a supplier far away from you.

Training

Do you need customized training regarding testing and calibration, either with us or at

Please contact us for more information.

Examples of test methods

Test me	thods for	rubber	Test methods for plastic	
ISO 34-1 ISO 36	A and C	Tear strength	ISO 175	Effects of immersion in liquid chemicals*
		Adhesion to textile fabrics*	ISO 178	Flexural properties*
ISO 37 ISO 48-2	N and M	Tensile stress-strain properties Hardness, IRHD	ISO 527	Tensile properties*
ISO 48-4		A Hardness, Shore	ISO 868 A and D	Indentation hardness by means of a durometer (Shore hardness)*
ISO 188	Α	Accelerated ageing and heat resistance tests	ISO 899	Creep behavior – tensile creep*
ISO 815-1	A and B	Compression set at ambient or elevated temperatures	ISO 1183-1 A ISO 4892-2	Density of non-cellular plastics* Exposure to laboratory light
ISO 815-2	A and B	Compression set at low temperatures, LTCS	ISO 4892-3	sources – Xenon-arc lamps* Exposure to laboratory light
ISO 1407		Solvent extract*		sources – Flourescent UV lamps*
ISO 1408		Carbon black content – pyrolytic and chemical	Other test methods	
		degradation methods*	ASTM D 2244	Calculation of Color Tolerances
ISO 1432		Low temperature stiffening, Gehman test		and Color Differences from Instrumentally Measured Color
ISO 1817		Effect of liquids		Coordinates*
ISO 2285	A and B	Tension set under constant elongation, and of tension set, elongation and creep under constant tensile load*	Various standards ISO 6452	Gloss measurement* Fogging characteristics of trim materials in the interior of automobiles*
ISO 2781		Density	ISO 4650	Identification – Infrared
ISO 2921		Low temperature retraction, TR-test	ISO 9924	spectrometric methods Determination of the composition
ISO 3384-1 A and B		Stress relaxation in compression, testing at constant temperature		of vulcanizates and uncured compounds by thermogravimetry
ISO 3384-	2	Stress relaxation in compression, testing with temperature cycling	ISO 11357	Determination of glass transition and melt temperature
ISO 4665		Resistance to weathering*	ASTM D3895	Determination of OIT, Oxidative-induction time
ISO 6914	Α	Ageing characteristics by measurement of stress relaxation in tension	-	Determination of Thermal Conductivity
ISO 7743		Compression stress-strain properties*		
ISO 8013		Creep in compression or shear*		
ISO 11346		Estimation of lifetime and maximum temperature of use		

^{*} Not included in accreditation.

