



Designation: D395 – 16^{ε1}

Standard Test Methods for Rubber Property—Compression Set¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D395; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ε) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the U.S. Department of Defense.

^{ε1} NOTE—Editorially corrected 1.1 in March 2017.

1. Scope

1.1 These test methods cover the testing of rubber intended for use in applications in which the rubber will be subjected to compressive stresses in air or liquid media. They are applicable particularly to the rubber used in machinery mountings, vibration dampers, and seals. Three test methods are covered as follows:

Test Method	Section
A—Compression Set Under Constant Force in Air	8 – 11
B—Compression Set Under Constant Deflection in Air	12 – 15
C—Compression Set Under Constant Deflection in Air Considering Material Hardness	16 – 21

1.2 The choice of test method is optional, but consideration should be given to the nature of the service for which correlation of test results may be sought. Unless otherwise stated in a detailed specification, Test Method B shall be used.

1.3 Test Method B is not suitable for vulcanizates harder than 90 IRHD.

1.4 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard.

1.5 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

D1349 Practice for Rubber—Standard Conditions for Testing

¹ These test methods are under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D11 on Rubber and Rubber-like Materials and are the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D11.10 on Physical Testing.

Current edition approved April 15, 2016. Published May 2016. Originally approved in 1934. Last previous edition approved in 2015 as D395 – 15. DOI: 10.1520/D0395-16E01.

² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

D3182 Practice for Rubber—Materials, Equipment, and Procedures for Mixing Standard Compounds and Preparing Standard Vulcanized Sheets

D3183 Practice for Rubber—Preparation of Pieces for Test Purposes from Products

D3767 Practice for Rubber—Measurement of Dimensions

D4483 Practice for Evaluating Precision for Test Method Standards in the Rubber and Carbon Black Manufacturing Industries

E145 Specification for Gravity-Convection and Forced-Ventilation Ovens

3. Summary of Test Methods

3.1 A test specimen is compressed to either a deflection or by a specified force and maintained under this condition for a specified time and at a specified temperature.

3.2 The residual deformation of a test specimen is measured 30 min after removal from a suitable compression device in which the specimen had been subjected for a definite time to compressive deformation under specified conditions.

3.3 After the measurement of the residual deformation, the compression set, as specified in the appropriate test method, is calculated according to Eq 1 and Eq 2.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 Compression set tests are intended to measure the ability of rubber compounds to retain elastic properties after prolonged action of compressive stresses. The actual stressing service may involve the maintenance of a definite deflection, the constant application of a known force, or the rapidly repeated deformation and recovery resulting from intermittent compressive forces. Though the latter dynamic stressing, like the others, produces compression set, its effects as a whole are simulated more closely by compression flexing or hysteresis tests. Therefore, compression set tests are considered to be mainly applicable to service conditions involving static stresses. Tests are frequently conducted at elevated temperatures.