

Tentative Specifications for

RUBBER AND SYNTHETIC RUBBER COMPOUNDS FOR AUTOMOTIVE AND AERONAUTICAL APPLICATIONS¹



A.S.T.M. Designation: D 735 - 46 T

ISSUED, 1943; REVISED, 1946.²

These Tentative Specifications have been approved by the sponsoring committee and accepted by the Cooperating Societies in accordance with established procedures, for use pending adoption as standard. Suggestions for revision should be addressed to the Headquarters of the A.S.T.M., 1916 Race St., Philadelphia 3, Pa., or of the S.A.E., 29 W. 39th. St., New York 18, N. Y.

These specifications were prepared jointly by the Society of Automotive Engineers and the American Society for Testing Materials.

Scope

1. (a) These specifications cover vulcanized compounds of natural rubber, reclaimed rubber, synthetic rubber, or rubber-like materials, alone or in combination, which are intended for use in manufacturing products for automotive and aeronautical applications. Compounds for tires, inner tubes, sponge rubber, and hard rubber are not included.

(b) The compounds listed in Tables I, II, III, IV, and V are of two types grouped in five classifications based primarily on physical properties. Although the individual compounds provide a wide variety and range of physical properties, it should be understood that

these specifications are general and are intended to furnish a basis for engineers to select material suitable for common applications. When using these classifications as a basis for detailed product specifications, care should be taken to choose those grades having only the properties required for the intended service. Since it is recognized that basic test requirements used mainly to classify compounds do not sufficiently describe some compositions required by the automotive and aeronautical industries, provision is made for added test requirements which are indicated by suitable suffixes to the grade numbers. When the compounds may be used for purposes where the requirements are too particular to be prescribed in general specifications, it is advisable for the purchaser to consult the manufacturer to secure adjustment of the properties to suit the actual operations to which the material is to be subjected.

(c) In case of conflict between the

¹ Under the standardization procedure of the A.S.T.M., these specifications are under the jurisdiction of the A.S.T.M. Committee D-11 on Rubber and Rubber-Like Materials.

By publication of these specifications, the American Society for Testing Materials does not undertake to insure anyone utilizing the specifications against liability for infringement of Letters Patent nor assume any such liability, and such publication should not be construed as a recommendation of any patented or proprietary application that may be involved.

² Revision accepted by the A.S.T.M. at annual meeting, June, 1946.