

Tentative Specifications for

CELLULAR RUBBER PRODUCTS¹



A.S.T.M. Designation: D 798 - 46a T

(Revision of Specifications D 798 - 46 T)

ISSUED, 1944; REVISED, 1944, JANUARY 1946, JUNE 1946.²

These Tentative Specifications have been approved by the sponsoring committee and accepted by the Society in accordance with established procedures, for use pending adoption as standard. Suggestions for revisions should be addressed to the Society at 1916 Race St., Philadelphia 3, Pa.

Scope

1. (a) These specifications cover cellular rubber products of two types, grouped into four classifications and include sponge rubbers, latex foam rubbers, and expanded rubbers. The base material used in their manufacture may be natural rubber, reclaimed rubber, synthetic rubber, or rubber-like materials, alone or in combination. Ebonite cellular rubbers are not included in these specifications.

(b) In case of conflict between the provisions of these general specifications and those of detailed specifications or methods of test for a particular product the latter shall take precedence.

Description of Terms

2. (a) *Cellular Rubbers*.—Cellular rubber products all contain cells which are defined as small hollow receptacles. The cells may either be open and inter-

connecting or closed and not interconnecting.

(b) *Rubber*.—The term rubber is used to include both natural and the synthetic types.

(c) *Skin*.—The smooth surface of the cellular rubber product, formed by contact with the mold or cover plates, is defined as a natural skin. On some products it is desirable to add a solid rubber skin coating. This may be accomplished by applying a solid rubber coating to the uncured rubber and vulcanizing them together, or it may be applied to the vulcanized cellular rubber product by dipping or otherwise coating. The use to which the cellular rubber product is to be put determines the thickness of added skin required. Products subject to abrasion or those which must withstand absorption of water or gases will ordinarily require an added skin coating. In all cases there should be good adhesion between the added skin and the cellular rubber itself.

Manufacture

3. (a) *Sponge Rubbers*.—Sponge rubbers are made by incorporating into the compound an inflating agent, such as

¹ Under the standardization procedure of the Society, 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 Latest revisions accepted by the Administrative Committee on Standards, January 10, 1946, and by the Society at annual meeting, June, 1946.