



Standard Classification for Rubber Compounding Materials—Zinc Oxide¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 4295; 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.

1. Scope

1.1 This classification system covers the compounding material commercially known as zinc oxide. The types of zinc oxide used in the rubber industry are related to the production process used. Typical chemical and physical properties are included.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

- D 280 Test Methods for Hygroscopic Moisture (and Other Matter Volatile Under the Test Conditions) in Pigments²
- D 3037 Test Methods for Carbon Black—Surface Area by Nitrogen Adsorption³
- D 3280 Test Methods for Analysis of White Zinc Pigments²
- D 4075 Test Methods for Compounding Materials—Flame Atomic Absorption Technique—Determination of Metals³
- D 4315 Test Methods for Rubber Compounding Material—Zinc Oxide³

3. Significance and Use

3.1 Zinc oxide is an important rubber compounding material. It is used to activate the organic accelerators to increase the rate of vulcanization and to enhance physical properties. It is also a vulcanizing agent for halogencontaining elastomers.

4. Classification of Zinc Oxides by Types

4.1 *American Process or Direct Type*—When zinc oxide is manufactured by the reduction and reoxidation of a zinc-bearing material such as a zinc ore by a carbonaceous fuel, it is called American process or direct type. American process zinc oxide is produced with widely varying chemical properties

and physical characteristics. Nodular-type particle shape, as observed by the light microscope, is generally preferred for rubber compounding. Due to wide variations in the material processed and in the process itself, the properties of American process zinc oxide can only be characterized in a general way.

4.2 *French Process or Indirect Type*—When zinc oxide is manufactured by the burning of zinc vapor (produced by boiling zinc metal in a retort or zinc boiler), it is called French process or indirect type. It is characterized by a high degree of chemical purity resulting from the use of high purity (>99.9% zinc). As generally produced, the particles are nodular in shape as observed by the light microscope.

4.3 Secondary Zinc Oxide Type:

4.3.1 *Chemical*—When zinc oxide is manufactured as a by-product of a chemical reaction, it is considered a secondary type. The chemical and physical properties can vary widely depending on the raw material source and the type of reaction.

4.3.2 *Metallurgical*—When zinc oxide is manufactured from burning zinc vapor produced by boiling die cast scrap zinc, galvanized zinc dross, or other scrap zinc units without purification, it is considered a secondary type. The chemical purity can vary widely and is dependent on the purity of the feed metal.

5. Composition and Properties

5.1 Typical properties for untreated zinc oxide by types are described in Table 1.

5.2 *Treated Zinc Oxide*—Zinc oxide for use in rubber is often surface treated, most frequently with a fatty acid such as propionic acid.

5.2.1 A fatty acid treated zinc oxide will typically contain about 0.5 % less zinc oxide than the corresponding untreated grade.

5.2.2 The typical fatty acid treated zinc oxide shows a greater heat loss, about 0.2 %, than the corresponding untreated grade due to partial vaporization of the fatty acid.

¹ This classification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D-11 on Rubber and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D11.20 on Compounding Materials and Procedures.

Current edition approved March 31, 1989. Published May 1989. Originally published as D 4295 – 83. Last previous edition D 4295 – 83.

² *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 06.01.

³ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 09.01.

