

Standard Test Method for Conducting Wet Sand/Rubber Wheel Abrasion Tests¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation G 105; 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 test method covers laboratory procedures for determining the resistance of metallic materials to scratching abrasion by means of the wet sand/rubber wheel test. It is the intent of this procedure to provide data that will reproducibly rank materials in their resistance to scratching abrasion under a specified set of conditions.

1.2 Abrasion test results are reported as volume loss in cubic millimeters. Materials of higher abrasion resistance will have a lower volume loss.

1.3 Values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. Inch-pound units are provided for information only.

1.4 *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:

D 2000 Classification System for Rubber Products in Automotive Applications²

D 2240 Test Method for Rubber Property—Durometer Hardness³

E 11 Specification for Wire-Cloth and Sieves for Testing Purposes⁴

E 122 Practice for Calculating Sample Size to Estimate, With a Specified Tolerable Error, the Average for a Characteristic of a Lot or Process⁴

E 177 Practice for Use of the Terms Precision and Bias in ASTM Test Methods⁴

G 40 Terminology Relating to Wear and Erosion⁵

2.2 Other Standard:

SAE J200⁶

3. Terminology

3.1 *abrasive wear*—wear due to hard particles or hard protuberances forced against and moving along a solid surface (Terminology G 40).

3.1.1 *Discussion*—This definition covers several different wear modes or mechanisms that fall under the abrasive wear category. These modes may degrade a surface by scratching, cutting, deformation, or gouging (**1 and 2**).^{7,8}

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 The wet sand/rubber wheel abrasion test (Fig. 1) involves the abrading of a standard test specimen with a slurry containing grit of controlled size and composition. The abrasive is introduced between the test specimen and a rotating wheel with a neoprene rubber tire or rim of a specified hardness. The test specimen is pressed against the rotating wheel at a specified force by means of a lever arm while the grit abrades the test surface. The rotation of the wheel is such that stirring paddles on both sides agitate the abrasive slurry through which it passes to provide grit particles to be carried across the contact face in the direction of wheel rotation.

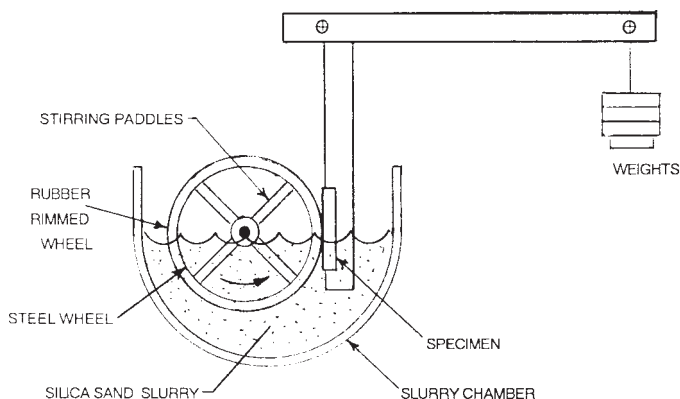


FIG. 1 Schematic Diagram of the Wear Test Apparatus

4.2 Three wheels are required with nominal Shore A Durometer hardnesses of 50, 60, and 70, with a hardness

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee G02 on Wear and Erosion and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee G02.30 on Abrasive Wear.

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² Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vols 09.02.

³ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 09.01.

⁴ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 14.02.

⁵ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 03.02.

⁶ Available from Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE), 400 Commonwealth Dr., Warrendale, PA 15096-0001.

⁷ Available from Society of Automotive Engineers, 400 Commonwealth Dr., Warrendale, PA 15096.

⁸ The boldface numbers in parentheses refer to the list of references at the end of this standard.