

## How to use data files of rubber shearing test

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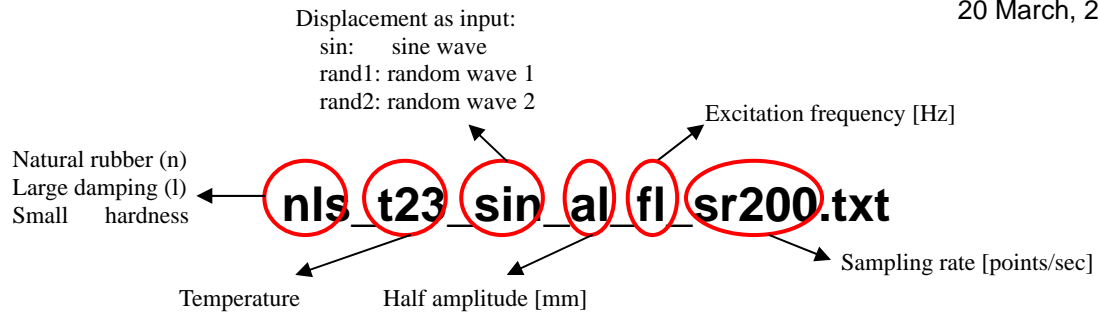


Fig.1 Description of file name (any file name without having “...(amplitude)” indicates that all experimental data are put together into one file in order of excitation amplitudes)

### (1) Loading conditions

Cyclic shearing tests are conducted on four different types of antivibration rubber, as indicated in Table 1, to examine their temperature- and rate-dependency. Relationship between the shear stress and shear strain have been obtained by mainly applying the sine wave excitation with the displacement control under the conditions of the temperature ranges 5 ~ 40°C, the range of excitation frequency from 0.2 to 15 [Hz], and the amplitudes of 1 to 8 [mm] (shear strain between 25 and 200 %). The temperature change of the side surface of a specimen is measured by an infrared camera to capture the self-heating effect due to energy absorption during tests.

Two special displacements other than sine wave are inputted only in the case of 23°C to examine the dependency on the maximum strain ever experienced and the small history loop with unloading-reloading. They are called “Random wave 1” and “Random wave 2”.

### (2) File format

Files have two columns of character data: the first and second columns respectively indicate (engineering) shear strain  $\gamma$  and shear stress (true stress)  $\tau$  [N/mm<sup>2</sup>] defined as follows:

$$\gamma = \frac{u}{h}, \quad \tau = \frac{F}{2A}$$

where  $u$  [mm] is the displacement of a specimen measured during the test,  $h=4$  [mm] is the height of the specimen,  $F$  [N] is the load measured during the test,  $A=25 \times 25$  [mm] is the cross-sectional area of the specimen. Since two identical rubber blocks are attached to one specimen, the stress value is calculated by dividing the measured data by “2”.

Table-1 Basic data used for tension tests

Material	Natural Rubber	Natural Rubber	Natural Rubber	Natural Rubber
Hardness	50	65	50	65
tan $\delta$	0.03	0.05	0.20	0.27
Young's module [MPa]	3.60	7.39	5.52	9.71
Mnemonic name in a file	nss (Small damping Small hardness)	nsl (Small damping Large hardness)	nls (Large damping Small hardness)	nll (Large damping Large hardness)
Specific heat [J/g·K]	1.55	1.43	1.47	1.40
Heat Conductivity [W/m·K]	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.22