

Como leer resultados de reometria y Viscosidad

Representaciones Gummy





Objetivos

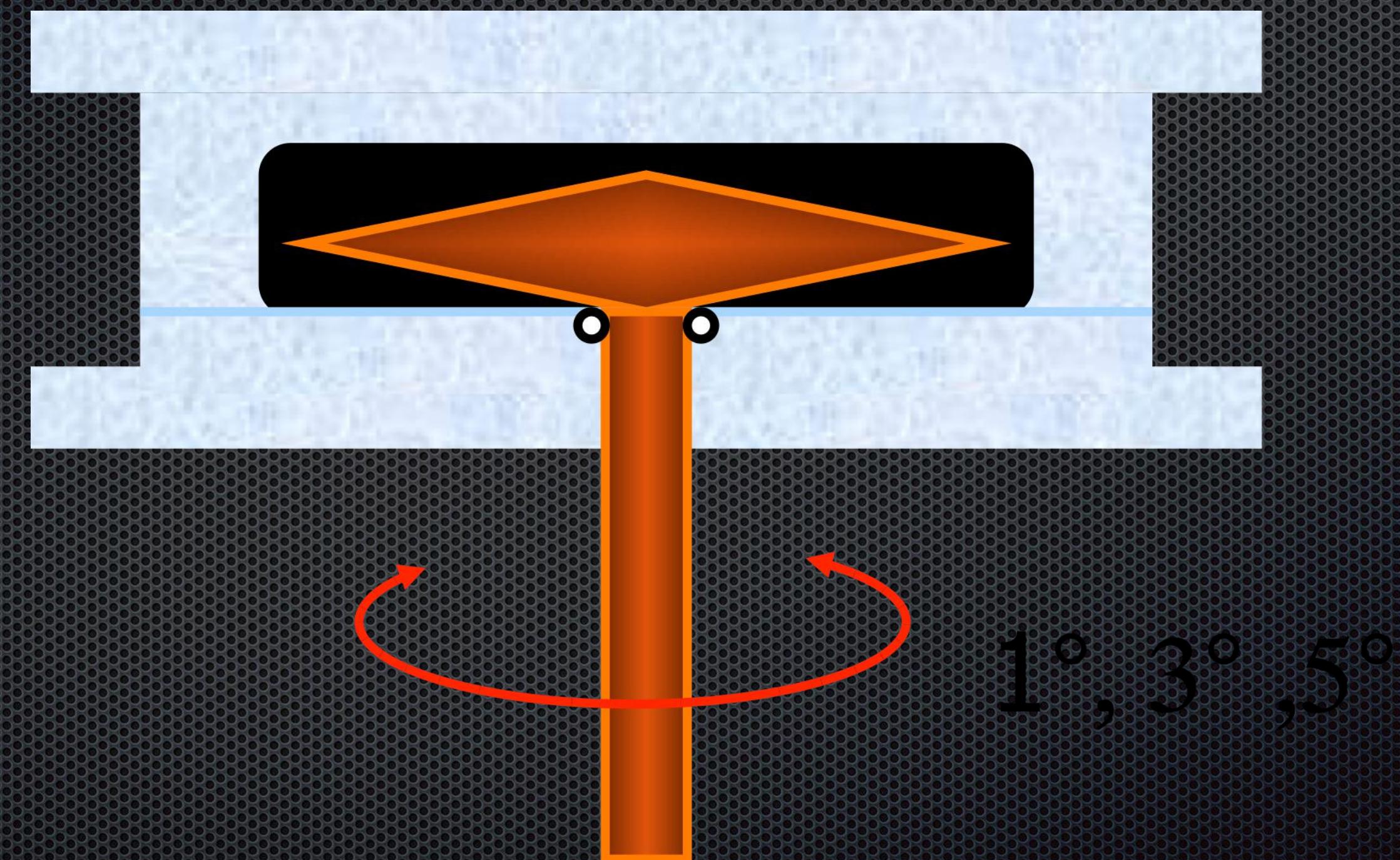
- Asegurar la produccion de un mezclado conforme a lo especificado.
- Tratar de identificar variabilidad en el compuesto.
- Identificar a tiempo productos no conformes.



Reometría Viscosidad



COMO FUNCIONA?



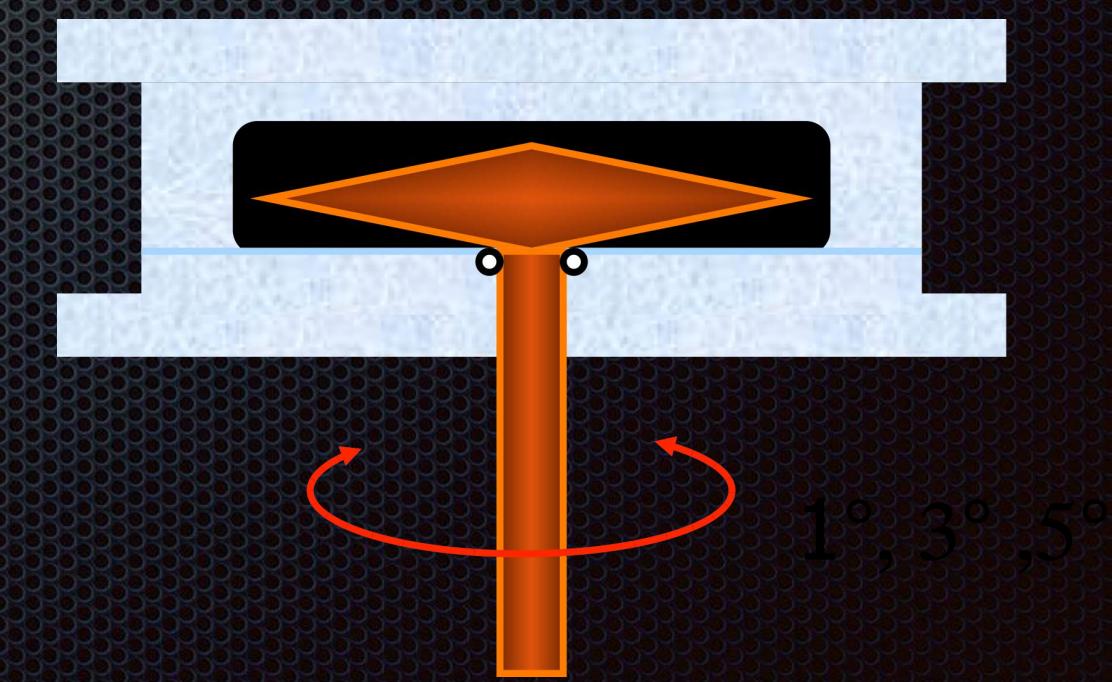
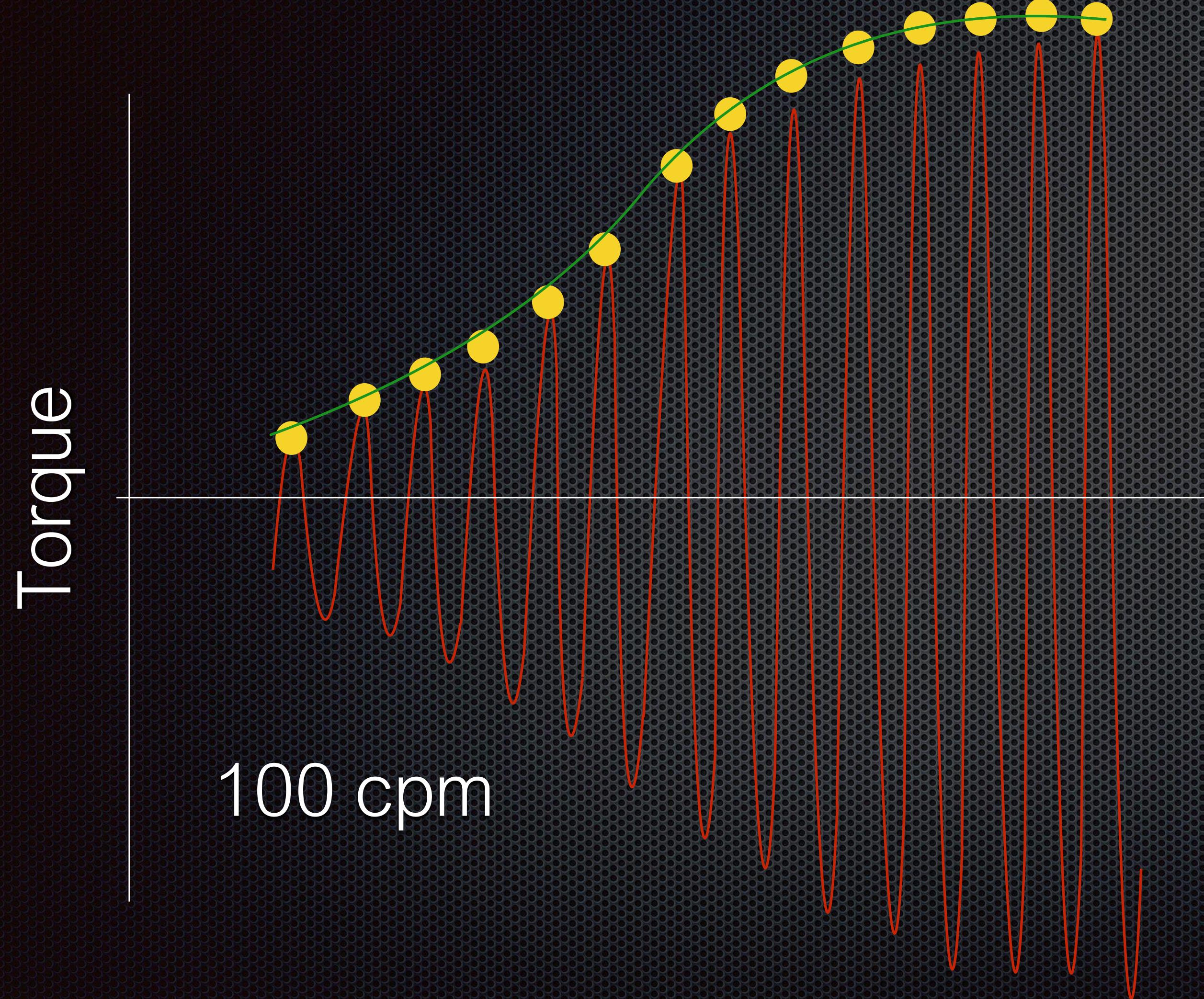
REÓMETROS DE DISCO OSCILANTE

“R100”



COMO FUNCIONA?

MÁS DE
30 AÑOS
DE CALIDAD





- Propiedades:
 - **Reometría:**
 - Viscosidad:
 - Dispersión:
 - Tensión Elongación

R100-ODR

Normas:

ASTM D2084

Standard Test Method For Rubber
Property—Vulcanization Using
Oscillating Disk Cure Meter

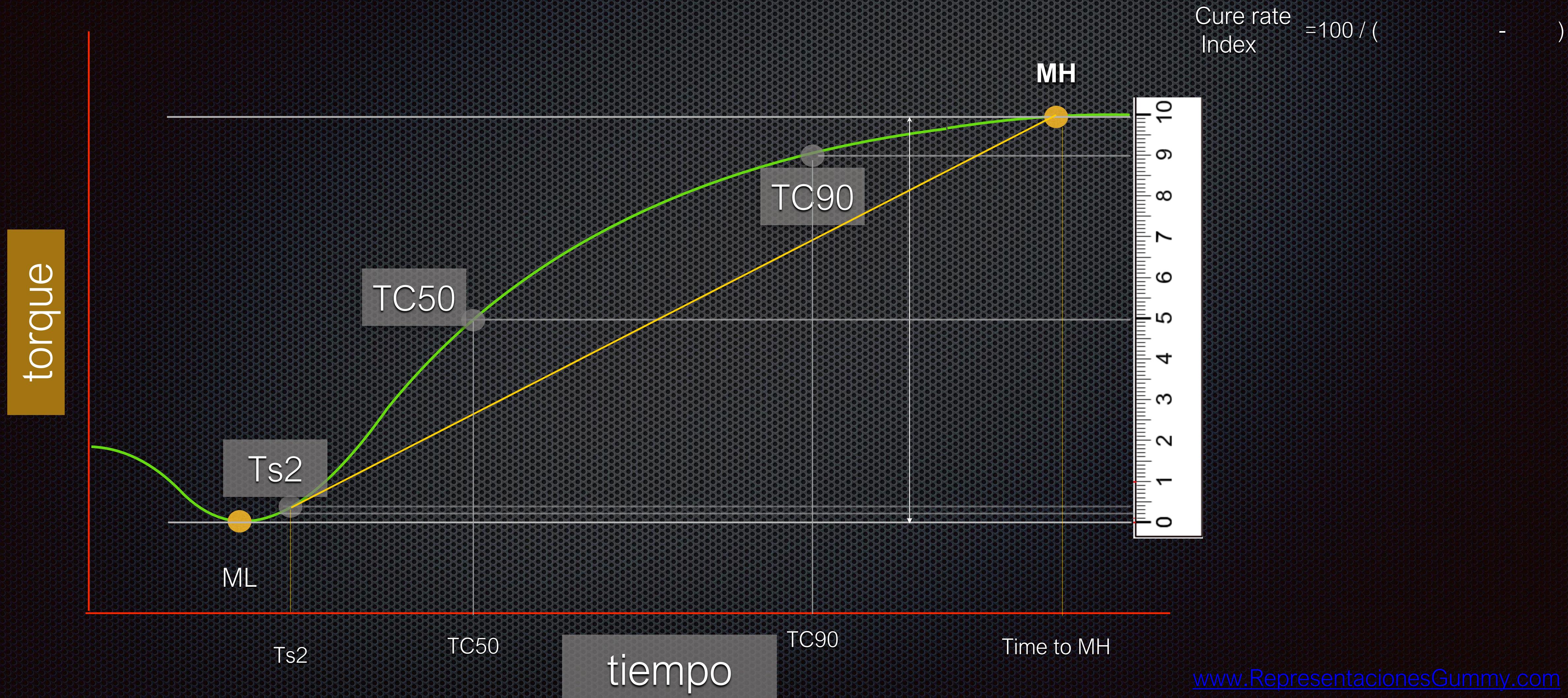
Normas:

ASTM D5289

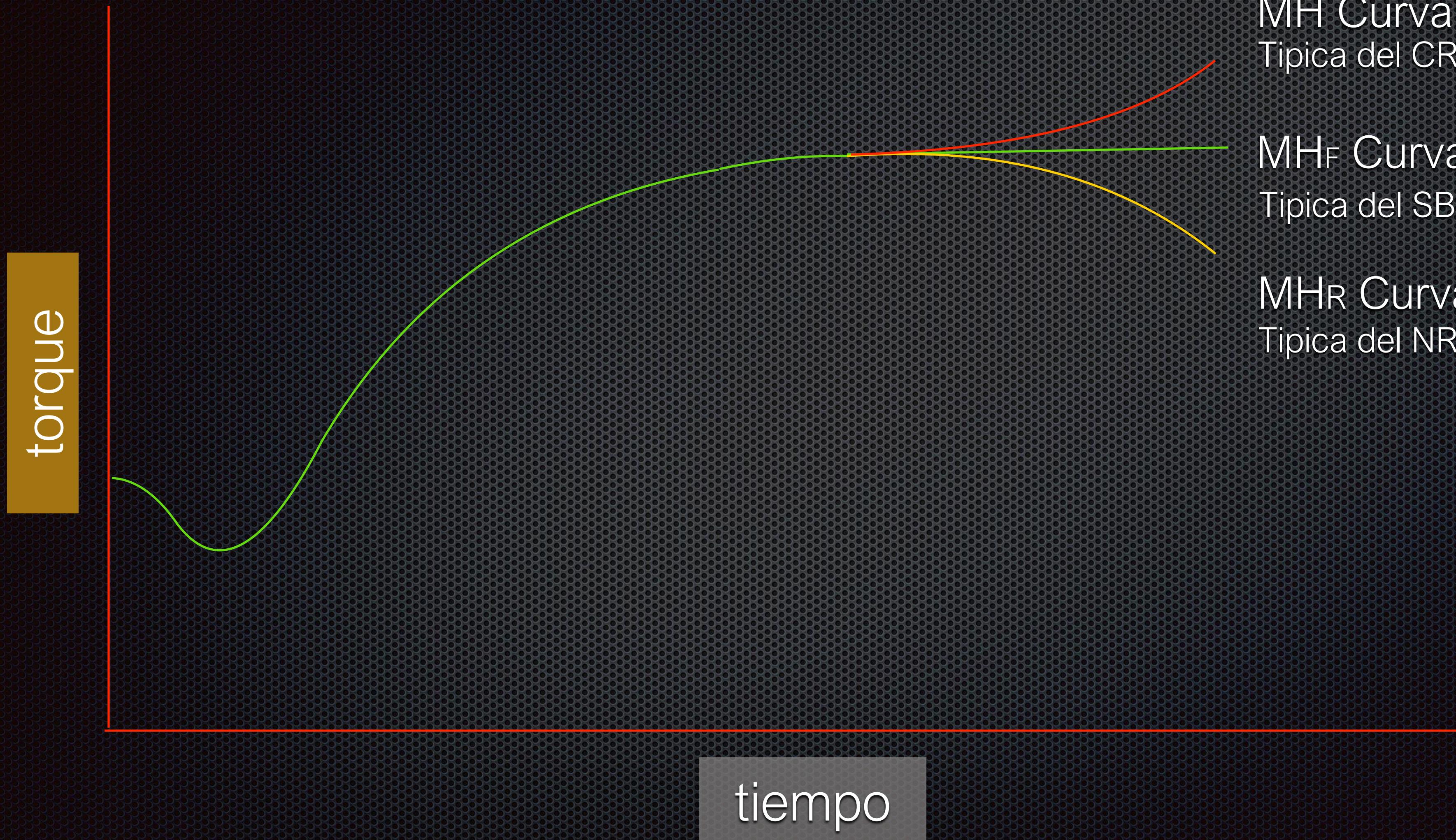
ISO 6502

Standard Test Method For Rubber
Property - Vulcanization Using
Rotorless Cure Meters
Measurement Of
Vulcanization Characteristics
Using Curemeters

PUNTOS ASTM D2084

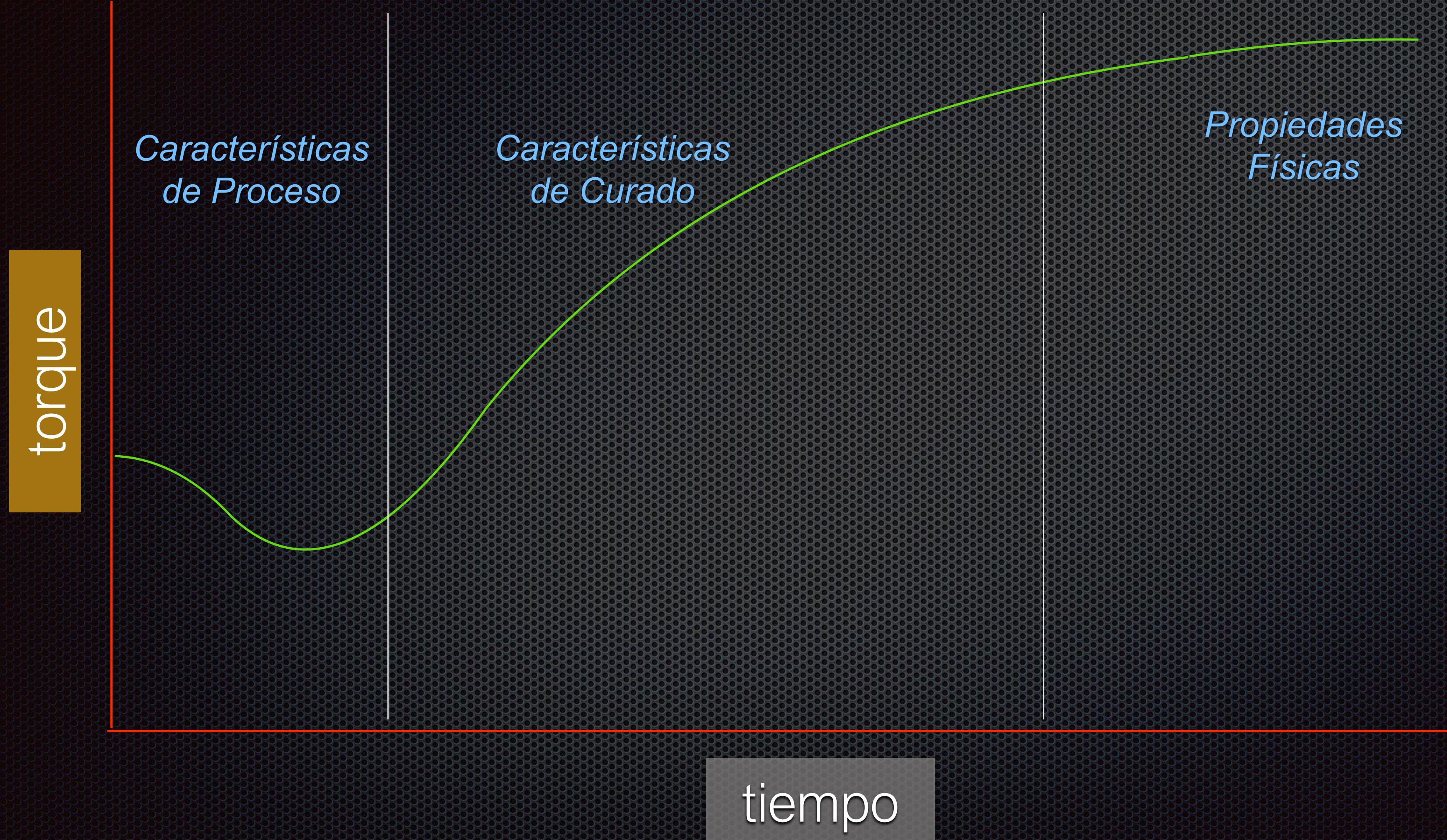


Tipos de curva Reometrica





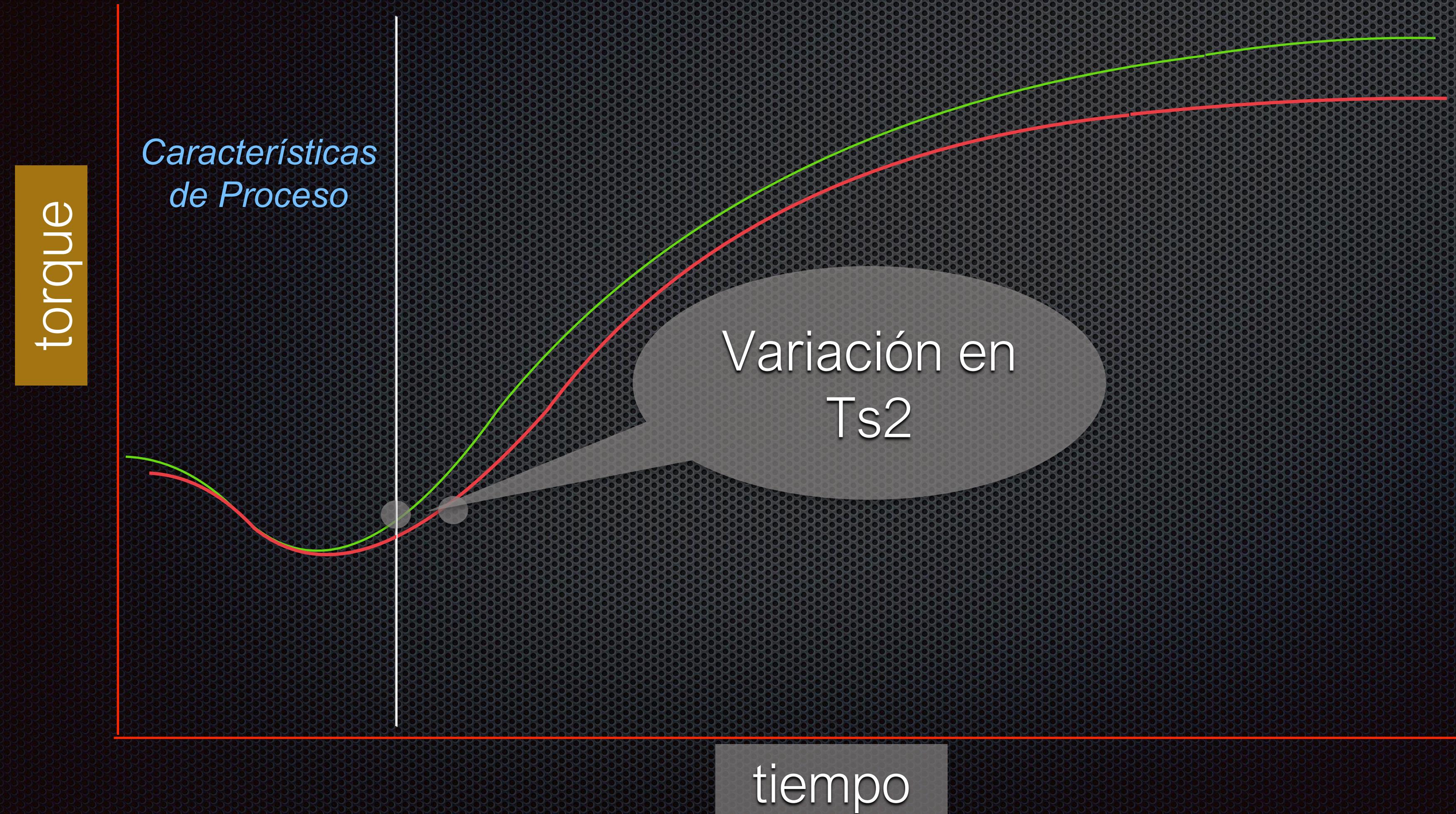
Curva Reómetro





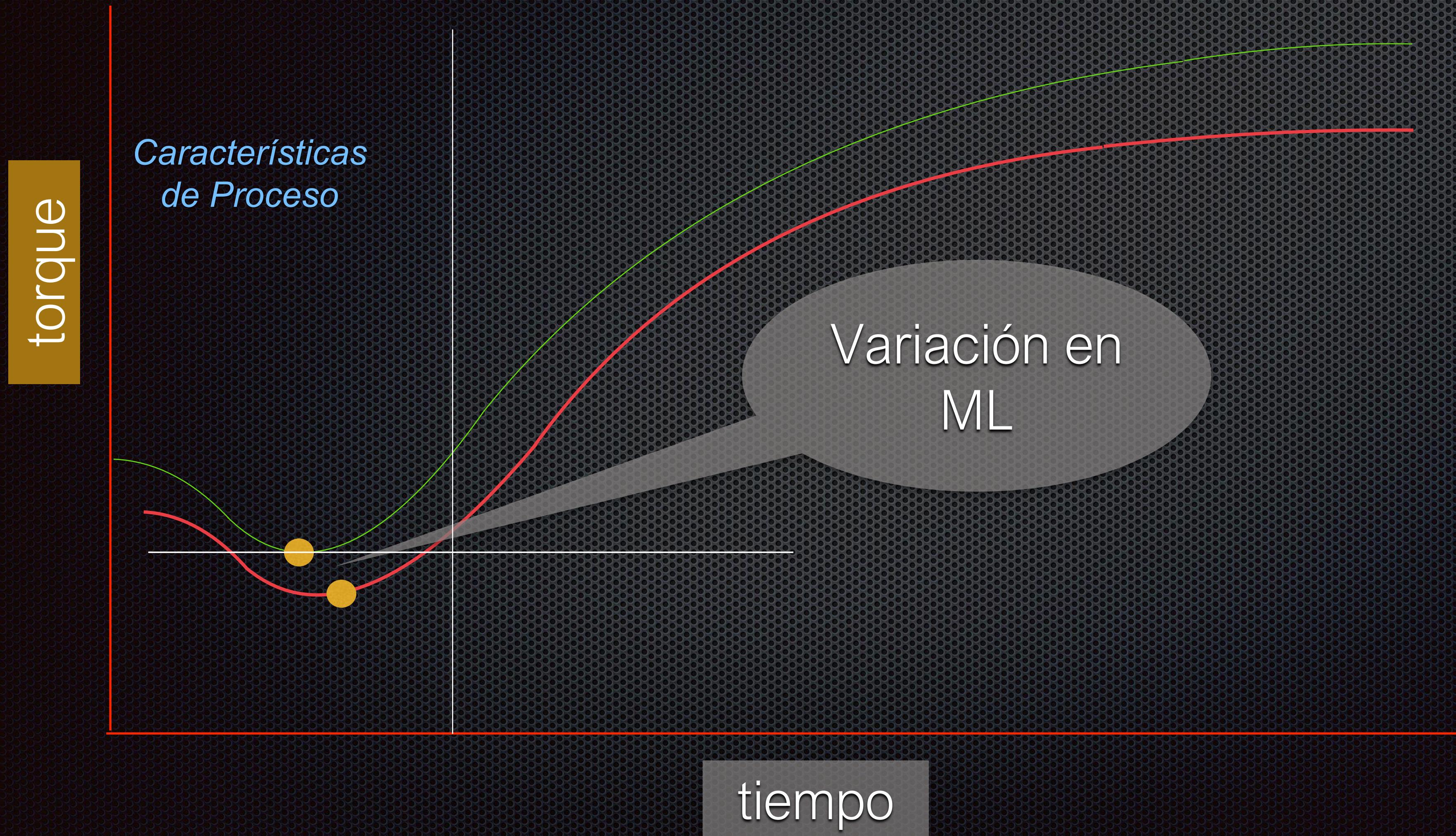
Características de Proceso

Variación en T_{s2}



Características de Proceso

Variación en ML

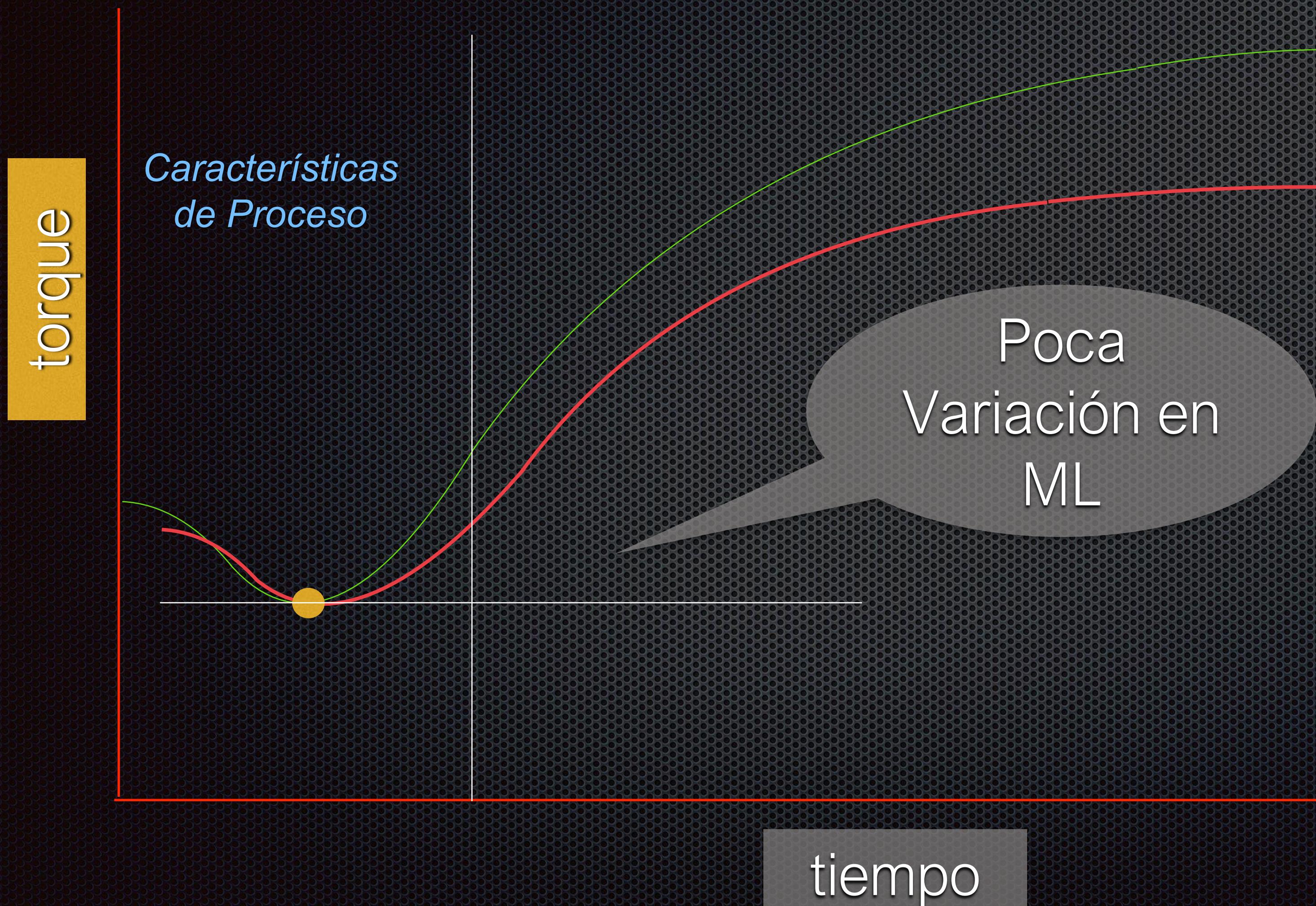


Polímero	100	100
Carga	50	50
Plastificante	10	15
Sistema de Vulcanización	3.5	3.5
Sistema de Protección	5	5



Características de Proceso

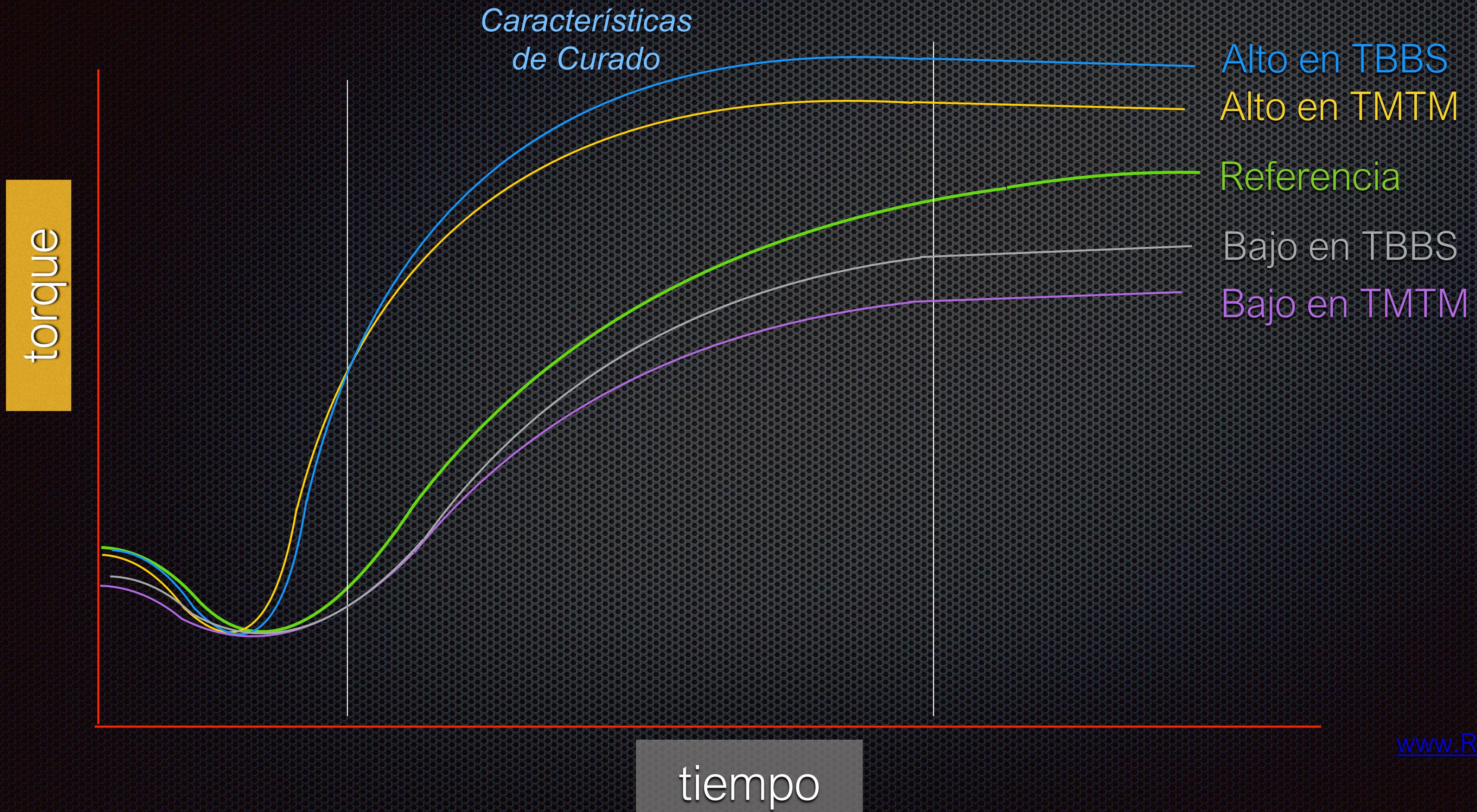
Variación en cantidad



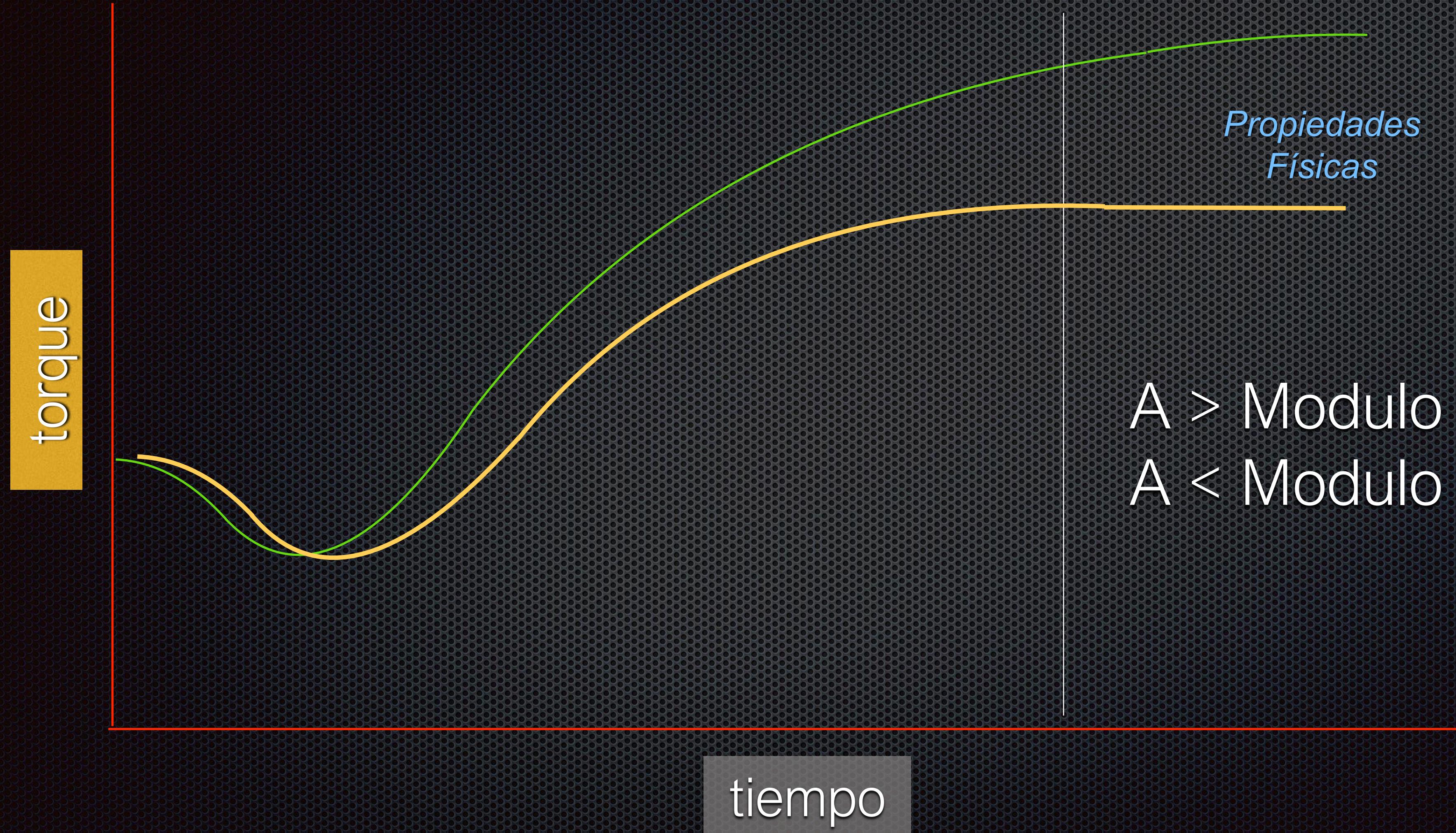
Polímero	100	100
Carga	50	50
Plastificante	10	10
Sistema de Vulcanización	4.5	3.5
Sistema de Protección	5	5



Características de Proceso



Características de Proceso

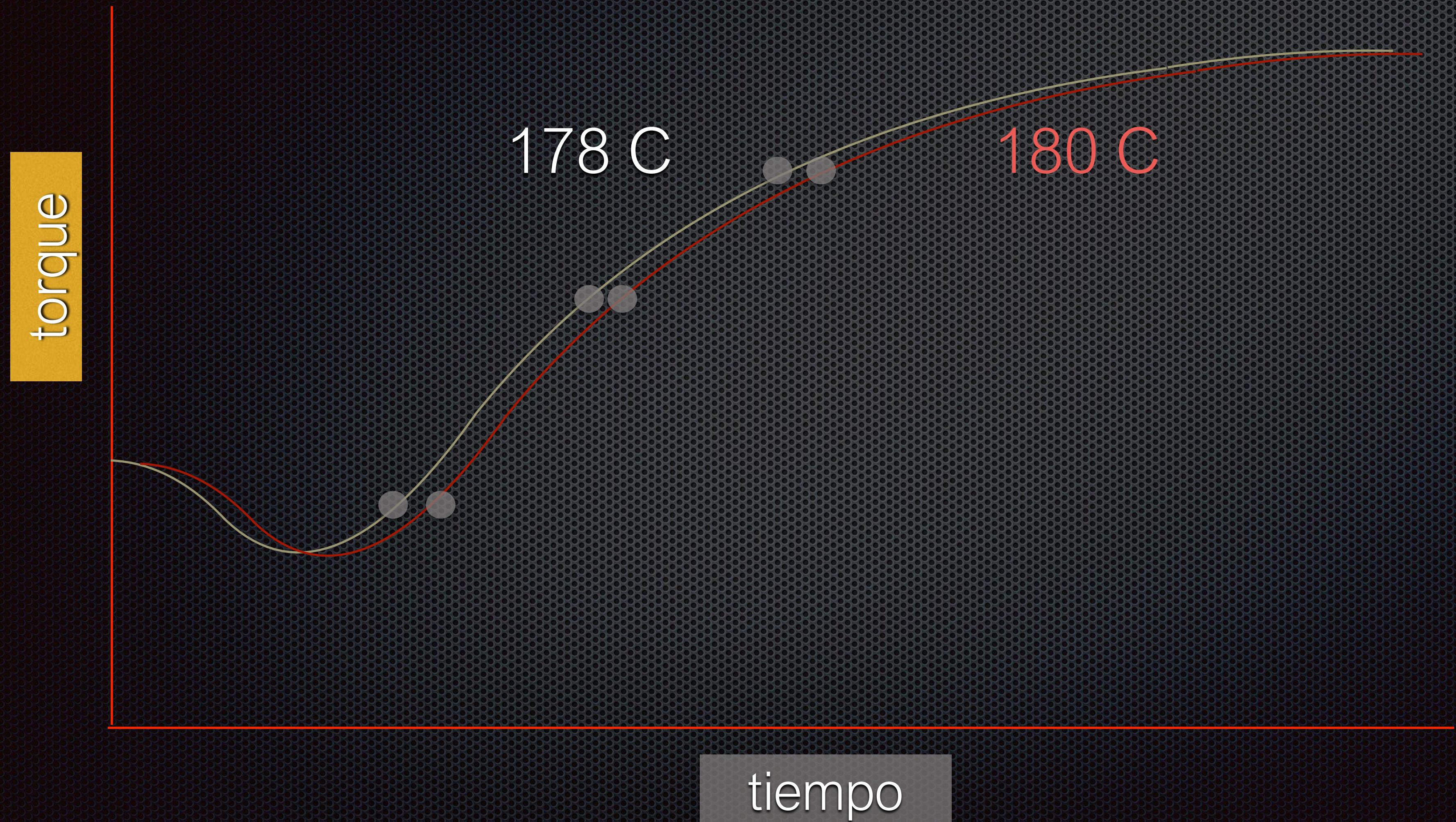




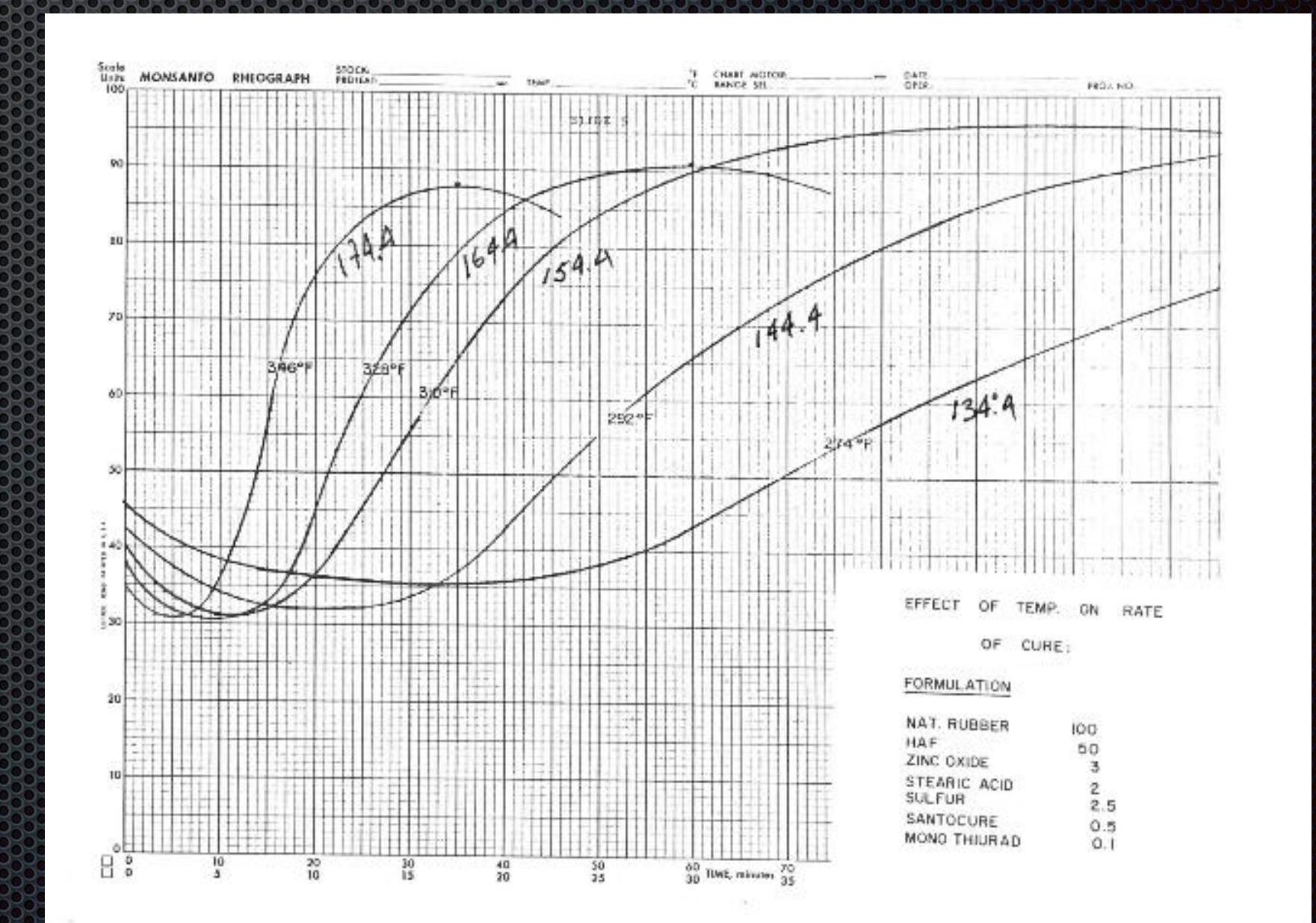
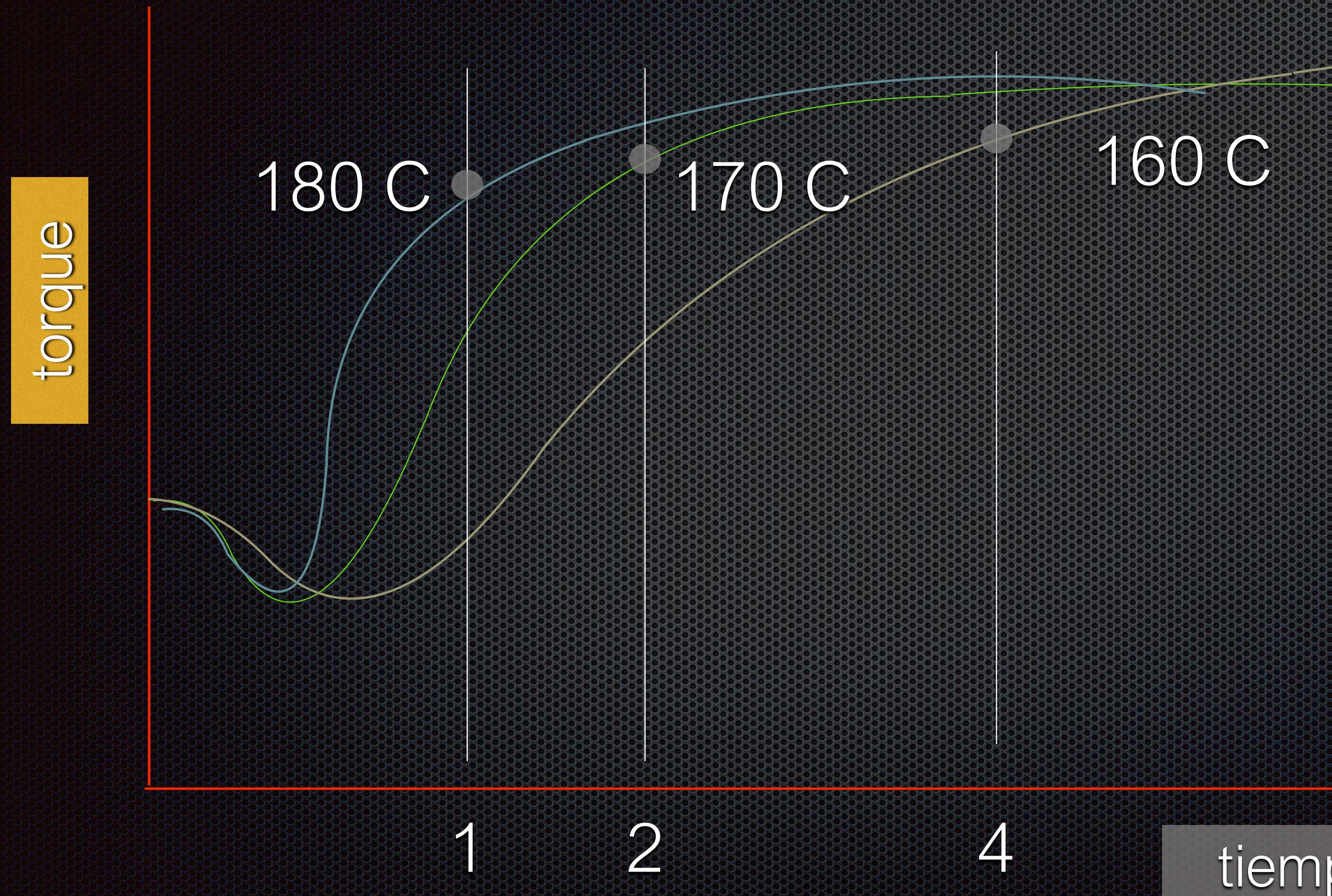
Proceso bajo control



Efecto de la Temperatura en Ts2, Tc50, TC90

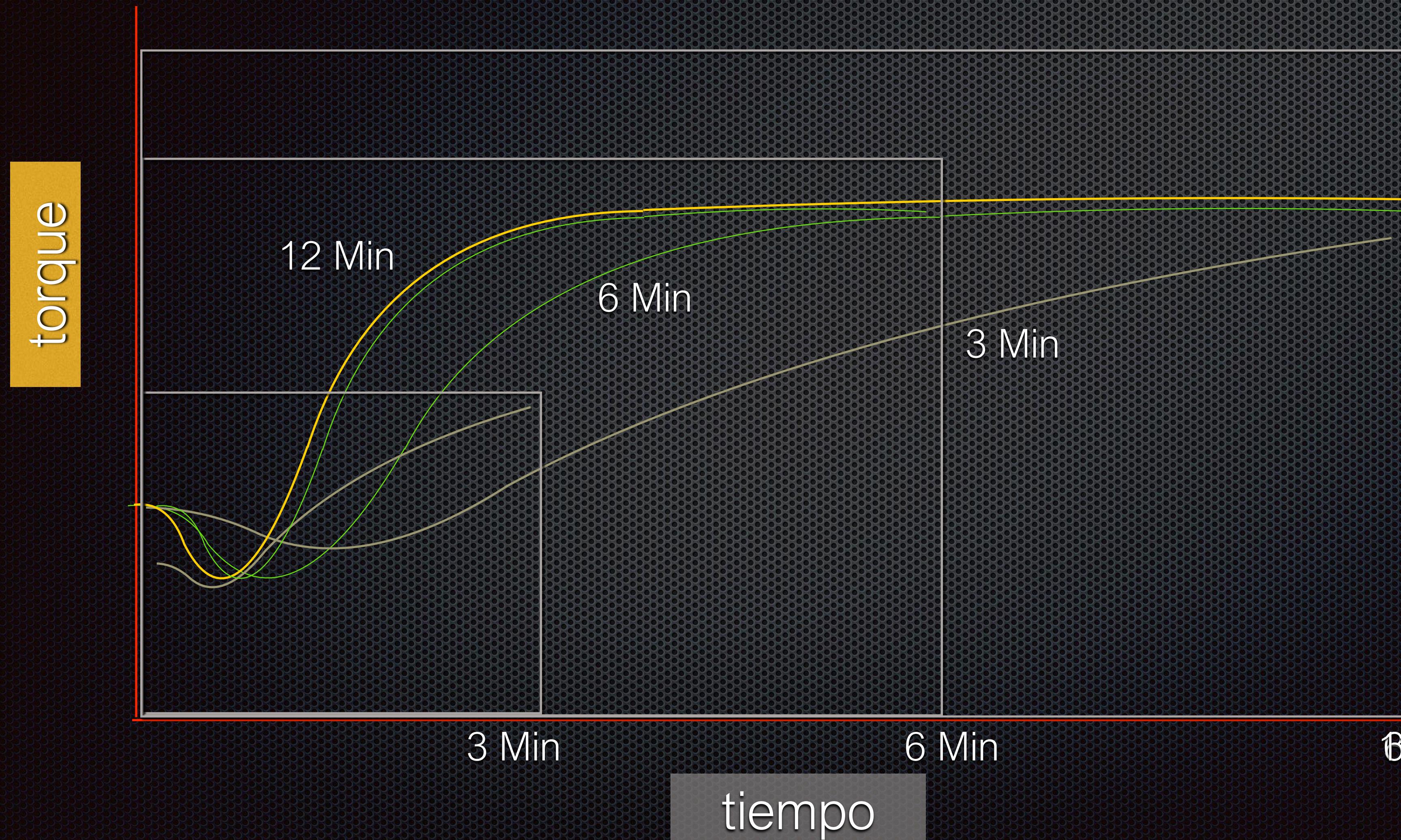


Efecto de la Temperatura en TC90



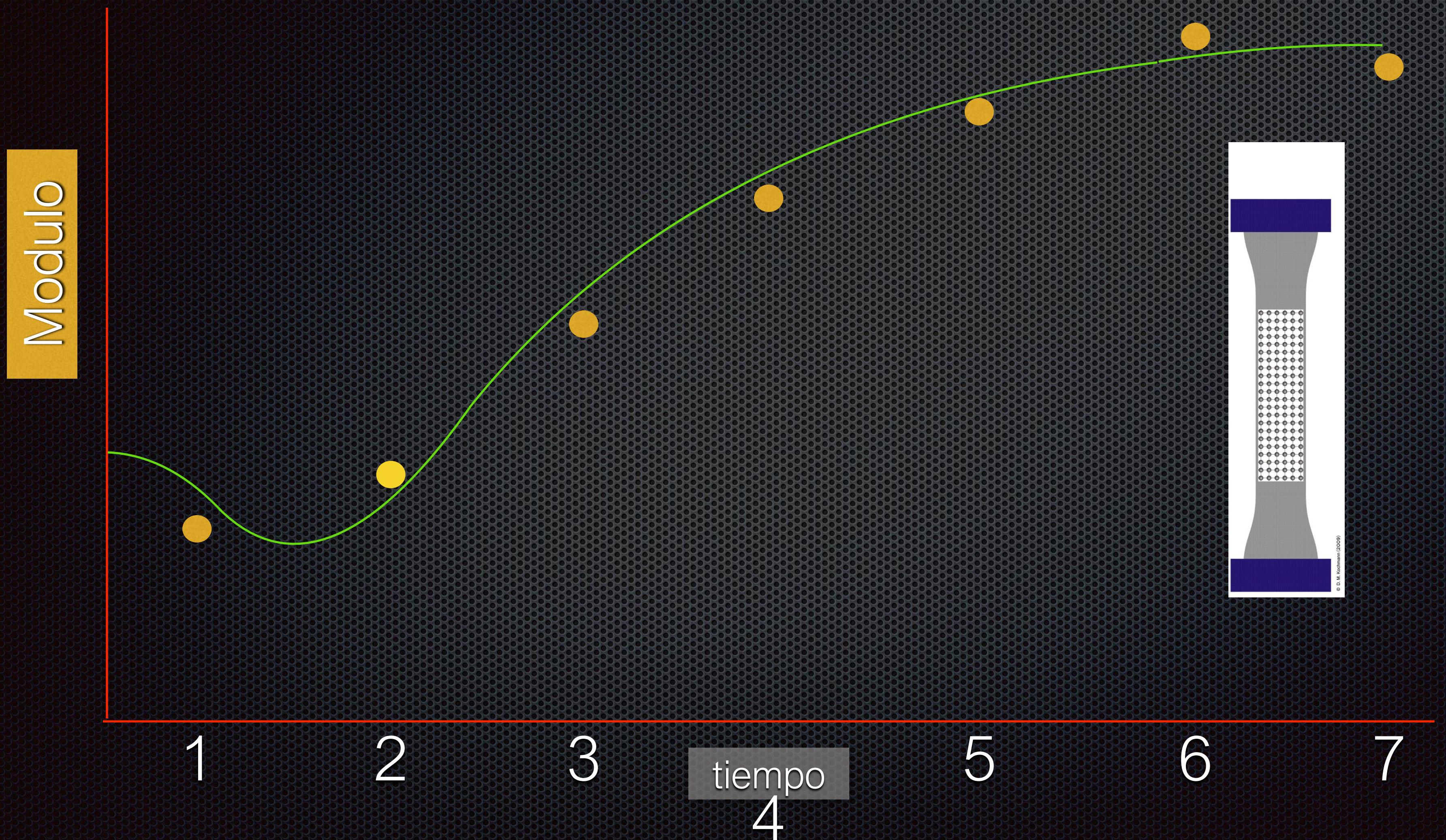


Efecto del tiempo del test



Correlación

el Modulo al 300%

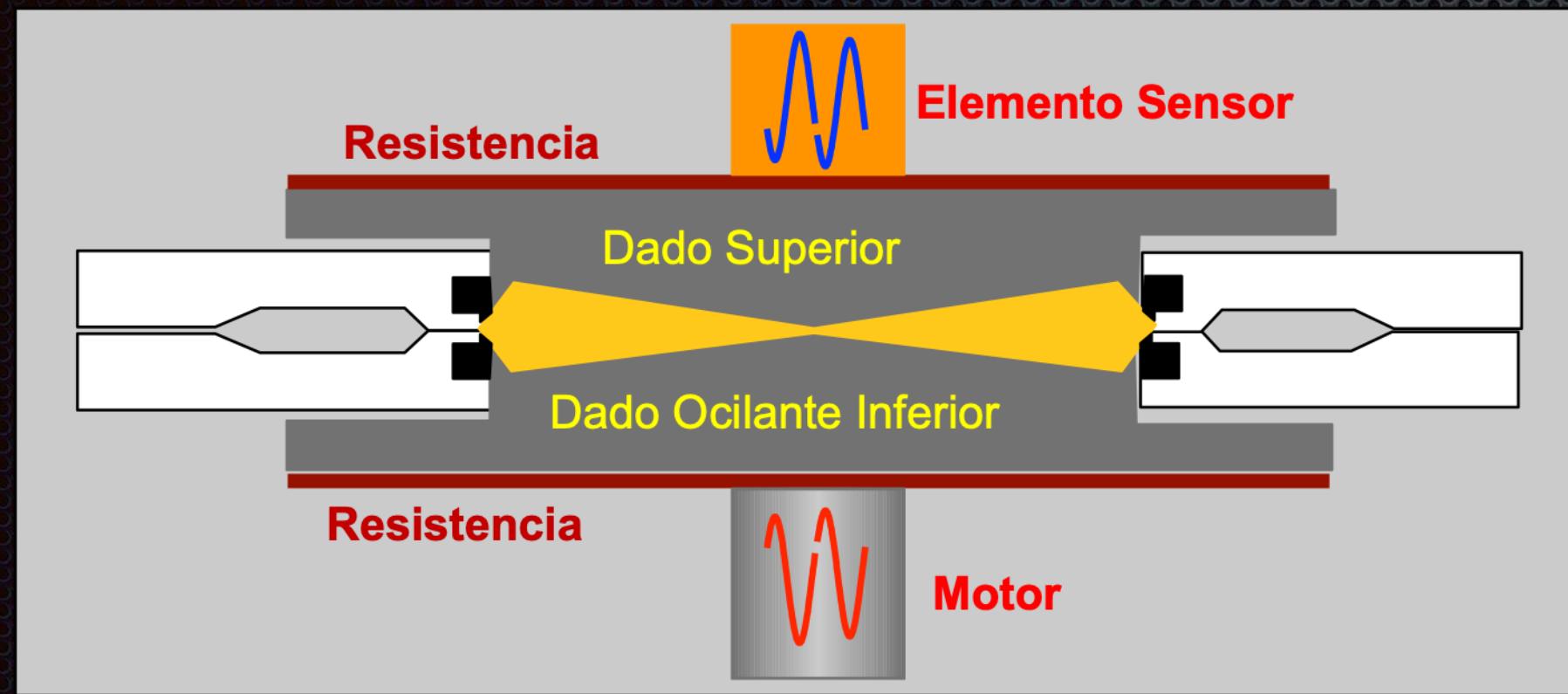


Reómetros de dato oscilante “MDR2000”

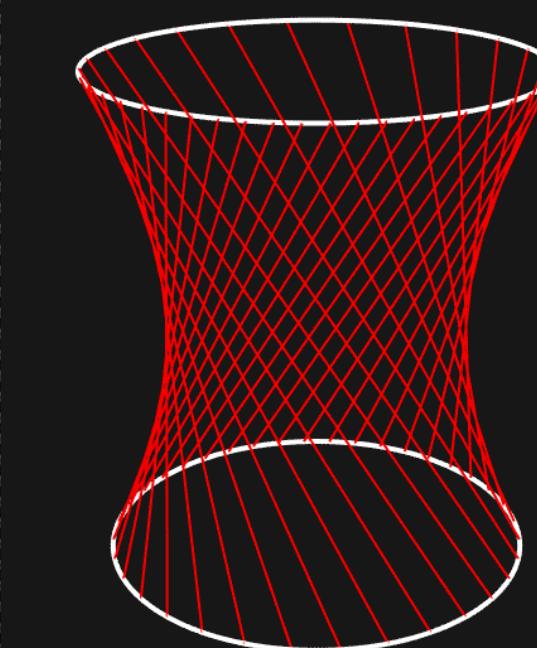
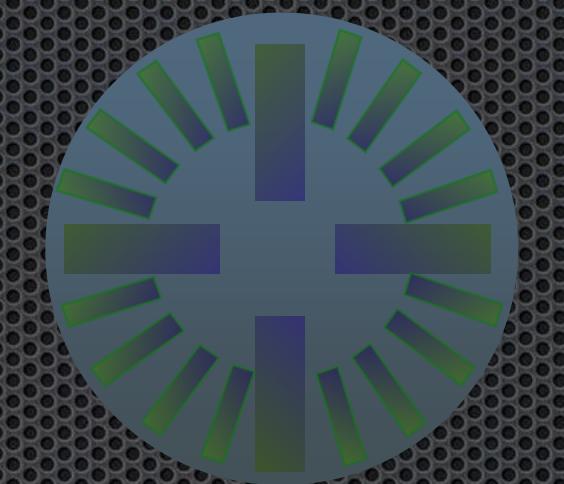




Como funciona



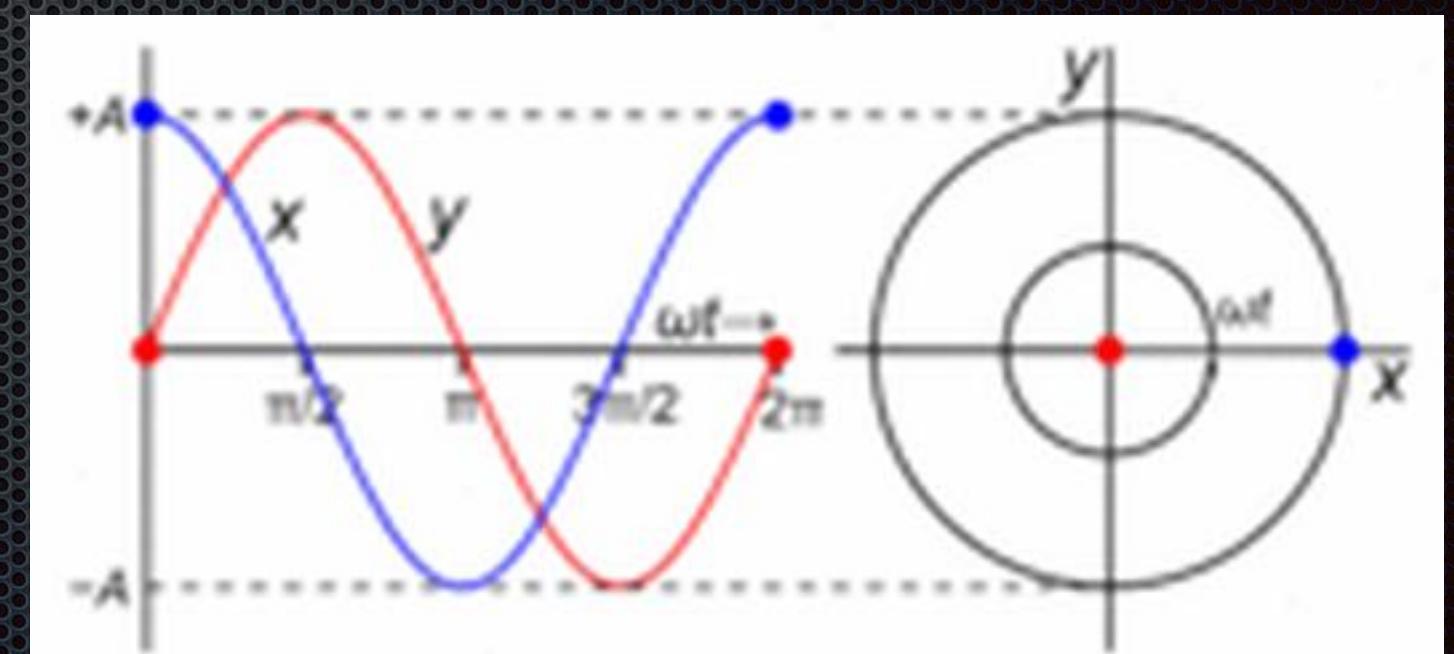
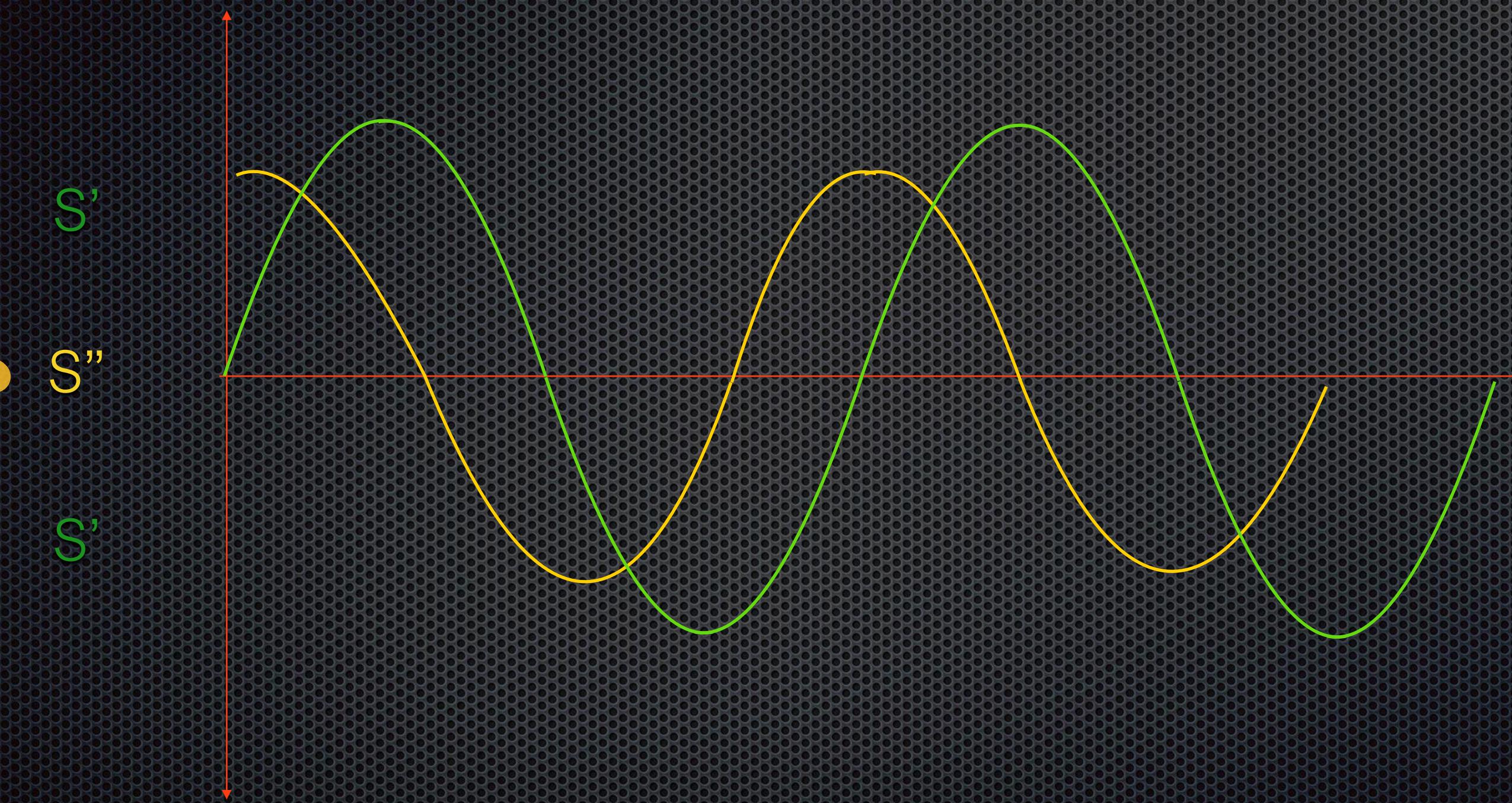
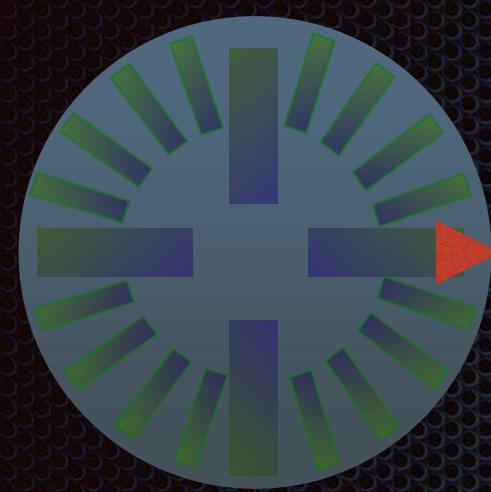
Dado Superior



Dado Inferior

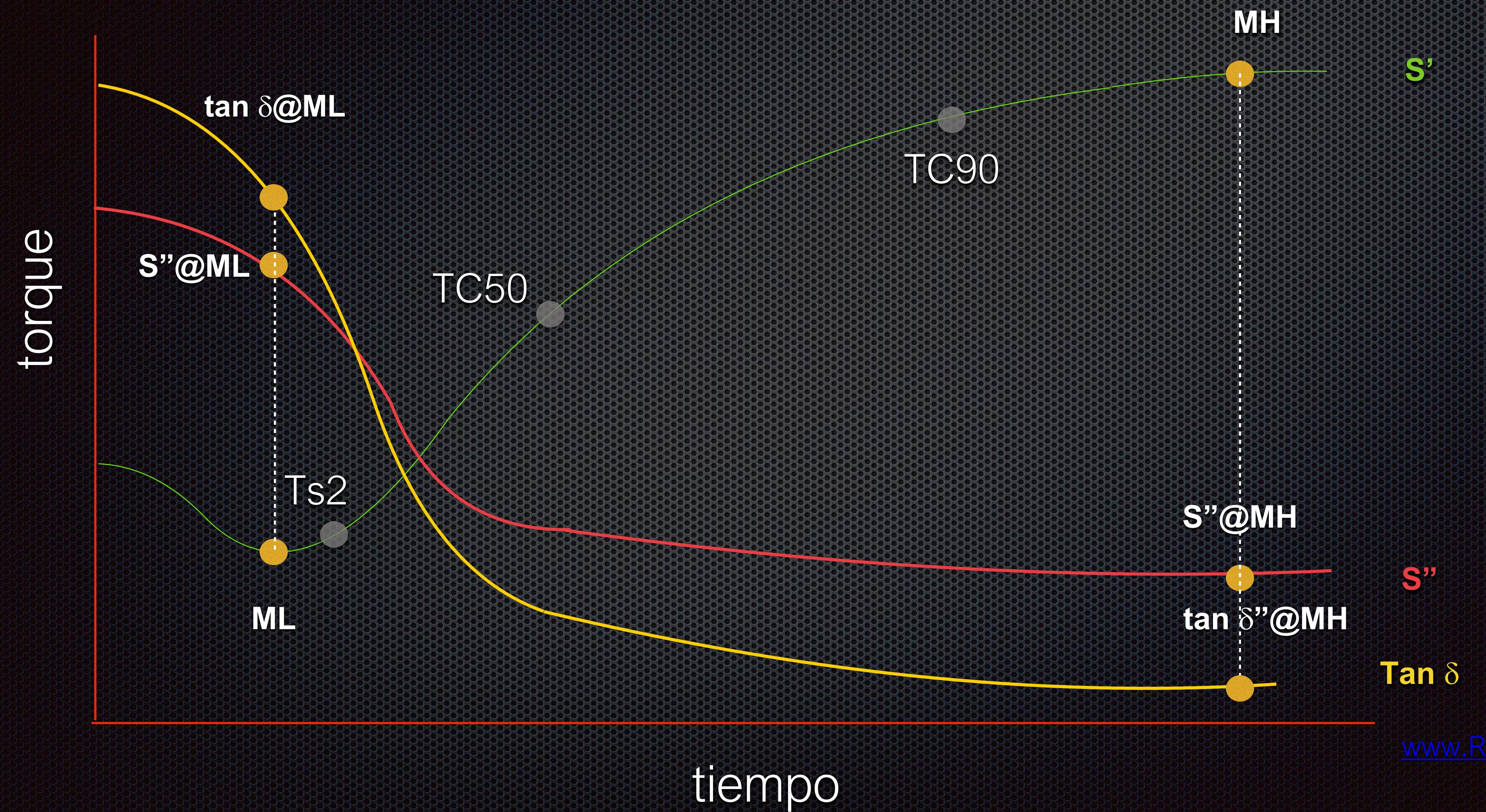
www.RepresentacionesGummy.com

Como Funciona MDR

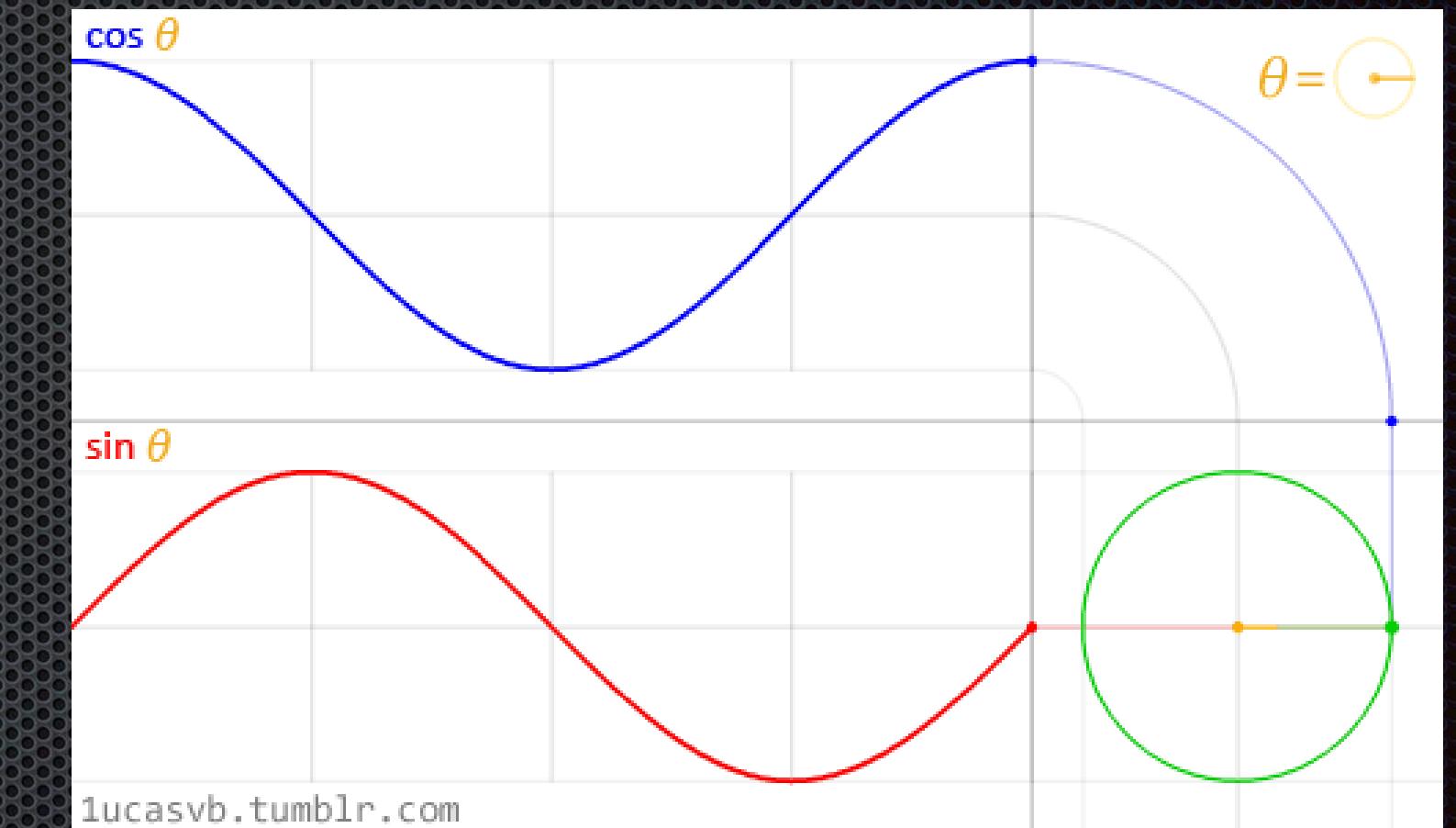
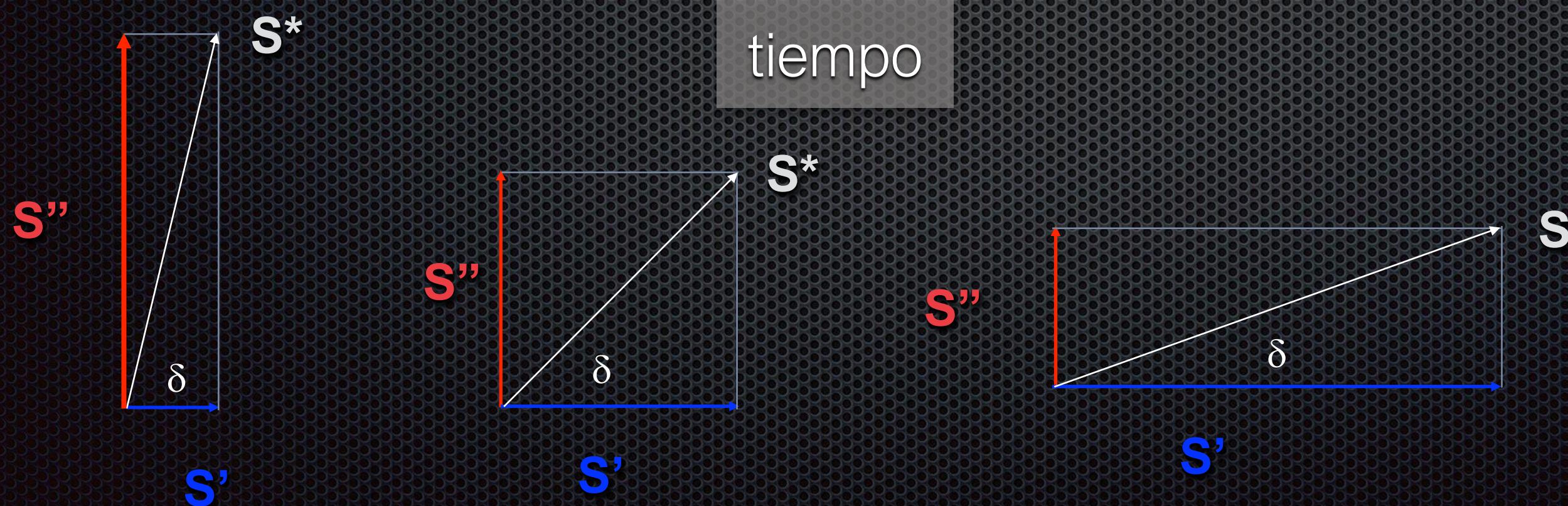
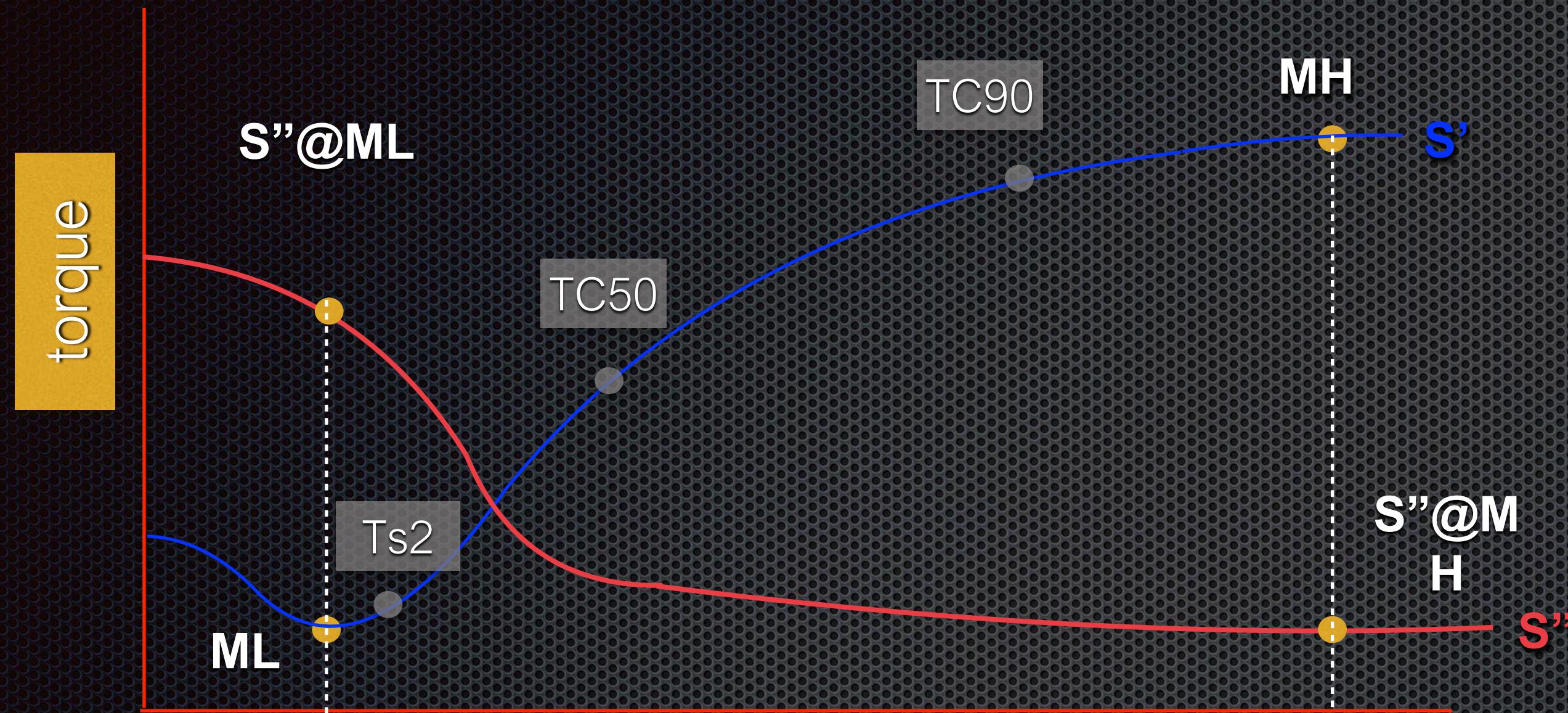




Curva Reómetrica en MDR



Análisis Vectorial



$$\tan \delta = S''/S'$$



- Propiedades:
 - **Reometría:**
 - Viscosidad:
 - Dispersión:
 - Tensión Elongación

Normas:

ASTM D2084

Standard Test Method For Rubber
Property—Vulcanization Using
Oscillating Disk Cure Meter

MDR

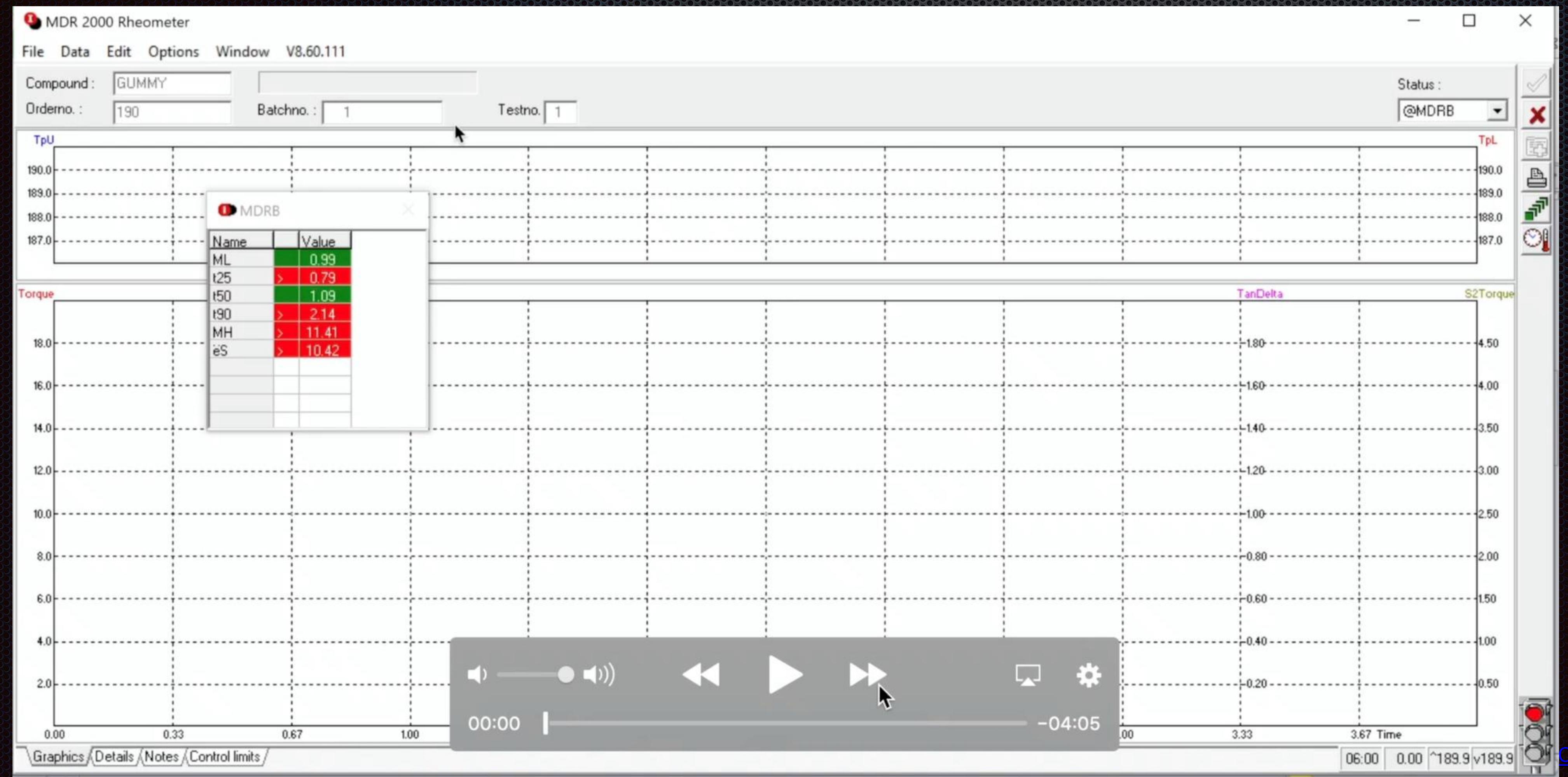
Normas:

ASTM D5289 **ISO 6502**

Standard Test Method For Rubber
Property - Vulcanization Using
Rotorless Cure Meters
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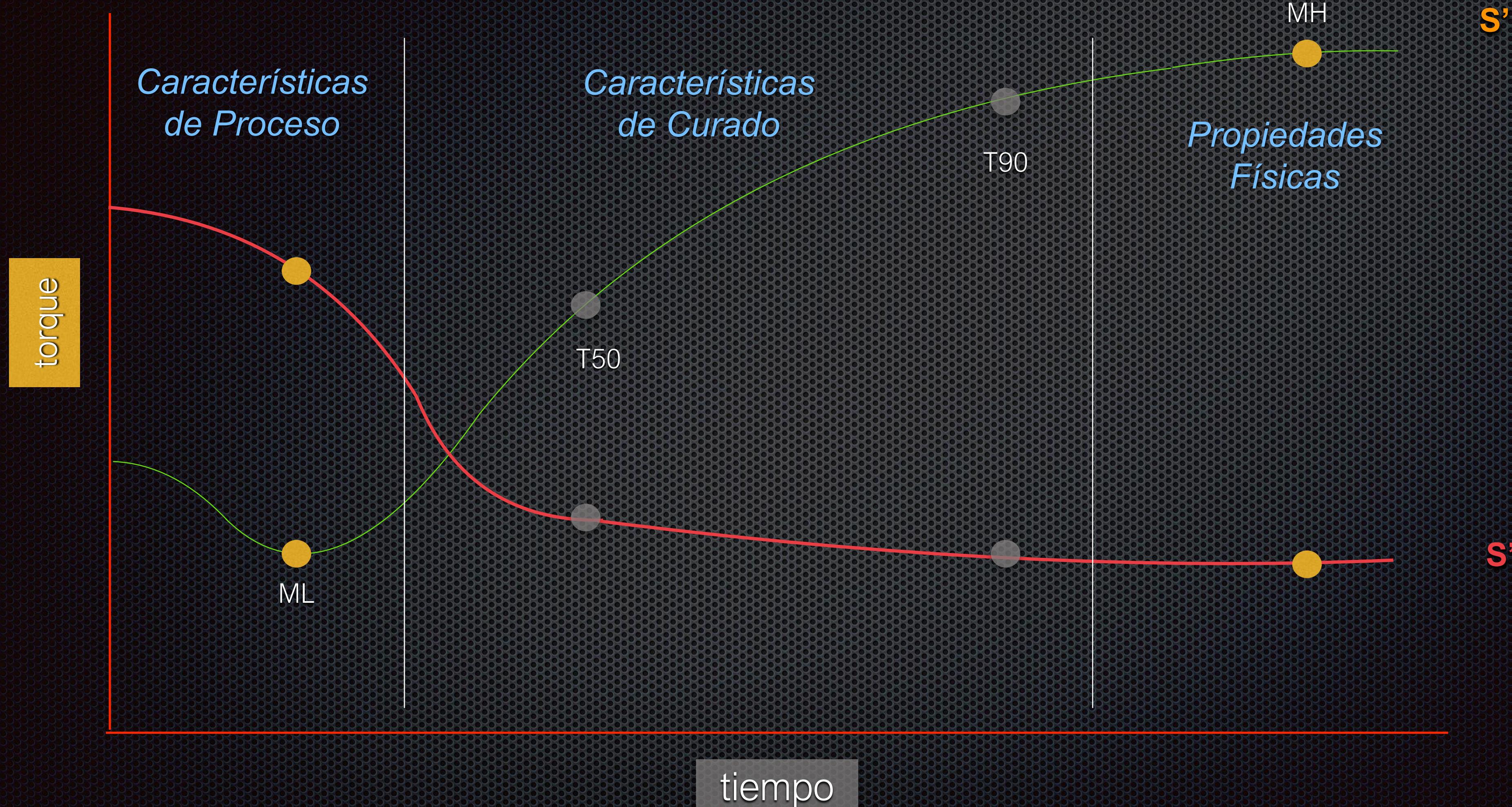
MÁS DE
30 AÑOS
DE CALIDAD

Test real 10X



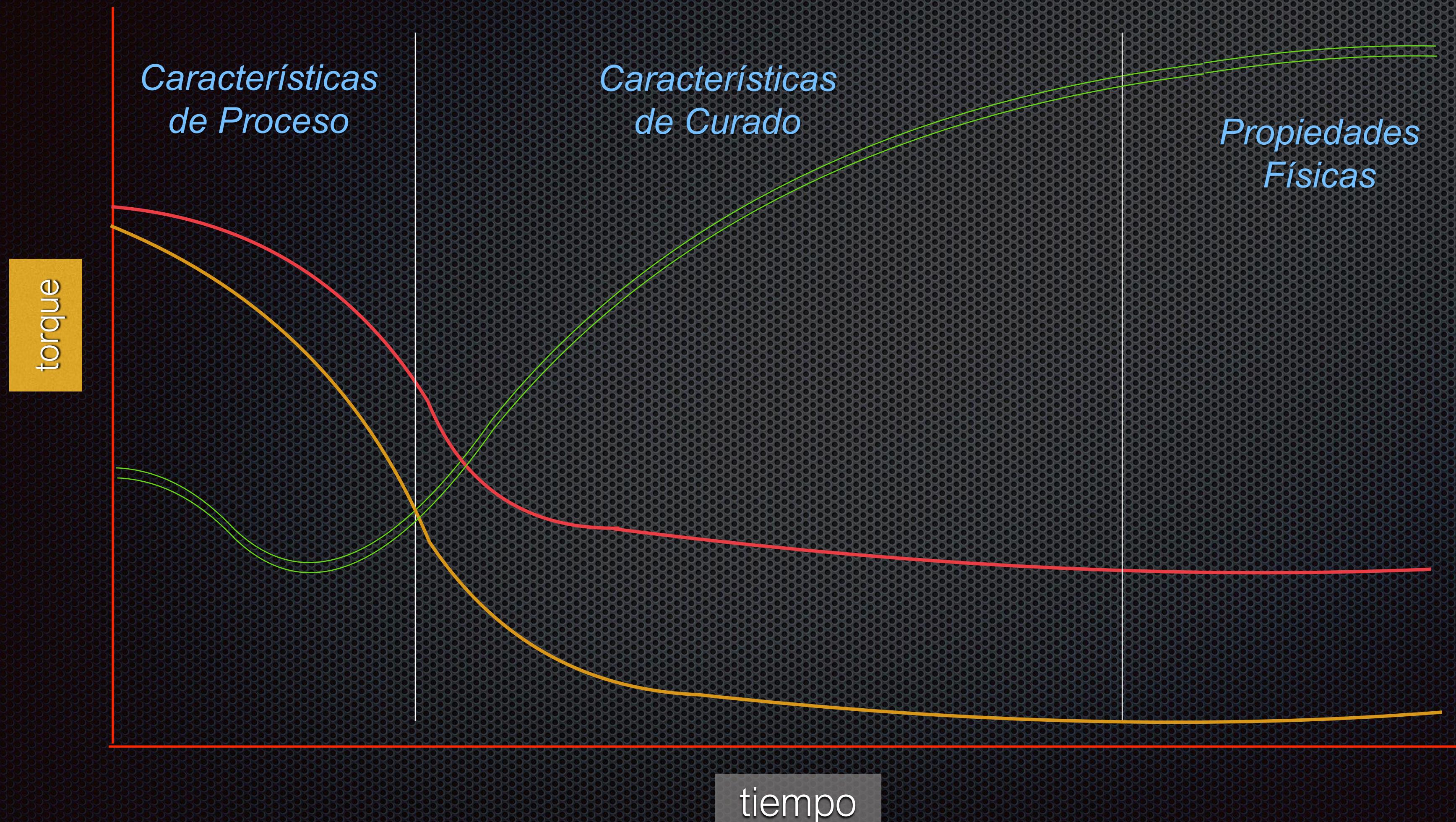


Zonas Reómetricas



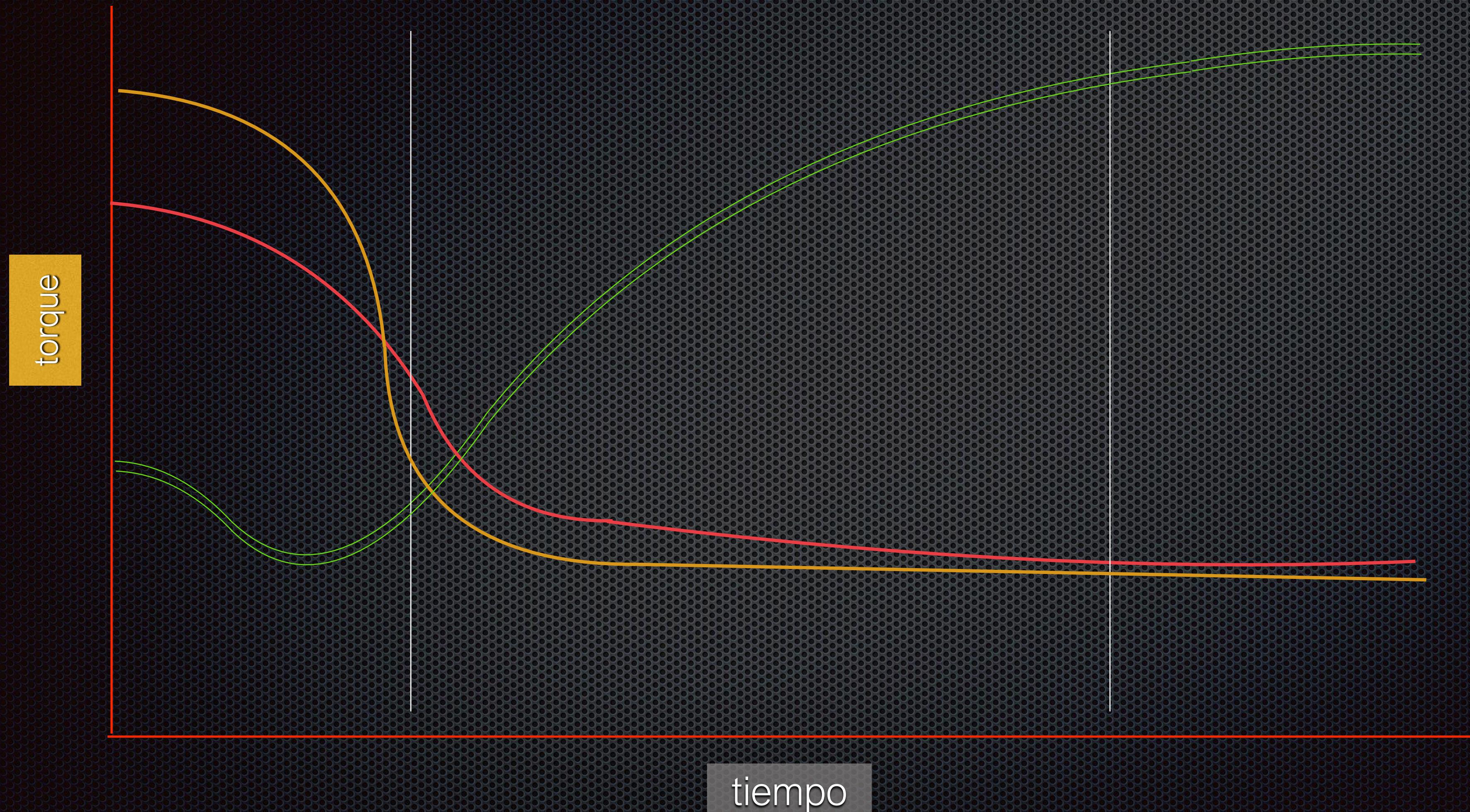


Ejemplo variación en el Tipo de N. de H.





Ej: Influencia del contenido CIS

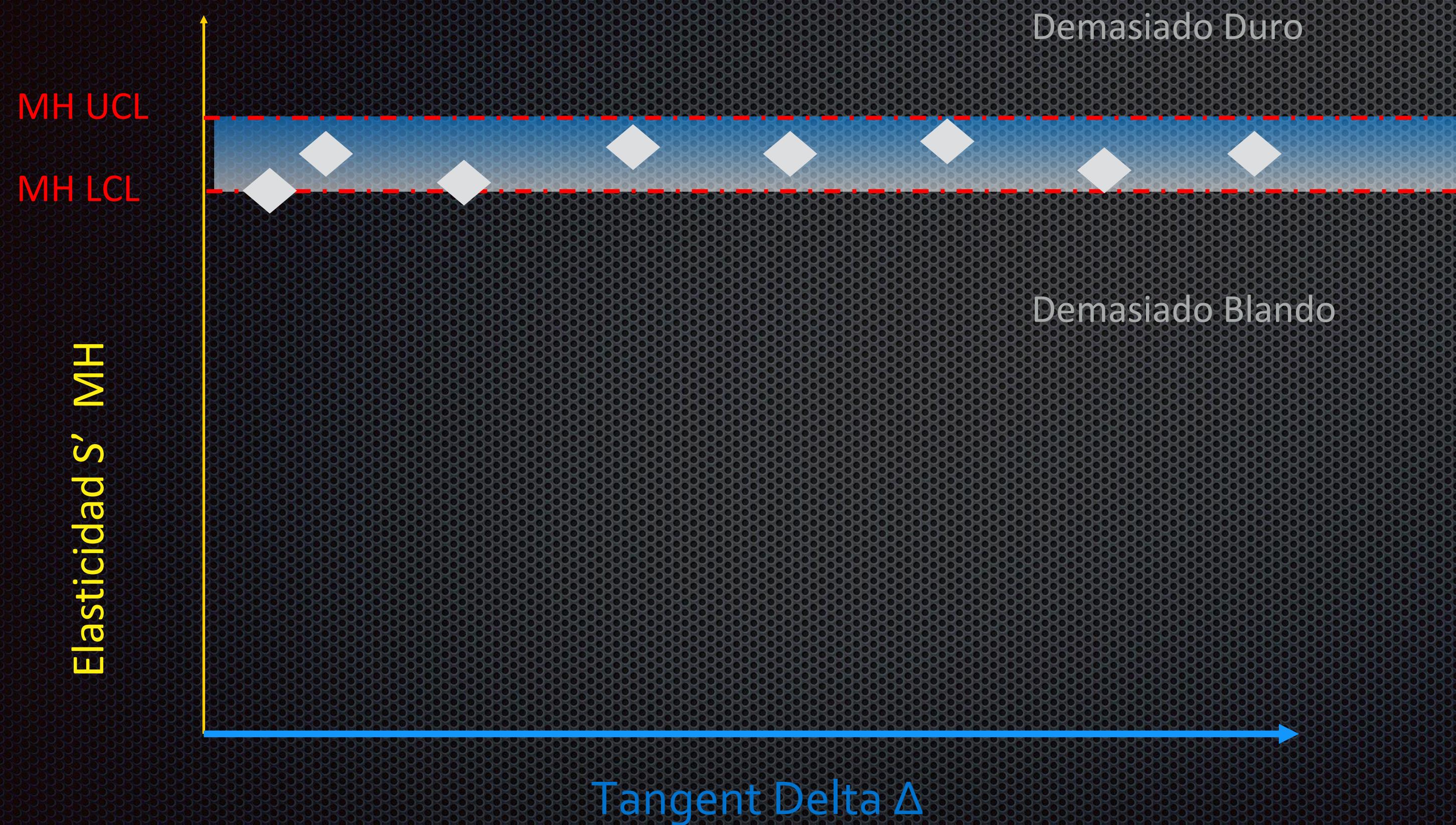


CIS 93%

CIS 96-98%

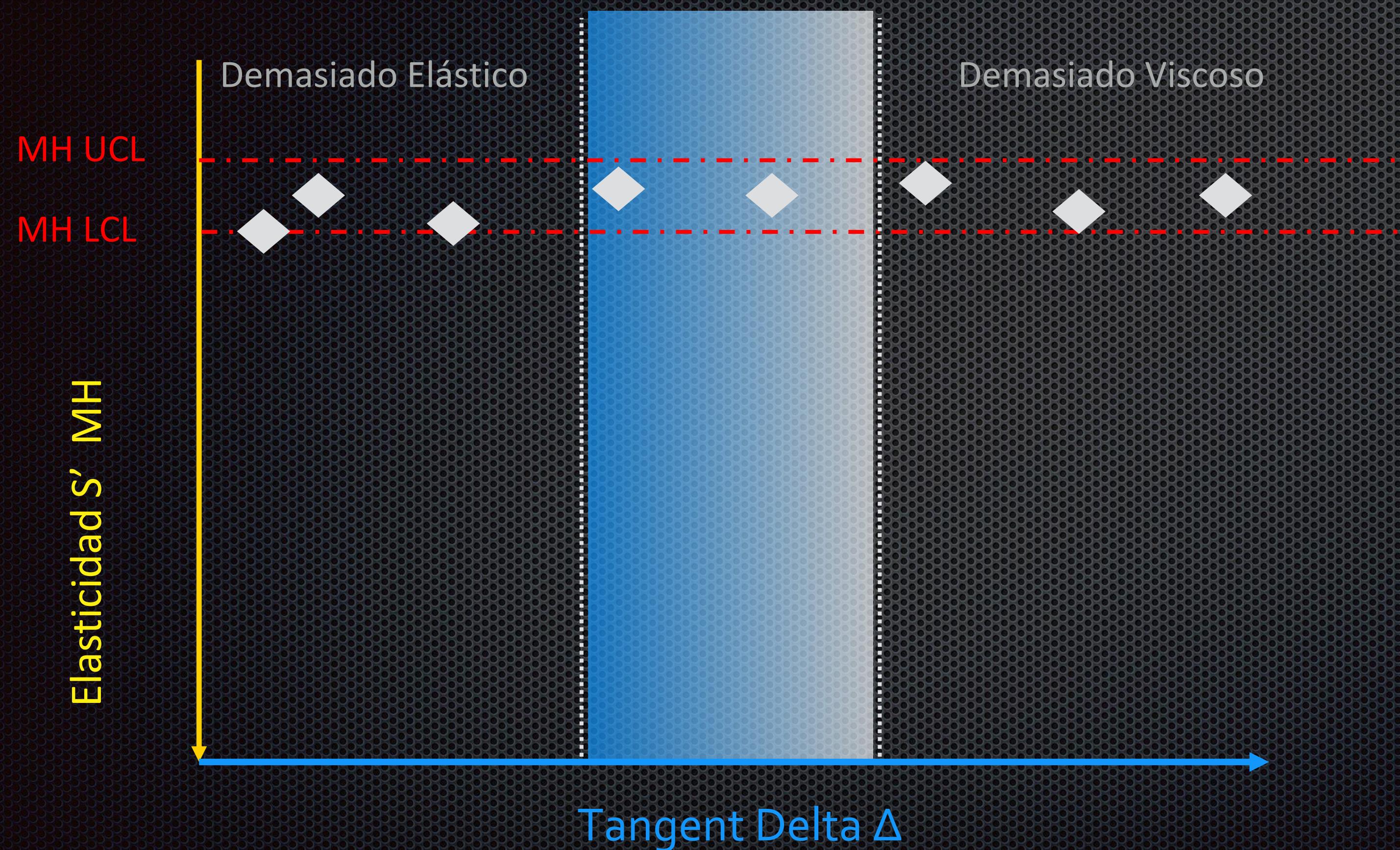


Área de confort Visco-Elastico



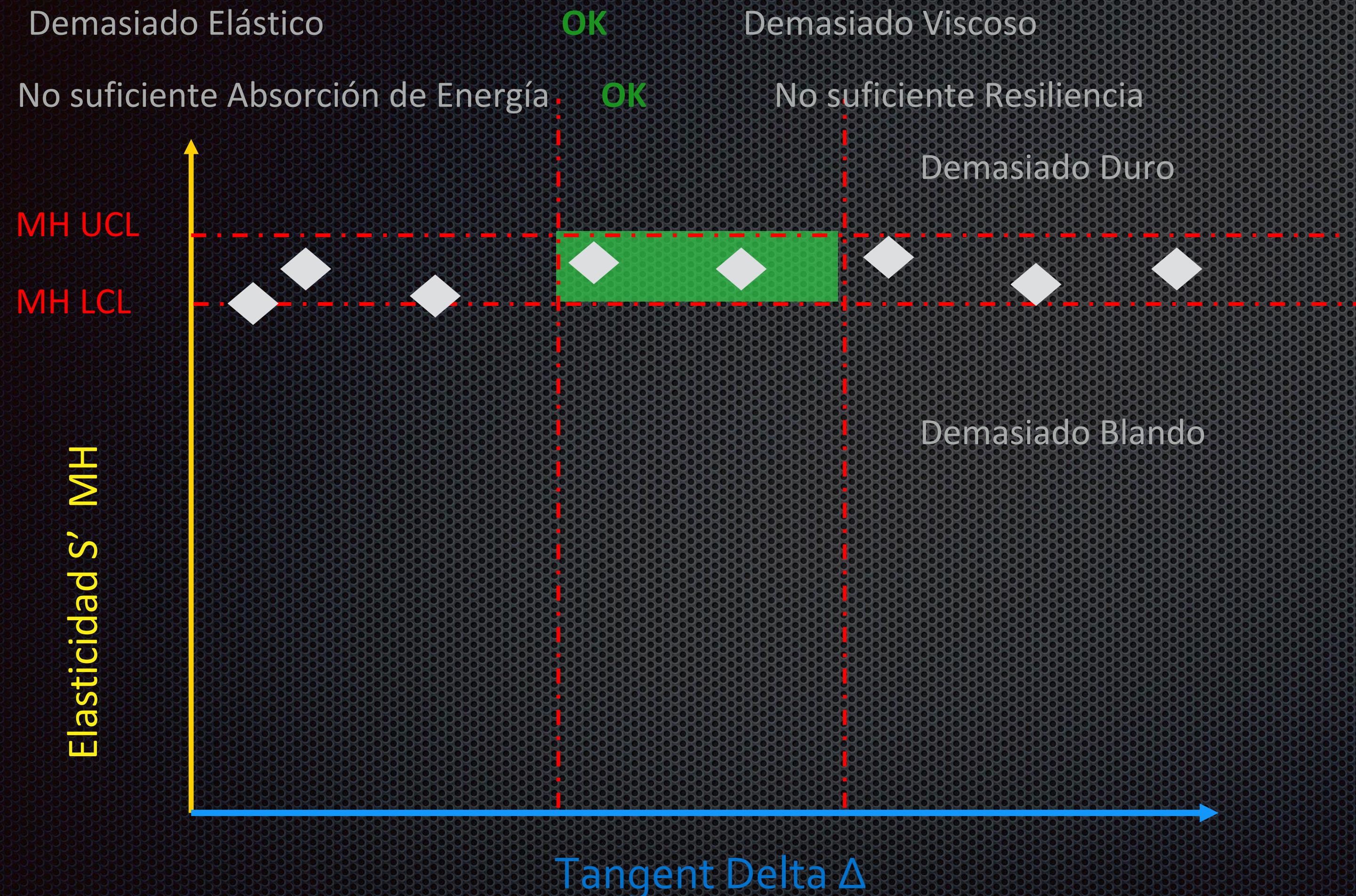


Area de confort Visco-Elastico



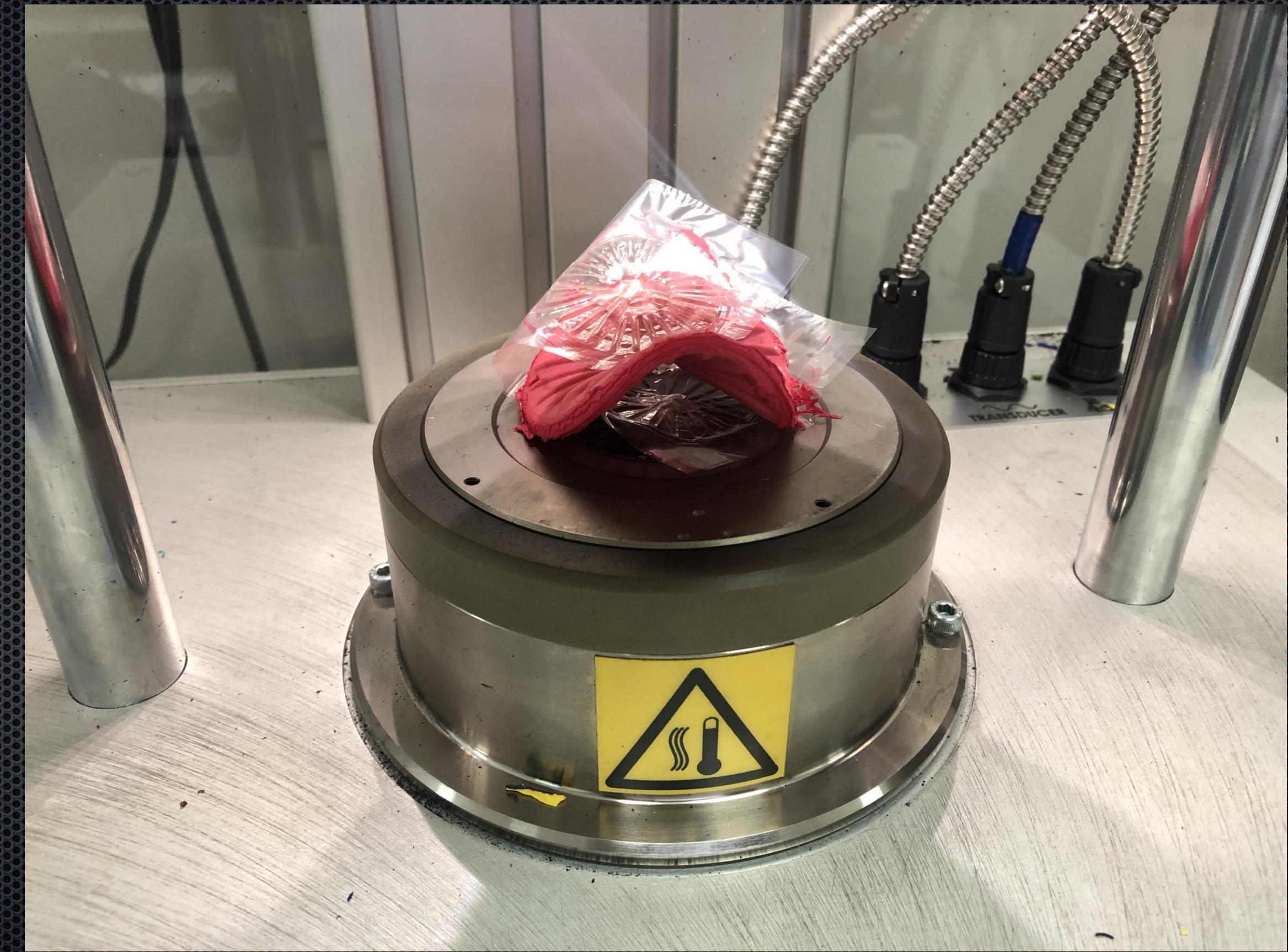


Area de confort Visco-Elastico





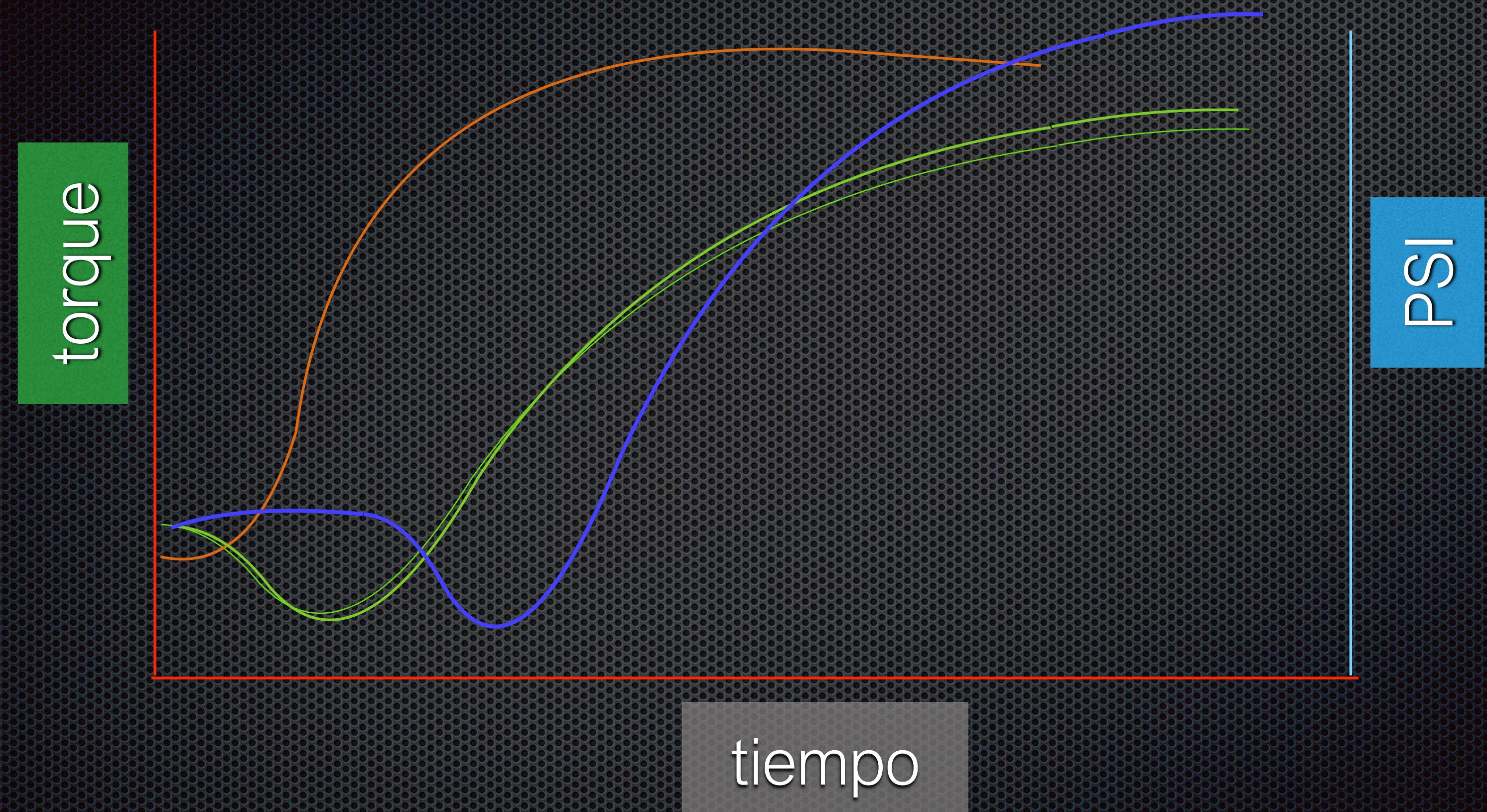
Reometria en caucho esponjoso



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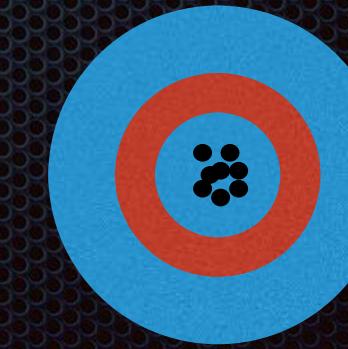
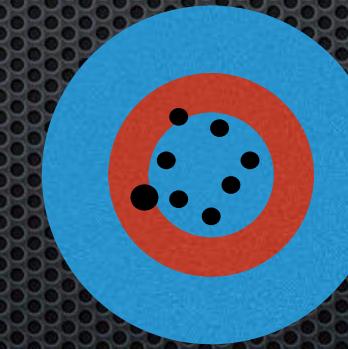
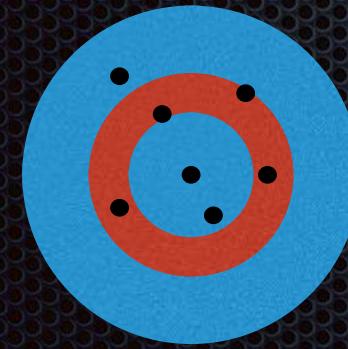


Torque & Presión



MÁS DE
30 AÑOS
DE CALIDAD

Reómetros evolución



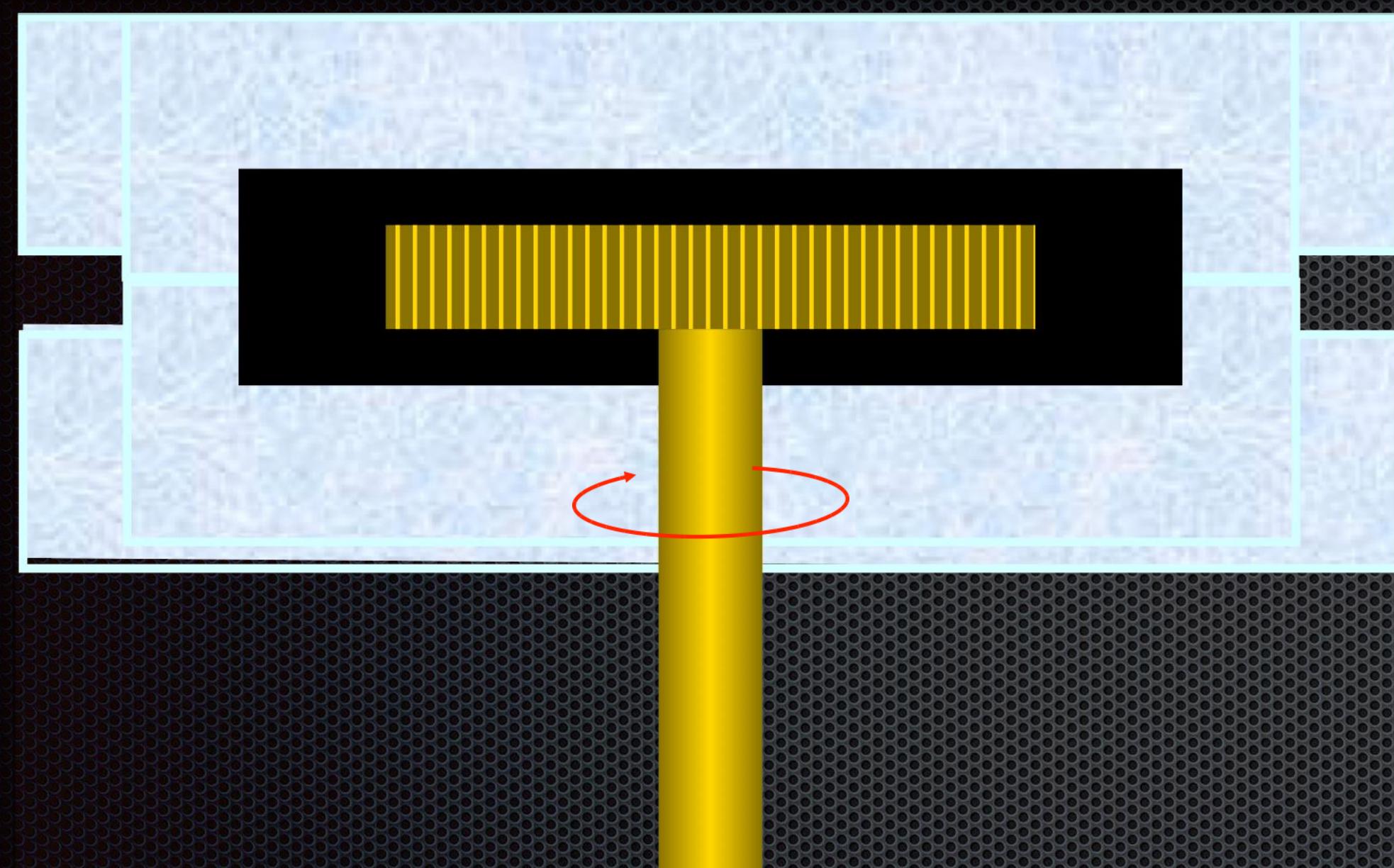
Reómetros de dato oscilante

“Familia MDR”

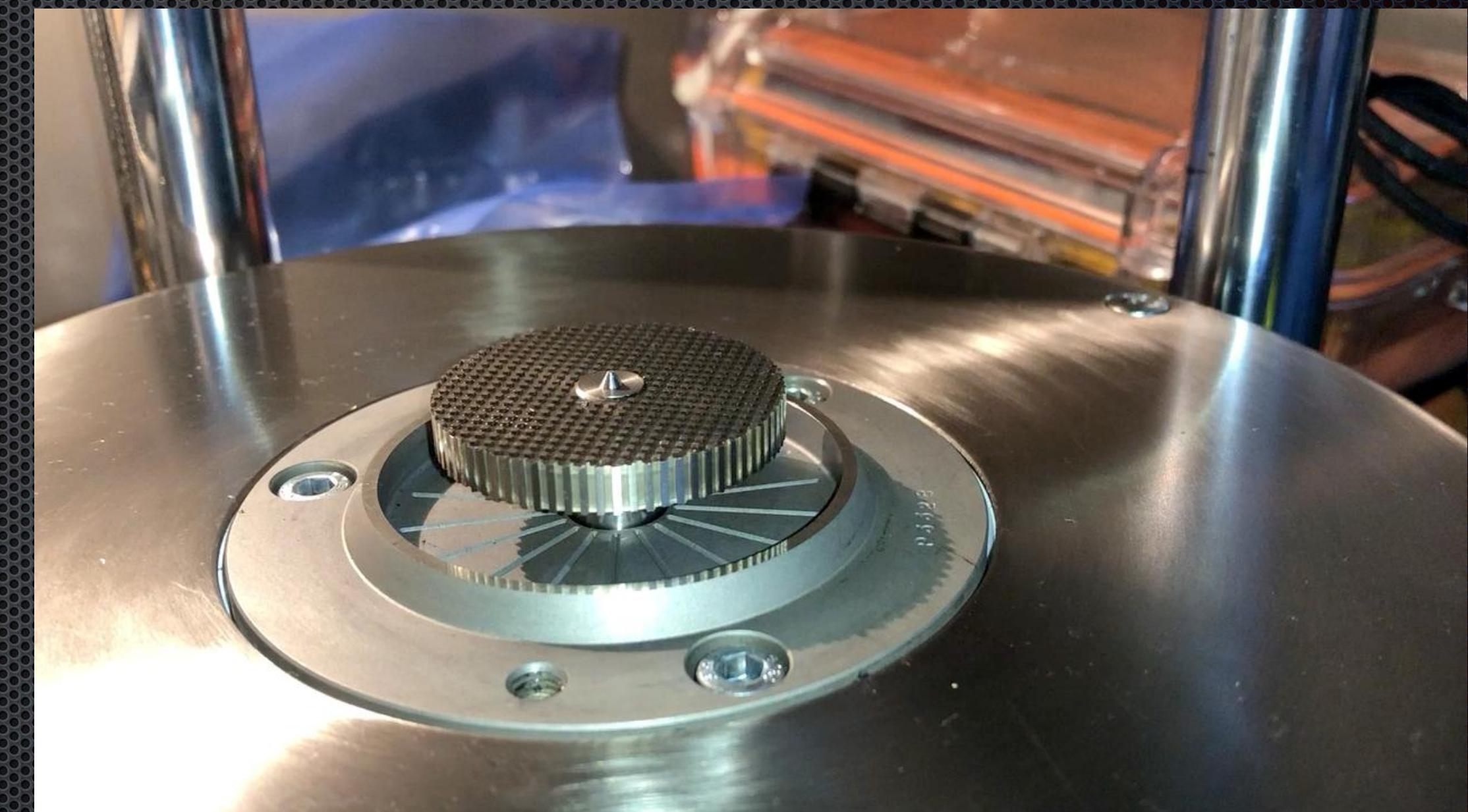




Viscosímetro

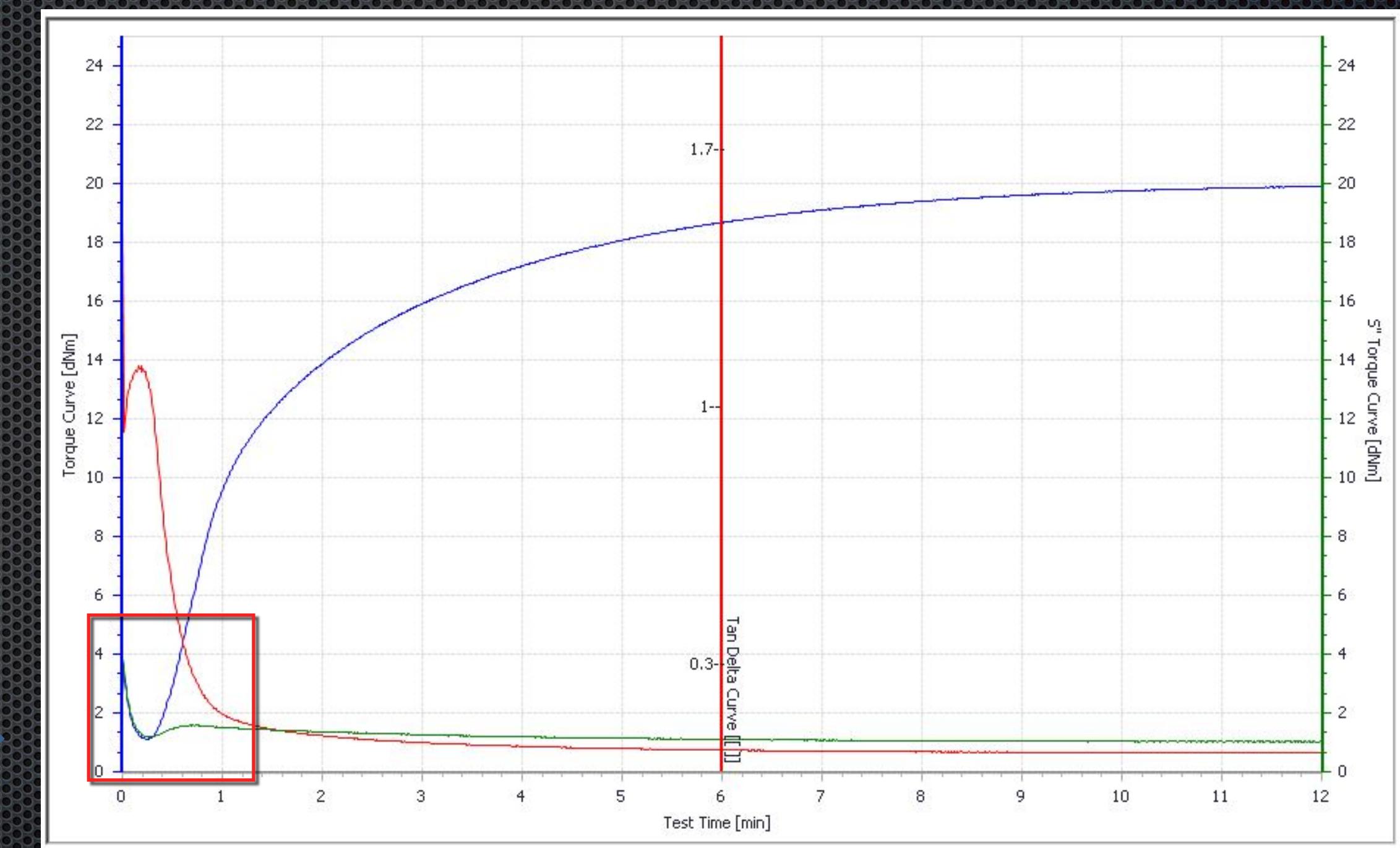
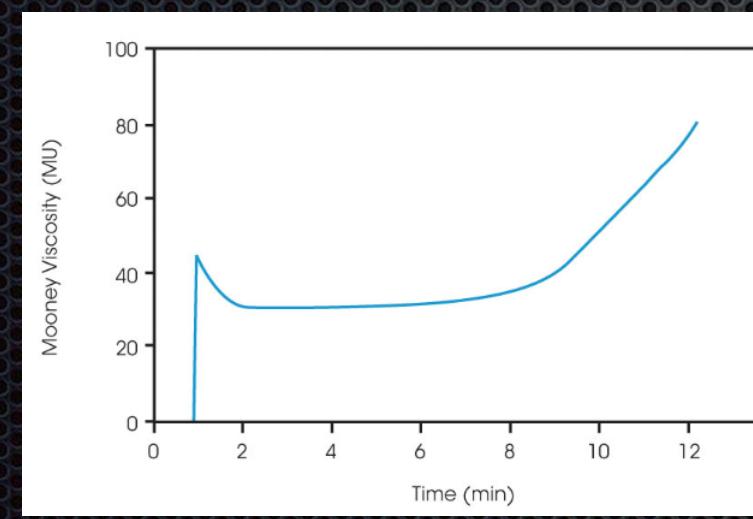


En sentido Horario a 2 RPM

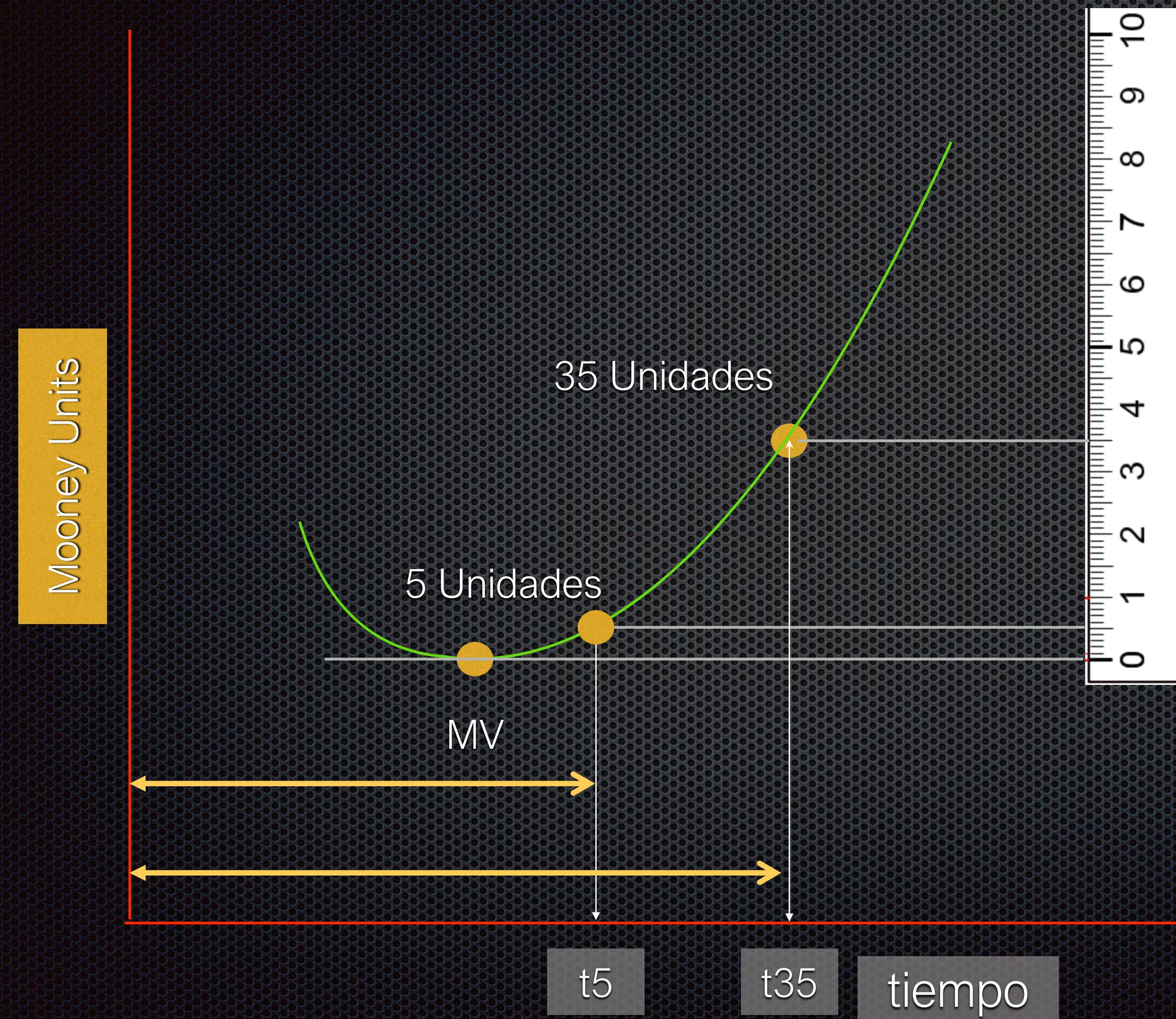




Scorch Test



Scotch Test



MV = Minimum Viscosity

T_5 = Time to Scorch

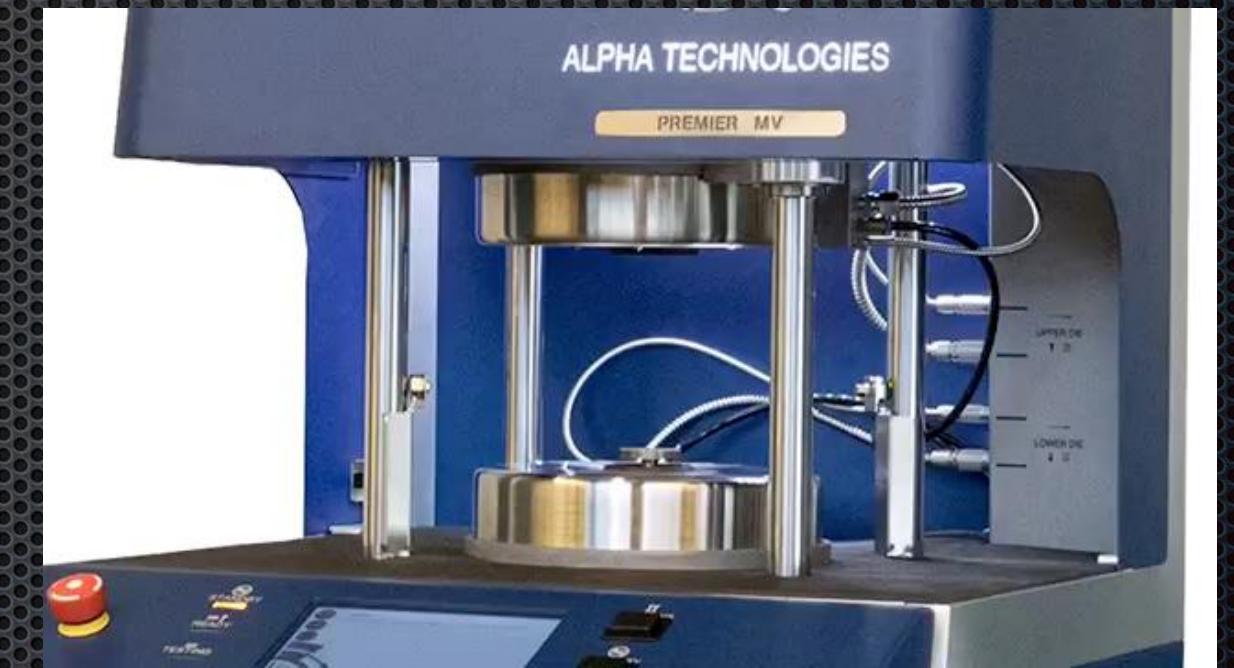
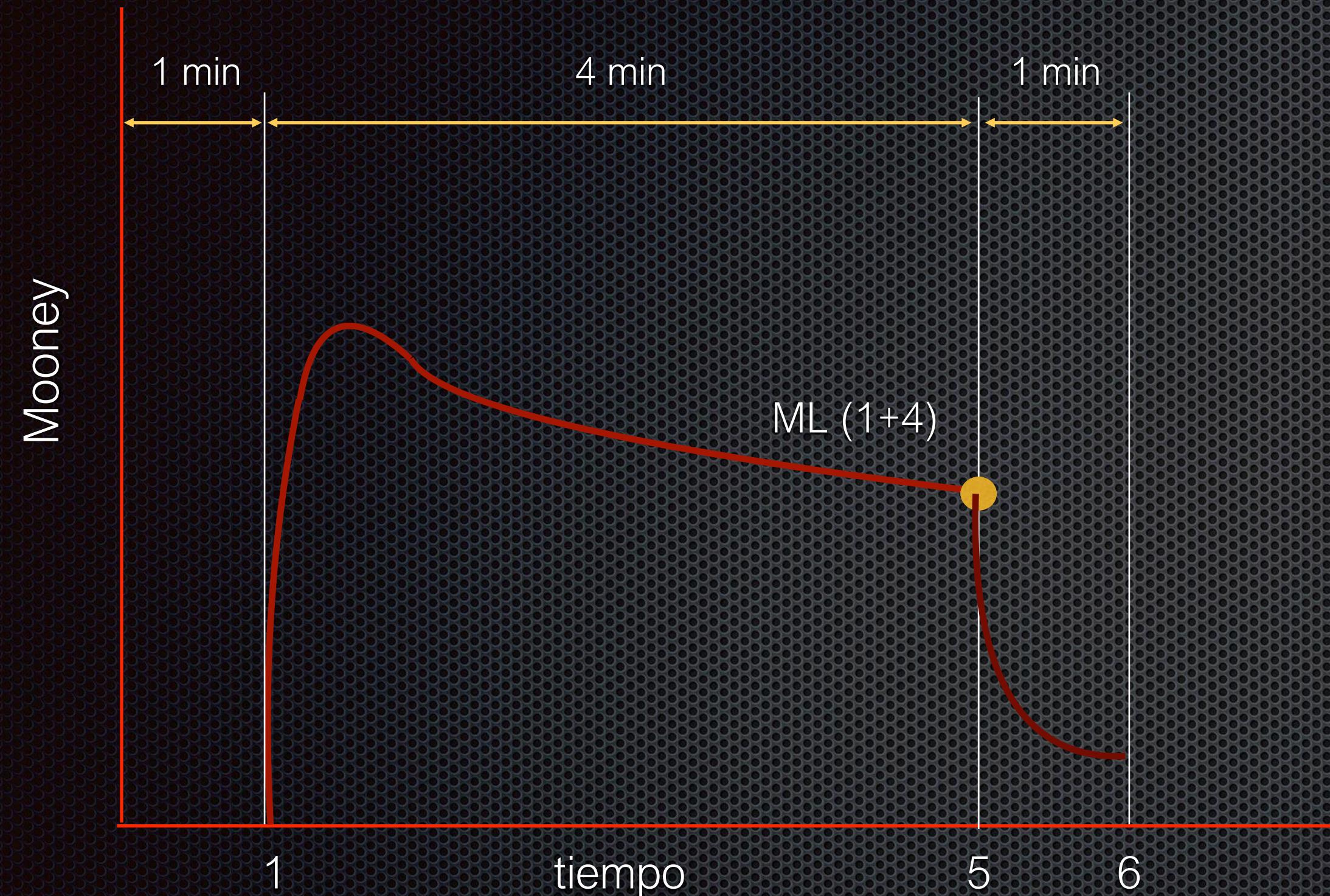
T_{35} = Time to Cure

ΔTL = Cure Index = $(t_{35}-t_5)$



Test de viscosidad ML (1+4)

y relajación del esfuerzo



57-UML 1+4 (100°C)

T_x =Time to decay x% of MU)

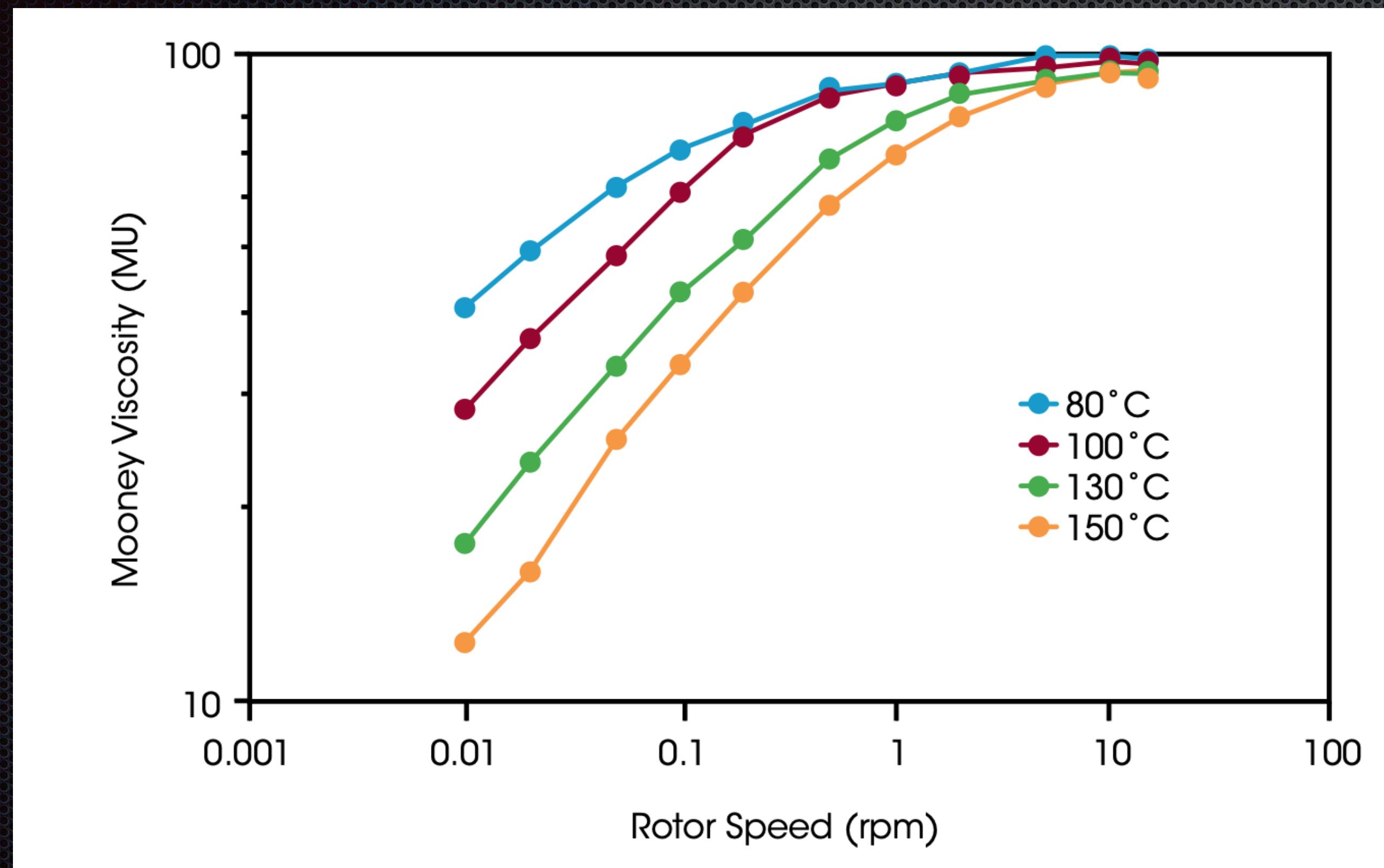
$T_{80}= 16 \text{ Seg. Para perder el } 80\% \text{ de MU}$

X_y =% to decay x seg)

$X_{30}= 86\% \text{ de perdida de MU en } 30 \text{ Seg}$

Test de viscosidad ML (1+4)

A diferentes RPM





Viscosimetros



Premiere MV



MV2000