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A Study on the Impact Absorbing Characteristics for Various Shape and Hardness of Cylindrical Rubber Structures

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Key Words : Rubber(), Impact(), Maximum impact force(), Time duration(), Impact absorbing ratio(), Dynamic modulus()

Abstract

Mechanical systems with rubber parts have been used widely in industry fields. The evaluation of the physical characteristics of rubber is important in rubber application. Rubber material is useful to machine component for excellent shock absorbing characteristics. The impact characteristics of rubber were examined by experimental and finite element method. The impact test was conducted with a free-drop type impact tester. The ABAQUS/Explicit was used for finite element analysis. The effects of thickness and diameter of the cylindrical rubber structures were investigated. The impact absorbing ratio of the rubber material was studied order to compare the peak reaction force of the specimen which only contained aluminum against the specimen with the inserted rubber part.

1. . Gilchrist Masso-Moreu[2]

[1].

Iannace [3]
(poly-propylene)

가

가

가

(foam)

ABAQUS/Explicit

†

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*

(max. displacement)
(time duration)

**

, WLF
(dynamic modulus)

2.

2.1

2.1.1

ASTM

[4].

mm 가 13 mm . 29
5 . 5
NR45, NR50,
NR55, NR60, NR65 . NR45
NR65 IRHD (International Rubber Hardness
Degree) 5

Table 1

29 mm,
13 mm
29 mm , 5 ~ 20
mm

Table 1 The IRHD hardness of rubber material

Rubber material	Average (IRHD hardness)	Test data				
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
NR45	45.0	45.2	46.1	45.6	43.8	44.4
NR50	53.2	53.3	53.3	54.1	53.4	52.1
NR55	58.3	58.7	58.4	58.3	58.1	58.3
NR60	64.4	64.3	64.5	64.4	64.4	64.4
NR65	71.2	70.5	71.6	71.2	71.4	71.3

2.1.2

가

0.3 ~ 1.5 J

3 N

0.5 m

3.15

m/s 가

3 N

(steel)

2.1.3

Fig.1

(half sine pulse)

(maximum impact

force)

(time duration)

가

가

(1)

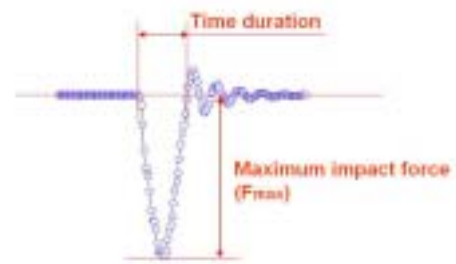


Fig. 1 The maximum displacement and time duration of impact pulse shape

$$\eta = 100 - \left(\frac{Fr}{Fn} 100 \right) \quad (1)$$

Fr 가

Fn

가

2.2

Fig.2(a)

cell) ,
detector)가

가
(load
(gap

ASTM KS

[5].

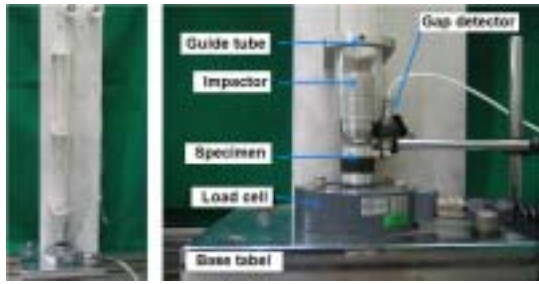
가

[6].

0.5 m

Fig. 2(b)
(amplifier)

0.3 ~ 1.5 J



(a)



(b)

Fig. 2 The photograph of impact tester and DAQ system
(a) Impact tester (b) DAQ system

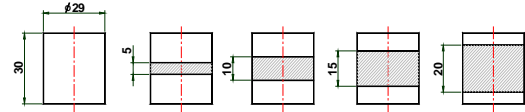


Fig. 3 The impact specimens for various rubber thickness

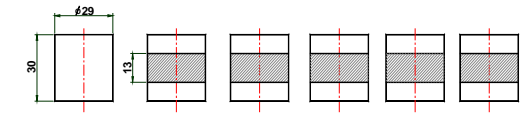


Fig. 4 The impact specimens for various hardness

2.3

(t) (D) (t/D)
가
(Indentation)

Fig. 3

, Fig. 4

29 mm
30 mm
5, 10, 15, 20 mm
가
CN-4 (ALTECO co.)
CN-4 가

2.4

6

Fig. 5, Fig.

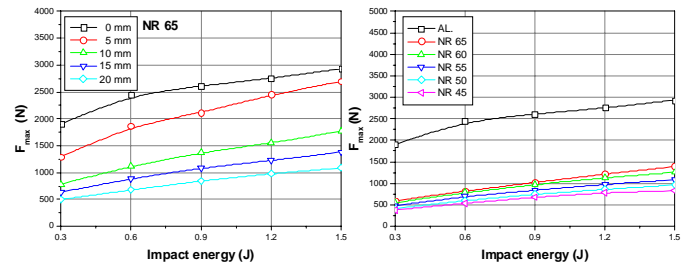


Fig. 5 The maximum impact force for various rubber thickness and hardness

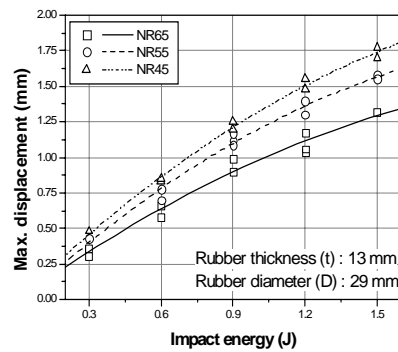


Fig. 6 The maximum displacement of impact specimen with NR 45, NR55, NR65 rubber material for various impact energy

3.

3.1

Explicit

[7].

가 ABAQUS/

2

3
(CAX4R)

RAX2 가
(reference node) RAX2

6

Fig. 7



Fig. 7 The finite element model of impactor and specimen

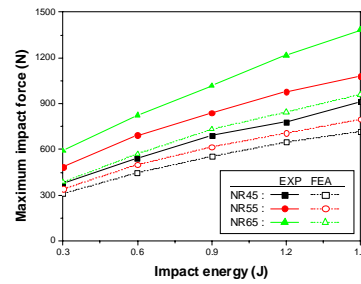


Fig. 8 The comparison of experiment result and FEA result to use static material properties

3.2

(simple tension),
(pure shear),

(simple compression),
(equi-biaxial tension)

50 ~ 500 mm/min
[8].

1.5 J

가

0.3 ~

가

Fig. 8

30%

Fig. 8

30%

가

가

3.3

3.3.1

modulus)

(loss factor)
[9].

(storage

(amplitude)

duration) (frequency)

(time

Table 2 NR45 ~ NR65

Table 2 The time duration for various rubber materials

Rubber material	Time duration (m/s)	
	0.3	1.5
NR45	3.5 (285 Hz)	3.4 (294 Hz)
NR50	3.1 (322 Hz)	3.1 (322 Hz)
NR55	2.6 (384 Hz)	2.7 (370 Hz)
NR60	2.3 (434 Hz)	2.3 (434 Hz)
NR65	2.1 (476 Hz)	2.1 (476 Hz)

Table 3 The dynamic property test condition for impact behavior

Rubber material	Amplitude (mm)	Frequency (Hz)
NR 45	1.75	294
NR 55	1.56	370
NR 65	1.29	476

0.3 ~ 1.5 J

Table 2

가 가

Table 3 Fig. 6

table 2

3.3.2 WLF (dynamic modulus) Table 3

Table 3 (300 ~ 400Hz) (1.2 ~ 1.7 mm) WLF

Fig. 9

Eplexor 500N(GABO co.) 5 ~ 100 Hz, -50 ~ 150 10 mm, 13 mm 5 ~ 25, 5 ~ 100 Hz Fig. 10(a) NR45 NR45 1.75 mm, 5 ~ 25, 5 ~ 100 Hz NR 55, NR65 NR45

Table 3 1.56, 1.29 mm



Fig. 9 The dynamic property tester and specimen

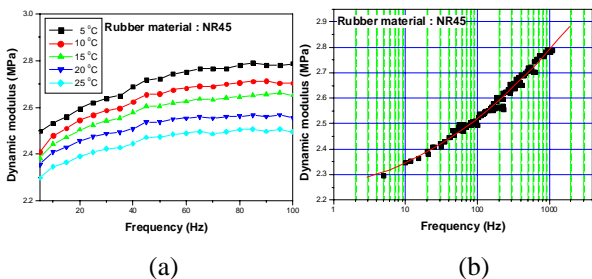


Fig. 10 The dynamic modulus for various frequency and rubber material (a) The dynamic modulus for various temperature (b) The superposed dynamic modulus from (a)

Fig. 10(a)

Ferry)

Fig. 10(b)

WLF(Williams-Landel-Ferry) 1 KHz

가 (25)

(2)

, Fig. 10(b)

$$\log a_T = \frac{-\alpha_1(T - T_0)}{\alpha_2 + (T - T_0)} \quad (2)$$

T_0 , T , T_0

5 ~ 25 25

NR45 2.57, -31.1, NR55 -6.5 163.8 NR65 -4.5 111.2 가 5 ~ 20 α_1 α_2 25

log a_T (α_1, α_2), (shift factor)

Table 4

(dynamic modulus) NR45 2.63 MPa NR55 NR65 5.35 MPa, 6.97 Mpa

Table 4 The dynamic modulus of various rubber material from dynamic modulus test

Rubber material	Dynamic modulus (MPa)
NR45	2.63
NR55	5.35
NR65	6.97

4.

4.1 NR45 ~ NR65 0.3 ~ 1.5 J 4.0 J

Fig. 11(a)

WLF

가

가

가

가

. Fig. 11(b)

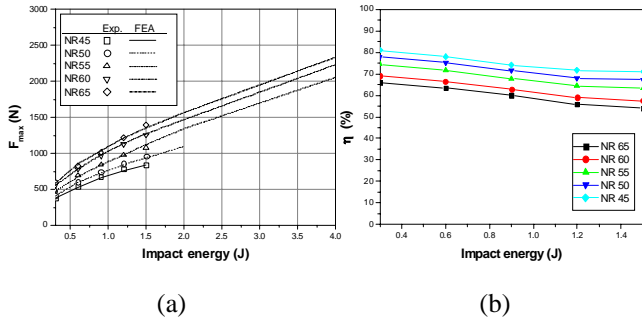


Fig. 11 The max. impact force and impact absorbing ratio for various rubber hardness

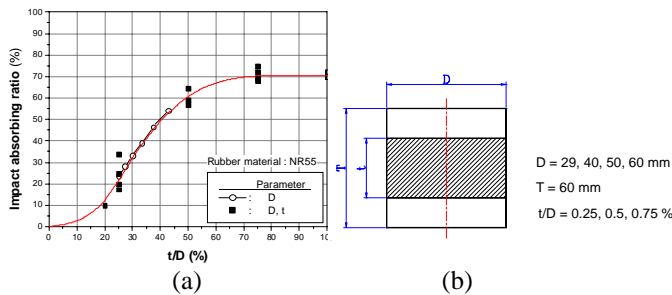


Fig. 12 The impact absorbing ratio for various shape and extended dimension of impact specimen

4.2

(D) (t)

Fig. 4
5 ~ 20 mm
, Fig. 12(b)

Fig. 12(a) 2
가 가
가 50 ~ 70%

100%
70%

5.
29 mm, 가 13 mm

, NR45 ~ NR65 5

5 ~ 20

mm

(1) , 0.3 ~
1.5 J 가 30%
(2) WLF (dynamic modulus)
(3) 가 가
50 ~ 70% 100%
(4) 가 가
, 0.3 ~ 1.5J

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