Physical Analogy of Some Rubber Composites using Reclaimed Rubber and Sawdust as Fillers

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Abstract

The research work aims to prepare, characterizes and apply the vulcanized rubber composites by using reclaimed rubber and sawdust as fillers. Reclaimed rubber (RR) from vehicle tyre and sawdust were used as fillers in the process of preparation of vulcanized rubber composites. The composite of natural rubber-reclaimed rubber(NR-RR) and natural rubber-sawdust(NR-SD) were prepared by being replaced the percent ratio(100:0; 75: 25; 50:50 and 25:75 parts/weight) of natural rubber(NR) with RR and SD vulcanized for rubbery appliance. The surface-morphology, elemental analysis and thermal degradation of the prepared NR-RR and NR-SD composites were determined by SEM, EDXRF and TG-DTA respectively. The physicomechanical properties such as tensile strength, tear strength, elongation at break, hardness and abrasive resistance of NR-RR and NR-SD composites were determined by standard rubber testing methods. It was observed that increasing the percent in parts by weight of RR increased the vulcanized NR-RR and NR-SD composites were again determined by soaking in the selected organic solvents and oils (ethanol, gasoline, diesel, engine oil, and used engine oil). Being used the reclaimed rubber and sawdust as fillers, it not only reduces the cost of production for appliances but also it is likely to be the supply of the maintenance for eco-friendship.

1. Introduction

Natural rubber has been known as commodity polymer as well as an industrial elastomer. Because of its unit quality of physicomechanical properties, today it has been compounded by many ingredients designed to be used for diverse applications as fan belts, conveyor belts, power cables, air craft tyres, motor car tyre, etc.

As mentioned above, natural rubber has been compounded with other renewable resource material as well as converted to high durable materials by chemical means, especially for thermal stability hardness, flame-retardant elastomers. Many researchers, especially Indian researchers have done systematic research work, regarding its extraction, composition and properties (Ghosh, 1974).

The present work is concerned with production of rubber composite from reclaimed rubber and sawdust. As far as concerned, production of rubber composite for this research program is very much different in methodology from others reported. The research indicates that it is feasible to utilize waste and low cost materials such as (reclaimed rubber, sawdust) could be used as fillers to make composite materials.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1 Preparation of Reclaimed Rubber

Vehicle tyre waste (no more used as vehicle tyre) was cut with different types of cutting machines to obtain rubber belts. Then, those belts were chipped with chipping machine. The rubber chips were ground in the grinding mill to obtain reclaimed rubber powder. The block diagram of this procedure is shown in Figure (2.1).

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Waste tyre

(no more used as vehicle tyre)

↓

Cut pieces(flat & belt)

(by Mouth cutting machine & cutting machine)

↓

Small pieces(by Chipping machine)

↓

Ground powder(by Grinding machine)

↓

Reclaimed rubber

powder

Fig:(2.1) Schematic diagram of preparation of reclaimed rubber

2.2Preparation of NR-RR and NR-SD Composites

The vulcanization of NR-RR and NR-SD composites was carried out for efficient vulcanization system. Natural rubber smoked sheet and reclaimed rubber were first rolled about 5 min by a roller to break out the fibrous bond of rubber polymer chain. This process is called mastication. The mercaptobenzothia-zole (MBT) was added and rolled about 30 min. Stearic acid, zinc oxide were added simultaneously and continuously rolled about 4 min. Then PCC and clay were added in order to make the vulcanite harder and to develop resistant. It was then rolled continuously for about 10 min with sulphur to obtain a two millimetre thickness sheet. The total mixing time was approximately 20 min. During the mixing, water was passed through the roller to control the generated heat. The flow diagram of preparation of NR-RR composites are shown in Figure (2.2).

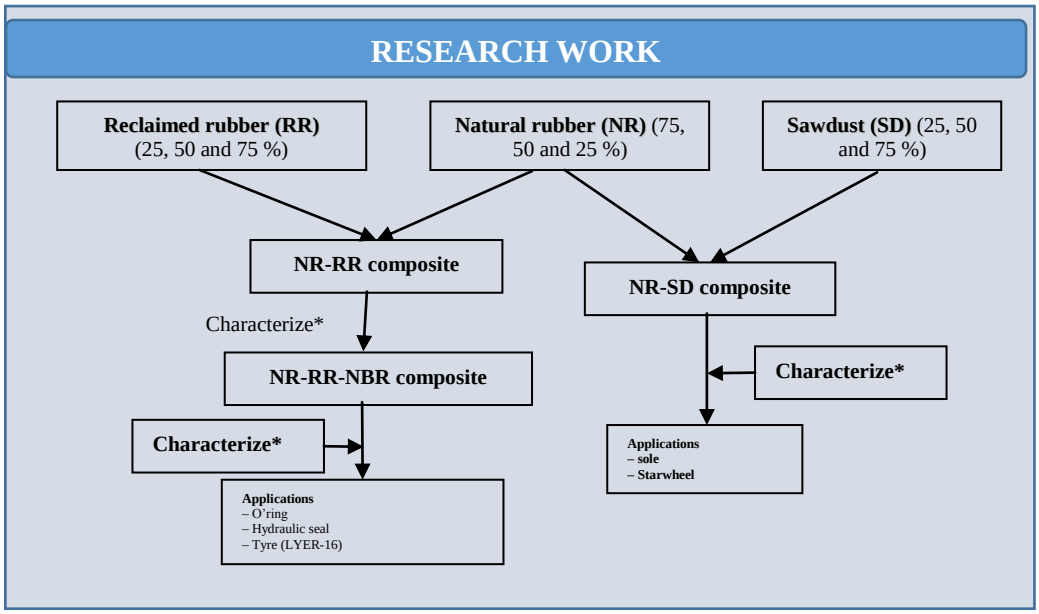


Fig:(2.2) Schematic diagram for preparation of NR-RR and NR-SD composites

2.3 Physicomechanical Measurements of Prepared NR, NR-RR, NR-SD

2.3.1 Determination of Hardness

The test piece was placed on the table of instrument. The operating wheel was turned by hand to lower a flat ended circular foot onto the surface of the test piece. After 5 seconds, the weight of the instrument was pre-set to apply the correct force to food.

The operating wheel was turned further to apply a known contact face onto the foot, followed by a known test force. Hardness is based upon the indentation caused by the test forced. After 30 seconds, the hardness was directly measured in IRHD on the micrometer gauge.

2.3.2 Determination of Specific Gravity

The test piece was suspended on a needle form an arm at one end of the beam, which was zeroed by means of quickly adjustable sliding weights. The test pieces was then immersed in water contained in a glass beaker locked on a frication-clamped platform. This platform can be raised and lowered easily and remained in position without an additional clamping. When the test piece was immersed, the specific gravity was calculated.

2.3.3 Determination of Tensile Strength and Elongation at Break

The prepared NR-RR composite sheets were cut off according to JISK 7127 and the shape and the dimension of test pieces were described. The both ends of the test pieces were firmly clamped in the jaw of tensile strength testing machine. One jaw was fixed and other was movable. The movable jaw moved at the rate of 10 mm/min. The resultant data were shown at the recorder. This procedure was repeated for three times for each result.

2.3.4 Determination of Tear Strength

The specimen to be tested was cut only by the die from the above sheets. Specimen was cut with a single nick (0.05mm) at the entire of the inner concave edge by a special cutting device using razor blade. The clamping of the specimen in the jaw of test machine is aligned with travel direction of the grip at the rate of 100 mm/min. The recorder of the machine showed the highest force to tear from a specimen nicked. Tear strength can be calculated. The procedure was repeated three times for each result.

2.3.5 Determination of Abrasion Resistance

The flat end of a cylindrical test piece was abraded against the surface of a rotating drum covered with an abrasive cloth, while the test piece was traversed from one end of the drum to the other to reduce contamination of the cloth. The abrasion resistance can be calculated.

2.4 Energy Dispersive X-Ray Fluoresence (EDXRF) Analysis of Prepared NR, NR-RR, NR-SD

The chemical constituents of the prepared NR, NR-RR composites were detected by using energy dispersive X-Ray fluorescence. The procedure was followed according to the catalogue.

2.5 Scanning Electron Microscopic (SEM) Analysis of Prepared NR, NR-RR, NR-SD

The instrument used in setting the specimen onto the brass stubs was coated. The carbon double tape was covered on the brass stubs and the sample was placed onto the covered double tape. The stubs were inserted into the ion sputter for platinum coating on the sample. Then, the platinum-coating stub was placed in the sample holder and put into the scanning electron microscope.

2.6 Determination of Swelling Percent of Prepared NR, NR-RR, NR-SD

The test piece with uniform thickness and volume were used. The test pieces were weighted to the nearest milligram and then the initial weight of all pieces were nearly the same before swelling.

Each piece was placed in each of screw-tight metal capped test bottles (100mL) containing 50 mL of the selected solvents such as ethanol, gasoline, diesel, engine oil and used engine oil at room temperature. The test piece was taken off from the bottle and blotted with filter paper to remove any adhering oil on sample surface and weighted the sample. The weight gains were measured during 3, 6 and 9 days.

2.7 Thermogravimetry-Differential Thermal Analysis(TG-DTA) of Prepared NR, RR_{25}, SD_{25}

Thermogravimetric analyses of the prepared composites were performed by thermogravimetric analyzer with argon atmosphere. The procedure was in accordance with the catalogue instructions.

3. Results and Discussion

The focus of this research was to investigate the effect of filler on rubber compounding. The investigation was found on different parts of filler in the rubber compounding. The comparisons of the physicomechanical properties NR-RR and NR-SD composites were also performed. Moreover, based on these comparisons, the effective usage of this NR-RR-NBR composites in automobile tyre and NR-RR composites in rubber goods were also investigated.

3.1 The Role of Reclaimed Rubber

Apart from its role as a cheapening extender, it is reclaimed in many cases aids processing considerably by reducing nerve. It is also a useful ingredient in stocks required for bonding to metal, as it confers improved adhesion. Batches containing reclaimed are mixed more easily and rapidly. Where high physical properties are not necessary, it is possible to use large quantities of reclaimed rubber.

3.2 Determination of Physicomechanical properties of NR-RR, NR-SD

Rubber composites (NR 100%) was prepared by natural rubber without RR, SD and composites (25, 50, 75) were prepared with different ratios of RR and SD by 25%, 50% and 75%. The physicomechanical properties of NR:RR and NR:SD composites were compared. The results are summarized in Table(3.1). Comparison of hardness was found that hardness of composites increased with an increase in RR. It was found that tensile strength, elongation, tear strength are decreased and specific gravity, average mass loss on increased.

Table3.1 Physicomechanical properties of NR (100 %), NR-RR, NR-SD and NR-RR-NBR composites

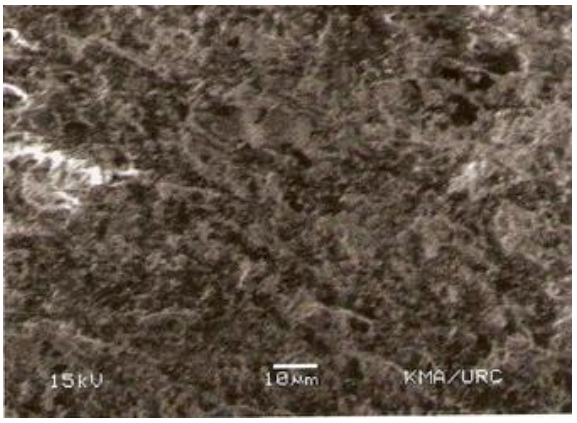
Properties	Rubber composites							
	NR	RR_{25}	RR_{50}	RR_{75}	SD_{25}	SD_{50}	SD_{75}	NR-RR-NBR
Hardness (IRHD)	43	**60**	74	75	**57**	84	98.7	63
Specific gravity	1.22	**1.37**	1.45	1.42	**1.34**	1.46	1.55	1.37
Tensile strength (MPa)	13.0	**7.2**	3.4	3.5	**5.3**	3.1	2.6	5.3

Elongation at break (%)	614	**390**	160	146	**363**	86	18	297
Tear strength (kN/m)	36.6	**21.7**	17.0	19.1	**19.1**	19.0	20.7	21.5
Abrasion resistance (mg)	272	**484**	656	630	**492**	391	542	450

3.3 Surface Morphology of NR, NR-RR, NR-SD

Surface morphologies of NR composites, NR-RR composites were investigated by scanning electron microscopic technique. The SEM micrographs of each sample are presented in the Figure. The Figure shows the surface nature of 100 % NR composites. Its surface has almost smooth texture particles of ingredients used in rubber compounding and dispersed homogenously through the rubber matrix.

The Figures indicate the surface images of 25% filler and other composites. These two images are very different from each other. According to images of 25% of reclaimed rubber and sawdust particles are uniformly throughout the entire matrix of natural rubber. The particle sizes (less than 10 μm) are in the range of nano size. The particles are arranged orderly so that it enhances the quality of rubber composite. On the other hand, the surface image of RR_{50}, RR_{75}, SD_{50} and SD_{75} show randomly orient nature of particles no homogeneous smooth texture can be seen on it. This means the mechanical properties of its not as good as RR_{25}. According to surface image of RR_{75} composite rough texture of surface can be seen. The particles are not orderly arranged and clusters of particles on its surface make poor quality of composite.



Figure(3.1) SEM electron micrograph of RR_{25} composite

3.4 Study on the Swelling Properties of NR, NR-RR, NR-SD

The results for swelling of prepared rubber composites in selected solvents such EtOH, gasoline, diesel, engine oil and used engine oil.

The average swelling percent of NR and NR-RR composites toward ethanol, it can be seen that the composites with RR 25% filler indicates the swelling properties compared to the other composites. This can be attributed to the highly rigid cross-linked polymer nature of composites and non-polar nature of ethanol.

During 9 days of swelling duration, NR and NR-RR composites with NR 100%, RR 50% and RR 75% filler can be absorbed the ethanol and the test piece were swelled. The test pieces become SD saturated with selected oil that were no increasing in weight after 6 days. The composites with any filler were used, the composites has nearly same swelling percent.

The average swelling percent of composites toward gasoline, the NR and NR-RR 75 composites with RR filler can absorb the highest amount of gasoline. The 50% and 75% filler show the more absorption than the 25% filler. Hence, rubber goods and tyre made up the composites with 25% filler is the best gasoline resistance.

Figure shows the average swelling percent of composites toward diesel oil. The composites can absorb diesel. The composites with RR 50% and RR 75% filler is more swelling than RR25% filler. Therefore, the composites with RR25% filler being the oil resistance can produce rubber goods and tyre.

The swelling percent of the composites toward engine oil, the composite with RR filler has a little swelling. Although NR is a good oil sorption material, the composites with RR filler can absorb a little amount. The composites with RR50% and RR75% fillers indicate more swelling than the composites with RR25% filler. Hence, the composite with RR25% filler has the best engine oil resistance. Based on this fact, RR_{25} composite might be used in making the O'ring.

The swelling percent of the composites toward used engine oil, the composite with RR filler has a little swelling. Although NR is a good oil sorption material, the composites with RR filler can absorb a little amount. The composites with RR50% and RR75% fillers indicate more swelling than the composites with RR25% filler. Hence, the composites with RR 25% filler has the best used engine oil resistance.

3.5 Thermogravimetry-Differential Thermal Analysis (TG-DTA) of Prepared NR, RR_{25}, SD_{25}

Thermal methods of analysis measure chemical and physical changes that a material undergoes as it is heated. The changes include weight gain or loss, change in dimension or strength and release or absorption of energy. The thermogram of natural rubber composites(NR, RR_{25}) are present.

According to thermogram, it has about 2 % loss in weight between the temperature range of 59 ºC and 240 ºC. This may be due to the loss of surface water, absorbed water and bounded water. The second stage between about the temperature range of 240 ºC and 405 ºC show loss in weight about 43%.It has been corresponding to the burning of carbon and sulphur. Finally, loss in weight is about 16 % between the temperature range of 405 ºC and 585 ºC. It has been observed that decomposition of natural rubber occurred.

The thermogram profiles of RR_{25} composite was similar and degrading temperature were nearly the same. Therefore, RR_{25} and SD_{25} composites have the lowest thermal stability.

Table 3.2 Thermal analysis of prepared rubber composites (NR, RR_{25}, SD_{25})

Composites	TG thermogram		DTA thermogram	TG-DTA remark
	Break in temperature	Weightloss (%)	Temperature (ºC)	
NR (100 %)	59-240	1.69	220.44	Thermally stable up to 200 ºC, loss of surface water
	240-405	42.71	372.93	Degradation of polyisoprene units, loss of some ingredients of rubber compounding, loss of some fragments
	405-585	16.27	520.61	Depolymerization of rubber backbone
RR_{25}	38-361	14.765	-	Loss of some ingredients of rubber compounding

	361-500	32.619	420	Decomposition of fragments of polymer and backbone of polymer
SD_{25}	40-341	9.059	-	Withstand up to 300 ºC
	341-518	42.679	450	Decomposition of fragments of polymer and backbone of polymer

4. Conclusion

The quantities of old used tyres and tyres wastes are really a big problem for each and every country. The economical use of reclaimed rubber is a substitute for new rubber. The results of investigation have shown that the durable and flexible rubber composites can be produced to prepare useful items such as tyre. The optimum conditions of NR-RR and NR-SD composites was found to be NR 75 % : RR 25 % and NR 75 % : SD 25 %. Using reclaimed rubber (RR) and sawdust (SD) as substituents in tyre and rubber goods, it reduces the cost of production.

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