

Introduction to O-Rings

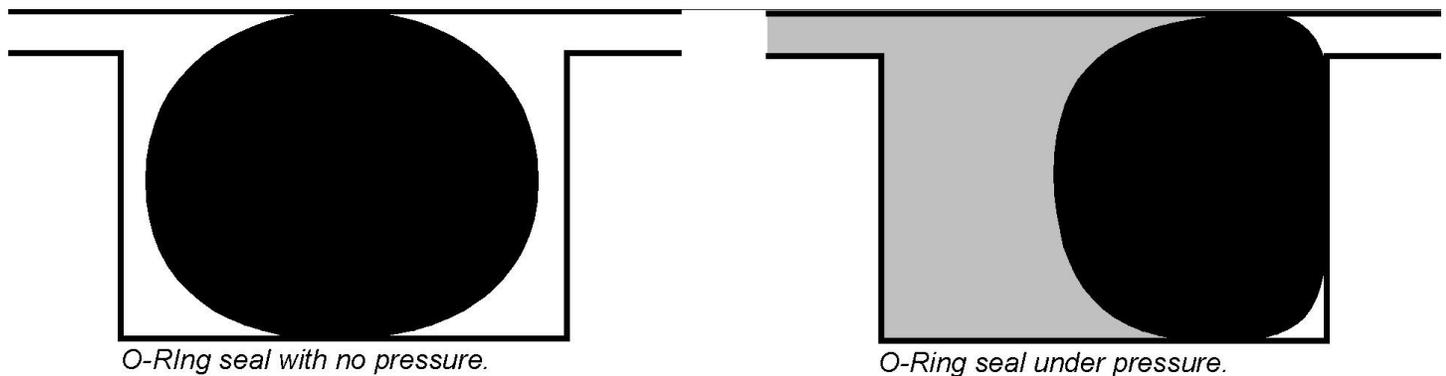
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revised Feb 2013

What is an O-Ring?

An O-ring is a donut, or torus shaped seal typically used to prevent the passing of air or fluid. In other words, O-rings are used to keep fluid or air IN or OUT of a defined space. For example, My underwater camera uses O-rings to keep water out and my SCUBA regulator uses O-rings to prevent precious air from escaping. O-rings can be used for more than preventing air or fluid from passing, they are also used as drive belt, decorative objects on furniture, cups and automotive parts and also used as body jewelry.

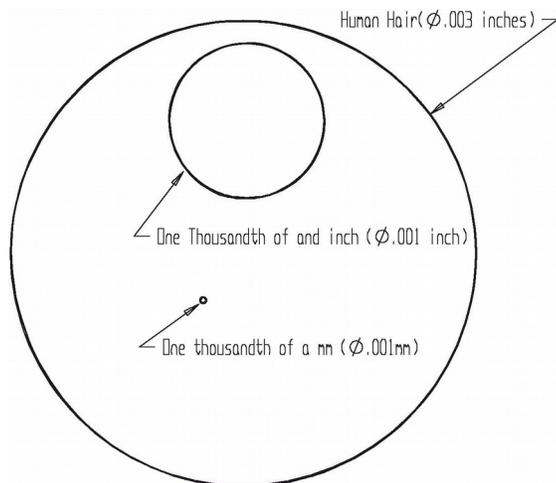
How Does an O-ring Seal Anyway?

Before we go over types of materials, hardness, sizes and tolerances of O-rings lets talk about how the O-ring actually seals. Basically an O-ring is used to block a pathway that fluid or air may escape through. O-rings are usually put into a groove to hold them in place and then squeezed between two surfaces. When you squeeze the o-ring between two surfaces you are taking up the clearance and blocking the pathway that the fluid or air wants to escape through. When an O-ring is squeezed the rubber has a memory. In other words it wants to go back to its original shape. This memory is how the O-rings seal under low to no pressure. When pressure is applied to the system this also helps the O-ring seal by pushing the o-ring against the groove wall opposite the direction of the pressure and forcing it to expand perpendicular to the direction it is being squeezed by the pressure. Wow, what a mouth full. Lets see if we can explain that a little more simply. Take a water balloon, for all practical purposes water is not compressible. When you squeeze the water balloon between your hands it expand in the opposite direction. Go ahead and get a water balloon and try it. The O-ring does the same thing in the groove. Pressure squeezes the o-ring against the wall of the groove forcing it to expand in the opposite direction helping the o-ring to seal against the walls of the groove (See the diagram below). Starting to get the picture?



Sizes

In most cases, O-rings are sized by the inside diameter (I.D.) then by the cross section (C/S) or width (W). When you call out an O-ring by its size you would give the I.D. first then the C/S second. Like this: 1.239X.070 inches. This is also how metric O-rings are called out. For example: 25.50X2.50. The reason for calling the I.D. instead of the O.D. is the I.D. is what has the tolerance on it (We'll talk more about tolerances later). The O.D. is usually given as a reference only.



You may have noticed that on the metric size we only went to the hundredth decimal place, or 2 digits past the decimal point (.01) and on the inch size we went to the thousandth decimal place, or 3 digits past the decimal point (.001). A thousandth of a millimeter (.001mm) would equal .000039 inches which is really too small to be concerned about for O-rings (See diagram). You can convert inches to mm and vice versa by these formulas.
Inches X 25.4 = mm and mm X .03937 = Inches.

O-Ring Size Standards

You probably have run across someone calling for a dash number like -012 or -213 when they reference an O-ring.

These "Dash Numbers" are actually from Aerospace

Standard AS568B that assigns a dash number and tolerances to a size of o-ring, I.D. X C/S. AS568B size O-rings, commonly referred to as standard size O-rings, are probably the most common used here in the US and pretty much found everywhere. But, it doesn't stop here, there are several other size standards throughout the world such as DIN3771, British Standard (BS), Japanese Industrial Sizes (JIS-B-2401) and many others.

Tolerances

Since O-rings can not be made exactly to their dimensions every time, manufactures are allowed to make them within range of their original dimensions. Variations in the rubber compound and in the manufacturing process cause slight variations in the shrink of the material and effect the finished size of the O-rings. Note that O-rings are made larger because they shrink in the mold and during the post curing stage. These variations make it difficult to mass produce O-rings to their exact dimensions so the need for tolerances comes in. Tolerances can be expressed in several different ways. The most common is a "±" figure like 1.239 ± .011. Others state a range that is acceptable for a dimension, like 1.228-1.250 inches. Therefore 1.239± .011 is the same as 1.228-1.250. (Go ahead, do the math, my boss made me double check this.) Tolerances play an important part in seal design but we'll discuss this in a future article.

Type of Elastomers

O-ring seals are commonly made of rubber but they can also be made with plastic or metal. 36 different types of rubber compounds exist on the market today because of the different temperatures, chemical exposures and environments that O-rings are subjected too. For instance, Nitrile, also called Buna, resists oils and greases very well but will not last when exposed to sunlight or ozone. On the other hand

ethylene propylene has good resistance to sunlight and ozone but is not good with hydrocarbon based oils and greases. Temperature range also plays a major role in material selection. Some applications require a material with a low temperature range. An air conditioning unit may see temperature as low as -40°F or more, some Nitrile works to -55°F, while other applications may go as high as 600°F or more. In this case silicone may be a good choice. For more information on material selection see the Material Characteristics Chart in this document.

Rubber Hardness

Now that we went over types of elastomers and temperature ranges there is one more property of the rubber you have to consider when choosing an O-ring -- the hardness of the rubber. Rubber material can be made very soft, a low durometer reading, to very hard, a high durometer reading. The hardness is usually called out in increments of 5 durometer points, for example 60, 65, 70 and so on. The hardness of rubber also has a tolerance of ± 5 points. This is due to the fact the hardness is hard to

control because of all the variables involved in the compounding and the manufacturing process. You want to know some of the variables? Well, each of the ingredients of the rubber compound vary slightly from batch to batch not to mention the when you mix all the ingredients together to make the rubber compound will also vary from batch to batch. Add this to the variables in manufacturing like temperature of the mold and ovens, time in press and oven and so on can cause the hardness to vary. Therefore manufactures ask for a tolerance of ± 5 .



Durometer gauge with conveloader stand. The conveloader helps to make the durometer readings more consistent by controlling the force and rate which is applied to the gauge as well as keeping it perpendicular to the sample being tested.

Rubber is made in different hardnesses for several reasons. Some sealing surfaces may not be totally smooth. The little voids, pits and scratches allow a pathway for fluid or air to escape through. Softer materials tend to flow better into these voids and imperfections on the sealing surface creating a better seal. On the other hand, harder rubbers will not do this as well but they do resist extrusion cause by high pressures. Softer rubbers tend to extrude into the clearance between the two parts being sealed when exposed to high pressure causing a failure of the O-ring seal.

Coefficient of friction, either static, breakout or running friction is also effected by the hardness of the rubber. Softer rubber has a higher coefficient of friction, meaning if you take a piece of rubber and try to slide it across the surface of your desk. The higher the friction more force is needed to make it move and keep it moving. Coefficient of

friction plays a factor when the O-rings are sealing a part that moves.

Hardness of rubber is measured with a durometer gauge (see picture above). There are many scales of durometer gauges like type A, B, C, D, O, OO. These different scales are necessary to measure the hardness on different material such as soft rubber, soft plastic and hard plastic.

Durometer is the measure of how far an indenter penetrates the sample. The softer the rubber the more the indenter penetrates the sample causing a low durometer reading. The harder the rubber the less the indenter penetrates the sample causing a higher durometer reading. The durometer scales are from 1-100. Glass would give a reading of 100. Type A and M are the durometers used for rubber. Small O-rings can not accurately be tested using the type A gauge because of the small size and curvature of the O-ring. So there is a Type M durometer gauge. This durometer gauge has a smaller indenter and lighter spring that is suitable for checking the hardness of small thickness O-rings. Unfortunately you can not convert Type A to Type M or vice versa. There is no correlation between these scales.

There are many factors that effect durometer readings. Temperature, humidity, how much force is applied to the gauge, how fast the gauge is pushed down and when the reading is taken all play a part in what type of reading you will get. Many durometer gauge manufactures have a conveloader to reduce some of the variations by controlling the force and rate that is applied to the gauge. But note that it is not uncommon for two people to get two different reading from the same rubber sample and gauge. Durometer reading are only accurate to around ± 2 so don't get frazzled when the readings are not the same between you and your boss.

O-rings come in many sizes, hardness', elastomers and colors to suite the particular application. If you need further assistance in choosing an O-ring seal please give one of our friendly customer service representatives a cal at 800-322-8366 and we will be glad to assist you.

	Nitrile	EP	FKM	Silicone
Common Name	Buna, Nitrile, NBR	EPR,EPT,EPDM	FKM, Viton®	Silicone, MVP
Chemical Definition	Butadiene Acrylonitrile	Ethylene Propylene	Fluorocarbon	Polysiloxane
General Characteristics				
Durometer Range (Shore A)	30-95	30-90	60-90	30-90
Tensile Range (P.S.I.)	200-3000	500-2500	500-2000	200-1500
Elongation (Max %)	600	600	300	700
Compression Set	Good	Good	Good	Good
Resilience-Rebound	Good	Good	Fair	Good
Abrasion Resistance	Excellent	Good	Good	Fair to Poor
Tear Resistance	Good	Fair	Good	Poor
Solvent Resistance	Good to Excellent	Poor	Excellent	Poor
Oil Resistance	Good to Excellent	Poor	Excellent	Fair to Poor
Low Temperature	-40°F	-60°F	-10°F	-60°F to -150°F
High Temperature	to 250°F	to 350°F	400°F to 600°F ¹	to 450°F
Aging Weather-Sunlight	Poor	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
1 - Depending on time and service condition.				
Advantages				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has good solvent, oil, water, hydraulic fluid resistance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> exceptionally good weather aging and ozone resistance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resistant to a wide range of oils and solvents, specially all aliphatic, aromatic and halogenated hydrocarbons, acids, animal and vegetable oils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low compression set and good resilience
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good compression set, abrasion resistance tensile strength. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excellent water and chemical resistance. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moderate solvent resistance.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excellent resistance to gas permeability and aging due to exposure to steam. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excellent heat resistance.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good in ketones and alcohol's. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good release characteristics.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excellent water and chemical resistance. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highly resistant to oxidation and ozone.
Disadvantages				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not recommended for use in highly polar solvents such as acetone and MEK, ozone, chlorinated hydrocarbons and nitro hydrocarbons. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not recommended for food applications or exposure to aromatic hydrocarbons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not recommended for ketones, low molecular weight esters and nitro containing compounds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not recommended for most concentrated solvents, oils, concentrated acids and dilute sodium hydroxide.

	Neoprene	SBR	Natural	Butyl
Common Name	Neoprene, CR	SBR	Natural Rubber	Butyl
Chemical Definition	Polychloroprene	Styrene Butadiene	Polyisoprene	Isobutylene Isoprene
General Characteristics				
Durometer Range (Shore A)	50-90	30-90	20-90	40-90
Tensile Range (P.S.I.)	500-3000	500-3000	500-3500	500-3000
Elongation (Max %)	600	600	700	850
Compression Set	Good	Good	Excellent	Fair to Good
Resilience-Rebound	Excellent	Good	Excellent	Fair
Abrasion Resistance	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Fair
Tear Resistance	Good	Fair	Excellent	Good
Solvent Resistance	Fair	Poor	Poor	Poor
Oil Resistance	Fair	Poor	Poor	Poor
Low Temperature	+10°F to -50°F	0°F to 50°F	-20°F to -60°F	-10°F to -60°F
High Temperature	to 250°F	to 225°F	to 175°F	to 250°F
Aging Weather-Sunlight	Good	Poor	Poor	Excellent
Advantages				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High resilience with low compression set. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low cost non-oil resistant material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High resilience and good compression set. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impermeable to most gasses.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flame resistance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good water resistance and resilience up to 60 durometer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High tear strength. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good resistance to sunlight and ozone.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Animal and Vegetable oil resistance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Satisfactory for most moderate chemical and wet or dry organic acids. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good low temperature. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Normally it's satisfactory when exposed to animal and vegetable oils and oxidizing chemicals.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not affected by moderate chemicals, fats, greases and many oils and solvents. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Usable for ketones and alcohol. 	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good low temperature properties. 	
Disadvantages				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not recommended for strong oxidizing acids, esters, ketones, chlorinated aromatic and nitro hydrocarbons. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not recommended for ozone, strong acids, oils greases, fats and most hydrocarbons. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not recommended for oils and solvent resistance and ozone attacks it. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not recommended for use with petroleum solvent, coal tar and aromatic hydrocarbons.