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# UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

First Semester Examination  
Academic Session 2010/2011

November 2010

## **EBP 308/3 – Rubber: Processing & Product** *[Getah: Pemprosesan & Produk]*

Duration : 3 hours  
*[Masa : 3 jam]*

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Please ensure that this examination paper contains NINE printed pages before you begin the examination.

*[Sila pastikan bahawa kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi SEMBILAN muka surat yang bercetak sebelum anda memulakan peperiksaan ini.]*

This paper consists of SEVEN questions.

*[Kertas soalan ini mengandungi TUJUH soalan.]*

**Instruction:** Answer **FIVE** questions. If candidate answers more than five questions only the first five questions answered in the answer script would be examined.

**[Arahan:** Jawab **LIMA** soalan. Jika calon menjawab lebih daripada lima soalan hanya lima soalan pertama mengikut susunan dalam skrip jawapan akan diberi markah.]

The answers to all questions must start on a new page.

*[Mulakan jawapan anda untuk semua soalan pada muka surat yang baru.]*

You may answer a question either in Bahasa Malaysia or in English.

*[Anda dibenarkan menjawab soalan sama ada dalam Bahasa Malaysia atau Bahasa Inggeris.]*

In the event of any discrepancies, the English version shall be used.

*[Sekiranya terdapat sebarang percanggahan pada soalan peperiksaan, versi Bahasa Inggeris hendaklah diguna pakai.]*

1. [a] Give the advantages and disadvantages of thermoplastic elastomers (TPEs) in comparison with vulcanized rubbers.

*Berikan kelebihan dan kekurangan elastomer termoplastik (TPE) berbanding getah tersambung silang.*

(40 marks/markah)

- [b] Discuss briefly the two major groups of commercially available thermoplastic elastomers (TPEs).

*Bincangkan secara ringkas dua kumpulan elastomer termoplastik utama yang terdapat secara komersial.*

(30 marks/markah)

- [c] What do you understand about Olefin-Based Elastomeric Alloys? Discuss briefly two commercially available products.

*Apakah yang anda faham dengan aloi elastomer berasaskan olefin? Bincangkan secara ringkas dua daripada produk yang terdapat secara komersial.*

(30 marks/markah)

2. [a] A series of styrene butadiene rubber (SBR) / epoxidized natural rubber (ENR 50) blends were prepared. Discuss the characteristics of each rubber used and the possible advantages obtained from these rubber blends.

*Satu siri adunan getah stirena butadiene (SBR) / getah asli terepoksida (ENR 50) telah disediakan. Bincangkan ciri-ciri setiap getah yang digunakan dan kelebihan yang mungkin diperolehi daripada pengadunan dua getah ini.*

(20 marks/markah)

- [b] Figure 1 shows the relationship between  $\tan \delta @ MH$  and ENR 50 composition (%R) for various SBR / ENR 50 blends at different curing temperatures. Explain the results obtained.

*Rajah 1 menunjukkan perhubungan di antara  $\tan \delta @ MH$  dan komposisi ENR 50 (%R) untuk pelbagai adunan SBR / ENR 50 pada suhu pematangan yang berbeza. Jelaskan keputusan yang diperolehi.*

Figure 1: The relationship between  $\tan \delta$  at MH and ENR 50 composition (%R) for various SBR/ENR 50 blends at different curing temperatures

*Rajah 1: Perhubungan di antara  $\tan \delta @ MH$  dan komposisi ENR 50 (%R) untuk pelbagai adunan SBR/ENR 50 pada suhu pematangan yang berbeza.*

(40 marks/markah)

...4/-

- [c] The difference in scorch time between experimental and calculated values by interpolation is given by Z:

*Perbezaan masa skorj di antara nilai-nilai eksperimen dan yang dihitung secara interpolasi boleh diberikan oleh nilai Z:*

$$\mathbf{Z = \tau_2 \text{ (experimental/eksprimen) - } \tau_2 \text{ (interpolated/interpolasi)}}$$

A plot of Z versus the blend ratio of SBR / ENR 50 for three curing temperatures is shown in Figure 2. Based on Figure 2, explain the effect of temperature and ENR 50 composition on Z values.

*Suatu plot Z melawan nisbah adunan bagi adunan SBR / ENR 50 untuk tiga suhu pematangan ditunjukkan di dalam Rajah 2. Berdasarkan Rajah 2, terangkan kesan suhu dan komposisi ENR 50 ke atas nilai-nilai Z.*

Figure 2: Variation of the difference in scorch time between the experimental value and interpolated value (Z) of the various SBR/ENR 50 blends at different curing temperatures.  
*Rajah 2: Perubahan perbezaan masa skorj di antara nilai-nilai eksperimen dan interpolasi (Z) untuk pelbagai adunan SBR/ENR 50 pada suhu pematangan yang berbeza.*

(40 marks/markah)

...5/-

3. For each of the following elastomers, write short notes about:

- [a] Chemistry
- [b] Compounding
- [c] Vulcanizate properties and
- [d] Application
  - (i) Silicone Rubber
  - (ii) Acrylonitrile Butadiene Rubbers (NBR)
  - (iii) Polyurethane Rubbers (AU/EU)

*Untuk setiap daripada elastomer berikut, tuliskan nota ringkas berkaitan dengan:*

- [a] Sifat kimia*
- [b] Penyebatian*
- [c] Sifat vulkanizat dan*
- [d] Kegunaannya*
  - (i) Getah Silikon*
  - (ii) Getah Akrlonitril Butadiena (NBR)*
  - (iii) Getah Poliuretana (AU/EU)*

(100 marks/markah)

4. [a] Explain the importance of recycling various rubber wastes. Why scrap tyre piles can create a lot of environmental problem?

*Jelaskan kepentingan pengitaran semula pelbagai sisa getah. Mengapa timbunan skrap tayar boleh menyebabkan banyak masalah persekitaran?*

*(40 marks/markah)*

- [b] Figure 3 compare the relationship between tensile strength and rubber composition of polypropylene / natural rubber (PP/NR) blends and PP / recycled rubber powder (PP/RRP) blends. Figure 4 shows the swelling percentage curves versus time of PP/NR/RRP blends using different sulphur concentration. Discuss the results obtained in Figure 3 and Figure 4.

*Rajah 3 menunjukkan perbandingan perhubungan diantara kekuatan tensil dan komposisi getah bagi adunan polipropilena / getah asli (PP/NR) dan adunan PP / serbuk getah kitar semula (PP/RRP). Rajah 4 menunjukkan lengkungan peratus pembengkakan melawan masa bagi adunan PP/NR/RRP menggunakan kepekatan sulfur yang berbeza. Bincangkan keputusan yang diperolehi di dalam Rajah 3 dan Rajah 4.*

Figure 3: Tensile strength versus rubber composition.  
*Rajah 3: Kekuatan tensil melawan kandungan getah.*

Figure 4: Swelling percentage curve versus time of PP/NR/RRP blends with different sulphur concentration.

*Rajah 4: Lengkungan peratusan pembengkakan melawan masa untuk adunan PP/NR/RRP dengan kepekatan sulfur yang berbeza.*

(60 marks/markah)

...8/-

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5. [a] With the help of a suitable diagram, explain how elastomers can be classified into oil resistance and flame resistance.

*Dengan bantuan rajah yang sesuai, jelaskan bagaimana elastomer boleh dikelaskan kepada rintangan minyak dan rintangan api.*

(50 marks/markah)

- [b] Write the differences between chlorosulphonated polyethylene rubber (CSM) and ethylene vinyl acetate (EAM) in term of chemistry, vulcanization agents and vulcanizates properties.

*Tuliskan perbezaan di antara getah klorosulfonat polietilena (CSM) dan etilena vinil asetat (EAM) dari segi sifat kimia, agen-agen pemvulkanan dan sifat-sifat vulkanizat.*

(30 marks/markah)

- [c] What are the main applications of ethylene propylene diene monomer (EPDM)?

*Apakah kegunaan-kegunaan utama getah etilena propilena diena monomer (EPDM)?*

(20 marks/markah)



6. [a] What is the different between one piece, two piece, three piece and four piece golf ball? Discuss briefly the various component of golf ball.

*Apakah perbezaan di antara bola golf satu bahagian, dua bahagian, tiga bahagian dan empat bahagian? Bincangkan secara ringkas pelbagai komponen bola golf.*

(50 marks/markah)

- [b] What are 4 main functions of pneumatic tyre and discuss 7 different types of pneumatic tyre.

*Apakah 4 fungsi utama tayar pneumatik dan bincangkan 7 jenis-jenis tayar pneumatik.*

(50 marks/markah)

7. [a] Explain the differences between All-Rubber Shoes and Plimsolls Shoes.

*Jelaskan perbezaan di antara Kasut Semua Getah dan Kasut Plimsolls.*

(50 marks/markah)

- [b] PVC shoe making is a less labour intensive operation. Give your comments.

*Pembuatan kasut PVC adalah operasi yang menggunakan kurang tenaga buruh. Berikan komen anda.*

(50 marks/markah)