

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CORRECT STORAGE OF VACUUM CUPS AND RUBBER PARTS

Rubber ages naturally, which means that the material may deteriorate over time due to incorrect storage and preservation conditions.

By following these storage guidelines, it is possible to maintain the properties of vacuum cups and rubber products for a long time without changing their chemical/physical/mechanical characteristics.

Failure to follow these guidelines may result in the following problems:

- Premature deterioration
- Excessive hardening or softening
- Permanent deformation or other surface damage

STORAGE

In order to prevent premature deterioration of vacuum cups or other rubber components, it is advisable that:

- The products be stored in a dark place, thus avoiding exposure to sunlight or artificial light.
- The storage location be at a temperature between 15°C and 25°C.
- The ambient humidity be less than 65%.
- Avoid mechanical stresses or strains in order to prevent permanent deformation.
- Avoid contact with dirt, dust or grease.
- The products not be stored for an extended period of time, taking care that the products in stock are always the most recent.

EFFLORESCENCE

It can occur that a vacuum cup or rubber component shows a whitish patina on its surface. This is known as "Efflorescence". This is a completely normal phenomenon of surface blooming of the rubber and is indicative of a protective effect against the action of atmospheric ozone and against the ageing of the compound.

The patina preserves the chemical-physical characteristics of the rubber and therefore efflorescence should by no means be considered a defect but rather an advantage of the quality of the compound.

It is always possible to wash the vacuum cups with water and neutral detergent if efflorescence is undesired from a purely aesthetic point of view.

Note: The guidelines recommended above, however, refer to the ISO 2230 regulation regarding the conservation of rubber products