
**Rubber compounding ingredients —
Carbon black — Determination of
loss on heating**

*Ingrédients de mélange du caoutchouc — Noir de carbone —
Détermination de la perte à la chaleur*

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [Foreword - Supplementary information](#)

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 45, *Rubber and rubber products*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Raw materials (including latex) for use in the rubber industry*.

This fifth edition cancels and replaces the fourth edition (ISO 1126:2006), of which it constitutes a minor revision with the following changes:

- method 1 is stated as the preferred method in the scope;
- precision data were moved in an informative annex.

Rubber compounding ingredients — Carbon black — Determination of loss on heating

WARNING — Persons using this International Standard should be familiar with normal laboratory practice. This International Standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user to establish appropriate safety and health practices and to ensure compliance with any national regulatory conditions.

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies methods for determining the loss on heating of carbon black for use in the rubber industry. This loss on heating is due primarily to loss of moisture, but traces of other volatile materials may also be lost.

These methods are not applicable to treated carbon blacks which contain added volatile materials.

One of the following three methods is used:

- method 1: gravity-convection oven method;
- method 2: moisture balance method;
- method 3: infrared irradiation method (rapid method).

Method 1 is the preferred method.

2 Method 1: Gravity-convection oven method

2.1 Principle

A test portion of carbon black is heated for 1 h at a temperature of 125 °C in a weighing bottle. The weighing bottle plus contents is allowed to cool in a desiccator to room temperature and weighed, and the percentage loss on heating calculated.

Apparatus equivalent to that specified may be used provided the same results are obtained.

2.2 Apparatus

2.2.1 Oven, gravity-convection type, the temperature of which can be regulated to within ± 1 °C at 125 °C and the temperature uniformity of which is ± 5 °C or better.

2.2.2 Weighing bottle, squat-form, 30 mm in height and 60 mm in diameter, fitted with a ground-glass stopper.

When larger samples are required for other tests, use an open vessel of dimensions such that the depth of the black is not greater than 10 mm during conditioning.

2.2.3 Analytical balance, accurate to $\pm 0,1$ mg.

2.2.4 Desiccator.

2.3 Procedure

2.3.1 Precautions

2.3.1.1 Take the sample of carbon black in a tightly stoppered glass bottle or friction-top can. Allow the closed container to reach ambient temperature before starting the test.

2.3.1.2 To prevent loss of carbon black due to air currents, keep the weighing bottle stoppered when transferring to and from the desiccator.

2.3.2 Determination

2.3.2.1 Dry the weighing bottle (2.2.2) and the stopper, with the stopper removed, for 30 min in the oven (2.2.1) set at 125 °C. Then place the bottle and the stopper in the desiccator (2.2.4) and allow to cool to room temperature. Weigh the bottle with stopper to the nearest 0,1 mg.

2.3.2.2 Weigh about 2 g of carbon black to the nearest 0,1 mg into the weighing bottle.

2.3.2.3 Place the weighing bottle, test portion, and stopper in the oven (2.2.1) for 1 h at 125 °C, with the stopper removed.

2.3.2.4 Insert the stopper and transfer the bottle and contents to the desiccator. Remove the stopper and allow to cool to ambient temperature. Re-insert the stopper in the weighing bottle and reweigh to the nearest 0,1 mg.

2.4 Expression of results

Calculate the loss on heating, expressed as a percentage by mass, to the nearest 0,1 % using Formula (1):

$$H = \frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 - m_0} \times 100 \quad (1)$$

where

H is the loss on heating, in %;

m_0 is the mass, in grams, of the weighing bottle and stopper;

m_1 is the mass, in grams, of the weighing bottle, stopper and test portion before heating;

m_2 is the mass, in grams, of the weighing bottle, stopper and test portion after heating.

3 Method 2: Moisture balance method

3.1 Principle

A test portion of carbon black is heated at a temperature of not more than 125 °C and the decrease in mass measured using a moisture balance.

Apparatus equivalent to that specified may be used provided the same results are obtained.

3.2 Apparatus

3.2.1 Moisture balance, having a sensitivity of 0,1 mg and fitted with an indirect heating source.

3.3 Procedure

3.3.1 Set up the moisture balance in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. The temperature shall not exceed 125 °C.

3.3.2 Place approximately 2 g of carbon black into the moisture balance and determine its mass to the nearest 0,1 mg.

3.3.3 Close the lid and start the machine.

3.3.4 Once the mass loss, under these drying conditions, is less than 1 mg over 30 s, the test portion is considered dry and the percent mass loss shall be recorded to the nearest 0,1 %.

3.4 Calculation

If the test result is not displayed automatically by the instrument, calculate the percent loss on heating as follows:

$$H = \frac{A - B}{A} \times 100 \quad (2)$$

where

H is the loss on heating, in %;

A is the mass, in grams, of the test portion before heating;

B is the mass, in grams, of the test portion after heating.

4 Method 3: Infrared irradiation method (rapid method)

4.1 Principle

A test portion of carbon black is heated by infrared irradiation from an infrared lamp and the loss on heating measured as the decrease in mass using an infrared moisture meter.

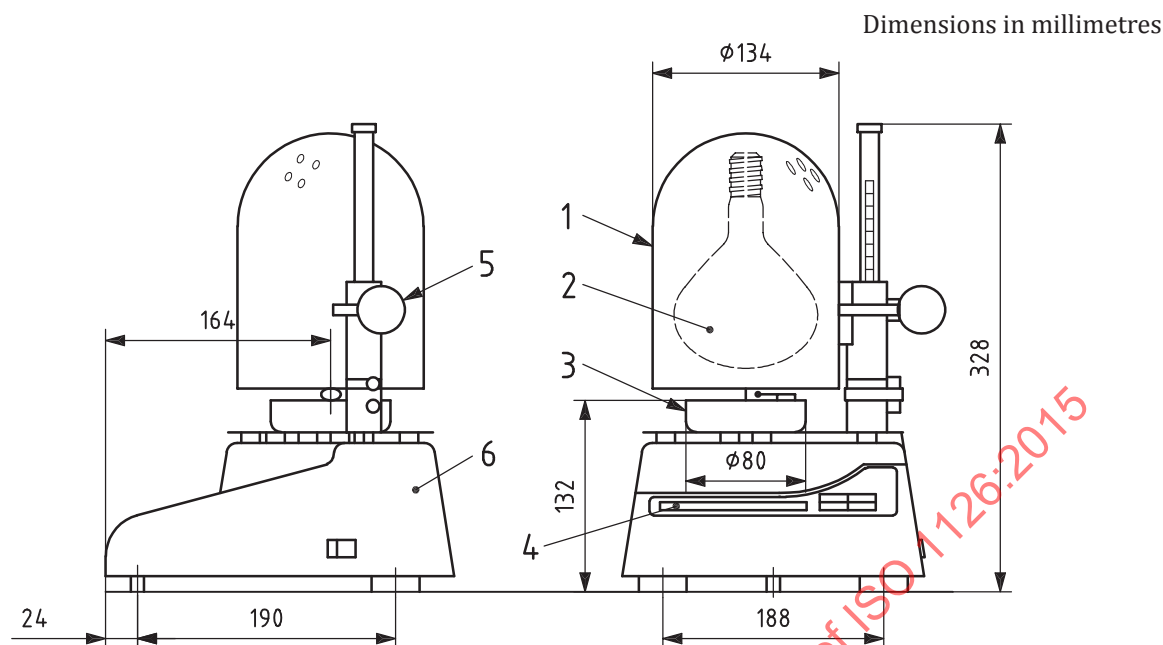
Apparatus equivalent to that specified may be used provided the same results are obtained.

4.2 Apparatus

4.2.1 Infrared moisture meter, having a sensitivity of 1 mg.

The moisture meter shall be either a distance-adjusting-type meter using a 185 W infrared lamp or a voltage-adjusting-type meter using a 250 W infrared lamp. In either case, the meter shall be equipped with an analytical balance. [Figure 1](#) shows an example of an infrared moisture meter.

In principle, the meter used shall have a capacity of 5 g, regardless of whether it is a distance- or voltage-adjusting-type meter. A meter of different capacity may be used provided that it offers the same accuracy as a 5 g capacity meter. When using a newly purchased meter, the calibrated scale of the meter shall be checked, either after a specific period of time or as deemed necessary.



Key

- 1 infrared lamp hood
- 2 infrared lamp ($\varnothing$ 100 mm $\times$ 137 mm height)
- 3 sample dish
- 4 digital display
- 5 grip
- 6 moisture meter

Figure 1 — Example of an infrared moisture meter

4.3 Procedure

4.3.1 Set up the moisture meter in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

4.3.2 Weigh 5 g of the sample to the nearest $\pm 0,01$ g and spread it evenly over the sample dish of the infrared moisture meter.

4.3.3 Start the machine.

4.3.4 The upper rim of the sample dish is set at a distance of $75 \text{ mm} \pm 2 \text{ mm}$ from the central surface of the infrared lamp of the moisture meter. Infrared irradiation is then delivered to the sample.

4.3.5 When the change in the meter reading falls to 0,05 % or below per minute of irradiation, record the value given after a further 2 min have elapsed. This value is taken as the loss on heating. It is expressed as a percentage.

5 Differences between method 2 and method 3

Table 1 — Comparison of methods 2 and 3

	Method 2	Method 3
Apparatus	Moisture balance	Infrared moisture meter
Sensitivity	0,1 mg	1,0 mg
Measurement method	Indirect heating source	Direct heating source Distance-adjusting-type Voltage-adjusting-type
Measurement temperature	Not to exceed 125 °C	—
Mass of test portion	About 2 g	About 5 g
Point at which reading is taken	Once the mass loss, under these drying conditions, is less than 1 mg over 30 s, the test portion is considered dry and the percent mass loss is recorded to the nearest 0,1 %.	When the change in the meter reading (loss on heating) falls to 0,05 % or below per minute of irradiation, then the value given after a further 2 min have elapsed is recorded.
Calculation of result	$H = \frac{A - B}{A} \times 100$	Automatic readout

6 Precision

See [Annex A](#).

7 Test report

The test report shall include the following particulars:

- a reference to this International Standard, i.e. ISO 1126;
- the method used;
- all details necessary to identify the sample;
- the test result in %, expressed to the nearest 0,1 %;
- any unusual features noted during the determination;
- any operation not included in this International Standard or regarded as optional;
- the date of the determination.