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International Standard



124

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Rubber latices — Determination of total solids content

Latex de caoutchouc — Détermination des matières solides totales

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Descriptors : rubber, natural rubber, synthetic rubber, latex, tests, determination of content, solids.

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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 124 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 45, *Rubber and rubber products*.

ISO 124 was first published in 1974. This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition, of which it constitutes a minor revision.

Users should note that all International Standards undergo revision from time to time and that any reference made herein to any other International Standard implies its latest edition, unless otherwise stated.

Rubber latices — Determination of total solids content

1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of the total solids content of natural rubber latex concentrate which contains preservative agents and which has been prepared by some type of concentration process, and also for the determination of the total solids content of synthetic rubber latices.

The method is not necessarily suitable for latices from natural sources other than *Hevea brasiliensis* or for compounded latex, vulcanized latex or artificial dispersions of rubber.

2 Reference

ISO 123, *Rubber latex — Sampling*.

3 Principle

A test portion is heated to constant mass in an oven under specified conditions, either at atmospheric pressure or under vacuum, depending on the type of latex. The total solids content is determined by weighing before and after heating.

4 Apparatus

Ordinary laboratory apparatus and

4.1 Flat-bottomed dishes, lipless, of diameter approximately 60 mm, provided with covers.

4.2 Oven, capable of being maintained at 70 ± 2 °C or 100 ± 2 °C.

4.3 Vacuum oven, capable of being maintained at 125 ± 2 °C.

5 Sampling

Carry out the sampling in accordance with one of the methods specified in ISO 123.

6 Procedure

For a natural rubber latex concentrate, proceed according to 6.1 and for a synthetic rubber latex proceed according to either 6.1 or 6.2.

6.1 Heating at atmospheric pressure

Weigh, to the nearest 1 mg, a dish (4.1), together with its cover. Pour into the dish $2,0 \pm 0,5$ g of latex, replace the cover and weigh to the nearest 1 mg. Gently swirl the contents of the dish to ensure that the latex covers the bottom. If desired, approximately 1 cm³ of distilled water or water of equivalent purity may be added and mixed well with the latex by swirling.