INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 124

Seventh edition
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Latex, rubber — Determination of total solids content

Latex de caoutchouc — Détermination des matières solides totales

Reference number
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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 seventh edition cancels and replaces the sixth edition (ISO 124:2011) which has been technically revised to introduce the following modifications:

— the introduction has been deleted;

— the scope has been extended to cover field latex;

— Subclause 6.1 now states the preferred method in case of dispute;

— the precision data in Annex B have been updated to cover field latex.

Latex, rubber — Determination of total solids content

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 the determination of the total solids content of natural rubber field and concentrated latices and synthetic rubber latex. These methods are not necessarily suitable for latex from natural sources other than the *Hevea brasiliensis*, for vulcanized latex, for compounded latex, or for artificial dispersions of rubber.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 123, *Rubber latex — Sampling*

3 Principle

A test portion of the latex is dried to constant mass under specified conditions, either at atmospheric pressure or under vacuum. The total solids content is determined by weighing before and after drying to constant mass.

NOTE The determination of the residue after drying for a specific period of time is the subject of ISO 3251.[1]

4 Apparatus

Usual laboratory equipment, and in particular, the following.

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

4.2 Ovens, capable of being maintained at 70 °C ± 5 °C, 105 °C ± 5 °C, or at another selected temperature between 100 °C and 160 °C accurate to ±5 °C.

4.3 Vacuum oven, capable of being maintained at 125 °C ± 2 °C and at a pressure below 20 kPa[1)].

4.4 Analytical balance, capable of being read to 0,1 mg.

5 Sampling

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

1) 1 kPa = 1 kN/m^2.