INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 249

Fifth edition
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Rubber, raw natural — Determination of dirt content

Caoutchouc naturel brut — Détermination de la teneur en impuretés

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).

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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 World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html

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 249:2014), of which constitutes a minor revision with the following change:

— the first sentence of 5.1.1 has been corrected.

Rubber, raw natural — Determination of dirt 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 a method for the determination of the dirt content of raw natural rubber.

It is not applicable to dirt present as surface contamination.

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 565, *Test sieves — Metal wire cloth, perforated metal plate and electroformed sheet — Nominal sizes of openings*

ISO 1795, *Rubber, raw natural and raw synthetic — Sampling and further preparative procedures*

3 Reagents

WARNING — All recognized health and safety precautions shall be exercised during the operations of this analysis, with particular emphasis on safe handling of the flammable solvents required. All solvents shall be free from water and dirt.

During the analysis, wherever possible, use only reagents of recognized analytical grade.

3.1 Mixed xylenes, boiling range 139 °C to 141 °C.

3.2 High-aromatic hydrocarbon solvent known as white spirit, boiling range 155 °C to 198 °C, or other hydrocarbon solvents of similar boiling range.

3.3 Light petroleum, boiling range 60 °C to 80 °C or other hydrocarbon solvents of similar boiling range.

3.4 Toluene.

3.5 Rubber peptizing agents.

3.5.1 Xylyl mercaptan solution, a mass fraction of 36 % in mineral oil.

3.5.2 2-mercaptobenzothiazole.

3.5.3 Di-(2-benzamidophenyl) disulfide.