

KAUTŠUK

Metallisisalduse määramine aatomabsorptsioon-spektomeetria abil

Osa 2: Pliisisalduse määramine

Rubber

Determination of metal content by atomic absorption spectrometry

Part 2: Determination of lead content

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA**NATIONAL FOREWORD**

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-ISO 6101-2:2004 "Kautšuk. Metallisisalduse määramine aatom-absorptsioon-spektomeetria abil. Osa 2: Pliisisalduse määramine" sisaldab rahvusvahelise standardi ISO 6101-2:1997 "Rubber - Determination of metal content by atomic absorption spectrometry - Part 2: Determination of lead content" identset ingliskeelset teksti. Standard EVS-ISO 6101-2:2004 on kinnitatud Eesti Standardikeskuse 22.11.2004 käskkirjaga ja jõustub sellekohase teate avaldamisel EVS Teatajas. Standard on kättesaadav Eesti Standardikeskusest.	This Estonian Standard EVS-ISO 6101-2:2004 consists of the identical English text of the International Standard ISO 6101-2:1997 "Rubber - Determination of metal content by atomic absorption spectrometry - Part 2: Determination of lead content". This standard is ratified with the order of Estonian Centre for Standardisation dated 22.11.2004 and is endorsed with the notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian national standardisation organisation. The standard is available from Estonian Centre for Standardisation.
---	--

Käsitlusala See ISO 6101 osa täpsustab aatomabsorptsioon-spektomeetrilist meetodit kautšukite pliisisalduse määramisel. See meetod on rakendatav toorkautšukil ja kummi-toodetel. Pliisisalduse määramisel ei ole kontsentratsiooni ülempiiri. Saab määrata kõrgeid või madalaid kontsentratsioone, kui tehakse sobivad muudatused katsekoguse massis ja/või kasutatavate lahuste kontsentratsioonis. Standardlisandite meetodi kasutamine võib langetada tuvastuse alumist piiri.	Scope This part of ISO 6101 specifies an atomic absorption spectrometric method for the determination of lead content of rubbers. The method is applicable to raw rubber and rubber products. There is no limit to the concentration of lead that can be determined. High or low concentrations may be determined, provided that suitable adjustments are made to the mass of the test portion and/or the concentration of the solutions used. The use of the standard-additions method may lower the bottom limit of detection.
--	--

ICS 83.060 Kummi

Võtmesõnad: keemiline analüüs, kummi, plii, sisalduse määramine**Standardite reprodutseerimis- ja levitamiseõigus kuulub Eesti Standardikeskusele**

Andmete paljundamine, taastekitamine, kopeerimine, salvestamine elektroonilisse süsteemi või edastamine ükskõik millises vormis või millisel teel on keelatud ilma Eesti Standardikeskuse poolt antud kirjaliku loata.

Kui Teil on küsimusi standardite autorikaitse kohta, palun võtke ühendust Eesti Standardikeskusega:
Aru 10 Tallinn 10317 Eesti; www.evs.ee; Telefon: 605 5050; E-post: info@evs.ee

Right to reproduce and distribute belongs to the Estonian Centre for Standardisation

No part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, without permission in writing from Estonian Centre for Standardisation.

If you have any questions about standards copyright, please contact Estonian Centre for Standardisation:
Aru str 10 Tallinn 10317 Estonia; www.evs.ee; Phone: 605 5050; E-mail: info@evs.ee

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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 6101-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 45, *Rubber and rubber products*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 6101-2:1986), which has been technically revised.

ISO 6101 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Rubber — Determination of metal content by atomic absorption spectrometry*:

- *Part 1: Determination of zinc content*
- *Part 2: Determination of lead content*
- *Part 3: Determination of copper content*
- *Part 4: Determination of manganese content*
- *Part 5: Determination of iron content*

Annex A forms an integral part of this part of ISO 6101.

© ISO 1997

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from the publisher.

International Organization for Standardization
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Genève 20 • Switzerland
Internet central@iso.ch
X.400 c=ch; a=400net; p=iso; o=isocs; s=central

Printed in Switzerland

Rubber — Determination of metal content by atomic absorption spectrometry —

Part 2: Determination of lead content

WARNING — Persons using this part of ISO 6101 should be familiar with normal laboratory practice. This part of ISO 6101 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 part of ISO 6101 specifies an atomic absorption spectrometric method for the determination of the lead content of rubbers.

The method is applicable to raw rubber and rubber products. There is no limit to the concentration of lead that can be determined. High or low concentrations may be determined, provided that suitable adjustments are made to the mass of the test portion and/or the concentration of the solutions used. The use of the standard-additions method may lower the bottom limit of detection.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 6101. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 6101 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 123:1985, *Rubber latex — Sampling*.

ISO 247:1990, *Rubber — Determination of ash*.

ISO 648:1977, *Laboratory glassware — One-mark pipettes*.

ISO 1042:1983, *Laboratory glassware — One-mark volumetric flasks*.

ISO 1772:1975, *Laboratory crucibles in porcelain and silica*.

ISO 1795:1992, *Rubber, raw, natural and synthetic — Sampling and further preparative procedures*.