

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO
1125

Third edition
1999-03-15

Rubber compounding ingredients — Carbon black — Determination of ash

*Ingrédients de mélange du caoutchouc — Noir de carbone —
Détermination du taux de cendres*



Reference number
ISO 1125:1999(E)

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 1125 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 45, *Rubber and rubber products*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Raw materials (including latex) for use in the rubber industry*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 1125:1990), which has have been technically revised.

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WARNING — Persons using this International Standard should be familiar with normal laboratory practice. This 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 determining the ash of all types of carbon black for use in the rubber industry.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard 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 1124:1988, *Rubber compounding ingredients — Carbon black shipment sampling procedures*.

ISO/TR 9272:1986, *Rubber and rubber products — Determination of precision for test method standards*.

3 Principle

An accurately weighed portion of dried sample is ignited in a crucible until all the carbonaceous material is oxidized. The crucible is cooled in a desiccator, weighed, and the percentage of ash calculated.

4 Apparatus

4.1 Muffle furnace, capable of maintaining a temperature of $550\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ (or other required temperature).

NOTE The use of a vented furnace would decrease the time of heating to constant mass (see 6.3).

4.2 Porcelain crucible, tall form, diameter 35 mm, height 30 mm, with lid.

The use of the lid on the crucible is optional. If it is not used, this shall be mentioned in the test report.

4.3 Analytical balance, accurate to 0,1 mg.