INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 2006-1

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Rubber latex, synthetic — Determination of mechanical stability —

Part 1: High-speed method

Latex de caoutchouc synthétique — Détermination de la stabilité mécanique —

Partie 1: Méthode à vitesse élevée

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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. 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.

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.

ISO 2006-1 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*.

It cancels and replaces ISO 2006:1985, which has been technically revised.

ISO 2006 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Rubber latex, synthetic — Determination of mechanical stability*:

— *Part 1: High-speed method*

— *Part 2: Moderate-speed method under load*

Introduction

The mechanical stability of synthetic latices is important in a variety of manufacturing processes, and a number of empirical methods are used for testing. This part of ISO 2006 provides a method of determining the mechanical stability by stirring a test portion of latex at a high speed without applying pressure.

This part of ISO 2006 is a revision of ISO 2006:1985 which has been rewritten to bring it into line with ISO 2006-2, which provides an alternative method of measuring mechanical stability.

Rubber latex, synthetic — Determination of mechanical stability —

Part 1: High-speed method

WARNING — Persons using this part of ISO 2006 should be familiar with normal laboratory practice. This part of ISO 2006 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 high-speed mechanical stability of synthetic rubber latex. The method is not applicable to compounded synthetic rubber latices.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. 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*

ISO 124, *Latex, rubber — Determination of total solids content*

ISO 1652, *Rubber latex — Determination of apparent viscosity by the Brookfield test method*

ISO 3310-1, *Test sieves — Technical requirements and testing — Part 1: Test sieves of metal wire cloth*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1
mechanical stability
resistance to coagulation of latex when subjected to mechanical shear under specified conditions

NOTE The greater the percentage of coagulum formed [w_c(A) and w_c(B) as defined in 9.2 and 9.3], the poorer the mechanical stability.