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

Latex de caoutchouc — Détermination des matières solides totales



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Foreword

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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 124 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 sixth edition cancels and replaces the fifth edition (ISO 124:2008), in which: ISO 124:2008, 6.2 and 6.3 have been combined to form 6.2; Table B.1 has been updated to include data for drying at 105 °C.

Introduction

The need in commercial practice to determine solids content rapidly has led to the introduction of higher drying temperatures. The sixth edition of this International Standard takes account of drying temperatures in use at the time of publication.

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WARNING — Persons using this International Standard should be familiar with normal laboratory practice. This document 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 latex concentrate and synthetic rubber latices. 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 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*

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 $70\text{ °C} \pm 2\text{ °C}$, $105\text{ °C} \pm 5\text{ °C}$ or at another selected temperature between 100 °C and 160 °C accurate to $\pm 5\text{ °C}$.
- 4.3 **Vacuum oven**, capable of being maintained at $125\text{ °C} \pm 2\text{ °C}$ and at a pressure below 20 kPa¹⁾.
- 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/m².