

INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD

ISO
5794-1

Second edition
1994-12-15

**Rubber compounding ingredients — Silica,
precipitated, hydrated —**

Part 1:
Non-rubber tests

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*Ingrédients de mélange du caoutchouc — Silices hydratées
précipitées —*
Partie 1. Essais sur le produit brut



Reference number
ISO 5794-1:1994(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 5794-1 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*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 5794-1:1984), which has been technically revised.

ISO 5794 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Rubber compounding ingredients — Silica, precipitated, hydrated*:

- Part 1: *Non-rubber tests*
- Part 2: *Test recipe and determination of physical properties in rubber*

Annexes A, B, C and D form an integral part of this part of ISO 5794. Annex E is for information only.

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Rubber compounding ingredients — Silica, precipitated, hydrated —

Part 1: Non-rubber tests

WARNING — Persons using this part of ISO 5794 should be familiar with normal laboratory practice. This part of ISO 5794 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 ensure compliance with any national regulatory conditions.

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1 Scope

This part of ISO 5794 specifies methods of test for characterizing precipitated hydrated silica for use as a rubber compounding ingredient. A definition is given.

ISO 5794-2 specifies methods of test for precipitated hydrated silica in compounded rubber.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 5794. 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 5794 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 787-2:1981, *General methods of test for pigments and extenders — Part 2: Determination of matter volatile at 105 °C.*

ISO 787-8:1979, *General methods of test for pigments and extenders — Part 8: Determination of matter soluble in water — Cold extraction method.*

ISO 787-9:1981, *General methods of test for pigments and extenders — Part 9: Determination of pH value of an aqueous suspension.*

ISO 787-10:1993, *General methods of test for pigments and extenders — Part 10: Determination of density — Pyknometer method.*

ISO 787-18:1983, *General methods of test for pigments and extenders — Part 18: Determination of residue on sieve — Mechanical flushing procedure.*

ISO 842:—¹⁾, *Raw materials for paints and varnishes — Sampling.*

ISO 3262:1975, *Extenders for paints.*

ISO 4652-1:1994, *Rubber compounding ingredients — Carbon black — Determination of specific surface area by nitrogen adsorption methods — Part 1: Single-point procedures.*

1) To be published. (Revision of ISO 842:1984)

3 Definition

For the purposes of ISO 5794, the following definition applies.

3.1 precipitated hydrated silica: Material composed of amorphous particles obtained from soluble silicates by precipitation from aqueous solution.

4 Sampling

Sampling shall be carried out in accordance with ISO 842.

5 Methods of test

The properties of precipitated hydrated silica shall be determined by the methods of test referred to in table 1.

Table 1 — Methods of test

Property	Method of test
Silica content of dried sample, % (<i>m/m</i>)	ISO 3262:1975, clause 17, except that in the expression of results the denominator shall be m_0 , where m_0 is the mass, in grams, of the test portion taken in subclause 11.2 of ISO 3262:1975, not the mass of ignited residue obtained in 11.2
Colour	ISO 3262:1975, clause 7
Residue on sieve (nominal aperture size 45 μm): — for silica in powder form — for silica in other forms	ISO 3262:1975, clause 8 ISO 787-18
Matter volatile at 105 °C (loss on heating)	ISO 787-2 (Use a test portion of 2 g weighed to the nearest 0,1 mg)
Loss on ignition at 1 000 °C of dried sample	ISO 3262:1975, clause 11
pH of slurry	ISO 787-9
Water-soluble matter	ISO 787-8
Total copper content, mg/kg	See annex A
Total manganese content, mg/kg	See annex B
Total iron content, mg/kg	See annex C
Specific surface area, m^2/g	See annex D
Density, Mg/m^3	ISO 787-10

Annex A (normative)

Determination of total copper content

A.1 Principle

A test portion is digested with hydrofluoric acid and sulfuric acid and the silicon is volatilized as silicon tetrafluoride.

Any metals in the digested test portion are dissolved in hydrochloric acid, then the solution is diluted and aspirated into the flame of an atomic absorption spectrometer set at a wavelength of 324,7 nm.

The method is applicable to the determination of copper contents up to 125 mg/kg, and there is provision for extending the range to 1 250 mg/kg.

WARNING — All recognized health and safety precautions shall be taken when performing this method of analysis.

A.2 Reagents and materials

All reagents shall be of recognized analytical grade. The water used shall be distilled water or water of equivalent purity.

A.2.1 Acetylene, compressed-gas supply.

A.2.2 Air, compressed-gas supply.

A.2.3 Hydrochloric acid, 10 % (*m/m*) solution.

Dilute 20 cm³ of 35 % (*m/m*) hydrochloric acid solution ($\rho_{20} = 1,18 \text{ Mg/m}^3$) with 50 cm³ of water.

A.2.4 Hydrofluoric acid, 40 % (*m/m*) solution ($\rho_{20} = 1,13 \text{ Mg/m}^3$).

A.2.5 Sulfuric acid, 98 % (*m/m*) solution ($\rho_{20} = 1,84 \text{ Mg/m}^3$).

A.2.6 Nitric acid, 68 % (*m/m*) solution ($\rho_{20} = 1,42 \text{ Mg/m}^3$).

A.2.7 Copper, standard solution corresponding to 1 g of Cu per cubic decimetre.

Dissolve 1,000 g \pm 0,001 g of high-purity copper

turnings in a mixture of 10 cm³ of water and 5 cm³ of nitric acid (A.2.6) in a 100 cm³ beaker. Boil under a fume hood to expel oxides of nitrogen. Cool, transfer to a 1 dm³ volumetric flask, make up to the mark with water and mix.

1 cm³ of this standard solution contains 1 000 μg of copper.

A.2.8 Copper, standard solution corresponding to 50 mg of Cu per cubic decimetre.

Pipette 50,0 cm³ of the 1 g/dm³ standard copper solution (A.2.7) into a 1 dm³ volumetric flask, add 5 cm³ of nitric acid (A.2.6), make up to the mark with water and mix.

1 cm³ of this standard solution contains 50 μg of copper.

A.2.9 Copper, standard solution corresponding to 10 mg of Cu per cubic decimetre.

Pipette 50,0 cm³ of the 50 mg/dm³ standard copper solution (A.2.8) into a 250 cm³ volumetric flask, add 1 cm³ of nitric acid (A.2.6), make up to the mark with water and mix.

1 cm³ of this standard solution contains 10 μg of copper.

NOTE 1 Commercially available standard copper solutions may be used, if preferred, instead of A.2.7, A.2.8 and A.2.9.

A.3 Apparatus

Usual laboratory equipment, plus the following:

A.3.1 Platinum dish, of capacity approximately 35 cm³.

A.3.2 Atomic absorption spectrometer, fitted with an air/acetylene burner.

A.3.3 Analytical balance, capable of weighing to 0,1 mg.

A.4 Procedure

A.4.1 Test portion

Weigh, to the nearest 0,1 mg, approximately 2 g of sample into the platinum dish (A.3.1).

A.4.2 Blank test

Carry out a blank test simultaneously with the determination, using the same reagents and same procedures, but omitting the test portion.

A.4.3 Preparation of the calibration graph

A.4.3.1 Preparation of standard calibration solutions

Into a series of six 50 cm³ volumetric flasks, transfer the volumes of 10 mg/dm³ standard copper solution (A.2.9) indicated in table A.1, dilute to the mark with water and mix.

Table A.1 — Standard calibration solutions for determination of copper

Volume of standard copper solution (A.2.9) cm ³	Corresponding copper content µg/cm ³
0,5	0,1
2,5	0,5
5,0	1,0
10,0	2,0
15,0	3,0
25,0	5,0

A.4.3.2 Spectrometric measurements

Aspirate in turn each of the standard calibration solutions prepared in A.4.3.1 into the flame of the atomic absorption spectrometer (A.3.2) and record their absorbances at a wavelength of 324,7 nm, following the instructions of the instrument manufacturer.

Aspirate water into the flame after each measurement.

A.4.3.3 Plotting the graph

Plot a graph having, for example, the copper contents, in micrograms per cubic centimetre, as abscissae and the corresponding values of absorbance as ordinates.

A.4.4 Determination

A.4.4.1 Preparation of the test solution

Add 10 cm³ of hydrofluoric acid solution (A.2.4) and 0,5 cm³ of sulfuric acid solution (A.2.5) to the test portion (A.4.1) in the dish (A.3.1).

Place the dish and contents on a heated sand tray and evaporate under a fume hood until the evolution of dense white fumes ceases.

Dissolve any residue in 5 cm³ of hydrochloric acid solution (A.2.3) and transfer to a 10 cm³ volumetric flask, rinsing the dish with two 1 cm³ portions of water and adding the rinsings to the flask. Make up to the mark with water, and transfer the solution to a dry polyethylene bottle.

A.4.4.2 Spectrometric measurements

Aspirate the test solution prepared in A.4.4.1 and the blank test solution (see A.4.2) into the flame of the atomic absorption spectrometer and measure their absorbances at 324,7 nm, following the instructions of the instrument manufacturer. Repeat this procedure and record the mean values of the absorbance of the test solution and the blank test solution.

Aspirate water into the flame after each measurement.

If the absorbance of the test solution is greater than that of the standard calibration solution having the highest copper content, dilute 5 cm³ of the test solution to 50 cm³ with water, repeat the measurements and take the dilution into account in the expression of results.

A.5 Expression of results

By reference to the calibration graph, determine the copper contents corresponding to the absorbances of the test solution and the blank test solution.

Calculate the total copper content of the sample $w(\text{Cu})$, expressed in milligrams per kilogram, from the equation

$$w(\text{Cu}) = \frac{10 (M_1 - M_2)}{m}$$

where

M_1 is the copper content, in micrograms per cubic centimetre, of the test solution;

M_2 is the copper content, in micrograms per cubic centimetre, of the blank test solution;

m is the mass, in grams, of the test portion.

If the test solution was diluted as described in A.4.4.2, multiply the right-hand side of the equation by 10.

Express the result to the nearest 0,1 mg/kg.

A.6 Test report

The test report shall include the following information:

- a) all details required for complete identification of the sample;
- b) a reference to annex A of this part of ISO 5794;
- c) the test conditions;
- d) the result obtained for each sample;
- e) any deviations from the procedure specified which might have affected the results.

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[ISO 5794-1:1994](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/feae34f7-a0ac-42de-b38e-ca37598b0c74/iso-5794-1-1994)

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Annex B (normative)

Determination of total manganese content

B.1 Principle

The principle is the same as for the determination of total copper content (see annex A), except that the absorbance of the test solution is measured at 279,5 nm and is compared with the absorbance of standard calibration manganese solutions.

The method is applicable to the determination of manganese contents up to 125 mg/kg, and there is provision for extending the range to 1 250 mg/kg.

WARNING — All recognized health and safety precautions shall be taken when performing this method of analysis.

B.2 Reagents and materials

All reagents shall be of recognized analytical grade. The water used shall be distilled water or water of equivalent purity.

B.2.1 Acetylene.

See A.2.1.

B.2.2 Air.

See A.2.2.

B.2.3 Hydrochloric acid solution.

See A.2.3.

B.2.4 Hydrofluoric acid solution.

See A.2.4.

B.2.5 Sulfuric acid solution.

See A.2.5.

B.2.6 Nitric acid solution.

See A.2.6.

B.2.7 Manganese, standard solution corresponding to 1 g of Mn per cubic decimetre.

Dissolve 1,000 g \pm 0,001 g of high-purity, oxide-free manganese in a mixture of 50 cm³ of water and

5 cm³ of nitric acid (B.2.6) in a 400 cm³ beaker. Boil under a fume hood to expel oxides of nitrogen. Cool, transfer to a 1 dm³ volumetric flask, make up to the mark with water and mix.

1 cm³ of this standard solution contains 1 000 μ g of manganese.

B.2.8 Manganese, standard solution corresponding to 50 mg of Mn per cubic decimetre.

Pipette 50,0 cm³ of the 1 g/dm³ standard manganese solution (B.2.7) into a 1 dm³ volumetric flask, add 5 cm³ of nitric acid (B.2.6), dilute to the mark with water and mix.

1 cm³ of this standard solution contains 50 μ g of manganese.

B.2.9 Manganese, standard solution corresponding to 10 mg of Mn per cubic decimetre.

Pipette 50,0 cm³ of the 50 mg/dm³ standard manganese solution (B.2.8) into a 250 cm³ volumetric flask, add 1 cm³ of nitric acid (B.2.6), make up to the mark with water and mix.

1 cm³ of this standard solution contains 10 μ g of manganese.

NOTE 2 Commercially available standard manganese solutions may be used, if preferred, instead of B.2.7, B.2.8 and B.2.9.

B.3 Apparatus

As specified in A.3.

B.4 Procedure

B.4.1 Test portion

See A.4.1.

B.4.2 Blank test

See A.4.2.

B.4.3 Preparation of the calibration graph

B.4.3.1 Preparation of standard calibration solutions

Into a series of six 50 cm³ volumetric flasks, transfer the volumes of 10 mg/dm³ standard manganese solution (B.2.9) indicated in table B.1, dilute to the mark with water and mix.

Table B.1 — Standard calibration solutions for determination of manganese

Volume of standard manganese solution (B.2.9) cm ³	Corresponding manganese content µg/cm ³
0,5	0,1
2,5	0,5
5,0	1,0
10,0	2,0
15,0	3,0
25,0	5,0

B.4.3.2 Spectrometric measurements

Aspirate in turn each of the standard calibration solutions prepared in B.4.3.1 into the flame of the atomic absorption spectrometer and record their absorbances at a wavelength of 279,5 nm, following the instructions of the instrument manufacturer.

Aspirate water into the flame after each measurement.

B.4.3.3 Plotting the graph

Plot a graph having, for example, the manganese contents, in micrograms per cubic centimetre, as abscissae and the corresponding values of absorbance as ordinates.

B.4.4 Determination

B.4.4.1 Preparation of the test solution

See A.4.4.1.

B.4.4.2 Spectrometric measurements

Aspirate the test solution prepared in B.4.4.1 and the blank test solution (see B.4.2) into the flame of the atomic absorption spectrometer and measure their absorbances at 279,5 nm, following the instructions

of the instrument manufacturer. Repeat this procedure and record the mean values of the absorbance of the test solution and the blank test solution.

Aspirate water into the flame after each measurement.

If the absorbance of the test solution is greater than that of the standard calibration solution having the highest manganese content, dilute 5 cm³ of the test solution to 50 cm³ with water, repeat the measurements and take the dilution into account in the expression of results.

B.5 Expression of results

By reference to the calibration graph, determine the manganese contents corresponding to the absorbances of the test solution and the blank test solution.

Calculate the total manganese content of the sample $w(\text{Mn})$, expressed in milligrams per kilogram, from the equation

$$w(\text{Mn}) = \frac{10 (M_3 - M_4)}{m}$$

where

M_3 is the manganese content, in micrograms per cubic centimetre, of the test solution;

M_4 is the manganese content, in micrograms per cubic centimetre, of the blank test solution;

m is the mass, in grams, of the test portion.

If the test solution was diluted as described in B.4.4.2, multiply the right-hand side of the equation by 10.

Express the result to the nearest 0,1 mg/kg.

B.6 Test report

The test report shall include the following information:

- all details required for complete identification of the sample;
- a reference to annex B of this part of ISO 5794;
- the test conditions;
- the result obtained for each sample;
- any deviations from the procedure specified which might have affected the results.

Annex C (normative)

Determination of total iron content

C.1 Principle

The principle is the same as for the determination of total copper content (see annex A), except that the absorbance of the test solution is measured at a wavelength of 248,3 nm and is compared with the absorbances of standard calibration iron solutions.

The method is applicable to the determination of iron contents up to 125 mg/kg, and there is provision for extending the range to 2 500 mg/kg.

WARNING — All recognized health and safety precautions shall be taken when performing this method of analysis.

C.2 Reagents and materials

All reagents shall be of recognized analytical grade. The water used shall be distilled water or water of equivalent purity.

C.2.1 Acetylene.

See A.2.1.

C.2.2 Air.

See A.2.2.

C.2.3 Hydrochloric acid solution.

See A.2.3.

C.2.4 Hydrofluoric acid solution.

See A.2.4.

C.2.5 Sulfuric acid solution.

See A.2.5.

C.2.6 Iron, standard solution corresponding to 1 g of Fe per cubic decimetre.

Dissolve 1,000 g \pm 0,001 g of high-purity iron in a mixture of 10 cm³ of water and 5 cm³ of hydrochloric acid (C.2.3) in a 100 cm³ beaker. Boil under a fume hood until dissolution is complete. Cool, transfer to a 1 dm³ volumetric flask, make up to the mark with water and mix.

1 cm³ of this standard solution contains 1 000 μ g of iron.

C.2.7 Iron, standard solution corresponding to 50 mg of Fe per cubic decimetre.

Pipette 50,0 cm³ of the 1 g/dm³ standard iron solution (C.2.6) into a 1 dm³ volumetric flask, add 5 cm³ of hydrochloric acid (C.2.3), dilute to the mark with water and mix.

1 cm³ of this standard solution contains 50 μ g of iron.

C.2.8 Iron, standard solution corresponding to 10 mg of Fe per cubic decimetre.

Pipette 50,0 cm³ of the 50 mg/dm³ standard iron solution (C.2.7) into a 250 cm³ volumetric flask, add 1 cm³ of hydrochloric acid (C.2.3), make up to the mark with water and mix.

1 cm³ of this standard solution contains 10 μ g of iron.

NOTE 3 Commercially available standard iron solutions may be used, if preferred, instead of C.2.6, C.2.7 and C.2.8

C.3 Apparatus

As specified in A.3.

C.4 Procedure

C.4.1 Test portion

See A.4.1.

C.4.2 Blank test

See A.4.2.

C.4.3 Preparation of the calibration graph

C.4.3.1 Preparation of standard calibration solutions

Into a series of six 50 cm³ volumetric flasks, transfer the volumes of 10 mg/dm³ standard iron solution

(C.2.8) indicated in table C.1, dilute to the mark with water and mix.

Table C.1 — Standard calibration solutions for determination of iron

Volume of standard iron solution (C.2.8) cm ³	Corresponding iron content µg/cm ³
0,5	0,1
2,5	0,5
5,0	1,0
10,0	2,0
15,0	3,0
25,0	5,0

C.4.3.2 Spectrometric measurements

Aspirate each of the standard calibration solutions prepared in C.4.3.1 into the flame of the atomic absorption spectrometer and record their absorbances at a wavelength of 248,3 nm, following the instructions of the instrument manufacturer.

Aspirate water into the flame after each measurement.

C.4.3.3 Plotting the graph

Plot a graph having, for example, the iron contents, in micrograms per cubic centimetre, as abscissae and the corresponding values of absorbance as ordinates.

C.4.4 Determination

C.4.4.1 Preparation of the test solution

See A.4.4.1.

C.4.4.2 Spectrometric measurements

Aspirate the test solution prepared in C.4.4.1 and the blank test solution (see C.4.2) into the flame of the atomic absorption spectrometer and measure their absorbances at 248,3 nm, following the instructions of the instrument manufacturer. Repeat this procedure and record the mean values of the absorbance of the test solution and the blank test solution.

Aspirate water into the flame after each measurement.

If the absorbance of the test solution is greater than that of the standard calibration solution having the highest iron content, dilute 5 cm³ of the test solution to 100 cm³ with water, repeat the measurements and take the dilution into account in the expression of results.

C.5 Expression of results

By reference to the calibration graph, determine the iron contents corresponding to the absorbances of the test solution and the blank test solution.

Calculate the total iron content of the sample $w(\text{Fe})$, expressed in milligrams per kilogram, from the equation

$$w(\text{Fe}) = \frac{10 (M_5 - M_6)}{m}$$

where

M_5 is the iron content, in micrograms per cubic centimetre, of the test solution;

M_6 is the iron content, in micrograms per cubic centimetre, of the blank test solution;

m is the mass, in grams, of the test portion.

If the test solution was diluted as described in C.4.4.2, multiply the right-hand side of the equation by 20.

Express the result to the nearest 0,1 mg/kg.

C.6 Test report

The test report shall include the following information:

- all details required for complete identification of the sample;
- a reference to annex C of this part of ISO 5794;
- the test conditions;
- the result obtained for each sample;
- any deviations from the procedure specified which might have affected the results.