
**Natural rubber latex concentrate —
Centrifuged or creamed,
ammonia-preserved types — Specification**

*Latex concentré de caoutchouc naturel — Types centrifugés ou crévés,
préservés à l'ammoniaque — Spécifications*

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[ISO 2004:1997](#)

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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.

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.

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International Standard ISO 2004 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*.

ISO 2004:1997

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 2004:1988), table 1 of which has been revised: colour and odour after neutralization with boric acid has been omitted from the requirements since they can only be judged subjectively.

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Printed in Switzerland

Natural rubber latex concentrate — Centrifuged or creamed, ammonia-preserved types — Specification

1 Scope

This International Standard gives specifications for natural rubber latex concentrate types which are preserved wholly or in part with ammonia and which have been produced by centrifuging or creaming.

This International Standard covers requirements for centrifuged and creamed natural rubber concentrates of the following types:

NR latex concentrate, type HA. Centrifuged latex preserved after concentration with ammonia only, with an alkalinity of at least 0,60 % (*m/m*) calculated with respect to the latex.

NR latex concentrate, type LA. Centrifuged latex preserved after concentration with ammonia together with other preservative(s), with an alkalinity of not more than 0,29 % (*m/m*) calculated with respect to the latex.

NR latex concentrate, type XA. Centrifuged latex preserved after concentration with ammonia together with other preservative(s), with an alkalinity of at least 0,30 % (*m/m*) calculated with respect to the latex.

NR latex concentrate, type HA, creamed. Creamed latex preserved after concentration with ammonia only, with an alkalinity of at least 0,55 % (*m/m*) calculated with respect to the latex.

NR latex concentrate, type LA, creamed. Creamed latex preserved after concentration with ammonia together with other preservative(s), with an alkalinity of not more than 0,35 % (*m/m*) calculated with respect to the latex.

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 35:1995, *Latex rubber, natural, concentrate — Determination of mechanical stability.*

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

ISO 124:1997, *Latex, rubber — Determination of total solids content.*

ISO 125:1990, *Natural rubber latex concentrate — Determination of alkalinity.*

ISO 126:1995, *Latex, rubber, natural concentrate — Determination of dry rubber content.*

ISO 127:1995, *Rubber, natural latex concentrate — Determination of KOH number.*

ISO 506:1992, *Rubber latex, natural, concentrate — Determination of volatile fatty acid number.*

ISO 706:1985, *Rubber latex — Determination of coagulum content (sieve residue).*

ISO 2005:1992, *Rubber latex, natural, concentrate — Determination of sludge content.*

ISO 7780:—¹⁾, *Rubbers and rubber latices — Determination of manganese content — Sodium periodate photometric methods.*

ISO 8053:1995, *Rubber and latex — Determination of copper content — Photometric method.*

3 Definition

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following definition applies.

3.1 natural rubber latex concentrate: Natural rubber latex containing ammonia and/or other preservatives and which has been subjected to some process of concentration.

4 Requirements

The latex concentrate shall conform either to the requirement for total solids content or to the requirement for dry rubber content given in table 1, and shall conform to all the other requirements in table 1.

If preservative(s) other than ammonia is (are) added to the latex concentrate, the chemical nature and approximate quantity of such other preservative(s) shall be stated. The latex concentrate shall not contain fixed alkali added at any stage in its production.

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5 Sampling

The latex concentrate shall be sampled by one of the methods specified in ISO 123.

1) To be published. (Revision of ISO 7780:1987)

Table 1 — Requirements

Characteristic	Limits					Method of test
	Type HA	Type LA	Type XA	Type HA creamed	Type LA creamed	
Total solids content, ¹⁾ % (m/m), min.	61,5	61,5	61,5	66,0	66,0	ISO 124
Dry rubber content, ¹⁾ % (m/m), min.	60,0	60,0	60,0	64,0	64,0	ISO 126
Non-rubber solids, ²⁾ % (m/m), max.	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,0	—
Alkalinity (as NH ₃), % (m/m), calculated with respect to the latex concentrate	0,60 min.	0,29 max.	0,30 min.	0,55 min.	0,35 max.	ISO 125
Mechanical stability, seconds, min.	650	650	650	650	650	ISO 35
Coagulum content, % (m/m), max.	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,05	ISO 706
Copper content, mg/kg of total solids, max.	8	8	8	8	8	ISO 8053
Manganese content, mg/kg of total solids, max.	8	8	8	8	8	ISO 7780
Sludge content, % (m/m), max.	0,10	0,10	0,10	0,10	0,10	ISO 2005
Volatile fatty acid (VFA) number, max.	0,20	0,20	0,20	0,20	0,20	ISO 506
KOH number, max.	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	ISO 127

1) The requirement is for either total solids content or dry rubber content.
2) The difference between the total solids content and dry rubber content.

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ICS 83.040.10

Descriptors: rubber, natural rubber, latex, concentrates, specifications, characteristics.

Price based on 3 pages
