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**Rubber, raw natural — Determination  
of the gel content of technically  
specified rubber (TSR)**

*Caoutchouc naturel brut — Détermination de la teneur en gel des  
caoutchoucs spécifiés techniquement (TSR)*

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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

This document 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 17278:2013), which has been technically revised.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- to solve the ambiguity with the scope, the term “LoV-TSR sample” in [Clause 4](#) has been replaced by the term “TSR sample”;
- in [8.1](#), the words “two samples” have been replaced by “two test samples”;
- in [5.2](#), acetone has been added.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at [www.iso.org/members.html](http://www.iso.org/members.html).

# Rubber, raw natural — Determination of the gel content of technically specified rubber (TSR)

**WARNING** — Persons using this document 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.

## 1 Scope

This document specifies a method for the determination of gel content for technically specified rubbers (TSR).

## 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 2000:2014, *Rubber, raw natural — Guidelines for the specification of technically specified rubber (TSR)*

ISO 23529, *Rubber — General procedures for preparing and conditioning test pieces for physical test methods*

## 3 Terms and definitions

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

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>

— IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

### 3.1

#### technically specified rubber

#### TSR

natural rubber obtained from the latex of *Hevea brasiliensis* (typically processed into block rubber), and having properties complying with the criteria for the grade concerned

## 4 Principle

A TSR sample is dissolved in toluene under specified conditions, and the gel content is calculated as the percentage mass fraction of the insoluble part of the rubber.

## 5 Reagent

Use only reagents of recognized analytical grade.

### 5.1 Toluene, analytical grade.

**CAUTION** — The solvent might evaporate from the flask or tube when it is handled. Therefore, handling this solvent should be done only when permitted and only in a well-ventilated appropriate place.

5.2 **Acetone**, analytical grade.

## 6 Apparatus

6.1 **Laboratory centrifuge**, capable of rotating at a minimum of 14 000 r/min (revolutions per minute).

If the above speed cannot be attained a minimum speed of 8 000 r/min may be used with a longer running time (8.2.4).

NOTE When the centrifugal rotational frequency (rotational speed) is 14 000 r/min, the gravitational acceleration is 22 000*g*. When the centrifugal rotation speed is 8 000 r/min, the gravitational acceleration is 7 000*g*.

6.2 **Screw-cap centrifuge tubes**, with a minimum capacity of 30 cm<sup>3</sup>, capable of withstanding the centrifuge conditions and of being heated to a temperature greater than 110 °C.

6.3 **Balance**, capable of accurately weighing to ± 0,1 mg.

6.4 **Laboratory oven**, gravity convection type, capable of controlling the temperature to ± 10 °C.

6.5 **Weighing container**, i.e. an aluminium box or plate for weighing.

## 7 Conditions

Laboratory conditions shall be controlled in accordance with ISO 23529.

## 8 Procedure

### 8.1 Number of test samples

Two test samples shall be taken in accordance with Clause 7 of ISO 2000:2014.

### 8.2 Procedure

8.2.1 Take a test sample from a bale without milling of mass calculated at the ratio of 0,1 g per 30 cm<sup>3</sup> of toluene.

NOTE When the volume of a centrifuge tube is 50 cm<sup>3</sup>, the volume of toluene is 30 cm<sup>3</sup> (see 8.2.3), and the sample weight is 0,1 g.

8.2.2 Cut the test sample into approximately 1 mm<sup>3</sup>-sized pieces using clean scissors. Weigh the prepared test pieces to the nearest 0,1 mg ( $m_0$ ). Place the pieces in a clean centrifuge tube (6.2), which has previously been heated at 100 °C for 1 h and stored in a desiccator.

8.2.3 Add toluene to the tube until it is 60 % full. Cap it and shake by hand for a few seconds. Then, allow it to stand for 16 h to 20 h in dark conditions without stirring at (25 ± 2) °C.