
**Rubber — Determination of
magnesium content of field natural
rubber latex by titration**

*Caoutchouc — Détermination par titrage de la teneur en magnésium
du latex de plantation de caoutchouc naturel*

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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).

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For an explanation on 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 the following URL: 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 11852:2011), which has been technically revised to be applicable only to field latex. Therefore, all references to concentrated natural rubber latex have been removed and the following changes have been made:

- the title of this document has been changed;
- an introduction has been added to explain the advantages of the method described in this document;
- the definition of natural rubber latex concentrate has been removed from [Clause 3](#);
- the determination of magnesium content of concentrated latex in [Clause 5](#) has been deleted;
- because borax is a substance of high concern and reprotoxic, the buffer solution ([6.4](#)) has been changed from borax buffer solution to ammonium chloride/ammonium hydroxide buffer solution;
- the precision data for concentrated latex in [Annex A](#) have been deleted.

Introduction

In this document, no additional chemical is required to mask the interference from other divalent ions. The end-point determination in this method is easily determined since most, if not all, of the interferences have been removed during the centrifugation process. Furthermore, the chemical used for masking the interference in the alternative method has an unpleasant odour.

Another advantage of this document is that the centrifuge machine used in the method is already available in laboratory for desludging purposes. Hence, no additional cost is incurred by the laboratory to carry out the test.

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