INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 2028

Redline version
compares Fifth edition to
Fourth edition

Synthetic rubber latex — Preparation of dry polymer

Latex de caoutchouc synthétique — Préparation du polymère sec

Reference number
ISO 2028:redline:2015(E)

IMPORTANT — PLEASE NOTE

This is a mark-up copy and uses the following colour coding:

Text example 1 — indicates added text (in green)

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 — indicates added graphic figure

 — indicates removed graphic figure

1.x ... — Heading numbers containg modifications are highlighted in yellow in the Table of Contents

All changes in this document have yet to reach concensus by vote and as such should only be used internally for review purposes.

DISCLAIMER

This Redline version provides you with a quick and easy way to compare the main changes between this edition of the standard and its previous edition. It doesn't capture all single changes such as punctuation but highlights the modifications providing customers with the most valuable information. Therefore it is important to note that this Redline version is not the official ISO standard and that the users must consult with the clean version of the standard, which is the official standard, for implementation purposes.

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Foreword

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~~International Standards are~~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 ~~rules given in~~editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part ~~3~~2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

~~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 ~~International Standard~~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).

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

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see the following URL: Foreword — Supplementary information.

~~International Standard ISO 2028 was prepared by Technical Committee~~The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 45, *Rubber and rubber products*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Raw materials (including latex) for use in the rubber industry*~~:~~.

This ~~fourth~~fifth edition cancels and replaces the ~~third~~fourth edition (ISO 2028:~~1989~~1999), which has been technically revised~~:~~ with the following modifications.

— Clause 2 "Normative references" has been updated.

— In 4.1, the note giving information on which company may provide polyamine polyelectrolytes, has been deleted.

Synthetic rubber latex — Preparation of dry polymer

WARNING — — Persons using this International Standard should be familiar with normal laboratory practice. This International Standard 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 four methods for the isolation of dry polymer from synthetic polymer latices containing anionic surfactants, for the purpose of subsequent testing. Tests that may to be performed include the determination of the Mooney viscosity, the bound-styrene or acrylonitrile content in the polymer chain or the mill shrinkage.

Because of the wide variety of surfactants and stabilizers that are used in the manufacture of synthetic rubber latices, no there is not one method is suitable for all latices. The methods given in this International Standard are suitable for a wide variety of latices, but their applicability should is to be confirmed for individual types. Latices containing non-ionic stabilizers, in particular, may be resistant to coagulation.

These methods are not necessarily suitable, without modification, for latices containing polymers having high tack.

It should be noted that theThe dry polymer as isolated may contain residual organic acids or their aluminium salts which may affect the properties of the polymer. This should and which are to be taken into account when performing analytical tests.

2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards. referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 123, — [1)], *Rubber latex — Sampling*

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

3 Principle

The latex is coagulated in the presence of an antioxidant, using different procedures depending on the type of latex. The resultant crumb is washed with water and dried in a ventilated oven at 70 °C to constant mass.

NOTE Freezing is also a suitable method for the isolation of some latices; sufficient details of the method are not available for inclusion in this edition of ISO 2028.

1) To be published. (Revision of ISO 123:1985)