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ISO

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION

ISO RECOMMENDATION
R 123

SAMPLING OF LATEX

2nd EDITION
April 1968

This second edition supersedes the first edition

For each individual country the only valid standard is the national standard of that country.

Printed in Switzerland

Also issued in French and Russian. Copies to be obtained through the national standards organizations.

BRIEF HISTORY

The ISO Recommendation R 123, *Sampling of Latex*, was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 45, *Rubber*, the Secretariat of which is held by the British Standards Institution (BSI).

Work on this question by the Technical Committee began in 1948 and led, in 1955, to the adoption of a Draft ISO Recommendation.

In March 1957, this Draft ISO Recommendation (No. 144) was circulated to all the ISO Member Bodies for enquiry. It was approved by 23 Member Bodies. No Member Body opposed the approval of the Draft.

The Draft ISO Recommendation was then submitted by correspondence to the ISO Council, which decided, in August 1959, to accept it as an ISO RECOMMENDATION.

BRIEF HISTORY RELATING TO THE 2nd EDITION

In 1959, the Secretariat of Technical Committee ISO/TC 45, *Rubber*, drew up a draft proposal for the revision of ISO Recommendation R 123-1959, *Sampling of latex*, in order to accommodate in this Recommendation methods for the sampling of synthetic latices. This draft proposal was adopted by the Technical Committee as a Draft ISO Recommendation.

In November 1963, this Draft revision (No. 622) was circulated to all the ISO Member Bodies for enquiry. It was approved, subject to a few modifications of an editorial nature, by the following Member Bodies :

Argentina	Germany	Spain
Australia	Hungary	Sweden
Austria	India	Switzerland
Brazil	Israel	United Kingdom
Canada	Japan	U.S.A.
Chile	Korea, Rep. of	U.S.S.R.
Colombia	Netherlands	Yugoslavia
Czechoslovakia	New Zealand	
France	Poland	

No Member Body opposed the approval of the Draft.

The Draft revision was then submitted by correspondence to the ISO Council which decided, in April 1968, to accept it.

This edition (2nd edition) supersedes the first edition of ISO Recommendation R 123-1959.

ISO Recommendation R 123 April 1968

SAMPLING OF LATEX

1. SCOPE

This ISO Recommendation describes procedures for the sampling of natural rubber latex which contains preservative agents and which may have been submitted to some type of concentration process, and also for the sampling of synthetic rubber latices. These procedures are not necessarily suitable for latices from natural sources other than *Hevea brasiliensis* or for compounded latex, vulcanised latex or artificial dispersions of rubber.

2. GENERAL

Rubber latex may tend to cream on standing. If stratification has occurred, the latex should be thoroughly agitated to obtain a homogeneous blend suitable for the withdrawal of a representative sample. The procedure required differs with the type of container and facilities available.

In all cases where samples are drawn from several containers, e.g., 10 % sampling of latex in drums, or in the case of tanks or tank cars where extractions are made at various depths, such samples should be bulked and stirred. The final average sample should then be bottled and sealed.

Synthetic rubber latices may form a skin when exposed to air. The sample should therefore be kept in a closed container. Care should be taken, however, not to fill the container completely, so as to allow for thermal expansion. Polyethylene or other container materials which may be attacked by residual monomers present in synthetic latex should not be used.

During the handling and testing of the sample care should be taken not to generate foam or to introduce air. Cascading of the latex from one receptacle to another should be avoided. Exposure of the latex to air should be kept to a minimum. This is particularly important if there is foam on the latex since the foam tends to skin rapidly, particularly with synthetic latex.

3. PREPARATION OF TEST SAMPLE

If coagulum, skin or foreign matter are visible in the latex, or if coagulum as determined by the method recommended in ISO Recommendation R 706, *Determination of coagulum content of latex*, exceeds 0.05 % (m/m) of the latex, the latex before being subjected to tests other than determination of coagulum content should be filtered through nylon or stainless steel gauze with a nominal aperture of 0.18 ± 0.02 mm. If visible coagulum, skin or foreign matter are present in the latex this should be mentioned in the test report. Samples should be carefully stirred before filtering or testing.