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Plastics/rubber — Polymer dispersions and rubber latices (natural and synthetic) — Determination of residual monomers and other organic components by capillary-column gas chromatography —

Part 2:
Headspace method

Plastiques/caoutchouc — Dispersions de polymères et latex de caoutchouc (naturel et synthétique) — Détermination des monomères résiduels et autres constituants organiques par chromatographie en phase gazeuse sur colonne capillaire —

Partie 2: Méthode de l'espace de tête



Foreword

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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.

International Standard ISO 13741-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61, *Plastics*, Subcommittee SC 9, *Thermoplastic materials*, in close collaboration with ISO/TC 45, *Rubber and rubber products*.

ISO 13741 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Plastics/rubber — Polymer dispersions and rubber latices (natural and synthetic) — Determination of residual monomers and other organic components by capillary-column gas chromatography*:

- *Part 1: Direct liquid injection method*
- *Part 2: Headspace method*

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Introduction

The requirements imposed today by authorities include the assessment of the content of residual monomers and organic saturated volatiles, for health and environmental reasons sometimes down to minute traces. Former standards for measurement of residual volatiles based on distillation linked with titration cannot cope with such exigences.

This part of ISO 13741 presents an advanced method for the determination by gas chromatography, of residual monomers and other organic components in polymer dispersions and latices. This standard provides a method that is in line with present-day requirements for analytical methods and is intended for use instead of ISO 2008:1987, *Rubber latex, styrene-butadiene — Determination of volatile unsaturates* and ISO 3899:1988, *Rubber — Nitrile latex — Determination of residual acrylonitrile content*, where precise measurements of volatile-matter content are needed, and expands their scope to include other volatile organic components.