

STANDARD

506

Third edition
1992-06-01

Rubber latex, natural, concentrate — Determination of volatile fatty acid number

*Latex concentré de caoutchouc naturel — Détermination de l'indice
d'acide gras volatil*



Reference number
ISO 506:1992(E)

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.

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 506 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 45, *Rubber and rubber products*, Sub-Committee SC 3, *Raw materials (including latex) for use in the rubber industry*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 506:1985), of which it constitutes a minor revision.

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Rubber latex, natural, concentrate — Determination of volatile fatty acid number

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of the volatile fatty acid number of natural rubber latex concentrate.

The method is not necessarily suitable for latices from natural sources other than *Hevea brasiliensis* and is not applicable to compounded latex, vulcanized latex, artificial dispersions of rubber or synthetic rubber latices.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 123:1985, *Rubber latex — Sampling*.

ISO 124:1992, *Rubber latices — Determination of total solids content*.

ISO 126:1989, *Natural rubber latex concentrate — Determination of dry rubber content*.

3 Definition

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following definition applies.

3.1 volatile fatty acid (VFA) number of latex concentrate: The number of grams of potassium hydroxide equivalent to the volatile fatty acids in latex concentrate containing 100 g of total solids.

NOTE 1 If substances have been added to the latex which produce volatile acids on acidification with sulfuric acid, the volatile fatty acid number is high and does not represent the volatile fatty acid content without correction.

4 Principle

A test portion is coagulated with ammonium sulfate and a portion of the resultant serum is separated and acidified with sulfuric acid. The acidified serum is steam-distilled and the volatile acids present in the test portion are determined by titration of the distillate with a standard volumetric barium hydroxide solution.

5 Reagents

During the analysis, use only reagents of recognized analytical quality, and only distilled water or water of equivalent purity.

5.1 Ammonium sulfate, approximately 30 % (m/m) solution.

5.2 Sulfuric acid, approximately 50 % (m/m) solution.

5.3 Barium hydroxide, standard volumetric solution, $c[\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2] = 0,005 \text{ mol/dm}^3$, standardized by titration with potassium hydrogen phthalate and stored in the absence of carbon dioxide.

5.4 Indicator solution: either bromothymol blue or phenolphthalein solution, 0,5 % (m/m) in a mixture of approximately equal volumes of ethanol and water.

6 Apparatus

Ordinary laboratory apparatus and