

**Methods of test for elastomers****Method 1: Rubber latex— Sampling**

## PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee RU-003, Analysis and Testing of Elastomers to supersede AS 1683.1—1974, *Methods of test for rubber, Method 1: Sampling of latex*.

The objective of this Standard is to provide manufacturers and users of elastomeric materials with a method for the sampling of natural rubber latex concentrate and synthetic rubber latex.

This Standard is identical with and has been reproduced from ISO 123:2001, *Rubber latex—Sampling*.

As this Standard is reproduced from an International Standard, the following applies:

- (a) Its number appears on the cover and title page while the International Standard number appears only on the cover.
- (b) In the source text, ‘this International Standard’ should read this ‘Australian Standard’.

References to International Standards should be replaced by the identical or equivalent Australian Standards as follows:

<i>Reference to International Standard</i>	<i>Australian Standard</i>
ISO 124 Latex, rubber—Determination of total solids content	AS 1683.2 1683.2 Methods of test for elastomers Method 2: Latex, rubber— Determination of total solids content
706 Rubber, latex—Determination of coagulum content (silver residue)	1683.5 Method 5: Coagulum content of rubber latices
3310 Test sieves—Technical requirements and testing	—
3310-1 Part 1: Test sieves of metal wire cloth	—
15528 Paints, varnishes and raw materials for paints and varnishes—Sampling	—

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**WARNING** — Persons using this International Standard should be familiar with normal laboratory practice. This 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 procedures for sampling natural rubber latex concentrate and for sampling synthetic rubber latices and artificial latices. It is also suitable for sampling rubber latex contained in drums, tank cars or tanks. The procedures may also be used for sampling plastics dispersions.

## 2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. 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. 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.

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

ISO 706:1985, *Rubber latex — Determination of non-vulcan content (sieve residue)*.

ISO 3310-1:2000, *Test sieves — Technical requirements and testing — Part 1: Test sieves of metal wire cloth*.

ISO 15528:2000, *Paints, varnishes and raw materials for paints and varnishes — Sampling*.

## 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following terms and definitions apply.

### 3.1

#### **lot**

a definite quantity of latex processed or produced under conditions which are presumed uniform

NOTE: A lot may be in one or more containers or vessels. For example, it may consist of several drums of latex.

### 3.2

#### **sample**

a quantity of latex that has been drawn from a lot

### 3.3

#### **laboratory sample**

a quantity of latex intended for laboratory inspection and testing and that is representative of the lot