INTERNATIONAL STANDARD 498

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION • МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ • ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

Natural rubber latex, concentrated — Preparation of dry films

Latex de caoutchouc naturel, concentré — Préparation de pellicules sèches

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FOREWORD

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (ISO Member Bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO Technical Committees. Every Member Body interested in a subject for which a Technical Committee has been set up 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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the Technical Committees are circulated to the Member Bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

Prior to 1972, the results of the work of the Technical Committees were published as ISO Recommendations; these documents are now in the process of being transformed into International Standards. As part of this process, Technical Committee ISO/TC 45 has reviewed ISO Recommendation R 498 and found it technically suitable for transformation. International Standard ISO 498 therefore replaces ISO Recommendation R 498-1966 to which it is technically identical.

ISO Recommendation R 498 was approved by the Member Bodies of the following countries :

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

No Member Body expressed disapproval of the Recommendation.

No Member Body disapproved the transformation of ISO/R 498 into an International Standard.

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Natural rubber latex, concentrated — Preparation of dry films

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This International Standard specifies a method for preparing dry, homogeneous films, substantially free of air bubbles, from natural rubber latex which contains preservative agents and which has been submitted to some type of concentration process.

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

2 REFERENCES

ISO 123, *Rubber latex — Sampling.*

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

3 APPARATUS

3.1 Suitable mould, in which the film can be cast, prepared by cementing strips of rigid plastics material 6 mm wide and 1,5 mm thick on a flat piece of glass plate. The surface of the cavity so formed shall be preferably from 125 to 150 mm square. Adhesives suitable for affixing the plastics strips to the glass are epoxide resin adhesive, and polyvinyl acetate dissolved in methyl ethyl ketone. Such a mould will give dry films about 1 mm thick when filled with latex of 62 % total solids content.

3.2 Square-mesh gauze, of polyamide or stainless steel, with a nominal aperture of 0,18 ± 0,02 mm, for filtering the latex.

3.3 Straight-edge, wooden or stainless steel, with which to scrape the surface of latex in the mould free of air bubbles.

3.4 Cabinet or **covered space**, clean, dry and dust-free, with a level surface on which to place the mould.

3.5 Oven, for drying the film at a temperature not exceeding 25 °C.

3.6 Cellulosic film sheets, thin, clear and transparent, to cover and protect the dry film.

3.7 Desiccator or **airtight container**, for storing the dry film.

4 SAMPLING

Carry out the sampling in accordance with one of the methods specified in ISO 123.