

Rubber latices —

Part 3: Methods of test —

Section 3.23 Microbiological examination of synthetic rubber latex

NOTE Attention is drawn to BS 6057-0 “*General introduction*”, issued separately.

Committees responsible for this British Standard

The preparation of this British Standard was entrusted by the Rubber Standards Policy Committee (RUM/-) to Technical Committee RUM/38, upon which the following bodies were represented:

- British Rubber Manufacturers' Association
- Malaysian Rubber Producers' Research Association
- Medical Sterile Products Association
- Tropical Growers' Association

This British Standard, having been prepared under the direction of the Rubber Standards Policy Committee, was published under the authority of the Board of BSI and comes into effect on 30 September 1990

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The following BSI references relate to the work on this standard:
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Amendments issued since publication

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National foreword

This Section of BS 6057 has been prepared under the direction of the Rubber Standards Policy Committee and is identical with ISO 9252:1989 “*Synthetic rubber latex — Microbiological examination*”, published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

Annex A of this standard is for information only.

Cross-references

International Standard	Corresponding British Standard
ISO 123:1985	BS 6057 <i>Rubber latices</i> Part 2:1987 <i>Sampling</i> (Identical)
ISO 976:1986	Section 3.9:1990 <i>Determination of pH</i> (Identical)
ISO 4833:1978	BS 5763 <i>Methods for microbiological examination of food and animal feeding stuffs</i> Part 1:1979 <i>Enumeration of micro-organisms — colony count technique at 30 °C (poured plate technique)</i> (Identical)
ISO 6887:1983	Part 6:1983 <i>Preparation of dilutions</i> (Identical)
ISO 7218:1985	Part 0:1986 <i>General laboratory practices</i> (Identical)

The introduction to ISO 9252 reads as follows.

Synthetic latices are susceptible to post-production contamination with micro-organisms during storage and shipment. Unless precautions are taken such as maintenance of a high pH, the addition of biocide and inspection and cleaning of tanks, these organisms may proliferate, ultimately producing unpleasant odours and changes in the chemical and physical properties of the latex. It is highly desirable to be able to detect the presence of significant micro-organisms before such changes develop.

The method described can be carried out by any reasonably competent general testing laboratory, provided the operator has been trained in basic microbiological techniques. Alternatively, the method would be routine for a specialist microbiological laboratory.

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Summary of pages

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This standard has been updated (see copyright date) and may have had amendments incorporated. This will be indicated in the amendment table on the inside front cover.