
Rubber, natural latex concentrate — Determination of KOH number

*Latex concentré de caoutchouc naturel — Détermination de l'indice
de potasse*





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Foreword

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The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

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

This fifth edition cancels and replaces the fourth edition (ISO 127:2012), which has been technically revised to add in [Clause 7](#) the calculation of water required to dilute latex.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Rubber, natural latex concentrate — Determination of KOH number

WARNING — Persons using this document should be familiar with normal laboratory practice. This document 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.

1 Scope

This document specifies a method for the determination of the KOH number of natural rubber latex concentrate which is preserved wholly or in part with ammonia.

The method is applicable to latices containing boric acid.

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

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 123, *Rubber latex — Sampling*

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

ISO 125, *Natural rubber latex concentrate — Determination of alkalinity*

ISO 976, *Rubber and plastics — Polymer dispersions and rubber latices — Determination of pH*

ISO 1802, *Natural rubber latex concentrate — Determination of boric acid content*

3 Terms and definitions

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

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1

KOH number

<rubber latex> number of grams of potassium hydroxide equivalent to the acid radicals combined with ammonia in latex containing 100 g of total solids

[SOURCE: ISO 1382:2012, 2.249, modified — Note 1 to entry has been deleted.]

4 Reagents

During the analysis, use only reagents of recognized analytical grade and only distilled water free of dissolved carbon dioxide, or water of equivalent purity.