BS ISO 2000:2014



# **BSI Standards Publication**

Rubber, raw natural — Guidelines for the specification of technically specified rubber (TSR)



BS ISO 2000:2014 BRITISH STANDARD

#### National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of ISO 2000:2014. It supersedes BS ISO 2000:2003 which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee PRI/50, Rubber - Raw, natural and synthetic, including latex and carbon black.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

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# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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# Rubber, raw natural — Guidelines for the specification of technically specified rubber (TSR)

Caoutchouc naturel brut — Lignes directrices pour la spécification de caoutchoucs spécifiés techniquement (TSR)



BS ISO 2000:2014 **ISO 2000:2014(E)** 



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### **Foreword**

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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: Foreword - Supplementary information

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 45, *Rubber and rubber products*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Raw materials (including latex) for use in the rubber industry.* 

This seventh edition cancels and replaces the sixth edition (ISO 2000:2003), which has been technically revised with the following changes:

- the normative references were updated in <u>Clause 2</u> and in <u>Table 2</u>;
- a grade of low viscosity in TSR (LoV) was added in <u>Table 1</u>;
- the gel content property was added in <u>Table 2</u>, with reference to the new test method described in ISO 17278.

# Introduction

Since the initial development of ISO 2000, when requirements for raw natural rubber were first specified, a number of different grades have become available, and significant developments have taken place in the supply of raw natural rubber, especially in relation to constant-viscosity (CV) grades. Rather than continuing to closely specify a limited number grades, possibly restricting future developments, a more open approach is appropriate, providing guidance and assistance to those parties (such as producers, suppliers, and purchasers) involved in the specification of requirements for technically specified rubber rather than imposing potentially inappropriate limits on the TSR available.

This International Standard encompasses rubbers that are typically more closely defined elsewhere. In more precise specifications, reference may need to be made to such specifications in particular cases.

# Rubber, raw natural — Guidelines for the specification of technically specified rubber (TSR)

## 1 Scope

This International Standard provides guidance on the specification of technically specified rubber (TSR). A grading system is proposed, based on the origin of the natural rubber content and on properties exhibited by the rubber.

This International Standard is intended for use by parties involved in the procurement of TSR, and is intended to form a basis from which requirements for a particular case may be more closely specified. As such, it describes a number of criteria that need to be the subject of appropriate agreement between the interested parties.

#### 2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 247, Rubber — Determination of ash

ISO 248-1, Rubber, raw — Determination of volatile-matter content — Part 1: Hot-mill method and oven method

ISO 249, Rubber, raw natural — Determination of dirt content

 $ISO\,289-1, Rubber, unvulcanized -- Determinations using a shearing-disc viscometer -- Part\,1: Determination of Mooney viscosity$ 

ISO 1656, Rubber, raw natural, and rubber latex, natural — Determination of nitrogen content

ISO 1795, Rubber, raw natural and raw synthetic — Sampling and further preparative procedures

ISO 2007, Rubber, unvulcanized — Determination of plasticity — Rapid-plastimeter method

ISO 2930, Rubber, raw natural — Determination of plasticity retention index (PRI)

ISO 4660, Rubber, raw natural — Colour index test

ISO 17278, Rubber, raw natural — Determination of the gel content of technically specified rubber (TSR)

#### 3 Terms and definitions

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

#### 3.1

# technically specified rubber

#### TSR

natural rubber obtained from the latex of *Hevea brasiliensis* (typically processed into block rubber), and having properties complying with the criteria for the grade concerned

#### 3.2

#### constant viscosity (CV) rubber

natural rubber whose viscosity is controlled, typically by treating it with viscosity-stabilizing agents, prior to or after the drying process

#### 3.3

#### dirt

foreign matter retained on the sieve as described in ISO 249

#### 3.4

#### field-grade coagulum

natural rubber obtained from acid-coagulated latex or from latex naturally coagulated (i.e. by autocoagulation) in tapping cups or other suitable vessels

#### 3.5

#### sheet rubber

typically, rubber which has been deliberately coagulated and sheeted

Note 1 to entry: It may be dried, partially dried, or undried.

#### 3.6

#### whole field latex

latex material derived from Hevea brasiliensis which may be diluted but is not fractionated

## 4 Material composition

TSR shall be divided into the following three principal groups based on the raw materials used:

- bulked field latex coagulated with a coagulant, such as formic acid or acetic acid under controlled conditions;
- field-grade coagulum;
- sheet rubber.

## 5 Grade structure

The grade of the TSR shall be based on the properties of the TSR and the type of material used in its production (see <u>Table 1</u>).

Table 1 — Grade of TSR

Raw material	Characteristics	Grades
Whole field latex	With controlled viscosity	CV or LoV
	Light-coloured rubber, with a specified colour index	L
	With no specified viscosity or colour	WF
Sheet rubber or coagulated bulked field latex	With no specified viscosity or colour	5 or 5S
Field-grade coagulum and/or sheet rubber	With no specified viscosity	10 or 20
	With controlled viscosity	10 CV or 20 CV

# 6 Specification of requirement

Any specific values for physical and chemical properties shall be based upon the grade (see Table 2).

Table 2 — Typical properties of TSR

ъ	Gradea									
Properties	LoV	cv	L	WF	5	10	20	10 CV	20 CV	Test method
Colour coding, marker	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Brown	Red	Brown	Red	
Dirt retained on the sieve maximum % (mass fraction)	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,10	0,20	0,10	0,20	ISO 249
Ash maximum % (mass fraction)	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,6	0,75	1,0	0,75	1,0	ISO 247
Nitrogen content maximum % (mass fraction)	0,3	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	ISO 1656
Volatile-matter content maximum % (mass fraction)	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	ISO 248-1
Initial plasticity $(P_0)$ minimum	N/A	N/A	30	30	30	30	30	N/A	N/A	ISO 2007
Plasticity retention index (PRI) minimum	N/A	60	60	60	60	50	40	50	40	ISO 2930
Lovibond colour index maximum	N/A	N/A	6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ISO 4660
Mooney viscosity, ML(1 + 4) at 100 °C	55 ± 10b	60 ± 5b	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	65 <sup>+7</sup> <sub>-5</sub> c	65 <sup>+7</sup> <sub>-5</sub> c	ISO 289-1
Gel content maximum (mass fraction)	<b>4,0</b> d	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ISO 17278

a The raw material is given in Table 1.

# 7 Sampling

TSR shall be sampled in accordance with ISO 1795, unless otherwise agreed between the interested parties.

Each sample derived from the lot shall comply with the requirements agreed for that grade of TSR.

# 8 Packaging

TSR should normally be packaged in bales of nominal mass 33,3 kg or 35 kg (tolerance ±0,5 %).

NOTE 1 Since 30 bales of 33,3 kg make up a tonne, it can be the preferred size.

Each bale shall be

- identified,
- marked, and

b Other viscosity levels might be agreed between the interested parties.

The viscosity of these grades is not specified as it can change with, for example, age and handling. However, the viscosity will typically be controlled at the producer's end to a value of  $65^{+7}_{-5}$ . Other viscosity levels might be agreed between the interested parties.

d Other gel content levels might be agreed between the interested parties.

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— wrapped either in polyethylene film having a preferred thickness of 30  $\mu$ m to 50  $\mu$ m and a Vicat softening point lower than 95 °C or in some other form of packaging as agreed between the interested parties.

NOTE 2 On agreement between the interested parties, a maximum thickness of 65  $\mu m$  can be used especially if the removal of the packaging film is desired.





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