INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 1125

Fourth edition
2015-08-15

Rubber compounding ingredients — Carbon black — Determination of ash

Ingrédients de mélange du caoutchouc — Noir de carbone — Détermination du taux de cendres

Reference number
ISO 1125:2015(E)

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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 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 fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 1125:1999), of which it constitutes a minor revision. It also incorporates ISO 1125:1999/Amd.1:2011.

The modifications include updating the normative references (in Clause 2 and throughout the text), moving precision data in an informative annex and adding a Bibliography.

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Rubber compounding ingredients — Carbon black — Determination of ash

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 a method for determining the ash of all types of carbon black for use in the rubber industry.

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 1124, *Rubber compounding ingredients — Carbon black shipment sampling procedures*

3 Principle

An accurately weighed portion of dried sample is ignited in a crucible until all the carbonaceous material is oxidized. The crucible is cooled in a desiccator, weighed, and the percentage of ash calculated.

4 Apparatus

4.1 Muffle furnace, capable of maintaining a temperature of 550 °C ± 25 °C (or other required temperature).

NOTE The use of a vented furnace would decrease the time of heating to constant mass (see 6.3).

4.2 Porcelain crucible, tall form, diameter 35 mm, height 30 mm, with lid.

The use of the lid on the crucible is optional. If it is not used, this shall be mentioned in the test report.

4.3 Analytical balance, accurate to 0,1 mg.

4.4 Desiccator.

4.5 Oven, preferably of the gravity-convection type, capable of temperature regulation to within ± 1 °C at 125 °C and temperature uniformity to within ± 5 °C.

5 Sampling

Carry out sampling in accordance with ISO 1124.

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6 Procedure

6.1 Heat the crucible (4.2), with its lid (if used), in the muffle furnace (4.1) at a temperature of 550 °C ± 25 °C for 1 h. Place the crucible (and lid) in the desiccator (4.4). Cool to ambient temperature and reweigh to the nearest 0,1 mg.

NOTE If, after cleaning, drying and reweighing at the end of the determination (see 6.4), the crucible is stored in a dessicator, step 6.1 is needed only for new crucibles.

6.2 Dry a little more than 2 g of furnace carbon black or a little more than 5 g of thermal or channel carbon black in the oven (4.5) at a temperature of 125 °C for 1 h. Allow to cool to room temperature.

6.3 Weigh, to the nearest 0,1 mg, about 2 g of dried furnace carbon black or 5 g of dried thermal or channel black into the crucible tared in 6.1, place in the furnace at a temperature of 550 °C ± 25 °C and heat uncovered until constant mass is obtained.

Cover with the lid (if used), remove to the desiccator, and allow to cool to ambient temperature. Weigh to the nearest 0,1 mg. To avoid repeated handling of the crucible, an adequate ashing time shall be established at each test site.

IMPORTANT — Take the following precautions:

a) keep the door of the furnace open about 0,5 cm to admit air to support the combustion of organic material;

b) after the test portion has cooled in the desiccator, admit air slowly to avoid loss of ash from the crucible due to air currents.

By mutual agreement between the interested parties, it is permissible to use another ashing temperature such as 750 °C ± 25 °C or 825 °C ± 25 °C (4.1, 6.1 and 6.3 would have to be adapted accordingly).

However, this temperature leads to lower ash contents than the ones obtained at 550 °C, and shall not be used for reference purposes.

6.4 Clean the crucible (and lid), dry in the oven (4.5) at 125 °C and reweigh to the nearest 0,1 mg.

7 Expression of results

The ash A is given, as a percentage by mass, by the following equation.

$$A = \frac{m_2 - m_3}{m_1 - m_0} \times 100$$

where

m_0 is the mass, in grams, of the crucible (and lid) before the determination;

m_1 is the mass, in grams, of the crucible (and lid) plus the test portion;

m_2 is the mass, in grams, of the crucible (and lid) plus the ash;

m_3 is the mass, in grams, of the crucible (and lid) after the determination (should be the same as m_0).

8 Precision

See Annex A.

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