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SRI LANKA STANDARD 323 : 1974

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CODE OF PRACTICE FOR PACKAGING OF NATURAL RUBBER LATEX IN DRUMS

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BUREAU OF CEYLON STANDARDS

CODE OF PRACTICE FOR PACKAGING OF NATURAL RUBBER LATEX IN DRUMS

S.L.S. 323 : 1974

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BUREAU OF CEYLON STANDARDS
53, DHARMAPALA MAWATHA,
COLOMBO 3.

Sri Lanka Standards are subject to periodical revision in order to accommodate the progress made by industry. Suggestions for improvement will be recorded and brought to the notice of the Committees to which the revisions are entrusted.

This Standard does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract.

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SRI LANKA STANDARD CODE OF PRACTICE FOR PACKAGING OF NATURAL RUBBER LATEX IN DRUMS

FOREWORD

This Sri Lanka Standard code of practice has been prepared by the Drafting Committee on Natural Rubber Latices. It was approved by the Agricultural and Chemicals Divisional Committee of the Bureau of Ceylon Standards and was authorised for adoption and publication by the Council of the Bureau on 10th December, 1974.

Preserved latex is susceptible to decomposition due to contamination, evaporation or loss of preservatives. It should, therefore, be packed in clean, air-tight and corrosion resistant strong containers.

At present, containers of varying material and sizes, which have been previously in use for storage of different materials are used and so cleaning and inside coating of these containers vary from container to container. Attempts have been made in this standard to lay down a code for proper selection of container, cleaning, packing and marking.

In preparing this standard valuable assistance derived from the publications of the Indian Standards Institution is acknowledged.

1. SCOPE

This code prescribes the method of packing and marking of Natural Rubber Latex in clean, disinfected and painted drums.

2. PACKING DRUMS

2.1 Selection of Drums—Light duty mild steel 200-litre drums, free from rust and other contaminations shall be used.

2.1.1 The drums which have been used previously for other purposes may be used. In such cases they should be carefully cleaned as in Clause 2.2, to be freed from any traces of rust and other contaminations.

2.2 Cleaning of the Drums—All drums shall be thoroughly washed with caustic soda, soap or detergent solution followed by water, and dried.

2.2.1 Drums previously in use for storage of heavy oils, light grease paints or similar material shall be initially removed with petrol or kerosene.

Note—Drums previously used for packing of heavy grease are not recommended, since it is difficult to completely remove the residual grease.

2.2.2 Rust or dried crust, if any, present in the drums shall be removed. This may be done by placing a steel bar slightly shorter than the height of the drum with four or five short lengths of light chain attached to it within the drums. The drums containing bar shall then be rotated on a pair of horizontal shafts. The chains inside act as burnishers.

2.2.3 For easy cleaning, a flap may be cut open at the bottom (end without the bung holes) of the drum.

2.3 Painting of the Drums to Provide an Inert Lining—After thorough cleaning and drying, inside of the drums and the inside bottom surface of the bungs shall be painted with two or more coats of an anticorrosive inert paint such as alkali resistant bituminous paint or wax coated.

Note:—If latex are to be exported, wax coating is not recommended as it may crack during handling.

2.3.1 The paint shall be resistant to ammonia preserved latex, and shall be free from iron, copper, manganese and lead.

2.3.2 When the paint is perfectly dry, the cut side shall be welded back. Charred paint, along the weld inside the drum, shall be removed with a swab, and coated afresh with the paint, specified in Clauses 2.3 and 2.3.1.

2.4 Disinfection—The drums shall then be treated with disinfectant and kept with bung holes closed and opened only at the time of filling.

2.4.1 Drums which have been kept in storage for a long period, shall be rinsed with water, drained and disinfected just prior to filling.

Note—One per cent solution, of formalin or chlorinated trisodium phosphate or 0.5 per cent phenol based disinfectant (solution containing cresylic acid, orthohydroxydiphenyl and soap as active ingredient) may be used as disinfectant.

3. FILLING PROCEDURE

3.1 Latex may be filled into the drums by gravity from bulk storage tanks, following the procedure given in Clause 3.1.1.

3.1.1 Both bung holes shall be kept open. An iron pipe also having an inert lining of paint as in Clause 2.3 shall be placed through the bung hole and latex shall be discharged through this pipe into the drum. The pipe shall reach the bottom of the drum to prevent frothing of latex inside, while filling.

3.2 The drums shall be filled to capacity after the removal of the filler pipe, leaving no air space. Then both bung holes shall be tightly closed and sealed.

3.2.1 A suitable preservative shall be added to the latex and well mixed before filling the drums.

4. PAINTING OUTSIDE

4.1 The drum shall be painted outside for protection against weathering action.

5. PACKING CAPACITY

5.1 The material shall be packed in drums so as to contain 200+5 litres of latex.

6. MARKING

6.1 The drum shall be marked with the following information:

(*a*) Name of the manufacturer of trade-mark, if any;

(*b*) Type of the latex, that is, whether centrifuged or creamed; whether low, medium or high ammonia (see SLS 324*)

(*c*) Nett, and gross mass in kilogrammes, and volume in litres;

(*d*) Dry rubber content (DRC),

(*e*) Date of packing, and

(*f*) Produce of Sri Lanka (Ceylon).

* SLS 324 : 1974–Centrifuged and creamed ammonia preserved natural rubber latices.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 APPROVED ON 1988-08-25

SLS 323:1974 CODE OF PRACTICE FOR PACKAGING OF NATURAL RUBBER LATEX IN DRUMS

Page 5

Clause 2.1.1

Substitute the word "contaminations" given in the last line by "contaminants".

Page 6

Clause 2.2.1

Substitute the word "removed" appearing in the 2nd line by "washed".

Clause 2.3

Substitute the words "or wax coated" appearing in the last line by "or shall be coated with a high melting wax or any other suitable coating agreed to between the buyer and seller (see note)".

Page 7

Clause 2.4.1

Amend the note given under this clause to read as follows:

NOTE - One per cent solution of formalin or chlorinated trisodium phosphate may be used as a disinfectant.

Clause 3.1.1

Append words "or a pvc pipe" after "in clause 2.3" appearing in the 2nd line.

AMD 110

AMENDMENT NO. 01 TO SLS 323 : 1974 CODE OF PRACTICE FOR PACKAGING OF NATURAL RUBBER LATEX IN DRUMS

EXPLANATORY NOTE

In reviewing the SLS 323 : Code of practice for packaging of natural rubber latex in drums it was found out that certain clauses needed to be amended.

In this amendment

1. Use of acidic substances as disinfectants have been avoided.

2. To fill the latex into drums PVC pipes have also been allowed.

SLS CERTIFICATION MARK

The Sri Lanka Standards Institution is the owner of the registered certification mark shown below. Beneath the mark, the number of the Sri Lanka Standard relevant to the product is indicated. This mark may be used only by those who have obtained permits under the SLS certification marks scheme. The presence of this mark on or in relation to a product conveys the assurance that they have been produced to comply with the requirements of the relevant Sri Lanka Standard under a well designed system of quality control inspection and testing operated by the manufacturer and supervised by the SLSI *which includes surveillance inspection of the factory, testing of both factory and market samples.*

Further particulars of the terms and conditions of the permit may be obtained from the Sri *Lanka Standards Institution, 17, Victoria Place, Elvitigala Mawatha, Colombo 08.*

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SRI LANKA STANDARDS INSTITUTION

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The principal objects of the Institution as set out in the Act are to prepare standards and promote their adoption, to provide facilities for examination and testing of products, to operate a Certification Marks Scheme, to certify the quality of products meant for local consumption or exports and to promote standardization and quality control by educational, consultancy and research activity.

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The development and formulation of National Standards is carried out by Technical Experts and representatives of other interest groups, assisted by the permanent officers of the Institution. These Technical Committees are appointed under the purview of the Sectoral Committees which in turn are appointed by the Council. The Sectoral Committees give the final Technical approval for the Draft National Standards prior to the approval by the Council of the SLSI.

All members of the Technical and Sectoral Committees render their services in an honorary capacity. In this process the Institution endeavours to ensure adequate representation of all view points.

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