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Rubbers and latices — Nomenclature

Caoutchouc et latex — Nomenclature



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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 1629 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 45, *Rubber and rubber products*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 1629:1987), which has been technically revised.

Annex A of this International Standard is for information only.

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International Organization for Standardization
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Rubbers and latices — Nomenclature

1 Scope

1.1 This International Standard establishes a system of symbols for the basic rubbers in both dry and latex forms, based on the chemical composition of the polymer chain.

1.2 The purpose of this International Standard is to standardize the terms used in industry, commerce and government, and it is not intended to conflict with, but rather to act as a supplement to, existing trade names and trade marks.

NOTE 1 In technical papers or presentations, the name of the rubber should be used if possible. The symbols should follow the chemical name for use in later references.

2 Rubbers

Rubbers, in both dry and latex forms, are grouped and symbolized on the basis of the chemical composition of the polymer chain in the following manner:

M Rubbers having a saturated carbon chain of the polymethylene type

N Rubbers having carbon and nitrogen in the polymer chain

NOTE 2 No rubber has so far been symbolized in the "N" group.

O Rubbers having carbon and oxygen in the polymer chain

Q Rubbers having silicon and oxygen in the polymer chain

R Rubbers having an unsaturated carbon chain, e.g. natural rubber and synthetic rubbers derived at least partly from conjugated dienes

T Rubbers having carbon, oxygen and sulfur in the polymer chain

U Rubbers having carbon, oxygen and nitrogen in the polymer chain

Z Rubbers having phosphorus and nitrogen in the polymer chain

3 Symbol groups

3.1 The "M" group

The "M" group comprises rubbers having a saturated chain of the polymethylene type. The following symbols are used:

ACM Copolymer of ethyl acrylate (or other acrylates) and a small amount of a monomer which facilitates vulcanization. (Usually known as acrylic rubber)

AEM Copolymer of ethyl acrylate (or other acrylates) and ethylene

ANM Copolymer of ethyl acrylate (or other acrylates) and acrylonitrile

CM Chloropolyethylene¹⁾

CSM Chlorosulfonyl polyethylene

1) In ISO 1043-1^[1], the abbreviation given for chloropolyethylene is PE-C.