

This document is a preview generated by EVS

Rubber and latices — Nomenclature

Caoutchouc et latex — Nomenclature



This document is a preview generated by EMS



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO 2013

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

Contents

	Page
Foreword	iv
1 Scope	1
2 Rubbers	1
3 Symbol groups	1
3.1 The “M” group.....	1
3.2 The “O” group.....	2
3.3 The “Q” group.....	3
3.4 The “R” group.....	3
3.5 The “T” group.....	5
3.6 The “U” group.....	5
3.7 The “Z” group.....	5
Bibliography	6

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.

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. www.iso.org/directives

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received. www.iso.org/patents

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 45, *Rubber and rubber products*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 1629:1995), of which it constitutes a minor revision. The main change is the addition of two new rubbers, BIMSM (terpolymer of isobutene, para-methylstyrene, and para-bromomethylstyrene) and DPNR (deproteinized natural rubber). It also incorporates the Amendment ISO 1629:1995/Amd.1:2007.

Rubber and latices — Nomenclature

1 Scope

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.

The purpose of this International Standard is to standardize the abbreviated 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 trademarks.

NOTE 1 It is intended that in technical papers or presentations, the name of the rubber be used, if possible. It is intended that the symbols follow the chemical name for use in later references.

NOTE 2 The nomenclature of thermoplastic elastomers is described in ISO 18064.[\[1\]](#)

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 At the time of publication, 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