

ISO

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION

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ISO RECOMMENDATION R 1629

RUBBERS AND LATICES

NOMENCLATURE

1st EDITION

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BRIEF HISTORY

The ISO Recommendation R 1629, *Rubbers and latices – Nomenclature*, was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 45, *Rubber*, the Secretariat of which is held by the British Standards Institution (BSI).

Work on this question led to the adoption of Draft ISO Recommendation No. 1629, which was circulated to all the ISO Member Bodies for enquiry in July 1968. It was approved, subject to a few modifications of an editorial nature, by the following Member Bodies :

Australia	India	Spain
Austria	Iran	Sweden
Canada	Israel	Switzerland
Colombia	Italy	Thailand
Cuba	Netherlands	U.A.R.
Czechoslovakia	New Zealand	United Kingdom
Hungary	South Africa, Rep. of	U.S.A.

The following Member Bodies opposed the approval of the Draft :

France
U.S.S.R.

This Draft ISO Recommendation was then submitted by correspondence to the ISO Council, which decided to accept it as an ISO RECOMMENDATION.

RUBBERS AND LATICES

NOMENCLATURE

1. SCOPE

- 1.1 This ISO Recommendation establishes a system of general classification for the basic rubbers both in dry and latex forms, determined from the chemical composition of the polymer chain.
- 1.2 The purpose of this ISO Recommendation is to provide a standardization of terms for use 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.
- 1.3 In technical papers or presentations the name of the polymer should be used if possible. The symbols can follow the chemical name for use in later references.

2. RUBBERS

- 2.1 Rubbers, both in dry and latex form, are classified and coded from the chemical composition of the polymer chain in the following manner :

- M — Rubbers having a saturated chain of the polymethylene type.
- N — Rubbers having nitrogen in the polymer chain.
- O — Rubbers having oxygen in the polymer chain.
- R — Rubbers having an unsaturated carbon chain, for example, natural rubber and synthetic rubbers derived at least partly from diolefins.
- Q — Rubbers having silicone in the polymer chain.
- T — Rubbers having sulphur in the polymer chain.
- U — Rubbers having carbon, oxygen, and nitrogen in the polymer chain.

3. GROUP DESIGNATIONS

- 3.1 The "M" group includes rubbers having a saturated chain of the polymethylene type. The following classification is used :

- ACM — Copolymers of ethyl or other acrylates and a small amount of a monomer which facilitates vulcanization.
- ANM — Ethylacrylate or other acrylate and acrylonitrile copolymers.
- CM — Chloropolyethylene.
- CFM — Polychlorotrifluoroethylene.*
- CSM — Chlorosulphonyl polyethylene.
- EPDM — Terpolymer of ethylene, propylene, and a diene with the residual unsaturated portion of the diene in the side chain.
- EPM — Ethylene-propylene copolymer.
- FPM — Rubbers having fluoro and fluoroalkyl or fluoroalkoxy substituent groups on the polymer chain.
- IM — Polyisobutene.

* In ISO Recommendation R 1043, *Abbreviations (symbols) for plastics*, prepared by ISO/TC 61, *Plastics*, the abbreviation given for polychlorotrifluoroethylene is PCTFE.