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Rubber and latices — Nomenclature

Caoutchouc et latex — Nomenclature

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ISO copyright office
CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva
Phone: +41 22 749 01 11
Email: copyright@iso.org
Website: www.iso.org

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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.

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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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 45, *Rubber and rubber products.*

This fifth edition cancels and replaces the fourth edition (ISO1629:2013), which has been technically revised.

The main change is as follow:

— hydrogenated SBR (some unsaturation remains) as HSBR has been added.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user’s national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

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Introduction

It is not the intention of this document to conflict with, but rather to act as a supplement to, existing trade names and trademarks.

It is intended that in technical papers or presentations, the complete name of the rubber be used.

The symbols given in this document follow the chemical name in order to allow for use in references.

NOTE The nomenclature of thermoplastic elastomers is described in ISO 18064.

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Rubber and latices — Nomenclature

1 Scope

This document 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 document is to standardize the abbreviated terms used in industry, commerce and government.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

No terms and definitions are listed in this document.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/

4 Rubbers

Rubbers, in both dry and latex forms, are grouped and symbolized based on 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

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