INTERNATIONAL STANDARD 2438

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Synthetic rubber latices — Codification

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FOREWORD

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (ISO Member Bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO Technical Committees. Every Member Body interested in a subject for which a Technical Committee has been set up 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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the Technical Committees are circulated to the Member Bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

International Standard ISO 2438 was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 45, *Rubber and rubber products.*

It was approved in August 1971 by the Member Bodies of the following countries:

Canada	Italy	Sweden
Ceylon	Netherlands	Switzerland
Czechoslovakia	New Zealand	Turkey
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	Portugal	United Kingdom
France	Romania	U.S.A.
Hungary	South Africa, Rep. of	U.S.S.R.
India	Spain	Yugoslavia

No Member Body expressed disapproval of the document.

Synthetic rubber latices — Codification

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This International Standard establishes a system for the codification of synthetic rubber latices according to chemical family, nominal total solids content, nominal bound comonomer content and, where appropriate, important additional features.

The chemical family is represented by prefix letters, nominal total solids content and nominal bound comonomer content each by a single digit, and an important additional feature by a suffix letter.

2 CHEMICAL FAMILY

The chemical family is represented by prefix letters, in the following manner[1]:

ABR — Acrylate-butadiene rubber.

BR — Butadiene rubber.

CR — Chloroprene rubber.

EPDM — Terpolymer of ethylene, propylene, and a diene with the residual unsaturated portion of the diene in the side chain.

EPM — Ethylene-propylene copolymer.

IIR — Isobutene-isoprene rubber.

IR — Isoprene rubber, synthetic.

NBR — Nitrile-butadiene rubber.

NIR — Nitrile-isoprene rubber.

PSBR — Pyridine-styrene-butadiene rubber.

SBR — Styrene-butadiene rubber.

XNBR — Carboxylated-nitrile-butadiene rubber.

XSBR — Carboxylated-styrene-butadiene rubber.

1) The prefix letters are in accordance with ISO/R 1629, *Rubbers and latices — Nomenclature.*

Where the last prefix letter is R, the monomer (if any) stated above immediately preceding the diolefin is defined, for the purposes of section 4, as the comonomer.

Where the last prefix letter is M, the diene (if any) stated above is defined, for the purposes of section 4, as the comonomer.

3 NOMINAL TOTAL SOLIDS CONTENT

The nominal total solids content of the latex, as a percentage by mass, is represented by the first digit, in the following manner:

1 — less than 20.0 %.

2 — 20.0 to 29.9 %.

3 — 30.0 to 39.9 %.

4 — 40.0 to 49.9 %.

5 — 50.0 to 59.9 %.

6 — 60.0 to 69.9 %.

7 — 70.0 % or greater.

4 NOMINAL BOUND COMONOMER CONTENT

The nominal bound comonomer content, as a percentage by mass, of the contained polymer is represented by the second digit, in the following manner:

0 — no comonomer.

1 — less than 20.0 %.

2 — 20.0 to 29.9 %.

3 — 30.0 to 39.9 %.

4 — 40.0 to 49.9 %.

5 — 50.0 to 59.9 %.

6 — 60.0 % or greater.

In the case of a styrene-butadiene latex which is reinforced with polystyrene or a copolymer of butadiene and styrene, the bound comonomer content includes the bound styrene content of the reinforcing polymer.