International Standard 2438

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION•МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ•ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

Rubber latex, synthetic — Codification

Latex de caoutchouc synthétique — 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 developed by Technical Committee ISO TC 45, *Rubber and rubber products*, and was circulated to the member bodies in July 1980.

It has been approved by the member bodies of the following countries:

Austria	Germany, F.R.	Romania
Belgium	Hungary	South Africa, Rep. of
Brazil	India	Spain
Canada	Ireland	Sri Lanka
China	Italy	Turkey
Czechoslovakia	Malaysia	United Kingdom
Denmark	Netherlands	USA
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	Poland	USSR
France	Portugal	

No member body expressed disapproval of the document.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (i.e. ISO 2438-1972).

Printed in Switzerland

Rubber latex, synthetic — 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 (polymerized) comonomer content and, where appropriate, important additional features.

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

2 References

ISO 124, *Rubber latices — Determination of total solids content.*

ISO 1629, *Rubbers and latices — Nomenclature.*

ISO 3136, *Styrene-butadiene rubber latices — Determination of bound styrene content.*

ISO 3900, *Rubber — Nitrile latex — Determination of bound acrylonitrile content.*

ISO 4655, *Rubber — Reinforced styrene-butadiene latex — Determination of total bound styrene content.*

3 Chemical family

The chemical family is represented by prefix letters in accordance with ISO 1629, in the following manner :

ABR — Acrylate-butadiene rubbers

BR — Butadiene rubbers

CR — Chloroprene rubbers

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

EPM — Ethylene-propylene copolymers

IIR — Isobutene-isoprene rubbers

IR — Isoprene rubbers, synthetic

NBR — Acrylonitrile-butadiene rubbers

NIR — Acrylonitrile-isoprene rubbers

PBR — Vinylpyridine-butadiene rubbers

PSBR — Vinylpyridine-styrene-butadiene rubbers

SBR — Styrene-butadiene rubbers

XBR — Carboxylic-butadiene rubbers

XCR — Carboxylic-chloroprene rubbers

XNBR — Carboxylic-acrylonitrile-butadiene rubbers

XSBR — Carboxylic-styrene-butadiene rubbers

When the last prefix letter is R, the monomer (if any) stated immediately preceding the diolefin is defined, for the purposes of clause 5, as the comonomer.

Where the last prefix letter is M, the diene (if any) is defined, for the purposes of clause 5, as the comonomer.

4 Nominal total solids content

The nominal total solids content of the latex, determined in accordance with ISO 124 and expressed as a percentage by mass, is represented by the first digit in the code, 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