

BS ISO 6472:2010



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Rubber compounding ingredients — Symbols and abbreviated terms

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National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of ISO 6472:2010. It supersedes BS ISO 6472:2004 which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee PRI/10, Terminology for rubbers and plastics.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

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Rubber compounding ingredients — Symbols and abbreviated terms

Ingrédients de mélange du caoutchouc — Symboles et termes abrégés



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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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.

ISO 6472 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 45, *Rubber and rubber products*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 6472:2004), which has been technically revised.

Rubber compounding ingredients — Symbols and abbreviated terms

1 Scope

This International Standard establishes unambiguous symbols and abbreviated terms for commonly used rubber compounding ingredients of known, specific chemical composition.

2 Notation conventions used in this International Standard

2.1 The symbols and abbreviated terms are derived from common usage in industry and commerce rather than from any systematic nomenclature. The list is not intended to conflict with, but rather to act as a supplement to, existing trade names and trademarks.

2.2 When symbols and abbreviated terms first appear in a text, they shall be enclosed in parentheses and shall be preceded by the chemical name written in full.

2.3 The list does not purport to be comprehensive, and symbols and abbreviated terms for other compounding ingredients will be added in future revisions of this International Standard.

2.4 International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) nomenclature is provided where this is available, in addition to the commonly used chemical name or names. In some instances, alternative commonly used chemical names are given where they are recognized. Where available, a Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number (CAS RN) is also provided.

2.5 Unlike ISO 1043-3, which uses the letter F for phosphates, this International Standard uses the letter P, because P is used universally to designate phosphates and other phosphorous compounds and the letter F is used universally to designate fluorine and its compounds; this usage would thus minimize the confusion among those using this International Standard.

3 Accelerators, co-agents and vulcanizing agents

Table 1 — Accelerators, co-agents and vulcanizing agents

Abbreviated term	Common chemical name, IUPAC name and CAS RN (where available)
BA	butyraldehyde-aniline condensate IUPAC: not possible CAS RN: 65411-20-1
BiDMC	bismuth dimethyldithiocarbamate IUPAC: bismuth bis(dimethyldithiocarbamate) CAS RN: 21260-46-8
BPO	benzoyl peroxide IUPAC: dibenzoyl peroxide CAS RN: 94-36-0

Table 1 (continued)

Abbreviated term	Common chemical name, IUPAC name and CAS RN (where available)
BPV	<i>n</i> -butyl bis(4,4- <i>tert</i> -butylperoxy)valerate; 3,3-bis(<i>tert</i> -butylperoxy)butane carboxylic acid <i>n</i> -butyl ester IUPAC: butyl 4,4-bis(<i>tert</i> -butyldioxy)valerate CAS RN: 995-33-5
BQD	<i>p</i> -benzoquinone dioxime IUPAC: same CAS RN: 105-11-3
CBS	<i>N</i> -cyclohexylbenzothiazole-2-sulfenamide; <i>N</i> -cyclohexylbenzothiazyl sulfenamide IUPAC: <i>N</i> -cyclohexyl-1,3-benzothiazole-2-sulfenamide CAS RN: 95-33-0
CdDEC	cadmium diethyldithiocarbamate IUPAC: cadmium bis(diethyldithiocarbamate) CAS RN: 14239-68-0
CdDMC	cadmium dimethyldithiocarbamate IUPAC: cadmium bis(dimethyldithiocarbamate) CAS RN: 14949-60-1
CuDMC	copper dimethyldithiocarbamate IUPAC: copper bis(dimethyldithiocarbamate) CAS RN: 137-29-1
CLD	caprolactam disulfide IUPAC: 1,1'-dithiobis(hexahydro-2 <i>H</i> -azapin-2-one) CAS RN: 23847-08-7
DBA	dibenzylamine IUPAC: same CAS RN: 103-49-1
DBPC	1,1-bis(<i>tert</i> -butylperoxy)-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexane; 1,3,3-trimethyl-5,5-di- <i>tert</i> -butylperoxycyclohexane IUPAC: di- <i>tert</i> -butyl 3,3,5-trimethylcyclohexylidene diperoxide CAS RN: 6731-36-8
DBQD	<i>p,p'</i> -dibenzoyl- <i>p</i> -benzoquinone dioxime; quinone dioxime dibenzoate IUPAC: <i>p</i> -benzoquinone bis(<i>O</i> -benzoyloxime) CAS RN: 120-52-5
DBTU	1,3-dibutylthiourea IUPAC: 1,3-dibutyl-2-thiourea CAS RN: 109-46-6
DBXD	dibutylxanthogen disulfide IUPAC: <i>O,O</i> -dibutyl dithiobis(thioformate) CAS RN: 105-77-1
DCBP	2,4-dichlorobenzoyl peroxide IUPAC: bis(2,4-dichlorobenzoyl) peroxide CAS RN: 133-14-2
DCBS	<i>N,N</i> -dicyclohexylbenzothiazole-2-sulfenamide; <i>N,N</i> -dicyclohexylbenzothiazyl sulfenamide IUPAC: <i>N,N</i> -cyclohexyl-1,3-benzothiazole-2-sulfenamide CAS RN: 4979-32-2
DCP	dicumyl peroxide IUPAC: bis(1-methyl-1-phenylethyl) peroxide CAS RN: 80-43-3