
**Styrene-butadiene rubber (SBR) —
Determination of the microstructure
of solution-polymerized SBR —**

**Part 1:
¹H-NMR and IR with cast-film method**

*Caoutchouc styrène-butadiène (SBR) — Détermination de la
microstructure du SBR polymérisé en solution —*

Partie 1: Méthode ¹H-NMR et IR avec film moulé





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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).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [Foreword - Supplementary information](#)

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 45, *Rubber and rubber products*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Testing and analyses*.

This first edition of ISO 21561-1, together with ISO 21561-2, cancels and replaces ISO 21561:2005, which has been technically and nominally revised with the following changes:

- the descriptions of D's were modified in [4.6.2](#);
- some terms and expressions were revised to be aligned with those in the ISO 21561-2 to be (ATR method);
- it also incorporates the Amendment, ISO 21561:2005/Amd 1:2010.

ISO 21561 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Styrene-butadiene rubber (SBR)*:

- *Part 1: ¹H-NMR and IR with cast-film method*
- *Part 2: FTIR with ATR method*

Styrene-butadiene rubber (SBR) — Determination of the microstructure of solution-polymerized SBR —

Part 1:

¹H-NMR and IR with cast-film method

WARNING — Persons using this International Standard should be familiar with normal laboratory practice. This International Standard does not purport to address all the safety problems, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user to establish appropriate safety and health practices and to ensure compliance with any national regulatory conditions.

CAUTION — Certain procedures specified in this International Standard may involve the use or generation of substances, or the generation of waste, that could constitute a local environmental hazard. Reference should be made to appropriate documentation on safe handling and disposal after use.

1 Scope

This part of ISO 21561 specifies procedures for the quantitative determination of the microstructure of the butadiene and the content of styrene in solution-polymerized SBR (S-SBR) by ¹H-NMR spectrometry as an absolute method and by IR spectrometry as a relative method. The styrene content is expressed in mass % relative to the whole polymer. The trans, cis and vinyl contents are expressed in mol % relative to the butadiene. These methods are applicable only for raw rubber.

NOTE 1 IR spectrometry can also give absolute values of microstructure by calibration with S-SBRs of known absolute microstructure obtained by ¹H-NMR spectrometry.

NOTE 2 Only “vinyl”, “trans” and “cis” are used in this part of ISO 21561. However, the expression of vinyl, trans and cis mean as follows in general:

- vinyl: vinyl unit, vinyl bond, 1,2-unit, 1,2-bond, 1,2-vinyl-unit or 1,2-vinyl-bond;
- trans: 1,4-trans unit, 1,4-trans bond, trans-1,4 unit or trans1,4 bond;
- cis: 1,4-cis unit, 1,4-cis bond, cis-1,4 unit or cis-1,4 bond.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 1407, *Rubber — Determination of solvent extract*

ISO 1795, *Rubber, raw natural and raw synthetic — Sampling and further preparative procedures*

3 NMR method (absolute method)

3.1 Principle

3.1.1 A small quantity of an extracted S-SBR is dissolved in deuterated chloroform.