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International Standard 197/2

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Copper and copper alloys — Terms and definitions — Part 2 : Unwrought products (refinery shapes)

Cuivre et alliages de cuivre — Termes et définitions — Partie 2 : Formes brutes (d'affinage)

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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 developing International Standards is carried out through ISO technical committees. Every member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been authorized 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 197/2 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 26, *Copper and copper alloys*, and was circulated to the member bodies in January 1982.

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

Australia	France	South Africa, Rep. of
Austria	Germany, F. R.	Spain
Belgium	Hungary	Sweden
Brazil	Italy	Switzerland
Bulgaria	Japan	Turkey
Canada	Korea, Dem. P. Rep. of	United Kingdom
China	Mexico	USA
Czechoslovakia	Norway	USSR
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	Poland	
Finland	Romania	

No member body expressed disapproval of the document.

This International Standard cancels and replaces Technical Report ISO/TR 197/2-1976 of which it constitues a technical revision.

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ISO 197/2-1983 (E)

Copper and copper alloys — Terms and definitions — Part 2 : Unwrought products (refinery shapes)

0 Introduction

Terms and definitions listed in this part of ISO 197 have been approved in principle by the Customs Co-operation Council (CCC) to form the basis of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (Harmonized System) for the revision of chapter 74 "Copper" of the CCC-Nomenclature.

1 Scope and field of application

This part of ISO 197 gives terms for and definitions of unwrought products of copper and copper alloys.

2 Definitions

2.1 unwrought products : A general term for unwrought products obtained by refining or melting and casting processes, intended for further processing.

Examples of unwrought products are cathodes, wire bars, cakes, billets, ingots.

NOTE — "Unwrought products" are sometimes called "refinery shapes".

2.2 cathode : A rough, flat, unwrought product made by electrolytic deposition and normally used for remelting.

2.3 wire bar : A cast unwrought product normally of approximately square cross-section, with or without tapered ends, principally used for rolling into drawing stock or flat products for subsequent processing into wire, strip or profile.

2.4 cake : A cast unwrought product of rectangular cross-section, generally used for rolling into plate, sheet, strip or profiles.

2.5 billet : A cast unwrought product of circular cross-section used for the production of tube, rode, bar, profiles or forgings.

2.6 ingot : A cast unwrought product in a form suitable only for remelting primarily for the production of copper or copper alloys.

NOTE — "Ingots" are sometimes called "ingot bars".