

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



257

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

Pest control chemicals and plant growth regulators — Principles for the selection of common names

Pesticides et produits phytopharmaceutiques — Principes pour le choix des noms communs

First edition — 1976-11-15

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UDC 632.95 : 001.4

Ref. No. ISO 257-1976 (E)

Descriptors : phytopharmaceutical products, pesticides, nomenclature, writing, designation.

Price based on 2 pages

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.

Prior to 1972, the results of the work of the technical committees were published as ISO Recommendations; these documents are in the process of being transformed into International Standards. As part of this process, Technical Committee ISO/TC 81, *Common names for pesticides*, has reviewed ISO Recommendation R 257-1971 and found it technically suitable for transformation. International Standard ISO 257 therefore replaces ISO Recommendation R 257-1971, to which it is technically identical.

ISO Recommendation R 257 had been approved by the member bodies of the following countries :

Australia	Germany	Switzerland
Belgium	India	Thailand
Canada	Israel	Turkey
Colombia	Netherlands	United Kingdom
Czechoslovakia	Peru	U.S.A.
Denmark	Portugal	U.S.S.R.
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	South Africa, Rep. of	Yugoslavia
Finland	Spain	
France	Sweden	

No member body had expressed disapproval of the Recommendation.

The member body of the following country disapproved the transformation of the Recommendation into an International Standard :

France

Pest control chemicals and plant growth regulators — Principles for the selection of common names

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This International Standard sets out a number of principles for the selection of common names for pest control chemicals and plant growth regulators, together with explanatory notes and examples of the application of certain of the principles.

2 OBJECT OF COMMON NAMES

The object of a common name is to provide a short, easily pronounced name for a compound whose full chemical name is too long and complicated, for use in commerce and in official regulations.

3 STYLE OF WRITING OR PRINTING COMMON NAMES

The recommended common name shall be written or printed in lower case letters (for example, **heptachlor**, **parathion**) except where national usage requires capital initial letters for nouns.

In the exceptional cases where the names are formed from initials, they shall be written in capitals without intervening full stops (for example, **MCPA**). If numerals and letters both occur in a common name, the numerals shall be separated from one another by commas and from letters by a hyphen (for example, **2,4,5-T**).

4 PURITY OF CHEMICALS

The common name should normally apply to the pure chemical of known structure, but in exceptional cases it may be given to a mixture of isomers in which not all the isomers may have established biological activity (for example, **BHC**).

Consideration may be given to the coining of common names for reaction products having an incompletely defined chemical composition but *not* for deliberate mixtures of active ingredients. In cases of doubt, evidence based on tests adequate for distinguishing between compounds and mixtures should be submitted with the request for a common name.

5 PRINCIPLES

5.1 No compound shall be given a common name if its chemical name is reasonably short and distinctive (for example, metaldehyde, carbon tetrachloride, ethylene oxide).

5.2 The country of origin shall be given the first opportunity to suggest a name.

5.3 Common names shall be identical in all languages, subject to necessary variation in spelling, inflection, etc.

5.4 Common names shall be as short as is practicable.

5.5 Common names shall be distinctive in sound and spelling.

5.6 a) Common names shall, if practicable, include one or more syllables that serve as reminders of the scientific chemical name.

Examples of suitable names are :

atrazine	2-chloro-4-ethylamino-6-isopropylamino-1,3,5-triazine
chloropon	2,2,3-trichloropropionic acid
cypromid	3',4'-dichlorocyclopropanecarboxanilide
difenoxuron	3-[4-(4-methoxyphenoxy)phenyl]-1,1-dimethylurea
dinosulfon	S-methyl 2-(1-methylheptyl)-4,6-dinitrophenyl thiocarbonate
diuron	3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1,1-dimethylurea
morfamquat	1,1'-di-(3,5-dimethylmorpholinocarbonylmethyl)-4,4'-bipyridyldiylmion
norbormide	5-(α -hydroxy- α -2-pyridylbenzyl)-7-(α -2-pyridylbenzylidene)norborn-5-ene-2,3-dicarboximide
trifluralin	2,6-dinitro- <i>NN</i> -dipropyl-4-trifluoromethylaniline