

IRUG Material Class Key

CODE	CLASS	DESCRIPTION
CB	Carbohydrates	Carbohydrates and polysaccharides such as gums, sugars and cellulosics; includes some structurally modified cellulosics. Examples: gum tragacanth, honey, starch, cotton, viscose rayon (regenerated cellulose).
GL	Glass	Glass and related materials.
MP	Minerals / pigments	Natural and synthetic inorganic minerals, pigments and fillers, corrosion products; includes some salts of organic acids occurring as minerals. Examples: kaolinite, malachite, barium sulfate, cuprite, calcium oxalate.
MX	Mixtures	Materials with constituents from multiple classes (such as paint films and composites) and commercial products and formulations. Examples: verdigris in linseed oil, alkyd Prussian blue, fiber glass.
NR	Natural resins	Natural resins containing terpenoid, hydrocarbon and related compounds. Examples: pine resin, mastic, bitumen / asphaltum, myrrh, amber, and natural rubber.
OD	Organic dyes / pigments	Organic colorants, natural and synthetic, such as dyestuffs and pigments; includes lake pigments. Examples: alizarin, indigo, copper resinate, gamboge, Kermes lake.
OF	Oils / fats	Materials containing lipids; includes salts of fatty acids. Examples: walnut oil, shea butter, cupric palmitate.
PR	Proteinaceous materials	Materials containing proteins. Examples: egg, hide glue, silk, casein.
SR	Synthetic resins	Chemically synthesized resins and associated additives such as plasticizers; includes chemically modified cellulosics and natural resins. Examples: Paraloid B72, polyvinyl acetate, Dartek, polyethylene glycol, cellulose nitrate, chlorinated rubber.
UC	Unclassified materials	Materials that do not readily fall into any single class. Examples: surfactants such as Renex KB, organic sedimentary rocks such as coal, lignite and jet.
WX	Waxes	Waxes of animal, plant and fossil origin. Examples: beeswax, carnauba wax, ceresine wax.