(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau

(43) International Publication Date
18 January 2007 (18.01.2007)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 2007/006138 A1

(51) International Patent Classification:
C08F 255/08 (2006.01) *C08L 23/22* (2006.01)
C08F 8/46 (2006.01) *C08L 23/26* (2006.01)

(21) International Application Number:
PCT/CA2006/001115

(22) International Filing Date: 6 July 2006 (06.07.2006)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
60/698,252 11 July 2005 (11.07.2005) US

(71) Applicants *(for all designated States except US)*: **LANXESS INC** [CA/CA]; 1265 Vidal Street South, Sarnia, Ontario N7T 7M2 (CA). **QUEENS UNIVERSITY** [CA/CA]; Queens University at Kingston, Kingston, Ontario K7L 3N6 (CA).

(72) Inventors; and
(75) Inventors/Applicants *(for US only)*: **RESENDES, Rui** [CA/CA]; 338 Brentwood Cres., Corunna, Ontario N0N 1G0 (CA). **PARENT, John, Scott** [CA/CA]; 288 Olympus Avenue, Kingston, Ontario K7M 4T9 (CA). **WHITNEY, Ralph, Allen** [CA/CA]; 206 Fairway Hill Cr., Kingston, Ontario K7M 2B4 (CA).

(74) Agent: **BRUNET, Robert**; 10712 Melrose Drive, Komoka, Ontario N0L 1R0 (CA).

(81) Designated States *(unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available)*: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(84) Designated States *(unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available)*: ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:
— *with international search report*

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

WO 2007/006138 A1

(54) **Title:** LIQUID MALEATED BUTYL RUBBER

(57) **Abstract:** The present invention relates to a grafted liquid polymer comprising a polymer of a C_4 to C_7 monoolefin monomer and a C_4 to C_{14} multiolefin monomer, a grafting material and a free radical initiator and to a process for the preparation of the grafted liquid polymer. More specifically, a liquid maleated butyl rubber composition is disclosed. The present invention also relates to grafted liquid polymer compositions which are curable in the presence of multifunctional amines. The compositions of the invention are used in a variety of applications, including injection molded fuel cells gaskets, adhesives, sealants or as polyurethane substrates.

LIQUID MALEATED BUTYL RUBBER

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to liquid maleated butyl rubber compositions. The present invention also relates to a process for the preparation of liquid maleated butyl rubber compositions. The present invention also relates to liquid maleated butyl rubber compositions which are curable in the presence of multi-functional amines.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Butyl rubber (a copolymer of isobutylene and a small amount of isoprene) is known for its excellent insulating and gas barrier properties. In many of its applications, butyl rubber is used in the form of cured compounds. Vulcanizing systems usually utilized for this polymer include sulfur, quinoids, resins, sulfur donors and low-sulfur high performance vulcanization accelerators.

It is well known that the radical polymerization of isobutylene is impractical as a result of the intrinsic auto-inhibition mechanism present in this system. In fact, the initiation of isobutylene in the presence of a radical source is rapid. However, the polymerization rate constant (k_p) is quite small and the preferred reaction pathway (inhibition, k_i) involves the abstraction of allylic hydrogens from an isobutylene molecule ($k_i >> k_p$).

It is also well known that butyl rubber and polyisobutylene decompose under the action of organic peroxides. Furthermore, U.S. Patent Nos. 3,862,265 and 4,749,505 teach that copolymers of a C_4 to C_7 isomonoolefin and up to 10 wt.% isoprene or up to 20 wt.% para-alkylstyrene undergo molecular weight decrease when subjected to high shear mixing. The effect is enhanced in the presence of free radical initiators.

White et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,578.682) claimed a post-polymerization process for obtaining a polymer with a bimodal molecular weight distribution derived from a polymer that originally possessed a monomodal molecular weight distribution. The polymer, e.g., polyiso-butylene, a butyl rubber or a copolymer of isobutylene and paramethyl-styrene, was mixed with a polyunsaturated crosslinking agent (and, optionally, a free radical initiator) and subjected to high shearing mixing conditions in the presence of organic peroxide.

Similarly, the maleation of polyolefins is a well known process which has been used in the preparation of maleated materials (such as maleated polyethylene) which possess improved levels of interaction with siliceous and/or clay fillers. The preparation of these materials can be achieved with the use of a reactive extrusion apparatus in which the polymeric substrate is admixed with maleic anhydride and a peroxide initiator.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It has now been surprisingly discovered that by combining the radical degradation of butyl rubber (IIR) with peroxide initiated maleation, it is possible to simultaneously reduce the molecular weight of IIR and cause its maleation, resulting in a chemically similar but physically different *liquid* material with anhydride functionalities. It has further surprisingly been discovered that it is possible to cure these materials in the presence of diamines or diols.

The present invention relates to a grafted liquid polymer containing a polymer of a C_4 to C_7 monoolefin monomer and a C_4 to C_{14} multiolefin monomer, a grafting material and a free radical initiator.

The present invention also relates to a process for grafting a polymer including reacting a polymer of a C_4 to C_7 monoolefin monomer and a C_4 to C_{14} multiolefin monomer in the presence of a grafting material and a free radical initiator.

The present invention also relates to a process for degrading a non-liquid polymer to a grafted liquid polymer, the process comprising reacting the non liquid polymer of a C_4 to C_7 monoolefin monomer and a C_4 to C_{14} multiolefin monomer in the presence of a grafting material and a free radical initiator to form the grafted liquid polymer.

The present invention also relates to a process for preparing a cured compound comprising reacting a polymer of a C_4 to C_7 monoolefin monomer and a C_4 to C_{14} multiolefin monomer in the presence of a grafting material and a free radical initiator to form a grafted liquid polymer and then curing the grafted liquid polymer in the presence of a multifunctional amine curing agent.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 illustrates the radical polymerization of isobutylene. For reference, the bond dissociation energies for aliphatic, vinylic and allylic hydrogens are included.

Figure 2 illustrates the curing of maleic anhydride functionalized IIR in the presence of diamines.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention will now be described for purposes of illustration and not limitation. Except in the operating examples, or where otherwise indicated, all numbers expressing quantities, percentages, and so forth in the specification are to be understood as being modified in all instances by the term "about." Also, all ranges include any combination of the maximum and minimum points disclosed and include any intermediate ranges therein, which may or may not be specifically enumerated herein.

The present invention relates to butyl polymers. The terms "butyl rubber", "butyl polymer" and "butyl rubber polymer" are used throughout this specification interchangeably. Suitable butyl polymers according to the present invention are derived from a monomer mixture containing a C_4 to C_7 monoolefin monomer and a C_4 to C_{14} multiolefin monomer.

Preferably, the monomer mixture contains from about 80% to about 99% by weight of a C_4 to C_7 monoolefin monomer and from about 1.0% to about 20% by weight of a C_4 to C_{14} multiolefin monomer. More preferably, the monomer mixture contains from about 85% to about 99% by weight of a C_4 to C_7 monoolefin monomer and from about 1.0% to about 15% by weight of a C_4 to C_{14} multiolefin monomer. Most preferably, the monomer mixture contains from about 95% to about 99% by weight of a C_4 to C_7 monoolefin monomer and from about 1.0% to about 5.0% by weight of a C_4 to C_{14} multiolefin monomer.

The preferred C_4 to C_7 monoolefin monomer may be selected from isobutylene, homopolymers of isobutylene, 2-methyl-1-butene, 3-methyl-1-butene, 2-methyl-2-butene, 4-methyl-1-pentene and mixtures thereof. The most preferred C_4 to C_7 monoolefin monomer is isobutylene.

The preferred C_4 to C_{14} multiolefin monomer may be selected from isoprene, butadiene, 2-methylbutadiene, 2,4-dimethylbutadiene, piperylene, 3-methyl-1,3-pentadiene, 2,4-hexadiene, 2-neopentylbutadiene, 2-methyl-1,5-hexadiene, 2,5-dimethyl-2,4-hexadiene, 2-methyl-1,4-pentadiene, 2-methyl-1,6-heptadiene,

cyclopentadiene, methylcyclopentadiene, cyclohexadiene, 1-vinyl-cyclohexadiene and mixtures thereof. The most preferred C_4 to C_{14} multiolefin monomer is isoprene.

The monomer mixture used to prepare suitable butyl rubber polymers for the present invention may contain crosslinking agents, transfer agents and further monomers, provided that the further monomers are copolymerizable with the other monomers in the monomer mixture. Suitable crosslinking agents, transfer agents and monomers include all known to those skilled in the art.

Butyl rubber polymers useful in the present invention can be prepared by any process known in the art and accordingly the process is not restricted to a special process of polymerizing the monomer mixture. Such processes are well known to those skilled in the art and usually include contacting the monomer mixture described above with a catalyst system. The polymerization can be conducted at a temperature conventional in the production of butyl polymers, e.g., in the range of from -100° C to +50° C. The polymer may be produced by polymerization in solution or by a slurry polymerization method. Polymerization can be conducted in suspension (the slurry method), see, for example, Ullmann's Encyclopedia of Industrial Chemistry (Fifth, Completely Revised Edition, Volume A23; Editors Elvers et al., 290-292). On an industrial scale, butyl rubber is produced almost exclusively as isobutene/isoprene copolymer by cationic solution polymerization at low temperatures; see, for example, Kirk-Othmer, Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology, 2nd ed., Vol. 7, page 688, Interscience Publ., New York/London/Sydney, 1965 and Winnacker-Kuchler, Chemische Technologie, 4th Edition, Vol. 6, pages 550-555, Carl Hanser Verlag, Munchen/Wien, 1962. The expression "butyl rubber" can also denote a halogenated butyl rubber.

According to the present invention, butyl rubber can be grafted with a grafting material, such as an ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid or derivatives thereof (including, esters, amides, anhydrides). According to the present invention, grafting may be accomplished by any conventional and known grafting process. Suitable grafting materials include maleic anhydride, chloromaleic anhydride, itaconic anhydride, hemic anhydride or the corresponding dicarboxylic acid, such as maleic acid or fumaric acid, or their esters. The grafting material is generally used in an amount ranging from 0.1 to 15, based on 100 parts of butyl rubber (phr), preferably in an amount ranging from 1 to 10 phr, more preferably ranging from 3 to 5 phr.

Preferably, grafting of the butyl rubber is performed by free radical induced grafting without the use of a solvent. The free radical grafting is preferably carried out using free radical initiators such as peroxides and hydroperoxides, preferably those having a boiling point greater than about 100° C. Suitable free radical initiators include, but are not limited to, di-lauroyl peroxide, 2,5-dimethyl-2,5-di(*t*-butylperoxy)-hexyne-3 (Luperox® 130, Arkema Group) or its hexane analogue, 2,5-dimethyl-2,5-di(*t*-butylperoxy)-hexane (Luperox® 101, Arkema Group), di-tertiary butyl peroxide and dicumyl peroxide. Free radical induced grafting of the butyl rubber can also be carried out by radiation, shear or thermal decomposition.

The initiator is generally used at a level of between about 0.1 phr to about 5 phr, based on 100 phr of butyl rubber, preferably at a level of between about 0.3 to about 3 phr, more preferably at a level of between about 0.5 to about 1 phr. The grafting material and free radical initiator are generally used in a weight ratio range of 1:1 to 20:1, preferably 5:1 to 10:1.

The initiator degradation and/or grafting can be performed by any process known to those skilled in the art; preferably it is carried out at a temperature range of between 50 to 250° C, preferably from between 160 to 200° C. An inert atmosphere is preferably used. The total time for degradation and grafting will usually range from 1 to 30 minutes. The degradation and grafting can be carried out in an internal mixer, two-roll mill, single screw extruder, twin screw extruder or any combination thereof. In general, it is preferred to conduct high sheer mixing of the polymer and grafting agent in the presence of a free radical initiator.

The grafted butyl polymers prepared according to the present invention are liquid and generally exhibit a number molecular weight average (M_n) in the range of from about 200,000 to about 20,000, more preferably from about 150,000 to about 30,000, yet more preferably from about 100,000 to about 40,000, even more preferably from about 95,000 to about 50,000 as determined by GPC (gel permeation chromatography).

The polydispersity index (PDI) is the ratio of M_w to M_n and is preferably in the range of from about 1 to 3, more preferably from about 1 to 2.5, yet more preferably from about 1 to 2.

The liquid grafted polymers prepared according to the present invention can be cured in the presence of multifunctional amines or diols. Suitable multifunctional amines are of the formula N_xRN_y, wherein x and y are the same or different integer,

having a value of 2 or more than 2 and wherein R is any known linear, cyclic or branched, organic or inorganic spacer. Suitable multifunctional amines include ethylenediamine, trimethylenediamine, tetramethylenediamine, hexamethylenediamine, octamethylenediamine, hexamethylene*bis*(2-amino-propyl)amine, diethylenetriamine, triethylenetetramine, polyethylene-polyamine, *tris*(2-aminoethyl)amine, 4,4'-methylenebis(cyclohexylamine), N,N'-*bis*(2-aminoethyl)-1,3-propanediamine, N,N'-*bis*(3-aminopropyl)-1,4-butane-diamine, N,N'-*bis*(3-aminopropyl)-ethylenediamine, N,N'-*bis*(3-aminopropyl)-1,3-propanediamine, 1,3-cyclo-hexanebis(methylamine), phenylenediamine, xylylenediamine, β-(4-amino-phenyl)ethylamine, diaminotoluene, diaminoanthracene, diaminonaphthalene, diaminostyrene, methylenedianiline, 2,4-*bis*(4-aminobenzyl)aniline, aminophenyl ether, triethylenetetraamine, tetraethylenepentaamine, pentaethylenehexamine, benzenetetraamine, 1,6-diaminoahexane, *bis*(4-aminophenyl) methane and 1,3-phenylenediamine.

Compositions according to the present invention can be useful in a variety of applications, including injection molded fuel cell gaskets, adhesives, sealants or as polyurethane substrates.

EXAMPLES

GPC analysis was performed with the use of a Waters Alliance 2690 Separations Module and Viscotek Model 300 Triple Detector Array. GPC samples were prepared by dissolution in tetrahydrofuran (THF). Maleic anhydride (MAn) content was determined with use of a calibrated Fourier Transform-Infrared (FT-IR) procedure. Calibration data was generated by casting IIR films from hexane solutions containing known amounts of 2-dodecen-1-yl-succinic anhydride (DDSA). The absorbance of the principal carbonyl resonance derived from the anhydride (1830 cm^{-1} to 1749 cm^{-1}) was normalized for film thickness using a polymer backbone resonance (978 cm^{-1} to 893 cm^{-1}) to develop a linear calibration for wt% of anhydride functionality with graft modified-IIR.

The extent of crosslinking was determined through gel content analysis. A known mass of sample was extracted by toluene at reflux from a wire mesh bag for three hours, after which the bag was dried to constant weight. Gel contents are reported as the weight percent of unextracted polymer.

The maleation/degradation reactions of Examples 2-10 were carried out according to the following procedure: IIR (see Table 1 and Table 2) was mixed with the

required amount of DCP (dicumylperoxide, Aldrich Chemical Co.) or Luperox® 130 (2,5-dimethyl-2,5-di(*t*-butylperoxy)-hexyne-3, Arkema Group) and maleic anhydride (MAn) as noted in Table 1 in a Haake batch mixer at room temperature. The resulting masterbatch was then reacted in an Atlas Laboratories Minimixer at 160° or 200° C to generate IIR-*g*-MAn.

The resulting maleated butyl product (1-2 g) was dissolved in hexanes (~15 ml), then precipitated from acetone (~150 ml). Low molecular weight samples were left to sit for 12 hours after precipitation to facilitate polymer isolation. All materials were dried under vacuum, and the anhydride content was determined using a calibrated FT-IR procedure.

A series of GPC experiments were completed to determine the extent to which small amounts of peroxide reduce the molecular weight of IIR. Examples 1-10 investigate the role of peroxide and MAn in the degradation of IIR. As can be seen from the data presented in Table 1, a combination of MAn and DCP yields the most significant amount of degradation.

Table 1

Example		Temperature (° C)	M_n (number average molecular weight)	M_w (weight average molecular weight)
1	IIR*	no reaction	261,000	573,000
2	IIR*	180	242,000	548,000
3	IIR*	200	246,000	542,000
4	IIR/MAn 5 wt.%/DCP 0.50 wt. %	200	94,400	268,000
5	IIR/DCP 0.50 wt.%	200	126,000	344,000
6	IIR/DCP 0.25 wt.%	200	181,000	487,000
7	IIR/MAn 5 wt.%	200	230,000	596,000

IIR* is unreacted butyl. All degradation times = 10 minutes.

Bound polymer content was determined by treatment of MAn grafted butyl rubber with an excess of aminopropyltrimethoxysilane. To this end, a 2 wt% solution of maleated-IIR in toluene was charged to a mechanically-stirred glass reactor. 3-aminopropyltrimethoxysilane (APTMS, 3 eq. relative to grafted anhydride) was then added and the mixture refluxed for 30 min. After cooling, a sample was taken for FT-IR

analysis and then silica (HiSil® 233, PPG Industries, 40 wt.%) was added. The mixture was refluxed for 20 min and precipitated from acetone (~200mL). The recovered material was dried under vacuum to constant weight, and charged to a wire mesh bag. The sample was then extracted with boiling toluene for 2 hours, dried, and reweighed. Data were recorded as the weight percent of insoluble polymer after accounting for the silica retained in the sample. The imidization results listed in Table I show that silica binding rendered insoluble a very high fraction of the modified polymers, which suggests that the composition distribution of grafts amongst the chains is relatively uniform.

In Examples 9-10, crosslinking reactions were carried out according to the following procedure: IIR-*g*-MAn (~1 g) prepared according to the process discussed above (Example 4) with the required amount of peroxide and maleic anhydride as indicated in Table 2, was dissolved in toluene (50 ml) along with a 1/3 equivalent of *tris*(2-aminoethyl)amine relative to grafted anhydride content. The solution was heated to about 100° C for 30 minutes, and the polymer was isolated by precipitation from acetone, and dried under vacuum.

As illustrated above, treatment of IIR with MAn and DCP or L130 results in grafting of MAn onto the IIR polymer backbone. In Example 8, the IIR-*g*-MAn was treated with aminopropyltrimethoxysilane which generated an imide derivative. The material possessed trimethoxysilane functionalities which can react with the surface of silica. On treatment of this material with silica, the bound polymer content was found to be 89 wt.%. The bound polymer content was determined by Soxhlet extraction of the silica reacted material in refluxing hexanes for 1 hour.

The results listed in Table 2 show that silica binding of Example 8 rendered insoluble a very high fraction of the modified polymer, which suggests that the composition distribution of grafts among the chains is relatively uniform.

Table 2

Example		Temp. ° C	Grafted MAn wt.%	Bound Polymer wt.%	Cross-linked Polymer
8	IIR/MAn 5 wt.%/DCP 0.50 wt,%	200	0.25	89	**
9	IIR/MAn 5 wt.%/L130 1 wt.%	200	0.91	**	83
10	IIR/MAn 5 wt.%/L130 1 wt.%	160	0.64	**	99

** Not Measured

The Examples demonstate the ability to simultaneously degrade and maleate commercial IIR (RB 301), supplied in baled form, to generate a liquid IIR analogue (IIR-*g*-MAn) which can be cured in the presence of multi-functional amines. The present invention allows the conversion of baled-IIR rubber into a free flowing maleated liquid analogue.

Although the invention has been described in detail in the foregoing for the purpose of illustration, it is to be understood that such detail is solely for that purpose and that variations can be made therein by those skilled in the art without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention except as it may be limited by the claims.

Claims

1. A grafted liquid polymer comprising, a polymer of a C_4 to C_7 monoolefin monomer and a C_4 to C_{14} multiolefin monomer, a grafting material and a free radical initiator.

2. The grafted liquid polymer according to Claim 1, wherein the C_4 to C_7 monoolefin monomer is selected from isobutylene, 2-methyl-1-butene, 3-methyl-1-butene, 2-methyl-2-butene, 4-methyl-1-pentene and mixtures thereof.

3. The grafted liquid polymer according to Claim 1, wherein the C_4 to C_{14} multiolefin monomer is selected from isoprene, butadiene, 2-methyl-butadiene, 2,4-dimethylbutadiene, piperylene, 3-methyl-1,3-pentadiene, 2,4-hexadiene, 2-neopentylbutadiene, 2-methyl-1,5-hexadiene, 2,5-dimethyl-2,4-hexadiene, 2-methyl-1,4-pentadiene, 2-methyl-1,6-hepta-diene, cyclopentadiene, methylcyclopentadiene, cyclohexadiene, 1-vinyl-cyclohexadiene and mixtures thereof.

4. The grafted liquid polymer according to Claim 1, wherein the grafted liquid polymer has a number average molecular weight (M_n) of from 150,000 to 30,000.

5. The grafted liquid polymer according to Claim 4, wherein the grafted liquid polymer has a polydispersity index (PDI) of from 1 to 3.

6. The grafted liquid polymer according to Claim 1, wherein the grafting material is an ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid(s) or a derivative(s) thereof.

7. The grafted liquid polymer according to Claim 1, wherein the grafting material is maleic anhydride.

8. The grafted liquid polymer according to Claim 1, wherein the free radical initiator is an organic peroxide or an organic hydroperoxide.

9. The grafted liquid polymer according to Claim 1, wherein the free radical initator is selected from the group consisting of di-lauroyl peroxide, 2,5-dimethyl-2,5-di(*t*-

butylperoxy)-hexyne-3, 2,5-dimethyl-2,5-di(*t*-butylperoxy)-hexane, di-tertiary butyl peroxide and dicumyl peroxide.

10. A cured compound comprising a grafted liquid polymer according to Claim 1 and a multifunctional amine curing agent.

11. A cured compound according to Claim 10, wherein the multifunctional amine curing agent is of the formula:

$$N_XRN_Y$$

wherein, X is an integer of 2 or more, Y is an integer of 2 or more, and R is a linear, cyclic or branched organic or inorganic spacer.

12. A process for preparing a liquid graft-modified polymer comprising reacting a polymer of a C_4 to C_7 monoolefin monomer and a C_4 to C_{14} multiolefin monomer in the presence of a grafting material and a free radical initiator.

13. The process according to Claim 12, wherein the C_4 to C_7 monoolefin monomer is selected from isobutylene, 2-methyl-1-butene, 3-methyl-1-butene, 2-methyl-2-butene, 4-methyl-1-pentene and mixtures thereof.

14. The process according to Claim 12, wherein the C_4 to C_{14} multiolefin monomer is selected from isoprene, butadiene, 2-methylbutadiene, 2,4-dimethylbutadiene, piperylene, 3-methyl-1,3-pentadiene, 2,4-hexadiene, 2-neopentylbutadiene, 2-methyl-1,5-hexadiene, 2,5-dimethyl-2,4-hexa-diene, 2-methyl-1,4-pentadiene, 2-methyl-1,6-heptadiene, cyclopenta-diene, methylcyclopentadiene, cyclohexadiene, 1-vinyl-cyclohexadiene and mixtures thereof.

15. The process according to Claim 12 wherein the grafted liquid polymer has a number average molecular weight (M_n) of from 150,000 to 30,000.

16. The process according to Claim 15, wherein the grafted liquid polymer has a polydispersity index (PDI) of from 1 to 3.

17. The process according to Claim 12, wherein the grafting material is an ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid(s) or a derivative(s) thereof.

18. The process according to Claim 12, wherein the grafting material is maleic anhydride.

19. The process according to Claim 12, wherein the free radical initiator is an organic peroxide or an organic hydroperoxide.

20. The process according to Claim 12, wherein the free radical initiator is selected from the group consisting of di-lauroyl peroxide, 2,5-dimethyl-2,5-di(*t*-butylperoxy)-hexyne-3, 2,5-dimethyl-2,5-di(*t*-butylperoxy)-hexane, di-tertiary butyl peroxide and dicumyl peroxide.

21. A process for degrading a non-liquid polymer to a grafted liquid polymer, the process comprising reacting the non-liquid polymer of a C_4 to C_7 monoolefin monomer and a C_4 to C_{14} multiolefin monomer in the presence of a grafting material and a free radical initiator to form the grafted liquid polymer.

22. A process for preparing a cured compound comprising reacting a polymer of a C_4 to C_7 monoolefin monomer and a C_4 to C_{14} multiolefin monomer in the presence of a grafting material and a free radical initiator to form a grafted liquid polymer and then curing the grafted liquid polymer in the presence of a multifunctional amine curing agent.

23. A process according to Claim 22 wherein the multifunctional amine curing agent is of the formula:

$$N_XRN_Y$$

wherein X is an integer of 2 or more, Y is an integer of 2 or more, and R is a linear, cyclic or branched organic or inorganic spacer.

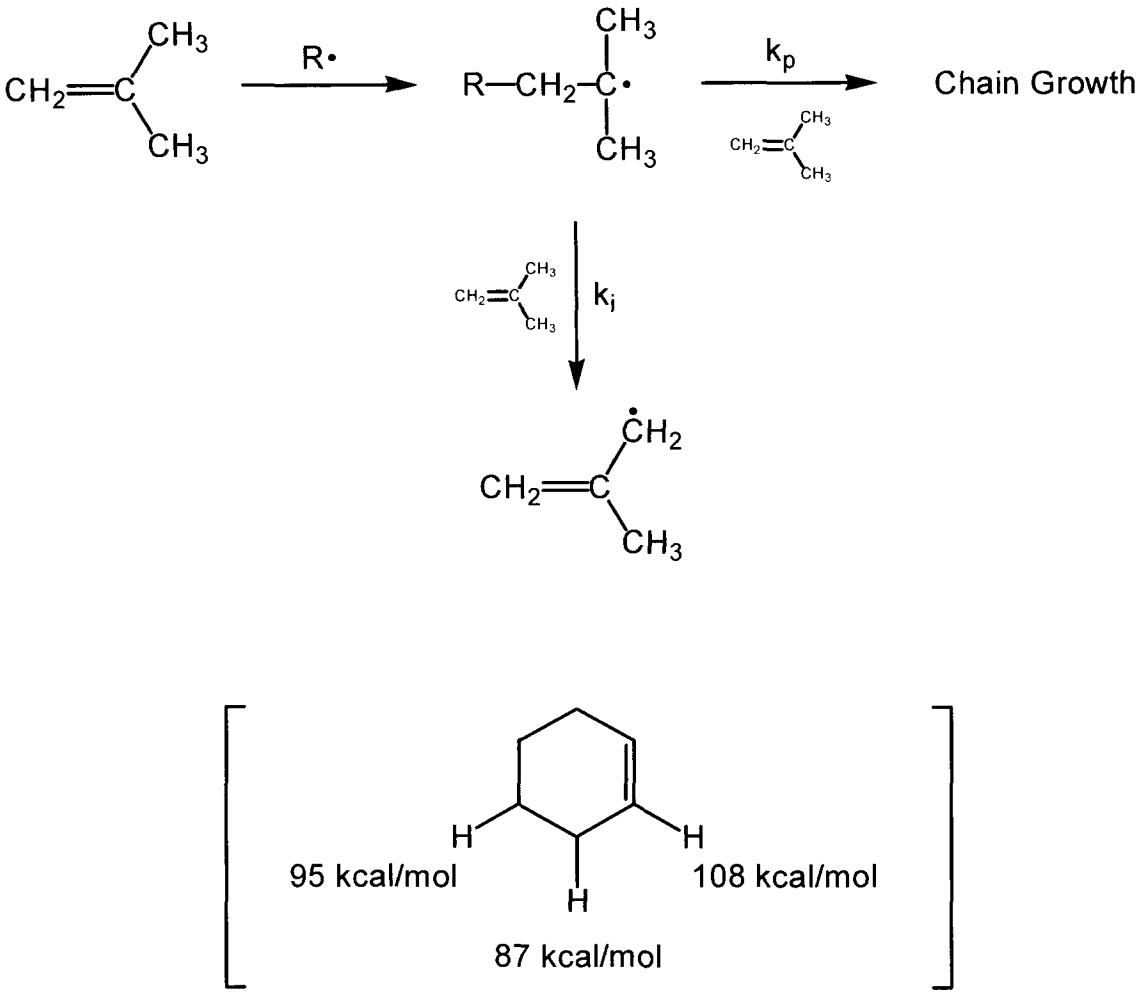


Figure 1

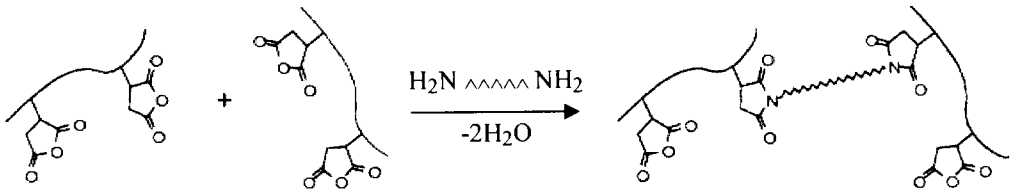


Figure 2

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/CA2006/001115

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC: ***C08F 255/08*** (2006.01) , ***C08F 8/46*** (2006.01) , ***C08L 23/22*** (2006.01) , ***C08L 23/26*** (2006.01)
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC: ***C08F 255/08*** (2006.01) , ***C08F 8/46*** (2006.01) , ***C08L 23/22*** (2006.01) , ***C08L 23/26*** (2006.01)

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic database(s) consulted during the international search (name of database(s) and, where practicable, search terms used)
Canadian Patent Database, Delphion, Scopus, Espacenet (search terms: "monooelfin and multiolefin", "butyl rubber", "degradation", "grafted", "maleated butyl rubber", "isobutylene", "isoprene", "free radical", "amine", "cured", "maleic anhydride")

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X, P	WO 2005/087821 A2 (THE LUBRIZOL CORPORATION) 22 September 2005 (22.09.2005) abstract, page 4, line 30-page 5, line 9, page 6, line 24-page 7, line 21, page 8, lines 11-20, page 11, line 30-page 12, line 6	1-23
X	WO 2004/005388 A1 (EXXON-MOBIL CHEMICAL PATENTS INC.) 15 January 2004 (15.01.2004) page 8, lines14-24, page 9, line 4-page 10, line 3, page 19, line 23-page 25, line	1-9, 12-21
Y	8, examples 18-21	10, 11, 22, 23
X	US 3,862,265 (EXXON RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING CO.) 21 January 1975 (21.01.1975) abstract, col.4, lines 41-42, col.7, line 56-col.8, line 27, col. 11, lines 27-28, col.12, line 12-20	1-3, 6-9, 12-14, 17-21
Y	WO 01/98387 A2 (THE LUBRIZOL CORPORATION) 27 December 2001 (27.12.2001) page 5, lines 9-22, page 7, line 28-page 8, line 20, page 10, line 26-page 11, line 29, page 12, lines 4-24, page 14, line 10-page 15, line 15, examples 9, 13	10, 11, 22, 23

[ ] Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. [X] See patent family annex.

*	Special categories of cited documents :	"T"	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"A"	document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"X"	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"E"	earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date	"Y"	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"L"	document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"&"	document member of the same patent family
"O"	document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means		
"P"	document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
3 October 2006 (03-10-2006)	23 October 2006 (23-10-2006)

Name and mailing address of the ISA/CA
Canadian Intellectual Property Office
Place du Portage I, C114 - 1st Floor, Box PCT
50 Victoria Street
Gatineau, Quebec K1A 0C9
Facsimile No.: 001(819)953-2476

Authorized officer
Raluca Aldea (819) 997-6964

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No.
PCT/CA2006/001115

Patent Document Cited in Search Report	Publication Date	Patent Family Member(s)	Publication Date
WO2005087821	22-09-2005	None	
WO2004005388	15-01-2004	AU2003245373 A1	23-01-2004
		CA2489875 A1	15-01-2004
		CN1665870 A	07-09-2005
		EP1527127 A1	04-05-2005
		JP2005532449T	27-10-2005
		RU2005102925 A	10-10-2005
		US2006100339 A1	11-05-2006
US3862265	21-01-1975	CA993592 A1	20-07-1976
		CA1020319 A2	08-11-1977
		CA1023111 A2	27-12-1977
		DE2216718 A1	19-10-1972
		FR2132780 A5	24-11-1972
		GB1393691 A	14-05-1975
		GB1393692 A	14-05-1975
		GB1393693 A	14-05-1975
		GB1393694 A	14-05-1975
		IT953632 B	10-08-1973
		JP1021042C	25-11-1980
		JP1245148C	25-12-1984
		JP52021042A	17-02-1977
		JP55022488B	17-06-1980
		NL7204685 A	11-10-1972
		US3953655 A	27-04-1976
		US4001172 A	04-01-1977
WO0198387	27-12-2001	AT328908 T	15-06-2006
		AU9451001 A	02-01-2002
		CA2413939 A1	27-12-2001
		DE60120404 D	20-07-2006
		EP1294778 A2	26-03-2003
		JP2004501251T	15-01-2004
		US7067594 B2	27-06-2006