



(51) International Patent Classification:  
*C08L 69/00* (2006.01)

(21) International Application Number:  
PCT/IB2015/052155

(22) International Filing Date:  
24 March 2015 (24.03.2015)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(71) Applicant: **SABIC GLOBAL TECHNOLOGIES B.V.**  
[NL/NL]; Plasticslaan 1, NL-4612 PX Bergen op Zoom  
(NL).

(72) Inventors: **GUAN, Bing**; 2550 Xiupu Road, Kangqiao,  
Pudong, Shanghai 201319 (CN). **CHEN, Yagang**; 2550  
Xiupu Road, Kangqiao, Pudong, Shanghai 201313 (CN).  
**YANG, Jian**; 2550 Xiupu Road, Kangqiao, Pudong,  
Shanghai 201203 (CN).

(81) Designated States (*unless otherwise indicated, for every  
kind of national protection available*): AE, AG, AL, AM,  
AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BN, BR, BW, BY,  
BZ, CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM,  
DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT,

HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IR, IS, JP, KE, KG, KN, KP, KR,  
KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG,  
MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM,  
PA, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, QA, RO, RS, RU, RW, SA, SC,  
SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TH, 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, LR, LS, MW, MZ, NA, RW, SD, SL, ST, SZ,  
TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, RU,  
TJ, TM), European (AL, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE,  
DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU,  
LV, MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SI, SK,  
SM, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ,  
GW, KM, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

**Declarations under Rule 4.17:**

— *as to applicant's entitlement to apply for and be granted a  
patent (Rule 4.17(ii))*

**Published:**

— *with international search report (Art. 21(3))*

(54) Title: POLYSILOXANE-POLYCARBONATE COPOLYMER COMPOSITIONS

(57) Abstract: Electronics housings that include a thermoplastic composition are provided. The thermoplastic compositions include at least one polycarbonate, at least two polysiloxane- polycarbonate copolymers, and a flame retardant. The thermoplastic compositions can include an additional polycarbonate, an impact modifier, one or more additives, or any combination of these components. Methods used to prepare the thermoplastic compositions and electronics housings are also provided.



## POLYSILOXANE-POLYCARBONATE COPOLYMER COMPOSITIONS

### TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] The present disclosure relates generally to polycarbonate compositions comprising polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymers and flame retardants, methods of using the compositions, and processes for preparing the copolymers and compositions.

### BACKGROUND

[0002] Polycarbonate compositions comprising polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymers often have useful flame retardance and mechanical properties, and may be useful for the manufacture of articles related to the protection of electronic devices, such as housing components. In particular, polycarbonate compositions with opaque polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymers possess good impact resistance, chemical resistance, and tolerate the incorporation of colorants and fillers. However, opaque polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymers have a large siloxane domain size, and their use may result in articles that have cosmetic imperfections (e.g. delamination, gate blush and pearlescence). Replacement of the opaque polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymers with transparent polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymers in the aforementioned articles may improve appearance properties, but also results in decreased impact performance, decreased chemical resistance, and the loss of other desirable properties.

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0003] The present disclosure relates to polycarbonate-based blend compositions, also referred to herein as thermoplastic compositions. The compositions include at least one polycarbonate, at least two polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymers, at least one flame retardant, and at least one anti-drip agent. The compositions can include an additional polycarbonate. The compositions can include an impact modifier. The compositions can include a colorant. The compositions can include one or more additives. The compositions can have good impact strength and improved aesthetic properties, such as a reduction in knitline visibility.

[0004] The presence of an amount of opaque polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer in the composition may help to impart impact strength to the composition, while incorporation of a transparent polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer may help to improve aesthetic properties such as the reduction of color streaks and a decrease in knitline visibility in articles manufactured from the composition. In particular, when both opaque and transparent polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymers are present in the composition, it is particularly useful for the composition to have a ratio of the siloxane content (wt %) contributed from the

transparent polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer to the siloxane content (wt %) contributed from the opaque polysiloxane-polycarbonate of greater than or equal to 2, or from 3 to 4. It may also be particularly useful for the total siloxane content (wt%) of the composition to be 1% to 4%, or 1% to 2%. The combination of low overall siloxane content, specific polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer ratios, and the presence of potassium diphenylsulfone sulfonate (KSS) as the flame retardant, and an anti-drip agent results in a composition with an unexpected combination of high impact properties, good aesthetics and flame retardance.

[0005] The present disclosure also relates to methods for preparing the compositions and articles comprising the compositions. The disclosed methods provide polycarbonate compositions and articles with enhanced impact strength, and enhanced aesthetics.

### **1. Definition of Terms**

[0006] All publications, patent applications, patents and other references mentioned herein are incorporated by reference in their entirety. The materials, methods, and examples disclosed herein are illustrative only and not intended to be limiting.

[0007] The terms “comprise(s),” “include(s),” “having,” “has,” “can,” “contain(s),” and variants thereof, as used herein, are intended to be open-ended transitional phrases, terms, or words that do not preclude the possibility of additional acts or structures. The singular forms “a,” “an” and “the” include plural references unless the context clearly dictates otherwise. The present disclosure also contemplates other embodiments “comprising,” “consisting of” and “consisting essentially of,” the embodiments or elements presented herein, whether explicitly set forth or not.

[0008] The conjunctive term “or” includes any and all combinations of one or more listed elements associated by the conjunctive term. For example, the phrase “an apparatus comprising A or B” may refer to an apparatus including A where B is not present, an apparatus including B where A is not present, or an apparatus where both A and B are present. The phrases “at least one of A, B, . . . and N” or “at least one of A, B, . . . N, or combinations thereof” are defined in the broadest sense to mean one or more elements selected from the group comprising A, B, . . . and N, that is to say, any combination of one or more of the elements A, B, . . . or N including any one element alone or in combination with one or more of the other elements which may also include, in combination, additional elements not listed. The terms “first,” “second,” “third,” and the like, as used herein, do not denote any order, quantity, or importance, but rather are used to distinguish one element from another. Unless specifically stated the test standards are the most recent as of the date of

March 15, 2015. As used herein, ASTM D1238 and ISO 1133 were year 2013; ASTM D256 was year 2010; ASTM D2244 was year 2015; and ASTM D648 was year 2007.

[0009] For the recitation of numeric ranges herein, each intervening number there between with the same degree of precision is explicitly contemplated. For example, for the range of 6-9, the numbers 7 and 8 are contemplated in addition to 6 and 9, and for the range 6.0-7.0, the number 6.0, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6, 6.7, 6.8, 6.9, and 7.0 are explicitly contemplated.

## **2. Polycarbonate Blend Compositions**

[0010] Disclosed are polycarbonate-based blend compositions. The compositions include at least one polycarbonate, and may be referred to herein as “the first polycarbonate”. The compositions may include an additional polycarbonate, which may be referred to herein as “the second polycarbonate”. The compositions include at least two polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymers. One of the polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymers may be a transparent polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer, and may be referred to herein as “the first polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer”. One of the polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymers may be an opaque polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer, and may be referred to herein as “the second polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer”. The compositions also include a flame retardant and an anti-drip agent. The compositions may include at least one impact modifier. The compositions may include a colorant. The compositions may include one or more additives.

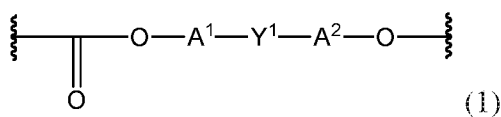
[0011] The presence of an amount of opaque polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer in the composition may help to impart impact strength to the composition, while incorporation of a transparent polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer may help to improve aesthetic properties such as the reduction of color streaks and a decrease in knitline visibility in articles manufactured from the composition. In particular, when both opaque and transparent polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymers are present in the composition, it is particularly useful for the composition to have a ratio of the siloxane content (wt %) contributed from the transparent polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer to the siloxane content (wt %) contributed from the opaque polysiloxane-polycarbonate of greater than or equal to 2, or from 3 to 4. It may also be particularly useful for the total siloxane content (wt%) of the composition to be 1% to 4%, or 1% to 2%. The combination of low overall siloxane content, specific polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer ratios, and the presence of potassium diphenylsulfone sulfonate (KSS) as the flame retardant, and an anti-drip agent results in a composition with an unexpected combination of high impact properties, good aesthetics and flame retardance.

## A. Polycarbonates

[0012] The compositions include at least one polycarbonate.

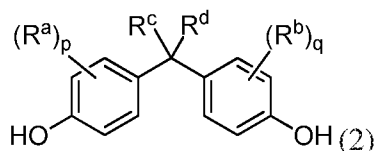
### (i) Homopolycarbonates/Copolycarbonates

[0013] The compositions may include one or more homopolycarbonates or copolycarbonates. The term “polycarbonate” and “polycarbonate resin” refers to compositions having repeating units of formula (1):



wherein each of the  $\text{A}^1$  and  $\text{A}^2$  is a monocyclic divalent aryl group and  $\text{Y}^1$  is a bridging group having one or two atoms that separate  $\text{A}^1$  and  $\text{A}^2$ . For example, one atom may separate  $\text{A}^1$  from  $\text{A}^2$ , with illustrative examples of these groups including  $\text{---O---}$ ,  $\text{---S---}$ ,  $\text{---S(O)---}$ ,  $\text{---S(O)}_2\text{---}$ ,  $\text{---C(O)---}$ , methylene, cyclohexyl-methylene, 2-[2.2.1]-bicycloheptylidene, ethylidene, isopropylidene, neopentylidene, cyclohexylidene, cyclopentadecyclidene, cyclododecylidene, and adamantylidene. The bridging group of  $\text{Y}^1$  may be a hydrocarbon group such as methylene, cyclohexylidene, or isopropylidene.

[0014] The repeating units of formula (1) may be derived from a dihydroxy monomer unit of formula (2):



wherein  $\text{R}^a$  and  $\text{R}^b$  at each occurrence are each independently halogen,  $\text{C}_1\text{--C}_{12}$  alkyl,  $\text{C}_1\text{--C}_{12}$  alkenyl,  $\text{C}_3\text{--C}_8$  cycloalkyl, or  $\text{C}_1\text{--C}_{12}$  alkoxy;  $p$  and  $q$  at each occurrence are each independently 0 to 4;  $\text{R}^c$  and  $\text{R}^d$  are each independently hydrogen, halogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclylalkyl, heteroaryl, or heteroarylalkyl.

[0015] Exemplary monomers for inclusion in the polycarbonate include, but are not limited to, 4,4'-dihydroxybiphenyl, 1,1-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)methane, bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)acetonitrile, bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)phenylmethane, bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-1-naphthylmethane, 1,1-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)ethane, 1,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)ethane, 1,1-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-1-phenylethane, 1,1-dichloro-2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)ethylene, 1,1-dibromo-2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)ethylene, 1,1-dichloro-2,2-bis(5-phenoxy-4-hydroxyphenyl)ethylene, 1,1-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)propane, 1,1-bis(4-hydroxy-*t*-butylphenyl)propane, 2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)propane (“bisphenol-A” or “BPA”), 2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-2-(3-hydroxyphenyl)propane, 2,2-bis(4-hydroxy-2-methylphenyl)propane,

2,2-bis(3-methyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propane, 2,2-bis(3-ethyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propane, 2,2-bis(3-n-propyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propane, 2,2-bis(3-isopropyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propane, 2,2-bis(3-sec-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propane, 2,2-bis(3-t-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propane, 2,2-bis(3-cyclohexyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propane, 2,2-bis(3-allyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propane, 2,2-bis(3-methoxy-4-hydroxyphenyl)propane, 2,2-bis(4-hydroxy-3-bromophenyl)propane, 2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)hexafluoropropane, 1,1-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)n-butane, 2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)butane, 3,3-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-2-butanone, 1,1-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)isobutene, trans-2,3-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-2-butene, 1,6-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-1,6-hexanedione, 2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)octane, 1,1-bis(hydroxyphenyl)cyclopentane, 1,1-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)cyclohexane, 1,1-bis(4-hydroxy-3-methylphenyl)cyclohexane, 1,1-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)cyclododecane, 2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)adamantane, (alpha, alpha'-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)toluene, 4,4'-dihydroxybenzophenone, 2,7-dihydroxypyrene, bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)ether, ethylene glycol bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)ether, bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)sulfide, bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)sulfoxide, bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)sulfone, bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)diphenylmethane, 1,6-dihydroxynaphthalene, 2,6-dihydroxynaphthalene, 6,6'-dihydroxy-3,3,3',3'-tetramethylspiro(bis)indane ("spirobiindane bisphenol"), 2,6-dihydroxydibenzo-p-dioxin, 2,6-dihydroxythianthrene, 2,7-dihydroxyphenoxathin, 2,7-dihydroxy-9,10-dimethylphenazine, 3,6-dihydroxydibenzofuran, 3,6-dihydroxydibenzothiophene, 2,7-dihydroxycarbazole, 2-phenyl-3,3-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)phthalimidine (also referred to as 3,3-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-2-phenylisoindolin-1-one or "PPPBP"), 9,9-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)fluorene, and bisphenol isophorone (also referred to as 4,4'-(3,3,5-trimethylcyclohexane-1,1-diyl)diphenol or "BPI"), 1,1-bis(4-hydroxy-3-methylphenyl)cyclohexane ("DMBPC"), tricyclopentadienyl bisphenol (also referred to as 4,4'-(octahydro-1H-4,7-methanoindene-5,5-diyl)diphenol), 2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)adamantane ("BCF"), 1,1-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-1-phenyl ethane ("BPAP"), and 3,3-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)phthalide, or any combination thereof.

**[0016]** In certain embodiments, the polycarbonate may be a BPA polycarbonate having a weight average molecular weight of 15 kilogram per mole (kg/mol) [ $\pm$  1 kg/mol] to 40 kg/mol [ $\pm$  1 kg/mol], 20 kg/mol [ $\pm$  1 kg/mol] to 35 kg/mol [ $\pm$  1 kg/mol], 20 kg/mol [ $\pm$  1 kg/mol] to 32 kg/mol [ $\pm$  1 kg/mol], 25 kg/mol [ $\pm$  1 kg/mol] to 32 kg/mol [ $\pm$  1 kg/mol], 29 kg/mol [ $\pm$  1 kg/mol] to 32 kg/mol [ $\pm$  1 kg/mol], 20 kg/mol [ $\pm$  1 kg/mol] to 24 kg/mol [ $\pm$  1 kg/mol], or 21 kg/mol [ $\pm$  1 kg/mol] to 23 kg/mol [ $\pm$  1 kg/mol]. In certain embodiments, the polycarbonate may be a BPA polycarbonate having a weight average molecular weight of 21 kg/mol, 21.9 kg/mol, 22 kg/mol, 29 kg/mol, 29.9 kg/mol, or 30 kg/mol. The polycarbonate may have a

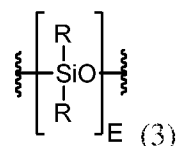
weight average molecular weight of 21.9 kg/mol. The polycarbonate may have a weight average molecular weight of 29.9 kg/mol. Molecular weight determinations may be performed using gel permeation chromatography (GPC), using BPA polycarbonate standards.

**[0017]** The polycarbonate may be present in the blend compositions in an amount, by weight, ranging from 25% to 65%, 25% to 40%, 30% to 40%, or 35% to 45%, based on total weight of the composition. The polycarbonate may be present in the blend compositions in an amount, by weight, of 25%, 26%, 27%, 28%, 29%, 30%, 31%, 32%, 33%, 34%, 35%, 36%, 37%, 38%, 39%, 40%, 41%, 42%, 43%, 44%, 45%, 50%, 55%, 60%, 61%, 62%, 63%, 64%, or 65%, based on total weight of the composition.

### B. Polysiloxane-Polycarbonate Copolymers

**[0018]** The compositions may include one or more polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymers. The polycarbonate structural unit of the polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer may be derived from carbonate units of formula (1) as described above. The carbonate units can be derived from one or more dihydroxy monomers of formula (2). The dihydroxy monomer can be bisphenol-A. The diorganosiloxane (referred to herein as “siloxane”) units can be random or present as blocks in the copolymer.

**[0019]** The polysiloxane blocks comprise repeating siloxane units of formula (3):

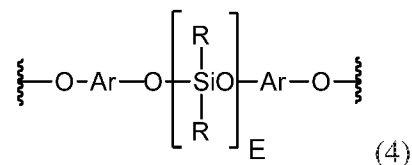


wherein each R is independently a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>13</sub> monovalent organic group. For example, R can be a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>13</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>13</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>13</sub> alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>13</sub> alkenyloxy, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> cycloalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> cycloalkoxy, C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>14</sub> aryl, C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> aryloxy, C<sub>7</sub>-C<sub>13</sub> arylalkyl, C<sub>7</sub>-C<sub>13</sub> aralkoxy, C<sub>7</sub>-C<sub>13</sub> alkylaryl, or C<sub>7</sub>-C<sub>13</sub> alkylaryloxy. The foregoing groups can be fully or partially halogenated with fluorine, chlorine, bromine, or iodine, or a combination thereof. Where a transparent poly(carbonate-siloxane) is desired, R is unsubstituted by halogen. Combinations of the foregoing R groups can be used in the same copolymer.

**[0020]** The value of E in formula (3) can vary widely depending on the type and relative amount of each component in the composition, the desired properties of the composition, and like considerations. E may have an average value of 10 to 500, 10 to 200, 15 to 100, 30 to 100, 20 to 80, 30 to 60, or 40 to 50. Where E is of a lower value (e.g., less than 40), it can be desirable to use a relatively larger amount of the polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer. Conversely, where E is of a higher value (e.g., greater than 40), a relatively lower amount of the polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer can be used. A combination of a first and a second

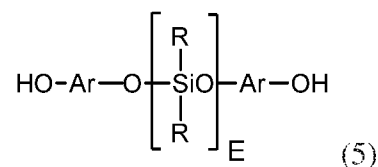
(or more) polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer can be used, wherein the average value of E of the first copolymer is less than the average value of E of the second copolymer.

**[0021]** The polysiloxane blocks may be provided by repeating structural units of formula (4):



wherein E and R are as defined in formula (3), and each Ar is independently a substituted or unsubstituted C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>30</sub> arylene wherein the bonds are directly connected to an aromatic moiety. The Ar groups in formula (4) can be derived from a C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>30</sub> dihydroxyarylene compound, for example a dihydroxyarylene compound of formula (2) above. Specific dihydroxyarylene compounds are 1,1-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl) methane, 1,1-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl) ethane, 2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl) propane, 2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl) butane, 2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl) octane, 1,1-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl) propane, 1,1-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl) n-butane, 2,2-bis(4-hydroxy-1-methylphenyl) propane, 1,1-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl) cyclohexane, bis(4-hydroxyphenyl sulfide), and 1,1-bis(4-hydroxy-t-butylphenyl) propane. Combinations comprising at least one of the foregoing dihydroxyarylene compounds can also be used.

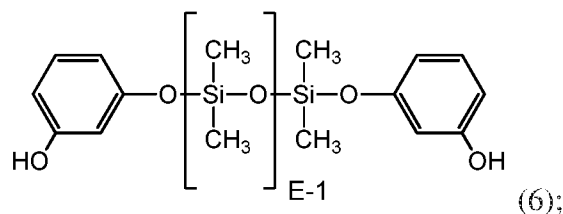
**[0022]** Polycarbonates comprising units of formula (4) can be derived from the corresponding dihydroxy compound of formula (5):



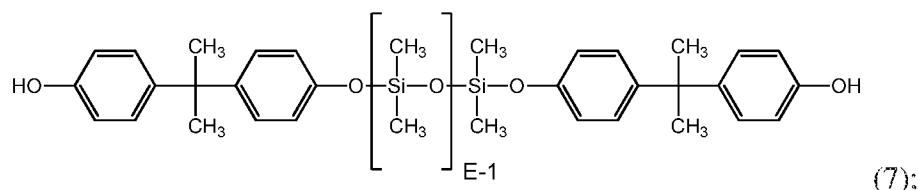
wherein Ar, R, and E are as described above. Compounds of formula (5) can be obtained by the reaction of a dihydroxyaromatic compound with, for example, an alpha, omega-bis-acetoxy-polydiorganosiloxane oligomer under phase transfer conditions. Compounds of formula (5) can also be obtained from the condensation product of a dihydroxyaromatic compound, with, for example, an alpha, omega bis-chloro-polydimethylsiloxane oligomer in the presence of an acid scavenger.

**[0023]** In a specific embodiment, where Ar of formula (5) is derived from resorcinol, the dihydroxy aromatic compound has formula (6):



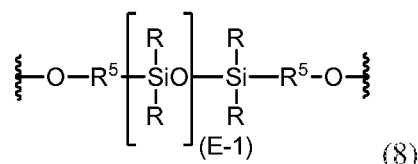


or, wherein Ar is derived from bisphenol-A, and the dihydroxy aromatic compound has formula (7):



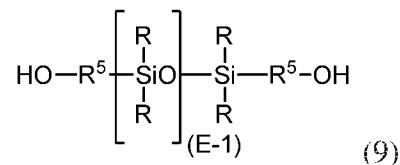
wherein E has an average value of between 30 and 100.

**[0024]** The polydiorganosiloxane blocks may have formula (8):



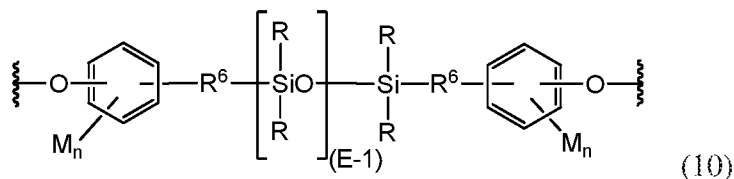
wherein R and E are as described in formula (3), and each  $\text{R}^5$  is independently a divalent  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_{30}$  organic group such as a  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_{30}$  alkyl,  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_{30}$  aryl, or  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_{30}$  alkylaryl.

**[0025]** The polysiloxane blocks of formula (8) may be derived from the corresponding dihydroxy compound of formula (9):



wherein R and E and  $\text{R}^5$  are as described for formula (8).

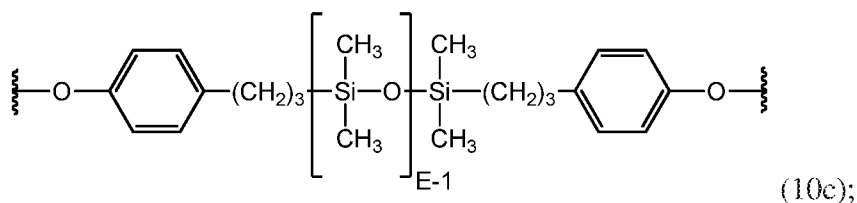
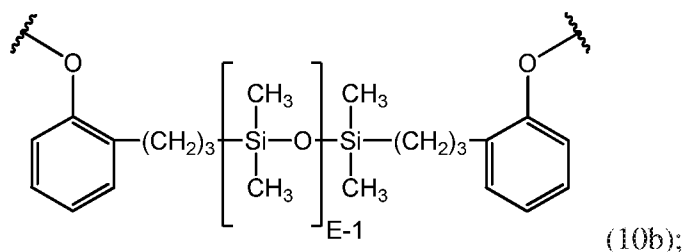
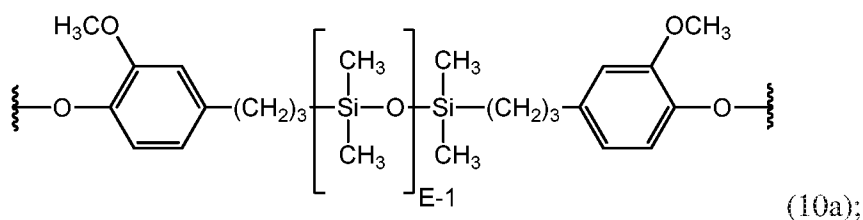
**[0026]** In a specific embodiment, the polysiloxane blocks are of formula (10):



wherein R and E are as defined in formula (3),  $\text{R}^6$  is a divalent  $\text{C}_2$ - $\text{C}_8$  aliphatic group, each M is independently a halogen, cyano, nitro,  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_8$  alkylthio,  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_8$  alkyl,  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_8$  alkoxy,  $\text{C}_2$ - $\text{C}_8$  alkenyl,  $\text{C}_2$ - $\text{C}_8$  alkenyloxy,  $\text{C}_3$ - $\text{C}_8$  cycloalkyl,  $\text{C}_3$ - $\text{C}_8$  cycloalkoxy,  $\text{C}_6$ - $\text{C}_{10}$  aryl,  $\text{C}_6$ - $\text{C}_{10}$  aryloxy,  $\text{C}_7$ - $\text{C}_{12}$  aralkyl,  $\text{C}_7$ - $\text{C}_{12}$  aralkoxy,  $\text{C}_7$ - $\text{C}_{12}$  alkylaryl, or  $\text{C}_7$ - $\text{C}_{12}$  alkylaryloxy, and each n is independently 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4. In an embodiment, M is bromo or chloro, an alkyl such as methyl, ethyl, or propyl, an alkoxy such as methoxy, ethoxy, or propoxy, or an aryl such as

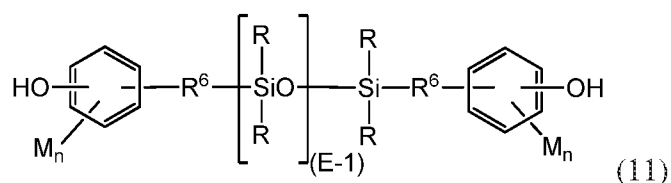
phenyl, chlorophenyl, or tolyl;  $R^6$  is a dimethylene, trimethylene or tetramethylene; and R is a  $C_{1-8}$  alkyl, haloalkyl such as trifluoropropyl, cyanoalkyl, or aryl such as phenyl, chlorophenyl or tolyl. In another embodiment, R is methyl, or a combination of methyl and trifluoropropyl, or a combination of methyl and phenyl. In still another embodiment, each R is methyl, each  $R^6$  is a divalent  $C_1$ - $C_3$  aliphatic group, each M is methoxy, and each n is one.

[0027] Specific polysiloxane blocks are of formulas (10a)-(10c):

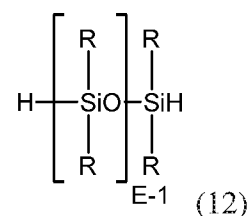


or a combination comprising at least one of the foregoing can be used, wherein E has an average value of 1 to 1000, 2 to 200, 10 to 200, 2 to 125, 5 to 125, 1 to 100, 5 to 100, 10 to 100, 30 to 100, 5 to 50, 20 to 80, 30 to 60, 40 to 50, or 5 to 20. In a preferred embodiment, the polysiloxane blocks are of the formula (10a).

[0028] Polysiloxane blocks of formula (10) can be derived from the corresponding dihydroxy polysiloxane of formula (11):

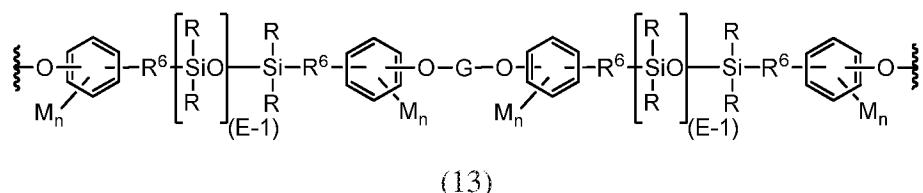


wherein each of R, E, M,  $R^6$ , and n are as described for formula (10). Such dihydroxy polysiloxanes can be made by affecting a platinum-catalyzed addition between a siloxane hydride and an aliphatically unsaturated monohydric phenol. The polysiloxane hydride may have formula (12):



wherein R and E are as previously for formula (10). Exemplary aliphatically unsaturated monohydric phenols include, for example, eugenol, 2-alkylphenol, 4-allyl-2-methylphenol, 4-allyl-2-phenylphenol, 4-allyl-2-bromophenol, 4-allyl-2-t-butoxyphenol, 4-phenyl-2-phenylphenol, 2-methyl-4-propylphenol, 2-allyl-4,6-dimethylphenol, 2-allyl-4-bromo-6-methylphenol, 2-allyl-6-methoxy-4-methylphenol and 2-allyl-4,6-dimethylphenol. The poly(carbonate-siloxane)s can then be manufactured, for example, by the synthetic procedure of European Patent Application Publication No. 0 524 731 A1 of Hoover, page 5, Preparation 2.

[0029] Still other polysiloxane blocks are of formula (13):

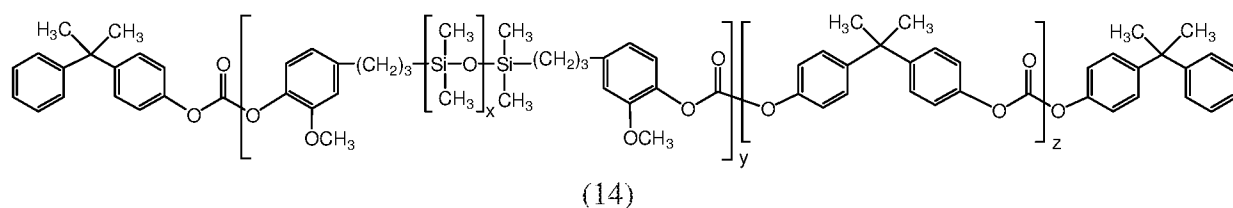


wherein R, E, R<sup>6</sup>, M, and n are as defined in formula (10), and G is a linking group, for example a group of the formula  $\text{--C(=O)Ar}^1\text{C(=O)--}$  wherein Ar<sup>1</sup> is a substituted or unsubstituted C<sub>6</sub>–C<sub>30</sub> arylene, for example phenylene; a group of the formula  $\text{--C(=O)NHAr}^2\text{NHC(=O)--}$  wherein Ar<sup>2</sup> is a substituted or unsubstituted C<sub>6</sub>–C<sub>30</sub> arylene or a group of the formula  $\text{--Ar}^{2a}\text{X}^a\text{Ar}^{2a}\text{--}$  wherein each Ar<sup>2a</sup> is independently a substituted or unsubstituted C<sub>6</sub>–C<sub>12</sub> arylene and X<sup>a</sup> is a single bond,  $\text{--O--}$ ,  $\text{--S--}$ ,  $\text{--S(O)--}$ ,  $\text{--S(O)}_2\text{--}$ ,  $\text{--C(O)--}$ , or a C<sub>1</sub>–C<sub>18</sub> organic group bridging group connecting the two arylene groups, for example, a substituted or unsubstituted C<sub>1</sub>–C<sub>25</sub> alkylidene of the formula  $\text{--C(R}^c\text{)(R}^d\text{)--}$  wherein R<sup>c</sup> and R<sup>d</sup> are each independently hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>–C<sub>12</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>–C<sub>12</sub> cycloalkyl, C<sub>7</sub>–C<sub>12</sub> arylalkyl, for example methylene, where the bridging group and the hydroxy substituent of each C<sub>6</sub> arylene group are disposed ortho, meta, or para (specifically para) to each other on the C<sub>6</sub> arylene group; or a group of the formula  $\text{--P(=O)Ar}^3\text{--}$  wherein Ar<sup>3</sup> is a substituted or unsubstituted C<sub>6</sub>–C<sub>30</sub> arylene, for example phenylene.

**[0030]** The polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer may comprise carbonate units of formula (1) derived from bisphenol A, and polysiloxane units as described above, in particular polysiloxane units of formulas (10a), (10b), (10c), or a combination comprising at least one of the foregoing (specifically of formula 10a), wherein E has an average value of 1

to 1000, specifically 10 to 100, specifically 30 to 100, more specifically 30 to 60, more specifically 40 to 60, and still more specifically 40 to 50. The polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer can comprise the siloxane units in an amount of 0.1 to 60 weight percent (wt%), 0.5 to 55 wt%, 0.5 to 45 wt%, 0.5 to 30 wt%, or 0.5 to 20 wt%, based on the total weight of the polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer, with the proviso that the siloxane units are covalently bound to the polymer backbone of the polycarbonate copolymer. The transparent copolymers can be manufactured using one or both of the tube reactor processes described in U.S. Patent Application No. 2004/0039145A1 or the process described in U.S. Patent No. 6,723,864 can be used to synthesize the polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymers.

**[0031]** In an embodiment, the polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer comprises a polysiloxane-polycarbonate block copolymer of bisphenol A blocks and eugenol capped polydimethylsiloxane blocks, of the formula (14):



wherein x is 1 to 1000, 1 to 200, 20 to 200, 10 to 200, specifically 5 to 85, specifically 30 to 100, specifically 10 to 70, specifically 15 to 65, 30 to 60, and more specifically 40 to 50; y is 1 to 500, or 10 to 200, and z is 1 to 1000, or 10 to 800. In an embodiment, x is 1 to 200, y is 1 to 90 and z is 1 to 600, and in another embodiment, x is 30 to 50, y is 10 to 30 and z is 45 to 600. The polysiloxane blocks may be randomly distributed or controlled distributed among the polycarbonate blocks.

**[0032]** The polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer, such as a polydimethylsiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer, may include, by weight, 1% to 35% siloxane content (e.g., polydimethylsiloxane content), 1% to 30%, 2% to 30%, 15% to 30%, 2% to 25%, 5% to 25%, 6% to 20%, 18% to 22%, 4% to 8%, or 2% to 8% siloxane content. The polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer, such as a polydimethylsiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer, may include, by weight, 1%, 2%, 3%, 4%, 5%, 6%, 7%, 8%, 9%, 10%, 11%, 12%, 13%, 14%, 15%, 16 %, 17%, 18%, 19%, 20%, 21%, 22%, 23%, 24%, 25%, 26%, 27%, 28%, 29%, 30%, 31%, 32%, 33%, 34%, or 35% siloxane content. The polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer may include 6 wt% siloxane content. The polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer may include 20 wt% siloxane content. Siloxane content may refer to polydimethylsiloxane content.

**[0033]** The siloxane content of the blend compositions, contributed from the polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymers of the composition, may be, by weight, 0.1% to 5.0%, 0.1% to 4.0%, 0.1% to 2.0%, 1.0% to 5.0%, 1.0% to 4.0%, 2.0% to 4.0%, 1.0% to 3.0%, or 1.0% to 2.0%. The siloxane content of the blend compositions, contributed from the polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymers of the composition, may be, by weight, 1.0%, 1.1%, 1.2%, 1.3%, 1.4%, 1.5%, 1.6%, 1.7%, 1.8%, 1.9%, 2.0%, 3.0%, 4.0%, or 5.0%.

**[0034]** The polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer may have a weight average molecular weight of 17 kg/mol [ $\pm 1$  kg/mol] to 40 kg/mol [ $\pm 1$  kg/mol], 20 kg/mol [ $\pm 1$  kg/mol] to 40 kg/mol [ $\pm 1$  kg/mol], 20 kg/mol [ $\pm 1$  kg/mol] to 35 kg/mol [ $\pm 1$  kg/mol], 28 kg/mol [ $\pm 1$  kg/mol] to 32 kg/mol [ $\pm 1$  kg/mol], 29 kg/mol [ $\pm 1$  kg/mol] to 31 kg/mol [ $\pm 1$  kg/mol], 21 kg/mol [ $\pm 1$  kg/mol] to 25 kg/mol [ $\pm 1$  kg/mol], or 22 kg/mol [ $\pm 1$  kg/mol] to 24 kg/mol [ $\pm 1$  kg/mol]. The polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer may have a weight average molecular weight of 23 kg/mol, 23.8 kg/mol, 24 kg/mol, or 30 kg/mol. Weight average molecular weight can be determined by gel permeation chromatography (GPC) using BPA polycarbonate standards.

**[0035]** The polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer, such as a polydimethylsiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer, may be present in the blend compositions in an amount, by weight, ranging from 0 to 99%, 0 to 5%, 1% to 5%, 2% to 4%, 1% to 50%, 5% to 40%, 20% to 40%, 1% to 30%, 1% to 15%, 1.5% to 5%, or 5% to 20%, based on total weight of the composition. The polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer, such as a polydimethylsiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer, may be present in the blend compositions in an amount, by weight, of 1%, 2%, 3%, 4%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, or 99%, based on total weight of the composition.

**[0036]** In certain embodiments, the blend compositions include a polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer selected from the group consisting of: a BPA polycarbonate-polydimethylsiloxane copolymer comprising 20 wt% siloxane, having an average polydimethylsiloxane block length of 45 units, and having a weight average molecular weight of 30 kg/mol [ $\pm 1$  kg/mol]; and a BPA polycarbonate-polydimethylsiloxane copolymer comprising 6 wt% siloxane, having an average polydimethylsiloxane block length of 45 units, and having a weight average molecular weight of 23 kg/mol [ $\pm 1$  kg/mol]; or a combination thereof; wherein the weight average molecular weight is as determined by gel permeation chromatography (GPC) using BPA polycarbonate standards.

**[0037]** In certain embodiments, the blend compositions include a first polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer that is a transparent polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer. The

transparent polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer is a BPA polycarbonate-polydimethylsiloxane copolymer comprising 6 wt% siloxane, having an average polydimethylsiloxane block length of 45 units, and having a weight average molecular weight of 23 kg/mol [ $\pm 1$  kg/mol]. In certain embodiments, the blend compositions include a second polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer that is an opaque polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer. The opaque polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer is a BPA polycarbonate-polydimethylsiloxane copolymer comprising 20 wt% siloxane, having an average polydimethylsiloxane block length of 45 units, and having a weight average molecular weight of 30 kg/mol [ $\pm 1$  kg/mol].

**[0038]** In certain embodiments, the ratio of the siloxane content (wt %) contributed from the first polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer to the siloxane content (wt %) contributed from the second polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer may be 0.2 to 5.0, 0.3 to 4.0, 0.3 to 3.0, 1 to 4, 2 to 4, or 3 to 4. The ratio of the siloxane content (wt %) contributed from the the first polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer to the siloxane content (wt %) contributed from the second polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer may be greater than or equal to 0.2, greater than or equal to 0.3, greater than or equal to 0.4, greater than or equal to 0.5, greater than or equal to 0.6, greater than or equal to 0.7, greater than or equal to 0.8, greater than or equal to 0.9, greater than or equal to 1.0, greater than or equal to 1.1, greater than or equal to 1.2, greater than or equal to 1.3, greater than or equal to 1.4, greater than or equal to 1.5, greater than or equal to 1.6, greater than or equal to 1.7, greater than or equal to 1.8, greater than or equal to 1.9, greater than or equal to 2.0, greater than or equal to 2.1, greater than or equal to 2.2, greater than or equal to 2.3, greater than or equal to 2.4, greater than or equal to 2.5, greater than or equal to 2.6, greater than or equal to 2.7, greater than or equal to 2.8, greater than or equal to 2.9, or greater than or equal to 3.0. The ratio of the siloxane content (wt %) contributed from the the first polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer to the siloxane content (wt %) contributed from the second polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer may be 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8, 0.9, 1.0, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8, 1.9, 2.0, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9, 3.0, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 3.9, 4.0, or 5.0.

**[0039]** In certain embodiments, the ratio of the first polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer (wt %) to the second polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer (wt %) may be 3 to 20, 5 to 20, 7 to 20, 7 to 15, 7 to 12, 8 to 12, or 10 to 12. The ratio of the first polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer (wt %) to the second polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer (wt %) may be greater than or equal to 3, greater than or equal to 4, greater than or equal to 5, greater than or equal to 6, greater than or equal to 7, greater than or equal to 8, greater than or equal

to 9, or greater than or equal to 10. The ratio of the first polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer (wt %) to the second polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer (wt %) may be 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10.

**[0040]** In an embodiment, the total siloxane content (wt %) of the composition may be the total amount of siloxane contributed from the first polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer and the second polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer. In another embodiment, the total siloxane content (wt %) of the composition may also include siloxane contributed from an impact modifier such that the total siloxane content (wt%) of the composition may be the total amount of siloxane contributed from the first polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer, the second polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer, and the impact modifier; or the total siloxane content (wt%) of the composition may be the total amount of siloxane contributed from the first polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer and the impact modifier.

**[0041]** The total siloxane content of the composition, by weight, may be 0.1% to 5.0%, 0.1% to 4.0%, 0.1% to 2.0%, 1.0% to 4.0%, 1.0% to 3.0%, or 1.0% to 2.0%. The total siloxane content of the composition, by weight, may be greater than or equal to 0.2, greater than or equal to 0.3, greater than or equal to 0.4, greater than or equal to 0.5, greater than or equal to 0.6, greater than or equal to 0.7, greater than or equal to 0.8, greater than or equal to 0.9, greater than or equal to 1.0, greater than or equal to 1.1, greater than or equal to 1.2, greater than or equal to 1.3, greater than or equal to 1.4, greater than or equal to 1.5, greater than or equal to 1.6, greater than or equal to 1.7, greater than or equal to 1.8, greater than or equal to 1.9, greater than or equal to 2.0, greater than or equal to 2.1, greater than or equal to 2.2, greater than or equal to 2.3, greater than or equal to 2.4, greater than or equal to 2.5, greater than or equal to 2.6, greater than or equal to 2.7, greater than or equal to 2.8, greater than or equal to 2.9, greater than or equal to 3.0, greater than or equal to 3.1, greater than or equal to 3.2, greater than or equal to 3.3, greater than or equal to 3.4, greater than or equal to 3.5, greater than or equal to 3.6, greater than or equal to 3.7, greater than or equal to 3.8, greater than or equal to 3.9, greater than or equal to 4.0, greater than or equal to 4.1, greater than or equal to 4.2, greater than or equal to 4.3, greater than or equal to 4.4, greater than or equal to 4.5, greater than or equal to 4.6, greater than or equal to 4.7, greater than or equal to 4.8, greater than or equal to 4.9, or greater than or equal to 5.0. The total siloxane content of the composition, by weight, may be 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8, 0.9, 1.0, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8, 1.9, 2.0, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9, 3.0, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 3.9, 4.0, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 4.6, 4.7, 4.8, 4.9, or 5.0.

**(i) End Capping Agents**

**[0042]** End capping agents can be incorporated into the polycarbonates and polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymers. Exemplary chain-stoppers include p-cumyl-phenol, resorcinol monobenzoate, p-tertiary-butylphenol, cresol, and monoethers of diphenols, such as p-methoxyphenol, cyanophenols, such as for example, 4-cyanophenol, 3-cyanophenol, 2-cyanophenol, and polycyanophenols, and alkyl-substituted phenols with branched chain alkyl substituents having 8 to 9 carbon atoms.

**(ii) Branching Groups**

**[0043]** The polycarbonates and polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymers may include branching groups, provided that such branching does not significantly adversely affect desired properties of the polycarbonate. Branched polycarbonate blocks can be prepared by adding a branching agent during polymerization. Exemplary branching agents include trimellitic acid, trimellitic anhydride, trimellitic trichloride, tris-p-hydroxy phenyl ethane, isatin-bis-phenol, tris-phenol TC (1,3,5-tris((p-hydroxyphenyl)isopropyl)benzene), tris-phenol PA (4(4(1,1-bis(p-hydroxyphenyl)-ethyl)alpha, alpha-dimethyl benzyl)phenol), 4-chloroformyl phthalic anhydride, trimesic acid, and benzophenone tetracarboxylic acid. The branching agents can be added at a level of 0.05 to 6.0 wt %. Mixtures comprising linear polycarbonates and branched polycarbonates can be used.

**C. Flame Retardants**

**[0044]** The compositions include one or more flame retardants. Various types of flame retardants can be utilized. In one embodiment, the flame retardant additives include, for example, flame retardant salts such as alkali metal salts of perfluorinated C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>16</sub> alkyl sulfonates such as potassium perfluorobutane sulfonate (Rimar salt), potassium perfluorooctane sulfonate, tetraethylammonium perfluorohexane sulfonate, potassium diphenylsulfone sulfonate (KSS), and the like, sodium benzene sulfonate, sodium toluene sulfonate (NATS) and the like; and salts formed by reacting for example an alkali metal or alkaline earth metal (for example lithium, sodium, potassium, magnesium, calcium and barium salts) and an inorganic acid complex salt, for example, an oxo-anion, such as alkali metal and alkaline-earth metal salts of carbonic acid, such as Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, MgCO<sub>3</sub>, CaCO<sub>3</sub>, and BaCO<sub>3</sub> or fluoro-anion complex such as Li<sub>3</sub>AlF<sub>6</sub>, BaSiF<sub>6</sub>, KBF<sub>4</sub>, K<sub>3</sub>AlF<sub>6</sub>, KAlF<sub>4</sub>, K<sub>2</sub>SiF<sub>6</sub>, and/or Na<sub>3</sub>AlF<sub>6</sub> or the like. Rimar salt and KSS and NATS, alone or in combination with other flame retardants, are particularly useful in the compositions disclosed herein.

**[0045]** The composition may comprise, by weight, 0.1% to 2%, 0.1% to 1.0%, 0.1% to 0.5%, 0.2% to 2%, 0.2% to 1.0%, 0.2% to 0.5%, or 0.2% to 0.4% of the flame retardant. The



composition may comprise the flame retardant, by weight, in an amount greater than or equal to 0.1%, greater than or equal to 0.2%, greater than or equal to 0.3%, greater than or equal to 0.4%, greater than or equal to 0.5%, greater than or equal to 0.6%, greater than or equal to 0.7%, greater than or equal to 0.8%, greater than or equal to 0.9%, greater than or equal to 1.0%, greater than or equal to 1.1%, greater than or equal to 1.2%, greater than or equal to 1.3%, greater than or equal to 1.4%, or greater than or equal to 1.5%. The composition may comprise, by weight, 0.1%, 0.2%, 0.3%, 0.4%, 0.5%, 0.6%, 0.7%, 0.8%, 0.9%, 1.0%, 1.1%, 1.2%, 1.3%, 1.4%, 1.5%, 1.6%, 1.7%, 1.8%, 1.9%, or 2.0% of the flame retardant.

[0046] In an embodiment, the flame retardant of the composition is potassium diphenylsulfone sulfonate (KSS). In an embodiment, the composition comprises, by weight, 0.3% potassium diphenylsulfone sulfonate (KSS).

#### **D. Impact Modifiers**

[0047] The compositions may include impact modifiers. Suitable impact modifiers may be high molecular weight elastomeric materials derived from olefins, monovinyl aromatic monomers, acrylic and methacrylic acids and their ester derivatives, as well as conjugated dienes. The blend composition formed from conjugated dienes can be fully or partially hydrogenated. The elastomeric materials can be in the form of homopolymers or copolymers, including random, block, radial block, graft, and core-shell copolymers. Combinations of impact modifiers may be used.

[0048] The impact modifier may be a siloxane core-acrylic shell based impact modifier. The impact modifier may be a siloxane core-acrylic shell based impact modifier comprising, by weight, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, or 99% siloxane.

[0049] A specific type of impact modifier may be an elastomer-modified graft copolymer comprising (i) an elastomeric (i.e., rubbery) polymer substrate having a  $T_g$  less than 10 °C, less than 0 °C, less than -10 °C, or between -40 °C to -80 °C, and (ii) a rigid polymer grafted to the elastomeric polymer substrate. Materials suitable for use as the elastomeric phase include, for example, conjugated diene rubbers, for example polybutadiene and polyisoprene; copolymers of a conjugated diene with less than 50 wt % of a copolymerizable monomer, for example a monovinyl compound such as styrene, acrylonitrile, n-butyl acrylate, or ethyl acrylate; olefin rubbers such as ethylene propylene copolymers (EPR) or ethylene-propylene-diene monomer rubbers (EPDM); ethylene-vinyl acetate rubbers; silicone rubbers; elastomeric  $C_1$ - $C_8$  alkyl(meth)acrylates; elastomeric copolymers of  $C_1$ - $C_8$  alkyl(meth)acrylates with butadiene and/or styrene; or combinations comprising at least one

of the foregoing elastomers. Materials suitable for use as the rigid phase include, for example, monovinyl aromatic monomers such as styrene and alpha-methyl styrene, and monovinyl monomers such as acrylonitrile, acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, and the C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> esters of acrylic acid and methacrylic acid, specifically methyl methacrylate.

**[0050]** Specific impact modifiers include styrene-butadiene-styrene (SBS), styrene-butadiene rubber (SBR), styrene-ethylene-butadiene-styrene (SEBS), ABS (acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene), acrylonitrile-ethylene-propylene-diene-styrene (AES), styrene-isoprene-styrene (SIS), methyl methacrylate-butadiene-styrene (MBS), and styrene-acrylonitrile (SAN). Exemplary elastomer-modified graft copolymers include those formed from styrene-butadiene-styrene (SBS), styrene-butadiene rubber (SBR), styrene-ethylene-butadiene-styrene (SEBS), ABS (acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene), acrylonitrile-ethylene-propylene-diene-styrene (AES), styrene-isoprene-styrene (SIS), methyl methacrylate-butadiene-styrene (MBS), and styrene-acrylonitrile (SAN).

**[0051]** The composition may comprise the impact modifier in an amount, by weight, of 0.1% to 5.0%, 1.0 % to 5.0%, or 1.0% to 2.0%. The composition may comprise the impact modifier in an amount, by weight, of 0.5%, 0.6%, 0.7%, 0.8%, 0.9%, 1.0%, 1.1%, 1.2%, 1.3%, 1.4%, 1.5%, 1.6%, 1.7%, 1.8%, 1.9%, 2.0%, 2.1%, 2.2%, 2.3%, 2.4%, 2.5%, 2.6%, 2.7%, 2.8%, 2.9%, 3.0%, 4.0%, or 5.0%.

### **E. Colorants**

**[0052]** The compositions may include a colorant. The colorant may be a pigment and/or dye additive. Useful pigments may include, for example, inorganic pigments such as metal oxides and mixed metal oxides such as zinc oxide, titanium dioxides, iron oxides, or the like; sulfides such as zinc sulfides, or the like; aluminates; sodium sulfo-silicates sulfates, chromates, or the like; carbon blacks; zinc ferrites; ultramarine blue; organic pigments such as azos, di-azos, quinacridones, perylenes, naphthalene tetracarboxylic acids, flavanthrones, isoindolinones, tetrachloroisoindolinones, anthraquinones, enthrones, dioxazines, phthalocyanines, and azo lakes; Pigment Red 101, Pigment Red 122, Pigment Red 149, Pigment Red 177, Pigment Red 179, Pigment Red 202, Pigment Violet 29, Pigment Blue 15, Pigment Blue 60, Pigment Green 7, Pigment Yellow 119, Pigment Yellow 147, Pigment Yellow 150, and Pigment Brown 24; or combinations comprising at least one of the foregoing pigments. Pigments are generally used in amounts of 0.01% to 10% by weight, of the composition.

**[0053]** The composition may comprise the colorant in an amount, by weight, of less than or equal to 1.5%, less than or equal to 1.0%, or less than or equal to 0.5%. The composition may

comprise the colorant in an amount, by weight, of 0.1% to 1.5%, 0.2 % to 1.5%, 0.25% to 1.5%, 0.25% to 0.5%, or 0.2% to 0.4%. The composition may comprise the colorant in an amount, by weight, of 0.2%, 0.25%, 0.3%, 0.4%, 0.5%, 0.6%, 0.7%, 0.8%, 0.9%, 1.0%, 1.1%, 1.2%, 1.3%, 1.4%, or 1.5%.

**[0054]** In an embodiment, the colorant is carbon black. In an embodiment, the composition comprises carbon black. In an embodiment, the composition comprises, by weight, 0.3% carbon black.

#### **F. Additional Components**

**[0055]** The compositions may comprise additional components, including thermoplastics such as acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS) and polybutylene terephthalate (PBT). Incorporation of these thermoplastics may be useful for improving the properties of the composition.

**[0056]** The compositions may also comprise additional components, such as one or more additives. Suitable additives include, but are not limited to anti-drip agents, UV stabilizers, colorants, flame retardants, heat stabilizers, plasticizers, lubricants, mold release agents, fillers, reinforcing agents, antioxidant agents, antistatic agents, blowing agents, and radiation stabilizers.

##### **(i) Anti-Drip Agents**

**[0057]** The composition may comprise anti-drip agents. The anti-drip agent may be a fibril forming fluoropolymer such as polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE). The anti-drip agent can be encapsulated by a rigid copolymer as described above, for example styrene-acrylonitrile copolymer (SAN). PTFE encapsulated in SAN is known as TSAN. Encapsulated fluoropolymers can be made by polymerizing the encapsulating polymer in the presence of the fluoropolymer, for example an aqueous dispersion. TSAN can provide significant advantages over PTFE, in that TSAN can be more readily dispersed in the composition. An exemplary TSAN can comprise 50 wt % PTFE and 50 wt % SAN, based on the total weight of the encapsulated fluoropolymer. The SAN can comprise, for example, 75 wt % styrene and 25 wt % acrylonitrile based on the total weight of the copolymer. Alternatively, the fluoropolymer can be pre-blended in some manner with a second polymer, such as for, example, an aromatic polycarbonate or SAN to form an agglomerated material for use as an anti-drip agent. Either method can be used to produce an encapsulated fluoropolymer.

**[0058]** The composition may comprise the anti-drip in an amount, by weight, 0.1% to 1.0%, or 0.1% to 0.8%. The composition may comprise the anti-drip in an amount by weight, of 0.1%, 0.2%, 0.3%, 0.4%, 0.5%, 0.6%, 0.7%, 0.8%, 0.9%, or 1.0%.

**(ii) UV Stabilizers**

[0059] The composition may comprise a UV stabilizer for improved performance in UV stabilization.

**(iii) Heat Stabilizers**

[0060] The composition may comprise heat stabilizers. In certain embodiments, the heat stabilizer is tetrakis(2,4-di-tert-butylphenyl)[1,1-biphenyl]-4,4'-diylbisphosphonite. Heat stabilizers are generally used in amounts, by weight, of 0.0001% to 1% of the blend composition.

**(iv) Plasticizers, Lubricants, Mold Release Agents**

[0061] The composition may comprise plasticizers, lubricants, and mold release agents. Such materials are generally used in amounts, by weight, of 0.001% to 1%, 0.01% to 0.75%, or 0.1% to 0.5% of the blend composition.

**(v) Antioxidant Additives**

[0062] The composition may comprise an antioxidant additive. Antioxidants are generally used in amounts, by weight, of 0.0001% to 1% of the blend composition.

**3. Properties of the Compositions**

[0063] The blend compositions may have a combination of desired properties.

[0064] The presence of an amount of opaque polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer in the composition may help to impart impact strength to the composition, while incorporation of a transparent polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer may help to improve aesthetic properties such as the reduction of color streaks and a decrease in knitline visibility in articles manufactured from the composition. In particular, when both opaque and transparent polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymers are present in the composition, it is particularly useful for the composition to have a ratio of the siloxane content (wt %) contributed from the transparent polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer to the siloxane content (wt %) contributed from the opaque polysiloxane-polycarbonate of greater than 0.3, or greater than 2.0. Incorporation of an impact modifier may also improve the impact resistance of the composition without sacrificing the aesthetics of the composition. Accordingly, the composition has useful impact and aesthetic properties as imparted by a specified combination of polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymers.

**A. Melt Volume Flow Rate**

[0065] Melt volume flow rate (often abbreviated MVR) of the blend compositions may be determined using ISO 1133 or ASTM D1238. MVR measures the volume of a composition extruded through an orifice at a prescribed temperature and load over a prescribed time

period. The higher the MVR value of a polymer composition at a specific temperature, the greater the flow of that composition at that specific temperature.

**[0066]** MVR may be measured, for example, by packing a small amount of polymer composition into an extruder barrel of an extruder. The composition may be preheated for a specified amount of time at a particular temperature (the test temperature is usually set at or slightly above the melting region of the material being characterized). After preheating the composition, a particular weight (e.g., a 2.16 kg weight) may be introduced to a piston, which acts as the medium that causes extrusion of the molten polymer composition. The weight exerts a force on the piston and thereby the molten polymer composition, and the molten composition flows through the dye wherein the displacement of the molten composition is measured in cubic centimeters per over time such as 10 minutes ( $\text{cm}^3/10 \text{ min}$ ).

**[0067]** The compositions may have a MVR of  $1 \text{ cm}^3/10 \text{ min}$  to  $100 \text{ cm}^3/10 \text{ min}$ ,  $2 \text{ cm}^3/10 \text{ min}$  to  $80 \text{ cm}^3/10 \text{ min}$ ,  $3 \text{ cm}^3/10 \text{ min}$  to  $60 \text{ cm}^3/10 \text{ min}$ ,  $4 \text{ cm}^3/10 \text{ min}$  to  $40 \text{ cm}^3/10 \text{ min}$ ,  $5 \text{ cm}^3/10 \text{ min}$  to  $20 \text{ cm}^3/10 \text{ min}$ ,  $10 \text{ cm}^3/10 \text{ min}$  to  $20 \text{ cm}^3/10 \text{ min}$ ,  $10 \text{ cm}^3/10 \text{ min}$  to  $16 \text{ cm}^3/10 \text{ min}$ , or  $10 \text{ cm}^3/10 \text{ min}$  to  $14 \text{ cm}^3/10 \text{ min}$  using the ASTM D1238 method, 1.2 kg load,  $300^\circ\text{C}$  temperature, 300 or 900 second dwell. The compositions may have a MVR of  $2 \text{ cm}^3/10 \text{ min}$  or greater,  $5 \text{ cm}^3/10 \text{ min}$  or greater,  $6 \text{ cm}^3/10 \text{ min}$  or greater,  $7 \text{ cm}^3/10 \text{ min}$  or greater,  $8 \text{ cm}^3/10 \text{ min}$  or greater,  $9 \text{ cm}^3/10 \text{ min}$  or greater,  $10 \text{ cm}^3/10 \text{ min}$  or greater,  $11 \text{ cm}^3/10 \text{ min}$  or greater,  $12 \text{ cm}^3/10 \text{ min}$  or greater,  $13 \text{ cm}^3/10 \text{ min}$  or greater,  $14 \text{ cm}^3/10 \text{ min}$  or greater,  $15 \text{ cm}^3/10 \text{ min}$  or greater, or  $20 \text{ cm}^3/10 \text{ min}$  or greater, using the ASTM D1238 method, 1.2 kg load,  $300^\circ\text{C}$  temperature, 300 or 900 second dwell.

## **B. Notched Izod Impact**

**[0068]** The blend compositions may have a notched Izod impact (NII) energy, measured at  $23^\circ\text{C}$ , according to ASTM D256. ASTM D256 impact energy is expressed in J/m or ft-lb/in. Impact strength can be calculated by dividing impact energy in Joules (J) (or foot-pound (ft-lb)) by the thickness of the specimen. The test result is typically the average of 5 specimens with a thickness of 3.2 millimeters mm. A higher NII value indicates better impact strength. The compositions may have a notched izod impact energy of greater than or equal to 600 Joules per meter (J/m), greater than or equal to 700 J/m, greater than or equal to 800 J/m, greater than or equal to  $820 \text{ J/m}^2$ , greater than or equal to 840 J/m, greater than or equal to 850 J/m, greater than or equal to 860 J/m, greater than or equal to 870 J/m, greater than or equal to 880 J/m, greater than or equal to 890 J/m, greater than or equal to 900 J/m, or greater than or equal to 905 J/m, measured at  $23^\circ\text{C}$ , according to ASTM D256 on a molded part having a thickness of 3.2 mm.

### C. Ductile to Brittle Transition Temperature

[0069] The notched Izod impact test can be used to determine the ductile-to-brittle transition of the blend compositions as the temperature is decreased. The ductile to brittle transition temperature (DBTT) represents the point at which the fracture energy passes below a point at which the fracture becomes more brittle. Once a material is cooled below its DBTT, it has a much greater tendency to shatter on impact instead of bending or deforming.

[0070] The blend compositions may have a ductile to brittle transition temperature of less than or equal to 20 °C, less than or equal to 15 °C, less than or equal to 10 °C, less than or equal to 0 °C, less than or equal to -10 °C, less than or equal to -20 °C, less than or equal to -30 °C, or less than or equal to -40 °C as measured using the notched Izod impact test, according to ASTM D256 on a molded part having a thickness of 3.2 mm.

### D. Ball Drop Test

[0071] The composition may also be evaluated by an additional method of determining the impact resistance. This test includes the steps of dropping on a molded plaque, from a height of 1.36 m, a metallic sphere, having a weight of 500 g, and a diameter of 50 mm. The plaque has a thickness of 2.5 mm. The material, of which the plaque is made, passes the test and receives an “ok” rating if no fracture or breakage is observed.

### E. Flame Retardancy

[0072] A material comprising the composition may achieve a high probability of first time pass “p(FTP)” that a particular sample formulation will achieve a UL 94 V0 “pass” rating in the conventional UL 94 testing of 5 bars. A “high probability of first time pass” may refer to a sample achieving a p(FTP) of 0.85 to 1.00. In certain embodiments, a probability of first time pass of 0.85 to 1.00 may be defined as passing the UL 94 V0 flame performance test.

[0073] A material comprising the composition may be UL94 V0 compliant. A flame bar comprising the composition may achieve a UL94 V0 rating. A flame bar comprising the composition, may achieve a UL94 V0 rating at a thickness of: 3.0 mm, 2.9 mm, 2.8 mm, 2.7 mm, 2.6 mm, 2.5 mm, 2.4 mm, 2.3 mm, 2.2 mm, 2.1 mm, 2.0 mm, 1.9 mm, 1.8 mm, 1.7 mm, 1.6 mm, 1.5 mm, 1.4 mm, 1.3 mm, 1.2 mm, 1.1 mm, 1.0 mm, 0.9 mm, 0.8 mm, 0.7 mm, 0.6 mm, or 0.5 mm. A flame bar comprising the composition may demonstrate a high probability of first time pass (pFTP) of the UL94 V0 test at a thickness of: 3.0 mm, 2.9 mm, 2.8 mm, 2.7 mm, 2.6 mm, 2.5 mm, 2.4 mm, 2.3 mm, 2.2 mm, 2.1 mm, 2.0 mm, 1.9 mm, 1.8 mm, 1.7 mm, 1.6 mm, 1.5 mm, 1.4 mm, 1.3 mm, 1.2 mm, 1.1 mm, 1.0 mm, 0.9 mm, 0.8 mm, 0.7 mm, 0.6 mm, or 0.5 mm.

[0074] In certain embodiments, a material comprising the composition may be UL94 V0 compliant, UL94 V1 compliant, or UL94 V2 compliant.

#### **F. Color Capability**

[0075] The composition can have a deep black color capability. The deep black color capability is represented by  $L^*$ , which is the lightness attribute of the  $L^*a^*b^*$  model. The darkest black is at  $L^* = 0$ , while the brightest white is at  $L^* = 100$ .  $L^*$  may be measured in reflectance mode using the CIELAB method in accordance with ASTM D2244 at an angle of  $10^\circ$  observer with the specular component excluded and using the CIE standard daylight illuminant D65. The composition may have a  $L^*$  value of 1 to 100. The composition may have a  $L^*$  value of less than or equal to 10, less than or equal to 9, less than or equal to 8, less than or equal to 7, less than or equal to 6, less than or equal to 5, less than or equal to 4, less than or equal to 3, less than or equal to 2, or less than or equal to 1. The composition may have a  $L^*$  value of 1 to 8, 2 to 8, 2 to 7, 2 to 6, 2 to 5, 2 to 4, or 2 to 3. The composition may have a  $L^*$  value of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8. The composition may have a  $L^*$  value of greater than or equal to 90, greater than or equal to 91, greater than or equal to 92, greater than or equal to 93, greater than or equal to 94, greater than or equal to 95, greater than or equal to 96, greater than or equal to 97, greater than or equal to 98, or greater than or equal to 99.

#### **G. Knitline Visibility**

[0076] The composition may have improved knitline visibility. As used herein, “less knitline” or “invisible knitline” means free of visually observable knitline, as determined using the naked eye at a suitable distance. The appearance of an injection-molded article can be assessed qualitatively by visual appearance of the injection-molded article by comparison to a master standard having acceptable appearance. Alternatively, the injection-molded article can be compared to an injection-molded article comprising a reference composition. The comparison can be conducted using the naked eye under a set of lights selected for optimum viewing, wherein the optimal lighting conditions can be selected for the color and/or filler content of the injection-molded article, and at a suitable distance between the viewer and the article, typically 30 to 150 cm. Alternatively, knitline can be assessed by ranking plaque samples for knitline visibility on the basis of visual examination. The appearance of the injection molded plaques can be evaluated on a scale of 1-5, indicating different levels of knitline visibility. A rating of 5 means there are no visible knitlines, while a rating of 1 indicates knitlines are easily visible.

[0077] In certain embodiments, a molded plaque or chip of the composition has a knitline visibility of 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 as determined visually by the above described method. In a

preferred embodiment, a molded plaque or chip of the composition has a knitline visibility of 4. In another preferred embodiment, a molded plaque or chip of the composition has a knitline visibility of 5.

#### **H. Relative Temperature Index**

[0078] The composition may possess an Underwriters Laboratories Relative Temperature Index (RTI) measured using UL 746. UL RTI refers to a material's thermal endurance. In particular, UL RTI can be used to determine the maximum service temperature for a material where specific properties (e.g., impact resistance) are not unacceptably compromised. The maximum service temperature may be defined by the RTI electrical (associated with critical electrical insulating properties), RTI mechanical with impact (associated with critical impact resistance, resilience and flexibility properties), and/or the RTI mechanical without impact (associated with critical mechanical strength where impact resistance, resilience and flexibility are not essential), according to UL 746. The disclosed compositions may possess RTI with impact when measured at 100°C or greater, 105°C or greater, 110°C or greater, or 115°C or greater, according to UL 746. In certain embodiments, the compositions may possess an RTI w/impact at a temperature of 115°C, measured using UL 746.

#### **4. Methods of Preparing the Blend Compositions**

[0079] The compositions disclosed herein can be manufactured without undue experimentation by using various known methods for preparing blend compositions.

#### **5. Articles**

[0080] Articles comprising the disclosed compositions are provided herein. The compositions can be molded into useful shaped articles such as, for example, various components for cell phones and cell phone covers, components for computer housings, computer housings and business machine housings such as housings for monitors, handheld electronic device housings such as housings for cell phones, electrical connectors, and components of lighting fixtures, ornaments, home appliances, roofs, greenhouses, sun rooms, swimming pool enclosures, Light Emitting Diodes (LEDs), light panels, and extruded film and sheet articles.

[0081] Additional examples of articles that can be formed from the compositions include electrical parts, such as relays, and enclosures, consumer electronics such as enclosures and parts for laptops, desktops, docking stations, PDAs, digital cameras, desktops, and telecommunications parts such as parts for base station terminals. As noted above, the disclosed composites are well suited for use in the manufacture of electronic components and devices. As such, according to some aspects, the disclosed composites can be used to form



articles such as printed circuit board carriers, burn in test sockets, and flex brackets for hard disk drives.

**[0082]** The article may be a component for an electronic device, or the article may be an electronic device, automotive device, telecommunication device, medical device, security device, or mechatronic device. The article may be a computer device, electromagnetic interference device, printed circuit, Wi-Fi device, Bluetooth device, GPS device, gaming device, cellular antenna device, smart phone device, a laptop computer, a tablet computer, an e-reader device, a copier device, automotive device, medical device, sensor device, security device, shielding device, RF antenna device, LED device, RFID device, LED tube, a LED socket, or a LED heat sink. For example, the article can be a component of a smart phone. The disclosed compositions are of particular utility in the manufacture of thin walled articles, such as housings for electronic devices. As such, the article maybe a component for an electronic housing, such as a component for a cell phone, smart phone, GPS device, laptop computer, tablet computer, e-reader, or copier. Molded articles of the composition can be used to manufacture devices in the automotive field. Non-limiting examples of such devices in the automotive field include adaptive cruise control, headlight sensors, windshield wiper sensors, door/window switches, pressure and flow sensors for engine management, air conditioning, crash detection, and exterior lighting fixtures. The article may be an outdoor electric enclosure. The article may be a component of an electric vehicle charging system, a component of a photovoltaic junction connector or photovoltaic junction box. In various aspects, the disclosure pertains to articles of manufacture, comprising: a molded body formed from a polycarbonate composition; wherein the molded body has at least one surface exhibiting at least one improved surface appearance property; and wherein the polycarbonate blend composition comprises a means for providing the at least one improved surface appearance property. In a further aspect, the polycarbonate blend composition is any of the polycarbonate blend composition disclosed herein.

## **6. Methods of Preparing the Articles**

**[0083]** The article may be produced by a manufacturing process. The process may include (a) providing a polycarbonate composition as disclosed herein; (b) melting the composition, for example at 200-400°C, 200-300°C, 225-350°C, or 270-300°C in an extruder; (c) extruding the composition; and (d) isolating the composition. The article may be further produced by (e) drying the composition and (f) melt forming the composition.

**[0084]** The polycarbonate compositions may be molded into useful shaped articles described above by a variety of methods, such as injection molding, extrusion, rotational

molding, compression molding, blow molding, sheet or film extrusion, profile extrusion, gas assist molding, structural foam molding, and thermoforming. Additional fabrication operations for preparing the articles include, but are not limited to, molding, in-mold decoration, baking in a paint oven, lamination, metallization, and/or thermoforming.

## 8. Examples

**[0085]** All parts and percentages are by weight. Molecular weight determinations were performed using gel permeation chromatography (GPC), using a cross-linked styrene-divinylbenzene column and calibrated to bisphenol-A polycarbonate standards using a UV-VIS detector set at 254 nm. Samples were prepared at a concentration of approximately 1 mg/mL, and eluted at a flow rate of approximately 1.0 mL/min.

**[0086]** Table 1 summarizes the exemplary materials components of the polycarbonate blend compositions. The listed copolymers and polycarbonate resins were prepared by methods known in the art. All other chemical entities were purchased from the commercial sources listed.

Table 1.

PC-1	Linear Bisphenol A Polycarbonate, produced via interfacial polymerization, Mw 29,900 g/mol [ $\pm$ 1,000 g/mol] as determined by GPC using polycarbonate standards, phenol end-capped	SABIC-IP
PC-2	Linear Bisphenol A Polycarbonate, produced via interfacial polymerization, Mw 21,900 g/mol [ $\pm$ 1,000 g/mol] as determined by GPC using polycarbonate standards, phenol end-capped	SABIC-IP
PC-Si-1	PDMS (polydimethylsiloxane) – Bisphenol A Polycarbonate copolymer, produced via interfacial polymerization (tube process), 6 wt% siloxane, average PDMS block length of 45 units (D45), Mw 23,800 g/mol [ $\pm$ 1,000 g/mol] as determined by GPC using polycarbonate standards, para-cumylphenol (PCP) end-capped.	SABIC-IP
PC-Si-2	PDMS (polydimethylsiloxane) – Bisphenol A Polycarbonate copolymer, produced via interfacial polymerization, 20 wt% siloxane, average PDMS block length of 45 units (D45), Mw 30,000 g/mol [ $\pm$ 1,000 g/mol] as determined by GPC using polycarbonate standards, para-cumylphenol (PCP) end-capped.	SABIC-IP
IM-1	Methyl methacrylate-butadiene-styrene powder	Dow
IM-2	Core-shell siloxane impact modifier (~10 wt% siloxane)	Mitsubishi
KSS	Potassium 3-(phenylsulfonyl)benzenesulfonate	METROPOLITAN EXIMCHEM LTD
NaTs	Sodium toluene sulfonate	Aldrich
BPADP	Bisphenol A bis-(diphenyl phosphate)	DAIHACHI CHEMICAL
TSAN	Styrene-acrylonitrile encapsulated PTFE	SABIC-IP
PETS	Pentaerythritol tetrastearate	Faci
PHOS	Tris(2,4-di-tert-butylphenyl)phosphite	Ciba
Irganox 1076	Octadecyl-(3,5-ditertbutyl-4-hydroxyphenyl) propionate	Ciba
CB	Carbon Black	Cabor

[0087] Unless otherwise noted below, the compositions described herein comprise in addition to the indicated components, 0.06% PHOS or 0.06% Irganox 1076, or a combination of the two that totals 0.06% of the composition.

#### Compounding Conditions

[0088] For each composition, all the ingredients were blended and extruded by use of an L-3-2 twin screw extruder, according to the extrusion profiles indicated in Table 2.

Table 2.

Extrusion Profile	
Barrel Size	1500 mm
Die	3 mm
Zone 1 Temp	50°C
Zone 2 Temp	100°C
Zone 3 Temp	270°C
Zone 4 Temp	270°C
Zone 5 Temp	270°C
Zone 6 Temp	270°C
Zone 7 Temp	270°C
Zone 8 Temp	270°C
Zone 9 Temp	270°C
Zone 10 Temp	270°C
Die Temp	270°C
Screw speed	400 rpm
Throughput	40 kg/hr
Torque	30%
Vacuum 1	-0.08 MPa
Side Feeder 1 speed	250 rpm

[0089] Molding was performed according to the injection molding profiles indicated in Table 3. Dried pellets were injection molded into a FANUC molding machine to form appropriate test samples.

Table 3.

Injection Molding Process	
Pre-drying time	3 hr
Pre-drying temp	120°C
Hopper temp	50°C
Zone 1 temp	275°C
Zone 2 temp	285°C
Zone 3 temp	290°C
Nozzle temp	285°C
Mold temp	80°C
Screw speed	100 rpm
Back pressure	68 kgf/cm <sup>2</sup>

### Testing Conditions

**[0090]** All testing was performed with pellets or standard test specimens. Extruded pellets were dried in a dehumidifying dryer for 4 hours at 120°C. Heat distortion temperature (“HDT”) was determined in accordance with ASTM D648 at 1.8 megaPascal (MPa) on samples of 3.2 mm thickness. Notched Izod impact Energy (“NII”) was determined in accordance with ASTM D256 under a load of 5 pound-force (lb-f) at 23 °C for standard measures, and other temperatures as discussed herein in order to determine the ductile-brittle transition temperature. All NII determinations were carried out on sample plaques of 3.2 mm thickness. Ductility was measured by notched-Izod impact testing over a range from room temperature (~23 °C) down to –40 °C. The ductile-brittle transition temperature, defined as the temperature where the samples transition from 100% ductile to 100% brittle in the notched Izod impact test was determined. Flame retardance was measured by use of the UL 94 rating system on a flame bar with 1.2 mm thickness (127 x 12.7 x 1.2 mm). Flame retardance was measured to determine a V0 rating. Melt volume rate (“MVR”) was determined in accordance with ASTM D1238 under a load of 1.2 kg at 300 °C. Knitline visibility was determined by visual inspection on a molded Borg chip and given a score of 1-5. A score of 5 indicated no knitlines were visible. The ball drop test was achieved on 2.5 mm thick color chips. A 500 grams (g) steel ball was dropped from a height of 1.36 meter (m). A result with no crack in the chip resulted in a rating of “ok”. Color data for samples (color chip with 2.5 mm thickness) were obtained following a Sabic internal method. CIE1976 LAB color data and reflection curves were acquired on an X-Rite ColorEye 7000A with D65 illumination, 10° observer, UV included, reflection mode. Specular Component Excluded (SCE) mode was used to exclude specular reflected light and give results independent of surface gloss.

### Example 1. Compositions comprising polycarbonate and PC-siloxane copolymer

**[0091]** A series of polycarbonate compositions were made varying the total amount of siloxane (wt%) from the two PC-siloxane copolymer sources and varying the ratio of the two copolymers (compositions 1-4; Table 4). Impact and appearance properties were evaluated. An increase in the PC-Si-1:PC-Si-2 ratio resulted in improved knitline visibility. Impact properties, as evidenced by an increase in NII energy, were also improved as the amount of PC-siloxane copolymer was increased. Flame retardance was also excellent in all the compositions.

Table 4.

Composition	1	2	3	4
PC-1 (%)	25	36	31	26
PC-2 (%)	61.29	40.59	34.59	28.59
PC-Si-1 (%)	5	20	30	40
PC-Si-2 (%)	7	2	3	4
KSS (%)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
TSAN (%)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
CB (%)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
total siloxane content (wt %)	1.7	1.6	2.4	3.2
PC-Si-1:PC-Si-2 ratio	0.7	10	10	10
Ratio of siloxane content (PC-Si-1:PC-Si-2)	0.2	3	3	3
MVR (cm <sup>3</sup> /10 min)	15.7	12.6	12.5	11.3
NIL, 23°C (J/m)	877	893	907	909
Ductile to Brittle Transition (°C)	-10	-10	-20	-30
Ball drop test	ok	ok	ok	ok
L* (SCE)	3.18	2.2	2.4	2.3
Knitline visibility	3	5	5	5
FR rating VO 1.2 mm	yes	yes	yes	yes

#### Example 2. Compositions comprising polycarbonate and impact modifier

[0092] Additional studies included the comparison of compositions with varying amounts of PC-siloxane copolymer and an impact modifier (Table 5). Incorporation of impact modifier, IM-1, resulted in high knitline visibility, lower ductile to brittle transition temperature, and high impact energy (compositions **5** and **8**). However, the type of impact modifier incorporated in compositions with lower amounts of PC-polysiloxane had an effect on impact and appearance properties, as compositions with IM-1 (compositions **6** and **7**) had improved impact and appearance properties over compositions with IM-2 (compositions **9** and **10**). In addition, the deep black color capability remained high in all the compositions made.

Table 5.

Composition	1	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PC-1 (%)	25	26	27	27	30	27	27	30
PC-2 (%)	61.29	28.59	26.23	61.58	61.58	26.23	61.58	61.58
PC-Si-1 (%)	5	40	40	5	5	40	5	5
PC-Si-2 (%)	7	4	4	4	--	4	4	--
IM-1 (%)	--	--	1	1	2	--	--	--
IM-2 (%)	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	2
KSS (%)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
TSAN (%)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
CB (%)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
total siloxane content (wt %)	1.7	3.2	3.2	1.1	0.3	3.3	1.2	0.5
PC-Si-1:PC-Si-2 ratio	0.7	10	10	1.25	--	10	10	--
Ratio of siloxane content (PC-Si-1:PC-Si-2)	0.2	3	3	0.4	--	3	0.4	--
MVR (cm <sup>3</sup> /10 min)	15.7	11.3	11.4	14.7	14.6	11.1	14.7	14.5
NIJ, 23°C (J/m)	877	909	891	874	807	885	865	833
Ductile to Brittle Transition (°C)	-10	-30	-40	-20	-20	-40	-10	-10
Ball drop test	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	ok
L* (SCE)	3.18	2.3	2.83	2.92	2.6	5.1	5.77	7.11
Knitline visibility	3	5	5	4	4	5	1	2
FR rating VO 1.2 mm	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	no	yes	yes

### Example 3. Compositions comprising different flame retardants

**[0093]** Composition **2** was modified to replace KSS with different flame retardants.

Replacement of KSS with NaTs, also a sulfonate, provided a composition with good mechanical properties, but a reduction in flame retardance (composition **11**). Replacement of KSS with a phosphorous-based flame retardant, BPADP, resulted in a reduction in HDT and impact properties (compositions **12** and **13**). These data demonstrate that use of KSS in the composition provides a composition that possesses the requisite mechanical properties and flame retardance needed for a polycarbonate composition that is useful in thin wall applications. In comparison of compositions **2** and **11** it can be noted that use of KSS, a sulfonate flame retardant, provided superior flame retardance over NaTs, also a sulfonate flame retardant. Composition **13** demonstrates that by using BPADP, this grade can have V0@1.2 mm but loses RTI w/Imp. Therefore, KSS can bestow the FR performance at V0@1.2 mm with RTI w/Imp measured at 115°C.

Table 6.

Composition	2	11	12	13
PC-1 (%)	36	36	36	34
PC-2 (%)	40.59	40.58	37.88	34.88
PC-Si-1 (%)	20	20	20	20
PC-Si-2 (%)	2	2	2	2
KSS (%)	0.3			
NaTs (%)		0.3		
BPADP (%)			3	8
TSAN (%)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
CB (%)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
total siloxane content (wt %)	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
PC-Si-1:PC-Si-2 ratio	10	10	10	10
Ratio of siloxane content (PC-Si-1:PC-Si-2)	3	3	3	3
MVR (cm <sup>3</sup> /10 min)	12	12.1	16.1	23.9
HDT (°C)	122	123	112	99
NII, 23°C (J/m)	894	934	780	62
Ductility, 23°C (%)	100	100	100	0
NII, -10°C (J/m)	749	792	143	68
Ductility, -10°C (%)	100	100	0	0
FR rating VO 1.2 mm	yes	no	yes	yes

[0094] Overall, these studies demonstrate that the ratio of PC-polysiloxane copolymers and the total amount of siloxane incorporated in a thermoplastic polycarbonate composition has an effect on both impact and appearance properties. Incorporation of impact modifiers can also improve these desired properties without sacrificing flame retardant properties. In addition, the choice of flame retardant also has an effect on the flame retardant properties of the composition. It was unexpected that the combination of polycarbonate, PC-polysiloxane copolymers and KSS as the flame retardant gave the beneficial combination of impact and flame retardant properties observed.

[0095] For reasons of completeness, various aspects of the present disclosure are set out in the following numbered clauses:

[0096] Clause 1. A thermoplastic composition comprising: (a) a first polycarbonate that is a BPA polycarbonate having a weight average molecular weight of 20 kg/mol [ $\pm$  1 kg/mol] to 32 kg/mol [ $\pm$  1 kg/mol], preferably 25 kg/mol [ $\pm$  1 kg/mol] to 32 kg/mol [ $\pm$  1 kg/mol], as determined by gel permeation chromatography (GPC) using BPA polycarbonate standards; (b) optionally a second polycarbonate that is a BPA polycarbonate having a weight average molecular weight of 20 kg/mol [ $\pm$  1 kg/mol] to 32 kg/mol [ $\pm$  1 kg/mol], preferably 20 kg/mol [ $\pm$  1 kg/mol] to 24 kg/mol [ $\pm$  1 kg/mol], as determined by gel permeation chromatography (GPC) using BPA polycarbonate standards; provided the second polycarbonate is different

from the first polycarbonate; (c) 5 wt% to 40 wt% of a first polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer that is a BPA polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer produced by interfacial polymerization, comprising 4 wt% to 8 wt% siloxane, having an average polydiorganosiloxane block length of 40 to 50 units, and having a weight average molecular weight of 21 kg/mol [ $\pm 1$  kg/mol] to 25 kg/mol [ $\pm 1$  kg/mol], as determined by gel permeation chromatography (GPC) using BPA polycarbonate standards; (d) 1 wt% to 5 wt% of a second polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer that is a BPA polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer produced by interfacial polymerization, comprising 18 wt% to 22 wt% siloxane, having an average polydiorganosiloxane block length of 40 to 50 units, and having a weight average molecular weight of 28 kg/mol [ $\pm 1$  kg/mol] to 32 kg/mol [ $\pm 1$  kg/mol], as determined by gel permeation chromatography (GPC) using BPA polycarbonate standards; (e) 0.2% to 1% of a flame retardant that is potassium diphenylsulfone sulfonate (KSS); and (f) 0.1% to 1% of an anti-drip agent; wherein the composition has a total siloxane content of 1 wt% to 4 wt%; wherein a flame bar comprising the composition achieves a UL94 V0 rating at a thickness of 1.2 mm; wherein the composition has a melt volume rate (MVR) of 10 cm<sup>3</sup>/10 min to 25 cm<sup>3</sup>/10 min, or 10 cm<sup>3</sup>/10 min to 16 cm<sup>3</sup>/10 min, at 300°C with a 1.2 kg load, as measured according to ASTM D1238; and wherein the composition has a notched izod impact energy of at least 800 J/m, as measured in a notched izod impact test at 23°C in accordance with ASTM D256 on a molded part having a thickness of 3.2 mm. Clause 2: The composition of clause 1, wherein the ratio of the first polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer (wt%) to the second polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer (wt%) is 8 to 12, 10 to 12, or 10. Clause 3: The composition of clause 1 or clause 2, wherein the ratio of the siloxane content (wt%) contributed from the first polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer to the siloxane content (wt%) contributed from the second polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer is 3 to 4, or 3. Clause 4: The composition of any one of clauses 1-3, wherein the composition has a total siloxane content, by weight, of 1% to 2%. Clause 5: The composition of any one of clauses 1-4, further comprising an impact modifier. Clause 6: The composition of any one of clauses 1-5, wherein the composition has a ductile to brittle transition temperature of less than or equal to -10°C, determined in accordance with ASTM D256 on a molded part having a thickness of 3.2 mm. Clause 7: The composition of any one of clauses 1-6, wherein the composition has a melt volume rate (MVR) of 10 cm<sup>3</sup>/10 min to 14 cm<sup>3</sup>/10 min at 300°C with a 1.2 kg load, as measured according to ASTM D1238. Clause 8: The composition of any one of clauses 1-7, wherein the first polycarbonate is a phenol end-capped linear BPA polycarbonate produced by interfacial polymerization, having a weight average molecular weight of 29.9 kg/mol as



determined by gel permeation chromatography (GPC) using BPA polycarbonate standards.

Clause 9: The composition of any one of clauses 1-8, wherein the first polycarbonate or the second polycarbonate comprises branched polycarbonate blocks.

Clause 10: The composition of any one of clauses 1-9, wherein the second polycarbonate is a phenol end-capped linear BPA polycarbonate produced by interfacial polymerization, having a weight average molecular weight of 21.9 kg/mol [ $\pm 1$  kg/mol] as determined by gel permeation chromatography (GPC) using BPA polycarbonate standards.

Clause 11: The composition of any one of clauses 1-10, comprising 20 wt% to 40 wt%, or 20 wt%, of the first polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer.

Clause 12: The composition of any one of clauses 1-11, wherein the first polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer is a PCP end-capped BPA polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer produced by interfacial polymerization, comprising 6 wt% siloxane, having an average polydiorganosiloxane block length of 45 units, and having a weight average molecular weight of 23.8 kg/mol [ $\pm 1$  kg/mol], as determined by gel permeation chromatography (GPC) using BPA polycarbonate standards.

Clause 13: The composition of any one of clauses 1-12, comprising 2 wt% to 4 wt%, or 2 wt%, of the second polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer.

Clause 14: The composition of any one of clauses 1-13, wherein the second polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer is a PCP end-capped BPA polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer produced by interfacial polymerization, comprising 20 wt% siloxane, having an average polydiorganosiloxane block length of 45 units, and having a weight average molecular weight of 30 kg/mol [ $\pm 1$  kg/mol], as determined by gel permeation chromatography (GPC) using BPA polycarbonate standards.

Clause 15: The composition of any one of clauses 1-14, wherein the anti-drip agent is styrene-acrylonitrile encapsulated PTFE (TSAN).

Clause 16: The composition of any one of clauses 1-15, wherein the composition comprises, by weight, 0.1% to 5% of the impact modifier, wherein the impact modifier is: (a) a siloxane core-acrylic shell based impact modifier comprising 10 wt% siloxane; or (b) a methyl methacrylate-butadiene-styrene powder.

Clause 17: The composition of any one of clauses 1-16, wherein the composition comprises, by weight, 25% to 40%, or 30% to 40%, of the first polycarbonate; 25% to 65%, or 35% to 45%, of the second polycarbonate; 5% to 40%, or 20% to 40%, of the first polycarbonate-siloxane copolymer; 1% to 5%, or 2% to 4%, of the second polycarbonate-siloxane copolymer; 0.2% to 1% KSS; 0.1% to 1% of the anti-drip agent; and 0 to 5% of the impact modifier; provided that the combined wt% value of all components does not exceed 100 wt%.

Clause 18: The composition of any one of clauses 1-17, wherein the composition further comprises, by weight, 0.3% carbon black.

Clause 19: The composition of any one of clauses 1-18, wherein

the composition has a  $L^*$  value of less than or equal to 8, with the specular component excluded, as determined according to ASTM D2244 on a molded color chip having a thickness of 2.5 mm. Clause 20: The composition of any one of clauses 1-19, wherein a molded part comprising the composition has no visible knitlines. Clause 21: The composition of any one of clauses 1-20, wherein a molded part comprising the composition has relative temperature index (RTI) with impact performance, measured at 115°C according UL 746. Clause 22: The composition of any one of clauses 1-21, wherein the composition is selected from the group consisting of: (a) a composition comprising, by weight, 36% of the first polycarbonate; 41% of the second polycarbonate; 20% of the first polycarbonate-siloxane copolymer; 0.3% KSS; 0.4% of the anti-drip agent; and 2% of the second polycarbonate-siloxane copolymer; (b) a composition comprising, by weight, 31% of the first polycarbonate; 35% of the second polycarbonate; 30% of the first polycarbonate-siloxane copolymer; 0.3% KSS; 0.4% of the anti-drip agent; and 3% of the second polycarbonate-siloxane copolymer; (c) a composition comprising, by weight, 26% of the first polycarbonate; 29% of the second polycarbonate; 40% of the first polycarbonate-siloxane copolymer; 0.3% KSS; 0.4% of the anti-drip agent; and 4% of the second polycarbonate-siloxane copolymer; (d) a composition comprising, by weight, 27% of the first polycarbonate; 26% of the second polycarbonate; 40% of the first polycarbonate-siloxane copolymer; 0.3% KSS; 0.4% of the anti-drip agent; 4% of the second polycarbonate-siloxane copolymer; and 1% of the impact modifier; and (e) a composition comprising, by weight, 27% of the first polycarbonate; 62% of the second polycarbonate; 5% of the first polycarbonate-siloxane copolymer; 0.3% KSS; 0.4% of the anti-drip agent; 4% of the second polycarbonate-siloxane copolymer; and 1% of the impact modifier. Clause 23: A method for producing a molded article of the composition of any one of clauses 1-22, the method comprising blending of all components of the composition to form a blend; mechanically homogenizing the blend to form a homogenized blend; extruding the homogenized blend at 270°C or less to form an extrudant; and molding the extrudant via injection molding at a temperature of 290°C or less. Clause 24: An article of manufacture, comprising the composition of any one of clauses 1-22. Clause 25: The article of clause 24, wherein the article is a component for an electronic device; a component for a consumer electronic device (e.g., a cell phone, a smart phone, a GPS device, a laptop computer, a tablet computer, an e-reader, or a copier); or an electronics housing (e.g., an adapter housing, for example, an adapter housing for a cell phone, a smart phone, a GPS device, a laptop computer, a tablet computer, an e-reader, or a copier).

**What is claimed is:**

1. An electronics housing comprising a thermoplastic composition comprising:

(a) a first polycarbonate that is a BPA polycarbonate having a weight average molecular weight of 20 kg/mol [ $\pm 1$  kg/mol] to 32 kg/mol [ $\pm 1$  kg/mol], preferably 25 kg/mol [ $\pm 1$  kg/mol] to 32 kg/mol [ $\pm 1$  kg/mol], as determined by gel permeation chromatography (GPC) using BPA polycarbonate standards;

(b) optionally a second polycarbonate that is a BPA polycarbonate having a weight average molecular weight of 20 kg/mol [ $\pm 1$  kg/mol] to 32 kg/mol [ $\pm 1$  kg/mol], preferably 20 kg/mol [ $\pm 1$  kg/mol] to 24 kg/mol [ $\pm 1$  kg/mol], as determined by gel permeation chromatography (GPC) using BPA polycarbonate standards; provided the second polycarbonate is different from the first polycarbonate;

(c) 5 wt% to 40 wt% of a first polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer that is a BPA polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer produced by interfacial polymerization, comprising 4 wt% to 8 wt% siloxane, having an average polydiorganosiloxane block length of 40 to 50 units, and having a weight average molecular weight of 21 kg/mol [ $\pm 1$  kg/mol] to 25 kg/mol [ $\pm 1$  kg/mol], as determined by gel permeation chromatography (GPC) using BPA polycarbonate standards;

(d) 1 wt% to 5 wt% of a second polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer that is a BPA polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer produced by interfacial polymerization, comprising 18 wt% to 22 wt% siloxane, having an average polydiorganosiloxane block length of 40 to 50 units, and having a weight average molecular weight of 28 kg/mol [ $\pm 1$  kg/mol] to 32 kg/mol [ $\pm 1$  kg/mol], as determined by gel permeation chromatography (GPC) using BPA polycarbonate standards;

(e) 0.2% to 1% of a flame retardant that is potassium diphenylsulfone sulfonate (KSS); and

(f) 0.1% to 1% of an anti-drip agent; wherein the composition has a total siloxane content of 1 wt% to 4 wt%;

wherein a flame bar comprising the composition achieves a UL94 V0 rating at a thickness of 1.2 mm; wherein the composition has a melt volume rate (MVR) of 10 cm<sup>3</sup>/10 min to 25 cm<sup>3</sup>/10 min at 300°C with a 1.2 kg load, as measured according to ASTM D1238; and wherein the composition has a notched izod impact energy of at least 800 J/m, as measured in a notched izod impact test at 23°C in accordance with ASTM D256 on a molded part having a thickness of 3.2 mm.

2. The electronics housing of claim 1, wherein the ratio of the first polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer (wt%) to the second polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer (wt%) is 8 to 12.
3. The electronics housing of claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the ratio of the siloxane content (wt%) contributed from the first polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer to the siloxane content (wt%) contributed from the second polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer is 3 to 4.
4. The electronics housing of any one of claims 1-3, wherein the composition has a total siloxane content, by weight, of 1% to 2%.
5. The electronics housing of any one of claims 1-4, further comprising an impact modifier.
6. The electronics housing of any one of claims 1-5, wherein the composition has a ductile to brittle transition temperature of less than or equal to -10°C, determined in accordance with ASTM D256 on a molded part having a thickness of 3.2 mm.
7. The electronics housing of any one of claims 1-6, comprising 20 wt% to 40 wt% of the first polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer.
8. The electronics housing of any one of claims 1-7, comprising 2 wt% to 4 wt% of the second polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer.
9. The electronics housing of any one of claims 1-8, wherein the anti-drip agent is styrene-acrylonitrile encapsulated PTFE (TSAN).
10. The electronics housing of any one of claims 5-9, wherein the composition comprises, by weight, 0.1% to 5% of the impact modifier, wherein the impact modifier is: (a) a siloxane core-acrylic shell based impact modifier comprising 10 wt% siloxane; or (b) a methyl methacrylate-butadiene-styrene powder.
11. The electronics housing of any one of claims 1-10, wherein the composition comprises, by weight, 25% to 40% of the first polycarbonate; 25% to 65% of the second polycarbonate; 5% to 40% of the first polycarbonate-siloxane copolymer; 1% to 5% of the second polycarbonate-siloxane copolymer; 0.2% to 1% KSS; 0.1% to 1% of the anti-drip agent; and 0 to 5% of the impact modifier; provided that the combined wt% value of all components does not exceed 100 wt%.
12. The electronics housing of any one of claims 1-11, wherein the composition further comprises, by weight, 0.3% carbon black.

13. The electronics housing of any one of claims 1-12, wherein the composition has a  $L^*$  value of less than or equal to 8, with the specular component excluded, as determined according to ASTM D2244 on a molded color chip having a thickness of 2.5 mm.
14. The electronics housing of any one of claims 1-13, wherein the electronics housing has no visible knitlines.
15. The electronics housing of any one of claims 1-14, wherein the electronics housing has relative temperature index (RTI) with impact performance, measured at 115°C according to UL 746.
16. The electronics housing of any one of claims 1-15, wherein the composition is selected from the group consisting of: (a) a composition comprising, by weight, 36% of the first polycarbonate; 41% of the second polycarbonate; 20% of the first polycarbonate-siloxane copolymer; 0.3% KSS; 0.4% of the anti-drip agent; and 2% of the second polycarbonate-siloxane copolymer; (b) a composition comprising, by weight, 31% of the first polycarbonate; 35% of the second polycarbonate; 30% of the first polycarbonate-siloxane copolymer; 0.3% KSS; 0.4% of the anti-drip agent; and 3% of the second polycarbonate-siloxane copolymer; (c) a composition comprising, by weight, 26% of the first polycarbonate; 29% of the second polycarbonate; 40% of the first polycarbonate-siloxane copolymer; 0.3% KSS; 0.4% of the anti-drip agent; and 4% of the second polycarbonate-siloxane copolymer; (d) a composition comprising, by weight, 27% of the first polycarbonate; 26% of the second polycarbonate; 40% of the first polycarbonate-siloxane copolymer; 0.3% KSS; 0.4% of the anti-drip agent; 4% of the second polycarbonate-siloxane copolymer; and 1% of the impact modifier; and (e) a composition comprising, by weight, 27% of the first polycarbonate; 62% of the second polycarbonate; 5% of the first polycarbonate-siloxane copolymer; 0.3% KSS; 0.4% of the anti-drip agent; 4% of the second polycarbonate-siloxane copolymer; and 1% of the impact modifier.
17. The electronics housing of any one of claims 1-16, wherein the electronics housing is an adapter housing, or a component for a cell phone, a smart phone, a GPS device, a laptop computer, a tablet computer, an e-reader, or a copier.
18. An article of manufacture comprising a thermoplastic composition comprising:
- (a) a first polycarbonate that is a BPA polycarbonate having a weight average molecular weight of 20 kg/mol [ $\pm 1$  kg/mol] to 32 kg/mol [ $\pm 1$  kg/mol], preferably 25 kg/mol [ $\pm 1$  kg/mol] to 32 kg/mol [ $\pm 1$  kg/mol], as determined by gel permeation chromatography (GPC) using BPA polycarbonate standards;

(b) optionally a second polycarbonate that is a BPA polycarbonate having a weight average molecular weight of 20 kg/mol [ $\pm$  1 kg/mol] to 32 kg/mol [ $\pm$  1 kg/mol], preferably 20 kg/mol [ $\pm$  1 kg/mol] to 24 kg/mol [ $\pm$  1 kg/mol], as determined by gel permeation chromatography (GPC) using BPA polycarbonate standards; provided the second polycarbonate is different from the first polycarbonate;

(c) 5 wt% to 40 wt% of a first polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer that is a BPA polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer produced by interfacial polymerization, comprising 4 wt% to 8 wt% siloxane, having an average polydiorganosiloxane block length of 40 to 50 units, and having a weight average molecular weight of 21 kg/mol [ $\pm$  1 kg/mol] to 25 kg/mol [ $\pm$  1 kg/mol], as determined by gel permeation chromatography (GPC) using BPA polycarbonate standards;

(d) 1 wt% to 5 wt% of a second polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer that is a BPA polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer produced by interfacial polymerization, comprising 18 wt% to 22 wt% siloxane, having an average polydiorganosiloxane block length of 40 to 50 units, and having a weight average molecular weight of 28 kg/mol [ $\pm$  1 kg/mol] to 32 kg/mol [ $\pm$  1 kg/mol], as determined by gel permeation chromatography (GPC) using BPA polycarbonate standards;

(e) 0.2% to 1% of a flame retardant that is potassium diphenylsulfone sulfonate (KSS); and

(f) 0.1% to 1% of an anti-drip agent; wherein the composition has a total siloxane content of 1 wt% to 4 wt%;

wherein a flame bar comprising the composition achieves a UL94 V0 rating at a thickness of 1.2 mm; wherein the composition has a melt volume rate (MVR) of 10 cm<sup>3</sup>/10 min to 25 cm<sup>3</sup>/10 min at 300°C with a 1.2 kg load, as measured according to ASTM D1238; and wherein the composition has a notched izod impact energy of at least 800 J/m, as measured in a notched izod impact test at 23°C in accordance with ASTM D256 on a molded part having a thickness of 3.2 mm.

19. The article of claim 18, wherein the ratio of the first polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer (wt%) to the second polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer (wt%) is 8 to 12.

20. The article of claim 18 or claim 19, wherein the ratio of the siloxane content (wt%) contributed from the first polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer to the siloxane content (wt%) contributed from the second polysiloxane-polycarbonate copolymer is 3 to 4.

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/IB2015/052155

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

INV. C08L69/00

ADD.

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)

C08L

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

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US 2014/357781 A1 (YANG JIAN [CN] ET AL) 4 December 2014 (2014-12-04) examples E4, E9, E11, E14, E18 paragraph [0155] paragraph [0186]	1-15, 17-20
Y	US 2014/339586 A1 (MORIZUR JEAN-FRANCOIS [US] ET AL) 20 November 2014 (2014-11-20) paragraph [0159]	1-15, 17-20



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

30 November 2015

Date of mailing of the international search report

04/12/2015

Name and mailing address of the ISA/

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2  
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk  
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040,  
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Scheunemann, Sven

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/IB2015/052155

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 2014357781 A1	04-12-2014	US 2014357781 A1 WO 2014191973 A1	04-12-2014 04-12-2014
US 2014339586 A1	20-11-2014	US 2014339586 A1 WO 2014186548 A1	20-11-2014 20-11-2014