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(54) Title: SEMI-TRANSPARENT POLYMER COMPOSITE COMPRISING A LINEAR ALIPHATIC POLYAMIDE

(57) Abstract: The present invention relates to a polymer composite comprising a linear aliphatic polyamide having on average 10 to 14 carbon atoms in the monomer units, or the compound thereof, an S glass fibre and a core-shell impact modifier. The polymer composite can achieve higher stiffness and the impact strength without impairing the transparency significantly. The polymer composite can be used as moulding material.



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**SEMI-TRANSPARENT POLYMER COMPOSITE COMPRISING A LINEAR ALIPHATIC
POLYAMIDE**

Field of the invention

- 5 The present invention relates to the field of polymer composites. In particular the present invention relates to a semi-transparent polymer composite comprising linear aliphatic polyamide, an S glass fibre and a core-shell impact modifier.

Background

- 10 Semi-transparent polyamides, e.g. those based on PA12, can be used to make sports shoe outsole and due to its transparency, the design pattern & colour of the midsole can be seen through the polymer outsole by human eyes.

- For this application, it is sometimes desired to have higher stiffness and higher impact strength. For
15 such a reason, glass fibres and impact modifiers are normally added to modify the polyamides. However, the transparency of the polyamides will normally be impaired. From the perspective of aesthetic, it is sometimes desired to keep the transparency when the polyamides are modified to improve the mechanical properties.

- 20 US2014066561 has disclosed polyamide moulding compounds consisting of thermoplastic synthetic, fibre-shaped aggregates, particulate filler material and additives, wherein the thermoplastic synthetic can be a polyamide mixture (e.g. aliphatic polyamide and impact modifiers), and the fibre-shaped aggregates can be high-strength glass fibres (e.g. S-1 and S-2 glass fibres from AGY). The transparency of the moulding compounds are not discussed in the disclosure.

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Summary of the invention

One objective of the present invention is to improve both the stiffness and impact strength of semi-transparent polyamides without significantly lowering of the transparency of the polyamides.

- 30 This objective of the present invention is achieved by a polymer composite comprising:
- a) 60-97 wt% a linear aliphatic polyamide having on average 10 to 14 carbon atoms in the monomer units, or the compound thereof,
 - b) 2-30 wt% an S glass fibre comprising:
60-66% SiO₂, 23-25% Al₂O₃, 6-11% MgO, 0-9% CaO, 0-0.2% Na₂O+K₂O, and 0-0.1% Fe₂O₃,
35 based on the total weight of the glass,
and
 - c) 1-10 wt% a core-shell impact modifier which comprises the following:
 - c1) a core which comprises 60 to 100 wt% of butadiene units and 0 to 40 wt% of styrene units, wherein the core makes up 60 to 95 wt% of the core-shell modifier; and
 - 40 c2) a shell which comprises 80 to 100 wt% of methyl methacrylate units and 0 to 20 wt% of modifying monomer units, wherein the shell makes up 5 to 40 wt% of the core-shell modifier,

based on the total weight of the polymer composite.

Another objective of the present invention is to provide moulding material consisting of the polymer composite of the present invention.

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A further objective of the present invention is to provide moulded articles produced from the moulding material of the present invention.

Detailed description of the invention

10 The linear aliphatic polyamide according to a) has on average from 10 to 14 carbon atoms in the individual monomer units. Said polyamide is producible from a combination of diamine and dicarboxylic acid, from an ω -aminocarboxylic acid and/or the corresponding lactam. The monomer units in question are therefore the units which derive from lactam, ω -aminocarboxylic acid, diamine or dicarboxylic acid.

15

Suitable polyamides further include copolyamides which, on the basis of suitable comonomer selection, comply with the proviso that the monomer units comprise on average 10 to 14 carbon atoms, for example the copolyamide composed of laurolactam, decanediamine and dodecanedioic acid (co-PA12/1012).

20

It will be appreciated that the component according to a) employed may also be compounds of appropriate polyamides, sufficient mutual compatibility being advantageous.

Preferably, the linear aliphatic polyamide according to a) has on average from 10 to 12 carbon atoms in the individual monomer units. The following polyamides are suitable by way of example:

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- Average of 10 carbon atoms: PA10, PA1010, PA812, PA128, PA614, PA146
- Average of 11 carbon atoms: PA11, PA1012, PA1210, PA913, PA139, PA814, PA148, PA616
- Average of 12 carbon atoms: PA12, PA1212, PA1113, PA1014, PA1410, PA816, PA618

30 Preferably, the S glass fibre comprises 64-66% SiO₂, 24-25% Al₂O₃, 9.5-10% MgO, 0-0.2% CaO, 0-0.2% Na₂O+K₂O, and 0-0.1% Fe₂O₃, based on the total weight of the glass.

More preferably, the S glass fibre does not comprise B₂O₃ and/or TiO₂. And particularly preferably, the S glass fibre does not comprise further oxides.

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The core-shell modifier consists of particles having a weight-average diameter of 20 to 500 nm, preferably of 30 to 400 nm, particularly preferably of 40 to 350 nm and especially preferably of 50 to 300 nm. The core may be uncrosslinked; it is preferably crosslinked. The shell may be uncrosslinked or crosslinked. Crosslinking may be achieved during production by addition of a compound having two or more vinyl groups, for example divinylbenzene, ethylene glycol dimethylacrylate, trimethacrylates, triacrylates, allyl acrylate, allyl methacrylate, diallyl phthalate or triallyl isocyanurate.

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The shell may also have incorporated into it by polymerization further monomers having a functional group capable of reacting with polyamide, for example acrylic acid, glycidyl methacrylate, maleic anhydride or itaconic anhydride. Further modifying monomers which may be incorporated into the shell by polymerization are for example styrene, acrylonitrile, acrylamide or hydroxyethyl methacrylate.

In addition to the core and the shell the core-shell modifier may also comprise one or more intermediate shells if this is advantageous for achieving certain properties.

The production of such core-shell modifiers is described in EP0722961A1 or US2009/0149600 for example. Suitable types are commercially available.

Preferably, the core c1) does not comprise any styrene units.

In order to impair the transparency of the polymer composite / moulding material to the smallest possible extent, it is preferable that:
the difference in the refractive indices between the polyamide component according to a) and the S glass fibre according to b) at room temperature is less than 0.01,
and / or
the difference in the refractive indices between the polyamide component according to a) and the core-shell modifier according to c) at room temperature is less than 0.01,
measured according to DIN EN ISO 489:1999 by method A.

These refractive indices are determined to DIN EN ISO 489:1999 by method A (Zeiss Abbe model A instrument, Schott KL 150 B lamp, white cold light source). However, for a particle size in the lower range, for instance below 200 nm and in particular below 160 nm, a high transparency is retained even at a relatively high difference in the refractive indices.

Preferably, the polyamide is transparent with a haze not greater than 60%, more preferably not greater than 50%, measured according to ASTM D1003 on injection moulded test specimens of 3mm in thickness.

The polymer composite according to the invention may comprise as constituents, in addition to the components according to a), b) and c), further customary added substances preferably chosen such that they impair transparency only to the smallest possible extent if at all, for example flame retardants, stabilizers, plasticizers, glass fibres, fillers, nanoparticles, antistats, dyes, pigments, mould-release agents or flow assistants, with an total amount not greater than 10 wt%, preferably not greater than 5 wt% based on the total weight of the polymer composite.

Preferably, the polymer according to the invention consists of the above specified constituents.

The polymer composite may be produced by melt mixing on suitable kneaders or compounding

machines, discharging and comminution. A multiphase system is concerned here where the modifier is present in the polyamide matrix in finely disperse form. The melt mixing is effected according to the prior art in a kneading assembly, discharge generally in the form of a strand/extrudate and comminution generally by pelletizing, crushing or grinding.

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The polymer composite is preferably a moulding composition and can be used as moulding material.

The moulding material can be processed into moulded articles by melting and moulding by processes known to those skilled in the art such as injection moulding, extrusion, pressing or rolling.

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The moulded articles can be in used in one of the following sectors: electrical equipment, sports items, optical equipment, sanitary and hygiene items, household equipment, communications technology, automobile technology, energy and drive technology, mechanical engineering, medical equipment.

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The invention is elucidated by way of example hereinbelow.

Examples

The following materials were employed in the reference, the example (E1) and the comparative examples (CE1-3):

20

Polyamide: VESTAMID LX9012, a PA12 moulding composition, commercially available from Evonik Resource Efficiency GmbH;

CS7974: E-glass fibre, commercially available from Lanxess;

25

ECS301HP: E-glass fibre, commercially available from CPIC;

AGY 544: a S-2 glass fibre with the following composition 64-66% SiO₂, 24-25% Al₂O₃, 0-0.2% CaO, 9.5-10% MgO, 0-0.2% Na₂O + K₂O and 0-0.1% Fe₂O₃, commercially available from AGY;

Exxelor VA1803: an impact modifier of a maleic- anhydride-grafted ethylene/propylene rubber, commercially available from Exxon Mobil;

30 Paraloid EXL-2690: an impact modifier of a core-shell copolymer, shown by analysis to consist to an extent of about 80 wt% of a core in which only units of butadiene and no styrene units are detectable and to an extent of about 20 wt% of a shell constructed essentially from methyl methacrylate units, commercially available from Dow.

35 Melt mixtures were produced on a Coperion ZSK-26mc co-rotating twin screw extruder, discharged, pelletized to obtain the polymer composites according to the recipe indicated in Table 1, wherein the polyamides and impact modifier were dry blended and fed into the main port of extruder and then mixed at 250°C, and the glass fibers were fed via a side feeder into the extruder.

40 The polymer composites in pellet form were processed on an injection moulding machine Engel VC 650/200 (melt temperature 240°C; mould temperature 60°C) to prepare specimens for mechanical

performance tests.

Tensile modulus of elasticity, tensile stress at yield and tensile stress at break were determined by Zwick Z020 materials testing system according to ISO 527, on ISO tensile specimens, type 1A,
5 170mm×10mm×4mm at a temperature (23±2)°C, relative humidity (50±10)%.

Notched impact strength was determined by CEAST Resil Impactor 6967.000, according to ISO 179/1eA (Charpy) on tensile specimens ISO 527 type 1A which were cut off two ends,
10 80mm×10mm×4mm at a temperature (23±2)°C, relative humidity (50±10)%.

Hardness (shore D) was determined by Time group shore D hardness tester TH210, according to ISO 868, on tensile specimens ISO 527 type 1A 170mm×10mm×4mm at a temperature (23±2)°C, relative humidity (50±10)%.

15 The polymer composites in pellet form were further processed on an injection moulding machine Engel VC 650/200 (melt temperature 270°C; mould temperature 50°C) to prepare specimens for haze value test.

Haze value was determined at 23°C, by Spectrophotometer CM-3600d from KONICA MINOLTA
20 according to ASTM D1003 (CIE C illuminant) on 3mm thickness plate of size 55mm×30mm, and haze value was stated in percentage.

The overall results are shown in Table 1.

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Table 1: Recipe and performance

Recipe					
	Reference	E1	CE1	CE2	CE3
Polyamide	100%	91%	91%	91%	91%
Lanxess CS7974	-	-	4%	-	-
CPIC ECS301HP	-	-	-	4%	-
AGY 544	-	4%	-	-	4%
Exxelor VA1803	-	-	5%	5%	5%
Paraloid EXL 2690	-	5%	-	-	-
Performance					
Tensile modulus (MPa)	1100	1620	1480	1510	1590
Stress at yield (MPa)	34	46.5	41.9	43.7	38.9
Stress at break (MPa)	63	33.9	36.1	37.9	40.4
Notched impact strength (kJ/m ²)	11	20.7	26.7	26.1	23.6
Hardness (Shore D)	71	72.9	70.9	70.9	70.2
Haze value (%)	40	55	>95	>95	>95

Refractive index (RT) Reference: 1.520

Refractive index (RT) AGY 544: 1.521

Refractive index (RT) Paraloid EXL 2690: 1.514

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Compared to other combination of the glass fibres and the impact modifiers (CE1-3), the polymer composite with S glass fibre and the core-shell impact modifier (E1) shows a much less reduced haze value. Compared to the reference, E1 shows significantly improved tensile modulus and notched impact strength, and the haze value is impaired slightly.

Claims

1. Polymer composite comprising:
 - a) 60-97 wt% of linear aliphatic polyamide having on average 10 to 14 carbon atoms in the monomer units,
 - b) 2-30 wt% of an S glass fibre comprising:
60-66% SiO₂, 23-25% Al₂O₃, 6-11% MgO, 0-9% CaO, 0-0.2% Na₂O+K₂O, and 0-0.1% Fe₂O₃, based on the total weight of the glass,
and
 - c) 1-10 wt% of a core-shell impact modifier which comprises the following:
 - c1) a core which comprises 60 to 100 wt% of butadiene units and 0 to 40 wt% of styrene units, wherein the core makes up 60 to 95 wt% of the core-shell modifier; and
 - c2) a shell which comprises 80 to 100 wt% of methyl methacrylate units and 0 to 20 wt% of modifying monomer units, wherein the shell makes up 5 to 40 wt% of the core-shell modifier,

the wt% of a), b) and c) being based on the total weight of the polymer composite.
2. Polymer composite according to Claim 1, wherein the polyamide is selected from the group consisting of PA10, PA1010, PA812, PA128, PA614, PA146, PA11, PA1012, PA1210, PA913, PA139, PA814, PA148, PA616, PA12, PA1212, PA1113, PA1014, PA1410, PA816, PA618, and the compound thereof.
3. Polymer composite according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the S glass fibre comprises 64-66% SiO₂, 24-25% Al₂O₃, 9.5-10% MgO, 0-0.2% CaO, 0-0.2% Na₂O+K₂O, and 0-0.1% Fe₂O₃, based on the total weight of the glass.
4. Polymer composite according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the S glass fibre does not comprise B₂O₃ and/or TiO₂, preferably the S glass fibre does not comprise further oxides.
5. Polymer composite according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the difference in the refractive indices between the polyamide component according to a) and the S glass fibre according to b) at room temperature is less than 0.01,
and / or
the difference in the refractive indices between the polyamide component according to a) and the core-shell modifier according to c) at room temperature is less than 0.01,
measured according to DIN EN ISO 489:1999 by method A.
6. Polymer composite according to any of the preceding claims, wherein said polyamide is transparent with a haze not greater than 60%, preferably not greater than 50%, measured according to ASTM D1003 on injection moulded test specimens of 3mm in thickness.

7. Polymer composite according to any of the preceding claims, further comprising customary added substances preferably chosen such that they impair transparency only to the smallest possible extent if at all, for example flame retardants, stabilizers, plasticizers, glass fibres, fillers, nanoparticles, antistats, dyes, pigments, mould-release agents or flow assistants, with an total amount not greater than 10 wt%, preferably not greater than 5 wt% based on the total weight of the polymer composite.
8. Polymer composite according to any of the preceding claims, consisting of the specified constituents.
9. Moulding material consisting of the polymer composite according to any of the preceding claims.
10. Moulded article produced from the moulding material according to claim 9, preferably the moulded article is for use in one of the following sectors:
electrical equipment, sports items, optical equipment, sanitary and hygiene items, household equipment, communications technology, automobile technology, energy and drive technology, mechanical engineering, medical equipment.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

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PCT/CN2017/112078

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

C08L 77/00(2006.01)i; C08K 3/40(2006.01)i; C08K 7/14(2006.01)i

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B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

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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)

CNKI;CNPAT;WPI;EPODOC;EVONIK, DEGUSSA, polyamide, nylon, s, glass fibre, butadiene, glass fiber, transparen+, methacrylate, core, shell

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	CN 101684195 A (ASAHI FIBREGLASS CO LTD) 31 March 2010 (2010-03-31) see description, paragraphs [0014]-[0018], [0038], [0083], [0123]-[0236] and [0338]	1-10
X	CN 105199381 A (JUWEI ENG PLASTIC SHANGHAI CO LTD) 30 December 2015 (2015-12-30) see description, paragraphs [0004] to [0010]	1-10
X	EP 2423263 A1 (EMS PATENT AG) 29 February 2012 (2012-02-29) see claims 1-15	1-10

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.☒ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

“A” document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

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Patent document cited in search report			Publication date (day/month/year)	Patent family member(s)			Publication date (day/month/year)
CN	101684195	A	31 March 2010	CN	101684195	B	27 March 2013
CN	105199381	A	30 December 2015	None			
EP	2423263	A1	29 February 2012	None			