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(54) Titre : MELANGE MAITRE D'ORGANOSILANE
(54) Title: ORGANOSILANE MASTERBATCH

(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

Organosilane masterbatch comprising (a) 2 - 20 parts by weight of rubber, (b) 0 - 60 parts by weight of filler, (c) 5 - 55 parts by weight of organosilane and (d) 0 - 10 parts by weight of dispersing agent. The organosilane masterbatch is prepared by mixing the rubber, filler, organosilane and dispersing agent in a Banbury or kneader, extruding and cutting into pieces. The organosilane masterbatch can be used in rubber mixtures.



Abstract

Organosilane masterbatch comprising

- (a) 2 - 20 parts by weight of rubber,
- 5 (b) 0 - 60 parts by weight of filler,
- (c) 5 - 55 parts by weight of organosilane and
- (d) 0 - 10 parts by weight of dispersing agent.

The organosilane masterbatch is prepared by mixing the
10 rubber, filler, organosilane and dispersing agent in a
banbury or kneader, extruding and cutting into pieces.

The organosilane masterbatch can be used in rubber
mixtures.

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Organosilane masterbatch

The present invention relates to organosilane masterbatch, a process for their preparation and their use in rubber mixtures.

5 It is known that organosilane preparation consist of or consist essentially of 30 to 60 weight-% of one or more organosilanes and 70 to 40 weight-% of carbon blacks (US 4,128,438).

10 Disadvantages of the known organosilane preparation is the high bead abrasion of the granulate in case of transport and the difficult incorporation into rubber compounds.

It is furthermore known that unvulcanized elastomer compositions are prepared in a multi-stage process comprising in an early stage of the multi-stage process, 15 substantially dispersing particulate filler selected from modified carbon blacks and sulfur crosslinking agent into sulfur crosslinkable hydrocarbon elastomer to produce a substantially unvulcanized elastomer to produce a substantially unvulcanized elastomer masterbatch, the 20 sulfur crosslinking agent comprising sulfur or sulfur donor effective to crosslink the hydrocarbon elastomer, and then producing the substantially unvulcanized elastomer composition in at least one subsequent stage of the multi-stage process, comprising mechanical working of the 25 masterbatch (US 5,916,956).

Disadvantage of the known elastomer compositions is the high rubber content which is in the case of different rubbers in the masterbatch and the final product a limitation of the compound.

30

The object of the present invention is to develop a new organosilane masterbatch with a low bead abrasion in case

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of transport, a good dispersion in rubber compounds and a low content of rubber.

The invention provides an organosilane masterbatch comprising

- 5 (a) 2 - 20 parts by weight, preferably 2 to 9 parts by weight, especially preferred 2 to 5 parts by weight, of rubber,
- (b) 0 - 60 parts by weight, preferably 30 to 60 parts by weight, especially preferred 40 to 55 parts by weight, of
10 filler,
- (c) 5 - 55 parts by weight, preferably 15 to 55 parts by weight, especially preferred 45 to 55 parts by weight, of organosilane and
- (d) 0 - 10 parts by weight, preferably 0.5 to 5 parts by
15 weight, especially preferred 0.5 to 1.5 parts by weight, of dispersing agent.

The rubber may comprise naturally occurring rubber (NR), polybutadiene (PB), polyisoprene (IR), isobutylene/isoprene copolymers (IIR), butadiene/acrylonitrile copolymers with
20 acrylonitrile contents of 5 to 60, preferably 10 to 50 wt.% (NBR), ethylene/propylene/diene copolymers (EPDM), styrene/butadiene copolymers (E-SBR or S-SBR) and mixtures of these rubbers. Synthetic rubbers are described, for example, in W. Hofmann, Kautschuktechnologie [Rubber
25 Technology], Genter Verlag, Stuttgart 1980.

The filler may comprise carbon blacks.

The carbon blacks may comprise ASTM carbon blacks, flame blacks, furnace blacks, channel blacks or gas blacks, rubber or pigment blacks or carbon black mixtures,
30 preferably CORAX N 121, CORAX N 110, CORAX N 242, CORAX N 234, CORAX N 220, CORAX N 375, CORAX N 356, CORAX 347, CORAX N 339, CORAX N 332, CORAX N 330, CORAX N 326, CORAX N 550, CORAX N 539, CORAX N 683, CORAX N 660, CORAX N 774, CORAX N 765, CORAX N 650, CORAX N 762, DUREX 0, CORAX 3,
35 CORAX 4, CORAX 9, CORAX P, PRINTEX P, CORAX S 315, CK 3,

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CORAX XE-1, PRINTEX L, PRINTEX L 6, CORAX L 29, PRINTEX XE2, FARBRUSS FW 200, FARBRUSS FW 2, FARBRUSS FW 2 V, FARBRUSS FW 1, FARBRUSS FW 18, SPEZIALRUSS 6, FARBRUSS S 170, FARBRUSS S 160, SPEZIALRUSS 5, SPEZIALRUSS 4, 5 SPEZIALRUSS 4A, PRINTEX 150 T, PRINTEX U, PRINTEX V, PRINTEX 140 U, PRINTEX 140 V, PRINTEX 95, PRINTEX 90, PRINTEX 85, PRINTEX 80, PRINTEX 75, SPECIALRU.beta. 550, PRINTEX 55, PRINTEX 45, PRINTEX 40, PRINTEX 60, PRINTEX XE 2, PRINTEX L 6, PRINTEX L, PRINTEX 300, PRINTEX 30, PRINTEX 10 3, SPEZIALRUSS 350, PRINTEX 35, SPEZIALRUSS 250, PRINTEX 25, PRINTEX 200, PRINTEX A, SPEZIALRUSS 100, PRINTEX G, FLAMMRUSS 101, all made by Degussa AG, described in "Information fur die Gummiindustrie" ("Information for the Rubber Industry"), Degussa AG, PT 39-4-05-1287 Ha and 15 "Pigment Blacks" Degussa AG PT 80-0-11-10 86 Ha. The carbon blacks may optionally also contain heteroatoms such as e.g. Si.

The filler may comprise glass fibres and glass fibre products (mats, strands) or microsize glass spheres.

20 The organosilane may comprise organosilane of the formula I



in which

x is a number from 1 to 12, preferably 1 to 8, particularly preferably 2 to 6,

25 Z is equal to $SiX^1X^2X^3$ and

X^1 , X^2 , X^3 can each mutually independently denote hydrogen (-H),

halogen or hydroxy (-OH),

an alkyl substituent, preferably methyl or ethyl,

30 alkenyl acid substituent, for example acetoxy $R-(C=O)O-$,

or a substituted alkyl or alkenyl acid substituent, for example oximato $R^1_2C=NO-$,

a linear or branched hydrocarbon chain with 1-6 carbon atoms,

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- a cycloalkyl radical with 5-12 carbon atoms,
 a benzyl radical or a halogen- or alkyl-substituted phenyl
 radical,
 alkoxy groups, preferably (C₁-C₄) or (C₁₂-C₁₆) alkoxy,
 5 particularly preferably methoxy or ethoxy, with linear or
 branched hydrocarbon chains with (C₁₋₆) atoms,
 a cycloalkoxy group with (C₅₋₁₂) atoms,
 a halogen- or alkyl-substituted phenoxy group or
 a benzyloxy group,
 10 A is a (C₁-C₁₆), preferably (C₁-C₄), branched or unbranched,
 saturated or unsaturated, aliphatic, aromatic or mixed
 aliphatic/aromatic divalent hydrocarbon group.

The following compounds can for example be used as
 organosilane having the general formula (I):

- 15 [(MeO)₃Si(CH₂)₃]₂S, [(MeO)₃Si(CH₂)₃]₂S₂, [(MeO)₃Si(CH₂)₃]₂S₃,
 [(MeO)₃Si(CH₂)₃]₂S₄, [(MeO)₃Si(CH₂)₃]₂S₅, [(MeO)₃Si(CH₂)₃]₂S₆,
 [(MeO)₃Si(CH₂)₃]₂S₇, [(MeO)₃Si(CH₂)₃]₂S₈, [(MeO)₃Si(CH₂)₃]₂S₉,
 [(MeO)₃Si(CH₂)₃]₂S₁₀, [(MeO)₃Si(CH₂)₃]₂S₁₁, [(MeO)₃Si(CH₂)₃]₂S₁₂,
 [(MeO)₃Si(CH₂)₃]₂S, [(EtO)₃Si(CH₂)₃]₂S₂, [(EtO)₃Si(CH₂)₃]₂S₃,
 20 [(EtO)₃Si(CH₂)₃]₂S₄, [(EtO)₃Si(CH₂)₃]₂S₅, [(EtO)₃Si(CH₂)₃]₂S₆,
 [(EtO)₃Si(CH₂)₃]₂S₇, [(EtO)₃Si(CH₂)₃]₂S₈, [(EtO)₃Si(CH₂)₃]₂S₉,
 [(EtO)₃Si(CH₂)₃]₂S₁₀, [(EtO)₃Si(CH₂)₃]₂S₁₁, [(EtO)₃Si(CH₂)₃]₂S₁₂,
 [(C₃H₇O)₃Si(CH₂)₃]₂S, [(C₃H₇O)₃Si(CH₂)₃]₂S₂,
 [(C₃H₇O)₃Si(CH₂)₃]₂S₃, [(C₃H₇O)₃Si(CH₂)₃]₂S₄,
 25 [(C₃H₇O)₃Si(CH₂)₃]₂S₅, [(C₃H₇O)₃Si(CH₂)₃]₂S₆,
 [(C₃H₇O)₃Si(CH₂)₃]₂S₇, [(C₃H₇O)₃Si(CH₂)₃]₂S₈,
 [(C₃H₇O)₃Si(CH₂)₃]₂S₉, [(C₃H₇O)₃Si(CH₂)₃]₂S₁₀,
 [(C₃H₇O)₃Si(CH₂)₃]₂S₁₁ or [(C₃H₇O)₃Si(CH₂)₃]₂S₁₂.

The organosilane may comprise organosilane of the formula
 30 II



in which

Z and A have the same meaning as in formula (I) and

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Y is SH, SCN, S-C(O)-X¹, a straight-chain, branched or cyclic (C₁-C₁₈) alkyl, for example methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, n-butyl, n-pentyl, n-hexyl, isopropyl or tert-butyl, (C₁-C₅) alkoxy, for example methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, butoxy, isopropoxy, isobutoxy or pentoxy, halogen, for example fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine, hydroxy, nitrile, (C₁-C₄) haloalkyl, -NO₂, (C₁-C₈) thioalkyl, -NH₂, -NHR¹, -NR¹R², alkenyl, allyl, vinyl, aryl or (C₇-C₁₆) aralkyl.

10 The following compounds can for example be used as organosilane having the general formula (II):

(EtO)₃-Si-(CH₂)₃-H, (MeO)₃-Si-(CH₂)₃-H, (EtO)₃-Si-(CH₂)₈-H,
 (MeO)₃-Si-(CH₂)₈-H, (EtO)₃-Si-(CH₂)₁₆-H, (MeO)₃-Si-(CH₂)₁₆-H,
 (Me)₃Si-(OMe), ((Et)₃Si-(OMe), (C₃H₇)₃Si-(OMe),
 15 (C₆H₅)₃Si-(OMe), (Me)₃Si-(OEt), ((Et)₃Si-(OEt),
 (C₃H₇)₃Si-(OEt), (C₆H₅)₃Si-(OEt), (Me)₃Si-(OC₃H₇),
 ((Et)₃Si-(OC₃H₇), (C₃H₇)₃Si-(OC₃H₇), (C₆H₅)₃Si-(OC₃H₇),
 (Me)₃SiCl, ((Et)₃SiCl, (C₃H₇)₃SiCl, (C₆H₅)₃SiCl, Cl₃-Si-CH₂-
 CH=CH₂, (MeO)₃-Si-CH₂-CH=CH₂, (EtO)₃-Si-CH₂-CH=CH₂, Cl₃-Si-
 20 CH=CH₂, (MeO)₃-Si-CH=CH₂, (EtO)₃-Si-(CH₂)₃-SH or (EtO)₃-Si-
 CH=CH₂.

Examples of organosilanes which can be used in the invention include

3,3'-bis(trimethoxysilylpropyl) disulfide,
 25 3,3'-bis(triethoxysilylpropyl) tetrasulfide,
 3,3'-bis(trimethoxysilylpropyl) tetrasulfide,
 2,2'-bis(triethoxysilylethyl) tetrasulfide,
 3,3'-bis(trimethoxysilylpropyl) trisulfide,
 3,3'-bis(triethoxysilylpropyl) trisulfide,
 30 3,3'-bis(trimethoxysilylpropyl) hexasulfide,
 2,2'-bis(methoxy diethoxy silyl ethyl) tetrasulfide,
 2,2'-bis(tripropoxysilylethyl) pentasulfide,
 bis(trimethoxysilylmethyl) tetrasulfide,
 2,2'-bis(methyl dimethoxysilylethyl) trisulfide,
 35 2,2'-bis(methyl ethoxypropoxysilylethyl) tetrasulfide,

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5,5'-bis(dimethoxymethylsilylpentyl) trisulfide,
 3,3'-bis(trimethoxysilyl-2-methoxypropyl) tetrasulfide,
 5,5'-bis(triethoxysilylpentyl) tetrasulfide,
 4,4'-bis(triethoxysilylbutyl) tetrasulfide,
 5 3,3'-bis(diethoxymethylsilylpropyl) trisulfide,
 bis(triethoxysilylmethyl) tetrasulfide,
 3,3'-bis(dimethylethoxysilylpropyl) tetrasulfide,
 3,3'-bis(dimethylmethoxysilylpropyl) tetrasulfide,
 3,3'-bis(dimethylethoxysilylpropyl) disulfide,
 10 3,3'-bis(dimethylmethoxysilylpropyl) disulfide,
 3-mercaptopropyltriethoxysilane,
 3-mercaptopropyltrimethoxysilane,
 3,3'-bis(dodecanyldiethoxysilylpropyl) tetrasulfide,
 3,3'-bis(didodecanylethoxysilylpropyl) tetrasulfide,
 15 3,3'-bis(hexadecanyldiethoxysilylpropyl) tetrasulfide,
 3,3'-bis(dihexadecanylethoxysilylpropyl) tetrasulfide,
 3,3'-bis(dodecanyldiethoxysilylpropyl) disulfide,
 3,3'-bis(didodecanylethoxysilylpropyl) disulfide,
 3,3'-bis(hexadecanyldiethoxysilylpropyl) disulfide,
 20 3,3'-bis(dihexadecanylethoxysilylpropyl) disulfide,
 3-triethoxysilyl-1-propylthiooctoate,
 3-trimethoxysilyl-1-propylthiooctoate,
 3-triethoxysilyl-1-propylthiohexanoate,
 3-trimethoxysilyl-1-propylthiohexanoate,
 25 3-triethoxysilyl-1-propylthiobenzoate,
 3-trimethoxysilyl-1-propylthiobenzoate or
 3-thiocyanatopropyltriethoxysilane.

The organosilane may comprise Si 69, Si 108, Si 116, Si
 118, Si 203, Si 208, Si 230, Si 264, Si 75 or Si 266, all
 30 made by Degussa AG.

The organosilane may be a mixture of organosilanes.

The dispersing agent may comprise of all such additives
 used in the rubber industry, preferably Struktol WB16 or
 Struktol WB212, all made by Schill & Seilacher AG,
 35 Moorfleeter Strasse 28, 22113 Hamburg, Germany.

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The organosilane masterbatch may comprise silicone oil.

The organosilane masterbatch can consist of

- (a) 2 - 20 parts by weight, preferably 2 to 9 parts by weight, especially preferred 2 to 5 parts by weight, of rubber,
- (b) 0 - 60 parts by weight, preferably 30 to 60 parts by weight, especially preferred 40 to 55 parts by weight, of filler,
- (c) 5 - 55 parts by weight, preferably 15 to 55 parts by weight, especially preferred 45 to 55 parts by weight, of organosilane and
- (d) 0 - 10 parts by weight, preferably 0.5 to 5 parts by weight, especially preferred 0.5 to 1.5 parts by weight, of dispersing agent.

15 The invention also provides a process for the production of organosilane masterbatch according to the invention, which is characterized in that the rubber, filler, organosilane and dispersing agent are mixed in a banbury or kneader, extruded and cut into pieces.

20 The pieces can be cooled on a conveyor system.

The mixing in the banbury or kneader can be carried out at temperatures from 20° to 100°C, preferably from 60° to 80°C. The mixing period can be from 1 to 20 minutes, preferably from 5 to 15 minutes.

25 The extrusion can be carried out in conventional extruding machine.

The present invention also provides rubber mixtures, which are characterised in that they contain organosilane masterbatch according to the invention.

30 The organosilane masterbatch according to the invention may be used in quantities of 0.1 to 20 wt.%, relative to the quantity of rubber used.

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The rubber compounds according to the invention can be used for producing mouldings, for example, for the production of pneumatic tyres, tyre treads, cable coverings, flexible tubes, drive belts, conveyor belts, roller coatings, tyres, shoe soles, washers and damping elements.

The organosilane masterbatch according to the invention have the advantage that the bead abrasion is low in case of transport, the dispersion into rubber is well and the rubber content is very low.

10 Example 1

Organosilane masterbatch

There are weighed into a 75 l Banbury 4 kg of E-SBR, 45 kg of N 330, 50 kg of Si 69 and 1 kg of Struktol WB212. All ingredients are mixed for 10 minutes below 80°C.

15 Afterwards the organosilane masterbatch is extruded in a conventional extruder at temperature lower than 80°C.

The extrudated organosilane masterbatch is cut into pieces of approx 0.5 cm and then cooled on a conveyor system.

The organosilane masterbatch has no fine content unlike X 20 50-S (approx 15%).

Example 2

The organosilane masterbatch of Example 1 is tested in a NR radial truck tread compound. The unit phr here means parts by weight relative to 100 parts of rubber used. The 25 formulation used for the rubber compounds is stated in Table 1 below.

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Table 1

INGREDIENT	Compound 1 Reference	Compound 2	Compound 3 Reference
STR 5L (ML1+4=70)	100	100	100
Corax N115	20	20	20
Ultrasil 7000 GR	30	30	30
Example 1	0	9	0
X 50-S	0	0	9
ZnO RS	3	3	3
Stearic acid	2	2	2
Antilux 654	1	1	1
Vulkanox 4020	1.5	1.5	1.5
Vulkanox HS/LG	1	1	1
Aromatic oil #2	3	3	3
Vulkacit NZ/EG	1.3	1.3	1.3
Vulkacit D	0.8	0.8	0.8
Sulfur	1.5	1.5	1.5

Polymer STR 5L (ML1+4=70) is a natural rubber with a Mooney viscosity 70 MU.

- 5 Corax N115 is an ASTM carbon black from Degussa AG.
 Ultrasil 7000 GR is a readily dispersible precipitated silica from Degussa AG with a BET surface area of 175 m²/g.

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The product X 50 S is a 1:1 mixture of Si 69 (Bis(triethoxysilylpropyl)tetrasulfane) and of a HAF carbon black from Degussa AG. Antilux 654 is antiozonant from RheinChemie, Vulkanox 4020 (6PPD) is antioxidants with antiozonant effects from Bayer AG, and Vulkanox HS/LG (TMQ) is antioxidants without antiozonant effects from Bayer AG. Vulkacit NZ/EG and Vulkacit D are vulcanization accelerators from Bayer AG.

10 The rubber mixtures are prepared in an internal mixer in accordance with the mixing instructions in Table 2.

Table 2

Stage 1		
Settings		
15	Mixing unit	Werner & Pfleiderer GK1.5N
	Speed	75 rpm
	Plunger pressure	5.5 bar
	Empty volume	1.45 L
	Filling level	
20	Flow temp	80°C
Mixing operation		
	0 to 1 min	Polymer
	1 to 2.5 min	3/4 N115/Ultrasil 7000 GR, X 50-S, ZnO RS, Stearic acid, Antilux 654, Vulkanox 4020, Vulkanox HS/LG
25	2.5 to 4.5 min	1/4 N115/Ultrasil 7000 GR, Aromatic oil #2
	4 min	clean
	5 min	Mix & Dump
30	Batch temp.	150-160°C
	Storage	4 h at room temperature

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	Stage 2	
	Settings	
5	Mixing unit	as in stage 1 except
	Speed	30 rpm
	Filling level	
	Flow temp	50°C
	Mixing operation	
10	0 to 2 min	batch stage 1, Vulkacit NZ/EG, Vulkacit D, Sulfur
15	2 min	deliver and form skin on laboratory roll mill, (diameter 200 mm, length 450 mm, flow temperature 50°C)
20		Homogenization: cut in 3* left, 3* right and fold over and turn over 3* for a wide roll nip (1 mm) and 3* for a narrow roll nip (3.5 mm) draw out a rolled sheet
25	Batch temp	< 120 °C

The methods for rubber testing are summarized in Table 3.

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Table 3

	Physical testing	Standard/Conditions
5	MS 1+4, 2rd stage MS 1+4 (100°C) MS t5, MS t35 (121°C)	DIN 53523
	Vulcameter test, ODR 150°C, 60min ML, MH (dNm) t10%, t90%, t95% (min)	ASTM D 2084
	Tensile test on ring, 23°C	DIN 53504
10	Tensile strength (MPa) Moduli (MPa) Elongation at break (%)	
	Shore A hardness, 23°C (SH)	DIN 53 505
15	Die C Tear Trouser Tear	ASTM D624 DIN 53507
	DIN abrasion (mm ³), 10 N load	DIN 53 516
	Spec. Gravity	ASTM D297
	Dispersion Topography (%)	ISO/DIS 11345

20 Table 4a and 4b shows the result of the rubber testing.

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Table 4a

		Compound 1 Reference	Compound 2	Compound 3 Reference
ODR / 150°C, 60 min				
ML	(dNm)	8.8	8.0	7.8
MH	(dNm)	39.2	48.3	49.4
MH - ML	(dNm)	30.4	40.4	41.6
t10%	(min)	4.4	4.1	3.9
t90%	(min)	8.4	12.8	12.1
t95%	(min)	9.5	17.5	16.6
t90% - t10%	(min)	4.0	8.7	8.2
MOONEY DATA				
MS 1+4 (100°C)	(MU)	58	59	59
MS t5 (121°C)	(min)	28	20	19
MS t35 (121°C)	(min)	36	26	24

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Table 4b

		Compound 1 Reference	Compound 2	Compound 3 Reference
DUMBBELL		12'	25'	No need
TENSILE STRENGTH	(MPa)	24.6	22.4	24.5
100% MODULUS	(MPa)	1.6	2.9	3.2
200% MODULUS	(MPa)	3.3	7.5	8.2
300% MODULUS	(MPa)	6.4	13.7	14.6
ELONGATION	(%)	620	430	450
DIE C TEAR	(N/mm)	96	135	115
TROUSER TEAR	(N/mm)	34	24	26
REBOUND	(%)	51	51	50
SHORE A HARDNESS		62	68	70
DIN ABRASION	(mm ³)	166	119	112
SPEC. GRAVITY		1.121	1.135	1.136
TOPOGRAPHY	(%)	2.83	2.77	2.32

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Comparison is made between truck tread compounds with and without silane in typical NR truck tread compound (Table 4a /4b). Compound 2 contains 9 phr of the organosilane masterbatch made according to the invention (Example 1).

5 Compound 3 contain X 50-S which is a mixture of 50% Si69 and 50% HAF carbon black. As can be seen in the properties (Compound 2), the use of the organosilane masterbatch of the invention, improves modulus, abrasion, heat generation, and don't have any dispersion problem, versus the reference
10 Compound 1. The improvements are comparable to those using X 50-S (Compound 3).

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Claims:

1. Organosilane masterbatch comprising
 - (a) 2 - 20 parts by weight of rubber,
 - (b) 0 - 60 parts by weight of filler,
 - 5 (c) 5 - 55 parts by weight of organosilane and
 - (d) 0 - 10 parts by weight of dispersing agent.
2. Organosilane masterbatch according to claim 1 wherein the rubber is E-SBR or S-SBR.
3. Organosilane masterbatch according to claim 1 wherein
 - 10 the filler is carbon black.
4. Organosilane masterbatch according to claim 1 wherein the organosilane is one of the group of the organosilane of formula I

$$Z-A-S_x-A-Z \quad (I)$$
 - 15 in which
 - x is a number from 1 to 12,
 - Z is equal to $SiX^1X^2X^3$ and
 - X^1, X^2, X^3 can each mutually independently denote
 - hydrogen (-H),
 - 20 halogen or hydroxy (-OH),
 - an alkyl substituent,
 - alkenyl acid substituent,
 - a linear or branched hydrocarbon chain with 1-6 carbon atoms,
 - 25 a cycloalkyl radical with 5-12 carbon atoms,
 - a benzyl radical or a halogen- or alkyl-substituted phenyl radical,
 - alkoxy groups with linear or branched hydrocarbon chains with (C₁₋₆) atoms,
 - 30 a cycloalkoxy group with (C₅₋₁₂) atoms,
 - a halogen- or alkyl-substituted phenoxy group or a benzyloxy group,
 - A is a (C₁-C₁₆) branched or unbranched, saturated or unsaturated, aliphatic, aromatic or mixed

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aliphatic/aromatic divalent hydrocarbon group
or organosilane of formula II

Z-A-Y (II)

in which

- 5 Z and A have the same meaning as in formula (I) and
Y is SH, SCN, S-C(O)-X¹, a straight-chain, branched or
cyclic (C₁-C₁₈) alkyl,
(C₁-C₅) alkoxy,
halogen, hydroxy, nitrile, (C₁-C₄) haloalkyl, -NO₂,
10 (C₁-C₈) thioalkyl, -NH₂, -NHR¹, -NR¹R², alkenyl, allyl,
vinyl, aryl or (C₇-C₁₆) aralkyl.

5. Organosilane masterbatch according to claim 4 wherein
the organosilane is
3,3'-bis(trimethoxysilylpropyl) disulfide,
15 3,3'-bis(triethoxysilylpropyl) tetrasulfide,
3,3'-bis(trimethoxysilylpropyl) tetrasulfide,
2,2'-bis(triethoxysilylethyl) tetrasulfide,
3,3'-bis(trimethoxysilylpropyl) trisulfide,
3,3'-bis(triethoxysilylpropyl) trisulfide,
20 3,3'-bis(trimethoxysilylpropyl) hexasulfide,
2,2'-bis(methoxy diethoxy silyl ethyl) tetrasulfide,
2,2'-bis(triethoxysilylethyl) pentasulfide,
bis(trimethoxysilylmethyl) tetrasulfide,
2,2'-bis(methyl dimethoxysilylethyl) trisulfide,
25 2,2'-bis(methyl ethoxypropoxysilylethyl) tetrasulfide,
5,5'-bis(dimethoxymethylsilylpentyl) trisulfide,
3,3'-bis(trimethoxysilyl-2-methoxypropyl) tetrasulfide,
5,5'-bis(triethoxysilylpentyl) tetrasulfide,
4,4'-bis(triethoxysilylbutyl) tetrasulfide,
30 3,3'-bis(diethoxymethylsilylpropyl) trisulfide,
bis(triethoxysilylmethyl) tetrasulfide,
3,3'-bis(dimethylethoxysilylpropyl) tetrasulfide,
3,3'-bis(dimethylmethoxysilylpropyl) tetrasulfide,
3,3'-bis(dimethylethoxysilylpropyl) disulfide,
35 3,3'-bis(dimethylmethoxysilylpropyl) disulfide,
3-mercaptopropyltriethoxysilane,

- 3-mercaptopropyltrimethoxysilane,
3,3'-bis(dodecanyldiethoxysilylpropyl) tetrasulfide,
3,3'-bis(didodecanylethoxysilylpropyl) tetrasulfide,
3,3'-bis(hexadecanyldiethoxysilylpropyl) tetrasulfide,
5 3,3'-bis(dihexadecanylethoxysilylpropyl) tetrasulfide,
3,3'-bis(dodecanyldiethoxysilylpropyl) disulfide,
3,3'-bis(didodecanylethoxysilylpropyl) disulfide,
3,3'-bis(hexadecanyldiethoxysilylpropyl) disulfide,
3,3'-bis(dihexadecanylethoxysilylpropyl) disulfide,
10 3-triethoxysilyl-1-propylthiooctoate,
3-trimethoxysilyl-1-propylthiooctoate,
3-triethoxysilyl-1-propylthiohexanoate,
3-trimethoxysilyl-1-propylthiohexanoate,
3-triethoxysilyl-1-propylthiobenzoate,
15 3-trimethoxysilyl-1-propylthiobenzoate or
3-thiocyanatopropyltriethoxysilane.
6. A process for the production of organosilane masterbatch according to claim 1, characterized in that the rubber, filler, organosilane and dispersing agent are mixed in a
20 banbury or kneader, extruded and cut into pieces.
7. Rubber mixtures, characterised in that they contain organosilane masterbatch according to claim 1.
8. Use of the organosilane masterbatch according to the claim 1 for producing mouldings, pneumatic tyres, tyre
25 treads, cable coverings, flexible tubes, drive belts, conveyor belts, roller coatings, tyres, shoe soles, washers and damping elements.