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$\begin{array}{c} \text{Q}^1 \\ \parallel \\ \text{R}^1 - \text{P} - \text{R}^3 \\ \\ \text{R}^2 \end{array} \quad (1)$		
(57) Abstract		
<p>The present invention provides resin compositions comprising a thermoplastic resin and at least one phosphoramidate having a glass transition point of at least about 0 °C, preferably of at least about 10 °C, and most preferably of at least about 20 °C, of the formula (I); wherein Q¹ is oxygen or sulfur; R¹ is an amine residue, and R² and R³ are each independently an alkyloxy, alkylthio, aryloxy, or arylthio residue, or an aryloxy or arylthio residue containing at least one alkyl substitution; or an amine residue, said phosphoramidate being substantially free of acidic, basic, or halide impurities, or their precursors. The present invention also relates to articles made from the resin compositions. The present invention also provides methods to make the resin compositions having improved heat properties and hydrolytic stability over compositions known in the art.</p>		

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- 1 -

**FLAME RETARDANT RESIN COMPOSITIONS CONTAINING
PHOSPHORAMIDES, AND METHOD FOR MAKING**

This application is a continuation-in-part of copending application Serial No. 09/235,677, filed January 22, 1999.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

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The present invention relates to resin compositions comprising a phosphoramidate compound having a glass transition temperature of at least about 0°C, preferably of at least about 10°C, and most preferably of at least about 20°C. The invention also relates to methods to make the resin compositions and articles made from the resin compositions.

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Compounds containing phosphorus have been used in resin compositions for a variety of reasons. For example, various phosphites have been utilized to enhance the melt stability and/or color stability of resin compositions. Alternatively, various organic phosphate esters have been utilized in resin compositions to improve the flame resistance properties of the compositions and/or to enhance the melt flow characteristics of the compositions. Certain water soluble phosphoramides have also been used in the textile industry as flame retardant finishes for fabrics.

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As part consolidation and weight reduction continues to evolve in many industries, the physical property demands placed upon resin manufacturers are increasing. Key industries increasing the demands include the electronics and computer industries, especially for computer housings, computer monitor housings, and printer housings. One increasing demand is

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- 2 -

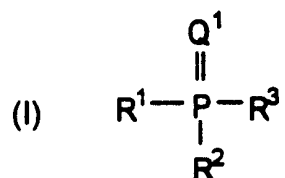
for materials that possess higher heat resistance while preferably substantially retaining other key physical properties. Another increasing demand is for materials that are rated in the Underwriter's Laboratory UL-94 test protocol as V-0, V-1, or V-2. It is therefore apparent that new resin compositions that meet these and other demands continue to be sought.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides resin compositions comprising the following and any reaction products thereof :

a) a thermoplastic resin and

b) at least one phosphoramidate having a glass transition point of at least about 0°C, preferably of at least about 10°C, and most preferably of at least about 20°C, of the formula:



wherein Q^1 is oxygen or sulfur; R^1 is an amine residue, and R^2 and R^3 are each independently an alkyloxy, alkylthio, aryloxy, or arylthio residue, or an

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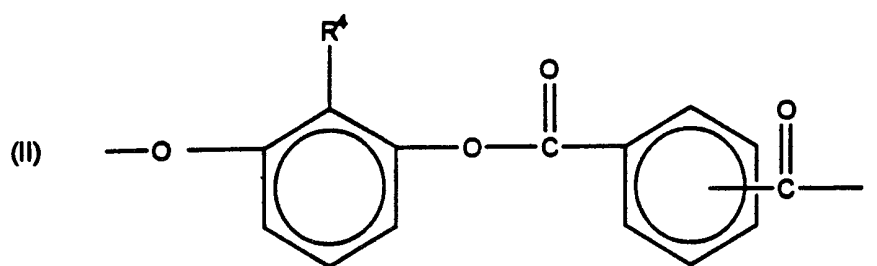
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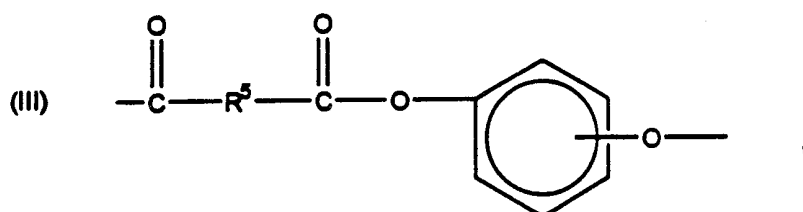
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5 wherein R^4 is hydrogen or C_{1-4} alkyl, optionally in combination with structural units of the formula III :



10 wherein R^5 is a divalent C_{4-12} aliphatic, alicyclic or mixed aliphatic-alicyclic radical. The latter polyesters are prepared by the reaction of a 1,3-dihydroxybenzene with at least one aromatic dicarboxylic acid chloride under alkaline conditions. Structural units of formula II contain a 1,3-dihydroxybenzene moiety which may be substituted with halogen, usually chlorine or bromine, or preferably with C_{1-4} alkyl; e.g., methyl, ethyl, isopropyl, propyl, butyl. Said
15 alkyl groups are preferably primary or secondary groups, with methyl being more preferred, and are most often located in the ortho position to both

- 6 -

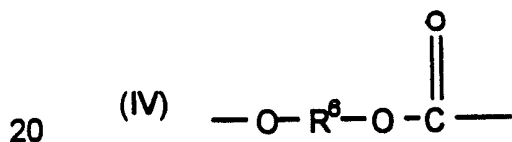
oxygen atoms although other positions are also contemplated. The most preferred moieties are resorcinol moieties, in which R⁴ is hydrogen. Said 1,3-dihydroxybenzene moieties are linked to aromatic dicarboxylic acid moieties which may be monocyclic moieties, e.g., isophthalate or terephthalate, or

5 polycyclic moieties, e.g., naphthalenedicarboxylate. Preferably, the aromatic dicarboxylic acid moieties are isophthalate and/or terephthalate: either or both of said moieties may be present. For the most part, both are present in a molar ratio of isophthalate to terephthalate in the range of about 0.25-4.0:1, preferably about 0.8-2.5:1.

10 In the optional soft block units of formula II, resorcinol or alkylresorcinol moieties are again present in ester-forming combination with R⁵ which is a divalent C₄₋₁₂ aliphatic, alicyclic or mixed aliphatic-alicyclic radical. It is preferably aliphatic and especially C₈₋₁₂ straight chain aliphatic. A particularly preferred arylate polymer containing soft block units is one consisting of

15 resorcinol isophthalate and resorcinol sebacate units in a molar ratio between 8.5:1.5 and 9.5:0.5.

Polycarbonates useful in the compositions of the invention include those comprising structural units of the formula IV:



- 7 -

wherein at least about 60 percent of the total number of R⁶ groups are aromatic organic radicals and the balance thereof are aliphatic, alicyclic, or aromatic radicals. More preferably, R⁶ is an aromatic organic radical and still more preferably a radical of the formula V:

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wherein each A¹ and A² is a monocyclic divalent aryl radical and Y¹ is a bridging radical in which one or two atoms, separate A¹ from A². The preferred embodiment is one in which one atom separates A¹ from A². Illustrative non-limiting examples of radicals of this type are -O-, -S-, -S(O)- or -S(O₂)-, -C(O)-, methylene, cyclohexyl-methylene, 2-[2.2.1]-bicycloheptylidene, ethylidene, isopropylidene, neopentylidene, cyclohexylidene, 3,3,5-trimethylcyclohexylidene, cyclopentadecylidene, cyclododecylidene, and adamantylidene. The bridging radical Y¹ is most often a hydrocarbon group and particularly a saturated group such as methylene, cyclohexylidene, 3,3,5-trimethylcyclohexylidene, or isopropylidene.

Preferred polycarbonates are derived from dihydric phenols in which only one atom separates A¹ and A². Some illustrative, non-limiting examples of dihydric phenols include the dihydroxy-substituted aromatic hydrocarbons disclosed by name or formula (generic or specific) in U.S. Patent 4,217,438, which is incorporated herein by reference. Some preferred examples of dihydric phenols include 4,4'-dihydroxybiphenyl; 4,4'-(3,3,5-trimethylcyclo-

- 8 -

hexylidene)diphenol; 2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)propane (commonly known as bisphenol A); 2,2-bis(4-hydroxy-3,5-dimethylphenyl)propane; 2,4'-dihydroxydiphenylmethane; bis(2-hydroxyphenyl)methane; bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)methane; bis(4-hydroxy-5-nitrophenyl)methane; bis(4-hydroxy-2,6-dimethyl-3-methoxyphenyl)methane; 1,1-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)ethane; 1,1-bis(4-hydroxy-2-chlorophenyl)ethane; 2,2-bis(3-phenyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-propane; bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-cyclohexylmethane; 2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-1-phenylpropane; resorcinol; C₁₋₃ alkyl-substituted resorcinols, and 6,6'-dihydroxy-3,3,3',3'-tetramethyl-1,1'-spirobiindane.

10 The most preferred polycarbonates are bisphenol A polycarbonates, in which each of A¹ and A² is p-phenylene and Y¹ is isopropylidene. Preferably, the weight average molecular weight of the initial polycarbonate ranges from about 5,000 to about 100,000; more preferably from about 10,000 to about 65,000, still more preferably from about 16,000 to about 40,000, and most
15 preferably from about 20,000 to about 36,000. Suitable polycarbonates may be made using any process known in the art, including interfacial, solution, solid state, or melt processes.

In one embodiment the present invention comprises a composition containing at least one polycarbonate. In another embodiment the invention comprises
20 compositions containing two different polycarbonates. Both homopolycarbonates derived from a single dihydroxy compound monomer and copolycarbonates derived from more than one dihydroxy compound monomer are encompassed. In a preferred embodiment compositions comprise a bisphenol A homopolycarbonate and a copolycarbonate
25 comprising bisphenol A monomer units and 4,4'-(3,3,5-trimethylcyclohexylidene)diphenol monomer units. Preferably, the copolycarbonate comprises 5-65 mole %, more preferably 15-60 mole %, and

- 9 -

most preferably 30-55 mole % of 4,4'(3,3,5-trimethylcyclohexylidene)diphenol with the remaining dihydroxy monomer being bisphenol A. The weight ratio of bisphenol A polycarbonate to the aforementioned copolycarbonate in compositions of the present invention is preferably between 95:5 and 70:30
5 and more preferably between 85:15 and 75:25.

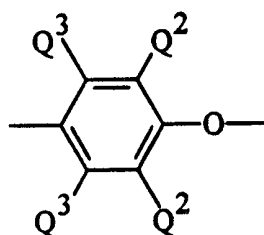
Also suitable for use in the present invention are polyestercarbonates. The polyestercarbonates may generally be termed copolyesters containing carbonate groups, carboxylate groups, and aromatic carbocyclic groups in the polymer chain, in which at least some of the carboxylate groups and at
10 least some of the carbonate groups are bonded directly to ring carbon atoms of the aromatic carbocyclic groups. These polyestercarbonates are, in general, prepared by reacting at least dihydric phenol, at least one difunctional carboxylic acid or reactive derivative of the acid such as the acid dihalide, and a carbonate precursor. Suitable dihydric phenols include, but
15 are not limited to, those named or referred to hereinabove. Some illustrative, non-limiting examples of suitable aromatic dicarboxylic acids include phthalic acid, isophthalic acid, terephthalic acid, homophthalic acid, o-, m-, and p-phenylenediacetic acid; and the polynuclear aromatic acids such as diphenic acid, 1,4-naphthalene dicarboxylic acid, 2,6-naphthalene dicarboxylic acid,
20 and the like. These acids may be used either individually, or as a mixture of two or more different acids in the preparation of suitable polyestercarbonates.

The polyestercarbonates which find use in the instant invention and the methods for their preparation are well known in the art as disclosed in, for example, U.S. Pat. Nos. 3,030,331; 3,169,121; 3,207,814; 4,194,038;
25 4,156,069; 4,238,596; 4,238,597; 4,487,896; 4,506,065, and in copending application Ser. No. 09/181,902, filed Oct. 29, 1998, and assigned to the same assignee as the instant application, all of which are hereby

- 10 -

incorporated by reference. Among the properties characterizing these polymers is a relatively high distortion temperature under load (DTUL) as well as a relatively high impact strength as measured by a notched Izod test protocol.

- 5 The polyarylene ethers are most often polyphenylene ethers having structural units of the formula:



- 10 wherein each Q² is independently halogen, primary or secondary lower alkyl, phenyl, haloalkyl, aminoalkyl, hydrocarboxy, or halohydrocarboxy wherein at least two carbon atoms separate the halogen and oxygen atoms, and each Q³ is independently hydrogen, halogen, primary or secondary lower
15 alkyl, phenyl, haloalkyl, hydrocarboxy or halohydrocarboxy as defined for Q².

- Both homopolymer and copolymer polyphenylene ethers are included. The preferred homopolymers are those containing 2,6-dimethyl-1,4-phenylene ether units. Suitable copolymers include random copolymers containing such units in combination with, for example, 2,3,6-trimethyl-1,4-phenylene ether
20 units. Also included are polyphenylene ethers containing moieties prepared

- 11 -

by grafting onto the polyphenylene ether in known manner such materials as vinyl monomers or polymers such as polystyrenes and elastomers, as well as coupled polyphenylene ethers in which coupling agents such as low molecular weight polycarbonates, quinones, heterocycles and formals
5 undergo reaction in known manner with the hydroxy groups of two polyphenylene ether chains to produce a higher molecular weight polymer.

The polyphenylene ethers generally have an intrinsic viscosity greater than about 0.1, most often in the range of about 0.2-0.6 and especially about 0.35-0.6 deciliters per gram (dl./g.), as measured in chloroform at 25°C.

10 The polyphenylene ethers are typically prepared by the oxidative coupling of at least one monohydroxyaromatic compound such as 2,6-xylenol or 2,3,6-trimethylphenol. Catalyst systems are generally employed for such coupling; they typically contain at least one heavy metal compound such as a copper, manganese or cobalt compound, usually in combination with various other
15 materials.

Particularly useful polyphenylene ethers for many purposes are those which comprise molecules having at least one aminoalkyl-containing end group. The aminoalkyl radical is covalently bound to a carbon atom located in an ortho position to a hydroxy group. Products containing such end groups may
20 be obtained by incorporating an appropriate primary or secondary monoamine such as di-n-butylamine or dimethylamine as one of the constituents of the oxidative coupling reaction mixture. Also frequently present are 4-hydroxybiphenyl end groups and/or biphenyl structural units, typically obtained from reaction mixtures in which a by-product
25 diphenoquinone is present, especially in a copper-halide-secondary or tertiary amine system. A substantial proportion of the polymer molecules,

- 12 -

typically constituting as much as about 90% by weight of the polymer, may contain at least one of said aminoalkyl-containing and 4-hydroxy-biphenyl end groups. It will be apparent to those skilled in the art from the foregoing that the polyphenylene ethers contemplated for use in the invention include
5 all those presently known, irrespective of variations in structural units or ancillary chemical features.

Both homopolymer and copolymer thermoplastic polymers are included in the compositions of the present invention. Copolymers may include random, block or graft type. Thus, for example, suitable polystyrenes include
10 homopolymers, such as amorphous polystyrene and syndiotactic polystyrene, and copolymers. The latter embraces high impact polystyrene (HIPS), a genus of rubber-modified polystyrenes comprising blends and grafts wherein the rubber is a polybutadiene or a rubbery copolymer of about 70-98% styrene and 2-30% diene monomer. Also included are ABS copolymers,
15 which are typically grafts of styrene and acrylonitrile on a previously formed diene polymer backbone (e.g., polybutadiene or polyisoprene). Suitable ABS copolymers may be produced by any methods known in the art. Especially preferred ABS copolymers are typically produced by mass polymerization (often referred to as bulk ABS) or emulsion polymerization (often referred to
20 as high rubber graft ABS).

The preferred thermoplastic polymers for many purposes are polyesters, polycarbonates, polyphenylene ethers, polystyrene resin, high impact polystyrene resin (HIPS), and styrene-acrylonitrile copolymers (SAN), including ABS copolymers. These may be employed individually or as blends.
25 Especially preferred blends include those of polyphenylene ether with at least one of HIPS, amorphous polystyrene, and syndiotactic polystyrene; and polycarbonate blends with at least one of ABS, SAN, and polyester.

- 13 -

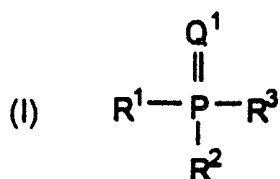
In resinous compositions there is often an improvement in melt flow and/or other physical properties when one molecular weight grade of at least one resinous constituent is combined with a relatively lower molecular weight grade of similar resinous constituent. Illustrative, non-limiting examples include compositions containing polycarbonate, polyphenylene ether, thermoplastic polyester, thermoplastic elastomeric polyester, or polyamide. For example, in a polycarbonate-containing blend there is often an improvement in melt flow when one molecular weight grade of polycarbonate is combined with a proportion of a relatively lower molecular weight grade of similar polycarbonate. Therefore, the present invention encompasses compositions comprising only one molecular weight grade of a particular resinous constituent and also compositions comprising two or more molecular weight grades of similar resinous constituent. When two or more molecular weight grades of similar resinous constituent are present, then the weight average molecular weight of the lowest molecular weight constituent is about 10% to about 95%, preferably about 40% to about 85%, and more preferably about 60% to about 80% of the weight average molecular weight of the highest molecular weight constituent. In one representative, non-limiting embodiment polycarbonate-containing blends include those comprising a polycarbonate with weight average molecular weight between about 28,000 and about 32,000 combined with a polycarbonate with weight average molecular weight between about 16,000 and about 26,000. When two or more molecular weight grades of similar resinous constituent are present, the weight ratios of the various molecular weight grades may range from about 1 to about 99 parts of one molecular weight grade and from about 99 to about 1 parts of any other molecular weight grades. A mixture of two molecular weight grades of a resinous constituent is often preferred, in which case the weight ratios of the two grades may range from about 99:1 to about 1:99, preferably

- 14 -

from about 80:20 to about 20:80, and more preferably from about 70:30 to about 50:50. Since not all manufacturing processes for making a particular resinous constituent are capable of making all molecular weight grades of that constituent, the present invention encompasses compositions comprising two or more molecular weight grades of similar resinous constituent in which each of the similar resins is made by a different manufacturing process. In one particular embodiment the instant invention encompasses compositions comprising a polycarbonate made by an interfacial process in combination with a polycarbonate of different weight average molecular weight made by a melt process.

Another constituent of the resin compositions of the invention is at least one phosphoramidate having a glass transition point of at least about 0°C, preferably of at least about 10°C, and most preferably of at least about 20°C, of the formula I:

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wherein Q^1 is oxygen or sulfur; R^1 is an amine residue, and R^2 and R^3 are each independently an alkyloxy, alkylthio, aryloxy, or arylthio residue, or an aryloxy or arylthio residue containing at least one alkyl or halogen substitution, or mixture thereof; or an amine residue, said phosphoramidate

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- 15 -

being substantially free of acidic, basic, or halide impurities, or their precursors.

Phosphoramides of useful molecular structure are preferably prepared by the reaction of a corresponding amine such as, for example, piperazine or N,N'-
5 dimethylethylenediamine with a diaryl chlorophosphate of the formula (aryl-O)₂POCl in the presence of a tertiary amine. This method of preparation is described in Talley, *J. Chem. Eng. Data*, 33, 221-222 (1988) and leads to specific phosphoramide compounds without repeating units. Alternatively, phosphoramides may be prepared by the reaction of the corresponding
10 amine with P(O)Cl₃ in the presence of a tertiary amine, with the desired hydroxyl- or thiohydroxy-containing compound added simultaneously or subsequently to the addition of the amine. Addition of a diamine or triamine to P(O)Cl₃ with simultaneous or subsequent addition of the hydroxyl or thiohydroxy-containing compound is believed to lead to repeating units of
15 phosphoramide, often of 1 to about 5 phosphoramide linkages per compound. Similarly, addition of a diamine or triamine to a monosubstituted phosphoryl- or thiophosphoryl dichloride with simultaneous or subsequent addition of hydroxyl- or thiohydroxy-containing compound is also believed to lead to repeating units of phosphoramide. P(S)Cl₃ may be substituted for
20 P(O)Cl₃ in the above preparations to provide suitable phosphoramides.

Depending upon the manner in which they are prepared, isolated, and purified, the phosphoramides of the present invention may contain various impurities, such as acidic, basic, and halide impurities, or their precursors. Representative acidic impurities include, but are not limited to, phosphoric acids and tertiary amine hydrohalides. Representative precursors to acidic
25 impurities include, but are not limited to, phosphoryl chlorides and pyrophosphates, which may be readily hydrolyzed to phosphoric acids.

- 16 -

Representative basic impurities include, but are not limited to, secondary and tertiary amines. Representative precursors to basic impurities include, but are not limited to, tertiary amine hydrohalides. Representative halide impurities include, but are not limited to, chloride or bromide derived from tertiary amine hydrohalides or phosphoryl halides, or catalyst residues.

A particular impurity is the pyrophosphate derived from reaction of two moles of disubstituted phosphoryl halide with water in the phosphoramidate reaction mixture, or in isolation or purification of the phosphoramidate product. For example, two moles of dixylylphosphoryl chloride may react with water to produce tetraxylyl pyrophosphate (hereinafter referred to as X-PYRO) and two moles of hydrochloric acid. Pyrophosphates may react further with water in the phosphoramidate reaction mixture, or in isolation or purification of the phosphoramidate product, or subsequently in the resinous compositions embodied in the present invention, to produce two moles of the corresponding phosphoric acid.

The presence of any acidic, basic, or halide impurities, or their precursors in resinous blends may have a detrimental effect on certain blend properties. For example, molded parts of said blends may show deterioration in mechanical properties (such as loss of impact strength), optical properties (such as increasing haze), thermal properties, hydrolytic stability, and the like. Although various mechanisms may be responsible for any deterioration in blend properties, one mechanism is the degradation in the molecular weight of at least one resinous component in the blend. Common examples include the degradation in the molecular weight of condensation polymers, including, but not limited to, polyesters, polyamides, and polycarbonates, in the presence of acidic, basic, or halide impurities. In particular, polycarbonate molecular weight may be sensitive to all these types of impurities, and the

- 17 -

properties of polycarbonate-containing compositions may be adversely affected. Illustrative, non-limiting polycarbonate compositions include polycarbonate-SAN blends; polycarbonate-ABS blends; polycarbonate-polyester blends; and compositions containing essentially polycarbonate as
5 the resinous component.

In one embodiment the present invention includes resinous compositions containing at least one phosphoramidate, said phosphoramidate being substantially free of acidic, basic, or halide impurities, or their precursors. Substantially free in this context means that the molecular weight of a
10 resinous component in the compositions does not show significant deterioration with time under conditions of high temperature and humidity compared to a composition not containing said phosphoramidate. Typical conditions of temperature are greater than 70°C and humidity greater than 70% relative humidity.

15 Acidic, basic, or halide impurities, and their precursors may be removed from phosphoramidate products of the present invention by means commonly known in the art, including, but not limited to, distillation, recrystallization, solvent extraction, devolatilization, and like methods. It has been found that the substantial elimination of water in reactions to form phosphoramidates of the
20 present invention also leads to a decrease in certain impurities, including pyrophosphates.

The compositions of the invention may contain essentially a single phosphoramidate or a mixture of two or more different types of phosphoramidates. Compositions containing essentially a single
25 phosphoramidate are preferred.

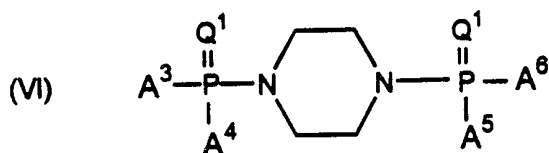
- 18 -

When a phosphoramidate having a glass transition point of at least about 0°C is used as a source of phosphorus in resin compositions, it was unexpectedly found that a higher heat deflection temperature of test specimens made from the resin composition could be obtained as compared to compositions
5 containing an organophosphate known in the art for enhancing the processability and/or flame resistance characteristics of the composition.

Although the invention is not dependent upon mechanism, it is believed that selection of each of R¹, R², and R³ residues that result in restricted rotation of the bonds connected to the phosphorus provide an increased glass transition
10 point in comparison to similar phosphoramidates with residues having a lesser degree of restriction. Residues having bulky substituents such as, for example, aryloxy residues containing at least one halogen, or preferably at least one alkyl substitution, result in phosphoramidates having a higher glass transition point than similar phosphoramidates without the substitution on the
15 aryloxy residue. Likewise, residues wherein at least two of the R¹, R², and R³ residues are interconnected, such as a neopentyl residue for the combination of the R² and R³ residues, can lead to desired phosphoramidates having a glass transition point of at least about 0°C.

In a preferred embodiment, the phosphoramidate comprises a phosphoramidate
20 having a glass transition temperature of at least about 0°C, preferably of at least about 10°C, and most preferably of at least about 20°C, of the formula VI:

- 19 -



wherein each Q^1 is independently oxygen or sulfur; and each of A^{3-6} is independently an alkyloxy, alkylthio, aryloxy, or arylthio residue, or an aryloxy or arylthio residue containing at least one alkyl or halogen substitution, or mixture thereof; or an amine residue, said phosphoramidate being substantially free of acidic, basic, or halide impurities, or their precursors. In an especially preferred embodiment of the invention, each Q^1 is oxygen, and each A^{3-6} moiety is a 2,6-dimethylphenoxy moiety or a 2,4,6-trimethylphenoxy moiety.

10 These phosphoramidates are piperazine-type phosphoramidates. In the above formula wherein each Q^1 is oxygen, and each A^{3-6} moiety is a 2,6-dimethylphenoxy moiety, the glass transition temperature of the phosphoramidate is about 62°C and the melting point is about 192°C . Conversely, in the above formula wherein each Q^1 is oxygen, and each A^{3-6} moiety is phenoxy, the glass transition temperature of the phosphoramidate is about 0°C and the melting point is about 188°C . It was unexpected that the glass transition temperature would be so high (i.e. about 62°C) for the phosphoramidate of formula VI where each Q^1 is oxygen, and wherein each of A^{3-6} is a 2,6-dimethylphenoxy moiety as compared to the corresponding

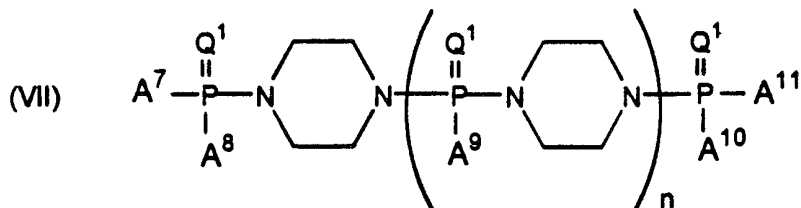
15 phosphoramidate of formula VI wherein each Q^1 is oxygen, and each of A^{3-6} is a phenoxy moiety (i.e. about 0°C), especially since the melting points for the phosphoramidates differ by only about 4°C . For comparison, the glass transition temperature of tetraphenyl resorcinol diphosphate is about -38°C . It is also possible to make phosphoramidates with intermediate glass transition

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- 20 -

temperatures by using a mixture of various substituted and non-substituted aryl moieties within the phosphoramidate.

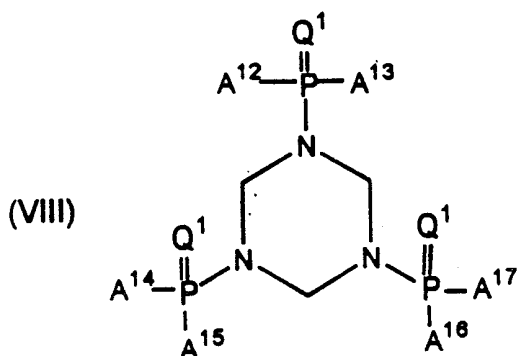
In another preferred embodiment, the phosphoramidate comprises a phosphoramidate having a glass transition temperature of at least about 0°C, preferably of at least about 10°C, and most preferably of at least about 20°C, of the formula VII:



wherein each Q^1 is independently oxygen or sulfur; and each of A^{7-11} is independently an alkyloxy, alkylthio, aryloxy, or arylthio residue, or an aryloxy or arylthio residue containing at least one alkyl or halogen substitution, or mixture thereof; or an amine residue; and n is from 0 to about 5, said phosphoramidate being substantially free of acidic, basic, or halide impurities, or their precursors. In a more preferred embodiment, each Q^1 is oxygen, and each A^{7-11} moiety is independently phenoxy, 2,6-dimethylphenoxy, or 2,4,6-trimethylphenoxy, and n is from 0 to about 5.

In another embodiment of the invention the phosphoramidate comprises a phosphoramidate having a glass transition temperature of at least about 0°C, preferably of at least about 10°C, and most preferably of at least about 20°C, of the formula VIII :

- 21 -

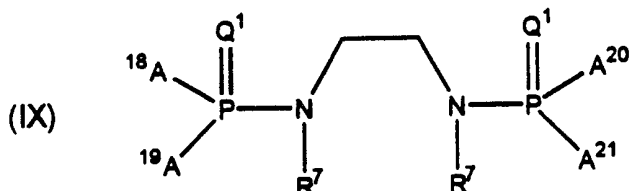


wherein each Q¹ is independently oxygen or sulfur; and each of A¹²⁻¹⁷ is
 5 independently an alkyloxy, alkylthio, aryloxy, or arylthio residue, or an aryloxy
 or arylthio residue containing at least one alkyl or halogen substitution, or
 mixture thereof; or an amine residue, said phosphoramidate being substantially
 free of acidic, basic, or halide impurities, or their precursors. In a more
 preferred embodiment, each Q¹ is oxygen, and each A¹²⁻¹⁷ moiety is
 10 independently phenoxy, 2,6-dimethylphenoxy, or 2,4,6-trimethyl-phenoxy.

In another embodiment of the invention the phosphoramidate comprises a
 phosphoramidate having a glass transition temperature of at least about 0°C,
 preferably of at least about 10°C, and most preferably of at least about 20°C,
 of the formula IX:

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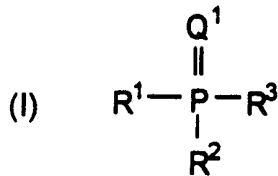
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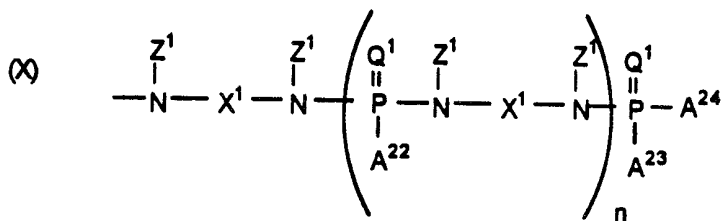
wherein each Q^1 is independently oxygen or sulfur; each of A^{18-21} is independently an alkyloxy, alkylthio, aryloxy, or arylthio residue, or an aryloxy or arylthio residue containing at least one alkyl or halogen substitution, or mixture thereof; or an amine residue; and each R^7 is an alkyl radical, or both R^7 radicals taken together are an alkylidene or alkyl-substituted alkylidene radical, said phosphoramidate being substantially free of acidic, basic, or halide impurities, or their precursors. In a preferred embodiment, each Q^1 is oxygen; both R^7 radicals taken together are an unsubstituted $(CH_2)_m$ alkylidene radical, wherein m is 2 to 10; and each A^{18-21} moiety is independently phenoxy, 2,6-dimethylphenoxy, or 2,4,6-trimethylphenoxy. In a more preferred embodiment, each Q^1 is oxygen; each R^7 is methyl; and each A^{18-21} moiety is independently phenoxy, 2,6-dimethylphenoxy, or 2,4,6-trimethylphenoxy.

In another embodiment of the invention, the phosphoramidate comprises a phosphoramidate having a glass transition point of at least about 0°C , preferably of at least about 10°C , and most preferably of at least about 20°C , of the formula I:

- 23 -



wherein Q¹ is oxygen or sulfur, and R¹ is of the formula X:



5

wherein each Q¹ is independently oxygen or sulfur; each of A²²⁻²⁴ is independently an alkyloxy, alkylthio, aryloxy, or arylthio residue, or an aryloxy or arylthio residue containing at least one alkyl or halogen substitution, or mixture thereof; or an amine residue; each Z¹ is an alkyl radical, aromatic radical, or aromatic radical containing at least one alkyl or halogen substitution or mixture thereof; each X¹ is an alkylidene radical, aromatic radical, or aromatic radical containing at least one alkyl or halogen substitution or mixture thereof; n is from 0 to about 5; and R² and R³ are each independently an alkyloxy, alkylthio, aryloxy, or arylthio residue, or an aryloxy or arylthio residue containing at least one alkyl or halogen substitution, or mixture thereof; or an amine residue, said phosphoramidate being substantially free of acidic, basic, or halide impurities, or their precursors. In a preferred

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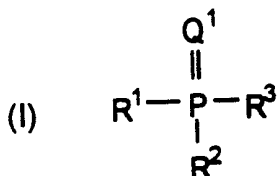
- 24 -

embodiment, each Q^1 is oxygen; each A^{22-24} moiety is independently phenoxy, 2,6-dimethylphenoxy, or 2,4,6-trimethylphenoxy; each Z^1 is methyl or benzyl; each X^1 is an alkylidene radical containing 2-24 carbon atoms; n is from 0 to about 5; and R^2 and R^3 are each independently phenoxy, 2,6-dimethylphenoxy, or 2,4,6-trimethylphenoxy.

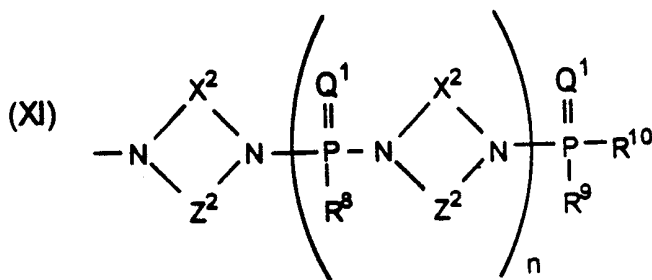
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In another embodiment of the invention, the phosphoramidate comprises a phosphoramidate having a glass transition point of at least about 0°C , preferably of at least about 10°C , and most preferably of at least about 20°C , of the formula I:

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wherein Q^1 is oxygen or sulfur; and R^1 is of the formula XI:



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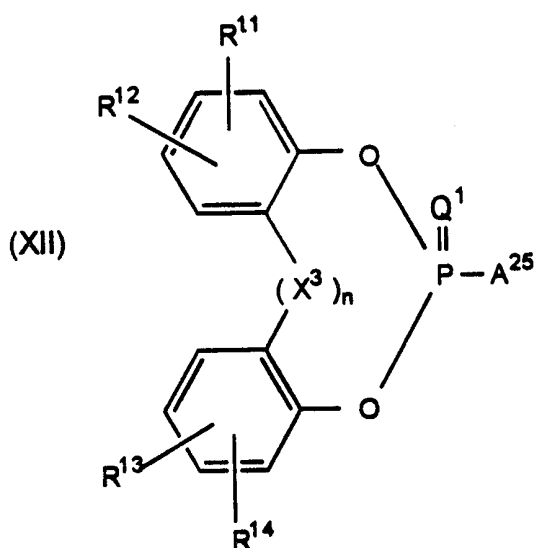
- 25 -

wherein each Q^1 is independently oxygen or sulfur; each X^2 is an alkylidene or alkyl-substituted alkylidene residue, aryl residue, or alkaryl residue; each Z^2 is an alkylidene or alkyl-substituted alkylidene residue; each of R^8 , R^9 , and R^{10} is independently an alkyloxy, alkylthio, aryloxy, or arylthio residue, or an aryloxy or arylthio residue containing at least one alkyl or halogen substitution, or mixture thereof; or an amine residue; n is from 0 to about 5; and R^2 and R^3 are each independently an alkyloxy, alkylthio, aryloxy, or arylthio residue, or an aryloxy or arylthio residue containing at least one alkyl or halogen substitution, or mixture thereof; or an amine residue, said phosphoramidate being substantially free of acidic, basic, or halide impurities, or their precursors. In a preferred embodiment, each Q^1 is oxygen; each X^2 is an alkylidene or alkyl-substituted alkylidene residue; each Z^2 is an alkylidene or alkyl-substituted alkylidene residue; each of R^2 , R^3 , R^8 , R^9 , and R^{10} is independently phenoxy, 2,6-dimethylphenoxy, or 2,4,6-trimethylphenoxy; and n is from 0 to about 5. In a more preferred embodiment, each Q^1 is oxygen; each X^2 and Z^2 is independently an unsubstituted alkylidene residue of the form $(CH_2)_m$, wherein m is 2 to 10; each of R^2 , R^3 , R^8 , R^9 , and R^{10} is independently phenoxy, 2,6-dimethylphenoxy, or 2,4,6-trimethylphenoxy; and n is from 0 to about 5. In an especially preferred embodiment, the phosphoramidate is derived from piperazine (i.e. X^2 and Z^2 are each $-CH_2-CH_2-$).

In another preferred embodiment, the phosphoramidate comprises a cyclic phosphoramidate having a glass transition point of at least about $0^\circ C$,

- 26 -

preferably of at least about 10°C, and most preferably of at least about 20°C of the formula XII :



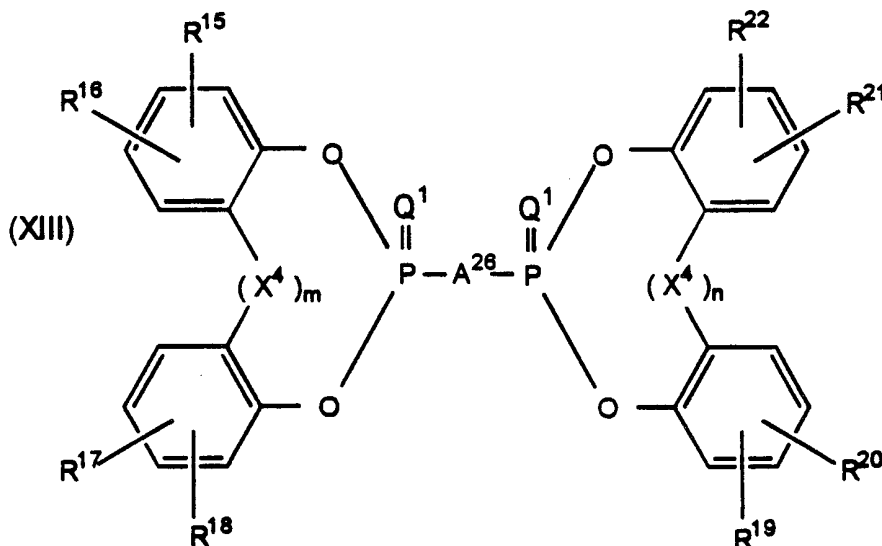
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wherein each of R¹¹⁻¹⁴ is independently a hydrogen or an alkyl radical, X³ is an alkylidene radical, Q¹ is oxygen or sulfur, and A²⁵ is a group derived from a primary or secondary amine having the same or different radicals that can be aliphatic, alicyclic, aromatic, or alkaryl, or A²⁵ is a group derived from a heterocyclic amine, or A²⁵ is a hydrazine compound, said phosphoramidate being substantially free of acidic, basic, or halide impurities, or their precursors. Preferably Q¹ is oxygen. It should be noted that when n is 0, then the two aryl rings are linked together at that site (i.e. where X³ is absent) by a single bond in the positions ortho,ortho' to the phosphoryl bonds.

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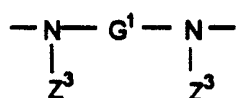
In another preferred embodiment, the phosphoramidate comprises a bis(cyclic) phosphoramidate having a glass transition point of at least about 0°C, preferably of at least about 10°C, and most preferably of at least about 20°C of the formula XIII:

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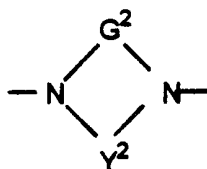
wherein Q^1 is oxygen or sulfur; each of R^{15-22} is independently a hydrogen or an alkyl radical; X^4 is an alkylidene radical; m and n are each independently 0 or 1; and A^{26} is



- 28 -

wherein G^1 is sulfur, an alkylidene radical, alkyl-substituted alkylidene radical, aryl radical, or alkaryl radical, and each Z^3 is independently an alkyl radical, an aryl radical, or an aryl radical containing at least one alkyl or halogen substitution, or mixture thereof; or wherein A^{26} is

5



wherein G^2 is alkylidene, aryl, or alkaryl, and Y^2 is alkylidene or alkyl-substituted alkylidene, said phosphoramidate being substantially free of acidic, basic, or halide impurities, or their precursors. Preferred phosphoramidates are those wherein Q^1 is oxygen, A^{26} is a residue of piperazine, and the phosphoramidate has a plane of symmetry through A^{26} . Highly preferred phosphoramidates include those wherein Q^1 is oxygen; A^{26} is a residue of piperazine; the phosphoramidate has a plane of symmetry through A^{26} ; at least one R substituent on each aryl ring is a methyl adjacent to the oxygen substituent; n and m are each 1; and X^4 is CHR^{23} wherein R^{23} is a hydrogen or an alkyl residue of from about 1 to about 6 carbon atoms. It should be noted that when either or both of m or n is 0, then the two aryl rings are linked together at that site (i.e. where X^4 is absent) by a single bond in the positions ortho,ortho' to the phosphoryl bonds.

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- 29 -

It should be noted that in the descriptions herein, the words "radical" and "residue" are used interchangeably, and are both intended to designate an organic moiety. For example, alkyl radical and alkyl residue are both intended to designate an alkyl moiety. The term "alkyl" as used in the various
5 embodiments of the present invention is intended to designate both normal alkyl, branched alkyl, aralkyl, and cycloalkyl radicals. Normal and branched alkyl radicals are preferably those containing from 1 to about 12 carbon atoms, and include as illustrative non-limiting examples methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, tertiary-butyl, pentyl, neopentyl, and hexyl. Cycloalkyl
10 radicals represented are preferably those containing from 3 to about 12 ring carbon atoms. Some illustrative non-limiting examples of these cycloalkyl radicals include cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, methylcyclohexyl, and cycloheptyl. Preferred aralkyl radicals are those containing from 7 to about 14 carbon atoms; these include, but are not limited to, benzyl, phenylbutyl,
15 phenylpropyl, and phenylethyl. Aryl radicals used in the various embodiments of the present invention are preferably those containing from 6 to 12 ring carbon atoms. Some illustrative non-limiting examples of these aryl radicals include phenyl, biphenyl, and naphthyl. The preferred halogen radicals used in the various embodiments of the present invention are chlorine and
20 bromine.

The resinous compositions of this invention typically contain a flame retarding and/or processability enhancing amount of at least one phosphoramidate, or a mixture of (c) at least one phosphoramidate and (d) at least one non-polymeric or polymeric phosphorus additive selected from the group consisting of
25 organic phosphate esters, thiophosphate esters, phosphonate esters, thiophosphonate esters, phosphinate esters, thiophosphinate esters, phosphine oxides, and thiophosphine oxides. For convenience, compounds

- 30 -

selected from group (d) are hereinafter referred to as "phosphorus additives". Preferred phosphorus additives are non-polymeric organic phosphate esters including, for example, alkyl phosphate esters, aryl phosphate esters, resorcinol-based phosphate esters, and bisphenol-based phosphate esters
5 known in the art.

The amount of at least one phosphoramidate or mixture of at least one phosphoramidate and at least one phosphorus additive is typically in the range of about 0.1-5 parts, preferably about 0.25-2.5 parts, of phosphorus per 100 parts of resinous materials (phr), all percentages herein being by weight.
10 The total amount of phosphoramidate or of phosphoramidate/phosphorus additive mixture is most often in the range of about 1-50 phr, preferably 5-35 phr.

Flame retardancy is preferably measured according to the Underwriters' Laboratory UL-94 protocol. A flame retarding amount is an amount effective
15 to render the composition at least a V-2 rating, preferably at least a V-1 rating, and most preferably a V-0 rating after testing in the UL-94 protocol when measured on a test specimen of about 0.03 to about 0.125 inch in thickness by about 0.5 inch by about 5 inch, preferably about 0.125 inch in thickness by about 0.5 inch by about 5 inch, more preferably about 0.06 inch
20 in thickness by about 0.5 inch by about 5 inch, and most preferably about 0.03 inch in thickness by about 0.5 inch by about 5 inch dimensions. Enhanced processability can be determined, for example, as a reduction in extruder torque during compounding, reduced pressure in injection molding, reduced viscosity, and/or decreased cycle time.

25 In one embodiment of the present invention halogen-containing flame retardants or other halogen-containing species may also be present in the

- 31 -

compositions. In many resinous compositions, the combination of a halogen-containing flame retardant and at least one phosphoramidate (or mixture of phosphoramidate with at least one phosphorus additive), particularly including a phosphoramidate having a glass transition point of at least about 0°C, provides both suitable flame retardant properties and unexpectedly improved high temperature properties (such as measured, for example, by HDT or Tg of a resinous phase). Illustrative, non-limiting examples of halogen-containing flame retardants or halogen-containing species include brominated flame retardants and phosphoramidates containing halogenated aromatic substituents. Due to environmental regulations chlorine-free and bromine-free compositions may be preferred for certain applications. Therefore, in a preferred embodiment the present invention includes compositions comprising a thermoplastic resin and at least one phosphoramidate having a glass transition point of at least about 0°C, said compositions being essentially free of chlorine and bromine. In this context essentially free means that no chlorine- or bromine-containing species has been added to the resinous compositions in their formulation. In another of its embodiments the present invention includes articles obtained from said chlorine-free or bromine-free compositions.

The compositions of the invention may also contain other conventional additives including stabilizers, inhibitors, plasticizers, fillers, mold release agents, and anti-drip agents. The latter are illustrated by tetrafluoroethylene polymers or copolymers, including mixtures with such other polymers as polystyrene-co-acrylonitrile (sometimes referred to herein as styrene-acrylonitrile copolymer).

A principal characteristic of preferred compositions of the invention is their improved high temperature properties. These are demonstrated by the fact

- 32 -

5 that the decrease in glass transition temperature (T_g) exhibited as a result of the incorporation of a phosphoramidate in the composition is substantially less than the corresponding decrease exhibited in blends containing, for example, phosphate esters such as bis(diaryl phosphates) of dihydroxyaromatic compounds. This is evident when a phosphoramidate is compared to the organic phosphate ester in amounts suitable to provide enhanced flame resistance when measured, for example, in the UL-94 test procedure. In the case of phase-separated blends such as polycarbonate-ABS blends, the decrease in T_g is noted in the polycarbonate phase.

10 Experience has shown that the flame retarding properties of a phosphoryl-based compound included in a resinous composition are generally proportional to the amount of phosphorus in the composition rather than to the amount of the compound itself. Thus, equal weights of two additives having different molecular weights but the same flame retarding properties
15 may produce different UL-94 results, but amounts of the two additives which contribute the same proportion of phosphorus to the resinous composition will produce the same UL-94 results. On the other hand, other physical properties such as high temperature resistance are dependent on the amount of the compound itself and relatively independent of the phosphorus
20 proportion therein. For this reason, the dependence of flame retarding and high temperature resistance of compositions containing two phosphorus-based compounds may not follow the same pattern.

25 It has been shown, however, with respect to the preferred phosphoramidates employed according to the present invention that their superior properties of flame retardance and high temperature resistance are consistent. Thus, for example, proportions of the prior art additive resorcinol bis(di-2,6-xylyl phosphate) effective to confer a suitable flame-out time on certain resinous

- 33 -

compositions are similar to those produced by a typical bis(2,6-xylyl)-phosphoramidate at an essentially equivalent level of phosphorus, but the bisphosphoramidate has a substantially lower tendency to decrease heat deflection temperature (HDT) despite the slightly greater amount of the bulk additive.

It should be clear that the present invention also affords methods to increase the heat distortion temperature of flame resistant compositions containing an amount of a phosphorus-containing compound effective to render the composition a flame rating of at least V-2, preferably of at least V-1, most preferably V-0, in the UL-94 protocol, wherein the method comprises combining at least one thermoplastic resin and at least one phosphoramidate having a glass transition point of at least about 0°C, preferably of at least about 10°C, and most preferably of at least about 20°C, said phosphoramidate being substantially free of acidic, basic, or halide impurities, or their precursors. In a preferred embodiment the invention also affords methods to increase the heat distortion temperature of chlorine-free and bromine-free, flame resistant compositions as described in the previous sentence. The method may be used to increase the heat distortion temperature of compositions containing essentially a single phosphoramidate, or a mixture of two or more different types of phosphoramidate. Compositions containing essentially a single phosphoramidate are often preferred. Useful thermoplastic resins have been described herein. Especially preferred thermoplastic resins are polycarbonate, most especially bisphenol A-based polycarbonate, and blends of polycarbonate, especially polycarbonate-SAN-ABS blends and polycarbonate-ABS blends, in which the amount of ABS may typically vary from about 1 to about 45 wt. %. An especially preferred phosphoramidate is N,N'-bis-[di-(2,6-xylyl)-phosphoryl]piperazine. The method may further

- 34 -

comprise at least one phosphorus additive selected from the group consisting of organic phosphate esters, thiophosphate esters, phosphonate esters, thiophosphonate esters, phosphinate esters, thiophosphinate esters, phosphine oxides, and thiophosphine oxides. Preferably, the phosphorus additive is a non-polymeric organic phosphate ester. It should also be clear that the present invention includes compositions made by the methods as well as articles made from the compositions.

Preparation methods for the compositions of the invention are typical of those employed for resinous blends. They may include such steps as dry blending followed by melt processing, the latter operation frequently being performed under continuous conditions as by extrusion. Following melt processing, the compositions are molded into test specimens by conventional means such as injection molding.

The addition of at least one phosphoramidate or mixture of at least one phosphoramidate and at least one phosphorus additive to the compositions of the present invention may be by mixing all of the blend components together prior to melt processing. Alternatively, any or a combination of any of the phosphorus-containing species, particularly a phosphoramidate or a phosphorus additive, may be combined with at least one resinous blend component as a concentrate in a prior processing step. Such concentrates are often made by melt processing. The concentrate may then be combined with the remaining blend components.

The various embodiments of the invention are inclusive of simple blends comprising at least one thermoplastic resin and at least one phosphoramidate, and also of compositions in which one or more of said materials has undergone chemical reaction, either by itself or in combination with another

- 35 -

blend component. When proportions are specified, they apply to the originally incorporated materials rather than those remaining after any such reaction.

5 In another of its embodiments the present invention comprises articles of manufacture made from the instantly disclosed compositions. Such articles may be transparent, translucent, or opaque depending upon the blend composition. Said articles can be made by any convenient means known in the art. Typical means include, but are not limited to, injection molding, thermoforming, blow molding, and calendaring. Especially preferred articles
10 include indirect and direct wound deflection yokes for all cathode ray tube applications including television and computer monitors, slit type deflection yokes, mold coil deflection yokes, television backplates, docking stations, pedestals, bezels, pallets, electronic equipment such as switches, switch housings, plugs, plug housings, electrical connectors, connecting devices, sockets;
15 housings for electronic equipment such as television cabinets, computer housings, including desk-top computers, portable computers, laptop computers, palm-held computers; monitor housings, printer housings, keyboards, FAX machine housings, copier housings, telephone housings, mobile phone housings, radio sender and/or receiver housings, lights and
20 lighting fixtures, battery chargers, battery housings, antenna housings, transformers, modems, cartridges, network interface devices, circuit breakers, meter housings, panels for wet and dry appliances such as dishwashers, clothes washers, clothes dryers, refrigerators; heating and ventilation enclosures, fans, air conditioner housings, cladding and seating for indoor
25 and outdoor application such as public transportation including trains, subways, buses; automotive electrical components.

- 36 -

The invention is illustrated by the following examples. All parts and percentages are by weight. Intrinsic viscosity was determined in chloroform at 25°C. HDT values were determined at 264 psi (1820 kPa) according to ASTM procedure D648.

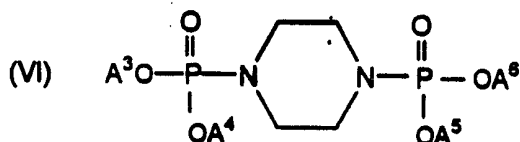
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EXAMPLE 1

Blends of various amounts of a bisphenol A homopolycarbonate, 6.5 parts of a commercially available high rubber graft ABS copolymer and 9 parts of a commercially available SAN copolymer were prepared under identical conditions by blending in a Henschel mixer followed by extrusion on a twin screw extruder and were molded into test specimens. The blends also contained conventional additives including 0.4 part of polytetrafluoroethylene dispersed within styrene-acrylonitrile copolymer as an anti-drip agent, which were not considered in determining proportions, and various amounts of the following phosphoryl-based flame retardant additives: N,N'-bis-[di-(2,6-xylyl)phosphoryl]piperazine (XPP), a compound according to formula VI :

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- 37 -

wherein each A moiety is a 2,6-dimethylphenyl residue; N,N'-bis(neopentylendioxy phosphoryl)piperazine (NPP), a compound of similar structure but wherein each pair of A moieties on each phosphorus atom (e.g. the A³ and A⁴ pair) is a bridging neopentyl residue; N,N'-bis(diphenyl phosphoryl)piperazine (PPP), a compound of similar structure but wherein each A moiety is a phenyl residue; and resorcinol bis(diphenyl phosphate) (RDP) and bisphenol A bis(diphenyl phosphate) (BPADP), two conventional phosphate esters. The FOT (total flameout times for first and second ignitions for 5 bars of 0.125 inch thickness) and Tg of the polycarbonate phase of each test specimen was determined and the results are given in Table I.

TABLE I

Sample	Base	1	2	3	4	5
Polycarbonate, parts	81.3	72.2	76.9	73.9	73.6	71.6
FR, identity	none	XPP	NPP	PPP	RDP	BPADP
FR, phr	0	12.4	6.9	10.4	10.7	13.2
FR, phr P	0	1.16	1.11		0.97	1.02
FR, %P	0	1.02	1.01	1.04	1.03	1.04
FOT, sec	burns	19.4	84	--	20.3	27.3
Tg, °C	147	131	149	121	111	112

- 38 -

It is apparent that the compositions of this invention had an significantly reduced FOT and a Tg that differed from that of polycarbonate (147°C) in a base composition not containing a phosphoramidate or phosphate ester by an acceptable increment. Sample 2 had a Tg essentially equal within experimental error to that of the polycarbonate in the base composition but the FOT was appreciably higher than that obtained with XPP. Sample 3 utilizing PPP had a significantly lower Tg than that of XPP and NPP. It was unexpected that XPP-containing compositions (e.g., sample 1) would exhibit such superior FOT as compared to NPP-containing compositions (e.g., sample 2), and such a large increase in polycarbonate Tg as compared to PPP-containing compositions (e.g., sample 3). Samples 4 and 5, employing conventional flame retardants (FR), had unacceptably low Tg's for many commercial applications. The variations in FR content in terms of phr of total FR and of phosphorus are not considered significant from the standpoint of properties.

EXAMPLE 2

In the same base composition used for Example 1, a composition was made containing 4.5 parts RDP and 5.7 XPP. The resultant composition has a flame out time of 17 seconds and the polycarbonate had a Tg of 127°C. The glass transition temperature is higher for this composition than would be expected based upon the results obtained in samples 1 and 4.

- 39 -

EXAMPLE 3

Blends of 62 parts of a commercially available poly(2,6-dimethyl-1,4-phenylene ether) and 38 parts of a commercially available HIPS were prepared and molded under identical conditions similar to those of Example 1. The blends also contained conventional additives including 0.21 part of a polytetrafluoroethylene/styrene-acrylonitrile copolymer as an anti-drip agent, which were not considered in determining proportions, and 20.5 phr of XPP, RDP and BPADP as phosphoryl-based flame retardant additives. The FOT (total flameout times for first and second ignitions for 5 bars of 0.06 inch thickness) and heat deflection temperature (HDT) of each test specimen was determined and the results are given in Table II.

15

TABLE II

Sample	6	7	8
FR, identity	XPP	RDP	BPADP
FR, phr P	1.92	1.85	1.58

- 40 -

FOT, sec	24	21	37
HDT, °C	223.9	177.9	190.5

Again, it is apparent that the composition of the invention (Sample 6) had acceptable FR properties and a significantly higher HDT than the compositions containing conventional FR additives, indicating superior high temperature properties.

EXAMPLE 4

A blend of 40 parts of a commercially available poly(2,6-dimethyl-1,4-phenylene ether) and 60 parts of a commercially available HIPS were prepared and molded under conditions similar to those of Example 3, using N,N'-bis[di-(2,6-xylyl)phosphoryl]piperazine (XPP) as the flame retardant material in essentially the same proportion. The observed FOT was 34 seconds.

EXAMPLE 5

A commercially available HIPS, optionally containing poly(2,6-dimethyl-1,4-phenylene ether) and / or a polystyrene-polybutadiene-polystyrene

- 41 -

elastomer, were prepared and molded under conditions similar to those of Example 1, using N,N'-bis[di-(2,6-xylyl)phosphoryl]piperazine (XPP) as the flame retardant material. The compositions and flame out times (FOT, as defined above for Table 1) are provided in Table III.

5

TABLE III

10

Sample	Base	9	10	11	12	13
HIPS, parts	100	90	70	65	72	78.5
PPE, parts	0	0	0	25	7	3.5
Rubber, parts	0	0	0	0	2	3.5
XPP, parts	0	10	30	10	19	14
FOT, sec	burns	320	135	400	215	315
HDT, °C, 264 psi	88	74	68	79	71	73

As seen by the above data, phosphoramides as described herein are effective in reducing the flame out time of HIPS, optionally in the presence of

- 42 -

PPE and/or rubber. It was unexpected that the flame out times would be so dramatically improved, i.e. decreased, with the addition of the phosphoramidate to render the material V-2 under UL-94 classification. It was also unexpected that the HDT would be so high for the compositions containing the phosphoramidate.

EXAMPLE 6

Blends of 90 parts of a commercially available bisphenol A polycarbonate were prepared containing 10 parts of either RDP or XPP. The blends also contained conventional additives, including a UV screener and an antioxidant, which were not considered in determining proportions. The compositions were extruded and molded into transparent specimens. Optical properties (according to ASTM 1003-61), including % transmission, yellowness index, and haze, and the Tg of the polycarbonate phase were determined for test specimens of each blend. The results are given in Table IV along with results for a comparable composition containing essentially 100% of the same polycarbonate and no added flame retardant.

20

- 43 -

TABLE IV

Sample	Base	14	15
Polycarbonate	100	90	90
RDP	0	10	0
XPP	0	0	10
Tg, °C	149	111	131
Transmission, %	90.1	88.3	89.5
Haze	0.7	3.3	0.7
Yellowness index	2.24	3.18	4.16

5 The above data show that the composition containing XPP has the same % transmission and haze as a specimen of essentially pure polycarbonate, and an acceptable yellowness index. Compared to the base sample, the decrease in polycarbonate Tg is only 18°C for the specimen containing XPP compared to 38°C for the specimen containing RDP.

10 EXAMPLE 7

- 44 -

A blend of 26.5 parts of a first bisphenol A homopolycarbonate, 61.8 parts of a second bisphenol A homopolycarbonate with weight average molecular weight about 71% of that of the first bisphenol A homopolycarbonate, 4 parts of a commercially available bulk ABS copolymer, and 5 parts XPP was prepared by blending in a Henschel mixer followed by extrusion on a twin screw extruder and molded into test specimens. The blend also contained 2.75 parts conventional additives including titanium dioxide and polytetrafluoroethylene dispersed within styrene-acrylonitrile copolymer as an anti-drip agent. Measurement of the Melt Volume Rate (260°C and 5 kilograms applied weight) for the blend gave a value of 24.9 cubic centimeters per 10 minutes. The blend showed a melt viscosity at 280°C of 390 Pascal-seconds (Pa-s) at a shear rate of 100 sec^{-1} , 220 Pa-s at a shear rate of 1500 sec^{-1} , and 72 Pa-s at a shear rate of 10000 sec^{-1} . The observed FOT (total flameout times for first and second ignitions for 5 bars of 0.06 inch thickness) was 21.5 seconds. A Ball Pressure Test run on test specimens at 125°C according to test protocol IEC 695-10-2 (1995-08) gave puncture diameter of 1.6 millimeters (mm). Typically, a value of less than 2 mm is desirable for most applications.

20 EXAMPLE 8

A blend of 64.3 parts bisphenol A homopolycarbonate, 16 parts of a copolycarbonate comprising 45 mole % bisphenol A and 55 mole % 4,4'-(3,3,5-trimethylcyclohexylidene)diphenol (APEC 9371 obtained from Bayer Corp.); 4 parts of a commercially available high rubber graft ABS copolymer;

- 45 -

6 parts of a commercially available SAN copolymer, and 9 parts XPP was prepared by blending in a Henschel mixer followed by extrusion on a twin screw extruder and molded into test specimens. The blend also contained 0.7 parts of conventional additives including polytetrafluoroethylene dispersed within styrene-acrylonitrile copolymer as an anti-drip agent. The blend showed a glass transition temperature of 139°C. The observed FOT (total flameout times for first and second ignitions for 5 bars of 0.06 inch thickness) was 24 seconds.

10 EXAMPLE 9

The same composition of Example 8 was prepared except that 16 parts of a copolycarbonate comprising 65 mole % bisphenol A and 35 mole % 4,4'-(3,3,5-trimethylcyclo-hexylidene)diphenol (APEC 9351 obtained from Bayer Corp.) was used. The blend showed a glass transition temperature of 140°C. The observed FOT (total flameout times for first and second ignitions for 5 bars of 0.06 inch thickness) was 21 seconds.

EXAMPLE 10

20

This example demonstrates a preferred method for preparing a phosphoramidate of the present invention substantially free of acidic, basic, or halide impurities, or their precursors. A mixture of 2,6-xyleneol (69.3 kg),

- 46 -

magnesium chloride (2.075 kg), and phosphoryl chloride (44 kg) was mixed and gradually warmed in stages to 146°C with stirring as hydrogen chloride was evolved. When an aliquot showed that the reaction was about 92% complete by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy (NMR), an additional
5 1.1 kg of phosphoryl chloride was added. When an aliquot showed that the reaction was about 94% complete by NMR, an additional 2 kg of phosphoryl chloride was added. When an aliquot showed that the reaction was about 98% complete by NMR, an additional 1.1 kg of phosphoryl chloride was added, after which the temperature was lowered to about 120°C. The
10 reaction mixture was sparged with nitrogen for several hours and then cooled to about 59°C. Methylenechloride (150 kg) was added and the reaction mixture was filtered to remove solids. The filtrate was treated with piperazine (11.6 kg), triethylamine (33.8 kg), and additional methylenechloride (34.5 kg), after which the stirred reaction mixture was refluxed for about 10 hours.
15 Additional methylenechloride (140 kg) was added and the reaction mixture was extracted twice with 1M hydrochloric acid, three times with water, and distilled to remove a portion of the methylenechloride and some residual water. The reaction mixture was treated with methanol at about 45°C, and then cooled, and filtered to isolate crystalline product. Analysis typically
20 showed 90-92% yield of phosphoramidate (XPP) containing less than 0.1 wt% X-PYRO.

COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE 11

25 This example demonstrates a method for preparing a phosphoramidate which is not substantially free of acidic, basic, or halide impurities, or their

- 47 -

precursors. To a suspension of sodium carbonate (6.2 g), triethyl amine (0.074 g), piperazine (2.5 g), and methylenechloride (60 ml) was added dixylyl chlorophosphate (20.1g) in 40 ml methylene chloride over 45 minutes with vigorous stirring. The mixture was stirred vigorously for 2 hours, then
5 heated to reflux for 23 hours. A high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) sample shows a 37:33 area ratio of XPP to X-PYRO.

COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE 12

10 This example demonstrates a method for preparing a phosphoramidate which is not substantially free of acidic, basic, or halide impurities, or their precursors. A solution of triethylamine (6.3 g) and piperazine (2.54 g) in chloroform (70 mL) was added to a solution of dixylyl chlorophosphate (20.0 g) in chloroform (70 mL) with stirring over a 90 minute period. The reaction
15 was heated at reflux for 24 hours. HPLC analysis shows a 4:1 ratio of XPP to X-PYRO.

EXAMPLE 13

20 This example demonstrates a method for preparing X-PYRO. A 1500 mL, 3 neck, round bottom flask was equipped with a pressure equalizing addition funnel, overhead stirrer, and condenser. The flask was charged under nitrogen with 0.509 moles water, 1.01 moles triethyl amine, and 700 ml

- 48 -

toluene. To the mixture was added a solution of 1.060 moles dixylyl chlorophosphate in 700 mL toluene drop-wise over 3 hours. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 24 hours, then washed with water. The organic layer was collected and evaporated. The solid product
5 obtained was recrystallized twice using methanol and chloroform. The yield of X-PYRO was 80% (melting point 150°C), and the purity was confirmed by HPLC and NMR.

10

EXAMPLE 14

Blends of 88 parts of a bisphenol A polycarbonate, 7 parts of a commercially available high rubber graft ABS copolymer and 5 parts of a commercially
15 available SAN copolymer were prepared under identical conditions as for Example 1. The blends also contained conventional additives including 0.5 part of polytetrafluoroethylene dispersed within styrene-acrylonitrile copolymer as an anti-drip agent, which were not considered in determining proportions. The blends also contained various amounts of XPP mixed with
20 X-PYRO. The blend formulations are given in Table V.

TABLE V

- 49 -

Sample	1	2	3	4	5	6
XPP	9.3	9.1	8.9	8.75	8.55	8.4
X4Pyro	0	0.2	0.4	0.55	0.75	0.9
% X-Pyro in XPP	0%	2%	4%	6%	8%	10%

5 Figure 1 shows the normalized molecular weights for polycarbonate portions obtained from molded test parts of each blend exposed to 100% relative humidity and 100°C for 24 hours. The data show that compositions with increasing levels of the X-PYRO impurity show accelerated molecular weight degradation for polycarbonate.

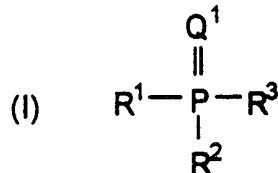
- 50 -

CLAIMS:

1. A resin composition comprising the following and any reaction products thereof:

5 a) a thermoplastic resin, and

b) at least one phosphoramidate having a glass transition point of at least about 0°C of the formula:



10

wherein:

Q^1 is oxygen or sulfur;

R^1 is an amine residue; and

15 R^2 and R^3 are each independently an alkyloxy, alkylthio, aryloxy, or arylthio residue, or an aryloxy or arylthio residue containing at least one alkyl substitution; or an amine residue, said phosphoramidate being substantially free of acidic, basic, or halide impurities, or their precursors..

- 51 -

2. The composition of claim 1 wherein at least one phosphoramidate has a glass transition point of at least about 10°C.

5 3. The composition of claim 1 wherein all of the phosphoramidate of component b) has a glass transition point of at least about 10°C.

4. The composition of claim 1 wherein at least one phosphoramidate has a glass transition point of at least about 20°C.

10

5. The composition of claim 1 wherein all of the phosphoramidate of component b) has a glass transition point of at least about 20°C.

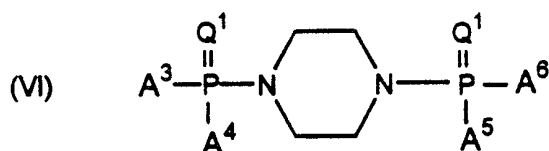
15 6. The composition of claim 1 wherein the thermoplastic resin is selected from the group consisting of (i) polycarbonate resins and blends containing at least one polycarbonate resin, (ii) polyphenylene ether resins and blends containing at least one polyphenylene ether resin, (iii) polystyrene resin and blends containing polystyrene resin, (iv) styrene-containing copolymer resin and blends containing styrene-containing copolymer resin; (v) styrene-
20 containing graft copolymer resin and blends containing styrene-containing graft copolymer resin; and (vi) high impact polystyrene resin and blends containing high impact polystyrene resin.

- 52 -

7. The composition of claim 1 wherein the thermoplastic resin is selected from the group consisting of high impact polystyrene resin, syndiotactic polystyrene, polyphenylene ether / high impact polystyrene resin blends, polyphenylene ether / syndiotactic polystyrene resin blends, polycarbonate-SAN blends, polycarbonate-ABS blends, polycarbonate-SAN-ABS blends, and polycarbonate-polyester blends.
8. The composition of claim 1 wherein the thermoplastic resin is at least one of polycarbonates, polyphenylene ethers, high impact polystyrenes, syndiotactic polystyrenes, acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene copolymers, and styrene-acrylonitrile copolymers.
9. The composition of claim 1 wherein the thermoplastic resin comprises at least one polycarbonate and ABS.
10. The composition of claim 9 wherein the at least one polycarbonate comprises bisphenol A polycarbonate and a copolycarbonate of bisphenol A and 4,4'-(3,3,5-trimethylcyclo-hexylidene)diphenol.

- 53 -

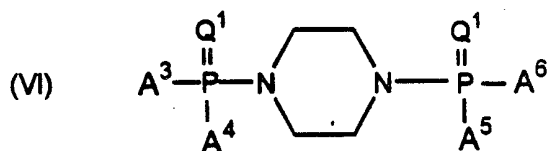
11. The composition of claim 9 wherein the at least one phosphoramidate comprises a phosphoramidate of the formula VI :



5

wherein each Q¹ is independently oxygen or sulfur; and each A moiety is a 2,6-dimethylphenoxy moiety or a 2,4,6-trimethylphenoxy moiety.

10 12. The composition of claim 9 wherein the at least one phosphoramidate comprises a phosphoramidate of the formula VI :



15 wherein each Q¹ is oxygen; and each A moiety is a 2,6-dimethylphenoxy moiety.

- 54 -

13. The composition of claim 1 wherein the thermoplastic resin comprises polyphenylene ether and high impact polystyrene resin.

5 14. The composition of claim 1 further comprising at least one non-polymeric or polymeric phosphorus additive selected from the group consisting of organic phosphate esters, thiophosphate esters, phosphonate esters, thiophosphonate esters, phosphinate esters, thiophosphinate esters, phosphine oxides, and thiophosphine oxides.

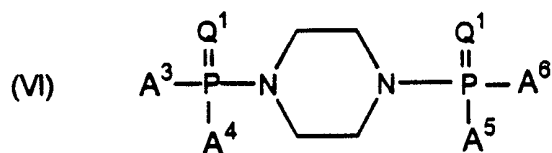
10

15. The composition of claim 14 in which the phosphorus additive is an organic phosphate ester.

15 16. The composition of claim 15 wherein the combination of phosphoramidate and organic phosphate ester is present in an amount effective to render the resin composition a flame rating of V-0, V-1, or V-2 in the Underwriter's Laboratory UL-94 protocol when measured on a test specimen of about 0.125 inch by about 0.5 inch by about 5 inch dimensions.

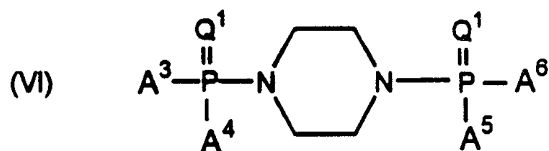
- 55 -

17. The composition of claim 14 wherein the at least one phosphoramidate comprises a phosphoramidate of the formula VI :



wherein each Q¹ is independently oxygen or sulfur; and each A moiety is a 2,6-dimethylphenoxy moiety or a 2,4,6-trimethylphenoxy moiety.

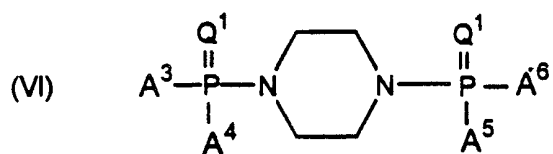
10 18. The composition of claim 14 wherein the at least one phosphoramidate comprises a phosphoramidate of the formula VI :



15 wherein each Q¹ is oxygen; and each A moiety is a 2,6-dimethylphenoxy moiety.

- 56 -

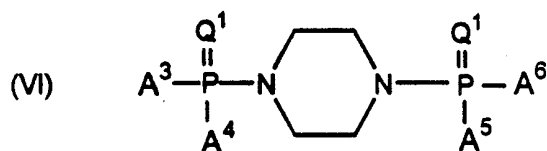
19. The composition of claim 1 wherein at least one phosphoramidate comprises a phosphoramidate of the formula VI:



5

wherein each Q^1 is independently oxygen or sulfur; and each A moiety is a 2,6-dimethylphenoxy moiety or a 2,4,6-trimethylphenoxy moiety.

10 20. The composition of claim 1 wherein at least one phosphoramidate comprises a phosphoramidate of the formula VI:



15 wherein each Q^1 is oxygen; and each A moiety is a 2,6-dimethylphenoxy moiety.

- 57 -

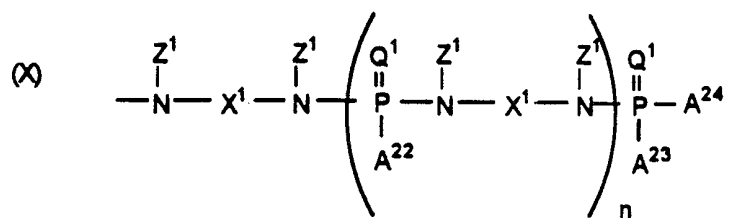
21. The composition of claim 1 wherein at least one phosphoramidate is present in an amount effective to render the resin composition a flame rating of V-0, V-1, or V-2 in the Underwriter's Laboratory UL-94 protocol when
5 measured on a test specimen of about 0.125 inch by about 0.5 inch by about 5 inch dimensions.

22. The composition of claim 1 wherein the total amount of phosphorus per 100 parts of resinous materials is in the range of about 0.1-3 parts by weight.
10

23. The composition of claim 1 which is essentially free of chlorine and bromine.

- 58 -

24. The composition of claim 1 wherein R¹ is of the formula X :



5 wherein

each Q¹ is independently oxygen or sulfur;

each of A²²⁻²⁴ is independently an alkyloxy, alkylthio, aryloxy, or arylthio residue, or an aryloxy or arylthio residue containing at least one alkyl substitution; or an amine residue;

10 each Z¹ is an alkyl radical, aromatic radical, or aromatic radical containing at least one alkyl substitution;

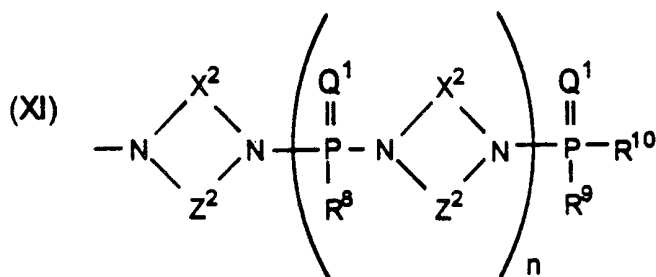
each X¹ is an alkylidene radical, aromatic radical, or aromatic radical containing at least one alkyl substitution;

n is from 0 to about 5; and

15 R² and R³ are each independently an alkyloxy, alkylthio, aryloxy, or arylthio residue, or an aryloxy or arylthio residue containing at least one alkyl substitution; or an amine residue.

- 59 -

25. The composition of claim 1 wherein R¹ is of the formula XI :



5 wherein

each Q¹ is independently oxygen or sulfur;

each X² is alkylidene, aryl, or alkaryl;

each Z² is alkylidene;

10 each of R⁸, R⁹, and R¹⁰ is independently an alkyloxy residue, an aryloxy residue, an aryloxy residue containing at least one alkyl substitution, or an amine residue; and

n is from 0 to about 5; and

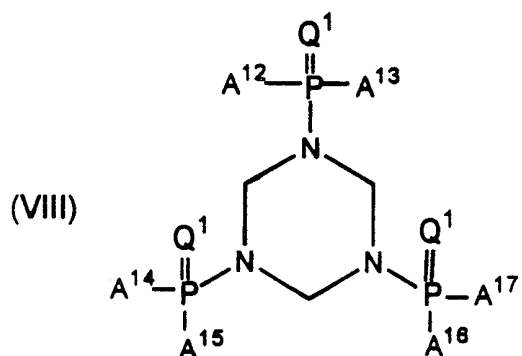
15 R² and R³ are each independently an alkyloxy, alkylthio, aryloxy, or arylthio residue, or an aryloxy or arylthio residue containing at least one alkyl substitution; or an amine residue.

- 60 -

26. A resin composition comprising the following and any reaction products thereof:

a) a thermoplastic resin

5 b) at least one phosphoramidate having a glass transition point of at least about 0°C of the formula VIII :



10 wherein

each Q¹ is independently oxygen or sulfur; and

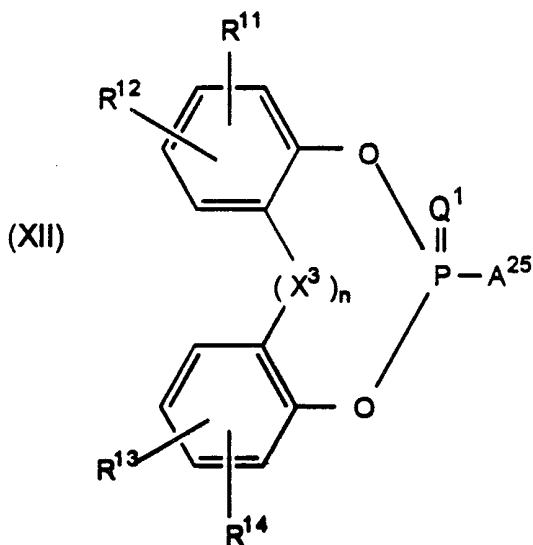
each of A¹²⁻¹⁷ is independently an alkyloxy, alkylthio, aryloxy, or arylthio residue, or an aryloxy or arylthio residue containing at least one alkyl substitution; or an amine residue, said phosphoramidate being substantially
 15 free of acidic, basic, or halide impurities, or their precursors.

- 61 -

27. A resin composition comprising the following and any reaction products thereof:

a) a thermoplastic resin and

5 b) at least one cyclic phosphoramidate having a glass transition point of at least about 0°C of the formula XII :



10 wherein Q¹ is oxygen or sulfur;

each of R¹¹⁻¹⁴ is independently a hydrogen or an alkyl radical;

X³ is a alkylidene radical;

- 62 -

n is 0 or 1; and

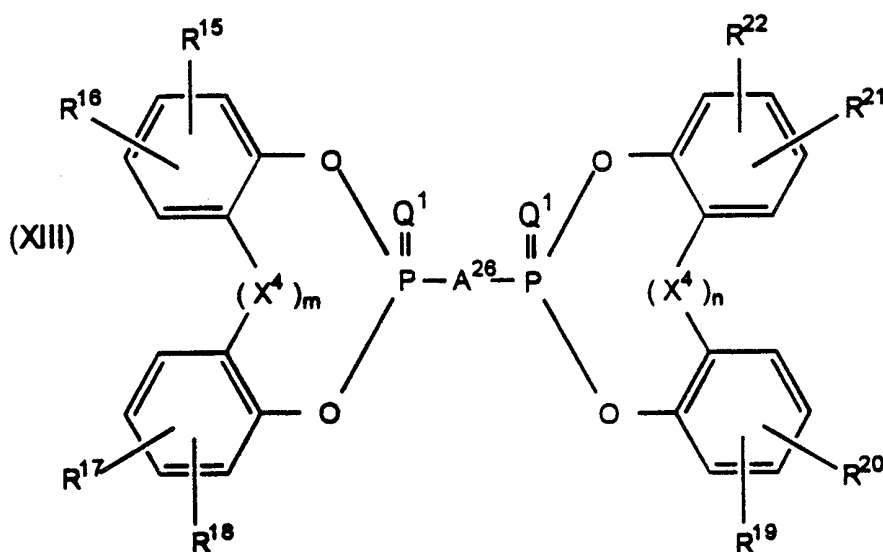
A²⁵ is a group derived from a primary or secondary amine having the same or different radicals that can be aliphatic, alicyclic, aromatic, or alkaryl, or A²⁵ is a group derived from a heterocyclic amine, or A²⁵ is a hydrazine compound, 5 said phosphoramidate being substantially free of acidic, basic, or halide impurities, or their precursors..

- 63 -

28. A resin composition comprising the following and any reaction products thereof:

a) a thermoplastic resin

5 b) at least one bis(cyclic) phosphoramidate having a glass transition point of at least about 0°C of the formula XIII :

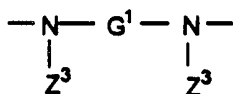


10 wherein each Q^1 independently is oxygen or sulfur;

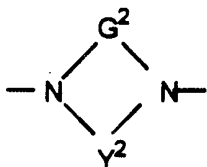
each of R^{15-22} is independently a hydrogen or an alkyl radical;

X^4 is an alkylidene radical; m and n are each independently 0 or 1; and

- 64 -

A²⁶ is

- 5 wherein G¹ is sulfur, an alkylidene radical, aryl radical, or alkaryl radical; and each Z³ is independently an alkyl radical or an aryl radical; or wherein A²⁶ is



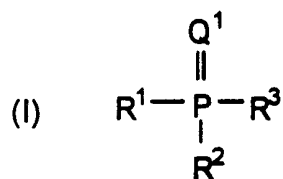
- 10 wherein G² is alkylidene, aryl, or alkaryl, and Y² is alkylidene, said phosphoramidate being substantially free of acidic, basic, or halide impurities, or their precursors..

- 65 -

29. A resin composition consisting essentially of:

a) a thermoplastic resin and

5 b) at least one phosphoramidate having a glass transition point of at least about 0°C of the formula:



wherein

10 Q^1 is oxygen or sulfur;

R^1 is an amine residue, and

R^2 and R^3 are each independently an alkyloxy, alkylthio, aryloxy, or arylthio residue, or an aryloxy or arylthio residue containing at least one alkyl substitution; or an amine residue, said phosphoramidate being substantially
15 free of acidic, basic, or halide impurities, or their precursors..

30. An article made from the composition of claim 1.

- 66 -

31. The article of claim 30 which is a deflection yoke for cathode ray tube, deflection yoke for television, slit type deflection yoke, mold coil deflection yoke, television backplate, docking station, pedestal, bezel, pallet, switch, switch housing, plug, plug housing, electrical connector, connecting device, 5 socket, television housing, computer housing, desk-top computer housing, portable computer housing, lap-top computer housing, palm-held computer housing; monitor housing, printer housing, keyboard, FAX machine housing, copier housing, telephone housing, mobile phone housing, radio sender housing, radio receiver housing, light fixture, battery charger housing, battery 10 housing, automotive electrical component, antenna housing, transformer housing, modem, cartridge, network interface device housing, circuit breaker housing, meter housing, panel for wet or dry appliance, dishwasher panel, clothes washer panel, clothes dryer panel, refrigerator panel; heating or ventilation enclosure, fan, air conditioner housing, cladding or seating for 15 public transportation; or cladding or seating for trains, subways, or buses.

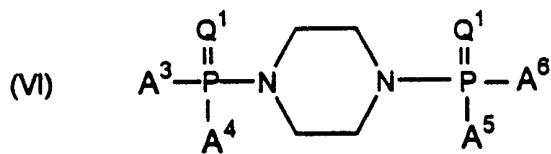
32. A method to increase the heat distortion temperature of a flame resistant composition containing an amount of a phosphorus-containing compound effective to render the composition a flame rating of at least V-2 in the 20 Underwriter's Laboratory UL-94 protocol when measured on a test specimen of about 0.125 inch by about 0.5 inch by about 5 inch dimensions, wherein the method comprises combining at least one thermoplastic resin and at least one phosphoramidate having a glass transition point of at least about 0°C, said 25 phosphoramidate being substantially free of acidic, basic, or halide impurities, or their precursors..

- 67 -

33. The method of claim 32 wherein the composition has a flame rating of least V-1.
- 5 34. The method of claim 32 wherein the composition has a flame rating of least V-0.
35. The method of claim 32 wherein at least one phosphoramidate has a glass transition point of at least about 10°C.
- 10
36. The method of claim 32 wherein the phosphoramidate has a glass transition point of at least about 10°C.
- 15 37. The method of claim 32 wherein at least one phosphoramidate has a glass transition point of at least about 20°C.
38. The method of claim 32 wherein the phosphoramidate has a glass transition point of at least about 20°C.

- 68 -

39. The method of claim 32 wherein the at least one phosphoramidate comprises a phosphoramidate of the formula VI :



5

wherein each Q¹ is independently oxygen or sulfur; and each A moiety is a 2,6-dimethylphenyl moiety or a 2,4,6-trimethylphenyl moiety.

10 40. The method of claim 32 wherein the thermoplastic resin is selected from the group consisting of (i) polycarbonate resins and blends containing at least one polycarbonate resin, (ii) polyphenylene ether resins and blends containing at least one polyphenylene ether resin, (iii) polystyrene resin and blends containing polystyrene resin, (iv) styrene-containing copolymer resin and blends containing styrene-containing copolymer resin;

15 and blends containing styrene-containing copolymer resin; (v) styrene-containing graft copolymer resin and blends containing styrene-containing graft copolymer resin; and (vi) high impact polystyrene resin and blends containing high impact polystyrene resin.

- 69 -

41. The method of claim 32 wherein the thermoplastic resin is a polycarbonate resin or a blend containing at least one polycarbonate resin.

5 42. The method of claim 32 wherein the thermoplastic resin comprises at least one polycarbonate and ABS.

10 43. The method of claim 42 wherein the at least one polycarbonate comprises bisphenol A polycarbonate and a copolycarbonate of bisphenol A and 4,4'-(3,3,5-trimethylcyclo-hexylidene)diphenol.

15 44. The method of claim 32 wherein the method further comprises at least one non-polymeric or polymeric phosphorus additive selected from the group consisting of organic phosphate esters, thiophosphate esters, phosphonate esters, thiophosphonate esters, phosphinate esters, thiophosphinate esters, phosphine oxides, and thiophosphine oxides.

20 45. The method of claim 44 in which the phosphorus additive is an organic phosphate ester.

46. The method of claim 32 in which the composition is essentially free of chlorine and bromine.

- 70 -

47. The method of claim 32 in which the hydrolytic stability of the composition is increased.
- 5 48. The flame resistant composition of claim 46.
49. The flame resistant composition of claim 47.
50. The flame resistant composition of claim 32.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 99/17226

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
 IPC 7 C08K5/5399 C08L71/12 C08L51/04 C08L69/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 C08K

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 practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	EP 0 171 730 A (BAYER AG) 19 February 1986 (1986-02-19) page 12, line 1 -page 13, line 4; examples ---	1, 13, 16
X	US 3 937 765 A (TOY ARTHUR D F ET AL) 10 February 1976 (1976-02-10) column 6, line 59 -column 7, line 23; example 5 ---	1, 8
X	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 1998, no. 11, 30 September 1998 (1998-09-30) & JP 10 175985 A (TOSOH CORP), 30 June 1998 (1998-06-30) abstract --- -/--	1

Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

Patent family members are listed in 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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- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

12 November 1999

Date of mailing of the international search report

24/11/1999

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Engel, S

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 99/17226

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 005, no. 008 (C-039), 20 January 1981 (1981-01-20) & JP 55 135158 A (ASAHI CHEM IND CO LTD), 21 October 1980 (1980-10-21) abstract ---	1,8,15
X	WO 93 22373 A (MINNESOTA MINING & MFG ;LINDSAY ALAN J (GB)) 11 November 1993 (1993-11-11) page 15, paragraph 3; claims 1,9 ---	1
X	GB 1 517 652 A (VELSICOL CHEMICAL CORP) 12 July 1978 (1978-07-12) claims 1,24,29; example 9 ---	1
A	DE 25 05 326 A (SANDOZ AG) 21 August 1975 (1975-08-21) claims; tables ---	1
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Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US 99/17226

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