

现的龟裂程度比添加4010NA的胶料小,其中稀土防老剂 I 对胶料的臭氧老化防护效果最优。

参考文献:

- [1] 贝广常,谢发勤,姚小飞,等. 橡胶老化及其防护技术的研究概况[J]. 橡胶工业,2013,60(1):58-61.
- [2] Roy S, Gupta B R. Studied on the Ageing Behaviour of Bum Epoxidized Natural Rubber[J]. Kautschuck Gummi Kunststoffe, 1993,46(4):293.
- [3] 何燕,张方良,马连湘. 炭黑填充胎面胶的动态力学性能研究[J]. 轮胎工业,2005,25(10):591-594.
- [4] Wang Y S, Cui Z B, Liu Qiang, et al. The Influence of Tread Material Oil Aging on Tire Performance[J]. Advanced Materials Research, 2013,683(4):51-55.
- [5] Poh B T, Lee K S. FTIR Study of Thermal Oxidation of ENR[J]. European Polymer Journal, 1994,30(1):17.
- [6] 王思静,熊金平,左禹. 橡胶老化机理与研究方法进展[J]. 合成材料老化与应用,2009,38(2):23-33.
- [7] Ranimol Stephen, Siddique A M. Thermal Degradation and Ageing Behavior of Microcomposites of Natural Rubber[J]. Journal of Applied Polymer Science, 2007,105(2):341-351.
- [8] 梁诚. 橡胶防老剂合成技术进展[J]. 化工文摘,2006(5):45-47.
- [9] 赵小彦,郭绍辉,陈俊,等. 环保型橡胶防老剂研究进展[J]. 石化技术与应用,2010,28(6):530-534.
- [10] 谢婵. 新型稀土配合物橡胶防老剂的制备及应用研究[D]. 广州:华南理工大学,2010.
- [11] 杨超. 维生素C稀土配合物橡胶防老剂的制备及其在天然橡胶中的应用研究[D]. 广州:华南理工大学,2011.
- [12] 潘锐贤. 稀土配合物橡胶防老剂的负载与复配研究[D]. 广州:华南理工大学,2012.
- [13] 吴安安. 新型稀土配合物橡胶防老剂的制备及其在丁苯橡胶中的应用研究[D]. 广州:华南理工大学,2012.
- [14] 李思东,彭政,余和平,等. 用红外差谱表征橡胶的热老化[J]. 橡胶工业,1998,45(8):46-50.
- [15] 肖琰. 天然橡胶硫化胶的热氧化研究[D]. 西安:西北工业大学,2006.
- [16] 谢婵,贾志欣,罗远芳,等. 2-巯基苯并咪唑钕配合物在天然橡胶中防老化作用的研究[J]. 高分子学报,2011(3):320-326.

收稿日期:2015-08-04

Study on Aging Protection of Tire Tread Compound by Rare Earth Antioxidant

JIANG Jian¹, WEN Shipeng¹, JIA Zhixin², LIU Li¹

(1. Beijing University of Chemical Technology, Beijing 100029, China; 2. South China University of Technology, Guangzhou 510640, China)

Abstract: The effects of the rare earth antioxidant on the main properties of tire tread compound before and after thermo-oxygen aging and ozone aging were investigated, and compared with antioxidant 4010NA. The results showed that, the protective effects of the rare earth antioxidant on the thermo-oxygen aging and ozone aging were better than those of antioxidant 4010NA, respectively. With rare earth antioxidant I, the cut resistance of the vulcanizates was good, the retention rate of tear strength was the highest after thermo-oxygen aging, and the ozone aging resistance was the best. With rare earth antioxidant II, the retention rate of tensile strength was the highest after thermo-oxygen aging, and the abrasion resistance of the vulcanizates was improved.

Key words: rare earth antioxidant; tread compound; thermo-oxygen aging; ozone aging

汽车橡胶密封条的制备方法

中图分类号: TQ336.4⁺2; TQ333.4 文献标志码: D

由柳州市二和汽车零部件有限公司申请的专利(公开号 CN 104592652A, 公开日期 2014-05-06)“汽车橡胶密封条的制备方法”, 提供了汽车橡胶密封条的制备方法: 将三元乙丙橡胶(80~100份)、促进剂(0.4~0.8份)、防老剂(1.3~1.5份)、炭黑(60~80份)和软化剂(13~17份)投入密炼机中, 混炼温度为100~110℃, 混炼

5~8 min, 然后投入过氧化二异丙苯(4~8份)和烯丙基异氰脲酸酯(2~4份), 再混炼4~5 min; 混炼胶冷却后, 置于盐浴硫化床中硫化, 硫化条件为(230~250)℃×(1.5~2) min; 将硫化后的胶料切粒制成料粒并进行烘干; 将烘干后的料粒放入挤出机挤出产品。与现有技术相比, 采用该方法制备的产品压缩永久变形小, 耐老化性能良好, 且加工安全性能好。

(本刊编辑部 赵敏)