

(2)微波烘干NR纯胶、炭黑和白炭黑填充NR硫化胶物理性能均较优,絮胶烘干NR次之。

(3)絮胶烘干炭黑填充NR硫化胶的 $\tan\delta$ 最小,微波烘干白炭黑填充NR硫化胶的 $\tan\delta$ 最小。

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Effect of Different Drying Methods on Properties of NR

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Abstract: The effect of four kinds of drying methods—smoke drying, microwave drying, direct drying and inverse flocculation drying on the properties of NR was investigated. The results showed that, the time of microwave drying was much shorter than that in other drying ways. There was no cooked rubber block in the NR by microwave drying. The comprehensive properties of NR, NR/carbon black, NR/silica compounds by microwave drying were the best, followed by inverse flocculation drying. The loss factor ($\tan\delta$) of NR/carbon black vulcanizate by inverse flocculation drying was the smallest in four kinds of drying methods, and for silica filled compounds, the $\tan\delta$ of NR/silica vulcanizate by microwave drying was the smallest.

Key words: NR; drying method; microwave; flocculation; physical property; dynamic mechanical property

端羧基液体丁腈橡胶的制备方法

中图分类号: TQ333.99; TQ333.7 文献标志码: D

由青岛旺裕橡胶制品有限公司申请的专利(公开号 CN 104592424A, 公开日期 2014-05-06)“端羧基液体丁腈橡胶的制备方法”, 提供了一种端羧基液体丁腈橡胶的制备方法: (1)将聚

合釜抽真空, 加入乙醇和丙烯腈, 再加入过氧化戊二酸, 升温至80~90℃; (2)再次加入过氧化戊二酸, 反应2~3 h得到胶液; (3)胶液减压脱水脱气后制得端羧基液体丁腈橡胶。采用该方法制备的产品粘度较低, 收率较高, 相对分子质量分布均一。

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