

的交联结构。其中,添加防老剂445的胶料硬度变化最小;添加防老剂RD和4010NA以及两者并用的胶料硬度变化相对较大,相应的拉伸强度降低幅度较大;不同防护体系胶料的拉断伸长率降低程度基本相当。

综合而言,添加防老剂2246的胶料物理性能、耐热空气老化性能和耐油性能较好。

3 结论

(1) 对于噻二唑硫化体系,当硫化剂PT75/促进剂903并用比为3:2时,CM胶料的分子链交联程度较大,同时具有优异的加工性能。

(2) 添加增塑剂TOTM的CM胶料热空气老化后硬度、拉伸强度、拉断伸长率和质量变化率较小;添加增塑剂TP-95,TP-759和BXA-R的胶料硬度、拉伸强度和拉断伸长率变化相当。

(3) 添加不同防护体系的CM胶料热空气老化后硬度均增大,CM胶料的热氧老化是以交联反应为主的“硬化型”老化。防老剂4010NA/RD并用的CM胶料具有较高的拉伸强度,而防老剂2246的胶料耐热空气老化性能和耐油性能较佳。

参考文献:

- [1] 李昂.氯化聚乙烯橡胶(CM)的性能、加工与应用[J].特种橡胶制品,2003,24(1):57-59.
- [2] 聂军,王声媛,田萌,等.CM噻二唑硫化体系的研究[J].特种橡胶制品,2005,26(3):6-11.
- [3] Van Duin M, Dees M, Dikland H. Advantage of EPDM Rubber Peroxides With a Third Monomer, Part 1. Improved Peroxide Curing Efficiency in Window Gasket Applications[J]. Kunstsch and Gummi Kunststoffe, 2008, 61(5):233-234.
- [4] 唐斌,李晓强,王进文.乙丙橡胶应用技术[M].北京:化学工业出版社,2005:102-103.

收稿日期:2018-02-27

Effect of Several Additives on Properties of Chlorinated Polyethylene Rubber

WANG Liangyan, TAO Ping, ZOU Huifang, WANG Dingdong

(Nanjing Lide Oriental Rubber & Plastic Technology Co., Ltd., Nanjing 210028, China)

Abstract: The effects of thiadiazole vulcanization system (curing agent PT75 and accelerator 903), plasticizer and protective system on the properties of chlorinated polyethylene rubber (CM) were studied. The results showed that the physical properties of thiadiazole cured vulcanizates were excellent, and the processing stability and physical properties were better when the ratio of curing agent PT75/accelerator 903 was 3/2. With plasticizer TOTM, the hardness, tensile strength and tensile elongation at break of the vulcanizates showed little change after hot air aging. When antioxidants 4010NA and RD were jointly used in the compound, the tensile strength of the vulcanizates was quite high. When antioxidant 2246 was used as the protective additive, the hot air aging resistance and oil resistance of the vulcanizates were good.

Key words: chlorinated polyethylene rubber; thiadiazole vulcanization system; plasticizer; antioxidant; heat resistance; oil resistance

旭化成扩大溶聚丁苯橡胶产能

中图分类号:TQ333.1 文献标志码:D

日本旭化成株式会社(简称旭化成)计划扩大其溶聚丁苯橡胶(SSBR)产能。目前其SSBR生产设施处于满负荷运转状态。SSBR销售额保持高水平稳步增长。

旭化成表示,由于SSBR已广泛用于轮胎,其销量增幅很难再现2010年的高水平,但从长期来

看,SSBR需求量将不断增长。旭化成计划于2019年1月完成其新加坡工厂产能提升的工作,使该厂的SSBR年产能增加3万t,达到13万t。扩建项目将在2020年初实现满负荷运转。

基于对SSBR需求稳定增长的预测,旭化成不排除新建工厂的可能,并将根据原材料丁二烯的采购和当时的市场情况等确定新厂厂址。

(朱永康)