

Disconnection from EPOQUE on: 21-06-2018 23:42:59 DISCONNECT(1005)

Session saved. INFO(1006)



New connection on: : 21-06-2018 : 23:44:46 - Last disconnection on: : 21-06-2018 : 23:42:59

V 4.0.0.44358(LP,U,linux) (Rev:43856 2017-04-27 09:03:29 +0200#(D201802)) (RPM D201802)

Welcome to EPOQUE Rebuild under the Production Environment

[EPODOC: SS 11] vinylidene and chloride and interpolymer

Results in EPODOC 206

[SS 12] vinylidene and chloride and interpolymer and ethylene and acrylate

Results in EPODOC 39

[SS 13] vinylidene and chloride and interpolymer and ethylene and acrylate and methyl and acrylate

Results in EPODOC 24

[SS 14] ..li



1/24 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - GB1177929 A 19700114

PR - US19650513823 19651214

AP - GB19660055746 19661213

DT - **

CCI - C09D133/066

CLC - C09D133/066, C08L2666/14, INV

CCA - C08L61/00 ; C08L61/20 ; C08L93/00

PA - UNION CARBIDE CORP [US]

TI - Coating Compositions

AB - 1,177,929. Coatings. UNION CARBIDE CORP. 13 Dec., 1966 [14 Dec., 1965], No. 55746/66. Heading B2K. [Also in Division C3] Coating compositions comprise (1) an **interpolymer** of (a) 0-89% by weight of a C 8 -C 11 monovinyl aromatic hydrocarbon, (b) 10-90% by weight of at least one compound selected from alkyl acrylates of 4-15 C atoms, bicycloheptyl acrylates, alkyl methacrylates of 5-15 C atoms, cyanoethyl acrylates, acrylamide and N-alkyl or N,N-dialkyl derivatives thereof, [alpha], #-olefinically unsaturated nitrites, vinyl

acetate, **chloride** or fluoride, and **vinylidene chloride** or fluoride, and (c) 1-20% by weight of at least one compound selected from [alpha], #-definically unsaturated carboxylic acids containing up to 10 C atoms, **acrylate** or methacrylate esters of **ethylene** glycol or propylene glycol, and 1,1,1- trimethylolpropane monoalkyl ether, the **interpolymer** having a reduced viscosity of 0.1-0.8 and a glass transition temperature above 20 C; (2) from 1-30% by weight (based on the **interpolymer**) of a flexibiliser selected from castor oil, polymerised castor oil, ricinoleic acid, ricinoleyl alcohol and hydroxyalkyl ricinoleates; (3) from 5-35% by weight (based on the **interpolymer**) of a potentially thermosetting resin formed by condensation of formaldehyde with a phenol, urea, benzoguanamine or melamine, or an ether thereof; and (4) a vehicle for components (1), (2) and (3). Preferred interpolymers (1) comprise 25-40% by weight of styrene, 10-30% by weight of an alkyl methacrylate having 5-15 C atoms, 30-40% by weight of an alkyl **acrylate** having 4-15 C atoms, 3-10% by weight of acrylic acid and 0-10% by weight of a hydroxyalkyl **acrylate**. Suitable vehicles (4) include dioxane, **ethylene** glycol monoethyl ether, **methyl** ethyl ketone, diethyl ketone, **methyl** or ethyl acetate, **methyl** propionate, isopropyl alcohol, butyl alcohol, toluene, xylenes and mixtures thereof. The compositions may include pigments or dyes, and silicone-containing levelling or defoaming agents, as well as curing catalysts such as p-toluene sulphonic acid, phosphoric acid or monobutyl phosphate or an ammonium salt thereof. Coatings obtained with the compositions can be cured by baking at 180-250 F. In Examples, the compositions are applied to cold rolled steel panels using a drawn down doctor blade, and the coatings are air-dried and then baked.

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PN - **GB781498** A 19570821

PR - USX781498 19540120

AP - GB19540037783 19541231

DT - *

CCI - **D06P1/44**

PA - INTERCHEM CORP

TI - Improvements relating to textile decorating

AB - A composition for use in printing colour on textiles consists of pigment dispersed in an aqueous solution, having a pH from 5 to 11, of not more than 2 per cent by weight of one or more water-soluble salts of an **interpolymer** of a monomeric mixture comprising two essential ingredients, one being a polymerizable olefinically unsaturated carboxylic acid containing at least one activated carbon-to-carbon double bond and at least one carboxyl group, and the other being a polyalkenyl polyether of a polyhydric alcohol, the polyether containing more than one alkenyl ether group per molecule and the parent polyhydric alcohol containing at least four carbon atoms to which are attached at least three hydroxyl groups. The polymerizable acid may be acrylic, methacrylic, ethacrylic, alpha- and beta-halo- and cyano-acrylic, crotonic, beta-acryloxy propionic, sorbic, cinnamic, maleic, fumaric, itaconic, mesaconic or aconitic acid; or maleic anhydride or a derivative thereof may be used. The polyether may be an allyl, methallyl or crotyl polyether made from erythritol, arabitol, iditol, mannitol, sorbitol, inositol, raffinose, glucose, lactose, sucrose or pentaerythritol. Other monomers which may be copolymerized with the acid and polyether include **methyl**, ethyl or n-butyl vinyl ether, **vinylidene chloride**, acrylonitrile and vinyl laurate. Auxiliary binder resins, such as water-soluble or organic solvent-soluble resins of the phenol-formaldehyde and amine-formaldehyde types, may also be used, preferably in the presence of an acidic catalyst, such as ammonium

sulphate, diammonium phosphate, aluminium phosphate and organic amine salts of mineral or organic acids. The print pastes may also include water-insoluble linear polymers such as polymethyl **acrylate** and methacrylate and natural and synthetic rubber, preferably in the form of latex. Auxiliary water-soluble thickeners such as **methyl** cellulose, sodium, potassium or ammonium alginate, polyvinyl **methyl** ether-maleic copolymers, sodium carboxymethyl cellulose and polyvinyl alcohol may be incorporated. Dispersing agents for pigments may be incorporated, such as sulphonated methylene binaphthalene, polyglycol ester of long chain fatty acid, lignin sulphonate, glycol monostearate, dioctyl sodium sulphosuccinate, an alkyl aryl sulphonate, a sodium salt of an alkyl substituted aryl sulphonate, p-iso-octylphenyl decapolyethylene glycol ether, sodium lauryl sulphate, sorbitan monopalmitate or a soap. Pigments specified in the examples are phthalocyanine blue and green, benzidine yellow and a red azo pigment. The composition may also contain small proportions of a humectant, such as **ethylene** glycol, a dispersion stabilizer such as **ethylene** diamine, and a preservative such as phenol. A volatile water-immiscible organic solvent may be emulsified into the aqueous solution.

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- PN - GB1174328 A 19691217
- PR - GB19670035763 19670803
- AP - GB19670035763 19670803
- DT - **
- CCI - C08J7/04 ; C09D161/32
- CCA - Y10T428/2826 ; Y10T428/3192 ; Y10T428/31797 ; Y10T428/31928 ; Y10T428/31862
- PA - ICI LTD [GB]
- TI - Production of Coated Film.
- AB - 1,174,328. Coated films. IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES Ltd. 23 July, 1968 [3 Aug., 1967], No. 35763/67. Heading B2E. [Also in Division C3] Heat-sealable film comprises a base film of an organic thermoplastic polymeric material which has been subjected to a surface oxidation treatment to improve the bonding properties of its surface, coated with a heat-sealable coating material, and an intermediate layer of a resin comprising an **interpolymer** of the product obtained by condensing acrylamide or methacrylamide with a monoaldehyde in the presence of an alkanol containing from one to six carbon atoms with at least one other unsaturated monomer. The heat-sealable film is produced by subjecting the film to a surface oxidation treatment to improve the bonding properties of its surface and then coating that surface with a resin comprising a composition obtained by condensing a monoaldehyde with acrylamide or methacrylamide in the presence of an alkanol containing from one to six carbon atoms so that at least some of the amino hydrogens are replaced by -ROR' groups, the R and R' groups being alkylene and alkyl groups respectively and subsequently interpolymerising the condensation product with at least one other unsaturated monomer and then overcoating the coated surface or surfaces with a heat-seal coating and heating to set the resin so that it becomes adhesively bonded to the heat-seal coating and the base film. Examples of aldehyde and unsaturated monomer are given. The coating composition may contain up to 50% by weight of the solids content of the resin of an epoxy resin, or a melamine-formaldehyde resin. The copolymer may contain up to 90% of styrene, up to 80% of an alkyl **acrylate**, up to 15% of methacrylic acid and 5% to 25% of acrylamide which has been condensed with a solution of formaldehyde in n-butanol containing from 0.2 to 3 equivalents of formaldehyde for each amide group. The thermoplastic polymeric material may comprise

a polymer or copolymer of an [alpha]-olefine e.g. **ethylene**, propylene, butene, 4-**methyl** pentene-1; linear polyesters e.g. polyethylene terephthalate and polyethylene-1:2-diphenoxy-ethane-4:4'-dicarboxylate; and polymers and copolymers containing vinyl **chloride**. The films may be unoriented or oriented in one or both directions in the plane of the film, and the oriented film may be heat set before or after coating. The heatseal coating may comprise copolymers of **vinylidene chloride** e.g. with acrylonitrile or vinyl **chloride**, which may contain other monomers e.g. acrylic or methacrylic acid, or itaconic acid; polyvinyl acetate which may be partially hydrolysed; copolymers of butadiene with styrene, acrylonitrile, **methyl** methacrylate, or **methyl** methacrylate and styrene; **methyl** methacrylate-methacrylic acid copolymers; copolyesters of terephthalic acid and another dicarboxylic acid e.g. sebacic acid, with a glycol; copolymers of vinyl acetate with vinyl **chloride**, or **ethylene**, or copolymers of vinyl **chloride** and **ethylene**.

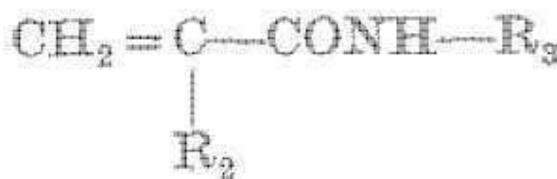
4/24 © EPODOC / EPO

- PN - GB840093 A 19600706
- PR - USX840093 19551110
- AP - GB19560033214 19561031
- DT - *
- CCI - C08J3/05 ; C08L21/02 ; C08L57/00
- CLC - C08L21/02 , C08L2666/04 , INV
- C08L57/00 , C08L2666/04 , INV
- CCA - C08J2321/00
- PA - GOODRICH CO B F
- TI - Aqueous dispersions of elastomeric polymers
- AB - An aqueous dispersion comprises an elastomeric polymer, water, 1 to 10 weight parts of a fatty acid, 1 to 10 weight parts of a water-insoluble ester derivative of a cross-linked **interpolymer** of a dicarboxylic acid anhydride monomer, a vinyl alkyl ether, and a polymerizable material which contains a plurality of polymerizable alkenyl groups and which is copolymerizable with the anhydride and vinyl ether monomers, and a monoacidic alkaline material, the dispersion having a pH greater than 7, and all weight parts being based on 100 weight parts of the elastomeric polymer. The dispersion may be made by intimately mixing together the solid elastomeric polymer with the fatty acid and the ester derivative of the cross-linked **interpolymer**, adding an amount of a monoacidic alkaline material sufficient to adjust the pH of the mixture to greater than 7, and diluting the mixture with water in sufficient amount to cause phase inversion. The elastomeric polymer may be a copolymer of an isoolefin such as isobutylene, 3-**methyl**-butene-1, 4-**methyl**-pentene-1, 2-ethyl-butene-1 and 4-ethyl-pentene-1 with a minor proportion of a polyolefinic hydrocarbon such as butadiene-1,3, isoprene, 2,4-dimethyl-butadiene-1,3, piperylene, 3-**methyl**-pentadiene-1,3, hexadiene-2,4, 2 - neopentylbutadiene - 1,3, dimethylallyl, 2 - **methyl** - hexadiene - 1,5, 2 - **methyl** - pentadiene - 1,4 2 - **methyl** - heptadiene - 1,6, 2 - **methyl**-heptadiene-1,4, cyclopentadiene, cyclohexadiene, 1-vinyl-cyclohexene-3, 1-vinyl-cyclohexene-1, 1-vinyl-cyclopentene-1, 1-vinyl-cyclobutene-2, dicyclopentadiene, dipentene, a terpinene, terpinolene, a phellandrene, sylvestrene, 2,6 - dimethyl - 4 - methylene - heptadiene-2,5, 2-**methyl**-hexatriene-1,3,5, myrcene, ocimene, allo-ocimene, fulvene, 6,6-dimethyl-fulvene, 6,6-**methyl**-ethyl-fulvene, 6-ethyl-fulvene, 6,6-diphenyl-fulvene, 6-phenyl-fulvene, 1,3,3 - trimethyl - 6 - vinyl - cyclohexadiene - 2,4, cycloheptatriene, 6,6 - vinyl - **methyl** - fulvene, 6,6-diisopropenyl-fulvene, a phenyl

butadiene, a divinyl benzene, a diallyl benzene, vinyl allyl benzene or a divinyl naphthalene, or may be a chlorosulphonated or halogenated butyl rubber, polyisobutylene, an elastomeric polyurethane prepared by reacting 1,5-naphthylene, p-phenylene or 2,4-tolylene diisocyanate with a hydroxyl terminated polyethylene adipate or with a polytetramethylene ether glycol and water, a halogenated or chlorosulphonated polyethylene, natural rubber, polyisoprene, copolymers of butadiene-1,3 and lesser proportions of styrene, acrylonitrile, acrylic or methacrylic acid, methacrylates or acrylates, or **vinylidene chloride**, polyethyl **acrylate**, polychloroprene, or a polysulphide, polyester or silicone elastomer. The fatty acid may be lauric, myristic, palmitic, stearic or oleic acid or a mixture thereof. The dicarboxylic acid anhydride may be maleic, chloromaleic, 2,3-dicyanomaleic, or dimethyl, diphenyl, dibenzyl, di-(p-methylphenyl) or dicyclohexyl maleic anhydride. The vinyl alkyl ether may be vinyl **methyl**, ethyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, hexyl or 2-ethyl hexyl ether. The polymerizable material which contains a plurality of alkenyl groups may be a polyalkenyl polyether prepared by reacting an alkenyl halide such as allyl or methallyl **chloride** or bromide, with a polyhydric alcohol such as 1,2,3-butane triol, 2,3,4-trihydroxy butyric acid, erythrose, threose, erythrulose, arabinose, xylose, lyxose, ribose, araboketose, xyloketose, glucose, galactose, mannose, gulose, idose, talose, allose, fructose, sorbose, sucrose, maltose, lactose, raffinose, starch, erythritol, xylitol, mono-, di- and tri-pentaerythritol, arabitol, mannitol, iditol, tolitol, sorbitol, inositol, dulcitol, and gluconic, glucuronic, galactonic, galacturonic, saccharic, mucic and pectic acid. A preferred cross-linked **interpolymer** is that derived from molar equivalents of maleic anhydride and vinyl **methyl** ether and 1% of allyl sucrose based on the combined weight of maleic anhydride and vinyl **methyl** ether, the allyl sucrose having an average of 5.6 to 5.8 allyl groups for each sucrose molecule; other monomers such as styrene, acrylonitrile, vinyl **chloride**, **vinylidene chloride**, vinyl acetate, vinyl benzoate, diethyl maleate, **ethylene**, isobutylene and acrylic acid may also be incorporated up to 20% of the total monomer mixture. The **interpolymer** may be esterified with lauryl, octyl, nonyl or heptyl alcohol, diethyl- or dimethyl - aminoethanol or diethylaminopropanol. The monoacidic alkaline material may be ammonium, sodium, or potassium hydroxide or ammonium carbonate. The dispersions may be used for preparing articles by dipping or for coating cords and fabrics for use in tyre and belt construction. Specification 701,453 is referred to.

5/24 © EPODOC / EPO

- PN - GB1071464 A 19670607
- PR - US19630292128 19630701
- AP - GB19640026900 19640630
- DT - **
- CCI - C08F20/58 ; C08F20/54 ;
C08F220/12 ; C08K5/00
- CLC - C08K5/00, C08L33/08 , INV
- PA - GOODRICH CO B F
- TI - Heat curable **acrylate** rubbers and elastomers
- AB - Heat curable elastomeric interpolymers having a second-order transition temperature not greater than 10 DEG C. contain as



essential components (a) 0.2 to 2.5% by weight of units of an N-alkoxy- **methyl**-acrylamide or N-alkoxy- **methyl**-methacrylamide wherein the alkoxy group has from 1 to 8 carbon atoms, (b) up to 3.8% by weight of units of a mono-olefinically and terminally unsaturated amide containing at least one H atom on the amide N atom, the unsaturation being in alpha, beta-position to the -CO-moiety of the amide group and the amide molecule, apart from the amide group, consisting only of carbon and hydrogen atoms and (c) units of at least one **acrylate** ester of the formula $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{COOR}$ where R is C1- 12 alkyl, beta-cyanoethyl or cyanopropyl, or alkyl methacrylate having 5 to 14 carbon atoms in the alkyl group; the total of components (a) and (b) in the **interpolymer** not exceeding 4% by weight. For component (b), the preferred amides are those having the formula <FORM: 1071464/C3/1> wherein R₂ is hydrogen or C1- 4 alkyl and R₃ is hydrogen or C1- 6 alkyl, acrylamide and methacrylamide being most preferred; other amides disclosed are the N- **methyl**, N-t-butyl, N-ethyl and N-cyclohexyl derivatives of acrylamide. The interpolymers may include minor amounts (generally less than 40% by weight) of units of one or more other monoolefinically unsaturated compounds, e.g. acrylonitrile, methacrylonitrile, **vinylidene** cyanide, **methyl** methacrylate, n-butyl methacrylate, cyanomethyl **acrylate**, alphacyanoethyl **acrylate**, vinyl **chloride**, **vinylidene chloride**, styrene, vinyl ethers, vinyl esters, vinylpyridine, **ethylene**, propylene, and acrylic, methacrylic, maleic,

fumaric, and itaconic acids and alkyl esters thereof. The interpolymers may be prepared by polymerizing the corresponding monomers in aqueous emulsion or in an organic solvent which dissolves both the monomers and polymer product. Suitable initiators for polymerization include potassium sodium and ammonium persulphate, hydrogen peroxide, benzoyl peroxide, t-butyl peroxide, caprylyl peroxide, cumene hydroperoxide, potassium perphosphate, diisopropyl percarbonate, azobisisobutyronitrile and the alkylborane-hydroperoxide catalysts described in Specification 865,651, e.g. triisobutyl boron/ hydrogen peroxide; redox systems are also suitable, e.g. p-menthane hydroperoxide/sodium hydrosulphite/sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate. In emulsion polymerization the pH is generally 7.5 or less; the emulsifier may be nonionic, cationic or, preferably, anionic (many examples are given). The monomers and other components may be added incrementally or continuously to the polymerization mixture, and the reaction is carried to a 90 to 100% conversion. The interpolymers are generally isolated in the form of a crumb. Curing of the polymers can be effected simply by heating, but an acidic catalyst may be present, e.g. butadiene sulphone, toluenesulphonic acid, morpholinium toluenesulphonate, salicylic acid, benzoic acid, stearic acid, or an acidic compounding ingredient such as an acidic carbon black or clay filler. Fillers, pigments and lubricants may be employed together with the curing

catalyst, and a polyalkylene glycol is advantageously present. Reference has been directed by the Comptroller to Specification 792,874.

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- PN - GB799043 A 19580730
- PR - USX799043 19530908
- AP - GB19540024934 19540827
- DT - *
- CCI - C08L21/02
- CLC - C08L21/02, C08L2666/04, INV
- PA - OLIVER WALLIS BURKE JR
- TI - Improvement in vinylic fillers and the reinforcement of elastic and plastic materials therewith
- AB - Latices, or other colloidal dispersions of rubber or of synthetic elastomers or of plastomers, are mixed with a latex or colloidal dispersion of vinylic filler resin which has been cross-linked to a state of substantially complete insolubility in organic solvents generally and which acts as an insoluble reinforcing filler in the final composition obtained by their co-coagulation. The filler particles are insoluble in the compound and are therein distributed as particles of colloidal size. Such filler resins are the homo- or multi-polymerization products of monomers containing one or more polymerizable unsaturated linkages, i.e. vinyl, allyl, polyvinyl, polyallyl or vinyl-allyl monomers which, such as divinyl benzene, are cross-linked in themselves to a state of insolubility or, not being cross-linking, are so cross-linked by such agents as divinyl benzene, ethyleneglycoldimethylacrylate, N.N.-methylenebisacrylamide, triallylcyanurate, N.N.-diallylmelamine, allylacrylate and allyl methacrylate. The vinylic fillers may be of non-polar type, or of polar type containing groups such as carboxyl, hydroxyl, halogen, amino, nitrile, acid amide, aldehyde or carbonyl. Those having residual unsaturation may have chlorine or bromine addition. The filler latex may be made with or without an emulsifying agent. The insolubility of the filler in the material to be reinforced may be determined by observing any change in viscosity of the latex when suspended in a solvent such as dioxane or by observation by an electron microscope of the final dispersion of the filler in the material. The filler may be a graft-**interpolymer** such as by emulsion-polymerizing styrene with a crosslinking agent and then, in another polymerization step, coating with a monomer such as **ethylene** glycoldimethylacrylate or allylacrylate; and further coatings may be provided. Where actual bonding of the filler to the material is desired, a chemically active coating may be provided such as by coating with acrolein, methacrolein or crotonaldehyde when the material to be reinforced is a phenol formaldehyde or other aldehyde condensation polymer, or with vinyl ethers or polyhydroxy compounds such as glycerol vinyl ether, or polymerizable acids such as acrylic or methacrylic acids to provide hydroxyl or carboxyl groups on the vinylic filler for attachment to other polyfunctional acids or alcohols or amines or isocyanates in the material. The material to be reinforced may be (1) natural rubber or balata; chicle or interpolymers of natural rubber and dienes, vinyls and allyl monomers; or their chemical derivatives such as hydrogenated, hydroxylated, chlorinated or hydrochlorinated materials; (2)(a) synthetic vulcanizable elastomers comprising non-polar dienic homopolymers such as isoprene,

piperylene, 1,3-pentadiene, dimethyl butadiene, or multipolymers of such dienes with or without vinyl compounds and other non-polar materials containing a polymerizable ethylenic group such as of isopreneisobutylene and including the GR-S type of butadiene-styrene copolymer (high butadiene content) even when including a small proportion of cross-linking agent to reduce polymer shrinkage; (b) synthetic vulcanizable elastomers comprising polar dienic homopolymers such as polychloroprene (Neoprene) or multipolymers such as butadiene-acrylonitrile copolymers; (c) synthetic vulcanizable elastomers comprising non-dienic polymers such as polyalkylene sulphide ("Thiokol" (Registered Trade Mark)); lactoprene polymers not including dienic components and using an ester exchange or halogen replacement reaction for vulcanization; elastoplastics such as vulcanizable mixed glyptals; polyesters containing residual unsaturation and curable by organic peroxide; polyesters vulcanized through terminal carboxyl or hydroxyl groups, e.g. by reaction with a polyisocyanate to form elastomers of the Vulcollan type; (3) non-vulcanizable elastomers and plastomers both thermoplastic and thermosetting, such as polyvinyl **chloride** and polyvinylidene **chloride**, isobutylene-styrene copolymers, polysulphones; polymers from halogenated vinyl compounds such as chlorostyrene; from vinyl acids and esters such as methylmethacrylate; from vinyl ethers, alcohols and esters such as vinyl butyrate; from nitrogen containing vinyl monomers such as vinyl pyridine or acrylonitrile; or "Bakelite" (Registered Trade Mark) and other thermosetting plastics or cellulose esters or ethers. The Specification contains 29 tables setting out various examples of mixes and the properties of the resultant reinforced material. Table III gives examples of quantities of monomer, water, emulsifier, catalyst and modifier used in producing filler latices and which are referred to in the other tables showing the use of specific fillers; Table XII gives examples of quantities of vulcanizing chemicals and adjuvants for similar reference. In the remaining tables details are given of the results of mixing latices of material to be reinforced and of cross-linked reinforcing vinylic filler. Table I-GRS (butadiene-styrene) is mixed with a cross-linked filler derived from divinyl benzene or **ethylene**-glycoldimethacrylate alone or various combinations of styrene methacrylic acid, vinyl toluene, isoprene and o-chlorostyrene, using divinyl benzene or ethyleneglycoldimethacrylate as cross linking agent: Table II-GRS and filler from styrene, or styrene and methacrylic acid or butadiene or styrene, vinylpyridine and methylmethacrylate using divinyl benzene and alpha - isopropylaminopropionitrile as compounding adjuvant. Table IV natural rubber mixed with filler from styrene cross-linked by divinyl benzene and acrylonitrile cross-linked by ethyleneglycoldimethylacrylate and compared with a rubber-soluble non-crossed-link styrene resin; Tables V and VI polybutadiene or GRS with filler from styrene cross-linked by divinyl benzene and methylmethacrylate crosslinked by **ethylene** glycoldimethylacrylate compared with elastomer-soluble non-cross-linked styrene resin; Table VI-A-butyl rubber (isopreneisobutylene copolymer) with filler from styrene cross-linked by divinyl benzene; Table VII polychloroprene with filler from styrene or o-chlorostyrene cross-linked by divinylbenzene; Table VIII butadiene-acrylonitrile copolymer with filler from **methyl** methacrylate, vinyl pyridine, styrene or from o-chlorostyrene crosslinked by divinyl benzene; Table IX polyalkylene sulphide ("Thiokol" (Registered Trade Mark)) with filler from acrylic acid and styrene cross-linked by divinyl benzene; Table X vinylchloride - **vinylidene chloride** copolymer with filler from styrene or from **methyl** methacrylate cross-linked by divinyl benzene; Table XI polyvinyl acetate or polyvinyl butyral or styrene-acrylonitrile or ethyl cellulose with filler from styrene polymerized with methacrylic acid using divinyl benzene as cross-linking agent; Table XIII interpolymers of polybutadiene and styrene or polychloroprene and **methyl** methacrylate with filler from **methyl** methacrylate, methacrylic acid and butadiene cross-linked

by **ethylene** glycoldimethylacrylate; or an **interpolymer** of natural rubber and **methyl** methacrylate with filler from **methyl** methacrylate and methacrylic acid, cross linked by **ethylene** glycoldimethylacrylate allyl amine being used as a compounding adjuvant with the rubber and polybutadiene mixes; Table XIV mixed elastomers of polybutadiene and butadiene-styrene copolymer or butadiene-styrene copolymer and butadieneacrylonitrile copolymer and filler from **methyl** methacrylate cross-linked by **ethylene** glycoldimethylacrylate; Table XV GRS admixed with an elastomer-soluble styrene-butadiene resin of low butadiene content and a filler from styrene cross-linked by divinyl benzene. A master batch of the filler latex and one of the elastomer latices may be made and after coagulation and drying may be milled into the other elastomer; Table XVI natural rubber or polybutadiene or GRS or polychloroprene or butadiene-acrylonitrile or plasticized vinyl **chloride-vinylidene chloride** copolymers and filler from various combinations of acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, styrene isoprene and butadiene, cross-linked by divinyl benzene and using allylamine as compounding adjuvant with all except the **chloride** polymer; Table XVII GRS and filler from styrene, acrylic acid and isoprene cross-linked by divinyl benzene and with ammonia or one of the following as compounding adjuvant: allylamine, n-propylamine, di-n-propylamine, isopropylamine, di-isopropylamine, diallylamine, tri - N - butylamine, trimethylbenzyl ammonium hydroxide, N-isopropylglucamine; Tables XVIII and XIX-GRS and filler from styrene and methacrylic acid cross-linked by divinyl benzene and using 1,2-hydro - 2,2,4 - trimethylquinoline or phenyl-betanaphthylamine and alphasopropylaminopropionitrile (Amitrile I.P.) as compounding adjuvants; Table XX a natural rubber and a polar filler from acrylonitrile or methylmethacrylate using divinyl benzene or ethyleneglycoldimethylacrylate or allyl **acrylate** as cross-linking agent; Table XXI-GRS and filler from a two-step interpolymerization; step I cross-linked styrene, step II styrene and methacrylic acid or vinyl toluene with ethyleneglycoldimethylacrylate, divinyl - benzene, allylacrylate, or triallylcyanurate as cross-linking agents or **ethylene** glycoldimethyl **acrylate** alone: and when styrene and methacrylic acid is employed, using Amitrile I.P. as compounding adjuvant; Table XXIA-GRS with filler from an **interpolymer** of natural rubber or GRS or polybutadiene or dichloroprene or butadiene-acrylonitrile with filler of styrenemethacrylic acid cross-linked by divinylbenzene using alphasopropylaminopropionitrile as compounding adjuvant; Table XXII-natural rubber or polychloroprene or GRS with an emulsifier-free filler from styrene with or without methacrylic acid or N - tert. - butylacrylamide, and using N.N. - diallylmelamine or divinylbenzene as cross-l

7/24 © EPODOC / EPO

- PN - GB731226 A 19550601
- PR - US19520307711 19520903
- AP - GB19530023411 19530825
- DT - **
- CCI - C08F220/06 ; A61K8/8129 ; A61K8/8147 ; A61K8/8158 ; A61K8/8164 ; A61Q11/00 ; C08F22/00 ; C08F22/30 ; C08F36/20
- PA - GOODRICH CO B F
- TI - Improvements in or relating to interpolymers
- AB - An **interpolymer** is prepared from a polymerizable olefinically unsaturated carboxylic acid containing at least one activated carbon-to-carbon double bond and at least one carboxyl group, and a polyalkenyl polyether of a polyhydric alcohol, the polyether