

SPECIFICATION

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

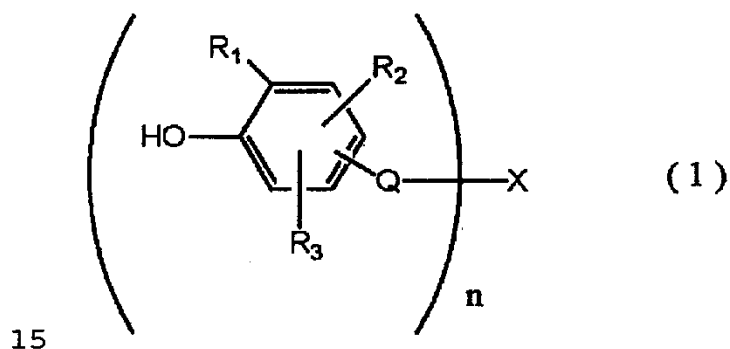
PROCESS FOR PRODUCING GRANULES

5 TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to a process for producing granules.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10 It is known that a phenol-based antioxidant represented by the formula (1) remarkably reduces oxidation deterioration generated in a molded polyolefin article due to light or heat, by adding the phenol-based antioxidant to polyolefin such as polyethylene and polypropylene.



(In the formula (1), R_1 represents an alkyl group of a carbon number of 1 to 8, R_2 and R_3 each represent independently a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group of a carbon number of 1 to 8, at least one of R_2 and R_3 represents an
20 alkyl group, Q represents a single bond, a $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2-$ group

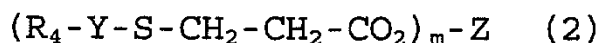
or a $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CONH}-$ group, n represents an integer of 1 to 4, X represents a n -valent hydrocarbon group of a carbon number of 1 to 22, or a divalent sulfur atom, and the hydrocarbon group may contain a hetero atom and, when n is not less than 2, may be a cyclic structure)

A phenol-based antioxidant is usually a powder having a melting point of around 100°C and a median diameter of 5 to $70\text{ }\mu\text{m}$, is not melted, and can be added to polyolefin with better fluidity through a hopper at a plastic manufacturing field, but dust-preventing strategy was necessary due to a dust produced from a powder of the phenol-based antioxidant upon addition to polyolefin.

JP-A No. 5-179056 (e.g. Example 1) discloses a process for producing 2.5 mm pellet-like granules by mixing tetrakis {3-(3,5-di-*t*-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-propionic acid}pentaerythrityl ester which is one kind of the antioxidant (1) with an antacid additive, heating to 115°C , which is higher than 114°C as a melting point of the antioxidant (1) to melt a part of the antioxidant, and extruding the melt with an extruder. And, it is disclosed that when the granules are used, a dust is suppressed without using a binder which is not preferable to polyolefin such as paraffin, and fluidity is excellent upon

addition to polyolefin.

In addition, JP-A No. 60-197747 (e.g. Example 1) discloses that a sulfur-based antioxidant represented by the formula (2), improves performance of preventing oxidation of a plastic by adding it to a plastic together with an antioxidant (1).



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(In the formula (2), R_4 represents an alkyl group of a carbon number of 12 to 18, Y represents a single bond or a $-CH_2CH_2-CO_2-$ group, m represents the number of 1 to 4, and Z represents a m-hydric alcohol residue of a carbon number of 5 to 18.

The present inventors tried to produce granules suitable for a plastic additive by mixing an antioxidant (2) into the antioxidant (1) of the present invention according to the method of JP-A No. 5-179056. However, a problem has been revealed that the mixture was liquefied, and an extrusion molding machine was choked with the mixture, and granules were not obtained, and productivity of granules is not necessarily sufficient.

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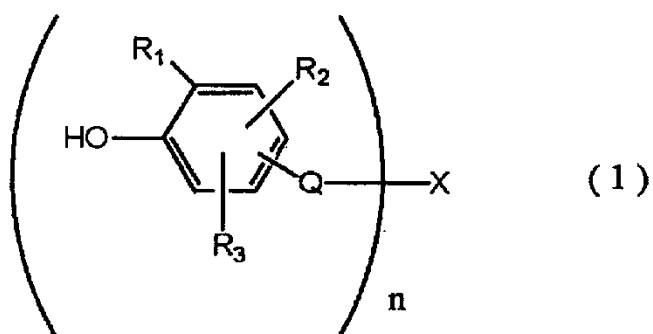
SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present inventors studied a process for producing granules having little aforementioned problems, and found out that granules can be stably produced at high productivity by heating to melt an additive composition containing an antioxidant (1) and an antioxidant (2) at a temperature lower than a specified temperature.

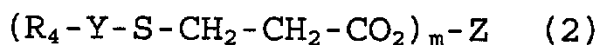
An object of the present invention is to provide a process for stably producing granules at high productivity.

That is, present invention provides the following [1] to [5].

[1] A process for producing granules, comprising heating and mixing an additive composition containing an antioxidant represented by the formula (1) and an antioxidant represented by the formula (2) as an essential component, wherein a content of a component having a lowest melting point in granules is 10 to 80 % by weight based on all components constituting granules, and a temperature for heating and mixing is in a temperature range of not lower than (a melting point of a component having a lowest melting point -20) °C to lower than a melting point of a component having a lowest melting point.



(In the formula (1), R_1 represents an alkyl group of a carbon number of 1 to 8, R_2 and R_3 each represent independently a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group of a carbon number of 1 to 8, at least one of R_2 and R_3 represents an alkyl group, Q represents a single bond, a $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2-$ group or a $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CONH}-$ group, n represents an integer of 1 to 4, X represents a n -valent hydrocarbon group of a carbon number of 1 to 22 or a divalent sulfur atom, and the hydrocarbon group may contain a hetero atom and, when n is not less than 2, may be a cyclic structure)



(In the formula (2), R_4 represents an alkyl group of a carbon number of 12 to 18, Y represents a single bond or a $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-\text{CO}_2-$ group, m represents an integer of 1 to 4, and Z represents a m -hydric alcohol residue of a carbon number of 5 to 18)

[2] The process according to [1], wherein heating and mixing is performed with an extrusion granulator.

[3] The process according to [1] or [2], wherein the
5 antioxidant (1) is at least one kind of antioxidant
selected from the group consisting of 3,9-bis[2-{3-(3-t-
butyl-4-hydroxy-5-methylphenyl)propionyloxy}-1,1-
dimethylethyl]-2,4,8,10-tetraoxaspiro[5 · 5]undecane and
tetrakis[3-(3,5-di-t-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionic acid]
10 pentaerythrityl ester.

[4] The process according to any one of [1] to [3],
wherein the antioxidant (2) is at least one kind of
antioxidant selected from the group consisting of 3,3'-
15 thiodipropionic acid di-n-dodecyl ester, 3,3'-
thiodipropionic acid di-n-tetradecyl ester, 3,3'-
thiodipropionic acid di-n-octadecyl ester, and tetrakis(3-
n-dodecylthiopropionic acid) pentaerythrityl ester.

20 [5] The process according to any one of [1] to [4],
wherein a total amount of three components of an
antioxidant (1), an antioxidant (2) and at least one kind
of additive selected from the group consisting of a
neutralizing agent, a phosphorus-based antioxidant, a
25 hindered amine-based light stabilizer, an ultraviolet

absorbing agent, a metal soap, an anti-blocking agent, a pigment, a flame-retardant, a nucleating agent and a filler, is not less than 90 % by weight based on all components constituting granules.

5

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is an outline view of an extruder used in Examples.

10 [Explanation of symbols]

1. Raw material introduction port

2. Heating and mixing part

2-1. Screw cylinder

3. Die part

15 4. Exhaust port

5. Adaptor part

A. Position for measuring highest temperature of mixture at adaptor part

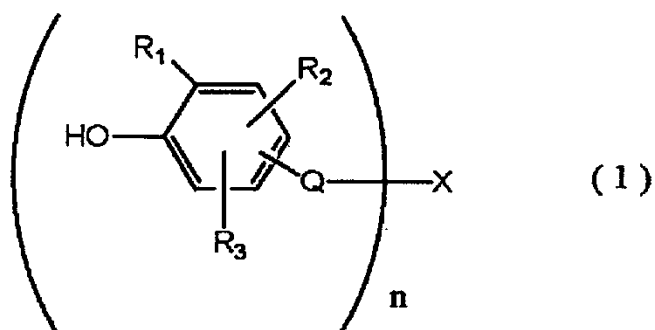
C1.-C4. Positions for set temperatures of heating and
20 mixing parts

D. Position for set temperature of die part

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

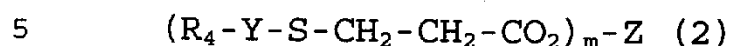
The present invention will be explained in detail
25 below.

The present invention is a process for producing granules containing an antioxidant represented by the formula (1) and an antioxidant represented by the formula (2), comprising heating and mixing those components at a temperature range of (a melting point of a component having a lowest melting point -20°C to lower than a melting point of a component having a lowest melting point, wherein a content of a component having a lowest melting point in granules is 10 to 80 % by weight based on all components constituting granules.



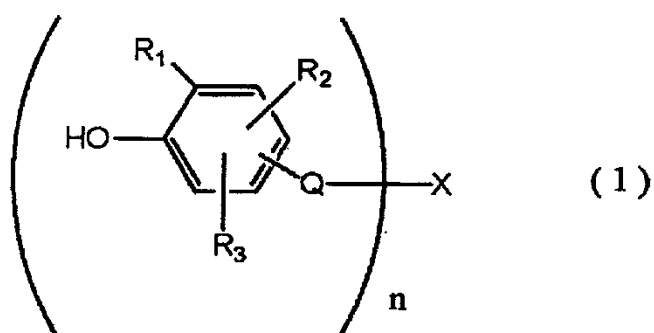
In the formula (1) R_1 represents an alkyl group of a carbon number of 1 to 8, R_2 and R_3 each represent independently a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group of a carbon number of 1 to 8, and at least one of R_2 and R_3 represents an alkyl group. Q represents a single bond, a $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-\text{CO}_2-$ group, or a $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CONH}-$ group. And, n represents an integer of 1 to 4. X represents a n -valent hydrocarbon

group of a carbon number of 1 to 22, or a divalent sulfur atom, and the hydrocarbon group may contain a hetero atom and, when n is not less than 2, may be a cyclic structure.



In the formula (2), R_4 represents an alkyl group a carbon number of 12 to 18, Y represents a single bond or a $-CH_2CH_2-CO_2-$ group, m represents an integer of 1 to 4, and Z
10 represents a m-hydric alcohol residue of a carbon number of 5 to 18.

The antioxidant (1) used in the present invention is a phenol-based antioxidant having a structure of the
15 following formula (1).



In the formula (1), R_1 represents an alkyl group of a carbon number of 1 to 8 such as a methyl group, an ethyl
20 group, an isopropyl group, a t-butyl group, a t-pentyl

group, and a t-octyl group and, inter alia, is preferably a branched alkyl group of a carbon number of 3 to 8, preferably a t-butyl group, or a t-pentyl group, or a t-octyl group.

5

R_2 and R_3 each represent independently a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group of a carbon number of 1 to 8 and at least one of R_2 and R_3 represents an alkyl group. When any one of R_2 and R_3 is a hydrogen atom, the other of them is
10 preferably a methyl group, an ethyl group, an isopropyl group, a t-butyl group, a t-pentyl group, or a t-octyl group, particularly preferably a methyl group, a t-butyl group, or a t-pentyl group. When both of R_2 and R_3 are not a hydrogen atom, R_2 and R_3 are preferably a methyl group.

15

Q represents a single bond, a $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2-$ group, or a $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CONH}-$ group, preferably a single bond or a $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2-$ group. An oxygen atom of a $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2-$ group is usually bound to X .

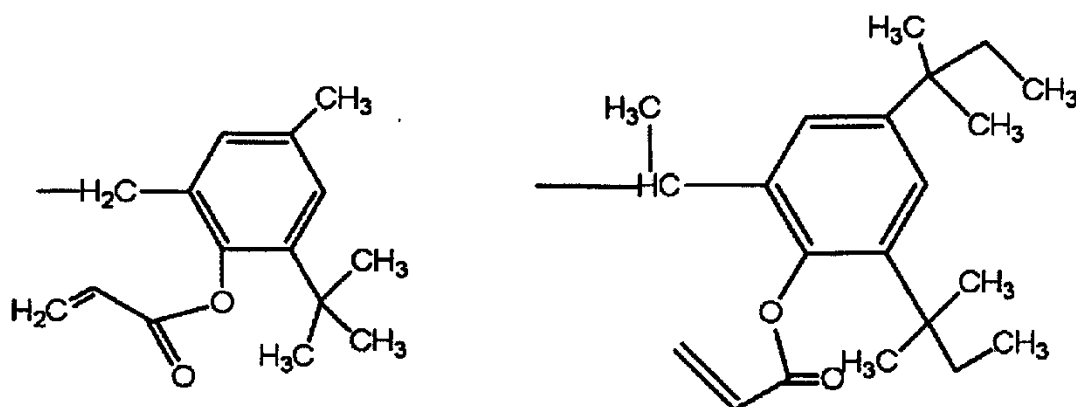
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X represents a n -valent hydrocarbon group of a carbon number 1 to 22 or a divalent sulfur atom. The hydrocarbon group may contain a hetero atom and, when n is not less than 2, may be a cyclic structure. Examples of the
25 hydrocarbon group include an alkyl group of a carbon number

of 1 to 18, an aralkyl group of a carbon number of 6 to 22 in which an alkyl group may be substituted, and an alkylene group of a carbon number of 1 to 18. Examples of the hetero atom include an oxygen atom, a nitrogen atom and a sulfur atom. In addition, when X is a divalent sulfur atom, n is 2 and Q is usually a single bond.

Inter alia, X is preferably an aralkyl group of a carbon number of 6 to 22 containing a hetero atom, a hydrocarbon group of a carbon number of 3 to 22 containing a hetero atom and having a cyclic group, or a hydrocarbon group of a carbon number of 3 to 22 having a cyclic group.

Examples of X when Q is a single bond and n is 1 include the following structures.



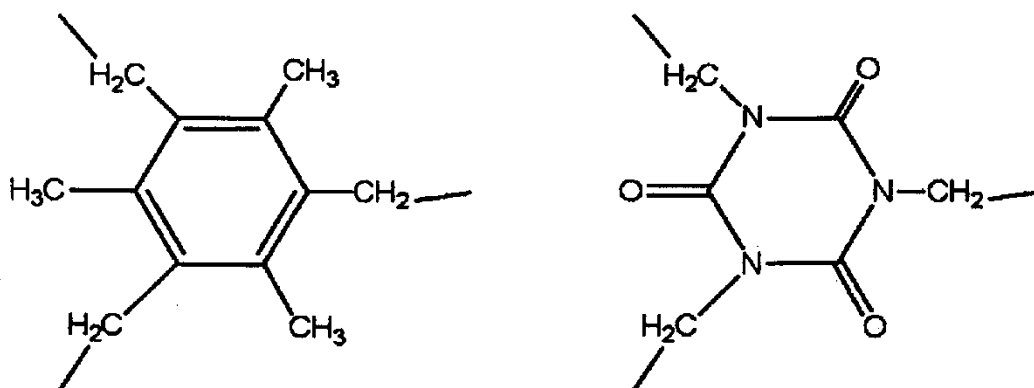
When Q is a -CH₂CH₂CO₂- group and n is 2 or 4, X is preferably a n-hydric alcohol residue of a carbon number of 1 to 18 optionally containing a hetero atom and/or a cyclic

group, specifically preferably a triethylene glycol residue, a pentaerythritol residue, or a 3,9-bis(1,1-dimethyl-2-hydroxyethyl)-2,4,8,10-tetraoxaspiro[5.5] undecane residue. Herein, an alcohol residue refers to a group obtained by
 5 eliminating a hydrogen atom from alcohols.

As X when Q is a single bond, and n is 2, a sulfur atom, a methylene group, an ethylenedine group or a butylidene group and the like are preferable.

10

Examples of X when Q is a single bond and n is 3 include the following structures.



15 The antioxidant (1) has a melting point in a range of usually 80 to 220 °C, preferably 90 to 150 °C, more preferably 100 to 130 °C. When a melting point of the antioxidant (1) is not higher than 220 °C, there is a tendency that dispersibility into polyolefin is improved
 20 and, when the melting point is not lower than 80°C, there

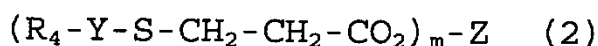
is a tendency that mutual adhesion between particles is prevented even when stored under a high temperature and, therefore, this is preferable.

5 Examples of the antioxidant (1) include 3,9-bis[2-{3-(3-t-butyl-4-hydroxy-5-methylphenyl)propionyloxy}-1,1-dimethylethyl]-2,4,8,10-tetraoxaspiro[5·5]undecane, bis{3-(3-t-butyl-4-hydroxy-5-methylphenyl)propionic acid} triethylene glycolyl ester, tetrakis{3-(3,5-di-t-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionic acid pentaerythrityl ester, 2-t-butyl-6-(3-t-butyl-2-hydroxy-5-methylbenzyl)-4-methylphenyl acrylate, 2-[1-(2-hydroxy-3,5-di-t-pentylphenyl)ethyl]-4,6-di-t-pentylphenyl acrylate, 2,2'-methylenebis(6-t-butyl-4-methylphenol), 4,4'-thiobis(2-t-butyl-5-methylphenol),
10 1,3,5-trimethyl-2,4,6-tris(3,5-di-t-butyl-4-hydroxybenzyl)benzene, and tris(3,5-di-t-butyl-4-hydroxybenzyl) isocyanurate.

As the antioxidant (1), 3,9-bis[2-{3-(3-t-butyl-4-hydroxy-5-methylphenyl)propionyloxy}-1,1-dimethylethyl]-2,4,8,10-tetraoxaspiro[5·5]undecane or tetrakis[3-(3,5-di-t-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionic acid] pentaerythrityl ester is preferably used.

25 The antioxidant (2) used in the present invention is a

sulfur-based compound represented by the formula (2).



5 In the formula (2), R_4 represents an alkyl group of a carbon number of 12 to 18 such as a dodecyl group, a tetradecyl group, and an octadecyl group.

Y represents a single bond or a $-CH_2CH_2-CO_2$ -group.
 10 Herein, an oxygen atom of a $-CH_2CH_2-CO_2$ - group of Y is bound to R_4 .

And, m represents the number of 1 to 4, and Z represents a m-hydric alcohol residue of a carbon number of
 15 5 to 18 such as a dodecyl alcohol residue, a tetradecyl alcohol residue, an octadecyl alcohol residue or a pentaerythritol residue.

When Y is a single bond, a compound in which R_4 is a
 20 dodecyl group, m is 4, and Z is a pentaerythritol residue is preferable. In addition, when Y is a $-CH_2CH_2-CO_2$ - group, it is preferable that R_4 is a dodecyl group, a tetradecyl group or an octadecyl group, m is 1, and Z is an alcohol residue of a carbon number of 12 to 18 which corresponds to
 25 the R_4 .

Example of the antioxidant (2) include 3,3'-thiodipropionic acid di-n-dodecyl ester, 3,3'-thiodipropionic acid di-n-tetradecyl ester, 3,3'-thiodipropionic acid di-n-octadecyl ester, and tetrakis(3-
5 n-dodecylthiopropionic acid) pentaerythritol ester.

The antioxidant (2) has a melting point of usually around 35 to 70 °C, preferably 45 to 55 °C. When a melting point is not lower than 35 °C, since there is a tendency
10 that mutual adhesion is suppressed upon storage at 45 °C, this is preferable and, when a melting point is not higher than 70 °C, since there is a tendency that a production time is shortened, and a heating temperature is lowered, this is preferable.

15

In the present invention, by preparing a mixture so that the antioxidant (2) is contained as an essential component, there is a tendency that granules is easily produced, and productivity is improved. A mixture is
20 prepared so that the antioxidant (2) is preferably 10 to 80 % by weight, more preferably 10 to 50 % by weight based on all components constituting granules.

An additive described in the following additive group
25 may be further contained in granules of the present

invention in such a range that properties of resulting granules are not influenced. When the additive is an additive selected from the following additive group, since there is a tendency that an inorganic additive or an
 5 organic additive having a melting point exceeding 70 °C reduces influence on properties as a plastic additive such as fluidity upon addition to polyolefin, this is preferable.

[Additive group: neutralizing agent, phosphorus-based
 10 antioxidant, hindered amine-based light stabilizer, ultraviolet absorbing agent, metal soap, anti-blocking agent, pigment, flame-retardant, nucleating agent and filler]

15 Examples of the additive include the following additives.

Neutralizing agent such as synthetic hydrotalcite, natural hydrotalcite, potassium hydroxide etc.

20 Phosphorus-based antioxidant such as tris(2,4-di-t-butylphenyl) phosphite, bis(2,4-di-t-butylphenyl) pentaerythritol diphosphite, bis(2,6-di-t-butyl-4-methylphenyl) pentaerythritol diphosphite, bis(2,4-di-cumylphenyl) pentaerythritol diphosphite, tetrakis(2,4-di-
 25 t-butylphenyl)-4,4'-diphenylene diphosphonite, 6-[3-(3-t-

butyl-4-hydroxy-5-methylphenyl)propoxy]-2,4,8,10-tetra-*t*-butyldibenz[d,f][1,3,2]dioxaphosphine etc.;

Hindered amine-based light stabilizer such as
 5 bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidyl) sebacate, poly[{6-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)amino-1,3,5-triazin-2,4-diyl} {(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidyl)imino}-1,6-hexamethylene {(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidyl)imino}]
 etc.;

10

Ultraviolet absorbing agent such as 2-(2-hydroxy-5-methylphenyl)benzotriazole, 2-(3-*t*-butyl-2-hydroxy-5-methylphenyl)-5-chlorobenzotriazole, 2,4-di-*t*-butylphenyl 3,5-di-*t*-butyl-4-hydroxybenzoate etc.;

15

Metal soap such as a Li salt of stearic acid, a Na salt of stearic acid, a Mg salt of stearic acid, a K salt of stearic acid, a Ca salt of stearic acid, a Ba salt of stearic acid, an Al salt of stearic acid, a Zn salt of
 20 stearic acid, a Fe salt of stearic acid, a Li salt of palmitic acid, a Na salt of palmitic acid, a Mg salt of palmitic acid, a K salt of palmitic acid, a Ca salt of palmitic acid, a Ba salt of palmitic acid, an Al salt of palmitic acid, a Zn salt of palmitic acid, a Fe salt of
 25 palmitic acid, a Ca salt of lauric acid, a Ba salt of

lauric acid, a Zn salt of lauric acid, a Ca salt of behenic acid, a Zn salt of behenic acid, a Ca salt of 12-hydroxystearic acid, a Mg salt of 12-hydroxystearic acid, a Zn salt of 12-hydroxystearic acid etc.;

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Inorganic anti-blocking agent such as aluminum silicate, synthetic silica, natural silica, zeolite, kaolin and diatomaceous earth, and organic anti-blocking agent such as crosslinked polymethyl methacrylate;

10

Pigment such as carbon black ,titanium oxide, phthalocyanine-based pigment, quinacridone-based pigment, isoindolinone-based pigment, perylene or perynine-based pigment, quinophthalone-based pigment, diketopyrrolopyrrol-
15 based pigment, dioxazine-based pigment, disazo fused-based pigment, benzimidazolone-based pigment etc.;

Flame-retardant such as decabromobiphenyl, antimony trioxide, phosphorus-based flame-retardant, aluminum
20 hydroxide etc.;

Nucleating agent such as sodium benzoate, sodium 2,2'-methylenebis(4,6-di-t-butylphenyl) phosphate, and bis(p-methylbenzylidene)sorbitol etc.;

25

Filler such as calcium carbonate, silicate, glass fiber, talc, kaolin, mica, barium sulfate, carbon black, carbon fiber, zeolite, metal powder, metal oxide, etc.;

5 In the process of the present invention, a component having a lowest melting point among components constituting granules is 10 to 80 % by weight based on all components constituting granules and, preferably, a mixture is prepared so that it contains 10 to 50 % by weight of the
10 component. When a component having a lowest melting point is mixed at 10 to 80 % by weight, there is a tendency that production of granules is easy, and productivity is improved, being preferable.

15 Usually, the antioxidant (2) is a component having a lowest melting point.

The present invention is a process for producing granules for a plastic additive, and the antioxidant (1),
20 the antioxidant (2) and the additive group are contained at usually not less than 90 % by weight, preferably not less than 95 % by weight based on all components constituting the resulting granules.

25 A constitutional component of granules contains a

binder which is not preferable to polyolefin such as low melting point polyethylene wax, paraffin and partial fatty acid ester of a polyhydric alcohol at usually 5 % by weight or less, preferably 1 % by weight or less, and more
5 preferably substantially no binder, and little dust is contained in the resulting granules.

In the process of the present invention, an additive composition containing the antioxidant (1), the antioxidant
10 (2) and the additive group as a main component (hereinafter, referred to as additive mixture or mixture in some cases) is heated and mixed at a temperature range of from (a melting point of a component having a lowest melting point -20) °C to lower than a melting point of a component having
15 a lowest melting point, preferably a temperature range of from (a melting point of a component having a lowest melting point -20) °C to not higher than (a melting point of a component having a lowest melting point -1) °C, more preferably a temperature range of from not lower than (a
20 melting point of a component having a lowest melting point -20) °C to not higher than (a melting point of a component having a lowest melting point -2) °C.

Specifically, when a component having a lowest melting
25 point is 50 °C, granulation is performed by heating and

mixing at not lower than 30 °C and lower than 50 °C, preferably not lower than 30 °C and not higher than 49 °C, more preferably not lower than 30 °C and not higher than 48 °C. When a heating and mixing temperature (granulating
5 temperature) is not lower than (a melting point of a component having a lowest melting point -20) °C, since there is a tendency that productivity improved, this is preferable. When the granulating temperature is lower than a melting point of a component having a lowest melting
10 point, since there is a tendency that liquefaction of a particle and chocking are prevented and stability of production is improved, this is preferable.

The present invention is the technique which is
15 entirely different from and superior over the prior art, characterized in that a mixture of the antioxidant (1) and antioxidant (2) is heated and mixed at a temperature lower than a melting point of a component having a lower melting point, thereby, it becomes possible to improve productivity
20 of granules.

In the present invention, a melting point refers to a melting initiation temperature measured according to JIS K 0064 (Method of measuring melting point and melting range
25 of chemical products).

Examples of a granulating method include a mixing and stirring-granulating method such as a high-speed mixer method, a roller compactor method, a pellet mill method, a disk pelleter method and an extrusion method, a compression granulating method, and an extrusion granulating method. An extrusion granulating method will be explained in more detail bellow.

10 In the extrusion granulating method, a mixture containing the antioxidant (1), antioxidant (2) and the additive group as a main component is placed into an extrusion granulator equipped with a screw, a rotation roll and a rotation wing, a mixture is brought into the partial
15 melted state, that is, the wet state while stirring at a temperature range from (a melting point of a component having a lower melting point -20) °C to lower than a melting point of component having a lowest melting point, and this is granulated by extrusion through a die or a
20 metal net.

As an extruding machine, a disk pelleter, a pellet mill or an extrusion granulator is preferably used. Inter alia, an extrusion granulator equipped with a multiaxial
25 such as a biaxial or moniaxial screw is easy in controlling

a temperature, being preferable. Particularly, a multiaxial extrusion granulator tends to be excellent in dispersion of the antioxidant (1), the antioxidant (2) and the additive group in granules, being preferable. In the case of an extrusion granulator, by setting a temperature at a temperature range of from (a melting point -20) °C to lower than a melting point at a heating and mixing part such as a part equipped with a screw, a granule can be produced.

10

Alternatively, by setting a temperature so that a set temperature becomes higher gradually from an introduction port, and setting a temperature of an adaptor part and a die part at the same temperature as or a slightly higher temperature than that of a heating and mixing part, production stability is more improved, being preferable.

In the present invention, a highest temperature of a mixture to be heated and mixed is usually lower than a melting point of a component having a lowest melting point among components constituting granules and, in the case of an extrusion granulator, a highest temperature of a mixture when heated and mixed can be measured at an adaptor part which is an outlet of a heating and mixing part, and the temperature may be adjusted at lower than a melting point

of a component having a lowest melting point among components constituting granules.

Examples of a method of introducing the antioxidant
5 (1), the antioxidant (2) and, optionally, the additive
group into an extrusion granulator include (i) a method of
introducing the antioxidant (1), the antioxidant (2) and,
optionally, the additive group into a hopper of an
extrusion granulator at once, (ii) a method of mixing the
10 antioxidant (1), the antioxidant (2) and, optionally, the
additive group with a Henschel mixer or a tumbler mixer in
advance, and introducing the mixture into an extrusion
granulator, and (iii) a method of introducing the
antioxidant (1), the antioxidant (2) and, optionally, the
15 additive group into an extrusion granulator through
separate hoppers of the extrusion granulator, respectively.
Inter alia, since the method (ii) has a tendency that
dispersion of the antioxidant (1), the antioxidant (2) and
the additive group in granules is excellent, this method is
20 preferable.

Granules obtained by the process of the present
invention is suitably used as an additive for a plastic
such as a thermoplastic resin which easily undergoes
25 deterioration due to heat or light.

Examples of the thermoplastic resin include polyolefin (polyethylene, polypropylene, ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer etc.), polystyrene-based resin (GP-PS, HI-PS),
5 styrene-butadiene copolymer, acrylonitrile styrene-butadiene tercopolymer etc.), polyamide-based resin (6 nylon, 12 nylon etc.), cyclic polyolefin, chlorine-containing polymer (polyvinyl chloride, chlorinated rubber etc.), polyester (polyethylene terephthalate, polybutylene
10 terephthalate etc.), polyurethane, and engineering plastic (polyphenylene ether, polycarbonate, polyether sulfone, liquid crystal polyester etc.).

Among the thermoplastic resin, polyolefin is
15 preferably used.

An amount of granules to be added to a plastic is in a range of usually 0.005 to 5 parts by weight, preferably 0.01 to 1 part by weight based on 100 parts by weight of a
20 plastic. When the amount is not less than 0.005, since there is a tendency that the oxidation preventing ability is increased, this is preferable. When the amount is not more than 5 parts by weight, since there is a tendency that performance possessed by a plastic is sufficiently
25 exhibited, this is preferable.

Examples of a method of blending granules obtained in the present invention into a plastic include a method of mixing granules and a plastic, and melting and kneading the mixture with an extrusion molding machine, and a method of feeding a solution obtained by dissolving or suspending granules in a solvent in advance to a solution after polymerization of a plastic and, thereafter, removing a solvent by a method such as distillation. The thus stabilized plastic can be processed into products such as a film, a molded article and a pipe by the known method.

According to the present invention, granules which are suitable for a plastic additive can be produced at high productivity. In addition, products can be stably produced without liquefaction of a mixture or chocking of an extrusion granulator with a mixture upon production of the granules. Further, the resulting granules remarkably reduce dusting even without using a binder which is not preferable to polyolefin such as paraffin, and have excellent fluidity upon addition of the resulting granules to a plastic such as polyolefin.

EXAMPLES

The present invention will be explained in more detail

below based on Examples, but it is needless to say that the present invention is not limited by these Examples.

Raw materials used in the following Examples and 5 Comparative Examples are shown below in Tables 1 to 3.

Table 1

Antioxidant (1)	Chemical name	Melting point (°C)
1-1	3,9-Bis[2-{3-(3-t-butyl-4-hydroxy-5-methylphenyl)propionyloxy}-1,1-dimethylethyl]-2,4,8,10-tetraoxaspiro[5·5]undecane	111
1-2	Tetrakis{3-(3,5-di-t-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionic acid} pentaerythrityl ester	114
1-3	{3-(3,5-Di-t-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionic acid}octadecyl ester	52

Table 2

Antioxidant (2)	Chemical name	Melting point (°C)
2-1	3,3'-Thiodipropionic acid di-n-tetradecyl ester	51

10

Table 3

Other additive	Chemical name	Melting point (°C)
3-1	Tris(2,4-di-t-butylphenyl)phosphite	183
StCa	Calcium stearate	150
DHT	Hydrotalcite manufactured by KYOWA CHEMICAL INDUSTRY CO., LTD.	Inorganic substance

Example 1

Into a Henschel mixer were placed 1000 g of an antioxidant (1-1) and 1000 g of an antioxidant (2-1), and this was mixed with a stirring wing at a rotation number of 950 rpm for 30 seconds to obtain a mixture. The mixture was placed into a biaxial extrusion granulator (manufactured by Nakatani Machinery Co., Ltd., Model NAS, 30 mm ϕ biaxial vent extruding machine, L/D:28) through a hopper, and extruded to obtain strand-like granules, which were cut with a cutter to prepare pellet-like granules. The granulator was operated under the operation conditions of a heating and mixing part (C1:35 °C, C2:40 °C, C3:40 °C, C4:40 °C), a die part (D:47 °C), and a screw rotation number of 40 rpm, thereby, granules could be produced at a production rate of 5.1 kg/hr. A highest temperature of the mixture (temperature at an A part) at production was 48 °C.

Examples 2 to 3 and Comparative Examples 1 to 6

According to the same operation as that of Example 1 except that antioxidants described in Table 4 and, optionally, other additive were used and, as the operation condition of an extrusion granulator, the condition described in Table 4 among conditions 1 to 4 described in Table 5 was used, granules was produced. Results together

of results of Example 1 are shown in Table 4.

Table 4

	wt% of mixture						Mixture highest temperature (°C)	Lowest melting point (°C) (Substance name)	Operation condition	Heating temperature range(°C)	Productivity (g/hr)
	1-1	1-2	1-3	2-1	StCa	3-1	DHT				
Example 1	50	-	-	50	-	-	-	51 2-1	Condition 1	35-47	5.1
Comparative Example 1	50	-	-	50	-	-	-	51 2-1	Condition 4	40-55	Emulsion-like
Example 2	33	-	-	67	-	-	-	51 2-1	Condition 1	35-47	5.3
Example 3	33	-	-	33	-	-	33	51 2-1	Condition 2	40-50	4.1
Comparative Example 2	-	20	-	-	40	40	-	114 1-2	Condition 3	110-120	2.1
Comparative Example 3	-	20	-	-	40	40	-	114 1-2	Condition 2	40-50	Chocked
Comparative Example 4	-	50	-	-	50	-	-	114 1-2	Condition 3	110-120	1.2
Comparative Example 5	-	-	67	-	33	-	-	51 2-1	Condition 1	35-47	1.9
Comparative Example 6	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	111 1-1	Condition 2	40-50	Chocked

Table 5

Extrusion temperature (°C)	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Condition 1	35	40	40	40	47
Condition 2	40	45	45	45	50
Condition 3	110	115	115	115	120
Condition 4	40	45	50	55	50

C1 to C4 represent set heating temperatures at a heating and mixing part of an extruder.

5

D represents a set heating temperature of a die part of an extruder shown in Fig 1.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

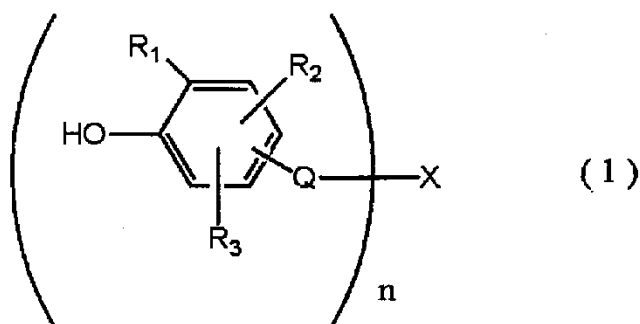
10

Since granules obtained by the process of the present invention, by mixing with a plastic such as polyolefin, is such that a molded article of the plastic can remarkably reduce oxidation deterioration generated due to light or heat, the resulting molded article can suitably used as a member of automobiles and aircrafts; a member of television, personal computers and cellular phones; a life utensil such as PET bottles and supermarket checkout bags.

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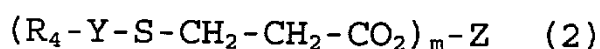
WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A process for producing granules for preventing oxidation of plastics, comprising heating and mixing an additive composition containing an antioxidant represented by the formula (1) and an antioxidant represented by the formula (2) as an essential component, wherein a content of a component having a lowest melting point in granules is 10 to 80 % by weight based on a total components constituting granules, and a temperature for heating and mixing is in a temperature range of 1°C lower than the melting point of the component with the lowest melting point to 20°C lower than the melting point of the component with the lowest melting point; and granulating the resulting mixture.



(In the formula (1), R₁ represents an alkyl group of a carbon number of 1 to 8, R₂ and R₃ each represent independently a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group of a carbon number of 1 to 8, at least one of R₂ and R₃ represents an alkyl group, Q represents a single bond, a -CH₂CH₂CO₂- group

or a $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CONH}-$ group, n represents an integer of 1 to 4, X represents a n -valent hydrocarbon group of a carbon number of 1 to 22 or a divalent sulfur atom, and the hydrocarbon group may contain a hetero atom and, when n is not less than 2, may be a cyclic structure)



(In the formula (2), R_4 represents an alkyl group of a carbon number of 12 to 18, Y represents a single bond or a $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-\text{CO}_2-$ group, m represents an integer of 1 to 4, and Z represents a m -hydric alcohol residue of a carbon number of 5 to 18)

2. The process according to claim 1, wherein heating and mixing is performed with an extrusion granulator.

3. The process according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the antioxidant (1) is at least one kind of antioxidant selected from the group consisting of 3,9-bis[2-{3-(3-*t*-butyl-4-hydroxy-5-methylphenyl)propionyloxy}-1,1-dimethylethyl]-2,4,8,10-tetraoxaspiro[5 · 5]undecane and tetrakis[3-(3,5-di-*t*-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionic acid]pentaerythrityl ester.

4. The process according to any one of claims 1 to 3,
wherein the antioxidant (2) is at least one kind of
antioxidant selected from the group consisting of 3,3'-
thiodipropionic acid di-n-dodecyl ester, 3,3'-
5 thiodipropionic acid di-n-tetradecyl ester, 3,3'-
thiodipropionic acid di-n-octadecyl ester, and tetrakis(3-
n-dodecylthiopropionic acid) pentaerythrityl ester.

5. The process according to any one of claims 1 to 4,
10 wherein a total amount of three components of an
antioxidant (1), an antioxidant (2) and at least one kind
of additive selected from the group consisting of a
neutralizing agent, a phosphorus-based antioxidant, a
hindered amine-based light stabilizer, an ultraviolet
15 absorbing agent, a metal soap, an anti-blocking agent, a
pigment, a flame-retardant, a nucleating agent and a filler,
is not less than 90 % by weight based on all components
constituting granules.