

Use of zwitterionic compounds as mould release agents in thermoplastics.

The present invention provides the use of zwitterionic compounds as mould release agents in thermoplastics, thermoplastic moulding compositions provided with these,
5 which are easily de-moulded and mouldings produced from these moulding compositions.

Patents and publications which disclose the de-moulding effect of various additives in thermoplastics in general and polycarbonate in particular are known. The
10 substances used most frequently as mould release agents are the esters of long-chain aliphatic acids and alcohols. The use of esters of fatty acid alcohols or polyols, such as e.g. pentaerythrite, with fatty acids is mentioned by way of example, as disclosed in DE-A 33 12 158, EP-A 100 918, EP-A 103 107, EP-A 561 629, EP-A 352 458, EP-A 436 117, or of esters of Guerbet alcohols in US-A 5 001 180, DE-A 33 12
15 157, US-A 5 744 626 or of montanic acids as acid component in US-A 4 097 435. A disadvantage is that the fatty acid esters do not have a clear de-moulding effect until they are present in quantities of more than 0.5 wt.%. However, these concentrations often already produce haze and/or the formation of mould deposits. Siloxanes, also known as mould release agents (cf. US-A 4 536 590, US-A 4 390 651, US-A 3 751
20 519), are not very compatible with polycarbonate and produce haze in the concentrations required for effectiveness. α -Olefin polymers (EP-A 561 630, EP-A 230 015) with residual double bonds (DE-A 32 44 499) are not colour-fast. With hydrogenated systems, as with the long-chain alkanes (US-A 4 415 696) compatibility with polycarbonate is also a problem and the waxy, often part-liquid,
25 part-wax, consistency of these products is a hindrance.

Zwitterionic compounds as polymerisation catalysts are known from US-A 4 927 911. However, nothing is said of their suitability as mould release agents.

30 Furthermore, JP-A 62 109 854 or DE-A 2 409 412 discloses an anti-static effect of zwitterionic compounds, also in combination with other surface-active compounds. However, their potential suitability as mould release agents was not disclosed.

On the basis of the prior art, the object was therefore to find more effective mould release agents, which are effective at low concentrations, do not produce mould deposits and do not result in haze or discolouration in the effective concentrations, and thus to provide a moulding composition which can be de-moulded easily and
5 which, besides outstanding de-moulding properties and transparency, has adequate temperature stability without discolouration or transesterification.

As a result of the demands for shorter cycle times and higher processing temperatures, combined with the increasing complexity of moulds, the immediate
10 de-moulding of polycarbonate mouldings, retaining the very high-quality surface, is also a constant requirement.

The object was achieved by the use of amphoteric zwitterionic substances.

15 The present invention therefore provides the use of amphoteric zwitterionic substances as mould release agents in thermoplastic moulding compositions.

The present invention also provides moulding compositions containing:

- 20
- 90-99.995 wt.% of a thermoplastic
 - 0.005 to 5.0 wt.%, preferably 0.001 to 2.0 wt.%, very particularly preferably 0.01 to 1.0 wt.% of a zwitterionic compound.

25 The moulding compositions according to the invention may also contain conventional additives such as e.g. thermostabilisers, UV stabilisers, other mould release agents, flame retardants, anti-dripping agents, fillers, glass fibres and blend partners such as ABS, SAN, EPDM or polyesters based on terephthalic acid and diols.

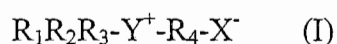
30 The moulding compositions according to the invention may be contaminated with impurities contained in the individual constituents of the moulding composition as a result of synthesis, working up, processing and storage, and contaminants originating from production or processing of the moulding compositions according

to the invention. However, the aim is to achieve products that are as clean as possible.

5 The present application also provides mouldings containing the moulding compositions according to the invention.

Zwitterionic compounds according to the invention are understood in general to be compounds, which carry at least one positive and at least one negative charge on one charge centre each (for example an atom/a group of atoms) within a molecule. The charge centres are therefore linked to each other by covalent bonds.

Compounds of the formula (I):



15 are preferred.

Wherein

- 20
- R_1, R_2, R_3 = alkyl-, aryl-, alkaryl-, aralkyl group having 1-30 C atoms, un-substituted, or wholly or partially chlorinated or fluorinated and optionally also branched, preferably phenyl, un-branched, un-substituted alkyl groups having 1-20 C atoms, particularly preferably methyl and/or alkyl having 12-20 C atoms,
- 25
- R_4 = bivalent alkylene group having 1-30 C atoms, un-substituted or wholly or partially chlorinated or fluorinated and optionally also branched, preferably un-branched, un-substituted α, α -alkylene group C_1-C_5 ,
- 30
- Y = nitrogen or phosphorus, preferably nitrogen,
 - X = $-\text{SO}_3^-$, $-\text{COO}^-$, PO_3^- , preferably $-\text{SO}_3^-$.

Sulfobetaines ($X = -SO_3^-$ and $Y = \text{nitrogen}$) in which at least one of the groups R_1 , R_2 , R_3 represents a linear alkyl group with 12 to 20 C atoms, the remaining groups represent methyl groups and R_4 represents an alkyl group with 2-5 C atoms, are particularly preferred.

N,N-dimethyl-N-stearyl-N-(3-sulfopropyl)-ammonium-betaine (Ralufon[®] DS, Raschig AG, Ludwigshafen, Germany) is very particularly preferred.

The zwitterionic substances according to the invention are commercially available and can be purchased from the chemicals trade.

Thermoplastics according to the invention are understood to be polymers of ethylenically unsaturated monomers and/or polycondensates of bifunctional reactive compounds. Mixtures of several plastics are also possible.

Particularly suitable thermoplastics are polycarbonates or copolycarbonates based on diphenols, poly- or copolyacrylates and poly- or copolymethacrylates such as for example and preferably polymethylmethacrylate, poly- or copolymers containing styrene, such as for example and preferably transparent polystyrene or polystyrene acrylonitrile (SAN), transparent thermoplastic polyurethanes and polyolefins such as for example and preferably transparent polypropylene types or polyolefins based on cyclical olefins (e.g. TOPAS[®], Ticona), poly- or copolycondensates of terephthalic acid, such as for example and preferably poly- or copolyethylene terephthalate (PET or CoPET) or glycol-modified PET (PETG).

Thermoplastic, aromatic polycarbonates or copolycarbonates are preferred in particular.

Thermoplastic, aromatic polycarbonates according to the present invention are both homopolycarbonates and copolycarbonates; the polycarbonates can be linear or branched, in the known way.

5 A part, up to 80 mol%, preferably 20 mol% to 50 mol% of the carbonate groups in the polycarbonates suitable according to the invention can be replaced by aromatic dicarboxylic acid ester groups. Such polycarbonates, which contain, incorporated into the molecule chain, both acid groups of carbonic acid and acid groups of aromatic dicarboxylic acids, are, to be precise, aromatic polyestercarbonates. For the sake of simplicity, they will be subsumed into the generic term thermoplastic, aromatic polycarbonates in this application.

10 The polycarbonates to be used according to the invention are produced in the known way from diphenols, carbonic acid derivatives, optionally chain stoppers and optionally branching agents, part of the carbonic acid derivatives being replaced by aromatic dicarboxylic acids or derivatives of dicarboxylic acids to produce the polyester carbonates, depending on the carbonate structural units to be replaced in the aromatic polycarbonates by aromatic dicarboxylic acid ester structural units.

15

The production of polycarbonates has been described in detail in hundreds of patent specifications over the past 40 years. Only

- 20 • Schnell, 'Chemistry and Physics of Polycarbonates', Polymer Reviews, Volume 9, Interscience Publishers, New York, London, Sydney 1964;
- D.C. Prevorsek, B.T. Debona and Y. Kesten, Corporate Research Center, Allied Chemical Corporation, Morristown, New Jersey 07960: 'Synthesis of Poly(ester Carbonate) Copolymers' in Journal of Polymer Science, Polymer Chemistry Edition, Vol. 19, 75-90 (1980)';
- 25 • D. Freitag, U. Grigo, P.R. Müller, N. Nouvertne', BAYER AG, 'Polycarbonates' in Encyclopedia of Polymer Science and Engineering, Volume 11, Second Edition, 1988, pages 648-718 and finally
- Dr. U. Grigo, Dr. K. Kirchner and Dr. P. R- Müller 'Polycarbonate' in Becker/Braun, Kunststoff-Handbuch, Vol. 3/1, Polycarbonate, Polyacetale, Polyester, Celluloseester, Carl Hanser Verlag, Munich, Vienna, 1992, pages 30 117-299

are referred to here by way of example.

The thermoplastic polycarbonates including the thermoplastic, aromatic polyester carbonates have average molecular weights M_w (determined by measuring the relative viscosity at 25°C in CH_2Cl_2 and at a concentration of 0.5 g per 100 ml CH_2Cl_2) of 12 000 to 120 000, preferably 15 000 to 80 000 and in particular 16 000 to 50 000.

Suitable diphenols for the production of the polycarbonates to be used according to the invention are for example hydroquinone, resorcinol, dihydroxydiphenyl, bis-(hydroxyphenyl)-alkanes, bis-(hydroxyphenyl)-cycloalkanes, bis-(hydroxyphenyl)-sulfides, bis-(hydroxyphenyl)-ethers, bis-(hydroxyphenyl)-ketones, bis-(hydroxyphenyl)-sulfones, bis-(hydroxyphenyl)-sulfoxides, (α, α' -bis-(hydroxyphenyl)-diisopropyl benzenes and core-alkylated and core-halogenated compounds thereof.

Preferred diphenols are 4,4'-dihydroxydiphenyl, 2,2-bis-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-1-phenyl-propane, 1,1-bis-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-phenyl-ethane, 2,2-bis-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-propane, 2,4-bis-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-2-methylbutane, 1,1-bis-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-m/p diisopropyl benzene, 2,2-bis-(3-methyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-propane, bis-(3,5-dimethyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-methane, 2,2-bis-(3,5-dimethyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-propane, bis-(3,5-dimethyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-sulfone, 2,4-bis-(3,5-dimethyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-2-methylbutane, 1,1-bis-(3,5-dimethyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-m/p-diisopropyl benzene, 2,2- and 1,1-bis-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-3,3,5-trimethylcyclohexane.

Particularly preferred Diphenols are 4,4'-dihydroxydiphenyl, 1,1-bis-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-phenyl-ethane, 2,2-bis-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-propane, 2,2-bis(3,5-dimethyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-propane, 1,1-bis-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-cyclohexane and 1,1-bis-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-3,3,5-trimethylcyclohexane.

These and other suitable diphenols are disclosed for example in US patents 3 028 635, 2 999 835, 3 148 172, 2 991 273, 3 271 367, 4 982 014 and 2 999 846, in German published applications 1 570 703, 2 063 050, 2 036 052, 2 211 956 and 3

832 396, French patent specification 1 561 518, in the monograph 'H. Schnell, Chemistry and Physics of Polycarbonates, Interscience Publishers, New York, 1964' and in Japanese published applications 62039/1986, 62040/1986 and 105550/1986.

5 With homopolycarbonates, only one diphenol is used, with copolycarbonates, several diphenols are used, the bisphenols used of course being susceptible to contamination from impurities originating from their own synthesis, as with all other chemicals and auxiliary substances added to the synthesis, although it is desirable to work with raw materials that are as pure as possible.

10

Both monophenols and monocarboxylic acids are suitable chain stoppers. Suitable monophenols are phenol, alkylphenols such as cresols, p-tert. butylphenol, p-n-octylphenol, p-iso-octylphenol, p-n-nonylphenol and p-iso-nonylphenol, halogenated phenols such as p-chlorophenol, 2,4-dichlorophenol, p-bromophenol, cumylphenol and 2,4,6-tribromophenol, or mixtures thereof.

15

Suitable monocarboxylic acids are benzoic acid, alkylbenzoic acids and halobenzoic acids.

20 Preferred chain stoppers are the phenols of formula (I)



wherein

25

R^6 represents H or a branched or un-branched C_1 - C_{18} alkyl group and

Ph represents a bivalent aromatic group with 6 to 18 C atoms, preferably phenylene.

30

The chain stoppers can be used in a quantity of 0.5 mol% to 10 mol%, in relation to mols of diphenols used in each case. Chain stoppers can be added before, during or after phosgenation.

Suitable branching agents are the tri- or more than tri-functional compounds known in polycarbonate chemistry, in particular those with three or more than three phenolic OH groups.

5

Suitable branching agents are for example phloroglucinol, 4,6-dimethyl-2,4,6-tri-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-heptene-2,4,6-dimethyl-2,4,6-tri-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-heptane, 1,3,5-tri-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-benzene, 1,1,1-tri-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-ethane, tri-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-phenylmethane, 2,2-bis-[4,4-bis-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-cyclohexyl]-propane, 2,4-bis-(4-hydroxyphenyl-isopropyl)-phenol, 2,6-bis(2-hydroxy-5'-methylbenzyl)-4-methylphenol, 2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-2-(2,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-propane, hexa-(4-(4-hydroxyphenyl-isopropyl)phenyl)-orthoterephthalic acid ester, tetra-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-methane, tetra(4-(4-hydroxy-phenyl-isopropyl)-phenoxy)-methane and 1,4-bis[(4',4''-dihydroxy-triphenyl)-methyl]-benzene as well as 2,4-dihydroxy-15 benzoic acid, trimesic acid, cyanuric chloride and 3,3-bis-(3-methyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-2-oxo-2,3-dihydroindole.

The branching agents to be used optionally are used in a quantity of 0.05 mol% to 2.5 mol%, once again in relation to the mols of diphenols used in each case.

20

The branching agents can either be added with the diphenols and the chain stoppers in the aqueous alkaline phase, or added dissolved in an organic solvent before phosgenation.

25 All these measures for the production of polycarbonates are known to the person skilled in the art.

Suitable aromatic dicarboxylic acids for the production of the polyester carbonates are for example phthalic acid, terephthalic acid, isophthalic acid, tert.-butyl isophthalic acid, 3,3'-diphenyl dicarboxylic acid, 4,4'-diphenyl dicarboxylic acid, 30 4,4-benzophenone dicarboxylic acid, 3,4'-benzophenone dicarboxylic acid, 4,4'-diphenyl-ether dicarboxylic acid, 4,4'-diphenylsulfone dicarboxylic acid, 2,2-bis-(4-

carboxyphenyl)-propane, trimethyl-3-phenylindane-4,5'-dicarboxylic acid, or mixtures thereof.

5 Of the aromatic dicarboxylic acids, terephthalic acid and/or isoterephthalic acid are particularly preferred.

10 Derivatives of dicarboxylic acids are the dicarboxylic acid dihalogenides and the dicarboxylic acid dialkyl esters, in particular the dicarboxylic acid dichlorides and dicarboxylic acid dimethyl esters and dicarboxylic acid diphenyl esters.

15 The carbonate groups are replaced, substantially stoichiometrically and also quantitatively, by the aromatic dicarboxylic acid ester groups, so that the molar ratio of the reaction partners is reproduced in the finished polyester carbonate. The aromatic dicarboxylic acid ester groups can be incorporated both statistically and in blocks.

20 Preferred production methods for the polycarbonates to be used according to the invention, including polyestercarbonates, are the known boundary process and the known melt transesterification process.

Phosgene is preferably used as the carbonic acid derivative in the former and diphenyl carbonate in the latter. Catalysts, solvents, working up, reaction conditions etc. for polycarbonate production are sufficiently known and disclosed in both cases.

25 The moulding compositions according to the invention can be produced by adding the amphoteric zwitterionic compounds according to the invention to the melt during synthesis or, if using the phase boundary process, in a working up or concentration step, but also to the solution or melt of the finished thermoplastic. In the solution method, this is done by dissolving the thermoplastics in a suitable solvent, adding
30 the amphoteric zwitterionic compounds according to the invention and optionally, simultaneously or successively, other additives, then evaporating off the solvent and granulating the mixture obtained. In the melt method, this is done by mixing the thermoplastics with the amphoteric zwitterionic compounds according to the

invention optionally, either simultaneously or successively, with other additives, either without solvent or in solution and then either melt-compounding the mixtures at temperatures of 260°C to 360°C or melt extruding them at temperatures of 250°C to 320°C, and granulating the mixture obtained.

5

To obtain improved plastic moulding compositions at least one other additive normally present in thermoplastics, preferably poly- and copolycarbonates, may be incorporated, such as e.g. stabilisers (as disclosed e.g. in EP A 0 839 623 A1 or EP A 0 500 496 A1) particularly thermostabilisers, in particular organically hindered
10 phenols, hindered amines (HALS), phosphites or phosphines, for example and preferably triphenylphosphine, other known mould release agents, for example and preferably fatty acid esters of glycerine or tetramethanol methane, where the unsaturated fatty acids can also be wholly or partially epoxidised, in particular
15 glycerine monostearate (GMS) or pentaerythrite tetrastearate (PETS), flame retardants, antistatic agents, UV absorbers, for example and preferably hydroxybenzo-triazoles and hydroxytriazines, fillers, glass fibres, foaming agents, dyes, pigments, optical brighteners, transesterification catalysts and nucleation agents etc., preferably each in quantities of up to 5 wt.%, preferably 0.01 to 5 wt.% in relation to the whole mixture, particularly preferably 0.01 wt.% to 1 wt.% in relation to the
20 quantity of plastic.

25

Suitable glass fibres are all commercially available types and grades of glass fibre, i.e. chopped strands and milled fibres, provided they are sized appropriately to make them compatible with polycarbonates.

30

The glass fibres used to produce the moulding compositions are produced from E glass. E glass is an aluminium borosilicate glass with an alkali oxide content of less than 1 wt.% to DIN 1259. Glass fibres 8 to 20 µm in diameter and 3 to 6 mm long (chopped strands) are normally used. Milled fibres can also be used, as can suitable
glass beads.

Flame retardants as can be used e.g. in polycarbonate and also in the moulding compositions according to the invention are alkali salts of organic and inorganic

acids, in particular sulfonic acids such as for example sodium- or potassium perfluorobutane sulfonate, potassium hexafluoroaluminate, sodium hexafluoroaluminate, potassium diphenylsulfone sulfonate, sodium-2-formyl benzene sulfonate, sodium-(N-benzenesulfonyl)-benzene sulfonamide, often in
5 combination with other flame retardants such as halogenated organic compounds, cryolite and Teflon and also tetrabromobisphenol-oligocarbonate.

These conventional additives can be added to the thermoplastics in the known way together with the components according to the invention or subsequently.

10

The moulding compositions according to the invention can be processed in the conventional processing machinery by known methods using the conventional processing parameters for polycarbonate to produce mouldings. The invention therefore also provides the parts produced from the moulding compositions
15 according to the invention, such as mouldings and semi-finished products.

The mouldings are used for example in the electrical, electronic, lighting, computer, construction, automotive and/or aviation industries.

20 The moulding compositions are suitable for injection-moulded and extruded articles, such as for example films, sheets, twin-wall sheets, light fittings, data carriers such as Compact Discs and Digital Versatile Discs, housings for electrical equipment, computers, motor vehicle fittings such as discs, instrument panel components, lenses, trim and the like or toys.

25

Examples

The quantities given in the examples, expressed in wt.%, relate to the weight of the whole mixture.

5

Polycarbonate 1:

An additive-free aromatic polycarbonate consisting of 2,2-bis-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-propane with phenol terminal groups with a solution viscosity of 1.28. It is melted at 290°C in a twin-shaft extruder (ZSK 32/2). The polymer strand was cooled and granulated.

10

Polycarbonate 2:

An additive-free aromatic polycarbonate consisting of 2,2-bis-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-propane with tert.-butyl phenol terminal groups with a solution viscosity of 1.195. It is melted at 280°C in a twin-shaft extruder (ZSK 32/2). The polymer strand was cooled and granulated.

15

The granules were dried in a vacuum shelf dryer at 80°C for 24 h and injection moulded in an injection-moulding machine at 310°C and at a mould wall-temperature of 110°C, to produce disc-shaped test pieces.

20

The friction coefficients were measured using a specially made measuring tool. The same disc-shaped moulding was produced in all tests in an Arburg Allrounder 320-210-850-D injection moulding machine, at a composition temperature of 300°C and a moulding temperature of 90°C. After cooling for 20 seconds, the moulding is twisted through an angle of 90°C in the closed mould. A processing data collection system measures the breakaway torque of the disc and the contact pressure of the mould plunger on the disc. The coefficients are determined from these measuring parameters.

25

30

The coefficient of static and dynamic friction is used as a measure of the demoulding effect. Lower values are therefore more advantageous than high values.

5 Examples 1 to 4 and reference examples 1 to 5 are shown in Table 1. A polycarbonate containing no mould release agent, a product containing GMS = glycerine monostearate (Loxiol EP 129, Henkel KGaA, Düsseldorf, Germany) and a product containing PETS = pentaerythrite tetrastearate (Loxiol VPG 861, Henkel KGaA) were given for reference.

10 The moulding compositions according to the invention are characterised by much lower friction coefficients and are more effective even in small quantities than the standard GMS and PETS mould release agents normally used.

Table 1:

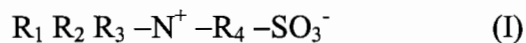
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Ex-ample	Composition	Friction coefficient - Static	Friction coefficient - Dynamic
1	Polycarbonate 1 + 0.2 wt.% N,N-dimethyl-N-stearyl-N-(3-sulfopropyl)-ammonium-betain (Ralufon [®] DS, Raschig AG, Ludwigshafen, Germany)	0.28	0.28
2	Polycarbonate 2 + 0.075 wt.% N,N-dimethyl-N-stearyl-N-(3-sulfopropyl)-ammonium-betain	0.43	0.45
3	Polycarbonate 2 + 0.05 wt.% N,N-dimethyl-N-stearyl-N-(3-sulfopropyl)-ammonium-betain	0.48	0.5
4	Polycarbonate 2 + 0.025 wt.% N,N-dimethyl-N-stearyl-N-(3-sulfopropyl)-ammonium-betain	0.57	0.57

Ref. Ex- amples	Composition	Friction coefficient - Static	Friction coefficient - Dynamic
1	Polycarbonate 2 + 0.075 wt.% GMS	0.6	0.61
2	Polycarbonate 2 + 0.05 wt.% GMS	0.69	0.69
3	Polycarbonate 2 + 0.025 wt.% GMS	0.86	0.85
4	Polycarbonate 1 + 0.5 wt.% PETS	0.34	0.38
5	Polycarbonate 1	1.06	0.85

CLAIMS

1. A thermoplastic molding composition comprising a thermoplastic polycarbonate resin and a mold releasing amount of a Zwitterionic compound according to formula (I)



wherein

R_1, R_2 , and R_3 independently denote alkyl groups having 1-30 carbon atoms, with the proviso that at least one group of R_1, R_2 , and R_3 denotes an alkyl group having 12 to 20 carbon atoms, and

R_4 denotes a bivalent alkylene group having 1-30 carbon atoms.

2. A molded article comprising the composition of claim 1.
3. The molding composition of claim 1 wherein the amount is 0.005 to 50% relative to the weight of the composition.