Recently described as additives for improving the coefficient of friction have been copolymers based on (meth)acrylates having a block structure. For instance, more particularly, publications WO 2004/087850 A1, WO 2006/105926 A1 and WO 2009/019065 A2 describe polymers having at least one polar and at least one nonpolar segment, which lead to an enhancement of the lubricant oil properties. A disadvantage of these polymers, however, is the relatively high level of complexity necessary for preparation of these additives.

In addition, there are known polymers which lead to dispersion of soot particles in the lubricant oil, and these may comprise, among other monomer units, those derived from amine derivatives of maleic acid. Such polymers are described, inter alia, in WO 2007/070845 A2, US 2004/0254080 A1 and US 5,942,471, but there is no emphasis on any possible improvement in the friction properties of these polymers.

US 5,942,471 describes OCP VI improvers which are grafted with maleic anhydride (MA) and then reacted with amines, including N-phenyl-1,4-phenylenediamine (DPA). Also described are improved wear characteristics in the case of soot-containing oils as a result of an improved soot dispersion.

US 2004/0092405 A1 describes a low-friction mechanism, comprising first and second sliding members having surfaces that slide in relation to each other, wherein at least one of the surfaces has a diamond-like carbon (DLC) coating. A lubricant comprising ashless fatty ester friction modifier

and /or ashless aliphatic-amine friction modifier is applied to the sliding surfaces.

WO 2011/034026 A1 discloses a lubricating oil composition used for a low friction sliding material with a diamond like carbon film. The compositions may include dispersion type viscosity-index improving agents obtained by copolymerizing various methacrylic esters, including nitrogen compounds or styrene, maleic acid anhydride copolymers, friction reducing agents and aromatic amines as antioxidants.

Apart from the use of what are called friction modifiers to reduce the friction value of the lubricants used, the surface of elements naturally plays a likewise very important role. In this regard, surfaces coated with DLC (Diamond Like Carbon) are gaining ever greater industrial significance, as can be inferred, for example, from the

and in A. Grill et al. Diamond-like carbon: state of the art, Diamond and Related Materials (1998)~~, and both documents are hereby incorporated into the present application for disclosure purposes by reference~~.

In addition, the movable components having a surface formed at least partly by a DLC layer may at least partly be formed essentially from a metal, preferably steel. In a particular aspect, the movable component having a surface formed at least partly by a diamond-like carbon layer consists at least to an extent of 80% by weight, preferably 90% by weight, of a metal or a metal alloy, preferably a steel.

In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the inventive polymer comprising repeat units derived from amine derivatives of a polar ethylenically unsaturated monomer is a polyolefin or a polyalkyl(meth)acrylate.

It may preferably be a further feature of the inventive element in this context that the polymer comprises 0.1 to 10% by weight of repeat units derived from amine derivatives of a polar ethylenically unsaturated monomer.

The inventive polymer here may be based on polyolefins. Such polyolefins have long been known and are described in the documents cited in the prior art. These polyolefins include especially polyolefin copolymers (OCPs) and hydrogenated styrene-diene copolymers (HSDs).

The polyolefin copolymers (OCPs) for use in accordance with the invention are known per se. These are primarily polymers formed from ethylene, propylene, isoprene,

5. The element as claimed in at least one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the polymer is a graft copolymer ~~where the graft layer~~which is grafted with side chains ~~comprises~~ comprising repeat units derived from amine derivatives of a polar ethylenically unsaturated monomer, the amine derivative being derived from a primary amine.

6. The element as claimed in at least one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the polar ethylenically unsaturated monomer from which the amine derivative is derived is maleic acid, maleic anhydride or a maleic acid derivative.

7. The element as claimed in at least one of ~~the preceding~~ claims 1 to 5, characterized in that the polar ethylenically unsaturated monomer from which the amine derivative is derived is a (meth)acrylate having an epoxide group.

8. The element as claimed in at least one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the amine derivative of a polar ethylenically unsaturated monomer is derived from an amine which has at least two amino groups, one amino group being a primary amino group and at least one amino group being a secondary amino group.

9. The element as claimed in at least one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the polymer comprises 0.1 to 10% by weight of repeat units derived from amine derivatives of a polar ethylenically unsaturated monomer.

10. The element as claimed in at least one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the polymer

comprising repeat units derived from amine derivatives of a polar ethylenically unsaturated monomer is a polyolefin.

11. The element as claimed in at least one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the polymer comprising repeat units derived from amine derivatives of a polar ethylenically unsaturated monomer is a polyalkyl(meth)acrylate.

12. The element as claimed in at least one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the element is an engine.

13. The element as claimed in at least one of the preceding claims, characterized in that at least one of the components movable with respect to one another is a camshaft or a valve in an engine.

14. The element as claimed in at least one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the amine derivative of a polar ethylenically unsaturated monomer is derived from the formula R^5-NH-R^6-NH_2 in which R^5 is a radical having 1 to 18 and preferably 1 to 10 carbon atoms and R^6 is a radical having 2 to 18 and preferably 2 to 10 carbon atoms.

15. The element as claimed in claim ~~16~~14, characterized in that at least one of the R^5 and R^6 radicals is an aromatic or heteroaromatic group.

16. The element as claimed in at least one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the amine