

POLYMERIC MATERIAL

This invention relates to polymeric materials and particularly, although not exclusively, relates to
5 compositions and composite materials which comprise a polymeric material.

It is well known to compound polymeric materials with fillers in order to provide composite materials having
10 properties which are improved, at least in some respects, over the polymeric materials alone. For example, a polyaryletherketone such as polyetheretherketone is compounded with up to 30 wt% of glass fibres or carbon fibres. Such materials have been commercially available
15 for many years from Victrex Plc under the names VICTREX PEEK 150GL30 and 150CA30 respectively. These materials include polyetheretherketone having an MV of 0.15 kNsm^{-2} and 30 wt% of fibrous filler.

20 It is difficult to incorporate greater than 30 wt% of filler materials into a polymeric material such as polyetheretherketone because the molten composite is too viscous for standard melt processing equipment and/or due to difficulties in fully wetting out filler materials.
25 These problems have been addressed in the prior art as discussed further below.

US 4541884 (Cogswell) recognises the difficulties associated with achieving rapid impregnation of a fibre
30 tow or roving if the viscosity of the melt of a polymer used is too high. The problem is solved by drawing a plurality of continuous filaments through a melt comprising a mixture of a thermoplastic polymer and a

relatively high level of plasticizer for the polymer which is thermally stable but which can be volatilised from the composition. Use of the plasticizer plasticizes the polymer in the melt and gives a melt of reduced viscosity compared with the melt viscosity of the polymer alone. The document describes, in Example 1, the use of a mixture of polyetheretherketone (70 wt%) having a MV of 110 Ns/m² and diphenylsulphone (30 wt%) as plasticizer; and also in Example 3, the use of polyetheretherketone (100 parts by weight (pbw)) having a MV of 25 Ns/m², and diphenylsulphone (100 pbw). Fibre loadings as high as 69 wt% are described. Disadvantageously, use of the process described requires use (and disposal of) large amounts of plasticizer with consequential increased costs of the process.

US 5213889 (Cogswell) solves the same problem by using a thermoplastic polymer having a very low melt viscosity, of less than 30 Ns/m² and preferably in the range 1 to 10 Ns/m² to enable wetting of the filaments. The disclosure envisages processing steps to increase the molecular weight of the polymer, after preparation of the composite, to improve its properties.

More recently, US 5844036 (Hughes) has addressed the problem of providing highly filled composites of polyaryletherketones to improve their properties. The solution involves using a polyaryletherketone matrix and two types of fillers each said to provide unique properties. The first filler is a reinforcing filler which provides high strength and stiffness. The second filler is a non-thermoplastic immobilizing filler to immobilise the amorphous portion of the partially crystalline

polyaryletherketone polymer and provide resistance to high temperature distortion. The document describes the use of polyetheretherketone grade PEEKTM 150FP from ICI Victrex which has an MV of 0.15 kNsm⁻². Disadvantageously, Hughes
5 is limited in its application to the use of two different types of fillers having two specific properties described.

It is an object of the present invention to address problems associated with polymeric materials and
10 particularly, although not exclusively, with filled composite materials.

According to a first aspect of the invention, there is provided a composition comprising first polymeric material
15 having a melt viscosity (MV) of 0.15 kNsm⁻² or less and liquid crystal polymer (LCP), wherein said first polymeric material is of a type which includes: unsubstituted phenyl moieties, carbonyl moieties and ether moieties in the polymeric backbone of said first polymeric material.

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MV is suitably measured using capillary rheometry operating at 400°C at a shear rate of 1000s⁻¹ using a tungsten carbide die, 0.5x3.175mm.

25 Although the invention is described in terms of MV this may be equated approximately to IV (measured as described in EP0001879B) in accordance with figure 1 hereinafter.

Advantageously, the composition can be used to prepare
30 useful composite materials having high loadings of fillers and the first polymeric material does not need to be caused to polymerise to increase its molecular weight after preparation of the composite. Additionally, no

plasticiser is required to reduce the melt viscosity of the melt. Furthermore, a single type of filler or a plurality of conventional fillers can readily be blended with the first polymeric material to prepare a composite material.

Said first polymeric material suitably has a MV of at least 0.06 kNsm^{-2} , preferably has a MV of at least 0.07 kNsm^{-2} , more preferably at least 0.08 kNsm^{-2} , especially at least 0.09 kNsm^{-2} .

Said first polymeric material may have a MV of less than 0.15 kNsm^{-2} , preferably of less than 0.14 kNsm^{-2} , more preferably less than 0.13 kNsm^{-2} .

Said first polymeric material may have a MV in the range 0.07 to 0.15 kNsm^{-2} , suitably in the range 0.9 to 0.145 kNsm^{-2} , preferably in the range 0.11 to 0.14 kNsm^{-2} , more preferably in the range 0.12 to 0.14 kNsm^{-2} , especially in the range 0.13 to 0.14 kNsm^{-2} .

Said first polymeric material may have a tensile strength, measured in accordance with ASTM D790 of at least 80 MPa . The tensile strength is preferably in the range 80 - 110 MPa , more preferably in the range 80 - 100 MPa .

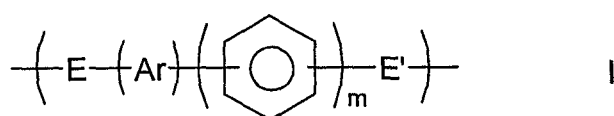
Said first polymeric material may have a flexural strength, measured in accordance with ASTM D790 of at least 145 MPa . The flexural strength is preferably in the range 145 - 180 MPa , more preferably in the range 145 - 165 MPa .

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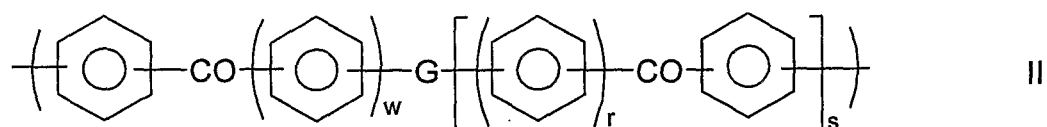
Said first polymeric material may have a flexural modulus, measured in accordance with ASTM D790, of at least 3.5 GPa. The flexural modulus is preferably in the range 3.5-4.5 GPa, more preferably in the range 3.5-4.1 GPa.

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Preferably, said first polymeric material has a moiety of formula



10 and/or a moiety of formula

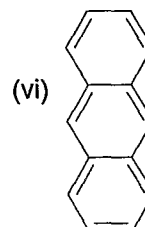
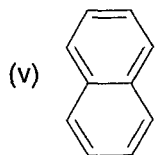
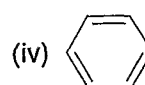
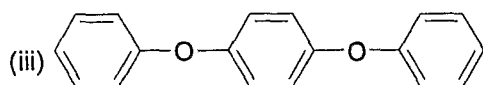
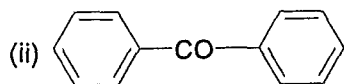
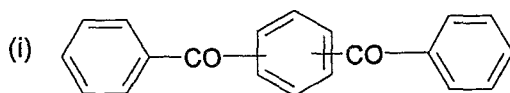


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wherein m, r, s and w independently represent zero or a positive integer, E and E' independently represent an oxygen atom or a direct link, G represents an oxygen atom, a direct link or a -O-Ph-O- moiety where Ph represents a phenyl group and Ar is selected from one of the following moieties (i) to (vi) which is bonded via one or more of its phenyl moieties to adjacent moieties

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Unless otherwise stated in this specification, a phenyl moiety has 1,4-, linkages to moieties to which it is
5 bonded.

In (i), the middle phenyl may be 1,4- or 1,3-substituted. It is preferably 1,4-substituted.

10 Said first polymeric material may include more than one different type of repeat unit of formula I; and more than one different type of repeat unit of formula II. Preferably, however, only one type of repeat unit of formula I or II is provided.

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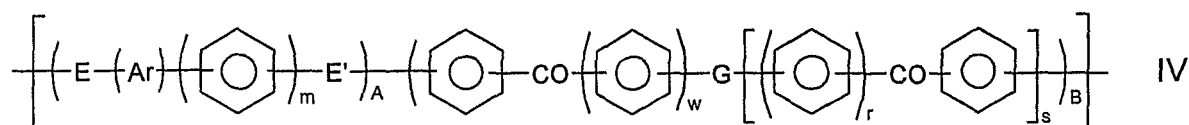
Said moieties I and II are suitably repeat units. In the first polymeric material, units I and II are suitably

bonded to one another - that is, with no other atoms or groups being bonded between units I and II.

Where w is greater than zero, the respective phenylene moieties may independently have 1,4- or 1,3-linkages to the other moieties in the repeat units of formulae II. Preferably, said phenylene moieties have 1,4- linkages.

Suitably, "a" represents the mole % of units of formula I in said first polymeric material, suitably wherein each unit I is the same; and "b" represents the mole % of units of formula II in said first polymeric material, suitably wherein each unit II is the same. Preferably, a is in the range 45-100, more preferably in the range 45-55, especially in the range 48-52. Preferably, b is in the range 0-55, more preferably in the range 45-55, especially in the range 48-52. Preferably, the ratio of a to b is in the range 0.9 to 1.1 and, more preferably, is about 1. Suitably, the sum of a and b is at least 90, preferably at least 95, more preferably at least 99, especially about 100. Preferably, said first polymeric material consists essentially of moieties I and II.

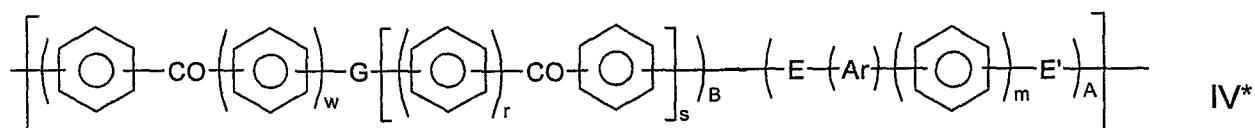
Said first polymeric material may be a homopolymer having a repeat unit of general formula



or a random or block copolymer of at least two different units of IV, wherein A and B independently represent 0 or 1

and E, E', G, Ar, m, r, s and w are as described in any statement herein.

As an alternative to a first polymeric material comprising
 5 unit(s) IV discussed above, said polymeric material may be a homopolymer having a repeat unit of general formula

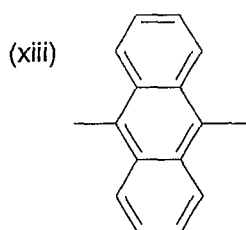
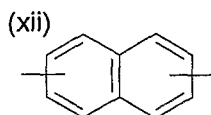
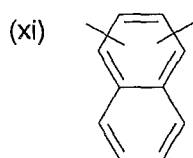
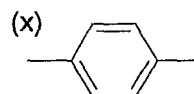
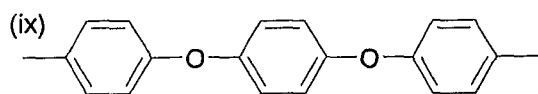
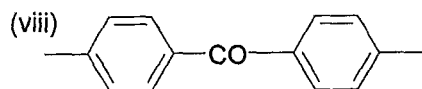
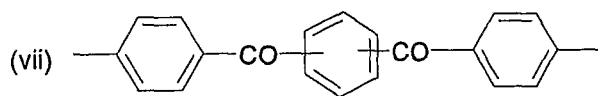


or a random or block copolymer of at least two different
 10 units of IV* wherein A and B, independently represent 0 or 1 and E, E', G, Ar, m, r, s and w are as described in any statement herein.

Preferably, m is in the range 0-3, more preferably 0-2,
 15 especially 0-1. Preferably, r is in the range 0-3, more preferably 0-2, especially 0-1. Preferably, s is 0 or 1. Preferably, w is 0 or 1.

Preferably, said first polymeric material is a homopolymer
 20 having a repeat unit of general formula IV.

Preferably Ar is selected from the following moieties (vii) to (xiii):



In (vii), the middle phenyl may be 1,4- or 1,3-substituted. It is preferably 1,4-substituted.

- 5 Preferably, (xi) is selected from a 1,2-, 1,3-, or a 1,5-moiety; and (xii) is selected from a 1,6-, 2,3-, 2,6- or a 2,7- moiety.

Suitable moieties Ar are moieties (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
 10 and, of these, moieties (i), (ii) and (iv) are preferred.
 Other preferred moieties Ar are moieties (vii), (viii),

(ix) and (x) and, of these, moieties (vii), (viii) and (x) are especially preferred.

An especially preferred class of first polymeric materials are polymers (or copolymers) which consist essentially of phenyl moieties in conjunction with ketone and/or ether moieties. That is, in the preferred class, the first polymeric material does not include repeat units which include -S-, -SO₂- or aromatic groups other than phenyl. Preferred first polymeric materials of the type described include:

- (a) a polymer consisting essentially of units of formula IV wherein Ar represents moiety (iv), E and E' represent oxygen atoms, m represents 0, w represents 1, G represents a direct link, s represents 0, and A and B represent 1 (i.e. polyetheretherketone).
- (b) a polymer consisting essentially of units of formula IV wherein E represents an oxygen atom, E' represents a direct link, Ar represents a moiety of structure (i), m represents 0, A represents 1, B represents 0 (i.e. polyetherketone);
- (c) a polymer consisting essentially of units of formula IV wherein E represents an oxygen atom, Ar represents moiety (i), m represents 0, E' represents a direct link, A represents 1, B represents 0, (i.e. polyetherketoneketone).
- (d) a polymer consisting essentially of units of formula IV wherein Ar represents moiety (i), E and

E' represent oxygen atoms, G represents a direct link, m represents 0, w represents 1, r represents 0, s represents 1 and A and B represent 1. (i.e. polyetherketoneetherketoneketone).

5

(e) a polymer consisting essentially of units of formula IV, wherein Ar represents moiety (iv), E and E' represents oxygen atoms, G represents a direct link, m represents 0, w represents 0, s, r, A and B represent 1 (i.e. polyetheretherketoneketone).

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(f) a polymer comprising units of formula IV, wherein Ar represents moiety (iv), E and E' represent oxygen atoms, m represents 1, w represents 1, A represents 1, B represents 1, r and s represent 0 and G represents a direct link (i.e. polyether-diphenyl-ether-phenyl-ketone-phenyl-).

15

20 Said first polymeric material is preferably semi-crystalline. The level and extent of crystallinity in a polymer is preferably measured by wide angle X-ray diffraction (also referred to as Wide Angle X-ray Scattering or WAXS), for example as described by Blundell and Osborn (Polymer 24, 953, 1983). Alternatively, 25 crystallinity may be assessed by Differential Scanning Calerimetry (DSC).

The level of crystallinity in said first polymeric 30 material may be at least 1%, suitably at least 3%, preferably at least 5% and more preferably at least 10%. In especially preferred embodiments, the crystallinity may

be greater than 30%, more preferably greater than 40%, especially greater than 45%.

The glass transition temperature (T_g) of said first
 5 polymeric material may be at least 140°C, suitably at least 144°C. In some cases it may be greater than 154°C, 160°C, 164°C, 170°C, 190°C or greater than 250°C or even 300°C. In a preferred embodiment, the glass transition temperature is in the range 140°C to 145°C.

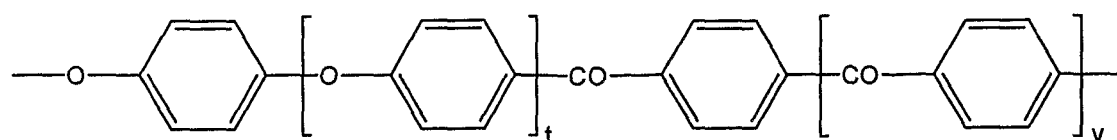
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The main peak of the melting endotherm (T_m) for said first polymeric material (if crystalline) may be at least 300°C.

Said first polymeric material may consist essentially of
 15 one of units (a) to (f) defined above. Alternatively, said first polymeric material may comprise a copolymer comprising at least two units selected from (a) to (f) defined above. Preferred copolymers include units (a). For example, a copolymer may comprise units (a) and (f);
 20 or may comprise units (a) and (e).

Said first polymeric material preferably comprises, more preferably consists essentially of, a repeat unit of formula

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where t and v independently represent 0 or 1. Preferred polymeric materials have a said repeat unit wherein either
 30 $t=1$ or $v=0$; $t=0$ and $v=0$; or $t=0$ and $v=1$. More preferred

have $t=1$ and $v=0$; or $t=0$ and $v=0$. The most preferred has $t=1$ and $v=0$.

In preferred embodiments, said first polymeric material is
5 selected from polyetheretherketone, polyetherketone and
polyetherketoneketone. In a more preferred embodiment,
said first polymeric material is selected from
polyetherketone and polyetheretherketone. In an especially
preferred embodiment, said first polymeric material is
10 polyetheretherketone.

Said liquid crystal polymer is suitably an anisotropic
melt forming polymer which means it transmits light when
examined between crossed polaroids. Such polymers are
15 also termed "thermotropic liquid crystal polymers".

Said liquid crystal polymer may be a substantially linear
polymer which incorporates sequences of rigid units or a linear
vinyl polymer having pendant groups which are sufficiently
20 stiff to allow formation of an anisotropic melt. Examples of
liquid crystal polymers are described in US4161470, US4083829,
US3778410, US4067852, US404148 and US4272625, the contents of
which are incorporated herein by reference insofar as they
relate to the nature of the liquid crystal polymer.

25 Said liquid crystal polymer suitably has a melting point of
greater than 250°C , preferably greater than 275°C , more
preferably greater than 300°C , especially greater than 340°C .
The meeting point is preferably less than 390°C .

30 The ratio of the wt% of said first polymeric material to
the wt% of said LCP may be at least 3.5, suitably at least
5, preferably at least 7.5, more preferably at least 10
and especially at least 15. Advantageously it is found

that the combination of a said first polymeric material as described and relatively low amounts of LCP can produce compositions which have good mechanical and chemical properties without the need to effect any post reaction to
5 cause any increase in molecular weight of the first polymeric material and, furthermore, such compositions can be used to produce composite materials having a high loading of fillers and excellent chemical and mechanical properties.

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The ratio of the wt% of said first polymeric material to the wt% of said LCP may be less than 100, suitably less than 80, preferably less than 40, more preferably less than 25, especially less than 20.

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The ratio of the wt% of said first polymeric material to the wt% of said LCP is suitably in the range 3.5 to 100, preferably 3.5 to 50, more preferably 2.5 to 25, especially 7.5 to 25.

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Said composition may include at least 25 wt%, preferably at least 30 wt%, more preferably at least 35 wt% of said first polymeric material; and at least 1 wt%, preferably at least 2 wt%, more preferably at least 3 wt% of said
25 LCP.

The composition may include more than one first polymeric material having MV as described in which case the amounts and/or ratios referred to herein may be calculated on the
30 basis of the sum of the amounts of all first polymeric material having MV as described. Similarly, the composition may include more than one LCP as described, in which case the amounts and/or ratios referred to herein

may be calculated on the basis of the sum of the amounts of all LCPs having MV as described.

Said composition preferably includes a single type of first polymeric material. Said composition preferably includes a single type of LCP.

Said composition may include 80 to 95 wt% of said first polymeric material and 5 to 20 wt% of LCP; or it may include 85 to 95 wt% of said first polymeric material and 5 to 15 wt% of LCP.

Said composition may be provided in a particulate form, for example in a powder or granular form. The particulate form may comprise particles having an average weight of at least 0.05mg, suitably at least 0.1mg, preferably at least 0.2mg, more preferably at least 0.5mg, especially at least 1.0mg. The average weight may be less than 10mg, preferably less than 5mg. The particulate form suitably has an average weight in the range 0.005 to 10mg preferably 0.5 to 5mg.

The particulate form may have an average volume in the range 1 to 100mm³, suitably 5 to 100mm³, preferably 10 to 50mm³, more preferably 15 to 35mm³.

According to a second aspect of the invention, there is provided a pack comprising a composition according to said first aspect.

30

Said pack may include at least 1kg, suitably at least 5kg, preferably at least 10kg, more preferably at least 14kg of said composition. Said pack may include 1000kg or less,

preferably 500 kg or less of said composition. Preferred packs include 10 to 500 kg of said composition.

Said pack may include at least 1000, suitably at least 5 10,000, preferably at least 50,000, more preferably at least 100,000 particles of said composition in particulate form. The pack may include less than 1,000,000 particles of said composition in particulate form.

10 Said pack may include a composite material as described hereinafter which includes a said composition.

Material in said pack (e.g. a composite material or a said composition per se) may be in powder or granular form.

15

Said pack may comprise packaging material (which is intended to be discarded or re-used) and a desired material (e.g. a composite material and/or a said composition). Said packaging material preferably 20 substantially fully encloses said desired material. Said packaging material may comprise a first receptacle, for example a flexible receptacle such as a plastics bag in which said desired material is arranged. The first receptacle may be contained within a second receptacle for 25 example in a box such as a cardboard box.

According to a third aspect of the invention, there is provided a composite material comprising a said first polymeric as described according to said first aspect, a 30 LCP as described according to said first aspect and a filler means. Said composite material suitably comprises said composition of said first aspect and a said filler means.

Said filler means may include a fibrous filler or a non-fibrous filler. Said filler means may include both a fibrous filler and a non-fibrous filler.

5

A said fibrous filler may be continuous or discontinuous. In preferred embodiments a said fibrous filler is discontinuous.

10 A said fibrous filler may be selected from inorganic fibrous materials, non-melting and high-melting organic fibrous materials such as aramid fibres and carbon fibre.

A said fibrous filler may be selected from glass fiber,
15 carbon fibre, asbestos fiber, silica fiber, alumina fiber, zirconia fiber, boron nitride fiber, silicon nitride fiber, boron fiber, fluorocarbon resin fibre and potassium titanate fiber. Preferred fibrous fillers are glass fibre and carbon fibre.

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A fibrous filler may comprise nano fibres.

A said non-fibrous filler may be selected from mica, silica, talc, alumina, kaolin, calcium sulfate, calcium
25 carbonate, titanium oxide, ferrite, clay, glass powder, zinc oxide, nickel carbonate, iron oxide, quartz powder, magnesium carbonate, fluorocarbon resin, graphite, carbon powder, carbon black, nanotubes and barium sulfate. The non-fibrous fillers may be introduced in the form of
30 powder or flaky particles.

The composite material may be in a particulate form for example into pellets or granules. Pellets or granules may

have a maximum dimension of less than 10mm, preferably less than 7mm, more preferably less than 4mm.

Preferably, said filler means comprises one or more
5 fillers selected from glass fibre, carbon fibre, carbon black and a fluorocarbon resin. More preferably, said filler means comprises glass fibre or carbon, especially discontinuous, for example chopped, glass fibre or carbon fibre.

10

Said composite material may comprise one or more different first polymeric materials as described above with MV as described. Preferably, said composite material comprises only a single type of first polymeric material. Said
15 single type is preferably polyetheretherketone.

Said composite material suitably includes 70 wt% or less, suitably 65 wt% or less, preferably 55 wt% or less, more preferably 45 wt% or less, especially 40 wt% or less of
20 said first polymeric material (especially polyetheretherketone). Said composite material suitably includes at least 20wt%, preferably at least 25wt%, more preferably at least 30wt% of filler means. Said composite material suitably includes at least 35 wt%, preferably at
25 least 45 wt%, more preferably at least 50 wt%, especially at least 55 wt% of filler means which may include different types of fillers (in which case the wt% refers to the sum of the wt% of each filler present), but preferably comprises a single type of filler. The amount
30 of filler means may be less than 75wt%.

Said composite material suitably includes 25 to 69.5wt% of first polymeric material having a MV as described, (which

is preferably a single type of polymeric material, especially polyetheretherketone), 30 to 74.5wt% of filler means and up to 10wt% of LCP. Preferably, said composite material comprises 25 to 49.5wt% of first polymeric material, 50 to 74.5wt% of filler means and 0.5 to 7.5wt% of LCP. More preferably, said composite material comprises 30 to 44.5wt% of first polymeric material, 55 to 69.5wt% of filler means and 0.5 to 5wt% of LCP.

- 10 Said composite material preferably consists essentially of first polymeric material, filler means and LCP.

In the composite material, the preferred ratios of said first polymeric material to LCP may be as described in accordance with said first aspect. The ratio of filler means to said first polymeric material may be at least 1, suitably at least 1.2, preferably at least 1.4. The ratio may be less than 2.0. The ratio of filler means to LCP may be at least 5, suitably at least 8, preferably at least 10. The ratio may be less than 60, preferably less than 45, more preferably less than 30.

Said composite material suitably includes a low level of Group I or Group II metal ions. Said composite material suitably includes less than 1000 ppm, preferably less than 500 ppm, more preferably less than 150 ppm of any alkali metal cation (e.g. Na^+ , Li^+ or K^+) in it, said ppm being based on the amount of said polymeric material in said composite. Said composite material suitably includes less than 1000 ppm, preferably less than 500 ppm, more preferably less than 150 ppm of any Group II metal cation (e.g. Ca^{2+}) in it, said ppm being based on the amount of said polymeric material(s) in said composite. Preferably,

the sum of the ppm's of all Group I and Group II metal cations in said composite material is less than 2000 ppm, preferably less than 1000 ppm, more preferably less than 500 ppm, especially less than 250 ppm.

5

The levels of ions in ppm described may be assessed using ICPAES (Inductive Coupling Plasma Atomic Emission Spectroscopy).

10 According to a fourth aspect of the invention, there is provided a method of preparing a composition according to said first aspect, said method comprising:

(i) selecting a first polymeric material having a MV of less than 0.15 kNsm^{-2} ;

15 (ii) contacting said first polymeric material with an LCP;

wherein said first polymeric material and LCP are as described according to said first aspect.

20

In the method at least 1 Kg, preferably at least 5 Kg, more preferably at least 10 Kg, especially at least 25 Kg of said first polymeric material is selected. In the method, at least 0.1 Kg, preferably at least 0.5 Kg, more preferably at least 1 Kg, especially at least 2.5 Kg of said LCP means is selected.

25

Suitably at least 5 Kg (preferably at least 10 Kg, especially at least 25 Kg) of said first polymeric material is selected and contacted with at least 0.5 Kg (preferably at least 1 Kg, especially at least 2.5 Kg) of said LCP.

30

In the method a batch of said composition may be prepared having a weight of at least 10 kg, preferably at least 20 kg, especially at least 50 kg.

- 5 The method may comprise forming said composition into a particulate form, for examples granules or pellets. The particulate form may comprise particles having an average weight of at least 0.5mg, preferably at least 1.0mg, more preferably at least 1.5mg. The average weight may be less
10 than 100mg, suitably less than 60mg, preferably less than 40mg.

The mass of composite material in said particulate form may be provided in a pack. Said pack may contain at least
15 10,000, suitably at least 50,000, preferably at least 250,000 particles of said composite material in said particulate form. The pack may contain less than 1,000,000 particles.

- 20 In the method, said first polymeric material and said LCP may be melt blended, suitably by extrusion and an extrudate is suitably treated to define particles (e.g. pellets or granules) of said composition.

- 25 According to a fifth aspect of the invention, there is provided a method of preparing a composite material according to the third aspect, said method comprising:

- (i) selecting a first polymeric material having an MV of less than 0.15 kNsm^{-2} or a composition according
30 to said first aspect and/or prepared as described according to said fourth aspect;
- (ii) optionally, contacting the materials referred to in (i) with a LCP;

(iii) contacting said materials referred to in (i) or
(ii) with a filler means;

wherein said composition, said first polymeric material,
said LCP and said filler means are as described according
5 to said first to fourth aspects.

In the method at least 1 kg, preferably at least 5 Kg,
more preferably at least 10 Kg, especially at least 25 Kg
of said first polymeric material or said composition
10 according to the first aspect is selected. In the method,
at least 1 Kg, preferably at least 5 Kg, more preferably
at least 10 Kg, especially at least 25 kg of said filler
means is selected.

15 Suitably at least 5 kg (preferably at least 10 kg,
especially at least 25 kg) of said first polymeric
material or said composition according to the first aspect
is selected and contacted with at least 5 kg (preferably
at least 10 kg, especially at least 25 kg) of said filler
20 means.

In the method a batch of composite material may be
prepared having a weight of at least 10 kg, preferably at
least 20 kg, especially at least 50 kg.

25

The method may comprise forming said composite material
into a particulate form, for examples granules or pellets.
The particulate form may comprise particles as described
according to the fourth aspect.

30

The mass of composite material in said particulate form
may be provided in a pack. Said pack may contain particles
as described for said fourth aspect.

Said composite material could be prepared as described in PCT/GB2003/001872, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference. Preferably, in the method, said first
5 polymeric material or said composition are selected and mixed with said filler means at an elevated temperature, suitably at a temperature at or above the melting temperature of said first polymeric material and LCP. It
said first polymeric material and LCP are added
10 separately, the LCP a preferably added before contact with said filler means. Thus, suitably, said first polymeric material and filler means are mixed whilst the first polymeric material and LCP are molten. Said elevated temperature is suitably below the decomposition
15 temperature of the first polymeric material and LCP. Said elevated temperature is preferably at or above the main peak of the melting endotherm(TM) for said polymeric material and for said LCP. Said elevated temperature is preferably at least 300°C and more preferably is at least
20 350°C. Advantageously, the molten first polymeric material and LCP can readily wet the filler and/or penetrate consolidated fillers, such as fibrous mats or woven fabrics, so the composite material prepared comprises the first polymeric material, LCP and filler means which is
25 substantially uniformly dispersed throughout the first polymeric material and LCP.

The composite material may be prepared in a substantially continuous process. In this case first polymeric material
30 or said composition may be constantly fed concurrently with a stream of filler means to a location wherein they are mixed and heated. An example of such a continuous process is extrusion. Another example (which may be

particularly relevant wherein the filler means comprises a fibrous filler) involves causing a continuous filamentous mass to move through a melt comprising said polymeric material and LCP. The continuous filamentous mass may
5 comprise a continuous length of fibrous filler or, more preferably, a plurality of continuous filaments which have been consolidated at least to some extent. The continuous fibrous mass may comprise a tow, roving, braid, woven fabric or unwoven fabric. The filaments which make up the
10 fibrous mass may be arranged substantially uniformly or randomly within the mass.

Alternatively, the composite material may be prepared in a discontinuous process. In this case, a predetermined
15 amount of said first polymeric material and LCP and a predetermined amount of said filler means may be selected and contacted and a composite material prepared by causing the first polymeric material and LCP to melt and causing the first polymeric material, LCP and filler means to mix
20 to form a substantially uniform composite material.

A mixture, prepared after contacting said first polymeric material, LCP and said filler means suitably includes less than 1 wt%, preferably less than 0.9 wt%, more preferably
25 less than 0.7 wt%, especially less than 0.5 wt% of a plasticizer (of a type which is liquid at less than 150°C, preferably at less than 100°C) for the first polymeric material (e.g. a liquid which will enable a melt to be obtained from a said first polymeric material having a
30 lower melt viscosity than that of the polymeric material alone measured under the same conditions), for example an organic liquid, for example solvent such as diphenylsulphone. Preferably, in the method, substantially

no liquid plasticizer, for example diphenylsulphone, is added to either the first polymeric material, said composition or a mixture comprising said polymeric material.

5

A mixture, prepared after contacting said first polymeric material, LCP and said filler means, suitably includes less than 0.005 parts by weight (pbw) of an alkaline salt of a Group I or Group II metal per 100 pbw of said
10 polymeric material. Said mixture preferably does not include any salt present at concentrations of greater than 0.005 pbw per 100 pbw of said polymeric material. Preferably, said mixture includes less than 0.004 pbw, more preferably less than 0.003 pbw, especially less than
15 0.001 pbw. Preferably, no salt, for example an alkaline salt of a Group I or Group II metal, is added to the mixture or any component thereof used to make the composite material in the method.

20 The composite material may advantageously be used in injection moulding or extrusion to manufacture components. Thus, according to a sixth aspect of the invention, there is provided a method of making a component, the method comprising extruding or injection moulding a composite
25 material as described according to the third and/or fifth aspects.

Said composite material may have any feature of said composite material described according to any of the above
30 aspects.

Said method preferably involves selecting a precursor material from which to make the component wherein said

precursor material comprises a said composite material and
subjecting the precursor material to a temperature to melt
polymeric material in said composite material in an
extrusion or injection moulding apparatus. Suitably, said
5 precursor material is heated to a temperature of greater
than 300°C, preferably greater than 340°C. It is suitably
heated to a temperature not exceeding 450°C.

Said precursor material may consist essentially of a said
10 composite material described herein.

Suitably, in the method, at least 0.5g, preferably at
least 1g, more preferably at least 5g, especially at least
12g is selected in order to make the component.

15 The method may be used to make components having
relatively thin walls. Thus, the invention, in a seventh
aspect relates to a method of making a component which has
a wall which includes a region having a thickness of 3mm
20 or less, the method comprising:

(A) selecting a precursor material as described according
to the third aspect.

25 AND

(B) treating said precursor material, thereby to form said
component.

30 Preferably, the component includes a region having a
thickness of 2mm or less, more preferably 1mm or less.

Said treatment described in (B) preferably involves melt processing said precursor material. Melt processing is preferably carried out by extrusion or injection moulding.

- 5 Suitably, said component includes a region having an area of at least 0.5cm^2 , preferably at least 1cm^2 , more preferably at least 5cm^2 having a thickness as described. Thus, in one embodiment, said component may include a region of at least 0.5cm^2 which has a thickness of 3mm,
10 preferably of 2mm or less.

A said first polymeric material as described herein may be made by any suitable method. An electrophilic process may be used as described in US6566484B2; or a nucleophilic
15 process may be used as described in EP00001879B or PCT/GB99/02833. A nucleophilic process is preferred.

MV may be controlled as described in EP 0001879B.

- 20 Any feature of any aspect of any invention or embodiment described herein may be combined with any feature of any aspect of any other invention or embodiment described herein mutatis mutandis.

- 25 Specific embodiments of the invention will now be described by way of example, with reference to the accompanying figure which is a plot illustrating the relationship between MV and IV.

- 30 VICTREX PEEKTM 150P (Trade Mark) may be obtained from Victrex Plc, UK.

All chemicals referred to herein were used as received from Sigma-Aldrich Chemical Company, Dorset, UK, unless otherwise stated.

5 Example 1 - Preparation of polyetheretherketone

A 250ml flanged flask fitted with a ground glass Quickfit lid, stirrer/stirrer guide, nitrogen inlet and outlet was charged with 4,4'-difluorobenzophenone (22.48g, 0.103
10 mole), hydroquinone (11.01g, 0.1 mole) and diphenylsulphone (49g) and purged with nitrogen for over 1 hour. The contents were then heated under a nitrogen blanket to between 140 and 150°C to form an almost colourless solution. While maintaining a nitrogen
15 blanket, dried sodium carbonate (10.61g, 0.1 mole) and potassium carbonate (0.278g, 0.002 mole) was added. The temperature was raised to 200°C and held for 1 hour; raised to 250°C and held for 1 hour; raised to 315°C and maintained for 2 hour.

20

The reaction mixture was allowed to cool, milled and washed with acetone and water. The resulting polymer was dried in an air oven at 120°C producing a powder. The polymer had a melt viscosity at 400°C, 1000sec⁻¹ of 0.089
25 kNsm⁻².

The polymer was compression moulded at 400°C in a press (20tonnes, 5 minutes) into a thin film approximately 0.2mm thick and cooled from 400°C to 120°C in 30 minutes to
30 induce complete crystallisation and then allowed to cool to room temperature.

The film was then hinged through 180° followed by hinging through 360°C. This process was repeated 5 times and the film survived without breaking and was therefore considered to be tough.

5

Example 2a-d - Preparation of samples of polyetheretherketone with different melt viscosities

10 The procedure described in Example 1 was repeated except the polymerisation time was varied to produce polyetheretherketone with different melt viscosities. The details are given in Table 1 below.

Table 1

Example	Reaction Time (mins)	Melt Viscosity (kNsm ⁻²)	Toughness Test
1	120	0.089	Tough
2a	180	0.150	Tough
2b	160	0.117	Tough
2c	90	0.075	Brittle
2d	60	0.06	Brittle

15

Example 3 - Large Scale production of polyetheretherketone

The procedure described in Example 1 was repeated on a larger scale to produce sufficient material to carry out
5 mechanical and melt flow testing. Five batches were produced, Examples 3a-e, with Melt Viscosities measured at 400°C and 1000s⁻¹ of 0.144, 0.110 0.089, 0.076 and 0.059kNsm⁻² respectively.

10 Example 4a-d - Melt Flow Index of polyetheretherketones

The Melt Flow Index of the polyetheretherketone samples from Examples 3c, 3e, a sample of Victrex PEEKTM 150P and blends of Examples 3d and 3a in a weight ratio of 77 : 23
15 and Examples 3e and 3a in a weight ratio of 64 : 36 were measured on a CEASt Melt Flow Tester 6941.000. The polymer was placed in the barrel of the Melt Flow Tester apparatus and heated to 400°C. The polymer was then extruded under a constant shear stress by inserting a weighted piston
20 (2.16kg) into the barrel and extruding through a tungsten carbide die, 2.095mm bore x 8.000mm. The MFI (Melt Flow Index) is the average mass of polymer (in g) extruded in 10 min. The results are detailed in Table 2 below.

Table 2

Example	Polyetheretherketone Sample	Melt Viscosity (kNsm ⁻²)	Melt Flow Index (g/10mins)
4a	Example 3c	0.089	87
4b	Example 3e	0.059	117
4c	Example 3d (77wt%) + Example 3a (23wt%)	0.09	83
4d	Example 3e (64wt%) + Example 3a (36wt%)	0.09	78
4e	Victrex PEEK TM 150P	0.150	41

5 Example 5 - Preparation of polyetherketone

A 250ml flanged flask fitted with a ground glass Quickfit lid, stirrer/stirrer guide, nitrogen inlet and outlet was charged with 4,4'-difluorobenzophenone (33.49g, 0.153 mole), 4,4'-dihydroxybenzophenone (32.13g, 0.150 mole) and diphenylsulphone (124.5g) and purged with nitrogen for over 1 hour. The contents were then heated under a nitrogen blanket to 160°C to form an almost colourless solution. While maintaining a nitrogen blanket, dried sodium carbonate (16.59g, 0.156 mole) was added. The temperature was raised to 340°C at 1°C/min and held for 2 hour.

The reaction mixture was allowed to cool, milled and washed with acetone and water. The resulting polymer was dried in an air oven at 120°C producing a powder. The polymer had a melt viscosity at 400°C, 1000sec⁻¹ of 0.12 kNsm⁻².

Example 6a-6d - Large Scale production of polyetherketone

The procedure described in Example 5 was repeated on a larger scale to produce sufficient material to carry out mechanical and melt flow testing. Four batches were produced, Examples 6a-d, with Melt Viscosities measured at 400°C and 1000s⁻¹ of 0.12, 0.10 0.09 and 0.08kNsm⁻² respectively.

Example 7a - 7i - Viscosity and Mechanical Properties of highly filled, low viscosity polyetheretherketones

The polyetheretherketone from the 64:36wt% blend of Example 3e and 3a was compounded with 0, 3, 6, 9 and 12% of a liquid crystal polymer (LCP) polymer (Ticona T130, melt point 370°C, glass content 30%), and with additional glass fibre (Owens Corning D165-11C) to obtain total glass content 60wt%, on a ZSK 25 WLE Twin Screw Extruder, Examples 7a - 7e respectively. The LCP polymer was predried 16 hours at 150°C before compounding. The addition of LCP T130 was observed to decrease the extruder torque and to improve fibre wet out.

Comparative trials were carried out with Victrex 150P polyketone compounded with 0, 5, 10 and 15% of LCP T130

and with additional glass fibre to make the total glass content 30wt%; Examples 7f-7i respectively.

The Melt Viscosity of the compounds was determined at 380°C and 1000 s⁻¹, and the Melt Flow Index at 380°C and 2.16kg.

Compounds Example 7a-i were injection moulded using a barrel temperature of 350-360°C, nozzle temperature 365°C, mould temperature 145-155°C, holding pressure 30Bar and a screw speed of 45rpm into standard test pieces and their mechanical properties determined. The results are detailed in the tables below.

15

Table 12a

Example	PEEK (wt%)	LCP T130 (wt%)	Glass Fibre (wt%)	LCP in recipe, pphr	ZSK 25 torque %	Melt Flow Index, 380°C (g/10min)	Melt Viscosity 380°C (kNsm ⁻²)
7a	40 ^(a)	0	60	0	74	7.8	0.51
7b	37.9 ^(a)	3	59.1	5.25	57	7.4	0.29
7c	35.8 ^(a)	6	58.2	10.5	50	5.5	0.26
7d	33.7 ^(a)	9	57.3	15.75	50	5.3	0.23
7e	31.6 ^(a)	12	56.4	21	50	5.1	0.21
7f	70 ^(b)	0	30	0	65	8.5	0.33
7g	66.5 ^(b)	5	28.5	5	45	9.5	0.30
7h	63 ^(b)	10	27	10	39	9.6	0.20
7i	59.5 ^(b)	15	25.5	15	34	9.1	0.19

(a) PEEK sample Blend 3e(64wt%)+3a(36wt%)

(b) Victrex PEEK 150P

Table 12b

Example	Tensile Strength (MPa) ^(a)	Flexural Strength (MPa) ^(b)	Flexural Modulus (GPa) ^(b)	Notched Izod kJ/m ² ^(c)	Unnotched Izod kJ/m ² ^(c)
7a	230	342	20.6	10.5	50.1
7b	234	349	21.2	14.0	52.9
7c	235	340	21.3	12.8	48.9
7d	212	323	21.3	12.5	45.6
7e	216	325	21.2	12.4	45.8
7f	174	265	9.8	9.1	60.4
7g	168	232	10.1	8.6	43.3
7h	163	231	10.4	7.3	38.6
7i	156	221	10.6	7.5	40.0

(a) ISO 527

(b) ISO 178-1993 (E)

5 (c) ISO 180

The addition of LCP at relatively low levels to blends of polyetheretherketone and fibres produces a surprisingly large reduction in melt viscosity of the composite which

10 allows the preparation and processing of highly filled composites. For example, if one compares Examples 7a and 7b, it will be noted that for substantially the same levels of fibres (about 60wt%), the melt viscosity of the composite having a relatively low level of LCP (about

15 2wt%) is reduced by over 40%. Comparing Examples 7f and 7g it will be noted that adding LCP to material having a relatively high MV results in a MV drop of less than 10%.

Also, comparing Examples 7b and 7g, it will be noted that

20 there is a large difference in the levels of glass fibre

which can be incorporated into composite materials having about the same MVs - about 60wt% for composites comprising relatively low MV polyetheretherketone; but less than 30wt% for composites comprising relatively high MV polyetheretherketone.

Furthermore, mechanical properties of composites made using relatively low MV polyetheretherketone are found to be excellent.

10

By processes analogous to those described in Example 7, relatively low MV polyetherketone as described in Examples 5 and 6 can also be shown to be surprisingly advantageous.

15 The invention is not restricted to the details of the foregoing embodiment(s). The invention extends to any novel one, or any novel combination, of the features disclosed in this specification (including any accompanying claims, abstract and drawings), or to any
20 novel one, or any novel combination, of the steps of any method or process so disclosed.

Claims

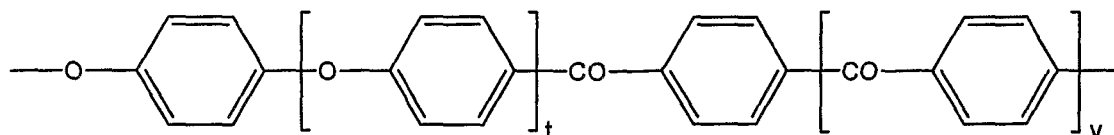
1. A composition comprising first polymeric material having a melt viscosity (MV) of 0.15 kNsm^{-2} or less and liquid crystal polymer (hereinafter "said LCP"), wherein said first polymeric material is of a type which includes: unsubstituted phenyl moieties, ketone moieties and ether moieties in the polymeric backbone of said first polymeric material.

10

2. A composition according to claim 1, wherein said first polymeric material has an MV of at least 0.08 kNsm^{-2} and less than 0.13 kNsm^{-2} .

15 3. A composition according to claim 1 or claim 2, wherein said first polymeric material is a polymer or copolymer which consists essentially of phenyl moieties in conjunction with ketone and/or ether moieties.

20 4. A composition according to any preceding claim, wherein said first polymeric material consists essentially of a repeat unit of formula



25

where t and v independently represent 0 or 1.

5. A composition according to any preceding claim, wherein said first polymeric material is polyetheretherketone.

30

6. A composition according to any preceding claim, wherein said LCP is an anisotropic melt forming polymer.

7. A composition according to any preceding claim,
5 wherein said LCP has a melting point of greater than 250°C and less than 390°C.

8. A composition according to any preceding claim, wherein the ratio of the wt% of said first polymeric
10 material to the wt% of said LCP is at least 3.5.

9. A composition according to any preceding claim, wherein the ratio of the wt% of said first polymeric material to the wt% of said LCP is less than 100.
15

10. A composition according to any preceding claim, wherein said composition includes at least 25wt% of said first polymeric material and at least 1wt% of said LCP.

20 11. A composition according to any preceding claim, which includes 80 to 95wt% of said first polymeric material and 5 to 20wt% of LCP.

12. A composition according to any preceding claim which
25 is in an particulate form.

13. A pack comprising a composition according to any preceding claim.

30 14. A composite material comprising a composition according to any of claims 1 to 13 and a filler means.

15. A material according to claim 14, wherein said filler means comprises a discontinuous fibrous filler or a non-fibrous filler.

5 16. A material according to claim 14 or claim 15, wherein said filler means comprises one or more fillers selected from discontinuous glass fibre, discontinuous carbon fibre, carbon black and a fluoro resin.

10 17. A material according to any of claims 14 to 16 which includes 25 to 69.5wt% of first polymeric material, 30 to 74.5wt% of filler means and up to 10wt% of said LCP.

15 18. A method of preparing a composition according to any of claims 1 to 12, said method comprising:

(i) selecting a first polymeric material having a MV of less than 0.15 kNsm^{-2} ;

(ii) contacting said first polymeric material with a said LCP;

20 wherein said first polymeric material and LCP are as described in any of claims 1 to 12.

19. A method according to claim 18 which comprising forming said composition into a particulate form.

25

20. A method of preparing a composite material according to any of claims 14 to 17, said method comprising:

30 (i) selecting a first polymeric material having an MV of less than 0.15 kNsm^{-2} or a composition according to any of claims 1 to 12;

(ii) optionally, contacting the materials referred to in (i) with a said LCP;

(iii) contacting said materials referred to in (i) or
5 (ii) with a filler means;

wherein said composition, said first polymeric material, said LCP and said filler means are as described in any of claims 1 to 17.

10

21. A method of making a component, the method comprising extruding or injection moulding a composite material as described in any of claims 14 to 17.

15 22. A method of making a component which has a wall which includes a region having a thickness of 3mm or less, the method comprising:

(A) selecting a precursor material in the form of a
20 composition or composite material as described according to any of claims 1 to 17

AND

25 (B) treating said precursor material thereby to form said component.