the grafting reaction, another 0.32 g of tBPB was fed in. After the last addition of initiator, the mixture was stirred at 130°C for another 3 hours.

Amine derivatization:

The conversion of the anhydride present in the polymer was effected in a polymer-analogous reaction with N-phenyl-1,4-phenylenediamine (DPA) at 140°C. 14.5 g of DPA were dissolved in 58.1 g of diisononyl adipate and the solution was added homogeneously within 1.5 h. Water formed was driven out by blowing in dry nitrogen. The inventive polymers converted to completion, after the reaction had ended, were pressure-filtered through a depth filter layer (SEITZ T1000) to remove impurities. The polymer content of the end product was 62%.

Example 2 (inventive polymer):

100 grams of ethylene-propylene copolymer (EPM) containing 0.9% by weight of ~~succinimide~~ succinic anhydride groups (EPSA) were dissolved in 400 grams of mineral oil (SNO-100) under a nitrogen atmosphere by stirring at 155°C for 3 hours.

2.4 grams of N-phenyl-p-phenylene diamine (NPPDA), which had been dissolved in 29 grams of Surfonic L24-7 (surfactant, ethoxylated linear alcohol) were subsequently added. The reaction was stirred at 165°C under a nitrogen atmosphere for a further 4 hours.

Subsequently, the neutral oil (SNO-100) was added as a solvent, which resulted in a polymer solution having a content of 13% by weight of polymer.