

DESCRIPTION

TITLE OF INVENTION: PROCESSING AID, THERMOPLASTIC RESIN
COMPOSITION, AND FILM, AND PRODUCTION METHOD THEREOF

5

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001]

The disclosure relates to processing aids,
thermoplastic resin compositions, and films, as well as
10 production methods thereof.

BACKGROUND ART

[0002]

In processing of melt-fabricable thermoplastic resin,
15 rapid extrusion is required to achieve improved
productivity and low cost. Still, melt-fabricable
thermoplastic resin compositions inevitably have a critical
shear rate and extrusion at a rate higher than this
critical shear rate causes a rough surface called melt
20 fracture, resulting in a failure in providing a good molded
article.

[0003]

Patent Literature 1, for example, proposes a
technique of improving the processibility of thermoplastic
25 resin, specifically use of a predetermined amount of
ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer. However, the effects
thereof are insufficient.

CITATION LIST

30 - Patent Literature

[0004]

Patent Literature 1: JP H1-215840 A

SUMMARY OF INVENTION

35 - Technical Problem

[0005]

The disclosure aims to provide a processing aid capable of improving the processibility of a thermoplastic resin, and a thermoplastic resin composition and a film
5 each containing the processing aid, as well as production methods thereof.

- Solution to Problem

[0006]

10 The disclosure (1) relates to a processing aid containing an ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer, the processing aid having a water content of 0.3% by mass or less.

[0007]

15 The disclosure (2) relates to the processing aid according to the disclosure (1), wherein the ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer has a melt flow rate of 40 g/10 min or lower at 190°C and a 2.16 kgf load.

[0008]

20 The disclosure (3) relates to the processing aid according to the disclosure (1) or (2), wherein the ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer has an ethylene content of 5 to 50 mol%.

[0009]

25 The disclosure (4) relates to the processing aid according to any one of the disclosures (1) to (3), wherein the ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer has a melt flow rate of 1.5 g/10 min or higher and 50 g/10 min or lower at 190°C and a 2.16 kgf load, and the ethylene-vinyl alcohol
30 copolymer has an ethylene content of 32 to 48 mol%.

[0010]

The disclosure (5) relates to the processing aid according to any one of the disclosures (1) to (4), which is a masterbatch further containing a thermoplastic resin
35 (A).

[0011]

The disclosure (6) relates to the processing aid according to the disclosure (5), wherein the thermoplastic resin (A) includes a polyolefin resin.

5 [0012]

The disclosure (7) relates to the processing aid according to the disclosure (6), wherein the polyolefin resin includes polyethylene.

[0013]

10 The disclosure (8) relates to the processing aid according to any one of the disclosures (5) to (7), wherein the thermoplastic resin (A) and the ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer have a mass ratio (thermoplastic resin (A):ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer) of 99:1 to 40:60.

15 [0014]

The disclosure (9) relates to the processing aid according to any one of the disclosures (5) to (8), wherein the thermoplastic resin (A) includes at least one selected from the group consisting of low-density polyethylene, metalocene-catalyzed linear low-density polyethylene, and Ziegler-Natta-catalyzed low-density polyethylene, and the thermoplastic resin (A) and the ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer have a mass ratio (thermoplastic resin (A):ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer) of 93:7 to 25:75.

25 [0015]

The disclosure (10) relates to the processing aid according to any one of the disclosures (1) to (9), wherein the processing aid is substantially free from fluorine.

[0016]

30 The disclosure (11) relates to the processing aid according to any one of the disclosures (5) to (9), wherein the processing aid has a melt flow rate of 0.01 to 100 g/10 min at 190°C and a 2.16 kgf load.

[0017]

35 The disclosure (12) relates to a thermoplastic resin

composition containing: the processing aid according to any one of the disclosures (1) to (11), and a thermoplastic resin (B).

[0018]

5 The disclosure (13) relates to the thermoplastic resin composition according to the disclosure (12), wherein the thermoplastic resin (B) includes a polyolefin resin.

[0019]

10 The disclosure (14) relates to the thermoplastic resin composition according to the disclosure (13), wherein the polyolefin resin includes polyethylene.

[0020]

15 The disclosure (15) relates to the thermoplastic resin composition according to any one of the disclosures (12) to (14), wherein the ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer is contained in an amount of 0.001 to 2% by mass.

[0021]

20 The disclosure (16) relates to the thermoplastic resin composition according to any one of the disclosures (12) to (15), wherein the thermoplastic resin (B) includes at least one selected from the group consisting of metallocene-catalyzed linear low-density polyethylene and Ziegler-Natta-catalyzed low-density polyethylene, and the ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer is contained in an amount
25 of 0.04 to 0.2% by mass.

[0022]

 The disclosure (17) relates to a film containing the thermoplastic resin composition according to any one of the disclosures (12) to (16).

30 [0023]

 The disclosure (18) relates to a method for producing the processing aid according to any one of the disclosures (1) to (11), including a mixing step and an ejecting step.

[0024]

35 The disclosure (19) relates to a method for producing

the thermoplastic resin composition according to any one of the disclosures (12) to (16), including a mixing step and an ejecting step.

[0025]

5 The disclosure (20) relates to a method for producing the film according to the disclosure (17), including a molding step.

- Advantageous Effects of Invention

10 [0026]

 The disclosure can improve the processibility of thermoplastic resin.

DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

15 [0027]

 The disclosure will be specifically described hereinbelow.

[0028]

<Processing aid>

20 The processing aid of the disclosure contains an ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer (EVOH) and has a water content of 0.3% by mass or less.

[0029]

 As later described in EXAMPLES, adding an ethylene-
25 vinyl alcohol copolymer to a thermoplastic resin during processing improves the state of melt fracture but tends to lower pressure stability compared to when no ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer is added. In contrast, the processing aid of the disclosure can improve pressure stability to a
30 good level while improving the state of melt fracture.

[0030]

 The ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer has a melt flow rate (MFR) of preferably 0.001 g/10 min or higher, more preferably 0.1 g/10 min or higher, still more preferably
35 0.5 g/10 min or higher, further preferably 1.5 g/10 min or

higher, while preferably 50 g/10 min or lower, more preferably 40 g/10 min or lower, still more preferably 20 g/10 min or lower, further preferably 10 g/10 min or lower. The ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer having a MFR within
5 this range can lead to a better effect of improving the processibility.

The MFR herein is determined under conditions of 190°C and a 2.16 kgf load in conformity with ASTM D1238.
[0031]

10 The ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer has an ethylene content of preferably 5 mol% or more, more preferably 10 mol% or more, still more preferably 15 mol% or more, further preferably 32 mol% or more, while preferably 50 mol% or less, more preferably 48 mol% or less, still more
15 preferably 40 mol% or less. The ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer having an ethylene content within this range can lead to a better effect of improving the processibility.

The ethylene content herein is determined by nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) analysis.

20 [0032]

The ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer is preferably one obtained by saponifying an ethylene-vinyl ester copolymer, and is particularly preferably one obtained by saponifying an ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer.

25 [0033]

The ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer has a degree of saponification of preferably 80 to 100 mol%.

[0034]

Copolymerization of ethylene and vinyl acetate may
30 involve use of a different fatty acid vinyl ester (e.g., vinyl propionate or vinyl pivalate). The ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer may contain 0.0002 to 0.2 mol% of a vinylsilane compound as a copolymerized component. Examples of the vinylsilane compound include
35 vinyltrimethoxysilane, vinyltriethoxysilane, vinyltri(β-

methoxy-ethoxy)silane, and γ -methacryloxypropylmethoxysilane. Preferably used among these are vinyltrimethoxysilane and vinyltriethoxysilane.
[0035]

5 Copolymerization of ethylene and vinyl acetate may involve the presence of a small amount of a monomer different from the aforementioned fatty acid vinyl ester or vinylsilane compound, such as any of α -olefins such as propylene, isobutylene, α -octene, and α -dodecene;
10 unsaturated acids such as acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, crotonic acid, maleic acid, and itaconic acid, and anhydrides, salts, and mono- or dialkyl esters thereof; nitriles such as acrylonitrile and methacrylonitrile; amides such as acrylamide and methacrylamide;
15 sulfonic acids such as ethylene sulfonic acid, allyl sulfonic acid, and methallyl sulfonic acid and salts thereof; alkyl vinyl ethers, vinyl ketones, N-vinylpyrrolidone, vinyl chloride, and vinylidene chloride.
[0036]

20 The ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer contains a polymerized unit based on a monomer different from ethylene and vinyl alcohol in an amount of preferably 10 mol% or less, more preferably 5 mol% or less, still more preferably 1 mol% or less. The lower limit may be, but is not limited
25 to, 0% by mass.

 The amount of the polymerized unit based on a monomer different from ethylene and vinyl alcohol herein is determined by nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) analysis.
[0037]

30 The processing aid of the disclosure contains the ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer in an amount of preferably 40% by mass or more, more preferably 60% by mass or more, still more preferably 70% by mass or more. The upper limit may be, but is not limited to, 100% by mass.

35 The amount of the ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer in

the processing aid of the disclosure may be 70% by mass or more, may be 80% by mass or more, or may be 90% by mass or more. The upper limit may be, but is not limited to, 100% by mass.

5 [0038]

The processing aid of the disclosure preferably contains a synergist that includes at least one selected from the group consisting of a polyol, polycaprolactone, silicone, and a polyamide-polyether block copolymer each of which has a melting point of 80°C or lower. This can lead to a better effect of improving the processibility. To achieve an excellent effect of improving the processibility, the synergist is preferably such a polyol.
[0039]

15 The melting point of the polyol is 80°C or lower, preferably 75°C or lower, more preferably 70°C or lower, still more preferably 68°C or lower, while preferably 10°C or higher, more preferably 20°C or higher, still more preferably 25°C or higher. The polyol having a melting point within this range can lead to a better effect of improving the processibility.
[0040]

The polyol can be represented by $A[(OR^{11})_{x2}OR^{12}]_{y2}$, wherein A is commonly alkylene having one or more ether bonds; y2 is 2 or 3, $(OR^{11})_{x2}$ is a poly(oxyalkylene) chain having multiple (x2) oxyalkylene groups OR^{11} ; R^{11} s are each independently C2-C5 alkylene or, in some embodiments, C2-C3 alkylene; R^{12} is hydrogen, alkyl, aryl, arylalkenyl, alkylarylenyl, -C(O)-alkyl, -C(O)-aryl, -C(O)-arylalkenyl, or -C(O)-alkylarylenyl, where -C(O)- bonds to O of OR^{12} ; and x2 is 10 to 230000.
[0041]

The polyol may be, for example, a homopolymer such as poly(oxyethylene) in which R^{11} is -CH₂CH₂- or
35 poly(oxypropylene) in which R^{11} is -C₃H₆-.

[0042]

The polyol may be a chain of randomly distributed oxyalkylene groups (e.g., $-\text{OC}_2\text{H}_4-$ and $-\text{OC}_3\text{H}_6-$ units which are copolymers) or a chain including alternating blocks of
 5 repeated oxyalkylene groups (e.g., a polymer including a $(-\text{OC}_2\text{H}_4-)_a1$ block and a $(-\text{OC}_3\text{H}_6-)_b1$ block, where $a1 + b1$ is 10 to 230000).

[0043]

In some embodiments, A in the polyol is ethylene, $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}(-)-\text{CH}_2-$ (derived from glycerol), $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{C}(\text{CH}_2-)_3$ (derived from 1,1,1-trimethylolpropane), poly(oxypropylene), $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$, or $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$; and R^2 is hydrogen, methyl, butyl, phenyl, benzyl, acetyl, benzoyl, or stearyl.

15 [0044]

The polyol may be polyester prepared from a dicarboxylic acid and a poly(oxyalkylene) polymer represented by $\text{A}[(\text{OR}^{11})_{x2}\text{OR}^{12}]_{y2}$, wherein A, R^{11} , and $x2$ are as defined above; R^{12} is hydrogen; and $y2$ is 2.

20 [0045]

One of the polyols may be used alone or two or more thereof may be used in combination. To achieve an excellent effect of improving the processibility, polyethylene glycol or polyethylene oxide is preferred, and
 25 polyethylene glycol is particularly preferred.

[0046]

The polyethylene glycol has a number average molecular weight (M_n) of preferably 1000 or higher, more preferably 3000 or higher, still more preferably 5000 or
 30 higher, while preferably 50000 or lower, more preferably 45000 or lower, still more preferably 40000 or lower. The polyethylene glycol having a number average molecular weight within this range can lead to a better effect of improving the processibility.

35 The number average molecular weight herein is

determined by calculation from the hydroxyl value determined in conformity with JIS K0070.

[0047]

The polyethylene oxide has a viscosity average
5 molecular weight (M_v) of preferably 100000 or higher, more preferably 120000 or higher, still more preferably 140000 or higher, while preferably 10000000 or lower, more preferably 1600000 or lower, still more preferably 500000 or lower. The polyethylene oxide having a viscosity
10 average molecular weight within this range can lead to a better effect of improving the processibility.

The viscosity average molecular weight herein is calculated as follows.

An Ostwald viscometer is used to determine at 35°C
15 the specific viscosities η_{sp} of aqueous solutions containing a polymer at various concentrations c (g/dl) in pure water; each specific viscosity is divided by the corresponding polymer concentration to provide the reduced viscosity; based on the relationship between the resulting
20 reduced viscosity (η_{sp}/c) and the polymer concentration c , with the polymer concentration c being extrapolated to 0, the $[\eta]$ value is calculated. The $[\eta]$ value is substituted into the following formula, whereby the viscosity average molecular weight M is calculated.

25 Formula: $[\eta] = 6.4 \times 10^{-5} M^{0.82}$

[0048]

The polycaprolactone may be a homopolymer of ϵ -caprolactone or may be a modified polycaprolactone. Examples of the modified polycaprolactone include those
30 modified with, for example, 1,4-butanediol combined during ring-opening polymerization of ϵ -caprolactone and those modified with, for example, an ether or ester group at an end of a polymer.

[0049]

35 The polycaprolactone has a weight average molecular

weight (Mw) of preferably 2000 or higher, more preferably 10000 or higher, still more preferably 25000 or higher, while preferably 100000 or lower, more preferably 95000 or lower, still more preferably 90000 or lower. The
5 polycaprolactone having a weight average molecular weight within this range can lead to a better effect of improving the processibility.

The weight average molecular weight herein is determined in polystyrene equivalent by gel permeation
10 chromatography (GPC).
[0050]

The polycaprolactone has a melting point of preferably 80°C or lower, more preferably 75°C or lower, still more preferably 70°C or lower, further preferably
15 68°C or lower, while preferably 10°C or higher, more preferably 20°C or higher, still more preferably 45°C or higher. The polycaprolactone having a melting point within this range can lead to a better effect of improving the processibility.

20 [0051]

The silicone may be basically any organic silicon compound known to those skilled in the art with the term silicone polymer. An appropriate definition of the silicone is found in Winnacker/Kuchler: "Chemische Technik"
25 [Chemical Technology], R. Dittmeyer, W. Keim, G. Kreysa, A. Oberholz (editor), Vol. 5: "Organische Zwischenverbindungen, Polymere" [Organic Intermediates, Polymers], Chapter: "Silicones", Wiley-VCH, Weinheim, 2005.
[0052]

30 The silicone may be a substituted or unsubstituted linear oligo- or polydiorganosiloxane, a branched silicone polymer, silicone resin, or a crosslinked silicone polymer. A mixture of various silicone polymers may also be used, of course. As described above, a silicone-containing
35 copolymer may be used, such as a polyether functional

silicone, a silicone containing a urea or urethane unit, or a silicone block copolymer with an organic polymer. To achieve better additivity, particularly preferred is to use a high molecular weight polydiorganosiloxane that can
 5 contain a non-silicone component, such as filler, e.g., fine silicic acid particulate, chalk, talc, or a sheet-shaped silicic acid salt.

[0053]

Preferably, the silicone polymer corresponds to the
 10 formula A $[R^{13}_3SiO_{1/2}]_{a2}[SiR^{13}_2O_{2/2}]_{b2}[R^{13}SiO_{3/2}]_{c2}[SiO_{4/2}]_{d2}$, wherein R^{13} is hydrogen, -OH, or a C1-C18 substituted or unsubstituted hydrocarbon residue; and $a2$, $b2$, $c2$, and $d2$ each mean 0 or an integer, with $a2 + b2 + c2 + d2$ being an integer of 5 to 10000.

15 [0054]

Examples of the C1-C18 hydrocarbon residue R^{13} include alkyl residues, such as methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, 2-butyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl, n-pentyl, isopentyl, neopentyl, a tert-pentyl residue, hexyl
 20 residues, e.g., a n-hexyl residue, heptyl residues, e.g., a n-heptyl residue, octyl residues, e.g., a n-octyl residue and an isooctyl residue, a 2,2,4-trimethylpentyl residue, nonyl residues, e.g., a n-nonyl residue, decyl residues, e.g., a n-decyl residue, cycloalkyl residues, e.g., a
 25 cyclopentyl residue, a cyclohexyl residue, a 4-ethylcyclohexyl residue, and a cycloheptyl residue, a norbornyl residue, and a methylcyclohexyl residue. Preferred among the alkyl residues are C1-C6 residues, such as methyl and ethyl residues, particularly a methyl
 30 residue.

[0055]

Examples of R^{13} also include C1-C18 unsaturated hydrocarbon residues such as alkenyl residues, e.g., a vinyl residue, a 2-propen-2-yl residue, an allyl residue, a
 35 3-buten-1-yl residue, a 5-hexen-1-yl residue, and a 10-

undecen-1-yl residue, as well as cycloalkenyl residues (a 2-cyclohexenyl residue, a 3-cyclohexenyl residue, a cyclopentadienyl residue, and a 2-(cyclohex-3-en-1-yl)ethyl residue); aryl residues, e.g., a phenyl residue, a
 5 biphenyl residue, and a naphthyl residue; alkaryl residues, e.g., o-, m-, or p-tolyl residue and phenethyl residues (a 2-phenylethyl residue and a 1-phenylethyl residue); as well as aralkyl residues, e.g., a benzyl residue. Preferred C1-C18 unsaturated hydrocarbon residues
 10 R¹³ are a vinyl residue and a phenyl residue.
 [0056]

Examples of a substituted hydrocarbon residue as the residue R¹³ include halogenated hydrocarbons such as a chloromethyl residue, a 3-chloropropyl residue, a 3-
 15 bromopropyl residue, a 3,3,3-trifluoropropyl residue, and a 5,5,5,4,4,3,3-heptafluoropentyl residue, as well as a chlorophenyl residue, a dichlorophenyl residue, and a trifluorotolyl residue.
 [0057]

20 The residue R¹³ is preferably coupled with a silicone polymer represented by the formula A via a Si-C bond, and may be coupled with the silicone polymer via an oxygen atom -O-.
 [0058]

25 R¹³ preferably contains 1 to 6 carbon atoms. Particularly preferred are an ethyl residue, a phenyl residue, a vinyl residue, and a methyl residue.
 [0059]

Preferably, the number represented by a² + b² + c² +
 30 d² means at least 10, particularly preferably at least 100, particularly at least 1000 and at most 15000, particularly preferably at most 10000, particularly at most 7000.
 [0060]

Preferably, the number represented by c² + d² means <
 35 0.1 × (a² + b² + c² + d²), particularly c² + d² < 0.05 ×

(a² + b² + c² + d²).

[0061]

Preferably at least 50%, particularly preferably at least 70%, particularly at least 80% of all residues R¹³ mean a methyl residue.

[0062]

In principle, every silicone polymer corresponding to the formula A may be used. Still, preferred is a silicone polymer having a dynamic viscosity of higher than 1000 mPa·s, which is measured using a plate-cone system (cone CP50-2) having an opening angle of 2° and a diameter of 50 mm with a rheometer "MCR 302" available from Anton Paar at a measurement temperature of 25.00°C ± 0.05°C and a shear rate of 1 sec⁻¹, preferably in conformity with DIN EN ISO3219:1994 and DIN 53019.

[0063]

Among these silicones, a silicone polymer having a very high molecular weight may be used, such as UHMW polysiloxane (ultra-high molecular weight; described in K. J. Ryan, et al., Journal of Vinyl & Additive Technology, March 2000, Vol. 6, No. 1, pp. 7-19).

[0064]

UHMW polysiloxane has a degree of polymerization within a range from > 1000 to about 14000, which corresponds to a number average molecular weight from 74 kg/mol to 1000 kg/mol.

[0065]

Typical UHMW polysiloxane has a dynamic viscosity from 10 kPa·s to 50 kPa·s, preferably from 15 kPa·s to 30 kPa·s, which is determined using an airborne rotational rheometer preferably in conformity with DIN EN ISO3219:1994 and DIN 53019, where a plate-plate system (diameter 25 mm) having a measurement gap of 0.5 mm is used. The measurement temperature is 25.00°C +/- 0.1°C. The shear rate gradient is 0.1 sec⁻¹. The viscosity described refers

to an arithmetic mean of three distinct, independently measured values.

[0066]

Owing to its inexpensiveness and effectiveness, particularly preferred among the UHMW polysiloxanes is a high molecular weight polydimethylsiloxane having a dynamic viscosity from 1 kPa·s to 50 kPa·s, preferably from 10 to 40 kPa·s, particularly preferably from 15 to 30 kPa·s (preferably determined by the aforementioned method).

10 [0067]

Examples of the UHMW polysiloxane include commercially available UHMW polysiloxanes such as MULTIBASE® MB50-001 and MULTIBASE® MB50-002 available from Dupont, GENIOPLAST® PELLET S, GENIOPLAST® PELLET P PLUS, GENIOPLAST® PE50S08, and GENIOPLAST® PP50S12 available from Wacker Asahikasei Silicone Co., Ltd., and mixtures of any of these, with MB50-002 and GENIOPLAST® PELLET S being preferred.

[0068]

20 The silicone polymer can be commercially available in the form of pellets or granules or masterbatch for ready-to-use, which may be mixed with thermoplastic granules before additional processing.

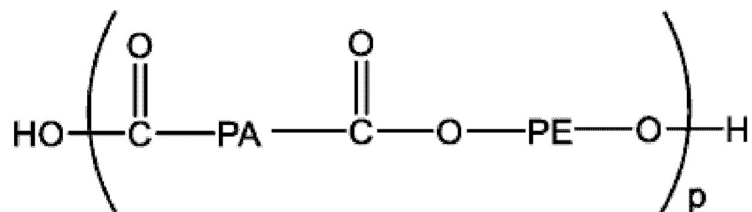
[0069]

25 The polyamide-polyether block copolymer is a copolymer including a polyamide block and a polyether block in the polymer backbone. In the disclosure, such a block copolymer including a polyamide block and a polyether block can also be referred to as a "polyamide/polyether block copolymer". This may also be abbreviated to "PEBA

30 copolymer" or "PEBA".

In some embodiments of the disclosure, the PEBA copolymer can be represented by the following formula:

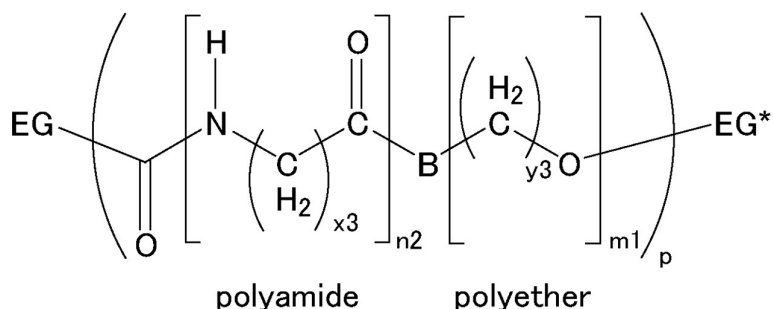
[Chem. 1]



[0070]

wherein PA represents a polyamide block, PE represents a polyether block, and p represents the length of the PEBA copolymer, which represents the total number of the polyamide and polyether blocks. In some embodiments of the disclosure, the PEBA copolymer can be represented by the following formula:

[Chem. 2]

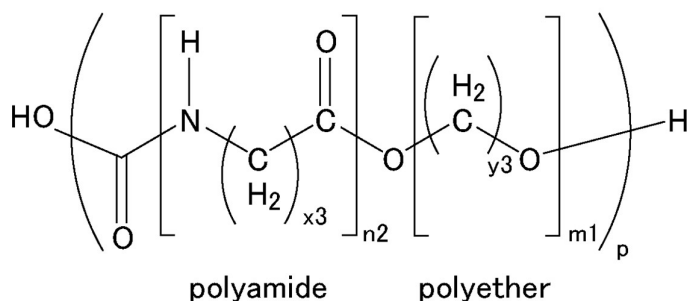


[0071]

wherein EG represents a first unspecified end group; B represents an unspecified crosslinking group; and EG* represents a second unspecified end group, where EG, B, and EG* are determined by a synthesis method used for producing a PEBA copolymer, wherein n2 represents the length of the polyamide block; x3 represents the length of an amide component in the polyamide block; m1 represents the length of the poly(ether) block; y3 represents the length of an ether component in the poly(ether) block; and p represents the length of the PEBA copolymer, which represents the total number of the polyamide and polyether blocks.

In some embodiments of the disclosure, the PEBA copolymer can be represented by the following formula:

[Chem. 3]



[0072]

wherein n2 represents the length of the polyamide block; x3
 5 represents the length of an amide component in the
 polyamide block; m1 represents the length of the
 poly(ether) block; y3 represents the length of an ether
 component in the poly(ether) block; and p represents the
 length of the PEBA copolymer, which represents the total
 10 number of the polyamide and polyether blocks.

[0073]

The polyamide block in the PEBA copolymer is derived
 from polyamide-12 (PA-12), polyamide-11 (PA-11), polyamide-
 6 (PA-6), or polyamide-66 (PA-66).

15 [0074]

The weight average molecular weight (e.g., Mw and Mn)
 of the PEBA copolymer can be determined, for example, by
 gel permeation chromatography using a narrow molecular
 weight polymer standard based on a known technique in the
 20 technical field (i.e., by size-exclusion chromatography).

[0075]

In an embodiment, the polyamide block in the PEBA
 copolymer has a number average molecular weight Mn of about
 100 to about 15000 g/mol, or about 300 to about 15000
 25 g/mol, or about 600 to about 10000 g/mol, or about 600 to
 about 5000 g/mol.

The polyether block in the PEBA copolymer has a
 number average molecular weight Mn of about 100 to about
 15000 g/mol, about 100 to about 10000 g/mol, about 100 to

about 6000 g/mol, about 100 to about 3000 g/mol, about 200 to about 6000 g/mol, about 200 to about 3000 g/mol, about 250 to about 2000 g/mol, about 750 to about 3500 g/mol, or about 1000 to about 3000 g/mol.

5 [0076]

The PEBA copolymer has a number average molecular weight M_n of 10000 to 500000 g/mol, including any subrange within these ranges and any number within these ranges. In an embodiment of the disclosure, for example, the number
10 average molecular weight M_n of the PEBA copolymer is 10000 to 400000 g/mol, or 10000 to 300000 g/mol, 10000 to 250000 g/mol, or 15000 to 300000 g/mol, or 20000 to 300000 g/mol, or 15000 to 200000 g/mol, or 20000 to 200000 g/mol, or 30000 to 250000 g/mol, or about 25000 to about 75000 g/mol,
15 or about 50000 to about 75000 g/mol, or about 100000 to about 150000 g/mol.

The number average molecular weight M_n of the PEBA copolymer is at least 10000 g/mol, at least 20000 g/mol, at least 25000 g/mol, exceeding 25000 g/mol, at least 30000
20 g/mol, exceeding 30000 g/mol, at least 35000 g/mol, exceeding 35000 g/mol, at least 50000 g/mol, or exceeding 50000 g/mol.

[0077]

In an embodiment, the PEBA copolymer has a weight
25 average molecular weight M_w of 25000 to 500000 g/mol, including any subrange within these ranges and any number within these ranges. In an embodiment of the disclosure, for example, the weight average molecular weight M_w of the PEBA copolymer is about 100000 to about 250000 g/mol, or
30 about 100000 to about 150000 g/mol, or about 125000 to about 150000 g/mol.

The polyamide and polyether blocks in the PEBA copolymer may be randomly distributed.

[0078]

35 The PEBA copolymer contains a polyamide block and a

polyether block and the polyamide block may occupy at least 50% by mass of the copolymer. The PEBA copolymer contains a polyamide block and a polyether block and the polyether block may occupy at least 50% by mass of the copolymer.

- 5 The PEBA copolymer contains a polyamide block and a polyether block and the ratio by mole of the polyamide block to the polyether block may fall within a range of 1:3 to 3:1, or 1:2 to 2:1, or 3:2 to 1:3, or 2:3 to 3:1, or about 1:1.

10 [0079]

The PEBA copolymer containing a polyamide block and a polyether block can be prepared by reacting precursors of the polyamide and polyether blocks. For example, a lactam, a polyether diol, and a chain-limiting dioic acid may be
15 reacted together in the presence of a small amount of water, thereby producing a length-variable PEBA copolymer containing a polyamide block and a polyether block statistically randomly distributed in the block copolymer chain.

20 The polyether block may be derived from poly(oxyethylene), poly(oxypropylene), or poly(tetramethylene ether)glycol, each of which in the natural state may be co-condensed with a polyamide block having a carboxylic acid chain end. A chain-limiting agent
25 may be present during the polycondensation reaction to provide a PEBA copolymer containing a polyamide block and a polyether block randomly distributed in the block copolymer.

The polyether block is derived from
30 poly(oxyethylene), poly(oxypropylene), or poly(tetramethylene ether)glycol, each of which are first aminated into polyether diamine and then co-condensed with a polyamide block having a carboxylic acid chain end. A chain-limiting agent may be present during the
35 polycondensation reaction to provide a PEBA copolymer

containing a polyamide block and a polyether block randomly distributed in the block copolymer.

The polyether block can be derived from poly(oxyethylene), which is also known as polyethylene glycol (PEG).
5

The polyether block can be derived from poly(oxypropylene), which is also known as polypropylene glycol (PPG).

The polyether block can be derived from poly(tetramethylene ether)glycol (PTMG), which is also known as polytetramethylene oxide (PTMEO) or polytetrahydrofuran (PTHF).
10

[0080]

The PEBA copolymer contains i) a polyamide block selected from polyamide-12 (PA-12), polyamide-11 (PA-11), polyamide-6 (PA-6), or a mixture of any of these and ii) a polyether block selected from polyethylene glycol (PEG), polypropylene glycol (PPG), polytetrahydrofuran (PTHF), or a mixture of any of these.
15

[0081]
20

The PEBA copolymer contains i) a polyamide block selected from polyamide-12 (PA-12), polyamide-11 (PA-11), polyamide-6 (PA-6), or a mixture of any of these and ii) a polyether block which is polyethylene glycol (PEG). In an embodiment of the disclosure, the PEBA copolymer contains i) a polyamide block which is polyamide-12 (PA-12) and ii) a polyether block which is polyethylene glycol (PEG).
25

[0082]

The PEBA copolymer contains 10 to 20 polyamide blocks and 10 to 20 polyether blocks.
30

[0083]

The PEBA copolymer contains a single species of the polyamide block and a single species of the polyether block.

[0084]
35

The PEBA copolymer contains i) a polyamide block which is polyamide-12 (PA-12) and ii) a polyether block which is polyethylene glycol (PEG), wherein the polyamide-12 block occupies about 30% by mass to 70% by mass of the copolymer and the polyethylene glycol block occupies about 70% by mass to 30% by mass of the copolymer.
[0085]

The PEBA copolymer contains i) a polyamide block which is polyamide-12 (PA-12) and ii) a polyether block which is polyethylene glycol (PEG), wherein the polyamide-12 block occupies about 40% by mass to 60% by mass of the copolymer and the polyethylene glycol block occupies about 60% by mass to 40% by mass of the copolymer.
[0086]

The PEBA copolymer contains i) a polyamide block which is polyamide-12 (PA-12) and ii) a polyether block which is polyethylene glycol (PEG), wherein the polyamide-12 block represents about 45% by mass of the copolymer and the polyethylene glycol block represents about 55% by mass of the copolymer.
[0087]

The PEBA copolymer contains i) 10 to 20 polyamide blocks each of which is polyamide-12 (PA-12) and ii) 10 to 20 polyether blocks each of which is polyethylene glycol (PEG).
[0088]

The PEBA copolymer contains i) a polyamide block which is polyamide-12 (PA-12) and ii) a polyether block which is polyethylene glycol (PEG), and has a number average molecular weight M_n of about 25000 to about 75000 g/mol.
[0089]

The PEBA copolymer contains i) a polyamide block which is polyamide-12 (PA-12) and ii) a polyether block which is polyethylene glycol (PEG), and has a number

average molecular weight Mn of about 50000 to about 75000 g/mol. The PEBA copolymer contains i) a polyamide block which is polyamide-12 (PA-12) and ii) a polyether block which is polyethylene glycol (PEG), and has a number
5 average molecular weight Mn of about 66100 g/mol.
[0090]

The PEBA copolymer contains i) a polyamide block which is polyamide-12 (PA-12) and ii) a polyether block which is polyethylene glycol (PEG), and has a weight
10 average molecular weight Mw of about 100000 to about 150000 g/mol.
[0091]

The PEBA copolymer contains i) a polyamide block which is polyamide-12 (PA-12) and ii) a polyether block
15 which is polyethylene glycol (PEG), and has a weight average molecular weight Mw of about 125000 to about 150000 g/mol.
[0092]

The PEBA copolymer contains i) a polyamide block
20 which is polyamide-12 (PA-12) and ii) a polyether block which is polyethylene glycol (PEG), and has a weight average molecular weight Mw of about 134000 g/mol.
[0093]

In an embodiment of the disclosure, the PEBA
25 copolymer contains i) a polyamide block which is polyamide-6 (PA-6) and ii) a polyether block which is polyethylene glycol (PEG).

The PEBA copolymer contains i) a polyamide block which is polyamide-6 (PA-6) and ii) a polyether block which
30 is polyethylene glycol (PEG), wherein the polyamide-6 block represents about 30% by mass to 60% by mass of the copolymer and the polyethylene glycol block represents about 70% by mass to 40% by mass of the copolymer.
[0094]

35 The PEBA copolymer contains i) a polyamide block

which is polyamide-6 (PA-6) and ii) a polyether block which is polyethylene glycol (PEG), wherein the polyamide-6 block represents about 50% by mass to 35% by mass of the copolymer and the polyethylene glycol block represents about 50% by mass to 65% by mass of the copolymer.

[0095]

The PEBA copolymer contains i) 10 to 20 polyamide blocks each of which is polyamide-6 (PA-6) and ii) 10 to 20 polyether blocks each of which is polyethylene glycol (PEG).

[0096]

The PEBA copolymer contains i) a polyamide block which is polyamide-11 (PA-11) and ii) a polyether block which is polyethylene glycol (PEG). In an embodiment of the disclosure, the PEBA copolymer contains i) a polyamide block which is polyamide-12 (PA-12) and ii) a polyether block which is polytetrahydrofuran (PTHF).

[0097]

The PEBA copolymer contains i) a polyamide block which is polyamide-12 (PA-12) and ii) a polyether block which is polytetrahydrofuran (PTHF), wherein the polyamide-12 block represents about 75% by mass to 10% by mass of the copolymer and the polytetrahydrofuran block represents about 25% by mass to 90% by mass of the copolymer.

[0098]

The PEBA copolymer contains i) a polyamide block which is polyamide-12 (PA-12) and ii) a polyether block which is polytetrahydrofuran (PTHF), wherein the polyamide-12 block represents about 80% by mass to 60% by mass of the copolymer and the polytetrahydrofuran block represents about 20% by mass to 40% by mass of the copolymer.

[0099]

The PEBA copolymer contains i) a polyamide block which is polyamide-12 (PA-12) and ii) a polyether block which is polytetrahydrofuran (PTHF), wherein the polyamide-

12 block represents about 40% by mass to 60% by mass of the copolymer and the polytetrahydrofuran block represents about 60% by mass to 40% by mass of the copolymer.

[0100]

5 The PEBA copolymer contains i) a polyamide block which is polyamide-12 (PA-12) and ii) a polyether block which is polytetrahydrofuran (PTHF), wherein the polyamide-12 block represents about 30% by mass to 10% by mass of the copolymer and the polytetrahydrofuran block represents
10 about 70% by mass to 90% by mass of the copolymer.

 The PEBA copolymer contains i) 10 to 20 polyamide blocks each of which is polyamide-12 (PA-12) and ii) 10 to 20 polyether blocks each of which is polytetrahydrofuran (PTHF).

15 [0101]

 The PEBA copolymer contains i) a polyamide block which is polyamide-12 (PA-12) and ii) a polyether block which is polytetrahydrofuran (PTHF), and has a number average molecular weight M_n of about 25000 to about 75000
20 g/mol.

 The PEBA copolymer contains i) a polyamide block which is polyamide-12 (PA-12) and ii) a polyether block which is polytetrahydrofuran (PTHF), and has a number average molecular weight M_n of about 40000 to about 60000
25 g/mol. In an embodiment of the disclosure, the PEBA copolymer contains i) a polyamide block which is polyamide-12 (PA-12) and ii) a polyether block which is polytetrahydrofuran (PTHF), and has a number average molecular weight M_n of about 50000 g/mol.

30 [0102]

 The PEBA copolymer contains i) a polyamide block which is polyamide-6 (PA-6) and ii) a polyether block which is polytetrahydrofuran (PTHF).

 The PEBA copolymer contains i) a polyamide block
35 which is polyamide-11 (PA-11) and ii) a polyether block

which is polytetrahydrofuran (PTHF).

The PEBA copolymer is a commercially available elastomer and is marketed under the trade name of PEBAX®.

[0103]

5 The PEBA copolymer is a commercially available elastomer selected from the group consisting of: PEBAX 2533 SA 01, PEBAX 2533 SA 01 MED, PEBAX 2533 SD 02, PEBAX 3533 SA 01, PEBAX 3533 SA 01 MED, PEBAX 3533 SP01, PEBAX 4011, PEBAX 4033 SA 01, PEBAX 4033 SA 01 MED, PEBAX 4033 SP01,
 10 PEBAX 4533 SA 01, PEBAX 4533 SA 01 MED, PEBAX 4533 SP01, PEBAX 5513 SA 01, PEBAX 5513 SP01, PEBAX 5533 SA 01, PEBAX 5533 SA 01 MED, PEBAX 5533 SN 70 BLACK, PEBAX 5533 SP01, PEBAX SA 01, PEBAX 6333 SA 01 MED, PEBAX SP01, PEBAX 6333 SP01, PEBAX 6333 SA 01, PEBAX, PEBAX 3533 SA 01, PEBAX 3533
 15 SA 01 MED, PEBAX 3533 SP01, PEBAX 4011 SA 01, PEBAX 4033 SA 01 MED, PEBAX 4033 SP01, PEBAX 4033 SA 01 MED, PEBAX Clear 2533, PEBAX ES 2533 UV, PEBAX MH 2533, PEBAX MH2030, PEBAX MV 5513 SA 01, PEBAX MV 5513 SA 01 MED, PEBAX MV 5533 SP01, PEBAX MV 5533, PEBAX MV 5533 SP01, PEBAX RNEW® 30R51 SA 01,
 20 PEBAX RNEW 35R53 SP01, PEBAX RNEW 70R53 SP01, PEBAX RNEW 55R53 SP01, PEBAX RNEW 63R53 SP01, PEBAX RNEW 70R53 SP01, PEBAX RNEW 70R53 SP01, PEBAX, PEBAX RNEW 72R53 SP01, PEBAX RNEW 80R53 SP 02, and a mixture of any of these.

25 The PEBA copolymer is a commercially available elastomer and is marketed under the trade name of VESTAMID® or VESTAMID E.

[0104]

30 The PEBA copolymer is a commercially available elastomer selected from the group consisting of VESTAMID D, VESTAMID DX, VESTAMID E, VESTAMID EX, VESTAMID Care, VESTAMID Care ML, VESTAMID Care ME, VESTAMID Care ME-B, VESTAMID L, VESTAMID LX, VESTAMID NRG, VESTAMID Terra, VESTAMID X, and a mixture of any of these. Preferred among these is Pebax MV 1072.

35 [0105]

The PEBA copolymer may be used in the form of semisolid or viscous liquid, or in the form of powder, pellets, or granules.

[0106]

5 The processing aid of the disclosure contains the synergist in an amount of preferably 0.1% by mass or more, more preferably 0.5% by mass or more, still more preferably 1% by mass or more, while preferably 50% by mass or less, more preferably 40% by mass or less, still more preferably
10 30% by mass or less.

 The amount of the synergist in the processing aid of the disclosure may be preferably 0.1% by mass or more, may be 0.5% by mass or more, may be 1% by mass or more, while it may be 40% by mass or less, may be 30% by mass or less,
15 or may be 20% by mass or less.

[0107]

 In the processing aid of the disclosure, the ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer and the synergist have a mass ratio (the ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer:synergist)
20 of preferably 99.9:0.1 to 10:90. The mass ratio is more preferably 99.5:0.5 to 70:30, still more preferably 99:1 to 85:15, particularly preferably 98:2 to 92:8.

[0108]

 The processing aid of the disclosure contains the
25 ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer and the synergist in a total amount of preferably 70% by mass or more, more preferably 80% by mass or more, still more preferably 85% by mass or more, particularly preferably 90% by mass or more.

30 The total amount of the ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer and the synergist in the processing aid of the disclosure may be 80% by mass or more, may be 90% by mass or more, may be 95% by mass or more, or may be 100% by mass.

35 [0109]

The processing aid of the disclosure may further contain a component different from the ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer and the synergist.

[0110]

5 The processing aid of the disclosure is preferably substantially free from fluorine. The phrase "substantially free from fluorine" means that the processing aid has a fluorine content of 10 ppm or less (preferably 1 ppm or less, more preferably 0.1 ppm or
10 less). More preferably, the processing aid of the disclosure is free from fluorine (has a fluorine content of 0% by mass).

[0111]

15 The processing aid of the disclosure may be a masterbatch further containing a thermoplastic resin (A).

[0112]

Examples of the thermoplastic resin (A) include a polyolefin polymer (e.g., polyethylene (PE), polypropylene (PP), and an ethylene-propylene copolymer), polystyrene
20 (PS), AS (acrylonitrile styrene) resin (AS), ABS (acrylonitrile butadiene styrene) resin (ABS), methacrylic resin (PMMA), polymethyl pentene (PMP), polybutadiene resin (BDR), polybutene-1 (PB-1), polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), polyacrylonitrile (PAN), polystyrene methacrylate (MS), an
25 ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer (EVA), an ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer, and polyvinyl chloride (PVC). Each of these may be used alone or two or more of these may be used in combination. To achieve a better effect of improving the processibility, a polyolefin polymer (polyolefin resin)
30 is preferred.

[0113]

An example of the polyolefin polymer is a homopolymer (e.g., a homopolymer of a C2-C10 α -olefin, preferably a C2-C6 α -olefin). Specific examples of the homopolymer include
35 homo-polyethylene and homo-polypropylene (hPP). In the

case of homo-polyethylene, for example, this polymer can be produced by free-radical polymerization in a high-pressure process and is typically known as a highly branched ethylene homopolymer, which is often referred to as LDPE (low-density polyethylene), having a density of lower than 0.945 g/cm³, often 0.935 g/cm³ or lower, e.g., within a range from 0.900, 0.905, or 0.910 g/cm³ to 0.920, 0.925, 0.927, 0.930, 0.935, or 0.945 g/cm³. Unless otherwise described herein, the densities of all polymers are determined in conformity with ASTM D1505. A sample is formed through the step C of ASTM D4703-10a and left under the conditions in ASTM D618-08 (23 ± 2°C and relative humidity 50 ± 10%) for 40 hours before testing.

[0114]

In another example, an ethylene monomer can be polymerized in a phase of a known gas, slurry, and/or solution (using, e.g., a catalyst such as chromium catalyst or a single site catalyst such as Ziegler-Natta and/or metallocene catalyst), each of which is well known in the polymerization technique and is therefore not elaborated herein. In the case of producing a more highly linear ethylene homopolymer (e.g., using gas-phase or slurry-phase polymerization with any of the above catalysts), this is referred to as HDPE (high-density polyethylene), which typically has a density of 0.945 g/cm³ or higher, e.g., within a range from 0.945 to 0.970 g/cm³.

[0115]

Examples of the polymer also include copolymers of two or more C₂-C₄₀ α-olefins, e.g., C₂-C₂₀ α-olefins, such as ethylene-α-olefin copolymers and propylene-α-olefin copolymers (e.g., a propylene-ethylene copolymer and a propylene-ethylene-diene terpolymer (also known as EPDM and PEDM)). Specific examples intended herein include an ethylene copolymer and one or more C₃-C₂₀ α-olefin comonomer such as a C₄-C₁₂ α-olefin comonomer (1-butene, 1-

hexene, 1-octene, or a mixture of any two or more of these is preferred in a variety of embodiments). The ethylene copolymer (e.g., a copolymer of ethylene and one or more C3-C20 α -olefins) may contain an ethylene-derived unit in an amount of at least 90, 94, 95, or 96% by weight (e.g., within a range from a lower value of 80, 85, 90, 80, 85, 93, 93, 95, 96, or 97 wt% to a higher value of 94, 95, 95.5, 91, 92, 97, 94, 97.5, or 98 wt%; at least 96 wt% or 96.5 wt%), and may contain the unit in an amount within the range from any of the lower values to any of the higher values based on the total amount of the ethylene-derived unit and a comonomer-derived unit. For example, the ethylene copolymer may contain 94 or 95% by mass to 97 or 98% by mass of an ethylene-derived unit based on the total amount of the ethylene-derived unit and a comonomer-derived unit. The balance of the copolymer (based on the ethylene-derived unit and the comonomer-derived unit) consists of the comonomer-derived unit. For example, a comonomer unit (e.g., a unit derived from a C2-C20 α -olefin such as a unit derived from butene, hexene, and/or octene) may be present in an amount within a range from a lower value of 2, 2.5, 3, 3.5, 4, 4.5, 5, or 6% by mass to a higher value of 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, or 20% by mass, and the range thereof is from any of the above lower values to any intended value among the above higher values (provided that the higher value is greater than the lower value).

[0116]

Some appropriate comonomers have already been known for ethylene-based, propylene-based, or other α -olefin-based copolymers; in various embodiments, other α -olefin comonomers are intended. For example, the α -olefin comonomer may be linear or branched, and two or more comonomers may be used as appropriate. Examples of appropriate comonomers include C3-C20 linear α -olefins (e.g., butene, hexene, and octene, as described above) and

α -olefins having one or more C1-C3 alkyl branches or aryl groups. Examples include: propylene; 3-methyl-1-butene; 3,3-dimethyl-1-butene; 1-pentene; 1-pentene having one or more methyl, ethyl, or propyl substituents; 1-hexene having one or more methyl, ethyl, or propyl substituents; 1-heptene having one or more methyl, ethyl, or propyl substituents; 1-octene having one or more methyl, ethyl, or propyl substituents; 1-nonene having one or more methyl, ethyl, or propyl substituents; ethyl-, methyl- or dimethyl-substituted 1-decene; 1-dodecene; and styrene. The above list of comonomers shows mere examples and is not intended to set any limitation. In some embodiments, the comonomer includes propylene, 1-butene, 1-pentene, 4-methyl-1-pentene, 1-hexene, 1-octene, and styrene.

[0117]

In a specific embodiment, the polymer may include an ethylene copolymer or may be an ethylene copolymer (according to the above description). The ethylene copolymer can be produced by gas, slurry, or solution phase polymerization. Some particularly preferred ethylene copolymers can be produced by gas or slurry phase polymerization. Specific examples include linear low-density polyethylene (LLDPE) and a copolymer of ethylene and one or more α -olefins, which are polymerized in the presence of one or more single site catalysts, e.g., one or more Ziegler-Natta catalysts, one or more metallocene catalysts, or combination of any of these. This LLDPE may have a density within a range from a lower concentration of 0.900, 0.905, 0.907, or 0.910 g/cm³ to a higher concentration of 0.920, 0.925, 0.930, 0.935, 0.940, or 0.945 g/cm³. The density of the LLDPE may be from 0.902 to 0.945, or may be 0.906 to 0.932, or may be from 0.908 to 0.926. LLDPE is distinguishable from the aforementioned LDPE in some respects, many of which are well-known in the technical field, including the degree of branching (in many

cases, there are few branches, if present) in the polymer produced. It should be noted that LLDPE has substantially a small number of long chain branches. In a specific embodiment, the polymer of the polymer composition is or includes a metallocene-catalyzed LLDPE (mLLDPE). In other embodiments, the polymer of the polymer composition is or includes a Ziegler-Natta-catalyzed LLDPE (or ZN-LLDPE). [0118]

In some embodiments, the density of the polymer falls within a range from 0.905 to 0.945 g/cm³, e.g., from a lower value of 0.905, 0.907, 0.908, 0.910, 0.911, 0.912, 0.913, 0.914, or 0.915 g/cm³ to a higher value of 0.916, 0.917, 0.918, 0.919, 0.920, 0.924, 0.926, 0.930, 0.935, 0.940, or 0.945 g/cm³, and the range thereof is from any of the above lower values to any of the above higher values intended herein (e.g., from 0.910 to 0.925 or 0.935 g/cm³, e.g., from 0.912 to 0.925 or from 0.915 to 0.918 g/cm³). In other embodiments, the polymer may be a higher-density one (e.g., HDPE) having a density within a range from 0.945 g/cm³ to 0.970 g/cm³. [0119]

The rheological characteristics of a polymer can have influence on the processing aid composition for forming a molded article. In common cases, a PPA composition is preferably used in a polymer having a melt index (MI or I2 is measured at 190°C and a 2.16 kg load in conformity with ASTM D1238) of 1.5 g/2.0 min or lower, preferably 2.5 g/3.0 min or lower, such as within a range from 0.1, 0.2, or 0.5 g/10 min to 1.0, 1.2, 5.0, 10, 2.5, 10, 4.0, or 5.0 g/10 min. In some embodiments, the polymer may commonly have a melt index ratio (MIR) (MIR herein is defined as the ratio of the high-load melt index (HLMI) (determined at 190°C and a 21.6 kg load per ASTM D1238) to the melt index or as HLMI/MI) within a range from 10, 12, or 15 to 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, 27, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90,

95, or 100. If necessary, this polymer may have a MI of lower than 1.5 g/10 min, such as 1.0 g/10 min or lower (e.g., from 0.1, 0.2, or 0.5 g/10 min to 1.0; or any of 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, or 1.4, or lower than 1.5 g/10 min).

5 [0120]

The LLDPE preferably includes at least one selected from the group consisting of a Ziegler-Natta-catalyzed LLDPE and a metallocene-catalyzed LLDPE. Particularly preferred is a metallocene-catalyzed LLDPE.

10 [0121]

The thermoplastic resin (A) may have crystallinity or may have no crystallinity. The thermoplastic resin (A) having crystallinity has a melting point of preferably 80°C to 300°C, more preferably 100°C to 200°C. The thermoplastic resin (A) having no crystallinity preferably has a processing temperature substantially equal to that of a thermoplastic resin (A) whose melting point range is indicated by its crystallinity.

[0122]

20

In the case where the processing aid of the disclosure is a masterbatch, the thermoplastic resin (A) and the ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer preferably have a mass ratio (thermoplastic resin:ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer) of 99:1 to 1:99. The mass ratio is more preferably 97:3 to 50:50, still more preferably 95:5 to 60:40, particularly preferably 92:8 to 70:30. The mass ratio may be 99:1 to 40:60, may be 95:5 to 50:50, may be 93:7 to 25:75, may be 90:10 to 60:40, or may be 85:15 to 70:30.

30

[0123]

In the case where the processing aid of the disclosure is a masterbatch, the total amount of the thermoplastic resin (A) and the ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer is preferably 80% by mass or more, more preferably 90% by mass or more, still more preferably 95%

35

by mass or more. The upper limit may be, but is not limited to, 100% by mass.

[0124]

5 The processing aid of the disclosure has a melt flow rate (MFR) of preferably 0.01 g/10 min or higher, more preferably 0.1 g/10 min or higher, still more preferably 1.0 g/10 min or higher, while preferably 100 g/10 min or lower, more preferably 50 g/10 min or lower, still more preferably 20 g/10 min or lower. The processing aid having
10 a MFR within this range can lead to a better effect of improving the processibility.

The MFR herein is determined under conditions of 190°C and a 2.16 kgf load in conformity with ASTM D1238.

[0125]

15 The processing aid of the disclosure may further contain a component different from the thermoplastic resin (A) and the ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer within a range that the purpose of the disclosure is not disturbed.

[0126]

20 The water content of the processing aid of the disclosure may be 0.3% by mass or less, and is preferably 0.2% by mass or less, more preferably 0.1% by mass or less. The lower limit may be, but is not limited to, 0% by mass.

[0127]

25 The water content herein is determined by the following method.

The mass of the processing aid is weighed before and after heating at 130°C for 24 hours, and the water content is calculated by the following formula. Three samples are
30 taken, and this calculation is performed for each sample and the values are averaged.

Water content (% by mass) = [(Mass (g) of processing aid before heating) - (Mass (g) of processing aid after heating)] / (Mass (g) of processing aid before heating) × 100

35 [0128]

The processing aid having a water content within the above range can be obtained by any method. For example, a processing aid may be produced using materials with low water content under dry conditions, or a processing aid may be produced using normal materials under normal conditions and water may be removed therefrom by, for example, heat treatment.

[0129]

The processing aid of the disclosure preferably contains a lubricant (A).

[0130]

The lubricant (A) is an additive for reducing the friction and improving the lubricity, and examples thereof include a wax, an alcohol, and a surfactant. One selected therefrom may be used alone, or two or more selected therefrom may be used in combination. The lubricant (A) preferably includes at least one selected from the group consisting of a wax, an alcohol, and a surfactant, more preferably at least one selected from the group consisting of a wax and a surfactant, still more preferably a surfactant.

[0131]

Examples of the wax include pure hydrocarbon waxes such as liquid paraffin, natural paraffin, microwax, synthetic paraffin, polyethylene wax, and polyethylene/polypropylene wax; fatty acid waxes such as higher fatty acid and oxy fatty acid; fatty acid amide waxes such as fatty acid amide and bis fatty acid amide; and fatty acid ester waxes such as fatty acid lower alcohol esters, fatty acid polyhydric alcohol esters, e.g., glyceride, fatty acid polyglycol esters, and fatty acid fatty alcohol esters (ester waxes). Preferred among these are a pure hydrocarbon wax and a fatty acid ester wax, and more preferred is a pure hydrocarbon wax. The pure hydrocarbon wax is preferably polyethylene wax or

polyethylene/polypropylene wax, more preferably polyethylene wax, and the fatty acid ester wax is preferably adipic acid ester or glycerol fatty acid ester.

Examples of the polyethylene wax include a general
 5 polymeric polyethylene wax, a metallocene-catalyzed polyethylene wax, an acid-modified polyethylene wax, an oxidized (slightly oxidized, high-acid-value) polyethylene wax, and an aromatic monomer-modified polyethylene wax. An example of the acid-modified polyethylene wax is one
 10 obtained by copolymerization with a vinyl carboxylic acid such as an acrylic acid or methacrylic acid. An example of the oxidized polyethylene wax is one obtained by air-oxidation or pyrolysis of polyethylene. An example of the aromatic monomer-modified polyethylene wax is one modified
 15 by graft polymerization with a styrene monomer.
 [0132]

Examples of the fatty acid ester wax include a phthalic acid ester, dimethyl or diethyl succinate and esters related thereto, glycerol monoacetate, glycerol
 20 diacetate, glycerol triacetate, glycerol monoacid ester, citric acid ester, adipic acid ester, stearic acid ester, and oleic acid ester. One of these may be used alone or two or more thereof may be used.
 [0133]

25 An example of the adipic acid ester is an adipic acid diester. Specific examples thereof include dimethyl adipate, dibutyl adipate, bis[2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethyl]adipate, bis(butyldiglycol)adipate, bis(methyldiglycol)adipate, benzyl[2-(2-
 30 methoxyethoxy)ethyl]adipate, di-n-butyl adipate, dioctyl adipate, methyldiglycol butyldiglycol adipate, benzylmethyl glycol adipate, benzylbutyl diglycol adipate, and diisononyl phthalate. One of these may be used alone or two or more thereof may be used. Preferred among these are
 35 diisononyl phthalate and dioctyl adipate.

[0134]

Examples of the glycerol fatty acid ester include glycerol monostearate, glycerol monobehenate, glycerol mono(12-hydroxystearate), glycerol monooleate, glycerol monocaprylate, glycerol monocaprinate, glycerol monolaurate, glycerol diacetomonolaurate, succinic acid fatty acid monoglyceride, citric acid fatty acid monoglyceride, diacetyltartaric acid fatty acid monoglyceride, diglycerol laurate, diglycerol stearate, diglycerol oleate, diglycerol monolaurate, diglycerol monomyristate, diglycerol monostearate, diglycerol monooleate, tetraglycerol stearate, decaglycerol laurate, decaglycerol stearate, decaglycerol oleate, polyglycerol polyricinoleate, propylene glycol monolaurate, propylene glycol monopalmitate, propylene glycol monostearate, propylene glycol monooleate, and propylene glycol monobehenate. One of these may be used alone or two or more thereof may be used. Preferred among these are glycerol diacetomonolaurate and decaglycerol stearate.

[0135]

The acid value of the wax is preferably 40 mgKOH/g or lower, more preferably 30 mgKOH/g or lower, still more preferably 20 mgKOH/g or lower. The lower limit may be, but is not limited to, 0 mgKOH/g. The wax having an acid value within this range can lead to a better effect of improving the processibility.

The acid value is the number of milligrams of potassium hydroxide required to neutralize the free acid in 1 g of the wax. The acid value of the wax can be determined by typical neutralization titration (JIS K 0070:1992).

[0136]

The wax has a melting point of preferably 40°C or higher, more preferably 60°C or higher, still more preferably 80°C or higher, while preferably 200°C or lower,

more preferably 160°C or lower, still more preferably 130°C or lower. The wax having a melting point within this range can lead to a better effect of improving the processibility.

5 The melting point herein is the temperature corresponding to the maximum value on a heat-of-fusion curve with a temperature-increasing rate of 10°C/min using a differential scanning calorimeter (DSC).
[0137]

10 The wax has a melt viscosity at 140°C of preferably 20 mPa·s or higher, more preferably 40 mPa·s or higher, still more preferably 60 mPa·s or higher, while preferably 500 mPa·s or lower, more preferably 400 mPa·s or lower, more preferably 350 mPa·s or lower. The wax having a melt
15 viscosity at 140°C within this range can lead to a better effect of improving the processibility.

 The melt viscosity is a value determined by heating a 2-g sample at 140°C for five minutes in advance and then keeping the sample at this temperature under a load of 0.7
20 MPa using a flow tester (available from Shimadzu Corp.) and a 2φ-8 L die in conformity with ISO 11443.
[0138]

 Examples of the alcohol include fatty alcohols such as higher alcohol and polyhydric alcohols such as
25 polyglycol and polyglycerol. One of these may be used alone or two or more thereof may be used.
[0139]

 Examples of the fatty alcohols include lauryl alcohol, myristyl alcohol, cetyl alcohol, stearyl alcohol,
30 oleyl alcohol, and behenyl alcohol. One of these may be used alone or two or more thereof may be used.
[0140]

 Examples of the surfactant include anionic surfactants such as metal soap and an ammonium salt
35 surfactant; cationic surfactants such as an alkyl amine

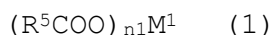
salt and a quaternary ammonium salt; nonionic surfactants such as ester-based, ether-based, ester/ether-based, and amide-based surfactants; and amphoteric surfactants such as an aminocarboxylic acid salt, an alkyl betaine, and an alkyl imidazoline derivative. Preferred among these is an anionic surfactant or a nonionic surfactant. The anionic surfactant is preferably metal soap, specifically preferably a carboxylic acid salt, a sulfuric acid salt, a sulfonic acid salt, or a phosphoric acid ester salt. The nonionic surfactant is preferably an ester/ether-based surfactant, specifically preferably a sugar-based surfactant.

[0141]

Examples of the metal soap include a fatty acid salt, polysulfonic acid salt, polycarboxylic acid salt, alkyl sulfate salt, alkylaryl sulfonate salt, alkyl naphthalenesulfonate salt, dialkyl sulfonate salt, dialkyl sulfosuccinate salt, alkyl phosphate salt, polyoxyethylene alkyl ether sulfate, polyoxyethylene alkylaryl ether sulfate, and polyoxyethylene alkyl phosphate sulfonate salt, and specific examples thereof include sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate, sodium laurylsulfate, sodium polyoxyethylene lauryl ether sulfate, and a polyoxyethylene nonylphenyl ether sulfate salt. One of these may be used alone or two or more thereof may be used.

[0142]

The metal soap may be preferably, for example, a compound represented by the following formula (1):



wherein R^5 is a hydrogen atom or a C1-C21 alkyl group; $n1$ is an integer of 1 to 4; and M^1 is lithium, sodium, potassium, rubidium, caesium, boron, magnesium, aluminum, calcium, manganese, iron, cobalt, nickel, tin, antimony, copper, silver, zinc, molybdenum, vanadium, strontium, zirconium, barium, bismuth, lead, gold, platinum, or any

rare-earth element.

[0143]

In the case where n_1 is an integer of 2 or greater in the formula (1), multiple R^5 s may be the same as or
5 different from each other.

[0144]

The C1-C21 alkyl group for R^5 may be a linear alkyl group, or may be a branched alkyl group, or may contain an alicyclic structure.

10 [0145]

The C1-C21 alkyl group for R^5 corresponds to a carboxylic acid residue resulting from removing the carboxyl group (COOH) from a C1-C22 carboxylic acid represented by $R^5\text{COOH}$ used for production of a fatty acid
15 metal salt. Examples of the carboxylic acid residue include an acetic acid residue, propionic acid residue, butanoic acid residue, pentanoic acid residue, acrylic acid residue, methacrylic acid residue, octylic acid residue (2-ethylhexanoic acid residue), neodecanoic acid residue,
20 naphthenic acid residue, isononanoic acid residue, eleostearic acid residue, tall oil fatty acid residue, coconut oil fatty acid residue, soybean oil fatty acid residue, linseed oil fatty acid residue, safflower oil fatty acid residue, dehydrated castor oil fatty acid
25 residue, tung oil fatty acid residue, lauric acid residue, myristic acid residue, palmitic acid residue, stearic acid residue, isostearic acid residue, oleic acid residue, and 12-hydroxystearic acid residue.

[0146]

30 To improve the processibility, the C1-C21 alkyl group for R^5 is preferably a C12-C21 alkyl group, more preferably a C16-C21 alkyl group, still more preferably a stearic acid residue or 12-hydroxystearic acid residue.

[0147]

35 M^1 is lithium, sodium, potassium, rubidium, caesium,

boron, magnesium, aluminum, calcium, manganese, iron, cobalt, nickel, tin, antimony, copper, silver, zinc, molybdenum, vanadium, strontium, zirconium, barium, bismuth, lead, gold, or platinum.

5 [0148]

In the formula, n_1 is a value determined in accordance with the ionic valence of the metal atom M^1 ; for example, when M^1 is boron, n_1 is 3; and when M^1 is cobalt, n_1 is 2.

10 [0149]

The metal soap encompasses the form of a fatty acid boric acid metal salt. The fatty acid boric acid metal salt may be, for example, a compound represented by the following formula (2):

15 $(R^6\text{COO}-M^2-\text{O})_3\text{B}$ (2)

wherein R^6 is a hydrogen atom or a C1-C21 alkyl group; M^2 is boron, magnesium, aluminum, calcium, manganese, iron, cobalt, nickel, tin, antimony, copper, zinc, molybdenum, vanadium, strontium, zirconium, barium, bismuth, lead, gold, or platinum.

20

[0150]

In the formula (2), the C1-C21 alkyl group for R^6 is defined as described for the C1-C21 alkyl group for R^5 in the formula (1). Similarly, the metal for M^2 in the formula (2) is defined as described for the metal for M^1 in the formula (1).

25

[0151]

One metal soap may be used alone, or two or more metal soaps having different structures may be used.

30 [0152]

Specific examples of the metal soap include metal salts of stearic acid and metal salts of hydroxystearic acid. The metal soap preferably includes at least one selected from the group consisting of a metal salt of stearic acid and a metal salt of hydroxystearic acid, more

35

preferably at least one selected from the group consisting of zinc stearate, magnesium hydroxystearate, and calcium stearate.

Examples of the metal constituting the metal salt
5 include zinc, magnesium, and calcium, and the metal preferably includes at least one selected from the group consisting of zinc, magnesium, and calcium, more preferably at least one selected from the group consisting of zinc and magnesium. The metal soap can be produced by a known
10 method, and may be a commercially available product.
[0153]

An example of the ammonium salt anionic surfactant is a fatty acid ammonium salt. Examples thereof include ammonium laurylsulfate and ammonium polyoxyethylene lauryl
15 ether sulfate. One anionic surfactant may be used, or two or more anionic surfactants may be used.
[0154]

Examples of the cationic surfactant include alkylamine salts and quaternary ammonium salts. Specific
20 examples thereof include stearylamine acetate, trimethylcocoammonium chloride, tallow trimethylammonium chloride, dimethyldioleylammonium chloride, methyloleyl diethanol chloride, tetramethylammonium chloride, laurylpyridinium chloride, laurylpyridinium bromide,
25 laurylpyridinium disulfate, cetyltrimethylammonium chloride, cetylpyridinium bromide, 4-alkyl mercaptopyridine, poly(vinylpyridine)-dodecyl bromide, and (dodecylbenzyl)triethylammonium chloride. One cationic surfactant may be used, or two or more cationic surfactants
30 may be used.
[0155]

Examples of the amphoteric surfactant include an aminocarboxylic acid salt, an alkyl betaine surfactant, and an alkyl imidazoline derivative, and a specific example
35 thereof is lauric acid amidopropylbetaine. One amphoteric

surfactant may be used, or two or more amphoteric surfactants may be used.

[0156]

Examples of the ether-based nonionic surfactant include a polyoxyethylene alkyl ether, a polyoxyalkylene derivative, a polyoxyethylene phenyl ether, and an alkyl allyl ether. Specific examples thereof include polyoxyethylene lauryl ether, polyoxyethylene oleyl ether, and polyoxyethylene octylphenyl ether.

10 An example of the ester/ether-based nonionic surfactant is a sugar-based surfactant. Specific examples thereof include a sorbitan fatty acid ester, sorbitol, and a polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid ester.

One nonionic surfactant may be used, or two or more nonionic surfactants may be used.

[0157]

Examples of the sugar-based surfactant include a sucrose fatty acid ester, a sorbitan acid ester, and a polysorbate.

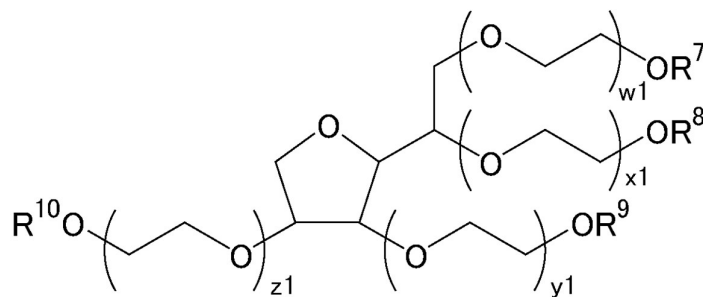
20 Specific examples of the sugar-based surfactant include sorbitol fatty acid esters such as sorbitol monolaurate, sorbitol monostearate, sorbitol monooleate, sorbitol trioleate, sorbitol tristearate, and sorbitol monoisostearate; sorbitan fatty acid esters such as
 25 sorbitan isostearate, sorbitan oleate, sorbitan caprylate, sorbitan dioleate, sorbitan distearate, sorbitan stearate, sorbitan sesquiisostearate, sorbitan sesquioleate, sorbitan sesquicaprylate, sorbitan sesquistearate, sorbitan triisostearate, sorbitan trioleate, sorbitan tristearate,
 30 sorbitan palmitate, sorbitan coconut fatty acid ester, sorbitan laurate, and sorbitan olive fatty acid ester; sucrose fatty acid esters such as sucrose acetate isobutylate, sucrose octaacetate, sucrose oleate, sucrose distearate, sucrose dilaurate, sucrose stearate, sucrose
 35 tetraisostearate, sucrose tetrahydroxystearate, sucrose

tristearate, sucrose tribehenate, sucrose trilaurate,
 sucrose tetrastearate triacetate, sucrose palmitate,
 sucrose hexaerucate, sucrose hexapalmitate, sucrose
 pentaerucate, sucrose pentahydroxystearate, sucrose
 5 polyoleate, sucrose polystearate, sucrose polysoyate,
 sucrose polypalmitate, sucrose polybehenate, sucrose
 polylaurate, sucrose polylinoleate, sucrose
 polycottonseedate, sucrose myristate, sucrose cocoate,
 sucrose laurate, sucrose ricinoleate, sucrose benzoate,
 10 sucrose distearate acetate, and sucrose stearate acetate;
 and alkyl glucosides such as coconut fatty acid glucoside,
 lauryl glucoside, decyl glucoside, myristyl glucoside,
 palmityl glucoside, stearyl glucoside, and cocoglucoside.
 Each of these may be used alone or two or more of these may
 15 be used in combination.
 [0158]

The sugar-based surfactant is preferably a sorbitan
 ester containing a polar sorbitan group (hydrophilic group)
 and a nonpolar carboxylic acid (lipophilic group) bonded
 20 thereto via an ester bond. Also preferred are
 polyoxyethylene derivatives of sorbitan esters and a
 plurality of polyoxyethylene oligomers which are chemical
 substituents on a sorbitan group.
 [0159]

25 These polyoxyethylene derivatives of sorbitan esters
 are referred to as polysorbates.

Specifically, a polyoxyethylene derivative of a
 sorbitan ester (also referred to as a polysorbate) may be
 represented by the following formula (I):
 30 [Chem. 4]



[0160]

wherein one of R^7 to R^{10} is a linear fatty acid portion while the other three of R^7 to R^{10} are each hydrogen;

5 w_1 , x_1 , y_1 , and z_1 are integers satisfying $10 < w_1 + x_1 + y_1 + z_1 < 40$, preferably $15 < w_1 + x_1 + y_1 + z_1 < 25$, more preferably $w_1 + x_1 + y_1 + z_1 = 20$;

the linear fatty acid portion is preferably represented by $(C=O)(CH_2)_aCH_3$, and

10 the fatty acid portion may instead contain a double bond along a hydrocarbon chain (i.e., optionally contains a monovalent unsaturated portion) so as to be represented by the formula $(C=O)(CH_2)_b(CH)=(CH)(CH_2)_cCH_3$,

15 where a is an integer of 10 to 25, preferably an integer of 12 to 18, and the linear fatty acid may contain an unsaturated bond;

$b + c$ is an integer of 8 to 23, preferably an integer of 10 to 18; and

20 the number of unsaturated bonds may be such that the hydrocarbon chain contains two or more unsaturated portions, and this number of unsaturated portions is preferably four or less, more preferably three or less, and is particularly preferably maintained at 0, 1, or 2.

[0161]

25 Specific examples of the polysorbate include polysorbate 20 (polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monolaurate), polysorbate 40 (polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monopalmitate), polysorbate 60 (polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monostearate), and polysorbate 80 (polyoxyethylene

(20) sorbitan monooleate).

[0162]

The figures 20, 40, 60, and 80 following the "polysorbate" each mean the fatty acid portion ("lipophilic group" of the molecule) added to the polyoxyethylene sorbitan portion ("hydrophilic group" in the molecule); 20 refers to monolaurate; 40 refers to monopalmitate; 60 refers to monostearate; and 80 refers to monooleate (examples of monovalent unsaturated fatty acid portions).

10 [0163]

The name "polysorbate #" means that 20 oxyethylene portions ($-(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})-$) are added to the solvate.

[0164]

In a specific embodiment, the sugar-based surfactant may be or may include one or more of polysorbate 20, polysorbate 40, polysorbate 60, and/or polysorbate 80. For example, the surfactant may be polysorbate 60 or may include a different polysorbate.

[0165]

20 Instead of the aforementioned polysorbates, a surfactant used may be a variation of any aforementioned specific polysorbate.

For example, with reference to the formula (I), two, three, or all of R^7 to R^{10} each may be a linear fatty acid portion (and the other(s) of R^7 to R^{10} , when present, is hydrogen).

Examples of this compound include polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate in which three of R^7 to R^{10} are each a fatty acid portion, stearic acid, while the other of R^7 to R^{10} is hydrogen.

30 [0166]

The processing aid of the disclosure contains the lubricant (A) in an amount of preferably 1% by mass or more, more preferably 2% by mass or more, still more preferably 4% by mass or more, while preferably 98% by mass

or less, more preferably 70% by mass or less, still more preferably 40% by mass or less, most preferably 10% by mass or less.

[0167]

5 In the processing aid of the disclosure, the ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer and the lubricant (A) have a mass ratio (ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer:lubricant (A)) of preferably 99:1 to 1:99, more preferably 96:4 to 50:50, most preferably 94:6 to 70:30.

10 [0168]

 The processing aid of the disclosure preferably contains a degradation inhibitor.

[0169]

 The degradation inhibitor suitably used may be a
15 compound containing at least one skeleton selected from the group consisting of a phenol skeleton and a phosphate skeleton.

[0170]

 In the case where the degradation inhibitor has a
20 phenol skeleton, the number thereof is preferably, but not limited to, 1 or more, more preferably 2 or more, still more preferably 3 or more, particularly preferably 4 or more, while preferably 100 or less, more preferably 10 or less, still more preferably 6 or less.

25 [0171]

 Specific examples of the degradation inhibitor having a phenol skeleton include compounds having one phenol skeleton (monocyclic phenol compounds) such as 2,6-di-t-butyl-p-cresol, 2,6-di-t-butyl-4-ethylphenol, 2,6-dicyclohexyl-4-methylphenol, 2,6-diisopropyl-4-ethylphenol,
30 2,6-di-t-amyl-4-methylphenol, 2,6-di-t-octyl-4-n-propylphenol, 2,6-dicyclohexyl-4-n-octylphenol, 2-isopropyl-4-methyl-6-t-butylphenol, 2-t-butyl-4-ethyl-6-t-octylphenol, 2-isobutyl-4-ethyl-6-t-hexylphenol, 2-cyclohexyl-4-n-butyl-6-isopropylphenol, a styrenated cresol
35

mixture, DL- α -tocopherol, stearyl β -(3,5-di-*t*-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionate, and 2,6-di-*t*-butyl-4-(4,6-bis(octylthio)-1,3,5-triazin-2-ylamino)phenol; compounds having two phenol skeletons (bicyclic phenol compounds)

5 such as 2,2'-methylenebis(4-methyl-6-*t*-butylphenol), 4,4'-butylidenebis(3-methyl-6-*t*-butylphenol), 4,4'-thiobis(3-methyl-6-*t*-butylphenol), 2,2'-thiobis(4-methyl-6-*t*-butylphenol), 4,4'-methylenebis(2,6-di-*t*-butylphenol), 2,2'-methylenebis[6-(1-methylcyclohexyl)-*p*-cresol], 2,2'-

10 ethylidenebis(4,6-di-*t*-butylphenol), 2,2'-butylidenebis(2-*t*-butyl-4-methylphenol), 3,6-dioxaoctamethylenebis[3-(3-*t*-butyl-4-hydroxy-5-methylphenyl)propionate], triethylene glycol bis[3-(3-*t*-butyl-5-methyl-4-

15 hydroxyphenyl)propionate], 1,6-hexanediol bis[3-(3,5-di-*t*-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionate], and 2,2'-thiodiethylenebis[3-(3,5-di-*t*-butyl-4-

hydroxyphenyl)propionate]; compounds having three phenol skeletons (tricyclic phenol compounds) such as 1,1,3-

20 tris(2-methyl-4-hydroxy-5-*t*-butylphenyl)butane, 1,3,5-tris(2,6-dimethyl-3-hydroxy-4-*t*-butylbenzyl)isocyanurate, 1,3,5-tris[(3,5-di-*t*-butyl-4-

hydroxyphenyl)propionyloxyethyl]isocyanurate, tris(4-*t*-butyl-2,6-dimethyl-3-hydroxybenzyl)isocyanurate, 1,3,5-

25 trimethyl-2,4,6-tris(3,5-di-*t*-butyl-4-hydroxybenzyl)benzene; and compounds having four phenol skeletons (tetracyclic phenol compounds) such as

tetrakis[methylene-3-(3,5-di-*t*-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionate]methane and

pentaerythritoltetrakis[3-(3,5-di-*tert*-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionate]. Preferred among these are

30 tetracyclic phenol compounds, more preferred are tetrakis[methylene-3-(3,5-di-*t*-butyl-4-

hydroxyphenyl)propionate]methane and

pentaerythritoltetrakis[3-(3,5-di-*tert*-butyl-4-

35 hydroxyphenyl)propionate], and still more preferred is

pentaerythritoltetrakis[3-(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionate].

[0172]

The phosphate skeleton refers to one having a structure in which one to four O (oxygen) atoms are bonded to one P (phosphorus) atom. Preferred is one in which three O (oxygen) atoms are bonded to one P (phosphorus) atom.

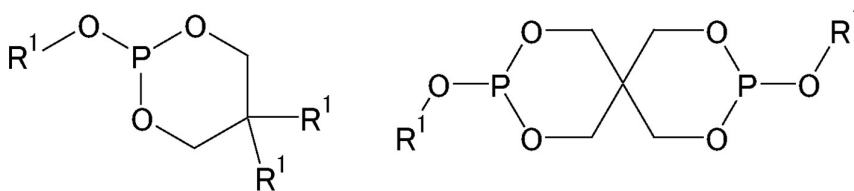
[0173]

In the case where the degradation inhibitor has a phosphate skeleton, the number thereof is preferably, but not limited to, 1 or more, more preferably 2 or more, still more preferably 3 or more, while preferably 100 or less, more preferably 10 or less, still more preferably 6 or less.

[0174]

Specific examples of the degradation inhibitor having a phosphate skeleton include:

[Chem. 5]



20

(wherein R¹ is selected from the group consisting of a C1-C16 linear or branched alkyl group and an aryl group, where R¹s are the same as or different from each other), and a compound represented by the formula P(OR¹)₃ (wherein R¹ is selected from the group consisting of C4-C32 linear or branched alkyl groups). More specific examples thereof include trilauryl phosphite, triisodecyl phosphite, tridecyl phosphite, trihexadecyl phosphite, trioctadecyl phosphite, tribehenyl phosphite, triarachidyl phosphite, triceryl phosphite, trioleyl phosphite, tris(2-ethylhexyl)phosphite, phosphorous acid diphosphoric acid

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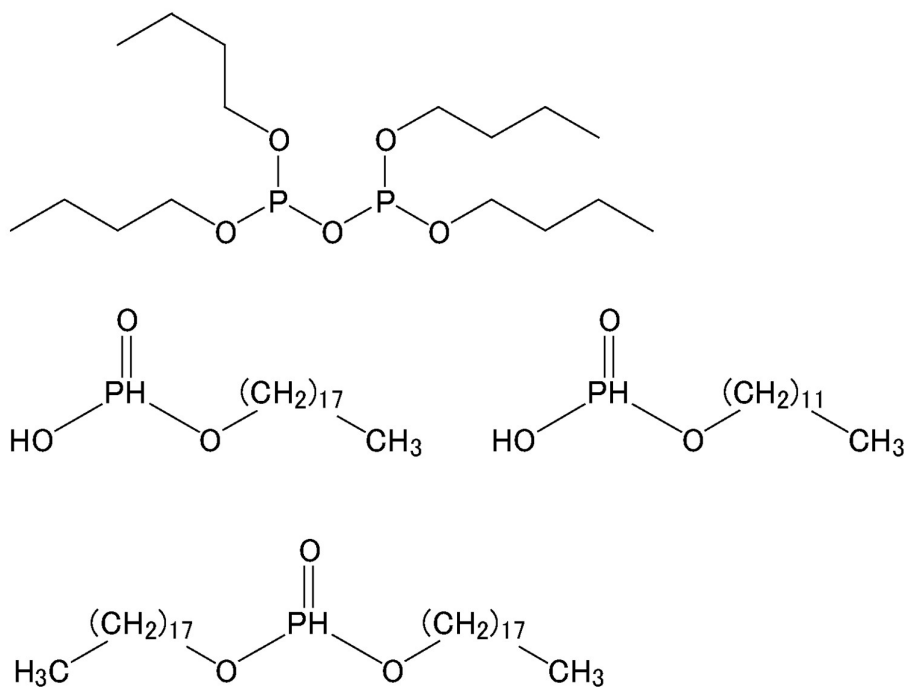
Examples of diphosphorous acid include tetraethyl diphosphite and tetrapropyl diphosphite. Examples of triphosphorous acid include triphosphorigenic acid P,P'-bis(2-hydroxyethyl) ester.

[0176]

Oligophosphites and polyphosphites (oligomer phosphites and polymer phosphites) are disclosed in WO 2011/102861, WO 2014/20519, and WO 2020/123986, for example. Compounds disclosed in these documents may also be used. Examples thereof include the following compounds.

[0177]

[Chem. 6]



20 [0178]

Examples also include phosphoric acid esters, diphosphoric acid esters, metaphosphoric acid esters, and polyphosphoric acid esters derived from any of the aforementioned phosphorous acid esters, such as trilauryl phosphate, triisodecyl phosphate, tridecyl phosphate, 5 trihexadecyl phosphate, trioctadecyl phosphate, tribehenyl phosphate, triarachidyl phosphate, triceryl phosphate, and trioleyl phosphate, the following structures and salts derived therefrom, and any mixture of at least two 10 phosphoric acid esters selected from the group consisting of a monoalkyl phosphoric acid ester, a dialkyl phosphoric acid ester, and a trialkyl phosphoric acid ester.

[0179]

[Chem. 7]

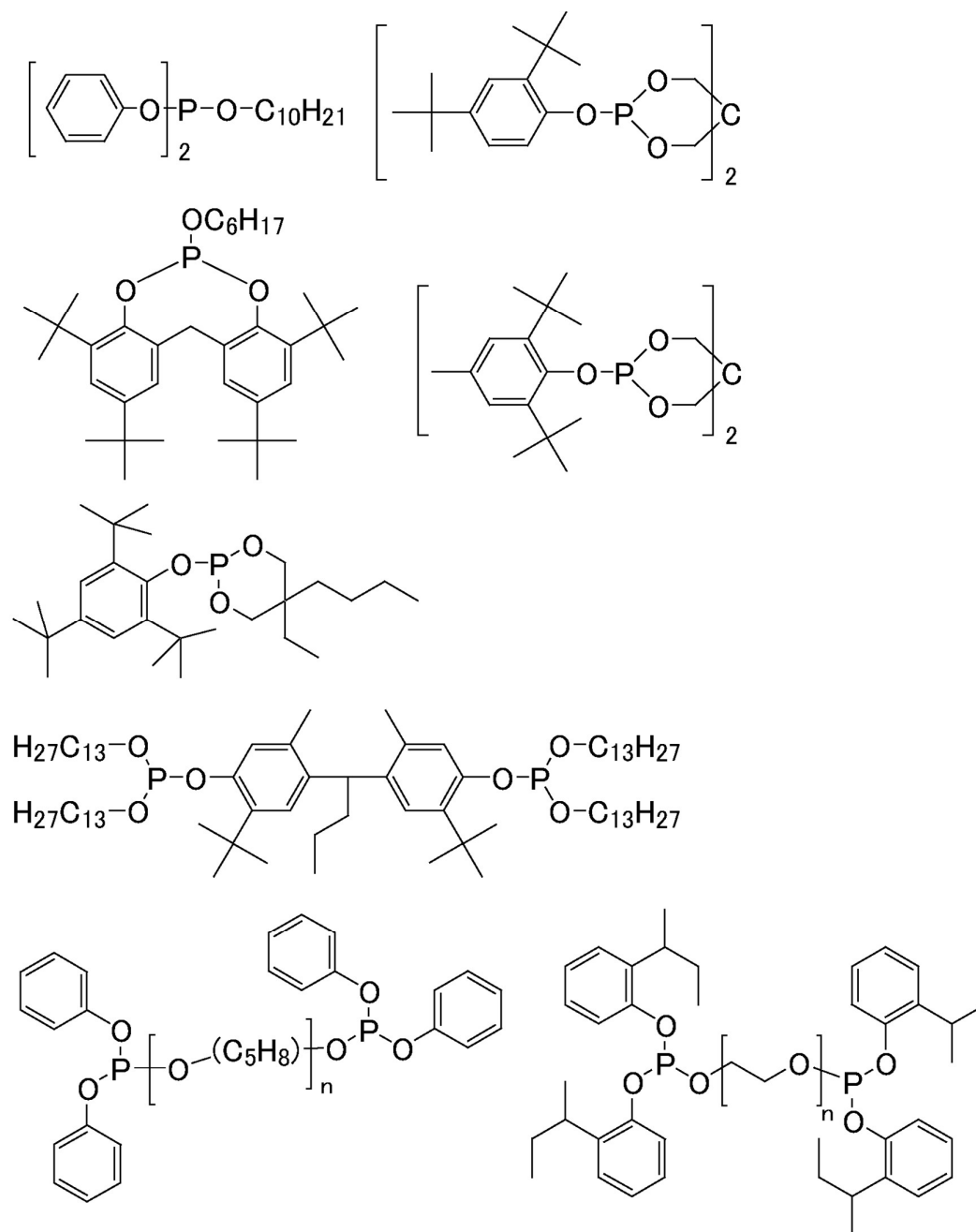
In the case of the aforementioned phosphoric acid ester, diphosphoric acid ester, metaphosphoric acid ester, or polyphosphoric acid ester, i.e., any of the aforementioned phosphorous acid ester derivatives, the phosphorus atoms are present not with an oxidation number of +III as in the case of a phosphorous acid ester, but with an oxidation number of +V.

10 [0181]

The degradation inhibitor having a phosphate skeleton is preferably a phosphorous acid salt. Examples of the phosphorous acid salt include the following compounds.

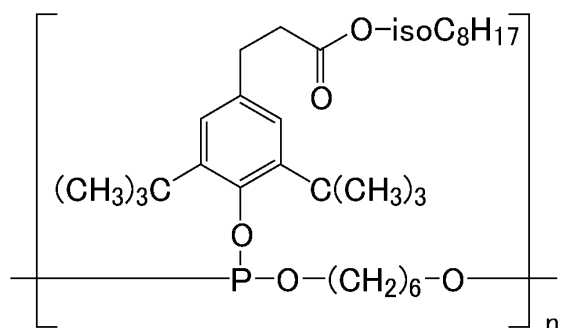
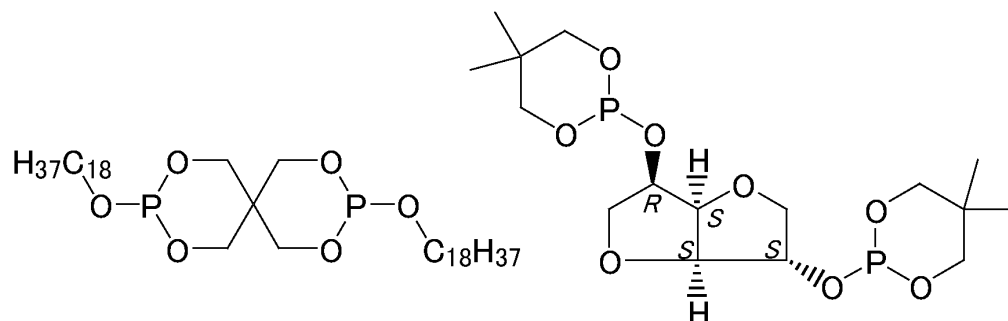
[0182]

5 [Chem. 8]

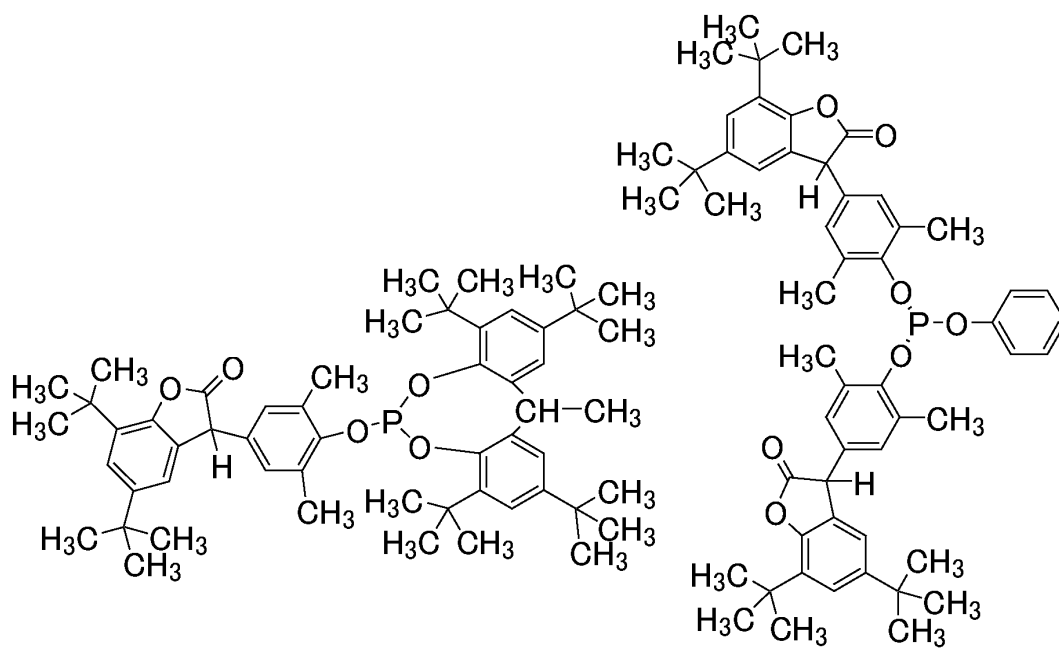
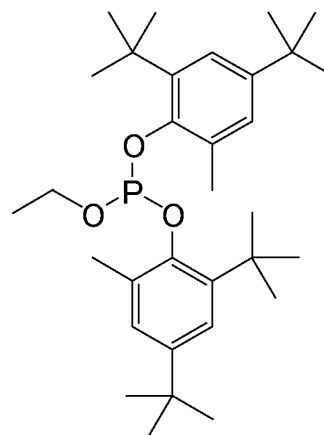


[0183]

[Chem. 9]

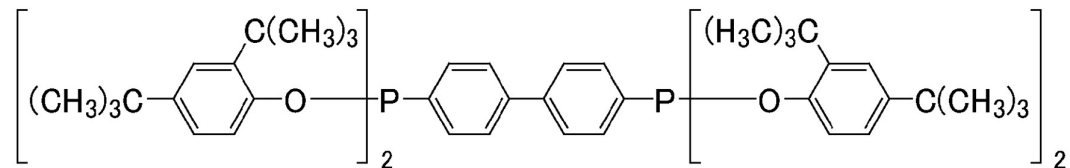


Wherein n is an integer of 3 to 100



[0184]

[Chem. 10]



[0185]

5 An example of a particularly preferred phosphorous acid salt is tris(2,4-di-tert-butylphenyl)phosphite.

[0186]

 Specific examples of the degradation inhibitor having a phenol skeleton and a phosphate skeleton include
 10 phosphorus-containing phenol compounds such as calcium bis(ethyl 3,5-di-t-butyl-4-hydroxybenzylphosphonate) and nickel bis(ethyl 3,5-d-t-butyl-4-hydroxybenzylphosphonate).

[0187]

 The degradation inhibitor may have either a phenol
 15 skeleton or a phosphate skeleton, or may have both a phenol skeleton and a phosphate skeleton, and preferably has either a phenol skeleton or a phosphate skeleton.

[0188]

 The degradation inhibitor used is preferably a
 20 combination of one having a phenol skeleton alone (phenol degradation inhibitor) and one having a phosphate skeleton alone (phosphate degradation inhibitor). This can lead to good pressure stability during extrusion.

[0189]

25 In the case where the degradation inhibitor used is a combination of a phenol degradation inhibitor and a phosphate degradation inhibitor, they have a mass ratio (phenol degradation inhibitor:phosphate degradation inhibitor) of preferably 20:80 to 80:20. The mass ratio is
 30 more preferably 30:70 to 70:30, still more preferably 40:60 to 60:40, particularly preferably 50:50.

[0190]

The processing aid of the disclosure contains the degradation inhibitor in an amount of preferably 10% by mass or more, more preferably 20% by mass or more, still more preferably 30% by mass or more, while preferably 80%
5 by mass or less, more preferably 70% by mass or less, still more preferably 60% by mass or less.

[0191]

The processing aid of the disclosure may be obtainable by a mixing step of mixing the ethylene-vinyl
10 alcohol copolymer fed to a mixer and an ejecting step of ejecting the mixture from the mixer, for example. The disclosure also relates to a method for producing the aforementioned processing aid including a mixing step and an ejecting step.

15 [0192]

The process in the mixing step may be, but is not limited to, mixing (kneading) with a shear force or mixing without a shear force. To effectively achieve the molding processibility, kneading is preferred, and melt-kneading is
20 more preferred.

In the case of melt-kneading, the components may be melted in the mixing step or may be melted before the mixing step.

[0193]

25 In the production method, the ejecting step may be followed by a molding step of molding the ejected matter using a molding machine, for example.

Examples of the process in the molding step include, but are not limited to, extrusion molding, injection
30 molding, and blow molding. To effectively achieve the molding processibility, extrusion molding is preferred among these.

[0194]

The extrusion molding is performed using an extruder.
35 Examples of the extruder include a single-screw extruder, a

twin-screw extruder, and a tandem extruder. The extruder commonly includes a cylinder, a screw housed in the cylinder, a die attached to the tip of the cylinder, and a hopper for feeding pellets to the cylinder.

5 [0195]

The conditions relating to the molding are not limited and may be set as appropriate in accordance with, for example, the compositional ratio and amount of the composition as well as the shape and size of a desired
10 molded article.

[0196]

In the case where the processing aid of the disclosure is a masterbatch, it may be obtainable by a mixing step of mixing the processing aid of the disclosure, which is prepared in advance, and the thermoplastic resin
15 (A) fed to a mixer and an ejecting step of ejecting the mixture from the mixer, or may be obtainable by a mixing step of mixing the thermoplastic resin (A) and the ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer fed to a mixer and an
20 ejecting step of ejecting the mixture from the mixer, for example.

[0197]

In the method for producing a processing aid of the disclosure that is a masterbatch, the ejecting step may be
25 followed by a molding step of molding the ejected matter using a molding machine, for example.

[0198]

The mixing step, the ejecting step, and the molding step in the method for producing a processing aid of the disclosure that is a masterbatch are the same as those
30 described for the method for producing a processing aid of the disclosure.

[0199]

The processing aid of the disclosure may be in any
35 form such as powder, granules, or pellets; to achieve

excellent handleability and easy molding, pellets are preferred.

[0200]

The processing aid of the disclosure is particularly
5 useful as a processing aid for thermoplastic resin
(particularly, polyolefin).

[0201]

<Thermoplastic resin composition>

The thermoplastic resin composition of the disclosure
10 contains the processing aid of the disclosure and a
thermoplastic resin (B). This leads to good
processibility.

[0202]

The thermoplastic resin (B) used may be the same as
15 the thermoplastic resin (A), and a preferred form thereof
is also the same as that of the thermoplastic resin (A).

[0203]

In the case where the processing aid of the
disclosure is a masterbatch, the thermoplastic resin (A)
20 and the thermoplastic resin (B) may be the same as or
different from each other.

[0204]

The thermoplastic resin composition of the disclosure
contains the ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer in an amount
25 of preferably 0.001% by mass or more, more preferably 0.01%
by mass or more, still more preferably 0.04% by mass or
more, further preferably 0.15% by mass or more,
particularly preferably 0.2% by mass or more, while
preferably 2% by mass or less, more preferably 1.5% by mass
30 or less, still more preferably 0.8% by mass or less,
further preferably 0.2% by mass or less. The amount of the
ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer in the processing aid of
the disclosure may be 0.05% by mass or more, may be 0.06%
by mass or more, or may be 0.10% by mass or more.

35 [0205]

The thermoplastic resin composition of the disclosure may contain a component different from the processing aid and the thermoplastic resin (B).

Examples of the component different from the
5 processing aid and the thermoplastic resin (B) include an
anti-agglomerating agent; an ultraviolet absorber; a flame
retarder; a reinforcing material such as glass fiber or
glass powder; a stabilizer such as mineral or flaky
material; a lubricant such as silicone oil or molybdenum
10 disulfide; a pigment such as titanium dioxide or red iron
oxide; a conductive agent such as carbon black; an impact
resistance improver such as rubber; an antioxidant such as
a hindered phenol- or phosphorus-based antioxidant; a
nucleating agent such as metal salt or acetal of sorbitol;
15 an antiblocking agent; and the aforementioned lubricant
(A).

[0206]

The thermoplastic resin composition of the disclosure
may be obtainable by a mixing step of mixing the processing
20 aid of the disclosure, which is prepared in advance, and
the thermoplastic resin (B) fed to a mixer and an ejecting
step of ejecting the mixture from the mixer, or may be
obtainable by a mixing step of mixing the thermoplastic
resin (B) and the ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer,
25 optionally the thermoplastic resin (A), fed to a mixer and
an ejecting step of ejecting the mixture from the mixer,
for example. The disclosure also relates to a method for
producing the aforementioned thermoplastic resin
composition including a mixing step and an ejecting step.

30 [0207]

In the method for producing a thermoplastic resin
composition of the disclosure, the ejecting step may be
followed by a molding step of molding the ejected matter
using a molding machine, for example.

35 [0208]

The mixing step, the ejecting step, and the molding step in the method for producing a thermoplastic resin composition of the disclosure are the same as those described for the method for producing a processing aid of the disclosure.

[0209]

The thermoplastic resin composition of the disclosure is preferably produced by a method including a mixing step of mixing the processing aid of the disclosure containing an ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer and having a water content of 0.3% by mass or less with a thermoplastic resin (B). The disclosure also relates to the production method.

[0210]

The processing aid of the disclosure used in the production method may have its water content reduced to 0.3% by mass or less immediately before use. The water content in this case may be reduced by any method such as a method including heating at 70°C for six hours. The upper limit of the temperature may be, but is not limited to, 130°C. The upper limit of the heating time may be, but is not limited to, 48 hours.

[0211]

The processing aid of the disclosure used in the production method may have its water content reduced to 0.3% by mass or less and then be stored with the water content maintained at 0.3% by mass or less. The disclosure also relates to a method of storing the processing aid of the disclosure while maintaining its water content at 0.3% by mass or less. The storing method in this case is not limited, and examples thereof include storage in a laminated bag and storage in a device capable of maintaining constant humidity such as a thermo-hygrostat.

[0212]

<Molded article>

The molded article of the disclosure is obtainable

from the thermoplastic resin composition of the disclosure and may be obtainable by, for example, a molding step of molding the thermoplastic resin composition of the disclosure.

5 The disclosure also relates to a method for producing a molded article including a molding step.

 The thermoplastic resin composition of the disclosure is suitable for a molded article in the form of tube, film, or sheet, and may be applicable to a molded article in a
10 different form.

[0213]

 The molding step is the same as that described for the method for producing a processing aid of the disclosure.

15 [0214]

 In the molding step, the molding temperature (extruding temperature) during molding is commonly equal to or higher than the melting point of the thermoplastic resin (B) and lower than the decomposition temperature of the
20 ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer. In the case where component(s) different from the ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer is/are contained, the molding temperature is preferably set in consideration of such component(s). To allow the processing aid to significantly exert its
25 effects, the molding temperature preferably falls within a range of 160°C or higher and 270°C or lower.

 The molding temperature may also be referred to the extrusion temperature in the case of extrusion molding.

[0215]

30 Examples of applications of the molded article of the disclosure include, but are not limited to, bags, coating materials, dishware such as drink containers, electric wires, cables, pipes, fibers, bottles, gasoline tanks, and other industrial molded articles.

35 [0216]

<Film>

The film of the disclosure is obtainable from the thermoplastic resin composition of the disclosure and may be obtainable by, for example, a molding step of molding
5 the thermoplastic resin composition of the disclosure.

The disclosure also relates to a method for producing a molded article including a molding step.

The thermoplastic resin composition of the disclosure is suitable for a molded article in the form of tube, film,
10 or sheet, and may be applicable to a molded article in a different form.

[0217]

The molding step is the same as that described for the method for producing a processing aid of the
15 disclosure.

[0218]

In the molding step, the molding temperature (extruding temperature) during molding is commonly equal to or higher than the melting point of the thermoplastic resin
20 (B) and lower than the decomposition temperature of the ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer. In the case where component(s) different from the ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer is/are contained, the molding temperature is preferably set in consideration of such component(s). To
25 allow the processing aid to significantly exert its effects, the molding temperature preferably falls within a range of 160°C or higher and 270°C or lower.

The molding temperature may also be referred to the extrusion temperature in the case of extrusion molding.

30 [0219]

Examples of applications of the film of the disclosure include, but are not limited to, bags, coating materials, dishware such as drink containers, electric wires, cables, pipes, fibers, bottles, gasoline tanks, and
35 other industrial molded articles.

[0220]

It should be appreciated that a variety of modifications and changes in the structure and other details may be made to the aforementioned embodiments without departing from the spirit and scope of the claims.

EXAMPLES

[0221]

The disclosure is described with reference to, but not limited to, examples.

[0222]

The following materials were used in the examples and the comparative examples.

(Additives)

EVOH-1: ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer (ethylene content: 32 mol%, MFR: 1.5 g/10 min)

EVOH-2: ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer (ethylene content: 38 mol%, MFR: 1.6 g/10 min)

EVOH-3: ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer (ethylene content: 44 mol%, MFR: 1.7 g/10 min)

EVOH-4: ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer (ethylene content: 48 mol%, MFR: 6.0 g/10 min)

EVOH-5: ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer (ethylene content: 38 mol%, MFR: 50 g/10 min)

(Thermoplastic resin (A) (carrier resin) and thermoplastic resin (B) (matrix resin))

LDPE: low-density polyethylene (MFR: 3.0 g/10 min, melting point: 113°C, $d = 0.924 \text{ g/cm}^3$, MIR = 29.1)

LLDPE-1: metallocene-catalyzed linear low-density polyethylene (MFR: 0.7 g/10 min, melting point: 123°C, $d = 0.926 \text{ g/cm}^3$, MIR = 28.1)

LLDPE-2: metallocene-catalyzed linear low-density polyethylene (MFR: 2.0 g/10 min, melting point: 121°C, $d = 0.925 \text{ g/cm}^3$, MIR = 23.6)

LLDPE-3: Ziegler-Natta-catalyzed linear low-density

polyethylene (MFR: 0.8 g/10 min, melting point: 123°C, d = 0.925 g/cm³, MIR = 27.0)

LLDPE-4: Ziegler-Natta-catalyzed linear low-density polyethylene (MFR: 2.0 g/10 min, melting point: 121°C, d = 0.918 g/cm³, MIR = 23.2)
 5 (Lubricant (A))

Polysorbate 60: polysorbate 60

Zn-St: zinc stearate (stearic acid zinc salt)

MG-C18(OH): magnesium 12-hydroxystearate

10 PE-wax #1: generally polymerized polyethylene wax (acid value: 0 mgKOH/g, melting point: 122°C, melt viscosity (140°C): 80 mPa·s)

PE-wax #2: metallocene-catalyzed polyethylene wax (acid value: 0 mgKOH/g, melting point: 100°C, melt viscosity (140°C): 300 mPa·s)
 15

PE-wax #3: acid-modified polyethylene wax (acid value: 17 mgKOH/g, melting point: 107°C, melt viscosity (140°C): 300 mPa·s)

PE-wax #4: oxidized (high-acid-value) polyethylene wax (acid value: 30 mgKOH/g, melting point: 102°C, melt viscosity (140°C): 265 mPa·s)
 20 (Synergist)

PCL: polycaprolactone (Mw: 80000, melting point: 55°C)

25 PEG: polyethylene glycol (Mn: 8000, melting point: 63°C)

PEO: polyethylene oxide (Mv: 150000 to 400000, melting point: 64°C)

MB50-002: silicone (ultra-high molecular weight silicone-containing masterbatch, available from Dupont)
 30

GENIOPLAST PELLET S: silicone (ultra-high molecular weight silicone, available from Wacker Asahikasei Silicone Co., Ltd.)

Pebax MV1072: polyamide-polyether block copolymer
 35 (available from Arkema)

[0223]

MFR:

The MFRs (g/10 min) of the additives, matrix resins, and carrier resins were determined under conditions of
5 190°C and a 2.16 kgf load in conformity with ASTM D1238.

[0224]

MIR:

The MIRs of the matrix resins and carrier resins were determined by HLMI/MI.

10 HLMI: MFR (g/10 min) at 190°C and 21.6 kgf load in conformity with ASTM D1238

MI: MFR (g/10 min) at 190°C and 2.16 kgf load in conformity with ASTM D1238

[0225]

15 Melting point:

The melting points of the additives, matrix resins, and carrier resins were each defined as the temperature corresponding to the maximum value on a heat-of-fusion curve with a temperature-increasing rate of 10°C/min using
20 a DSC device (available from Seiko Instruments Inc.).

[0226]

Water content:

The mass of a sample was weighed before and after heating, and the water content was calculated by the
25 following formula. The sample was taken three times, and this calculation was performed for each sample, and the values were then averaged. This average was taken as the water content.

Water content (% by mass) = [(Mass (g) of processing aid before heating) - (Mass (g) of processing aid after heating)] / (Mass (g) of processing aid before heating) × 100
30

[0227]

Examples A1 to A3, Comparative Examples A1 to A3, Examples B1 to B5, Comparative Example B1, Example C5, and
35 Comparative Example C1

First, the additives (in the form of pellets) were each dried by heating under the following conditions to have a water content shown in Tables 1 to 3 (except for Comparative Examples A1, B1, and C1). Each material was
5 dry blended with a matrix resin (LLDPE-1) in the proportion shown in Tables 1 to 3, whereby a thermoplastic resin composition was obtained. The processibility of the thermoplastic resin composition obtained was evaluated as in <Extrusion evaluation> described below. The results are
10 shown in Tables 1 to 3.

Heating conditions

Example A1: 130°C for 48 hours

Example A2: 130°C for 24 hours

Examples A3, B1 to B5, and C5: 130°C for 12 hours

15 Comparative Example A2: 60°C for 12 hours

Comparative Example A3: 45°C for 12 hours

[0228]

Examples C1 to C4 and Comparative Example C2

First, the carrier resin and the additive (in the
20 form of pellets) were melt-kneaded in the proportions shown in Table 3 using a twin-screw extruder (TEXαIII available from Japan Steel Works, Ltd.) under the conditions including a cylinder temperature of 180°C to 200°C, a die temperature of 200°C, and a screw rotational speed of 400
25 rpm, whereby a masterbatch (MB) was obtained. Next, each masterbatch obtained was dried by heating under the following conditions to have a water content shown in Table 3. The resulting product was dry blended with a matrix resin (LLDPE-1) in the proportion shown in Table 3, whereby
30 a thermoplastic resin composition was obtained. The processibility of the thermoplastic resin composition obtained was evaluated as in <Extrusion evaluation> described below. The results are shown in Table 3.

Heating conditions

35 Examples C1 to C4: 130°C for 24 hours

Comparative Example C2: 45°C for 6 hours

[0229]

In Tables 1 to 3, the contents of the following examples are the same.

5 Examples A2 and B1

 Examples A3 and C5

 Comparative Examples A1, B1, and C1

[0230]

<Extrusion evaluation>

10 Each material was extruded for 60 minutes through a
 single screw extruder (Rheomex OS available from HAAKE,
 L/D: 33, screw diameter: 20 mm, die diameter: 2 mm) under
 the conditions including a cylinder temperature of 170°C to
 200°C, a die temperature of 200°C, and a shear rate of
15 450/sec, which was evaluated for the following items.

 Before each test operation, linear low-density
 polyethylene containing 15% by mass of silica was fed into
 a hopper and the screw rotational speed was increased to
 150 rpm to perform purging for about 15 minutes. The same
20 LLDPE-1 as one to be used for the test was then fed to
 perform purging for about 15 minutes. The screw rotational
 speed was returned to 30 rpm and extrusion was performed
 until the temperature stabilized. After the pressure
 surely returned to the initial pressure, a next experiment
25 was performed. If the pressure did not return to the
 initial value, the above purging process was repeated until
 the pressure returned to the initial value and a next
 experiment was then performed.

 (Melt fracture (MF) state)

30 The matrix resin alone was extruded until the
 pressure was stabilized while melt fracture occurred on the
 entire surface. The point of time at which the screw
 appeared was defined as zero, and the matrix resin was then
 extruded for 60 minutes. In the examples where the
35 processing aid was used, they were fed to the hopper at the

zero point. The appearance of a strand at an early stage of extrusion and the appearance of a strand at completion of extrusion were checked by visual and tactile inspection. A change in MF, which was observed at an early stage of extrusion, was evaluated by the following criteria. The smaller the value is, the better the MF state is.

- 1: MF completely disappeared.
 - 2: MF reduced but not completely disappeared.
 - 3: MF hardly changed or hardly reduced in comparison with the case of matrix resin alone.
- (Melt fracture (MF) disappearance time)

The period of time was measured from the zero point of time described for the aforementioned MF state to the point when MF disappeared. The shorter the period of time is, the better the MF disappearance time is. The cases where MF did not disappear after 60 minutes from the extrusion are expressed with the symbol "-".

(Pressure stability)

The extrusion pressure between 50 and 60 minutes from the start of extrusion was measured and the standard deviation thereof was calculated. The closer the value is to 0, the better the pressure stability is.

(Die buildup (DBU))

The state of the die after extrusion was visually observed and the presence of DBU (die drool) was evaluated in five grades from 1 to 5. The smaller the value is, the smaller the amount of DBU occurred and the better the evaluation is, with the grade 1 indicating no occurrence of DBU.

[0231]

[Table 1]

	Additive	Water content in additive (% by mass)	EVOH concentration in thermoplastic resin composition (% by mass)	Extrusion evaluation			
				MF state	MF disappearance time (min)	Pressure stability	DBU
Example	A1	0.1	0.2	1	35	0.90	2
	A2	0.2	0.2	1	35	0.90	3
	A3	0.3	0.2	1	35	1.02	3
Comparative Example	A1	-	-	3	-	0.41	5
	A2	0.5	0.2	1	40	2.10	5
	A3	0.8	0.2	1	40	3.28	5

[0232]

[Table 2]

	Additive	Ethylene content in EVOH (mol%)	MFR of EVOH (g/10 min)	Water content in thermoplastic resin composition (% by mass)	EVOH concentration in thermoplastic resin composition (% by mass)	Extrusion evaluation		
						MF state	MF disappearance time (min)	Pressure stability
Example	B1	32	1.5	0.2	0.2	1	35	0.90
	B2	38	1.6	0.2	0.2	1	35	0.89
	B3	44	1.7	0.2	0.2	1	50	0.98
	B4	48	6.0	0.2	0.2	1	50	1.02
	B5	38	50	0.2	0.2	1	50	1.56
Comparative Example	B1	—	—	-	—	3	-	0.41
								5

[0233]

[Table 3]

	Additive	EVOH concentration in masterbatch (% by mass)	Water content in masterbatch (% by mass)	EVOH concentration in thermoplastic resin composition (% by mass)	Extrusion evaluation				
					MF state	MF disappearance time (min)	Pressure stability	DBU	
Example	C1	EVOH-1	10	0.1	0.2	1	35	0.90	1
	C2	EVOH-1	25	0.1	0.2	1	35	0.91	1
	C3	EVOH-1	50	0.2	0.2	1	35	1.12	2
	C4	EVOH-1	75	0.2	0.2	1	35	0.93	2
	C5	EVOH-1	100 (EVOH pellet)	0.2 (EVOH pellet)	0.2	1	35	1.02	3
Comparative Example	C1	-	-	-	3	-	-	0.41	5
	C2	EVOH-1	25	0.8	0.2	1	45	3.48	2

[0234]

Examples 1 to 42 and Comparative Examples 1 to 4

First, the carrier resin, the ethylene-vinyl alcohol
copolymer, the lubricant (A), and the synergist were melt-
5 kneaded in the proportions shown in Table 4 or 5 using a
twin-screw extruder (TEXαIII available from Japan Steel
Works, Ltd.) under the conditions including a cylinder
temperature of 180°C to 200°C, a die temperature of 200°C,
and a screw rotational speed of 400 rpm, whereby a
10 masterbatch (MB) was obtained. Next, each masterbatch
obtained was dried by heating under the following
conditions to have a water content shown in Table 4 or 5.
The masterbatch obtained was then dry blended with a matrix
resin in the proportion shown in Table 4 or 5, whereby a
15 thermoplastic resin composition was obtained. The
processibility of the thermoplastic resin composition
obtained was evaluated as in <Extrusion evaluation>
described below. The results are shown in Table 4 or 5.
The materials of the ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer,
20 lubricant (A), and synergist used each contained no
fluorine and the processing aid therefore had a fluorine
content of 0% by mass.

Heating conditions

Examples 1 to 42 and Comparative Examples 1 to 4:
25 80°C for 12 hours

[0235]

<Extrusion evaluation>

Each material was extruded for 60 minutes through a
single screw extruder (Rheomex OS available from HAAKE,
30 L/D: 33, screw diameter: 20 mm, die diameter: 2 mm) under
the conditions including a cylinder temperature of 170°C to
200°C, a die temperature of 200°C, and a shear rate of
450/sec, which was evaluated for the following items.

Before each test operation, linear low-density
35 polyethylene containing 15% by mass of silica was fed into

a hopper and the screw rotational speed was increased to 150 rpm to perform purging for about 15 minutes. The same matrix resin as one to be used for the test was then fed to perform purging for about 15 minutes. The screw rotational
5 speed was returned to 30 rpm and extrusion was performed until the temperature stabilized. After the pressure surely returned to the initial pressure, a next experiment was performed. If the pressure did not return to the initial value, the above purging process was repeated until
10 the pressure returned to the initial value and a next experiment was then performed.

(Melt fracture (MF) state)

The matrix resin alone was extruded until the pressure was stabilized while melt fracture occurred on the
15 entire surface. The point of time at which the screw appeared was defined as zero, and the matrix resin was then extruded for 60 minutes. In the examples where the processing aid or the masterbatch was used, they were fed to the hopper at the zero point. The appearance of a
20 strand at an early stage of extrusion and the appearance of a strand at completion of extrusion were checked by visual and tactile inspection. A change in MF, which was observed at an early stage of extrusion, was evaluated by the following criteria. The smaller the value is, the better
25 the MF state is.

Disappeared: MF completely disappeared.

Not disappeared: MF hardly changed, or MF reduced but not completely disappeared in comparison with the case of matrix resin alone.

30 (Die buildup (DBU))

For the sample in which MF completely disappeared, extrusion evaluation was performed by long-run molding (three hours). The state of the die after extrusion was visually observed and the presence of DBU (die drool) was
35 evaluated.

The DBU was evaluated in 5 grades from 1 to 5. The smaller the value is, the smaller the amount of DBU occurred and the better the evaluation is, with the grade 1 indicating no occurrence of DBU.

5 [0236]

<MFR of masterbatch>

For Examples 43 to 45, the carrier resin and the additives were melt-kneaded in the proportions shown in Table 6 using a twin-screw extruder (TEXαIII available from
10 Japan Steel Works, Ltd.) under the conditions including a cylinder temperature of 180°C to 200°C, a die temperature of 200°C, and a screw rotational speed of 400 rpm such that the concentration of the additives was 25% by mass, whereby a masterbatch (MB) was obtained. The MFR (g/10 min) of the
15 masterbatch obtained was measured (under conditions of 190°C and a 2.16 kgf load in conformity with ASTM D1238).

[0237]

[Table 4]

	Matrix resin	Composition of MB					Addition concentration (ppm) (EVOH + A/matrix resin + carrier resin + EVOH + A))	Extrusion evaluation		
		Carrier resin	EVOH	Lubricant (A)	Mass ratio (EVOH:lubricant (A))	Addition concentration (% by mass) (EVOH + A/(carrier resin + EVOH + A))		Water content of MB (%)	MF state	DBU (5 grades)
Comparative Example 1	LLDPE-1	—	-	-	-	-	-	Not disappeared	5	
Comparative Example 2	LLDPE-1	LLDPE-2	-	Polysorbate60	0/100	15	0.1	1500	Not disappeared	-
Comparative Example 3	LLDPE-1	LLDPE-2	-	Zn-St	0/100	15	0.1	1500	Not disappeared	-
Comparative Example 4	LLDPE-1	LLDPE-2	-	PE-wax#1	0/100	15	0.1	1500	Not disappeared	-
Example 1	LLDPE-1	LLDPE-2	EVOH-2	-	100/0	15	0.1	1500	Disappeared	5
Example 2	LLDPE-1	LLDPE-2	EVOH-2	Zn-St	90/10	15	0.1	1500	Disappeared	1
Example 3	LLDPE-1	LLDPE-2	EVOH-2	Zn-St	40/60	15	0.1	1500	Disappeared	3
Example 4	LLDPE-1	LLDPE-2	EVOH-2	Zn-St	80/20	15	0.1	1500	Disappeared	1
Example 5	LLDPE-1	LLDPE-2	EVOH-2	Zn-St	60/40	15	0.1	1500	Disappeared	2
Example 6	LLDPE-1	LLDPE-2	EVOH-2	Zn-St	70/30	15	0.1	1500	Disappeared	1
Example 7	LLDPE-1	LLDPE-2	EVOH-2	Zn-St	70/30	15	0.1	1000	Disappeared	1
Example 8	LLDPE-1	LLDPE-2	EVOH-2	Zn-St	70/30	15	0.1	600	Disappeared	1
Example 9	LLDPE-1	LLDPE-4	EVOH-2	Zn-St	70/30	15	0.1	1500	Disappeared	1
Example 10	LLDPE-1	LDPE	EVOH-2	Zn-St	70/30	15	0.1	1500	Disappeared	1
Example 11	LLDPE-3	LLDPE-2	EVOH-2	Zn-St	70/30	15	0.1	1500	Disappeared	1
Example 12	LLDPE-3	LLDPE-4	EVOH-2	Zn-St	70/30	15	0.1	1500	Disappeared	1
Example 13	LLDPE-1	LLDPE-2	EVOH-2	Mg-C18(OH)	90/10	15	0.1	1500	Disappeared	1
Example 14	LLDPE-1	LLDPE-2	EVOH-2	Mg-C18(OH)	40/60	15	0.1	1500	Disappeared	3
Example 15	LLDPE-1	LLDPE-2	EVOH-2	Mg-C18(OH)	80/20	15	0.1	1500	Disappeared	2
Example 16	LLDPE-1	LLDPE-2	EVOH-2	Mg-C18(OH)	60/40	15	0.1	1500	Disappeared	2
Example 17	LLDPE-1	LLDPE-2	EVOH-2	Mg-C18(OH)	70/30	15	0.1	1500	Disappeared	2
Example 18	LLDPE-1	LLDPE-2	EVOH-2	Polysorbate60	90/10	15	0.1	1500	Disappeared	1
Example 19	LLDPE-1	LLDPE-2	EVOH-2	Polysorbate60	40/60	15	0.1	1500	Disappeared	3
Example 20	LLDPE-1	LLDPE-2	EVOH-2	Polysorbate60	80/20	15	0.1	1500	Disappeared	2
Example 21	LLDPE-1	LLDPE-2	EVOH-2	Polysorbate60	60/40	15	0.1	1500	Disappeared	2
Example 22	LLDPE-1	LLDPE-2	EVOH-2	Polysorbate60	70/30	15	0.1	1500	Disappeared	2
Example 23	LLDPE-1	LLDPE-2	EVOH-2	PE-wax#1	90/10	15	0.1	1500	Disappeared	2
Example 24	LLDPE-1	LLDPE-2	EVOH-2	PE-wax#1	40/60	15	0.1	1500	Disappeared	4
Example 25	LLDPE-1	LLDPE-2	EVOH-2	PE-wax#1	80/20	15	0.1	1500	Disappeared	3
Example 26	LLDPE-1	LLDPE-2	EVOH-2	PE-wax#1	60/40	15	0.1	1500	Disappeared	3
Example 27	LLDPE-1	LLDPE-2	EVOH-2	PE-wax#1	70/30	15	0.1	1500	Disappeared	3
Example 28	LLDPE-1	LLDPE-2	EVOH-2	PE-wax#2	90/10	15	0.1	1500	Disappeared	2
Example 29	LLDPE-1	LLDPE-2	EVOH-2	PE-wax#3	90/10	15	0.1	1500	Disappeared	2
Example 30	LLDPE-1	LLDPE-2	EVOH-2	PE-wax#4	90/10	15	0.1	1500	Disappeared	4

[0238]

[Table 5]

	Matrix resin	Composition of masterbatch				Addition concentration (% by mass) ((EVOH + synergist)/(carrier resin + EVOH + synergist))	Water content of masterbatch (% by mass)	Addition concentration (ppm) ((EVOH + synergist)/(matrix resin + carrier resin + EVOH + synergist))	Extrusion evaluation	
		Carrier resin	EVOH	Synergist	Mass ratio (EVOH/synergist)				MF state	DBU (5 grades)
Example 31	LLDPE-1	LLDPE-2	EVOH-2	PEG	95/5	15	0.1	1500	Disappeared	1
Example 32	LLDPE-1	LLDPE-2	EVOH-2	PEG	70/30	15	0.1	1500	Disappeared	2
Example 33	LLDPE-1	LLDPE-2	EVOH-2	PEO	95/5	15	0.1	1500	Disappeared	1
Example 34	LLDPE-1	LLDPE-2	EVOH-2	PEO	70/30	15	0.1	1500	Disappeared	2
Example 35	LLDPE-1	LLDPE-2	EVOH-2	PCL	95/5	15	0.1	1500	Disappeared	2
Example 36	LLDPE-1	LLDPE-2	EVOH-2	PCL	70/30	15	0.1	1500	Disappeared	3
Example 37	LLDPE-1	LLDPE-2	EVOH-2	Pebax MV1072	95/5	15	0.1	1500	Disappeared	1
Example 38	LLDPE-1	LLDPE-2	EVOH-2	Pebax MV1072	70/30	15	0.1	1500	Disappeared	2
Example 39	LLDPE-1	LLDPE-2	EVOH-2	MB50-002	95/5	15	0.1	1500	Disappeared	2
Example 40	LLDPE-1	LLDPE-2	EVOH-2	MB50-002	70/30	15	0.1	1500	Disappeared	3
Example 41	LLDPE-1	LLDPE-2	EVOH-2	Geniotplast Pellet S	95/5	15	0.1	1500	Disappeared	2
Example 42	LLDPE-1	LLDPE-2	EVOH-2	Geniotplast Pellet S	70/30	15	0.1	1500	Disappeared	3

[0239]

[Table 6]

	Composition of masterbatch					Addition concentration (% by mass) ((EVOH + lubricant (A) + synergist)/(carrier resin + EVOH + lubricant (A) + synergist))	MFR (g/10 min)
	Carrier resin	EVOH	Lubricant (A)	Synergist	Mass ratio (EVOH/lubricant (A)/synergist)		
Example 43	LLDPE-2	EVOH-2	-	—	100/0/0	15	1.8
Example 44	LLDPE-2	EVOH-2	Zn-St	—	90/10/0	15	4.1
Example 45	LLDPE-2	EVOH-2	—	PEG	95/0/5	15	2.9

CLAIMS

Claim 1. A processing aid comprising an ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer,

5 the processing aid having a water content of 0.3% by mass or less.

Claim 2. The processing aid according to claim 1, wherein the ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer has a
10 melt flow rate of 40 g/10 min or lower at 190°C and a 2.16 kgf load.

Claim 3. The processing aid according to claim 1 or 2,
15 wherein the ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer has an ethylene content of 5 to 50 mol%.

Claim 4. The processing aid according to any one of claims 1 to 3,
20 wherein the ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer has a melt flow rate of 1.5 g/10 min or higher and 50 g/10 min or lower at 190°C and a 2.16 kgf load, and
 the ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer has an ethylene content of 32 to 48 mol%.

25 Claim 5. The processing aid according to any one of claims 1 to 4, which is a masterbatch further comprising a thermoplastic resin (A).

30 Claim 6. The processing aid according to claim 5, wherein the thermoplastic resin (A) includes a polyolefin resin.

35 Claim 7. The processing aid according to claim 6, wherein the polyolefin resin includes polyethylene.

Claim 8. The processing aid according to any one of claims 5 to 7,

5 wherein the thermoplastic resin (A) and the ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer have a mass ratio (thermoplastic resin (A):ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer) of 99:1 to 40:60.

Claim 9. The processing aid according to any one of
10 claims 5 to 8,

wherein the thermoplastic resin (A) includes at least one selected from the group consisting of low-density polyethylene, metallocene-catalyzed linear low-density polyethylene, and Ziegler-Natta-catalyzed low-density
15 polyethylene, and

the thermoplastic resin (A) and the ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer have a mass ratio (thermoplastic resin (A):ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer) of 93:7 to 25:75.

20 Claim 10. The processing aid according to any one of claims 1 to 9,

wherein the processing aid is substantially free from fluorine.

25 Claim 11. The processing aid according to any one of claims 5 to 9,

wherein the processing aid has a melt flow rate of 0.01 to 100 g/10 min at 190°C and a 2.16 kgf load.

30 Claim 12. A thermoplastic resin composition comprising:

the processing aid according to any one of claim 1 to 11, and

a thermoplastic resin (B).

35

Claim 13. The thermoplastic resin composition according to claim 12,

wherein the thermoplastic resin (B) includes a polyolefin resin.

5

Claim 14. The thermoplastic resin composition according to claim 13,

wherein the polyolefin resin includes polyethylene.

10

Claim 15. The thermoplastic resin composition according to any one of claims 12 to 14,

wherein the ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer is contained in an amount of 0.001 to 2% by mass.

15

Claim 16. The thermoplastic resin composition according to any one of claims 12 to 15,

wherein the thermoplastic resin (B) includes at least one selected from the group consisting of metallocene-catalyzed linear low-density polyethylene and Ziegler-

20

Natta-catalyzed low-density polyethylene, and

the ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer is contained in an amount of 0.04 to 0.2% by mass.

25

Claim 17. A film comprising the thermoplastic resin composition according to any one of claims 12 to 16.

Claim 18. A method for producing the processing aid according to any one of claims 1 to 11, comprising a mixing step and an ejecting step.

30

Claim 19. A method for producing the thermoplastic resin composition according to any one of claims 12 to 16, comprising a mixing step and an ejecting step.

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Claim 20. A method for producing the film according

to claim 17, comprising a molding step.