

PACKAGING BODY

Technical Field

(0001)

The present invention relates to a packaging body, and the like.

Background Art

(0002)

For improving the processing stability of a thermoplastic polymer composition, it is known, for example, to blend a compound such as 2-t-butyl-6-(3-t-butyl-2-hydroxy-5-methylbenzyl)-4-methylphenyl acrylate and the like into a thermoplastic polymer (patent document 1).

(0003)

(patent document 1) JP-A No. 62-18445

Disclosure of the Invention

(0004)

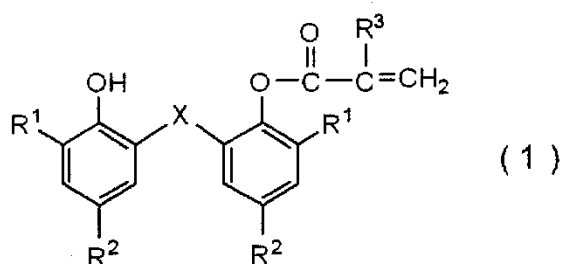
It was desired to develop a technology for further improving the processing stability of a thermoplastic polymer composition.

(0005)

Under such conditions, the present inventors have investigated and resultantly completed the present invention described below.

That is, the present invention provides the following [1] to [5].

[1] A packaging body comprising a bag body filled with a compound of the following formula (1) and further filled with an inert gas so as to occupy 80 vol% or more with respect to the total capacity of an internal space formed by the bag body:



(in the formula (1), R^1 and R^2 represent each independently an alkyl group having 1 to 8 carbon atoms or cycloalkyl group having 5 to 8 carbon atoms, R^3 represents a hydrogen atom or methyl group, and X represents a single bond, sulfur atom, oxygen atom, alkylidene group having 1 to 8 carbon atoms or cycloalkylidene group having 5 to 8 carbon atoms.).

(0006)

[2] The packaging body according to [1] wherein the bag body is made of a gas barrier wrapping material.

(0007)

[3] The packaging body according to [2] wherein the gas

barrier wrapping material has an oxygen transmission rate of 200 [$\text{cm}^3 \cdot 25 \mu\text{m} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{day}^{-1} \cdot \text{atm}^{-1}$] or less.

(0008)

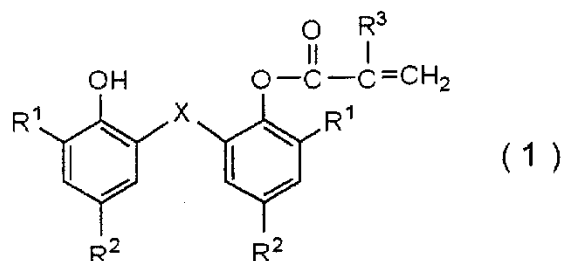
[4] The packaging body according to any one of [1] to [3] wherein the compound of the formula (1) is 2,4-di-t-amyl-6-[1-(3,5-di-t-amyl-2-hydroxyphenyl)ethyl]phenyl acrylate or 2-t-butyl-6-(3-t-butyl-2-hydroxy-5-methylbenzyl)-4-methylphenyl acrylate.

(0009)

[5] A method of producing a packaging body, comprising a filling step of filling a bag body with a compound of the following formula (1),

an introduction step of further introducing an inert gas into the bag body so that the gas occupies 80 vol% or more with respect to the total capacity of an internal space formed by the bag body: and

a sealing step of sealing the bag body obtained via the filling step and the introduction step:



(in the formula (1), R^1 and R^2 represent each independently an alkyl group having 1 to 8 carbon atoms or cycloalkyl group having

5 to 8 carbon atoms, R^3 represents a hydrogen atom or methyl group, and X represents a single bond, sulfur atom, oxygen atom, alkylidene group having 1 to 8 carbon atoms or cycloalkylidene group having 5 to 8 carbon atoms.).

Modes for Carrying Out the Invention

(0010)

The present invention will be described in detail below.

The compound used in the packaging body of the present invention (hereinafter, described as the present packaging body in some cases) is a compound of the above-described formula (1) (hereinafter, described as compound (1) in some cases).

(0011)

In the compound (1), R^1 and R^2 represent each independently an alkyl group having 1 to 8 carbon atoms or cycloalkyl group having 5 to 8 carbon atoms.

Examples of the alkyl group include a methyl group, ethyl group, n-propyl group, i-propyl group, n-butyl group, i-butyl group, t-butyl group, n-pentyl group, i-pentyl group, t-pentyl group, 2-ethylhexyl group and the like, and examples of the cycloalkyl group include a cyclopentyl group, cyclohexyl group, cyclooctyl group, 3-methylcyclopentyl group, 4-methylcyclopentyl group, 3-methylcyclohexyl group and the like, and tertiary alkyl groups such as a t-butyl group and t-pentyl group and the like are preferable and a t-pentyl group

is more preferable.

(0012)

In the formula (1), R^3 represents a hydrogen atom or methyl group, and a hydrogen atom is preferable.

(0013)

In the formula (1), X represents a single bond; a sulfur atom; an oxygen atom; an alkylidene group having 1 to 8 carbon atoms such as a methylene group, ethylidene group, propylidene group, butylidene group and the like; or a cycloalkylidene group having 5 to 8 carbon atoms such as a cyclopentylidene group, cyclohexylidene group and the like.

(0014)

Examples of the compound (1) include

2-[1-(2-hydroxy-3,5-di-t-pentylphenyl)ethyl]-4,6-di-t-pentylphenyl	acrylate,
2-t-butyl-6-(3-t-butyl-2-hydroxy-5-methylbenzyl)-4-methylphenyl	acrylate,
2,4-di-t-butyl-6-[1-(3,5-di-t-butyl-2-hydroxyphenyl)ethyl]phenyl	acrylate,
2-t-butyl-6-[1-(3-t-butyl-2-hydroxy-5-methylphenyl)ethyl]-4-methylphenyl	acrylate,
2-t-butyl-6-[1-(3-t-butyl-2-hydroxy-5-methylphenyl)propyl]-4-methylphenyl	acrylate,
2-t-butyl-6-[1-(3-t-butyl-2-hydroxy-5-propylphenyl)ethyl]-4-propylphenyl	acrylate,

2-t-butyl-6-[1-(3-t-butyl-2-hydroxy-5-isopropylphenyl)ethyl]-4-isopropylphenyl acrylate and the like, preferably, 2-[1-(2-hydroxy-3,5-di-t-pentylphenyl)ethyl]-4,6-di-t-pentylphenyl acrylate or 2-t-butyl-6-(3-t-butyl-2-hydroxy-5-methylbenzyl)-4-methylphenyl acrylate.

(0014)

As the wrapping material constituting the bag body, cloth, paper, leather, hemp, resin, metal and the like are listed, and gas barrier wrapping materials are preferable.

(0015)

As the gas barrier wrapping material, wrapping materials are mentioned having an oxygen transmission rate of preferably $200 [\text{cm}^3 \cdot 25 \mu\text{m} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{day}^{-1} \cdot \text{atm}^{-1}]$ or less, more preferably $100 [\text{cm}^3 \cdot 25 \mu\text{m} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{day}^{-1} \cdot \text{atm}^{-1}]$ or less, further preferably $50 [\text{cm}^3 \cdot 25 \mu\text{m} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{day}^{-1} \cdot \text{atm}^{-1}]$ or less.

Examples of the material of the wrapping material include plastic films such as a polyvinyl alcohol film, polyamide film, polyacrylonitrile film, polyethylene terephthalate film, nylon film, moisture-proof cellophane film, polyvinylidene chloride film and the like; copolymerized polyolefin copolymer films such as a vinyl chloride-propylene copolymerized plastic film, ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymerized plastic film and the like; and composite films thereof, and the like.

As the material of the gas barrier wrapping material,

there can be used laminate films obtained by vapor-depositing a metal such as aluminum and the like onto an oxygen transmissible film such as a polyethylene film, polyethylene terephthalate and the like so as to give an oxygen transmission rate of 200 [$\text{cm}^3 \cdot 25 \mu\text{m} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{day}^{-1} \cdot \text{atm}^{-1}$] or less, and also laminate films obtained by further vapor-depositing a metal such as aluminum and the like onto a film already having an oxygen transmission rate of 200 [$\text{cm}^3 \cdot 25 \mu\text{m} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{day}^{-1} \cdot \text{atm}^{-1}$] or less.

As the material of the gas barrier wrapping material, laminate films vapor-deposited with aluminum are preferable and laminate films obtained by vapor-depositing a metal such as aluminum and the like onto an oxygen transmissible film are more preferable.

(0016)

The present packaging body is obtained by filling a bag body with a compound (1).

As the above-described bag body, for example, a paper wrapping material may be sealed by suturing with a thread and the like to obtain a bag body, or a gas barrier wrapping material may be sealed by thermal compression bond and the like to obtain a bag body.

An inert gas is further filled so as to occupy 80 vol% or more with respect to the total capacity of an internal space formed by the bag body. The capacity occupied by the inert gas is preferably 83 vol% or more, more preferably 90 vol% or more.

Here, the phrase "with respect to the total capacity of an internal space formed by the bag body" means a volume capacity of a transient or permanent space formed insulating from an outer space by the gas barrier wrapping material forming the bag body irrespective of sealing or non-sealing.

Examples of the inert gas include rare gases such as helium, argon and the like; nitrogen, carbon dioxide, and the like. Preferable is nitrogen or argon, and more preferable is nitrogen.

(0017)

As the method of producing the present packaging body, for example, a production method comprising a filling step of filling a bag body with a compound (1), an introduction step of further introducing an inert gas into the bag body so that the gas occupies 80 vol% or more with respect to the total capacity of an internal space formed by the bag body, and a sealing step of sealing the bag body obtained via the filling step and the introduction step, and other methods are mentioned.

Other two steps than the sealing step, that is, the filling step and the introduction step may be carried out in any order, and it may be advantageous that the filling step and the introduction step are carried out in any order before conducting the sealing step.

Specifically mentioned are

a method in which a filling step of filling a bag body

with a compound (1) is carried out, then, an introduction step of introducing an inert gas so as to occupy 80 vol% or more with respect to the total capacity of an internal space formed by the bag body obtained in the filling step is carried out, and the bag body obtained in the introduction step is sealed;

a method in which an introduction step of introducing an inert gas so as to occupy 80 vol% or more with respect to the total capacity of an internal space formed by the bag body is carried out in a place substituted with an inert gas of 80 vol% or more, a filling step of filling the bag body obtained in the introduction step with a compound (1) is carried out in a place substituted with an inert gas of 80 vol% or more;

and other methods.

(0018)

Examples of the sealing method to be used in the sealing step include a method of performing thermal compression bond, a method of sealing with a zipper, chuck or the like, a method of suturing with a thread or the like, and other methods.

(0019)

A thermoplastic polymer composition prepared by removing a compound (1) from the packaging body of the present invention, then, blending this compound (1) into a thermoplastic polymer without leaving for a long period of time is excellent in processing stability and has a coloration suppressing effect.

(0020)

Such a thermoplastic polymer is not particularly restricted providing it is a commercially available thermoplastic polymer, and thermoplastic polymers obtained by solution polymerization are preferable. Of them, polypropylene resins such as an ethylene-propylene copolymer and the like; polyethylene resins (high density polyethylene(HD-PE), low density polyethylene(LD-PE), linear low density polyethylene(LLDPE) and the like), methylpentene polymer, ethylene-ethyl acrylate copolymer, ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer, polystyrenes (polystyrene such as poly(p-methylstyrene), poly(α -methylstyrene) or the like, and acrylonitrile-styrene copolymer, acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene copolymer, special acryl rubber-acrylonitrile-styrene copolymer, acrylonitrile-chlorinated polyethylene-styrene copolymer, styrene-butadiene copolymer and the like), chlorinated polyethylene, polychloroprene, chlorinated rubber, polyvinyl chloride, polyvinylidene chloride, methacrylic resin, ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer, fluorine resin, polyacetal, grafted polyphenylene ether resin, polyphenylene sulfide resin, polyurethane, polyamide, polyester resins (for example, polyethylene terephthalate, polybutylene terephthalate and the like), polycarbonate, polyacrylate, polysulfone, polyether ether ketone, polyether sulfone, aromatic polyester resin, diallyl phthalate prepolymer, silicone resin,

1,2-polybutadiene, polyisoprene, butadiene/acrylonitrile copolymer, ethylene-methyl methacrylate copolymer and the like are mentioned, and particularly, preferable from the standpoint of good molding processability are polyethylene resins, polypropylene resins and polystyrenes, and especially, polypropylene resins, acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene copolymer and styrene-butadiene copolymer are more preferable.

(0021)

The addition amount of the compound (1) is preferably 0.01 to 5 parts by weight, more preferably 0.02 to 2 parts by weight, further preferably 0.05 to 1 part by weight, still further preferably 0.1 to 0.6 parts by weight with respect to 100 parts by weight of a thermoplastic polymer.

(0022)

The above-described thermoplastic polymer composition is suitable for, for example, food packaging containers, daily use miscellaneous goods, electronic and electric parts and materials, parts and materials of transport machines such as automobile and the like, etc.

A thermoplastic polymer composition prepared by removing a compound of the formula (1) preserved in the present packaging body from the packaging body, then, blending this compound (1) into a thermoplastic polymer without leaving for a long period of time is excellent in processing stability and has a coloration suppressing effect.

EXAMPLES

(0023)

The present invention will be described in detail by examples and reference examples mentioned below, but the present invention is not limited to them. Parts and % are by weight unless otherwise stated.

(0024)

(Example 1)

<Fabrication of packaging body>

In a glove box previously adjusted to nitrogen gas 83 vol% and oxygen gas 17 vol%, 12 g of 2,4-di-t-amyl-6-[1-(3,5-di-t-amyl-2-hydroxyphenyl)ethyl]phenyl acrylate (Sumilizer GS(F), registered trademark, manufactured by Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd.) was filled in a bag body with chuck (115 mm × 90 mm, Seisannipponsha Ltd., Lamizip AL-9) made of a gas barrier wrapping material (oxygen transmission rate: 0.1 to 1 [$\text{cm}^3 \cdot 25 \mu\text{m} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{day}^{-1} \cdot \text{atm}^{-1}$]) composed of polyethylene terephthalate (outer layer)/aluminum vapor deposited layer/polyethylene (inner layer), then, the chuck was hermetically closed to obtain a packaging body.

<Preservation>

The packaging body obtained above was preserved in a ventilation constant temperature oven at 50°C for 1 month.

(0025)

<Coloring property test>

The above-described compound was removed from the packaging body after preservation described above, and 0.5 parts of the removed compound and 100 parts of a propylene-ethylene block copolymer (MI (230°C, load: 2.16 kg): 3 g/10 min., manufactured by Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd.) were dry-blended, then, the resultant blend was kneaded using a 30 mmφ single screw extruder (Tanabe Plastics Machinery Co., Ltd., VS30-28 type extruder) under conditions of 230°C and a screw revolution of 50 rpm, to obtain pellets of a thermoplastic polymer composition.

The resultant pellets were subjected to measurement of Yellowness Index (YI) using a colorimeter (CM-3500d, manufactured by Konica Minolta Holdings, Inc.) according to JIS K7105, to obtain a value of -6.07. Smaller the YI value, weaker the coloration.

(0026)

<Processing stability>

The pellets obtained in <Coloring property test> were subjected to measurement of melt flow rate (MFR, 280°C, load: 2.16 kg) using Melt Indexer (L217-E14011, manufactured by TechnoSeven Co., Ltd.), to obtain a value of 9.91. Smaller the MFR value, more excellent the processing stability.

(0027)

(Examples 2 to 4, Reference Example 1)

Thermoplastic polymer compositions were produced according to the same method as in Example 1 excepting that the content of a nitrogen gas in the glove box was changed as described in Table 1, and the performances of the resultant thermoplastic polymer compositions were evaluated. These results are shown in Table 1 together with those of Example 1.

For "improvement rate", the above-described compound allowed to stand still on a petri dish without being filled in a bag body was preserved in a ventilation constant temperature oven at 50°C for 1 month and the resultant reference substance was subjected to the coloring property test and the processing stability test according to the same procedure as in Example 1 (hereinafter, described as Reference Example 1 in some cases), and the improvement rate was calculated based on the obtained results. In Example 1, the improvement rate of the coloring property test was:

$$\{-6.01 - (-5.39)\} / (-5.39) \times 100 = 12 \text{ (\%)}$$

since YI in Reference Example 1 was -5.39 and the improvement rate of the processing stability was:

$$(10.82 - 10.08) / 10.82 \times 100 = 6.8 \text{ (\%)}$$

since MFR in Reference Example 1 was 10.82.

(0028)

(Table 1)

	nitrogen content (vol%)*1	YI	YI improvement rate(%)	MFR	MFR improvement rate(%)
Example 1	83	-6.07	13	9.91	8.4
Example 2	90	-6.09	13	9.80	9.4
Example 3	96	-6.26	16	9.79	9.5
Example 4	100	-6.50	21	9.73	10.1
Reference Example 1	79	-5.39	0	10.82	0

*1: Capacity ratio of an inert gas occupying with respect to the total capacity of an internal space formed by the bag body

(0029)

(Example 5)

Under an air atmosphere, 12 g of 2,4-di-t-amyl-6-[1-(3,5-di-t-amyl-2-hydroxyphenyl)ethyl]phenyl acrylate (Sumilizer GS(F), registered trademark, manufactured by Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd.) was filled in a bag body with chuck (115 mm × 90 mm, Seisannipponsha Ltd., Lamizip AL-9) made of a gas barrier wrapping material (oxygen transmission rate: 0.1 to 1 [$\text{cm}^3 \cdot 25 \mu\text{m} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{day}^{-1} \cdot \text{atm}^{-1}$]) composed of polyethylene terephthalate (outer layer)/aluminum vapor deposited layer/polyethylene (inner layer), then, a

nitrogen gas was introduced into the resultant bag body for about 1 minute from a nitrogen cylinder of which pressure had been controlled to 1 kg/cm² (9.8 Pa), then, the chuck was hermetically closed to obtain a packaging body.

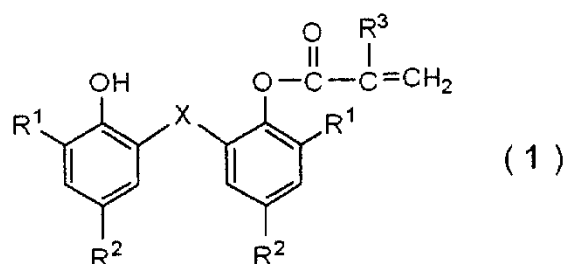
Industrial Applicability

(0030)

A thermoplastic polymer composition prepared by removing a compound of the formula (1) preserved in the present packaging body from the packaging body, then, blending this compound (1) into a thermoplastic polymer without leaving for a long period of time is excellent in processing stability and has a coloration suppressing effect.

CLAIMS

1. A packaging body comprising a bag body filled with a compound of the following formula (1) and further filled with an inert gas so as to occupy 80 vol% or more with respect to the total capacity of an internal space formed by the bag body:



(in the formula (1), R^1 and R^2 represent each independently an alkyl group having 1 to 8 carbon atoms or cycloalkyl group having 5 to 8 carbon atoms, R^3 represents a hydrogen atom or methyl group, and X represents a single bond, sulfur atom, oxygen atom, alkylidene group having 1 to 8 carbon atoms or cycloalkylidene group having 5 to 8 carbon atoms.).

2. The packaging body according to Claim 1 wherein the bag body is made of a gas barrier wrapping material.

3. The packaging body according to Claim 2 wherein the gas barrier wrapping material has an oxygen transmission rate of $200 \text{ [cm}^3 \cdot 25 \text{ }\mu\text{m} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{day}^{-1} \cdot \text{atm}^{-1}]$ or less.

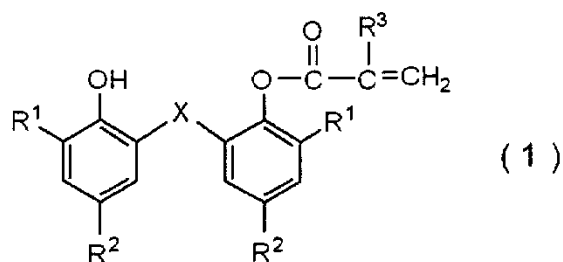
4. The packaging body according to Claim 1 wherein the compound of the formula (1) is 2,4-di-t-amyl-6-[1-(3,5-di-t-amyl-2-hydroxyphenyl)ethyl]phenyl acrylate or

2-t-butyl-6-(3-t-butyl-2-hydroxy-5-methylbenzyl)-4-methylphenyl acrylate.

5. A method of producing a packaging body, comprising a filling step of filling a bag body with a compound of the following formula (1),

an introduction step of further introducing an inert gas into the bag body so that the gas occupies 80 vol% or more with respect to the total capacity of an internal space formed by the bag body: and

a sealing step of sealing the bag body obtained via the filling step and the introduction step:



(in the formula (1), R^1 and R^2 represent each independently an alkyl group having 1 to 8 carbon atoms or cycloalkyl group having 5 to 8 carbon atoms, R^3 represents a hydrogen atom or methyl group, and X represents a single bond, sulfur atom, oxygen atom, alkylidene group having 1 to 8 carbon atoms or cycloalkylidene group having 5 to 8 carbon atoms.).