# PVC/MPOE/无机填料体系性能的研究

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关键词:MPOE,无机填料,核壳

热塑性弹性体经常被用来改性硬质 PVC 制品,乙烯 - 1 - 辛烯共聚物具有良好的综合性能和加工性能,但由于它与 PVC 的相容性较差,两者的共混改性一直少有研究。刚性无机填料增强增韧是高聚物改性的有效途径,两步法(填充母料法)制备"核壳"结构粒子是解决无机填料分散和与高聚物材料界面结合的较好的方法。我们利用两步法制备"核(刚性无机填料)-壳(热塑性弹性体)"结构的粒子,初步研究了 PVC/MPOE(改性 POE)/无机填料复合体系的力学性能。试验结果表明,当填充母料中滑石粉的用量为 21 份时,PVC/MPOE/无机填料体系综合性能最佳。CPE 增加了 PVC 和 POE 的相容性,当其用量为 11 份时,复合体系的冲击强度比 0 份时增加 4.2 倍,而拉伸强度增加 2 倍。流动改性剂改善了填充母料的加工性能,当其用量为 2%时,填充母料的扭矩比不加流动改性剂的降低了 25%,PVC/MPOE/无机填料复合体系的力学性能最佳。两步法比一步法改性的复合体系的冲击强度增加 60%左右,而拉伸强度下降 10%。

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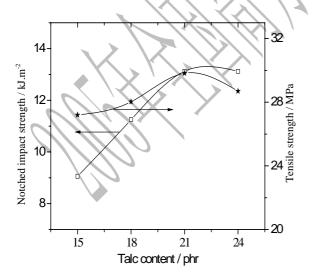
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热塑性弹性体经常被用来改性硬质 PVC 制品,乙烯 - 1 - 辛烯共聚物是窄分布的、结构可控的聚烯烃热塑性弹性体,具有良好的综合性能和加工性能,但由于它与 PVC 的相容性较差,两者的共混改性一直少有研究[1-2]。刚性无机填料增强增韧是高聚物改性的有效途径,两步法(填充母料法)制备"核壳"结构粒子是解决无机填料分散和与高聚物材料界面结合的较好的方法[3]。本文利用两步法制备"核(刚性无机填料)- 壳(热塑性弹性体)"结构的粒子,初步研究了PVC/MPOE(改性 POE)/无机填料复合体系的力学性能。

改变无机填料滑石粉的用量 15 ,18 21 24 份(PVC 为 100 份) ,PVC/MPOE/填充母料复合体系的力学性能如图 1 所示。随着滑石粉含量的增加 ,冲击和拉伸强度都随之增加 , 当填充母料中滑石粉的用量为 21 份时 ,体系的综合力学性能最佳:



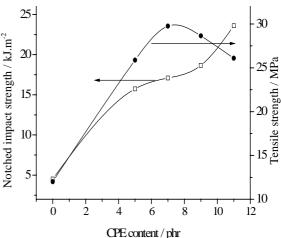


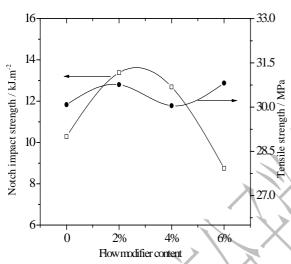
Fig 1 Effect of talc content on the mechanical properties of blends

Fig 2 Effect of CPE content on the mechanical properties of blends

由于 PVC 和 MPOE 的相容性还较差,本文加入 CPE 作为增容剂。保持滑石

粉用量为 21 份不变,改变 CPE 的用量 0、5、7、9、11 份,PVC/MPOE/填充母料复合体系的冲击强度在 11 份时增加 4.2 倍,拉伸强度增加 2 倍。

填充母料的粘度直接影响到"核壳"结构粒子在高聚物材料中的分散,母料的粘度太大,则不利于核壳粒子的二次分散,太小则核壳结构容易被破坏,而达不到增韧增强的目的。改变母料中流动改性剂的用量(0、1%、2%、3%),填充母料的扭矩随着流动改性剂用量的增加而下降,与 MPOE 的扭矩差距变小。相对应的 PVC/MPOE/填充母料复合体系(图3)的冲击强度先增加,在2%时最大而后下降;而对拉伸强度的影响却很小。



35 - 30 - 1# 0# 25 - 2# 2# 2# 15 - 3# 3# 100 1200 1400 Time/s

Fig 3 Effect of flow modifier on the mechanical properties of blends

Fig 4 Rheological curves of master batch with different fluidity modifier content 0#: 0%; 1#: 1%; 2#: 2%; 3#: 3%

两步法与一步法相比,具有较好的效果。表 1 的数据表明,由于无机填料被弹性体所包覆,两个配方的冲击强度分别增加 67.1%和 58.4%,而拉伸强度则由于滑石粉填充量较小而有所下降,弯曲强度的变化不大。

Table 1 Comparing between two-step processing way and one-step processing way

试样	滑石粉含量	冲击强度(kJ/m²)	拉伸强度	弯曲强度
	( wt% )		(Mpa)	(Mpa)
1#	70	7.9	33.2	61.2
1-1#	70	13.2	29.8	54.6
2#	80	7.7	31.8	62.1
2-2#	80	12.2	29.5	55.5

注:1#,2#为一步法,1-1#,2-2#为两步法

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### Study on the mechanism property of PVC/MPOE/inorganic filler

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Thermoplastics elastomers were usually used to modify rigid PVC products, and Ethylene-1-octylene copolymer had good combination properties and processability. But PVC/POE was seldom been studied. Filled master batch way (two-step processing way) was a good way of improving the compatibility and interface cohesion of polymers and inorganic filler. The core-shell structure particles were made by two-step processing way and the mechanical properties of PVC/MPOE (modified POE)/inorganic filler were studied. The results showed that when talc content in the filled master batch was 21 phr, the mechanical properties of blends were best. CPE could improve the compatibility of PVC and MPOE. When the content of CPE was 11 phr, notched impact strength increased by 4.2 times and tensile strength increased 25% than those of blends without CPE. Fluidity modifier content was 2%, the torque of the blends decreased 25% and the mechanical properties of blends were best. Comparing with one-step processing way, notched impact strength of the blends by two-step processing way increased about 60%, and tensile strength decreased slightly.

**Key words:** MPOE inorganic filler core-shell