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ELASTOMERS AND PLASTOMERS

Edited by

R. HOUWINK

EXTERNAL LECTURER IN THE TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY AT DELFT
(NETHERLANDS)

VOLUME II
MANUFACTURE, PROPERTIES, AND APPLICATIONS



ELSEVIER PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.

NEW YORK - AMSTERDAM - LONDON - BRUSSELS

1949

00542

ELSEVIER'S POLYMER SERIES

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE BRITISH EMPIRE EXCEPT
CANADA : CLEAVER-HUME PRESS. LTD., 42a SOUTH
AUDLEY STREET, LONDON, W.1.

PRINTED IN THE NETHERLANDS
BY DRUKKERIJ WALTMAN, DELFT.

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THEIR CHEMISTRY, PHYSICS, AND TECHNOLOGY

Edited by

R. HOUWINK

**EXTERNAL LECTURER IN THE TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY AT DELFT
(NETHERLANDS)**

Vol. I. General Theory

Vol. II. Manufacture, Properties, and Applications

Vol. III. Testing and Analysis: Tabulation of Properties

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CHAPTER 1.
PHENOL-FORMALDEHYDE PLASTOMERS
by

DR. R. HOUWINK

Wassenaar (Netherlands)

§ 1. Introduction.

In this chapter such artificial materials are discussed as are manufactured from Phenols (in which name the cresols are included). In so far as they are condensed with formaldehyde, they are often designated as P.F. resins. As further representatives, also the aniline resins are classified in this group, although they might be considered as amides.

The phenol-formaldehyde resins belong to the most prominent polymers. They owe this particularly to the fact that they are capable of hardening rapidly, which property is owned in the same degree by the amino plastics. The consumption of phenol-formaldehyde resins in the U.S.A. during 1947 is estimated¹ to be 100,000 tons as against the urea and melamine resins, 45,000 tons and polystyrene 40,000 tons. Moulding materials absorbed in 1946 60% of the resin, laminates 11%, adhesives 6% and all other applications 23%.

It may be brought to mind *) here that the fundamental hardening reaction of the phenol-formaldehyde resins is the following:

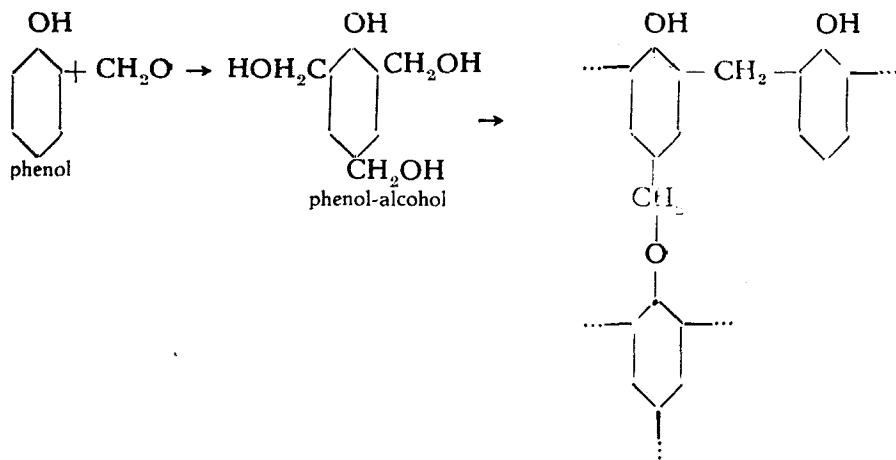


Fig. 1. Hardening of P.F. resins.

§ 2. Raw Materials.

Phenol, cresols and aniline are obtained from coal-tar. A first separation of the tar into its components is carried out by means of distillation; 4 principal groups are obtained, viz:

- a. *Light oil*, evaporating up to a distillation temperature of 180°C (356°F). It contains 60-65% of benzene and its homologues.

*) See Volume I, Chap. 2; See for an extensive description: T. S. Carswell, *Phenoplasts*, New York 1947.