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Smoke Reduction Mechanisms in PVC.

VI. The Performance of Smoke Retarders in Head-To-Head PVC
During Pyrolysis and Combustion

by

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May 29, 1980

CORPORATE RESEARCH - 4008F-80
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RESEARCH REPORT

March 31, 1980

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SUMMARY

[This report presents ²~~our~~ study of the pyrolysis and combustion behavior of head-to-head (H-H) PVC and smoke retarded H-H PVC. The results provide additional support for ~~our~~ conclusion that the primary role of metal smoke retarders in PVC is to promote crosslinking during the early stages of dehydrochlorination via a "reductive coupling" mechanism.^{3,7,22}

[H-H PVC differs structurally from H-T PVC in that it consists of alternating 1,2-dichloroethylene and ethylene groups along the chain.] Because the chlorines are always on adjacent carbon atoms, H-H PVC should have a different pattern of thermal degradation compared to "normal" heterotactic head-to-tail (H-T) PVC. [We find that relative to H-T PVC, H-H PVC produces less aromatic pyrolyzate (benzene and toluene), less smoke and more char. This is consistent with the results of the H-H PVC thermal degradation studies reported in the literature. A review of the literature covering the structure and thermal degradation of PVC is included in this report.]

[We find that the addition of average performing smoke retarders (such as MoO_3) to H-H PVC gives polymer compounds with superior combustibility characteristics.] We conclude that a study of H-H PVC and related polymers could lead to a class of commercially important chlorinated polymers with superior combustibility properties.]

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OBJECTIVES

1. To characterize the thermal decomposition of H-H PVC and smoke retarded H-H PVC using PY-GC and the Smoke Char Test.
2. To determine if metal-based smoke retarders are as effective in H-H PVC as in H-T PVC.
3. To test our theory that the primary role of metal-based smoke retarders is to promote crosslinking during the initial stages of dehydrochlorination via a "reductive coupling" mechanism.
4. To review the key literature which details the structure and thermal decomposition of H-H PVC and related polymers.

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