

213.3 and 475.6 (°C

250 300 350 Sample Temperature (°C)

400

450 500

-20 -200

40

-80 600

100

-120

TG (%) -60

HeatFlow (µV)

600

T : 527.1 and 9 m (mg) -0.49 m (%) -1.18

550

Analysis of Polyoxymethylene by TG-DSC + FTIR

INTRODUCTION

One interesting feature of LABSYS evo STA is the possibility to connect its gas exhaust to a FTIR spectrometer in order to identify the vapours evolving from the sample and to monitor the level of each identified vapour.

EXPERIMENT

The following experimental procedure has to be used:

- Sample : Polyoxymethylene
- Crucible : Platinum
- Mass: 41.37mg
- Atmosphere : Argon 60ml/min
- Experimental procedure : The temperature is programmed from ambient up to 600°C at 10 °C/min.

IR-formaldehyde (-)

60

RESULTS AND CONCLUSION

The Heat Flow curve presents two endothermic effects. The low temperature peak (with a maximum at 187.2°C) may correspond to melting because it isn't related to any mass loss signal. While the higher temperature peak (with two maxima at 355.3°C and 378.9°C) corresponds to the decomposition of Polyoxymethylene and is related to the main mass loss of 98.82%. Finally, the last mass loss of 1.18% is due to a second decomposition.

30

20

15 XOLOU

carbon

100

150 200

tetrafluoro ethylene

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50

10

From the FTIR spectra it is possible to draw the variation of intensity associated to the specific absorption band for carbon monoxide (2000-2200cm⁻¹), formaldehyde (2600-3100cm⁻¹) which are decomposition products of POM and tetrafluoroethylene (1100-1400 cm⁻¹). The release of this last compound is probably not linked with the degradation of the macromolecular chain, but with the presence of an additive or a residue of the preparation of the polymer in the final material.

INSTRUMENT



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