concentrations of additives, the path length of the sample, and the wavelength sensitivity (activation spectrum) of the polymer toward the degradation being modeled. Experimental verification of the model was made for of the polymer toward the degradation being modeled. Experimental vertication of the model was made for polystyrene yellowing. The activation spectrum of polystyrene was determined by exposing unstabilized samples to xenon arc radiation in an accelerated weathering device. The samples were placed behind Schott samples to xenon arc radiation in an accelerated weathering device. The samples were placed behind Schott glass filters (cutoff filter technique). A new treatment of the data yields a source-independent activation spectrum. This activation spectrum was used to predict yellowing in stabilized samples. Comparison of predicted and experimental yellowing rates for polystyrene demonstrates a good correlation. The correlation holds over six different UV stabilizers, three different concentrations, and two light sources.

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CHARACTERIZATION OF CONVERSION PRODUCTS FORMED DURING THE DEGRADATION OF PROCESSING ANTIOXIDANTS. J. Scheirs, J. Pospisil, M.J. O'Connor and S. W. Bigger, Kemcor Australia, 228-238 Normanby Road, South Melbourne, 3205, Australia.

The routine quantification of Irganox 1076 in polyethylene containing both Inganox 1076 and Irgafos 168 is complicated by the conversion product of Irgafos 168 (a phosphate) co-eluting with the Irganox 1076 peak. The formation of the phosphate triester has been studied by gas chromatography/ mass spectrometry and structural assignments are postulated. A change in mass spectrometry and structural assignments are postared. A change in crystalline morphology of Irganox 1076 as a result of thermal oxidation has crystalline morphology of Irganox 1076 as a result of thermal oxidation produced during against been observed and various dimeric oxidation products produced during ageing of Irganox 1076 have been characterized.

POLYCARBONATE. 380. RADIOLYTIC DEGRADATION AND STABILITY OF IPEN-CNEN/SP, Cx.P. 11049, E. S. Araújo and S. M. L. Guedes, 05499-970, São Paulo, Brazil.

Polycarbonates (PC) are amorphous polymers employed in medical applications that are sterilized by gamma radiation. applications that are sterilized by gamma radiation. The national commercial polycarbonate, DUROLON, when subjected to γ -radiation in air commercial polycarbonate, DUKULUN, when subjected to Y-radiation in air at room temperature occur scissions in main chain without crosslinking. These scissions produce degradation with discoloration of polymeric degradation. These scissions produce degradation with discoloration of polyments material. The spectroscopy analysis FTIR and NMR(¹H) shown the occurrence of scissions in main chain in carbonyl groups and occurrence of scissions in main chain in carbonyl groups and occurrence of scissions in main chain in carbonyl groups and occurrence of scissions in main chain in carbonyl groups and occurrence of scissions in main chain in carbonyl groups and occurrence of scissions in main chain in carbonyl groups and occurrence of scissions in main chain in carbonyl groups and occurrence of scissions in main chain in carbonyl groups and occurrence of scissions in main chain in carbonyl groups and occurrence of scissions in main chain in carbonyl groups and occurrence of scissions in main chain in carbonyl groups and occurrence of scissions in main chain in carbonyl groups and occurrence of scissions in main chain in carbonyl groups and occurrence of scissions in main chain in carbonyl groups and occurrence of scissions in main chain in carbonyl groups and occurrence of scissions in main chain in carbonyl groups and occurrence of scissions in main chain in carbonyl groups and occurrence of scissions in main chain in carbonyl groups and occurrence of scissions in main chain in carbonyl groups are scienced by the science of the sci recombination of fenoxy-fenyl polymeric radicals. The recomplination of Tenoxy-Tenyl polymeric radicals, the value viscosity methods. The best radiolytic stability of DUROLON was obtained with a mixture of two additives: one is a quencher and another is a radical scavenger, with 1% of weight a mixture of two additives: one is a quencher and another is a radical scavenger. quencher and another is a radical scavenger, with it with radiostabiliting mixture presented synergistic effect with The radiostabiliting mixture presented synergistic effect with protection coefficient and energy capture factor of 92.7% and 92.93, respectively, when DUROLON is irradiated with a dose of 30 kGy. The degradation degree (value G) decreases of 16.67 to 0.42.

BLOCK COPOLYMERS : SYNTHESIS, COLLOIDAL PROPERTIES AND APPLICATION POSSIBILITIES.
RIESS Corpord. Fools Nationals Synthesis. RIESS Gérard, Ecole Nationale Supérieure de Chimie de Mulhouse, 3 rue A. Werner, 68200 Mulhouse (France)

Block copolymers have unique properties in solution and in the solid state as onsequence of their molecular architecture. DIOCK copolymers have unique properties in solution and in the solid state a consequence of their molecular architecture. Our recent studies concerning host copolymers synthesis, colloidal and solid state properties is registed by considering a consequence of their molecular architecture. Our recent studies concerning ucopolymers synthesis, colloidal and solid state properties is reviewed by considering the following points: - the synthesis by anionic polymerization of functionalized and fluorescent labeled ck copolymers

- the characteristics of block copolymers in solution and in micellar systems (C).

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micelle size, formation of interpolymer complexe micelles, etc...)

tne surface activity and the emulsion stabilization
 the application possibilities of block copolymers in emulsion polymerization
 ty latex, polymer particle with microvoids

- the mesomorphic structures of functionalized block copolymers and of interpolyplexes formed between block copolymers and of interpolyplexes formed between block copolymers and of interpolyplexes. - the mesomorphic structures of functionalized block copolymers and of intercomplexes formed between block copolymers and a homopolymer based on poly(vinylp) dine) and poly(acrylic acid). (hairy latex, polymer particle with microvoids...) dine) and poly(acrylic acid).

382. ELECTROAC Chemistry and GA 30314.

Poly[ω -methoxyocta(copolymers have been the oligooxyethylene vinylpyridine block (at an electronic con-methoxyocta(oxyethylcoupling and anionic electronic conduction block copolymers. De copolymers will be dis

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Recently, we acceptable medium for focused on the deve specifically two new and the dispersed ph an important number been focused on the dioxide continuous p

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The cross $(R_f = C_4F_9, C_{10})$ cross metathesi R(CH2)6CH[=C ended polyethyl fluorinated polyr water and hexa highly fluorinate dependent upor their relatively le

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