

- 科技,2010,8(15):4-8.
- [9] Hisao A, Takasaki, Masami. Process Oil, Process for Producing the Same and Rubber Composition[P]. USA:USP 6 605 692,200-08-30.
- [10] Takashi K, Kazumitsu F, Yoshiyuki M, et al. Rubber Process Oil and Production Process Thereof[P]. USA: USP 6 248 929 B1, 2001-06-09.
- [11] Anagha A, Davia O M. Selective Re-extraction of Lubeextracts to Reduce Mutagenicity Index[P]. USA:USP 6 146 520,2000-11-14.
- [12] Yajnanarayana H J, Krishna R K, Abraham R D. Process for Making Non-carcinogenic, High Aromatic Process Oil[P]. USA:USP 0 168 382 A1,2002-11-27.
- [13] 杨文中,蔡烈奎,马莉莉,等. 环烷基减压馏分油生产橡胶油的工艺研究[J]. 石油炼制与化工,2013,44(8):51-53.
- [14] 于恩强,杨文中,马景光,等. 国产环保橡胶油的开发及其在胎面胶中的应用[J]. 轮胎工业,2015,35(7):420-423.
- [15] 冯涛,于恩强,秦锴,等. 环保型橡胶油增塑剂在半钢子午线轮胎胎面胶中的应用[J]. 橡胶科技,2016,14(10):39-42.
- [16] 赵平,谢其诚,李文东,等. 环保芳烃油对充油SBR性能的影响[J]. 轮胎工业,2007,27(3):151-158.
- [17] 赵敏,吴秀兰. 环保油在国内绿色轮胎中的应用研究进展[J]. 轮胎工业,2015,35(8):451-454.
- [18] 付玉娥,孙元碧,陈宏. 国产环保橡胶油在胎面胶中的应用[J]. 橡胶工业,2010,57(4):230-234.
- [19] 付玉娥,于恩强,商希红,等. 环保橡胶油的研究开发及工业化[J]. 润滑油,2011,26(5):8-11.
- [20] 刘玉良,朱江涛. SBR1762与SBR1712的性能对比研究[J]. 中国橡胶,2010,26(13):38-42.
- [21] 张新军,牟守勇,吴琴红,等. 石油系橡胶油对丁苯橡胶性能的影响(一)[J]. 橡胶科技,2012,10(4):14-20.
- [22] 吕荣明,杨亮鸿,王建. 填充RAE之SBR1783性能评价[J]. 广州化工,2014,42(8):107-110.
- [23] 刘妍,王鹏,胡玉华,等. 国内橡胶行业发展现状及橡胶油需要分析[J]. 润滑油,2016,31(1):8-17.
- [24] 谢忠麟. 橡胶制品应对环保法规[J]. 轮胎工业,2016,63(9):567-573.

收稿日期:2017-03-03

Development of Environmentally Friendly Rubber Extending Oil

SONG Junhui¹, YANG Wenzhong², HAN Longnian¹, YANG Lang¹

(1. CNOOC Research Institute of Refining and Chemical Engineering, Beijing 102209, China; 2. CNOOC Refining & Chemical Co., Ltd, Beijing 100029, China)

Abstract: The mechanism of rubber extending oil is introduced, and the development of environmentally friendly rubber oil products is summarized. The environmentally friendly rubber oils are generally divided into five categories: treated distillate aromatic extract (TDAE), naphthenic oil (NAP), mildly extract solvate (MES), residual aromatic extract (RAE) and blending oil. TDAE has better performance and is widely used. The compatibility of NAP with rubber is good when the sum of aromatic carbon (C_A) and naphthenic carbon (C_N) is no less than 55%, and its application prospect is good. The C_A value of MES is low, and its saturation and production cost are relatively high. RAE possesses good compatibility with styrene butadiene rubber (SBR) and its price is low. TDAE extended SBR1723, NAP extended SBR1762 and RAE extended SBR1783 can be used to replace DAE extended SBR1712.

Key words: environmentally friendly rubber extending oil; styrene-butadiene rubber; treated distillate aromatic extract oil; naphthenic oil; mildly extract solvate; residual aromatic extract

旭化成扩大其新加坡溶聚丁苯橡胶产能

中图分类号:TQ333.1 文献标志码:D

为了满足节油轮胎对溶聚丁苯橡胶(SSBR)不断增长的需求,日本旭化成公司(以下简称旭化成)将使其旭化成合成橡胶(新加坡)公司的SSBR年产能增大3万t,新增产能预计于2019年1月投产,届时旭化成在新加坡的SSBR总年产能将增至13

万t。

旭化成是世界主要SSBR生产商之一。除了新加坡工厂之外,旭化成在日本川崎及大分建有SSBR工厂。川崎工厂的SSBR年产能1.05万t(联产顺丁橡胶),大分工厂的SSBR年产能为3.5万t。

(朱永康)