

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Epoxidized vegetable oils as processing aids and activators in carbon-black filled natural rubber compounds

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Abstract: This study investigated the suitability of epoxidized vegetable oils as additives in place of aromatic processing aids and activators in natural rubber based truck tyre tread compounds. The processability and cure characteristics of the compounds and physical properties of the vulcanizates were compared with those of the standard vulcanizate, which was prepared with a standard mineral oil -Dutrex R. Epoxidation of the oils was carried out (formed *in situ*) using the peracetic acid method and epoxidation was confirmed using ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra. Epoxidized vegetable oils (EVO) were used at a fixed dose in the compounding process as processing aids. These oils were used in the compounding process to ascertain the possibility of using them as activators and processing aids.

Epoxidized palm oil (EPO) showed better processing properties, polymer filler interaction and dispersion properties and best heat resistance ability. Epoxidized sunflower oil (ESFO) can be used as an accelerator with the combination of sulphenamide to overcome the problem of reversion. Epoxidized soya bean oil (ESBO), EPO and ESFO were better alternative processing aids than petroleum based aromatic oils, which have been reported as carcinogenic. The cure characteristics and physical properties of the vulcanizate based on EPO suggested that this oil could be used as an activator in rubber compounding.

Keywords: Activator, epoxidation, palm oil, processing aid, soya bean oil, sunflower oil.

INTRODUCTION

High aromatic oils, which originate as derivatives of the petrochemical industry, have been widely used traditionally as extender oils for rubber compounding. Their popularity is due to good compatibility with most of the common natural and synthetic elastomers. Extender oils are often referred to as process or softening oils and

are added to rubber compounds in the production process of rubber articles to achieve acceptable processability. They are also essential to ensure the technical performance of tyres, in particular for their road adherence. High aromatic oils have a high content of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH), which are suspect carcinogens. On the 13th of February 2004, Council of the European Communities (2005) adopted a proposal aimed at banning the use and marketing of PAH-rich extender oils from the 1st of January 2010. However, the ban is not fully enforced to date since effective alternatives are not available in the market.

Vegetable oils are environment friendly, biodegradable, less costly and readily available. The use of these oils in many applications has attracted the attention of many researchers due to their potential as substitutes to petrochemical derivatives. Modification and application of vegetable oils as additives in polymer processing have been reported (Okieimen *et al.*, 2005; Jayewardhana *et al.*, 2009). Epoxidized vegetable oils (EVO) can be used as processing aids for polymers (Kuriakose & Varghese, 2003; Dasgupta *et al.*, 2007). The unsaturated double bonds of vegetable oils rich in oleic, linoleic and linolenic acyl groups may be converted into the more reactive oxirane moiety by reaction with peracids or peroxides, which have formed *in situ* (Kirk-Othmer, 1968; Padmasiri *et al.*, 2009). Compared to virgin vegetable oils EVOs contain epoxy rings in their chemical structure and could behave in a more similar manner to PAH-rich extender oils. Previous work using palm, soya bean and sunflower oils as alternative processing aids and activators in carbon black filled natural rubber has demonstrated the possibility of using some vegetable oils as processing aids (Jayewardhana *et al.*, 2009).

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Studies of eco-friendly processing aids for rubber compounds have been reported (Dasgupta *et al.*, 2007). The naturally occurring oils have reported to show better processing properties, polymer filler interaction and dispersion properties (Jayewardhana *et al.*, 2009). Naturally occurring oils have been found to be suitable alternatives to the presently available, comparatively more costly low PAH oils in the market in the form of mild extract solvates (MES), treated distillate aromatic extracts (TDAE) and naphthenic oils.

It has been reported that replacement of aromatic oils with rice bran oil (RBO) and epoxidized rice bran oil (ERBO) does not adversely affect the physical properties of the carbon black filled natural rubber / polychloroprene blends. RBO contains a good amount of free fatty acids; hence it has been reported to act as a co-activator in addition to its role as a processing aid (Kuriakose & Varghese, 2003). The use of non toxic and readily available vegetable oils in place of petroleum based aromatic oils has been demonstrated. Various oils (vegetable oil, paraffinic oil and castor oil) at a fixed dose (1phr) have been used and it has been found that the vegetable oils exhibit enhanced properties in comparison to those of paraffinic oil (Kukreja *et al.*, 2003).

Since a previous study has revealed that some virgin vegetable oils are capable of replacing PAH containing extenders without any adverse effects to the vulcanizates (Jayewardhana *et al.*, 2009), it is interesting to ascertain the effect of epoxy derivatives of these oils as processing aids and accelerators. Hence, the main objective of this research project is to investigate the chemical interaction of epoxidized vegetable oils (EVO) with natural rubber (NR) in order to find out their suitability as processing aids and as activators.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

Vegetable oils: The three vegetable oils used were palm oil (Ngo Chew Hong Edible Oil Pvt. Ltd., Singapore), soya bean oil (Ngo Chew Hong Edible Oil Pvt. Ltd., Singapore) and sunflower oil (Sime Darby Edible Products Ltd., Singapore). They were used without any further purification.

Aromatic oil: Industrial grade processing aid Dutrex R obtained from the local market was used as the standard mineral oil (NMO).

Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FT-IR) analysis of pure oils: Neat liquid method was followed to obtain the FT-IR spectra of the oils. Two drops of pure oil was placed on the center of a clean, dry KBr plate

using a Pasteur pipette. The second KBr plate was placed on top of that plate and both were compressed together. The two drops of oil were evenly spread between the two plates as a thin film. Both plates were mounted on a sample holder and it was placed in the infrared beam of the spectrometer. The spectra were recorded in the range of 4000–500 cm^{-1} using a FT-IR spectrometer (Model 320 FT-IR / Thermo Nicolet AVATAR™).

Iodine value test for pure oils: Samples of palm oil (713.4 mg), soya bean oil (212.3 mg) and sunflower oil (203.4 mg) were weighed into 3 different reagent bottles. The oils were dissolved in 15.0 cm^3 of carbon tetrachloride. Exactly 25.00 cm^3 of Wij's solution (BDH Chemicals, UK) was added to each reagent bottle and closed. The bottles were shaken gently and kept in the dark for 1 h. Exactly 20.00 cm^3 of 15% KI solution (Avonchem Ltd., UK) was added to each bottle after 1 h. About 100 cm^3 of distilled water was added and the mixture was titrated with standardized 0.1M $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ solution (Loba Chemie Pvt. Ltd., India) with constant and vigorous shaking until the yellow colour of the titrant almost disappeared. A few drops of starch indicator was added to the flask and titrating was continued until the blue colour of the mixture became colourless. The volume of 0.1M $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ consumed for the titration was recorded (Horwitz, 2005). The procedure was carried out in duplicate for palm oil, soya bean oil and sunflower oil separately. Blank tests were carried out along with each oil sample.

Epoxidation using resin as a catalyst: The extent of unsaturation was calculated as a molarity, considering the iodine value of the respective oil. The amount of reagent that should be added to the reactor was calculated according to the molar ratio, where the process involved mixing of oil containing 1.0 mol of unsaturation with 0.55 mol of glacial acetic acid (Loba Chemie Pvt. Ltd., India), 12% dry resin (Amberlite / IR 120) based on the weight of the oil and 1.1 mol of H_2O_2 (East Anglian Chemicals, UK).

The two liquid phases were separated from the resin catalyst by decantation using a separation funnel. The separated oil phase was dissolved in 30 cm^3 of diethyl ether (Loba Chemie Pvt. Ltd., India), anhydrous Na_2SO_4 (Loba Chemie Pvt. Ltd., India) was added and kept for about 1 h. The clear solution was separated by decantation and the diethyl ether was removed by rotary evaporation. Finally the viscous liquid of epoxide was obtained (Kirk-Othmer, 1968; Vogel, 1973; Padmasiri *et al.*, 2009).

FT-IR analysis: FT-IR for the epoxide was carried out according to the liquid method described previously.

¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR analysis: About 25 mg of the sample oil was dissolved in CDCl₃ solvent. The solution was placed in the NMR sample tube and the tube was sealed. Then it was placed in the NMR instrument. The ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR (Mercury -300BB “chem.-300”) spectra were recorded.

Determination of extent of epoxidation: The extent of epoxidation was calculated using the percentage reduction of iodine value.

Sample preparation: The natural rubber (RSS) was masticated in an internal mixer (Baker Perkins Engineers, London, UK) for about 3 min. The antioxidant-N-isopropyl-N'-phenyl-p-phenylenediamine (IPPD) was added and milling was carried out for about 1 min. Carbon black (N330) and processing oil were next mixed and the mixture was blended for about 2 min.

Zinc oxide (ZnO) and stearic acid were mixed together and added to the mixture. After proper mixing, the mixture was cooled under ambient conditions. The mixture was then introduced to the two roll mill and the mixing was carried out again. Sulphur and N-cyclohexylbenzthiazylsulphenamide (CBS) (accelerator) were added together to the two roll mill. Proper mixing was achieved by several mill passes for about 2 min. By adjusting the nip between the rolls, a thin compounded rubber sheet was obtained.

Table 1: Tyre tread formulations used to evaluate suitability of epoxidized oils as a processing aid (boxed area represents the proposed replacements for processing oil)

Materials	Formulation			
	F _{NMO}	F _{EPO}	F _{ESBO}	F _{ESFO}
Natural rubber (RSS)/phr	100	100	100	100
ZnO (Rubber grade)/phr	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Stearic acid/phr	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Carbon black (HAF N330)/phr	50	50	50	50
Dutrex R/phr	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EPO/phr	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
ESBO/phr	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0
ESFO/phr	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
IPPD (N-isopropyl- N'-phenyl-p-phenylenediamine)/phr	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Sulphur (Rhombic)/phr	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
CBS (N-cyclohexyl benzthiazylsulphenamide)/phr	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

The above process was carried out with epoxidized palm oil (EPO), epoxidized soya bean oil (ESBO), epoxidized sunflower oil (ESFO) and Dutrex R aromatic oil. As given in Table 1, the formulation labeled F_{NMO} was prepared by using Dutrex R as the standard processing aid, the three formulations labeled F_{EPO}, F_{ESBO} and F_{ESFO} were prepared replacing Dutrex R with EPO, ESBO and ESFO to study the effect of EVOs as processing oils. The formulations in Table 2 were used to study the effect of EVOs as processing aids and activators in place of aromatic processing oil and stearic acid. In Table 2, the first column under formulation is labeled F_{NMO/WSA} and contains Dutrex R as both the processing oil and the activator (replacing stearic acid). Columns 2,3 & 4 under formulation in Table 2 labelled F_{EPO/WSA}, F_{ESBO/WSA} and F_{ESFO/WSA} have been prepared replacing both Dutrex R (5.0 phr) and stearic acid (2.0 phr) with EPO, ESBO and ESFO, respectively.

Molding: The molding of rubber sheets was carried out using a laboratory hydraulic press (Yeji Corporation, Taiwan) at a temperature of 150 °C and a pressure of 20 MPa.

Evaluation of cure characteristics: Curing tests were performed using a moving die rheometer (MDR) (Ekron Terk, Taiwan) at 1500 °C.

Table 2: Tyre tread formulation used to evaluate suitability of epoxidized oils as a processing aid and an activator (boxed area represents the proposed replacements for processing oil and activator)

Materials	Formulation			
	F _{NMO/WSA*}	F _{EPO/WSA*}	F _{ESBO/WSA*}	F _{ESFO/WSA*}
Natural rubber (RSS)/phr	100	100	100	100
ZnO (Rubber grade)/phr	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Carbon black (HAF N 330)/phr	50	50	50	50
Dutrex R/phr	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EPO/phr	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0
ESBO/phr	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.0
ESFO/phr	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0
IPPD (N-isopropyl- N'-phenyl-p-phenylenediamine)/phr	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Sulphur (Rhombic)/phr	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
CBS (N-cyclohexyl benzthiazylsulphenamide)/phr	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

*without stearic acid

Evaluation of physical properties:

a) tensile strength: Dumbbell shaped test pieces were punched out from the molded sheets. The thickness of the test pieces were measured with a bench thickness gauge (Wallace Instruments, UK). The test pieces were tested using a Hounsfield testing machine (Model 100R – UK) according to ISO 37:1994(E) at 250 °C and at a cross head speed of 500 mm/min.

b) tear strength: Crescent shaped test pieces were punched out from the molded sheets. The thickness of the test pieces were measured using a bench thickness gauge and tested according to ISO 34-1:1994 (E) at 250 °C and at a cross head speed of 500 mm/min.

c) hardness: Hardness was tested using a Digi test hardness tester (Wallace Instruments, UK) according to ISO 48:1994(E).

d) rebound resilience: Test pieces were tested on Lúpke resilience tester (Wallace Instruments, UK) according to ISO 4662–1986 (E).

e) abrasion mass loss % : DIN abrasion tester (model APH–40, Hampden, Northampton, UK) was used according to DIN 53516 in order to test the abrasion mass loss.

f) compression set: Initial thickness of the test pieces were recorded. The test pieces were compressed for 72 h at room temperature and thickness of the test pieces after compression [using compression set apparatus (Wallace Instruments, UK)] was also recorded. Percentage compression set was calculated according to the equation given in ISO 815:1991 (E).

g) swelling index: Initial weights of the test pieces were recorded and the specimens were immersed in glass bottles containing toluene. These bottles were covered to minimize the evaporation of toluene. The samples were kept for few days and weighed regularly until a constant weight was achieved.

h) aging studies: Tensile and tear strength were evaluated after aging. Aging was done in an air circulating oven at 100 °C (Sanyo Gallenkamp, UK) for 22 h according to ISO 37:1994(E) and ISO 34-1:1994 (E).

RESULTS

Iodine values of oils

Iodine values of palm, soya bean and sunflower oils

were 53, 124 & 126 respectively. Although these natural oils were commercial products obtained from the local market, the iodine values are in between the range of recorded values given in literature (O'Brein, 1998). The iodine values of oils were used for the determination of the number of double bonds present in a unit volume of oil. Epoxidations were carried out according to the iodine value data, which indicate the degree of unsaturation in oils. Further, the iodine values of epoxidized vegetable oils were used in the determination of the percentage epoxidation.

Epoxidation

The epoxidized products that were obtained were lighter in colour and higher in viscosity compared to the pure oils.

Confirmation of epoxide

Asymmetrical stretching of the (C-C) in the epoxy ring during the contraction of the (C-O) bond at 950–810 cm^{-1} can be observed (Figure 1). (C-H) stretching of epoxy ring at 3050–2990 cm^{-1} and epoxy ring bonds stretching and contracting inphase near 1250 cm^{-1} cannot be observed clearly due to the overlapping with other peaks (Pavia, 1979; Silverstine, 2005).

DISCUSSION

Recent research has shown the suitability of natural oils as processing aids and activators (Kuriakose & Rajendran, 1994; Ismail *et al.*, 1997; Kuriakose & Varghese, 2003; Dasgupta *et al.*, 2007; Jayewardhana *et al.*, 2009).

Confirmation of epoxidation

According to the FT-IR results, there is some evidence that epoxidation has occurred. However, the formation of epoxide could not be confirmed clearly using the peaks that appeared in the spectra. Therefore ^1H NMR and ^{13}C NMR analysis were carried out to confirm epoxidation.

^1H NMR and ^{13}C NMR analysis

The ^1H NMR spectrum for epoxidized soya bean oil is shown in Figure 2. The epoxy proton was observed at 3.0–3.1 ppm as given in literature, which results from the splitting caused by cis-epoxide (Karunanayake & Fernando, 2006). Further, the ^{13}C NMR spectrum given in Figure 3 shows a signal between 53–60 ppm as given in literature (Kemp, 1986; Karunanayake & Fernando, 2006), which results from the di-substituted epoxy ring carbon of the epoxidized soya bean oil. According to

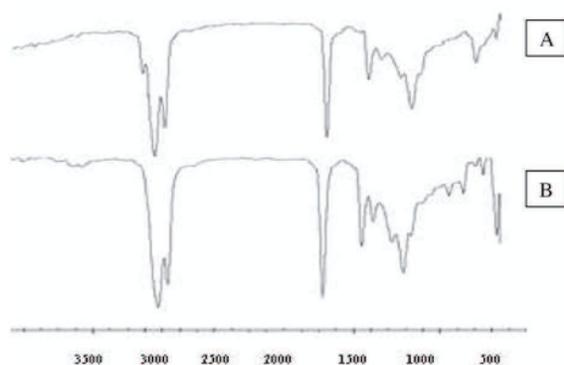


Figure 1: FTIR spectra of SBO (A), ESBO (B)

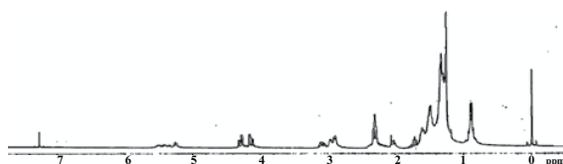


Figure 2: ¹H NMR spectrum of epoxidized soybean oil

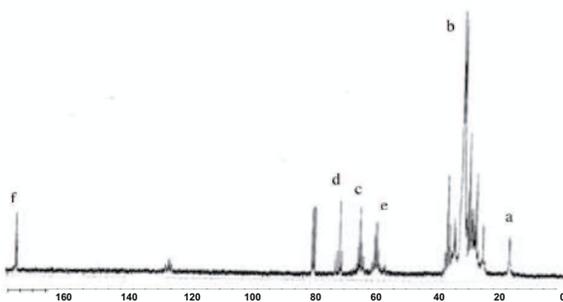


Figure 3: ¹³C NMR spectrum of epoxidized soybean oil

the NMR spectral data, the formation of epoxidized derivatives of the oils during the epoxidation reaction can be confirmed.

Epoxidized vegetable oils as processing aids

Processing safety is determined by the time that elapses before the onset of cure. In tyre tread preparation, there must be sufficient delay or scorch resistance to permit shaping, forming and flowing in the mold, which facilitate the grip of the tyre. The results show that scorch time values are slightly lower for the compounds prepared with epoxidized vegetable oils when compared with those prepared with aromatic oils (Table 3). Cure time

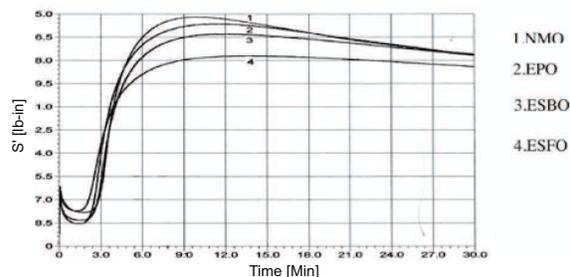


Figure 4: Rheographs for compounds prepared using different processing aids

of the compound containing EPO is similar to that of the compound containing NMO. The former shows the highest cross link density at t_{90} , indicating the ability for energy conservation in processing of rubber similar to the NMO. However, this relationship cannot be observed for the compound containing NMO and EPO (Table 4).

The swelling index is an indication of cross link density, which in turn correlates with the physical properties of the various vulcanizates. Hence, delta cure value, which is a measure of the cross-link density should be related to swelling index. Delta cure increases with the increase of cross link density. Compounds containing EPO has the highest cross link density compared to other natural oils studied (Table 3). Swelling test measurements support this observation (Table 4). According to the results the compound containing EPO shows good swelling resistance and the highest cross link density. Presence of epoxy groups instead of unsaturation, facilitate the polar-polar interaction with carbon black. Therefore, coupling action is greater with EVOs than the natural vegetable oils (Jayewardhana *et al.*, 2009). Generally, vegetable oils are unsaturated long chain fatty esters. Hence, the polar esters as well as unsaturated esters can interact

Table 3: Cure characteristics of vulcanizates containing EVOs

Processing aid	Scorch time/min.	Cure time/min.	Cure rate index value/min ⁻¹	Maximum torque value/Nm	Delta cure / Nm
NMO	2.60	6.09	28.65	9.48	8.09
EPO	2.12	6.09	25.19	9.20	8.27
ESBO	2.38	6.41	24.81	8.78	7.71
ESFO	1.93	6.39	22.42	7.88	6.42
NMO/WSA*	2.81	6.50	27.12	7.48	6.30
EPO /WSA	2.47	5.66	31.32	7.03	5.95
ESBO /WSA	2.70	5.16	40.62	5.77	4.72
ESFO/WSA	2.55	5.37	35.49	5.95	5.00

*Without stearic acid

Table 4: Physical properties of vulcanizates containing EVOs

Property	NMO	EPO	ESBO	ESFO	NMO/WSA	EPO/WSA	ESBO/WSA	ESFO/WSA
Tensile strength (MPa) BA	25.95	26.97	25.80	26.83	27.30	29.18	27.36	28.65
Tensile strength (MPa) AA	19.41	21.31	19.80	19.80	26.40	22.32	22.00	22.02
Tear strength (N mm ⁻¹) BA	166.5	172.3	156.3	169.3	155.6	154.2	155.8	148.2
Tear strength (N mm ⁻¹) AA	118.3	139.8	118.3	122.5	151.1	136.3	110.1	120.0
% Retention of tensile strength	75	79	77	74	97	76	80	77
% Retention of tear strength	71	81	76	72	97	88	71	81
Hardness (IRHD units)	63.5	65.1	59.2	58.8	42.4	42.3	37.3	33.7
Modulus at 300% elongation (MPa)	13.5	14.9	13.4	12.4	5.2	5.6	5.0	4.6
Elongation at break %	502.2	489.8	518.5	518.4	655.1	664.2	648.4	696.5
Rebound resilience (%)	48.7	49.2	51.3	50.3	62.0	65.0	60.7	62.0
Abrasion mass loss %	9.8	9.2	9.6	9.7	12.4	14.0	15.2	15.0
Compression set %	13.42	13.80	11.83	14.92	11.66	8.95	7.14	15.24
Swelling Index	1.56	1.58	1.76	1.87	2.20	2.44	2.69	2.60

BA - Before aging; AA - After aging

properly with the carbon black surface, which consists of active polar groups while its non polar paraffin chain end could interact with the rubber molecule. High unsaturations are responsible for the increment of cross link density, and the double bonds present in oil are subject to degradation easily. This can be overcome by epoxidation of natural oils, which improves the polarity. When the oil is undergoing coupling action, if it is highly polar in nature, there would be a restriction to interact with natural rubber as it is less polar in nature. Therefore, the coupling action reduces when it is highly epoxidized. Thus, it can be inferred that EPO, which has the lowest level of epoxidation, gives better characteristics over ESBO and ESFO (Table 5).

According to the rheographs, it is clear that all graphs show a reversion, but compound containing

ESFO has the lowest level of reversion among them. In compounding, a conventional vulcanizing (CV) system was used and generally CV systems lead to reversion. Crosslink (predominantly polysulphidic) density of the compound containing ESFO is higher than that of the compound containing ESBO, and ESFO shows a minimum reversion. This indicates that ESFO acts as an activator leading to a minimum reversion.

Table 5: Properties of EVOs

Type of oil	EPO	ESFO	ESBO
Iodine value	7	13	12
Extent of epoxidation, %	87	89	91

Physical properties

Degree of cross linking and the type of cross link play a significant role on tensile strength and tear strength of vulcanizates. The highest tensile strength was achieved for the vulcanizate containing EPO followed by the vulcanizate containing ESFO. In the tyre tread formulation the accelerator (CBS) to sulphur ratio is 1:2 and hence the vulcanizing system is conventional. In conventional vulcanizing (CV) systems, the relative proportions of cross link types are polysulphidic 70%, disulphidic 15 % and monosulphidic 15 % (Kukreja *et al.*, 2003; Jayewardhana *et al.*, 2009). The conventional vulcanization system produces a higher number of polysulphidic linkages. The vulcanizate containing ESFO has lesser cross link density but its tensile and tear strength are little higher than that of the vulcanizates containing NMO and ESBO. This is probably due to the presence of more polysulphidic linkages; in the former, which is indicated by the highest reversion. Better retention values for tensile and tear strength were obtained for the vulcanizates containing EPO and ESBO than the standard oil. Therefore, after aging, properties were found to be better for vulcanizates prepared with EVOs, because of the presence of epoxy groups in the oil instead of unsaturations (Krik-Othmer, 1968). Tensile strength and tear strength reduce after aging due to the breakage of predominately polysulphidic linkages at elevated temperatures.

Variation of elongation at break is generally similar to that of tensile strength. Hence, elongation at break of EPO is expected to be the highest. However, due to coupling action, reinforcing fillers are highly bound to the elastomer chains. Even though a higher stress is applied the entanglements present in elastomers prevent freedom to move and cannot attain a tension flow. Therefore elongation at break reduces. According to literature (Dasgupta *et al.*, 2007), better dispersibility of filler can be attained by NMO; hence elongation at break of this is lower than that of ESBO and ESFO. EPO shows an acceptable hardness value when compared with the other two epoxidized natural oils. The results reveal that hardness varies with cross link density.

The ratio of the energy returned to the energy applied is termed as the resilience. When the deformation is an indentation due to a single impact, this ratio is termed the "rebound resilience".

If the elasticity is higher, then less deformation energy is dissipated as heat. Heat buildup is the measure of the amount of impressed energy that is absorbed. Even though the EPO containing compound has a higher cross

link density, the rebound resilience is low. This is probably due to the C-black reinforcement of rubber that hinders the elasticity of the vulcanizate and hence the energy is dissipated as heat (Kundu, 2000; Kundu & Kukreja, 2002). Higher rebound resilience values of ESBO and ESFO compared to EPO and NMO indicate the ability of their molecules to store energy. The abrasion mass loss is considerably lesser in EPO containing compounds than in the others due to greater dispersion of C-black with EPO according to the theory of coupling action (Kundu & Kukreja, 2002). In filled compounds, abrasion mechanism is by roll formation. This roll formation is greater in vulcanizates with higher elongation at break values. Therefore, abrasion mass loss results are in agreement with elongation at break values.

Epoxidized vegetable oils as activators

Scorch time is higher for NMO and for ESBO, respectively. Therefore they show better processing safety than EPO and ESFO.

The lowest scorch time is obtained for EPO. This means that the generation of cross links starts quickly in the compound containing EPO and reveals that the contribution of EVO as the activator for vulcanization rate is highest in EPO followed by ESFO.

In rubber compounding, activators are used to increase the rate of vulcanization by activating the accelerator, so that it performs more effectively. They are generally high molecular weight monobasic acids or mixtures of stearic, oleic, lauric, palmitic and myristic acids. The effect of palm oil fatty acids on cure characteristics and mechanical properties of carbon black filled natural rubber compounds has been reported (Kukreja *et al.*, 2003; Jayewardhana *et al.*, 2009). NMO has the highest cure time and lower cure rate index. Thus, the energy consumption for the vulcanizing process would be highest when compared with EVOs. Therefore EVOs are superior to standard aromatic oils in case of energy conservation when they are used as activators.

Physical properties

NMO showed the highest cross link density, even though it has the lowest tensile strength. EVOs showed much higher tensile strengths, indicating plasticization over NMO when used as activators. EPO showed higher rebound resilience. Earlier, when EVOs were used as processing aids, EPO showed the least rebound resilience due to the coupling action. But in this case it had actively participated in the activation process with the accelerator and sulphur to attain a highly cross linked

vulcanizate. Therefore, the formed vulcanizate has less filler-elastomer interaction in comparison to NMO. Thus, elastomer molecules have the ability to store the energy and in turn impart higher rebound resilience.

CONCLUSION

Processing safety of the vulcanizates containing EVOs is lower than that of the Dutrex R aromatic oil. EPO has the highest ability to attain maximum cross link density compared to other oils. Dutrex R vulcanizate shows the highest cure rate index compared to the vulcanizates containing EVOs. ESFO has the ability to act as an accelerator and can work with sulfenamide in a synergistic way by minimizing the reversion of the rheographs. EVOs exhibit lower cure times compared to that of Dutrex R and shows the ability to conserve energy during processing. EPO shows lowest scorch time, indicating the generation of cross links and greater activator role than the others. In keeping with the results, EVOs have higher activating ability. Cure characteristics and the physical properties of the vulcanizate based on EPO suggest the suitability of it as an activator.

Hence, it can be concluded that:

1. Epoxidized soya bean oil (ESBO), epoxidized palm oil (EPO) and epoxidized sun flower oils (ESFO) are better alternative processing aids compared to petroleum based aromatic oils, which have been reported to be carcinogenic.
2. EPO could be used as an activator in rubber compounding.

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