

DECLARATION

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Abstract

Carboxylated acrylonitrile butadiene rubber (XNBR) is synthetic elastomer which inherent number of physical and chemical properties such as comparable barrier protection, good puncture and chemical resistance and high durability under storage.

Although that there is a problem associated with synthetic elastomers that they are typically not self-reinforcing elastomers. Therefore, reinforcing fillers are incorporated to improve the properties of the compounds.

Silica is extensively used for latex products. Nanofillers can impart more advanced properties to the final nanocomposite than micro fillers. Surface modification has been introduced to avoid the incompatibility between inorganic filler silica and organic XNBR matrix.

Role of surface modifiers in this study play dual role, as a capping agent: to control the size of nanoparticles & as a coupling agent: to develop compatibility between rubber and filler. Synthetic surface modifiers i.e. Polymethacrylic acid & Polymethacrylic acid ethyl hexyl acrylate and natural surface modifiers i.e. cellulose, collagen, chitosan & gelatin were used in this study.

The FTIR analysis confirm that the surface of nanosilica particles has been successfully modified with acrylic polymers, forming ester bonds between carboxylic groups of acrylic polymers and surface silanol groups of nanosilica. TGA confirms the successful surface modification resulting lower weight loss; indicating small number of free surface silanols groups are present on the silica surface. XRD analysis revealed the amorphous nature of unmodified and all modified nanosilica particles. SEM results help to monitor the particle shape, size and agglomerations of synthesized particles.

Evaluation of XNBR vulcanizate properties of micro silica, unmodified nanosilica, acrylic polymer modified nanosilica and natural polymer modified nanosilica filled vulcanizates was carried out. The results show that addition of small quantities of nanosilica causes an increase of mechanical properties of XNBR vulcanizates, while high filler loading of nanosilica appear to decrease the mechanical properties due to the aggregation of nanosilica particles. 2% PMAA and 2% cellulose modified nanosilica filled vulcanizates show balance strength with stretch & comfort properties for the glove manufacturing.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

XNBR	Carboxylated acrylonitrile butadiene rubber
PMAA	Polymethacrylic acid homopolymer
P(MAA-EHA)	Polymethacrylic acid ethylhexyl acrylate copolymer
PEG	Poly ethylene glycol
ZDEC	Zinc diethyldithiocarbamate
KOH	Potassium hydroxide
MAA	Methacrylic acid
FTIR	Fourier transform infrared
TGA	Thermogravimetric analysis
SEM	Scanning electron microscopy
ZnO	Zinc oxide
SP	Styrenated phenol
UMNS	Unmodified nanosilica
VN ₃	Ball milled micro silica
MNS _{M1}	1% Polymethacrylic acid modified nanosilica
MNS _{M1.5}	1.5% Polymethacrylic acid modified nanosilica
MNS _{M2}	2% Polymethacrylic acid modified nanosilica
MNS _{M2.5}	2.5% Polymethacrylic acid modified nanosilica
MNS _{M/E1}	1% Polymethacrylic acid ethylhexyl acrylate modified nanosilica
MNS _{M/E1.5}	1.5% Polymethacrylic acid ethylhexyl acrylate modified nanosilica
MNS _{M/E2}	2% Polymethacrylic acid ethylhexyl acrylate modified nanosilica
*MNS _{M2}	2% Polymethacrylic acid modified commercial nanosilica
*MNS _{M/E1.5}	1.5% Polymethacrylic acid ethylhexyl acrylate modified commercial nanosilica
CE	Cellulose

CO	Collagen
CHO	Chitosan
GE	Gelatin
*MNS _{CE2}	2% cellulose modified nanosilica
*MNS _{CO2}	2% collagen modified nanosilica
*MNS _{CHO2}	2% chitosan modified nanosilica
*MNS _{GE2}	2% gelatin modified nanosilica
MMS _{CE2}	2% cellulose modified microsilica
MMS _{CO2}	2% collagen modified microsilica
MMS _{CHO2}	2% chitosan modified microsilica
MMS _{GE2}	2% gelatin modified microsilica
TS	Tensile strength
EB (%)	Elongation at break (%)
M300	Modulus at 300% elongation
TRS	Tear strength

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