

Contents

Introduction	1
1 Simple physical parameters	3
1.1 Softening and melting temperatures	3
1.2 Solubility	8
1.3 Density	15
1.4 Refractive index	17
1.5 Dielectric constant	19
2 Chemical methods of identification of macromolecular systems and their components	21
2.1 Chemical reactions for heteroelements and functional groups.	21
2.1.1 Detection of nitrogen, sulfur and halogens by means of the potassium fusion	21
2.1.2 Demonstration of nitrogen, sulfur, chlorine, fluorine and phosphorus by combustion in the oxygen flask	21
2.1.3 Detection of nitrogen, silicon, phosphorus and titanium after oxidation with HClO ₄	21
2.1.4 Phosphorus, sulfur and silicon	21
2.2 Identification of defined polymers (plastomers) and duromers	22
2.2.1 CH polymers	22
2.2.1.1 Aliphatic polyhydrocarbons	22
2.2.1.2 Aromatic-aliphatic polyhydrocarbons	22
2.2.2 CHal polymers	22
2.2.3 CHHal polymers	22
2.2.4 CHN polymers	24
2.2.5 CHO polymers	24
2.2.5.1 Polymeric alcohols	24
2.2.5.2 Polymeric ethers	24
2.2.5.3 Polymeric acids	25
2.2.5.4 Polymeric esters	25
2.2.6 CHNO polymers	26
2.2.6.1 Polymeric amides	26
2.2.6.2 Polyurethanes	27
2.2.7 Thermosetting resins	27
2.2.7.1 CHO thermosetting resins	27
2.2.7.2 CHNO and CHNOS-containing thermosetting resins	28
2.3 The identification of elastomers	29
2.3.1 The differentiation of different elastomers, decomposition of vulcanizates.	29
2.3.2 CH elastomers	30
2.3.3 CHHal elastomers	30
2.3.4 CHO elastomers	30
2.3.5 CHHalO and CHHalOS elastomers	30
2.3.6 CHNO elastomers; polyurethanes (PU)	31
2.3.7 Silicone elastomers	31
2.4 The identification of resins, natural polymers and their derivatives	31
2.4.1 Natural resins and their derivatives	31
2.4.1.1 Reaction according to LIEBERMANN-STORCH-MORAWSKI	31
2.4.1.2 Reaction according to SANDERMANN	31
2.4.1.3 Reaction according to HIRSCHSOHN-UNVERDORBEN-FRANCHIMONT.	32
2.4.1.4 Other reactions of natural resins	32
2.4.2 Cellulose and its derivatives; other carbohydrates	32
2.4.2.1 MOLISCH's reaction for carbohydrates	32
2.4.2.2 Anthrone reaction of carbohydrates.	32
2.4.2.3 Aniline acetate reaction of cellulose, lignin and their derivatives	32
2.4.2.4 Iodine reaction of cellulose, cellulose derivatives and some polymers	32
2.4.2.5 Nitrite-naphthol reaction for oxycellulose	32
2.4.2.6 Methylcellulose	33
2.4.2.7 Ethylcellulose and other epoxy compounds	33
2.4.2.8 Benzylcellulose	33
2.4.2.9 Cellulose acetate, cellulose acetate butyrate and cellulose nitrate	33
2.4.3 Hydrocarbon resins	33
2.4.4 CHHal resins	33
2.4.5 CHO resins	34
2.4.5.1 Ether-like resins	34

2.4.5.2 Alkyds and other ester resins	34
2.4.6 CHN and CHNO resins	35
2.4.6.1 Amines, aniline resins	35
2.4.6.2 Melamine resins and benzoguanamine resins	35
2.4.6.3 Urea resins	35
2.4.6.4 Dicyanodiamide resins	36
2.4.6.5 Isocyanate and urethane resins	36
2.4.7 CHNOS resins	36
2.4.8 Silicone resins	36
2.5 Identification of biogenic oils (paint oils)	36
2.6 The identification of starting materials and commonly found low-molecular substances	37
2.6.1 Alcohols	37
2.6.2 Phenols	38
2.6.3 Carboxylic acids	38
2.6.3.1 Group detection by the formation of hydroxamic acid-FeCl ₃ complex	38
2.6.3.2 Lower carboxylic acids	39
2.6.3.3 Higher fatty acids	39
2.6.3.4 Polybasic aliphatic carboxylic acids	39
2.6.3.5 Aromatic carboxylic acids	40
2.6.4 Esters	41
2.6.5 Aldehydes and ketones	41
3 Molecular degradation and analysis of the products of decomposition	43
3.1 Analytical pyrolysis	43
3.1.1 Basic principles	43
3.1.2 IR spectroscopic characterization of the pyrolysate.	43
3.1.3 Mass spectrometric characterization of the pyrolysate (<i>Py-MS</i>)	44
3.1.4 Gas chromatographic separation and identification of the pyrolysate (<i>Py-GC</i>).	45
3.1.4.1 The basic principles of <i>Py-GC</i>	45
3.1.4.2 Instrumentation for <i>Py-GC</i>	45
3.1.4.3 Typical examples of <i>Py-GC</i> analyses.	46
3.1.5 Coupling <i>Py-GC</i> with other methods.	48
3.1.5.1 <i>Py-GC</i> coupled with <i>FTIR</i> spectrometry	48
3.1.5.2 <i>Py-GC</i> coupled with mass spectrometry	49
3.1.6 Thin-layer chromatographic characterization of the pyrolysate (thermofractography).	50
3.1.7 The mechanisms of pyrolysis of typical homopolymers	51
3.1.7.1 Polymeric hydrocarbons	51
3.1.7.2 Poly(vinyl chloride)	52
3.1.7.3 Poly(acrylonitrile)	53
3.1.7.4 CHO compounds	54
3.1.7.4.1 Polyethers	54
3.1.7.4.2 Polymeric esters	55
3.1.7.5 CHNO compounds	56
3.1.7.5.1 Polyamides	56
3.1.7.5.2 Polyimides and polymeric heterocyclics	57
3.1.7.5.3 Polyether urethanes	57
3.2 Defined degradation	58
3.2.1 Saponification of esters	59
3.2.1.1 Alkyds	59
3.2.1.2 Resin esters	60
3.2.1.3 Acrylic and methacrylic resins	61
3.2.2 The degradation of amides	61
3.2.3 The cleavage of ethers	62
3.2.4 Identification of the cleavage products	62
3.2.4.1 Paper chromatographic separation and identification	62
3.2.4.1.1 Dicarboxylic acids	62
3.2.4.1.2 Alcohols	63
3.2.4.1.3 Diamines and aminocarboxylic acids from polyamides	66
3.2.4.1.4 Aromatic diamines from polyurethanes	66
3.2.4.2 Thin-layer chromatographic separation and identification	67
3.2.4.2.1 Fatty acids	67
3.2.4.2.2 Dicarboxylic acids	68
3.2.4.2.3 Polyhydric alcohols	69
3.2.4.3 Gas chromatographic separation and identification	70
3.2.4.3.1 Fundamentals	70
3.2.4.3.2 Stationary phases and retention data	73

3.2.4.3.3	Capillary gas chromatography coupled with <i>FTIR</i> spectrometry (<i>GC/FTIRS</i>)	75
3.2.4.3.4	Gas chromatography coupled with mass spectrometry (<i>GC/MS</i>)	81
4	Physical methods for the analysis of macromolecular systems	85
4.1	Vibrational spectroscopy	85
4.1.1	Infrared absorption spectroscopy	87
4.1.1.1	Absorption laws, quantitative <i>IR</i> spectroscopy	87
4.1.1.2	Molecular vibrations; excitation conditions, selection rules, molecular and vibrational symmetries	89
4.1.1.3	The heuristic concept of the mechanical and electrical vibrational coupling in molecules; group frequencies and characteristic combinations of bands	93
4.1.1.4	Degree of order in polymers, effect on the vibrational spectrum	99
4.1.1.5	The three infrared spectral ranges; analytical possibilities	104
4.1.1.5.1	The near infrared (<i>NIR</i>)	105
4.1.1.5.2	Medium range infrared (<i>MIR</i>)	107
4.1.1.5.3	The far infrared (<i>FIR</i>)	111
4.1.1.6	The optimal spectrum	113
4.1.1.6.1	State of the instrument: measurement accuracy, resolution and reproducibility	113
4.1.1.6.2	Gases	115
4.1.1.6.3	Liquids	115
4.1.1.6.4	Films	119
4.1.1.6.5	Solids: Dispersions in solid or liquid, <i>IR</i> transparent materials	123
4.1.1.6.6	Artifacts	126
4.1.1.6.7	The problem of overlapping bands	130
4.1.1.7	Special analytical techniques	132
4.1.1.7.1	<i>IR</i> microspectrometry	132
4.1.1.7.2	Investigations at high and low temperatures, matrix isolation spectrometry	134
4.1.1.7.3	Measurements with polarized <i>IR</i>	136
4.1.1.7.4	Reflectance spectrometry	139
4.1.1.7.5	Photoacoustic <i>IR</i> spectrometry	143
4.1.1.7.6	<i>IR</i> emission spectrometry	143
4.1.1.8	Computerized (<i>IR</i>) spectrometry (<i>CIRS</i>)	144
4.1.1.8.1	Possibilities and limits	144
4.1.1.8.2	The fundamentals of differential spectrometry of multicomponent systems	149
4.1.1.8.3	Differential spectrometry of macromolecular systems	150
4.1.1.8.3.1	Polymer mixtures with noncrystallizable components	150
4.1.1.8.3.2	Polymer mixtures with crystallizable components	151
4.1.1.8.3.3	Copolymers	155
4.1.1.8.4	Time-dependent processes	159
4.1.1.8.5	Combination of <i>CIRS</i> with other physical methods	167
4.1.1.8.5.1	<i>CIRS</i> + <i>X</i> -ray diffraction	168
4.1.1.8.5.2	<i>CIRS</i> + <i>NMR</i> spectrometry	172
4.1.1.8.6	Quantitative analysis by <i>CIRS</i>	173
4.1.1.8.7	Data storage and processing, automatic interpretation of spectra	181
4.1.2	Raman spectroscopy	192
4.1.2.1	Fundamentals	192
4.1.2.2	Low-molecular substances	194
4.1.2.3	Polymers	196
4.1.2.4	Recent applications	199
4.2	Absorption spectroscopy in the ultraviolet (<i>UV</i>) and visible (<i>VIS</i>) regions	202
4.3	High resolution nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy	206
4.3.1	Fundamentals of <i>NMR</i> spectroscopy	206
4.3.1.1	Greatly simplified theory of paramagnetic nuclear resonance	206
4.3.1.2	Chemical shifts and spin-spin coupling	208
4.3.2	¹ H- <i>NMR</i>	210
4.3.3	¹³ C- <i>NMR</i>	216
4.3.4	Magic angle spinning <i>NMR</i>	220
4.3.5	Recent applications of <i>NMR</i> spectroscopy	221
4.3.5.1	Configuration (microstructure)	221
4.3.5.2	Conformation	225
4.3.5.3	Crystallinity, polymorphism	227
4.3.5.4	Resins	229
4.3.5.5	<i>NMR</i> spectroscopy with other nuclei: ¹⁵ N, ¹⁹ F, ²⁹ Si	237
4.4	Electron spin resonance spectroscopy	242
4.4.1	Fundamentals	242
4.4.2	The assignment of <i>ESR</i> spectra to radical structures	244
4.4.3	More recent applications	245

4.5 Photoelectron spectrometry	250
4.5.1 Fundamentals	250
4.5.2 Recent applications	253
4.5.2.1 Characterization and quantitative analysis of homo- and copolymers	253
4.5.2.2 Surface analyses, determination of depth profiles	253
4.5.2.3 Modification of polymer surfaces	257
4.5.2.4 Polymer degradation	259
5 Characteristic absorption bands of functional groups and structural components of organic compounds	265
5.1 Hydrocarbons	265
5.1.1 Alkanes	265
5.1.2 Alkenes	270
5.1.3 Alkynes	274
5.1.4 CH aromatics	277
5.2 N-heterocyclic aromatics	281
5.2.1 Five-membered heteroaromatics	281
5.2.2 Six-membered heteroaromatics	281
5.2.3 Condensed heteroaromatics	281
5.3 Univalent hetero functions of hydrocarbons	282
5.3.1 Alkyl and aryl halides	282
5.3.2 Alcohols and phenols, thiols	284
5.3.3 Ethers and thioethers	285
5.3.4 Ammonia and amines	290
5.3.5 Ammonium ion; alkyl and arylammonium ions	290
5.3.6 Width of absorption bands	290
5.4 Divalent hetero functions attached to hydrocarbons.	291
5.4.1 Carbonyl compounds of type $X-C-Y$	291
5.4.2 Carbonyl compounds of the type $R-\overset{\overset{O}{\parallel}}{C}-R'$ ($R \cong H, \text{ alkyl, aryl}$)	291
5.4.3 Carbonyl compounds of the type $R-\overset{\overset{O}{\parallel}}{C}-X$ ($X \cong O, \text{ Hal, N}$).	291
5.4.3.1 Carboxylic acids, carboxylates	291
5.4.3.2 Carboxylic esters	293
5.4.3.3 Anhydrides of carboxylic esters.	295
5.4.3.4 Carbonyl halides	295
5.4.3.5 Carboxylic acid amides	295
5.4.3.6 Urethanes and related compounds	296
5.4.4 Carbonyl compounds of the type $-\text{NH}-\overset{\overset{O}{\parallel}}{C}-\text{NH}-$ or $-\overset{\overset{O}{\parallel}}{C}-\text{N}-\overset{\overset{O}{\parallel}}{C}-$	303
5.4.4.1 Urea derivatives	303
5.4.4.2 Imides	306
5.4.5 Compounds containing >C=N-	306
5.5 NO compounds	306
5.5.1 C, N and O nitroso compounds	306
5.5.2 C, N and O nitro compounds	307
5.6 Triply bonded hetero functions at hydrocarbons	307
5.7 Organic sulfur compounds	310
5.7.1 Compounds with divalent sulfur.	310
5.7.2 Compounds containing SO_x functions	313
5.8 Organic phosphorus compounds	315
5.9 Organosilicon compounds	316
6 Description of the substance classes and their IR spectra: Defined natural and synthetic polymers	321
6.1 Polymers containing only one element — carbon	321
6.2 Polymers containing two elements	321

6.2.1	CH polymers	321
6.2.1.1	Aliphatic hydrocarbons	321
6.2.1.1.1	Saturated hydrocarbons	321
6.2.1.1.1.1	Unbranched hydrocarbons — polymethylene, polyethylenes	321
6.2.1.1.1.1-X	Ethene copolymers	326
6.2.1.1.1.2	Branched hydrocarbons	328
6.2.1.1.1.2.1	Poly(alkylethylene)s with linear side chains	328
6.2.1.1.1.2.1.1	Polypropylene	328
6.2.1.1.1.2.1.1-X	Copolymers of propene	332
6.2.1.1.1.2.1.2	Poly(1-ethylethylene)	333
6.2.1.1.1.2.1.3	Poly(1-propylethylene)	334
6.2.1.1.1.2.1.4	Poly (<i>n</i> -alkylethylene)s	334
6.2.1.1.1.2.2	Poly(alkylethylene)s with branched side chains	334
6.2.1.1.1.2.3	Poly(1-alkylpolymethylene)s	335
6.2.1.1.1.2.4	Saturated hydrocarbons with quaternary C atoms in the main chain: poly(<i>i</i> -butylene)	335
6.2.1.1.1.3	Cyclic hydrocarbons	336
6.2.1.1.2	Unsaturated hydrocarbons	336
6.2.1.1.2.1	Unbranched olefins	336
6.2.1.1.2.2	Branched olefins	338
6.2.1.1.2.3	Cyclic olefins	343
6.2.1.2	Aliphatic-aromatic hydrocarbons	343
6.2.1.2.1	Aromatic groups in the main chain	343
6.2.1.2.2	Aromatic groups in the side chain	344
6.2.1.2.2-X	Copolymers of styrene, vinyltoluene and α -methylstyrene	345
6.2.1.3	Aromatic hydrocarbons	345
6.2.2	CHal polymers	345
6.2.2.1	CF polymers	345
6.2.2.2	CCl polymers	347
6.3	Polymers containing 3 elements	348
6.3.1	CHHal polymers	348
6.3.1.1	CHF polymers	348
6.3.1.1.1	Aliphatic CHF polymers	348
6.3.1.1.2	Aliphatic-aromatic CHF polymers	349
6.3.1.2	CHCl polymers	349
6.3.1.2.1	Aliphatic CHCl polymers	349
6.3.1.2.1.1	Saturated CHCl polymers	349
6.3.1.2.1.2	Unsaturated CHCl polymers	354
6.3.1.2.2	Aliphatic-aromatic CHCl polymers	355
6.3.2	CHN polymers	355
6.3.2.1	N in the main chain	355
6.3.2.2	N in the side chain	356
6.3.2.3	N in the noncondensed heterocyclics	357
6.3.2.4	N in the condensed heterocyclics	358
6.3.3	CHO polymers	358
6.3.3.1	Alcohols	358
6.3.3.2	Polymeric phenols	359
6.3.3.3	Ethers	359
6.3.3.3.1	Aliphatic ethers	359
6.3.3.3.1.1	O in the main chain	359
6.3.3.3.1.2	O in the side chain	361
6.3.3.3.2	Aliphatic-aromatic ethers	363
6.3.3.3.3	Aromatic ethers	363
6.3.3.4	Miscellaneous single bonded O atoms in the structural unit	363
6.3.3.5	C—C—R' in the structural unit	363
	$\begin{array}{c} \parallel \\ \text{O} \end{array}$	
6.3.3.5.1	Aldehydes (R' $\cong$ H)	363
6.3.3.5.2	Ketones	363
6.3.3.5.3	Other O functions in the structural unit as well as carbonyl	363
6.3.3.6	Carboxylic acids and the salts of carboxylic acids	363
6.3.3.6.1	Carboxylic acids	364
6.3.3.6.2	Carboxylic acid salts	364
6.3.3.7	Esters	365
6.3.3.7.1	Ester groups in the main chain (polyesters)	365
6.3.3.7.1.1	Aliphatic polyesters	365
6.3.3.7.1.1.1	Aliphatic polyesters with unbranched chains	365

6.3.3.7.1.1.2	Aliphatic polyesters with branched chains	368
6.3.3.7.1.2	Aliphatic-aromatic polyesters	369
6.3.3.7.1.2.1	Polyesters of diols and aromatic dicarboxylic acids	369
6.3.3.7.1.2.2	Polyesters of diphenols and aliphatic dicarboxylic acids or carbonic acids	372
6.3.3.7.1.2.3	Polyesters of aliphatic-aromatic diphenols and aromatic dicarboxylic acids	372
6.3.3.7.1.3	Aromatic polyesters	372
6.3.3.7.2	Ester group in the side chain.	372
6.3.3.7.2.1	Esters of polymeric alcohols or phenols	372
6.3.3.7.2.1.1	Esters of aliphatic polyalcohols	372
6.3.3.7.2.1.2	Esters of aromatically substituted polyalcohols	374
6.3.3.7.2.1.3	Esters of polymeric phenols	374
6.3.3.7.2.2	Esters of polymeric acids	374
6.3.3.7.2.2.1	Esters of polymeric aliphatic acids	374
6.3.3.7.2.2.1.1	One ester group in the structural unit.	374
6.3.3.7.2.2.1.1.1	Vinyl chain — esters of polyacrylic acid	374
6.3.3.7.2.2.1.1.2	Vinylidene chains - esters of polymethacrylic acid	374
6.3.3.7.2.2.1.2	Several ester groups in the monomer unit.	375
6.3.3.7.3	HO in the structural unit in addition to ester groups.	375
6.3.3.7.4	Ethers together with ester groups in the structural unit.	375
6.3.3.8	Anhydrides	376
6.3.3.9	Undefined CHO polymers; coal	376
6.3.4	CHS polymers	376
6.3.5	CHalX polymers (X = H)	377
6.3.5.1	CHalHal' polymers	377
6.3.5.2...6.3.5.4	Miscellaneous CHalX polymers	377
6.3.6	CNO polymers	377
6.4	Polymers containing 4 elements	377
6.4.1	CHHalX polymers	377
6.4.1.1	CHHalHal' polymers	377
6.4.1.2	CHHalN polymers	378
6.4.1.3	CHHalO polymers	378
6.4.1.3.1	CHFO polymers	378
6.4.1.3.2	CHClO polymers	378
6.4.2	CHNX polymers	379
6.4.2.1	CHNO polymers	379
6.4.2.1.1	Polymeric NO compounds	379
6.4.2.1.2	Polyamides, polymers with amide-like groups	380
6.4.2.1.2.1	Amide groups in the main chain	380
6.4.2.1.2.1.1	Polyamides of amino carboxylic acids or lactams	382
6.4.2.1.2.1.1.1	Aliphatic polyamides of the type —NH—CO—(CH ₂) _n	382
6.4.2.1.2.1.1.2	Branched-chain aliphatic polyamides of the type —NH—CO—R or —NH—CO—R'— R	383
6.4.2.1.2.1.1.3	Aliphatic-aromatic polyamides of the type —NH—CO—R/Ar—	383
6.4.2.1.2.1.2	Polyamides from diamines and dicarboxylic acids	384
6.4.2.1.2.1.2.1	Aliphatic polyamides of type —NH(CH ₂) _m NH—CO(CH ₂) _n O—	384
6.4.2.1.2.1.2.2	Branched chain or cycloaliphatic polyamides of the type —NH—R—NH—CO—R'—CO—	384
6.4.2.1.2.1.2.3	Aliphatic-aromatic polyamides of the type —NH—R/Ar—NH—CO—Ar/R—CO—	385
6.4.2.1.2.1.2.4	Aromatic polyamides of the type —NH—Ar—NH—CO—Ar'—CO—	385
6.4.2.1.2.1.2.5	Polyamides of type 6.4.2.1.2.1.2 with further hetero functions	385
6.4.2.1.2.2	Amide groups in the side chain.	385
6.4.2.1.2.2.1	Amides of polymeric acids with NH ₃ (primary amides)	385
6.4.2.1.2.2.2	Amides of polymeric acids with primary amines (secondary amides)	386

6.4.2.1.2.2.3 Amides of polymeric acids with secondary amines (tertiary amides)	386
6.4.2.1.2.2.4 Other polymeric amides with amide groups in the side chain	386
6.4.2.1.3 Polyurethanes, other carbamic acid derivatives	386
6.4.2.1.3.1 Urethane group in the main chain	387
6.4.2.1.3.1.1 With no other hetero functions	387
6.4.2.1.3.1.2 With additional CHO functions	387
6.4.2.1.3.1.3 With additional CHNO functions	387
6.4.2.1.3.2 Urethane groups in the side chain	387
6.4.2.1.4 Polyureas	388
6.4.2.1.5 Polyimides	388
6.4.2.1.5.1 Polyimides with C bridges in the main chain, polymers with C chains and side-chain imido groups	388
6.4.2.1.5.1.1 Aliphatic imide ring	388
6.4.2.1.5.1.2 Condensed aromatic imide rings	388
6.4.2.1.5.2 Polyimides with CHN bridges in the main chain	388
6.4.2.1.5.3 Polyimides with CHO bridges in the main chain	389
6.4.2.1.5.3.1 Aliphatic imide rings	389
6.4.2.1.5.3.2 Aromatic condensed imide ring	389
6.4.2.1.5.4 Polyimides with CHNO bridges in the main chain	390
6.4.2.1.5.5 Polyimides with various hetero bridges	390
6.4.2.1.6 Heterocyclic CHNO polymers	390
6.4.2.1.7 Polymeric amines with O functions	390
6.4.2.1.8 Polymers with doubly bonded N and O functions	390
6.4.2.1.9 Polymeric nitriles with O functions	390
6.4.2.2 CHNS polymers	391
6.4.3 CHOS polymers	391
6.4.3.1 Oxygen-free S functions, connected to CHO functions	391
6.4.3.2 S and O at the same C atom - polymeric thioesters	391
6.4.3.3 Sulfoxides	391
6.4.3.4 Sulfones	391
6.4.3.5 Sulfonic acids	391
6.4.3.6 Salts of sulfonic acids	391
6.4.3.7 Esters of sulfonic acids	392
6.4.4 CHalNX polymers	392
6.5 Polymers containing 5 elements	392
6.5.1 CHHalXY polymers	392
6.5.2 CHNOS polymers	392
6.6 Polymers containing 6 different elements	393
6.7 Deuterated polymers	393
6.8 Polymers with heteroelements (nonmetals and semimetals in addition to Hal, N, O, S)	393
6.8.1 Boron compounds	393
6.8.2 Silicon compounds	393
6.8.2.1 Si only bonded to C	393
6.8.2.2 Si only attached to O	394
6.8.2.3 Other SiX ₄ compounds (X ≠ C, O)	394
6.8.2.4 Two different elements at Si	394
6.8.2.5 Three different elements at Si	396
6.8.3 Germanium compounds	397
6.8.4 Phosphorus compounds	397
6.8.4.1 The same elements at P	397
6.8.4.2 Two different elements at P	397
6.8.5 Polymers with two different heteroelements of category 6.8	397
6.8.6 Polymers with heteroelements and non-salt bound metal	397
6.9 Polymers with non-salt bound metals	397
7 Specific analytical problems	399
7.1 Preliminary remarks	399
7.2 Fibers	399
7.2.1 Chemical and physico-chemical identification, separation of fiber mixtures	399
7.2.2 IR spectroscopic identification	402
7.2.3 IR spectra of some natural fibers	404
7.2.3.1 Cellulose fibers	404
7.2.3.2 Fibers based on polypeptides	405

7.3 Elastomers	406
7.3.1 Fundamentals	406
7.3.2 CH elastomers	409
7.3.3 Elastomers containing halogen in the monomer unit	411
7.3.4 CHO elastomers	412
7.3.5 CHNO elastomers	412
7.3.6 Other elastomers	413
7.4 Resins	415
7.4.1 Natural resins; natural resins modified at the carboxyl group	416
7.4.1.1 Acid resins	416
7.4.1.2 Ester resins	417
7.4.1.3 Natural resins with low contents of acids and esters (resene resins)	418
7.4.1.4 Salts of resin acids	421
7.4.1.5 Esters of resin acids	421
7.4.2 Natural resins modified in the skeleton and by addition reactions	422
7.4.3 Polysaccharide resins	423
7.4.3.1 Regenerated cellulose and other polysaccharides	423
7.4.3.2 Cellulose ethers	424
7.4.3.3 Carboxylated polysaccharides and their salts	425
7.4.3.4 Cellulose esters	425
7.4.4 Hydrocarbon resins, phenolic resins	427
7.4.4.1 Hydrocarbon resins	427
7.4.4.1.1 Aliphatic hydrocarbon resins	427
7.4.4.1.2 Aliphatic-aromatic hydrocarbon resins	428
7.4.4.2 Phenolic resins	428
7.4.4.2.1 General	428
7.4.4.2.1.1 Substitution types	429
7.4.4.2.1.2 Linkages (bridges)	430
7.4.4.2.1.3 Substituents	431
7.4.4.2.1.4 Kinetic investigations	431
7.4.4.2.2 Novolaks	432
7.4.4.2.3 Resols	432
7.4.4.2.5 Alkyl and arylphenol resins	433
7.4.4.2.6 Resins from phenols and unsaturated hydrocarbons	433
7.4.5 Halogen-containing resins	434
7.4.5.1 CHCl resins produced by polymerization	434
7.4.5.2 CHCl resins produced by chlorination or hydrochlorination	434
7.4.6 Ether-like resins; aldehyde and ketone resins	435
7.4.6.1 Polymeric ethers and acetals	435
7.4.6.2 Epoxy resins	435
7.4.6.3 Aldehyde and ketone resins	437
7.4.7 Ester resins	437
7.4.7.1 Aliphatic polyester resins	437
7.4.7.2 Aliphatic-aromatic polyester resins (oil-free)	439
7.4.7.3 Polyesters modified with biogenic oils of fatty acids (simple alkyds)	439
7.4.7.4 Alkyds modified with other film formers	440
7.4.7.5 Acrylic resins	441
7.4.7.6 Polyvinyl esters	442
7.4.8 Resins containing nitrogen as a structural element	442
7.4.8.1 Amine and amine-aldehyde resins	442
7.4.8.2 Amide and amide-aldehyde resins; urea-formaldehyde and related resins	443
7.4.8.3 (Poly)urethane resins	445
7.4.8.4 Polyimide resins	446
7.4.9 Resins containing further heteroelements: S, Si, Ti.	447
7.5 Adhesives and related systems	448
7.6 Curing agents (crosslinkers), initiators, accelerators	448
7.7 Oils, waxes, tars; asphalts, bitumens, pitches	448
7.7.1 Biogenic oils	448
7.7.2 Modified biogenic oils	456
7.7.3 Nonbiogenic oils	458
7.7.4 Waxes	458
7.7.5 Tars, asphalts, bitumens and pitches	459

Classified bibliography see Vol. 2b/II 461

Index see Vol. 2b/II 561