

REFERENCES

1. Odian, G. Principal of polymerization. New York: John Wiley&Sons, 1981.
2. Malcolm, P. S. Polymer chemistry. New York: Oxford University Press, 1999.
3. Nanjundan, S.; Prasath, R. A., "Synthesis and characterization of metal-containing polyurethanes and polyurethane-ureas", *J. Macromol. Sci-Pure Appl. Chem.*, 35, 1998: 821.
4. Nanjundan, S.; Prasath, R. A., "Synthesis and characterization of metal-containing polyurethanes and polyurethane-ureas", *Eur. Polym. J.*, 35, 1999: 1939-1948.
5. Nanjundan, S.; Prasath, R. A., "Studies on polyurethanes and polyurethane-ureas derived from divalent metal salts of mono(hydroxybutyl) hexolate", *Polym Int*, 49, 2000:1464-1472
6. Pissis, P.; Georgoussis, G.; Kanapitsas, A.; Savelyev, V. Y.; Veselov, Y.V.; Privalko, G.E., "Structure-property relationships in segmented polyurethane with metal chelates in the main chain", *Eur. Polym. J.*, 36, 2000: 1113-1126.
7. Nanjundan, S.; Nagendran, R.; Rajkumar, M.; Jayakumar, R., "Synthesis and characterization of metal-containing polyurethanes with antibacterial activity", *J. Appl. Polym. Sci.*, 85, 2002, 1194-1206.
8. Shen, Q. D.; Yang C. Z., "Transition metal complexes of N-picolyloxy polyurethane", *J. Polym. Sci. B: Polym. Phys.*, 36, 1998: 1539-1546.
9. Yang, C. Z.; Zhang, X. M.; O' Connell, E.M.; Goddard, R. J.; Cooper, S.L., "Liquid-crystalline polyurethanes with novel organometallic complexes", *J. Appl. Polym. Sci.*, 51, 1994: 365.
10. Grady, B.P.; O' Connell, E.M.; Yang, C. Z.; Cooper, S.L, "Synthesis and investigation of polyurethane metal-complexes", *J. Polym. Sci., Polym. Phys. Ed.*, 32, 1994: 2357.
11. O' Connell, E.M.; Yang, C. Z.; Root, T.W.; Cooper, S.L., "Synthesis of novel coordination polyurethanes", *Macromolecules*, 29, 1996: 6002.
12. Chen, L.; Xu, L.; Yang, C.Z., "The study of metal Schiff-base coordinated polyurethane", *Polym. Adv. Tech.*, 8, 1997: 335-338

13. Nanjundan, S.; Prasath, R. A., "Synthesis and characterization of metal-containing polyurethanes and polyurethane-ureas based on new divalent metal-salts of mono(hydroxybutyl) phthalate", *J. Macromolecular. Sci-Pure. Appl. Chem.*, A35, 1998: 821-842.
14. Sreenivasan, K., "Effect of added silver ions on physiochemical properties of polyurethane", *J. Appl. Polym. Sci.*, 65, 1997: 2081-2084.
15. Matsuda, H.; Takechi, S., "Syntheses and properties of polymer from divalent metal salts of *p*-aminobenzoic acid, diamine, and diisocyanate", *J. Polym. Sci. A.: Polym. Chem.*, 28, 1990: 1895-1908.
16. Rajalingam, P.; Radhakrishnan, G., "Synthesis and characterization of metal-containing polyurethane-ureas", *Polymer*, 33(10), 1992, 2214-2216.
17. Caraculacu, G.; Gaina, C.; Caraculacu, A. A.; Stoica, G., "Synthesis of metal containing polyureas with a parabanic structure", *Eur. Polym. J.*, 31(10), 1995: 987-991.
18. Chanma, N., "Synthesis of epoxy polymer using Schiff's base metal complexes as crosslinking agents: Master's thesis", Department of Chemistry, Graduate School Chulalongkorn University, 1998.
19. Caruso, U.; Roviello, O.; Sirigu, A., "Liquid-crystalline behavior of polymeric organometallic complexes of copper", *Macromolecules*, 24, 1991, 2606-2609.
20. Siggia, S., Quantitative Organic Analysis, Wiley, New York, 1963.

ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย



APPENDIX

ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

APPENDIX

The isocyanate compounds react readily with primary and secondary amines to yield the corresponding substituted ureas. The equation for the reaction with primary amines is as follows :



Scheme A-1 The reaction between isocyanate compound and primary amine

In the prepolymer step of PU₂NiL₁, the extent of the reaction was determined by titration of unreacted NCO groups by the butylamine method . The reagent was *n*-butylamine with purified dioxane, standard hydrochloric acid and methyl red indicator. To purify the dioxane allow to stand over hydroxide pellets change the pellets each day until they no longer become brown.

A-1 Titration procedure

Hexamethylene diisocyanate (0.267 ml, 1.65 mmol) was added dropwise to the solution of 1,6-hexane diol (0.177 g, 1.5 mmol). The mixture was refluxed under N₂ atmosphere and stirred for 8 hours. The reagent (*n*-butylamine reagent) 20 ml was added to the mixture and allow it to stand at room temperature for 15 minutes. Rinse the condenser with water. Titrate the contents of the flask with 0.1 *N* acid, using methyl red as an indicator.

A-2 Calculation

Milliliters of acid for blank minus milliliters acid for sample = A

$$\frac{\underline{A \times N \text{ H}_2\text{SO}_4 \times \text{mol. wt. of compound} \times 100}}{\text{Grams of sample} \times 1000} = \% \text{ compound}$$

Grams of sample x 1000

VITAE

Name : Miss Choprayoon Chulamanee

Born : June 25th, 1979

Education: 2000 B.Sc. (Chemistry), Srinakharinwirot University, Bangkok, Thailand. 2003 M.Sc. (Petrochemistry and Polymer Science), Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand

ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย