挤出级POM 100P 美国杜邦 高粘度 润滑性 电线电缆应用

产品名称	挤出级POM 100P 美国杜邦 高粘度 润滑性 电线电缆应用
公司名称	京冀（广州）新材料有限公司
价格	29.00/千克
规格参数	美国杜邦:高粘度 100P:电线电缆应用 挤出级POM:润滑性
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产品详情

齐纳催化剂在高分子材料史上具有里程碑式的意义，将人工合成塑料、橡胶、纤维的技术提高到了新的高度

酚醛树脂是个真正意义上的人工合成塑料，它是由一些小分子直接聚合而成的，而之前无论是帕克辛还是赛璐珞，都只是将天然纤维进行改性而已。

在酚醛树脂之后，1953年，德国科学家齐格勒和意大利科学家纳塔发明了配位聚合催化剂，将合成塑料的发展推到了一个新的高度。齐纳催化剂大大降低了合成塑料的生产成本，扩大了原料来源，同时还提高了产品的聚合度和规整度，使得到的材料性能有了显著提高。在它们的催化下，一大批新的合成材料诞生了，聚乙烯、聚丙烯这些通用合成材料制品走入了千家万户，齐格勒和纳塔也因这个贡献而分享了1963年的诺贝尔化学奖。

Zener catalyst has a landmark significance in the history of polymer materials and has raised the technology of synthetic plastics, rubber and fiber to a new level

Phenolic resin is the first truly synthetic plastic, which is directly polymerized by some small molecules. Before, both Paksin and celluloid have only modified natural fibers.

After phenolic resin, in 1953, German scientist Ziegler and Italian scientist Nata invented coordination polymerization catalyst, pushing the development of synthetic plastics to a new level

The height of. Zener catalyst has greatly reduced the production cost of synthetic plastics, expanded the source of raw materials, and also improved the degree of polymerization and regularity of the products, so that the properties of the obtained materials have been significantly improved. Under their catalysis, a large number of new synthetic materials were born, and polyethylene, polypropylene and other general synthetic materials products entered thousands of households. Ziegler and Nata also shared the 1963 Nobel Prize in chemistry for this contribution.