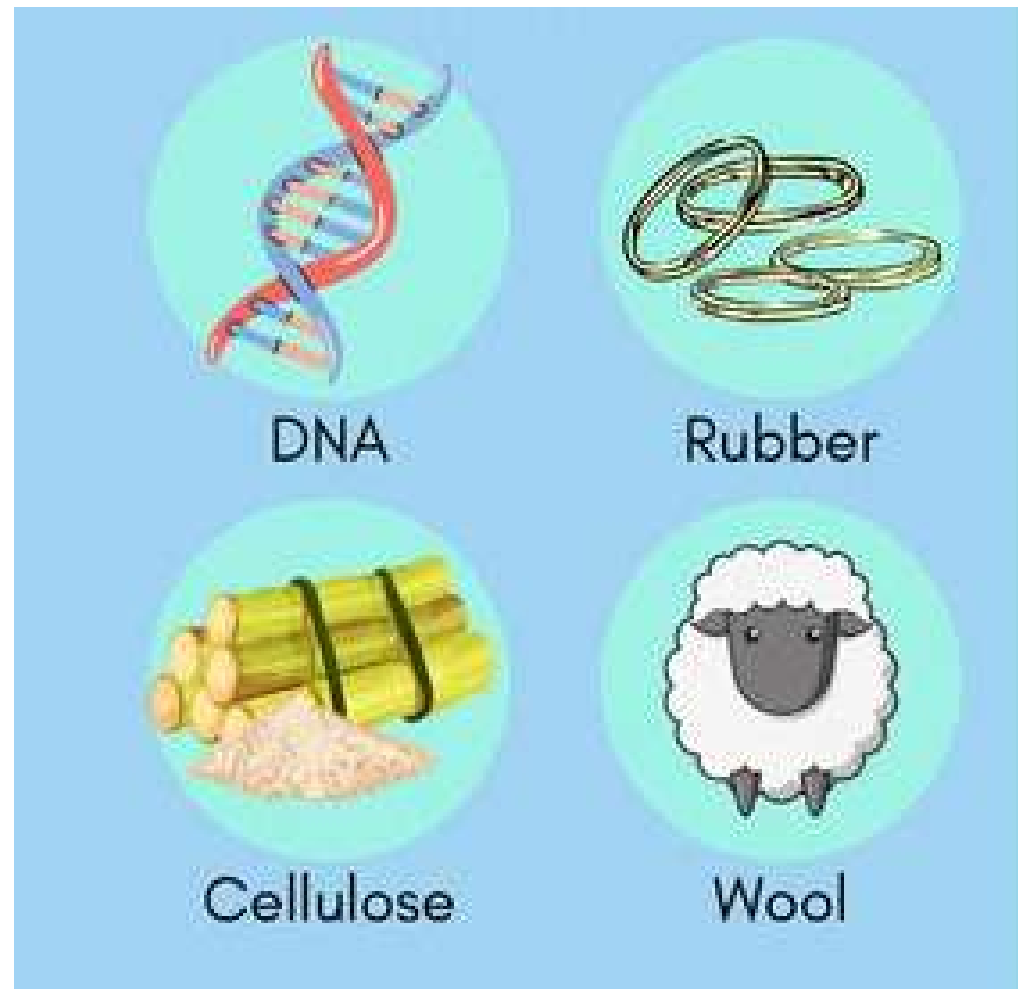
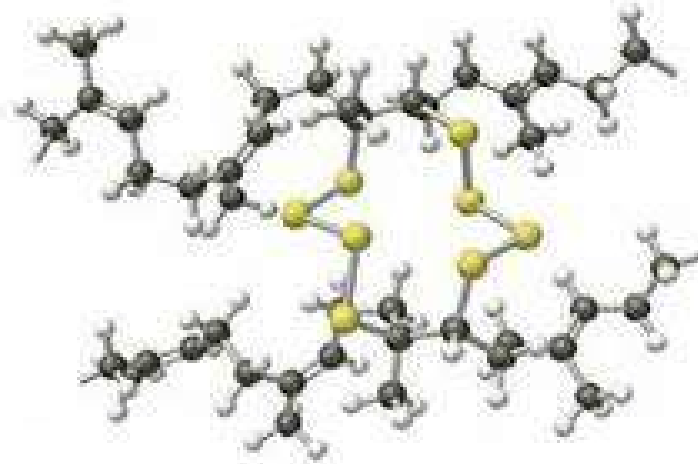
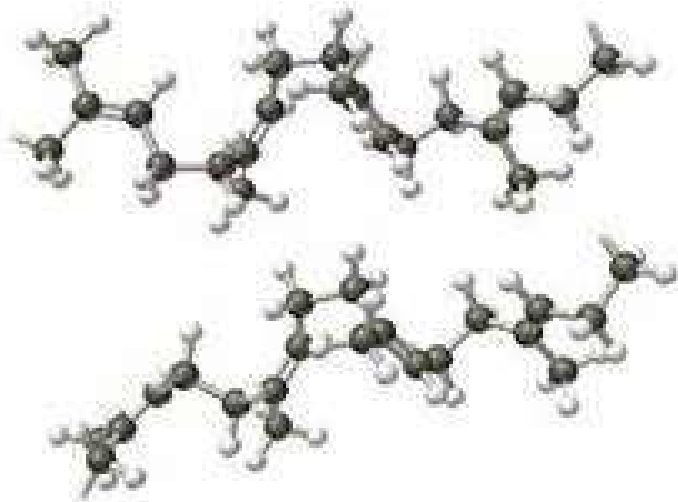
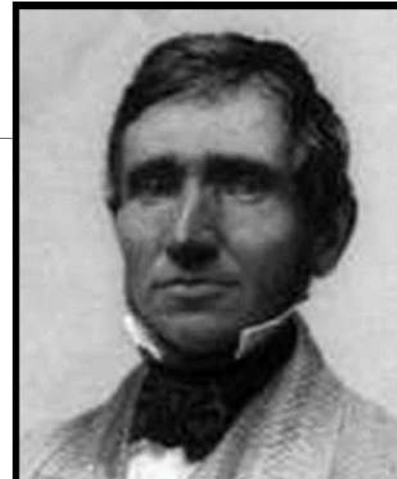


Proizvajajo jih živi organizmi.



1839 – Charles Goodyear (1800-1860)



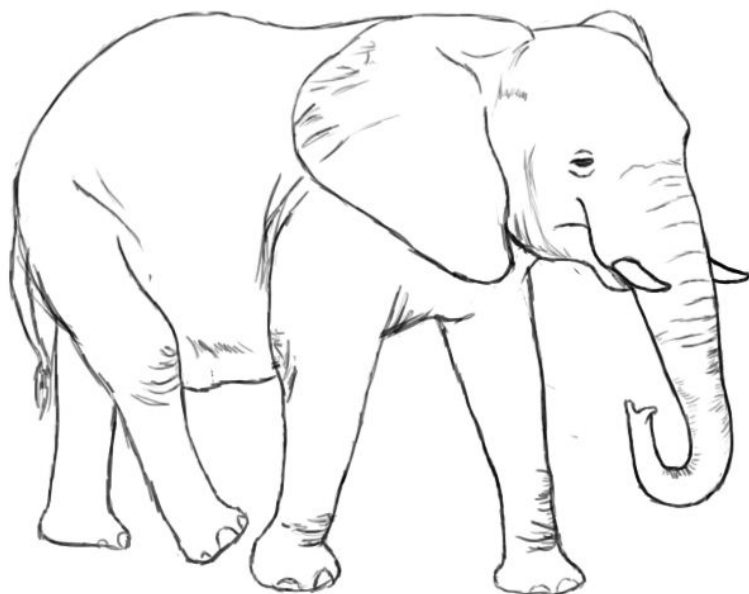


Kako so sloni povezani z zgodovino polimerov?

Go to [www.menti.com](https://www.menti.com) and use the code 20 14 06 9

Kako so sloni povezani z zgodovino polimerov?

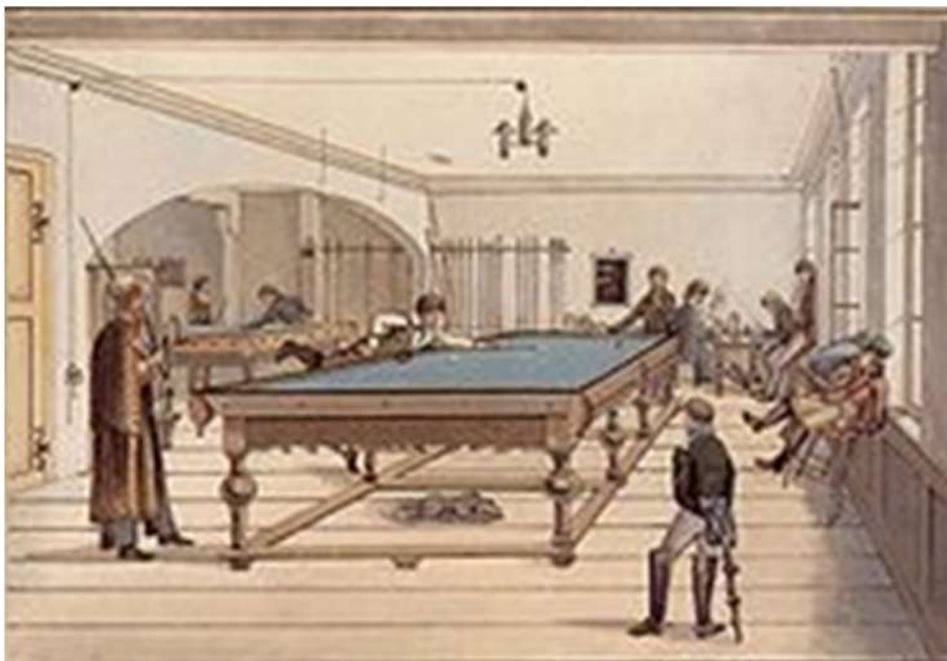
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## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN W. HYATT, JR., AND ISAIAH S. HYATT, OF ALBANY, NEW YORK.

### IMPROVEMENT IN TREATING AND MOLDING PYROXYLINE.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 105,338, dated July 13, 1870.

We, JOHN W. HYATT, Jr., and ISAIAH S. HYATT, both of Albany, in the county of Albany and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Process of Dissolving Pyroxyline and of Making Solid Collodion, of which the following is a specification:

Our invention consists, first, of so preparing pyroxyline that pigments and other substances in a powdered condition can be easily and thoroughly mixed therewith before the pyroxyline is subjected to the action of a solvent; secondly, of mixing with the pyroxyline so prepared any desirable pigment, coloring matter, or other material, and also any substance in a powdered state which may be vaporized or liquefied and converted into a solvent of pyroxyline by the application of heat; and, thirdly, of subjecting the compound so made to heavy pressure while heated, so that the least practicable proportion of solvent may be used in the production of solid collodion and its compounds.

The following is a description of our process: First, we prepare the pyroxyline by grinding it in water until it is reduced to a fine pulp by means of a machine similar to those employed in grinding paper-pulp. Second, any suitable white or coloring pigment or dyes, when desired, are then mixed and thoroughly ground with the pyroxyline pulp, or any powdered or granulated material is incorporated that may be adapted to the purpose of the manufacture. While the ground pulp is still wet we mix therewith finely-pulverized gum-camphor in about the proportions of one part (by weight) of the camphor to two parts of the pyroxyline when in a dry state. These proportions may be somewhat varied with good results. The gum-camphor may be comminuted by grinding in water, by pounding, or rolling; or, if preferred, the camphor may be dissolved in alcohol or spirits of wine, and then precipitated by adding water, the alcohol leaving the camphor and uniting with the water, when both the alcohol and the water may be drawn off, leaving the camphor in a very finely-divided state. After the powdered camphor is thoroughly mixed with the wet pyroxyline pulp and the other ingredients, we expel the water as far as possible by straining the mixture and subjecting it to an immense pressure in a perforated vessel. This leaves the mixture in a comparatively solid and dry state, but containing sufficient moisture to

prevent the pyroxyline from burning or exploding during the remaining process. Third, the mixture is then placed in a mold of any appropriate form, which is heated by steam or by any convenient method, to from 150° to 300° Fahrenheit, to suit the proportion of camphor and the size of the mass, and is subjected to a heavy pressure in a hydraulic or other press. The heat, according to the degree used, vaporizes or liquefies the camphor, and thus converts it into a solvent of the pyroxyline. By introducing the solvent in the manner here described, and using heat to make the solvent active, and pressure to force it into intimate contact every particle of the pyroxyline, we are able to use a less proportion of this or any solvent which depends upon heat for its activity than has ever been known heretofore. After keeping the mixture under heat and pressure long enough to complete the solvent action throughout the mass it is cooled while still under pressure, and then taken out of the mold. The product is a solid about the consistency of sole-leather, but which subsequently becomes as hard as horn or bone by the evaporation of the camphor. Before the camphor is evaporated the material is easily softened by heat, and may be molded into any desirable form, which neither changes nor appreciably shrinks in hardening.

We are aware that camphor made into a solution with alcohol or other solvents of camphor has been used in a liquid state as a solvent of xyloidine. Such use of camphor as a solvent of pyroxyline we disclaim.

#### Claims

We claim as our invention—

1. Grinding pyroxyline into a pulp, as and for the purpose described.
2. The use of finely-comminuted camphor-gum mixed with pyroxyline pulp, and rendered a solvent thereof by the application of heat, substantially as described.
3. In conjunction with such use of camphor-gum, the employment of pressure, and continuing the same until the mold and contents are cooled, substantially as described.

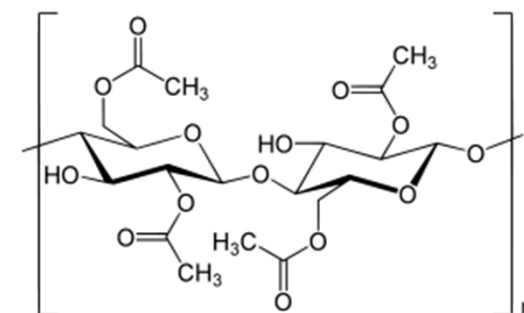
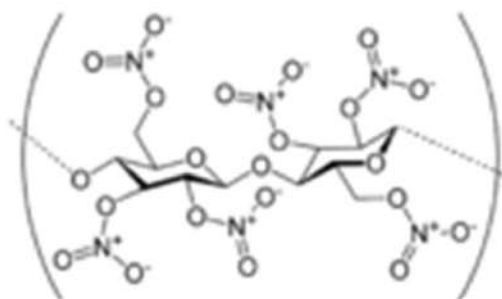
JOHN W. HYATT, JR.  
ISAIAH S. HYATT.

Witnesses:

WM. H. SLINGERLAND,  
C. M. HYATT.



Leta 1884 je George Eastman (1854 – 1932) patentiral “Fotografski film”: Foto-občutljiva plast na nosilcu iz celuloida v obliki tankega traku.



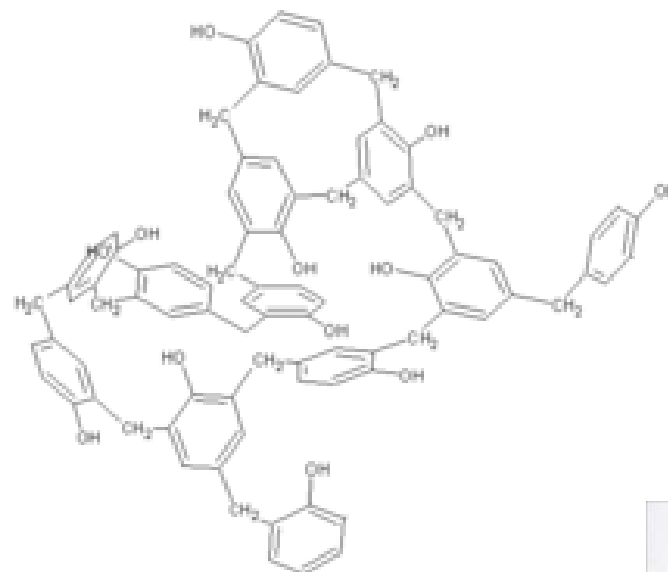
(No Model.)

**G. EASTMAN.**  
**PHOTOGRAPHIC FILM.**

**No. 306,594.**

**Patented Oct. 14, 1884.**

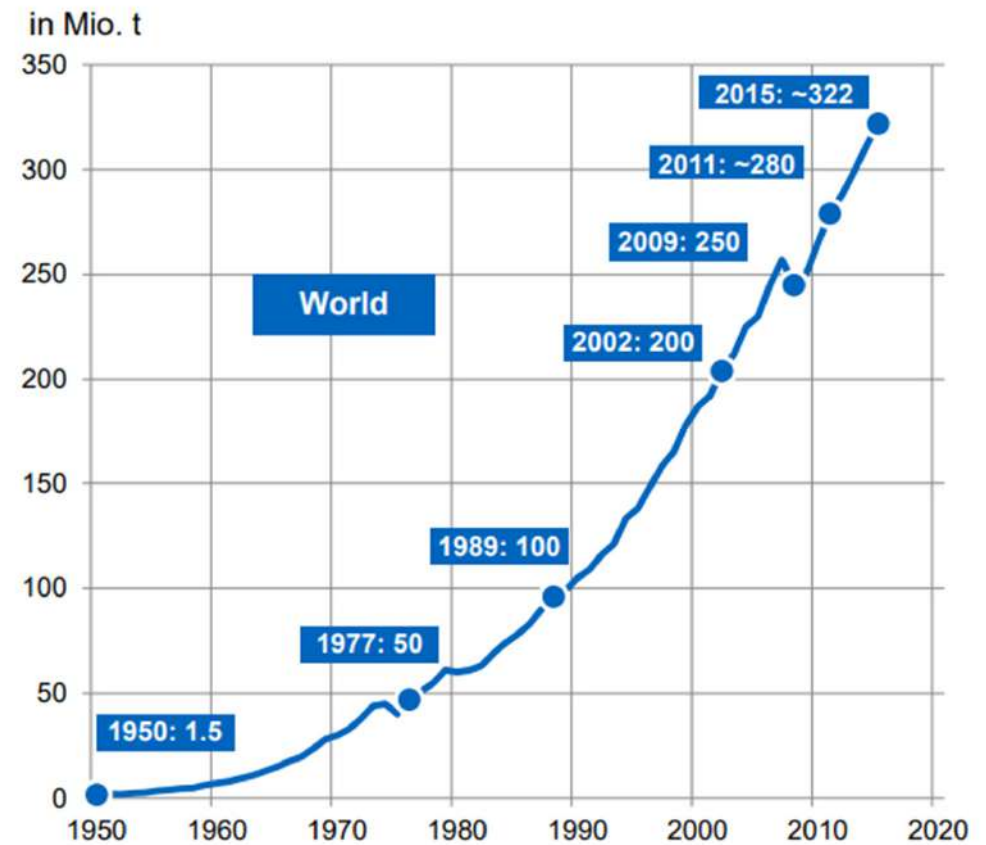
# 1907 – Dr. Leo H. Baekeland in Bakelite



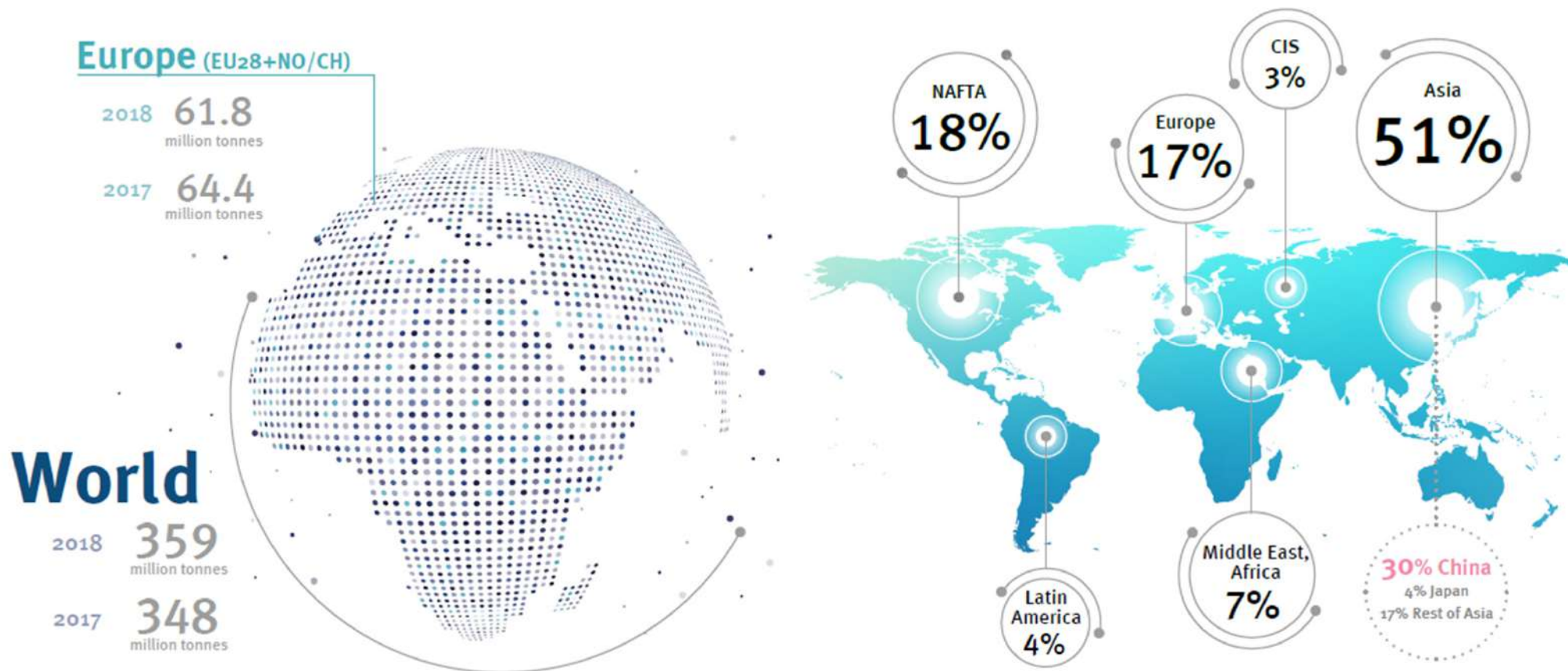
- Začetek industrije polimerov je pripomogel pri zaščiti določenih živali (predvsem pri zaščiti slonov).
- V letu 1864 je bilo samo za britanski imperij ubitih **8.000 slonov** zaradi slonovine. Prav tako je **4.000 lovcev na slone** izgubilo življenje.
- V Združene države Amerike so leta 1909 uvozili **400 ton slonovine** (ker slonov okel tehta približno 45 kg to pomeni, da je bilo ubitih **9.000 slonov**). Slonovina se ni uporabljala le za biljardne krogle, ampak tudi za tipke za klavir, ročaje za nože in nakit.



- 1920 - POLISTIREN
- 1926 - POLI(VINIL KLORID) (PVC)
- 1933 - POLIETILEN (PE)
- 1935 - NAJLON
- 1941 - POLI(ETILEN TEREFTALAT)
- 1953 - EKSPANDIRANI POLISTRIREN



# PROIZVODNJA PLASTIKE (2019: 368 mio t)



Includes Thermoplastics, Polyurethanes, Thermosets, Elastomers, Adhesives, Coatings and Sealants and PP-Fibers. Not included: PET-fibers, PA-fibers and Polyacryl-fibers.