

drawing.

Some determination of contraction of filament through wet and dry heat have also been carried out. By wet heat at 90°C filament drawn to nine times of its original length contracts almost completely to its original length. By dry heat at 250°C filament drawn as high as five times, contracts completely.

37. On the Heat Decomposition of Polyvinyl Alcohol Fiber

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X-ray investigation of the process of heat decomposition of polyvinyl alcohol (P. V. A.) fiber have been carried out. After the heat treatment (200°C, 7 min.) P. V. A. were dried (110°C, 24 hrs.) and subjected to heat decomposition in an electric oven. The oven was heated from 150°C, and 415°C, and during the heating fibers were not allowed to contract. The process may be divide into four stages. 1), growth of crystallites between 150° and 200°C. 2), growth of crystallites and their disorientation between 200° and 250°C. 3), melting of crystallites and decomposition between 250° and 350°C. 4), carbonization above 350°C. Rate of the weight loss of the sample due to dehydration was the greatest between 250° and 300°C.

38. Determination Carboxylic Groups in Vinylon Fiber

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Determination of carboxylic groups of Vinylon fiber have been carried out according to the method of reversible methylene-blue absorption. Polyvinyl alcohol (P. V. A.) fiber is subjected to heat-treatment (5 min. at ca. 215°C), then partially (35-40 mol %.) formalized so Vinylon is obtained. As is shown in table 1, various pretreatment gives different results, so we cannot determine the true contents of the carboxylic groups of the Vinylon fibr. But it seems, that this method is useful for the technical characterization of Vinylon fiber.

This table 2 shows M. B. absorption of Vinylon after bleaching.