This page looks at the structures, formation, hydrolysis and uses of the polyamides, nylon and Kevlar.

### What are polyamides?

Polyamides are polymers where the repeating units are held together by amide links. An amide group has the formula \(\text{CONH}_2\). An amide link has this structure:

\[
\text{O} \quad \text{C} \quad \text{N} \quad \text{H}
\]

In an amide itself, of course, the bond on the right is attached to a hydrogen atom.

### Nylon

In nylon, the repeating units contain chains of carbon atoms. (That is different from Kevlar, where the repeating units contain benzene rings - see below.) There are various different types of nylon depending on the nature of those chains.

#### Nylon-6,6

Nylon-6,6 is made from two monomers each of which contain 6 carbon atoms - hence its name. One of the monomers is a 6 carbon acid with a \(-\text{COOH}\) group at each end - hexanedioic acid. The other monomer is a 6 carbon chain with an amino group, \(-\text{NH}_2\), at each end. This is 1,6-diaminohexane (also known as hexane-1,6-diamine).

\[
\text{NH}_4\text{OOCCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COONH}_4
\]

When these two compounds polymerise, the amine and acid groups combine, each time with the loss of a molecule of water. This is known as condensation polymerization. Condensation polymerization is the formation of a polymer involving the loss of a small molecule. In this case, the molecule is water, but in other cases different small molecules might be lost.

The diagram shows the loss of water between two of the monomers:

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  etc  \(\text{O}\) \(\text{O}\)  etc
  \(\text{OH}\) \((\text{CH}_2)_4\)\(\text{OH}\) \((\text{NH}_2)_6\)\(\text{N}\) \(\text{H}\)  etc
   \(\text{water}\) \(\text{water}\) \(\text{water}\)
```

This keeps on happening, and so you get a chain which looks like this:
Nylon-6

It is possible to get a polyamide from a single monomer. Nylon-6 is made from a monomer called caprolactam.

Notice that this already contains an amide link. When this molecule polymerizes, the ring opens, and the molecules join up in a continuous chain.

Kevlar

Kevlar is similar in structure to nylon-6,6 except that instead of the amide links joining chains of carbon atoms together, they join benzene rings. The two monomers are benzene-1,4-dicarboxylic acid and 1,4-diaminobenzene.

If you line these up and remove water between the -COOH and -NH$_2$ groups in the same way as we did with nylon-6,6, you get the structure of Kevlar:

Making nylon-6,6

Nylon-6,6 is made by polymerising hexanedioic acid and 1,6-diaminohexane exactly as shown further up the page. Because the acid is acidic and the amine is basic, they first react together to form a salt. That is then converted into
nylon-6,6 by heating it under pressure at 350°C. The two monomers can both be made from cyclohexane.

\[ \text{NH}_2\text{OCCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COONH}_4 \]

- Oxidation of the cyclohexane opens the ring of carbon atoms and produces a -COOH group at each end. That gives you the hexanedioic acid. Some of that can then be converted into the 1,6-diaminohexane.
- The acid is treated with ammonia to produce the ammonium salt.
- The ammonium salt is heated to 350°C in the presence of hydrogen and a nickel catalyst. This both dehydrates the salt and reduces it to the 1,6-diaminohexane.

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Making nylon-6,6 in the lab

In the lab, it is easy to make nylon-6,6 at room temperature using an acyl chloride (acid chloride) rather than an acid. The 1,6-diaminohexane is used just as before, but hexanediyl dichloride is used instead of hexanedioic acid.

![Diagram showing acyl chloride rather than carboxylic acid groups](image)

If you compare the next diagram with the diagram further up the page for the formation of nylon-6,6, you will see that the only difference is that molecules of HCl are lost rather than molecules of water.

In the lab, this reaction is the basis for the **nylon rope demonstration**. You make a solution of the hexanediyl dichloride in an organic solvent, and a solution of 1,6-diaminohexane in water. You carefully float one solution on top of the other in a small beaker, taking care to get as little mixing as possible. Nylon-6,6 forms at the boundary between the two solutions. If you pick up the boundary layer with a pair of tweezers, you can pull out an amazingly long tube of nylon from the beaker.

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Hydrolysis of polyamides

Simple amides are easily hydrolysed by reaction with dilute acids or alkalis. Polyamides are fairly readily attacked by strong acids, but are much more resistant to alkaline hydrolysis. Hydrolysis is faster at higher temperatures. Hydrolysis by water alone is so slow as to be completely unimportant. Kevlar is rather more resistant to hydrolysis than nylon is.

If you spill something like dilute sulphuric acid on a fabric made from nylon, the amide linkages are broken. The long chains break and you can eventually end up with the original monomers - hexanedioic acid and 1,6-diaminohexane. Because you produce small molecules rather than the original polymer, the fibers are destroyed, and you end up with a hole!
Uses of polyamides

- Nylon: Apart from obvious uses in textiles for clothing and carpets, a lot of nylon is used to make tire cords - the inner structure of a vehicle tire underneath the rubber. The fibers are also used in ropes, and nylon can be cast into solid shapes for cogs and bearings in machines, for example.

- Kevlar: Kevlar is a very strong material - about five times as strong as steel, weight for weight. It is used in bulletproof vests, in composites for boat construction, in lightweight mountaineering ropes, and for lightweight skis and racquets - amongst many other things.

Contributors

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