PATENT ASSIGNMENT

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CONVEYING PARTY DATA

Name	Execution Date
University of Iowa	02/18/2005

RECEIVING PARTY DATA

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PROPERTY NUMBERS Total: 1

Property Type	Number
Application Number:	10699994

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Invention Title: Method for Producing Polymers with Desired Molecular Weight and End Group Functionality Using Photopolymerization in Microemulsions

Inventor(s): Alec B Scranton, Kaveri Jain

U.S. Filing/Issue Date: 11/01/04

Patent or Application Serial No.: PCT/US04/36204

Grant/Contract Number(s): EEC0002971

Foreign Applications filed/intended in (countries): _____

The invention identified above is a Subject Invention under **35 U.S.C. 200, et seq.**, and the Standard Patent Rights clause at **37 CFR 401.14, FAR 52.227-11** or **FAR 52.227-12** (if applicable) which are included among the terms of the above identified grant or contract award from the United State Government. This document is confirmatory of:

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Signed this 18 day of FEB, 20 05.

By W. Bruce Wheaton _____
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Title Executive Director & Secretary

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METHOD FOR PRODUCING POLYMERS WITH CONTROLLED MOLECULAR WEIGHT AND END GROUP FUNCTIONALITY USING PHOTOPOLYMERIZATION IN MICROEMULSIONS

STATEMENT REGARDING FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH OR DEVELOPMENT

This invention was made with government support under NSF Industry/University Cooperative Research Center (IUCRC) Grant EEC 00-02971 awarded by NSF. The government may have certain rights in the invention.

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims the benefit of U.S. application Serial No. 10/699,994, filed November 3, 2003. This application is hereby incorporated by this reference in its entirety for all of its teachings.

BACKGROUND

Free radical polymerization is by far the most widely used chain polymerization technique for industrial applications. These industrial applications include, for example, thin films, coatings, paints, adhesives, optics, dental filling, sealing compound, and stereo-lithography. These reactions offer many advantages over other polymerizations, including 1) high reaction rates, 2) insensitivity to impurities (compared to anionic and cationic polymerizations), and 3) a wide selection of commercially available monomers and oligomers.

Control of molecular weight and end groups (functionalities) is currently accomplished by living anionic polymerization. The active centers in anionic polymerizations are highly reactive carbanions. The reactions carry on until all the