

2. Condensation polymerisation or step growth polymerisation.

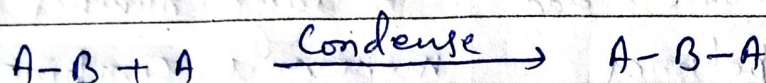
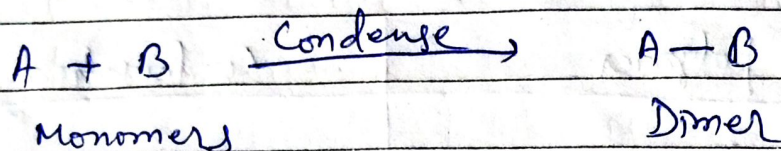
Condensation polymers are formed by the condensation of two or more than two monomers with the elimination of simple molecules like water, ammonia, hydrogen chloride, alcohol etc. In this type of the monomers generally contain two functional groups i.e. difunctional monomers. In this process, no initiator is needed and each step is the same type of chemical reaction. Since in this polymerisation reaction, the polymer is formed in a stepwise manner, it is called 'step ~~wise~~ growth polymer and this process is called step growth polymerisation.



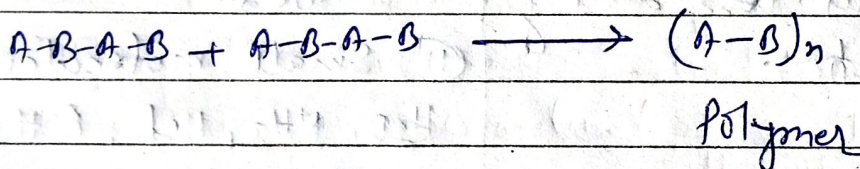
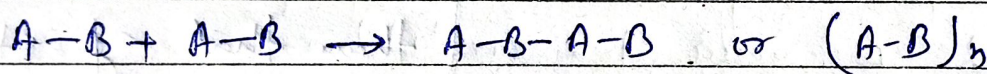
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The process for two monomers A and B may be expressed as:



Alternatively, step growth can proceed as:



Some common examples

Polymer	Monomer
Nylon-66	Hexamethylene diamine and adipic acid
Bakelite	Phenol and formaldehyde
Dacron (Polyester)	Terephthalic acid and ethylene glycol