Polymers.

Polymers are long repetitive molecules that are usually made of long “hydro-carbon” (made of hydrogen and carbon).

**There are hundreds and hundreds of kinds of polymers, so there are several levels of classifications for them.**

**Back in the 90’s over 90 percent of the chemists and biochemists in the country worked with polymers.**

**The classifications that we will cover are as follows: Natural, synthetic, Macromolecules, Homopolymers and monomers.**

**Natural polymers are polymers that are created by nature. Examples: spider web, DNA.**

**Synthetic polymers are man made. Example: Plumbing pipe (PVC), milk jugs (anything made of plastic.**

**Macropolymers are polymers that are made of very long single chains made of many thousand atoms that are held together by covalent bonds. Example: rubber.**

**Homopolymers are carbon chains that are made of tiny smaller pieces that repeat again and again.**

**Monomers are the smaller single molecules that are connected covalently and repeat themselves over and over.**

**Example: Poly vinyl chloride**