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## (54) Aqueous aerosol coating composition.

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## Description

The present invention relates to an aqueous aerosol coating composition.

More specifically, the present invention relates to an aqueous aerosol coating composition which possesses improved drying capability over current water-based systems. Coatings of this invention are particularly useful in water-based aerosol paint compositions.

Aerosol paint compositions that employ volatile organic solvents as the carrier and propellant system for film-forming polymers are known and are in widespread use. However, the presence of organic solvents raise serious environmental concerns due to their toxic nature and create hazardous conditions in the workplace due to their highly flammable nature. While water-based aerosol paint compositions have had some impact in resolving the problems of toxicity and flammability, an inherent and continuing concern is the longer drying times for aqueous-based systems when compared to the faster drying organic solvent-based systems.

GB-A-2,085,466 and EP-A-0068771 (equivalent to US-A-4,518,734) both describe a variety of polymers such as acrylics, alkyds, epoxy esters, and vinyl polymers and copolymers that can be used as the film-forming polymer in aqueous aerosol compositions. Both of these documents propose water-based aerosol paint formulations that use a mixture of dimethyl ether, water and a water-soluble solvent as the carrier and propellant system. The dimethyl ether-based propellant system is said to provide water-soluble polymers and water-dilutable emulsion polymers that are useful as film-forming polymers.

US-A-4,450,253 describes a film-forming polymer which is a drying oil-modified acrylic ester polymer which is rendered water-soluble by neutralization with a volatile base, such as ammonia or an amine. This film-forming polymer is applied to a substrate by employing a single phase, water-based carrier and propellant system having dimethyl ether, water and water-soluble polar organic solvents. Apparently, non-flammable aerosol paint compositions are provided.

In US-A-4,450,253, a Rohm and Haas Company product Acrysol® WS-24 acrylic dispersion resin is erroneously identified as an oil-modified acrylic acid ester that may be used as a film-forming polymer of that invention (Specification, column 6, lines 56 through 64). This is an erroneous identification of the chemical composition of this product. Acrysol® WS-24 acrylic dispersion resin is typically supplied at 36 percent solids in water and is not oil-modified. Also, it is not oil-modified in any variation of the invention as described in US-A-4,450,253. Furthermore, there is no suggestion that an acrylic dispersion resin that has no oil modification can be employed as the film-forming polymer. However, a critical aspect of the teachings of US-A-4,450,253 is that the film-forming polymers of that invention must be drying oil-modified ester polymers which are solubilized and dissolved in the liquid phase propellant-solvent solution provided by the dimethyl ether, water and at least one polar solvent (Specification, column 5, lines 32 through 37). Acrysol® WS-24 acrylic dispersion resin in not oil-modified. Consequently, the identification of Acrysol® WS-24 acrylic dispersion resin as a drying oil-modified polymer was in error. Additionally, there is no inference, no suggestion, no disclosure nor teaching that a blend of a non-oil-modified acrylic dispersion resin, with an oil-modified acrylic acid ester is useful in reducing the drying time of polymer films produced from aqueous-based aerosol systems.

US-A-4,578,415 describes a drying oil-modified low molecular weight acrylic copolymer that is neutralized with ammonia or an amine to form the salt as the film-forming polymer. The introduction of the copolymer into the water-based propellant system having dimethyl ether, water and water-soluble solvents is said to provide a paint composition with improved storage stability.

US-A-4,968,735 describes a dimethyl ether propelled water-based aerosol composition which employs thickeners that lose their thickening capability in the presence of dimethyl ether. However, upon evaporation of the dimethyl ether, the thickener regains its thickening capacity. thus producing high gloss, thick film aerosol paint formulations.

While aqueous-based carrier and propellant systems have made some improvements over organic solvent-based systems, further improvements in drying time as measured by set-time, dry-to-touch time and tack-free time are required.

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide an aqueous aerosol coating composition with improved drying.

Another object of the present invention is to provide aqueous aerosol coating compositions with excellent stability when subjected to broad pH ranges.

Still another object of the present invention is to provide aqueous aerosol coating compositions with improved hardness.

It is still a further object of the present invention to provide aqueous aerosol coating compositions with equivalent gloss when compared to film polymers employing solvent-based systems.

According to a first aspect of the present invention there is provided an aqueous aerosol coating composition, preferably in the form of a blend, comprising a water-soluble salt of an acrylic dispersible polymer, an ammonium or amine salt of a drying oil-modified acrylate copolymer, dimethyl ether, water and water-soluble organic solvent; wherein the ratio of the water-soluble salt of the acrylic dispersible polymer to the ammonium or amine salt of the drying oil-modified acrylate copolymer is from 20/80 to 80/20, preferably from 40/60 to 60/40.

According to a second aspect of the present invention there is provided a process for forming an aqueous aerosol coating composition according to any preceding claim comprising blending a water soluble salt of an acrylic dispersible polymer with an ammonium or amine salt of a drying oil-modified acrylate copolymer in dimethyl ether, water and a water-soluble organic solvent; wherein the ratio of the water-soluble salt of the acrylic dispersible polymer to the ammonium or amine salt of the drying oil-modified acrylate copolymer is from 20/80 to 80/20, preferably from 40/60 to 60/40.

According to a third aspect of the present invention there is provided a film or coating obtained from the aerosol composition according to the present invention.

According to a fourth aspect of the present invention there is provided a substrate coated with the aerosol composition according to the present invention.

According to a fifth aspect of the present invention there is provided use of a composition comprising a water-soluble salt of an acrylic dispersible polymer, an ammonium or amine salt of a drying oil-modified acrylate copolymer, dimethyl ether, water and water-soluble organic solvent; wherein the ratio of the water-soluble salt of the drying oil-modified acrylate copolymer is from 20/80 to 80/20, preferably from 40/60 to 60/40 as an aqueous coating.

The compositions according to the present invention have a number of beneficial properties such as improved drying, excellent stability when subjected to broad pH ranges, improved hardness and display an equivalent gloss when compared to film polymers employing solvent-based systems.

Thus, compositions containing the blend of the present invention produce polymer films having faster drying times when compared to prior aqueous based systems. The improvement in drying time is obtained without adversely affecting properties such as, for example, gloss, hardness and stability.

The improved drying time for coatings made from the water-based aerosol system of the present invention results from the use of a blend of a water-soluble salt of an acrylic dispersible polymer, such as in the form of colloidal dispersible polymer, with a water-soluble ammonium or amine salt of a drying oil-modified acrylate copolymer in a carrier and propellant active system having dimethyl ether, water and a water-soluble organic solvent to produce a coating with superior drying capability.

Typically, the water-soluble salt of the acrylic (colloidal) dispersible polymer of the present invention may have a Tg of from about 30 degrees centigrade to about 140 degrees centigrade, while the preferred Tg is about 40 to 50, more preferably 45, degrees centigrade. It is believed that the Tg accelerates the hardness development in the film and increases the overall film hardness.

The typical average molecular weight of the water-soluble salt of the acrylic dispersible polymer is from about 20,000 to about 200,000, while the preferred molecular weight is from about 40,000 to about 50,000, as determined by gel permeation chromatography while using poly methyl methacrylate as the standard. It is believed that the low molecular weight of the acrylic dispersible polymer increases its compatibility with the water-soluble ammonium or amine salt of the drying oil-modified acrylate copolymer such that the coating produced therefrom has a shorter drying time and retains high gloss characteristics of the acrylate copolymer.

Whether the water-soluble salt of the acrylic dispersible polymer is specially prepared or is purchased commercially, preferably it should be neutralized, at least in part, with ammonia, an alkyl amine or heterocyclic amine having up to 6 carbon atoms or with a mono-, di- or trialkanol amine having from 2 to about 6 carbon atoms in each alkanol moiety. An additional quantity of the neutralizing agent may also be present so that the final aerosol paint composition will have an alkaline pH, such as from about 7.5 to about 9.5. Suitable neutralizing agents include aqueous ammonium hydroxide, morpholine, triethanolamine, ethanolamine and the like.

The acid number expressed as miligrams of potassium hydroxide divided by grams of polymer of the neutralized acrylic (colloidal) dispersible polymer is typically from about 30 to about 160 and preferably from 80 to 110. Rohm and Haas Company produces the acrylic dispersible polymer of the present invention under the trademark Acrysol® WS-24 acrylic dispersion resin. While it is possible to obtain Acrysol® WS-24 acrylic dispersion resin in the form of an amine salt, it is generally supplied unneutralized at 36 percent solids content in water. Other acrylic dispersion resins suitable for use in this invention are selected from the group consisting of Acrysol® WS-32, WS-50, WS-68, WS-78 Rhoplex® B-505, Rhoplex® NT-2426, and the like. Both Acrysol and Rhoplex are trade marks of Rohm and Haas Company.

The improvement in the drying capability of the water-based aerosol composition of the present invention arises from blending a water-soluble salt of an acrylic dispersible polymer with a water-soluble amine salt of the acrylate copolymer. It is believed that the nature of the acrylic dispersion resin offers unique properties to coatings produced therefrom. For instance, in its unneutralized state, the acrylic dispersion is believed to be a discrete latex particle, but when neutralized with a base, it swells and becomes solution-like in character, while still being composed of discrete particles. This unique behavior, in conjunction with its acid number, relatively high Tg and low molecular weight, is believed to impart coatings with accelerated drying capability. However, the true mechanism of this invention is unknown and the preferred explanation is not intended to in any way limit the scope of this invention in any manner whatsoever.

In order to blend the acrylic dispersible polymer and the drying oil-modified acrylate polymer, it is preferable that the drying oil-modified acrylate polymer must be neutralized and the viscosity reduced with water in order to prevent precipitation of the polymer. The neutralization can occur before or after the driers are added to the polymer but always before reduction with water. After water is added, the acrylic dispersible polymer can be blended in. If the above order of addition is not adhered to, blending is more difficult.

The weight ratio of the water-soluble salt of the acrylic dispersible polymer to the water-soluble ammonium or amine salt of a drying oil-modified acrylate copolymer is 20/80 to 80/20, while the preferred weight ratio is from 40/60 to 60/40. When the ratios are outside of the above ranges, the blends are less stable and the coatings are inferior.

Preferably, the water-soluble ammonium or amine salt of a drying oil-modified acrylate copolymer has a low molecular weight, such as an average molecular weight of from 300 to 9000, preferably 500 to 3000 as determined by gel permeation chromatography.

Preferably, the dry oil-modified, low molecular weight acrylate copolymer used in the present invention comprises copolymerized units of an alkyl acrylate of 3 to 5 carbon atoms and an alkyl methacrylate having 3 to 5 carbon atoms.

Generally, the copolymer will comprise from about 10 percent to 35 percent, preferably from about 15 to about 30 percent by weight of the alkyl acrylate, and from about 20 percent to about 70 percent, preferably from about 30 percent to about 60 percent by weight of the alkyl methacrylate based on the total weight of the copolymer composition.

The preferred copolymers are from about 15 percent to about 30 percent butyl acrylate and from about 30 percent to about 60 percent isobutyl methacrylate by weight, based on the weight of the copolymer composition.

In addition, the copolymer composition comprises from about 10 percent to about 30 percent of a copolymerized drying oil such as linseed oil, soya oil, tung oil, sunflower oil or other polyunsaturated oils, and about 10 percent to about 20 percent based on the copolymer composition of a copolymerized, olefinically unsaturated acid or acid anhydride, such as acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, fumaric acid, itaconic acid, maleic acid and the like or an anhydride thereof.

Suitably, the copolymer will have an average molecular weight of from about 300 to about 9,000, preferably from about 500 to about 3,000, most preferably from about 1,000 to about 2,000.

A drying oil-modified, low molecular weight copolymer of butyl acrylate and isobutyl methacrylate having a molecular weight of about 9,000, is produced by Rohm and Haas Company under the trademark designation Acryloid® WR-748 oil-modified copolymer. This oil-modified copolymer, or its substantial equivalent, is presently preferred for use in the present invention. Acryloid® WR-748 oil-modified copolymer is sold as a solution of the copolymer in an organic solvent such as isopropanol, propylene glycol propyl ether, usually at 60 percent solids, and is neutralized as described below to provide the water-soluble ammonium or amine salt thereof.

While it is possible to obtain the acrylate copolymer in the form of its amine salt, generally acrylate copolymers are available commercially in the unneutralized form. Whether the acrylate copolymer is specially prepared or is purchased commercially, the copolymer will be neutralized, at least in part, with ammonia, an alkyl amine or heterocyclic amine having up to 6 carbon atoms or with a mono-, di- or trialkanol amine having from 2 to about 6 carbon atoms in each alkanol moiety. An additional quantity of the neutralizing agent may also be present so that the final aerosol paint composition will have an alkaline pH such as from about 7.2 to about 10. Suitable neutralizing agents include aqueous ammonium hydroxide, morpholine, triethanolamine, ethanolamine and the like.

Preferably, the alkyl acrylate is butyl acrylate and the alkyl methacrylate is isobutyl methacrylate.

Preferably, the composition comprises from 0 percent to 20 percent of a pigment and from 0 percent to 3 percent each of an additive selected from the group consisting of a surfactant, pH stabilizer, antifoam

agent, plasticizer and drying agent, based on the total weight of the composition.

Preferably, the pigment is from about 0 percent to 15 percent and the total weight of the additives do not exceed 3 percent, based on the total weight of the composition.

The water-soluble salt of the acrylate copolymer is present in an amount of from about 1 percent to about 60 percent, preferably from about 2 percent to about 40 percent by weight, based on the total weight of the aerosol paint composition.

The propellant-active carrier system employed in the present invention includes dimethyl ether, water and a water-soluble organic solvent. Dimethyl ether is a colorless, stable, polar liquid with a boiling point of minus 25 degrees Centigrade. Generally, the dimethyl ether will comprise from about 5 percent to about 60 percent, preferably from about 25 percent to about 50 percent by weight, based on the total weight of the aerosol paint composition. While it is preferred that the dimethyl ether is the sole propellant, under some circumstances up to about 50 percent by weight of the dimethyl ether may be replaced by another liquid propellant, such as an aliphatic hydrocarbon or a fluorinated hydrocarbon. Further, if desired a gaseous propellant may also be used such as nitrogen, carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide and the like.

Water is present in the composition of the present invention in an amount of from about 10 percent to about 70 percent, preferably from about 20 percent to about 60 percent by weight of the total weight of the aerosol paint composition.

Also employed in the water-based aerosol paint composition of the present invention is a water-soluble organic solvent such as straight or branched chain monohydric alcohols of, for example, from 1 to about 6 carbon atoms, glycol ethers, esters, ketones and the like. Suitable organic solvents include methanol, ethanol, n-propanol, isopropanol, n-butanol, acetone, ethyl acetate, mono-alkyl ethers of ethylene, or propylene glycol having from one to about six carbon atoms in the alkyl moiety such as propylene glycol methyl ether, and ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, ethylene glycol mono-alkyl acetates of 3 to about 6 carbon atoms in the alkyl moiety, such as ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, diacetone alcohol and ester alcohols and the like. The water-soluble organic solvent will include a mixture of a low-molecular weight organic solvents such as an alkanol, alkyl ester or alkyl ketone containing from 1 to about 6 carbon atoms in the alkyl moiety with a higher molecular weight, water-soluble, polar organic solvent that acts as a coupling organic solvent such as the above-mentioned mono-alkyl ethers of ethylene or propylene glycol or the ethylene glycol mono-acetates. Generally, the water-soluble organic solvent will be present in an amount of from about 0.5 percent to 80 percent, preferably from about 0.5 percent to about 20 percent by weight based on the total weight of the composition.

The aerosol paint composition may also include a surfactant, pigment, pH stabilizer, antifoam agent, plasticizer, drying agents and the like. In general, there will be from 0 percent to about 20 percent, more usually from 0 percent to about 15 percent by weight based on the total weight of the composition of the pigment. Suitably, the other additives, when present, will not exceed about 3 percent by weight based on the total weight of the composition for each additive, and usually only up to about 1 percent or about 2 percent of each other additive will be present.

A blend of the water-soluble salt of an acrylic dispersible polymer with an ammonium or amine salt of a drying oil-modified low molecular weight acrylate copolymer in a water-based carrier and propellant system having dimethyl ether, water and a water-soluble organic solvent provides paint compositions with the desired film-forming and drying properties that cannot be obtained when the drying oil-modified, low molecular weight acrylate copolymer is employed without the acrylic dispersible polymer. Coating properties are further enhanced when the drying oil-modified low molecular weight polymer undergoes air cure.

The present invention shall now be described by way of examples only.

In the following Examples the following test methods are used to evaluate the physical properties of the cured film produced from the composition of this invention.

## TEST METHODS

1. GLOSS -The 20 degree and 60 degree gloss were measured with glass meters manufactured by the Gardner Instrument Company.

2. STABILITY - Heat stability is an accelerated aging test. Heat stability is determined by placing a sample of the paint formulation in a 56.7g (2 ounce) glass jar for (7) seven days at 60 degrees Centigrade (140 degrees Fahrenheit). The viscosity of the sample is determined by a Brookfield viscometer.

3. ZAPON TACK TEST

Fabrication and Calibration of Tack Tester - A 1-inch (2.54 cm) wide strip of aluminum (0.00025 inches or 0.0064 cm thick) is cut and bent so that a 2.54cm (1-inch) square area will rest flat on a tack-free surface

when a five gram weight is placed in the center of the area, but falls over with a lighter weight.

Testing for Zero Gram Zapon Tack Free - The tack tester is placed on the film with no additional weight on the 1 inch (2.54 cm) square area resting on the film, and restrained from falling over for five seconds as its weight presses down on the film. Then the tester is released. If it falls over within five seconds, the film passes the "zero gram Zapon test."

Testing for 500 Gram Zapon Tack Free - Similar to the zero gram test except that a 500 gram weight is placed in the center of the 1-inch square area for five seconds, pressing the tester on the film with additional force. The film passes if the tester falls over within five seconds after removing the weight.

4. TUKON HARDNESS - A 25 gram load is placed on the dried film by use of a diamond stylus. The indentation left on the film by the diamond stylus is measured under a microscope. The smaller the measured indentation, the harder the paint.

EXAMPLE 1

A white water-based aerosol paint composition was prepared and packaged in an aerosol can. The composition was prepared by mixing 60 parts by weight of the following paint formulation with 40 parts by weight of dimethyl either as the sole propellant.

| PAINT FORMULATION | PARTS |
|---|---|
| Rohm and Haas Acryloid WR-748 (60%) | 11.43 |
| Ammonium Hydroxide (28%) | 3.33 |
| Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether | 8.33 |
| Isopropanol (99%) | 4.44 |
| Water | 40.14 |
| Titanium Dioxide | 11.11 |
| Cobalt Napthenate | 0.05 |
| Manganese Napthenate | 0.03 |
| Active- 8 Drier (1.10 phenanthrolene) | 0.08 |
| Other additives | 1.23 |
| Rohm and Haas Acrysol WS-24 | 19.83 |
| TOTAL | 100.00 |

Acrysol® WS-24 acrylic dispersible resin should be added last, or just before "Other additives". You cannot mix Acrysol® WS-24 acrylic dispersion resin with Acryloid® WR-748 oil-modified copolymer unless you neutralize and reduce viscosity of the drying oil-modified polymer.

Acryloid® WR-748 drying oil-modified copolymer is a solution of 60 +/-1 percent of the water-soluble, butyl acrylate/isobutyl methacrylate copolymer in 50/50 percent by weight mixture of isopropyl alcohol and propylene glycol or propenyl ether in water.

A film was prepared with the above-mentioned paint formulation and was dried. The results are summarized in the Tables which follow.

## TABLE I

### Tack-Free Times

### WR-748/WS-24 BLENDS

| | Minutes to $T_o$ | Minutes to $T_{500}$ |
|---|---|---|
| WR-748 Control | 80 | 100 |
| WR-748/WS-24 (75/25) | 64 | 75 |
| WR-748/WS-24 (49/51) | 39 | 46 |
| WR-748/WS-24 (25/75) | 28 | 34 |

Tack-free time - By blending the Acrysol® WS-24 acrylic dispersible resin with Acryloid® WR-748 drying oil-modified copolymer, the time required for the film to dry was improved in each instance when compared to the control which contained only drying oil-modified copolymer.

TABLE II

| TEST RESULTS | | |
|---|---|---|
| Property (49/51) | Control WR-748 | Blend WR-748 & WS-24 |
| Hardness | 2B | HB |
| Gloss | 60° 85.4<br>20° 66.5 | 60° 85.1<br>20° 73.4 |
| Stability | Excellent 150 cps - 164 cps slight separation | Excellent 220 cps - 460 cps |

The improved drying time, as determined by tack-free time, was realized without a reduction in other physical-properties; pencil hardness increased from 1 to 2 pencils; the gloss of the blend and control was equivalent; and the blend appeared to be more stable due to less of a tendency to separate.

**Claims**

1. An aqueous aerosol coating composition, preferably in the form of a blend, comprising
   a water-soluble salt of an acrylic dispersible polymer,
   an ammonium or amine salt of a drying oil-modified acrylate copolymer,
   dimethyl ether,
   water and
   a water-soluble organic solvent; wherein the ratio of the water-soluble salt of the acrylic dispersible polymer to the ammonium or amine salt of the drying oil-modified acrylate copolymer is from 20/80 to 80/20, preferably from 40/60 to 60/40.

2. A composition according to claim 1 wherein the water-soluble salt of the acrylic dispersible polymer has a weight average molecular weight of 40,000 to 50,000 as determined by gel permeation chromatography.

3. A composition according to claim 1 or claim 2 wherein the water-soluble salt of the acrylic dispersible polymer has a Tg of from 30 to 120, preferably 40 to 50, degrees Centigrade.

4. A composition according to any preceding claim wherein the water-soluble salt of the acrylic dispersible polymer has an acid number from 30 to 160, preferably 80 to 110.

5. A composition according to any preceding claim wherein the acrylic dispersible polymer is at least partially neutralised.

6. A composition according to any preceding claim wherein the ammonium or amine salt of the drying oil-modified copolymer comprises an alkyl acrylate having 3 to 5 carbon atoms and an alkyl methacrylate having 3 to 5 carbon atoms.

7. A composition according to any preceding claim wherein the ammonium or amine salt of the drying oil-modified copolymer has an average molecular weight in the range from about 300 to about 9000, preferably from about 500 to about 3000, as determined by gel permeation chromatography.

8. A composition according to any preceding claim wherein the drying-oil modified copolymer comprises copolymerized units of from about 10 percent to about 35 percent of the alkyl acrylate, from about 30 percent to about 60 percent of the alkyl methacrylate, from about 20 percent to about 70 percent of an unsaturated carboxylic acid, and from about 10 percent to about 30 percent of a polyunsaturated drying oil by weight based on the weight of the copolymer.

9. A composition according to any one of claim 6 to 8 wherein the alkyl acrylate is from about 15 percent to about 30 percent and the alkyl methacrylate is from about 30 percent to about 60 percent by weight based on the weight of said copolymer.

10. A composition according to any one of claims 6 to 9 wherein the alkyl acrylate is butyl acrylate and the alkyl methacrylate is isobutyl methacrylate.

11. A composition according to any preceding claim wherein the composition comprises from 0 percent to 20 percent of a pigment and from 0 percent to 3 percent each of an additive selected from the group consisting of a surfactant, pH stabilizer, antifoam agent, plasticizer and drying agent, based on the total weight of the composition.

12. A composition according to claim 11 wherein the pigment is from about 0 percent to 15 percent and the total weight of the additives do not exceed 3 percent, based on the total weight of the composition.

13. A composition according to claim 11 or claim 12 wherein the total weight of the pigment is from about 0 percent to 20 percent and the total weight of an additive is from 0 percent to 3 percent, wherein the additive is selected from the group consisting of a surfactant, pH stabilizer, antifoam agent, plasticizer and drying agent, based on the total weight of the composition.

14. A process for forming an aqueous aerosol coating composition according to any preceding claim comprising blending a water-soluble salt of an acrylic dispersible polymer with an ammonium or amine salt of a drying oil-modified copolymer in dimethyl ether, water and a water-soluble organic solvent.

15. A process according to claim 15 wherein the drying oil-modified copolymer is neutralised and the viscosity is reduced with water.

16. Use of a composition comprising a water-soluble salt of an acrylic dispersible polymer, an ammonium or amine salt of a drying oil-modified acrylate copolymer, dimethyl ether, water and water-soluble organic solvent, wherein the ratio of the water-soluble salt of the acrylic dispersible polymer to the ammonium or amine salt of the drying oil-modified acrylate copolymer is from 20/80 to 80/20, preferably from 40/60 to 60/40, as an aqueous coating.

**Patentansprüche**

1. Wäßrige Aerosol-Beschichtungszusammensetzung, vorzugsweise in der Form einer Mischung, umfassend:
   ein wasserlösliches Salz eines dispergierbaren Acrylpolymers,

ein Ammonium- oder Aminsalz eines trocknenden, Öl-modifizierten Acrylatcopolymers,
Dimethylether,
Wasser und
ein wasserlösliches organisches Lösungsmittel;
wobei das Verhältnis des wasserlöslichen Salzes des dispergierbaren Acrylpolymers zum Ammonium- oder Aminsalz des trocknenden, Öl-modifizierten Acrylatcopolymers von 20/80 bis 80/20, vorzugsweise von 40/60 bis 60/40, ist.

2. Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, wobei das wasserlösliche Salz des dispergierbaren Acrylpolymers ein Gewichtsmittel des Molekulargewichts, bestimmt mittels Gelpermeationschromatographie, von 40.000 bis 50.000 aufweist.

3. Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1 oder Anspruch 2, wobei das wasserlösliche Salz des dispergierbaren Acrylpolymers eine Tg von 30 bis 120 Grad Celsius, vorzugsweise 40 bis 50 Grad Celsius, besitzt.

4. Zusammensetzung nach einem vorhergehenden Anspruch, wobei das wasserlösliche Salz des dispergierbaren Acrylpolymers eine Säurezahl von 30 bis 160, vorzugsweise von 80 bis 110, aufweist.

5. Zusammensetzung nach einem vorhergehenden Anspruch, wobei das dispergierbare Acrylpolymer zumindest teilweise neutralisiert ist.

6. Zusammensetzung nach einem vorhergehenden Anspruch, wobei das Ammonium- oder Aminsalz des trocknenden, Öl-modifizierten Copolymers ein Alkylacrylat mit 3 bis 5 Kohlenstoffatomen und ein Alkylmethacrylat mit 3 bis 5 Kohlenstoffatomen umfaßt.

7. Zusammensetzung nach einem vorhergehenden Anspruch, wobei das Ammonium- oder Aminsalz des trocknenden, Öl-modifizierten Copolymers ein Gewichtsmittel des Molekulargewichts im Bereich von etwa 300 bis etwa 9.000, vorzugsweise von etwa 500 bis etwa 3.000, bestimmt mittels Gelpermeationschromatographie, aufweist.

8. Zusammensetzung nach einem vorhergehenden Anspruch, wobei das trocknende, Öl-modifizierte Copolymer umfaßt: copolymerisierte Einheiten von etwa 10 Prozent bis etwa 35 Prozent des Alkylacrylates, von etwa 30 Prozent bis etwa 60 Prozent des Alkylmethacrylates, von etwa 20 Prozent bis etwa 70 Prozent einer ungesättigten Carbonsäure, und von etwa 10 Prozent bis etwa 30 Prozent eines polyungesättigten, trocknenden Öls, und zwar gewichtsmäßig, bezogen auf das Gewicht des Copolymers.

9. Zusammensetzung nach einem der Ansprüche 6 bis 8, wobei das Alkylacrylat von etwa 15 Prozent bis etwa 30 Prozent und das Alkylmethacrylat von etwa 30 Prozent bis etwa 60 Gewichtsprozent, bezogen auf das Gewicht des Copolymers, ausmachen.

10. Zusammensetzung nach einem der Ansprüche 6 bis 9, wobei das Alkylacrylat Butylacrylat ist und das Alkylmethacrylat Isobutylmethacrylat ist.

11. Zusammensetzung nach einem vorhergehenden Anspruch, wobei die Zusammensetzung umfaßt: von 0 Prozent bis 20 Prozent eines Pigments und von 0 Prozent bis 3 Prozent jeweils eines Additivs, ausgewählt aus der Gruppe von einem Tensid, einem pH-Stabilisator, einem Antischaummittel, einem Plastifikator und einem Trocknungsmittel, bezogen auf das Gesamtgewicht der Zusammensetzung.

12. Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 11, wobei das Pigment von etwa 0 Prozent bis 15 Prozent vorliegt und das Gesamtgewicht der Additive nicht 3 Prozent überschreitet, bezogen auf das Gesamtgewicht der Zusammensetzung.

13. Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 11 oder Anspruch 12, wobei das Gesamtgewicht des Pigmentes von etwa 0 Prozent bis 20 Prozent ist und das Gesamtgewicht eines Additivs von 0 Prozent bis 3 Prozent ist, wobei das Additiv aus der Gruppe von einem Tensid, einem pH-Stabilisator, einem Antischaumittel, einem Plastifikator und einem Trocknungsmittel gewählt ist, bezogen auf das Gesamtgewicht der Zusammensetzung.

14. Verfahren zum Bilden einer wäßrigen Aerosol-Beschichtungszusammensetzung nach einem vorhergehenden Anspruch, umfassend ein Mischen eines wasserlöslichen Salzes eines dispergierbaren Acrylpolymers mit einem Ammonium- oder Aminsalz eines trocknenden, Öl-modifzierten Copolymers in Dimethylether, Wasser und einem wasserlöslichen organischen Lösungsmittel.

15. Verfahren nach Anspruch 14, wobei das trocknende, Öl-modifizierte Copolymer neutralisiert ist und die Viskosität mit Wasser verringert ist.

16. Verwendung einer Zusammensetzung, umfassend ein wasserlösliches Salz eines dispergierbaren Acrylpolymers, ein Ammonium- oder Aminsalz eines trocknenden, Öl-modifizierten Acrylatcopolymers, Dimethylether, Wasser und ein wasserlösliches organisches Lösungsmittel; wobei das Verhältnis des wasserlöslichen Salzes des dispergierbaren Acrylpolymers zum Ammonium- oder Aminsalz des trocknenden, Öl-modifizierten Acrylatcopolymers von 20/80 bis 80/20, vorzugsweise von 40/60 bis 60/40, ist, als eine wäßrige Beschichtung.

**Revendications**

1. Composition aqueuse de revêtement en aérosol, de préférence sous la forme d'un mélange, comprenant :
   un sel soluble dans l'eau d'un polymère acrylique dispersible,
   un sel d'ammonium ou d'amine d'un copolymère d'acrylate modifié par une huile siccative,
   de l'oxyde de diméthyle,
   de l'eau, et
   un solvant organique soluble dans l'eau ; où le rapport entre le sel soluble dans l'eau du polymère acrylique dispersible et le sel d'ammonium ou d'amine du copolymère d'acrylate modifié par une huile siccative est de 20/80 à 80/20 et de préférence de 40/60 à 60/40.

2. Composition selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle le sel soluble dans l'eau du polymère acrylique dispersible a une masse moléculaire moyenne en masse de 40 000 à 50 000, telle que déterminée par chromatographie par perméation de gel.

3. Composition selon la revendication 1 ou la revendication 2, dans laquelle le sel soluble dans l'eau du polymère acrylique dispersible a une Tg de 30 à 120 et de préférence de 40 à 50 °C.

4. Composition selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle le sel soluble dans l'eau du polymère acrylique dispersible a un indice d'acide de 30 à 160 et de préférence de 80 à 110.

5. Composition selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle le polymère acrylique dispersible est au moins partiellement neutralisé.

6. Composition selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle le sel d'ammonium ou d'amine du copolymère modifié par une huile siccative comprend un acrylate d'alkyle ayant de 3 à 5 atomes de carbone et un méthacrylate d'alkyle ayant de 3 à 5 atomes de carbone.

7. Composition selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle le sel d'ammonium ou d'amine du copolymère modifié par une huile siccative a une masse moléculaire moyenne comprise dans l'intervalle d'environ 300 à environ 9000 et de préférence d'environ 500 à environ 3000, telle que déterminée par chromatographie par perméation de gel.

8. Composition selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle le copolymère modifié par une huile siccative comprend des motifs copolymérisés constitués d'environ 10 à environ 35 % de l'acrylate d'alkyle, d'environ 30 à environ 60 % du méthacrylate d'alkyle, d'environ 20 à environ 70 % d'un acide carboxylique insaturé et d'environ 10 à environ 30 % d'une huile siccative polyinsaturée, les pourcentages étant en poids par rapport au poids du copolymère.

9. Composition selon l'une quelconque des revendications 6 à 8, dans laquelle l'acrylate d'alkyle est présent en une quantité d'environ 15 à environ 30 % et le méthacrylate d'alkyle en une quantité d'environ 30 à environ 60 %, les pourcentages étant en poids par rapport au poids du copolymère.

10. Composition selon l'une quelconque des revendications 6 à 9, dans laquelle l'acrylate d'alkyle est l'acrylate de butyle, et le méthacrylate d'alkyle est le méthacrylate d'isobutyle.

11. Composition selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle la composition comprend de 0 à 20 % d'un pigment et de 0 à 3 % de chacun des additifs choisis parmi l'ensemble comprenant un tensioactif, un stabilisant de pH, un antimoussant, un plastifiant et un dessiccant, les pourcentages étant en poids par rapport au poids total de la composition.

12. Composition selon la revendication 11, dans laquelle le pigment est présent en une quantité de 0 à 15 %, et le poids total des additifs ne dépasse pas 3 %, les pourcentages étant en poids par rapport au poids total de la composition.

13. Composition selon la revendication 11 ou la revendication 12, dans laquelle le poids total du pigment est compris entre environ 0 et 20 %, et le poids total d'un additif est compris entre 0 et 3 %, l'additif étant choisi parmi l'ensemble comprenant un tensioactif, un stabilisant de pH, un agent antimoussant, un plastifiant et un agent dessiccant, les pourcentages étant en poids par rapport au poids total de la composition.

14. Procédé pour former une composition aqueuse de revêtement en aérosol selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, qui consiste à mélanger un sel soluble dans l'eau d'un polymère acrylique dispersible à un sel d'ammonium ou d'amine d'un copolymère modifié par une huile siccative dans de l'oxyde de diméthyle, de l'eau et un solvant organique soluble dans l'eau.

15. Procédé selon la revendication 14, dans lequel le copolymère modifié par une huile siccative est neutralisé, et la viscosité est réduite à l'aide d'eau.

16. Utilisation, en tant que revêtement aqueux, d'une composition comprenant un sel soluble dans l'eau d'un polymère acrylique dispersible,

un sel d'ammonium ou d'amine d'un copolymère d'acrylate modifié par une huile siccative, de l'oxyde de diméthyle, de l'eau, et un solvant organique soluble dans l'eau ; où le rapport entre le sel soluble dans l'eau du polymère acrylique dispersible et le sel d'ammonium ou d'amine du copolymère d'acrylate modifié par une huile siccative est de 20/80 à 80/20 et de préférence de 40/60 à 60/40.

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