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DESCRIPTION

Description

INTRODUCTION

[0001] The present invention relates to a coating composition comprising: (i) an alkyd resin, (ii) solid organic filler particles, wherein said solid organic filler particles comprise poly(meth)acrylate, polystyrene, polyacrylamide, polyurethane, polysiloxane, polyolefin, polyacrylonitrile, nylon, poly(vinyl ester), and mixtures thereof, are substantially spherical, and have an average diameter of 10 to 30 μm as determined by ISO 13320:2009 (iii) pigment, and (iv) solvent, wherein said composition comprises less than 8 wt% inorganic extender, based on the total weight of the composition. Advantageously the composition is readily applicable to exterior surfaces, e.g. wood, and provides well adhered, low gloss or matte coatings with good gloss and colour retention and low dirt pick up. The invention also relates to a container containing the composition. Additionally the invention relates to a method of providing a coating on a surface, wherein the composition herein described is applied to the surface and dried, as well as to a coating on a surface per se.

BACKGROUND

[0002] It is important for a coating to have good adhesion properties to the surface to which it is applied. Wood, in particular, has an uneven surface with microcracks and pores. Alkyd-based coatings are liquid before the coating is cured and dried and will penetrate these defects in the wood giving excellent overall adhesion. Together with alkyds good wetting properties, this makes alkyd-based coatings an attractive choice for application to uneven surfaces such as wood. The coating composition can be applied directly on the wood without the need for a primer which saves time and cost for the end user. For stains and varnishes, alkyds also give a good aesthetic result.

[0003] Exterior paints, such as alkyd-based paints, are subject to degradation by UV/VIS radiation as well as water. Exterior paints are required to be significantly more UV/VIS and water resistant than interior paints.

[0004] Durable coatings are, however, desired by end users in order to maximise the period of time a coating lasts for before it needs to be renewed. Ideal coatings should have strong adhesion to the underlying surface, a desirable gloss level, good gloss retention, good colour retention and low dirt pick up. Coatings with good gloss retention make the surface look newly

painted for a longer time and coatings with consistent gloss levels, regardless of the viewing angle, are particularly desirable. With white coatings, colour change may be due to dirt pick up as well as UV/VIS degradation whereas with other coloured coatings, colour change is primarily due to UV/VIS degradation. Dirt pick up needs to be minimised to ensure coatings, and especially white coatings, continue to look fresh over their lifetime.

[0005] The conventional approach to improving gloss and colour retention is to employ a binder with improved UV resistance and/or to add UV absorbers and hindered amine light stabilisers (HALS). The use of UV absorbers and HALS, however, has drawbacks. They are expensive and they often contribute to the tackiness of the final coating which lengthens drying times and exacerbates the problem of dirt pick up. UV absorbers and HALS can also leach out of the coating film which leads to reduced coating life time.

[0006] As mentioned above, end users expect to be able to select coating compositions, including those for wooden surfaces, which give coatings with a desirable gloss level. Examples of gloss levels are high gloss, semi-gloss and matte. Currently end users tend to want semi-gloss or matte coatings which are characterised by having a gloss level of less than 60 at an angle of 60° as determined by NS EN ISO 2813. The gloss level of a coating composition is conventionally reduced by adding inorganic extender to the composition. Examples of inorganic extenders used for this purpose include silica, barium sulphate, calcium carbonate, nepheline syenite, dolomite, feldspar, mica, wollastonite, talc, plastorite, aluminium oxide, aluminium trihydroxide and diatomaceous earth. These inorganic extenders are popular as they reduce gloss level, increase the bulk of the composition and have a low cost.

[0007] Lowering of gloss level by the addition of inorganic extender does, however, cause some problems. The gloss level from different angles will be different which is undesirable. The inorganic extenders tend to reduce the durability of the coatings produced with the coating compositions. Thus, the inorganic extenders tend, for example, to reduce gloss retention and to increase dirt pick up of the coatings.

[0008] WO03/106574 describes coating compositions comprising a liquid binder resin, polyvinyl chloride extender particles having an average particle size in a range from 5 to 150 microns and pigment. WO03/106574 discloses that using polyvinyl chloride particles in a certain size range instead of inorganic extenders, improves the burnish and mar resistance of flat deep colour paints as well as improving the scrub resistance and washability of such paints. The polyvinyl chloride extenders are described as being solid and generally spherical, with an average particle size in the range 20-80 microns. This is to ensure that the particles protrude above the binder surface and reduce the sheen of the paint and protect the film from burnishing elements. Polyvinyl chloride is, however, light and heat sensitive and is therefore prone to degradation when used in paints designed for exterior use.

[0009] EP2202281A1 relates to an aqueous paint composition comprising an alkyd emulsion; a dispersion of organic extender particles, which particles comprise, when dry, one or more voids; and one or more pigments.

[0010] WO2012/138348A1 relates to a coating composition comprising (a) from 10 to 90 percent by weight of an aqueous, high-solid, solvent-free alkyd dispersion; and (b) from 10 to 90 percent by weight of one or more second dispersions, one or more second emulsions, or combinations thereof; wherein said coating composition has a solid content of in the range of from 25 to 65 percent by weight of solid content, based on the total weight of the coating composition, and the coating composition has a pH in the range of from 7 to 11, and wherein the coating composition has a volume average particle size in the range of from 0.03 to 5 μm , and wherein the coating composition has a viscosity in the range of from 100 to 10,000 cP.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0011] Viewed from a first aspect the present invention provides a coating composition comprising:

1. (i) an alkyd resin;
2. (ii) solid organic filler particles, wherein said solid organic filler particles comprise poly(meth)acrylate, polystyrene, polyacrylamide, polyurethane, polysiloxane, polyolefin, polyacrylonitrile, nylon, poly(vinyl ester), and mixtures thereof, are substantially spherical, and have an average diameter of 10 to 30 μm as determined by ISO 13320:2009;
3. (iii) pigment; and
4. (iv) solvent;

wherein said composition comprises less than 8 wt% inorganic extender, based on the total weight of the composition.

[0012] Viewed from a further aspect, the present invention provides a method for preparing a composition as hereinbefore defined, comprising mixing:

1. (i) an alkyd resin;
2. (ii) solid organic filler particles, wherein said solid organic filler particles comprise poly(meth)acrylate, polystyrene, polyacrylamide, polyurethane, polysiloxane, polyolefin, polyacrylonitrile, nylon, poly(vinyl ester), and mixtures thereof, are substantially spherical, and have an average diameter of 10 to 30 μm as determined by ISO 13320:2009;
3. (iii) pigment; and
4. (iv) solvent.

Viewed from a further aspect, the present invention provides a container containing a composition as hereinbefore defined.

[0013] Viewed from a further aspect, the present invention provides a method of providing a coating on a surface, wherein said method comprises:

1. (i) applying a composition as hereinbefore defined; and
2. (ii) drying and/or curing said composition to form a coating on the surface.

[0014] Viewed from a further aspect, the present invention provides a coating on a surface, wherein said coating is formed from a composition as hereinbefore defined.

[0015] Viewed from a further aspect, the present invention provides the use of a composition as hereinbefore defined to form a coating on at least one surface of an article.

[0016] It has been shown that solid organic filler particles can be used to improve the gloss and/or colour retention of a coating present on a surface, wherein said coating is formed from a composition as hereinbefore described.

DEFINITIONS

[0017] As used herein the term "coating composition" refers to a composition that, when applied to a surface, forms a film or coating thereon.

[0018] As used herein the term "alkyd resin" refers to a polyester modified by the addition of at least one oil and/or fatty acid.

[0019] As used herein the term "oxidative drying alkyd resin" refers to an alkyd resin that undergoes air oxidation when oxygen in the air reacts with unsaturated groups in its structure. Herein the term "oxidative drying alkyd resin" is used synonymously with "autoxidative drying alkyd resin". The oxidation reaction, in conjunction with solvent evaporation, converts liquid resins to solid films or coatings over time.

[0020] As used herein the term "oil length" is equal to the weight of any fatty acid in the alkyd taken together with the polyol needed to completely esterify the fatty acid, minus the weight of water generated during esterification, expressed as a percentage of the total solids content of the finished alkyd.

[0021] As used herein the term "alkyd emulsion" refers to an alkyd resin, or mixture of alkyd resins, emulsified or dispersed in a continuous liquid phase. The continuous **liquid phase** is typically aqueous. The alkyd resin present in this emulsion is the film forming polymer present in the coating composition. Thus the droplets of alkyd resin coalesce after application and during drying. These alkyd resin droplets are different to the solid organic filler particles also present in the composition, which are described below. Preferably the alkyd resin droplets present in the emulsion have an average particle size of 200-600 nm.

[0022] As used herein the term "waterborne composition" refers to a dispersion wherein the

continuous phase is water. In a waterborne composition the alkyd resin is typically dispersed as droplets in a continuous aqueous phase.

[0023] As used herein the term "solventborne composition" refers to a composition in which the alkyd resin is dissolved in an organic solvent.

[0024] As used herein the term "isoparaffins" refers to organic solvents that consist of mixtures of C₉₋₁₃ alkanes.

[0025] As used herein the term "solid organic filler particles" refers to non-hollow, substantially spherical, particles comprising organic material. Preferably the solid organic filler particles have a larger average particle size to the alkyd resin droplets present in the above-described emulsion.

[0026] As used herein the term "inorganic extender" refers to compounds which have a core that does not comprise carbon and which increase the volume or bulk of a coating composition. For example, the term includes uncoated particles consisting of silica or barium sulphate or any of the other inorganic materials listed above. The term also includes coated particles, wherein the core consists of an inorganic material and the coating (or shell) is either organic or inorganic.

[0027] As used herein the term "solvent" refers to water and organic solvent.

[0028] As used herein the term "poly(meth)acrylate" refers to a polymer comprising repeat units derived from (meth)acrylate monomers. Generally a poly(meth)acrylate will comprise at least 50 wt% repeat units derived from (meth)acrylate monomers, i.e. acrylate and/or methacrylate monomers.

[0029] As used herein the term "poly(meth)acrylate dispersion" refers to a mixture of poly(meth)acrylate particles dispersed in a continuous liquid phase. Typically the continuous liquid phase is aqueous.

[0030] As used herein the term "alkyl" refers to saturated, straight chained, branched or cyclic groups. Alkyl groups may be substituted or unsubstituted.

[0031] As used herein the term "cycloalkyl" refers to saturated or partially saturated mono- or bicyclic alkyl ring systems containing 3 to 10 carbon atoms. Cycloalkyl groups may be substituted or unsubstituted.

[0032] As used herein the term "polycarboxylic acid" refers to a compound comprising more than one -COOH group.

[0033] As used herein the term "polyol" refers to a compound comprising more than one -OH group.

[0034] As used herein the term "weight % (wt%)", when used in relation to individual constituents of the composition, e.g. rheology modifier, biocide, drier etc., refers to the actual weight of constituent, i.e. without volatile components present, unless otherwise specified.

[0035] As used herein the term "weight % (wt%)", when used in relation to the coating compositions, refers to the weight relative to the total weight of the composition, i.e. including non-volatile and volatile components, unless otherwise specified.

[0036] As used herein the term "T_g" refers to "glass transition temperature" as determined by ASTM E 1356-08(2014).

[0037] As used herein the term "MFFT" refers to "minimal film formation temperature" as determined by ASTM D2354-10e1.

[0038] As used herein the term "molecular weight" refers to weight average molecular weight (M_w), unless otherwise specified.

[0039] As used herein the term "density" refers to density as determined by ISO 2811-1:2016 using a metal pycnometer at 23°C

[0040] As used herein the term "average diameter" refers to the Z-average diameter size as determined by ISO 22412:2017 using a Malvern Zetasizer Nano S instrument if the particle size is below 5 µm and ISO 13320:2009 using a Malvern Mastersizer 2000 if the particle size is above 5 µm.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0041] The present invention relates to a coating composition comprising:

1. (i) an alkyd resin;
2. (ii) solid organic filler particles, wherein said solid organic filler particles comprise poly(meth)acrylate, polystyrene, polyacrylamide, polyurethane, polysiloxane, polyolefin, polyacrylonitrile, nylon, poly(vinyl ester), and mixtures thereof, are substantially spherical, and have an average diameter of 10 to 30 µm as determined by ISO 13320:2009;
3. (iii) pigment; and

solvent;

wherein said composition comprises less than 8 wt% inorganic extender, based on the total weight of the composition.

[0042] The composition comprises less than 8 wt% inorganic extender, preferably less than 5 wt% inorganic extender, more preferably less than 3 wt% inorganic extender, yet more

preferably less than 2 wt% inorganic extender and still more preferably less than 1 wt% inorganic extender, based on the total weight of the composition. Particularly preferably the composition comprises substantially no, i.e. 0 wt%, inorganic extender. Preferred coating compositions of the invention comprise 0-8 wt% inorganic extender, preferably 0-5 wt% inorganic extender, more preferably 0-3 wt% inorganic extender and yet more preferably 0-2 wt% inorganic extender. Representative examples of inorganic extenders include silica, barium sulphate, calcium carbonate, nepheline syenite, dolomite, feldspar, mica, wollastonite, talc, leukophyllite, aluminium oxide, aluminium trihydroxide and diatomaceous earth. Such inorganic extenders typically are supplied in a range of different shapes, e.g. nodules, irregular, cubic/blocky, tabular, platy, elongated (needle/fiber) and spherical.

[0043] Particularly preferred coating compositions of the invention comprise less than 8 wt% of feldspar, talc, nepheline syenite, calcium carbonate, dolomite, leukophyllite and mixtures thereof, and still more preferably less than 5 wt% of feldspar, talc, nepheline syenite, calcium carbonate, dolomite, leukophyllite and mixtures thereof.

[0044] Preferably the coating composition further comprises: (v) drier; (vi) rheology modifier; (vii) poly(meth)acrylate dispersion; (viii) biocides; (ix) binders and/or (x) additives.

[0045] Advantageously the coating composition of the present invention produces well adhered coatings with a low gloss level, i.e. a gloss level of less than 60 at an angle of 60° as determined by NS EN ISO 2813:2014, good gloss retention, good colour retention and low dirt pick up. This means that coatings, even exterior coatings, produced with compositions of the invention are durable, i.e. have a long lifetime before the coating needs to be renewed, even when exposed to UV/VIS radiation and water. This means that the coatings consistently look "new" or fresh. A further benefit of coatings produced by compositions of the present invention is that the gloss level is consistent, regardless of the viewing angle.

Alkyd Resin

[0046] The coating composition of the present invention comprises at least one alkyd resin. Optionally the composition comprises more than one alkyd resin, e.g. 2 or 3 alkyd resins. Preferably, however, the coating composition comprises one alkyd resin.

[0047] The alkyd resin present in the coating composition is preferably derived from at least a polycarboxylic acid and/or anhydride, a polyol and an unsaturated fatty acid or oil. Preferably the unsaturated fatty acid or oil is a vegetable oil and/or fatty acids present in vegetable oil. Optionally the alkyd resin further comprises one or more monoacids.

[0048] The polycarboxylic acid is preferably a triacid or a diacid and more preferably a diacid. The polycarboxylic acid is preferably an alkyl polycarboxylic acid or an aromatic polycarboxylic acid. Alkyl polycarboxylic acids include acyclic and cyclic polycarboxylic acids. Preferred

polycarboxylic acids are C₃₋₁₂ polycarboxylic acids and more preferably C₄₋₁₀ polycarboxylic acids. The anhydride is preferably a C₄₋₁₀ cyclic anhydride.

[0049] Representative examples of suitable polycarboxylic acids include o-phthalic acid, isophthalic acid, adipic acid, succinic acid, terephthalic acid, 1,4-cyclohexanedicarboxylic acid, hexahydrophthalic acid, citric acid, fumaric acid, mesaconic acid, maleic acid, citraconic acid, 5-tert-butyl isophthalic acid, trimellitic acid, pyromellitic acid, 2,2,4-trimethyl adipic acid, azelaic acid, sebacic acid, dimerized fatty acids, cyclopentane-1,2-dicarboxylic acid, cyclohexane-1,2-dicarboxylic acid, 4-methylcyclohexane-1,2-dicarboxylic acid, tetrahydrophthalic acid, endomethylene-cyclohexane-1,2-dicarboxylic acid, butane-1,2,3,4-tetra-carboxylic acid, endoisopropylidene-cyclohexane-1,2-dicarboxylic acid, cyclo-hexane-1,2,4,5-tetracarboxylic acid, butane-1,2,3,4-tetracarboxylic acid, 1,2-cyclohexanedicarboxylic acid, 1,3-cyclohexanedicarboxylic acid, furandicarboxylic acids, tetrahydrofurandicarboxylic acids, itaconic acid, citraconic acid and dimer fatty acid.

[0050] Representative examples of suitable anhydrides include o-phthalic anhydride, succinic anhydride, hexahydrophthalic anhydride, maleic anhydride, trimellitic anhydride, pyromellitic anhydride, cyclopentane-1,2-dicarboxylic anhydride, cyclohexane-1,2-dicarboxylic anhydride, 4-methylcyclohexane-1,2-dicarboxylic anhydride, tetrahydrophthalic anhydride, endomethylene-cyclohexane-1,2-dicarboxylic anhydride, endoisopropylidene-cyclohexane-1,2-dicarboxylic anhydride, 1,2-cyclohexanedicarboxylic anhydride, itaconic anhydride and lactide.

[0051] The polyol present in the alkyd resin preferably comprises 2-6 hydroxyl groups. More preferably the polyol is a diol, triol or tetrol. The polyol is preferably an aromatic polyol, an alkyl polyol or a cycloalkyl polyol. Preferred polyols are alkyl polyols and cycloalkyl polyols. Preferred alkyl polyols are C₂₋₁₂ polyols and more preferably C₃₋₁₀ polyols. Preferred cycloalkyl polyols are C₅₋₁₂ polyols and more preferably C₆₋₁₀ polyols.

[0052] Representative examples of suitable polyols include alkylene glycols, poly(alkylene) glycols, polycarbonate polyols, dihydroxyalkyl-1,3-dioxanes, di(hydroxyalkyl)furans, di(hydroxyalkyl)tetrahydrofurans, 2-alkyl-1,3-propanediols, 2,2-dialkyl-1,3-propanediols, 2-hydroxyalkyl-1,3-propanediols, 2,2-dihydroxyalkyl-1,3-propanediols, 2-alkyl-2-hydroxyalkyl-1,3-propanediols, ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, 1,3-propanediol, 1,4-butylene glycol, 1,3-butylene glycol, neopentyl glycol, 2-butyl-2-ethyl-1,3-propanediol, 1,6-hexane diol, 1,12-dodecane diol, 3-methyl-1,5-pentane diol, 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,6-hexane diol, 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propane diol, 2-methyl-2-cyclohexyl-1,3-propane diol, 1,4-cyclohexane dimethanol, glycerol, trimethylol ethane, trimethylol propane, pentaerythritol, sorbitol 5,5-dihydroxymethyl-1,3-dioxane, di(hydroxymethyl)furan, di(hydroxymethyl) tetrahydrofuran, spiroglycol (2,4,8,10-tetraoxaspiro[5.5]undecane-3,9-diethanol), isosorbide, isomannide, isoidide, di-glycerol, trimethylolbutane, di-trimethylolethane, di-trimethylolpropane, di-trimethylolbutane, di-pentaerythritol, tri-pentaerythritol, anhydroennea-heptitol, mannitol, glycerol mono(meth)allyl ether, di-glycerol di(meth)allyl ether, trimethylolethane mono(meth)allyl ether, trimethylolpropane mono(meth)allyl ether, trimethylolbutane mono(meth)allyl ether,

pentaerythritol mono(meth)allyl ether, pentaerythritol di(meth)allyl ether, di-trimethylolethane mono(meth)allyl ether, di-trimethylolethane di(meth)allyl ether, di-trimethylolpropane mono(meth)allyl ether, di-trimethylolpropane di(meth)allyl ether, di-trimethylolbutane mono(meth)allyl ether, and/or di-trimethylolbutane di(meth)allyl ether.

[0053] The unsaturated fatty acid or oil (unsaturated triglyceride) present in the alkyd resin is preferably a C₈₋₂₄, more preferably a C₁₂₋₂₄ and still more preferably a C₁₄₋₂₄ unsaturated fatty acid. The unsaturated fatty acid preferably comprises 1, 2 or 3 double bonds. When multiple double bonds are present, they may be conjugated or non-conjugated. The double bonds may have cis or trans geometry.

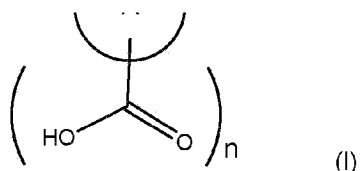
[0054] Representative examples of suitable unsaturated fatty acids include linolenic, linoleic, oleic, myristoleic, palmitoleic, arachidonic, erucic, gadoleic, clupanadonic, ricinoleic, licanic, nisinic, eleostearic, stearidonic, eicosapentaenoic, docosahexaenoic, docosatetraenoic, vaccenic, paullinic, elaidic, gondoic, nervonic and mead acids, soy bean fatty acid, tall oil fatty acid, or mixtures thereof. Preferably the unsaturated fatty acid is selected from linolenic, linoleic and oleic acids, soy bean fatty acid, tall oil fatty acid, and mixtures thereof.

[0055] Preferably a mixture of fatty acids will be present in the alkyd resin present in the coating composition. Typically the fatty acid is derived from natural or synthetic oils and thus the mixture of fatty acids present in the alkyd resin reflects the mixture present in the oil. Saturated fatty acids and oils may optionally be present. Examples of suitable oils for providing fatty acid groups in alkyd resin include linseed oil, soybean oil, rapeseed oil, sun flower oil, palm oil, tung oil, calendula oil, wood oil (e.g. pine oil), safflower oil, tuna fish oil, and combinations thereof. Preferably the oil is selected from rapeseed oil, linseed oil, sunflower oil and soybean oil.

[0056] The alkyd resins present in the coating compositions present in the compositions of the invention are prepared by polymerisation. The polymerisation is preferably random. This is because: (i) at least some of the monomers from which the alkyd resin is derived contain more than 2 reactive groups; (ii) at least some of the compounds from which the alkyd resin is derived contain only 1 reactive group and (iii) optionally other units are incorporated into the structure (see below). The monomers containing more than 2 reactive groups generate branches in the alkyd resin and the compounds with a single reactive group stop chain growth. The net effect is that the chains present within the alkyd resin structure are varied, e.g. in terms of units present and in length. Cross links may also form. For this reason, it is most appropriate to describe the alkyd resins in terms of the monomers from which they are preferably derived.

[0057] In preferred compositions of the present invention the alkyd resin present in the coating composition is derived from at least one monomer of formula (I):





wherein

A is an organic group; and

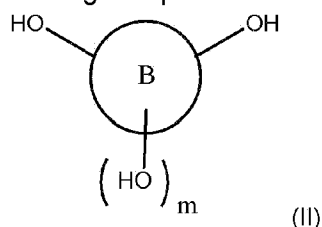
n is 0, 1 or 2.

[0058] In preferred compositions of the invention, A is an organic group selected from C₅₋₁₀ aryl, C₅₋₁₀ cycloalkyl and C₁₋₂₀ alkyl. More preferably A is an organic group selected from C₆ aryl, C₆ cycloalkyl and C₂₋₁₀ alkyl.

[0059] In further preferred compositions of the invention, n is 0 or 1. When n is 1 or more, the alkyd resin is branched.

[0060] In particularly preferred compositions of the invention, the alkyd resin present in the coating composition is derived from at least two different monomers of formula (I). For example, the alkyd resin may derive from 2, 3 or 4 different monomers of formula (I).

[0061] In further preferred compositions of the present invention the alkyd resin present in the coating composition is derived from at least one monomer of formula (II):



wherein

B is an organic group; and

m is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4.

[0062] In preferred compositions of the invention, B is an organic group selected from C₅₋₁₀ cycloalkyl and C₁₋₁₈ alkyl. More preferably B is an organic group selected from C₆ cycloalkyl and C₂₋₁₀ alkyl.

[0063] In further preferred compositions of the invention, m is 1, 2, 3 or 4. When m is 1, 2, 3 or 4, the alkyd resin is branched.

[0064] In particularly preferred compositions of the invention, the alkyd resin present in the coating composition derives from at least two different monomers of formula (II). For example, the alkyd resin may derive from 2, 3 or 4 different monomers of formula (II).

[0065] In particularly preferred compositions of the invention, the alkyd resin present in the coating composition derives from at least two different monomers of formula (I) and at least two different monomers of formula (II). For example, the alkyd resin may derive from 2, 3 or 4 different monomers of formula (I) and 2, 3, or 4 different monomers of formula (II).

[0066] Preferably the alkyd resin is a random, branched copolymer.

[0067] In further preferred compositions of the present invention the alkyd resin present in the composition further derives from C₈₋₂₄, more preferably a C₁₂₋₂₄ and still more preferably a C₁₄₋₂₄ unsaturated fatty acid. The unsaturated fatty acid preferably comprises 1, 2 or 3 double bonds. When multiple double bonds are present, they may be conjugated or non-conjugated. The double bonds may have cis or trans geometry.

[0068] Representative examples of suitable unsaturated fatty acids include linolenic, linoleic, oleic, myristoleic, palmitoleic, arachidonic, erucic, gadoleic, clupanadonic, ricinoleic, licanic, nisinic, eleostearic, stearidonic, eicosapentaenoic, docosaheptaenoic, docosatetraenoic, vaccenic, paullinic, elaidic, gondoic, nervonic and mead acids, soy bean fatty acid, tall oil fatty acid, or mixtures thereof. Preferably the unsaturated fatty acid is selected from linolenic, linoleic and oleic acids, soy bean fatty acid, tall oil fatty acid and mixtures thereof.

[0069] Preferably a mixture of fatty acids will be present in the alkyd resin. Typically, the fatty acid is derived from natural or synthetic oils and thus the mixture of fatty acids present in the alkyd resin reflects the mixture present in the oil. Saturated fatty acids and oils may optionally be present. Examples of suitable oils for providing fatty acid groups in alkyd resin include linseed oil, soybean oil, rapeseed oil, sun flower oil, palm oil, tung oil, calendula oil, wood oil (e.g. pine oil), safflower oil, tuna fish oil, and combinations thereof. Preferably the oil is selected from rapeseed oil, linseed oil, sunflower oil and soybean oil.

[0070] Alkyd resins are often characterised by their oil length. The alkyd resin present in the coating compositions of the present invention preferably has an oil length of 30-85 wt%, more preferably 40 to 85 wt% and still more preferably 55-85 wt%. Alkyds comprising at least 55 wt% fatty acids are generally referred to as long oil alkyds whilst alkyds comprising less than 40 wt% fatty acids are generally referred to as short oil alkyds. Alkyds with 40-55 wt% fatty acids are generally referred to as medium oil alkyds.

[0071] The degree of modification by fatty acids plays an important role in determining the properties of the alkyd resin. By modifying the alkyd resin with unsaturated fatty acids, the resin becomes auto-oxidative curing which is a key stage in the drying process.

[0072] Alkyd resins that are suitable for incorporation into the compositions of the present

invention are commercially available. Alternatively, the alkyd resins may be obtained using conventional synthesis techniques that are well known in the art. General processes for the preparation of alkyd polyesters are described in "Alkyd Resin Technology" by T. C. Patton, Publisher John Wiley & Sons Inc. (1962), the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference.

[0073] The alkyd resin present in the coating compositions preferably has a Mn of 1,000-6,000, more preferably 1,200-5,000 and still more preferably 1,500-3,500. The alkyd resin present in the coating compositions preferably has a Mw of 3,000-300,000, more preferably 4,000-70,000 and still more preferably 4,000-25,000. The polydispersity index (PDI) of the alkyd resin present in the coating compositions is preferably 1.0-15.0, more preferably 1.5-10.0 and still more preferably 2.0-8.0.

[0074] The alkyd resin present in the coating compositions preferably has a final polymer acid value of 1 to 40 mg KOH/g, more preferably 1 to 20 mg KOH/g and still more preferably 3 to 16 mg KOH/g. Acid value is determined in accordance with ISO 2114.

[0075] When the coating composition of the present invention is waterborne, the alkyd resin is present as an alkyd emulsion wherein alkyd resin droplets are dispersed in a continuous aqueous phase. Preferably the alkyd resin droplets have an average diameter of 100 - 1000 nm, more preferably 150 - 800 nm and still more preferably 200 - 600 nm, as determined by ISO 22412:2017. The alkyd resin droplets are preferably smaller than the solid organic filler particles present in the coating composition. The alkyd resin droplets constitute the film forming polymer present in the composition and coalesce after application and during drying.

[0076] The alkyd emulsion present in the coating composition of the present invention preferably comprises 30-70 wt% alkyd droplets and more preferably 40 - 60 wt% alkyd droplets, based on the weight of the emulsion. The emulsion may optionally comprise other conventional additives such as surfactants, preservatives, neutralizing agents, preservatives and defoamers.

[0077] When the coating composition of the present invention is solventborne, the alkyd resin is dissolved in the organic solvent. Optionally the alkyd resin is modified with polyamides to produce a thixotropic alkyd. Coatings containing thixotropic alkyds may be formulated without rheology modifiers.

[0078] The amount of the alkyd resin present in the coating composition of the invention is preferably 5-60 wt%, more preferably 10-55 wt% and still more preferably 15-40 wt%, based on the total weight of dry polymer present in the composition.

Drier

[0079] The time for the coating composition to dry depends on the concentration and types of

unsaturated fatty acids present in the alkyd resin. Preferably the autooxidation and crosslinking reactions involved in drying are accelerated by the presence of a metal-based drying catalyst, commonly referred to as a "drier". The metal within the drying catalyst catalyzes autooxidation by forming a complex with both atmospheric oxygen and the double bonds of the unsaturated fatty acid groups within the composition.

[0080] Examples of known driers include compounds, polymers, polyvalent salts and mixtures thereof containing cobalt, calcium, vanadium, copper, zinc, iron, zirconium, manganese, barium and strontium. Preferred driers comprise a mixture of compounds, polymers and/or polyvalent salts such that the mixture comprises at least 2 metals, more preferably 2-4 metals and still more preferably 3 or 4 metals. When the drier is in salt form, the afore-mentioned metals preferably form the cation and halides, nitrates, sulphates, carboxylates, such as acetates, ethylhexanoates, octanoates and naphthenates, or acetoacetates form the anion.

[0081] Other known driers include ethylhexanoate and neodecanoate. Any conventional drier may be present in the compositions of the invention.

[0082] Preferred compositions of the present invention comprise a mixture of driers. More preferably the composition of the present invention comprises a mixture of 2 to 4, and still more preferably 3-4 different driers.

[0083] Preferred compositions of the present invention comprise 0.05-0.5 wt%, more preferably 0.1-0.4 wt% and still more preferably 0.1-0.3 wt% of drier, based on the solid content of drier present in the total weight of the composition.

Solid organic filler particles

[0084] The coating compositions of the present invention also comprise solid organic filler particles. The solid organic filler particles are different to the alkyd resin droplets present in the emulsion used in the composition. Thus the solid organic filler particles are added separately to the alkyd resin emulsion during preparation of the coating compositions of the invention.

[0085] The solid organic filler particles are preferably non-hollow. Thus the particles have a substantially homogeneous composition throughout their structure. Advantageously this means that the particles do not scatter light. This is particularly beneficial when the composition comprises non-white coloured pigments and the resulting coatings are non-white coloured. Preferably the solid organic filler particles have a density of 0.9-1.3 gcm⁻³, more preferably 0.95-1.25 gcm⁻³, and still more preferably 1.0-1.2 gcm⁻³, as determined by ISO 2811-1:2016 using a Metal pycnometer at 23°C. This reflects the fact that the filler particles are solid rather than hollow.

[0086] Preferably the solid organic filler particles present in the coating compositions of the

invention are non-expandable and/or non-compressible at atmospheric conditions, i.e. 20 °C and 1 atmosphere. This is beneficial as it means that the filler particles do not change shape and/or size during processing. Thus the uniformity of particle size, as discussed further below, is maintained during preparation of the coating compositions of the invention and its ultimate application to substrates.

[0087] The solid organic filler particles present in the coating compositions of the present invention comprise and more preferably consist of poly(meth)acrylate, polystyrene, polyacrylamide, polyurethane, polysiloxane, polyolefin (e.g. polyethylene, polypropylene, polytetrafluoroethylene), polyacrylonitrile, nylon, poly(vinyl ester), and copolymers thereof. Solid organic filler particles comprising these polymers have been found to yield coatings with good gloss retention and good colour retention, thereby increasing the overall lifetime of coatings. In contrast coating compositions comprising solid organic filler particles comprising poly(vinyl halide) have much poorer performance properties. This is because poly(vinyl halide) is prone to UV/VIS degradation.

[0088] Preferred solid organic filler particles present in the coating compositions of the present invention comprise (and more preferably consist of) poly alkyl (meth)acrylate, polystyrene, polyethylene, polypropylene, polytetrafluoroethylene and copolymers thereof. Yet further preferred solid organic filler particles present in the coating compositions of the present invention comprise (and more preferably consist of) poly alkyl (meth)acrylate and copolymers thereof, e.g. polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA). The organic nature of the filler particles present in the coating compositions of the present invention improves their compatibility with the alkyd resin.

[0089] The solid organic filler particles present in the coating compositions of the present invention preferably comprise a polymer comprising a residue of at least one monomer selected from (meth)acrylic acid, C₁₋₈ alkyl (meth)acrylate, styrene, α-methyl styrene, ethylene, propylene, tetrafluoroethylene, and mixtures thereof. Still more preferably the solid organic filler particles present in the coating compositions of the present invention comprise a polymer comprising a residue of C₁₋₈ alkyl (meth)acrylate e.g. methyl methacrylate.

[0090] Preferred solid organic filler particles present in the coating compositions of the present invention are cross-linked. The skilled person in the art is able to identify suitable cross-linking agents depending on the types of monomers forming the particles. Particles comprising poly(meth)acrylate, for instance, may be cross linked with a group such as allyl methacrylate and particles comprising polystyrene may be cross linked with divinyl benzene.

[0091] The solid organic filler particles present in the coating compositions of the invention preferably have a T_g of 20-130 °C, more preferably 30 to 120 °C and still more preferably 50 to 120 °C as determined by ASTM E1356-08(2014).

[0092] The solid organic filler particles present in the coating compositions of the invention are substantially spherical and more preferably spherical. This is advantageous as it allows the

filler particles to pack more closely together in the coating compositions of the invention compared to, for instance, inorganic extenders which conventionally have a wide range of different shapes and sizes including nodules, plates and needles as well as spheres.

[0093] The solid organic filler particles have a Z-average diameter of 10-30 μm , as determined by ISO 22412:2017 using a Malvern Zetasizer Nano S instrument if the particle size is below 5 μm and ISO 13320:2009 using a Malvern Mastersizer 2000 if the particle size is above 5 μm . These particle sizes are preferred to ensure a desirable gloss level is achieved, without unduly increasing the amount of solid organic filler particles present, and to ensure the final coating is visually appealing, e.g. to ensure filler particles do not protrude out of the final coating.

[0094] The solid organic filler particles present in the coating composition of the present invention are preferably monodisperse. Thus, preferably the solid organic filler particles have an average diameter of 10-30 μm , with a polydispersity of less than 5%. It has been found that the use of monodisperse particles advantageously improves the consistency of the gloss level, when viewed from different angles.

[0095] The solid organic filler particles present in the coating compositions of the present invention may be prepared by conventional polymerisation processes, such as emulsion polymerisation, seeded growth polymerisation and suspension polymerisation. The polymerisation may be a single stage process or a multi-step process. Alternatively, suitable solid organic filler particles are commercially available.

[0096] The amount of the solid organic filler particles present in the coating compositions of the invention is preferably 0.1-30 wt%, more preferably 0.5-25 wt% and still more preferably 1-20 wt%, based on the total weight of the composition. The amount of solid organic filler particles present depends on the gloss level desired. When a gloss level of less than 60 at 60° is desired, the amount of solid organic filler particles is preferably 0.1-30 wt% and more preferably 0.1-20 wt%. When a gloss level of less than 40 at 60° is desired, the amount of solid organic filler particles is preferably 0.1-30 wt% and more preferably 0.5-20 wt%. When a gloss level of less than 20 at 60° is desired, the amount of solid organic filler particles is preferably 0.1-30 wt% and more preferably 1-20 wt%. It should be understood that the optimal amount of solid organic filler particles required to obtain a desired gloss level depends on the particle size of the solid organic filler particles as well as the other ingredients present in the coating composition.

Pigments

[0097] The coating composition of the present invention comprises pigment.

[0098] The coating composition of the present invention preferably comprises one or more pigments to give colour and opacity. The pigments may be white pigments or non-white coloured pigments. In coating compositions comprising non-white coloured pigments the

presence of the solid organic filler particles are particularly beneficial as they improve gloss and colour retention and also do not cause light scattering. This improves the consistency of the gloss appearance when it is viewed from different angles. In coating compositions comprising white pigments the presence of the solid organic filler particles are advantageous as they reduce dirt pick and improve gloss retention, meaning the overall appearance of the coatings remain new or fresh looking for a prolonged period of time.

[0099] The pigments may be inorganic pigments, organic pigments or a mixture thereof.

[0100] Representative examples of suitable inorganic pigments include metal oxides (e.g. iron oxides, chrome oxides etc.), Complex Inorganic Colour Pigments (CICPs) (e.g. chromium and nickel titanate, cobalt blue and green aso), cadmium pigments, lead chromates, bismuth vanadate pigments, zinc sulfide, zinc oxide, titanium dioxide and carbon black.

[0101] Representative examples of classes of suitable organic pigments include azo pigments and polycyclic pigments. Azo pigments include monoazo yellow and orange pigments, disazo pigments, beta-naphthol pigments, naphthol AS pigments, azo pigment lakes, benzimidazolone pigments, disazo condensation pigments, metal complex pigments and isoindolinone and isoindoline pigments. Polycyclic pigments include phthalocyanine pigments (blue & green), quinacridone pigments, perylene and perinone pigments, thioindigo pigments, anthraquinone pigments, doxazine pigments, triarylcarbonium pigments, quinophthalone pigments and diketo-pyrrolo-pyrrol pigments.

[0102] Specific examples of non-white coloured pigments include iron oxides, zinc sulfide, chromium oxide green, cadmium pigments, naphthol red, phthalocyanine compounds (e.g. phthalocyanine green, phthalonitrile blue), ultramarine blue azo pigments and carbon black. An example of a white pigment is titanium oxide. A huge range of suitable pigments are commercially available.

[0103] During preparation of the coating composition of the present invention the pigment may be ground and mixed with the other components present therein. This method provides coating compositions having a ready-made colour. Alternatively, the pigment may be added to the coating composition after all of the other components of the composition have been mixed together in a post-addition step. This process is often referred to as tinting.

[0104] Preferably the total amount of pigment present in the compositions of the invention is 0.5-40 wt%, more preferably 1-35 wt% and still more preferably 2-30 wt%, based on the total weight of the composition. The skilled man will appreciate that the pigment content will vary depending on the other components present and the end use of the coating composition.

Solvent

[0105] The coating compositions of the present invention may be waterborne or solventborne.

When the composition is waterborne, it comprises an alkyd emulsion comprising alkyd resin droplets dispersed in a continuous aqueous phase. Optionally the waterborne composition additionally comprises organic solvent. When the composition is solventborne, it comprises alkyd resin dissolved in organic solvent. Optionally the solventborne composition additionally comprises water.

Waterborne compositions

[0106] The water present in waterborne coating compositions derives from the alkyd emulsion, which has an aqueous continuous phase, water present in other ingredients of the composition and water which is added to the overall mixture. The water added to the overall mixture forming the composition is preferably deionised water, or soft or pure tap water. Preferably the water added to the overall mixture has a hardness of less than 5 dH°.

[0107] Preferred waterborne coating compositions of the invention comprise at least 50 wt% water, based on the total weight of the solvent present in the coating composition. More preferred compositions comprise 60 to 100 wt% water, still more preferably 70-100 wt% water and yet more preferably 85 to 100 wt% water, based on the total weight of solvent present in the coating composition.

[0108] Preferred waterborne coating compositions of the invention comprise at least 20 wt% water, based on the total weight of the coating composition. More preferred compositions comprise 30 to 90 wt% water, still more preferably 35-70 wt% water and yet more preferably 40 to 65 wt% water, based on the total weight of the coating composition.

[0109] Optionally surfactants may be utilised to assist in the dispersion of the alkyd resin in the water. Suitable surfactants include conventional anionic, cationic and ionic surfactants and mixtures thereof.

[0110] As mentioned above, waterborne coating compositions of the present invention optionally comprise an organic solvent. The organic solvent may derive from components present in the composition that are provided in solvents and/or from organic solvent added into the composition. The organic solvent is preferably volatile. Suitable organic solvents present in the compositions of the invention are commercially available.

[0111] Examples of suitable organic solvents and thinners are aromatic hydrocarbons such as xylene, toluene, mesitylene; ketones such as methyl ethyl ketone, methyl isobutyl ketone, methyl amyl ketone, methyl isoamyl ketone, cyclopentanone, cyclohexanone; esters such as butyl acetate, tert-butyl acetate, amyl acetate, isoamyl acetate, ethylene glycol methyl ether acetate, diethylene glycol n-butyl ether acetate, propylene glycol methyl ether acetate; ethers such as dipropylene glycol butyl ether, dipropylene glycol propyl ether, propylene glycol propyl ether, propylene glycol butyl ether, ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, ethylene glycol dimethyl ether, diethylene glycol dimethyl ether, dibutyl ether,

dioxane, tetrahydrofuran; alcohols such as 1-propanol, 2-propanol, n-butanol, isobutanol, benzyl alcohol, propylene glycol; ether alcohols such as butoxyethanol, 1-methoxy-2-propanol; ester alcohols such as 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate (texanol), aliphatic hydrocarbons such as white spirit; and optionally a mixture of two or more solvents and thinners.

[0112] If an organic solvent is present it is preferably chosen from 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate (texanol), diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, propylene glycol and dipropylene glycol butyl ether.

[0113] The amount of organic solvent present in waterborne coating compositions of the present invention is preferably as low as possible as this minimizes the VOC content. Preferably organic solvent is present in the waterborne coating compositions of the invention in an amount of 0-20 wt%, more preferably 0-15 wt% and still more preferably 0.5-8 wt% based on the total weight of the composition. The skilled man will appreciate that the organic solvent content will vary depending on the other components present.

Solventborne compositions

[0114] The organic solvent present in solventborne coating compositions of the present invention derives from the alkyd solution, organic solvent present in other ingredients of the composition that are provided in solvent and organic solvent added into the composition.

[0115] The organic solvent added to the overall mixture forming the composition is preferably selected from white spirit, isoparaffins, mono or dialkylbenzenes (e.g. xylene, toluene, mesitylene, cumene), mixtures of aromatic hydrocarbons (e.g. solvesso grades), ketones (e.g. methyl ethyl ketone, methyl isobutyl ketone, methyl amyl ketone, methyl isoamyl ketone, cyclopentanone, cyclohexanone), esters (e.g. butyl acetate, tert-butyl acetate, amyl acetate, isoamyl acetate, ethylene glycol methyl ether acetate, diethylene glycol n-butyl ether acetate, propylene glycol methyl ether acetate), ethers (e.g. dipropylene glycol butyl ether, dipropylene glycol propyl ether, propylene glycol propyl ether, propylene glycol butyl ether, ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, ethylene glycol dimethyl ether, diethylene glycol dimethyl ether, dibutyl ether, dioxane, tetrahydrofuran, alcohols (e.g. 1-propanol, 2-propanol, n-butanol, isobutanol, benzyl alcohol, propylene glycol) ether alcohols (e.g. butoxyethanol, 1-methoxy-2-propanol), ester alcohols (e.g. 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate (texanol)) and mixtures thereof. Preferably the organic solvent added to the overall mixture forming the composition is white spirit or isoparaffins.

[0116] Three different types and three different grades of white spirit exist. The type refers to whether the solvent has been subjected to hydrodesulfurization (removal of sulfur) (type 1), solvent extraction (type 2) or hydrogenation (type 3). Each type comprises three grades: low flash grade, regular grade, and high flash grade (flash refers to flash point). Optionally, and preferably, the white spirit is further refined to reduce its aromatic content.

[0117] Preferred solventborne coating compositions of the invention comprise at least 50 wt% organic solvent, based on the total weight of the solvent present in the coating composition. More preferred compositions comprise 60 to 100 wt% organic solvent, still more preferably 70-100 wt% organic solvent and yet more preferably 85 to 100 wt% organic solvent, based on the total weight of solvent present in the coating composition.

[0118] Preferred solventborne coating compositions of the invention comprise 0-60 wt% organic solvent, based on the total weight of the coating composition. More preferred compositions comprise 10 to 50 wt% organic solvent, and still more preferably 20-40 wt% organic solvent, based on the total weight of the coating composition.

[0119] As mentioned above, solventborne coating compositions of the present invention optionally comprise water. The water may derive from components present in the composition that are provided in water or aqueous solutions and/or from water added into the composition.

[0120] Preferably water is present in the solventborne coating compositions of the invention in an amount of 0-20 wt%, more preferably 0-15 wt% and still more preferably 0-10 wt%, based on the total weight of the composition. The skilled man will appreciate that the organic solvent content will vary depending on the other components present.

Rheology Modifiers

[0121] The composition of the invention preferably comprises a rheology modifier. Still more preferably the composition of the invention further comprises a mixture of at least 2 and more preferably at least 3 rheology modifiers. The presence of rheology modifier in the compositions of the invention advantageously improves the storage stability, the body of the coating composition and the application properties of the coating.

[0122] The rheology modifier present in the coating compositions of the invention is preferably a polysaccharide rheology modifier, an associative rheology modifier, a clay or a mixture thereof. Cellulosic rheology modifiers (e.g. hydroxyethyl cellulose) may also be used. Particularly preferred compositions of the invention comprise a mixture of associative rheology modifiers.

[0123] Exemplary polysaccharide rheology modifiers for use in the coating compositions include alginin, guar gum, locust bean gum and xanthan gum.

[0124] Exemplary clay rheology modifiers for use in the coating compositions of the invention include kaolin clay, smectite clay, illite clay, chlorite clay, synthetic clay or organically modified clay.

[0125] Exemplary associative rheology modifiers for use in the coating compositions include

non-ionic synthetic associative rheology modifier (niSAT), hydrophobically modified ethoxylated urethanes (HEUR), hydrophobically modified alkali-swellaable emulsions (HASE), and styrene-maleic anhydride terpolymers (SMAT). Acidic acrylate copolymers (cross-linked) of ethyl acrylate and methacrylic acid, and acrylic terpolymers (cross-linked) of ethyl acrylate, methacrylic acid, and nonionic urethane surfactant monomer may also be used as associative rheology modifiers. Particularly preferred associative rheology modifiers present in the coating compositions of the invention are hydrophobically modified ethoxylated urethanes (HEUR) and hydrophobically modified alkali-swellaable emulsions (HASE). Particularly preferred compositions of the invention comprise a mixture of hydrophobically modified ethoxylated urethanes (HEUR) and hydrophobically modified alkali-swellaable emulsions (HASE). When one or more suitable associative rheology modifiers are used, the thickening reaction is caused in part by either association between the associative rheology modifier and at least one other particle of the coating composition (e.g., a pigment particle or polymer particle) or another associative rheology modifier molecule.

[0126] Preferred compositions of the invention comprise 0.05 to 5.0 wt% rheology modifier and still more preferably 0.1-3.0 wt% rheology modifier, based on the total weight of the composition.

Poly(meth)acrylate dispersion

[0127] The coating composition of the present invention optionally comprises a poly(meth)acrylate dispersion. As is well known to the person skilled in the art, a poly(meth)acrylate dispersion is a composition comprising polymer particles dispersed in a solvent. The dispersed poly(meth)acrylate may be any (meth)acrylate polymer suitable for use as a film-forming polymer in coating compositions. Such poly(meth)acrylates are well known in the art. The liquid phase, i.e. solvent of the dispersion, is preferably aqueous. More preferably the liquid phase consists of water.

[0128] When present in the composition, these poly(meth)acrylate particles are different particles to the solid organic filler particles also present in the composition. Preferably the poly(meth)acrylate particles present in the dispersion have an average particle size which is smaller than that of the solid organic filler particles.

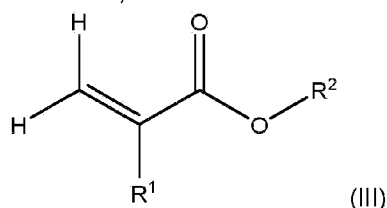
[0129] When present in the composition, the poly(meth)acrylate dispersion preferably comprises a poly(meth)acrylate polymer comprising at least 50 wt%, more preferably at least 60 wt%, still more preferably at least 75 wt% and yet more preferably at least 90 wt%, (meth)acrylate monomers, based on the dry weight of the polymer. When present in the composition, preferred poly(meth)acrylate polymer present in the poly(meth)acrylate dispersion in the coatings of the present invention comprise 50-100 wt%, more preferably 60-100 wt%, still more preferably 75-100 wt% and yet more preferably 90-100 wt% (meth)acrylate monomers, based on the dry weight of the polymer. Examples of poly(meth)acrylate polymers

comprising non-acrylate monomers are poly(meth)acrylate-polyurethanes, poly(meth)acrylate-polyesters and poly(meth)acrylate-silicones/siloxanes. Such polymers typically comprise a poly(meth)acrylate backbone and side chains of polyurethane, polyester or silicone/siloxane. The side chains are typically grafted onto the poly(meth)acrylate backbone. Poly(meth)acrylate-polyurethanes and poly(meth)acrylate-silicones/siloxanes are preferred.

[0130] When the poly(meth)acrylate present in the poly(meth)acrylate dispersion comprises non-(meth)acrylate monomers, the other monomers are preferably selected from acrylamide, vinyl and/or styrenic monomers such as styrene, α -methyl styrene, vinyl toluene, vinyl esters of versatic acids and mixtures thereof. Particularly preferably, however, poly(meth)acrylate polymers present in the poly(meth)acrylate dispersion comprise 100 wt% (meth)acrylate monomers, i.e. they do not comprise any monomers of another type, based on the dry weight of the polymer.

[0131] The poly(meth)acrylate present in the poly(meth)acrylate dispersion optionally present in the coating compositions of the present invention may be a homopolymer or a copolymer. Preferably the poly(meth)acrylate is a copolymer. Particularly preferably the poly(meth)acrylate comprises at least two (e.g. 2, 3, 4 or more) different (meth)acrylate monomers.

[0132] When present in the composition, preferably the poly(meth)acrylate dispersion comprises a poly(meth)acrylate polymer comprising a residue of at least one, and preferably at least two, monomers of formula (III):



R^1 is H or CH_3 ;

R^2 is H or optionally substituted C_{1-18} alkyl, wherein said substituents are selected from OH and OR^3 ; and

R^3 is selected from C_{1-8} alkyl and C_{3-8} cycloalkyl.

[0133] In preferred monomers of formula (III), R^2 is H or optionally substituted C_{1-12} alkyl, more preferably H or optionally substituted C_{1-10} alkyl and still more preferably H or optionally substituted C_{1-10} alkyl.

[0134] In some preferred monomers of formula (III), R^2 is H or unsubstituted C_{1-12} alkyl, more preferably H or unsubstituted C_{1-10} alkyl and still more preferably H or unsubstituted C_{1-10} alkyl.

[0135] In other preferred monomers of formula (III), R^2 is H or substituted C_{1-12} alkyl, more preferably H or substituted C_{1-10} alkyl and still more preferably H or substituted C_{1-10} alkyl, wherein the substituents are selected from OH and OR^3 , and R^3 is selected from C_{1-8} alkyl and C_{3-8} cycloalkyl. More preferred substituents are selected from OH and OR^3 , wherein R^3 is C_{1-8} alkyl.

[0136] When present in the composition, preferably the poly(meth)acrylate dispersion comprises a (meth)acrylate polymer comprising a residue of at least one monomer selected from methyl (meth)acrylate, ethyl (meth)acrylate, propyl (meth)acrylate, butyl (meth)acrylate, hexyl (meth)acrylate, 2-ethylhexyl (meth)acrylate, octyl (meth)acrylate, isooctyl (meth)acrylate, n-decyl (meth)acrylate, isodecyl (meth)acrylate, tert-butyl (meth)acrylate and 2-hydroxyethyl (meth)acrylate. Particularly preferably the poly(meth)acrylate dispersion comprises a (meth)acrylate polymer comprising a residue of at least one, and preferably at least two, monomers selected from methyl methacrylate, butyl methacrylate, butyl acrylate and 2-ethylhexyl acrylate.

[0137] In preferred poly(meth)acrylate dispersions optionally present in the coating compositions of the present invention, the poly(meth)acrylate comprises at least two (e.g. 2, 3 or 4) different (meth)acrylate monomers of formula (III). In preferred coating compositions, the poly(meth)acrylate optionally present comprises at least one monomer of formula (III) wherein R^1 is H and at least one monomer of formula (III) wherein R^1 is CH_3 .

[0138] When present in the composition, the poly(meth)acrylate dispersion may comprise chemical groups which enable self-crosslinking during drying as for example described in Journal of Coatings Technology and Research, September 2008, Volume 5, Issue 3, pp 285-297.

[0139] Preferred poly(meth)acrylate dispersions optionally present in the coating compositions of the present invention comprise a poly(meth)acrylate having a weight average molecular weight of 100,000 to 3,000,000, more preferably 150,000 to 2,500,000 and still more preferably 200,000 to 2,000,000.

[0140] Preferred poly(meth)acrylate dispersions optionally present in the coating compositions of the present invention comprise a poly(meth)acrylate having a T_g of -5 to 40 °C, more preferably -3 to 30 °C and still more preferably 0 to 20 °C, as determined by ASTM E1356-08(2014).

[0141] Preferred poly(meth)acrylate dispersions optionally present in the coating compositions of the present invention comprise a poly(meth)acrylate having a minimal film formation temperature (MFFT) of less than 40 °C, more preferably less than 30 °C and still more preferably less than 20 °C. The minimum MFFT may be, for instance, 5 °C. MFFT is determined by ASTM D2354-10e1. This is advantageous as a low MFFT makes it possible to

reduce the amount of cosolvent needed and thereby reduce the VOC of the coating composition.

[0142] The poly(meth)acrylate dispersion optionally present in the coating composition of the present invention may comprise one or more (e.g. 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5) (meth)acrylate polymers as hereinbefore described.

[0143] The poly(meth)acrylate dispersion optionally present in the coating composition of the present invention preferably comprises poly(meth)acrylate particles having an average diameter of 50-400 nm, more preferably 50-300 nm and still more preferably 80-200 nm, as determined by ISO 22412:2017 using a Malvern Zetasizer Nano S instrument.

[0144] The poly(meth)acrylate dispersion optionally present in the coating composition of the invention preferably comprises 30-70 wt% poly(meth)acrylate particles and more preferably 40-60 wt%, based on weight of the dispersion. The dispersion may optionally comprise other conventional additives such as dispersing agents, preservatives and defoamers.

[0145] Poly(meth)acrylate dispersions suitable for use in the coating composition of the present invention may be purchased commercially. Representative examples of suitable poly(meth)acrylate dispersions include CHP 550, CHP 559 from CH polymers, Primal AC 337 ER, Primal AC 260, Primal AC 507M2 from Dow Coatings Material, Neocryl XK 231, Neocryl XK 170, Neocryl XK 190, Neocryl XK 188 from DSM Coating Resins, Encor 2121, Encor 2741, SNAP 720, SNAP 2785, SNAP 2142 from Arkema, Acronal LR9014, Acronal LR 8960, Acronal A508, Acronal A754, Acronal Edge 6283, Acronal DS 6277 from BASF, Liocryl DRR 2459, Liocryl DRR 2489 from Synthopol and Orgal P838 from Organik Kimya. Alternatively, poly(meth)acrylate dispersions may be prepared by conventional polymerisation techniques known in the art.

[0146] In preferred compositions of the present invention, the weight ratio of alkyd resin to poly(meth)acrylate is 50:50 to 100:0, more preferably 60:40 to 98:2 and still more preferably 70:30 to 95:5, based on the dry weight of the polymers. Preferred compositions of the present invention comprise 0-20 wt%, more preferably 0.5-15 wt% and still more preferably 1-10 wt% of poly(meth)acrylate, based on the dry weight of polymer in the total weight of the composition.

Biocides

[0147] The terms biocide, antimicrobial agent, biologically active compounds, film preservative, in can preservative and toxicant is used in the industry to describe known compounds that act to prevent biological growth, e.g. growth of mould, algae and the like. The biocide may be inorganic, organometallic or organic. Preferred biocides present in the compositions of the invention are organic agents. Suitable biocides are commercially available.

[0148] The coating compositions of the present invention optionally comprise in can preservative (PT 6), dry film biocide (PT 7) and/or wood preservatives (PT 8). Mixtures of different biocides may also be employed. Preferred compositions of the present invention comprise at least one in can preservative. Further preferred compositions of the present invention comprise at least one dry film biocide. Particularly preferred compositions of the present invention comprise at least one in can preservative, at least one dry film biocide and optionally a wood preservative. It should be noted here that some compounds perform more than one of these functions.

[0149] Representative examples of suitable in can preservatives that may be present in the coating compositions of the present invention include:

Isothiazolines: Reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1) (CIT/MIT) (PT6, 0.0001-0.01% (1-100 ppm)); 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one (CIT) (PT6, 0.0001-0.01% (1-100 ppm)); 2-Methyl-4-isotiazolin-3-one (MIT) (PT6, 0.0001-0.05 (1-500 ppm)); 2-Methyl-1,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one (MBIT)(PT6, 0.0001-0.05 (1-500 ppm)); 1,2-Benzisothiazolin-3-one (BIT)(PT6, 0.0001-0.05 (1-500 ppm)); 2-Octyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (OIT)(PT6, 0.0001-0.5% (1-5000 ppm)); 2-butyl-benzo[d]isothiazol-3-one (BBIT)(PT6, 0.0001-0.5% (1-5000 ppm));

Amides/Ureas: Benzamide, 2,2'-dithiobis (DTBMA)(PT6, 0.0001-0.05% (1-500 ppm)), 2,2-dibromo-2-cyanoacetamide (DBNPA)(PT6, 0.0001-0.05% (1-500 ppm));

Pyrrithiones: Zinc pyrithione (ZnPT)(PT6, 0.0001-0.05% (1-500 ppm)); Sodium pyrithione (NaPT)(PT6, 0.0001-0.05% (1-500 ppm));

Organohalogens: 2-Bromo-2-nitro-1,3-propanediol (Bronopol)(PT6, 0.001-0.05% (1-500 ppm);

Carbamates: 3-iodo-2-propynylbutylcarbamate (IPBC)(PT6, 0.01-0.5% (100-5000 ppm));

Silver chemistry: Reaction mass of titanium dioxide and silver chloride (PT6, 0.0001-0.5% (1-5000 ppm)); and

Formaldehyde donor/CH₂O adducts: N,N-Methylenebismorpholine (MBM)(PT6, 0.0001-0.5% (1-5000 ppm)); (ethylenedioxy)dimethanol (EDDM) (PT6, 0.0001-0.5% (1-5000 ppm)); α, α', α"-trimethyl-1,3,5-triazine-1,3,5(2H,4H,6H)-triethanol (HPT); 3,3'-methylenebis[5-methyloxazolidine] (Oxazolidin/MBO) (PT6, 0.0001-0.5% (1-5000 ppm)); Sodium N-(hydroxymethyl)glycinate; Tetrahydro-1,3,4,6-tetrakis(hydroxymethyl)imidazo[4,5-d]imidazole-2,5(1H,3H)-dione (TMAD)(PT6, 0.0001-0.5% (1-5000 ppm)); Tetrakis(hydroxymethyl)phosphonium sulphate(2:1) (THPS) (PT6, 0.0001-0.5% (1-5000 ppm)); Methenamine 3-chloroallylochloride (CTAC)(PT6, 0.0001-0.5% (1-5000 ppm)); 2,2',2''-(hexahydro-1,3,5-triazine-1,3,5-triyl)triethanol (HHT)(PT6, 0.0001-0.5% (1-5000 ppm)); 1,3-bis(hydroxymethyl)-5,5-dimethylimidazolidine-2,4-dione (DMDMH)(PT6, 0.0001-0.5% (1-5000 ppm)); 7a-ethyldihydro-1H,3H,5H-oxazolo[3,4-c]oxazole (EDHO)(PT6, 0.0001-0.5% (1-5000 ppm)); cis-1-(3-chloroallyl)-3,5,7-triaza-1-azoniaadamantanechloride (cis CTAC)(PT6, 0.0001-0.5% (1-5000 ppm)); (benzyloxy)methanol(PT6, 0.0001-0.5% (1-5000 ppm)).

[0150] Representative examples of suitable dry film biocides that may be present in the coating compositions of the present invention include:

Isothiazolines: 4,5-Dichlor-2-n-octyl-4-isotiazolin-3-one (DCOIT)(PT7, 0.05-0.2% (500-2000 ppm)); 2-Octyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (OIT)(PT7, 0.1-0.4% (1000-4000 ppm)); 2-butylbenzo[d]isothiazol-3-one (BBIT)(PT7, 0.0001-0.5% (1-5000 ppm)); 2-thiazol-4-yl-1H-benzimidazole (Thiabendazole)(PT7, 0.01-0.5% (100-5000 ppm));

Azoles: Methyl (E)-2-{2-[6-(2-cyanophenoxy)pyrimidin-4-yloxy]phenyl}-3-methoxyacrylate (Azoxystrobin)(PT7, 0.01-0.5% (100-5000 ppm)); 1-[[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-propyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl]methyl]-1H-1,2,4-triazole (Propiconazole)(PT7, 0.01-0.5% (100-5000 ppm)); 1-(4-chlorophenyl)-4,4-dimethyl-3-(1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)pentan-3-ol (Tebuconazole)(PT7, 0.01-0.5% (100-5000 ppm));

Amides/Ureas: 3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1,1-dimethylurea (Diuron)(PT7, 0.1-1.0% (1000-10,000 ppm)); 3-(4-Isopropylphenyl)-1,1-dimethylurea (Isoproturon)(PT7, 0.01-0.5% (100-5000 ppm))

Pyrrithiones: Zinc pyrrithione (ZnPT)(PT7, 0.0001-0.05% (1-500 ppm)); Sodium pyrrithione (NaPT)(PT7, 0.0001-0.05% (1-500 ppm));

Organohalogens: 4-(2,2-difluoro-1,3-benzodioxol-4-yl)-1H-pyrrole-3-carbonitrile (Fludioxonil)(PT7, 0.01-0.5% (100-5000 ppm)); Dichloro-N-[(dimethylamino)sulphonyl] fluoro-N-(ptolyl)methanesulphenamide (Tolylfluand)(PT8, 0.01-0.5% (100-5000 ppm));

Carbamates: 3-iodo-2-propynylbutylcarbamate (IPBC)(PT7, 0.05-0.5% (500-5000 ppm)); Methyl 2-benzimidazole carbamate (Carbendazim)(PT7, 0.01-0.5% (100-5000 ppm))

Silver chemistry: Reaction mass of titanium dioxide and silver chloride (PT7, 0.0001-0.5% (1-5000 ppm)); Silver copper zeolite (PT7, 0.0001-0.5% (1-5000 ppm)); Silver nitrate (PT7, 0.0001-0.5% (1-5000 ppm)); Silver phosphate glass (PT7, 0.0001-0.5% (1-5000 ppm)); Silver sodium hydrogen zirconium phosphate (PT7, 0.0001-0.5% (1-5000 ppm)); Silver zeolite (PT7, 0.0001-0.5% (1-5000 ppm)); Silver zinc zeolite (PT7, 0.0001-0.5% (1-5000 ppm)); and

Triazines: (4E)-4-(Ethylimino)-N-(2-methyl-2-propanyl)-6-(methylsulfanyl)-1,4-dihydro-1,3,5-triazin-2-amine (Terbutryn)(PT7, 0.1-0.3% (1000-3000 ppm)).

[0151] Representative examples of suitable wood preservatives that may be present in the coating compositions of the present invention include:

Isothiazolines: 4,5-Dichlor-2-n-octyl-4-isotiazolin-3-one (DCOIT)(PT8, 0.01-0.5% (100-5000 ppm)); 2-Octyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (OIT)(PT8, 0.0001-0.5% (1-5000 ppm)); 2-thiazol-4-yl-1H-benzimidazole (Thiabendazole)(PT8, 0.01-0.5% (100-5000 ppm));

Azoles: 1-[[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-propyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl]methyl]-1H-1,2,4-triazole (Propiconazole)(PT8, 0.01-0.5% (100-5000 ppm)); 1-(4-chlorophenyl)-4,4-dimethyl-3-(1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)pentan-3-ol (Tebuconazole)(PT8, 0.01-0.5% (100-5000 ppm));

Organohalogens: Dichloro-N-[(dimethylamino)sulphonyl] fluoro-N-(ptolyl)methanesulphenamide (Tolyfluanid)(PT8, 0.01-0.5% (100-5000 ppm)); and

Carbamates: 3-iodo-2-propynylbutylcarbamate (IPBC)(PT8, 0.01-0.5% (100-5000 ppm)).

[0152] Preferably the total amount of biocide (in can, dry film and wood preservative) present in the compositions of the invention is 0.01-2.0 wt%, more preferably 0.05-1.5 wt% and still more preferably 0.1-1.0 wt%, based on the total weight of the composition. It should be understood that the optimal amount of biocide varies depending on which type and/or combination of biocide is employed.

Other binders

[0153] Additional binders may optionally be added to the coating compositions of the present invention. Examples of suitable binders include polyurethanes, silicones, fluoropolymers, polystyrene, polyvinyl (e.g. polyvinyl acetate) and polyolefins.

[0154] Preferably the total amount of other binders present in the compositions of the invention is 0-40 wt%, more preferably 0-35 wt% and still more preferably 0-30 wt%, based on the total weight of the composition.

Additives

[0155] The coating composition of the present invention preferably comprises one or more other additives. Examples of other components that can be added to the coating composition are dispersing agent, foam control agent, neutralizing agent (e.g. ammonia, 2-aminopropanol), nanosilica particles, waxes, adhesion promoters, flash rust inhibitors, anticorrosion agents, wetting agents, reinforcing agents, thixotropic agents, fillers, anti-static agents, flame retardant agents, lubricants, anti-settling agents, and plasticizers.

[0156] Optionally the composition of the present invention comprises light stabilisers (e.g. hindered amine light stabilisers). Preferably, however, the composition does not comprise a hindered amine light stabiliser.

[0157] Optionally the composition of the present invention comprises UV absorbents, Preferably, however, the composition does not comprise a UV absorbent. Particularly

preferably the composition does not comprise a hindered amine light stabiliser or a UV absorbent. Such components increase the cost of the composition and increase the tendency of coatings formed from the composition to pick up dirt.

[0158] Preferably the total amount of additives present in the compositions of the invention is an amount of 0-8.0 wt%, more preferably 0.5-7.0 wt% and still more preferably 1.0-6.0 wt%, based on the total weight of the composition.

Composition

[0159] The following preferred compositions are subject to the requirement that the composition comprises:

1. (i) an alkyd resin;
2. (ii) solid organic filler particles, wherein said solid organic filler particles comprise poly(meth)acrylate, polystyrene, polyacrylamide, polyurethane, polysiloxane, polyolefin, polyacrylonitrile, nylon, poly(vinyl ester), and mixtures thereof, are substantially spherical, and have an average diameter of 10 to 30 μm as determined by ISO 13320:2009;
3. (iii) pigment; and
4. (iv) solvent;

wherein said composition comprises less than 8 wt% inorganic extender, based on the total weight of the composition.

[0160] A preferred coating composition of the present invention, and in particular a preferred waterborne composition of the invention, comprises:

1. (i) 5-60 wt% of an alkyd emulsion;
2. (ii) 0.1-30 wt% solid organic filler particles, wherein said solid organic filler particles comprise poly(meth)acrylate, polystyrene, polyacrylamide, polyurethane, polysiloxane, polyolefin, polyacrylonitrile, nylon, poly(vinyl ester), and mixtures thereof;
3. (iii) 0.5-40 wt% pigment;
4. (iv) 20-90 wt% water;
5. (v) 0.05-0.5 wt% drier;
6. (vi) 0.05-5.0 wt% rheology modifier;
7. (vii) 0-20 wt% poly(meth)acrylate dispersion;
8. (viii) 0.01-1 wt% biocide;
9. (ix) 0-20 wt% organic solvent;
10. (x) 0-8 wt% additive; and
11. (xi) less than 8 wt% inorganic extender,

wherein wt% is based on the total weight of the composition.

[0161] A further preferred coating composition of the present invention, and in particular a preferred waterborne composition of the invention, comprises:

1. (i) 10-55 wt%, more preferably 15-40 wt%, of an alkyd emulsion;
2. (ii) 0.5-25 wt%, more preferably 1-20 wt%, solid organic filler particles, wherein said solid organic filler particles comprise poly(meth)acrylate, polystyrene, polyacrylamide, polyurethane, polysiloxane, polyolefin, polyacrylonitrile, nylon, poly(vinyl ester), and mixtures thereof;
3. (iii) 0.1-35 wt%, more preferably 2-30 wt%, pigment;
4. (iv) 0.1-0.4 wt%, more preferably 0.1-0.3 wt% drier;
5. (v) 30-90 wt%, more preferably 35-70 wt%, and yet more preferably 40-65 wt% water;
6. (vi) 0.1-3.0 wt% rheology modifier;
7. (vii) 0.5-15 wt% poly(meth)acrylate dispersion, more preferably 1-10 wt% poly(meth)acrylate dispersion;
8. (viii) 0.05-1.5 wt% biocide, more preferably 0.1-1.0 wt% biocide;
9. (ix) 0-15 wt% organic solvent, more preferably 0.5-8.0 wt% organic solvent;
10. (x) 0.5-7 wt% additive, more preferably 1.0-6.0 wt% additive; and
11. (xi) preferably less than 5 wt% inorganic extender,

wherein wt% is based on the total weight of the composition.

[0162] Another preferred composition of the invention, and in particular a preferred solventborne composition of the invention, comprises

1. (i) 60-95 wt% of an alkyd resin;
2. (ii) 0.1-30 wt% solid organic filler particles, wherein said solid organic filler particles comprise poly(meth)acrylate, polystyrene, polyacrylamide, polyurethane, polysiloxane, polyolefin, polyacrylonitrile, nylon, poly(vinyl ester), and mixtures thereof;
3. (iii) 0.5-40 wt% pigment;
4. (iv) 5-40 wt % organic solvent;
5. (v) 1-5 wt % drier;
6. (vi) 0-5 wt % rheology modifier;
7. (vii) 0-20 wt % poly(meth)acrylate dispersion;
8. (viii) 0-4 wt % biocide;
9. (ix) 0-20 wt% water;
10. (x) 0-4 wt % other additive;
11. (xi) less than 8 wt% inorganic extenders, wherein wt% is based on the total weight of the composition.

[0163] A further preferred coating composition of the present invention, and in particular a preferred solventborne composition of the invention, comprises:

1. (i) 60-80 wt % of an alkyd resin;
2. (ii) 0.5-25 wt%, more preferably 1-20 wt%, solid organic filler particles, wherein said solid

organic filler particles comprise poly(meth)acrylate, polystyrene, polyacrylamide, polyurethane, polysiloxane, polyolefin, polyacrylonitrile, nylon, poly(vinyl ester), and mixtures thereof;

3. (iii) 0.1-35 wt%, more preferably 2-30 wt%, pigment;
4. (iv) 20-40 wt % organic solvent;
5. (v) 1-4 wt % drier;
6. (vi) 0-4 wt % rheology modifier;
7. (vii) 0.5-15 wt% poly(meth)acrylate dispersion, more preferably 1-10 wt% poly(meth)acrylate dispersion;
8. (viii) 0.5-3 wt % biocide;
9. (ix) 0-10 wt % water;
10. (x) 0-4 wt % other additive;
11. (xi) preferably less than 5 wt% inorganic extenders, wherein wt% is based on the total weight of the composition

[0164] Preferred compositions of the invention have a gloss of less than 60 at an angle of 60°, e.g. as tested by the method set out in the examples, when present as a coating on a surface.

[0165] Further preferred compositions of the invention have a difference in gloss of ± 10 and more preferably ± 5 , when measured at angles of 60° and 85°, as set out in the examples, when present as a coating on a surface.

[0166] When the composition is waterborne, preferred compositions of the invention have a volatile organic content (VOC) of less than 200 g/L, more preferably less than 150 g/L, most preferable less than 130 g/L. The VOC is calculated according to the VOC definition in EU directive 2004/42/EC.

[0167] When the composition is solventborne, preferred compositions of the invention have a volatile organic content (VOC) of less than 600 g/L, more preferably less than 500 g/L, most preferable less than 400 g/L. The VOC is calculated according to the VOC definition in EU directive 2004/42/EC.

Manufacture and containers

[0168] The present invention also relates to a method of preparing the composition as hereinbefore described wherein the components present in the composition are mixed. Any conventional production method may be used.

[0169] The composition as described herein may be prepared in a suitable concentration for use, e.g. in brush or rolling application. Alternatively, the composition may be a concentrate. In this case, further solvent, typically water or organic solvent, is added to the composition

described herein to form the final coating composition. After mixing, and optionally after addition of solvent, e.g. water, the coating composition is preferably filled into a container. Suitable containers include cans, drums and tanks.

[0170] The coating composition is preferably supplied as a one-pack. Thus the composition is preferably supplied in a ready-mixed or ready to use form. Optionally the one-pack product may be tinted with pigments prior to application.

Coatings and Substrates

[0171] The coating composition of the invention may be applied to a whole or part of any surface or article. The coating composition of the invention advantageously improves the appearance of the surface. Preferred coatings of the invention have a gloss, as determined by the method set out in the examples, of less than 60, at an angle of 60°. Further preferred coatings of the invention have a difference in gloss, as determined by the method set out in the examples, of ± 10 and more preferably ± 5 , when measured at angles of 60° and 85°. This ensures that the look of the coating is consistent, regardless of the viewing angle. Another advantage of the coating composition of the present invention is that it protects surfaces subject to degradation, e.g. by UV, water and/or biological agents such as mold or algae and retains the "new" or fresh look of the surface for a prolonged period of time.

[0172] Application of the coating composition may be accomplished by any convenient means, e.g. via painting with a brush or roller, onto the surface or article. Preferably therefore the method of providing a coating on a surface, comprises: (i) applying a composition as hereinbefore described; and drying and/or curing the composition to form a coating on the surface. An advantage of the compositions of the present invention is that they are self-drying, i.e. they dry and/or cure at ambient conditions, typically from 0 - 40°C.

[0173] The coating composition, once dried, forms a coating or film. The coating or film of the present invention therefore comprises the composition as hereinbefore described but with little, or no, water content or organic solvent. Alternatively defined, the coating or film of the present invention is derived from or obtainable from (e.g. obtained from) the composition as hereinbefore defined by drying and/or curing. The coating or film formed, especially when the film is on wood, preferably has a dry film thickness per coat of 20-90 μm , more preferably 20-60 μm and still more preferably 30-50 μm .

[0174] Suitable substrates that may be coated with the coating composition herein described include wood, wooden based materials (e.g. MDF, chipboard) metal, stone, plastic, natural and synthetic fibres, glass, ceramics, plaster, concrete, leather, paper, foam or masonry. Preferably the substrate is wood or wooden based material.

[0175] The coating composition of the present invention is particularly suited for application to surfaces that are regularly exposed to an outdoor environment. Preferably, therefore, the

coating composition of the invention is an exterior coating. Representative examples of surfaces or articles that may be coated with the coating composition described herein include exterior articles such as decking, fencing, wall and ceiling surfaces, house structures (e.g. door frames, window frames, exposed beams etc.), furniture (interior and exterior) and sheds.

[0176] The coating composition of the present invention may be applied directly to a surface of a substrate and in particular wood. When the coating composition is a stain, the coating composition is preferably applied directly to a surface of a substrate, e.g. wood. In other words the surface of the substrate is not pre-coated with a primer coating. This allows the coating composition of the invention to penetrate etc. in the surface. The coating composition may be applied directly to a surface of a substrate as a single coat or a plurality of coats, e.g. two, three or four coats and preferably as two coats.

[0177] Alternatively the coating composition of the present invention may be applied in a coating system, e.g. when the coating composition is used as paint. In this case, a primer is preferably applied on the substrate. The coating composition according to the invention is preferably applied on top of the primer as one, two or three coats, preferably two coats.

[0178] The invention will now be described by the following non-limiting examples wherein:

EXAMPLES

Materials

[0179] The polymers and compounds used in the examples are all available commercially. These are summarised in the table below.

Ingredient	Description	Solid content (wt%)
Alkyd emulsion	Emulsion of two alkyd resins	54-56 (in water)
	Alkyd 1: oil length 56, soy oil	
	Alkyd 2: oil length 64, tall oil	
Crosslinked monodispersed PMMA spherical particles (particle size: 20 μm , density: 1.2 g/cm ³)	Solid organic filler	100
Iron oxide red	Colour Pigment	100
Rheology modifiers	Mixture of high, mid and low shear thickeners	22 (in water)

Ingredient	Description	Solid content (wt%)
Biocides	Mixture of film preservatives	20 (in water)
Dispersing agent	Additive	40 (in water)
Foam control agent	Additive	100
Inorganic extender (average particle size 10 µm)	Inorganic extender	100
Driers	Mixture of organometal complexes	50 (in water)

General procedure for the preparation of coating compositions

[0180] The components of the coating compositions were mixed in the proportions set out in Table 1 below. Comparative examples lacking solid, organic filler particles were also prepared.

[0181] The coating compositions were prepared using a dissolver. When present the inorganic extender, was dispersed in the mill base. The rest of the ingredients, including the binder were mixed in a let-down. Then the mill base and let-down were mixed. The solid organic filler particles were added at the end using low speed stirring. Water was included in the mill base, the let down and also added during the paint manufacturing process. Colour pigments were added as a pre-made pigment dispersion using Jotun Multi Color system. 1L of each composition was made.

[0182] The VOC are calculated according to the VOC definition in EU directive 2004/42/EC.

Test Methods

• Preparation of panels

[0183] Wooden panels made from Norwegian spruce were used (70 x 155 x 9 mm) for testing. The panels were primed using a standard waterborne alkyd primer (Jotun Visir Alkyd Primer). The primed panels were dried for at least 2 days at ambient temperature. Two coats of the paint compositions described in Table 1 were applied. The panels were weighed to ensure proper film thickness (50 - 80 µm dry film thickness per coat). Between each coat, the samples were dried for approximately 24 hours at ambient temperature. The paint compositions were applied with a brush.

• Accelerated weathering

[0184] ISO 16474-2 was used, using an Atlas WOM, at the following conditions:

- 102 min sun
- 18 min water
- radiation 0.51W/m^2 at 340 nm
- Black standard 65°C
- Relative Humidity 50%
- Temperature 36°C

• **Gloss and Colour measurements**

[0185] Reduction in gloss is related to degradation of the paint caused by UV/VIS radiation and water.

[0186] The gloss of the dried coating films on the wooden panels were measured using a Sheen Spectromatch, using 45/0 geometry. The method and software provided by the manufacturer of the instrument were used for the measurements and calculations. The values measured at gloss angle 60° was used for the determination of gloss retention.

[0187] The starting values for gloss were measured before the samples were put in the Atlas WOM.

[0188] The results of testing are set out in Table 1 below.

Table 1

Sample no:	Example 1	Comparative Example 1	Comparative Example 2
Alkyd emulsion	68.8%	67.0%	72.4%
Water	16.3%	15.8%	17.1%
Iron oxide red	2.7%	2.6%	2.9%
Inorganic extender	0%	7.6%	0%
Dispersing agent	0.9%	0.8%	1.0%
Foam control agent	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Rheology modifiers	2.1%	2.0%	2.1%

Sample no:	Example 1	Comparative Example 1	Comparative Example 2
Driers	4.0%	3.9%	4.2%
Biocides	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
PMMA particles, organic filler	5.0%	0%	0%
Calculated solid content (wt%)	45.9%	44.0%	43.4%
Calculated VOC (g/L)	0	0	0
Initial gloss	17.7	31.8	38.1
Gloss retention 4 cycles WOM	22%	16%	30%

[0189] The results show that the presence of solid organic filler particles in coating compositions yields coatings with a desirable gloss level and high gloss retention. This is clear, for instance, by comparing example 1 and comparative example 1 which have substantially identical compositions except that example 1 comprises solid organic filler particles and comparative example 1 lacks these particles and instead comprises inorganic extender. Example 1 has better gloss retention after 4 cycles WOM (22 % vs 16 %). Comparative example 2 is a composition lacking solid organic filler particles. It has a high gloss level. This is because it does not comprise solid organic filler particles or inorganic extender. Comparative example 2 has good gloss retention suggesting it is the addition of compounds, in particular inorganic extender, to reduce gloss levels that causes instability.

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

Cited references

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- Journal of Coatings Technology and Research, 2008, vol. 5, 3285-297 [\[0138\]](#)

SAMMENSÆTNING

PATENTKRAV

1. Coatingsammensætning, der omfatter:
 - (i) en alkydharpiks;
 - 5 (ii) faste organiske fyldstofpartikler, hvor de faste organiske fyldstofpartikler omfatter poly(meth)acrylat, polystyren, polyacrylamid, polyurethan, polysiloxan, polyolefin, polyacrylonitril, nylon, poly(vinylester), og blandinger deraf, i det væsentlige er sfæriske og har en gennemsnitlig diameter på 10 til 30 µm som bestemt i ISO 13320:2009;
 - (iii) pigment og
 - 10 (iv) opløsningsmiddel;

hvor sammensætningen omfatter mindre end 8 vægt-% uorganisk extender, baseret på sammensætningens totalvægt.
2. Sammensætning ifølge krav 1, hvor sammensætningen omfatter mindre end 5 vægt-% uorganisk extender, baseret på sammensætningens totalvægt.
- 15 3. Sammensætning ifølge krav 1 eller 2, hvor alkydharpiksen er afledt af mindst en polycarboxylsyre og/eller et anhydrid, en polyol og en umættet fedtsyre eller olie.
4. Sammensætning ifølge krav 3, hvor polycarboxylsyren er en trisyre eller en disyre.
5. Sammensætning ifølge krav 3 eller 4, hvor polyolen er en diol, triol eller tetrol.
6. Sammensætning ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 3 til 5, hvor den umættede fedtsyre er en
20 umættet C₁₄₋₂₄-fedtsyre.
7. Sammensætning ifølge et hvilket som helst foregående krav, hvor de faste organiske fyldstofpartikler har en densitet på 0,9-1,3 gcm⁻³.
8. Sammensætning ifølge et hvilket som helst foregående krav, hvor de faste organiske fyldstofpartikler omfatter, fortrinsvis består af, poly(meth)acrylat, fortrinsvis polyalkyl(meth)acrylat, f.eks.
25 polymethylmethacrylat (PMMA).
9. Sammensætning ifølge et hvilket som helst foregående krav, hvor mængden af de faste organiske fyldstofpartikler til stede i sammensætningen er 0,1-30 vægt-%, baseret på sammensætningens totalvægt.
10. Sammensætning ifølge et hvilket som helst foregående krav, og som endvidere omfatter én eller flere rheologimodifikatorer, ét eller flere tørremidler, mindst én poly(meth)acrylatdispersion, et biocid,
30 bindemidler og/eller tilsætningsstoffer.
11. Fremgangsmåde til fremstilling af en sammensætning ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1 til 10, og som omfatter blanding af:
 - (i) en alkydharpiks;
 - (ii) faste organiske fyldstofpartikler, hvor de faste organiske fyldstofpartikler omfatter
35 poly(meth)acrylat, polystyren, polyacrylamid, polyurethan, polysiloxan, polyolefin, polyacrylonitril, nylon, poly(vinylester), og blandinger deraf, i det væsentlige er sfæriske og har en gennemsnitlig diameter på 10 til 30 µm som bestemt i ISO 13320:2009;

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- (iii) pigment og
 - (iv) opløsningsmiddel.
12. Beholder, der indeholder en sammensætning ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1 til 10.
13. Fremgangsmåde til tilvejebringelse af en coating på en flade, hvor fremgangsmåden omfatter:
- 5 (i) påføring af en sammensætning ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1 til 10 og
- (ii) tørring og/eller hærkning af sammensætningen for at danne en coating på fladen.
14. Coating på en flade, hvor coatingen dannes fra en sammensætning ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1 til 10.
15. Anvendelse af en sammensætning ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1 til 10 til at danne en coating
- 10 på mindst én flade af en genstand.