

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
PATENTS ACT, 1978

(To be lodged in duplicate)

PUBLICATION PARTICULARS AND ABSTRACT
(Section 32(3)(a) - Regulations 22(1)(g) and 31)

REFERENCE : P25614ZA00

OFFICIAL APPLICATION NO.			LODGING DATE		ACCEPTANCE DATE	
21	01	2002/9,42	22/23	11 November 2002	43	22-10-2003

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION		NOT FOR PUBLICATION	
51	B23K, C09D	CLASSIFIED BY :	
FULL NAME(S) OF APPLICANT(S)			

71	CIBA SPECIALTY CHEMICALS HOLDING INC.
----	---------------------------------------

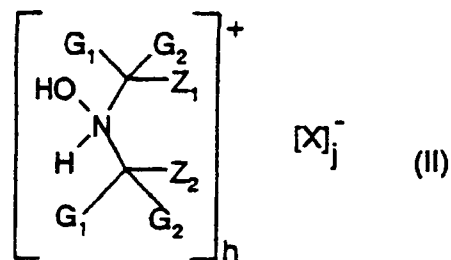
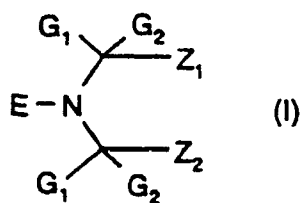
FULL NAME(S) OF INVENTOR(S)	
72	KOLLER, Stefan SCHEIBLI, Peter

EARLIEST PRIORITY CLAIMED	COUNTRY	NUMBER	DATE
NOTE : The country must be indicated by its International Abbreviation - see Schedule 4 of the Regulations.	33 DE	31 00810402.8	32 11 May 2000

TITLE OF INVENTION	
54	PROCESS FOR THE STAINING OF WOOD WITH AQUEOUS WOOD STAINS

57	ABSTRACT (NOT MORE THAN 150 WORDS)	NUMBER OF PAGES	70
----	------------------------------------	-----------------	----

FOR ABSTRACT SEE THE NEXT SHEET



(57) **Abstract:** The present invention relates to a process for the staining of wood, which comprises treating the unstained wood with an aqueous preparation comprising a) at least one dye, and b) at least one dye stabilizer of the formulae (I) or (II) in which G_1 and G_2 , independently of one another, are C_1 - C_4 alkyl or together are pentamethylene, Z_1 and Z_2 are methyl, or Z_1 and Z_2 form a bridging member which is unsubstituted or substituted by an ester, ether, hydroxyl, oxo, cyanohydrin, amido, amino, carboxyl or urethane radical, E is oxyl or hydroxyl, and X is an inorganic or organic anion, and the total number of cations h corresponds to the total number of anions j, to a wood stain comprising a dye and a dye stabilizer of the formula (I) or (II), and to the use of this wood stain for the staining of wood.

Process for the staining of wood with aqueous wood stains

The present invention relates to aqueous wood stains and to their use in a process for the staining of wood.

Stained woods, or the dyes applied to the wood often exhibit undesired bleaching or changes in shade as a result of the action of light and/or heat. Furthermore, the stained woods often display a colour unlevelness.

The use of solvent-containing wood stains for the photochemical and thermal stabilization of the (unstained) material wood is known, for example, from EP-A-0 943 665.

EP-A-0 479 075 discloses the treatment of wood with a wood stain comprising a colorant, a solvent and a stabilizer.

There continues to be a need for an improved protection of the stained wood against light and evolution of heat, and for a process which permits even penetration of the wood and uses low-solvent or solvent-free wood stains.

The object of the present invention was therefore to provide a process according to which the stained wood would satisfy today's requirements with regard to penetration, photostability and heat stability.

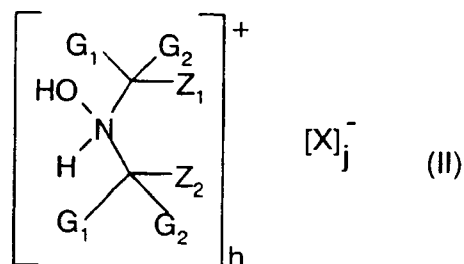
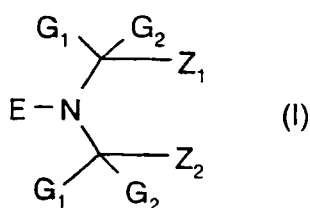
It has now been found that using the special wood stains described below it is possible to achieve good penetration and very good stabilization of stained wood.

Accordingly, the present invention provides a process for the staining of wood, which comprises treating the unstained wood with an aqueous preparation (stain) comprising

a) at least one dye

and

b) at least one dye stabilizer of the formulae (I) or (II)



in which

G_1 and G_2 , independently of one another, are C_1 - C_4 alkyl or together are pentamethylene, Z_1 and Z_2 are methyl, or Z_1 and Z_2 form a bridging member which is unsubstituted or substituted by an ester, ether, hydroxyl, oxo, cyanohydrin, amido, amino, carboxyl or urethane radical,

E is oxyl or hydroxyl, and

X is an inorganic or organic anion, and

the total number of cations h corresponds to the total number of anions j.

Preference is given to dye stabilizers of the formulae (I) and (II) in which Z_1 and Z_2 are methyl or a bridging member containing 1-200 carbon atoms and 0-60 oxygen and/or nitrogen atoms.

X is, for example, phosphate, carbonate, bicarbonate, nitrate, chloride, bromide, bisulfite, sulfite, bisulfate, sulfate, borate, carboxylate, alkylsulfonate, arylsulfonate or phosphonate, for example diethylenetriaminepentamethylenephosphonate.

X as carboxylate is, in particular, a formate, acetate, benzoate, citrate, oxalate, tartrate, acrylate, polyacrylate, fumarate, maleate, itaconate, glycolate, gluconate, malate, mandalate, tiglate, ascorbate, polymethacrylate, nitrilotriacetate, hydroxyethylethylenediaminetriacetate, ethylenediaminetetraacetate or diethylenetriaminepentaacetate.

X is preferably chloride, bisulfite, bisulfate, sulfate, phosphate, nitrate, ascorbate, acetate, citrate, ethylenediaminetetraacetate or diethylenetriaminepentaacetate;

X is particularly preferably bisulfate or citrate.

h and j are preferably 1-5.

As a bridging member, Z_1 and Z_2 preferably contain 2 or 3 carbon atoms or 1 or 2 carbon atoms and a nitrogen or oxygen atom which together with the radical of the formulae (I) or (II) form a 5-membered or 6-membered heterocyclic ring which may be further substituted. The substituents of Z_1 and Z_2 can also contain radicals of sterically hindered amines. Preference is given to compounds of the formulae (I) and (II) containing 1-4, in particular 1 or 2, sterically hindered amines or sterically hindered ammonium radicals. Aryl is to be understood as meaning, for example, C_6 - C_{12} aryl, in particular phenyl or naphthyl, especially phenyl.

The dye stabilizers given under b) can be used individually or as mixtures with one another.

Alkyl is to be understood as meaning, for example, C_1 - C_{18} alkyl, such as methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, pentyl, hexyl, heptyl, octyl, nonyl, decyl, undecyl, dodecyl, tridecyl, tetradecyl, pentadecyl, hexadecyl, heptadecyl or octadecyl.

Alkylene is to be understood as meaning, for example, methylene, 1,2-ethylene, 1,1-ethylene, 1,3-propylene, 1,2-propylene, 1,1-propylene, 2,2-propylene, 1,4-butylen, 1,3-butylen, 1,2-butylen, 1,1-butylen, 2,2-butylen, 2,3-butylen, or $-C_5H_{10}-$, $-C_6H_{12}-$, $-C_7H_{14}-$, $-C_8H_{16}-$, $-C_9H_{18}-$, $-C_{10}H_{20}-$, $-C_{11}H_{22}-$, $-C_{12}H_{24}-$, $-C_{13}H_{26}-$, $-C_{14}H_{28}-$, $-C_{15}H_{30}-$, $-C_{16}H_{32}-$, $-C_{17}H_{34}-$ and $-C_{18}H_{36}-$.

Cycloalkyl or cycloalkoxy are to be understood as meaning, for example, C_5 - C_{12} -cycloalkyl or C_5 - C_{12} -cycloalkoxy, such as cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, cyclooctyl, cyclononyl, cyclodecyl, cycloundecyl or cyclododecyl, cyclopentoxy, cycloheptoxy, cyclodecyloxy or cyclododecyloxy.

Cycloalkenyl is to be understood as meaning, for example, C_5 - C_{12} cycloalkenyl, such as cyclopentenyl, cyclohexenyl, cycloheptenyl, cyclooctenyl or cyclononenyl.

Aralkyl and aralkoxy are preferably phenylalkyl or phenylalkoxy, such as benzyl, benzyloxy, α -methylbenzyl, α -methylbenzyloxy, cumyl or cumyloxy.

Alkenyl radicals are, for example, C_2 - C_{18} alkenyl, in particular allyl.

Alkynyl radicals are, for example, C_2 - C_{12} alkynyl, in particular propargyl.

Acyl is, for example, a radical $R(C=O)-$, in which R is an aliphatic or aromatic radical.

Aliphatic or aromatic radical means, for example, an aliphatic or aromatic C_1 - C_{30} hydrocarbon; for example aryl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, bicycloalkyl, bicycloalkenyl, and a combination of these radicals.

Examples of acyl are C_2 - C_{12} alkanoyl, C_3 - C_{12} alkenoyl and benzoyl.

Examples of alkanoyl are formyl, propionyl, butyryl, pentanoyl, octanoyl and, in particular, acetyl.

Alkenoyl is preferably acryloyl or methacryloyl.

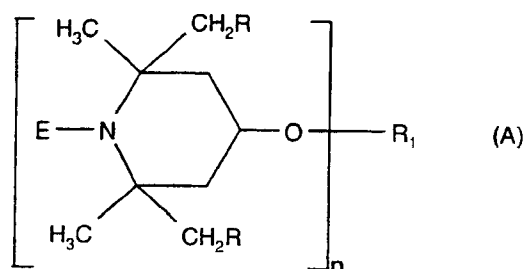
The alkyl substituents may be linear or branched.

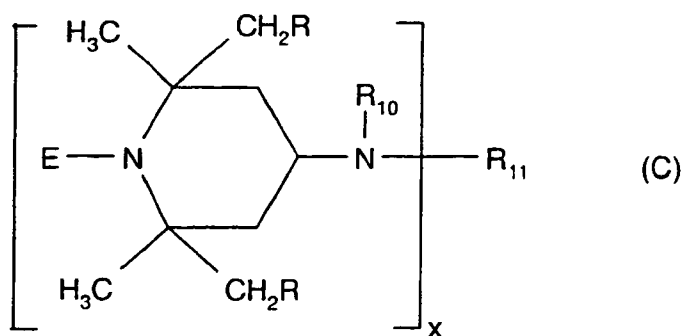
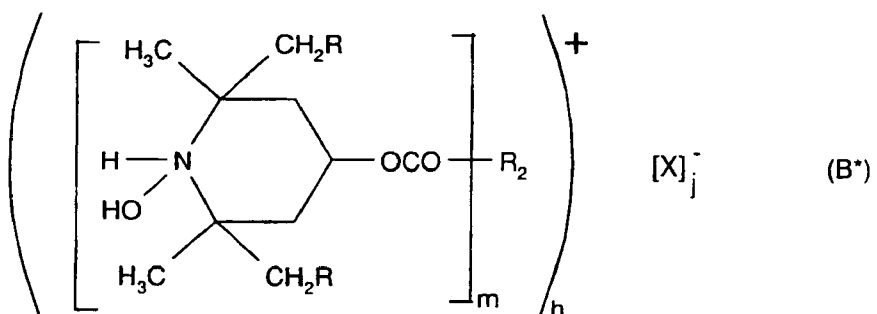
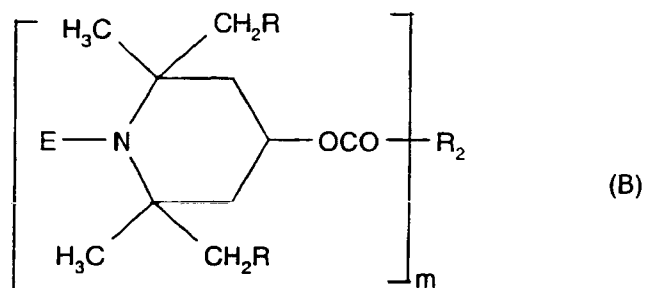
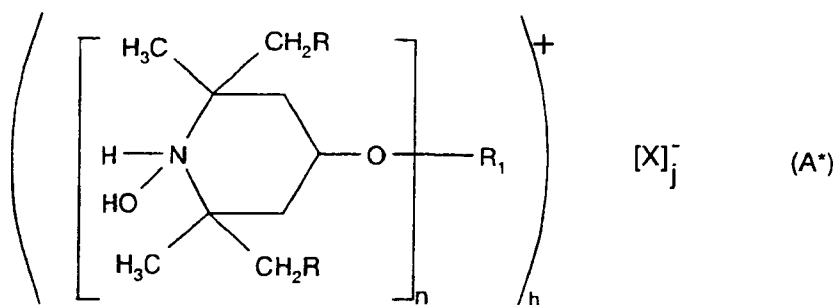
Examples of C_1 - C_6 alkyl are methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, pentyl and hexyl.

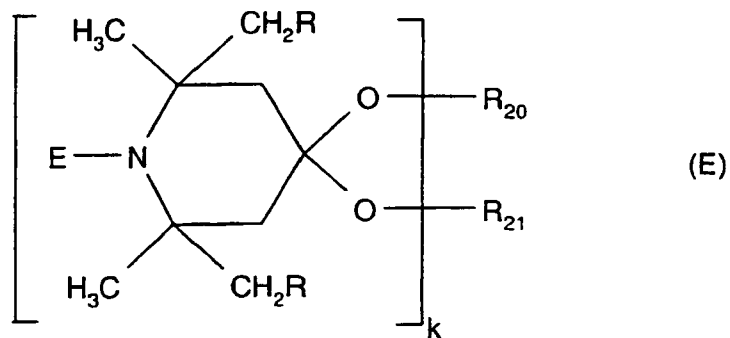
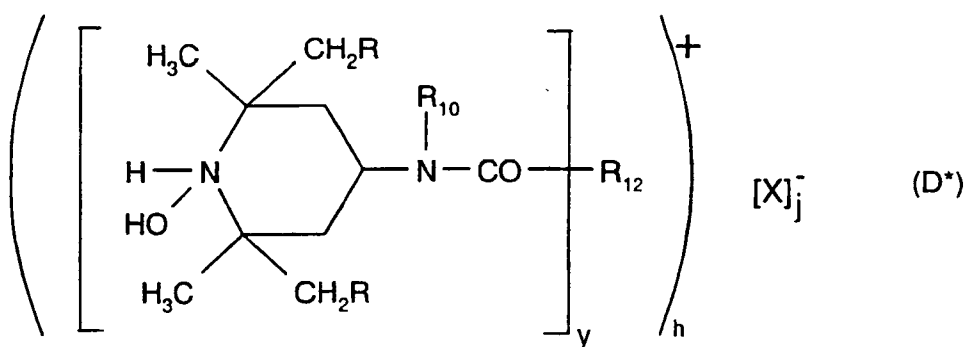
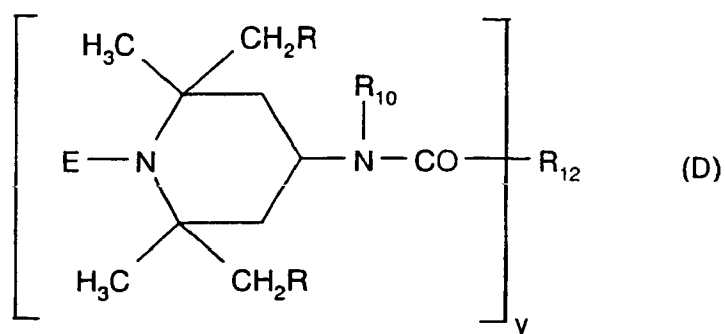
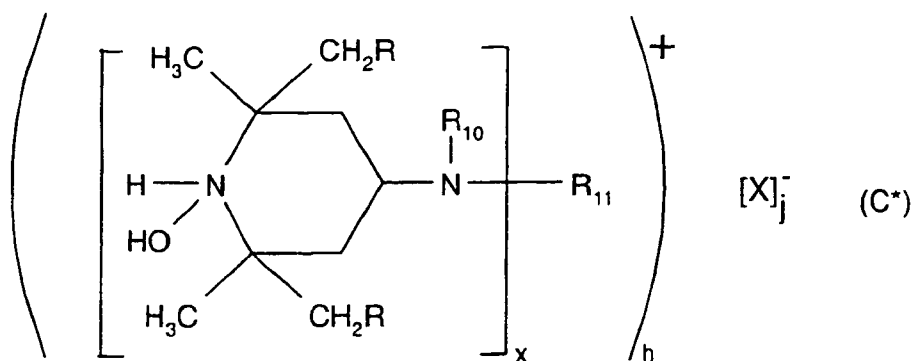
Examples of C_2 - C_4 alkenyl are ethenyl, propenyl and butenyl.

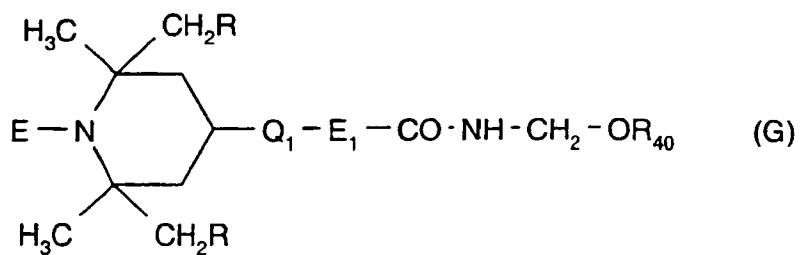
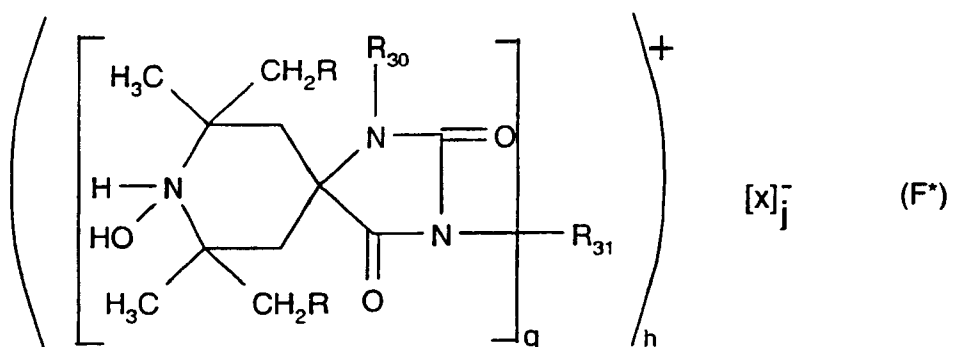
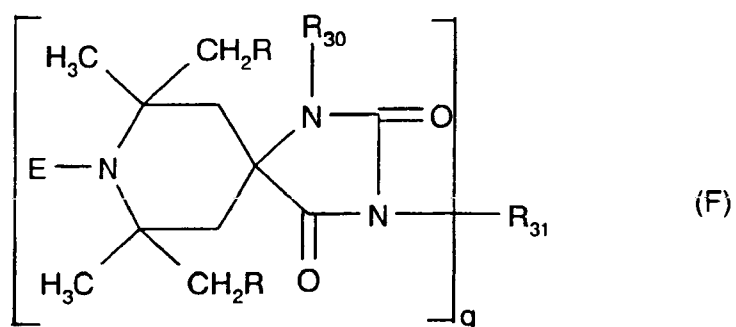
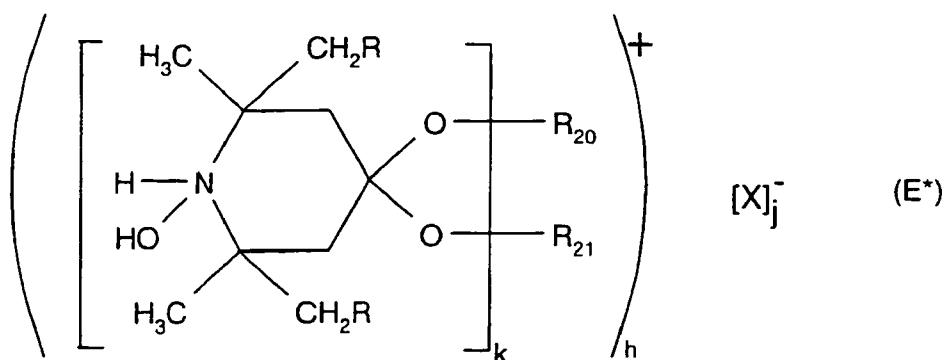
Examples of C_1 - C_4 alkyl which is interrupted by one or two oxygen atoms are $-CH_2-O-CH_3$, $-CH_2-CH_2-O-CH_3$, $-CH_2-CH_2-O-CH_2-CH_3$, $-CH_2-O-CH_2-CH_2-O-CH_3$ and $-CH_2-O-CH_2-O-CH_3$.

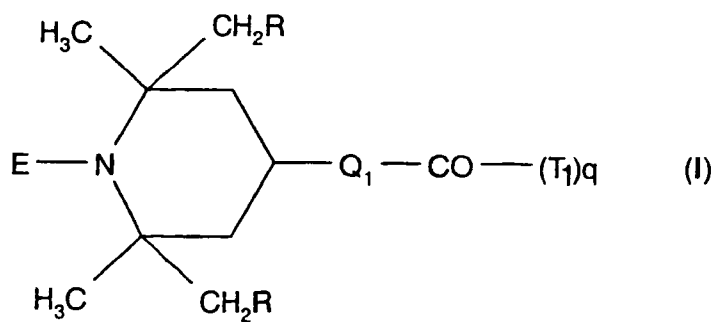
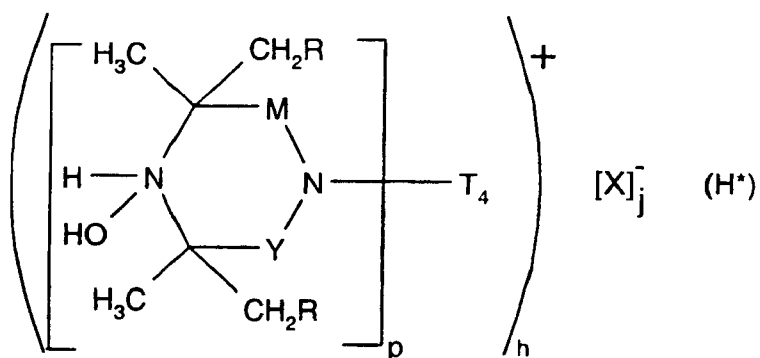
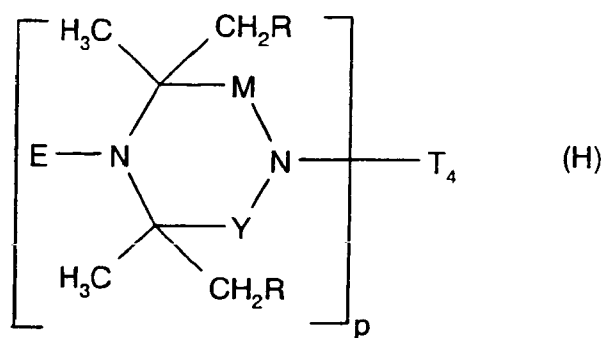
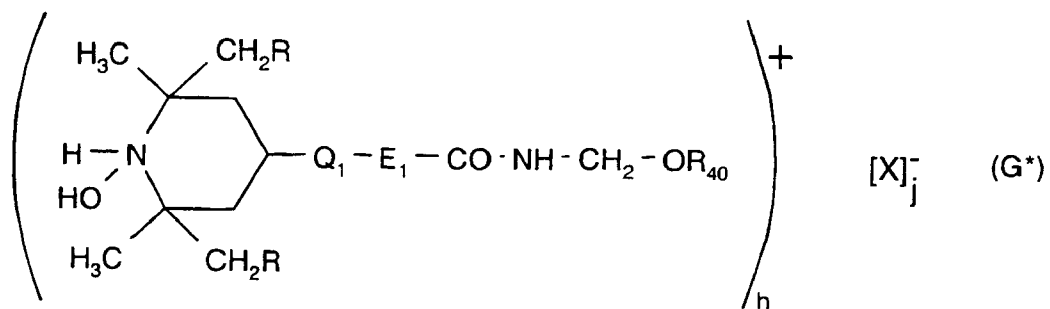
Preference is given to the dye stabilizers given under b) chosen from the compounds A to EE and A* to EE* and III to IIIc

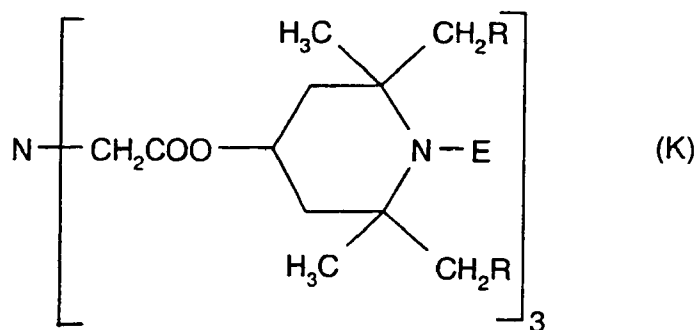
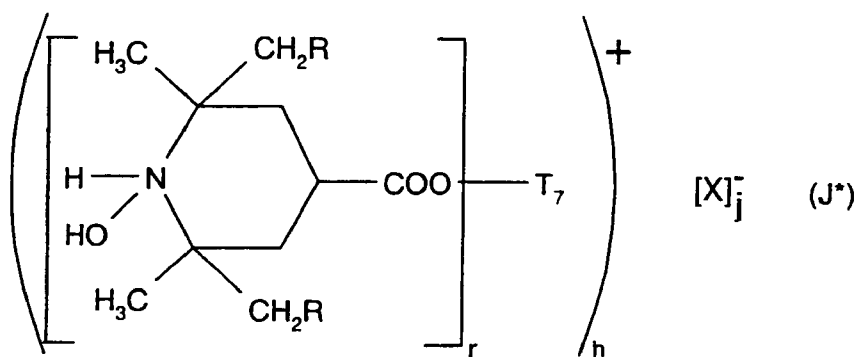
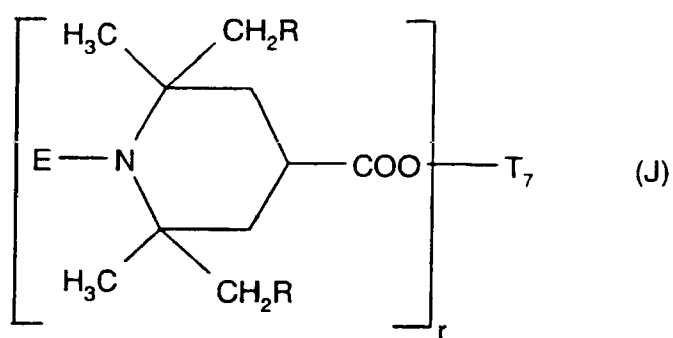
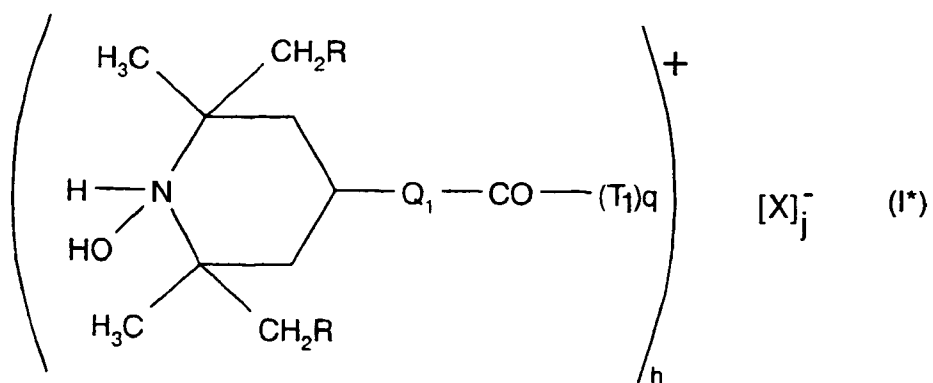


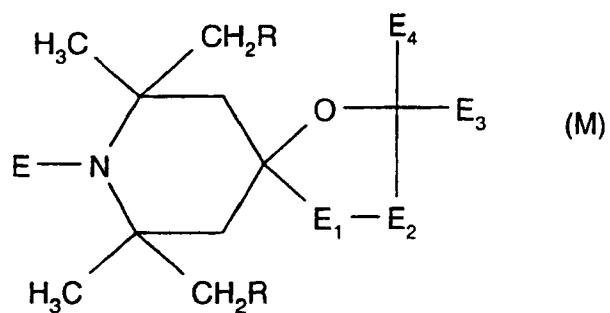
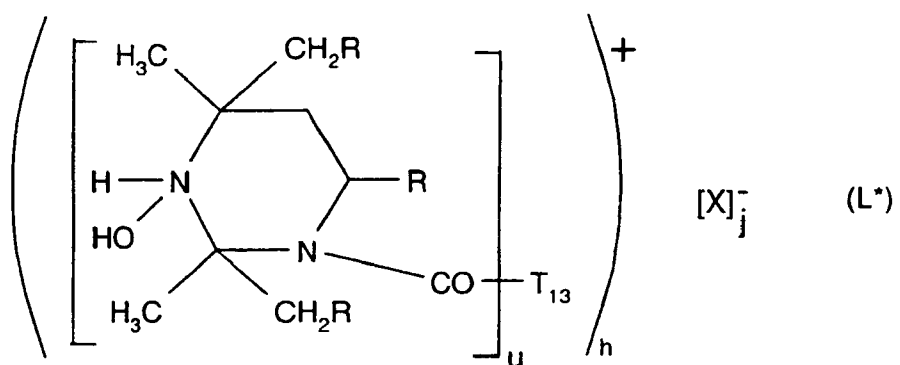
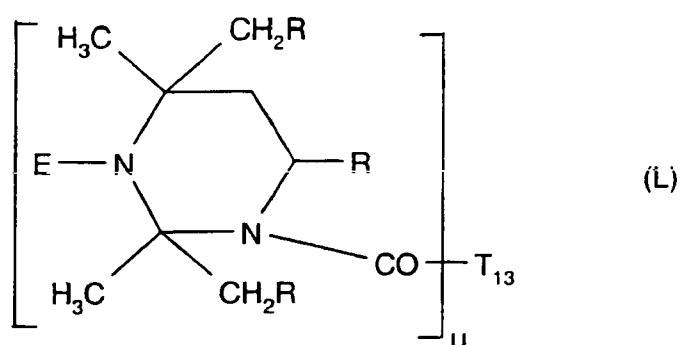
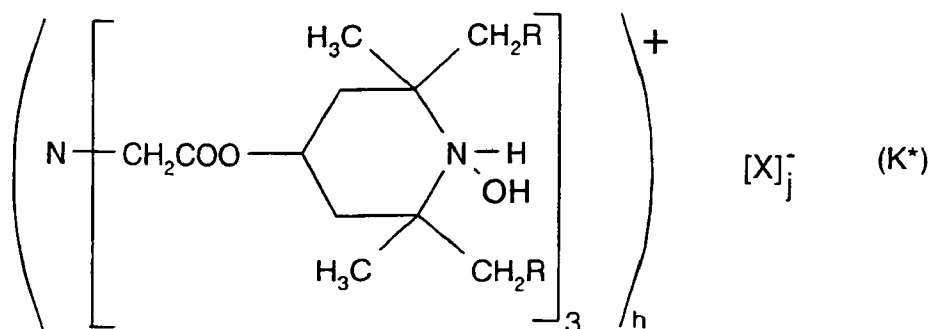


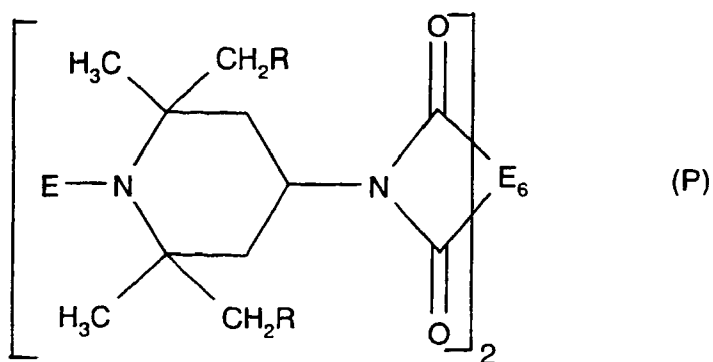
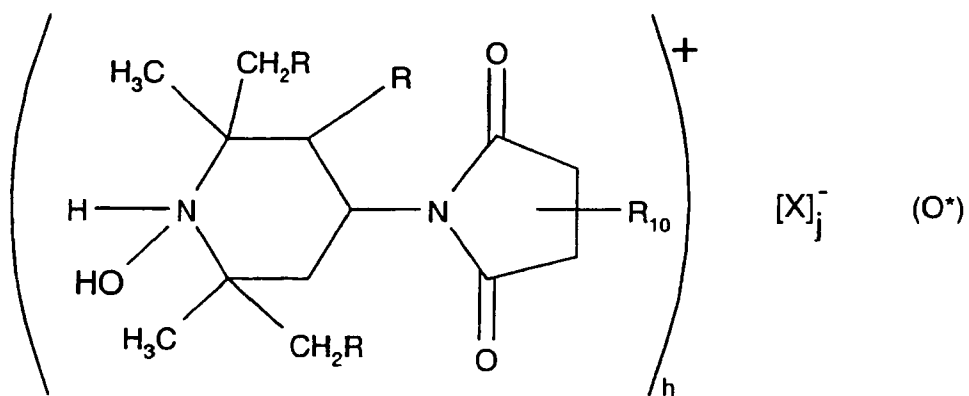
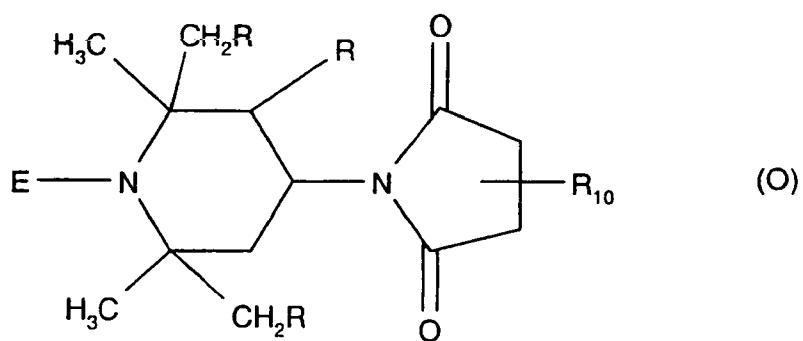
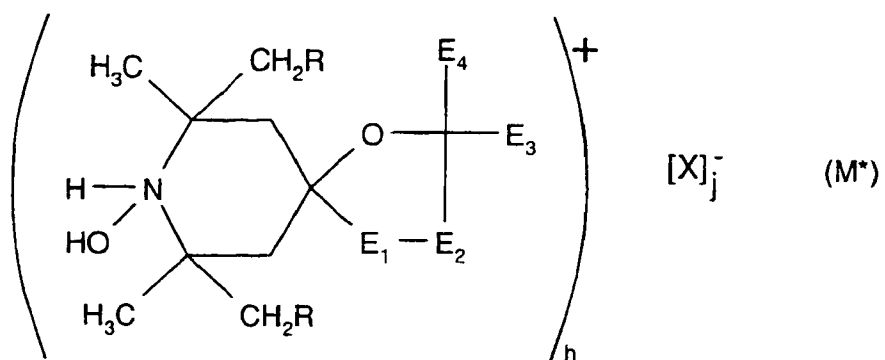


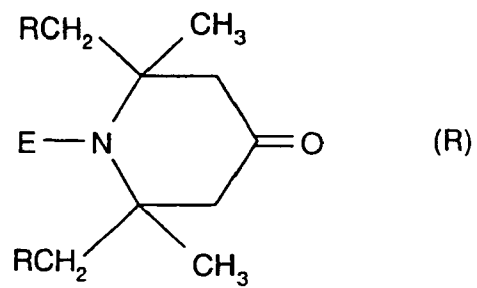
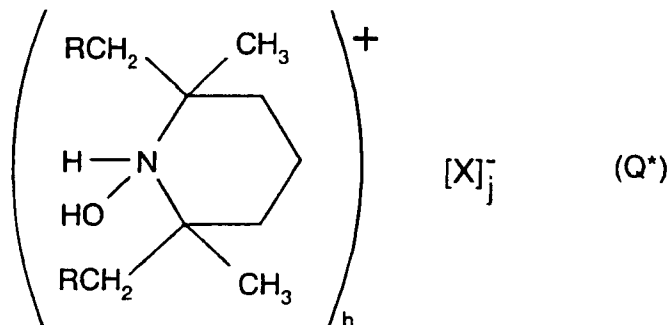
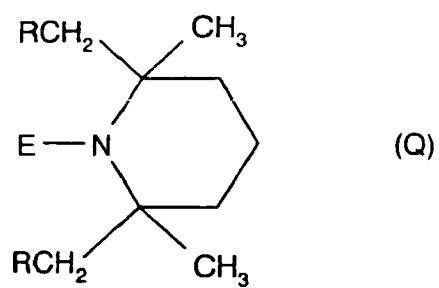
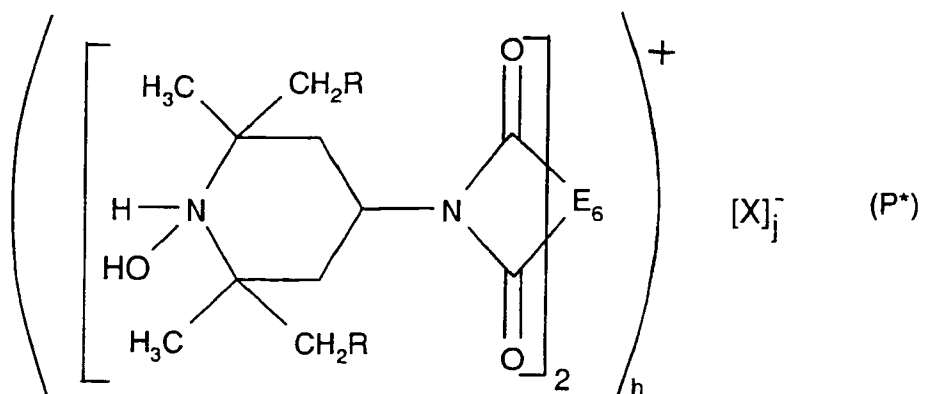


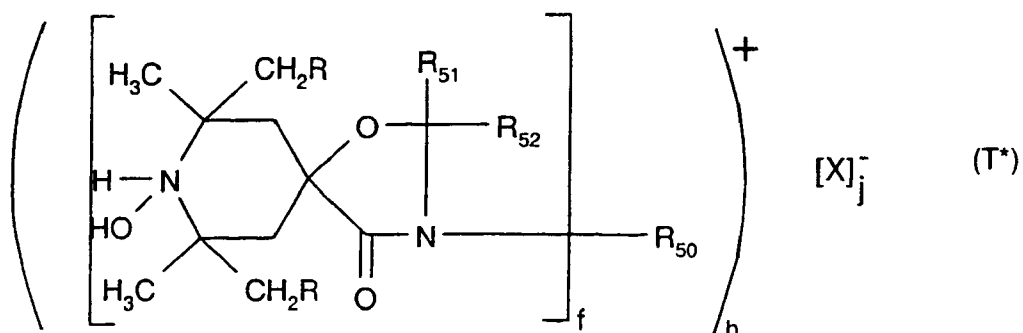
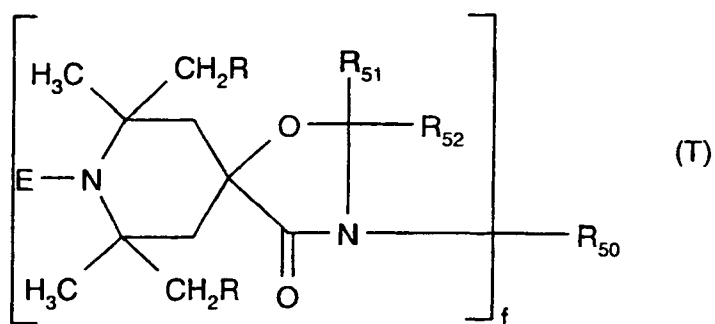
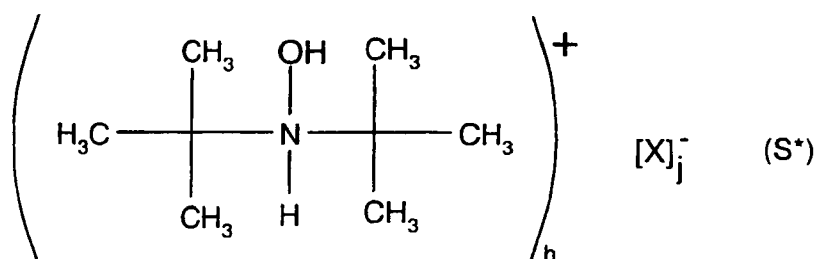
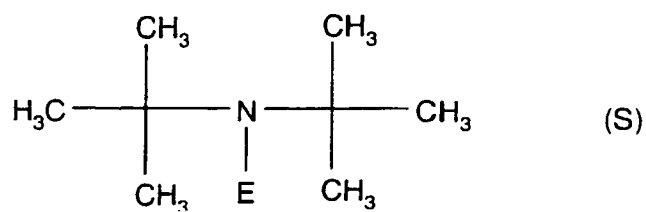
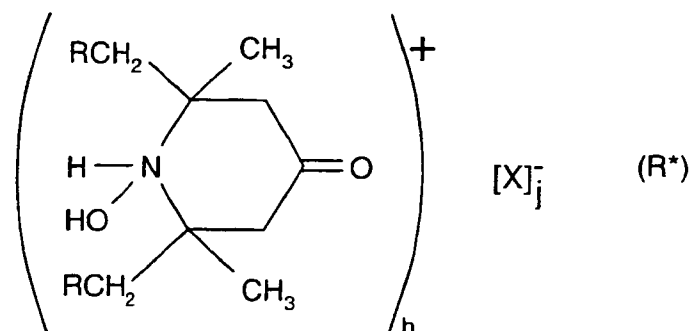




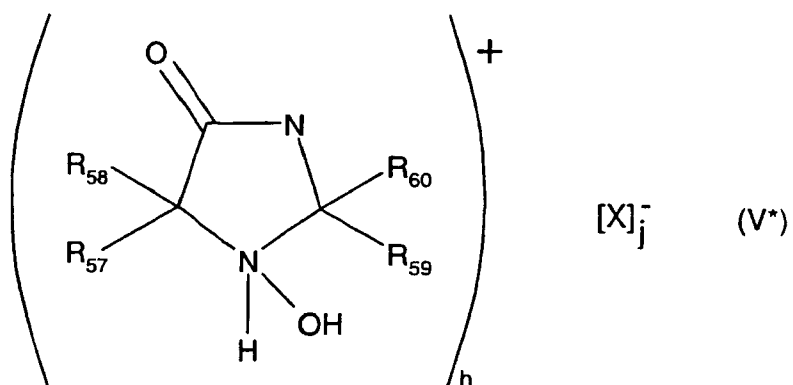
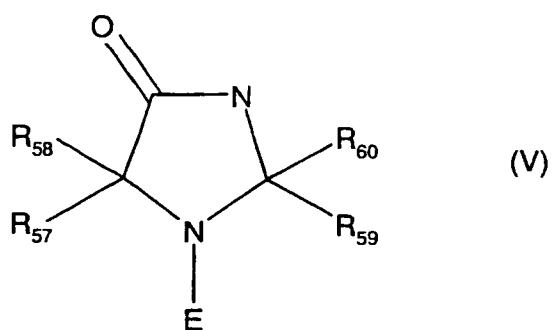
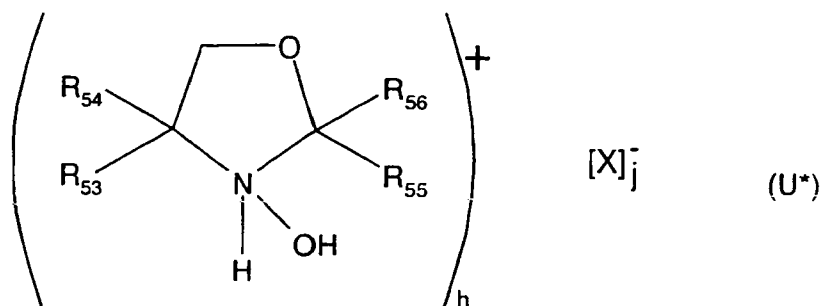
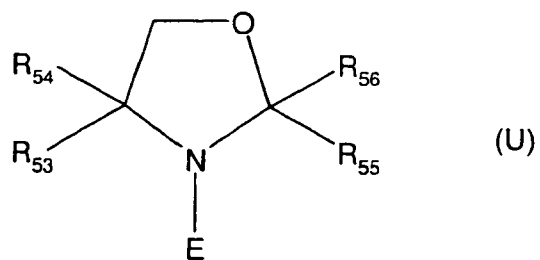


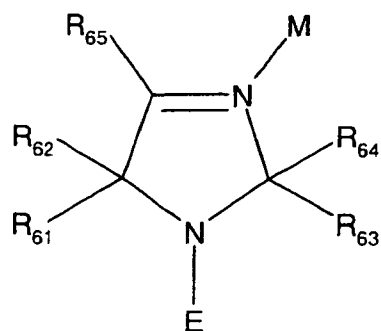




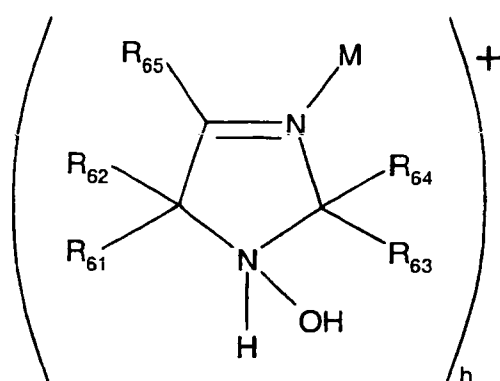


- 14 -

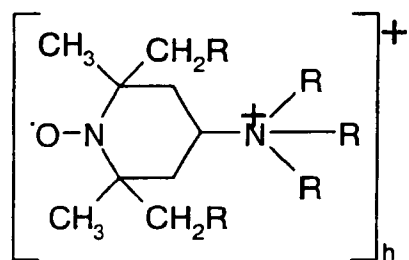
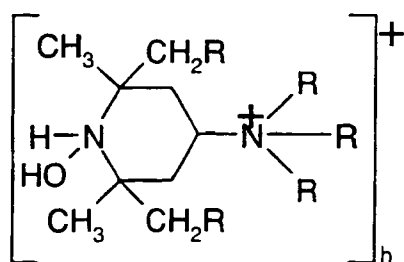




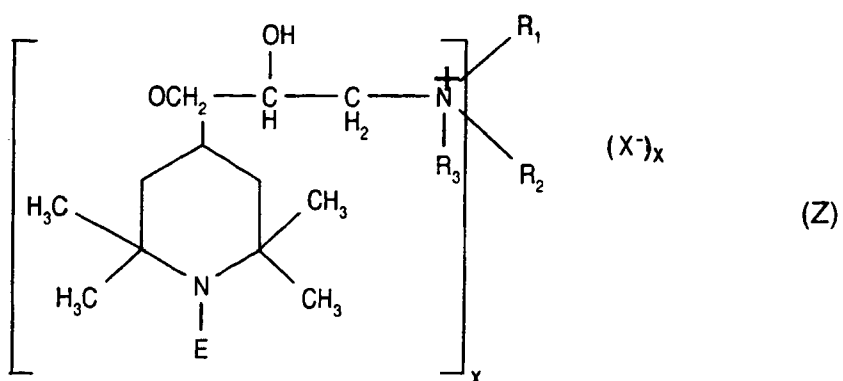
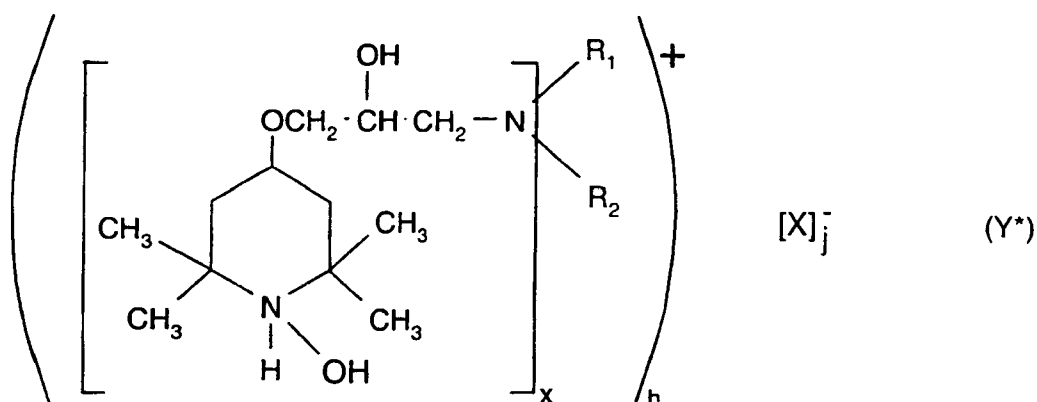
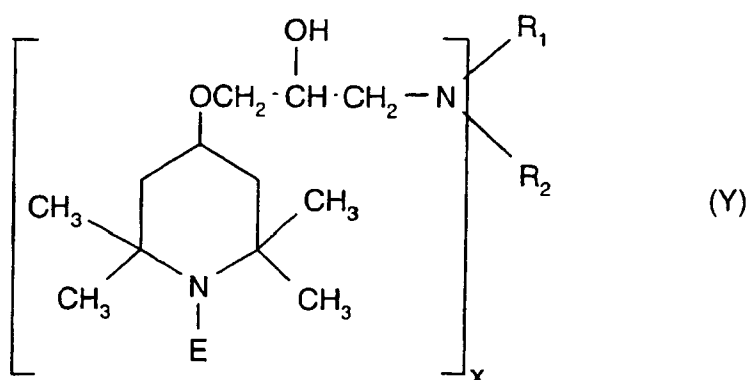
(W)

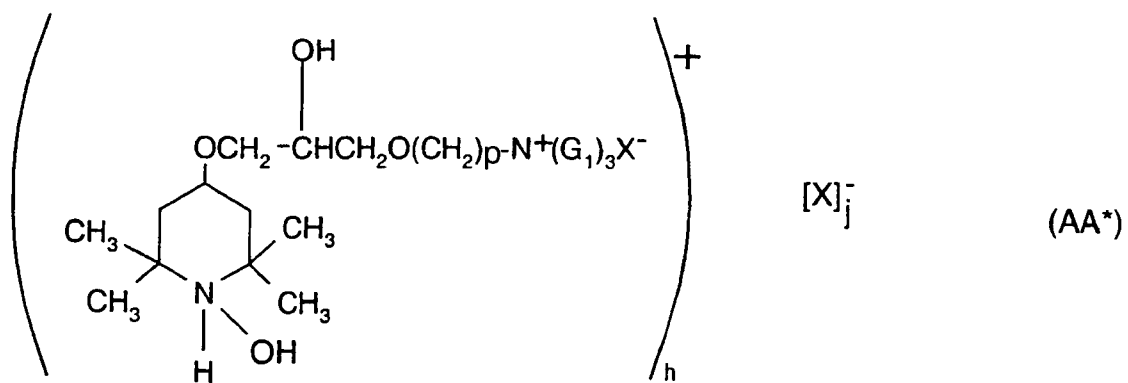
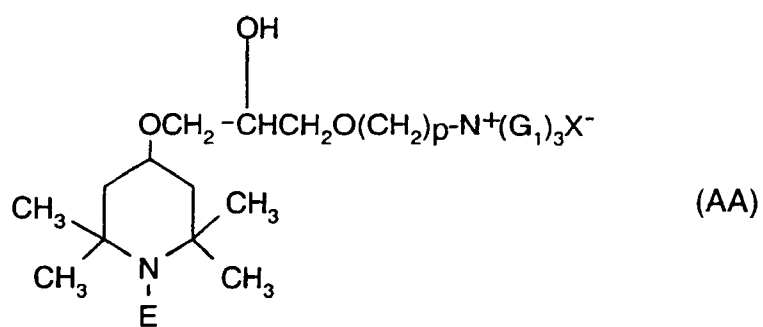
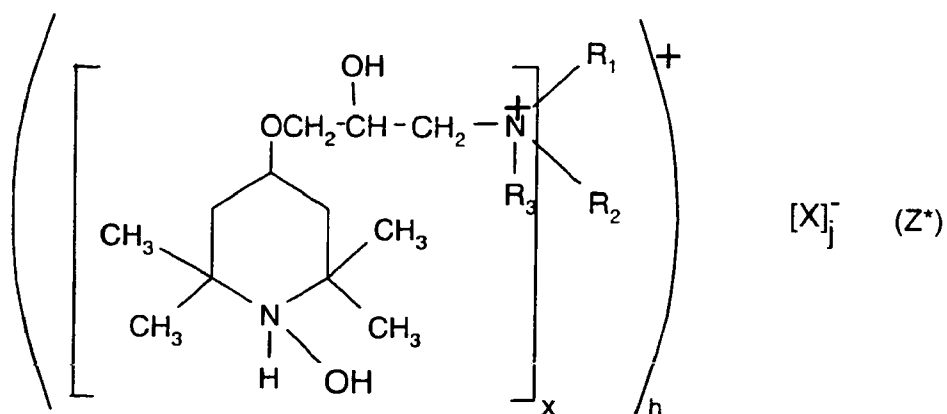
 $[X]_j^-$

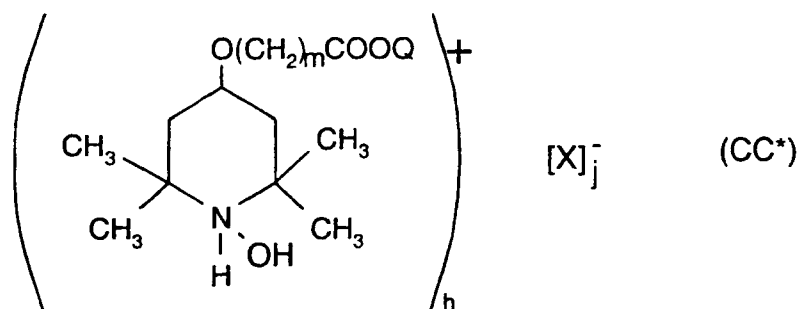
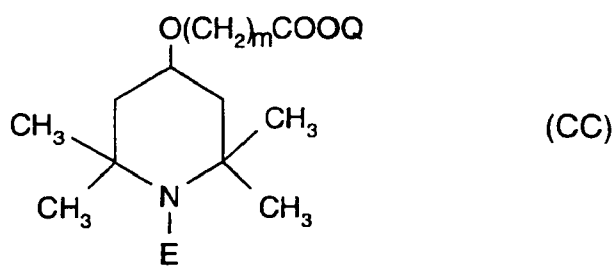
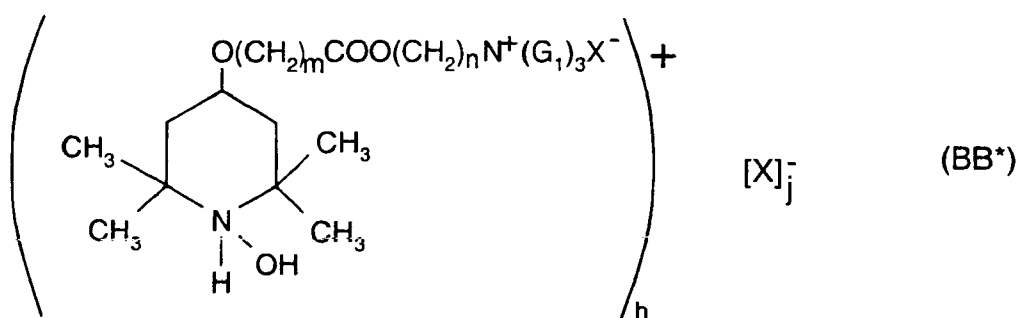
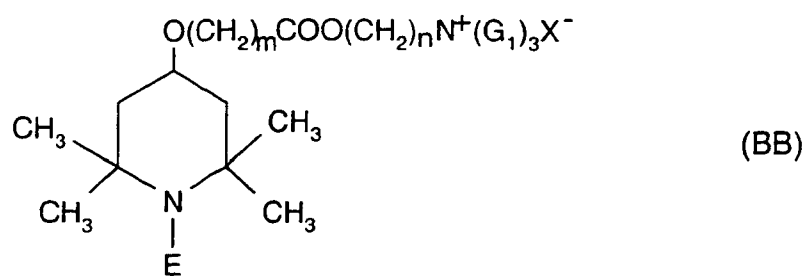
(W*)

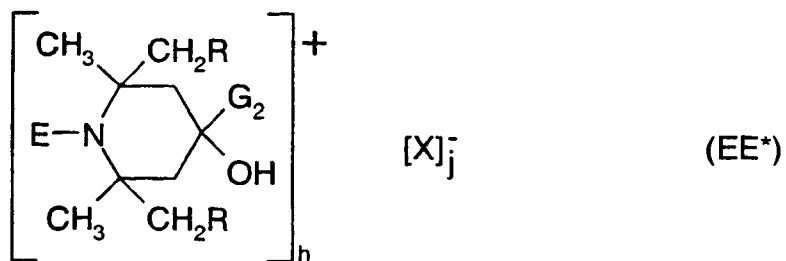
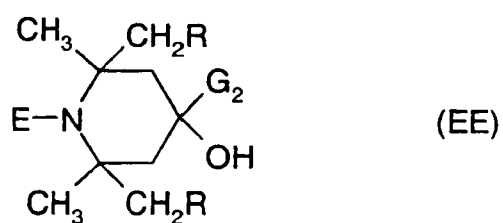
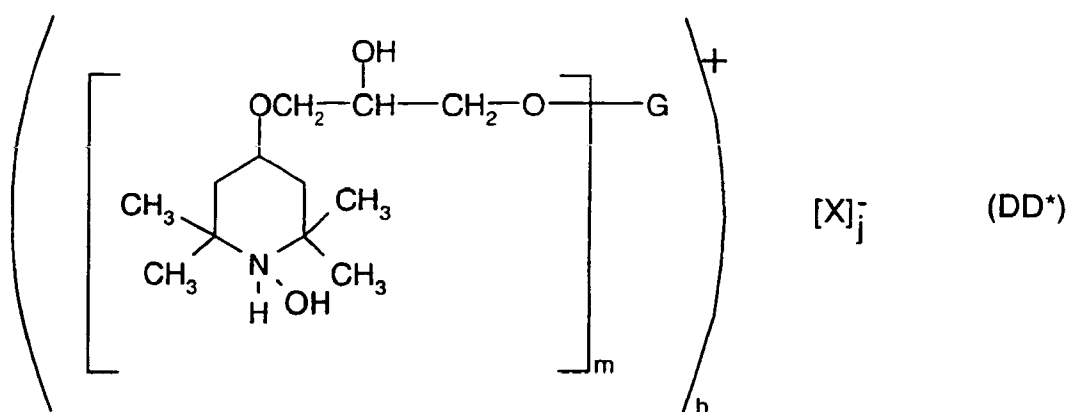
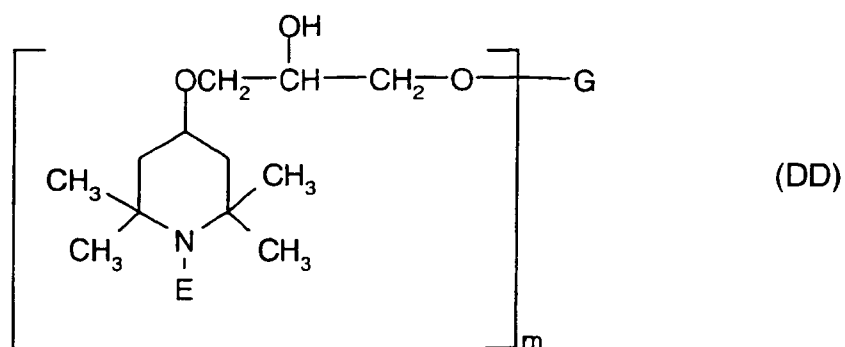
 $[X]_j^-$ (X) $[X]_j^-$

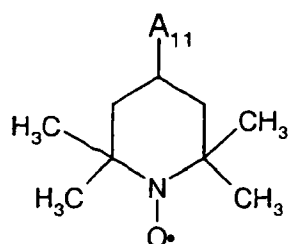
(X*)



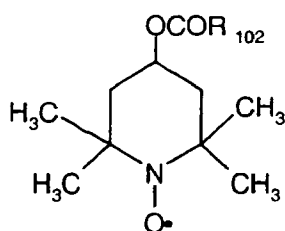




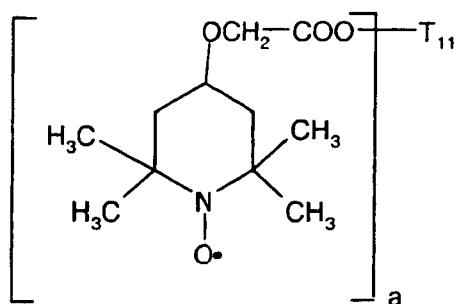




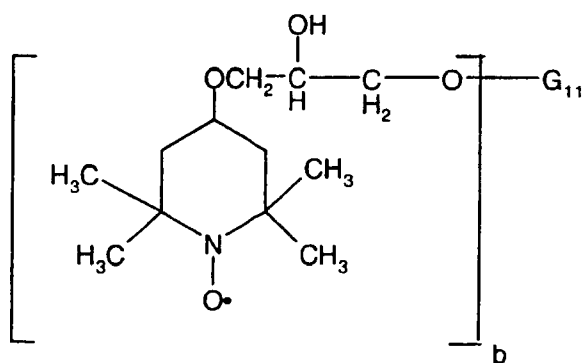
(III),



(IIIa),



(IIIb),



(IIIc)

in which

E is oxyl or hydroxyl,

R is hydrogen or methyl,

in the formulae A and A*,

n is 1 or 2,

if n is 1,

R_1 is hydrogen, C_1 - C_{18} alkyl, C_2 - C_{18} alkenyl, propargyl, glycidyl, C_2 - C_{50} alkyl which is unsubstituted or substituted by one to ten hydroxyl groups and which may be interrupted by one to twenty oxygen atoms, or

R_1 is C_1 - C_4 alkyl substituted by carboxyl or $-COOZ$, in which Z is hydrogen, C_1 - C_4 alkyl or phenyl or in which Z is C_1 - C_4 alkyl substituted by $-(COO^-)_n M^{n+}$, in which n is a number 1-3 and M is a metal ion from the first, second or third group of the Periodic Table or is Zn, Cu, Ni or Co, or M is a group $N^{n+}(R_2)_4$, in which R_2 is C_1 - C_8 alkyl or benzyl,

if n is 2,

R_1 is C_1 - C_{12} alkylene, C_4 - C_{12} alkenylene, xylylene or C_1 - C_{50} alkylene which is unsubstituted or substituted by one to ten hydroxyl groups and which may be interrupted by one to twenty oxygen atoms,

in the formulae B and B*,

m is 1 to 4,

if m is 1,

R_2 is C_1 - C_{18} alkyl, C_3 - C_{18} alkyl interrupted by $-COO-$, C_3 - C_{18} alkyl substituted by COOH or $COO-$, or R_2 is $-CH_2(OCH_2CH_2)_nOCH_3$, in which n is a number from 1 to 12, or R_2 is C_5 - C_{12} cycloalkyl, C_6 - C_{12} aryl which is unsubstituted or is substituted by one to four C_1 - C_4 alkyl, or

R_2 is $-NHR_3$, in which R_3 is C_1 - C_{18} alkyl, C_5 - C_{12} cycloalkyl, C_6 - C_{12} aryl which is unsubstituted or is substituted by one to four C_1 - C_4 alkyl, or

R_2 is $-N(R_3)_2$, in which R_3 is C_1 - C_{18} alkyl, C_5 - C_{12} cycloalkyl, C_6 - C_{12} aryl which is unsubstituted or is substituted by one to four C_1 - C_4 alkyl,

if m is 2,

R_2 is C_1 - C_{12} alkylene, C_4 - C_{12} alkenylene, xylylene, C_2 - C_{12} alkylene interrupted by $-COO-$, C_3 - C_{18} alkylene substituted by COOH or $COO-$, or R_2 is $-CH_2(OCH_2CH_2)_nOCH_2-$, in which n is a number from 1 to 12, or

R_2 is C_5 - C_{12} cycloalkylene, C_7 - C_{15} aralkylene or C_6 - C_{12} arylene, or

R_2 is $-NHR_4NH-$, in which R_4 is C_2 - C_{18} alkylene, C_5 - C_{12} cycloalkylene, C_8 - C_{15} aralkylene or C_6 - C_{12} arylene, or

R_2 is $-N(R_3)R_4N(R_3)-$, in which R_3 and R_4 are as defined above, or

R_2 is -CO- or -NH-CO-NH-,

if m is 3,

R_2 is C_3 - C_8 alkanetriyl or benzenetriyl, or

if m is 4,

R_2 is C_5 - C_8 alkanetetrail or benzenetetrail,

in the formulae C and C*,

R_{10} is hydrogen, C_1 - C_{18} alkyl, C_5 - C_{12} cycloalkyl, C_7 - C_{15} aralkyl, C_2 - C_{18} alkanoyl, C_3 - C_5 alkenoyl or benzoyl,

x is 1 or 2,

if x is 1,

R_{11} is hydrogen, C_1 - C_{18} alkyl, C_2 - C_{18} alkenyl, propargyl, glycidyl, C_2 - C_{50} alkyl which is unsubstituted or substituted by one to ten hydroxyl groups and which may be interrupted by one to twenty oxygen atoms, or

R_{11} is C_1 - C_4 alkyl which is substituted by carboxyl or $-\text{COOZ}$, in which Z is hydrogen, C_1 - C_4 alkyl or phenyl, or in which Z is C_1 - C_4 alkyl which is substituted by $-(\text{COO}^-)_n \text{M}^{n+}$, in which n is a number from 1-3, and M is a metal ion from the first, second or third group of the Periodic Table or is Zn, Cu, Ni or Co, or M is a group $\text{N}^{n+}(\text{R}_2)_4$, in which R_2 is hydrogen, C_1 - C_8 alkyl or benzyl, or

if x is 2,

R_{11} is C_1 - C_{12} alkylene, C_4 - C_{12} alkenylene, xylylene, or C_1 - C_{50} alkylene which is unsubstituted or is substituted by one to ten hydroxyl groups and which can be interrupted by one to twenty oxygen atoms,

in the formulae D and D*,

R_{10} has the meaning given above,

y is a number from 1 to 4, and

R_{12} has the meaning of R_2 ,

In the formulae E and E*,

k is 1 or 2,

if k is 1,

R_{20} and R_{21} , independently of one another, are C_1 - C_{12} alkyl, C_2 - C_{12} alkenyl or C_7 - C_{15} aralkyl, or R_{20} is hydrogen, or R_{20} and R_{21} are together C_2 - C_8 alkylene which can be substituted by hydroxyl, or C_4 - C_{22} acyloxyalkylene or

if k is 2,

R_{20} and R_{21} are together $(-CH_2)_2C(CH_2^-)_2$,

in the formulae F and F*,

R_{30} is hydrogen, C_1 - C_{18} -alkyl, benzyl, glycidyl or C_2 - C_6 -alkoxyalkyl,

g is 1 or 2,

if g is 1,

R_{31} has the meaning of R_1 if n is 1,

if g is 2,

R_{31} has the meaning of R_1 if n is 2,

in the formulae G and G*,

Q_1 is $-NR_{41}$ or $-O-$,

E_1 is C_1 - C_3 alkylene, or E_1 is $-CH_2-CH(R_{42})-O-$, in which R_{42} is hydrogen, methyl or phenyl, or

E_1 is $-(CH_2)_3-NH-$ or E_1 is a direct bond,

R_{40} is hydrogen or C_1 - C_{18} alkyl,

R_{41} is hydrogen, C_1 - C_{18} alkyl, C_5 - C_{12} cycloalkyl, C_7 - C_{15} aralkyl, C_6 - C_{10} aryl, or R_{41} is

$-CH_2-CH(R_{42})-OH$, in which R_{42} is as defined above,

in the formulae H and H*,

p is 1 or 2,

T_4 has the meaning of R_{11} if x is 1 or 2,

M and Y, independently of one another, are methylene or carbonyl, where M is, in particular, methylene and Y is carbonyl,

in the formulae I and I*,

these formulae are a repeating structural part of a polymer, in which T_1 is ethylene or propylene, or a repeating structural part derived from a copolymer of an α -olefin and alkyl acrylate or methacrylate,

q is a number from 2 to 100,

Q₁ is -N(R₄₁)- or -O-, in which R₄₁ is as defined above,

in the formulae J and J*,

r is 1 or 2,

T₇ has the meaning of R₁ if n is 1 or 2 in the formula A,

in the formulae L and L*,

u is 1 or 2,

T₁₃ has the meaning of R₁ if n is 1 or 2 in the formula A, with the proviso that T₁₃ is not hydrogen if u is 1,

in the formulae M and M*,

E₁ and E₂ are -CO- or -N(E₅)-, in which E₅ is hydrogen, C₁-C₁₂alkyl or C₄-C₂₂alkoxy-carbonylalkyl, where E₁ and E₂ have different meanings,

E₃ is hydrogen, C₁-C₃₀alkyl, phenyl which is unsubstituted or substituted by chlorine or C₁-C₄alkyl, naphthyl which is unsubstituted or substituted by chlorine or C₁-C₄alkyl, or C₇-C₁₂phenylalkyl which is unsubstituted or substituted by C₁-C₄alkyl,

E₄ is hydrogen, C₁-C₃₀alkyl, phenyl, naphthyl or C₇-C₁₂phenylalkyl, or

E₃ and E₄ together form a C₄-C₁₇polymethylene which is unsubstituted or substituted by one to four C₁-C₄alkyl radicals, in particular by methyl,

in the formulae N and N*,

R₁ has the meaning of R₁ in the formula A if n is 1,

G₃ is the direct bond, C₁-C₁₂alkylene, phenylene or -NH-G₁-NH-, in which G₁ is C₁-C₁₂alkylene,

in the formulae O and O*,

R₁₀ has the meaning of R₁₀ in the formula C,

in the formulae P and P*,

E₆ is an aliphatic or aromatic tetravalent radical, in particular neopentametetrayl or benzenetetrayl,

in the formulae T and T*,

R₅₁ is hydrogen, C₁-C₁₈alkyl, C₅-C₁₂cycloalkyl or C₆-C₁₀aryl,

R_{52} is hydrogen or C_1 - C_{18} alkyl, or

R_{51} and R_{52} together are C_4 - C_8 alkylene,

f is 1 or 2,

if f is 1,

R_{50} has the meaning of R_{11} in the formula C if x is 1, or R_{50} is $-(CH_2)_zCOOR_{54}$, in which z is a number from 1 to 4 and R_{54} is hydrogen or C_1 - C_{18} alkyl, or R_{54} is a metal ion from the first, second or third group of the Periodic Table or is $-N(R_{55})_4$, in which R_{55} is hydrogen, C_1 - C_{12} alkyl or benzyl,

if f is 2,

R_{50} has the meaning of R_{11} in the formula C if x is 2,

in the formulae U and U*,

R_{53} , R_{54} , R_{55} and R_{56} , independently of one another, are C_1 - C_4 alkyl or together form pentamethylene,

in the formulae V and V*,

R_{57} , R_{58} , R_{59} and R_{60} , independently of one another, are C_1 - C_4 alkyl or together form pentamethylene,

in the formulae W and W*,

R_{61} , R_{62} , R_{63} and R_{64} , independently of one another, are C_1 - C_4 alkyl, or together form pentamethylene,

R_{65} is C_1 - C_5 alkyl,

M is hydrogen or oxygen,

in which, in the formulae X to CC and X* to CC*,

n is from 2 to 3,

G_1 is hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, butyl or benzyl,

m is a number from 1 to 4,

x is a number from 1 to 4,

if x is 1,

R_1 and R_2 , independently of one another, are C_1 - C_{18} alkyl which is unsubstituted or substituted by one to five hydroxyl groups and which may be interrupted by one to five

oxygen atoms, or C₅-C₁₂cycloalkyl, C₇-C₁₅aralkyl, C₆-C₁₀aryl which is unsubstituted or substituted by one to three C₁-C₈alkyl, or R₁ is hydrogen, or R₁ and R₂ together are tetramethyl, pentamethylene, hexamethylene or 3-oxapentamethylene,

if x is 2,

R₁ is hydrogen, C₁-C₈alkyl which is unsubstituted or substituted by hydroxyl and may be interrupted by one or two oxygen atoms,

R₂ is C₂-C₁₈alkylene which is unsubstituted or substituted by one to five hydroxyl groups and may be interrupted by one to five oxygen atoms, o-, m- or p-phenylene which is unsubstituted or substituted by one or two C₁-C₄alkyl, or R₂ is $-(CH_2)_kO[(CH_2)_kO]_h(CH_2)_k-$, in which k is a number from 2 to 4 and h is a number 1 to 40, or

R₁ and R₂ together with the two N atoms to which they are bonded form piperazine-1,4-diyl,

if x is 3,

R₁ is hydrogen,

R₂ is C₄-C₈alkylene interrupted by a nitrogen atom,

if x is 4,

R₁ is hydrogen,

R₂ is C₆-C₁₂alkylene interrupted by two nitrogen atoms,

R₃ is hydrogen, C₁-C₈alkyl which is unsubstituted or substituted by hydroxyl and may be interrupted by one or two oxygen atoms,

p is 2 or 3, and

Q is an alkali metal salt, ammonium or N⁺(G₁)₄ in which G₁ is as defined above

and in the formulae DD and DD*

m is 2 or 3,

if m is 2,

G is $-(CH_2CHR-O)_rCH_2CHR-$ in which r is a number from 0 to 3, and R is hydrogen or methyl and

if m is 3,

G is glyceryl,

in the formulae EE and EE*

G_2 is $-\text{CN}$, $-\text{CONH}_2$ or $-\text{COOG}_3$, in which G_3 is hydrogen, C_1 - C_{18} alkyl or phenyl,

X is an inorganic or organic anion,

where the total amount of the cations h corresponds to the total amount of the anions j ; and
in which, in the formulae III to IIIc,

A_{11} is OR_{101} or $\text{NR}_{111}\text{R}_{112}$,

R_{101} is C_2 - C_4 alkenyl, propargyl, glycidyl, C_2 - C_6 alkyl which is unsubstituted or substituted by one to three hydroxyl groups and may be interrupted by one or two oxygen atoms, or R_{101} is C_1 - C_4 alkyl which is substituted by carboxyl or an alkali metal, ammonium or C_1 - C_4 alkylammonium salts, or R_{101} is alkyl which is substituted by $-\text{COOE}_{10}$, in which E_{10} is methyl or ethyl, R_{102} is C_3 - C_5 alkyl which is interrupted by $-\text{COO}-$ or by $-\text{CO}-$, or R_{102} is $-\text{CH}_2(\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2)_c\text{OCH}_3$, in which c is a number from 1 to 4, or R_{102} is $-\text{NHR}_{103}$, in which R_{103} is C_1 - C_4 alkyl,

a is a number from 2 to 4,

if a is 2,

T_{11} is $-(\text{CH}_2\text{CHR}_{100}-\text{O})_d\text{CH}_2\text{CHR}_{100}-$, in which d is 0 or 1, and R_{100} is hydrogen or methyl,

if a is 3,

T_{11} is glyceryl,

if a is 4,

T_{11} is neopentanetetrayl,

b is 2 or 3,

if b is 2,

G_{11} is $-(\text{CH}_2\text{CHR}_{100}-\text{O})_e\text{CH}_2\text{CHR}_{100}-$, in which e is a number from 0 to 3 and R_{100} is hydrogen or methyl, and

if b is 3,

G_{11} is glyceryl,

R_{111} is hydrogen, C_1 - C_4 alkyl which is unsubstituted or substituted by one or two hydroxyl groups and may be interrupted by one or two oxygen atoms,

R_{112} is $-\text{CO}-\text{R}_{113}$, in which R_{113} has the meaning of R_{111} or R_{113} is $-\text{NHR}_{114}$, in which R_{114} is C_1 - C_4 alkyl which is unsubstituted or substituted by one or two hydroxyl groups and/or by C_1 - C_2 -alkoxy, or R_{111} and R_{112} together are $-\text{CO}-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-\text{CO}-$, $-\text{CO}-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-\text{CO}-$ or

$-(CH_2)_6-CO-$, with the proviso that if R_{113} is C_1-C_4 alkyl, R_{111} is not hydrogen.

Important dye stabilizers for the process according to the invention are the compounds of the formulae A, A*, B, B*, C, C*, D, D*, Q, Q*, R, R*, S or S*, X, X*, Y, Y*, Z and Z*, in which E is oxyl or hydroxyl, and R is hydrogen,

in the formulae A and A*

n is 1 or 2,

if n is 1,

R_1 is hydrogen, C_1-C_6 alkyl, C_2-C_6 alkenyl, propargyl, glycidyl, C_2-C_{20} alkyl which is unsubstituted or substituted by one to five hydroxyl groups and may be interrupted by one to ten oxygen atoms, or R_1 is C_1-C_4 alkyl which is substituted by carboxyl or $-COOZ$, in which Z is hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl,

if n is 2,

R_1 is C_1-C_8 alkylene, C_4-C_8 alkenylene, C_2-C_{20} alkylene which is unsubstituted or substituted by one to five hydroxyl groups and may be interrupted by one to ten oxygen atoms,

in the formulae B and B*

m is 1 or 2,

if m is 1,

R_2 is C_1-C_4 alkyl, or R_2 is $CH_2(OCH_2CH_2)_nOCH_3$, in which n is a number from 1 to 12, or R_2 is phenyl which is unsubstituted or substituted by one to three methyl groups, or R_2 is $-NHR_3$, in which R_3 is C_1-C_4 alkyl or phenyl which is unsubstituted or is substituted by one or two methyl groups,

if m is 2,

R is C_1-C_8 alkylene, C_4-C_8 alkenylene, or R_2 is $-CH_2(OCH_2CH_2)_nOCH_2-$, in which n is a number from 1 to 12,

R_2 is NHR_4NH , in which R_4 is C_2-C_6 alkyl, C_8-C_{15} alkylene or C_6-C_{12} arylene, or R_2 is $-CO-$ or $-NHCONH$,

in the formulae C and C*,

R_{10} is hydrogen or C_1-C_3 alkanoyl,

x is 1 or 2,

if x is 1,

R₁₁ is hydrogen, C₁-C₆alkyl or glycidyl, or R₁₁ is C₁-C₄alkyl which is substituted by carboxyl or COOZ, in which Z is hydrogen or C₁-C₄alkyl,

if x is 2,

R₁₁ is C₁-C₆alkylene,

in the formulae D and D*,

R₁₀ is hydrogen,

y is 1 or 2, and

R₁₂ has the meaning given above for R₂,

in the formulae Y, Y*, Z and Z*,

x is 1 or 2,

if x is 1,

R₁ and R₂, independently of one another, are C₁-C₄alkyl, or R₁ and R₂ together form tetramethylene or pentamethylene,

R₂ is hydrogen or C₁-C₄alkyl substituted by hydroxyl,

if x is 2,

R₁ is hydrogen, or C₁-C₄alkyl substituted by hydroxyl,

R₂ is C₂-C₆alkylene, and

R₃ is as defined above.

Particularly important dye stabilizers for the process according to the invention are the compounds of the formulae A, A*, B, B*, C, C*, D, D*, Q, Q*, R and R*, in which E is oxyl or hydroxyl and R is hydrogen,

in the formulae A and A*,

h is 1,

R₁ is hydrogen, C₁-C₄alkyl, glycidyl, C₂-C₄alkyl which is unsubstituted or substituted by one or two hydroxyl groups and may be interrupted by one or two oxygen atoms, or R₁ is C₁-C₄alkyl which is substituted by -COOZ, in which Z is hydrogen or C₁-C₄alkyl,

in the formulae B and B*,

m is 1 or 2,

R₂ is C₁-C₄alkyl, or R₂ is CH₂(OCH₂CH₂)_nOCH₃, in which n is a number 1 to 4,

if m is 2,

R is C₁-C₈alkylene,

in the formulae C and C*,

R₁₀ is hydrogen or C₁-C₂alkanoyl,

x is 1 or 2,

if x is 1,

R₁₁ is hydrogen, C₁-C₄alkyl or glycidyl, or R₁₁ is C₁-C₄alkyl which is substituted by -COOZ, in which Z is hydrogen or C₁-C₄alkyl,

if x is 2,

R₁₁ is C₁-C₆alkylene,

in the formulae D and D*,

R₁₀ is hydrogen,

y is 1 or 2, and

R₁₂ has the meaning of R₂.

Very particularly important dye stabilizers for the process according to the invention are the compounds:

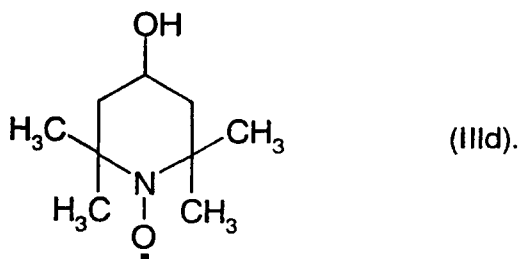
- (a) bis(1-oxyl-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-4-yl) sebacate;
- (b) bis(1-hydroxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-4-yl) sebacate;
- (c) 1-hydroxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-acetoxypiperidinium citrate;
- (d) 1-oxyl-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-acetamidopiperidine;
- (e) 1-hydroxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-acetamidopiperidine;
- (f) 1-hydroxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-acetamidopiperidinium bisulfate;
- (g) 1-oxyl-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-oxopiperidine;
- (h) 1-hydroxy -2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-oxopiperidine;
- (i) 1-hydroxy -2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-oxopiperidinium acetate;
- (j) 1-oxyl-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-methoxypiperidine;

- (k) 1-hydroxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-methoxypiperidine;
- (l) 1-hydroxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-methoxypiperidinium acetate;
- (m) 1-oxyl-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-acetoxypiperidine;
- (n) 1-hydroxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-acetoxypiperidine;
- (o) 1-oxyl-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-propoxypiperidine;
- (p) 1-hydroxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-propoxy-piperidinium acetate;
- (q) 1-hydroxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-propoxypiperidine;
- (r) 1-oxyl-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-(2-hydroxy-4-oxapentoxypiperidine);
- (s) 1-hydroxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-(2-hydroxy-4-oxapentoxypiperidinium acetate);
- (t) 1-oxyl-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-hydroxypiperidine;
- (u) 1-hydroxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-hydroxypiperidine;
- (v) 1-hydroxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-hydroxypiperidinium chloride;
- (w) 1-hydroxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-hydroxypiperidinium acetate;
- (x) 1-hydroxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-hydroxypiperidinium bisulfate;
- (y) 1-hydroxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-hydroxypiperidinium citrate;
- (z) bis(1-hydroxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-hydroxypiperidinium) citrate;
- (aa) tris(1-hydroxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-hydroxypiperidinium) citrate;
- (bb) tetra(1-hydroxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-hydroxypiperidinium)
ethylenediaminetetraacetate;
- (cc) tetra(1-hydroxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-acetamidopiperidinium)
ethylenediaminetetraacetate;
- (dd) tetra(1-hydroxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-oxopiperidinium)
ethylenediaminetetraacetate;
- (ee) penta(1-hydroxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-hydroxypiperidinium)
diethylenetriaminepentaacetate;
- (ff) penta(1-hydroxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-acetamidopiperidinium)
diethylenetriaminepentaacetate;
- (gg) penta(1-hydroxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-oxopiperidinium)
diethylenetriaminepentaacetate;
- (hh) tri(1-hydroxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-hydroxypiperidinium) nitrilotriacetate;
- (ii) tri(1-hydroxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-acetamidopiperidinium) nitrilotriacetate;
- (jj) tri(1-hydroxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-oxopiperidinium) nitrilotriacetate;
- (kk) penta(1-hydroxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-hydroxypiperidinium)
diethylenetriaminepentamethylenephosphonate;
- (ll) penta(1-hydroxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-acetamidopiperidinium)
diethylenetriaminepentamethylenephosphonate;

(mm) penta(1-hydroxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-oxopiperidinium)
diethylenetriaminepentamethylenephosphonate.

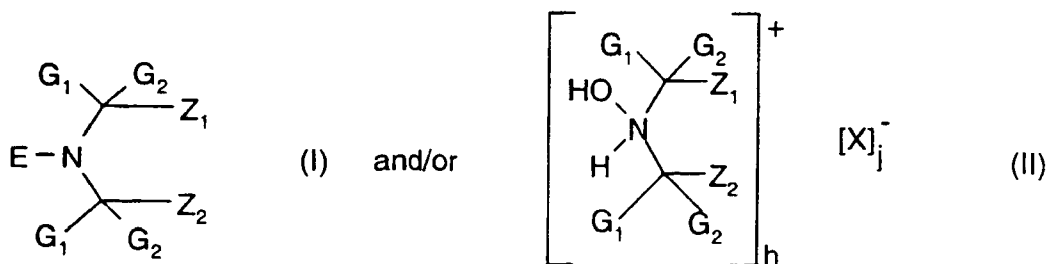
Preferred dye stabilizers in the process according to the invention are the compounds 1-oxyl-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-hydroxypiperidine; 1-hydroxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-hydroxypiperidine; 1-hydroxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-hydroxypiperidinium chloride; 1-hydroxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-hydroxypiperidinium acetate; 1-hydroxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-hydroxypiperidinium bisulfate; 1-hydroxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-hydroxypiperidinium citrate; bis(1-hydroxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-hydroxypiperidinium) citrate; tris(1-hydroxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-hydroxypiperidinium) citrate; tetra(1-hydroxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-hydroxypiperidinium) ethylenediaminetetraacetate; tetra(1-hydroxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-acetamidopiperidinium) ethylenediaminetetraacetate; tetra(1-hydroxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-oxopiperidinium) ethylenediaminetetraacetate; penta(1-hydroxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-hydroxypiperidinium) diethylenetriaminepentaacetate; penta(1-hydroxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-acetamidopiperidinium) diethylenetriaminepentaacetate and penta(1-hydroxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-oxopiperidinium) diethylenetriaminepentaacetate.

The dye stabilizer which is very particularly preferably used in the process according to the invention is the compound 1-oxyl-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-hydroxypiperidine of the formula



The compounds given above and used as dye stabilizers, and the preparation thereof are known, for example, from EP-A-0 943 665.

The present invention further provides for the use of the dye stabilizers of the formulae



as compositions for protecting stained woods against the effect of light and heat, where G_1 , G_2 , Z_1 , Z_2 , E , X , h and j have the meanings and preferred meanings given above.

The dye stabilizers of the formula (I) or (II) are usually used in an amount of from 1 to 10% by weight, preferably 2 to 6% by weight, based on the weight of the wood to be treated.

Dyes which are suitable for use in the process according to the invention for the staining of wood are all customary dyes used in wood staining. In particular, acid dyes, and also cationic dyes, reactive dyes, and metal complex dyes are suitable for use in the process according to the invention.

Acid dyes are, for example, those dyes described in the Colour Index, 3rd edition (3rd revision 1987 including Additions and Amendments up to No. 85) under "Acid Dyes". The anionic dyes which can be used may belong to a wide variety of dye classes and may contain one or more sulfonic acid groups. Examples are triphenylmethane dyes with at least two sulfonic acid groups, heavy-metal-free monoazo and disazo dyes each with one or more sulfonic acid groups and heavy-metal-containing, namely copper-, chromium-, nickel- or cobalt-containing monoazo, bisazo, azomethine and formazan dyes, in particular metallized dyes which contain two molecules of azo dye or one molecule of azo dye and one molecule of azomethine dye bonded to a metal atom, especially those which contain mono- and/or disazo dyes and/or azomethine dyes as ligands, and a chromium or cobalt ion as central atom, and also anthraquinone dyes, in particular 1-amino-4-arylaminoanthraquinone-2-sulfonic acids and 1,4-diarylamino- or 1-cycloalkylamino-4-arylaminoanthraquinonesulfonic acids.

Examples of cationic dyes are those dyes which are described in the Colour Index, 3rd edition, (3rd revision 1987 including additions and amendments up to No.85) under "Basic Dyes". The cationic dyes which can be used may belong to a very wide variety of classes of dye. In particular, the cationic monoazo, anthraquinone and oxazine dyes are used in the process according to the invention.

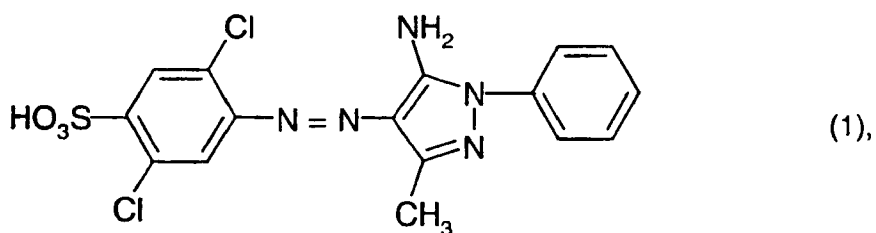
Metal complex dyes are to be understood as meaning, for example, the metal-containing acid dyes described above under acid dyes, and also 1:1 or 1:2-metal complex dyes which do not have water-solubilizing groups, in particular do not have sulfo groups. Of the metal complex dyes, particular importance is given to the copper and cobalt complexes of azo, quinone oxime and hydroxyanthraquinone dyes.

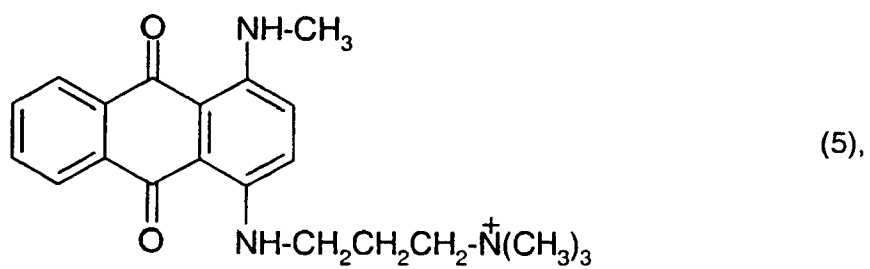
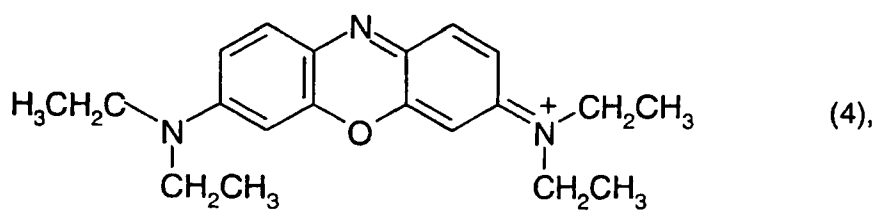
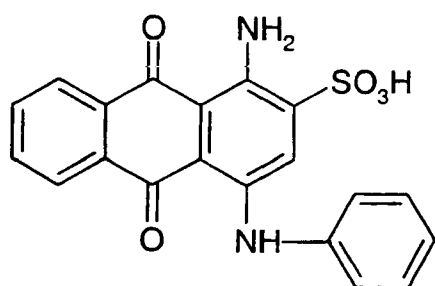
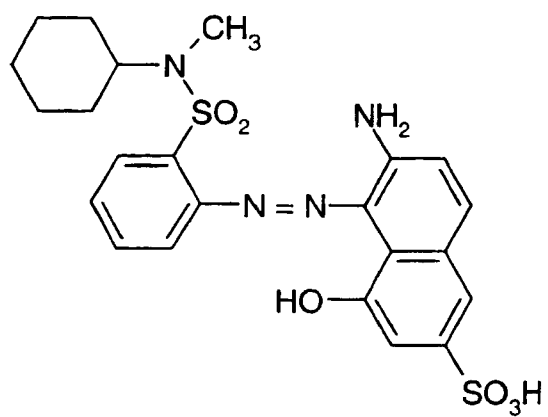
The reactive dyes are, for example, those dyes described in the Colour Index, 3rd edition (3rd Revision 1987 including Additions and Amendments up to No.85) under "Reactive Dyes".

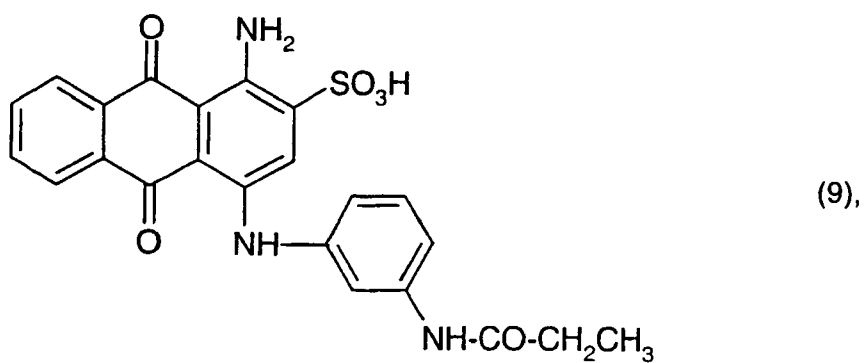
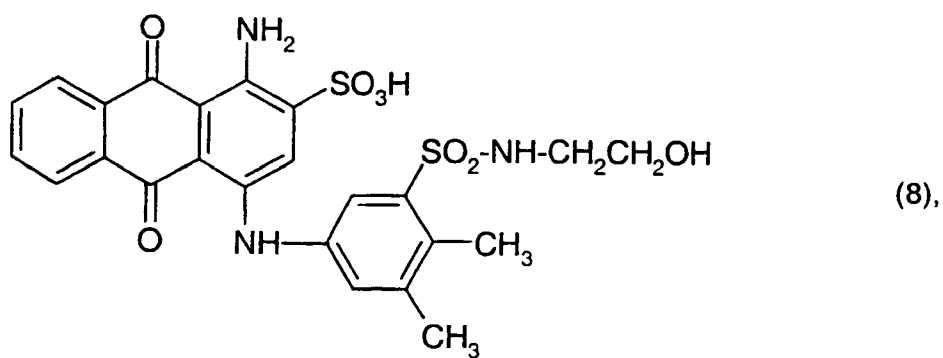
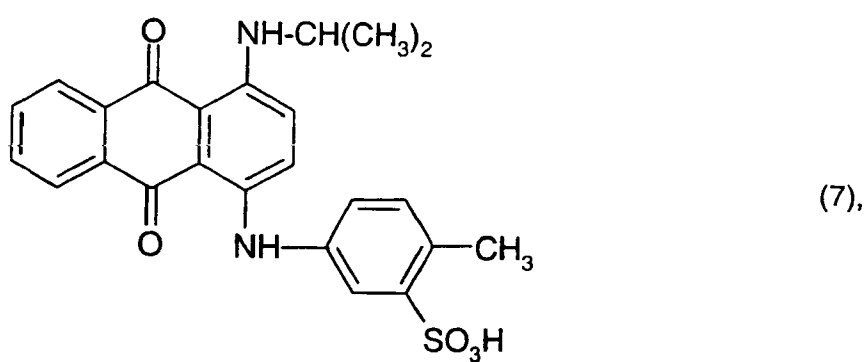
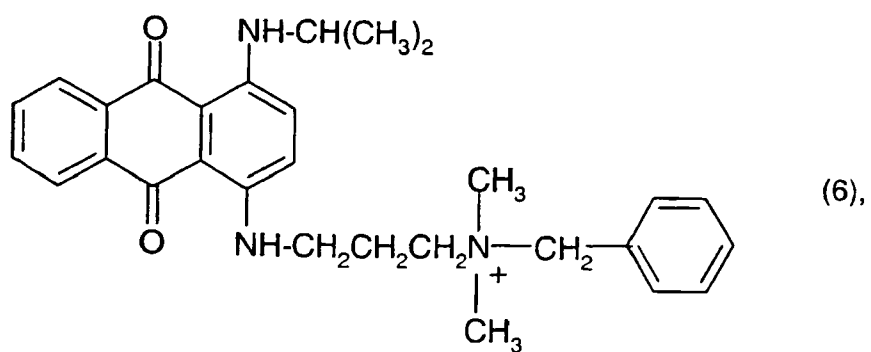
Examples of reactive dyes are dyes from the group of the monoazo, disazo, polyazo, metal complex azo, anthraquinone, phthalocyanine, formazan or dioxazine dyes which contain at least one reactive group. These dyes preferably also contain at least one sulfo group.

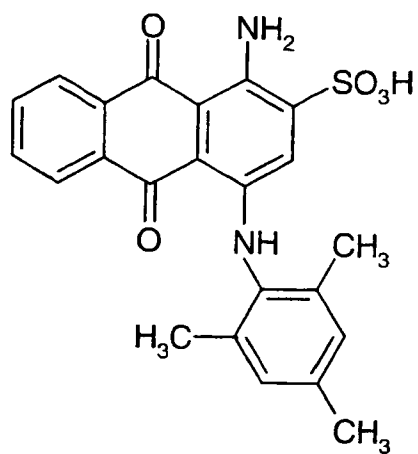
Reactive groups are understood as meaning radicals which are reactive towards fibres and which are able to react with the hydroxyl groups of cellulose, the amino, carboxyl, hydroxyl and mercapto groups of wool or silk, or with the amino or, where appropriate, the carboxyl groups of synthetic polyamides to form chemical covalent bonds. The reactive groups are usually joined to the dye radical directly or via a bridging element. Suitable reactive groups are, for example, those which have at least one substituent which can be detached from an aliphatic, aromatic or heterocyclic radical, or those in which the radicals have a radical suitable for reaction with the fibre material, for example a halogenotriazinyl, halogenopyrimidinyl or vinyl radical.

Of particular preference in the process according to the invention are the dyes of the formulae

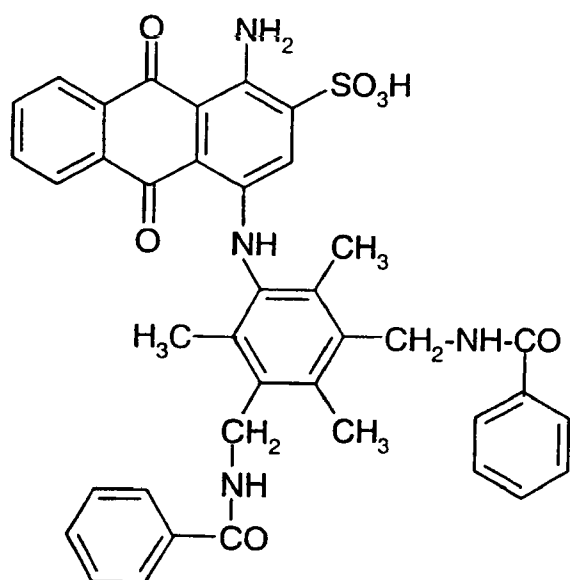




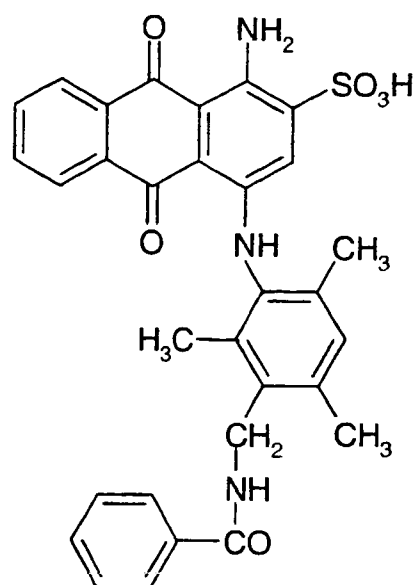




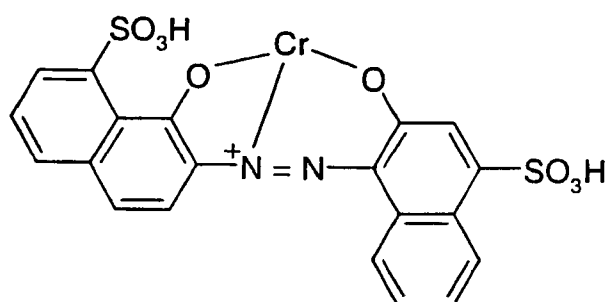
(10),



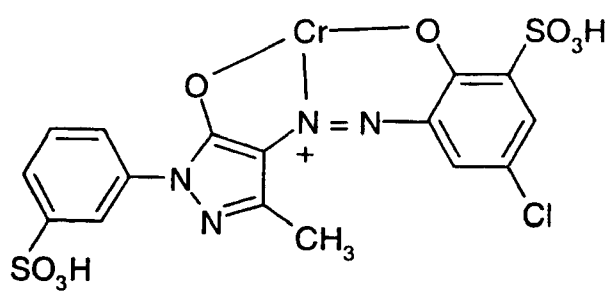
(11),



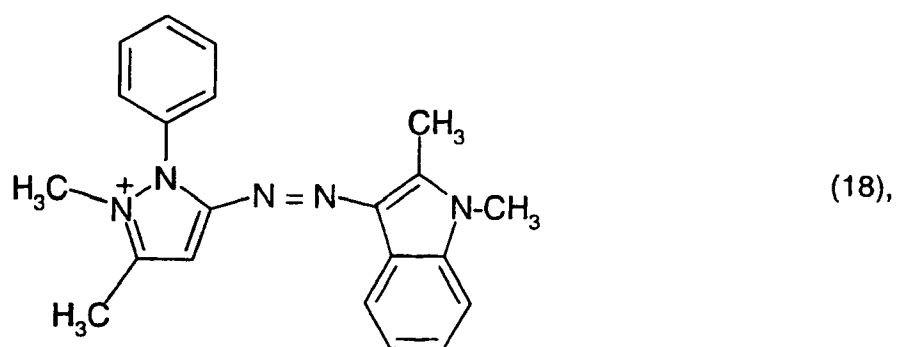
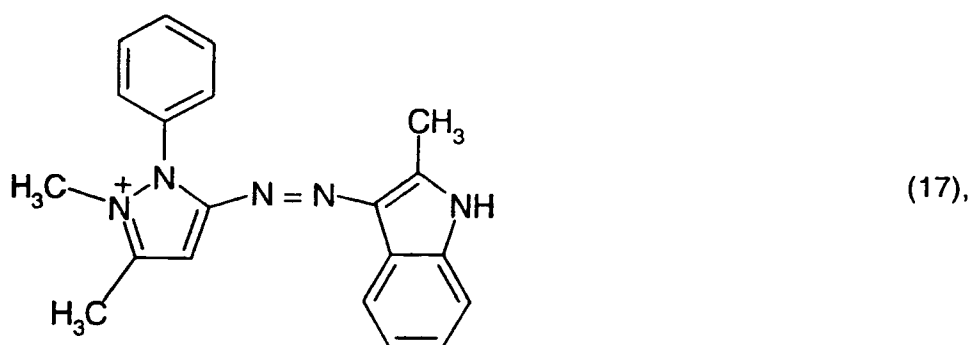
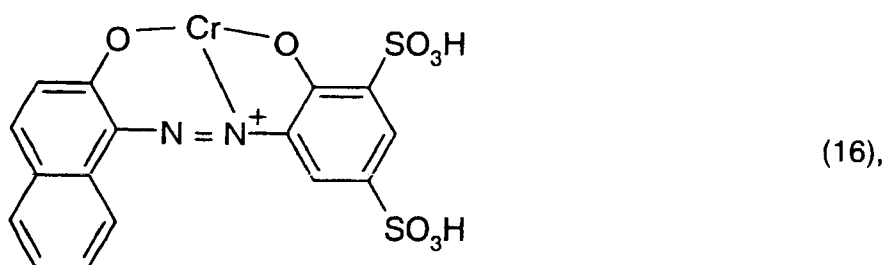
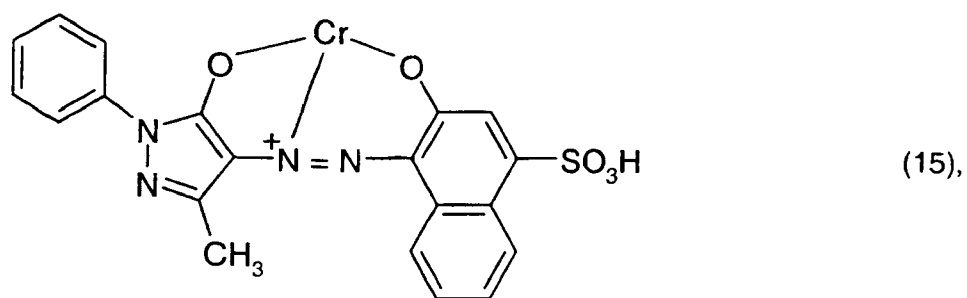
(12),

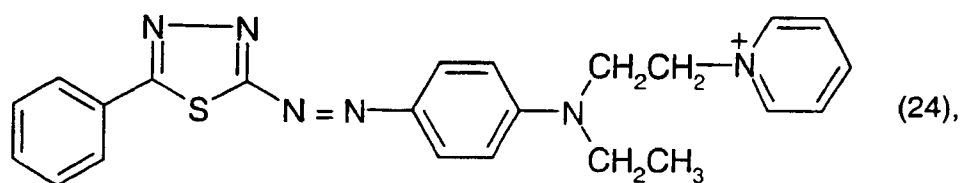
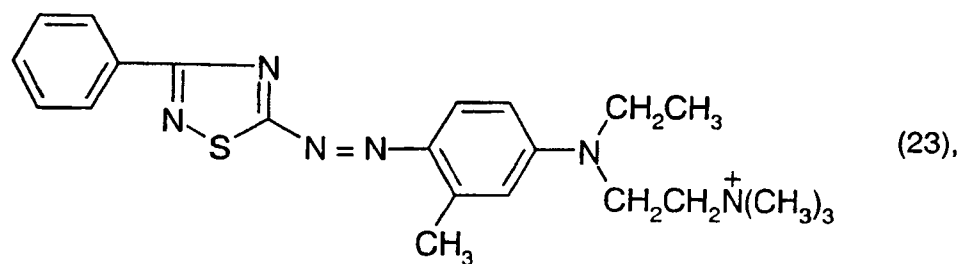
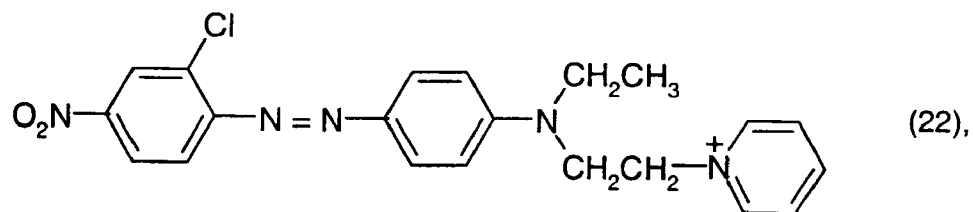
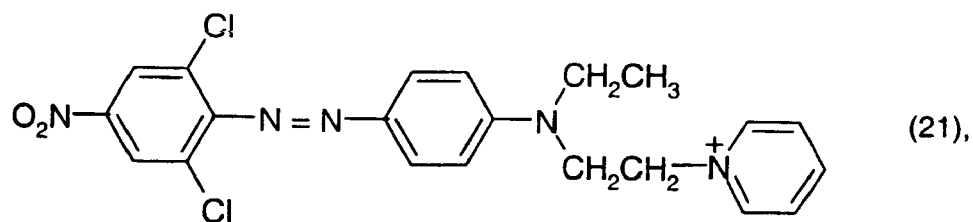
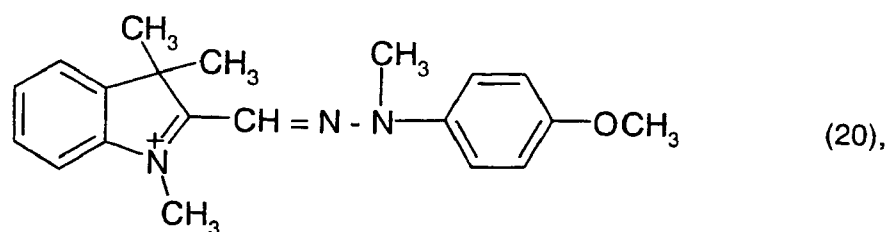
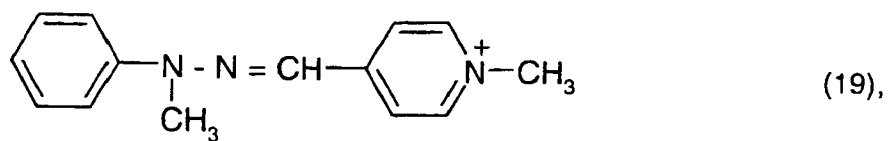


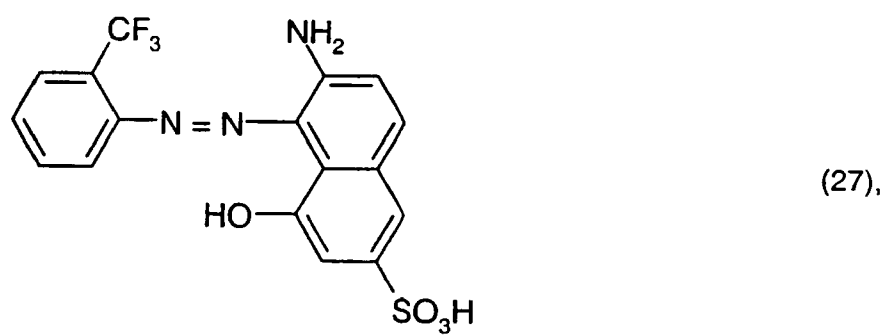
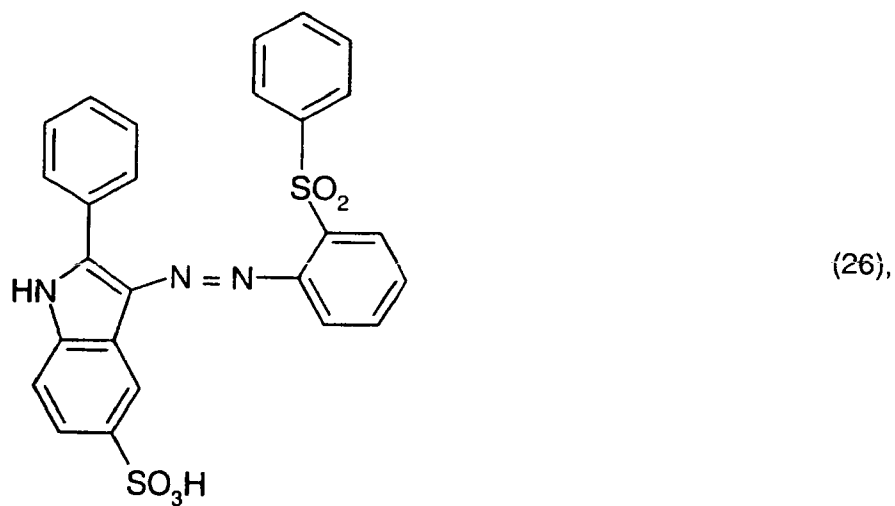
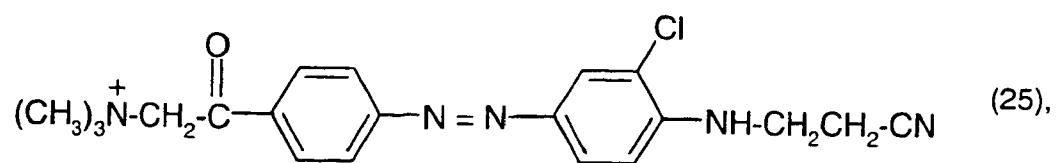
(13),

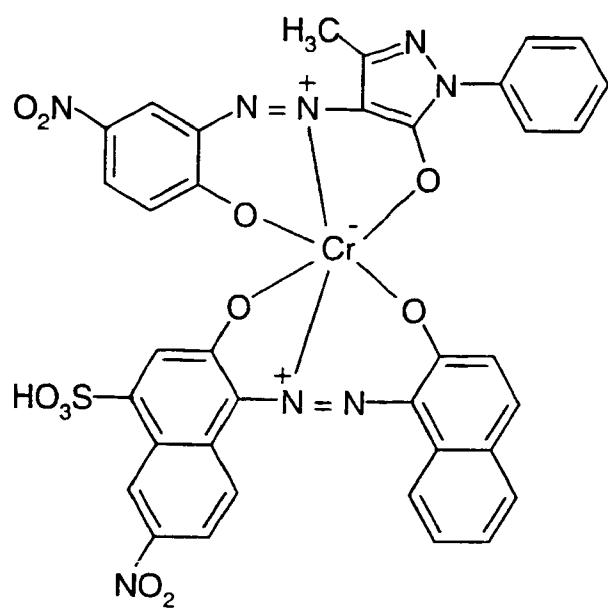


(14),

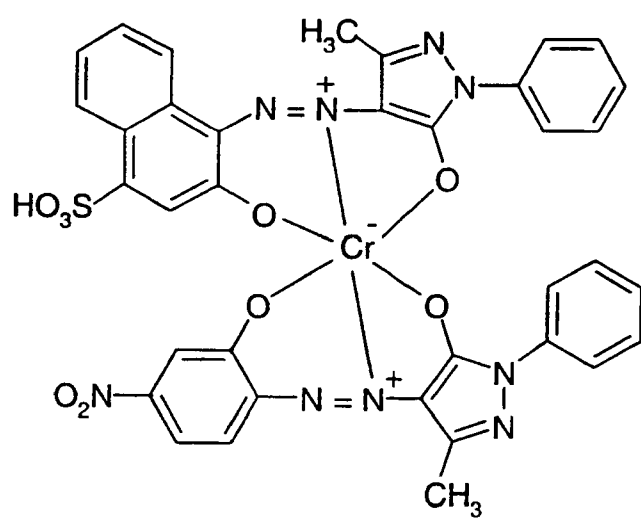




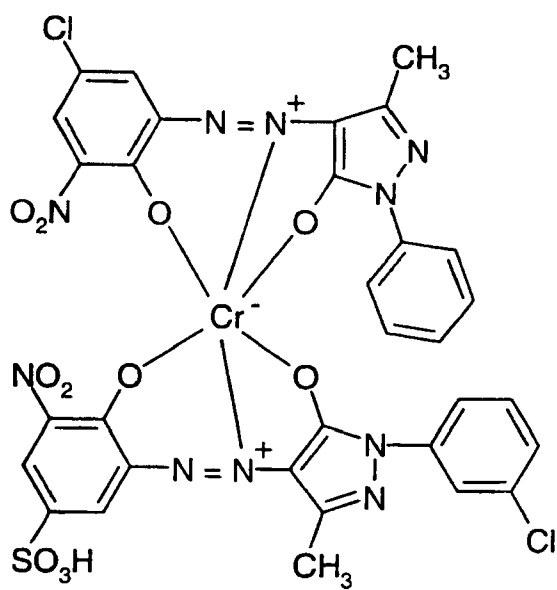
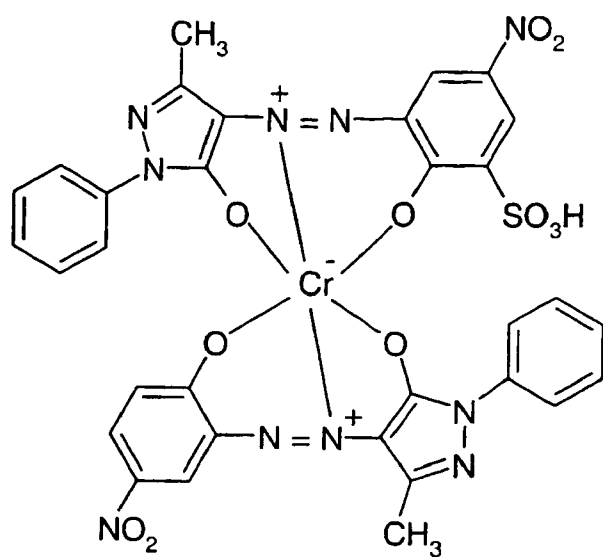


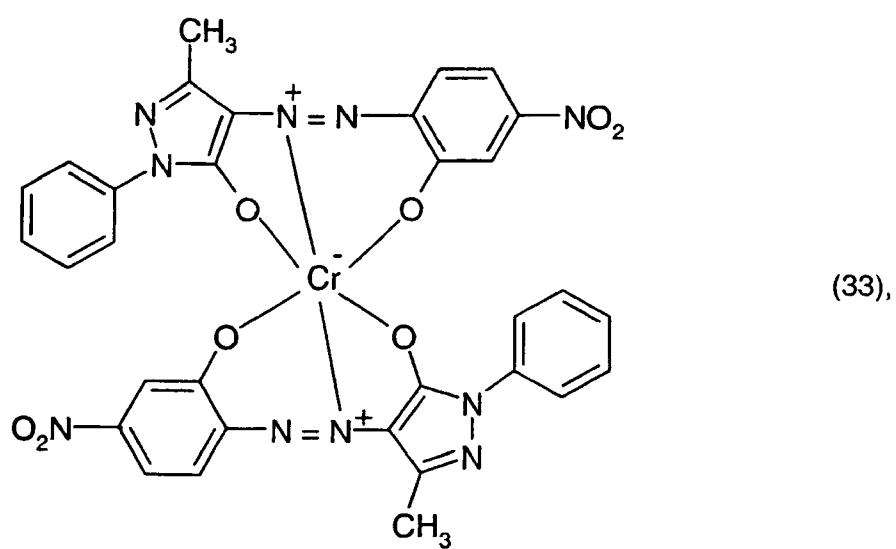
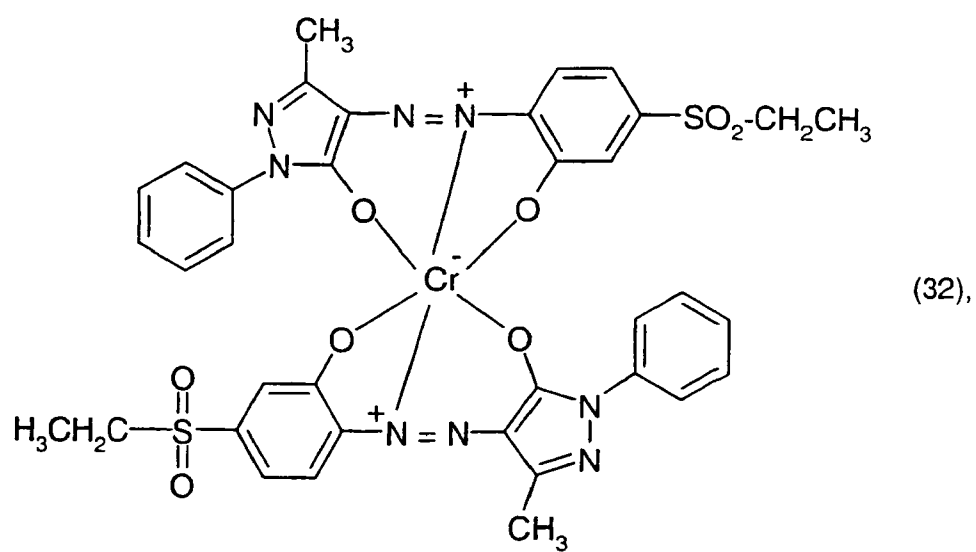


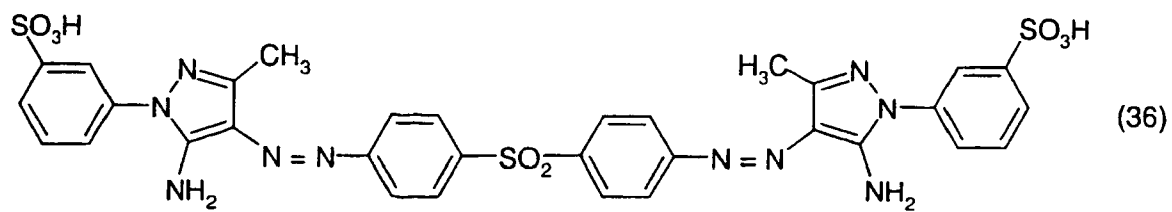
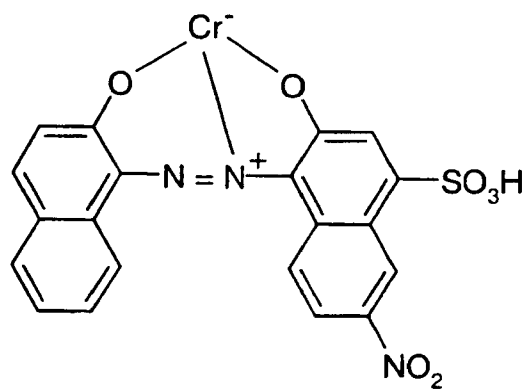
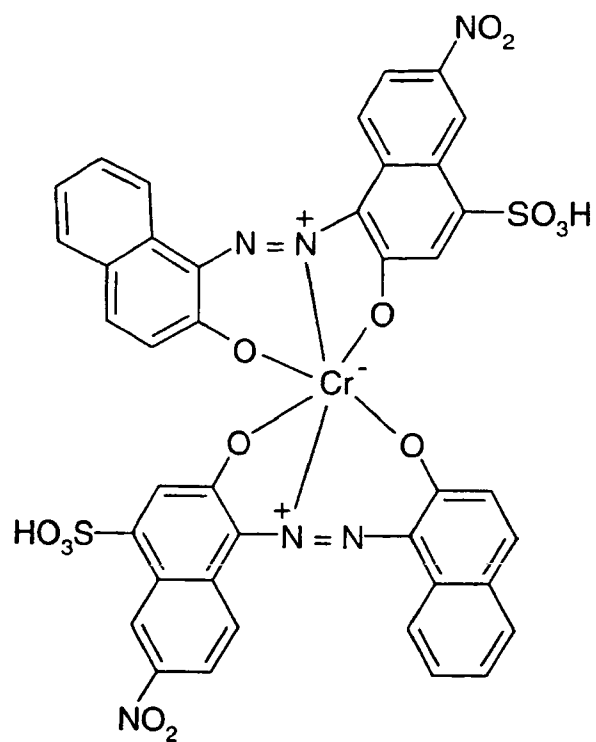
(28),

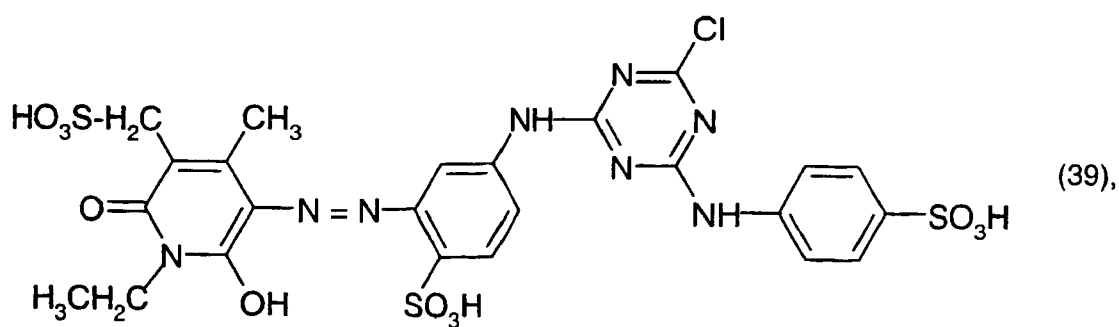
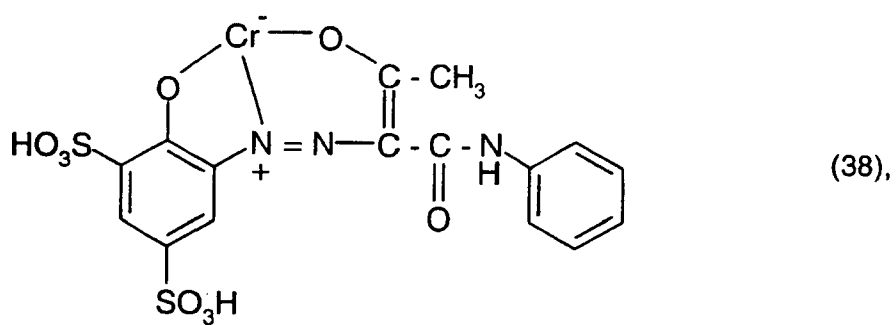
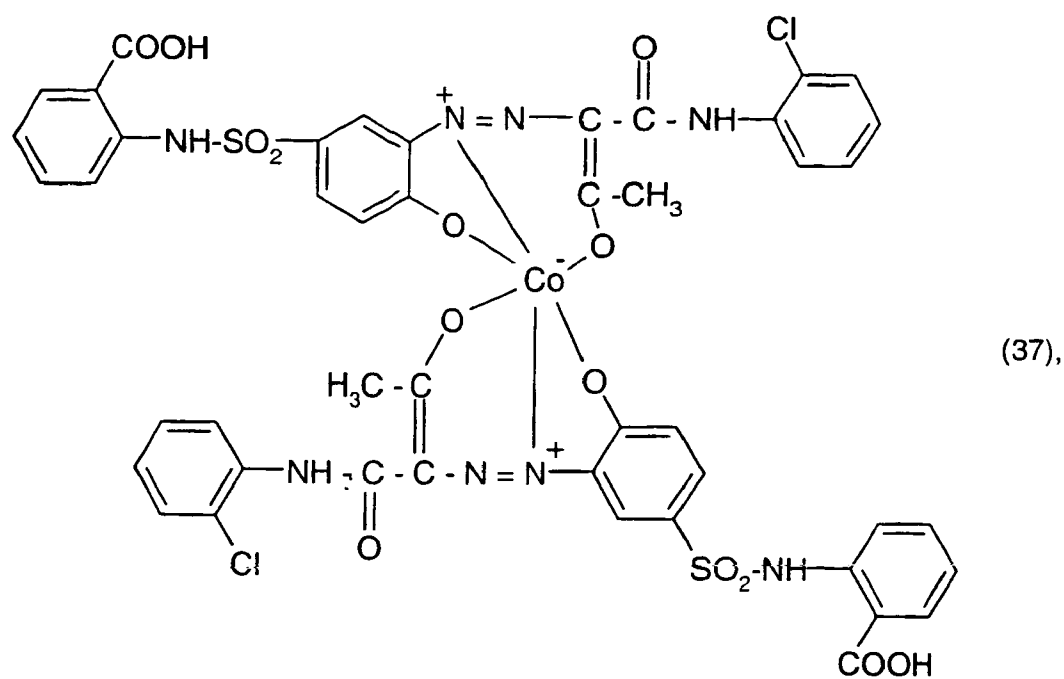


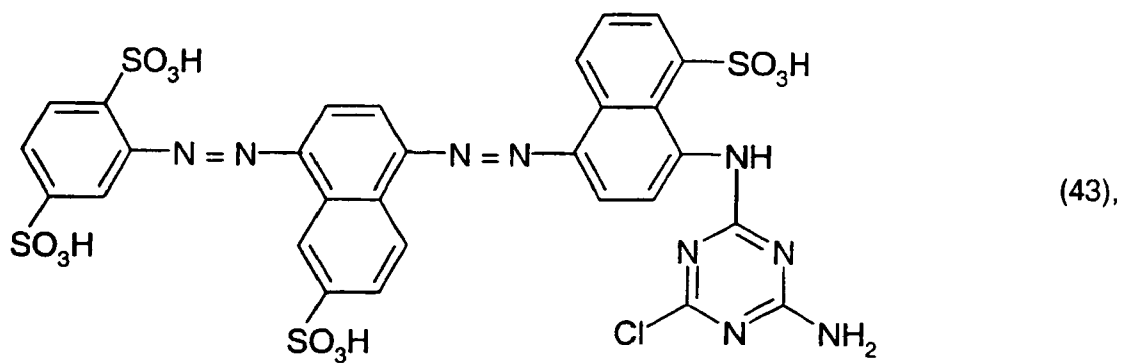
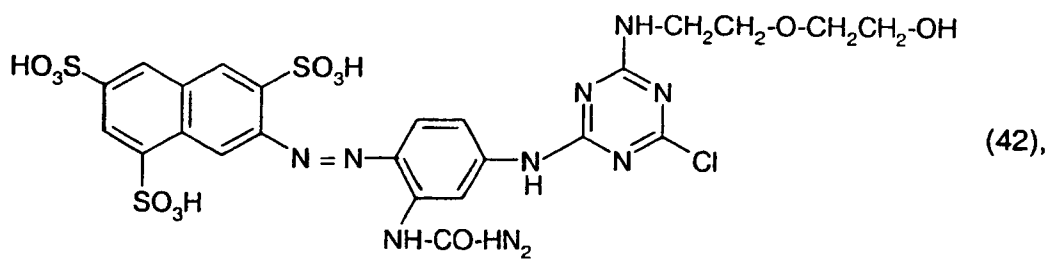
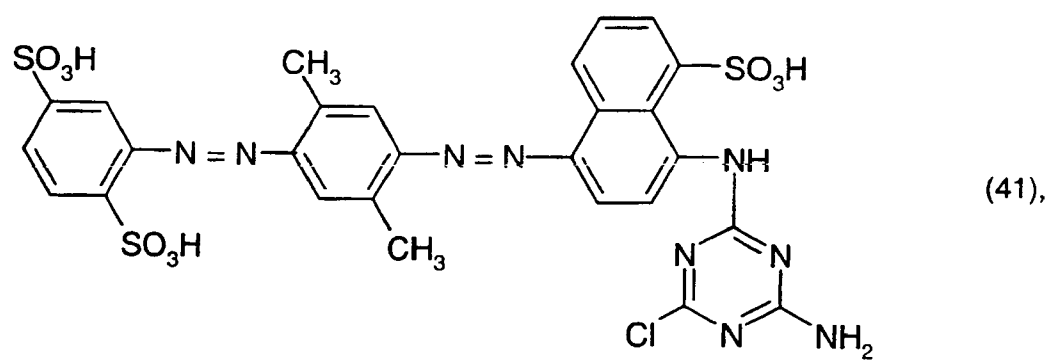
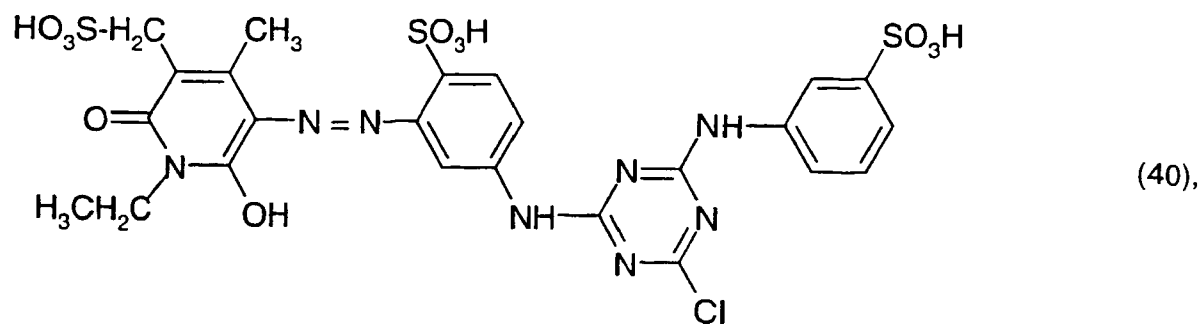
(29),

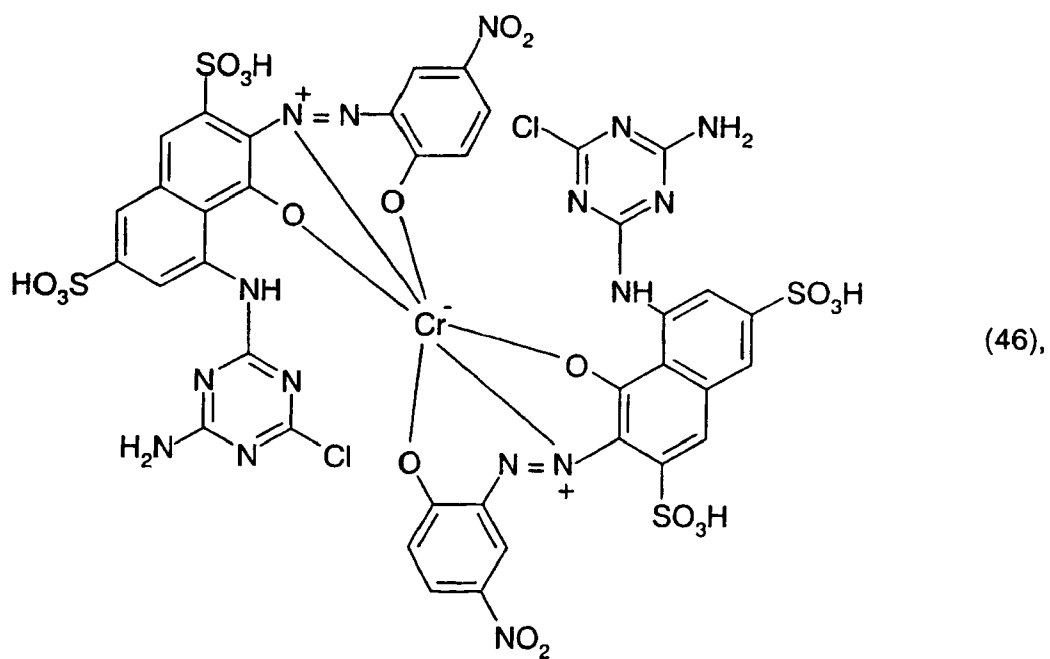
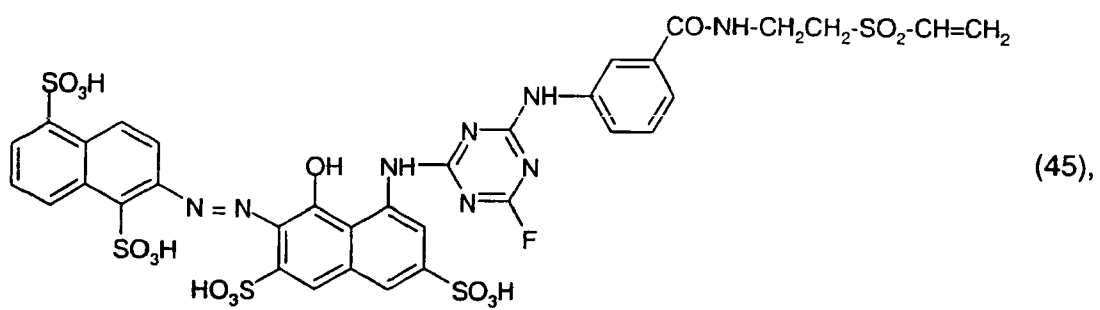
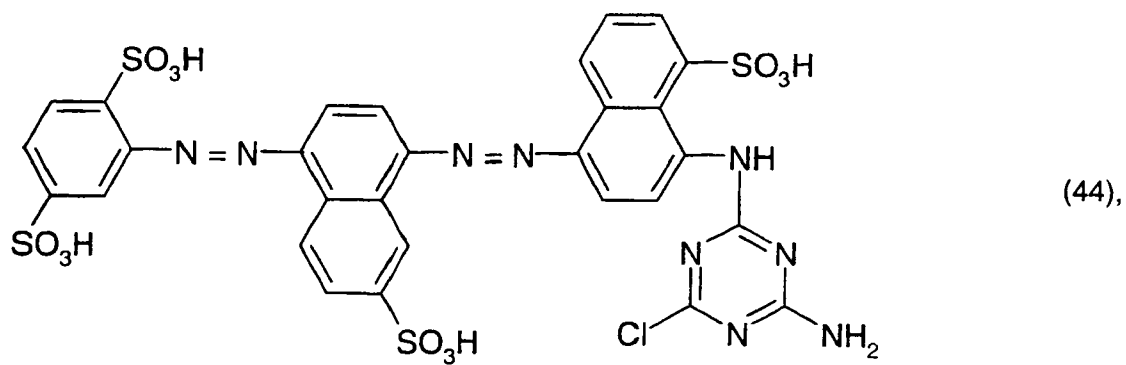


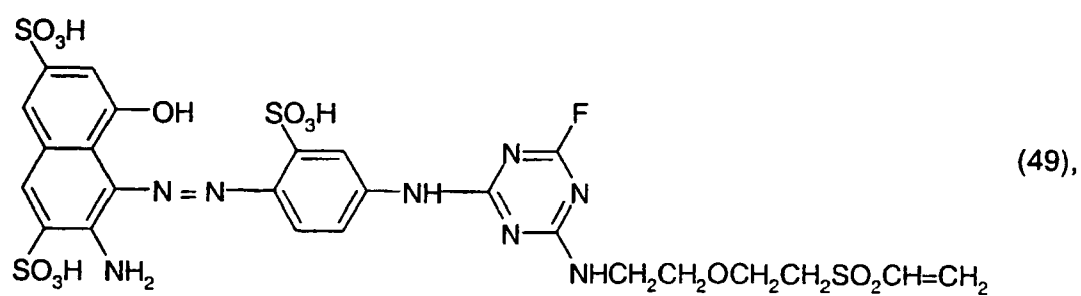
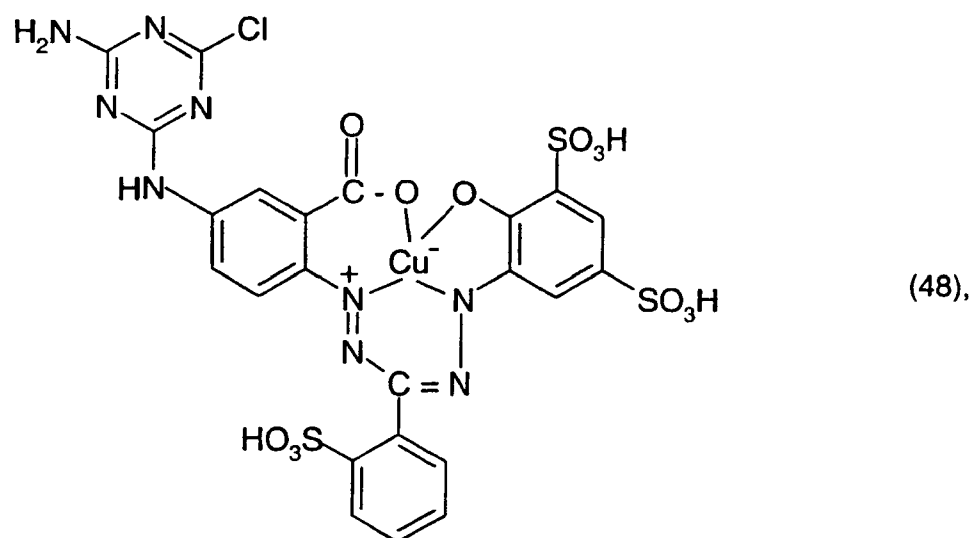
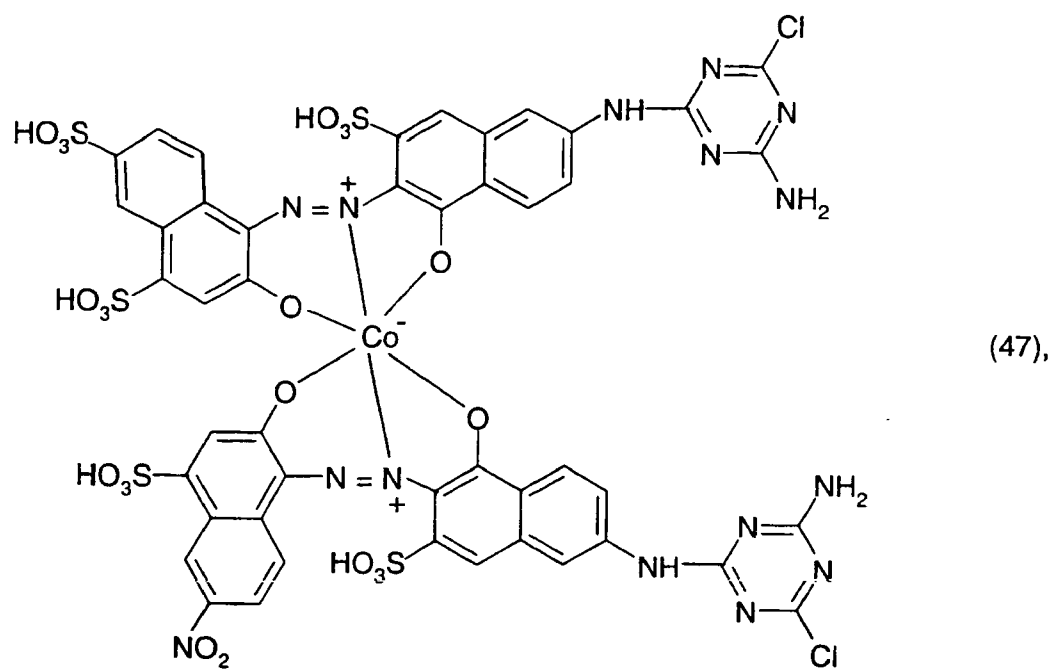


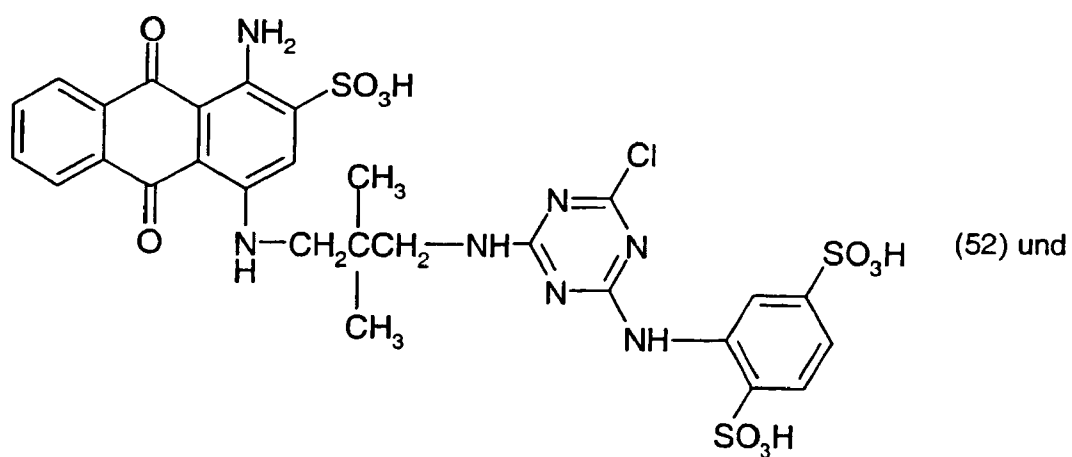
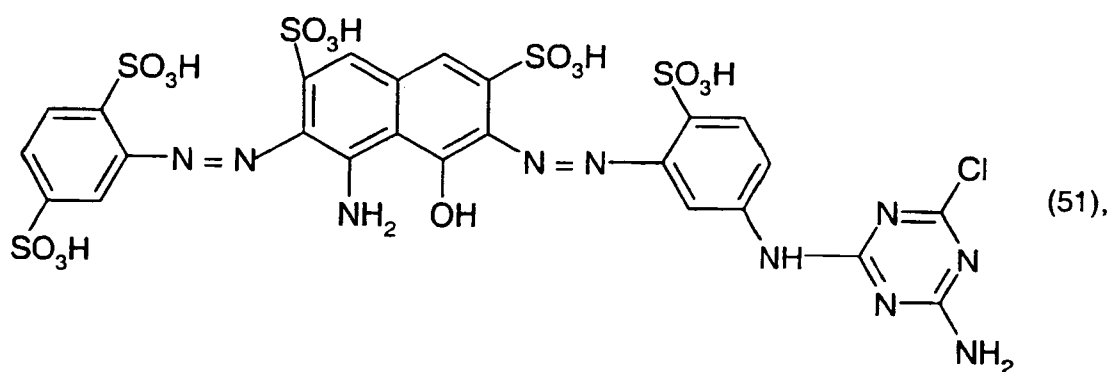
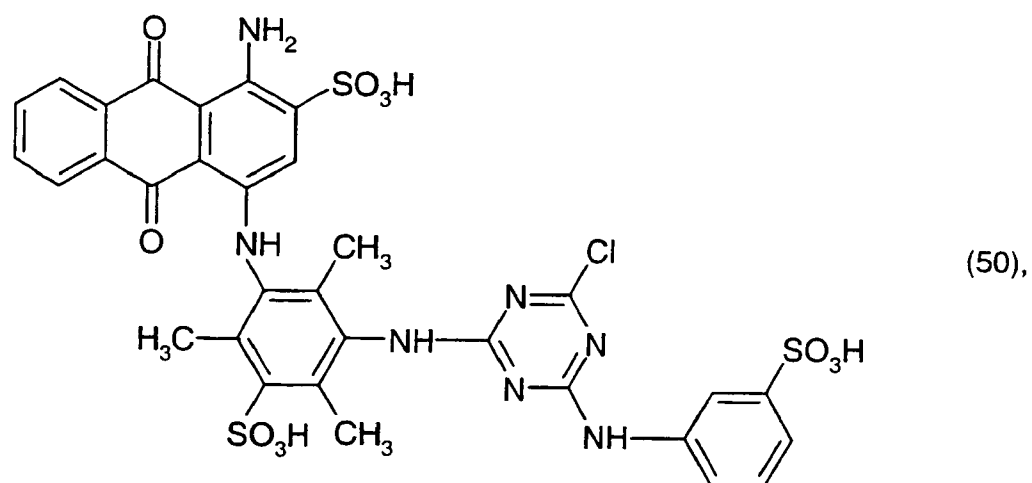


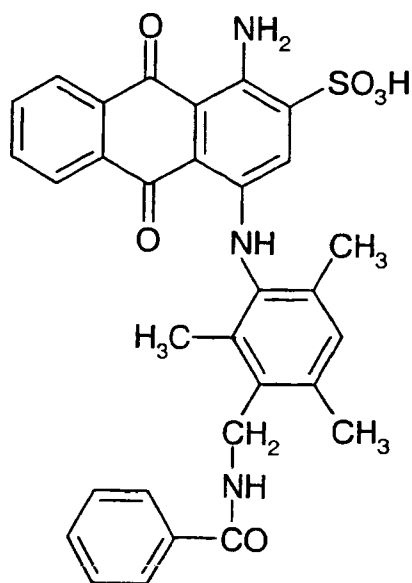










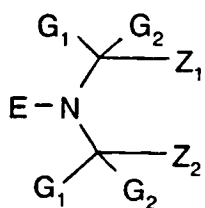


(53).

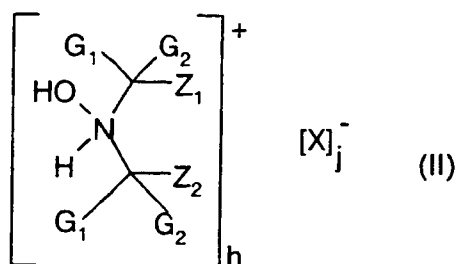
The dyes of the formulae (1) to (53) are known.

Very particular preference is given in the process according to the invention to the dyes of the formulae (1), (2), (3), (8), (12), (26), (27), (28), (29), (30), (31), (34), (42), (46), (48), (49), (50), (51), (52) and (53).

The present invention further provides an aqueous wood stain comprising at least one dye suitable for the staining of wood and at least one dye stabilizer of the formulae (I) or (II)



(I)



(II)

where

for G_1 , G_2 , Z_1 , Z_2 , E , X , h and j , and for the dyes used, the meanings and preferred meanings given above apply.

The wood stain according to the invention can also comprise further additives, for example UV absorbers, fungicides or insecticides. Examples of UV absorbers are the UV absorbers of the benzotriazole, 2-hydroxybenzophenone, 2-hydroxy-1,3,5-triazine and oxalanilide

series. Examples of fungicides are 1-chloronaphthalene and pentachlorophenol. Examples of insecticides are DDT, cypermethrin, propiconazole and parathion.

Furthermore, the wood stain can comprise organic solvents, in particular glycols, polyglycols, ketones or glycol ethers, and especially alcohols.

Wood which can be stained and treated with the dye stabilizer used according to the invention is primarily to be understood as meaning shaped wooden bodies with extensive surfaces, for example wooden planks, plywood and chipboard, which may be veneered, carved wooden objects, and wooden sections glued, nailed or screwed together to give, for example, furniture, but also wood in finely divided form, for example wood chips or sawdust. Also suitable for the process according to the invention are thin wooden boards which are prepared by continuously shaving tree-trunks and which are joined together, e.g. glued together, only after they have been stained to give thicker boards or workpieces.

The treatment of the wood to be stained can be carried out, for example, by firstly staining the wood with a dye, optionally drying it and then treating it with a dye stabilizer of the formula (I) or (II), or by treating the wood to be stained directly with a wood stain comprising a dye and a dye stabilizer of the formula (I) or (II).

The treatment of the stained wood with the dye stabilizer of the formula (I) or (II) can be carried out, for example, by treating the stained and optionally dried wood with an aqueous formulation of the dye stabilizer of the formula (I) or (II), or by incorporating the dye stabilizer of the formula (I) or (II) into a commercially available nitrocellulose lacquer with which the stained and optionally dried wood is then coated.

Depending on the nature and the type of wood, and the contact times of the wood stains comprising a dye stabilizer or a dye stabilizer and a dye, the dye can lie directly on the surface of the wood material or, advantageously, can penetrate deeper inside the wood.

The wood stain according to the invention is applied to the wood using customary methods, for example by immersing the wood in a bath of the wood stain, by paint-brushing, spraying or by knife-coating. The exposure time here can be up to several hours, and the temperature of the wood stain bath can generally be between 20 and about 110°C.

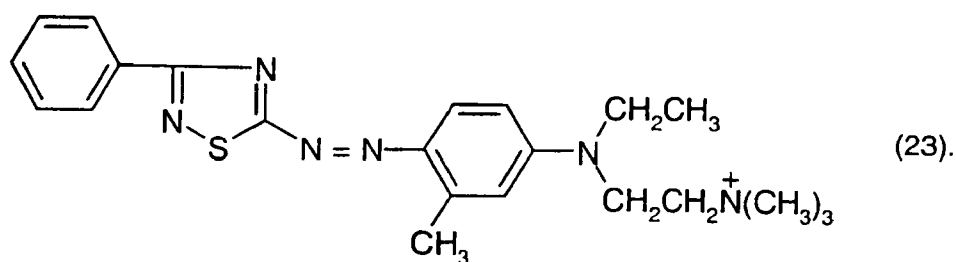
When the treatment is complete, the wooden objects are generally dried in the air at room temperature. The treated wood can, however, also be dried at elevated temperatures up to about 100°C, e.g. in a convection drying cabinet.

The wood stain according to the invention can be used to treat all customary types of wood, for example pine, spruce, fir, oak, ash, beech, maple, walnut tree, pear tree, teak, mahogany, chestnut, birch tree, larch, hazelnut, lime tree, willow, poplar, elm, Scots pine, plane tree, obeche or aspen.

The examples below serve to illustrate the invention. Unless stated otherwise, the parts are parts by weight and the percentages are percentages by weight. The temperatures are given in degrees Celsius. The relationship between parts by weight and parts by volume is the same as that between grams and cubic centimetres.

Example 1:

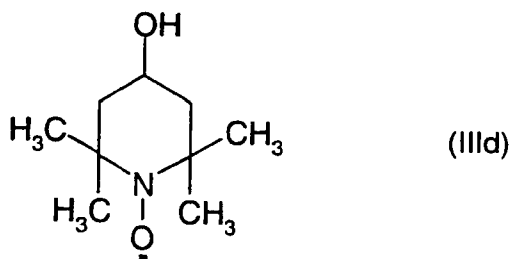
A 100 ml bomb of a pressure dyeing apparatus is charged with a liquor consisting of 80 ml of water (adjusted to a pH between 6.5 and 7.0) and 0.08 g of the dye of the formula



To this are added 4.0 g of a 0.8 mm-thick obeche board.

The bomb is sealed and heated to 110°C. After agitation for 4 hours at this temperature, the contents of the bomb are cooled, and the stained piece of wood is washed in cold water and dried.

An aqueous solution of 20.0 g/l of the dye stabilizer of the formula



is applied to the stained and dried piece of wood using a knife-coater (groove depth 24 microns) and dried.

This gives an even red coloration with complete penetration in the cross section and a very good light-fastness.

Example 2:

A 0.8 mm wooden board made of ash is sanded on the upper side using fine sandpaper, moistened with a cloth, dried and again very carefully sanded. All of the wood dust is then brushed off the surface.

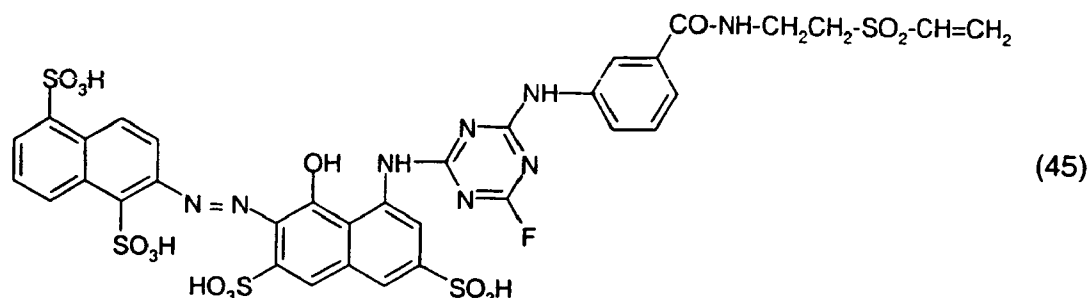
Using a paintbrush or a hand coater, a stain consisting of

93 parts by weight of water,

4 parts by weight of the dye stabilizer of the formula (IIId) dissolved in the water

and

3 parts by weight of a 20% aqueous commercial form of the dye of the formula



is applied to the wood surface prepared in this way in an amount of about 100 g/m².

The stained wood is then dried in the air.

This gives a brilliant red-coloured wood with a very good light-fastness.

(The ready-stained wood can then be coated with a commercially available nitrocellulose lacquer.)

Example 3:

A 0.8 mm wooden board made of ash is sanded on the upper side using fine sandpaper, moistened with a cloth, dried and again very carefully sanded. All of the wood dust is then brushed off the surface.

Using a paint brush or hand coater, a dye preparation consisting of

97 parts by weight of water and

3 parts by weight of a 20% commercial form of the dye of the formula (45)

is applied to the wood surface prepared in this way in an amount of about 100 g/m² and dried.

The stained wood is then treated with a mordant consisting of

96 parts by weight of water and

4 parts by weight of the dye stabilizer of the formula (IIId).

The wood is then dried in the air.

This gives a brilliant red-coloured wood with a very good light-fastness.

(The ready-stained wood can then be coated with a commercially available nitrocellulose lacquer.)

Example 4:

A 0.8 mm wood board made of ash is sanded on the upper side using fine sandpaper, moistened with a cloth, dried and again sanded very carefully. All of the wood dust is then brushed off the surface.

Using a paint brush or hand coater, a dye preparation consisting of

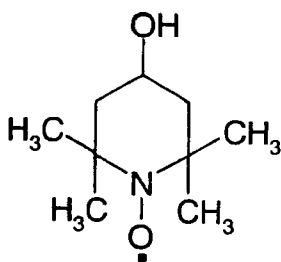
97 parts by weight of water and

3 parts by weight of a 20% commercial form of the dye of the formula (45)

is applied to the wood surface prepared in this way in an amount of about 100 g/m² and dried.

The stained wood is then coated with a commercially available nitrocellulose lacquer in which

4 parts by weight of the dye stabilizer of the formula



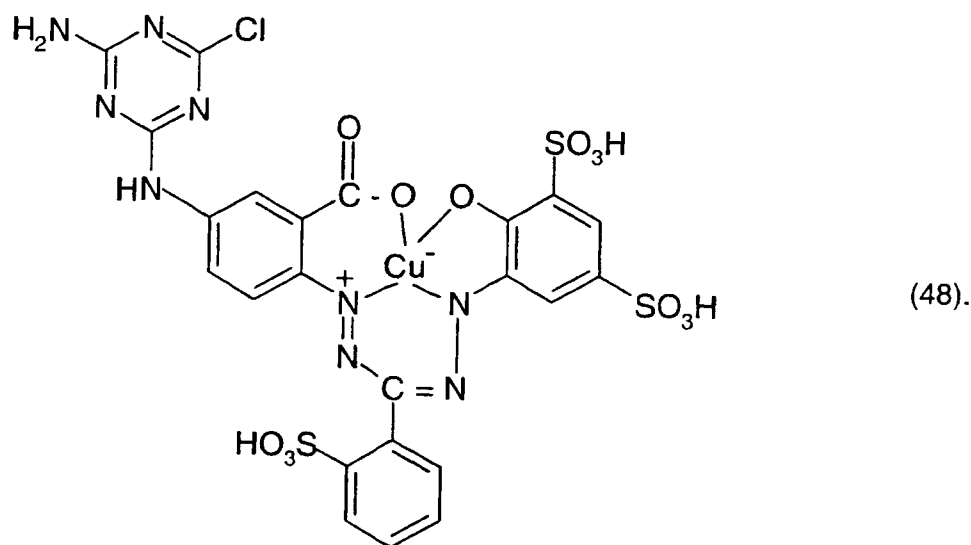
(IIIId)

has been incorporated into 96 parts by weight of the lacquer. The wood is then dried in the air.

This gives a brilliant red-coloured wood with a very good light-fastness.

Example 5:

The procedure is as stated in Examples 2 to 4, but using, instead of the dye of the formula (45), the same amount of the dye of the formula



This gives a blue-coloured wood with a very good light-fastness.

Example 6:

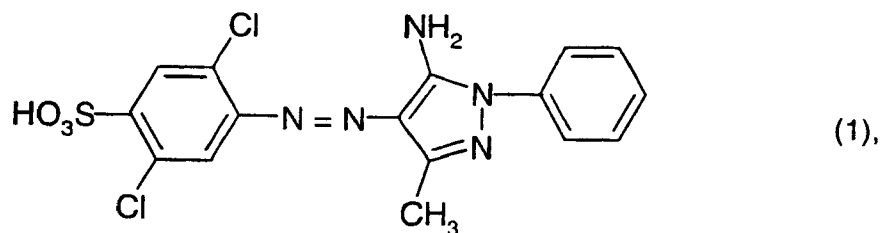
A 0.8 mm wooden board made of ash is sanded on the upper side using fine sandpaper, moistened with a cloth, dried and sanded again very carefully. All of the wood dust is then brushed off the surface.

Using a paint brush or hand coater, a stain consisting of

96 parts by weight of water,

3 parts by weight of the dye stabilizer of the formula (IIId) dissolved in the water and

1 part by weight of a 20% aqueous commercial form of the dye of the formula



is applied to the wood surface prepared in this way in an amount of about 100 g/m².

The stained wood is dried in the air.

This gives a yellow-coloured wood with a very good light-fastness.

(The ready-stained wood can then be coated with a commercially available nitrocellulose lacquer.)

Example 7:

The procedure is as stated in Example 6, but using, instead of the dye of the formula (I), the same amount of the dye of the formula (2).

This gives a red-coloured wood with a very good light-fastness.

(The ready-stained wood can then be coated with a commercially available nitrocellulose lacquer.)

Example 8:

The procedure is as given in Example 6, but using, instead of the dye of the formula (1), the same amount of the dye of the formula (3).

This gives a blue-coloured wood with a very good light-fastness.

(The ready-stained wood can then be coated with a commercially available nitrocellulose lacquer.)

Example 9:

The procedure is as given in Example 6, but using, instead of the dye of the formula (1), the same amount of the dye of the formula (8).

This gives a blue-coloured wood with a very good light-fastness.

(The ready-stained wood can then be coated with a commercially available nitrocellulose lacquer.)

Example 10:

The procedure is as given in Example 6, but using, instead of the dye of the formula (1), the same amount of the dye of the formula (12).

This gives a blue-coloured wood with a very good light-fastness.

(The ready-stained wood can then be coated with a commercially available nitrocellulose lacquer.)

Example 12:

The procedure is as given in Example 6, but using, instead of the dye of the formula (1), the same amount of the dye of the formula (26).

This gives a yellow-coloured wood with a very good light-fastness.

(The ready-stained wood can then be coated with a commercially available nitrocellulose lacquer.)

Example 13:

The procedure is as given in Example 6, but using, instead of the dye of the formula (1), the same amount of the dye of the formula (27).

This gives a red-coloured wood with a very good light-fastness.

(The ready-stained wood can then be coated with a commercially available nitrocellulose lacquer.)

Example 14:

The procedure is as given in Example 6, but using, instead of the dye of the formula (1), the same amount of the dye of the formula (28).

This gives a brown-coloured wood with a very good light-fastness.

(The ready-stained wood can then be coated with a commercially available nitrocellulose lacquer.)

Example 15:

The procedure is as given in Example 6, but using, instead of the dye of the formula (1), the same amount of the dye of the formula (29).

This gives a Bordeaux red-coloured wood with a very good light-fastness.

(The ready-stained wood can then be coated with a commercially available nitrocellulose lacquer.)

Example 16:

The procedure is as given in Example 6, but using, instead of the dye of the formula (1), the same amount of the dye of the formula (30).

This gives an orange-coloured wood with a very good light-fastness.

(The ready-stained wood can then be coated with a commercially available nitrocellulose lacquer.)

Example 17:

The procedure is as given in Example 6, but using, instead of the dye of the formula (1), the same amount of the dye of the formula (31).

This gives a red-coloured wood with a very good light-fastness.

(The ready-stained wood can then be coated with a commercially available nitrocellulose lacquer.)

Example 18:

The procedure is as given in Example 6, but using, instead of the dye of the formula (1), the same amount of the dye of the formula (34).

This gives a black-coloured wood with a very good light-fastness.

(The ready-stained wood can then be coated with a commercially available nitrocellulose lacquer.)

Example 19:

The procedure is as given in Example 6, but using, instead of the dye of the formula (1), the same amount of the dye of the formula (42).

This gives a yellow-coloured wood with a very good light-fastness.

(The ready-stained wood can then be coated with a commercially available nitrocellulose lacquer.)

Example 20:

The procedure is as given in Example 6, but using, instead of the dye of the formula (1), the same amount of the dye of the formula (46).

This gives a black-coloured wood with a very good light-fastness.

(The ready-stained wood can then be coated with a commercially available nitrocellulose lacquer.)

Example 21:

The procedure is as given in Example 6, but using, instead of the dye of the formula (1), the same amount of the dye of the formula (48).

This gives a blue-coloured wood with a very good light-fastness.

(The ready-stained wood can then be coated with a commercially available nitrocellulose lacquer.)

Example 22:

The procedure is as given in Example 6, but using, instead of the dye of the formula (1), the same amount of the dye of the formula (49).

This gives a red-coloured wood with a very good light-fastness.

(The ready-stained wood can then be coated with a commercially available nitrocellulose lacquer.)

Example 23:

The procedure is as given in Example 6, but using, instead of the dye of the formula (1), the same amount of the dye of the formula (50).

This gives a blue-coloured wood with a very good light-fastness.

(The ready-stained wood can then be coated with a commercially available nitrocellulose lacquer.)

Example 24:

The procedure is as given in Example 6, but using, instead of the dye of the formula (1), the same amount of the dye of the formula (51).

This gives a black-coloured wood with a very good light-fastness.

(The ready-stained wood can then be coated with a commercially available nitrocellulose lacquer.)

Example 25:

The procedure is as given in Example 6, but using, instead of the dye of the formula (1), the same amount of the dye of the formula (52).

This gives a blue-coloured wood with a very good light-fastness.

(The ready-stained wood can then be coated with a commercially available nitrocellulose lacquer.)

Example 26:

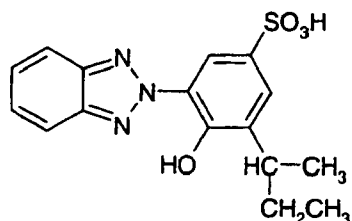
A 0.8 mm wooden board made of ash is sanded on the upper side using fine sandpaper, moistened with a cloth, dried and then sanded again very carefully. All of the wood dust is then brushed off the surface.

Using a paintbrush or hand coater, a stain consisting of

91 parts by weight of water,

3 parts by weight of the dye stabilizer of the formula (IIId) dissolved in the water

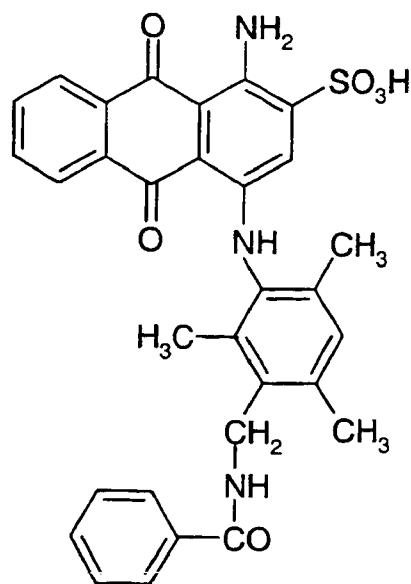
3 parts by weight of the UV absorber of the formula



(100)

and

3 parts by weight of a 20% aqueous commercial form of the dye of the formula



(53)

is applied to the wood surface prepared in this way in an amount of about 100 g/m².

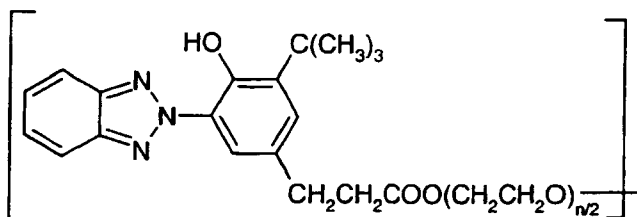
The stained wood is then dried in the air.

This gives a brilliant blue-coloured wood with a very good light-fastness.

(The ready-stained wood can then be coated with a commercially available nitrocellulose lacquer.)

Example 27:

The procedure is as given in Example 26, but using, instead of the UV absorber of the formula (100), the same amount of the UV absorber of the formula



(101)

This gives a blue-coloured wood with a very good light-fastness.

(The ready-stained wood can then be coated with a commercially available nitrocellulose lacquer.)

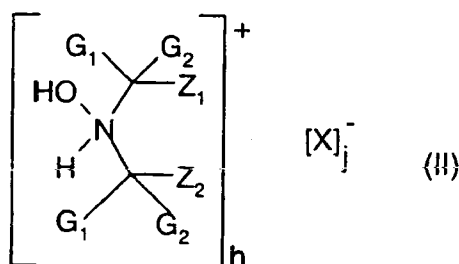
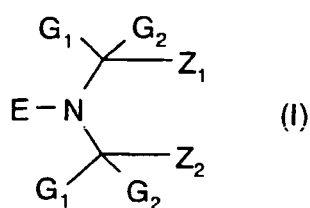
What is claimed is:

1. A process for the staining of wood, which comprises treating the unstained wood with an aqueous preparation comprising

a) at least one dye

and

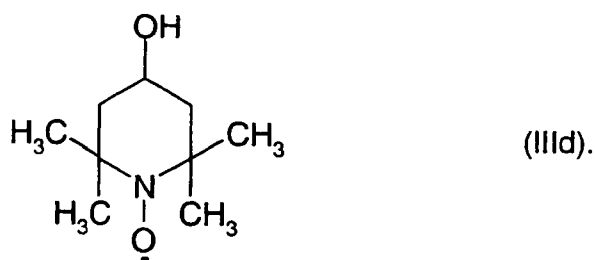
b) at least one dye stabilizer of the formulae (I) or (II)



in which

G₁ and G₂, independently of one another, are C₁-C₄alkyl or together are pentamethylene, Z₁ and Z₂ are methyl, or Z₁ and Z₂ form a bridging member which is unsubstituted or substituted by an ester, ether, hydroxyl, oxo, cyanohydrin, amido, amino, carboxyl or urethane radical, E is oxyl or hydroxyl, and X is an inorganic or organic anion, and the total number of cations h corresponds to the total number of anions j.

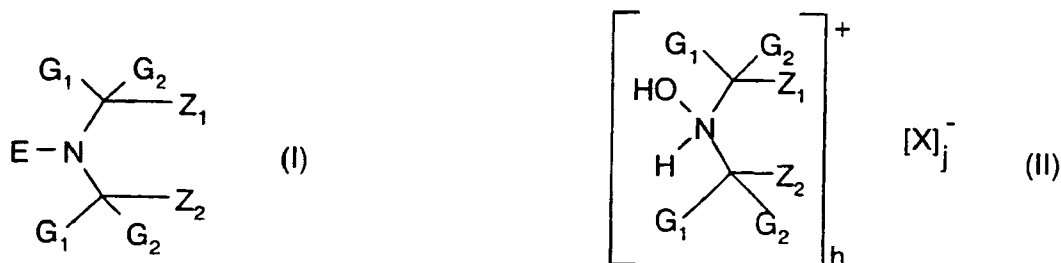
2. A process according to claim 1, wherein the dye stabilizer used is the compound 1-oxyl-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-hydroxypiperidine of the formula



3. A process according to either claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the dyes used are acid dyes, cationic dyes, reactive dyes or metal complex dyes.

4. A process according to any one of claims 1 to 3, which comprises firstly staining the wood

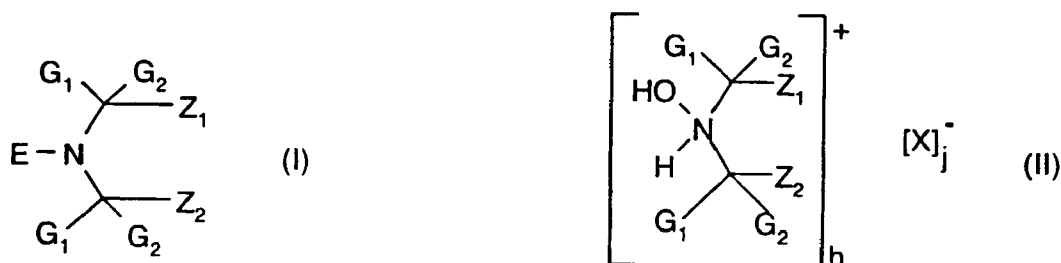
and then treating it with a dye stabilizer of the formula



in which

G_1 and G_2 , independently of one another, are C_1 - C_4 alkyl or together are pentamethylene, Z_1 and Z_2 are methyl, or Z_1 and Z_2 form a bridging member which is unsubstituted or substituted by an ester, ether, hydroxyl, oxo, cyanohydrin, amido, amino, carboxyl or urethane radical, E is oxyl or hydroxyl, and X is an inorganic or organic anion, and the total number of cations h corresponds to the total number of anions j .

5. An aqueous wood stain comprising at least one dye and at least one dye stabilizer of the formulae (I) or (II)

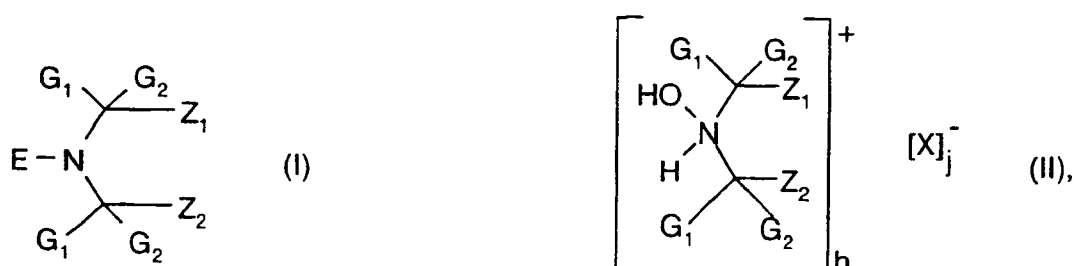


in which

G_1 and G_2 , independently of one another, are C_1 - C_4 alkyl or together are pentamethylene, Z_1 and Z_2 are methyl, or Z_1 and Z_2 form a bridging member which is unsubstituted or substituted by an ester, ether, hydroxyl, oxo, cyanohydrin, amido, amino, carboxyl or urethane radical, E is oxyl or hydroxyl, and X is an inorganic or organic anion, and the total number of cations h corresponds to the total number of anions j .

6. A process according to either claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the wood is treated with a wood stain according to claim 5.

7. The use of a dye stabilizer of the formula (I) or (II)



in which

G_1 and G_2 , independently of one another, are C_1 - C_4 alkyl or together are pentamethylene, Z_1 and Z_2 are methyl, or Z_1 and Z_2 form a bridging member which is unsubstituted or substituted by an ester, ether, hydroxyl, oxo, cyanohydrin, amido, amino, carboxyl or urethane radical, E is oxyl or hydroxyl, and X is an inorganic or organic anion, and the total number of cations h corresponds to the total number of anions j , for the photochemical and thermal stabilization of stained wood.

8. The use of a wood stain according to claim 5 for the staining of wood.