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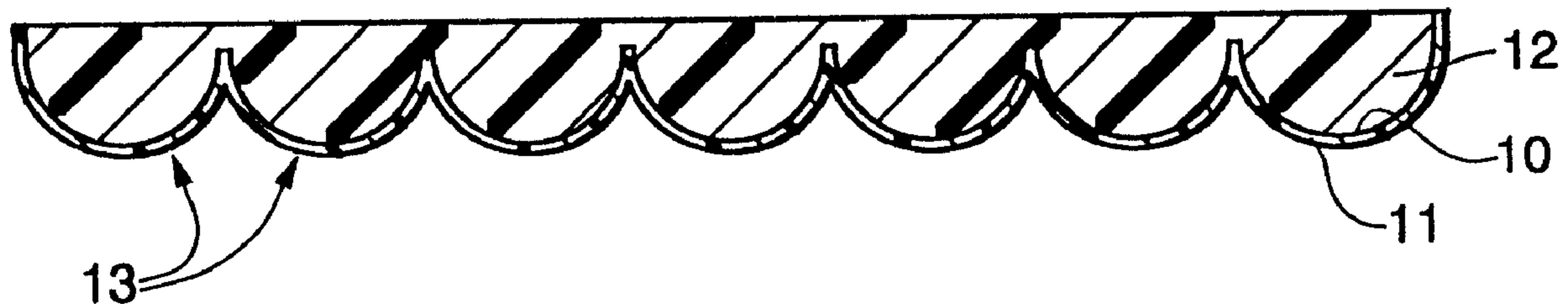
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(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

The welding rod is a laminate structure in which a print layer is disposed between a first thermoplastic layer and a second transparent thermoplastic layer. Preferably the welding rod is in the form of an elongated element having a half-round cross-sectional shape. The welding rod is used to join two pieces of thermoplastic sheeting, particularly flooring, together. If the welding rod has a pattern similar to the printed pattern of the sheeting the resulting surface covering looks seamless.

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PATTERNED HEAT WELDING ROD FOR SEAMING RESILIENT FLOORING

Abstract of the Disclosure

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PATTERNED HEAT WELDING ROD FOR SEAMING RESILIENT FLOORING

5 This invention relates to a thermoplastic welding rod used to join two pieces of thermoplastic sheeting, particularly flooring, together. More specifically, a patterned welding rod is prepared in such manner that, when welded between two pieces of similarly patterned polyvinyl chloride (PVC) resilient sheet flooring, it disguises the joined area and forms a water-tight, sealed assembly. The pattern may be any multicolored design or image, including wood grain, marble or fanciful. The welding rod is preferably directed
10 to use with resilient floor covering sheets which have a transparent wear layer of significant thickness, and more particularly to laminated floor covering sheets.

15 It has been very desirable to achieve new and unique visuals in floor covering products, and many end-users find it desirable to heat weld flooring seams in an effort to prevent dirt and bacteria from entering the seams. One such method has been to heat weld seams with a solid-colored welding rod. This has become a popular practice in the
20 healthcare industry where sanitation requirements are extremely important.

Not only have flooring manufacturers provided welding rods for seam sealing, but many wall systems are also being marketed with seam welding or seam sealing materials. The
25 end users and job specifiers also often employ seam welding rods as an option to offer a decorative styling element to

the specified job. They can add a solid colored welding rod that complements the color of the patterned floor, or they can use an "accent" color that contrasts sharply with the floor to create a bold new look.

5 Only recently, however, has a manufacturer offered a non-solid colored heat welding rod. The welding rod is a through-colored, patterned welding rod which matches the color and design of the floor covering pattern. This heat welding rod uses methods which create a through-color visual
10 which extends all the way from the surface down through the entire depth of the composition in an uninterrupted fashion. The pattern is limited to a multi-colored, chip- or granule-image. Prior to the present invention, a welding rod having a distinct, repeatable pattern has not been produced.

15 The welding rod of the present invention can be produced by laminating a 0.15 mm printed, calendered polyvinyl chloride (PVC) or polyester film to several overlying layers of 0.51 mm clear calendered films. The print image which matches the floor covering design is printed by any conventional means and could be done in a
20 way that would create a realistic image.

Lithographic printing and rotogravure printing techniques were found to be satisfactory. In fact, some printed film from a vendor was purchased for use in a flooring structure, and then, the same film was used to make a welding rod to
25 match the flooring structure.

The welding rod thickness is preferably 2.0 to 2.3 mm. The final structure was a sandwich-type structure. The bottom layer was a 0.15 mm printed film. To this print image layer, four successive layers of 0.51 mm clear

calendered PVC films were laminated. The lamination could be done in either a hot/cold press type of operation or one could employ other methods. Multiple film laminations were produced simultaneously on an "Auma"* machine. Also, two films
5 were laminated using a regular calender/laminator on a roll press consolidation line. In any case, once the films have been laminated, they are die-cut into pieces/sheets that could be placed into a hot/cold press and molded into the half-round configuration of the final product welding rod.

10 Subsequent testing revealed that the product had adequate bond strength. Naturally, the conditions and test results would vary if one opted to use different chemical compositions for the product/process structure.

The present invention provides a thermoplastic welding
15 rod comprising a first thermoplastic layer, a second transparent thermoplastic layer and a print layer disposed between the first and second layers.

The present invention also provides a surface
covering comprising two thermoplastic sheets welded
20 together with a thermoplastic welding rod, the welding rod comprising a print layer disposed between a first thermoplastic layer and a second transparent thermoplastic layer, the first and second layers having been laminated and formed into an elongated element having a half-round cross-sectional shape.

25 The welding rod can, if desired, be formed by splicing a plurality of rods together end-to-end.

The invention is made by printing a desired image on one layer of film and laminating successive layers of clear films to create the same unique visual as the surface covering. Gauge variation can be minimized by using

* Trademark

calendered films. The calendered films are then preferably molded into half-round cross-sectional welding rods.

In the preferred embodiment, the printed image is protected by at least 0.76 mm of clear film, i.e., PVC or otherwise. Thus, as the product surface wears away, the underlying print does not change.

In the drawings attached to this specification:

Figure 1 is a schematic representation of a method to form the welding rod of the present invention; and

Figure 2 is a schematic representation of the present welding rod after being molded and prior to being separated into individual welding rods.

In an effort to create a new flooring structure via a lamination process, heat welding rods were produced having a appearance similar to the flooring sheets. Different sandwich type structures were laminated using printed and clear PVC films. Such welding rods are more cost effective and would speed up introduction of surface covering patterns for commercial introduction, because the process merely relies on photographing the image of the surface covering structure to reproduce the visual for the welding rod.

The printed films used to create the new laminated flooring structure were used to produce the patterned weld rod in a separate process. The composition of the laminates are well known in the art. This new process offers a visual that could be readily matched to any pattern and/or design with relative ease. By merely photographing and printing the design, one could laminate the printed film and create a patterned welding rod. Referring to Figure 1, the preferred method is to laminate several layers of clear film 1 on top

of a 0.15 mm printed film 2 and then pressing them into a molded 1/2-round weld rod shape configuration.

Alternatively, the lamination was done on a flat-bed press. All of the films were "pinned" (or perforated) to
5 allow entrapped air to be released. A 0.15 mm printed polyvinyl chloride (PVC) base film was placed on the bottom press platen with the printed surface up and with a cork pad and three pieces of duct cloth disposed between the platen and the base film. Four 0.51 mm clear films were placed
10 over the printed base film, followed by a top release paper or felt.

The layers were pressed for one-half minute at 0.56 kg/cm² and then for one half minute at 5.6 kg/cm². The temperature of the top and bottom platens was 148.9°C
15 (300°F). The laminate was then cooled for 3 minutes under the 5.6 kg/cm² pressure.

The laminated sheet was pressed into welding rods by placing a half-round embossing mold 3 on the bottom press platen 4, stripping the release paper/felt from the laminate
20 and placing it onto the mold. The bottom platen was then pre-heated for 2 minutes to 162.8°C (325°F). The top press platen 5 was then lowered onto the laminate with a top release paper, release felt or ferro-chrome plate 6 disposed between the top platen and the laminate. The laminate was
25 pressed for one and a half minutes at 0.28 kg/cm² and cooled for 3 minutes under the 0.28 kg/cm² pressure.

The laminates were placed onto the mold with the back-side of the printed film against the cutting edges of the mold. Thus, after pressing, the print image was facing

upward as shown in Figure 2. The print layer 10 is disposed between the film 11 on which the print layer is adhered and the calendered clear film 12. The individual welding rods 13 are then separated. The structure of the welding rods 13 do not resemble the homogeneous, round weld rods or the uniformly distributed chip, half-round weld rods of the prior art.

The product could also be made by multiple film laminations, using a continuous process to laminate the various layers. As such, either the films could be pre-heated and laminated to a heated/warm substrate, or one could pre-heat a substrate and then wrap the films around a cold laminator roll to consolidate the two layers. The technique depends on the thickness of the films being used, as well as their chemical composition.

To minimize plasticizer migration, the welding rod formulation, especially the plasticizer system, must be balanced with the surface covering formulation. The plasticizer content and type should be similar between the welding rod and surface covering.

Flooring is typically installed at temperatures between 12.8°C (55°F) to 29.4°C (85°F). Therefore, flexibility and ease of cutting must be maintained even near the lower end of the range. This is done by the addition of a low temperature plasticizer such as dioctyl adipate. Preferably the glass transition temperature, T_g , of the plasticized chips is no greater than -1.1°C (30°F), more preferably no greater than -3.9°C (25°F), and most preferably no greater than -5.6°C (22°F).

Thermoplastic materials which can be used to make the thermoplastic welding rods include polyvinyl chloride, acrylonitrile/butadiene/styrene, polypropylene, polyethylene, polyester and thermoplastic polyurethane. Other
5 thermoplastic resins that can be plasticized and used include polyvinyl acetate, cellulose acetate, polystyrene, ethyl cellulose, polyvinylidene chloride, polyurethane, nylon, acrylic, and polyphenylene oxide. The following thermoplastic resins have been used to make welding rods of
10 the present invention: polyvinyl chloride homopolymers and copolymers with acetate functionality, polyesters, and mixtures thereof. Polyvinyl chloride homopolymers are preferred.

Plasticizers which can be used include butyl cyclohexyl phthalate, tri(butoxyethyl) phosphate, trioctyl phosphate,
15 2-ethylhexyl diphenyl phosphate, dibutyl phthalate, diisobutyl adipate, epoxidized di(2-ethylhexyl) tetrahydrophthalate, di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, diisooctyl phthalate, dioctyl adipate, diisononyl phthalate, di(2-ethylhexyl) hexahydrophthalate, n-octyl, n-decyl phthalate,
20 tricresyl phosphate, butyl benzyl phthalate, dicapryl phthalate, di(3,5,5-trimethylhexyl) phthalate, diisodecyl phthalate, di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate, butyl epoxy stearate, epoxidized soya oil, epoxidized octyl tallate, dimethyl phthalate, hexyl epoxy stearate, cresyl diphenyl phosphate,
25 di(2-ethylhexyl) isophthalate, n-octyl, n-decyl adipate, di(2-ethylhexyl) azelate, epoxidized octyl oleate, di(2-ethylhexyl) sebacate, tetraethylene glycol/di(2-ethylhexoate), diisodecyl adipate, and triethylene glycol/di(2-ethylhexoate). Total plasticizer concentration

should be between 35 and 60 parts per hundred of resin (phr), preferably between 40 and 55 phr, and most preferably between 45 and 50 phr. Combinations of plasticizers are preferred.

We Claim:

1 1. A thermoplastic welding rod comprising a first
2 thermoplastic layer, a second transparent thermoplastic
3 layer and a print layer disposed between the first and
4 second layers.

1 2. The welding rod of claim 1 wherein the welding rod
2 is in the form of an elongated element having a half-round
3 cross-sectional shape.

1 3. The welding rod of claim 1 wherein the second
2 transparent layer is substantially colorless.

1 4. The welding rod of claim 1 wherein a plurality of
2 transparent thermoplastic layers overlay the first printed
3 layer.

1 5. The welding rod of claim 1 wherein the rod is
2 formed by splicing a plurality of rods together end-to-end.

1 6. The welding rod of claim 1 wherein the first and
2 second layers comprise a polymer selected from the group
3 consisting of polyvinyl chloride and polyester.

1 7. A surface covering comprising two elastomeric
2 sheets welded together with the thermoplastic welding rod of
3 claim 1.

1 8. A surface covering comprising two thermoplastic
2 sheets welded together with a thermoplastic welding rod, the
3 welding rod comprising a print layer disposed between a
4 first thermoplastic layer and a second transparent
5 thermoplastic layer, the first and second layers having been
6 laminated and formed into an elongated element having a
7 half-round cross-sectional shape.

1 9. The surface covering of claim 8 wherein the surface
2 covering is a floor covering.

Fig. 1

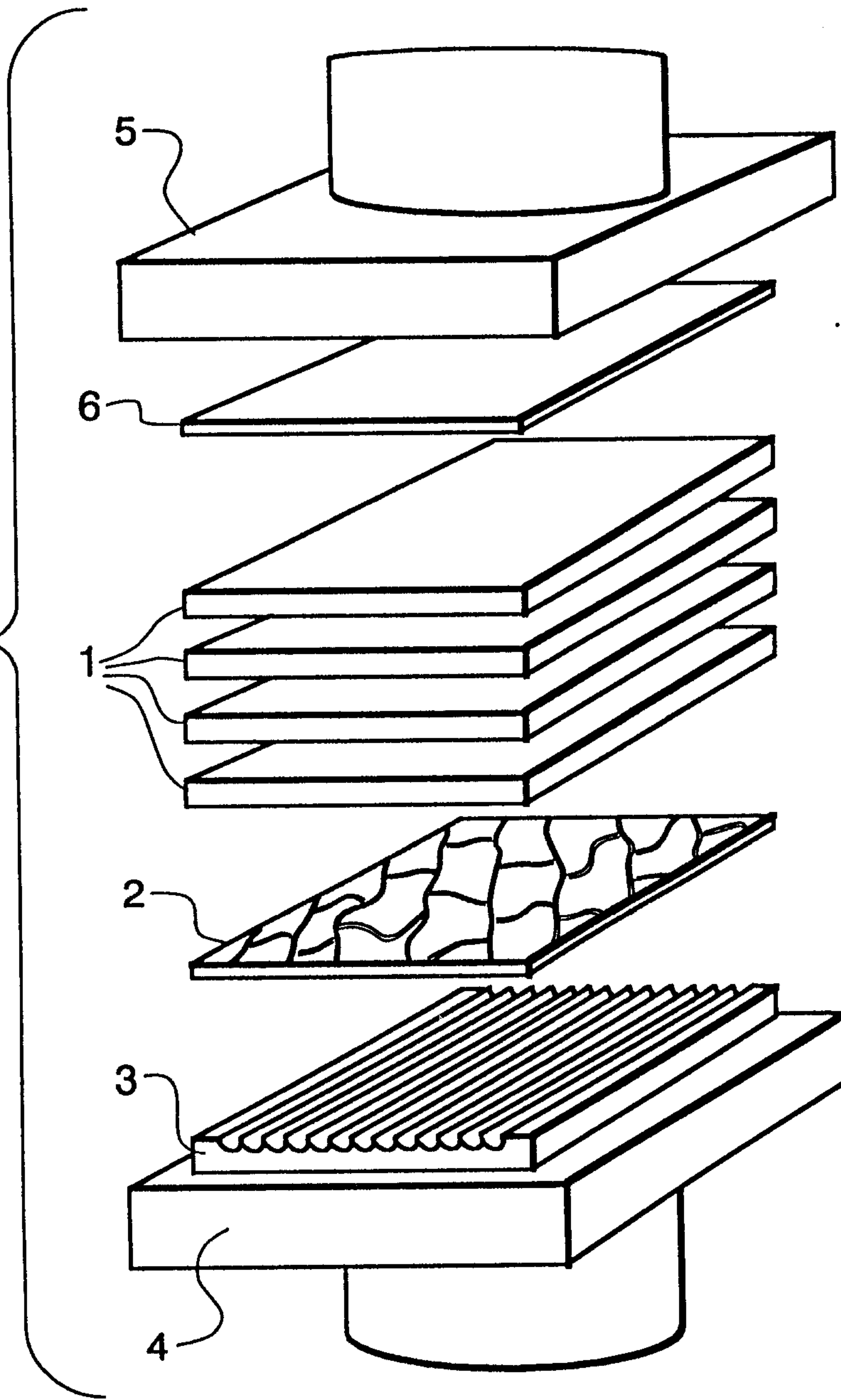


Fig. 2

