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(54) **Title:** HEAT-CURABLE POWDER COATING COMPOSITION

(57) **Abstract:** The invention relates to a one component heat curable powder coating composition system for being cured at a temperature from 60 to 130°C comprising: a thermal initiation system and a resin system, wherein the reactivity of the thermal initiation system is such that the thermal initiation system provides a geltime between 2.5 and 1000 minutes at 60°C in butane diol-dimethacrylate as measured according to DIN 16945 using 1 wt% of the thermal initiation system in 99 wt% of butane diol-dimethacrylate, wherein the amount of thermal initiation system is chosen such that when the powder coating composition is applied to a substrate and cured at a temperature of 130°C for 20 minutes, the coating resists at least 50 acetone double rubs, wherein the resin system comprises a resin and a co-crosslinker, wherein the resin contains reactive unsaturations and wherein said reactive unsaturations are carbon carbon double bonds connected directly to an electron withdrawing group, wherein the co-crosslinker is chosen from methacrylates, vinyl esters, vinyl ethers, vinyl amides, alkyne ethers, alkyne esters, alkyne amides, alkyne amines, propargyl ethers, propargyl esters, itaconates, enamines and mixtures thereof, wherein the weight per unsaturation in the resin system is between 100 and 1000 g/mole as determined using ¹H NMR.

HEAT-CURABLE POWDER COATING COMPOSITION

The invention relates to a heat-curable powder coating composition, a process for the preparation thereof, use of the powder coating composition to coat a substrate therewith, a substrate coated with the powder coating composition and a process for coating a substrate using the powder coating composition.

As shown by the article "Overview of the powder coatings market worldwide" by G. Maggiore in Pitture e Vernice Europe 1/92, pp. 15-22 and by the lecture by D. Richart "Powder Coating: Current Developments, Future Trends" (Waterborne, High-Solids and Powder Coatings Symposium, February 22-24, 1995), the search is still continuing for powder coating compositions which can be cured with little thermal stress of the substrate and which consequently are suitable for use on heat-sensitive substrates such as, for example, wood and plastic.

Besides the desire for a powder coating composition that can be cured at low temperature, it is also desired that such a powder coating composition can still be processed in an extruder.

Therefore, there is a need for a powder coating composition that balances the ability to be cured at a low temperature of for example 60 to 130°C thereof with a good processability in an extruder.

It is the object of the present invention to provide a heat curable powder coating composition which is easily processable in the extruder and which can be partially or fully thermally cured at low temperatures, for example between 60-130°C, making it suitable for use not only for non heat-sensitive substrates, but in particular also for heat-sensitive substrates.

This object is achieved by the powder coating compositions of the invention. In one embodiment, the invention relates to a heat curable powder coating composition suitable for being cured at a temperature from 60 to 130°C comprising:

- a thermal initiation system and a resin system
- wherein the reactivity of the thermal initiation system is such that the thermal initiation system provides a geltime between 2.5 and 1000 minutes at 60°C in butane diol-dimethacrylate as measured according to DIN 16945 using 1 wt% of thermal initiation system in 99 wt% of butane diol-dimethacrylate
- wherein the amount of thermal initiation system is chosen such that when the powder coating composition is applied to a substrate and cured at a

temperature of 130°C for 20 minutes, the resulting coating resists at least 50 acetone double rubs

- wherein the resin system comprises a resin and a co-crosslinker
- wherein the resin contains reactive unsaturations and wherein said reactive unsaturations are carbon carbon double bonds connected directly to an electron withdrawing group
- wherein the co-crosslinker is chosen from the group of acrylates, methacrylates, vinyl esters, vinyl ethers, vinyl amides, alkyn ethers, alkyn esters, alkyn amides, alkyn amines, propargyl ethers, propargyl esters, itaconates, enamines and mixtures thereof
- wherein the weight per unsaturation in the resin system as measured using ^1H NMR is between 100 and 1000 g/mole and
- wherein the powder coating composition is a one component system.

In another embodiment, the invention relates to a heat curable powder coating composition suitable for being cured at a temperature from 60 to 130°C comprising:

- a thermal initiation system and a resin system
- wherein the reactivity of the thermal initiation system is such that the thermal initiation system provides a geltime between 2.5 and 1000 minutes at 60°C in butane diol-dimethacrylate as measured according to DIN 16945 using 1 wt % of the thermal initiation system in 99 wt% butane diol-dimethacrylate,
- wherein the amount of thermal initiation system in the powder coating composition is chosen such that the curing reaction enthalpy peak of the powder coating composition is at most 60 minutes at 120°C and at least 2.5 minutes at 60°C after the start of an isothermal DSC
- wherein the resin system comprises a resin and a co-crosslinker
- wherein the resin contains reactive unsaturations and wherein said reactive unsaturations are carbon carbon double bonds connected directly to an electron withdrawing group
- wherein the co-crosslinker is chosen from the group of acrylates, methacrylates, vinyl esters, vinyl ethers, vinyl amides, alkyn ethers, alkyn esters, alkyn amides, alkyn amines, propargyl ethers, propargyl esters, itaconates, enamines and mixtures thereof
- wherein the weight per unsaturation in the resin system is between 100 and 900 g/mole and

- wherein the powder coating composition is a one component system.

With easily processable in the extruder is meant that the powder coating composition can be extruded to form an extrudate without forming gel particles, preferably without forming a gel.

5 Additional advantages of the composition of the present invention may be acceptable flow and/or acceptable storage stability, for example the powder coating composition of the present invention may be physically and chemically storage stable for at least 6 weeks at 4°C.

10 With heat curable is meant within the framework of the current invention that curing of the powder coating composition can be effected by using heat. A thermal initiation system is present in the composition of the present invention to make this heat curing possible. Heat curing has the advantage that in a one step process of heating a powder coating composition without the use of additional equipment, for instance equipment that generates UV light or accelerated electrons, 15 the powder coating can be melted and cured onto a substrate, whereas with radiation curing of a powder coating composition on a substrate two steps are needed to melt and cure a powder coating on a substrate. In such a two step of radiation curing, first the powder coating composition is melted onto the substrate using heat, after which it is cured using UV or electron beam irradiation. Heat curing is especially desirable for 20 coating 3D objects.

Preferably, the powder coating composition of the present invention is cured at a temperature of from 60 to 130°C. More preferably, the curing temperature is at least 65°C, even more preferably at least 70°C, for example at least 75°C, for example at least 80°C. More preferably, the curing temperature is at most 125°C, even 25 more preferably at most 120°C, in particular at most 115°C, in particular at most 110°C, for example at most 105°C or for example at most 100°C. In special cases, for example for substrates that are more heat-sensitive, it may be of advantage to cure the powder coating composition at an even lower temperature, for example at a temperature lower than 100°C, lower than 95°C, lower than 90°C or even lower than 85°C.

30 For the purpose of the invention with one acetone double rub (ADR) is meant one back and forward movement over the surface of a coating having a thickness of approximately 60 µm using a cotton cloth drenched in acetone, which cotton cloth covers a hammer head having a weight of 980 gram and a contact surface area with the coating of 2 cm². Every 20 rubs the cloth is drenched in acetone. The

measurement is continued until the coating is removed (and the obtained ADR number is noted down) or until 100 ADR are reached.

Preferably, a coating prepared from a powder coating composition of the present invention resists at least 60 ADR, for example at least 70 ADR, at least
5 80 ADR, at least 90 ADR or at least 100 ADR when the coating composition is applied to a substrate, for example an aluminum substrate (for example an ALQ panel) and is cured at a temperature of 130°C.

With 'powder coating composition' is meant a composition that can be applied to a substrate as a dry (without solvent or other carrier) finely divided solid,
10 which when melted and fused, forms a continuous film that adheres to the substrate.

With a 'one component system' as used herein, also called a 1K system, is meant that all (reactive) components of the powder coating composition form part of one powder. This as opposed to a two component system, also called 2K system, wherein the powder coating composition is composed of at least two different
15 powders with different chemical compositions, which keeps the reactive components physically separated. The at least two different powders may be mixed in a physical blend before the powder coating composition is put in the storage container or may be mixed just before applying the 2K system to a substrate to let a curing reaction take place. The compositions of the at least two different powders in the 2K system are
20 usually selected such that each powder contains an ingredient which is needed for curing but is absent from the other powder(s). This separation allows preparation of the individual powder composition in a heated state (such as by melt mixing) without the initiation of the cure reaction.

With the term 'thermal initiation system' as used herein is meant the
25 system that triggers the radical polymerization of the reactive unsaturations in the resin and the co-crosslinker. The thermal initiation system comprises a radical initiator. Initiation systems suitable for use in the present invention are initiation systems that in the 'BDDMA test' as described herein have a geltime of between 2.5 and 1000 minutes. Preferably a thermal initiation system having a geltime of at least
30 4 minutes, more preferably having a geltime of at least 6 minutes and/or at most 800 minutes, for example at most 600, for example at most 400, for example at most 200 minutes, is used.

Depending on the reactivity of the initiation system besides the initiator, one or more inhibitors and/or one or more accelerators and/or one or more
35 co-accelerators may optionally be present in the initiation system such that the geltime

of the initiation system as measured with the BDDMA test as described herein is between 2.5 and 1000 minutes.

The reactivity of the initiation system is determined herein using the 'BDDMA test'. In this test 1 wt% of initiation system is dissolved in 99 wt% of butane diol-dimethacrylate (BDDMA) and the time it takes for the BDDMA to cure (the geltime) is measured at 60°C using DIN 16945 (section 6.2.2.2), hereby incorporated by reference.

The curing of the powder coating composition according to the invention takes place by means of heat; that is the powder coating composition is heat curable. The thermal initiator in the thermal initiation system upon heating generates (free) radicals able to initiate polymerization of the reactive unsaturations in the resin in combination with the unsaturated groups in the co-crosslinker or the polymerization of the reactive unsaturations in the resins. Solid initiators are preferred over liquid ones.

Flow characteristics (flow) of the powder coating compositions on the substrate can be determined by comparing the flow of the coating with PCI Powder Coating Flow panels (ACT Test Panels Inc., APR22163 (A) Batch: 50708816) at a coating thickness of approximately 75 µm. The rating of flow is from 1 to 10, with 1 representing the roughest coating and 10 representing the coating with the best flow.

The terms 'thermal initiator', 'radical initiator' and 'initiator' are used interchangeably herein.

The radical initiator may be any radical initiator known to the person skilled in the art. Examples of radical initiators include, but are not limited to azo compounds such as for example azo isobutyronitrile (AIBN), 1,1'-azobis(cyclohexanenitrile), 1,1'-azobis(2,4,4-trimethylpentane), C-C labile compounds such as for example benzpinacole, peroxides and mixtures thereof.

Preferably, the initiator in the initiating system is a peroxide. The peroxide may for example be a percarbonate, a perester or a peranhydride. Suitable peranhydrides are for example benzoylperoxide (BPO) and lauroyl peroxide (commercially available as LauroxTM). Suitable peresters are for instance t-butyl per benzoate and 2-ethylhexyl perlaurate. Suitable percarbonates are for example di-t-butylpercarbonate and di-2-ethylhexylpercarbonate or monopercarbonates.

The choice of peroxide is in principle not critical and can be any peroxide known to the person skilled in the art for being suitable for use in radical curing of unsaturated resins. Such peroxides include organic and inorganic peroxides, whether solid or liquid (including peroxides on a carrier); also hydrogen peroxide may

be applied. Examples of suitable peroxides include for example, peroxy carbonates (of the formula $-\text{OC}(\text{O})\text{O}-$), peroxyesters (of the formula $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OO}-$), diacylperoxides, also known as peranhydride (of the formula $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OOC}(\text{O})-$), dialkylperoxides or perethers (of the formula $-\text{OO}-$), hydroperoxides (of the formula $-\text{OOH}$), etc. The peroxides may also be oligomeric or polymeric in nature. An extensive series of examples of suitable peroxides can be found, for instance in US 2002/0091214-A1, paragraph [0018], hereby incorporated by reference.

Preferably, the peroxide is chosen from the group of organic peroxides. Examples of suitable organic peroxides are: tertiary alkyl hydroperoxides (such as, for instance, t-butyl hydroperoxide), other hydroperoxides (such as, for instance, cumene hydroperoxide), special class of hydroperoxides formed by the group of ketone peroxides (perketones, being an addition product of hydrogen peroxide and a ketone, such as, for instance, methyl ethyl ketone peroxide, methyl isobutylketone peroxide and acetylacetone peroxide), peroxyesters or peracids (such as, for instance, t-butyl peresters, benzoyl peroxide, peracetates and perbenzoates, lauroyl peroxide, including (di)peroxyesters, -perethers (such as, for instance, peroxy diethyl ether). It is of course also possible to use mixtures of peroxides in the powder coating composition of the present invention. Also, the peroxides may be mixed peroxides, i.e. peroxides containing any two different peroxy-bearing moieties in one molecule.

Especially suitable for use in the present invention are any of the following initiators: peranhydrides, for example benzoyl peroxide or lauroyl peroxide; peroxydicarbonates, for example di(4-t-butylcyclohexyl)-peroxydicarbonate, dicetyl peroxydicarbonate, dimyristylperoxydicarbonate.

In case the reactivity of the initiation system is too high, that is the BDDMA test shows a geltime of less than 2.5 minutes, one or more inhibitors may be added to the initiation system. Alternatively, the inhibitor may be added during the resin synthesis.

Examples of inhibitors are preferably chosen from the group of phenolic compounds, stable radicals, catechols, phenothiazines, hydroquinones, benzoquinones or mixtures thereof.

Examples of phenolic compounds include 2-methoxyphenol, 4-methoxyphenol, 2,6-di-t-butyl-4-methylphenol, 2,6-di-t-butylphenol, 2,6-di-6-butyl-4-ethyl phenol, 2,4,6-trimethyl-phenol, 2,4,6-tris-dimethylaminomethyl phenol, 4,4'-thio-bis(3-methyl-6-t-butylphenol), 4,4'-isopropylidene diphenol, 2,4-di-t-butylphenol and 6,6'-di-t-butyl-2,2'-methylene di-p-cresol.

Examples of stable radicals include

1-oxyl-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine, 1-oxyl-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine-4-ol (a compound also referred to as TEMPOL), 1-oxyl-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine-4-one (a compound also referred to as TEMPON),

- 5 1-oxyl-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-carboxyl-piperidine (a compound also referred to as 4-carboxy-TEMPO), 1-oxyl-2,2,5,5-tetramethylpyrrolidine, 1-oxyl-2,2,5,5-tetramethyl-3-carboxylpyrrolidine (also called 3-carboxy-PROXYL and galvinoxyl (2,6-di-tert-butyl- α -(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-oxo-2,5-cyclohexadien-1-ylidene)-p-tolyloxy).

Examples of catechols include catechol, 4-t-butylcatechol, and

- 10 3,5-di-t-butylcatechol.

Examples of hydroquinones include hydroquinone,

2-methylhydroquinone, 2-t-butylhydroquinone, 2,5-di-t-butylhydroquinone, 2,6-di-t-butylhydroquinone, 2,6-dimethylhydroquinone and 2,3,5-trimethylhydroquinone.

Examples of benzoquinones include benzoquinone,

- 15 2,3,5,6-tetrachloro-1,4-benzoquinone, methylbenzoquinone, 2,6-dimethylbenzoquinone, and naphthoquinone.

Other suitable inhibitors may for example be chosen from the group of an aluminium-N-nitrosophenyl hydroxylamine, a diethylhydroxylamine and a phenothiazine.

- 20 It is also possible to use a mixture of (the above mentioned) inhibitors. Preferably as an inhibitor hydroquinones or catechols are used, depending on the choice of (type and amount of) transition metal compound. In case the reactivity of the initiation system is too low, that is the BDDMA test shows a geltime of more than 1000 minutes, one or more accelerators may be added to the initiation system.

- 25 The accelerator may be chosen from the group of amines preferably tertiary amines or aromatic amines: diamines, polyamines, acetoacetamides, ammonium salts, transition metal compounds or mixtures thereof. There are some preferred combinations of initiator and accelerator as is explained below.

- 30 If a peroxide compound comprising a structure of formula $-C(O)OO-$ (a perester, percarbonate, including peroxy polycarbonate; peranhydride, peroxyacids and the like) is used, as an accelerator preferably a tertiary aromatic amine or a transition metal compound may be used, the latter optionally in combination with a co-accelerator.

If a peroxide compound comprising a structure of formula -OOH (hydroperoxides, including perketones and the like) is used, as an accelerator preferably a transition metal is used, optionally in combination with a co-accelerator.

If a peroxide compound comprising a structure of formula -OO- (perethers and the like) is used, as an accelerator preferably a transition metal is used, preferably in combination with a co-accelerator.

Suitable tertiary aromatic amine accelerators include N,N-dimethylaniline, N,N-diethylaniline; toluidines and xylidines such as N,N-diisopropanol-para-toluidine, N,N-dimethyl-p-toluidine, N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)xylidine, N,N-dimethylnaphtylamine, N,N-dimethyl toluidine and ethyl N,N-dimethylamino benzoate.

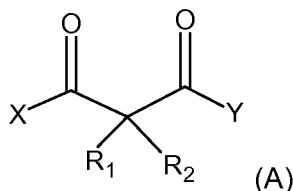
Also, the accelerator may be chosen from the group of transition metal compounds of transition metals with atomic numbers from/equal to 21 and up to/equal to 79. In chemistry and physics, the atomic number (also known as the proton number) is the number of protons found in the nucleus of an atom. It is traditionally represented by the symbol Z. The atomic number uniquely identifies a chemical element. In an atom of neutral charge, the atomic number is equal to the number of electrons. Examples of suitable transition metal compounds are those of the following transition metals Sc, Ti, V, Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn, Mo, W, etc., preferably Mn, Fe, Co or Cu.

The transition metal compounds are preferably chosen from the group of transition metal salts or complexes or mixtures thereof, preferably from the group of organic metal salts or complexes, most preferably organic acid metal salts or derivatives thereof, for example transition metal carboxylates or transition metal acetoacetates, for example transition metal ethylhexanoate. If a copper compound is used, it may for example be in the form of a copper⁺ salt or a copper²⁺ salt. If a manganese compound is used, it may for example be in the form of a manganese²⁺ salt or a manganese³⁺ salt. If a cobalt compound is used, it may for example be in the form of a cobalt²⁺ salt.

Depending on the reactivity of the transition metal compound, the reactivity of the initiation system may be enhanced using a co-accelerator.

Examples of suitable co-accelerators include 1,3-dioxo compounds, bases and thiol containing compounds.

The 1,3-dioxo compound is preferably a 1,3-dioxo compound having the following formula:



wherein X,Y = H, C₁-C₂₀ alkyl, C₆-C₂₀ aryl, alkylaryl, arylalkyl, part of a resin chain, OR₃, NR₃R₄; R₁, R₂, R₃, and R₄ each individually may represent hydrogen (H), or a C₁-C₂₀ alkyl, aryl, alkylaryl or arylalkyl group, that each optionally may contain one or more hetero-atoms (e.g. oxygen, phosphor, nitrogen or sulphur atoms) and/or substituents; a ring may be present between R₁ and R₂, R₁ and R₃, and/or between R₂ and R₄; R₃ and/or R₄ may be part of a polymer chain, may be attached to a polymer chain or may contain a polymerizable group. Preferably, X and/or Y are/is C₁-C₂₀ alkyl and/or C₆-C₂₀ aryl. More preferably, X and/or Y are/is a methyl group. Preferably, the 1,3-dioxo compound is acetylacetone. The 1,3-dioxo compound may be a resin or may be polymerizable.

Other examples of 1,3-dioxo compounds include 1,3-diketones, 1,3-dialdehydes, 1,3-ketoaldehydes, 1,3-ketoesters, and 1,3-ketoamides.

Examples of suitable base co-accelerators are organic bases or inorganic bases. Inorganic bases are for example alkali metal or earth alkali metal compounds. The organic base is preferably a nitrogen containing compound, preferably an amine.

Examples of suitable thiol-containing compounds that may be used as a co-accelerator include aliphatic thiols, more preferably primary aliphatic thiols. The aliphatic thiol is preferably an α-mercapto acetate, a β-mercapto propionate, a dodecylmercaptane or a mixture thereof. The thiol-functionality of the thiol-containing compound in the powder coating composition is preferably ≥ 2, more preferably ≥ 3.

The combination of initiator(s) and optionally inhibitor(s) and/or accelerator(s) optionally in combination with co-accelerator(s) in the initiation system suitable for use in the powder coating composition of the present invention can easily be determined by the person skilled in the art. This can for example be done by using the BDDMA test as described herein and by varying the (amount of) initiator(s), the (amount of) inhibitor(s), the (amount of) accelerator(s) and the (amount of) co-accelerator(s) to find the combinations wherein the geltime as measured using the BDDMA test is between 2.5 and 1000 minutes, for example at least 4 minutes and/or at most 200 minutes.

The resin system as present in the powder coating composition of the present invention comprises a resin and a co-crosslinker.

The resin contains reactive unsaturations in which the reactive unsaturations are carbon carbon double bonds connected directly to an electron withdrawing group. With reactive unsaturations is meant that the carbon carbon double bonds connected directly to an electron withdrawing group are reactive towards radicals generated by a thermal initiator. For the avoidance of doubt, reactive unsaturations do not include aromatic rings.

The weight per unsaturation (WPU) in the resin system is between 100 and 1000 g resin/mole unsaturation as measured using $^1\text{H-NMR}$, for example between 100 and 900 g resin/mole unsaturation. The WPU can for example be determined using $^1\text{H-NMR}$, for example as described in Journal of Applied Polymer Science, Vol. 23, 1979, pp 25-38, the complete disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference, or by the method as described herein in the experimental section. In the method of the experimental section, the weight per unsaturation (WPU) was determined via $^1\text{H-NMR}$ on a 300 MHz Varian NMR-spectrometer using pyrazine as internal standard, or the WPU was determined theoretically by dividing the M_n by the amount of unsaturations as added during the synthesis of the resin and/or the co-crosslinker.

Examples of suitable resins include polyesters, polyacrylates (= acrylic resins), polyurethanes, epoxy resins, polyamides, polyesteramides, polycarbonates, polyureas etc., as well as mixtures thereof. Preferably the resin is a polyester.

The reactive unsaturations (the carbon carbon double bonds connected directly to an electron withdrawing group) may be present in the backbone of the resin, pendant on the (backbone of the) resin, at the terminus of the resin or at a combination of these locations. Preferably resins having reactive unsaturations based on fumaric acid, maleic acid and/or itaconic acid, more preferably resins having reactive unsaturations based on fumaric acid and/or maleic acid are used in the powder coating composition of the present invention.

Examples of how to introduce the reactive unsaturation in the resin are described below.

Polyesters are generally polycondensation products of polyalcohols and polycarboxylic acids.

Examples of polycarboxylic acids which may be used in the preparation of a polyester include isophthalic acid, terephthalic acid, hexahydroterephthalic acid, 2,6-naphthalenedicarboxylic acid and 4,4'-oxybisbenzoic acid, 3,6-dichlorophthalic acid, tetrachlorophthalic acid, tetrahydrophthalic acid, 5 hexahydroterephthalic acid, hexachloroendomethylenetetrahydrophthalic acid, endomethylenetetrahydrophthalic acid, phthalic acid, azelaic acid, sebacic acid, decanedicarboxylic acid, adipic acid, succinic acid and trimellitic acid. These illustrative acids can be used in their acid form or where available, in the form of their anhydrides, acyl chlorides or lower alkyl esters. Mixtures of acids can also be used. In addition 10 hydroxycarboxylic acids and lactones can be used. Examples include hydroxypivalic acid and ϵ -caprolactone.

Polyalcohols, in particular diols, can be reacted with the carboxylic acids or their analogues as described above to prepare the polyester. Examples of polyalcohols include aliphatic diols, for example, ethylene glycol, propane-1,2-diol, 15 propane-1,3-diol, butane-1,2-diol, butane-1,4-diol, butane- 1,3-diol, 2,2-dimethylpropane-1,3-diol (neopentyl glycol), hexane-2,5-diol, hexane-1,6-diol, 2,2-bis- (4-hydroxycyclohexyl)-propane (hydrogenated bisphenol-A), 1,4-dimethylolcyclohexane, diethylene glycol, dipropylene glycol and 2,2-bis[4-(2-hydroxyethoxy)- phenyl]propane, the hydroxypivalic ester of 20 neopentylglycol and 4,8-bis-(hydroxymethyl)tricyclo[5,2,1,0]decane (= tricyclodecane dimethylol) and 2,3-butenediol.

Trifunctional or more functional alcohols (together: polyols) or acids can be used to obtain branched polyesters. Examples of suitable polyols and polyacids are glycerol, hexanetriol, trimethyloethane, trimethylolpropane, pentaerythritol and 25 trimellitic acid.

Monofunctional acids, for example para-tert-butyl benzoic acid, benzoic acid, metha-toluic acid, cinnamic acid, crotonic acid may be used to block the polymer chain.

Preferably, the resin in the powder coating composition of the present 30 invention is a polyester prepared from at least the following monomers: terephthalic acid, neopentylglycol and/or propylene glycol. For branching trimethylolpropane may be present.

The polyesters can be prepared via customary, generally known polymerization methods by esterification and/or transesterification or by esterification 35 and/or transesterification via the use of an enzyme. For example, if needed, customary

esterification catalysts such as, for example, butylchlorotindihydroxide, dibutyltin oxide, tetrabutyl titanate or butyl stannic acid can be used. Examples of amounts of these esterification catalysts used are usually around 0.1 wt% based on the total weight of the polyester.

5 The conditions of preparation of the polyester and the COOH/OH ratio can be chosen such that end products are obtained which have an acid value or hydroxyl value which is within the intended range of values.

Preferably, the viscosity of the polyester resin is in the range of from 2 to 30 Pa.s as measured at 160°C using the method as described herein.

10 The resin can also be a polyacrylate, also known as acrylic resin. Generally, an acrylic resin is based on alkyl esters of (meth)acrylic acid optionally in combination with styrene. These alkyl esters of (meth)acrylic acid may be replaced by hydroxyl or glycidyl functional (meth)acrylic acids. Examples of alkyl esters of (meth)acrylic acid include, for example ethyl (meth)acrylate, isopropyl (meth)acrylate, 15 n-butyl (meth)acrylate, n-propyl (meth)acrylate, isobutyl (meth)acrylate, ethylhexyl acrylate, cyclohexyl (meth)acrylate and mixtures thereof.

To obtain an acrylic resin having a hydroxyl functionality, the acrylic resin contains a hydroxyl functional (meth)acrylic acid, preferably in combination with alkyl esters of (meth)acrylic acid. Examples of hydroxyl functional (meth)acrylic acid 20 esters include hydroxyethyl (meth)acrylate, and hydroxypropyl (meth)acrylate etc..

To obtain an acrylic resin having a glycidyl functionality, the acrylic resin contains a glycidyl functional (meth)acrylic acid esters, preferably in combination with alkyl esters of (meth)acrylic acid. Examples of glycidyl functional (meth)acrylic acid esters include glycidyl methacrylate, etc..

25 Clearly, it is also possible to synthesize acrylic resins with both hydroxyl and glycidyl functionality.

Polyurethanes can for example be prepared using customary, generally known polyaddition reaction of a (poly)isocyanate with a (poly)alcohol in the presence of, if needed a catalyst and other additives.

30 For example, if needed, customary catalysts such as, for example tertiary amines or organometallic compounds, such as for example monobutyltin tris(2-ethylhexanoate), tetrabutyl titanate or dibutyl tin dilaurate can be used. Examples of amounts of these catalysts used are usually around 0.01 wt% based on the total weight of the resin.

Examples of the (poly)alcohols that may be used in the preparation of polyurethanes are the same as those that can be used in the preparation of a polyester.

Examples of isocyanates that may be used in the preparation of polyurethanes include but are not limited to diisocyanates, for example toluene 2,4-diisocyanate, toluene 2,6-diisocyanate, 4,4'-diphenyl methane diisocyanate, 2,4'-diphenyl methane diisocyanate, 2,2'-diphenyl methane diisocyanate, hexamethylene diisocyanate, 5-isocyanato-1-(isocyanatomethyl)-1,3,3-trimethylcyclohexane (isophorone diisocyanate), m-tetramethylxylene diisocyanate, dicyclohexylmethane 4,4'-diisocyanate, naphthalene 1,5-diisocyanate or 1,4-diisocyanatobenzene; and triisocyanates, for example triphenylmethane-4,4',4''-triisocyanate.

The resin may also be a polyepoxide, also known as epoxy resin. Epoxy resins may for example be prepared from phenolic compounds in combination with epichlorohydrins resulting in epoxy resins like for example a bisphenol A diglycidyl ether such as is commercially available as EpicoTM1001 or a Novolac epoxide.

Polyamides can for example be prepared by a polycondensation reaction of a diamine and a dicarboxylic acid.

The dicarboxylic acids may be branched, non-linear or linear. Examples of suitable dicarboxylic acids are for example phthalic acid, isophthalic acid, terephthalic acid, 1,4-cyclohexanedicarboxylic acid, naphthalene-2,6-dicarboxylic acid, cyclohexanedi-acetic acid, diphenyl-4,4'-dicarboxylic acid, phenylenedi (oxyacetic acid), sebacic acid, succinic acid, adipic acid, glutaric acid and/or azelaic acid.

Examples of suitable aliphatic diamines include for example isophorondiamine, 1,2-ethylenediamine, 1,3-propylenediamine, 1,6-hexamethylenediamine, 1,12-dodecylenediamine, 1,4 cyclohexanebismethylamine, piperazine, p-xylylenediamine and/or m-xylylenediamine. The polyamide may also be branched using branching components. Suitable examples of branching components include amines, for example di-alkylene-triamines, such as for example di-ethylene-triamine or di-hexamethylene-triamine; di-alkylene-tetramines or di-alkylene- pentamines; acids, for example 1,3,5-benzene tricarboxylic acid, trimellitic anhydride or pyromellitic anhydride; and poly-functional amino acids, such as for example aspartic acid or glutamic acid.

Polyester amides are resins containing both ester bonds (as in a polyester) and amide bonds (as in a polyamide) and may for example be prepared from

mono-, di-, tri- or polyfunctional monomers, such as monomers with carboxylic acid functionality, monomers with hydroxyl functionality, monomers with amine functionality and/or monomers having a combination of any of these functionalities.

In principle any solid hydroxyl functional polycarbonate may be used.

- 5 Hydroxyfunctional polycarbonates are commercially available from various sources.

Polyureas can for example be prepared using customary, generally known polyaddition reactions of a (poly)isocyanate with a (poly)amine in the presence of, if needed a catalyst and other additives similar to what is described above for polyurethanes. Suitable (poly)amines for the preparation of polyureas include those as
10 are exemplified above for the polyamides. Suitable (poly)isocyanates for the preparation of polyureas include those as are exemplified above for the polyurethanes.

The reactive unsaturation may be built into the resin backbone, for instance by reacting a hydroxyl functional monomer (such as the polyalcohols mentioned before) with an unsaturated carboxylic acid or anhydride, such as for
15 example fumaric acid, maleic acid, citraconic acid, itaconic acid or mesaconic acid. Resins where it is possible to build reactive unsaturation into the backbone by reacting a hydroxyfunctional monomer with an unsaturated carboxylic acid are for example polyesters.

Also, the reactive unsaturation may be connected to a side-group on
20 the resin, by reacting an epoxide functional pendant group in the resin, for example a glycidyl functional acrylate, with an unsaturated carboxylic acid, such as for example methacrylic acid or acrylic acid or the monoesters of fumaric acid, maleic acid, citraconic acid, itaconic acid or mesaconic acid.

Also, the reactive unsaturation may be connected to a side-group on
25 the resin, by reacting a hydroxyl functional pendant group in the resin, for example a hydroxyl functional acrylate, with an unsaturated carboxylic acid, such as for example methacrylic acid or acrylic acid or an unsaturated carboxylic anhydride, such as for example the anhydrides of itaconic acid, maleic acid or citraconic acid.

It is also possible to connect the reactive unsaturation to the terminus
30 (or termini) of the resin, for example by reacting a hydroxyl functional, epoxide functional or amine functional terminal group with an unsaturated carboxylic acid, such as for example fumaric acid, maleic acid, citraconic acid, itaconic acid, mesaconic acid or the monoesters thereof, methacrylic acid or acrylic acid. So, a resin having a hydroxyl, amine or glycidyl terminal group may be reacted with such carboxylic acids.

Also, or alternatively, hydroxyl or amine functional resins may be modified with hydroxyl functional compounds containing a reactive unsaturation via reaction with a diisocyanate forming urethane and/or urea bonds. This modification may be done both on pendant hydroxyl groups and on terminal hydroxyl groups.

5 Sometimes also a small amount of inhibitor is present during the esterification to prevent loss of unsaturations due to the possible presence of peroxides in glycols and instability due to the esterification temperatures.

The weight per unsaturation (WPU) of the resin as determined using $^1\text{H-NMR}$ is usually less than 7500, preferably less than 1500, for example less than 1150 or less than 1100 or less than 1000 g/mole and/or preferably more than 100, more preferably more than 250 g/mole, for example more than 500 g/mole.

10 In case of an amorphous resin, the glass transition temperature (T_g) of the resin is preferably at least 20°C , more preferably at least 25°C . Preferably, the resin is a polyester having a T_g of at least 40, preferably at least 45°C and/or a T_g of at most 65°C , preferably at most 60°C , for example at most 55°C , for example at most 50°C .

The amount of acid groups in a resin is determined by the titration of the acid/anhydride groups by KOH. The amount of acid groups is expressed as the acid value (AV) in mg KOH/g resin.

20 The amount of hydroxyl groups in a resin is determined by the titration of the hydroxyl groups with acetic anhydride and the back titration with KOH. The amount of hydroxyl groups is expressed as the hydroxyl value (OH-value or OHV) in mg KOH used per g resin.

A resin is classified as acid functional in case the hydroxyl value is lower than the acid value. In case a carboxylic functional resin is desired, the hydroxyl value of the resin is usually below 10 mg KOH per g resin.

A resin is classified as hydroxyfunctional in case the acid value is lower than the hydroxyl value. In case a hydroxyl functional resin is desired, the acid value of the resin is usually below 10mg KOH per g resin.

30 The hydroxyl value of the resin in the powder coating composition of the present invention is usually in the range of from 0 to 70 mg KOH per g resin.

It is desired to have a resin, preferably a polyester, with an acid value of less than 5 mg KOH per g resin in case a vinylether or vinylester co-crosslinker is used in the powder coating composition of the present invention. In case a co-crosslinker other than a vinylether or a vinylester is used, the acid value of the resin,

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preferably a polyester may range from 0 to 250, for example from 0 to 60 mg KOH per g of the resin.

The number average molecular weight (M_n) of the resin is in principle not critical and can for example be from 1,000 to 20,000 Da. Preferably, the M_n of the resin is at least 1,500 Da, for example at least 2,000 Da and/or preferably at most 8,000, for example at most 4,000 Da in case of an amorphous resin and/or preferably at most 15,000 Da in case of a crystalline resin. Preferably, the resin is a polyester having a number average molecular weight (M_n) in the range of from 1,500 to 8,000, for example in the range of from 2,100 and 4,000 Da.

In the powder coating composition also a co-crosslinker is present. With co-crosslinker is meant a compound having carbon carbon double bonds which are reactable with the reactive unsaturations (the carbon carbon double bonds directly connected to an electron withdrawing group) in the resin.

The co-crosslinker for use in the composition of the present invention, is chosen from the group of acrylates, methacrylates, vinylesters, vinyl ethers, vinyl amides, alkyn ethers, alkyn esters, alkyn amides, alkyn amines, propargyl ethers, propargyl esters, itaconates, enamines and mixtures thereof, preferably from the group of vinyl ethers, vinylesters, (meth)acrylates and mixtures thereof.

An acrylate is a monomer, oligomer or polymer having an acrylate moiety (see formula (1) in Table 1). A methacrylate is a monomer, oligomer or polymer having a methacrylate moiety (see formula (2) in Table 1). Examples of liquid (meth)acrylates include butanediol dimethacrylate hexanedioldiacrylate and hydroxypropylmethacrylate. Examples of other (meth)acrylates are as given herein (see for example the part on a resin modified with (meth)acrylate). Since resins containing unsaturations based on (meth)acrylic acid can homopolymerize, a resin based on (meth)acrylic acid may be used in combination with an oligomer or polymer containing (meth)acrylic acid based unsaturations as a co-crosslinker.

A vinylester is a monomer, oligomer or polymer having a vinylester moiety (see formula (3) in Table 1). Examples of vinylesters include mono functional vinylesters, for example stearic acid vinylester, palmitic acid vinylester, benzoic acid vinylester, lauric acid vinylester, hexanoic acid vinylester, pivalic acid vinylester, oleic acid vinylester, methacrylic acid vinylester, decanoic acid vinylester, bromo acetic acid vinylester, myristic acid vinylester, valeric acid vinylester, nonanoic acid vinylester, heptanoic acid vinylester, phenyl acetic acid vinylester, maleic acid (di)vinylester, undecanoic acid vinylester, iodo acetic acid vinylester, 2-naphthoic acid vinylester, 3-

chloro-butyric acid vinylester, 4-chloro-butyric vinylester and 2-chloro-butyric acid
vinylester; di functional vinylesters, such as for example adipic acid divinylester,
fumaric acid divinylester, sebacic acid divinylester, phthalic acid divinylester and
terephthalic acid divinylester; and polyfunctional vinylesters, for example trimellitic acid
5 trivinylester.

A vinylether is a monomer, oligomer or polymer having a vinylether
moiety (see formula (4) in Table 1). The co-crosslinker in the powder coating
composition of the present invention is for example a vinylether. Examples of liquid
vinylethers include mono (alcohol) functionalized vinylethers, for example ethyl
10 vinylether, 4-hydroxybutyl vinylether, 2-hydroxyethyl vinylether, diethylene glycol
monovinyl ether or 4-(hydroxy methyl) cyclohexyl methyl vinyl ether (1,4-
cyclohexanedimethanol vinyl ether); di alcohol functionalized vinylethers, such as for
example butanediol divinylether, diethyleneglycol divinylether, triethyleneglycol
divinylether, tetraethyleneglycol divinylether, poly-THFTM 290-divinylether, hexanediol
15 divinylether, 1,4-cyclohexanedimethanol divinylether; tri alcohol functionalized
vinylethers, for example trimethylol propane trivinylether, 1,2,4-trivinylcyclohexane; and
mono amino functional vinylethers, for example 3-amino propyl vinyl ether.

For example, a vinylether may be prepared from a dimethylester and
a hydroxyfunctional vinylether under formation of a vinyletherester.

20 Examples of amorphous or semi-crystalline vinyl ethers include
vinylether urethanes, vinylether polyester urethanes, vinylether ureas and vinylether
polyester ureas. The polyester part of a vinylether polyester urethane is generally a
polycondensation product of polyalcohols and polycarboxylic acids and may have the
same monomers and may be synthesized analogous to the synthesis of polyesters as
25 described above. The polyester part of vinylether polyester urethane may be saturated
or unsaturated and may be similar to the resin.

In order to prepare a vinylether urethane, isocyanate may be reacted
with a hydroxyfunctional vinylether and/or a polyalcohol. To prepare a vinylether
polyester urethane, an isocyanate may be reacted with a hydroxyfunctional vinylether
30 and a hydroxyfunctional polyester (for example a polyester as described above). These
reactions are customary, generally known polyaddition reaction of a (poly)isocyanate
with a (poly)alcohol in the presence of, if needed, a catalyst and other additives. Some
examples of catalysts, other additives, polyalcohols and isocyanates are given herein
(see for example the part on polyurethanes).

Examples of vinyl ethers also include vinyl ether polyesters, which for example can be prepared from acid functional polyesters (for example as exemplified herein) with hydroxyfunctional vinyl ethers (for example as exemplified herein).

Of course, it is also possible to prepare vinyl ether polyesters via transesterification of
5 hydroxyfunctional or alkylfunctional polyesters with hydroxyfunctional vinyl ethers.

A vinylamide is a monomer, oligomer or polymer having a vinylamide moiety (see formula (5) in Table 1). An alkyn ether is a monomer, oligomer or polymer having an alkyn ether moiety (see formula (6) in Table 1). An alkyn ester is a monomer, oligomer or polymer having an alkyn ester moiety (see formula (7) in Table 1). An alkyn
10 amide is a monomer, oligomer or polymer having an alkyn amide moiety (see formula (8) in Table 1). An alkyn amine is a monomer, oligomer or polymer having an alkyn amine moiety (see formula (9) in Table 1). A propargyl ethers is a monomer, oligomer or polymer having a propargyl ethers moiety (see formula (10) in Table 1). A propargyl ester is a monomer, oligomer or polymer having a propargyl ester moiety (see formula
15 (11) in Table 1).

An itaconate is a monomer, oligomer or polymer having an itaconate moiety (see formula (12) in Table 1). Examples of liquid itaconates include diethylitaconate, dibutylitaconate, etc. Examples of solid itaconates include dimethylitaconate. Examples of amorphous itaconates are as given above (see for
20 example the part on a resin modified with monoesters of itaconic acid or itaconic acid). Since resins containing unsaturations based on itaconic acid can homopolymerize, a resin containing itaconic acid based unsaturations may be used in combination with an oligomer or polymer containing itaconic acid based unsaturations as a co-crosslinker.

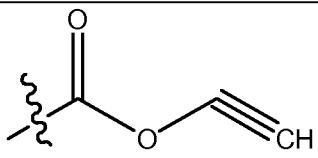
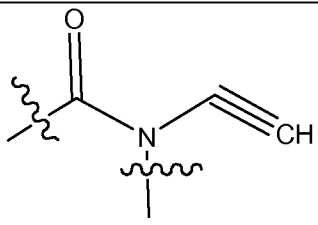
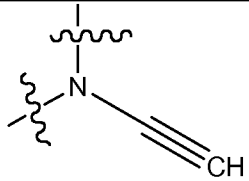
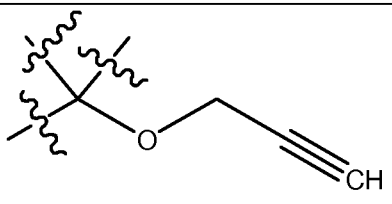
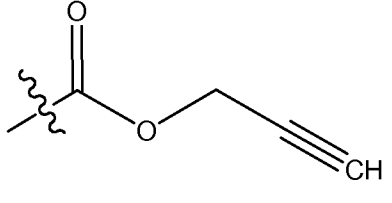
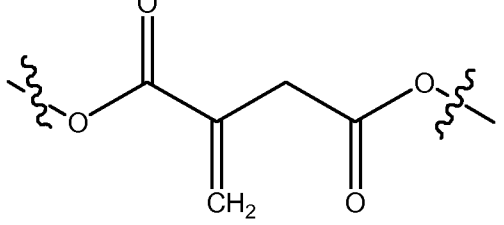
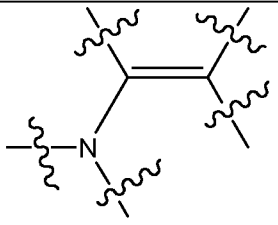
An enamine is a monomer, oligomer or polymer having an enamine
25 moiety (see formula (13) in Table 1).

As defined herein, a monomer has an M_n below 500Da, an oligomer has an M_n below 1,500Da and a polymer has an M_n of at least 1,500Da.

Table 1. The co-crosslinker for use in the composition of the present invention, is chosen from the group of monomers, oligomers or polymers comprising one or more of the following moieties: (meth)acrylate, vinylester, vinylether, vinyl amide, alkyn ether, alkyn ester, alkyn amide, alkyn aminepropargyl ester, propargyl ether, itaconate and/or enamine moieties. The points of attachment of the moieties are indicated with



Structure formula	name
(1)	acrylates
(2)	methacrylate
(3)	vinylester
(4)	vinylether
(5)	vinyl amide
(6)	alkyn ether

Structure formula	name
 (7)	alkyn ester
 (8)	alkyn amide
 (9)	Alkyn amine
 (10)	propargyl ether
 (11)	propargyl ester
 (12)	itaconate
 (13)	enamine

In case the carbon carbon double bonds directly connected to an electron withdrawing group in the resin are capable of reacting with the resin itself (i.e.

the resin is homopolymerizable) as may be the case for some resins containing acrylate, methacrylate or itaconate moieties, the resin and the co-crosslinker may contain the same moieties, and in a special embodiment, the presence of a separate co-crosslinker is therefore optional and the resin and the co-crosslinker may be the same.

In case the resin is incapable of homopolymerization, a separate co-crosslinker needs to be present to obtain curing. For the avoidance of doubt, within the framework of the invention, a resin can homopolymerize if the reactive unsaturations in the resins are able to react with each other after radical initiation by the radical initiator.

The separate co-crosslinker may be (semi-)crystalline or amorphous. Also, a liquid co-crosslinker may be used. Preferably, the co-crosslinker is non-volatile at the temperatures and pressures used when processing, applying and storing the powder coating composition.

The weight per unsaturation of the co-crosslinker as determined using ^1H NMR is preferably lower than 870 g/mole, for example lower than 650g/mole, for example lower than 630 g/mole and/or preferably higher than 70, more preferably higher than 100, for example higher than 150 g/mole. The M_n of the co-crosslinker is not critical and may vary between wide ranges, for example the M_n may be between 100 and 20,000 Da.

The amount of co-crosslinker used in the powder coating composition is in principle not critical, especially if a homopolymerizable resin is used. In case the resin is not capable of homopolymerization, for example, the molar ratio of the unsaturations in the co-crosslinker and the unsaturations in the resin may be between 9:1 and 1:9, preferably between 2:1 and 1:2. Preferably, in this case, about equimolar amounts of unsaturations in the co-crosslinker and resin are used.

The amount of initiation system used is such that when the powder coating composition of the invention is applied to a substrate and cured at a temperature of 130°C for 20 minutes, the resulting coating resists at least 50, preferably at least 70 acetone double rubs. A method for measuring the acetone double rubs is described herein.

In one embodiment of the invention, such powder coating composition has a curing reaction enthalpy peak at most 60 minutes at 120°C and at least 2.5 minutes at 60°C after the start of an isothermal DSC. The method for performing the isothermal DSC measurement is described herein.

Alternatively, the amount of initiation system to be used in the powder coating of the present invention is chosen such that the curing reaction enthalpy peak of the powder coating composition is at most 60 minutes at 120°C and at least 2.5 minutes at 60°C after the start of an isothermal DSC. In another embodiment of the invention, a coating prepared from such powder coating composition resists at least 50, preferably 70 acetone double rubs.

Preferably, the curing reaction enthalpy peak is at least 4, more preferably at least 6 minutes at 60°C and/or at most 45 minutes at 120°C.

With isothermal DSC is meant that a thermal analysis measurement is performed using a differential scanning calorimeter at a constant temperature. The used DSC is for example a DSC Q2000 apparatus from TA Instruments. A powder coating composition sample of approximately 5-10 mg is used. The sample is first stabilized at room temperature (2 minutes), then heated with 5°C/min or 20°C/min to respectively 60°C or 120°C and kept constant at these temperatures for a certain period.

For quick screening of the powder coating composition – especially for (very) reactive peroxides- the powder coating composition sample used for the DSC measurements is prepared as follows: A 20% solution of the resin system (resin and co-crosslinker) and initiation system is prepared in a mixture of dichloromethane and ethanol (ratio 3:2). The ratio resin:co-crosslinker is 1:1 on mole unsaturation. A film of the solution of the powder coating composition having a thickness 150 µm is applied on a glass panel with a doctorblade. The film is dried overnight. The dried film is scraped from the glass panel and isothermal DSC measurements were performed with the obtained material.

The preparation of powder coating compositions is described by Misev in "Powder Coatings, Chemistry and Technology" (pp. 224-300; 1991, John Wiley) hereby incorporated by reference.

A common way to prepare a powder coating composition is to mix the separately weighed-out components in a premixer, heat the obtained premix, for example in a kneader, preferably in an extruder to obtain an extrudate, cool down the obtained extrudate until it solidifies and crush it into granules or flakes that are further grinded to reduce the particle size followed by appropriate classification to obtain a powder coating composition of the right particle size. Therefore, the invention also relates to a process for the preparation of a powder coating composition according to the invention comprising the steps of:

- a. mixing the components of the powder coating composition to obtain a premix
- b. heating the obtained premix, preferably in an extruder, to obtain an extrudate
- c. cooling down the obtained extrudate to obtain a solidified extrudate and
- d. breaking the obtained solidified extrudate into smaller particles to obtain the powder coating composition.

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Preferably, the premix is heated to a temperature at least 5°C, more preferably at least 10°C below the temperature at which it is intended to cure the powder coating composition. If the premix is heated in an extruder, it is preferred to use a temperature control in order to avoid too high temperatures that could lead to curing of the powder coating composition in the extruder.

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In another aspect, the invention relates to a process for coating a substrate comprising the following steps:

- 1) applying a powder coating composition according to the invention to a substrate such that the substrate is partially or fully coated with a coating.
- 2) heating the obtained partially or fully coated substrate for such time and to such temperature such that the coating is at least partially cured.

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The powder coating composition of the present invention may be applied using the techniques known to the person skilled in the art, for example using electrostatic spray or electrostatic fluidized bed.

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Heating of the coated substrate may be done using conventional methods, such as with a convection oven and/or with an (N)IR lamp. Even microwave equipment may be used to heat the substrate.

The time during which the coating is at least partially cured is preferably below 60 minutes and usually above 1 minute in case a convection oven is used to heat the coating. More preferably, the curing time is below 40 minutes in case a convection oven is used to heat the coating.

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The temperature at which the coating is cured is preferably below 130°C and usually above 60°C. Preferably, the curing temperature is lower than 120°C, more preferably lower than 110°C, most preferably lower than 100°C, most preferably lower than 95°C. Preferably, the curing temperature is at least 65°C, more preferably 70°C, even more preferably at least 75°C.

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The powder coating composition of the present invention may optionally contain the usual additives, such as for example fillers/pigments, degassing agents, flow agents, or (light) stabilizers. It should be noted that none of these usual additives are considered to be transition metal compounds. Examples of flow agents

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include BykTM 361 N. Examples of suitable fillers/pigments include metal oxides, silicates, carbonates or sulphates. Examples of suitable stabilizers include UV stabilizers, such as for example phosphonites, thioethers or HALS (hindered amine light stabilizers). Examples of degassing agents include benzoin and cyclohexane dimethanol bisbenzoate. Other additives, such as additives for improving tribo-chargeability may also be added.

In a special embodiment of the invention the powder coating composition of the present invention comprises a resin, preferably a polyester, for example a polyester based on fumaric acid, comprises a co-crosslinker, for example a vinyl ether, for example the vinyl ether as commercially available such as UracrossTM P3307 from DSM Resins and a thermal initiator, for example a perdicarbonate, for example di(4-t-butylcyclohexyl)peroxydicarbonate or dimyristyl peroxydicarbonate which are commercially available from AkzoNobel under the names PerkadoxTM 16 and PerkadoxTM 26, respectively and an inhibitor, for example a hydroquinone, for example tert-butylhydroquinone or 2,3,5-trimethyl hydroquinone.

The invention therefore especially relates to a powder coating composition according to the present invention, wherein the resin is a polyester based on fumaric acid, wherein the co-crosslinker is a vinyl ether and wherein the thermal initiation system comprises a perdicarbonate, preferably di(4-t-butylcyclohexyl)peroxydicarbonate or dimyristyl peroxydicarbonate and a hydroquinone, preferably tert-butylhydroquinone or 2,3,5-trimethylhydroquinone.

In a special embodiment of the invention, the powder coating composition of the present invention comprises a resin, preferably a polyester, for example a polyester based on fumaric acid, a co-crosslinker, for example a vinyl ether, for example the vinyl ether as commercially available such as UracrossTM P3307 from DSM Resins and a thermal initiator, for example benzoyl peroxide (BPO).

The invention therefore especially relates to a powder coating composition according to the present invention, wherein the resin is a polyester based on fumaric acid, wherein the co-crosslinker is a vinyl ether and wherein the thermal initiator is benzoyl peroxide.

In another aspect, the invention relates to a substrate that is fully or partially coated with a powder coating based on the heat-curable powder coating composition according to the present invention.

In one embodiment of the invention the substrate is a non heat-sensitive substrate, for example glass, ceramic, fibre cement board, or metal, for

example aluminum, copper or steel. In another embodiment of the invention, the substrate is a heat-sensitive substrate. Therefore, the invention also relates to use of a powder coating composition of the invention to coat a heat-sensitive substrate, preferably wood.

5 Heat-sensitive substrates include plastic substrates, wood substrates, for example solid wood, such as for example: hard wood, soft wood, plywood; veneer, particle board, low density fibre board, medium density fibreboard and high density fibreboard, OSB (Oriented Strand Board) wood laminates, chipboard and other
10 substrate in which wood is a important constituent, such as for example foil covered wooden substrates, engineered wood, plastic modified wood, plastic substrates or wood plastic compounds (WPC); substrates with cellulosic fibres, for example cardboard or paper substrates; textile and leather substrates.

 Other heat-sensitive substrates include objects that are a combination of a metal substrate with a heat-sensitive part, such as plastic hosing, heavy metal
15 parts, strips, for example aluminium frames with heat strips etc.

 Examples of plastic substrates include unsaturated polyester based compositions, ABS (acrylonitril butadiene styrene), melamine-formaldehyde resins, polycarbonate, polyethylene, polypropylene, ethylene-propylene-diene monomer (EPDM), thermoplastic olefin (TPO), polyurethane (PU), polypropylene oxide (PPO),
20 polyethylene oxide (PEO), polyethyleneterephthalate and nylon, for example polyamide 6,6 and combinations thereof, for example polycarbonate-ABS.

 Other substrates that are particularly suitable for coating with the powder coating of the invention are those where a low temperature cure is desired for efficient production, such as heavy metal parts.

25 In another aspect, the invention relates to the use of a composition according to the invention to fully or partially coat a substrate.

 Also, the invention relates to the use of a powder coating composition according to the invention as a stain, primer or topcoat layer.

 Specific wood coating markets where the powder coating composition
30 of the invention may be used include domestic furniture, such as tables, chairs, cabinets, etc., bedroom and bathroom furniture, office furniture, contract furniture such as school and child furniture, hospital furniture, restaurant and hotel furniture, kitchen cabinets and furniture, (flat) panels for interior design, interior and exterior windows and doors, interior and exterior window frames and door frames, exterior and interior
35 sidings and wooden flooring.

Specific plastic coating markets where the powder coating composition of the invention may be used include automotive applications, such as interior car parts, wheel covers, bumpers, under the hood parts etc, flexible flooring, sporting goods, cosmetics, audio-visual applications, such as TV sets, computer housing, phones, etc., household appliances and satellite dishes.

EXAMPLES

The invention is explained in more detail with reference to the following non-limiting examples.

10

Experimental section

Determination of reactivity of initiation systems in butane diol-dimethacrylate (BDDMA)

The determination of reactivity of the initiating systems was performed by monitoring the curing of BDDMA by means of standard gel time equipment. The gel time (T_{gel} or $T_{60 \rightarrow 70^\circ\text{C}}$) was determined by measuring the exothermic reaction according to the method of DIN 16945 section 6.2.2.2 when curing BDDMA at 60°C with 1% of the initiation systems as indicated in table 2. The equipment used therefore was a Soform gel timer, with a Peakpro software package and National Instruments hardware; the water bath and thermostat used were respectively Haake W26, and Haake DL30.

20

In table 2, the amount of transition metal compound (the accelerator) is indicated in mmol transition metal compound per kg BDDMA.

Table 2

Entry	Initiation system	Gel time (min)
1	Azo-bis-isobutyronitril (AIBN)	31
2	Di(4-t-butyl cyclohexyl) peroxy dicarbonate (Perkadox™ 16)	5.8
3	Dicetyl peroxy dicarbonate (Perkadox™ 24)	7
4	Dimyristyl peroxy dicarbonate (Perkadox™ 26)	4.3
5	Di decanoyl peroxide (Perkadox™ SE-10)	67
6	Dilauroyl peroxide (Laurox™ S)	90
7	Dibenzoyl peroxide (Luperox™ A98)	101
8	t-Amyl peroxy pivalate (Trigonox™ 125)	13
9	t-Butyl peroxy neoheptanoate (Trigonox™ 257)	11
10	Lauroyl peroxide (Luperox™ LP)	82
11	t-Butyl peroxy 2-ethylhexanoate (Trigonox™ 21)	131
12	Di-iso-butylperoxide (Trigonox™ 187-W26)	< 0.4
13	Cumyl peroxyneodecanoate (Trigonox™ 99-C75)	2
14	1,1,3,3-Tetramethyl butyl peroxyneodecanoate (Trigonox™ 423-C70)	2.2
15	1,1-Di-(t-butylperoxy)-3,3,5-trimethylcyclohexane (Trigonox™ 29 40B-GR)	>1440
16	3,6,9-Triethyl-3,6,9-trimethyl triperoxonane (Trigonox™ 310)	>1440
17	Di(t-butylperoxy isopropyl)benzene (Perkadox™ 14S)	>1440
18	2,3-Dimethyl-2,3-diphenylbutane (Perkadox™ 30)	>1440
19	Di-t-butylperoxide	>1440
20	Cumylhydroperoxide	>1440
21	Dicumylperoxide (Perkadox™ BC-FF)	>1440
22	t-Butyl perbenzoate (Trigonox™ C)	>1440
23	2,5-Dimethyl-2,5-di(t-butylperoxy)hexane	>1440
24	Methylethylketone peroxide solution (Butanox™ M50)	>1440
25	Acetylacetone peroxide solution (Trigonox™ 44B)	>1440
26	Cyclohexanone peroxide solution (Cyclonox™ LE50)	1105
27	Dilauroylperoxide / N,N-diisopropanol-p-toluidine (equimolar amounts)	4.8
28	Dibenzoylperoxide / N-phenyldiethanolamine (equimolar amounts)	4.0
29	Dibenzoylperoxide / N,N-dimethyl-p-toluidine (equimolar amounts)	0.4
30	t-Butyl perbenzoate / Cu (1.0 mmol/kg)	11
31	Methylethylketone peroxide solution / Co (1.0 mmol/kg)	5
32	t-Butyl perbenzoate / Co (6.0 mmol/kg)	5.2
33	Dicumylperoxide / Mn (3.0 mmol/kg) / pentaerythritoltetramercaptopropionate (1.3 mmol/kg)	41
34	Di(4-t-butyl cyclohexyl) peroxy dicarbonate / methylhydroquinone (250 ppm)	9.2
35	Di(4-t-butyl cyclohexyl) peroxy dicarbonate / methylhydroquinone (2000 ppm)	11.9

Entry	Initiation system	Gel time (min)
36	Dicetyl peroxy dicarbonate / methylhydroquinone (500 ppm)	10.1
37	Dimyristyl peroxy dicarbonate / methylhydroquinone (250 ppm)	6.8
38	Dimyristyl peroxy dicarbonate / methylhydroquinone (2000 ppm)	8.6
39	t-Butyl perbenzoate / Co (6.0 mmol/kg) / t-butylhydroquinone (500 ppm)	11.6
40	t-Butyl perbenzoate / Co (12.0 mmol/kg) / t-butylhydroquinone (500 ppm)	7.9
41	t-Butyl peroxy 2-ethylhexanoate / Co (3.0 mmol/kg)	3.8
42	t-Butyl peroxy 2-ethylhexanoate / Cu (3.0 mmol/kg)	16.6
43	t-Butyl peroxy-2-ethylhexyl carbonate (Trigonox™ 117)	>1440
44	t-Butyl peroxy-2-ethylhexyl carbonate / Co (3.0 mmol/kg)	28.3
45	t-Butyl peroxy-2-ethylhexyl carbonate / Cu (3.0 mmol/kg)	18.7
46	t-Amyl peroxy-2-ethylhexanoate (Trigonox™ 121)	88.6
47	t-Amyl peroxy-2-ethylhexanoate / Co (3.0 mmol/kg)	2.8
48	t-Amyl peroxy-2-ethylhexanoate / Cu (3.0 mmol/kg)	13.2
49	1,1-Di-(t-butylperoxy)-3,3,5-trimethylcyclohexane / Co (3.0mmol/kg)	> 1440
50	1,1-Di-(t-butylperoxy)-3,3,5-trimethylcyclohexane / Co (6.0 mmol/kg)	1213

This table clearly shows that multiple peroxides are suitable initiator systems according to the invention. Furthermore this table demonstrates that various relatively unreactive peroxides can be made more reactive with accelerators to gain reactivity in line with the invention (see for example entry 22 vs. entry 30). Furthermore this table shows that various reactive peroxides can be made less reactive with inhibitors in order to obtain a more suitable reactivity (see for example entry 4 vs. entry 38). Furthermore this table also shows that combinations of accelerators and inhibitors can be used for changing the reactivity (entry 39).

Synthesis and application of the powder coatingTable 3: Chemicals

Chemical name	Commercial name	Description or use
Propylene glycol		Monomer
Neopentyl glycol		Monomer
Trimethylol propane		Monomer
Hydrogenated bis-phenol A		Monomer
Terephthalic acid		Monomer
Isophthalic acid		Monomer
Benzoic acid		Monomer
Fumaric acid		Monomer
Hydroxylbutyl vinyl ether		Monomer
Isophoronediiisocyanate		Monomer
Ethylene carbonate		
2,3-epoxy propyl neodecanoate		
Bis-(4-vinyl oxy butyl) hexamethylenediurethane	URACROSS™ P3307 from DSM	Co-crosslinker
Di(4-tert-butylcyclohexyl) peroxy dicarbonate	Perkadox™ 16 from Akzo Nobel	Initiator
Dimyristyl peroxy dicarbonate	Perkadox™ 26 from Akzo Nobel	Initiator
Dilauroyl peroxide	Laurox™ S from Akzo Nobel	Initiator
Dibenzoyl peroxide (BPO)	Luperox™ A75 from Arkema	Initiator
Tert-butyl peroxybenzoate	Trigonox™ C from Akzo Nobel	Initiator
Di-iso-butrylperoxide	Trigonox™ 187-W26 from AkzoNobel	Initiator
Cumyl peroxyneodecanoate	Trigonox™ 99-C75 from AkzoNobel	Initiator
1,1,3,3-tetramethyl butyl peroxyneodecanoate	Trigonox™ 423-C70 from AkzoNobel	Initiator
Tert-butyl hydroquinone		Inhibitor
2,3,5-trimethyl hydroquinone		Inhibitor
Cobalt Octoate (Co), also known as Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	COMMET Cobalt Octoate from De Monchy International B.V.	Accelerator
Titanium dioxide pigment	Kronos™ 2310 from Kronos	Pigment
	Byk™-361 N from Byk	Flow agent

Synthesis of resins: General procedure

5 The chemicals used in the following examples are described in table

3.

Resin synthesis (resin B)

A reaction vessel fitted with a thermometer, a stirrer and a distillation device, was filled with a tin catalyst and the monomers for the first step (all the (poly)alcohols and terephthalic acid) as listed in table 4. Stirring was then applied and a light nitrogen flow was passed over the reaction mixture while the temperature was raised to 230°C. Subsequently, for the second step benzoic acid was added at a temperature of 140°C followed by esterification at 230°C. When an acid value of less than approximately 8 mg KOH/g resin was reached, the reaction mixture was cooled to 160°C. Fumaric acid together with a small amount of radical inhibitor was added and esterified by increasing the temperature to 200°C. The final stage of the polyester preparation was carried out under reduced pressure.

Resin synthesis (resin C, D, E, K)

A reaction vessel fitted with a thermometer, a stirrer and a distillation device, was filled with a tin catalyst and the monomers for the first step (all the (poly)alcohols and terephthalic acid) as listed in table 4. Stirring was then applied and a light nitrogen flow was passed over the reaction mixture while the temperature was raised to 220°C. Subsequently, for the second step benzoic acid, fumaric acid together with a small amount of a radical inhibitor was added at a temperature of 160°C followed by esterification at 210°C. Esterification was followed by a step under reduced pressure to reach an acid value of approximately 5 mg KOH/g resin. The acid value of the resin was brought below 5 mg KOH/g resin via reaction of the remaining acid-groups of the resin with an epoxy or an alkylene carbonate group (see table 4 which chemical is used). The used amount was dependent on the acid value before addition.

Resin synthesis (resin A, G, H, J)

A reaction vessel fitted with a thermometer, a stirrer and a distillation device, was filled with a tin catalyst and the monomers for the first step (all the (poly)alcohols and terephthalic acid) as listed in table 4. Stirring was then applied and a light nitrogen flow was passed over the reaction mixture while the temperature was raised to 220°C. Subsequently, for the second step fumaric acid together with a small amount of radical inhibitor was added at a temperature of 180°C followed by esterification at 220°C. When an acid value of less than approximately 15 mg KOH/g resin was reached, the reaction mixture was cooled to 205°C. The third stage of the polyester preparation was carried out under reduced pressure till an acid value

approximately 5 mg KOH/g resin was reached. The acid value of the resin was brought below 5 mg KOH/g resin via reaction of the remaining acid-groups of the resin with an epoxy or an alkylene carbonate group (see table 4 which chemical is used). The used amount was dependent on the acid value before addition.

5

Resin synthesis (resin F)

A reaction vessel fitted with a thermometer, a stirrer and a distillation device, was filled with a tin catalyst and the monomers for the first step (all the (poly)alcohols and terephthalic acid) as listed in table 3. Stirring was then applied and a light nitrogen flow was passed over the reaction mixture while the temperature was raised to 230°C. When an acid value of less than approximately 10 mg KOH/g resin was reached, the reaction mixture was cooled to 160°C. Itaconic acid together with a small amount of radical inhibitor was added and esterified by increasing the temperature to 220°C. The final stage of the polyester preparation was carried out under reduced pressure.

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Resin and co-crosslinker analysis:

Glass transition temperature (T_g) measurements (inflection point) and melting temperature measurements were carried out via differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) on a Mettler Toledo, TA DSC821, in N₂ atmosphere and at a heating rate of 5°C/min. Viscosity measurements were carried out at 160°C, on a Rheometric Scientific CT 5 (Rm 265) apparatus (Mettler Toledo). A 30 mm spindle was used. The applied shear-rate was 70s⁻¹. The acid and hydroxyl values of the resins were determined titrimetrically according to ISO 2114-2000 and ISO 4629-1978, respectively.

20
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The weight per unsaturation (WPU) was determined via ¹H-NMR on a 300 MHz Varian NMR-spectrometer using pyrazine as internal standard. Recorded spectra were analyzed in full with ACD software and peak areas of all peaks were calculated.

30

The weight resin per mole unsaturation was calculated with the following formula:

$$WPU = \left[\frac{W_{pyr}}{W_{resin}} \frac{1}{MW_{pyr}} \frac{A_{c=c} / N_{c=c}}{A_{pyr} / N_{pyr}} \right]^{-1}$$

W_{pyr} and W_{resin} are weights pyrazine (is internal standard) and resin, respectively, expressed in the same units. MW_{pyr} is molecular weight pyrazine (= 80 gr/mole). $A_{\text{C=C}}$ is the peak area for hydrogens attached to the carbon carbon double bonds of the reactive unsaturations (C=C component) in the resin; $N_{\text{C=C}}$ is the number of hydrogens of that particular C=C component. A_{pyr} is the peak area for pyrazine and N_{pyr} is the number of hydrogens (= 4).

Table 4 Synthesis and properties of the resins used

Resin no.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K
Monomers	Amount (mole %)	Amount (mole %)	Amount (mole %)	Amount (mole %)	Amount (mole %)	Amount (mole %)	Amount (mole %)	Amount (mole %)	Amount (mole %)	Amount (mole %)
Propylene glycol		46.6	46.6	46.6	46.6				48.2	46.6
Neopentylglycol	52.1					48.9	52.1	47.9		
Trimethylol propane		1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	3.7		3.7	3.4	1.4
Benzoic acid		7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6					7.6
Terephthalic acid	26.7	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	24.7	36.9	37.5	38.5	34.5
Fumaric acid	21.3	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0		11.1	10.9	9.9	9.9
Itaconic acid						22.7				
Ethylene carbonate	X		X	X	X		X	X		X
2,3-epoxy propyl neodecanoate									X	
Resin characterization										
Weight per unsaturation (WPU) (theoretical)	502	493	493	493	493	481	1008	1028	999	995
Weight per unsaturation (WPU) (measured with NMR)	518	530	537	554	654	758	995	1130	1170	1061
Mn (theoretical)	2134	2203	2203	2203	2203	2144	2225	2723	2521	2294
Hydroxyl value (mg KOH/g)	44.9	12.8	17.7	18.7	20.2	68.0	38.5	42.7	53.2	17.2
Acid value (mg KOH/g)	1.2	6.5	1.8	2.3	3.0	3.1	1.5	3.1	1.5	1.6
Tg (°C)	38.4	43.2	39.2	38.0	38.1	24.2	49.6	46.5	51.9	47.3
Viscosity at 160°C (Pa.s)	5.1	4.0	5.3	3.0	2.5	3.2	12.7	21.2	33.3	4.6

Synthesis of vinyl ether based co crosslinkers: General procedureMethod to determine presence of free-NCO.

An FT-IR spectra was recorded on a Varian Excalibur apparatus equipped with an ATR (Golden Gate) accessories. A characteristic peak for free NCO
5 can be found at 2250 cm^{-1} . Presence of a peak at this position refers to free NCO groups.

Co-crosslinker synthesis (II)

A reaction vessel fitted with a thermometer and a stirrer, was filled
10 with an isocyanate as listed in table 5. Stirring was then applied and a light nitrogen flow was passed over the reaction mixture while the temperature was kept below 15°C . Subsequently, a vinylether as listed in table 5 was dosed such that the reaction mixture was kept below 15°C during addition. After all vinylether was dosed, the temperature was raised to 65°C and a tin catalyst was added. The alcohol as listed in table 5 was
15 dosed while the temperature was kept below 75°C . After all alcohol was dosed the temperature was set at 105°C and maintained at this temperature for approximately half an hour. Next, n-butanol was added until all free NCO had reacted (measured using FT-IR as described above). The temperature was raised to 115°C and vacuum (0.1 bar) was applied to remove all volatiles. After vacuum the content of the vessel
20 was discharged.

Co-crosslinker synthesis (III/IV/V)

A reaction vessel fitted with a thermometer, a stirrer and a distillation device, was filled with a tin catalyst and the monomers for the first step (all the
25 (poly)alcohols, terephthalic or isophthalic acid) as listed in table 5. Stirring was then applied and a light nitrogen flow was passed over the reaction mixture while the temperature was raised to 220°C . Subsequently, for the second step a vinylether and a tin catalyst as listed in table 5 were added at a temperature of 100°C . Subsequently, an isocyanate as listed in table 5 was dosed such that the reaction mixture was kept below
30 100°C during addition. After all isocyanate was dosed, the temperature was kept or set at 105°C and maintained at this temperature for approximately half an hour. Next, n-butanol was added until all free NCO had reacted (measured using FT-IR as described above). The temperature was raised to 115°C and vacuum (0.1 bar) was applied to remove all volatiles. After vacuum the content of the vessel was discharged.

Table 5. Synthesis and properties of the co-crosslinker

Co-crosslinker	I	II	III	IV	V
Type	Vinylether urethane	Vinylether urethane	Vinylether urethane	Vinylether urethane	Vinylether urethane
	Amount (mole %)	Amount (mole %)	Amount (mole %)	Amount (mole %)	Amount (mole %)
Hydroxyl butyl vinyl ether		42.9	28.4	28.5	22.0
Isophorone diisocyanate		42.9	28.4	28.5	22.0
Hydrogenated bisphenol A				14.3	
Neopentylglycol			28.7	14.3	33.6
Trimethylol propane		14.3			
Terephthalic acid			14.4		22.4
Isophthalic acid				14.3	
Commercially available from DSM Resins	URACROSS™ P3307				
Co-crosslinker characterization					
Mn (theoretical)	400	1149	1009	1152	1272
Weight per unsaturation in g/mole (WPU) (theoretical)	204	383	504	576	630
Weight per unsaturation in g/mole (WPU) as measured using ¹ H NMR	210	386	532	623	870
Phase	Crystalline	Amorphous	Amorphous	Amorphous	Amorphous
Tm or Tg (°C)	Tm = 90°C	Tg = 30°C	Tg = 24°C	Tg = 41°C	Tg = 36°C
Hydroxyl value (mg KOH/g)	n.d.	6.4	9.0	1.0	1.3
Acid value (mg KOH/g)	n.d.	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.1
Viscosity at 160°C (Pa.s)	n.d.	1.2	0.8	3.9	1.8

Preparation of the powder coating composition, application and analysis:

The compositions of the tested powder coating composition are given in the tables below. The components were extruded at 60°C using a Prism Twin Screw extruder (200 rpm, torque > 90%). The extrudate was grinded and sieved; the sieving fractions smaller than 90 microns were used as a powder coating composition. The powder coating compositions were applied with a corona powder application spray gun on an aluminum ALQ panel and cured at various temperatures for 20 minutes in a convection oven (Heraeus UT 6120). The applied coating layer thickness was approximately 60 µm.

Acetone double rubs

Acetone double rubs (ADR) were carried out as described herein to determine the curing.

Preparation of the powder coating composition

The ratio resin : co-crosslinker is chosen 1:1 on mole unsaturation. The amount of initiator in the initiation is based on the total weight of the resin system (e.g. x mole initiator per kg resin system; the resin system for purposes of the amount of initiator and inhibitor is defined as the resin containing the reactive unsaturations plus the co-crosslinker, excluding the usual powder coating composition additives like pigments, fillers, etc.). The amount of inhibitor in the initiation system is based on the total weight of the resin system. The amount of accelerator in the initiation system is based on the total weight of the resin system (e.g. x mole accelerator per kg resin system). The amount of flow agent and pigment is calculated in wt% of the total powder coating composition. In all powder coating compositions, 0.8 wt% of flow agent is used, unless indicated differently.

Example 1.Table 6 Influence of the choice of initiation system on the processing in the extruder and on the cure of the powder coating composition.

Exp.#	1.1	1.2	1.3	comparative example 1.1	comparative example 1.2	comparative example 1.3	comparative example 1.4
Resin	B	D	C	C	C	C	C
Co-crosslinker	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Initiation system							
Initiator	Perkadox™ 26 88.3 mmol/kg	Laurox™ S 88.3 mmol/kg	Trigonox™ C 88.3 mmol/kg	Trigonox™ 187 88.3 mmol/kg	Trigonox™ 99 88.3 mmol/kg	Trigonox™ 423 88.3 mmol/kg	Trigonox™ C 88.3 mmol/kg
Inhibitor	Tert-butyl hydroquinone 250 ppm		Tert-butyl hydroquinone 500 ppm				
Accelerator			Co 6 mmol/kg				
Extrusion	Ok	Ok	Ok	Gel	Gel	Gel	Ok
T > 50 ADR (°C)	70	80	70				150
T > 70 ADR (°C)	80	90	70				160
Reactivity initiation system in BDDMA (min)	6.3	90	11.6	< 0.4	2	2.2	>1440

As can be seen from table 6, the initiation systems that showed a reactivity in BDDMA as measured with the BDDMA test as described herein is from 2.5 to 1000 min can be used as initiation systems to cure a powder coating composition.

It is also shown that by the selection of the initiation system within the reactivity ranges as claimed, the powder coating composition can be cured to an acceptable level at relatively low temperatures, that is $T_{> 50 \text{ ADR}}$ (the curing temperature necessary to obtain at least 50 ADR for the coating) is below 130°C. Also, the $T_{> 70 \text{ ADR}}$ (the curing temperature necessary to obtain at least 70 ADR for the coating) is below 130°C.

Example 2 Different initiation systems.Table 7. Different initiation systems.

Exp.#	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9
Resin	B	B	B	D	E	E	G	G	G
Co-crosslinker	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Initiation system									
Initiator	Perk. 26 82.0 mmol/kg	Perk. 16 82.0 mmol/kg	BPO 82.0 mmol/kg	Laurox™ S 82.0 mmol/kg	Perk. 16 82.0 mmol/kg	BPO 82.0 mmol/kg	BPO 82.0 mmol/kg	Perk. 26 82.0 mmol/kg	Perk. 26 82.0 mmol/kg
Inhibitor	Tert-butyl hydroquinone 250 ppm	2,3,5- trimethyl hydroquinone 250 ppm			2,3,5- trimethyl hydroquinone 250 ppm			Tert-butyl hydroquinone 250 ppm	Tert-butyl hydroquinone 500 ppm
Accelerator	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T _{> 50 ADR} (°C)	70	75	90	80	75	90	80	80	90
T _{> 70 ADR} (°C)	80	80	100	90	80	100	90	90	100
Reactivity initiation system in BDDMA (min)	6.3	7.7	101	90	7.7	101	101	6.3	8.7

As can be seen from the above table 7, different initiation systems can be used in the powder coating compositions of the present invention. Also, the resin system may be varied and therefore different resin and co-crosslinker combinations may be employed.

- 5 The results from table 7 also show that the amount of inhibitor used in the initiation system may be varied.

Example 3 Use of additives.

10 Table 8. The influence of the use of additives (pigment and flow agent) in the powder coating composition of the invention.

Exp-#	3.1	3.2	3.3
Resin	B	B	B
Co-crosslinker	I	I	I
Initiator	BPO 37.2 mmol/kg	BPO 37.2 mmol/kg	BPO 37.2 mmol/kg
Pigment (Kronos 2310)	-	-	33.3 wt %
Flow agent (Byk-361 N)	-	0.8 wt %	0.8 wt %
T > 50 ADR (°C)	85	85	85
T > 70 ADR (°C)	90	90	90

As can be seen from table 8, the powder coating composition may comprise additives without affecting the cure temperature needed to obtain an acceptable cure ($T_{>50 \text{ ADR}}$ remains less than 130°C).

- 15 The compositions with additives were applied both on an aluminum substrate (ALQ panel) and on an oak veneer substrate. The coated substrates were cured for 25 minutes at 100°C and a good cure was obtained as the coatings could withstand 100 ADR. This example therefore shows that the powder coating compositions of the invention are particularly suitable for coating of heat-sensitive
- 20 substrates such as wood.

Example 4. Itaconic acid based polyester resinTable 9. Itaconic acid based polyester resin used both as resin and as co-crosslinker.

Exp-#	4.1	4.2
Resin	F	F
Co-crosslinker	-	I
Initiator	BPO 61.3 mmol/kg	BPO 61.3 mmol/kg
T > 50 ADR (°C)	120	100
T > 70 ADR (°C)	130	110
Reactivity initiator in BDDMA (min)	101	101

- As can be seen from table 9, the itaconic acid based polyester resin
- 5 can homopolymerize and thus the resin and the co-crosslinker may be the same.

Example 5 Different co-crosslinkers.Table 10 Different co-crosslinkers.

Exp-#	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4
Resin	D	D	D	D
Co-crosslinker	III	I	II	IV
Initiator	Laurox™ S 85.3 mmol/kg	Laurox™ S 85.3 mmol/kg	BPO 85.3 mmol/kg	BPO 85.3 mmol/kg
Theoretical WPU co-crosslinker	504	204	383	580
State co-crosslinker	Amorphous	Crystalline	Amorphous	Amorphous
Tg or Tm of the co-crosslinker	Tg = 24°C	Tm = 90°C	Tg = 30°C	Tg = 41°C
T > 50 ADR (°C)	85	80	95	110
T > 70 ADR (°C)	90	90	100	115

- 10 As can be seen from table 10, different co-crosslinkers may be used in the powder coating composition of the present invention. Also, both amorphous and crystalline co-crosslinkers may be employed.

Example 6. Influence of the WPU of the resin system, the WPU of the resin and the WPU of the co-crosslinker on the curing temperature needed to get an acceptable powder coating.

Table 11 Influence of the WPU

Exp-#	6.1	6.2	6.3	comparative example 6.1
Resin	B	K	H	J
Co-crosslinker	I	II	I	V
Initiator	BPO	BPO	BPO	BPO
Theoretical WPU co-crosslinker	204	383	204	630
Actual WPU co-crosslinker	1210	286	210	870
Actual WPU resin	530	1061	1130	1170
WPU resin system (calculated from theoretical WPU co-crosslinker and the actual WPU of the resin)	367	722	667	900
Actual WPU resin system	370	724	670	1020
T > 50 ADR (°C)	90	115	115	150
T > 70 ADR (°C)	100	120	120	160

5

As can be seen from the above table 11, the WPU of the resin system as determined using ^1H NMR (actual WPU) needs to be below 1000, preferably below 900. Furthermore, it is preferred that the WPU of the resin as determined using ^1H NMR (actual WPU) is below 1170 and/or the WPU of the co-crosslinker as determined using ^1H NMR (actual WPU) is below 870g/mol, preferably 630 g/mole.

10

Example 7. Effect of the amount of initiation system used.

Table 12 Effect of the amount of initiation system used.

Exp-#	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9
Resin	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Co-crosslinker	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Initiator BPO (mmol/kg)	1.5	2.8	5.7	11.4	23.0	37.2	88.7	175.2	262.8
T > 50 ADR (°C)	>160	>160	140	115	100	85	80	80	80
T > 70 ADR (°C)	>160	>160	150	120	105	90	90	85	85

As can be seen from table 12, the person skilled in the art can easily determine using routine experimentation the minimum amount of initiation system required to cure a powder coating composition to an acceptable degree ($T_{>50\text{ ADR}}$ (°C) is below 130°C).

CLAIMS

1. Heat curable powder coating composition suitable for being cured at a temperature from 60 to 130°C comprising:
 - 5 - a thermal initiation system and a resin system
 - wherein the reactivity of the thermal initiation system is such that the thermal initiation system provides a geltime between 2.5 and 1000 minutes at 60°C in butane diol-dimethacrylate as measured according to DIN 16945 using 1 wt% of the thermal initiation system in 99
 - 10 wt% of butane diol-dimethacrylate
 - wherein the amount of thermal initiation system is chosen such that when the powder coating composition is applied to a substrate and cured at a temperature of 130°C for 20 minutes, the resulting coating resists at least 50 acetone double rubs
 - 15 - wherein the resin system comprises a resin and a co-crosslinker
 - wherein the resin contains reactive unsaturations and wherein said reactive unsaturations are carbon carbon double bonds connected directly to an electron withdrawing group
 - wherein the co-crosslinker is chosen from the group of acrylates, methacrylates, vinylesters, vinylethers, vinyl amides, alkyn ethers, alkyn
 - 20 esters, alkyn amides, alkyn amines, propargyl ethers, propargyl esters, itaconates, enamines and mixtures thereof
 - wherein the weight per unsaturation in the resin system is between 100 and 1000 g/mole as determined using ¹H NMR and
 - 25 - wherein the powder coating composition is a one component system.
2. Composition according to claim 1, wherein the geltime provided by the thermal initiation system is at least 6 minutes.
3. Composition according to claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the thermal initiation system comprises a peroxide, preferably an organic peroxide.
- 30 4. Composition according to any one of claims 1-3, wherein the thermal initiation system comprises hydroquinones or catechols.
5. Composition according to any one of claims 1-4, wherein the resin is a polyester.

6. Composition according to any one of claims 1-5, wherein the co-crosslinker is chosen from the group of vinyl ethers, vinyl esters, methacrylates, acrylates, itaconates and mixtures thereof.
7. Composition according to any one of claims 1-6, wherein the weight per
5 unsaturation of the co-crosslinker is preferably lower than 630 g/mole and/or wherein the weight per unsaturation of the resin is less than 1150 g/mole.
8. Composition according to any one of claims 1-5 or 7, wherein the resin and the co-crosslinker are the same.
9. Composition according to any one of claims 1-7, wherein the resin is a
10 polyester based on fumaric acid, wherein the co-crosslinker is a vinyl ether and wherein the thermal initiation system comprises a perdicarbonate, preferably di(4-*t*-butylcyclohexyl)peroxydicarbonate or dimyristyl peroxydicarbonate and a hydroquinone, preferably *tert*-butylhydroquinone or 2,3,5-trimethylhydroquinone.
- 15 10. Composition according to any one of claims 1-3 or 5-7, wherein the resin is a polyester based on fumaric acid, wherein the co-crosslinker is a vinyl ether and wherein the thermal initiator is benzoyl peroxide.
11. Process for the preparation of a powder coating composition according to any one of claims 1-10 comprising the steps of:
20
 - a. mixing the components of the powder coating composition to obtain a premix
 - b. heating the premix, preferably in an extruder, to obtain an extrudate
 - c. cooling down the extrudate to obtain a solidified extrudate and
 - d. breaking the solidified extrudate into smaller particles to obtain the powder
25 coating composition.
12. Process for coating a substrate comprising the following steps:
 - 1) applying a powder coating composition according to any one of claims
1-10 to a substrate to obtain a coated substrate
 - 2) heating the coated substrate.
- 30 13. Substrate that is fully or partially coated with a powder coating composition according to any one of claims 1-10.
14. Use of a powder coating composition of any one of claims 1-10 to coat a heat-sensitive substrate, preferably wood.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/EP2009/064727

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

INV. C09D5/03 C08K5/00 C09D167/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

C09D C08K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	EP 1 477 534 A (ROHM & HAAS [US]) 17 November 2004 (2004-11-17) claims 1,3,6 paragraph [0032] paragraph [0060] paragraph [0077] -----	1,3,6, 9-14

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

☒ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

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"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

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"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

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8 February 2010

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

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Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP 1477534 A	17-11-2004	CA 2466091 A1	16-11-2004