

(12) STANDARD PATENT
(19) AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE

(11) Application No. **AU 2003255038 B2**

(54) Title
Inkjet recording ink for sublimation transfer and method of dyeing

(51)⁷ International Patent Classification(s)
C09D 011/00 D06P 005/00

(21) Application No: **2003255038** (22) Date of Filing: **2003.08.14**

(87) WIPO No: **WO04/020538**

(30) Priority Data

(31) Number	(32) Date	(33) Country
2002-247740	2002.08.27	JP

(43) Publication Date: **2004.03.19**

(43) Publication Journal Date: **2004.05.06**

(44) Accepted Journal Date: **2005.09.01**

(71) Applicant(s)
Kiwa Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.

(72) Inventor(s)
Maekawa, Shunji; Tanaka, Hiroki

(74) Agent / Attorney
Phillips Ormonde & Fitzpatrick, Level 21 367 Collins Street, Melbourne, VIC, 3000

(56) Related Art
EP 739957
JP 2000-351924
JP 2001-329195

(12)特許協力条約に基づいて公開された国際出願

(19) 世界知的所有権機関
国際事務局



(43) 国際公開日
2004 年 3 月 11 日 (11.03.2004)

PCT

(10) 国際公開番号
WO 2004/020538 A1

- (51) 国際特許分類⁷: C09D 11/00, D06P 5/00 (74) 代理人: 特許業務法人池内・佐藤アンドパートナーズ (IKEUCHI SATO & PARTNER PATENT ATTORNEYS); 〒530-6026 大阪府 大阪市 北区天満橋1丁目8番30号OAPタワー26階 Osaka (JP).
- (21) 国際出願番号: PCT/JP2003/010363
- (22) 国際出願日: 2003 年 8 月 14 日 (14.08.2003) (81) 指定国 (国内): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.
- (25) 国際出願の言語: 日本語
- (26) 国際公開の言語: 日本語
- (30) 優先権データ:
特願2002-247740 2002 年 8 月 27 日 (27.08.2002) JP
- (71) 出願人 (米国を除く全ての指定国について): 紀和化学工業株式会社 (KIWA CHEMICAL INDUSTRY CO., LTD.) [JP/JP]; 〒640-8254 和歌山県 和歌山市 南田辺丁33番地 Wakayama (JP).
- (72) 発明者: および
- (75) 発明者/出願人 (米国についてのみ): 前川 俊次 (MAEKAWA, Shunji) [JP/JP]; 〒640-0421 和歌山県 那賀郡 貴志川町北196-1 紀和化学工業株式会社貴志川工場内 Wakayama (JP). 田中 裕樹 (TANAKA, Hiroki) [JP/JP]; 〒640-0421 和歌山県 那賀郡 貴志川町北196-1 紀和化学工業株式会社貴志川工場内 Wakayama (JP).
- (84) 指定国 (広域): ARIPO 特許 (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), ユーラシア特許 (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), ヨーロッパ特許 (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI 特許 (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).
- 添付公開書類:
— 国際調査報告書
- 2 文字コード及び他の略語については、定期発行される各 PCT ガゼットの巻頭に掲載されている「コードと略語のガイドランスノート」を参照。

(54) Title: INKJET RECORDING INK FOR SUBLIMATION TRANSFER AND METHOD OF DYEING

(54) 発明の名称: 昇華転写用インクジェット記録用インク及び染色方法

(57) Abstract: Inkjet printing is carried out on a sheet medium with the use of an inkjet recording ink for sublimation transfer which comprises water, a sugar alcohol having four or more OH groups, a sublimation dye and a dispersant. Thereafter, the sheet medium is heated so as to effect sublimation transfer of the sublimation dye onto an object to be dyed. There are provided an inkjet recording ink that while retaining performance relating to storage stability, high-quality recorded image, etc., can reduce environmental pollution, being excellent in prevention of nozzle clogging and can ensure high dispersion stability and a method of sublimation transfer dyeing with the use of the inkjet recording ink.

(57) 要約: 水、4 個以上の OH 基を有する糖アルコール、昇華性染料、及び分散剤を含有する昇華転写用インクジェット記録用インクを用いてシート状媒体にインクジェット印刷を行った後、前記シート状媒体を加熱して昇華性染料を被染色対象物に昇華転写する。保存安定性、高品位な記録画像等の性能を維持しつつ、環境汚染を低減し、ノズル目詰り防止性に優れ、分散安定性の良いインクジェット記録用インク及びそれを用いた昇華転写染色方法を提供する。

WO 2004/020538 A1

VERIFICATION OF TRANSLATION

National Phase of International Patent Application No.: PCT/JP2003/010363

in Australia

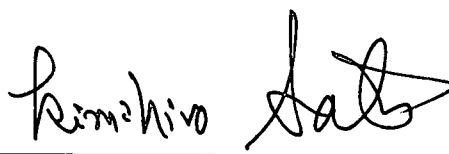
Title of the Invention:

INK FOR SUBLIMATION TRANSFER INK JET RECORDING
AND DYEING METHOD

I, Kimihiro SATO, maintaining my place of business at IKEUCHI • SATO & PARTNER PATENT ATTORNEYS, 26th Floor, OAP TOWER, 8-30, Tenmabashi 1-chome, Kita-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka 530-6026, JAPAN, hereby certify that the attached pages of English text are a true and correct translation to the best of my knowledge and belief of International Patent Application No. PCT/JP2003/010363 (International Filing Date: August 14, 2003) and the amendments under Article 34 received on January 5, 2004 and March 22, 2004.

At Osaka, Japan

Dated this July 5, 2004

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kimihiro SATO', written over a horizontal line.

Kimihhiro SATO

DESCRIPTION

INK FOR SUBLIMATION TRANSFER INK JET RECORDING
AND DYEING METHOD

5

Technical Field

The present invention relates to ink for sublimation transfer ink jet recording in an ink jet recording system and a sublimation transfer dyeing method using the ink. Specifically, the present invention relates to ink for sublimation transfer ink jet recording that includes a sublimation dye used in a piezo ink jet system which reduces environmental pollution, effectively prevents nozzle clogging of a recording head, and has excellent storage stability, and a sublimation transfer dyeing method.

15 Background Art

Water-based ink for ink jet recording is used generally in the form of a water-soluble dye solution or a liquid obtained by dispersing a water-insoluble color material into water or an aqueous solution including a water-soluble organic solvent. On the other hand, ink for ink jet recording that includes a sublimation dye has been used for sublimation transfer dyeing. For example, there is a method in which the ink including a sublimation dye is printed by ink jet printing on a sheet medium such as paper, and this medium is then put on a hydrophobic fiber product or resin film product for sublimation transfer. There is also another method, as disclosed, e.g., by JP 2002-79751 A, in which the ink including a sublimation dye is printed by ink jet printing on a film product that has a releasable ink receptor layer which can be used for sublimation and diffusion dyeing. The film product is then heated so that the lower layer is dyed by sublimation and diffusion, and the ink receptor layer is removed.

30 The sublimation dye ink is used generally in the form of a liquid obtained by dispersing the sublimation dye into an aqueous solution including water, a water-soluble organic solvent, and a dispersant. However, the water-soluble organic solvent is evaporated with water by heat treatment, e.g., when the ink is printed on the paper medium by ink jet printing, the medium is then put on a transfer object, and the object is dyed by sublimation transfer while heating, or when the ink is printed on the

releasable ink receptor layer of the film product that can be used for sublimation and diffusion dyeing, the film product is then heated to sublimate and diffuse the sublimation dye so that the lower layer of the film product is dyed. This is the point different from ink jet printing that is used only for general printing purposes. The sublimation transfer dyeing method requires heating for a predetermined time at temperatures higher than the sublimation point of the sublimation dye. Therefore, even a high-boiling organic solvent may be evaporated. Particularly for a high-boiling organic solvent such as glycerin, the temperature is reduced to a condensation point shortly after the evaporated solvent is released into the atmosphere, thus causing smoky steam. This is considered to be undesirable because the appearance becomes extremely worse. One possibility for avoiding such a problem is to use a low-boiling solvent that does not cause any smoky steam. However, the low-boiling solvent is the same as the high-boiling organic solvent in release of the evaporated solvent into the atmosphere. In either case, therefore, environmental pollution (e.g., working environment) is a problem.

Characteristics required for ink for ink jet recording are as follows: (1) ejection stability while preventing nozzle clogging; (2) storage stability; (3) high-quality recording images resulting from uniformity in the direction of ink ejected, the ejection amount, and the dot shape; (4) quick drying and fixation; and (5) high print density.

In an ink jet recording system, ink should be ejected from thin nozzles as ink droplets. Therefore, (1) is particularly important. When the ink jet recording system is of the drop-on-demand type, the ejection of ink from the nozzles is stopped temporarily even during continuous operation. This may lead to an ejection failure in long continuous operation.

Unlike a water-soluble dye, the ink for sublimation transfer ink jet recording that includes a sublimation dye tends to cause clogging, e.g., because precipitates (aggregates) are generated by the degradation of dispersion stability and moisture is evaporated from the nozzles. In particular, when the apparatus is not operated for a long time, clogging is likely to occur due to evaporation of moisture.

Therefore, a humectant is added to suppress the evaporation of moisture. Examples of the humectant include a high-boiling organic solvent of glycols such as glycerin or polyethylene glycol, and saccharides.

As described above, however, the sublimation transfer method requires heating for a predetermined time at temperatures higher than the sublimation point of the sublimation dye. Therefore, even if a high-boiling organic solvent is used as a humectant, the solvent is evaporated at a heating temperature during sublimation transfer, resulting in environmental pollution. Thus, it is necessary to use a humectant that is not an organic solvent, is not evaporated by heating in sublimation transfer, and has no adverse effect on the characteristics (1) to (5) required for the ink.

As an example of a humectant other than a water-soluble organic solvent, JP 57(1982)-57762 A discloses a water-based inkjet ink including a water-soluble dye and sorbitol. JP 60(1985)-72968 A and JP 62(1987)-101672 A disclose a water-based pigment ink including pigment and sorbitol. JP 2(1990)-214785 A discloses a water-based ink for ball point pen that includes maltitol and uses a water-soluble dye or pigment as a colorant. JP 2001-115070 A discloses that xylitol and a water-soluble organic solvent are used for carbon black dispersions.

In the above conventional techniques, sugar alcohol has been used as a humectant for a pigment ink or water-soluble dye ink. However, none of the conventional techniques disclose whether sugar alcohol can be used as a humectant for an ink in which a sublimation dye is dispersed with a dispersant. Moreover, no study has been conducted on a sublimation dye ink that includes the smallest possible amount of water-soluble organic solvent in consideration of the environment, and no technique has sought to find a solution to a problem that may arise with that case. Further, sugar alcohol should be used as a humectant while taking into account the fact that it has no adverse effect (e.g., oxidation-reduction) on the sublimation dye.

The discussion of the background to the invention herein is included to explain the context of the invention. This is not to be taken as an admission that any of the material referred to was published, known or part of the common general knowledge in Australia as at the priority date of any of the claims.

5 Throughout the description and claims of this specification the word "comprise" and variations of the word, such as "comprising" and "comprises", is not intended to exclude other additives, components, integers or steps.

10 To solve the above problems of a conventional ink for ink jet recording that includes a sublimation dye, an object of the present invention is to provide an ink for ink jet recording that not only can reduce environmental pollution and maintain required performances such as storage stability and high-quality recording images, but also can effectively prevent nozzle clogging. Another object of the present invention is to provide a sublimation transfer dyeing method using this ink.

15 Summary of Invention

According to an aspect of the present invention there is provided an ink for sublimation transfer ink jet recording comprising:

water;

at least one sugar alcohol containing not less than four OH groups;

20 at least one sublimation dye selected from the group consisting of a disperse dye and a solvent dye; and

an anionic surfactant as a dispersant,

wherein the sublimation dye is pulverized into fine particles and has an average particle size of 0.05 to 0.2 μm .

25

5 A sublimation transfer dyeing method of the present invention includes printing the ink for sublimation transfer ink jet recording on a sheet medium by ink jet printing, and heating the sheet medium to sublimate and transfer the sublimation dye onto an object to be dyed.

10 Detailed Description of Invention

 An ink for ink jet recording of the present invention that uses a sublimation dye as a color component is excellent not only in maintaining required performances such as storage stability and high-quality recording images, but also in effectively preventing nozzle clogging, and reducing
15 environmental pollution.

 A sublimation transfer dyeing method of the present invention allows the ink for sublimation transfer ink jet recording to be printed by ink jet printing, followed by sublimation transfer. Thus, this method can effectively prevent nozzle clogging, and can reduce environmental pollution
20 while maintaining required performances such as storage stability and high-quality recording images of the ink used for dyeing.

 In the ink for sublimation transfer ink jet recording and the sublimation transfer dyeing method using the ink of the present invention, it is preferable that the sugar alcohol containing not less than four OH
25 groups is at least one selected from the group consisting of D-sorbitol, xylitol, and maltitol.

 In the ink for sublimation transfer ink jet recording and the sublimation transfer dyeing method using the ink of the present invention, it is preferable that the sublimation dye is at least one selected from the
30 group consisting of a disperse dye and a solvent dye.

 In the ink for sublimation transfer ink jet recording and the sublimation transfer dyeing method using the ink of the present invention, it is preferable that the dispersant is at least one selected from the group consisting of an anionic surfactant, a nonionic surfactant, and a
35 high-molecular surfactant.

 In the ink for sublimation transfer ink jet recording and the sublimation transfer dyeing method using the ink of the present invention,

it is preferable that the amount of the sugar alcohol containing not less than four OH groups is 0.5 to 50 wt% with respect to the total weight of the ink.

In the ink for sublimation transfer ink jet recording and the sublimation transfer dyeing method using the ink of the present invention,
5 it is preferable that the amount of the sugar alcohol containing not less than four OH groups is 0.5 to 50 wt%, the amount of the sublimation dye is 0.2 to 12 wt%, and the amount of the dispersant is 0.1 to 20 wt% with respect to the total weight of the ink.

In the ink for sublimation transfer ink jet recording and the
10 sublimation transfer dyeing method using the ink of the present invention, it is preferable that the ink does not substantially include a water-soluble organic solvent (i.e., the substantial amount of the water-soluble organic solvent is 0 wt%).

According to the present invention, the sublimation dye is dispersed
15 using water and the dispersant, and the sugar alcohol containing not less than four OH groups is included as a humectant in the ink, thereby making the amount of water-soluble organic solvent as small as possible to achieve an environmentally oriented sublimation dye ink.

The sugar alcohol used in the present invention is preferably sugar
20 alcohol derived from monosaccharide or sugar alcohol derived from disaccharide. Examples of the sugar alcohol derived from monosaccharide include threitol, erythritol, arabitol, ribitol, xylitol, lyxitol, sorbitol, mannitol, iditol, gulitol, talitol, galactitol, allitol, and altritol. Examples of the sugar alcohol derived from disaccharide include maltitol, isomaltitol, lactitol, and
25 turanitol. The present invention requires a sugar alcohol containing not less than four OH groups. The sugar alcohol containing less than four OH groups, e.g., glycerin is not preferable because it is evaporated by heating in sublimation transfer. Among the above examples, D-sorbitol, xylitol, and maltitol are preferred, and D-sorbitol is particularly preferred in view of
30 solubility and cost efficiency. They can be used individually or as a mixture of two or more types of sugar alcohol. To adjust the ink viscosity and to prevent clogging by utilizing a moisture retention effect, the amount of sugar alcohol used in the present invention is preferably 0.5 to 50 wt%, more preferably 2 to 40 wt%, and even more preferably 5 to 25 wt% with
35 respect to the total weight of the ink.

It is preferable that a water-soluble organic solvent is not used (i.e., the substantial amount of water-soluble organic solvent is 0 wt%) in the

present invention. However, a water-soluble organic solvent may be used together with the sugar alcohol, as long as it does not impede the purpose of the present invention. Examples of the water-soluble organic solvent include polyhydric alcohols such as ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, 5 propylene glycol, butylene glycol, triethylene glycol, tetraethylene glycol, polyethylene glycol, polypropylene glycol, thiodiglycol, and glycerin, glycol ethers such as ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, and propylene glycol monomethyl ether, alcohols such as 10 isopropyl alcohol, methanol, and ethanol, and basic solvents such as N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone and triethanolamine.

Among these water-soluble organic solvents, glycerin, diethylene glycol, polyethylene glycol 200, polyethylene glycol 300, polyethylene glycol 400, and propylene glycol are preferred in view of moisture retention.

15 They can be used individually or as a mixture of two or more solvents.

The sublimation dye is preferably a disperse dye or solvent dye having a sublimation property. These dyes can be used individually or as a mixture, and the disperse dye is particularly preferred in view of 20 dispersibility and dyeing property.

Dyes that are sublimated or evaporated at 70 to 260°C under atmospheric pressure, such as azo, anthraquinone, quinophthalone, styryl, diphenylmethane or triphenylmethane, oxazine, triazine, xanthene, methine, azomethine, acridine, and diazine are suitable for the sublimation dye.

25 Among these dyes, examples of a yellow disperse dye include C. I. Disperse Yellow 51, 54, 60, 64, 65, 82, 98, 119, 160, and 211. Examples of a red disperse dye include C. I. Disperse Red 4, 22, 55, 59, 60, 146, 152, 191, 302, and Vat Red 41. Examples of a blue disperse dye include C. I. Disperse Blue 14, 28, 56, 60, 72, 73, 77, 334, 359, and 366. Other color components 30 are, e.g., Violet 27 and 28. Examples of the solvent dye include C. I. Solvent Orange 25, 60, Red 155, Blue 35, 36, 97, and 104.

To maintain the dispersion stability of the ink and to provide required print concentration, the amount of the sublimation dye is preferably 0.2 to 12 wt%, and more preferably 0.5 to 8 wt% with respect to 35 the total weight of the ink.

The dispersant of the present invention is the ones for dispersing the sublimation dye in the form of fine particles into a water-based medium,

and also has the function of maintaining the dispersion stability of the sublimation dye in the form of fine particles. There is no particular limitation to the dispersant, as long as it can be used with the sugar alcohol and the sublimation dye. For example, an anionic surfactant, a nonionic surfactant, or a high-molecular surfactant can be used individually or as a mixture. The anionic surfactant and the nonionic surfactant are suitable for the dispersion of the disperse dye or the solvent dye, and the anionic surfactant is particularly preferred.

Examples of the anionic surfactant include naphthalene sulfonate formaldehyde condensate, lignin sulfonates, special arylsulfonate formaldehyde condensate (e.g., a formaldehyde condensate of sodium alkyl naphthalene sulfonate such as sodium butylnaphthalene sulfonate and sodium naphthalene sulfonate, a formaldehyde condensate of sodium cresol sulfonate and 2-Naphthol-6-sulfonic acid sodium salt, sodium cresol sulfonate formaldehyde condensate, or sodium creosote oil sulfonate formaldehyde condensate), and polyoxyethylene alkyl ether sulfate.

Examples of the nonionic surfactant include polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid ester, polyoxyethylene alkyl ether, polyoxyethylene alkyl phenyl ether, polyoxyethylene acetylene glycol, polyoxyethylene derivatives, and oxyethylene oxypropylene block copolymers.

Examples of the high-molecular surfactant include polyacrylic partial alkyl ester, polyalkylene polyamine, polyacrylate, styrene-acrylic acid copolymers, and vinyl naphthalene-maleic acid copolymers.

To maintain good dispersion stability of the sublimation dye, the amount of the dispersant is preferably 0.1 to 20 wt%, and more preferably 0.1 to 12 wt% with respect to the total weight of the ink.

In view of good storage stability and stable ejection of the ink from the nozzle, it is preferable to use the anionic surfactant together with the nonionic surfactant.

In addition to the above materials, the ink of the present invention may include various additives, if necessary, so as not to impede the attainment of the object of the present invention. Examples of additives include: a surface control agent, a hydrotropic agent, a pH regulator, a viscosity modifier, a preservative, an antifungal agent, a light stabilizer, a chelating agent, and an antifoaming agent.

Examples of the surface control agent include a fluorochemical surfactant, a polyether modified dimethylpolysiloxane, and acrylic polymers,

and particularly the polyether modified dimethylpolysiloxane and the acrylic polymers are suitable for the present invention. These surface control agents are useful to control the surface tension of the ink so that a material for forming the ink flow passage is wetted easily when it comes into contact with the ink. The amount of the surface control agent is preferably 0.05 to 1 wt%, and more preferably 0.1 to 0.5 wt% with respect to the total weight of the ink. When the amount is less than 0.05 wt%, the above effect is likely to be reduced. When the amount is more than 1 wt%, the above effect is not likely to be enhanced anymore.

A method for producing an ink for ink jet recording of the present invention is not particularly limited. For example, a preferred method includes the following:

(1) A sublimation dye, the sugar alcohol, a dispersant, and water are mixed and stirred to prepare predispersions. In this case, a water-soluble organic solvent or any of the above additives may be added as needed.

(2) The predispersions are placed in a wet mill (e.g., a sand mill) so that the sublimation dye is pulverized into fine particles and dispersed, thereby producing dye dispersions.

(3) To the dye dispersions are added water or, if necessary, a water-soluble organic solvent and any of the above additives, and then the concentration is adjusted. The resultant liquid is filtered, e.g., through a filter paper before use.

In this method, the sugar alcohol may be added either when the sublimation dye is pulverized or when the concentration is adjusted.

Alternatively, the sugar alcohol may be divided and added in both cases. In view of workability, it is preferable to use an aqueous solution that is prepared beforehand or a commercially available aqueous solution.

The average particle size of the sublimation dye obtained by the above method is preferably not more than 0.5 μm , and more preferably ranges from 0.05 to 0.2 μm .

The foregoing explanation only gives some examples of a sublimation dye, sugar alcohol containing not less than four OH groups, a dispersant, and other components, and the present invention is not limited thereto.

A sublimation transfer dyeing method using the ink for sublimation transfer ink jet recording of the present invention includes printing the ink on a sheet medium by ink jet printing, and heating the sheet medium to

sublimate and transfer the sublimation dye onto an object to be dyed.

The shape or material of the object to be dyed is not particularly limited, as long as it can be dyed by sublimation transfer. In general, a cloth of hydrophobic fibers or sheet materials such as a resin film and paper
5 are used. However, not only the sheet materials but also three-dimensional, e.g., spherical or cubic materials can be used.

There is a method for sublimation transfer dyeing with the ink for sublimation transfer ink jet recording of the present invention, in which the ink is printed by ink jet printing on a sheet medium such as paper, and this
10 medium is then put on an object to be dyed such as a hydrophobic fiber product or resin film product for sublimation transfer. There is also another method of the present invention, in which the ink is printed by ink jet printing on the film product that has a releasable ink receptor layer and can be used for sublimation and diffusion dyeing, the film product is then
15 heated so that the lower layer is dyed by sublimation and diffusion, and the ink receptor layer is removed.

Examples of the sheet medium used in the former method include a non-coated recording sheet medium such as plain paper and a recording sheet medium made of a sheet-like base with a coating layer that includes
20 at least hydrophilic polymer and/or inorganic porous material.

The sheet medium used in the latter method corresponds to the releasable ink receptor layer, and the object to be dyed corresponds to the lower layer of the film product.

In this case, the ink receptor layer is, e.g., a layer that mainly
25 includes a water-soluble resin capable of quickly absorbing ink, and the water-soluble resin component can be water-soluble or hydrophilic natural or synthetic polymer. For example, the water-soluble resin component may include at least one selected from the following: a polyvinyl alcohol resin; a polyurethane resin; a polyvinyl acetal resin; polyvinyl methyl ether; vinyl
30 methyl ether-maleic anhydride copolymers; polyvinyl pyrrolidone; vinyl pyrrolidone-styrene copolymers; vinyl pyrrolidone-vinyl acetate copolymers; a water-soluble acrylic resin synthesized from at least one monomer selected from acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, acrylic ester, and methacrylic acid or a mixture of the at least one monomer and other monomers; a vinyl resin such
35 as polyacrylamide; polyethylene oxide; a synthetic resin such as polyglutamate; a semisynthetic resin of cellulose derivative such as carboxymethyl cellulose or methylcellulose; and a natural resin such as

chitin, chitosan, starch, or gelatin. Moreover, polyanion polyelectrolyte such as alkali metal salt of polyacrylic acid or polystyrene sulfonic acid, polycation polyelectrolyte such as polyethyleneimine, polyvinylamine, polyallylamine, polyvinyl alkyl ammonium halide, or polyvinyl benzil alkyl ammonium halide, or amphoteric polyelectrolyte can also be used. Further, porous pigment such as silica, clay, talc, diatomaceous earth, zeolite, calcium carbonate, alumina, zinc oxide, or titanium oxide may be added in view of the absorption of ink.

Examples of the lower layer of the film product, which is used as the object to be dyed, include a polyester film, a polyurethane film, a polycarbonate film, a polyphenylene sulfide film, a polyimide film, and a polyamide-imide film, and a film obtained by coating the surface of any one of these films with a resin that has no affinity for the sublimation dye (e.g., fluorocarbon resin), and further a film made of a material that is suitable for sublimation dyeing and neither melts nor shrinks by heat during sublimation transfer.

The heating temperature for sublimation transfer depends on the type of a sublimation dye to be used, and generally is about 150 to 200°C. The heating time is about 2 to 10 minutes.

Hereinafter, the present invention will be described in more detail by way of examples. However, the present invention is not limited to the following examples. In each of the examples, "parts" indicates "parts by weight" and "%" indicates "wt%" unless otherwise noted.

Working Example 1

A mixture including 20 parts of red disperse dye dry cake (C. I. Disperse Red 60), 12 parts of special sodium arylsulfonate formaldehyde condensate ("DEMOL SN-B" manufactured by Kao Corporation) which is an anionic surfactant used as a dispersant, and 128 parts of water was prepared. This mixture was pulverized for 35 hours in a sand mill using 330 parts of zircon beads with a diameter of 0.4 mm, thus producing dispersions.

To the dispersions were added 85 parts of "SORBITOL S" (manufactured by Nikken Chemicals Co., Ltd., D-sorbitol aqueous solution 70%), 2.0 parts of polyether modified dimethylpolysiloxane ("BYK-348" manufactured by BYK-Chemie Japan) that serves as a surface control agent, and water, so that ink with an adjusted dye concentration of 5% was obtained. The average particle size of the dye was 0.10 μm .

Working Example 2

A mixture was prepared and pulverized in the same manner as in Working Example 1 except that 20 parts of yellow disperse dye dry cake (C. I. Disperse Yellow 54) were used instead of the red disperse dye dry cake, thus producing dispersions. To the dispersions were added 215 parts of "SORBITOL S", 2.5 parts of "BYK-348" that serves as a surface control agent, and water, so that ink with an adjusted dye concentration of 2% was obtained. The average particle size of the dye was 0.12 μm .

Working Example 3

A mixture including 20 parts of blue disperse dye dry cake (C. I. Disperse Blue 72), 12 parts of sodium β -naphthalene sulfonate formaldehyde condensate ("DEMOL N" manufactured by Kao Corporation) which is an anionic surfactant used as a dispersant, and 128 parts of water was prepared. This mixture was pulverized in the same manner as in Working Example 1 by using 330 parts of zircon beads with a diameter of 0.4 mm, thus producing dispersions. To the dispersions were added 130 parts of "SORBITOL S", 2.4 parts of acrylic polymer ("BYK-381" manufactured by BYK-Chemie Japan) that serves as a surface control agent, and water, so that ink with an adjusted dye concentration of 3.3% was obtained. The average particle size of the dye was 0.08 μm .

Working Example 4

A mixture was prepared and pulverized in the same manner as in Working Example 1 to produce dispersions. To 40 parts of the dispersions were added 85 parts of "SORBITOL S", 0.4 parts of "BYK-348" that serves as a surface control agent, and water, so that ink with an adjusted dye concentration of 1.25% was obtained.

Working Example 5

Ink was produced in the same manner as in Working Example 1 except that 60 parts of xylitol was used instead of the "SORBITOL S" in Working Example 1.

Working Example 6

Ink was produced in the same manner as in Working Example 1 except that 60 parts of maltitol was used instead of the "SORBITOL S" in Working Example 1.

Working Example 7

A mixture including 20 parts of red disperse dye dry cake (C. I. Disperse Red 60), 12 parts of special sodium arylsulfonate formaldehyde

condensate ("DEMOL SN-B" manufactured by Kao Corporation) which is an anionic surfactant used as a dispersant, 4 parts of polyoxyethylene alkyl ether ("EMULGEN MS110" manufactured by Kao Corporation) which is a nonionic surfactant used as a dispersant, and 124 parts of water was
 5 prepared. This mixture was pulverized for 35 hours in a sand mill using 330 parts of zircon beads with a diameter of 0.4 mm, thus producing dispersions.

To the dispersions were added 85 parts of "SORBITOL S" (manufactured by Nikken Chemicals Co., Ltd., D-sorbitol aqueous solution
 10 70%), 2.0 parts of polyether modified dimethylpolysiloxane ("BYK-348" manufactured by BYK-Chemie Japan) that serves as a surface control agent, and water, so that ink with an adjusted dye concentration of 5% was obtained. The average particle size of the dye was 0.10 μm .

Working Example 8

15 Ink was produced in the same manner as in Working Example 7 except that 2 parts of polyoxyethylene acetylene glycol ("OLFINE E1010" manufactured by Nissin Chemical Industry Co. Ltd.) were used instead of the "EMULGEN MS110" in the Working Example 7, and 126 parts of water were used.

20 *Comparative Example 1*

Ink was produced in the same manner as in Working Example 1 except that 60 parts of glycerin was used instead of the "SORBITOL S" in Working Example 1.

Comparative Example 2

25 Ink was produced in the same manner as in Working Example 1 except that 60 parts of diethylene glycol was used instead of the "SORBITOL S" in Working Example 1.

Comparative Example 3

30 Ink was produced in the same manner as in Working Example 1 except that 60 parts of polyethylene glycol 400 was used instead of the "SORBITOL S" in Working Example 1.

Table 1 shows the ratio of components other than water for each of the ink compositions in Working Examples 1 to 8 and Comparative Examples 1 to 3.

35 Moreover, the following tests were conducted on each of the inks produced in Working Examples 1 to 8 and Comparative Examples 1 to 3. Table 2 shows the results.

Sublimation transfer dyeing test

A film product that has a releasable ink receptor layer and can be used for sublimation transfer dyeing was prepared in the following manner. First, a 50 μm thick polyester film substrate was coated with a 30 μm thick dye fixing layer made of polyurethane resin and was dried. Then, the dye fixing layer was coated with a 20 μm thick fluoroolefin copolymer resin layer and was cross-linked. After an adhesive layer and release paper were bonded to the back of the film, a cross-linkable urethane coating material for ink jet ("PATELACOL IJ-50", a registered trademark of DAINIPPON INK AND CHEMICALS, INC.) was applied to the surface of the film in a thickness of 20 μm so as to form an ink receptor layer. Using the ink for sublimation transfer ink jet recording produced in Working Examples 1 to 8 and Comparative Examples 1 to 3, an image was printed on the ink receptor layer of the film product with the large-format ink jet plotter ("JV2-130" (piezo-type) manufactured by Mimaki Engineering, Co., Ltd.), followed by heat treatment at about 170°C for about 7 minutes in a hot-air dryer ("FINE OVEN DF62" manufactured by Yamato Scientific Co., Ltd.). During the heat treatment, the conditions of heated steam issued from the vent of the dryer were observed. Upon removal of the ink receptor layer, the image was formed into the film product by sublimation and diffusion dyeing.

Evaluations: ○ indicates that no smoky steam is generated; △ indicates that a small amount of smoky steam is generated; × indicates that a considerable amount of smoky steam is generated.

TABLE 1

Ink compositions in Working Examples and Comparative Examples (wt%)

	Working Examples								Comparative Examples		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3
Y-54	—	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
R-60	5.0	—	—	1.25	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
B-72	—	—	3.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DEMOL SN-B	3.0	1.2	—	0.75	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
DEMOL N	—	—	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MS110	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	—	—	—	—
E1010	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	—	—	—
SORBITOL S	15	15	15	15	—	—	15	15	—	—	—
Xylitol	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maltitol	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
Glycerin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—
Diethylene G	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—
PEG 400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
BYK-348	0.50	0.25	—	0.10	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
BYK-381	—	—	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

"Y-54" represents yellow disperse dye dry cake (C. I. Disperse Yellow 54), "R-60"

- 5 represents red disperse dye dry cake (C. I. Disperse Red 60), "B-72" represents blue disperse dye dry cake (C. I. Disperse Blue 72), "Diethylene G" represents diethylene glycol, "PEG 400" represents polyethylene glycol 400, "MS110" represents "EMULGEN MS110", and "E1010" represents "OLFINE E1010". The ratio of "SORBITOL S" is expressed in terms of solid content.

10

TABLE 2

	Working Examples								Comparative Examples		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3
Conditions during sublimation transfer	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	×	×	△

- As can be seen from the results, Working Examples 1 to 8 do not cause any smoky steam during heat treatment. Comparative Examples 1 and 2, in which D-sorbitol is replaced by glycerin or diethylene glycol, cause considerable smoky steam. Comparative Example 3, in which D-sorbitol is replaced by polyethylene glycol 400, reduces generation of smoky steam, but still causes a small amount of smoky stream.

20

Industrial Applicability

An ink for ink jet recording of the present invention that uses a sublimation dye as a color component has the effects of not only maintaining required performances such as storage stability and high-quality recording
5 images, but also effectively preventing nozzle clogging, and reducing environmental pollution. Thus, the ink of the present invention is suitable for an ink for ink jet recording that uses a sublimation dye as a color component.

A sublimation transfer dyeing method of the present invention
10 allows the ink for sublimation transfer ink jet recording to be printed by ink jet printing, followed by sublimation transfer. Thus, this method can reduce environmental pollution and effectively prevent nozzle clogging, while maintaining required performances such as storage stability and high-quality recording images of the ink used for dyeing. Thus, the method
15 of the present invention is suitable for ink jet printing that uses ink for sublimation transfer ink jet recording.

THE CLAIMS DEFINING THE INVENTION ARE AS FOLLOWS:

1. An ink for sublimation transfer ink jet recording comprising:
water;
5 at least one sugar alcohol containing not less than four OH groups;
at least one sublimation dye selected from the group consisting of a disperse dye
and a solvent dye; and
an anionic surfactant as a dispersant,
wherein the sublimation dye is pulverized into fine particles and has an average
10 particle size of 0.05 to 0.2 μm .
2. An ink for sublimation transfer ink jet recording according to claim 1, wherein the
sugar alcohol containing not less than four OH groups is at least one selected from the
group consisting of D-sorbitol, xylitol, and maltitol.
15
3. An ink for sublimation transfer ink jet recording according to claim 1 or 2, further
comprising a nonionic surfactant as the dispersant.
4. An ink for sublimation transfer ink jet recording according to any one of the
20 preceding claims, wherein an amount of the sugar alcohol containing not less than four
OH groups is 0.5 to 50 wt% with respect to a total weight of ink.
5. An ink for sublimation transfer ink jet recording according to any one of the
preceding claims, wherein an amount of the sugar alcohol containing not less than four
25 OH groups is 0.5 to 50 wt%, an amount of the sublimation dye is 0.2 to 12 wt%, and an
amount of the dispersant is 0.1 to 20 wt% with respect to a total weight of ink.
6. An ink for sublimation transfer ink jet recording according to any one of the
preceding claims, wherein the ink does not substantially contain a water-soluble organic
30 solvent.

7. A sublimation transfer dyeing method comprising:

printing the ink for sublimation transfer ink jet recording according to any one of claims 1 to 6 on a sheet medium by ink jet printing; and

5 heating the sheet medium to sublimate and transfer the sublimation dye on to an object to be dyed.

8. A method for producing an ink for sublimation transfer ink jet recording according to claim 1, comprising:

10 pulverizing a predispersion at least containing water, an anionic surfactant as a dispersant, and at least one sublimation dye selected from the group consisting of a disperse dye and a solvent dye so that the sublimation dye is formed into fine particles with an average particle size in a range of 0.05 to 0.2 μm ; and

thereafter, adding sugar alcohol containing not less than four OH groups and/or water, thereby adjusting an ink concentration.

15

9. An ink according to claim 1 and substantially as herein described with reference to any one of the Examples.

20 DATED: 21 July 2005

PHILLIPS ORMONDE & FITZPATRICK

Attorneys for:

KIWA CHEMICAL INDUSTRY CO., LTD

David B Fitzpatrick