

FORM 1

REGULATION 9

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

PATENTS ACT 1952

APPLICATION FOR A STANDARD PATENT

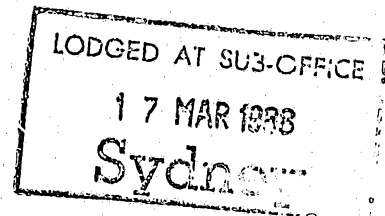
We, HUNTER DOUGLAS INTERNATIONAL N.V., a Corporation of Curacao, Netherlands Antilles, of Kaya Flamboyan 11, Rooi Catootje, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles, hereby apply for the grant of a Standard Patent for an invention entitled:-

"NOVEL STOVING LACQUERS AND THEIR USE"

which is described in the accompanying Complete Specification.

Details of basic application:-

Number: 870 6362
Country: United Kingdom
Date: 18th March, 1987



Our address for service is:

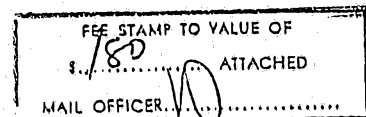
SHELSTON WATERS
55 Clarence Street
SYDNEY, N.S.W. 2000.

DATED this 17th day of March, 1988
HUNTER DOUGLAS INTERNATIONAL N.V.

by

P. Heathcote

Fellow Institute of Patent Attorneys of Australia
of SHELSTON WATERS



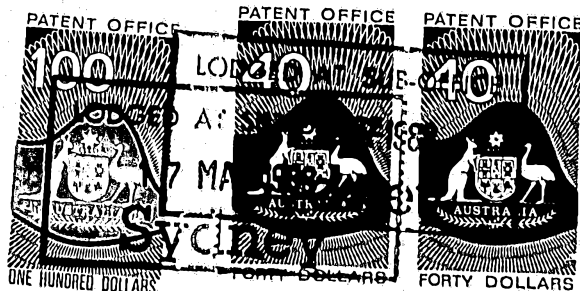
To: The Commissioner of Patents
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Fee: \$180.00

APPLICATION ACCEPTED AND AMENDMENTS

ALLOWED 3-10-90



COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA PATENTS ACT, 1952-1973
DECLARATION IN SUPPORT OF A CONVENTION APPLICATION FOR A PATENT

In support of the Convention Application No. made
 (a) Here Insert (In full) Name of Company. by ^(a) HUNTER DOUGLAS INTERNATIONAL N.V.,

(hereinafter referred to as "Applicant") for a patent for an invention entitled:
 (b) Here Insert Title of Invention. ^(b) "NOVEL STOVING LACQUERS AND THEIR USE"

^(c) F.RITS.W..VAN.DER.GREFT
 (c) and (d) Here Insert Full Name and Address of Company Official authorised to make declaration. of ^(d) HUNTER DOUGLAS INTERNATIONAL N.V., a Corporation of Curacao, (Netherlands Antilles) of; Kaya Flamboyant 11, Rooi Catootje, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles.

do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:

1. I am authorised by Applicant to make this declaration on its behalf.
2. The basic Application(s) as defined by section 141 of the Act was/were made in ^(e) U.K. No.8706362 on the 18th day of March, 1987.
 on the day of 19 ..
 by ^(f) HUNTER DOUGLAS INDUSTRIES B.V.
3. ^(g) HENDRIKUS DE JONG, of Kilstraat 44, 3299 XB MAASDAM, The Netherlands.

xxxxx..... is/are
 the actual Inventor(s) of the invention and the facts upon which Applicant is entitled to make the Application are as follows:

Applicant is the Assignee of the said ~~invention~~ Hunter Douglas Industries B.V. and Hunter Douglas Industries B.V. is a person who would, if a patent were granted to the actual inventor in respect of the said invention, be entitled to have the patent assigned to it.

4. The basic Application(s) referred to in paragraph 2 of this Declaration was/were the first Application(s) made in a Convention country in respect of the invention, the subject of the Application.

DECLARED at Kaya Flamboyant 11, Rooi Catootje, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles
 this 29th day of March 1988

(h) Personal Signature of Declarant (c) (no seal, witness or legalisation).


 F.W. van der Graft - President
 (Signature of Declarant)

TO THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

SHELSTON WATERS

PATENT ATTORNEYS

55 CLARENCE STREET, SYDNEY

AUSTRALIA

Cables: 'Valid' Sydney Telex: 24422

(12) PATENT ABRIDGMENT (11) Document No. AU-B-13213/88
(19) AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE (10) Acceptance No. 604860

(54) Title
STOVING LACQUER CONTAINING TRANSPARENT PARTICLES

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(71) Applicant(s)
HUNTER DOUGLAS INTERNATIONAL N.V.

(72) Inventor(s)
HENDRIKUS DE JONG

(74) Attorney or Agent
SHELSTON WATERS, 55 Clarence Street, SYDNEY NSW 2000

(56) Prior Art Documents
GB 918063
GB 914413
EP 193301

(57) Claim

1. A stoving lacquer comprising a storable, transparent film-forming binder composition having dispersed therein transparent thermoplastic particles having a particle size in the range of 2 to 50 micrometres, the said binder composition and the said particles being such that one is substantially colourless and the other is coloured and that, when said lacquer has been stoved, the particles remain as a separate phase and do not substantially protrude from the surface of the stoved lacquer layer and the stoved layer contains substantially colourless transparent zones through the thickness of the said layer and colourless transparent zones extending partly through the said layer and the said layer has an uneven colour intensity.

3. A stoving lacquer according to claim 1 or 2 in which the said transparent thermoplastic particles are polyamide particles.

(11) AU-B-13213/88
(10) 604860

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10. A process for producing an article having a metallic appearance which comprises applying to the reflective surface of a stoving heat resistant article having a reflective surface, a stoving lacquer composition as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 9, and stoving the said lacquer composition whereby a stoved lacquer layer is formed on the surface of the said article.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

FORM 10

PATENTS ACT 1952

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

FOR OFFICE USE:

Application Number:
Lodged:

Class

Int. Class

Complete Specification Lodged:
Accepted:
Published:

Priority:

Related Art:

This document contains the
amendments made under
Section 49 and is correct for
printing.

Name of Applicant: HUNTER DOUGLAS INTERNATIONAL N.V.

Address of Applicant: Kaya Flamboyan 11, Rooi Catootje, Curacao,
Netherlands Antilles

Actual Inventor: Hendrikus De Jong

Address for Service: SHELSTON WATERS, 55 Clarence Street, Sydney

Complete Specification for the Invention entitled:

"NOVEL STOVING LACQUERS AND THEIR USE"

The following statement is a full description of this invention,
including the best method of performing it known to me/us:-

NOVEL STOVING LACQUERS AND THEIR USE

This invention relates to stoving lacquers especially useful in so called "coil coating".

So called "metallic lacquers" provide a characteristic finish which is widely used for coating
5 mainly metallic articles such as for example claddings for buildings, slatted blinds, and motor vehicle panels. The characteristic optical effect is caused by variations in light reflection and intensity which vary with the angle of observation and over the lacquer surface. In the known
10 metallic lacquers the visual effect is produced by the presence of metallic pigments in the form of minute metallic flakes embedded in a clear and usually coloured binder. In place of the metallic flakes it is also possible to use mica flakes provided with a titanium
15 dioxide deposit.

Such metallic lacquers are expensive and not always very stable, either to light or in their resistance to acid and alkalis. Moreover, they are liable to go cloudy on application and may need to be provided with
20 additional protective layers.

The present invention provides a novel stoving lacquer which when applied to a reflective surface and stoved, gives an optical effect similar to that of a metallic lacquer, while avoiding at least some of the
25 disadvantages of the latter.

A stoving lacquer in accordance with the present invention comprises a storable transparent film-forming

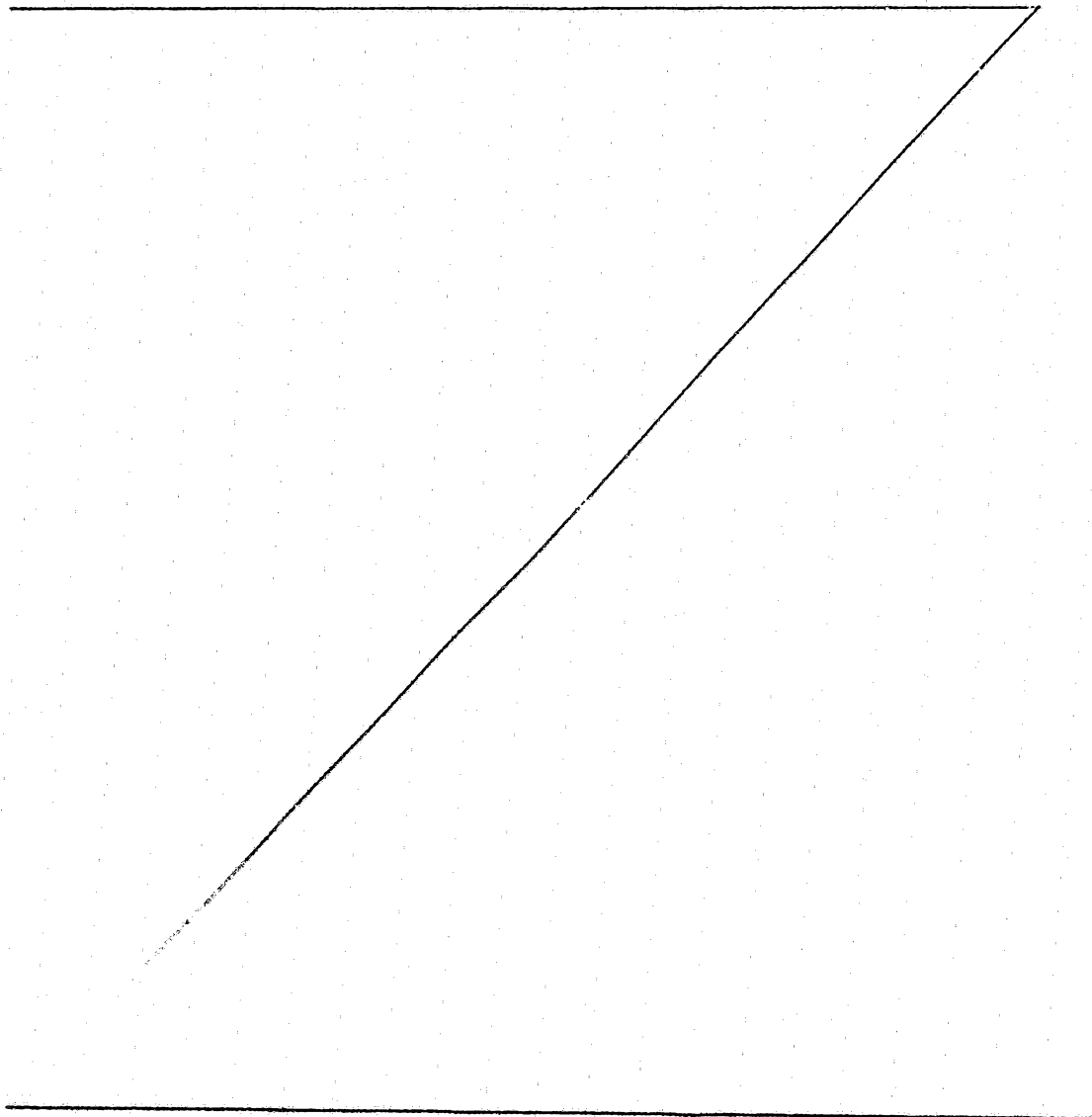
binder composition which has dispersed therein transparent particles having a particle size in the range of 2 to 50 micrometres, one of the said binder and the said thermoplastic particles being substantially colourless and the other being coloured, the said binder composition and the said particles being such that when the said lacquer has been stoved, the particles remain as a separate phase and do not substantially protrude from the surface of the stove lacquer layer and the stoved layer contains substantially colourless transparent zones through the thickness of the said layer and colourless transparent zones extending partly through the said layer and the said layer has an uneven colour intensity. When such a stoving lacquer is applied to the reflective surface of a stoving heat resistant substrate and stoved, minute "windows" are formed in the stoved lacquer layer, through which the reflective surface to which the lacquer has been applied may be seen. It is not necessary that such windows shall necessarily extend completely through the thickness of the layer provided that the "window" is sufficiently transparent to permit substantial reflection of light from the reflective surface of the substrate. The "windows" are randomly distributed throughout the stoved lacquer layer and are more or less irregular in outline so that the reflectiveness of the stoved layer is strongly dependent upon the position and angle of view.

The invention thus includes within its scope a process for producing an article having a metallic appearance which comprises applying to the reflective surface of a stoving heat resistant article having a reflective surface, a stoving lacquer composition of the invention and stoving the said lacquer composition whereby a stoved lacquer layer is formed on the surface of the said article.



In the accompanying drawings Figure 1 shows in cross-section a diagrammatic representation of a stoved layer produced from a stoving lacquer in accordance with the present invention. The reflective substrate 1 carries the stoved binder layer 2 in which are minute "windows" formed of the transparent particles 3. Figure 2 shows an alternative type of layer in which the substrate 1 carries the stoved binder layer 2 in which the transparent particles 3 have fused to form a network of fused particles or a multitude of irregularly shaped separate strips.

The film-forming binder composition used in the novel stoving lacquers may be of known kind provided that



it is transparent and preferably coloured. Suitable such composition may be based on polyurethanes, polyesters or polyacrylates which can be cured by heating. While the binder composition is preferably thermo-setting, i.e. is
5 cured during the stoving operation, it is also possible to use storable binder compositions based on thermoplastic resins which have adequate durability and hardness for the envisaged end use. Suitable compositions may be based on cross-linkable polyesters, which may be combined with
10 thermosettable aminoplast resins based on for example benzoguanamine or melamine. Other suitable compositions may be based on cross-linkable blocked polyurethane resins which may be combined with thermoplastic resins such as cellulose acetate butyrate. Thermoplastic storable compositions may
15 be based on, for example, polyvinyl chloride or another vinyl copolymer, which may be hardened by the inclusion of a thermosetting resin such as an epoxy resin or a melamine-based resin.

The binder composition, may, if desired, include a
20 plasticiser to ensure adequate flexibility of the stoved layer and/or a flow additive to facilitate formation of a coating of even thickness. The usual stabilizers, against ultra-violet light, may be included.

Storable film-forming binder compositions normally
25 contain a solvent which is evaporated during the stoving operation. The solids content is usually 40 to 80% by weight, expressed as the weight percentage of total solids (not including the transparent particles mentioned

above) based on the total weight of the binder composition.

The metallic effect produced by the stoving lacquers of the present invention depends in part on providing a colour contrast between the transparent film forming binder and the transparent particles. This is normally achieved by using colourless transparent particles and including transparent pigments in the binder composition. Such pigments are known in the art and include for example yellow, red and black forms of iron oxide pigment and lamp black. Other transparent pigments including organic pigments may be used, the choice depending upon the desired colour and the required degree of durability, especially light fastness.

The transparent thermoplastic particles included in the stoving lacquers of the invention must not dissolve in or react with the film forming binder composition. They may be made from, for example, polyvinylidenedifluoride, polyvinylfluoride, polytetrafluoroethylene, a polyamide, especially nylon 10, nylon 11 or nylon 12, or polypropylene. The transparent particles may have a particle size of 2 to 50 micrometres, preferably 10 to 20 micrometres. They are preferably included in the novel stoving lacquers in a proportion of 3 to 30% by weight based on the film-forming binder composition (total wet lacquer) or 5 - 70% by weight based on the stoved layer produced from the lacquer. The preferred proportions, in the case of particles less than 10 micrometres in size, are 5 - 10% by weight based on the



wet stoving lacquer and 10 to 20% by weight on the stoved layer produced therefrom. In the case of transparent particles having a particle size greater than 10 micrometres, the preferred proportions are 10 to 25% by weight based on the wet stoving lacquer and 20 to 50% by weight based on the stoved layer obtained therefrom.

Particularly attractive visual effects are obtained using colourless transparent polyamide particles having a particle size of about 5 micrometres, which are present in the stoving lacquers in a proportion of 5 to 10% by weight of the total wet lacquer.

The layer formed from the stoving lacquer in accordance with the present invention may have the usual thickness for a layer obtained from a stoving lacquer, e.g. 2 to 50 micrometres, preferably 4 to 40 micrometres. The maximum size (diameter) of the transparent particles may be slightly greater (up to 20% greater) than the expected thickness of the stoved lacquer layer in those cases where the particles flow appreciably during the stoving operation. In this situation, the flow of the particles during the stoving ensures that there is no substantial protrusion of the particles above the surface of the stoved layer and a smooth surface is obtained which is essential for a satisfactory optical appearance of the stoved layer.

If the transparent particles flow at the stoving temperature, they may have a diameter substantially smaller than the expected thickness of the stoved layer. In some embodiments of the invention, the materials and stoving

conditions are chosen so that the particles normally agglomerate and form larger particles. With some combinations of particles and binder, a net work of fused particles or a multitude of irregularly shaped separate strips, which are an initial stage in the net work forming process, can be formed, and this produces an excellent optical effect. This type of layer is shown diagrammatically in the accompanying Figure 2.

In some cases, for example with a large volume of very fine particles, a continuous layer of molten particles may be deliberately or accidentally formed, either directly between the substrate and the binder or over the binder. Such layer, if sufficiently thin and transparent and of appropriate colour intensity, can still give acceptable results if special effects are required, but it reduces reflection intensity. Too high a proportion of the particles will always prevent the desired optical effects being obtained.

If the transparent particles do not substantially flow during the stoving operation, the particles should have a size which is the same as, or only slightly less than, the thickness of the stoved lacquer layer. In such a case it is also desirable to ensure that the shape of the individual particles is such as to facilitate the formation of the desired windows. More particularly highly irregular shapes should be avoided.

The new stoving lacquers are especially suitable

for application to reflective and particularly metallic surfaces, e.g. of aluminium. The binder composition is formulated to have satisfactory adhesion to the substrate. In place of metallic surfaces, it is also possible to use
5 other reflective surfaces including especially surfaces of transparent plastics materials which have been metallised on the reverse side.

The stoving operation may be carried out at temperatures up to 300°C, e.g. 100 to 300°C for times from,
10 e.g., 15 seconds to 30 minutes, depending on the temperature used.

In the following Examples, the lacquer is a stoving lacquer for use in so called "coil" coating. In this process, a layer of lacquer is applied by means of a coating
15 roller to one or both sides of an aluminium strip which is supplied from a roll, after which the strip is passed continuously through a muffle furnace, where the strip is heated to a temperature (measured as the temperature of the metal) of which the maximum value is given in each Example.
20 The residence time in the furnace is about 30 seconds.

During the heating the solvent present in the binder composition evaporates after which the strip is cooled and wound up again as a roll. During the rolling up, the lacquer layer is already dry and cured. If desired more
25 than one lacquering station may be used, e.g. to apply a special primer or special finish to the strip.

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EXAMPLE I

BRASS-COLOURED LACQUER

	<u>Component Type</u>	<u>Component Material</u>	<u>Weight Percentage based on wet lacquer</u>
5	Transparent Resin	polyester L818 (60% in S150) benzoguanamine resin hexamethoxymelamine	62.0 15.0 4.6
	Solvent	diacetone-alcohol Solvesso 100	20.0 15.0
10	Catalyst	paratoluene-sulphonic-acid	0.5
	Transparent Pigment	yellow iron oxide (micronised)	1.8
15	Transparent Particles	polyamide-12 (max. particle diameter 10 µm)	14.0

This lacquer is suitable for stoving at 225°C for 60 seconds.

The base material can be aluminium, e.g. alu-strip, or other material with a normal, glossy or highly reflective surface. Alternative materials are laminated materials having a metal or metallized surface layer. The same effect can be obtained if the surface to be coated has a metallic appearance and the surface does not have to consist of metal.

EXAMPLE II

COPPER - COLOURED LACQUER

	<u>Component Type</u>	<u>Component Material</u>	<u>Weight Percentage based on wet lacquer</u>
5	Transparent Resin	blocked polyurethane (polyol+blocked isocyanate) (UB 1256, Huls)	85.0
		cellulose acetobutyrate	5.0
		flow additive	0.5
10	Solvent	Solvesso 150	15.0
		diacetone-alcohol	10.0
	Catalyst	dibutyl-tin-laurate (DBTL)	0.3
	Transparent Pigment	red iron oxide)	2.0
15		yellow iron oxide)micronised	0.7
		lamp black)	0.5
	Transparent Particles	polyamide - 12 max. particle size 10 um	8.0

This lacquer is suitable for stoving at 240°C for 60 seconds.

20 The base material can be aluminium, e.g. alu-strip, or other material with a normal, glossy or highly reflective surface. Alternative materials are laminated materials having a metal or metallized surface layer. The same effect can be obtained if the surface to

25 be coated has a metallic appearance and the surface does not have to consist of metal.

EXAMPLE III

BRONZE - COLOURED LACQUER

			Weight Percentage based on
5	<u>Component Type</u>	<u>Component Material</u>	<u>wet lacquer</u>
	Transparent Resin	a) vinylchloride/vinylpropionate copolymer (Lutofan 210, BASF) 50% in ethylacetate	50.0
		b) epoxy resin (Epikote 828, Shell)	15.0
10		c) 55% melamine resin (Luwilpal 030, BASF)	2.0
	Plasticizer	ethylhexylphthalate (Palatinol AH, BASF)	2.8
	Solvent	Solvesso 100	15.0
15		Butyl-acetate	24.0
		ethyleneglycol-diacetate	10.0
	Transparent Pigment	yellow iron oxide	0.8
		black iron oxide	0.4
20	Clear Particles	polyamide 12, max. particle size 20 um	20.0

This lacquer is suitable for stoving at 245°C for 60 seconds.

The base material can be aluminium e.g. alu-strip, or other material with a normal, glossy or highly reflective surface. Alternative materials are laminated materials having a metal or metallized surface layer. The same effect can be obtained if the surface to be coated has a metallic appearance and the surface does not have to consist of metal.

THE CLAIMS DEFINING THE INVENTION ARE AS FOLLOWS:-

1. A stoving lacquer comprising a storable, transparent film-forming binder composition having dispersed therein transparent thermoplastic particles having a particle size in the range of 2 to 50 micrometres, the said binder composition and the said particles being such that one is substantially colourless and the other is coloured and that, when said lacquer has been stoved, the particles remain as a separate phase and do not substantially protrude from the surface of the stoved lacquer layer and the stoved layer contains substantially colourless transparent zones through the thickness of the said layer and colourless transparent zones extending partly through the said layer and the said layer has an uneven colour intensity.
2. A stoving lacquer according to claim 1 in which the said transparent thermoplastic particles have a particle size in the range 10 to 20 micrometres.
3. A stoving lacquer according to claim 1 or 2 in which the said transparent thermoplastic particles are polyamide particles.
4. A stoving lacquer according to claim 3 in which the said polyamide is nylon-11 or nylon-12.
5. A stoving lacquer according to any one of claims 1 to 4 in which the said binder composition contains 40 to 80% solids not including the said transparent thermoplastic particles.
6. A stoving lacquer according to any one of claims 1 to 5 in which the proportion of the transparent thermoplastic particles is 3 to 30% by weight of the binder composition.
7. A stoving lacquer according to claim 6 in which the proportion of the transparent thermoplastic particles is 5 to 10% by weight of the binder composition.
8. A stoving lacquer according to any one of claims 1 to 7 in which the transparent thermoplastic particles have a softening temperature such that they flow at the stoving temperature of the said binder composition.
9. A stoving lacquer according to claim 1 substantially as described in any one of Examples 1 to 3.



10. A process for producing an article having a metallic appearance which comprises applying to the reflective surface of a stoving heat resistant article having a reflective surface, a stoving lacquer composition as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 9, and stoving the said lacquer composition whereby a stoved lacquer layer is formed on the surface of the said article.

11. A process according to claim 10 in which the said reflective surface is the surface of a metal.

12. A process according to claim 11 in which the said metal is aluminium and the particles of the stoving lacquer are particles of nylon-12.

13. A process according to any one of claims 10 to 12 in which the said stoving is effected at 100 to 300°C for from 15 seconds to 30 minutes.

14. A process according to any one of claims 10 to 13 in which the said lacquer is applied in a coil coating process.

15. A stoved lacquer layer produced by the process of any of claims 10 to 14.

DATED this 16th day of March, 1988

HUNTER DOUGLAS INTERNATIONAL N.V.

Attorney: PETER HEATHCOTE

Fellow Institute of Patent Attorneys of Australia
of SHELSTON WATERS

Fig.1.

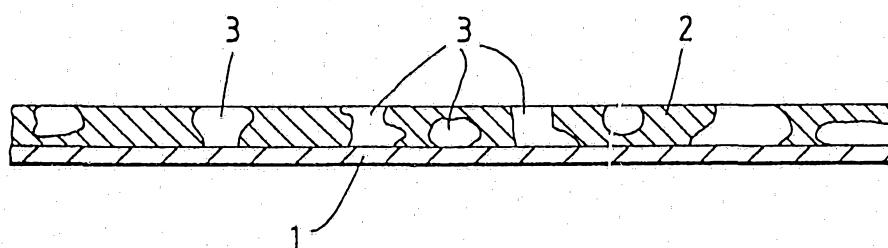


Fig.2.

