



(86) Date de dépôt PCT/PCT Filing Date: 2006/12/20
(87) Date publication PCT/PCT Publication Date: 2007/07/12
(85) Entrée phase nationale/National Entry: 2008/06/17
(86) N° demande PCT/PCT Application No.: EP 2006/070047
(87) N° publication PCT/PCT Publication No.: 2007/077136
(30) Priorité/Priority: 2006/01/05 (EP06100111.1)

(51) Cl.Int./Int.Cl. *C09D 4/00* (2006.01),
B05D 3/00 (2006.01), *C08G 18/71* (2006.01),
C08G 18/80 (2006.01), *C08G 77/24* (2006.01),
C08G 77/26 (2006.01), *C23C 14/06* (2006.01)
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(54) Titre : COMPOSITION DE REVETEMENT MECANIQUEMENT STABLE ET FACILE A NETTOYER POUR
SURFACES METALLIQUES PRESENTANT UNE RESISTANCE CHIMIQUE ACCRUE ET PROCEDE
D'ENDUCTION D'UN SUBSTRAT UTILISANT LADITE COMPOSITION
(54) Title: EASY-TO-CLEAN, MECHANICALLY STABLE COATING COMPOSITION FOR METALLIC SURFACES WITH
INCREASED CHEMICAL RESISTANCE AND PROCESS FOR COATING A SUBSTRATE USING SAID
COMPOSITION

(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

The present invention is directed to an optically clear coating made from a composition comprising a triazine ring containing silane resin. The coating is obtained on a metallic substrate and has a unique combination of properties that includes a rigid structure, hydrophobicity/easy-to-clean, adhesion to bright chrome, abrasion resistance and high chemical resistance. The coating composition comprises (A) a mixture of at least one hydrolysable silane and one hydrolysable metal compound, the compounds of said mixture being partly or fully hydrolyzed and partly or fully condensed, and (B) at least one triazine ring derivative, selected from derivatives having formula $(C(O)N)_3(R^4D)_3$ and derivatives having formula $(C(O)N)_3(R^5P)_p(R^4D)^{3-p}$, wherein R^4 is selected from optionally substituted n- or isoalkylene groups, D is OH, in case mixture (A) comprises a silane having a (protected) isocyanato group, or is NCO, in case mixture (A) comprises a silane having a hydroxy group, R^5 is independently selected from optionally substituted n- or isoalkylene groups, P is $(-P'R^4)$ $(C(O)N)_3(R^4D)_2$ wherein P' is an alkylene, alkylenearylenealkylene, alkylenearylene or arylene group which can be substituted and/or wherein the carbon chain may be interrupted with a variety of atoms or groups, and p is 1 or 2.

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
12 July 2007 (12.07.2007)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 2007/077136 A1

(51) International Patent Classification:

C09D 4/00 (2006.01) **C08G 18/80** (2006.01)
C08G 77/24 (2006.01) **B05D 3/00** (2006.01)
C08G 77/26 (2006.01) **C23C 14/06** (2006.01)
C08G 18/71 (2006.01)

(21) International Application Number:

PCT/EP2006/070047

(22) International Filing Date:

20 December 2006 (20.12.2006)

(25) Filing Language:

English

(26) Publication Language:

English

(30) Priority Data:

06100111.1 5 January 2006 (05.01.2006) EP

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(81) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(84) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available): ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Declaration under Rule 4.17:

— of inventorship (Rule 4.17(iv))

Published:

— with international search report

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: EASY-TO-CLEAN, MECHANICALLY STABLE COATING COMPOSITION FOR METALLIC SURFACES WITH INCREASED CHEMICAL RESISTANCE AND PROCESS FOR COATING A SUBSTRATE USING SAID COMPOSITION

(57) Abstract: The present invention is directed to an optically clear coating made from a composition comprising a triazine ring containing silane resin. The coating is obtained on a metallic substrate and has a unique combination of properties that includes a rigid structure, hydrophobicity/easy-to-clean, adhesion to bright chrome, abrasion resistance and high chemical resistance. The coating composition comprises (A) a mixture of at least one hydrolysable silane and one hydrolysable metal compound, the compounds of said mixture being partly or fully hydrolyzed and partly or fully condensed, and (B) at least one triazine ring derivative, selected from derivatives having formula $(C(O)N)_3(R^4D)_3$ and derivatives having formula $(C(O)N)_3(R^5P)_p(R^4D)^{3-p}$, wherein R^4 is selected from optionally substituted n- or isoalkylene groups, D is OH, in case mixture (A) comprises a silane having a (protected) isocyanato group, or is NCO, in case mixture (A) comprises a silane having a hydroxy group, R^5 is independently selected from optionally substituted n- or isoalkylene groups, P is $(-P'R^4)$ $(C(O)N)_3(R^4D)_2$ wherein P' is an alkylene, alkylenearylenealkylene, alkylenearylene or arylene group which can be substituted and/or wherein the carbon chain may be interrupted with a variety of atoms or groups, and p is 1 or 2.

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Easy-to-clean, mechanically stable coating composition for metallic surfaces with increased chemical resistance and process for coating a substrate using said composition

5 The present invention relates generally to a new type of a mechanically stable, chemically resistant coating for metallic surfaces, and more preferably for chromed or chromium surfaces, comprising a composition based on a triazine-containing silane resin. This coating is inter alia suitable for sanitary facilities, for example sanitary fittings or fixtures. Upon application to a metallic substrate, a coating is obtained which has a
10 very rigid structure and has a unique combination of properties that includes hydrophobicity/easy-to-clean, [a] specifically good adhesion to bright chrome, abrasion resistance and high chemical resistance.

Sanitary fittings and room fixtures, e.g. water taps, shower heads, faucets for bath tubs,
15 towel holders, light switch plates and the like are often made from metals the surface of which is decoratively ennobled using galvanic methods. Frequently, a chromium plating is performed, which results in highly shining or glossing, aesthetically high-class surfaces which are mechanically very stable, chemically inert and rather corrosion resistant. Such water fixtures in the sanitary field are generally in a frequent or every
20 day use and then are always in front of the user. However, surfaces of this type tend to be heavily soiled and spoilt, for example due to the deposition of soap, toothpaste or mineral deposits, e.g. calcium carbonate as a residue of running water. Moreover, the hands of the user will touch such fittings every day, and the resulting finger prints are easily visible thereon, due to sweat from the hands which remains visible as a result of
25 the changed reflection characteristics at this area. For this reason, the fixtures need to be cleaned frequently and regularly. Tenacious depositions of mineral deposits can often be removed only with mechanical scrubbing means, and a point is easily reached beyond which the mechanical stability of the surface is no longer sufficient to withstand this mechanical impact. This results in scratches and other damage to the surface. Subsequently, the surface is even more susceptible to contamination and soiling, and
30 finally, the surface loses its lustre and appears to show wear. This process is accelerated in regions where the water is comparatively hard, resulting in end-user complaints and finally in economic losses.

35 Easy to clean surface coatings are therefore frequently subject to material and surface technique development. Thus, there is a multiplicity of patents and patent applications which deal with research in this field, for example US Patent Nos. 5,644,014, and 6,245,833, US Patent Application Nos. 2002/0193504 A1 and US 2004/081818, or PCT

Application No. WO 02/50603. However, no acceptable coating has been developed, until now, which can be applied using wet chemical processes, because the adhesion to the metal or chromium surface, respectively, was insufficient, and/or the required mechanical stability could not be maintained over a commercially appreciable time period. Moreover, a high chemical resistance which is specifically required for water taps, sink covers and the like, could not be obtained.

Sol-gel techniques offer the possibility to prepare hybrid inorganic-organic coating systems as, for example, described in Schottner, G., Chem. Mater. 2001, 13, 3422-2435, which exhibit very good adherence to surfaces of glass, or plastics. The systems also adhere to basic metals because and as far as such metals usually comprise OH-groups on their surface. Such coatings have also outstanding scratch and abrasion resistance, when compared to merely organic or thin inorganic coatings. However, durable adhesion to surfaces of passivated or noble metals, e.g. to chromium or chromed surfaces, could not be obtained. To overcome this disadvantage, sometimes only very thin coatings ($< 1\mu\text{m}$) were applied. These thin coatings are scarcely visible and barely interact with the metal surface. Accordingly, these thin coatings wear away quickly, resulting in the loss of all beneficial mechanical properties after a short term of use. In US Pat. No. 6,887,367 (the '367 patent"), it has been proposed to pretreat the metallic surface prior to coating by chemically activating said surface using a solution containing surfactants and/or reducing the surface with a reducing agent or direct current and/or physically activating the surface using a sputter method. The thus obtained modification of the metallic surface results in a defined surface condition which is distinguished by the fact that the surface has a higher surface energy and thereby allows better adhesion of the sol-gel systems on the surface. After coating same with a sol-gel coating as mentioned above, the metallic impression of the chromic surfaces and the mechanical stability are substantially maintained. However, the chemistry for the coating described in the '367 patent is limiting such that the coating will have a thickness of less than $1\mu\text{m}$. If one were to make this coating thicker, it would crack because it is very brittle. Due to the very thin coating, the anti-staining properties gradually decrease in the course of time and finally disappear altogether, demonstrating the adhering properties of the coating to be not sufficient over time. Moreover, in the reflecting light, depending upon the grade and angle of illumination, diffraction and interference phenomena occur. This is also an effect due to the thinness of the coating which introduces fringe patterns that are a problem. Fringe patterns or interference patterns seen with thin clear optical coatings on a metallic substrate are the result of an interaction with light falling onto the surface and the coating. This optical phenomena is

that of a typical Bragg reflector. A Bragg reflector is similar to the fringe patterns seen with an oil-on-water slick on the highway pavement.

EP 1 300 433 discloses coatings made from perfluoropolyether-modified silanes which are described to have good water/oil repellency, parting properties, chemical resistance, lubricity, durability, antifouling properties and fingerprint wipe-off. An antireflection filter is also provided comprising an inorganic antireflection layer including a surface layer in the form of a silicon dioxide-based inorganic layer, and an antifouling layer, preferably of the perfluoropolyether-modified silane, on the surface layer. The antifouling layer has a roll off angle with oleic acid of up to 5 degrees, a change of the roll off angle after solvent washing relative to the roll off angle before solvent washing up to 10 %. The coatings are intended for the preparation of display screens and other optical elements. The disadvantages of this technology are similar to those as described above: Only thin coatings can be formed (preferably 1 to 10 nm), the scratch resistance and durability (which is not determined) therefore remaining doubtful and, with high probability, not sufficient. Moreover, this technology requires fluorinated solvents for the preparation of the coatings, which is undesirable, and multilayer systems are required to achieve full performance like for antireflection and/or antisoiling properties.

Coatings of metal substrates (but not chrome) are known from EP 1 389 634 to be preparable using (per)fluorinated silanes together with inorganic, surface modified nanoparticles: The coatings are described to have antisoiling properties and scratch resistance. Fairly low layer thicknesses are achieved ($< 1 \mu\text{m}$) with this composition, to assure antireflective properties of the film of low refractive index (1.40). The scratch resistance of said coatings is insufficient, and it remains doubtful whether they would adhere to chrome. The curing is achieved by active energy rays or photochemically, which is often unsuitable for coatings in the sanitary field. Finally, the formulation is not water-borne, but solvent based, including fluorinated solvents, and multiple coating steps are needed to achieve full performance.

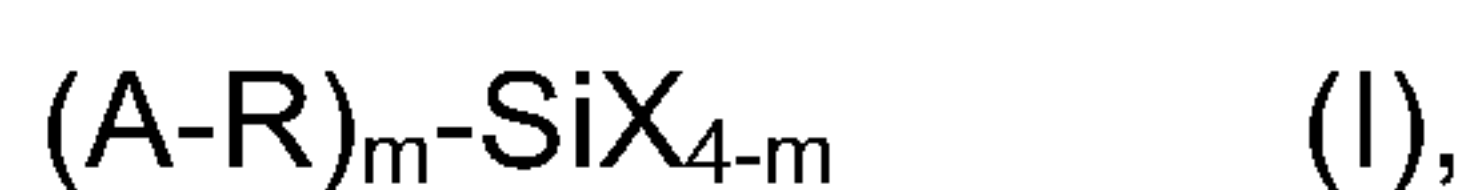
It is the objective of the present invention to overcome the above mentioned disadvantages and to provide a coating which has excellent adhesion to the metallic substrate to which it has been applied, independent of the kind of surface thereof, as mentioned above, but which adheres specifically well to a chrome or chromed surface and which imparts a very good mechanical stability as well as resistance against aggressive chemicals over a prolonged time period to the object treated therewith. Moreover, it is the objective of the invention to provide a method for coating metal surfaces with a coating having the above mentioned properties, which method at the

same time avoids the disadvantage of poor adhesion of the coating to the metal surface.

The invention therefore provides a method for coating a substrate and a sol-gel coating composition to be applied onto a specifically pretreated metallic surface by which the above disadvantages are overcome.

The coating composition of the present invention comprises at least components (A) and (B). (A) is a mixture made of at least the following compounds:

at least one silane having formula (I)



at least one compound having formula (III)



at least one silane having formula (IV):



wherein A is either a hydroxy or a isocyanato group, the latter at least in most cases being blocked by a protecting group as known in the art, R is selected from optionally substituted alkylene and alkenylene groups, R^1 is a partly or fully fluorinated alkyl or alkenyl group, X and Y are independently groups the bonding of which to the silicon or metal atom, respectively, is susceptible to hydrolyzation in the presence of water, M is a metal selected from those of the 3rd and 4th main group of the periodic table and of metals of the transition metal group which occur in trivalent or tetravalent condition, m is independently 1 or 2, and n is 3 in the case of M being a metal of the 3rd main group or a trivalent transition metal and is 4 in the case of M being a metal of the 4th main group or a tetravalent transition metal, the compounds of said mixture being partially or fully hydrolyzed and partly or fully condensed.

Preferably, the isocyanate protecting group in formula (I) is selected from dimethylpyrazole and cyclohexanoneimine, and/or R is selected from substituted or unsubstituted, n- or iso-alkylene groups having 1 to 12 carbon atoms. More preferably, R is selected from n-alkylene groups having 1 to 6 carbon atoms. Most preferable, R is methylene, ethylene or n-propylene.

R^1 in formula (IV) is a group preferably having 4 to 24 carbon atoms and is more preferably an alkyl group having at least 5 and preferably 6 to 10 partly or fully fluorinated carbon atoms at its end remote from the bond to the silicon atom. Even more preferably, it further contains 1 to 3 CH_2 groups between said remote end and the bond to the silicon atom.

Groups X in formulae (I) and (IV) represent residues well known in the sol-gel technique to provide hydrolyzability to the silanes to which they are attached. For example, X may be hydrogen, halogen, alkoxy, acyloxy, alkylcarbonyl, alkoxy carbonyl or $-NR^2_2$ with R^2 being hydrogen or alkyl atom, more preferably chlorine or bromine, or an alkoxy group, for example having 1 to 4 carbon atoms. Most preferably, X is methoxy or ethoxy. M is preferable 1.

M of formula (III) is preferably selected from the group consisting of Al, Zr and Ti. Y may have the same meaning as defined for X above. Moreover, one or more radicals Y may be replaced by a chelating ligand well known in the art of organometallic chemistry. Further, one or more radicals may be replaced by an $-OM(Y)_{n-1}$ group or an oligomer derived therefrom. Y may also be one "dent" of a complexing inorganic or organic acid or its anion.

In order to obtain mixture (A), the at least one silane having formula (I), the at least one compound having formula (III), and the at least one silane having formula (IV) are partially or fully hydrolyzed and condensed. This may be performed by separately dissolving them in a suitable solvent, adding a sufficient amount of water and, if required or desired, a condensation catalyst, and then mixing the resulting solutions (sols). Alternatively, hydrolyzation of the silane(s) having formulae (I) and (IV) and of the compound(s) having formula (III) may take place in one single solution. For this purpose, the compound(s) having formula (III) may be dissolved in a suitable solvent to which a stabilizing or chelating agent is given, in order to avoid that hydrolyzation of the compound(s) having formula (III) will take place before the silanes have been added, because the metal compound(s) of formula (III) usually hydrolyze much faster than silanes, if carrying identical or comparable residues X and Y, respectively. The silane(s) of formula (I) and of formula (IV) is/are then added, either directly or dissolved in another or the same solvent as that for the compound(s) of formula (III). Subsequently, a suitable amount of water and, if required or desired, a condensation catalyst is given to the mixture, in order to initiate hydrolysis of the compounds present therein.

The solvents useful for dissolving the above mentioned compounds having formula (III), (IV) and/or (I) are known to a person skilled in the art. For example, they may be selected from the group consisting of alcohols preferably having 1 to 8 carbon atoms and alkoxyated alcohols of formula $CH_3-(CH_2)_o-O-(CH_2)_pOH$, wherein o is an integer of preferably 1 to 8 and p is an integer of preferably 1 to 6. The stabilizing or chelating agent may for example be selected from alkyl acylalcanoates or diketones, more

preferably from methyl or ethyl esters of acylacetic acids and acetylketones, and may for example be acetylacetic acid or acetylacetone.

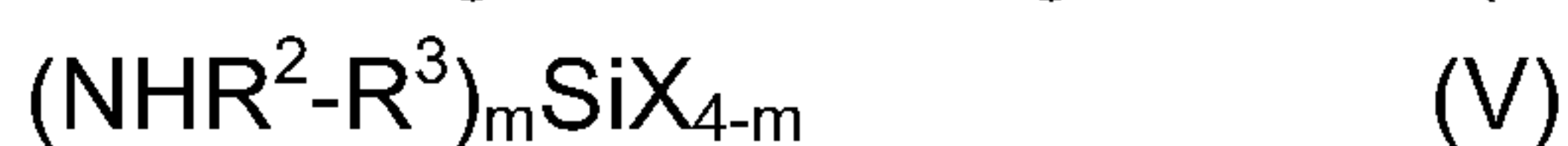
In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the mixture (A) additionally contains at least one silane having formula (II)



in partly or fully hydrolyzed and condensed form, wherein Ar is an optionally substituted aryl or arylalkylene group preferably having 6 to 18 carbon atoms, and X and m are defined as for formula (I) above. More preferably, Ar is an optionally substituted phenyl or phenylalkylene, the alkylene group having 1 to 3 carbon atoms. X is preferably an alkoxy group and most preferably methoxy or ethoxy. Silanes having formula (II) will impart additional hydrophobicity to the coating composition. Since this composition further contains at least one fluorinated compound, resulting in an increasing hydrophobicity as well, the addition of silanes having formula (II) will be optional at the discretion of the skilled person, depending on the amount of fluorinated groups present in the coating composition and on the level of hydrophobicity to be obtained.

The silane having formula (II) may be added to the solution by which mixture (A) is obtained as defined above, for example together with the silane of formula (I), either directly or dissolved in a suitable solvent. Such solvents are known in the art.

As a condensation catalyst, any catalyst known in the art can be used. E.g., amine catalyst are often used in silicon sol gel technology. More preferably, the catalyst is also a silane compound, having the following formula (V):



wherein R^2 is hydrogen or an optionally substituted alkyl having preferably 1 to 6 carbon atoms, R^3 is an optionally substituted alkylene group preferably having 1 to 8 carbon atoms, and X and m are as defined for the silane of formula (I). Most preferably, m is 1, and/or X is methoxy or ethoxy, and/or R^3 is methylene, ethylene, propylene or n- or isobutylene. As will be obvious for a skilled person, this silane catalyst will not only act catalytically, but will also be integrated into the at least partly hydrolyzed and condensed network of silane(s) and metal compound(s).

Water will be added to this mixture in an amount sufficient to at least partially hydrolyze and therefore condense the different silane(s) and metal compound(s). Mixture (A) can then be stored, preferably under cooling, for days or even months, if required.

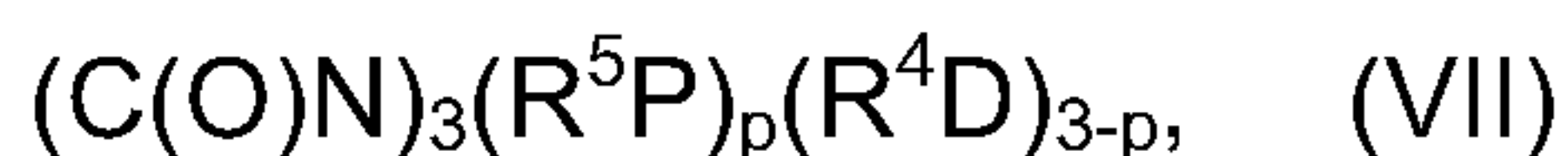
In order to prepare the sol-gel coating composition of the invention, mixture (A) is combined with at least one compound (B) which is selected from trimeric isocyanate ("isocyanurate") derivatives wherein 3 isocyanate molecules are trimerized into a triazine ring. Each of the nitrogen atoms within the triazine ring is substituted with an optionally substituted hydroxyalkylene or isocyanatoalkylene group. The isocyanurate derivatives may contain one triazine ring, or may be low polymerized isocyanurates derived therefrom.

The trimeric isocyanate (triazine) derivatives are selected from derivatives having formula (VI)



wherein R^4 is selected from optionally substituted n- or isoalkylene groups preferably having 1 to 8 carbon atoms, and D is OH, in case A in formula (I) is a (protected) isocyanato group, or is -NCO, in case A in formula (I) is a hydroxy group.

The low polymerized isocyanurates (triazines) are selected from those having formula (VII)



wherein R^4 is defined as for formula (VI), R^5 independently selected from optionally substituted n- or isoalkylene groups preferably having 1 to 8 carbon atoms, P is $(-\text{P}'\text{R}^4)(\text{C}(\text{O})\text{N})_3(\text{R}^4\text{D})_2$ wherein P' is an alkylene, alkylenearylenealkylene, alkylenearylene or arylene group which can be substituted and/or wherein the carbon chain may be interrupted with -S-, -O-, -NR²-, wherein R² is defined as for formula (V) above, -C(O)-, -C(O)O-, -C(O)NH- or -NH-C(O)-NH-, and p is 1 or 2.

Before the coating composition as defined above is applied to a metal surface, for example a galvanically chrome-plated surface, this metal surface is pretreated, according to the present invention. The pretreating method may be one of those methods as disclosed in US 6,887,367, for example a chemical activation of the surface using a solution containing surfactants, a chemical activation of the surface using a reducing agent or direct current or a physical activation using a sputter method, or a combination thereof. By this pretreatment, the wetting characteristics of the metallic surface are improved (the wetting angle of water is substantially decreased). Moreover, the pretreatment implies a high surface energy to the metallic surface. In summary, the adhesion of the coating composition as defined above to be subsequently applied will substantially be improved.

It has been found most convenient to use one of the following methods: The surfaces of the article which are to be coated are contacted with an alkaline silicate solution ("waterglass"). For example, the article is immersed in such a solution. Preferably, zinc granules are present in said silicate solution. The contact time is preferably between 1 minute and one hour, and the temperature of the solution is preferably in the range of 50°C to 85°C. After removing the article or its surface from the solution, the metallic surface to be coated is rinsed with demineralized water and optionally cleaned with a wet towel in order to remove adhering silicate sol before it is dried, for example in an air flow or using compressed air.

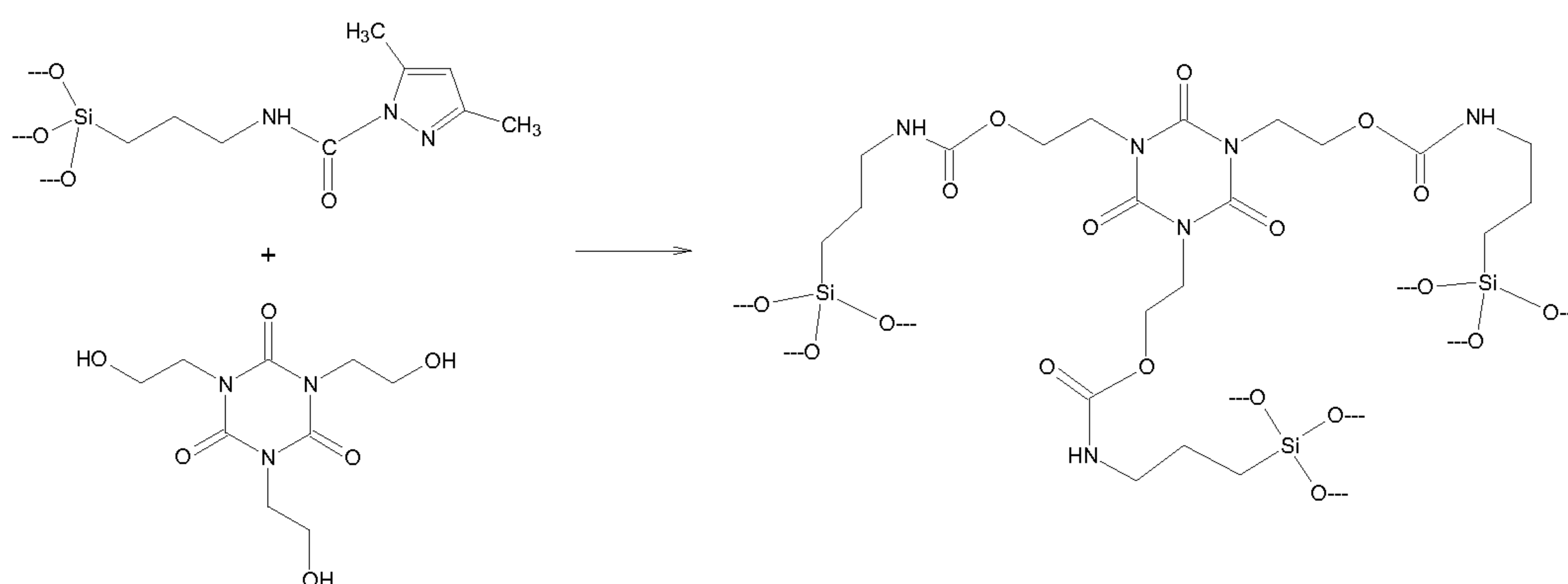
Without wishing to be bound to any theory, the inventors believe that by this treatment, a transition layer is formed between the metallic surface and the sol-gel coating. The interface between the metallic surface and the sodium silicate layer provides a mechanical bond. The sodium silicate solution is able to penetrate into the microstructure of the e.g. electroplated chrome surface, thereby firming the mechanical bond. The sodium silicate layer presents to the sol-gel a hydroxylated surface that allows for direct bonding of the hydroxyls contained in the sol to the sodium silicate layer. In this way, good adhesion is obtained.

The coating composition can then be applied to the pretreated metallic surface, using one of the conventional techniques known in the art. Examples for such techniques are spray coating e.g. HVLP (high volume low pressure coating which is a type of air spray gun), rotary bell atomization spray gun, immersing the surface into a bath of the coating composition, or spin coating. The application may be performed in one step or by applying more than one layer, each layer preferably being at least partially dried before application of the next one. The coating can be applied to a final thickness of about 1 to 15 µm, more preferably of 2 to 8 µm. Finally, the coating is dried or cured on the metallic surface at temperatures between about 150°C and 200°C, preferably at a temperature of about 180°C. By providing thermal curing or curing by drying, no requirements for photoinitiator chemistry are necessary.

Upon drying or curing the coating composition on the metallic surface, organic residues A (hydroxyl or protected isocyanato groups) of silane(s) having formula (I) within the at least partially condensed inorganic network of mixture (A) will react with isocyanato or hydroxyl of the isocyanato (triazine) compound(s) (B), resulting in a coating composition having a strong network which is partly based on inorganic -O-Si-O- bonds, and partly on urethane bonds which resulted from a reaction of residues A with respective hydroxyl or isocyanato residues of the isocyanato (triazine) derivatives. This may be exemplified

through the following scheme 1, wherein a silane of formula (I) having a dimethylpyrazole blocked isocyanato group is depicted which has been hydrolyzed and condensed (represented by (-O)Si-group) and therefore is part of the inorganic network within mixture (A). As may be seen from said scheme, up to three silanes of this network are able to react with the isocyanurate (triazine) of formula (VI) and/or (VII), which in this case is exemplified by tris(hydroxyethylene)isocyanurate:

Scheme 1:



It should be appreciated that incorporation of the metal compound having formula (III) and of silane compounds having formula (II) and (IV) into the network has been omitted in the scheme for the sake of clarity. Moreover, it should be appreciated that in case the A group in silane of formula (I) is hydroxyl and the isocyanurate (triazine) carries isocyanate groups, the urethane groups will be orientated not as depicted, but in the inverse direction:



The aromatic isocyanurate ring core is a very rigid structure. Moreover, the triazine cores are linked to the silane components via urethane bonds which are very stable against alkaline and acid agents. As will be evident for a skilled person, this rigidity together with the very stable connection between the components of the hydrolyzed and condensed silane-/metal network will result in a coating which is mechanically very stable and, at the same time, highly resistant against aggressive chemicals.

On the other side, the inventive coating, after application and processing still has some ductility that comes from the organic portion of the inorganic-organic hybrid structure. This implies the possibility to provide the coating with an increased thickness on the substrate surface, compared to prior art (see discussion of US 6,877,367 above). The

coating of the present invention can be applied to the substrate, for example, in a thickness of 1 to 25 μ m, preferably of 2 to 10, more preferably of 3 to 10 and even more preferably of 4 to 8 μ m. As the coating thickness is increased above critical thickness, fringe patterns are no longer visible to the human eye. In addition, an excellent abrasion resistance is obtained.

When applied to a metallic surface which is pretreated as defined above, a very well adhering, highly cured and abrasion resistant coating is therefore obtained which has increased chemical resistance and which is easy to clean. This coating is specifically, but not exclusively, useful on chromed or chromium, preferably shining surfaces. It is, however, also useful on matt or matt shining surfaces and/or on metal surfaces having a texture. The scale of the texture can be short or long range, patterned or unpatterned.

The following non-limiting examples shall illustrate the invention further.

Example 1

6.22 g of titanium tetrapropylate are reacted with 2.19 g acetylacetone in isopropanole. After a suitable time of stirring (about 15 min.), 50 g dimethylpyrazole blocked 3-isocyanato-propyl-triethoxysilane are added, and the mixture is stirred for about another 20 min. Subsequently, 1.68 g (heptadecafluoro-1,1,2,2-tetrahydrodecyl)-triethoxysilane are added in a dropwise manner, and stirring is continued for about half an hour. By careful and slow addition of 10.94 g deionized water, hydrolysis and condensation is effected, preferably in a time period of about 12 hours. This is followed by the addition of 7.63 g trishydroxyethyl-isocyanurate and 11.27 g water. Stirring is continued. To the clear mixture, a solvent or solvent mixture and/or a flow improving agent may be added.

Example 2

A typical 3 inch x 8 inch electroplated chrome panel was immersed in 2500 g of sodium silicate solution. The electroplated chrome panel and the sodium silicate solution were in contact with 150 g Zinc shot in the bottom of the beaker. The pre-treatment time was 5 minutes at 70°C. The panel was rinsed with deionized water, whereafter adherent sodium silicate agglomerations were wiped away with a wet paper towel. The panel was then dried with an air knife, making it ready for coating application.

Example 3

The mixture obtained according to Example 1 was applied to the pretreated chrome panel of example 2 by spraying with an HVLP gun. The coating was then cured by heating in a forced air convection oven for 2 hours at 180°C.

An optically clear coating is obtained on the panel which has a unique combination of properties that includes hydrophobicity/easy-to-clean, adhesion to bright chrome, abrasion resistance, and high chemical resistance.

The coated chrome panel of example 3 was inspected and found to have the properties depicted in Table 1:

Table 1

layer thickness	about 5 μm
solvent-resistance (methylethyl ketone)	200 strokes (no visible effect)
CASS Test (200 hrs) (1)	stable (no significant change in contact angle with water)
mandrel bend test (3mm)	Crack formation, but no delamination
Contact angle with water	104°
Roll-off angle with water	15°
Cross hatch adhesion characteristic (DIN* 53151) *German Industrial Norm	Gt 0
Adhesion after water immersion (240 h at 38°C)	Gt 0
Pencil hardness	6 H (scratches) 9 H (deformation)
Microhardness (nanoindentor)	511 – 519 MPa
Chemical Resistance	6 N acetic acid (no effect) phosphoric acid (42,5 %, no effect) ammonium hydroxide (6 N, no effect) methanol (no effect) trixon X, tenside (no effect) 18N NaOH (no turbidity) 6N NaOH (no turbidity) 6N HCl (no turbidity)
Modulus of elasticity	5,15 – 5,16 GPa

(1) The conditions of the CASS test are specified by (US) ASTM B 368. The CASS test is a copper-accelerated acetic acid salt spray test. The salt fog created for this test is created from a solution of 5% sodium chloride in ASTM D1193 Type IV water with 0.25 g of reagent grade copper chloride ($\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$) per liter of solution. The solution is delivered to the chamber as a fog at a temperature of 60° to 65° at a pressure of 0.08 to 0.12 MPa. The pH of this solution is adjusted to a pH range of 3.1 to 3.3 as measured on a sample of the collected spray. The chamber temperature is held at $49 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$.

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Claims:

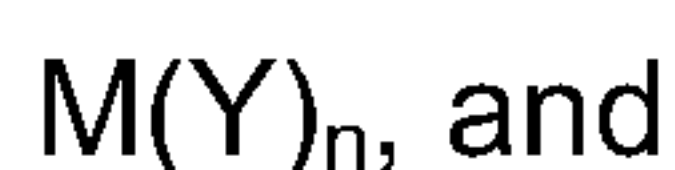
1. A coating composition, comprising

(A) a mixture made of at least the following components:

at least one silane having formula (I)



at least one compound having formula (III)



at least one partially or fully fluorinated silane having formula (IV)



wherein A is either a hydroxy or a isocyanato group, the latter being blocked by a protecting group, R is selected from optionally substituted, n- or isoalkylene groups and alkenylene groups, R^1 is a partly or fully fluorinated alkyl group, X and Y are independently groups the bonding of which to the silicon or metal atom, respectively, is susceptible to hydrolyzation in the presence of water, M is a metal selected from those of the 3rd and 4th main group of the periodic table and of metals of the transition metal group occurring in the trivalent or tetravalent condition, m is independently 1 or 2, and n is 3 in the case of M being a metal of the 3rd main group or a trivalent transition metal and is 4 in the case of M being a metal of the 4th main group or a tetravalent transition metal,

the components of said mixture being partially or fully hydrolyzed and partly or fully condensed,

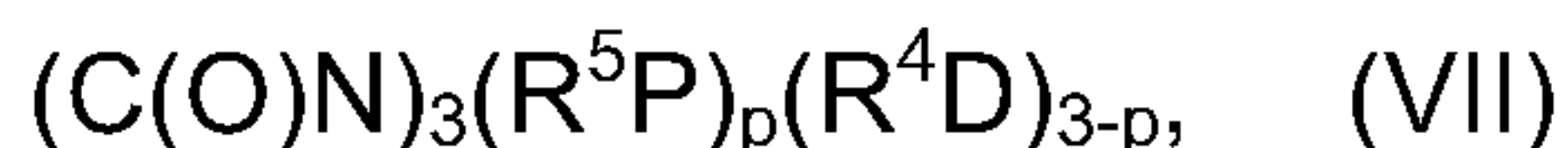
(B) at least one triazine derivative, selected from

- derivatives having formula (VI)



wherein R^4 is selected from optionally substituted n- or isoalkylene groups, and D is OH, in case A in formula (I) is a protected isocyanato group, or is NCO, in case A in formula (I) is a hydroxy group, and

- derivatives having formula (VII)



wherein R^4 is defined as for formula (VI), R^5 is independently selected from optionally substituted n- or isoalkylene groups, P is

$(-P'R^4)(C(O)N)_3(R^4D)_2$ wherein P' is an alkylene,

alkylenearylenealkylene, alkylenearylene or arylene group which can be substituted and/or wherein the carbon chain may be interrupted with -S-, -O-, $-NR^2-$, wherein R^2 is defined as form formula (V) above, -C(O)-, -C(O)O-, -C(O)NH- or $-NH-C(O)-NH-$, and p is 1 or 2.

2. The coating composition as claimed in claim 1, wherein m in formula (I) is 1 and/or wherein m in formula (IV) is 1.

3. The coating composition as claimed in claim 1 or 2, further comprising at least one silane having formula (II)



in partially or fully hydrolyzed and partially or fully condensed form, wherein Ar is an optionally substituted aryl or arylalkylene group, and X and m are defined as for formula (I) in claim 1, wherein the silane having formula (II) is part of mixture (A).

4. The coating composition of claim 3, wherein m in formula (II) is 1.

5. The coating composition of claim 1, wherein A in formula (I) is a blocked isocyanato group and wherein D in formula (VI) and/or (VII) is OH.

6. The coating composition of claim 5 wherein A in formula (I) is an isocyanato group, blocked with dimethylpyrazole.

7. The coating composition of any of the preceding claims, wherein X in formulae (I), (II) and (IV) is independently selected from halogen atoms or alkoxy groups preferably having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, more preferably from chloride, methoxy or ethoxy.

8. The coating composition of any of the preceding claims, wherein Y in formula (III) is independently selected from halogen atoms or alkoxy groups preferably having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, more preferably from chloride, methoxy or ethoxy.

9. The coating composition as claimed in any of the preceding claims, wherein the mixture as defined in (A) additionally comprises a condensation catalyst.

10. The coating composition of claim 9, wherein the condensation catalyst is an aminoalkyltrialkoxysilane.

11. The coating composition as claimed in any of the preceding claims, additionally containing a suitable solvent.

12. The coating composition as claimed in claim 11, wherein the solvent is selected from the group consisting of alcohols preferably having 1 to 8 carbon atoms and alkoxyalcohols of formula $\text{CH}_3-(\text{CH}_2)_o-\text{O}-(\text{CH}_2)_p\text{OH}$, wherein o is an integer of preferably 1 to 8 and p is an integer of preferably 1 to 6.
13. The coating composition as claimed in claim 1, wherein M in the compound having formula (III) is selected from Ti, Zr, and Al.
14. The coating composition as claimed in claim 13, wherein at least 2 groups Y in the compound having formula (III) are part of a chelating agent.
15. The coating composition as claimed in claim 14, wherein the chelating agent is acetylacetone.
16. A process for coating a substrate having a metallic surface, the process comprising the steps:
- providing a suitable substrate,
 - pretreating the substrate
 - applying one or more layers of a coating composition as claimed in any of claims 1 to 15 onto the surface and
 - drying or curing each of the layers or the one or more layers of the said coating composition.
17. Process according to claim 16, wherein the metallic surface of the substrate is a chromium or chromed surface.
18. Process according to claim 16 or claim 17, wherein the pre-treatment is performed using at least one of the following methods:
- chemically activating the surface using a solution containing surfactants,
 - chemically activating the surface using an activated solution comprising $\equiv\text{Si}(\text{OH})$ groups,
 - chemically activating the surface using a reducing agent or direct current,
 - physically activating the surface using a sputter method, or
 - a combination thereof.
19. Process according to claim 18, wherein the pre-treatment is performed by contacting the surface with a solution of an alkaline silicate solution or waterglass.

20. Process according to claim 19, wherein the said silicate solution or waterglass additionally contains a solid basic metal which can easily be reduced.

21. Process according to claim 20, wherein the basic metal is zinc.

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22. Process according to any of claims 16 to 21, wherein the said coating composition is applied to a final thickness of 1 to 25µm, preferably of 3 to 10 µm and most preferably of 5 to 9 µm.

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23. Process according to any of claims 16 to 22, wherein the curing temperature is between about 150°C and 200°C.

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