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(54) Title: SILOXANE STAR-GRAFT POLYMERS, CERAMIC POWDERS COATED THEREWITH AND METHOD OF PREPARING COATED CERAMIC POWDERS		
(57) Abstract <p>A coated ceramic powder comprises a plurality of ceramic particles and a siloxane star-graft coating polymer encapsulating at least a portion of the particles. The coating polymer comprises Si(w,x,y,z), where w, x, y and z are the mole percent tetrafunctional, trifunctional, difunctional and monofunctional monomeric units, respectively, and wherein w is about 20-100 and x, y and z are about 0-30, 0-50 and 0-10, respectively, and at least one of x, y and z is greater than zero. A method of preparing a coated ceramic powder comprises the steps of a) polymerizing a tetrafunctional siloxane monomer and at least one of a trifunctional siloxane monomer, a difunctional siloxane monomer and a monofunctional siloxane monomer, b) adding a quantity of ceramic powder to a reaction vessel, c) shear mixing the ceramic powder for a time sufficient to wet substantially all of the powder surface, d) adding the siloxane polymer prepared in step (a) to the reaction vessel containing the shear mixed ceramic powder, e) shear mixing the shear mixed ceramic powder and the siloxane polymer for a time sufficient to form a siloxane polymer coated ceramic powder, and f) separating the coated ceramic powder from the components remaining in the reaction vessel.</p> <div data-bbox="730 1249 1465 1912" style="text-align: right;"> </div>		

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**SILOXANE STAR-GRAFT POLYMERS,
CERAMIC POWDERS COATED THEREWITH AND
METHOD OF PREPARING COATED CERAMIC POWDERS**

Cross-Reference To Related Application

This application is related to and claims priority benefits from U.S. Provisional Patent Application Serial No. 60/014,838 filed April 4,
5 1996, entitled "Ceramic Powder Coatings", which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

Field Of The Invention

This invention relates generally to ceramic powder coatings. More particularly, this invention
10 relates to siloxane star-graft polymers for coating ceramic powders, thereby enabling the dispersion of such powders in oils, polymers and water.

Background Of The Invention

Ceramic powders are inorganic compositions
15 that are naturally hydrophilic and require a coating to impart one or more of the following characteristics:

- (1) A coating is required to enable the surface to be wetted by, or compatible
20 with, organic materials such as solvents. Surface wetting is required to prepare an intimate ceramic powder/organic dispersion.
- (2) A coating is required to passivate the
25 surface of the ceramic powder.
- (3) A coating is required to render anatase titania (TiO_2) non-photoactive.
- (4) A coating is required where specific
30 functionalities are required on the ceramic powder surface, such as epoxy groups, carboxyl groups, and the like.

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- (5) A coating is required to form dispersed-phase, aqueous ionic-gels that do not phase separate.

As used herein, the term "ceramic" refers to metal oxides, including but not limited to titanium dioxide (TiO_2 ; sometimes referred to as "titania"), alumina (Al_2O_3), zinc oxide (ZnO), and iron oxides including $\gamma\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ (brown in color), $\alpha\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ (red in color) and ferrous oxide (Fe_3O_4 ; black in color; sometimes referred to as "magnetite"), and nonmetal oxides, including but not limited to silicon dioxide (SiO_2 ; sometimes referred to as "silica").

Inorganic surfaces have been conventionally modified by absorption, ion exchange, and covalent bonding. Surface modification by absorption and ion exchange require the surface to have appropriate chemical characteristics. Reactions that enable covalent bonding to inorganic surfaces generally involve reactions on hydroxylic surfaces.

Inorganic surfaces may also be coated by graft polymerization and encapsulation. Inorganic powders may be coated by the precipitation of powders in the presence of suspended powders or by spray drying of polymer solutions containing the powder. However, these conventional methods yield uneven coatings and the formation of coated agglomerates. Graft polymerization initiated by adsorbed species, or involving their copolymerization, favors uniform polymeric coatings.

The present siloxane star-graft polymer coatings are derived from the acid-catalyzed silicate sols discussed in Sol-Gel Science, C.J. Brinker and G.W. Scherer, Academic Press, 1990, Chapters 3 and 4. Such acid-catalyzed silicate sols are fractal, silicon-based polymers, the structure of which is shown, in two-dimensions, in

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FIG. 1. The present siloxane star-graft polymers employ this polymer morphology, in three dimensions, as a starting point, bonding to the fractal backbone specific moieties, thereby forming a fractal, star-graft copolymer using molecularly engineered inorganic surface/diluent interactions. Inherent in the present method of preparing such siloxane star-graft polymers is the control of the fractal nature of the backbone by allowing only desired branching probabilities to occur. Such control is realized by selection of monomers with the desired functionality and reactivity.

Silicon-based polymers will be referred to herein using the following nomenclature:

$\text{Si}(w, x, y, z),$

where w , x , y and z refer to the mole percent tetrafunctional, trifunctional, difunctional and monofunctional monomers, respectively, that are employed in synthesizing the sol. The ratio of total moles water to total moles silicon ($\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{Si}$) is termed R , where R is a measure of the degree of polymer branching.

Summary Of The Invention

The present siloxane star-graft polymer coatings are formed by reacting specific monomers in solution to form a siloxane-based polymer. The coating encapsulates the nanoparticle.

A coated ceramic powder comprises a plurality of ceramic particles and a siloxane star-graft coating polymer encapsulating at least a portion of the particles. The coating polymer comprises:

$\text{Si}(w, x, y, z)$

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where w, x, y and z are the mole percent tetrafunctional, trifunctional, difunctional and monofunctional monomeric units, respectively, and wherein w is about 20-100 and x, y and z are about
5 0-30, 0-50 and 0-10, respectively, and at least one of x, y and z is greater than zero.

In the preferred coated ceramic powder, the ceramic is TiO_2 , Al_2O_3 , ZnO , iron oxide or SiO_2 . The iron oxide is $\gamma\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$, $\alpha\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ or Fe_3O_4 .

10 Where the ceramic is TiO_2 , the coated ceramic powder preferably further comprises Al^{+3} centers to introduce surface defects into the TiO_2 powder, thereby rendering the coated TiO_2 powder non-photoactive.

15 In the preferred coated powder:

w is tetraethylorthosilicate;

x is selected from the group consisting of γ -glycidoxypyrpyltrimethoxysilane, n-hexyltrimethoxysilane, isobutyltrimethoxysilane, γ -methacryloxypropyltrimethoxysilane,
20 n-octadecyltrimethoxysilane, and n-propyltrimethoxysilane;

y is selected from the group consisting of dicyclohexyldimethoxysilane, diethyldiethoxysilane, dimethyldichlorosilane, dimethyldiethoxysilane, dimethyldimethoxysilane, diphenyldiethoxysilane, diphenyldimethoxysilane, di-n-hexyldichlorosilane, n-hexylmethyldichlorosilane, methyldodecyldiethoxysilane, neophylmethyldimethoxysilane, and n-octylmethyldimethoxysilane; and
25 30

z is selected from the group consisting of n-octadecyldimethylmethoxysilane, triethylsilanol, trimethylethoxysilane, and trimethylmethoxysilane.
35

A method of preparing the above coated ceramic powder comprises the steps of:

- 5 -

- 5 (a) polymerizing a tetrafunctional siloxane monomer and at least one of a trifunctional siloxane monomer, a difunctional siloxane monomer and a monofunctional siloxane monomer;
- (b) adding a quantity of ceramic powder to a purged reaction vessel;
- 10 (c) shear mixing the ceramic powder for a time sufficient to wet substantially all of the powder surface;
- (d) adding the siloxane polymer prepared in step (a) to the reaction vessel containing the shear mixed ceramic powder;
- 15 (e) shear mixing the shear mixed ceramic powder and the siloxane polymer for a time sufficient to form a siloxane polymer coated ceramic powder;
- 20 (f) separating the coated ceramic powder from the components remaining in the reaction vessel.

In the preferred method, the ceramic is TiO_2 , Al_2O_3 , ZnO , Fe_2O_3 or SiO_2 .

25 Where the ceramic is TiO_2 , a further quantity of aluminum tri-sec-butoxide is optionally added to the reaction vessel in step (b) to introduce surface defects into the TiO_2 powder, thereby rendering the coated TiO_2 powder non-photoactive.

30 In the preferred method:

the tetrafunctional siloxane monomer is tetraethylorthosilicate;

the trifunctional siloxane monomer is selected from the group consisting of γ -glycidoxypropyltrimethoxysilane, n-hexyltrimethoxysilane, isobutyltrimethoxysilane, γ -methacryloxypropyltrimethoxysilane,

35

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n-octadecyltrimethoxysilane, and n-propyltrimethoxysilane;

the difunctional siloxane monomer is selected from the group consisting of

5 dicyclohexyldimethoxysilane, diethyldiethoxysilane, dimethyldichlorosilane, dimethyldiethoxysilane, dimethyldimethoxysilane, diphenyldiethoxysilane, diphenyldimethoxysilane, di-n-hexyldichlorosilane, n-

10 hexylmethyldichlorosilane, methyldodecyl-diethoxysilane, neophylmethyldimethoxysilane, and n-octylmethyldimethoxysilane; and

the monofunctional siloxane monomer is selected from the group consisting of n-

15 octadecyldimethylmethoxysilane, triethylsilanol, trimethylethoxysilane, and trimethyl-methoxysilane.

A siloxane star-graft polymer for coating and encapsulating ceramic particles comprises:

20
$$\text{Si}(w, x, y, z)$$

where w, x, y and z are the mole percent tetrafunctional, trifunctional, difunctional and monofunctional monomeric units, respectively, and wherein w is at about 20-100 and x, y and z are

25 about 0-30, 0-50 and 0-10, and at least one of x, y and z is greater than zero.

In the preferred star-graft coating polymer:

w is tetraethylorthosilicate;

x is selected from the group consisting of γ -glycidoxypropyltrimethoxysilane, n-

30 hexyltrimethoxysilane, isobutyltrimethoxysilane, γ -methacryloxypropyltrimethoxysilane, n-octadecyltrimethoxysilane, and n-propyltrimethoxysilane;

35 y is selected from the group consisting

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of dicyclohexyldimethoxysilane, diethyldiethoxysilane, dimethyldichlorosilane, dimethyldiethoxysilane, dimethyldimethoxysilane, diphenyldiethoxysilane, diphenyldimethoxysilane, di-n-hexyldichlorosilane, n-hexylmethyldichlorosilane, methyldodecyldiethoxysilane, neophylmethyldimethoxysilane, and n-octylmethyldimethoxysilane; and

z is selected from the group consisting of n-octadecyldimethylmethoxysilane, triethylsilanol, trimethylethoxysilane, and trimethylmethoxysilane.

Brief Description Of The Drawings

FIG. 1 is a schematic diagram of a fractal, silicon-based polymer, the structure of which is shown in two-dimensions.

Detailed Description Of The Preferred Embodiments

The values of w, x, y and z in the above silicon-based polymers have ranged from 20-100, 0-30, 0-50 and 0-10, respectively. Various combinations are employed to control the fractal nature of the siloxane backbone and its chemical nature, that is, the degree of thermodynamic compatibility with a specific diluent of the coating molecule. The chemical identity of the groups may also be varied extensively. Similarly, R has been varied from 1 to 6, and the acid character of the reaction medium has been varied widely. Examples of monomers that may be incorporated in the coating are included, but not limited to, those set forth in Table 1

Table I. Coating Monomers		
Monomer	Functionality	Boiling Point
Dicyclohexyldimethoxysilane	2	104°C / 0.7 mm
Diethyldiethoxysilane	2	157°C
Dimethyldichlorosilane	2	70°C
Dimethyldiethoxysilane	2	114 °C
Dimethyldimethoxysilane	2	82°C
Diphenyldiethoxysilane	2	167°/15mm
Diphenyldimethoxysilane	2	161.15°C
Di-n-hexyldichlorosilane	2	111°C
γ -Glycidoxypopyltrimethoxysilane	3	
n-Hexylmethyldichlorosilane	2	204°C
n-Hexyltrimethoxysilane	3	202°C
Isobutyltrimethoxysilane	3	154°C
γ -Methacryloxypropyltrimethoxysilane	3	
Methyldodecyldiethoxysilane	2	140°C
Neophylmethyldimethoxysilane	2	68°C
n-Octadecyltrimethoxysilane	3	150°C
n-Octadecyldimethylmethoxysilane	1	184°C
n-Octylmethyldimethoxysilane	2	107°C
n-Propyltrimethoxysilane	3	142°C
Tetraethylorthosilicate	4	169°C
Triethylsilanol	1	75°C/24 mm
Trimethylethoxysilane	1	75°C
Trimethylmethoxysilane	1	57°C

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A. General Procedure For Preparing Coating Polymer

The following is a general procedure for preparing a coating polymer designated Si(70, 13.275, 10, 5) and R=1.12:

(1) Add the following chemicals to a reaction vessel that has been purged with dry nitrogen and stir:

(a) 61 ml of anhydrous ethanol (Aldrich # 27764.9 or equivalent);

(b) 43.04 ml of tetraethylorthosilicate (TEOS FW 208.33, Aldrich # 33385-9 or equivalent);

(c) 15.45 ml of n-octyldecyl-trimethyloxysilane (n-ODTMS FW 374.68, Petrach # 09780 or equivalent

(d) 3.84 ml of diphenyldimethoxysilane (DPDMS FW 244.36, Petrach # D6010 or equivalent);

(e) 2.15 ml of trimethylethoxysilane (TMES FW 118.25, Petrach # T2970 or equivalent);

(f) 3.67 ml of deionized water;

(g) 2.0 ml of 0.1 N hydrochloric acid (VWR Catalog No. VW3200-1or equivalent).

(2) Heat the mixture at 60°C for 1.5 hours.

(3) Store the prepared sol at 5°C.

B. Batch Process For Coated Ceramic Polymers

The following is a process description for preparing coated ceramic powders in 10 gallon batches, optimized with high shear mixing:

(1) Preparation of the coating polymer:

(a) Purge a 10 liter reaction vessel

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with dry nitrogen and stir.

(b) Add:

- 1527 ml of anhydrous ethanol;
- 1039 ml of tetraethylortho-silicate;
- 387 ml of n-octyldecyltrimethoxy silane;
- 156 ml of diphenyldimethoxy-silane;
- 81 ml of trimethylethoxysilane
- 93 ml of deionized water;
- 50 ml of 0.1 N hydrochloric acid.

(c) Heat at 60°C for 1.5 hours.

(d) Store at 5°C.

The product prepared by the above batch process contains approximately 15 weight percent (wt%) coating polymer.

(2) Preparation of the coated TiO₂ polymer:

- (a) Wet powder; add Al-undercoat:
- Purge a 50 liter passivated vessel with argon and stir.
 - Add 20 liters of suitable reaction solvent (such as, for example, anhydrous ethanol, ethanol and/or isopropanol) + 5 kg TiO₂ powder.
 - Mix 555 ml of suitable reaction solvent (such as, for example, anhydrous ethanol, ethanol and/or isopropanol), aluminum tri-sec-butoxide ("ASTB") + approximately 500 ml isopropanol.
 - Add ASTB solution in a small stream via cannula

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- by argon pressure displacement. The addition of ASTB introduces Al^{+3} centered surface defects into the TiO_2 powder, thereby rendering the powder non-photoactive.
- 5
- (b) Dilute; coat powder:
- 10
- Add 4 liters of reaction solvent.
 - High-shear mix at 7000 rpm for 30 minutes. Temperature increases as the coating reaction proceeds; large-scale reactions may need to be cooled if the temperature increase exceeds $50^{\circ}C$.
 - Add 3333 ml of the 15 wt% coating polymer.
 - High-shear mix at 7000 rpm for 30 minutes.
- 15
- (c) Separate and purify:
- 20
- Add 6 liter of deionized water.
 - High-shear mix at 7000 rpm for 20 minutes.
 - Collect by centrifugation.
- 25
- (d) Optionally, wash by repeating procedure (c).
- 30
- (e) Optionally, dry the wet cake.
- (3) Preparation of the dispersion:
- Add dry powder or wet cake to an organic carrier fluid such as, for example, Finsolv.
 - Remove reaction solvents if necessary.
- 35

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- Mix thoroughly.

C. Specific Coating Examples

- 5 (1) Sunscreens - Si(67.5, 13.275, 10, 7.5)/
tetraethylorthosilicate, n-octadecyl-
trimethoxysilane,
diphenyldimethoxysilane,
trimethylethoxysilane; R=1.12, $\Delta 60^{\circ}\text{C}$ 1.5
hr.
- 10 (2) Water soluble - Si(70, 20, 5, 5)/
tetraethylorthosilicate, γ -
glycidoxypropyltrimethoxysilane,
diphenyldimethoxysilane, trimethylethoxy-
silane; R=1.12, $\Delta 60^{\circ}\text{C}$ 1.5 hr., react
15 pendant epoxy functional group with one
of the following: an amino acid such as,
for example, β -alanine; a diamine such
as, for example, ethylene diamine; or
other suitable functionality, such as,
for example, sodium sulfite or an
20 anionic-, cationic-, or zwitterionic-
functional character.
- (3) Acrylate polymers - Si(60, 20, 15, 5)/
tetraethylorthosilicate, γ -
methacryloxypropyltrimethoxysilane,
25 diphenyldimethoxysilane, trimethylethoxy-
silane; R=1.12, $\Delta 60^{\circ}\text{C}$ 1.5 hr.
- (4) Epoxy polymers - Si(60, 20, 15, 5)/
tetraethylorthosilicate, γ -
glycidoxypropyltrimethoxysilane,
30 diphenyldimethoxysilane, trimethylethoxy-
silane; R=1.12, $\Delta 60^{\circ}\text{C}$ 1.5 hr.
- (5) Hydrophobic oils - Si(45, 13.275, 34.275,
7.5)/ tetraethylorthosilicate, n-
octadecyltrimethoxysilane, diphenyl-
35 dimethoxysilane, trimethylethoxysilane;
R=1.12, $\Delta 60^{\circ}\text{C}$ 1.5 hr.; or Si(45, 6.64,

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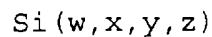
40.91, 7.5)/ tetraethylorthosilicate, n-octadecyltrimethoxysilane, diphenyldimethoxysilane, trimethylethoxysilane; R=1.12, $\Delta 60^{\circ}\text{C}$ 1.5 hr.

5 While particular elements, embodiments and applications of the present invention have been shown and described, it will be understood, of course, that the invention is not limited thereto since modifications may be made by those skilled in
10 the art, particularly in light of the foregoing teachings. It is therefore contemplated by the appended claims to cover such modifications as incorporate those features which come within the spirit and scope of the invention.

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What is claimed is:

1. A coated ceramic powder comprising a plurality of ceramic particles and a siloxane star-graft coating polymer encapsulating at least a portion of said particles, said coating polymer
5 comprising:



where w, x, y and z are the mole percent tetrafunctional, trifunctional, difunctional and monofunctional monomeric units, respectively, and
10 wherein w is at about 20-100 and x, y and z are about 0-30, 0-50 and 0-10, respectively, and at least one of x, y and z is greater than zero.

2. The coated ceramic powder of claim 1 wherein said ceramic is TiO_2 .

3. The coated ceramic powder of claim 2 further comprising Al^{+3} centers to introduce surface defects into the TiO_2 powder, thereby rendering said coated TiO_2 powder non-photoactive.

4. The coated ceramic powder of claim 1 wherein said ceramic is Al_2O_3 .

5. The coated ceramic powder of claim 1 wherein said ceramic is ZnO .

6. The coated ceramic powder of claim 1 wherein said ceramic is an iron oxide.

7. The coated ceramic powder of claim 6 wherein said iron oxide is $\gamma\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$.

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8. The coated ceramic powder of claim 6 wherein said iron oxide is α -Fe₂O₃.

9. The coated ceramic powder of claim 6 wherein said iron oxide is Fe₃O₄.

10. The coated ceramic powder of claim 1 wherein said ceramic is SiO₂.

11. The coated ceramic powder of claim 1 wherein:

w is tetraethylorthosilicate;

5 x is selected from the group consisting of γ -glycidoxypyrpyltrimethoxysilane, n-hexyltrimethoxysilane, isobutyltrimethoxysilane, γ -methacryloxypropyltrimethoxysilane, n-octadecyltrimethoxysilane, and n-propyltrimethoxysilane;

10 y is selected from the group consisting of dicyclohexyldimethoxysilane, diethyldiethoxysilane, dimethyldichlorosilane, dimethyldiethoxysilane, dimethyldimethoxysilane, diphenyldiethoxysilane, diphenyldimethoxysilane, di-n-hexyldichlorosilane, n-hexylmethyldichlorosilane, methyldodecyldiethoxysilane, neophylmethyldimethoxysilane, and n-octylmethyldimethoxysilane; and

15 z is selected from the group consisting of n-octadecyldimethylmethoxysilane, triethylsilanol, trimethylethoxysilane, and trimethylmethoxysilane.

12. A method of preparing a coated ceramic powder comprising a plurality of ceramic particles and a siloxane star-graft coating polymer encapsulating at least a portion of said particles, 5 the method comprising the steps of:

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- 10 (a) polymerizing a tetrafunctional siloxane monomer and at least one of a trifunctional siloxane monomer, a difunctional siloxane monomer and a monofunctional siloxane monomer;
- (b) adding a quantity of ceramic powder to a reaction vessel;
- 15 (c) shear mixing said ceramic powder for a time sufficient to wet substantially all of said powder surface;
- (d) adding the siloxane polymer prepared in step (a) to said reaction vessel containing said shear mixed ceramic powder;
- 20 (e) shear mixing said shear mixed ceramic powder and said siloxane polymer for a time sufficient to form a siloxane polymer coated ceramic powder;
- 25 (f) separating said coated ceramic powder from the components remaining in said reaction vessel.

13. The method of claim 12 wherein said ceramic is TiO_2 .

14. The method of claim 13 wherein a further quantity of aluminum tri-sec-butoxide is added to the reaction vessel in step (b) to introduce surface defects into said TiO_2 powder, thereby
5 rendering said coated TiO_2 powder non-photoactive.

15. The method of claim 12 wherein said ceramic is Al_2O_3 .

16. The method of claim 12 wherein said ceramic is ZnO .

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17. The method of claim 12 wherein said ceramic is an iron oxide.

18. The method of claim 17 wherein said iron oxide is $\gamma\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$.

19. The method of claim 17 wherein said iron oxide is $\alpha\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$.

20. The method of claim 17 wherein said iron oxide is Fe_3O_4 .

21. The method of claim 12 wherein said ceramic is SiO_2 .

22. The method of claim 12 wherein:

said tetrafunctional siloxane monomer is tetraethylorthosilicate;

5 said trifunctional siloxane monomer is selected from the group consisting of γ -glycidoxypyrpyltrimethoxysilane, n-hexyltrimethoxysilane, isobutyltrimethoxysilane, γ -methacryloxypropyltrimethoxysilane, n-octadecyltrimethoxysilane, and n-propyltrimethoxysilane;

10 said difunctional siloxane monomer is selected from the group consisting of dicyclohexyldimethoxysilane, diethyldiethoxysilane, dimethyldichlorosilane, dimethyldiethoxysilane, dimethyldimethoxysilane, diphenyldiethoxysilane, diphenyldimethoxysilane, di-n-hexyldichlorosilane, n-hexylmethyldichlorosilane, methyldodecyl-
15 diethoxysilane, neophylmethyldimethoxysilane, and n-octylmethyldimethoxysilane; and

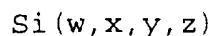
20 said monofunctional siloxane monomer is selected from the group consisting of n-

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octadecyldimethylmethoxysilane,
triethylsilanol, trimethylethoxysilane, and
25 trimethyl-methoxysilane.

23. The coated ceramic powder prepared
according to the method of any one of claims 12-22.

24. A siloxane star-graft polymer for coating
and encapsulating ceramic particles, said coating
polymer comprising:



5 where w, x, y and z are the mole percent
tetrafunctional, trifunctional, difunctional and
monofunctional monomeric units, respectively, and
wherein w is at about 20-100 and x, y and z are
about 0-30, 0-50 and 0-10, and at least one of x, y
10 and z is greater than zero.

25. The star-graft polymer of claim 24
wherein:

w is tetraethylorthosilicate;

x is selected from the group consisting
5 of γ -glycidoxypropyltrimethoxysilane, n-
hexyltrimethoxysilane, isobutyltrimethoxy-
silane, γ -methacryloxypropyltrimethoxysilane,
n-octadecyltrimethoxysilane, and n-propyltri-
methoxysilane;

10 y is selected from the group consisting
of dicyclohexyldimethoxysilane, diethyldieth-
oxysilane, dimethyldichlorosilane, dimethyl-
diethoxysilane, dimethyldimethoxysilane,
diphenyldiethoxysilane, diphenyldimethoxy-
15 silane, di-n-hexyldichlorosilane, n-hexyl-
methyldichlorosilane, methyldodecyldiethoxy-
silane, neophylmethyldimethoxysilane, and n-

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octylmethyldimethoxysilane; and

20 z is selected from the group consisting
of n-octadecyldimethylmethoxysilane, triethyl-
silanol, trimethylethoxysilane, and trimethyl-
methoxysilane.



FIG. 1

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/US 97/05179

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 C08G77/06 C04B35/628 C09C3/12 C09C1/36 C08K9/06

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

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 C08G C04B C09C C08K

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

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

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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Y	US 4 644 077 A (GUPTA GOUTAM) 17 February 1987 see column 3, line 23-62; examples ---	1-25
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☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

16 July 1997

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 97/05179

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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X	US 4 243 692 A (SCHOLZE HORST ET AL) 6 January 1981 see column 1, line 53 - column 6, line 23; claim 1; examples 1,2,4 ---	24,25
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A	EP 0 665 004 A (LUCKY LTD) 2 August 1995 see the whole document -----	1-25

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