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#### Published:

- with international search report
- with amended claims and statement

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: INK WITH INCREASED RESISTANCE AGAINST DRYING

(57) Abstract: The ink with increased resistance against drying under the invention consists of 0.1 to 25 wt.% of organic dye or pigment, 0.1 to 40 wt.% of glycols or polyethylene glycols with molecule weights from 100 to 6000, 0.1 to 20 wt.% of glycol ethers with boiling points over 150° C and up to 15 wt.% of additives and admixtures such as biocides, defoamers, leveling agents, film formers or separators, while the balance to 100 wt.% is water or low aliphatic alcohols or their mixtures. The ink under this invention lasts up to 60 days in an open tip of a writing tool without drying out.



#### Ink with Increased Resistance against Drying

#### Background and summary of the invention

This invention concerns the ink to be filled into writing tools, e.g. pens, felt pens, roller pens, liner pens, markers, highlight pens etc. The inks currently in use are characterized by application properties on which their development focuses. This means they can be removed from textiles by washing, they can be washed off from skin, they cannot be wiped off from nonporous materials, they are resistant against wear etc. These main application characteristics of the inks have some negative properties which the solution under this invention seeks to eliminate. The property to be eliminated is the tendency to dry out, which is demonstrated particularly in alcohol-based inks consisting of a mixture of low aliphatic alcohols, pigments and other components, but also in water-based inks containing organic dyes and other components (examples of water-based inks are described in the patent No. 289 465 "Washable inks easily removable from skin").

The disadvantage of the known writing liquids consists in the fact that the writing tools need to have their writing tips protected against drying. If the tip is not covered with a protective cap for a while it relatively quickly dries out, its function deteriorates and after a longer period of time it is completely degraded.

The mentioned disadvantage is eliminated by the ink under this invention with the increased resistance against drying.

The subject matter of the invention consists in the composition of the ink containing 0.1 to 25 wt. % of organic dye or pigment, 0.1 to 40 wt. % of glycols or polyethylene glycols with molecule weights from 100 to 6 000, 0.1 to 20 wt. % of glycol ethers with boiling points over 150° C and up to 15 wt. % of additives and admixtures such as biocides, defoamers, leveling agents, film formers or separators, while the balance to 100 wt. % is water or low aliphatic alcohols or their mixtures.

When filled into writing tools, the inks under this invention do not dry out even if the tool is not used for writing and left for a long time without a protective cap, which significantly improves capabilities of the products. The increased resistance against drying is created particularly by a combination of polyethylene glycols and glycol ethers with high boiling points, which form a layer on the ink surface and prevent evaporation of low-boiling solvents and gradual drying of the ink in the writing tool tip. The ink under this invention lasts up to 60 days in an open tip without drying out.

# Detailed description of the preferred embodiments

It is understood that specific examples of realization of the invention, as described and depicted below, are provided only as an illustration and that they in no way limit realization of the invention to such examples. Experts proficient in the state of the art will find and will be able to identify through routine experimenting one or more equivalents of the realizations of the invention as specifically described herein. Such equivalents shall be covered by the scope of patent claims contained herein.

## Example 1 - non-drying ink, black

Acid blue 9 (under Color Index)	2.22% wt.
Acid orange 7 (under Color Index)	4.00% wt.
Acid red 1 (under Color Index)	1.78% wt.
natrium-dioctyl sulphosuccinate	0.02% wt.
water - polyglycol - ether solution	
of a mixture of quarter ammonium salts	0.27% wt.
propylene glycol phenyl ether	0.44% wt.
tetraethylene glycol	26.87% wt.
water	64.40% wt.

## Example 2 - non-drying ink, red

Acid red 18 (under Color Index)	1.22% wt.
Acid red 1 (under Color Index)	0.94% wt.
Food yellow 4 (under Color Index)	0.47% wt.
natrium-dioctyl sulphosuccinate	0.02% wt.
water - polyglycol - ether solution	
of a mixture of quarter ammonium salts	0.28% wt.
propylene glycol phenyl ether	0.47% wt.
tetraethylene glycol	26.39% wt.
water	70.21% wt.

# Example 3 - non-drying ink, blue

Acid red 52 (under Color Index)	0.43% wt.
Acid blue 9 (under Color Index)	0.77% wt.
natrium-dioctyl sulphosuccinate	0.02% wt.
water - polyglycol - ether solution	
of a mixture of quarter ammonium salts	0.29% wt.
propylene glycol phenyl ether	0.48% wt.
tetraethylene glycol	26.78% wt.
water	71.23% wt.

# Example 4 - non-drying ink, red

Solvent red 160 (under Color Index)	4.00% wt.
triglyceride of caprylic and capric acids	0.50% wt.
propylene glycol phenyl ether	2.00% wt.
n-propanol	balance to 100% wt.

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#### Example 5 - non-drying ink, blue

Basic blue 26 (under Color Index) 4.00% wt. triglyceride of caprylic and capric acids 0.50% wt. propylene glycol phenyl ether 1.50% wt. n-propanol 50.00% wt.

butanol balance to 100% wt.

#### Example 6 - non-drying ink, blue

Solvent blue 44 (under Color Index)

7.00% wt.

Basic violet 1 (under Color Index)

1.00% wt.

triglyceride of caprylic and capric acids

2.50% wt.

tripropylene glycol-n-butyl ether

0.50% wt.

n-propanol balance to 100% wt.

#### Example 7 – non-drying ink, green

mixture of Solvent yellow 83:1,
Solvent blue 44 (under Color Index) 8.00% wt.
triglyceride of caprylic and capric acids 3.20% wt.
propylene glycol phenyl ether 1.80% wt.
n-propanol 47.00% wt.

butanol balance to 100% wt.

#### Example 8 - non-drying ink, black

mixture of Basic violet 10, Basic orange 59,

Basic violet 3, Basic blue 26 (under Color Index) 9.00% wt. triglyceride of caprylic and capric acids 2.70% wt. propylene glycol phenyl ether 3.30% wt.

n-propanol balance to 100% wt.

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The ink with increased resistance against drying under this invention can be used particularly as a filling in writing tools, such as pens, felt pens, roller pens, liner pens, markers, highlight pens etc.

#### CLAIMS

The ink with increased resistance against drying c h a r a c t e r i z e d by containing 0.1 to 25 wt. % of organic dye or pigment, 0.1 to 40 wt. % of glycols or polyethylene glycols with molecule weights from 100 to 6000, 0.1 to 20 wt. % of glycol ethers with boiling points over 150° C and up to 15 wt. % of additives and admixtures such as biocides, defoamers, leveling agents, film formers or separators, while the balance to 100 wt. % is water or low aliphatic alcohols or their mixtures.

# AMENDED CLAIMS received by the International Bureau on 07 June 2006 (07.06.2006). + STATEMENT

1. The ink with increased resistance against drying c h a r a c t e r i z e d by containing 0.1 to 25 wt. % of organic dye or pigment, 0.1 to 40 wt. % of glycols with molecule weights from 100 to 6000, 0.1 to 20 wt. % of glycol ethers with boiling points over 150° C and up to 15 wt. % of additives and admixtures such as biocides, defoamers, leveling agents, film formers or separators, while the balance to 100 wt. % is water or low aliphatic alcohols or their mixtures.

## **STATEMENT UNDER ARTICLE 19 (1)**

The definitions of the glycols and polyethylene glycols overlapp. Polyethylene glycols fall under the definitions of glycols. This is the reason why the applicant removed the words "or polyethylene glycols" from the claim as amended. Therefore, the scope of amended Cl. 1 encompasses a glycol having a specified range of molecular weights <u>and</u> a glycol ether having a specified boiling point.

Concerning the glycols and glycol ethers, they are two different groups of compounds which have a different characteristics.

Yours sincerely,

Ing. Jiří Sedlák
Patent Attorney

#### INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No PCT/CZ2005/000062

A. CLASSII	FICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER C09D11/16 C09D11/18		
According to	o International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classifi	cation and IPC	
	SEARCHED		
Minimum do	cumentation searched (classification system followed by classification ${\tt C09D}$	tion symbols)	
Documentat	ion searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that	such documents are included in the fields se	arched
Electronic d	ata base consulted during the international search (name of data b	pase and, where practical, search terms used	)
EPO-In	ternal, WPI Data		
C. DOCUM	ENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the r	elevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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х	column 3, lines 16-65; claims 1,	6,7	1
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^	claims 1,7	THE 33,	-
Furt	ther documents are listed in the continuation of box C.	X Patent family members are listed in	n annex.
° Special ca	ategories of cited documents :	"T" later document published after the inte or priority date and not in conflict with	
consid	ent defining the general state of the art which is not dered to be of particular relevance document but published on or after the international	cited to understand the principle or th invention  "X" document of particular relevance; the or	eory underlying the
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"P" docum later t	ent published prior to the international filing date but han the priority date claimed	in the art. "&" document member of the same patent	•
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## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

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