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(54) **Titre : PRODUIT DE REVETEMENT AYANT UNE RESISTANCE ELEVEE AUX RAYURES ET UNE GRANDE STABILITE AUX  
INTEMPERIES**

(54) **Title: COATING COMPOSITIONS WITH HIGH SCRATCH RESISTANCE AND WEATHERING STABILITY**

**(57) Abrégé/Abstract:**

The present invention relates to a coating agent comprising: (d) at least one binding agent (A) having reactive groups; (e) at least one cross-linking agent (B) that can react with the reactive groups of the binding agent (A) while cross-linking, and at least one catalyst (C) for cross-linking silane groups, one or more components (A) and/or (B) and/or at least one further component of the coating agent comprising hydrolysable silane groups, characterized in that the catalyst (C) is a phosphoric acid compound blocked with an amine having a  $pK_b$  value  $\geq 3$  and a boiling point  $> 1000^\circ\text{C}$ , particularly phosphoric acid or phosphonic acid.

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**(54) Title:** COATING AGENT WITH HIGH SCRATCH RESISTANCE AND WEATHERING RESISTANCE

**(54) Bezeichnung:** BESCHICHTUNGSMITTEL MIT HOHER KRATZBESTÄNDIGKEIT UND WITTERUNGSSTABILITÄT

**(57) Abstract:** The present invention relates to a coating agent comprising: (d) at least one binding agent (A) having reactive groups; (e) at least one cross-linking agent (B) that can react with the reactive groups of the binding agent (A) while cross-linking, and at least one catalyst (C) for cross-linking silane groups, one or more components (A) and/or (B) and/or at least one further component of the coating agent comprising hydrolysable silane groups, characterized in that the catalyst (C) is a phosphoric acid compound blocked with an amine having a  $pK_b$  value  $\geq 3$  and a boiling point  $> 1000^\circ\text{C}$ , particularly phosphoric acid or phosphonic acid.

**(57) Zusammenfassung:** Die vorliegende Erfindung betrifft ein Beschichtungsmittel enthaltend: (d) mindestens ein Bindemittel (A) mit reaktiven Gruppen; (e) mindestens ein Vernetzungsmittel (B), das mit den reaktiven Gruppen des Bindemittels (A) unter Vernetzung reagieren kann, und mindestens einen Katalysator (C) für die Vernetzung von Silangruppen, wobei ein oder mehrere Bestandteile (A) und/oder (B) und/oder mindestens ein weiterer Bestandteil des Beschichtungsmittels hydrolysierbare Silangruppen enthalten, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass der Katalysator (C) eine mit einem Amin mit einem  $pK_b$ -Wert  $\geq 3$  und einem Siedepunkt  $> 1000^\circ\text{C}$  blockierte Phosphorsäureverbindung, insbesondere Phosphorsäure oder Phosphonsäure, ist.

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**Coating compositions with high scratch resistance and weathering stability**

The present invention relates to coating compositions comprising

- (a) at least one hydroxyl-containing compound (A),
- (b) at least one compound (B) having free and/or blocked isocyanate groups, and
- (c) at least one catalyst (C) for the crosslinking of silane groups,

wherein one or more constituents (A) and/or (B) and/or at least one further constituent of the coating composition contain hydrolyzable silane groups.

WO-A-01/98393 describes 2K (2-component) coating compositions comprising a polyol binder component and a polyisocyanate crosslinker component partly functionalized with alkoxy silyl groups. These coating compositions are used as primers and are optimized for adhesion to metallic substrates, especially aluminum substrates. Over these coating compositions, as part of an OEM finish or a refinish, it is possible to apply basecoat/clearcoat systems. In terms of scratch resistance and weathering stability, the coating compositions of WO 01/98393 are not optimized.

EP-A-0 994 117 describes moisture-curable mixtures comprising a polyol component and a polyisocyanate component which may partly have been reacted with a monoalkoxy silyl alkylamine that has undergone reaction preferably to an aspartate. Although coatings formed from such mixtures do have a certain hardness, they are nevertheless of only limited suitability for OEM applications in terms of their weathering stability and, in particular, their scratch resistance.

US-A-2006/0217472 describes coating compositions which can comprise a hydroxy-functional acrylate, a low molecular mass polyol component, a polyisocyanate, and an amino-functional alkoxy silyl component, preferably bisalkoxy silylamine. Such coating compositions are used as clearcoat material in basecoat/clearcoat systems and lead to scratchproof coatings. Coating compositions of this kind, however, have only very

limited storage qualities, and the resulting coatings have low weathering stability, particularly with respect to UV radiation in a wet/dry cycle.

WO 2006/042585 describes clearcoat materials which are suitable for OEM finishing and which as their main binder component comprise polyisocyanates whose isocyanate groups, preferably to an extent of more than 90 mol %, have undergone reaction with bisalkoxysilylamines. Clearcoat materials of this kind combine excellent scratch resistance with high chemical and weathering resistance. But there is still a need for a further improvement in the weathering stability, particularly with respect to cracking under UV irradiation in a wet/dry cycle, with retention of the high level of scratch proofing.

EP-A-1 273 640 describes 2K coating compositions composed of a polyol component and of a crosslinker component consisting of aliphatic and/or cycloaliphatic polyisocyanates, 0.1 to 95 mol % of the free isocyanate groups originally present having undergone reaction with bisalkoxysilylamine. These coating compositions can be used for OEM finishing and when fully cured combine good scratch resistance with effective resistance to environmental influences. Nevertheless, these coating compositions have a particularly strong propensity toward aftercrosslinking, with the consequence - directly after thermal curing to completion - of inadequate scratch resistance of the coatings. The significant after crosslinking likewise impacts adversely on the weathering stability, since there is an increased risk of stress cracks.

For the original finishing of automobiles it is possible to employ relatively high curing temperatures, since at that point the automobile body does not contain any temperature-sensitive parts. The situation with refinishing is different. When, for example, defects in the ready-painted auto require partial repair in line manufacture, or when, in the event of subsequent minor damage, only part of the surface is to be refinished, it is necessary to use coating materials which cure at low temperatures, in order not to jeopardize temperature-sensitive parts such as tires and parts made of plastic. Silanized systems are able to be cured at relatively low temperatures, but the isocyanate crosslinking is generally sufficient only at elevated temperatures.

In the case of partly silanized systems which are additionally crosslinked by polyisocyanates, with formation of urethane, it is common to use blocked phosphoric ester derivatives as catalysts. In these systems the acidic action of the phosphoric ester is neutralized by a basic component. Blocking is usually effected using amines, such as triethylamine for example. Above a certain temperature, the blocking is eliminated, the phosphorus compounds bring about acidic hydrolysis of the alkoxy silane compounds, and the triethylamine, on account of its low vapor pressure, departs the coating. In this case, generally speaking, there is no acidic catalysis of the isocyanate-polyol reaction.

### Problem

It was an object of the present invention to provide coating compositions, particularly for the clearcoat film in OEM finishes and automotive refinishes, that lead to a network with a high degree of weathering stability, the unwanted formation of moieties unstable to hydrolysis and weathering being very largely suppressed, in order to ensure high acid resistance. In addition, the coating compositions ought to lead to coatings which have a high degree of scratchproofing directly after thermal curing, and in particular a high retention of gloss after scratch exposure. Moreover, the coatings and coating systems, especially the clearcoat systems, ought to be able to be produced even in film thicknesses  $> 40 \mu\text{m}$  without stress cracks occurring. This is a key requirement for the use of the coatings and coating systems, particularly

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of the clearcoat systems, in the technologically and esthetically particularly demanding field of automotive OEM finishing.

The intention in particular was to provide clearcoat systems featuring high resistance, particularly to cracking, under weathering with UV radiation in a wet/dry cycle, in combination with outstanding scratchproofing.

Furthermore, the new coating compositions ought to be preparable easily and with very good reproducibility, and ought not to present any environmental problems during application of the coating material.

A key problem facing the present invention is to achieve complete crosslinking at low temperatures for coating materials which are cured by hydrolysis of alkoxy silane compounds and, additionally, by the reaction of isocyanate groups with hydroxyl groups. Surprisingly it has been found that this problem can be solved through the use of bicyclic amines for blocking phosphoric acid catalysts.

### **Solution to the problem**

The present invention accordingly provides coating compositions, of the type specified at the outset, wherein the catalyst (C) is a phosphoric acid compound, more particularly phosphoric acid or phosphonic acid, which is blocked with an amine having a  $pK_b \geq 3$  and a boiling point  $> 100^\circ\text{C}$ .

The amine is advantageously a bicyclic amine.

An embodiment of the invention relates to a coating composition comprising

- (a) at least one binder (AA) having reactive groups,
- (b) at least one crosslinking agent (BB) which reacts, with crosslinking with the reactive groups of the binder (AA), and
- (c) at least one catalyst (C) for the crosslinking of silane groups, wherein one or more constituents (AA) and/or (BB) and/or at least one further constituent of the coating composition contain hydrolyzable silane groups, wherein the catalyst (C) is a phosphoric acid derivative, more particularly a phosphoric acid derivative or a

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phosphonic acid derivative, which is blocked with a bicyclic amine having a  $pK_b \geq 3$  and a boiling point  $> 100^\circ\text{C}$ , the coating composition comprising as binder at least one hydroxyl-containing compound (A) and as crosslinking agent at least one compound (B) having free and/or blocked isocyanate groups.

Further advantageous embodiments of the invention of the invention will become apparent from the dependent claims.

Crosslinking of the coating composition of the invention is accomplished simultaneously via the reaction of the isocyanate groups and of the hydrolyzable silane groups. The silane groups may be part of compound

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(A) and/or (B). An alternative possibility is for the coating composition to include a further component which is the carrier of the silane groups.

The determination of the  $pK_b$  is described in the annex.

The bicyclic amines to be added in accordance with the invention have a higher boiling point than, say, triethylamine. As a result of this they remain in the coating film after deblocking, and additionally catalyze the isocyanate-alcohol reaction. An example of a suitable high-boiling tertiary amine is diazabicyclooctane (DABCO). The catalytic effect of such tertiary amines on the reaction of isocyanate groups with hydroxyl groups is known per se. Owing to the saltlike character of the phosphoric ester amine complexes, however, it was surprising and unforeseeable that the crosslinking of isocyanate with polyols would be catalyzed in the same way as by free diazabicyclooctane even at low temperatures, such as 60°C, for example.

In light of the prior art it was surprising and unforeseeable for the skilled worker that the objects on which the present invention was based could be achieved by means of the coating composition of the invention.

The components of the invention can be prepared particularly easily and with very good reproducibility, and do not cause any significant toxicological or environmental problems during application of the coating material.

The coating compositions of the invention produce new coatings and coating systems, especially clearcoat systems, which are highly scratchproof and, in contrast to common, highly crosslinked scratchproof systems, are acid-resistant. Moreover, the coatings and coating systems of the invention, especially the clearcoat systems, can be produced even in film thicknesses  $> 40 \mu\text{m}$  without stress cracks occurring. Consequently the coatings and coating systems of the invention, especially the clearcoat systems, can be used in the technologically and esthetically particularly demanding field of automotive OEM finishing. In that context they are distinguished by particularly high carwash resistance and scratch resistance. In particular, the coatings possess their higher scratch resistance directly after the curing of the coatings to completion, thereby

allowing the coatings to be handled with no problems directly following the curing to completion. The resistance of the coatings of the invention to cracking under UV radiation and wet/dry cycling in the CAM180 test (to DIN EN ISO 11341 February 98 and DIN EN ISO 4892-2 November 00), moreover, in combination with a high scratch resistance, is outstanding.

In particular the coating compositions and coating systems of the invention, especially the clearcoat systems, are used in the particularly technologically and aesthetically demanding field of automotive (OEM) finishing, especially for the coating of mounted plastic parts for automobile bodies, particularly for bodies of top-class automobiles, such as, for example, for the production of roofs, tailgates, hoods, wings, fenders, spoilers, sills, protective strips, side trim elements, and the like, and also in automotive refinishing.

The plastic parts are composed typically of ASA, polycarbonates, blends of ASA and polycarbonates, polypropylene, polymethyl methacrylates or impact-modified polymethyl methacrylates, more particularly of blends of ASA and polycarbonates, used preferably with a polycarbonate fraction > 40%, especially > 50%.

By ASA is meant, in general, impact-modified styrene/acrylonitrile polymers, in which graft copolymers of vinylaromatic compounds, especially styrene, and of vinyl cyanides, especially acrylonitrile, on polyalkyl acrylate rubbers are present in a copolymer matrix composed, in particular, of styrene and acrylonitrile.

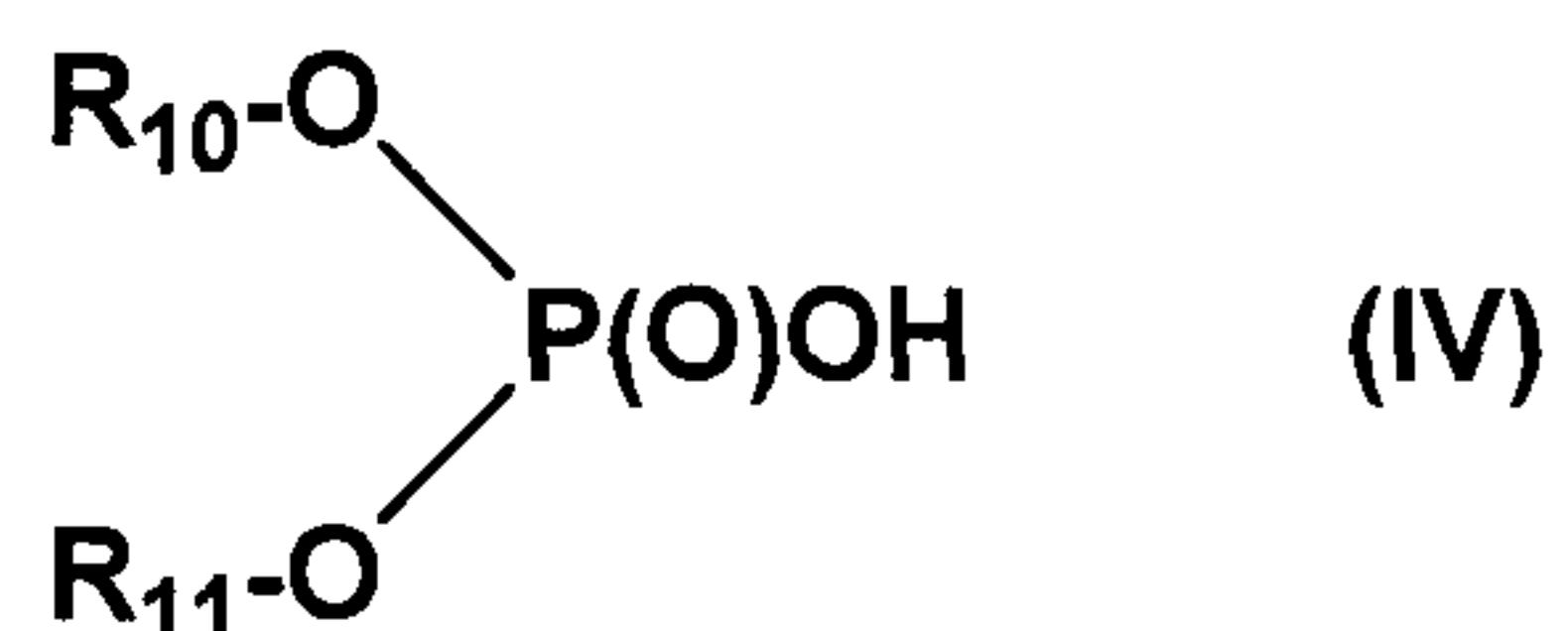
### **Description of the invention**

Examples of suitable phosphorus catalysts (C) are substituted phosphonic diesters and diphosphonic diesters, preferably from the group consisting of acyclic phosphonic diesters, cyclic phosphonic diesters, acyclic diphosphonic diesters, and cyclic diphosphonic diesters. Catalysts of this kind are described for example in the German patent application DE-A-102005045228.

Use is made more particularly as catalyst, however, of substituted phosphoric monoesters and phosphoric diesters, preferably from the group consisting of acyclic

phosphoric diesters and cyclic phosphoric diesters, more preferably amine adducts of the phosphoric monoesters and diesters.

The acyclic phosphoric diesters (C) are selected more particularly from the group consisting of acyclic phosphoric diesters (C) of the general formula (IV):



where the radicals  $R_{10}$  and  $R_{11}$  are selected from the group consisting of:

- substituted and unsubstituted alkyl- having 1 to 20, preferably 2 to 16, and more particularly 2 to 10 carbon atoms, cycloalkyl- having 3 to 20, preferably 3 to 16, and more particularly 3 to 10 carbon atoms, and aryl- having 5 to 20, preferably 6 to 14, and more particularly 6 to 10 carbon atoms,
- substituted and unsubstituted alkylaryl-, arylalkyl-, alkylcycloalkyl-, cycloalkylalkyl-, arylcycloalkyl-, cycloalkylaryl-, alkylcycloalkylaryl-, alkylarylalkyl-, arylcycloalkylalkyl-, arylalkylcycloalkyl-, cycloalkylalkylaryl-, and cycloalkylarylalkyl-, the alkyl, cycloalkyl-, and aryl groups present therein in each case containing the above-recited number of carbon atoms; and
- substituted and unsubstituted radical- of the above-recited kind, containing at least one, more particularly one, heteroatom selected from the group consisting of oxygen atom, sulfur atom, nitrogen atom, phosphorus atom, and silicon atom, more particularly oxygen atom, sulfur atom, and nitrogen atom; and additionally also being able to represent hydrogen (partial esterification).

Examples of amines with which the phosphoric esters are blocked include as well as DABCO, for example, N-dimethylbenzylamine and N-methylmorpholine.

The catalysts are used preferably in fractions of 0.01 to 20% by weight, more preferably in fractions of 0.1 to 10% by weight, based on the nonvolatile constituents of the coating.

composition of the invention. In this context, the amount of catalyst used also has a certain influence on the crosslinking, since a relatively low level of activity on the part of the catalyst can be partially compensated by means of correspondingly higher amounts employed.

### The Structural Units Having Hydrolyzable Silane Groups

It is essential to the invention that one or more constituents of the coating composition contain hydrolyzable silane groups. Particularly suitable in this context are coating compositions wherein one or more constituents of the coating composition at least partly contain one or more, alike or different structural units of the formula (I)



with

**G** = identical or different hydrolyzable groups,

**X** = organic radical, more particularly linear and/or branched alkylene or cycloalkylene radical having 1 to 20 carbon atoms, very preferably

**X** = alkylene radical having 1 to 4 carbon atoms,

**R''** = alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, or aralkyl, it being possible for the carbon chain to be interrupted by nonadjacent oxygen, sulfur or **NRa** groups, with **Ra** = alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl or aralkyl, preferably **R''** = alkyl radical, more particularly having 1 to 6 C atoms,

**x** = 0 to 2, preferably 0 to 1, more preferably **x** = 0.

The structure of these silane radicals as well affects the reactivity and hence also the very substantial reaction during the curing of the coating, hence affecting the establishment of an extremely low post-crosslinking index (PCI).

With regard to the compatibility and the reactivity of the silanes it is preferred to use silanes having 3 hydrolyzable groups, i.e., **x** = 0.

The hydrolyzable groups **G** may be selected from the group of halogens, more particularly chlorine and bromine, from the group of alkoxy groups, from the group of alkylcarbonyl groups, and from the group of acyloxy groups. Particular preference is given to alkoxy groups (**OR'**).

The respective preferred alkoxy radicals (**OR'**) may be alike or different; what is critical for the structure of the radicals, however, is to what extent they influence the reactivity of the hydrolyzable silane groups. Preferably **R'** is an alkyl radical, more particularly having 1 to 6 C atoms. Particularly preferred radicals **R'** are those which increase the reactivity of the silane groups, i.e., represent good leaving groups. To this extent, a methoxy radical is preferred over an ethoxy radical, which is preferred in turn over a propoxy radical. With particular preference **R'** = ethyl and/or methyl, more particularly methyl.

The reactivity of organofunctional silanes can also be significantly influenced, furthermore, through the length of the spacers **X** between silane functionality and organic functional group serving for reaction with the modifying constituent. As examples of this, mention may be made of the "alpha" silanes, available from the company Wacker, in which there is a methylene group, instead of the propylene group present in the case of "gamma" silanes, between Si atoms and functional group. To illustrate this it is observed that methacryloyloxyethyltrimethoxysilane ("alpha" silane, e.g., (commercial product GENIOSIL® XL 33 from Wacker) is used in preference over methacryloyloxypropyltrimethoxysilane ("gamma" silane, e.g., commercial product GENIOSIL® GF 31 from Wacker) in order to introduce the hydrolyzable silane groups into the coating composition.

Very generally, spacers which increase the reactivity of the silanes are preferred over spacers which lower the reactivity of the silanes.

In addition, the functionality of the silanes, as well, has an influence on the post-crosslinking index. By functionality in this context is meant the number of radicals of the formula (I) per molecule. The term monofunctional silane therefore refers to silanes which per silane molecule in each case introduce one radical of the formula (I) into the

constituent that is to be modified. The term difunctional silane refers to silanes which per silane molecule introduce in each case two radicals of the formula (I) into the constituent.

Particular preference is given, in accordance with the invention, to coating compositions wherein the constituents have been modified with a mixture of a monofunctional silane and a difunctional silane. Difunctional silanes used in this context are more particularly those amino-functional disilanes of the formula (IIa) that are described below, and monofunctional silanes used are more particularly those silanes of the formula (IIIa) that are described later on below.

Finally, it is also possible for nonfunctional substituents on the organofunctional silane that is used to introduce the structural units (I) and/or (II) and/or (III) to influence the reactivity of the hydrolyzable silane group. This may be illustrated by way of example taking as an example bulky voluminous substituents on the amine function, which are able to reduce the reactivity of amine-functional silanes. Against this background N-(n-butyl)-3-aminopropyltrimethoxysilane is preferred before N-cyclohexyl-3-aminopropyltrimethoxysilane for the introduction of the structural units (III).

Very generally, the radicals which increase the reactivity of the silanes are preferred over radicals which lower the reactivity of the silanes.

The structural units of the formula (I) can be introduced into the constituents of the coating composition in different ways. A feature common to the various ways, however, is that the introduction of the structural units is accomplished via a reaction between the functional groups of the constituents it is intended to modify and complementary functional groups of the silane. By way of example, therefore, various possibilities for introducing the structural units (I) into the compound (A) containing hydroxyl groups and, where appropriate, further reactive groups as well, and/or into the compound (B) containing isocyanate groups, are set out below.

Use is made, more particularly in the context of Michael additions, of, for example, primary aminosilanes, such as 3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane (available for example

under the brand name Geniosil® GF 93 from Wacker Chemie), 3-aminopropyltrimethoxysilane (available for example under the brand name Geniosil® GF 96 from Wacker Chemie), N-(2-aminoethyl)-3-aminopropyltrimethoxysilane (available for example under the brand name Geniosil® GF 9 and also Geniosil® GF 91 from Wacker Chemie), N-(2-aminoethyl)-3-aminopropylmethyldimethoxysilane (available for example, under the brand name Geniosil® GF 95 from Wacker Chemie), and the like.

Use is made, more particularly in the context of additions to isocyanate-functional compounds, of, for example, secondary aminosilanes, such as, for example, bis-(2-trimethoxysilylethyl)amine, bis-(2-triethoxysilylethyl)amine, bis(3-triethoxysilylpropyl)amine (available under the trade name Dynasylan® 1122 from Degussa), bis(3-trimethoxysilylpropyl)amine (available under the trade name Dynasylan® 1124 from Degussa), bis(4-triethoxysilylbutyl)amine, N-(n-butyl)-3-aminopropyltrimethoxysilane (available under the trade name Dynasylan® 1189 from Degussa), N-(n-butyl)-3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane, N-cyclohexyl-3-aminopropyltrimethoxysilane (available under the brand name Geniosil® GF 92 from Wacker Chemie), N-cyclohexyl-3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane, N-cyclohexylaminomethylmethyldiethoxysilane (available from Wacker Chemie under the trade name Geniosil® XL 924), N-cyclohexylaminomethyltriethoxysilane (available from Wacker Chemie under the trade name Geniosil® XL 926), N-phenylaminomethyltrimethoxysilane (available from Wacker Chemie under the trade name Geniosil® XL 973), and the like.

Epoxy-functional silanes can be used more particularly for addition to compounds with carboxylic acid or anhydride functionality. Examples of suitable epoxy-functional silanes are 3-glycidyloxypropyltrimethoxysilane (available from Degussa under the trade name Dynasylan® GLYMO), 3-glycidyloxypropyltriethoxysilane (available from Degussa under the trade name Dynasylan® GLYEO), and the like.

Anhydride-functional silanes can be employed more particularly for addition to epoxy-functional compounds. An example that may be mentioned of a silane with anhydride

functionality is 3-(triethoxysilyl)propylsuccinic anhydride (available from Wacker Chemie under the trade name Geniosil® GF 20).

Silanes of this kind can be used in the context of Michael reactions or else in the context of metal-catalyzed reactions. Those exemplified are 3-methacryloyloxypropyltrimethoxysilane (available for example from Degussa under the trade name Dynasilan® MEMO, or from Wacker Chemie under the trade name Geniosil® GF 31), 3-methacryloyloxypropyltriethoxysilane, vinyltrimethoxysilane (available, among others, from Wacker Chemie under the trade name Geniosil® XL 10), vinyldimethoxymethylsilane (available from, among others, Wacker Chemie under the trade name Geniosil® XL 12), vinyltriethoxysilane (available, among others, from Wacker Chemie under the trade name Geniosil® GF 56), (methacryloyloxyethyl)methyldimethoxysilane (available, among others, from Wacker Chemie under the trade name Geniosil® XL 32), methacryloyloxyethyltrimethoxysilane (available, among others, from Wacker Chemie under the trade name Geniosil® XL 33), (methacryloyloxyethyl)methyldiethoxysilane (available, among others, from Wacker Chemie under the trade name Geniosil® XL 34), methacryloyloxyethyltriethoxysilane (available, among others, from Wacker Chemie under the trade name Geniosil® XL 36).

Silanes with isocyanate function or carbamate function are employed in particular in the context of reactions with hydroxy-functional compounds. Examples of silanes with isocyanate function are described in WO 07/03857, for example.

Examples of suitable isocyanatopropyltrimethoxysilane,	isocyanatoalkyltrialkoxysilanes are isocyanatopropylmethyldimethoxysilane,
isocyanatopropylmethyldiethoxysilane,	isocyanatopropyltriethoxysilane,
isocyanatopropyltriisopropoxysilane,	isocyanatopropylmethyldiisopropoxysilane,
isocyanatoneohexyltrimethoxysilane,	isocyanatoneohexyldimethoxysilane,
isocyanatoneohexyldiethoxysilane,	isocyanatoneohexyltriethoxysilane,
isocyanatoneohexyltriisopropoxysilane,	isocyanatoneohexyldiisopropoxysilane,
isocyanatoisoamyltrimethoxysilane,	isocyanatoisoamylmethyldimethoxysilane,

isocyanatoisoamylmethyldiethoxysilane, isocyanatoisoamyltriethoxysilane, isocyanatoisoamyltrisopropoxysilane and isocyanatoisoamylmethyldiisopropoxysilane. Many isocyanatoalkyltri- and -di-alkoxysilanes are available commercially, for example, under the designation SILQUEST® from OSi Specialties, Inc., a Witco Corporation company.

The isocyanatopropylalkoxysilane used preferably has a high degree of purity, more particularly a purity of at least 95%, and is preferably free from additives, such as transesterification catalysts, which can lead to unwanted side reactions.

Use is made in particular of (isocyanatomethyl)methyldimethoxysilane (available from Wacker-Chemie under the brand name Geniosil® XL 42), 3-isocyanatopropyltrimethoxysilane (available from Wacker-Chemie under the brand name Geniosil® XL 40), and N-dimethoxy(methyl)silylmethyl O-methylcarbamate (available from Wacker-Chemie under the brand name Geniosil® XL 65).

More particular preference is given in accordance with the invention to coating compositions comprising at least one hydroxyl-containing compound (A) and at least one isocyanato-containing compound (B), wherein one or more constituents of the coating composition comprise, as additional functional components, between 2.5 and 97.5 mol %, based on the entirety of structural units (II) and (III), of at least one structural unit of the formula (II)



where

$\text{R}'$  = hydrogen, alkyl or cycloalkyl, it being possible for the carbon chain to be interrupted by nonadjacent oxygen, sulfur or  $\text{NRa}$  groups, with  $\text{Ra}$  = alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl or aralkyl, preferably  $\text{R}'$  = ethyl and/or methyl,

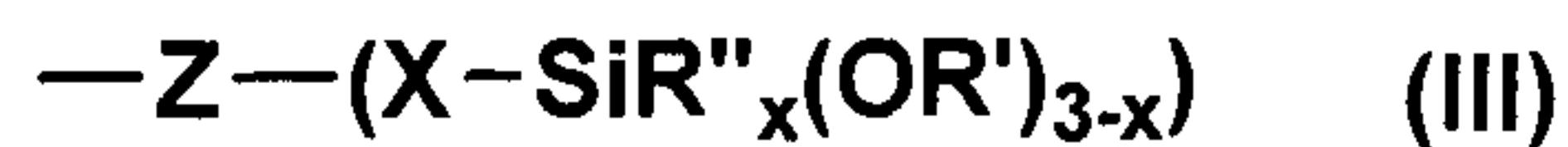
**X, X'** = linear and/or branched alkylene or cycloalkylene radical having 1 to 20 carbon atoms, preferably **X, X'** = alkylene radical having 1 to 4 carbon atoms,

**R''** = alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl or aralkyl, it being possible for the carbon chain to be interrupted by nonadjacent oxygen, sulfur or **NRa** groups, with **Ra** = alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl or aralkyl, preferably **R''** = alkyl radical, more particularly having 1 to 6 C atoms,

**n** = 0 to 2, **m** = 0 to 2, **m + n** = 2, and **x,y** = 0 to 2,

and

between 2.5 and 97.5 mol %, based on the entirety of structural units (II) and (III), of at least one structural unit of the formula (III)



where

**Z** = —NH—, —NR—, —O—, with

**R** = alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl or aralkyl, it being possible for the carbon chain to be interrupted by nonadjacent oxygen, sulfur or **NRa** groups, with **Ra** = alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl or aralkyl.

**x** = 0 to 2, and

**X, R', R''** being as defined for formula (II).

Very particular preference is given to coating compositions wherein one or more constituents of the coating composition contain between 5 and 95 mol %, more particularly between 10 and 90 mol %, with particular preference between 20 and 80 mol %, and very particularly between 30 and 70 mol %, based in each case on the entirety of structural units (II) and (III), of at least one structural unit of the formula (II) and between 5 and 95 mol %, more particularly between 10 and 90 mol %, with

particular preference between 20 and 80 mol %, and very particularly between 30 and 70 mol %, based in each case on the entirety of structural unit (II) and (III), of at least one structural unit of the formula (III).

### **The Hydroxyl-Containing Compound (A)**

As hydroxyl-containing compound (A) it is preferred to use low molecular mass polyols and also oligomeric and/or polymeric polyols.

Low molecular mass polyols used are, for example, diols, such as, preferably, ethylene glycol, neopentyl glycol, 1,2-propanediol, 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediol, 1,4-butanediol, 1,3-butanediol, 1,5-pantanediol, 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pantanediol, 1,6-hexanediol, 1,4-cyclohexanedimethanol, and 1,2-cyclohexanedimethanol, and also polyols, such as, preferably, trimethylolethane, trimethylolpropane, trimethylolhexane, 1,2,4-butanetriol, pentaerythritol, and dipentaerythritol.

Low molecular mass polyols of this kind are preferably admixed in minor proportions to the oligomeric and/or polymeric polyol component (A).

The preferred oligomeric and/or polymeric polyols (A) have mass-average molecular weights  $M_w > 500$  daltons, as measured by means of GPC (gel permeation chromatography), preferably between 800 and 100 000 daltons, in particular between 1000 and 50 000 daltons. Particularly preferred are polyester polyols, polyurethane polyols, polysiloxane polyols, and, in particular, polyacrylate polyols and/or polymethacrylate polyols, and their copolymers, referred to as polyacrylate polyols below. The polyols preferably have an OH number of 30 to 400 mg KOH/g, in particular between 100 and 300 KOH/g. The glass transition temperatures, as measured by DSC (differential thermal analysis), of the polyols are preferably between  $-150$  and  $100^\circ\text{C}$ , more preferably between  $-120^\circ\text{C}$  and  $80^\circ\text{C}$ .

Suitable polyester polyols are described for example in EP-A-0 994 117 and EP-A-1 273 640. Polyurethane polyols are prepared preferably by reacting polyester polyol prepolymers with suitable di- or polyisocyanates and are described in EP-A-1 273 640, for example. Suitable polysiloxane polyols are described for example in WO-A-

01/09260, and the polysiloxane polyols recited therein can be employed preferably in combination with further polyols, especially those having relatively high glass transition temperatures.

The polyacrylate polyols that are very particularly preferred in accordance with the invention are generally copolymers and preferably have mass-average molecular weights  $M_w$  of between 1000 and 20 000 daltons, in particular between 1500 and 10 000 daltons, measured in each case by means of gel permeation chromatography (GPC) against a polystyrene standard. The glass transition temperature of the copolymers is generally between  $-100$  and  $100^\circ\text{C}$ , in particular between  $-50$  and  $80^\circ\text{C}$  (measured by means of DSC measurements). The polyacrylate polyols preferably have an OH number of 60 to 250 mg KOH/g, in particular between 70 and 200 KOH/g, and an acid number of between 0 and 30 mg KOH/g.

The hydroxyl number (OH number) indicates how many mg of potassium hydroxide are equivalent to the amount of acetic acid bound by 1 g of substance during acetylation. For the determination, the sample is boiled with acetic anhydride-pyridine and the acid formed is titrated with potassium hydroxide solution (DIN 53240-2). The acid number here indicates the number of mg of potassium hydroxide consumed in neutralizing 1 g of the respective compound of component (b) (DIN EN ISO 2114).

Hydroxyl-containing monomer units used are preferably hydroxyalkyl acrylates and/or hydroxyalkyl methacrylates, such as, in particular, 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate, 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate, 2-hydroxypropyl acrylate, 2-hydroxypropyl methacrylate, 3-hydroxypropyl acrylate, 3-hydroxypropyl methacrylate, 3-hydroxybutyl acrylate, 3-hydroxybutyl methacrylate, and, in particular, 4-hydroxybutyl acrylate and/or 4-hydroxybutyl methacrylate.

Further monomer units used for the polyacrylate polyols are preferably alkyl methacrylates and/or alkyl methacrylates, such as, preferably, ethyl acrylate, ethyl methacrylate, propyl acrylate, propyl methacrylate, isopropyl acrylate, isopropyl methacrylate, butyl acrylate, butyl methacrylate, isobutyl acrylate, isobutyl methacrylate, tert-butyl acrylate, tert-butyl methacrylate, amyl acrylate, amyl methacrylate, hexyl

acrylate, hexyl methacrylate, ethylhexyl acrylate, ethylhexyl methacrylate, 3,3,5-trimethylhexyl acrylate, 3,3,5-trimethylhexyl methacrylate, stearyl acrylate, stearyl methacrylate, lauryl acrylate or lauryl methacrylate, cycloalkyl acrylates and/or cycloalkyl methacrylates, such as cyclopentyl acrylate, cyclopentyl methacrylate, isobornyl acrylate, isobornyl methacrylate, or, in particular, cyclohexyl acrylate and/or cyclohexyl methacrylate.

Further monomer units which can be used for the polyacrylate polyols are vinylaromatic hydrocarbons, such as vinyltoluene, alpha-methylstyrene or, in particular, styrene, amides or nitriles of acrylic or methacrylic acid, vinyl esters or vinyl ethers, and, in minor amounts, in particular, acrylic and/or methacrylic acid.

In a further embodiment of the invention the hydroxyl-containing compound A as well as the hydroxyl groups comprises structural units of the formula (I) and/or of the formula (II) and/or of the formula (III).

Structural units of the formula (II) can be introduced into the compound (A) by incorporation of monomer units containing such structural units, or by reaction of polyols containing further functional groups with a compound of the formula (IIa)



where the substituents are as defined above. For the reaction of the polyol with the compound (IIa), the polyol, correspondingly, has further functional groups which react with the secondary amino group of the compound (IIa), such as acid or epoxy groups in particular. Inventively preferred compounds (IIa) are bis(2-ethyltrimethoxysilyl)amine, bis(3-propyltrimethoxysilyl)amine, bis(4-butyltrimethoxysilyl)amine, bis(2-ethyltriethoxysilyl)amine, bis(3-propyltrimethoxysilyl)amine and/or bis(4-butyltriethoxysilyl)amine. Bis(3-propyltrimethoxysilyl)amine is especially preferred. Aminosilanes of this kind are available for example under the brand name DYNASILAN® from DEGUSSA or Silquest® from OSI.

Monomer units which carry the structural elements (II) are preferably reaction products of acrylic and/or methacrylic acid or of epoxy-containing alkyl acrylates and/or methacrylates with the abovementioned compounds (IIa).

Structural units of the formula (III) can be introduced into the compound (A) by incorporation of monomer units containing such structural units or by reaction of polyols containing further functional groups with a compound of the formula (IIIa)



where the substituents are as defined above. For the reaction of the polyol with the compound (IIIa), the polyol, correspondingly, has further functional groups which react with the functional group —ZH of the compound (IIIa), such as acid, epoxy or ester groups in particular. Inventively preferred compounds (IIIa) are omega-aminoalkyl- or omega-hydroxyalkyltrialkoxysilanes, such as, preferably, 2-aminoethyltrimethoxysilane, 2-aminoethyltriethoxysilane, 3-aminopropyltrimethoxysilane, 3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane, 4-aminobutyltrimethoxysilane, 4-aminobutyltriethoxysilane, 2-hydroxyethyltrimethoxysilane, 2-hydroxyethyltriethoxysilane, 3-hydroxypropyltrimethoxysilane, 3-hydroxypropyltriethoxysilane, 4-hydroxybutyltrimethoxysilane, and 4-hydroxybutyltriethoxysilane. Particularly preferred compounds (IIa) are N-(2-(trimethoxysilyl)-ethyl)alkylamines, N-(3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl)alkylamines, N-(4-(trimethoxysilyl)butyl)alkylamines, N-(2-(triethoxysilyl)ethyl)alkylamines, N-(3-(triethoxysilyl)propyl)alkylamines and/or N-(4-(triethoxysilyl)butyl) alkylamines. N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl)propyl)butylamine is especially preferred. Aminosilanes of this kind are available for example under the brand name DYNASILAN® from DEGUSSA or Silquest® from OSI.

Monomer units which carry the structural elements (III) are preferably reaction products of acrylic and/or methacrylic acid or of epoxy-containing alkyl acrylates and/or methacrylates, and also, in the case of hydroxy-functional alkoxysilyl compounds,

transesterification products of alkyl acrylates and/or methacrylates, especially with the abovementioned hydroxy- and/or amino-functional alkoxy silyl compounds (IIIa).

### The Isocyanate-Containing Compounds (B)

As component (B), the coating compositions of the invention comprise one or more compounds having free, i.e., unblocked, and/or blocked isocyanate groups. Preferably the coating compositions of the invention comprise compounds (B) having free isocyanate groups. The free isocyanate groups of the isocyanato-containing compounds B may also, however, be used in blocked form. This is preferably the case when the coating compositions of the invention are used as one-component systems.

The di- and/or polyisocyanates which serve as core structures for the isocyanato-containing compounds (B) used with preference in accordance with the invention are preferably conventional substituted or unsubstituted aromatic, aliphatic, cycloaliphatic and/or heterocyclic polyisocyanates. Examples of preferred polyisocyanates are as follows: 2,4-toluene diisocyanate, 2,6-toluene diisocyanate, diphenylmethane 4,4'-diisocyanate, diphenylmethane 2,4'-diisocyanate, p-phenylene diisocyanate, biphenyl diisocyanates, 3,3'-dimethyl-4,4'-diphenylene diisocyanate, tetramethylene 1,4-diisocyanate, hexamethylene 1,6-diisocyanate, 2,2,4-trimethylhexane 1,6-diisocyanate, isophorone diisocyanate, ethylene diisocyanate, 1,12-dodecane diisocyanate, cyclobutane 1,3-diisocyanate, cyclohexane 1,3-diisocyanate, cyclohexane 1,4-diisocyanate, methylcyclohexyl diisocyanates, hexahydrotoluene 2,4-diisocyanate, hexahydrotoluene 2,6-diisocyanate, hexahydrophenylene 1,3-diisocyanate, hexahydrophenylene 1,4-diisocyanate, perhydrodiphenylmethane 2,4'-diisocyanate, 4,4'-methylenedicyclohexyl diisocyanate (e.g., Desmodur® W from Bayer AG), tetramethylxylyl diisocyanates (e.g., TMXDI® from American Cyanamid), and mixtures of the aforementioned polyisocyanates. Additionally preferred polyisocyanates are the biuret dimers and the isocyanurate trimers of the aforementioned diisocyanates.

Particularly preferred polyisocyanates are hexamethylene 1,6-diisocyanate, isophorone diisocyanate, and 4,4'-methylenedicyclohexyl diisocyanate, their biuret dimers and/or isocyanurate trimers.

In a further embodiment of the invention the polyisocyanates are polyisocyanate prepolymers containing urethane structural units which are obtained by reacting polyols with a stoichiometric excess of aforementioned polyisocyanates. Polyisocyanate prepolymers of this kind are described for example in U.S. Pat. No. 4,598,131.

The isocyanato-containing compounds (B) that are especially preferred in accordance with the invention, functionalized with the structural units (II) and (III), are prepared with preference by reacting the aforementioned di- and/or polyisocyanates with the aforementioned compounds (IIa) and (IIIa), by reacting

between 2.5 and 90 mol %, preferably 5 to 85 mol %, more preferably 7.5 to 80 mol %, of the isocyanate groups in the core polyisocyanate structure with at least one compound (IIa) and

between 2.5 and 90 mol %, preferably 5 to 85 mol %, more preferably 7.5 to 80 mol %, of the isocyanate groups in the core polyisocyanate structure with at least one compound (IIIa).

The total fraction of the isocyanate groups reacted with the compounds (IIa) and (IIIa) in the polyisocyanate compound (B) is between 5 and 95 mol %, preferably between 10 and 90 mol %, more preferably between 15 and 85 mol % of the isocyanate groups in the core polyisocyanate structure. Particularly in the case of a high degree of silanization, i.e., when a high proportion of the isocyanate groups, more particularly at least 50 mol %, having been reacted with the compounds (IIa)/(IIIa), the isocyanate groups are reacted advantageously with a mixture of the compounds (IIa) and (IIIa).

Particularly preferred compounds (IIa) are bis(2-ethyltrimethoxysilyl)amine, bis(3-propyltrimethoxysilyl)amine, bis(4-butyltrimethoxysilyl)amine, bis(2-ethyltriethoxysilyl)amine, bis(3-propyltrimethoxysilyl)amine and/or bis(4-butyltriethoxysilyl)amine. Bis(3-propyltrimethoxysilyl)amine is especially preferred. Aminosilanes of this kind are available for example under the brand name DYNASILAN® from DEGUSSA or Silquest® from OSI.

Preferred compounds (IIIa) are 2-aminoethyltrimethoxysilane, 2-aminoethyltriethoxsilane, 3-aminopropyltrimethoxysilane, 3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane, 4-aminobutyltrimethoxysilane, 4-aminobutyltriethoxysilane, hydroxyethyltrimethoxysilane, 2-hydroxyethyltriethoxysilane, hydroxypropyltrimethoxysilane, 3-hydroxypropyltriethoxysilane, hydroxybutyltrimethoxysilane, and 4-hydroxybutyltriethoxysilane.

Particularly preferred compounds (IIIa) are N-(2-(trimethoxysilyl)ethyl)alkylamines, N-(3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl)alkylamines, N-(4-(trimethoxysilyl)butyl)alkylamines, N-(2-(triethoxysilyl)ethyl)alkylamines, N-(3-(triethoxysilyl)propyl)alkylamines and/or N-(4-(triethoxysilyl)butyl)alkylamines. N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl)propyl)butylamine is especially preferred. Aminosilanes of this kind are available for example under the brand name DYNASILAN® from DEGUSSA or Silquest® from OSI.

Especially preferred isocyanato-containing compounds (B) are reaction products of hexamethylene 1,6-diisocyanate and/or isophorone diisocyanate, and/or their isocyanurate trimers, with bis(3-propyltrimethoxysilyl)amine and N-(3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl)butylamine. The reaction of the isocyanato-containing compounds (B) with the compounds (IIa) and (IIIa) takes place preferably in inert gas at temperatures of not more than 100°C, preferably of not more than 60°C.

The free isocyanate groups of the isocyanato-containing compounds B can also be used in blocked form. This is preferably the case when the coating compositions of the invention are used as one-component systems. For the purpose of blocking it is possible in principle to use any blocking agent which can be used for blocking polyisocyanates and which has a sufficiently low unblocking temperature. Blocking agents of this kind are very familiar to the skilled worker. It is preferred to use blocking agents as described in EP-A-0 626 888 and EP-A-0 692 007.

## The Combination of Components A and B, and Further Components of the Coating Composition

The weight fraction of hydroxyl-containing compounds A to be employed, based on the weight fraction of the isocyanato-containing compounds B, is dependent on the hydroxy equivalent weight of the polyol and on the equivalent weight of the free isocyanate groups of the polyisocyanate B.

It is preferred that, in the coating composition of the invention, one or more constituents contain between 2.5 to 97.5 mol %, based on the sum of structural units (II) and (III), of at least one structural unit (II) and between 2.5 to 97.5 mol %, based on the sum of structural units (II) and (III), of at least one structural unit (III).

The coating compositions of the invention contain preferably between 2.5% and 97.5%, more preferably between 5% and 95%, very preferably between 10% and 90%, and in particular between 20% and 80%, by weight, based on the amount of nonvolatile substances in the coating composition, of the hydroxyl-containing compounds (A), and preferably between 2.5% and 97.5%, more preferably between 5% and 95%, very preferably between 10% and 90%, and in particular between 20% and 80%, by weight, based on the amount of nonvolatile substances in the coating composition, of the isocyanato-containing compounds (B).

Based on the sum of the functional groups critical for crosslinking in the coating composition of the invention, formed from the fractions of the hydroxyl and isocyanate groups and also the fractions of the structural elements (I) and/or (II) and/or (III), the structural elements (I) and/or (II) and/or (III) are present preferably in fractions of 2.5 to 97.5 mol %, more preferably between 5 and 95 mol %, and very preferably between 10 and 90 mol %.

In a further embodiment of the invention the structural elements (I), (II) and/or (III) may additionally also be part of one or more further components (D), different than the components (A) and (B), in which case the criteria to be applied are those specified above. By way of example it is possible as component (D) to use oligomers or polymers

containing alkoxysilyl groups, such as, for example, the poly(meth)acrylates specified in patents and patent applications U.S. Pat. No. 4,499,150, U.S. Pat. No. 4,499,151 or EP-A-0 571 073, as carriers of structural elements (III), or to use the compounds specified in WO-A-2006/042585, as carriers of structural elements (II). Generally speaking, components (D) of this kind are used in fractions of up to 40%, preferably up to 30%, more preferably up to 25%, by weight, based on the nonvolatile constituents of the coating composition.

The weight fractions of the polyol A and of the polyisocyanate B are preferably selected such that the molar equivalent ratio of the unreacted isocyanate groups of the isocyanate-containing compounds (B) to the hydroxyl groups of the hydroxyl-containing compounds (A) is between 0.9:1 and 1:1.1, preferably between 0.95:1 and 1.05:1, more preferably between 0.98:1 and 1.02:1.

Where the compositions are one-component coating compositions, a selection is made of the isocyanato-containing compounds (B) whose free isocyanate groups have been blocked with the blocking agents described above.

In the case of the inventively preferred 2-component (2K) coating compositions, a coating component comprising the hydroxyl-containing compound (A) and also further components, described below, is mixed conventionally with a further coating component, comprising the isocyanato-containing compound (B) and, where appropriate, further of the components described below, this mixing taking place shortly before the coating composition is applied; generally speaking, the coating component that comprises the compound (A) comprises the catalyst and also part of the solvent.

Solvents suitable for the coating compositions of the invention are in particular those which, in the coating composition, are chemically inert toward the compounds (A) and (B) and also do not react with (A) and (B) when the coating composition is being cured. Examples of such solvents are aliphatic and/or aromatic hydrocarbons such as toluene, xylene, solvent naphtha, Solvesso 100 or Hydrosol® (from ARAL), ketones, such as acetone, methyl ethyl ketone or methyl amyl ketone, esters, such as ethyl acetate, butyl acetate, pentyl acetate or ethyl ethoxypropionate, ethers, or mixtures of the

aforementioned solvents. The aprotic solvents or solvent mixtures preferably have a water content of not more than 1%, more preferably not more than 0.5%, by weight, based on the solvent.

Besides the compounds (A), (B), and (D) it is possible additionally to use further binders (E), which preferably are able to react and form network points with the hydroxyl groups of the compound (A) and/or with the free isocyanate groups of the compound (B) and/or with the alkoxy silyl groups of the compounds (A), (B) and/or (D).

By way of example it is possible to use amino resins and/or epoxy resins as component (D). Suitable amino resins are the typical, known amino resins, some of whose methylol and/or methoxymethyl groups may have been defunctionalized by means of carbamate or allophanate groups. Crosslinking agents of this kind are described in U.S. Pat. No. 4,710,542 and EP-B-0 245 700 and also in the article by B. Singh and coworkers, "Carbamylmethylated Melamines, Novel Crosslinkers for the Coatings Industry" in Advanced Organic Coatings Science and Technology Series, 1991, Volume 13, pages 193 to 207.

Generally speaking, such components (E) are used in fractions of up to 40%, preferably up to 30%, more preferably up to 25%, by weight, based on the nonvolatile constituents of the coating composition.

The coating composition of the invention may further comprise at least one typical, known coatings additive in effective amounts, i.e. in amounts preferably up to 30%, more preferably up to 25%, and in particular up to 20% by weight, in each case based on the nonvolatile constituents of the coating composition.

Examples of suitable coatings additives are:

- particularly UV absorbers;
- particularly light stabilizers such as HALS compounds, benzotriazoles or oxalanilides;
- free-radical scavengers;
- slip additives;
- polymerization inhibitors;
- defoamers;
- reactive diluents, of the kind which are common knowledge from the prior art, and which are preferably inert toward the  $-\text{Si}(\text{OR})_3$  groups;
- wetting agents such as siloxanes, fluorine compounds, carboxylic monoesters, phosphoric esters, polyacrylic acids and their copolymers, or polyurethanes;
- adhesion promoters such as tricyclodecanedimethanol;
- flow control agents;
- film-forming assistants such as cellulose derivatives;
- fillers such as, for example, nanoparticles based on silicon dioxide, aluminum oxide or zirconium oxide; for further details refer to Römpf Lexikon "Lacke und Druckfarben" Georg Thieme Verlag, Stuttgart, 1998, pages 250 to 252;
- rheology control additives, such as the additives known from patents WO 94/22968, EP-A-0 276 501, EP-A-0 249 201 or WO 97/12945; crosslinked polymeric microparticles, as disclosed for example in EP-A-0 008 127; inorganic phyllosilicates such as aluminum-magnesium silicates, sodium-magnesium, and sodium-magnesium-fluorine-lithium phyllosilicates of the montmorillonite type;

silicas such as Aerosils; or synthetic polymers containing ionic and/or associative groups such as polyvinyl alcohol, poly(meth)acrylamide, poly(meth)acrylic acid, polyvinylpyrrolidone, styrene-maleic anhydride copolymers or ethylene-maleic anhydride copolymers and their derivatives, or hydrophobically modified ethoxylated urethanes or polyacrylates;

- and/or flame retardants.

In a further embodiment of the invention the coating composition of the invention may additionally comprise further pigments and/or fillers and may serve for producing pigmented topcoats. The pigments and/or fillers employed for this purpose are known to the skilled worker.

Because the coatings of the invention produced from the coating compositions of the invention adhere excellently even to electrocoats, surfacer coats, basecoat systems or typical, known clearcoat systems that have already cured, they are outstandingly suitable not only for use in automotive OEM finishing but also for automotive refinish or for the modular scratchproofing of automobile bodies that have already been painted.

The coating compositions of the invention can be applied by any of the typical application methods, such as spraying, knife coating, spreading, pouring, dipping, impregnating, trickling or rolling, for example. In the course of such application, the substrate to be coated may itself be at rest, with the application equipment or unit being moved. Alternatively the substrate to be coated, in particular a coil, may be moved, with the application unit at rest relative to the substrate or being moved appropriately.

Preference is given to employing spray application methods, such as compressed-air spraying, airless spraying, high-speed rotation, electrostatic spray application (ESTA), alone or in conjunction with hot spray application such as hot-air spraying, for example.

The applied coating compositions of the invention can be cured after a certain rest time. The rest time serves, for example, for the leveling and devolatilization of the coating films or for the evaporation of volatile constituents such as solvents. The rest time may be assisted and/or shortened by the application of elevated temperatures and/or by a

reduced humidity, provided this does not entail any damage or alteration to the coating films, such as premature complete crosslinking, for instance.

The thermal curing of the coating compositions has no peculiarities in terms of method but instead takes place in accordance with the typical, known methods such as heating in a forced-air oven or irradiation with IR lamps. The thermal cure may also take place in stages. Another preferred curing method is that of curing with near infrared (NIR) radiation. The thermal cure takes place advantageously at a temperature of 30 to 200°C, more preferably 40 to 190°C, and in particular 50 to 180°C for a time of 1 min up to 10 h, more preferably 2 min up to 5 h, and in particular 3 min to 3 h, although longer cure times may be employed in the case of the temperatures that are employed for automotive refinish, which are preferably between 30 and 90°C.

The coating compositions of the invention produce new cured coatings, especially coating systems, more particularly clearcoat systems; moldings, especially optical moldings; and self-supporting films, all of which are highly scratchproof and in particular are stable to chemicals and to weathering. The coatings and coating systems of the invention, especially the clearcoat systems, can in particular be produced even in film thicknesses > 40 µm without stress cracks occurring.

For these reasons the coating compositions of the invention are of excellent suitability as decorative, protective and/or effect-imparting, highly scratchproof coatings and coating systems on bodies of means of transport (especially motor vehicles, such as motor cycles, buses, trucks or automobiles) or parts thereof; on buildings, both interior and exterior; on furniture, windows, and doors; on plastics moldings, especially CDs and windows; on small industrial parts, on coils, containers, and packaging; on white goods; on films; on optical, electrical, and mechanical components; and on hollow glassware and articles of everyday use.

The coating compositions and coating systems of the invention, especially the clearcoat systems, are employed in particular in the technologically and esthetically particularly demanding field of automotive OEM finishing and also of automotive refinish. With particular preference the coating compositions of the invention are used in multistage

coating methods, particularly in methods where a pigmented basecoat film is first applied to an uncoated or precoated substrate and thereafter a film with the coating compositions of the invention is applied.

Not only water-thinnable basecoat materials but also basecoat materials based on organic solvents can be used. Suitable basecoat materials are described for example in EP-A-0 692 007 and in the documents cited there in column 3 lines 50 et seq. The applied basecoat material is preferably first dried, i.e., at least some of the organic solvent and/or water is stripped from the basecoat film in an evaporation phase. Drying is accomplished preferably at temperatures from room temperature to 80°C. Drying is followed by the application of the coating composition of the invention. Subsequently the two-coat system is baked, preferably under conditions employed for automotive OEM finishing, at temperatures from 30 to 200°C, more preferably 40 to 190°C, and in particular 50 to 180°C, for a time of 1 min up to 10 h, more preferably 2 min up to 5 h, and in particular 3 min to 3 h, although longer cure times may also be employed at the temperatures employed for automotive refinish, which are preferably between 30 and 90°C.

The coats produced with the coating composition of the invention are notable in particular for an especially high chemical stability and weathering stability and also for a very good carwash resistance and scratchproofing, in particular for an excellent combination of scratchproofing and weathering stability with respect to UV radiation in a wet/dry cycle.

In a further preferred embodiment of the invention, the coating composition of the invention is used as a transparent clearcoat material for coating plastics substrates, especially transparent plastics substrates. In this case the coating compositions include UV absorbers, which in terms of amount and type are also designed for effective UV protection of the plastics substrate. Here as well, the coating compositions are notable for an outstanding combination of scratchproofing and weathering stability with respect to UV radiation in a wet/dry cycle. The plastics substrates thus coated are used

preferably as a substitute for glass components in automobile construction, the plastics substrates being composed preferably of polymethyl methacrylate or polycarbonate.

### Preparation examples

#### Silanized Curative 1

Batch:

- Item 1: 57.30 g (0.100 mol) of polyisocyanurate from HDI (hexamethyl-1,6-diisocyanate), Basonat® HI 100
- Item 2: 63.74 g of solvent naphtha (mixture of aromatic hydrocarbons)
- Item 3: 51.23 g (0.150 mol) of bis[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]amine, Dynasilan 1124®

Procedure:

Items 1 and 2 are charged to a 250 ml three-necked flask with stirring magnet, internal thermometer and dropping funnel. The clear, colorless solution is stirred at room temperature under reflux with nitrogen blanketing. Item 3 is added slowly dropwise at a rate such that the temperature does not rise above 60°C. After the end of item 3 a clear yellowish solution is present. The temperature is 56°C and, using a heated stirring plate and oil bath, is held at 50-60°C for 4 hours. The free isocyanate content is determined by titration. The product is sealed using a 31 µm sieve.

**Characteristics:**

Theoretical NVC [%]	63.00
Theoretical NCO content based on NVC [%]	5.81
Degree of blocking of NCO groups [%]	50
Viscosity [mPas]	70

**Silanized Curative 2:****Batch:**

- Item 1: 57.30 g (0.100 mol) of polyisocyanurate from HDI (hexamethyl-1,6-diisocyanate), Basonat® HI 100
- Item 2: 62.70 g of solvent naphtha (mixture of aromatic hydrocarbons)
- Item 3: 25.62 g (0.075 mol) of bis[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]amine, Dynasilan 1124®
- Item 4: 17.65 g (0.075 mol) of N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]butylamine, Dynasilan 1189®

**Procedure:**

Items 1 and 2 are charged to a 250 ml three-necked flask with stirring magnet, internal thermometer and dropping funnel. The clear, colorless solution is stirred at room temperature under reflux with nitrogen blanketing. A mixture of items 3 and 4 is added slowly dropwise at a rate such that the temperature does not rise above 60°C. After the end of items 3 and 4 a clear, slightly yellowish solution is present. The temperature is 56°C and, using a heated stirring plate and oil bath, is held at 50-60°C for 4 hours. The

free isocyanate content is determined by titration. The product is sealed using a 31 µm sieve.

**Characteristics:**

Theoretical NVC [%]	63.00
Theoretical NCO content based on NVC [%]	6.3
Degree of blocking of NCO groups [%]	50

Through the simultaneous use of bis- and monosilaneamines an improved scratch resistance is obtained at the same time as good weathering properties. In comparison to the pure bisilane compounds, an improvement is achieved in relation to premature cracking in the accelerated weathering, and in the necessary scratch resistance.

**Phosphoric Ester Catalyst:**

**Triethylamine-Based Catalyst:**

**Batch:**

- Item 1: 10.62 g (0.105 mol) of triethylamine
- Item 2: 32.24 g (0.100 mol) of bis(2-ethylhexyl) phosphate
- Item 3: 10.00 g (0.100 mol) of methyl isobutyl ketone
- Item 4: 10.00 g (0.113 mol) of ethyl acetate

**Procedure:**

Items 2, 3, and 4 are charged to a 100 ml three-necked flask with stirring magnet, internal thermometer and dropping funnel. The clear, colorless liquid is stirred at room temperature under reflux and with nitrogen blanketing. Item 1 is added slowly dropwise

at a rate such that the temperature does not rise above 45°C. After the end of item 1 a clear colorless solution is present. The temperature is 40°C and, using a heated stirring plate and oil bath, is held for 3 hours. Subsequently the solvent (items 3 and 4) is distilled off by means of a rotary evaporator at 65°C and 20 mbar. This gives a clear, colorless solution. The yield is 40.20 g (94%). It is then adjusted to an NVC of 25% with isopropanol. (NVC=nonvolatiles content, determined by reweighing after 1 hour at 130°C).

#### Characteristics:

- Viscosity  $\eta$  [mPas]: 124.7 mPas, T = 23.0°C
- Refractive index n:  $n_D^{20} = 1.4488$
- Acid number AN [mg KOH/g]: 144 mg KOH/g
- pH: pH = 6; T = 24°C.

#### DABCO-Based Catalyst:

##### Batch:

- Item 1: 11.78 g (0.105 mol) of 1,4-diazabicyclo[2.2.2]octane [DABCO Crystal]
- Item 2: 32.24 g (0.100 mol) of bis(2-ethylhexyl) phosphate
- Item 3: 10.00 g (0.100 mol) of methyl isobutyl ketone
- Item 4: 20.00 g (0.226 mol) of ethyl acetate

##### Procedure:

Items 1, 3, and 4 are charged to a 100 ml three-necked flask with stirring magnet, internal thermometer and dropping funnel. Item 1 is stirred at 44°C under reflux and with nitrogen blanketing and dissolved. Item 2 is added slowly dropwise at a rate such that the temperature does not rise above 50°C. After the end of item 1 a clear pale

yellow solution is present. The temperature is 48°C and, using a heated stirring plate and oil bath, is held at 40°C for 3 hours. Subsequently the solvent (items 3 and 4) is distilled off by means of a rotary evaporator at 65°C and 20 mbar. This gives a white, gelatinous mass which solidifies at room temperature. The yield is 41.00 g (93%).

Characteristics:

- Acid number AN [mg KOH/g]: 134 mg KOH/g
- pH: pH = 7; T = 24°C.

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## Formulation:

Item	Product	NVC m	Formula m-%
	<b>Binder</b>		
01	Polyacrylate  OHN 156 mg KOH/g  (52.40 ± 1.00% strength in solvent mixture)	17.26	32.94
02	Solvent naphtha		12
03	Catalyst X	X	X
	<b>Curative</b>		
04	Modified HDI isocyanurate (from Silanized Curative Preparation Example)  NCO content 5.81 ± 1.00%  (63.00 ± 2.00% strength in solvent naphtha)	34.69	55.06
	<b>Sum total</b>	51.95	100.00
	Processing viscosity about 50s (ISO 4)		

X = for DABCO-based catalyst: 0.28

X = for triethylamine-based catalyst: 0.26

**Annex****Determination of the  $pK_b$ :****1. Summary**

The dissociation constant ( $pK_a$ ) of the test substance at 23°C and a test-substance concentration of approximately 0.01 M is:

$$pK_a = 9.90 \pm 0.06$$

**2. Experimental Details****References**

The determination is made along the lines of the OECD GUIDELINE FOR TESTING OF CHEMICALS, 112 (1981) "Dissociation Constants in Water" and also of the following monograph:

A. Albert, E. P. Serjeant, Determination of Ionization Constants, Chapter 2: Determination of ionization constants by potentiometric titration using a glass electrode, Chapman and Hall, London (1984).

**Principle:****For the ionization of a base in water**

it is possible to state the dissociation constant  $K_b$ :



$$K_b = \frac{^aBH^+ \cdot ^aOH^-}{^aB \cdot ^aH_2O}$$

Here,  $^a$  represents the activities of the individual species in mol/l.

In dilute solutions the activity of a species corresponds approximately to its concentration  $c$  in mol/l. Moreover,  $^a\text{H}_2\text{O}$  can be regarded as being constant. Accordingly:

$$K_b = \frac{^c\text{BH}^+ \cdot ^c\text{OH}^-}{^c\text{B}}$$

The dissociation constant is frequently also stated in the form of a negative logarithm:

$$\text{p}K_b = \text{pOH} + \log \frac{^c\text{B}}{^c\text{BH}^+}$$

Using the ionization constant of the conjugated acid, the following can be formulated:



Using the formulae:

$$\text{pOH} + \text{pH} = 14$$

$$\text{p}K_b + \text{p}K_a = 14$$

it is possible to determine the ionization constant  $\text{p}K_a$  using the following equation:

$$\text{p}K_a = \text{pH} + \log \frac{^c\text{BH}^+}{^c\text{B}}$$

One of the ways in which the pKa can be determined is by titrimetry.

For this purpose the test substance (e.g., base B) is dissolved in water. The concentration in this case ought not to be more than 0.01 mol/l.

If the solubility of the substance is poor, then, where appropriate, minor fractions of a water-miscible solvent (e.g., isopropanol) are added.

The test solution is titrated with a standard acid solution.

The temperature in this case ought to be between 20°C and 25°C and ought to be maintained at  $\pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ .

The evaluation is made in accordance with the following formula:

$$\text{pK}_a = \text{pH} + \log \frac{^c\text{MH} + ^c\text{OH}^- \cdot ^c\text{H}^+}{^c\text{S} - ^c\text{MH} - ^c\text{OH}^- + ^c\text{H}^+}$$

In this formula:

$\text{pK}_a$  = negative logarithm of the dissociation constant

$\text{pH}$  = negative logarithm of the  $\text{H}^+$  ion activity (approximately  $\text{H}^+$  ion concentration), where:

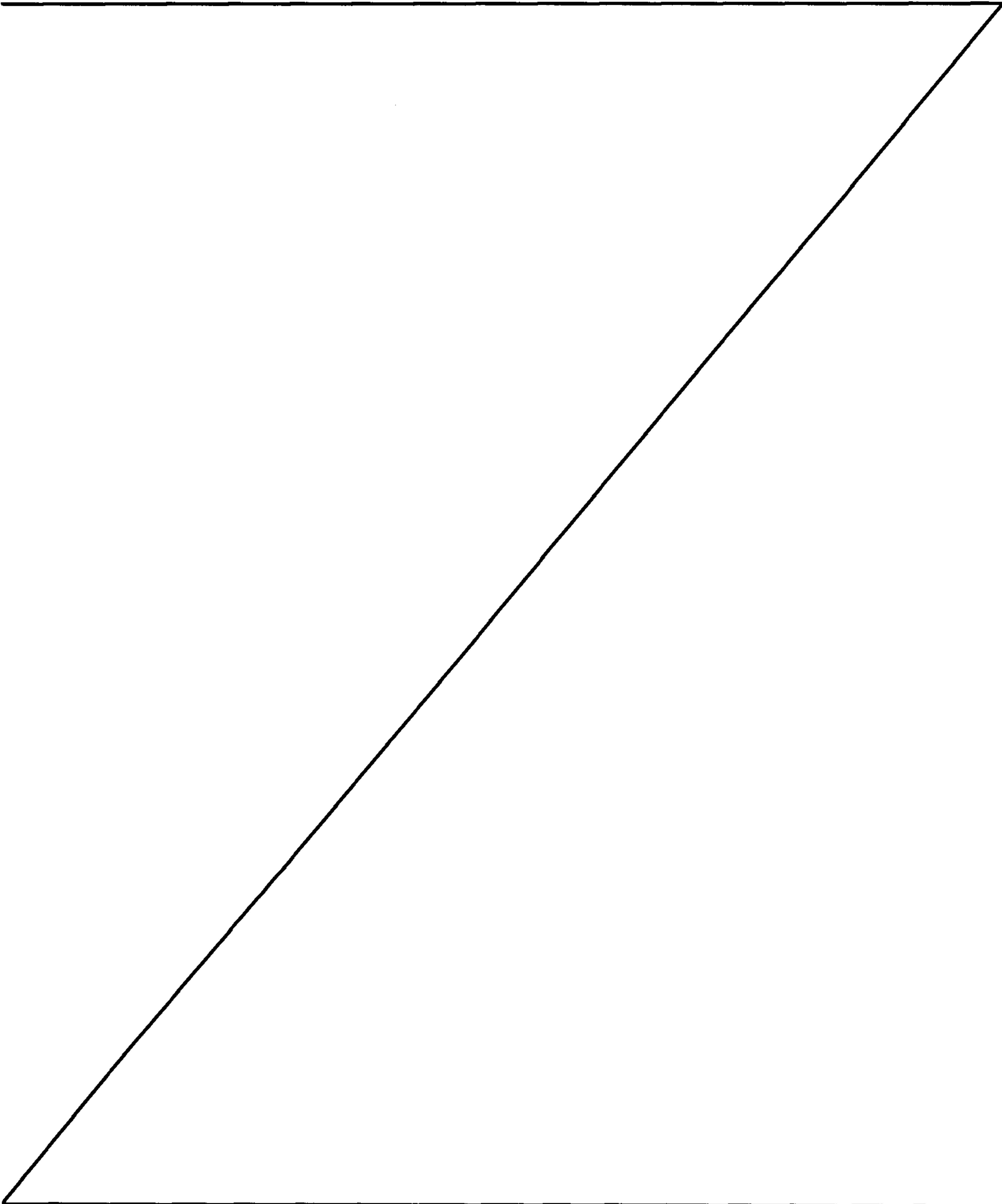
$$\text{pH} = -\log ^c\text{H}^+$$

$^c\text{H}^+$  = concentration of the  $\text{H}^+$  ions in mol/l (calculated from measured pH.  
If pH is above 7,  $^c\text{H}^+$  can be disregarded when calculating the result.)

$^c\text{OH}^-$  = concentration of the  $\text{OH}^-$  ions in mol/l (calculated from the measured pH:  $\text{pH} + \text{pOH} = 14$ . If the pH is below 7,  $^c\text{OH}^-$  can be disregarded when calculating the result.)

$c_s$  = gross concentration of the test substance in the test solution in mol/l, given by initial mass (solids concentration)

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$c_{MH}$  = concentration of the titration medium MH in mol/l,

where M is generally a halogen (e.g. Cl, Br, etc.)

$$c_{MH} = V \cdot c \cdot t \cdot \frac{1000}{V_p + V \cdot 1000}$$

V = amount of titration medium consumed in l

c = target concentration of the titration medium in mol/l

t = titer

$V_p$  = sample volume in ml when preparing  $c_S$ .

The expression  $\frac{1000}{V_p + V \cdot 1000}$  can be set approximately = 20 when the consumption of titration is not more than 5 ml and  $V_p$  is about 47 – 48 ml (e.g. 47.5 ml).

## 2.1 Apparatus

2.1.1 Balance Mettler® AT 261 Wag 17

2.1.2 Titrator: Metrohm® DMS Titrino 716 with 10 mal changing unit W 20.

2.1.3 Combined glass electrode Metrohm® 6.0203.100 EG 10

## 2.2 Reagents

2.2.1 Standart solution: hydrochloric acid, Molar concentration  $c(HCl) = 0.1$  mol/l, manufacturer Bernd Kraft, Article No. 1044, titer t = 1.0016, Titer No. 98/08/32

## 2.2.2 Water, deionized, BASF (ELGA-Maxima ultrapure water plant)

### 2.3 Procedure

Approximately 0.09 g of test substance are weighed out exactly (cf. section 2) and dissolved with magnetic stirring in 47.5 ml of water (2.2.2). The resulting solution, with a concentration  $c_S$  of approximately 0.01 M, is then admixed gradually with equal volumes of hydrochloric acid (2.2.1). The resulting pH is determined and is evaluated in table form using the formula given in section 2.

Measuring temperature = 23°C.

**WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:**

1. A coating composition comprising
  - (a) at least one binder (AA) having reactive groups,
  - (b) at least one crosslinking agent (BB) which reacts with crosslinking with the reactive groups of the binder (AA), and
  - (c) at least one catalyst (C) for the crosslinking of silane groups, wherein one or more constituents (AA) and/or (BB) and/or at least one further constituent of the coating composition contain hydrolyzable silane groups, wherein the catalyst (C) is a phosphoric acid derivative which is blocked with a bicyclic amine having a  $pK_b \geq 3$  and a boiling point  $> 100^\circ\text{C}$ , the coating composition comprising as binder at least one hydroxyl-containing compound (A) and as crosslinking agent at least one compound (B) having free and/or blocked isocyanate groups.
2. The coating composition as claimed in claim 1, wherein the phosphoric acid derivative is a phosphoric acid derivative or a phosphonic acid derivative.
3. The coating composition as claimed in claim 1 or 2, wherein the catalyst (C) is selected from the group consisting of substituted phosphoric monoesters and phosphoric diesters.
4. The coating composition as claimed in claim 3, wherein the catalyst (C) is selected from the group consisting of substituted acyclic phosphoric diesters and cyclic phosphoric diesters.
5. The coating composition as claimed in claim 1, wherein the catalyst (C) is selected from the group consisting of amine-blocked phosphoric acid ethylhexyl partial esters and amine-blocked phosphoric acid phenyl partial esters.
6. The coating composition as claimed in claim 5, wherein the catalyst (C) is selected from the group consisting of amine-blocked phosphoric acid bis(ethylhexyl) esters.

7. The coating composition as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein the bicyclic amine is diazabicyclooctane.
8. The coating composition as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein one or more constituents of the coating composition at least partly contain one or more structural units of the formula (I)



with

G = identical or different hydrolyzable groups,

X = organic radical,

R'' = alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, or aralkyl, it being possible for the carbon chain to be interrupted by nonadjacent oxygen, sulfur or NR<sub>a</sub> groups, with R<sub>a</sub> = alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl or aralkyl,

x = 0 to 2;

being understood that when more than one unit of formula (I) are present, said units are identical or different.

9. The coating composition as claimed in claim 8, where G, identical or different, = an alkoxy group.
10. The coating composition of claim 8 or 9, wherein X is a linear and/or branched alkylene or cycloalkylene having 1 to 20 carbon atoms.
11. The coating composition of claim 10, wherein X = an alkylene radical having 1 to 4 carbon atoms.
12. The coating composition of any one of claims 8 to 11, wherein R'' = an alkyl radical.
13. The coating composition of claim 12, wherein the alkyl radical has 1 to 6 carbon atoms.
14. The coating composition of any one of claims 8 to 13, wherein x = 0 or 1.

15. The coating composition of claim 14, wherein x = 0.
16. The coating composition as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 15, wherein one or more constituents of the coating composition contain between 2.5 and 97.5 mol%, based on the entirety of structural units (II) and (III), of at least one structural unit of the formula (II)



where

R' = hydrogen, alkyl or cycloalkyl, it being possible for the carbon chain to be interrupted by nonadjacent oxygen, sulfur or NR<sub>a</sub> groups, with Ra = alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl or aralkyl,

X, X' = linear and/or branched alkylene or cycloalkylene radical having 1 to 20 carbon atoms,

R'' = alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl or aralkyl, it being possible for the carbon chain to be interrupted by nonadjacent oxygen, sulfur or NR<sub>a</sub> groups, with Ra = alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl or aralkyl,

n = 0 to 2, m = 0 to 2, m+n = 2, and

x,y = 0 to 2,

and

between 2.5 and 97.5 mol%, based on the entirety of structural units (II) and (III), of at least one structural unit of the formula (III)



where

Z = -NH-, -NR-, -O-, with

R = alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl or aralkyl, it is possible for the carbon chain to be interrupted by nonadjacent oxygen, sulfur or NR<sub>a</sub> groups, with Ra = alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl or aralkyl,

$x = 0$  to 2, and

$X$ ,  $R'$ ,  $R''$  being as defined for formula (II).

17. The coating composition as claimed in claim 16, wherein  $R' =$  ethyl and/or methyl.
18. The coating composition as claimed in claim 16 or 17, wherein  $X$ ,  $X' =$  alkylene radical having 1 to 4 carbon atoms.
19. The coating composition as claimed in any one of claims 16 to 18, wherein  $R'' =$  alkyl radical.
20. The coating composition as claimed in claim 19, wherein the alkyl radical has 1 to 6 carbon atoms.
21. The coating composition as claimed in anyone of claims 16 to 20, wherein one or more constituents of the coating composition contain between 5 and 95 mol%, based on the entirety of structural units (II) and (III), of at least one structural unit of the formula (II), and between 5 and 95 mol%, based on the entirety of structural units (II) and (III), of at least one structural unit of the formula (III).
22. The coating composition as claimed in claim 21, wherein one or more constituents of the coating composition contain between 10 and 90 mol%, based on the entirety of structural units (II) and (III), of at least one structural unit of the formula (II), and between 10 and 90 mol%, based on the entirety of structural units (II) and (III), of at least one structural unit of the formula (III).
23. The coating composition as claimed in claim 21, wherein one or more constituents of the coating composition contain between 20 and 80 mol%, based on the entirety of structural units (II) and (III), of at least one structural unit of the formula (II), and between 20 to 80 mol%, based on the entirety of structural units (II) and (III), of at least one structural unit of the formula (III).
24. The coating composition as claimed in claim 21, wherein one or more constituents of the coating composition contain between 30 and 70 mol%, based on the entirety of structural units (II) and (III), of at least one structural unit of the

formula (II), and between 30 and 70 mol%, based on the entirety of structural units (II) and (III), of at least one structural unit of the formula (III).

25. The coating composition as claimed in any one of claims 16 to 24, wherein the structural elements (II) and (III) are present in fractions of 2.5 to 97.5 mol%, based in each case on the sum of the functional groups critical for crosslinking in the coating composition, formed from the fractions of the hydroxyl and isocyanate groups and from the fractions of the structural elements (II) and (III).
26. The coating composition as claimed in claim 25, wherein the structural elements (II) and (III) are present in fractions of 5 to 95 mol%, based in each case on the sum of the functional groups critical for crosslinking in the coating composition, formed from the fractions of the hydroxyl and isocyanate groups and from the fractions of the structural elements (II) and (III).
27. The coating composition as claimed in claim 25, wherein the structural elements (II) and (III) are present in fractions between 10 and 90 mol%, based in each case on the sum of the functional groups critical for crosslinking in the coating composition, formed from the fractions of the hydroxyl and isocyanate groups and from the fractions of the structural elements (II) and (III).
28. The coating composition as claimed in any one of claims 16 to 27, wherein the at least one compound (B) is a polyisocynate that comprises the structural units (I) and/or (II) and/or (III).
29. The coating composition as claimed in claim 28, wherein between 2.5 and 90 mol% of the isocyanate groups in the at least one compound (B) have undergone reaction to structural units (II) and between 2.5 and 90 mol% of the isocyanate groups in the at least one compound (B) have undergone reaction to structural units (III) and the total fraction of the isocyanate groups in the at least one compound (B) that have undergone reaction to structural units (II) and (III) is between 5 and 95 mol%.

30. The coating composition as claimed in claim 28 or 29, wherein the at least one compound (B) is selected from the group of 1,6-hexamethylene diisocyanate, isophorone diisocyanate, and 4,4'-methylenedicyclohexyl diisocyanate, biuret dimers of the aforementioned polyisocyanates and isocyanurate trimers of the aforementioned polyisocyanates.
31. The coating composition as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 30, wherein the at least one binder (AA) comprises at least one poly(meth)acrylate polyol.
32. The coating composition as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 31, wherein the catalyst (C) is present in the coating composition in an amount of 0.1 % to 10% by weight, based on the solids content of said composition.
33. The coating composition as claimed in claim 32, wherein the catalyst (C) is present in the coating composition in an amount of 0.1 % to 3% by weight, based on the solids content of said composition.
34. A multistage coating method which comprises applying a pigmented basecoat film to an uncoated or precoated substrate and thereafter applying a film of the coating composition as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 33.
35. The multistage coating method as claimed in claim 34, wherein, following the application of the pigmented basecoat film, the applied basecoat material is first dried at temperatures from room temperature to 80°C and, following the application of the coating composition as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 29, the system is cured at temperatures from 30 to 200°C for a time of 1 min up to 10 h.
36. The use of the coating composition as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 31 as a clearcoat material for automotive OEM finishing or automotive refinish.
37. The use of the method as claimed in claim 34 or 35, for automotive OEM finishing or automotive refinish.