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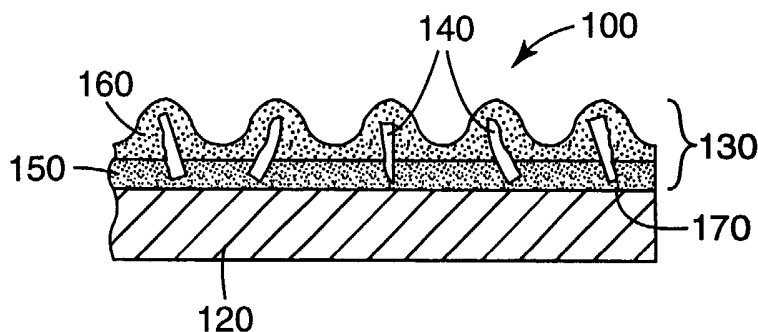
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(54) Title: CURABLE COMPOSITIONS AND ABRASIVE ARTICLES THEREFROM



(57) Abstract: A curable composition comprises: blocked polyisocyanate, curative, and a crosslinked copolymer of monomers comprising at least one free-radically polymerizable carboxylic acid and at least one of an alkyl or alkaryl (meth)acrylate. Methods of making the curable compositions and their use in the manufacture of abrasive articles are also disclosed.

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**CURABLE COMPOSITIONS
AND ABRASIVE ARTICLES THEREFROM**

5 TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to curable compositions. The present invention also relates to curable compositions used in the manufacture of abrasive articles.

BACKGROUND

10 Polyurethanes (that is, polymers containing urethane and/or urea linkages in the backbone chain) are widely used as binder materials for many applications due to their physical properties (for example, strength, elongation, and/or toughness). Many polyurethane binders are formed by curing (that is, at least partially polymerizing and/or crosslinking) polyurethane precursors.

15 For some applications in which polyurethane binders are used (for example, applications in which the polyurethane may rub against a workpiece), it is desirable to reduce the coefficient of friction of the binder to prevent wear of the binder and/or transfer of the binder to a workpiece (that is, smearing). The reduction of smearing may be particularly important in the manufacture and use of abrasive articles.

20 It would be desirable to have curable compositions that are useful as binder precursors. Alternatively, or in addition, it would also be desirable if such curable compositions could be cured to provide binders having one or more physical properties of polyurethanes while having a low coefficient of friction and/or tendency to smear.

25 SUMMARY

In one aspect, the present invention provides a curable composition comprising:
 blocked polyisocyanate;
 curative; and
 a crosslinked copolymer of monomers comprising at least one free-
30 radically polymerizable carboxylic acid and at least one of an alkyl or
 alkaryl (meth)acrylate, wherein at least one of the alkyl or alkaryl
 (meth)acrylate has from 11 carbon atoms to 34 carbon atoms.

In another aspect, the present invention provides a curable composition preparable from components comprising:

- blocked polyisocyanate;
- curative; and
- 5 a crosslinked copolymer of monomers comprising at least one free-radically polymerizable carboxylic acid and at least one of an alkyl or alkaryl (meth)acrylate, wherein at least one of the alkyl or alkaryl (meth)acrylate has from 11 carbon atoms to 34 carbon atoms.

In another aspect, the present invention provides a composition comprising a polymerized reaction product of components comprising:

- blocked polyisocyanate;
- curative; and
- 15 a crosslinked copolymer of monomers comprising at least one free-radically polymerizable carboxylic acid and at least one of an alkyl or alkaryl (meth)acrylate, wherein at least one of the alkyl or alkaryl (meth)acrylate has from 11 carbon atoms to 34 carbon atoms.

In another aspect, the present invention provides a composition comprising a polymerized reaction product of a curable composition preparable from components comprising:

- 20 blocked polyisocyanate;
- curative; and
- a crosslinked copolymer of monomers comprising at least one free-radically polymerizable carboxylic acid and at least one of an alkyl or alkaryl (meth)acrylate, wherein at least one of the alkyl or alkaryl
- 25 (meth)acrylate has from 11 carbon atoms to 34 carbon atoms.

In another aspect, the present invention provides a method for making a curable composition comprising mixing components comprising:

- blocked polyisocyanate;
- curative; and
- 30 a crosslinked copolymer of monomers comprising at least one free-radically polymerizable carboxylic acid and at least one of an alkyl or alkaryl

(meth)acrylate, wherein at least one of the alkyl or alkaryl (meth)acrylate has from 11 carbon atoms to 34 carbon atoms.

In another aspect, the present invention provides an abrasive article comprising abrasive particles and a polymerized reaction product of a curable composition according to the present invention.

In another aspect, the present invention provides a method of abrading a workpiece comprising:

providing an abrasive article comprising:

abrasive particles and a polymerized reaction product according to the present invention; and

frictionally contacting at least one abrasive particle with at least a portion of the surface of the workpiece; and

moving at least one of the at least one abrasive particle or the workpiece relative to the other to abrade at least a portion of the surface.

In another aspect, the present invention provides an abrasive article comprising abrasive particles and a polymerized reaction product of a curable composition according to the present invention.

Curable compositions prepared in accordance with the present invention may typically be cured to form binders having one or more physical properties of polyurethanes while having a low coefficient of friction and/or tendency to smear. Useful abrasive articles, which may be made with curable compositions according to the present invention, include, for example, coated abrasive articles, nonwoven abrasive articles, and bonded abrasive articles.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

FIGS. 1 and 2 are cross-sectional views of exemplary coated abrasive articles according to the present invention;

FIG. 3a is a perspective view of an exemplary nonwoven abrasive article according to the present invention;

FIG. 3b is an enlarged view of a region of the nonwoven abrasive article shown in **FIG. 3a**;

FIG. 4 is a perspective view of an exemplary bonded abrasive article according to the present invention;

FIG. 5 is a side view of an exemplary unitary brush according to the present invention; and

5 **FIG. 6** is a front plan view of another exemplary unitary brush according to the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Curable compositions according to present invention comprise blocked
10 polyisocyanate, curative, and a crosslinked copolymer of monomers comprising a free-radically polymerizable carboxylic acid and at least one of an alkyl or alkaryl (meth)acrylate, wherein at least one of the alkyl or alkaryl (meth)acrylate has from 11 carbon atoms to 34 carbon atoms.

As used herein, the term "blocked polyisocyanate" refers to either a single blocked
15 polyisocyanate or a mixture of two or more blocked polyisocyanates; the term "curative" refers to either a single curative or a mixture of two or more curatives; and the term "(meth)acryl" encompasses "acryl" and/or "methacryl" (for example, "(meth)acrylate" encompasses acrylate and/or methacrylate). Further, numerical ranges recited herein are inclusive of their endpoints, unless otherwise specified.

20 Useful blocked polyisocyanates include polyisocyanates (sometimes referred to in the art as "urethane prepolymers") wherein at least some (for example, substantially all) of the isocyanate groups have been reacted (that is, blocked) with a compound (that is, blocking agent) that forms an adduct with isocyanate groups. Typically, the adduct is substantially unreactive to isocyanate reactive compounds (for example, amines, alcohols, thiols, etc.) under ambient conditions (for example, temperatures in a range of from 20 °C to 25 °C), but upon application of sufficient thermal energy in the presence of curative, the adduct typically reacts with the curative to form a covalent bond. Procedures and materials for blocking polyisocyanates are well known in the art, and are described, for example, by D. A. Wicks and Z. W. Wicks, Jr. in "Blocked isocyanates III: Part A.
25 Mechanisms and chemistry", Progress in Organic Coatings, vol. 36 (1999), Elsevier Science, New York, pages 148-172; and in "Blocked isocyanates III Part B: Uses and applications of blocked isocyanates", Progress in Organic Coatings, vol. 41 (2001), Elsevier Science, New York, pages 1-83.
30

Exemplary blocking agents include ketoximes (for example, 2-butanone oxime); lactams (for example, epsilon-caprolactam); malonic esters (for example, dimethyl malonate and diethyl malonate); pyrazoles (for example, 3,5-dimethylpyrazole); alcohols including tertiary alcohols (for example, t-butanol or 2,2-dimethylpentanol), phenols (for example, alkylated phenols), and mixtures of alcohols as described, for example in U.S. Pat. No. 6,288,176 B1 (Hsieh et al.).

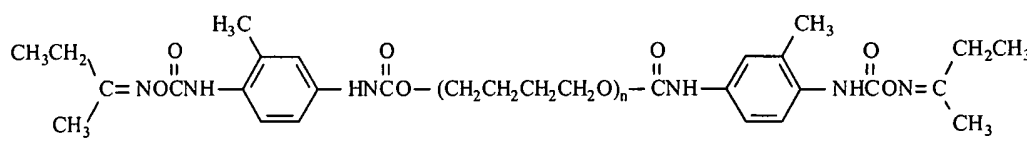
Useful polyisocyanates include, for example, aliphatic polyisocyanates (for example, hexamethylene diisocyanate or trimethylhexamethylene diisocyanate); alicyclic polyisocyanates (for example, hydrogenated xylylene diisocyanate or isophorone diisocyanate); aromatic polyisocyanates (for example, tolylene diisocyanate or 4,4'-diphenylmethane diisocyanate); adducts of any of the foregoing polyisocyanates with a polyhydric alcohol (for example, a diol, low molecular weight hydroxyl group-containing polyester resin, water, etc.); adducts of the foregoing polyisocyanates (for example, isocyanurates, biurets); and mixtures thereof.

Useful commercially available polyisocyanates include, for example, those available under the trade designation "ADIPRENE" from Uniroyal Chemical Company, Middlebury, Connecticut (for example, "ADIPRENE L 0311", "ADIPRENE L 100", "ADIPRENE L 167", "ADIPRENE L 213", "ADIPRENE L 315", "ADIPRENE L 680", "ADIPRENE LF 1800A", "ADIPRENE LF 600D", "ADIPRENE LFP 1950A", "ADIPRENE LFP 2950A", "ADIPRENE LFP 590D", "ADIPRENE LW 520", and "ADIPRENE PP 1095"); polyisocyanates available under the trade designation "MONDUR" from Bayer Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (for example, "MONDUR 1437", "MONDUR MP-095", or "MONDUR 448"); and polyisocyanates available under the trade designations "AIRTHANE" and "VERSATHANE" from Air Products and Chemicals, Allentown, Pennsylvania (for example, "AIRTHANE APC-504", "AIRTHANE PST-95A", "AIRTHANE PST-85A", "AIRTHANE PET-91A", "AIRTHANE PET-75D", "VERSATHANE STE-95A", "VERSATHANE STE-P95", "VERSATHANE STS-55", "VERSATHANE SME-90A", and "VERSATHANE MS-90A").

Exemplary useful commercially available blocked polyisocyanates include those marketed by Uniroyal Chemical Company under the trade designations "ADIPRENE BL 11", "ADIPRENE BL 16", "ADIPRENE BL 31", "ADIPRENE BL 40", "ADIPRENE BL

45", "ADIPRENE BL 46", "ADIPRENE BLM 500", "ADIPRENE BLP 60", or
 "ADIPRENE BLP 65", and blocked polyisocyanates marketed by Baxenden Chemicals,
 Ltd., Accrington, England available under the trade designation "TRIXENE" (for example,
 "TRIXENE BI 7986", "TRIXENE BI 7985", "TRIXENE BI 7951", "TRIXENE BI 7950",
 5 "TRIXENE BI 7960", or "TRIXENE BI 7770").

In some embodiments according to the present invention, the blocked isocyanate
 may have the formula:



10

wherein n is an integer greater than or equal to 1, for example, n may be in a range of from
 7 to 25, although higher and lower values of n may also be useful. Blocked isocyanates
 described by this formula include, for example, those marketed under the trade designation
 "ADIPRENE BL 11", "ADIPRENE BL 16", "ADIPRENE BL 31" by Uniroyal Chemical
 15 Company.

Typically, the amount of blocked isocyanate is in a range of from 5 percent by
 weight to 90 percent by weight, based on the total weight of the curable composition,
 although higher and lower other amounts may be used. For example, blocked isocyanate
 may be present in an amount in a range of from 10 percent by weight to 80 percent by
 20 weight, and/or in a range of from 40 percent by weight to 80 percent by weight, based on
 the total weight of the curable composition.

Typically, a curative is a substance having a plurality of active hydrogen sites such
 as may be provided by -OH, -NH₂, -SH groups, or the like. Useful curatives include, for
 example, polyamines (for example, 4,4'-methylenedianiline, 3-aminomethyl-3,5,5-
 25 trimethylcyclohexylamine (that is, isophoronediamine), trimethylene glycol di-p-
 aminobenzoate, bis(o-aminophenylthio)ethane, and 4,4'-methylenebis(dimethyl
 anthranilate)), and polyols (for example, 1,4-butanediol, 1,6-hexanediol, pentaerythritol).
 Mixtures of polyamines, polyols, and/or mixtures of polyamines with polyols may be
 useful, for example, to modify reaction rates as required by the intended use.

The curative may comprise an aromatic diamine such as for example bis(4-amino-3-ethylphenyl)methane (marketed under the trade designation "KAYAHARD AA" by Nippon Kayaku Company, Ltd., Tokyo, Japan) or bis(4-amino-3,5-diethylphenyl)methane (marketed under the trade designation "LONZACURE M-DEA" by Lonza, Ltd., Basel, Switzerland). Typically, curative should be present in an amount effective (that is, an effective amount) to cure the blocked polyisocyanate to the degree required by the intended application; for example, in a stoichiometric ratio of curative to blocked isocyanate in a range of from 0.75 to 1.25 and/or in a range of from 0.95 to 1.190, although stoichiometric ratios outside this range may also be used.

Useful free-radically polymerizable carboxylic acids have at least one carboxyl group covalently bonded to a polymerizable carbon-carbon double bond. As used herein, the term "carboxylic acid" encompasses the corresponding conjugate base (that is, carboxylate). Exemplary free-radically polymerizable carboxylic acids include itaconic acid, (meth)acrylic acid, maleic acid, fumaric acid, salts of the foregoing, and mixtures thereof. The phrase "copolymer of monomers comprising" is refers to the structure of the copolymer rather than any particular method of preparing the copolymer. For example, the copolymer may be prepared using a monomer (for example, maleic anhydride) that on hydrolysis (before or after co-polymerization) results in a free-radically polymerizable carboxylic acid. In order to ensure good swellability of the crosslinked copolymer with water, the acid content typically falls in a range of from 40 percent to 90 percent by weight (for example, in a range of from 50 to 70 percent by weight) of the crosslinked copolymer, although acid content values outside this range may also be useful.

Useful alkyl and alkaryl (meth)acrylates have from 11 carbon atoms to 34 carbon atoms, and may be linear or branched. Examples of useful alkyl and alkaryl (meth)acrylates include octyl (meth)acrylate, isooctyl (meth)acrylate, octadecyl (meth)acrylate, tridecyl (meth)acrylate, and nonylphenyl acrylate.

Optionally, additional co-monomers (for example, (meth)acrylamide, butyl (meth)acrylate) may be included in the crosslinked copolymer.

Crosslinking is typically accomplished by inclusion of a monomer having multiple free-radically polymerizable groups (that is, polyfunctional monomer) in the monomer mixture prior to copolymerization, although other methods may be used. Useful polyfunctional monomers are well known and include, for example, pentaerythritol

trivinyl ether, ethylene glycol divinyl ether, and 1,6-hexanediol diacrylate. The amount of crosslinking desired will determine the amount of polyfunctional monomer used. In order to ensure good swellability with water, the crosslink density should typically be kept at very low level, with value of M_c the average molecular weight of segments between crosslinks of greater than 1000 g/mole, greater than 2000 g/mole, and/or greater than 3000 g/mole.

Examples of useful commercially available crosslinked copolymers include, for example, those marketed by Noveon, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio under the trade designations "CARBOPOL" and "PEMULEN" (for example, "CARBOPOL 674 POLYMER", "CARBOPOL 676 POLYMER", "CARBOPOL 934 POLYMER", "CARBOPOL 940 POLYMER", "CARBOPOL 941 POLYMER", "CARBOPOL 980 POLYMER", "CARBOPOL 981 POLYMER", "CARBOPOL 1342 POLYMER", "CARBOPOL 1610 POLYMER", "PEMULEN 1621 RESIN", "PEMULEN 1622 RESIN", "CARBOPOL 1623 POLYMER", "CARBOPOL 2984 POLYMER", and "CARBOPOL 5984 POLYMER").

The crosslinked copolymer may be present in the curable composition and/or cured composition in an amount of from at least 0.001 percent by weight, at least 0.1 percent by weight, at least 1 percent by weight, at least 5 percent by weight, up to 10 percent by weight, 20 percent by weight, 30 percent by weight, 40 percent by weight, or even higher, based on the total weight of the curable composition.

Typically, the crosslinked copolymer is in the form of particles, for example having an average dry (that is, non-swelled) particle size in a range of from about 0.1 micrometers to 10 micrometers, or in a range of from 2 micrometers to 7 micrometers, although larger and smaller particles may also be used.

Optionally, curable compositions according to the present invention may contain at least one organic solvent. The amount of organic solvent is typically chosen based on considerations such as, for example, the desired viscosity of the curable composition. Exemplary classes of organic solvents include alkanes, alcohols, ketones, esters, and ethers

In some embodiments according to the present invention, curable compositions are free of added filler and/or grinding aid. Such curable compositions may be useful, for example, for preparing abrasive articles that exhibit abrasive properties comparable to

commercially available abrasive articles with binders that include fillers and/or grinding aids. As used herein, the term "free of added filler and/or grinding aid" means that such materials are either wholly absent or present in sufficiently small amounts that they do not exhibit a change of more than five percent in mechanical (that is, tensile stress and elongation) or abrasive properties (that is, cut and wear) of the cured composition.

Curable compositions according to the present invention may optionally include at least one, optionally curable, additional polymer or polymer precursor. Exemplary optional additional polymers and/or polymer precursors include phenolic resins, urea-formaldehyde resins, melamine-formaldehyde resins, urethane resins, acrylate resins, polyester resins, aminoplast resins having pendant alpha,beta-unsaturated carbonyl groups, epoxy resins, acrylated urethanes, acrylated epoxies, and combinations thereof.

Optionally, curable compositions may be mixed with and/or include one or more additives. Exemplary additives include fillers, coupling agents, plasticizers, surfactants, lubricants, colorants (for example, pigments), bactericides, fungicides, grinding aids, and antistatic agents.

Curable compositions according to the present invention may be prepared, for example, by heating, individually or in combination, blocked polyisocyanate and curative to a temperature in a range of from 50 °C to 70 °C, and combining them. The exact temperature is not critical as long as the combination of blocked polyisocyanate and curative forms a reasonably uniform mixture. If using low viscosity components, the curable composition may be prepared without heating, although heating may be used.

The blocked polyisocyanate, acidic copolymer, and optional components (for example, organic solvent, curative, other additives) may be combined using well-known mixing techniques (for example, a motorized mixer having a propeller blade).

In some aspects according to the present invention, abrasive particles may be added to curable compositions of the present invention.

Curable compositions according to the invention may be applied to a substrate by any method known for applying a composition including spraying, roll coating, gravure coating, dip coating, curtain coating, die coating, and the like.

Once applied to a substrate, curable compositions according to the present invention may be at least partially dried to remove optional organic solvent. Drying may be accomplished, for example, by evaporation, preferably at elevated temperature (that is,

above ambient temperature, for example, in a range of from 50 °C to 120 °C). After sufficient optional organic solvent has been removed, the remaining components are typically at least partially cured by application of thermal energy (for example, at a temperature greater than 120 °C, although other curing temperatures may be utilized).

5 Typically, drying and curing may be performed sequentially, or as a single process step. Exemplary useful sources of thermal energy includes ovens, heated rolls, and/or infrared lamps. If desired, further application of thermal energy (for example, by heating to a higher temperature) may also be desirable to improve binder properties.

10 Curable compositions according to the present invention may be used to prepare protective coatings, binders (for example, for nonwoven articles), and the like. Further, curable compositions according to the present invention may be used to prepare abrasive articles such as, for example, coated abrasive articles, nonwoven abrasive articles, bonded abrasive articles, and/or abrasive brushes.

15 In general, coated abrasive articles have abrasive particles secured to a backing. More typically, coated abrasive articles comprise a backing having two major opposed surfaces and an abrasive coat secured to a major surface. The abrasive coat is typically comprised of abrasive particles and a binder, wherein the binder serves to secure the abrasive particles to the backing.

Suitable abrasive particles include any abrasive particles known in the abrasive art. Exemplary useful abrasive particles include fused aluminum oxide based materials such as aluminum oxide, ceramic aluminum oxide (which may include one or more metal oxide modifiers and/or seeding or nucleating agents), and heat-treated aluminum oxide, silicon carbide, co-fused alumina-zirconia, diamond, ceria, titanium diboride, cubic boron nitride, boron carbide, garnet, flint, emery, sol-gel derived abrasive particles, and blends thereof. Preferably, the abrasive particles comprise fused aluminum oxide, heat-treated aluminum oxide, ceramic aluminum oxide, silicon carbide, alumina zirconia, garnet, diamond, cubic boron nitride, sol-gel derived abrasive particles, or mixtures thereof.

25 The abrasive particles may be in the form of, for example, individual particles, abrasive composite particles, agglomerates (including erodible agglomerates), and mixtures thereof (for example, having the same or different size and/or composition).

The abrasive particles typically have an average diameter of from 0.1 micrometers to 2000 micrometers, more preferably from about 1 micrometers to 1300 micrometers, although other particles having other diameters can be used.

Coating weights for the abrasive particles may depend on, for example, the type of abrasive article (for example, coated abrasive article or nonwoven abrasive article), the process for applying the abrasive particles, and the size of the abrasive particles, but typically range from 5 grams per square meter (g/m^2) to 1350 g/m^2 .

In one exemplary embodiment of a coated abrasive article, the abrasive coat may comprise a make coat, optional size coat, and abrasive particles. Referring now to **FIG. 1**, exemplary coated abrasive article **100** has backing **120** and abrasive coat **130** according to the present invention. Abrasive coat **130**, in turn, includes abrasive particles **140** secured to major surface **170** of backing **120** by make coat **150** and optional size coat **160**.

In making such a coated abrasive article, a make coat comprising a first binder precursor is applied to a major surface of the backing. Abrasive particles are then at least partially embedded into the make coat (for example, by electrostatic coating), and the first binder precursor is at least partially cured to secure the particles to the make coat. If utilized, an optional size coat comprising a second binder precursor (which may be the same or different from the first binder precursor) is then applied over the make coat and abrasive particles, followed by curing the binder precursors.

Optionally, coated abrasive articles may further comprise, for example, a backsize (that is, a coating on the major surface of the backing opposite the major surface having the abrasive coat), a presize or a tie layer (that is, a coating between the abrasive coat and the major surface to which the abrasive coat is secured), and/or a saturant which coats both major surfaces of the backing. Coated abrasive articles may further comprise a supersize covering the abrasive coat. If present, the supersize typically includes grinding aids and/or anti-loading materials.

In another exemplary embodiment of a coated abrasive article according to the present invention, the abrasive coat may comprise a cured slurry of a binder precursor and abrasive particles. Referring to **FIG. 2**, exemplary coated abrasive article **200** has backing **220** and abrasive coat **230**. Abrasive coat **230**, in turn, includes abrasive particles **240** and binder **245** according to the present invention.

In making such a coated abrasive article, a slurry comprising a first binder precursor and abrasive particles is typically applied to a major surface of the backing, and the binder precursor is then at least partially cured. Curable compositions according to the present invention may be included in binder precursors used to prepare one or more of the abovementioned layers and coatings of coated abrasive articles.

Coated abrasive articles according to the present invention may be converted, for example, into belts, rolls, discs (including perforated discs), and/or sheets. For belt applications, two free ends of the abrasive sheet may be joined together using known methods to form a spliced belt.

Further description of techniques and materials for making coated abrasive articles may be found in, for example, U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,314,827 (Leitheiser et al.); 4,518,397 (Leitheiser et al.); 4,588,419 (Caul et al.); 4,623,364 (Cottringer et al.); 4,652,275 (Bloecher et al.); 4,734,104 (Broberg); 4,737,163 (Larkey); 4,744,802 (Schwabel); 4,751,137 (Tumey et al.); 4,770,671 (Monroe et al.); 4,799,939 (Bloecher et al.); 4,881,951 (Wood et al.); 4,927,431 (Buchanan et al.); 5,498,269 (Larmie); 5,011,508 (Wald et al.); 5,078,753 (Broberg et al.); 5,090,968 (Pellow); 5,108,463 (Buchanan et al.); 5,137,542 (Buchanan et al.); 5,139,978 (Wood); 5,152,917 (Pieper et al.); 5,201,916 (Berg et al.); 5,203,884 (Buchanan et al.); 5,227,104 (Bauer); 5,328,716 (Buchanan); 5,366,523 (Rowenhorst et al.); 5,378,251 (Culler et al.); 5,417,726 (Stout et al.); 5,429,647 (Larmie); 5,436,063 (Follett et al.); 5,490,878 (Peterson et al.); 5,492,550 (Krishnan et al.); 5,496,386 (Broberg et al.); 5,520,711 (Helmin); 5,549,962 (Holmes et al.); 5,551,963 (Larmie); 5,556,437 (Lee et al.); 5,560,753 (Buchanan et al.); 5,573,619 (Benedict et al.); 5,609,706 (Benedict et al.); 5,672,186 (Chesley et al.); 5,700,302 (Stoetzel et al.); 5,942,015 (Culler et al.); 5,954,844 (Law et al.); 5,961,674 (Gagliardi et al.); 5,975,988 (Christianson); 6,059,850 (Lise et al.); and 6,261,682 (Law).

Nonwoven abrasive articles typically include a porous (for example, a lofty open porous) polymer filament structure having abrasive particles bonded thereto by a binder. An exemplary embodiment of a nonwoven abrasive article according to the present invention is shown in **FIGS. 3a** and **3b**, wherein lofty open low-density fibrous web **300** is formed of entangled filaments **310** impregnated with binder **320** according to the present invention. Abrasive particles **340** are dispersed throughout fibrous web **300** on exposed surfaces of filaments **310**. Binder resin **320** uniformly coats portions of filaments **310** and

forms globules **350** which may encircle individual filaments or bundles of filaments, adhere to the surface of the filament and/or collect at the intersection of contacting filaments, providing abrasive sites throughout the nonwoven abrasive article.

5 The fiber web may comprise continuous filaments (for example, a spunbond fiber web) and/or staple fibers that may be crimped and/or entangled with one another. Exemplary fibers include polyester fibers, polyamide fibers, and polyaramid fibers.

The fiber web may, optionally, be affixed (that is, secured) to a backing, for example, by needletacking, stitchbonding, and/or adhesive bonding (for example, using glue or a hot melt adhesive).

10 Binders and binder precursors (including curable compositions according to the present invention), backings, abrasive particles, optional additives, and optional layers set forth hereinabove for inclusion in coated abrasive articles may also be utilized in nonwoven abrasives according to the present invention.

15 Nonwoven abrasive articles according to the invention may be converted to a variety of useful forms including, for example, sheets, discs, belts, rolls, wheels, hand pads, cleaning brushes, and blocks.

Further description of techniques and materials for making nonwoven abrasive articles may be found in, for example, U.S. Pat. Nos. 2,958,593 (Hoover et al.); 4,018,575 (Davis et al.); 4,227,350 (Fitzer); 4,331,453 (Dau et al.); 4,609,380 (Barnett et al.); 20 4,991,362 (Heyer et al.); 5,554,068 (Carr et al.); 5,712,210 (Windisch et al.); 5,591,239 (Edblom et al.); 5,681,361 (Sanders); 5,858,140 (Berger et al.); 5,928,070 (Lux); 6,017,831 (Beardsley et al.); 6,207,246 (Moren et al.); and 6,302,930 (Lux).

Bonded abrasive articles typically include a shaped mass of abrasive particles held together by a binder. Referring now to **FIG. 4**, an exemplary embodiment of a bonded 25 abrasive article according to the present invention has the form of grinding wheel **400**, wherein abrasive particles **440** are held together by binder **420** according to the present invention to form a shaped mass mounted on hub **430**.

30 In one method, bonded abrasive articles may be formed by preparing a mixture of abrasive particles in a binder precursor, shaping the mixture (for example, using a mold), and curing the binder precursor to form a binder. In one embodiment according to the present invention (for example, a vitreous bonded abrasive article), the binder may be subsequently removed by pyrolysis.

Bonded abrasive articles according to the present invention may have any form useful as an abrasive article such as, for example, a wheel (for example, grinding wheel, polishing wheel, cutoff wheel), a honing stone, a belt, mounted points, or other conventional bonded abrasive shape.

5 Further details regarding bonded abrasive articles may be found in, for example, U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,800,685 (Haynes et al.); 4,898,597 (Hay et al.); 4,933,373 (Moren); 5,282,875 (Wood et al.).

Curable compositions according to the present invention are also useful as binder precursors for the preparation of abrasive brushes such as flap brushes as described, for example, in U.S. Pat. No. 5,554,068 (Carr et al.), and unitary brushes as described, for example, in U. S. Pat. Publication 2002/0065031A1 (Chou et al.), published May 30, 2002.

One exemplary embodiment of a unitary brush according to the present invention is illustrated in **FIG. 5**. Referring to **FIG. 5**, cup brush **500** has base **526** and bristles **528** attached at a right angle to base **526**. Abrasive particles **530** are adhered to bristles **528** via binder **532** according to the present invention. Base **526** has hole **534** in the center thereof, which is threaded, for example, to allow for easy attachment to a rotary hand tool.

Another exemplary embodiment of a unitary brush according to the present invention is illustrated in **FIG. 6**. Referring to **FIG. 6**, radial brush **600** has central hub base **603** having bristles **604** extending outwardly therefrom. Central hub **603** has hole **607** in the center thereof. Bristles **604** have abrasive particles **606** adhered thereto via binder **608** according to the present invention. Radial brushes according to the present invention may be used individually or ganged together.

To enhance the life of unitary brushes, binders according to the present invention that are in contact with bristles may have a flexural modulus, as measured according to ASTM Test Method D790-02 "Standard Test Methods for Flexural Properties of Unreinforced and Reinforced Plastics and Electrical Insulating Materials" (2002), that is similar to (for example, within 20 percent of) the flexural modulus of the bristles.

Curable compositions according to the present invention may be foamed and used to prepare foraminous abrasive articles as described in, for example, U.S. Pat. No. 6,007,590 (Sanders).

Abrasive articles according to the present invention are useful for abrading a workpiece. Methods for abrading with abrasive articles according to the present invention range from snagging (that is, high pressure high stock removal) to polishing (for example, polishing medical implants with coated abrasive belts), wherein the latter is typically done with finer grades (for example, less ANSI 220 and finer) of abrasive particles. One such method includes the step of frictionally contacting an abrasive article (for example, a coated abrasive article, a nonwoven abrasive article, or a bonded abrasive article) with a surface of the workpiece, and moving at least one of the abrasive article or the workpiece relative to the other to abrade at least a portion of the surface.

Examples of workpiece materials include metal, metal alloys, exotic metal alloys, ceramics, glass, wood, wood-like materials, composites, painted surfaces, plastics, reinforced plastics, stone, and/or combinations thereof. The workpiece may be flat or have a shape or contour associated with it. Exemplary workpieces include metal components, plastic components, particleboard, camshafts, crankshafts, furniture, and turbine blades. The applied force during abrading typically ranges from 1 kilogram to 100 kilograms.

Abrasive articles according to the present invention may be used by hand and/or used in combination with a machine. At least one or both of the abrasive article and the workpiece is moved relative to the other when abrading.

Abrading may be conducted under wet or dry conditions. Exemplary liquids for wet abrading include water, water containing conventional rust inhibiting compounds, lubricant, oil, soap, and cutting fluid. The liquid may also contain defoamers, degreasers, and/or the like.

The present invention will be more fully understood with reference to the following non-limiting examples in which all parts, percentages, ratios, and so forth, are by weight unless otherwise indicated.

EXAMPLES

Unless otherwise noted, all reagents used in the examples were obtained, or are available from, general chemical suppliers such as Aldrich Chemical Co., Milwaukee, WI, or may be synthesized by known methods.

The following abbreviations are used throughout the Examples:

PU1	Ketoxime-blocked poly(1,4-butylene glycol) diisocyanate, 100% solids commercially available under the trade designation "ADIPRENE BL-16" from Crompton & Knowles Corporation, Stamford, Connecticut
PU2	Ketoxime-blocked poly(1,4-butylene glycol) diisocyanate, 85% solids in propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate commercially available under the trade designation "ADIPRENE BL-31" from Crompton & Knowles Corporation
C1	A solution of 35 parts 4,4'-methylenedianiline in 65 parts ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate
C2	Bis(4-amino-3,5-diethylphenyl)methane commercially available under the trade designation "LONZACURE M-DEA" from Lonza AG, Werke, Switzerland
S1	Ethoxylated sorbitan ester commercially available under the trade designation "TWEEN 80" from Uniqema, New Castle, Delaware
PAA 1	A crosslinked copolymer of acrylic acid and long chain (C ₁₀ -C ₃₀) alkyl acrylates commercially available under the trade designation "PEMULEN 1622" from Noveon, Cleveland, Ohio
Lampblack	Carbon black pigment obtained under the trade designation "RAVEN 16" from Columbian Chemical Company, St. Louis, Missouri
Silane	Glycidoxypopyl trimethoxysilane coupling agent (>60 percent by weight purity) obtained under the trade designation "Z-6040 SILANE" from Dow-Corning Corporation, Midland, Michigan
LiSt	Lithium stearate obtained under the trade designation "LITHIUM STEARATE 306" obtained from Witco Chemical Corporation, Perth Amboy, New Jersey, prepared and used at 44 percent by weight solids in propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate
Solvent 1	Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate obtained under the trade designation "ARCOSOLV PM ACETATE" from Arco Chemical Company, Houston, Texas
Solvent 2	Xylene, ten degree from Ashland Chemical Company, Cranbury, New Jersey

Tensile Test

Tensile properties were evaluated according to ASTM Test Method D 638-02, "Standard Test Method for Tensile Properties of Plastics", the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference, and which gives a comprehensive listing of tensile properties, testing procedures, and property calculations. Five Dumbbell-shaped specimens of dimensions $W = 0.125$ inch (3.8 mm) x $LO = 2.062$ inches (52.4 mm) x $WO = 0.562$ inch (14.3 mm) were die-cut from each film sample, where W is the width of the narrow section of the dumbbell, LO is the overall length of the specimen, and WO is the overall length of the specimen. Each dumbbell was clamped into a constant rate of extension tensile testing machine having the trade designation "SINTECH 2" and equipped with a 200 lb load cell available from MTS Systems Corporation, Cary, North Carolina. Data acquisition, tensile property calculations, and machine control was performed using software available from MTS Systems Corporation, Cary, North Carolina under the trade designation "TESTWORKS VERSION 2.1". The gage length was 1.0 inch (2.54 cm), the strain rate was set to 1.0 inch/minute (2.54 cm/min), and the specimen gripping surface was serrated and 2 inches (5 cm) wide x 1.5 inches (3.8 cm) long. Test results reported are the statistical average of 10 measurements of a single film.

General Method for Film Preparation – Friction Test

Films for subsequent friction testing were prepared on steel plates (phosphate coated, 4 inches x 12 inches x 0.030 inch (10.1 x 30.5 cm x 0.76 mm)). Each film was prepared by knife coating the specified composition at a wet thickness of 0.010 inch (0.25 mm), allowing it to air dry for 2 hours, and then placing it in a convection oven at 250 °F (121 °C) for 18 hours. Each film was then allowed to cool to room temperature prior to friction measurements at various temperatures.

Friction Test

Coefficients of friction were determined using a Thwing-Albert Friction/Peel Tester Model No. 225-1 (Thwing-Albert Instrument Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania) that was equipped with a 2000-gram load cell and a variable temperature platen cooled to 15 °C). Measurements were made by pulling a steel bar weighing 500

grams (g) and having a 2 inch x 2 inch (5.1 cm x 5.1 cm) sliding contact face across a film specimen at 2.1 inches/min (5.6 cm/min). Three measurements of coefficient of static friction (that is, SF), and coefficient of kinetic friction (that is, KF), were made for each specimen and reported as an average value.

5

Cut and Wear Test

Abrasive articles comprising the inventive compositions were tested according to the Cut and Wear test. Each test specimen consisted of three 10-inch (25.4 cm) diameter discs with 2-inch (5.08 cm) diameter center holes that were cut from the nonwoven
10 abrasive article to be tested. The three discs were mounted on a 2-inch (5.08) diameter driven shaft with spacers (6 inches (15.24 cm) outer diameter x 2 inches (5.08 cm) inner diameter x 1/2 inch (1.27 cm) thick) between each pair of discs. Three such test specimens were prepared for each nonwoven abrasive article to be tested. Each test specimen was evaluated for abrasiveness against an 11 inch (28 cm) x 4 inch (10 cm) x
15 0.056 inch (1.4 mm) perforated carbon steel screen workpiece (5/32 inch (0.40 cm) hole diameter on 7/32 inch (0.56 cm)) centers staggered pattern on 1008 cold rolled steel, stock pattern 401 obtained from Harrington & King Company, Chicago, Illinois. Test specimens were rotated at 6000 ft/min (1829 m/min) and urged against a workpiece at 20 psi (0.14 MPa) force for one minute. A new workpiece was mounted and the abrading
20 cycle was repeated. The before-test weight and the after-test weight of both the test specimen and the two workpieces were recorded. Test specimen weight loss was recorded as "wear". The combined weight loss of both workpieces was recorded as "cut".

EXAMPLES 1 – 8 and COMPARATIVE EXAMPLES A – D

25 The compositions of Examples 1 – 8 and Comparative Examples A – D were prepared by combining, in the amounts indicated in Table 1 (below), PU1 and solvent borne curative (that is, C1 or C2 dissolved in Solvent 1), which were stirred until completely dissolved, then nonionic surfactant (S1) and/or crosslinked copolymer (PAA 1), if specified, were finally added.

30

TABLE 1

EXAMPLE	COMPOSITION, parts per hundred (weight basis)					
	PU1	C1	C2	Solvent 1	S1	PAA 1
COMPARATIVE A	72.4	25.0	0	0	0	0
COMPARATIVE B	72.4	25.0	0	0	0.8	0
1	72.4	25.0	0	0	0.8	0.3
2	72.4	25.0	0	0	0	0.3
3	72.4	25.0	0	0	0	3.0
4	72.4	25.0	0	0	0	15.0
COMPARATIVE C	72.4	0	13.8	7.3	0	0
COMPARATIVE D	72.4	0	13.8	7.3	0.9	0
5	72.4	0	13.8	7.3	0.9	0.3
6	72.4	0	13.8	7.3	0	0.3
7	72.4	0	13.8	7.3	0	3.0
8	72.4	0	13.8	7.3	0	15.0

Films were prepared from the compositions of Examples 1-8 and Comparative Examples A-D according to the General Method for Film Preparation – Friction Test, and test specimens of the prepared films were evaluated according to the Friction Test. Friction Test results are shown in Table 2 (below).

TABLE 2

EXAMPLE	TEMPERATURE, °F (°C)	AVERAGE COEFFICIENT OF FRICTION	
		SF	KF
Comparative A	60 (16)	1.003	0.980
Comparative B	60 (16)	0.642	0.586
1	60 (16)	0.358	0.290
2	60 (16)	0.320	0.281
3	60 (16)	0.357	0.274
4	60 (16)	0.312	0.251
Comparative A	150 (66)	0.582	0.549
Comparative B	150 (66)	0.354	0.313
1	150 (66)	0.421	0.305
2	150 (66)	0.439	0.373

EXAMPLE	TEMPERATURE, °F (°C)	AVERAGE COEFFICIENT OF FRICTION	
3	150 (66)	0.464	0.326
4	150 (66)	0.382	0.284
Comparative A	225 (107)	0.533	0.469
Comparative B	225 (107)	0.318	0.299
1	225 (107)	0.374	0.248
2	225 (107)	0.323	0.216
3	225 (107)	0.300	0.224
4	225 (107)	0.238	0.198
Comparative A	300 (149)	0.488	0.481
Comparative B	300 (149)	0.346	0.327
1	300 (149)	0.425	0.271
2	300 (149)	0.346	0.315
3	300 (149)	0.349	0.228
4	300 (149)	0.244	0.186
Comparative C	60 (16)	1.056	0.984
Comparative D	60 (16)	0.959	0.929
5	60 (16)	0.509	0.464
6	60 (16)	0.504	0.528
7	60 (16)	0.329	0.229
8	60 (16)	0.296	0.223
Comparative C	150 (66)	0.967	0.938
Comparative D	150 (66)	0.816	0.796
5	150 (66)	0.427	0.409
6	150 (66)	0.386	0.364
7	150 (66)	0.330	0.232
8	150 (66)	0.265	0.202
Comparative C	225 (107)	0.637	0.610
Comparative D	225 (107)	0.559	0.508
5	225 (107)	0.307	0.280
6	225 (107)	0.277	0.225
7	225 (107)	0.235	0.172
8	225 (107)	0.236	0.144
Comparative C	300 (149)	0.489	0.493
Comparative D	300 (149)	0.471	0.468
5	300 (149)	0.286	0.249
6	300 (149)	0.248	0.172
7	300 (149)	0.191	0.144
8	300 (149)	0.229	0.136

EXAMPLES 9 – 12 and COMPARATIVE EXAMPLES E-H

A continuous filament nonwoven web was made according to the procedure of Example 1 of U. S. Pat. No. 4,227,350 (Fitzer), the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference. Polycaprolactam (available commercially under the trade designation "ULTRAMID B3" from BASF Corporation, Polymers Division, Mount Olive, New Jersey) was extruded at a pressure of 2800 psi (19 MPa) through a 60-inch (1.5 meter) long spinneret nominally having 2890 counter sunk, counter bored openings arranged in eight equal rows spaced 0.080 inch (0.2 cm) apart in a hexagonal close packed array, each opening having a diameter of 0.016 inch (0.4 mm), and having a land length of 0.079 inch (2.0 mm). The spinneret was heated to 248 °C and positioned 12 inches (30 cm) above the surface of a quench bath, which was continuously filled and flushed with tap water at the rate of 0.5 gallon per minute (2 liters/min). Filaments extruded from the spinneret were permitted to fall into the quench bath, where they undulated and coiled between two 4-inch (10 cm) diameter by 60-inch (1.5 m) long smooth-surfaced rolls. Both rolls were positioned in the bath with their axes of rotation 2 inches (5 cm) below the surface of the bath, and the rolls were rotated in opposite directions at a rate of 9 ft/min (2.7 m/min) surface speed. The rolls were spaced to lightly compress the surfaces of the resultant extruded web, providing a flattened surface on both sides. The polycaprolactam was extruded at a rate of 700 pounds per hour (320 kg/hr), producing a web that was 59 inches (1.5 m) wide x 0.66 inch (17 mm) thick. The web had eight rows of coiled, undulated filaments. The resulting coiled web had a basis weight of 14.2 grams/24 square inches (0.875 kg/m²), and had a void volume of 92.6 percent by volume. The filament diameter averaged 15 mils (0.38 mm). The web was carried from the quench bath around one of the rolls and excess water was removed from the web by drying at room temperature (that is, 20 °C to 24 °C) using forced air.

The nonwoven web prepared above was used to make Examples 9 - 12 and Comparative Examples E – H by sequentially applying a make coat, mineral coat, and size coat, as described below.

A make coat, obtained by combining the ingredients shown in Table 3 (below), was applied to the nonwoven web using a 2-roll coater.

TABLE 3

Component	Comparative Example E, parts	Example 9, parts	Comparative Example F, parts	Example 10, parts	Example 11, parts	Comparative Example G, parts	Comparative Example H, parts	Example 12, parts
C1	-	-	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	-	-
C2	13.8	13.8	-	-	-	-	13.8	13.8
PU1	72.4	72.4	72.4	72.4	72.4	72.4	72.4	72.4
S1	-	-	0.8	-	0.8	-	0.9	0.9
PAA 1	-	0.3	-	0.3	0.3	-	-	0.3
Solvent 1	7.3	7.3	-	-	-	-	14	14

The indicated make coat was applied at a dry add-on weight of 6.5 g/24 in² (0.420 kg/m²). Grade 36 SiC abrasive granules (2.6 kg/m²) were then applied to the coated web via a drop coater. The web was agitated to encourage penetration of the granules into the interstitial spaces of the web. The particle-coated web was then heated by passing it through a 90 ft (27 m) long oven. A size coat consisting of 9.6 parts C1, 27.5 parts PU1, 27.5 parts PU2, 1.2 parts lampback, 0.7 parts silane, 19.3 parts Solvent 2, and 4.7 parts LiSt was then sprayed on the upper side of the web which was then heated in an oven. The web was inverted and the other side was sprayed with an identical amount of the size coating and heated in an oven under the same conditions. The final size coat dry add-on was 7.78 g/24 in² (0.503 kg/m²). Discs ((10-inch (25.4 mm) outer diameter, 2-inch (5.1 mm) inner diameter) were cut from the resulting nonwoven abrasive articles and were tested according to the Wear Test. Curing conditions used for the make and size coatings, and Wear Test results are reported in Table 4 (below).

TABLE 4

EXAMPLE	MAKE COAT CURE TEMP, °C	MAKE COAT LINE SPEED, ft/min (m/min)	NUMBER OF MAKE COAT OVEN PASSES	SIZE COAT CURE TEMP, °C	SIZE COAT LINE SPEED, ft/min (m/min)	WEAR, g/2 min	CUT, g/2 min
Comparative Example E	165	10 (3.0)	1	160	10 (3.0)	33.6	18.39
9	165	10 (3.0)	1	160	10 (3.0)	44.2	22.52
Comparative Example F	165	10 (3.0)	1	160	10 (3.0)	72.9	21.43
10	165	10 (3.0)	1	160	10 (3.0)	72.8	22.42
11	165	10 (3.0)	1	160	10 (3.0)	84.5	23.03
Comparative Example G	165	10 (3.0)	1	160	10 (3.0)	83.3	21.79
Comparative Example H	165	10 (3.0)	1	160	10 (3.0)	44.8	23.2
12	165	10 (3.0)	1	160	10 (3.0)	53.4	25.1

Various modifications and alterations of this invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art without departing from the scope and spirit of this invention, and it should be understood that this invention is not to be unduly limited to the illustrated embodiments set forth herein.

What is claimed is:

1. A curable composition comprising:
blocked polyisocyanate;
5 curative; and
a crosslinked copolymer of monomers comprising at least one free-radically polymerizable carboxylic acid and at least one of an alkyl or alkaryl (meth)acrylate, wherein at least one of the alkyl or alkaryl (meth)acrylate has from 11 carbon atoms to 34 carbon atoms.
10
2. A curable composition preparable from components comprising:
blocked polyisocyanate;
curative; and
a crosslinked copolymer of monomers comprising at least one free-
15 radically polymerizable carboxylic acid and at least one of an alkyl or alkaryl (meth)acrylate, wherein at least one of the alkyl or alkaryl (meth)acrylate has from 11 carbon atoms to 34 carbon atoms.
3. A composition comprising a polymerized reaction product of components
20 comprising:
blocked polyisocyanate;
curative; and
a crosslinked copolymer of monomers comprising at least one free-radically
polymerizable carboxylic acid and at least one of an alkyl or alkaryl (meth)acrylate,
25 wherein at least one of the alkyl or alkaryl (meth)acrylate has from 11 carbon atoms to 34 carbon atoms.
4. A composition comprising a polymerized reaction product of a curable
composition preparable from components comprising:
30 blocked polyisocyanate;
curative; and

a crosslinked copolymer of monomers comprising at least one free-radically polymerizable carboxylic acid and at least one of an alkyl or alkaryl (meth)acrylate, wherein at least one of the alkyl or alkaryl (meth)acrylate has from 11 carbon atoms to 34 carbon atoms.

5

5. A method for making a curable composition comprising mixing components comprising:

blocked polyisocyanate;

curative; and

10

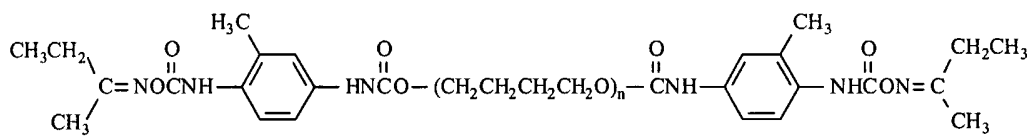
a crosslinked copolymer of monomers comprising at least one free-radically polymerizable carboxylic acid and at least one of an alkyl or alkaryl (meth)acrylate, wherein at least one of the alkyl or alkaryl (meth)acrylate has from 11 carbon atoms to 34 carbon atoms.

15

6. A method according to claim 5, wherein the components further comprise abrasive particles.

20

7. A curable composition according to claim 1 or claim 2, or a composition according to claim 3 or claim 4, or a method according to claim 5, wherein the blocked polyisocyanate comprises a compound having the formula:



wherein n is an integer greater than or equal to 1.

25

8. A curable composition according to claim 2, or a composition according to claim 3 or claim 4, or a method according to claim 5, wherein the components further comprise organic solvent.

9. A curable composition according to claim 1 or claim 2, or a composition according to claim 3 or claim 4, or a method according to claim 5, wherein the amount of crosslinked

copolymer is in a range of from 0.001 percent by weight to 40 percent by weight, based on the total weight of the composition.

10. A curable composition according to claim 1 or claim 2, or a composition according
5 to claim 3 or claim 4, or a method according to claim 5, wherein the monomers comprise acrylic acid and an alkyl acrylate, further wherein the alkyl acrylate has from 13 carbon atoms to 33 carbon atoms.

11. A curable composition according to claim 1 or claim 2, or a composition according
10 to claim 3 or claim 4, or a method according to claim 5, wherein the curative comprises at least one of bis(4-amino-3-ethylphenyl)methane or bis(4-amino-3,5-diethylphenyl)methane.

12. A curable composition according to claim 1 or claim 2, or a composition according
15 to claim 3 or claim 4, or a method according to claim 5, wherein the amount of crosslinked copolymer is in a range of from 0.1 percent by weight to 30 percent by weight, based on the total weight of the composition.

13. A curable composition according to claim 1 or claim 2, or a composition according
20 to claim 3 or claim 4, or a method according to claim 5, wherein the amount of crosslinked copolymer is in a range of from 1 percent by weight to 20 percent by weight, based on the total weight of the composition.

14. A curable composition according to claim 1 or claim 2, or a composition according
25 to claim 3 or claim 4, or a method according to claim 5, wherein the monomers comprise acrylic acid.

15. A curable composition according to claim 1 or claim 2, or a composition according
30 to claim 3 or claim 4, further comprising an additive selected from the group consisting of a filler, a lubricant, an antistatic agent, a grinding aid, and a colorant.

16. An abrasive article comprising abrasive particles and a polymerized reaction product of a curable composition comprising:
- blocked polyisocyanate;
 - curative; and
- 5 a crosslinked copolymer of monomers comprising at least one free-radically polymerizable carboxylic acid and at least one of an alkyl or alkaryl (meth)acrylate, wherein at least one of the alkyl or alkaryl (meth)acrylate has from 11 carbon atoms to 34 carbon atoms.
- 10 17. A method of abrading a workpiece comprising:
- providing an abrasive article comprising:
 - abrasive particles and a polymerized reaction product of components comprising:
 - blocked polyisocyanate;
 - curative; and
 - 15 a crosslinked copolymer of monomers comprising at least one free-radically polymerizable carboxylic acid and at least one of an alkyl or alkaryl (meth)acrylate, wherein at least one of the alkyl or alkaryl (meth)acrylate has from 11 carbon atoms to 34 carbon atoms; and
 - 20 frictionally contacting at least one abrasive particle with at least a portion of the surface of the workpiece; and
 - moving at least one of the at least one abrasive particle or the workpiece relative to the other to abrade at least a portion of the surface.
- 25 18. An abrasive article comprising abrasive particles and a polymerized reaction product of a curable composition, wherein the curable composition is preparable from components comprising:
- blocked polyisocyanate;
 - curative; and
- 30 a crosslinked copolymer of monomers comprising at least one free-radically polymerizable carboxylic acid and at least one of an alkyl or alkaryl (meth)acrylate,

wherein at least one of the alkyl or alkaryl (meth)acrylate has from 11 carbon atoms to 34 carbon atoms.

19. An abrasive article according to claim 18, wherein the abrasive article comprises a coated abrasive article.

20. A coated abrasive article according to claim 19, wherein the coated abrasive article comprises:

a backing;

a make coat on the backing; and

a size coat on the make coat, and

wherein at least one of the make or size coats comprises the reaction product.

21. A coated abrasive article according to claim 19, wherein the abrasive article further comprises a backing having an abrasive coat comprising a cured slurry of a binder precursor and abrasive particles, and wherein the cured slurry comprises the reaction product.

22. A coated abrasive article according to claim 19, wherein the coated abrasive article has a form selected from the group consisting of a belt, a roll, a disc, and a sheet.

23. An abrasive article according to claim 18, wherein the abrasive article comprises a nonwoven abrasive article.

24. A nonwoven abrasive article according to claim 23, wherein the nonwoven abrasive article comprises a lofty open fiber web.

25. A nonwoven abrasive article according to claim 23, wherein the nonwoven abrasive article has a form selected from the group consisting of a sheet, a disc, a belt, a roll, a wheel, a hand pad, a cleaning brush, and a block.

26. An abrasive article according to claim 18, wherein the abrasive article is a bonded abrasive article.

5 27. A bonded abrasive article according to claim 26, wherein the bonded abrasive article has a form selected from the group consisting of a wheel, a honing stone, and a mounted point.

10 28. An abrasive article according to claim 18, wherein the abrasive article is a unitary brush.

29. A unitary brush according to claim 28, wherein the unitary brush is a cup brush or a radial brush.

1/2

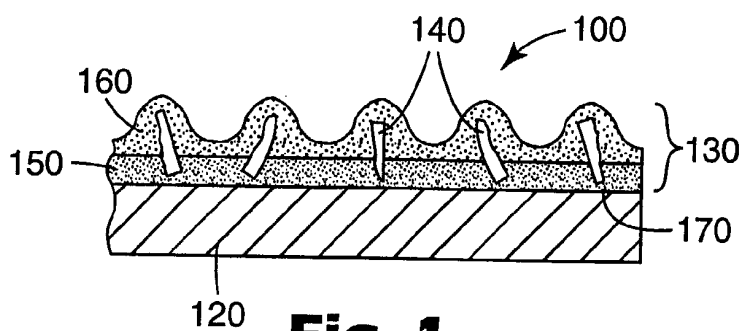


Fig. 1

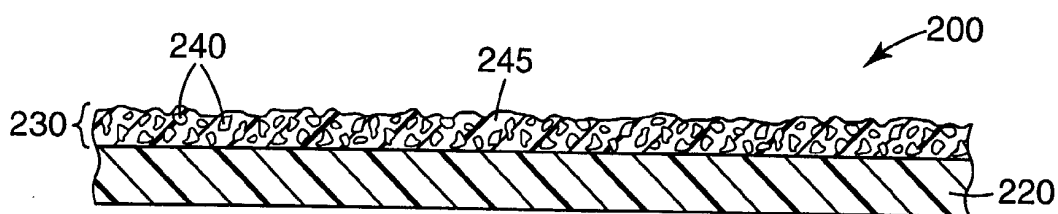


Fig. 2

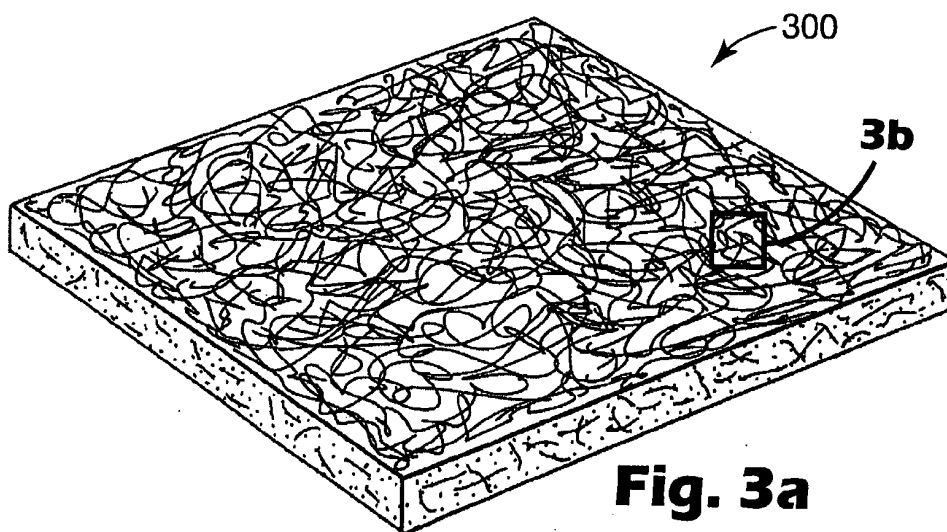


Fig. 3a

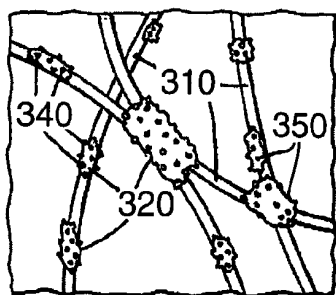


Fig. 3b

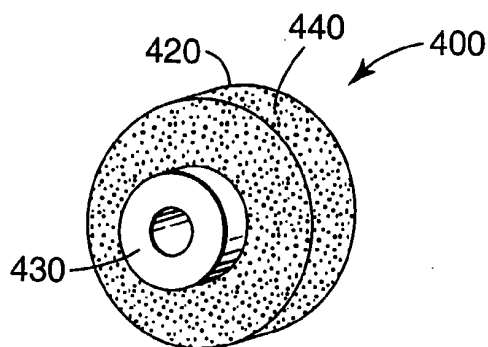
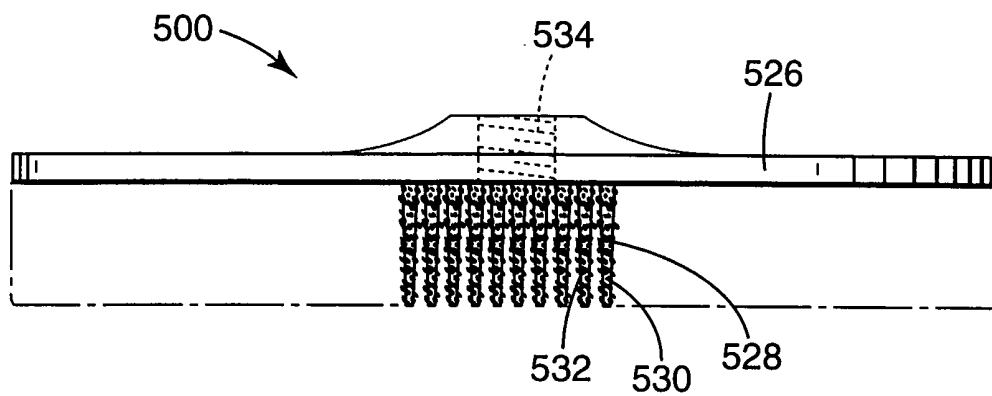
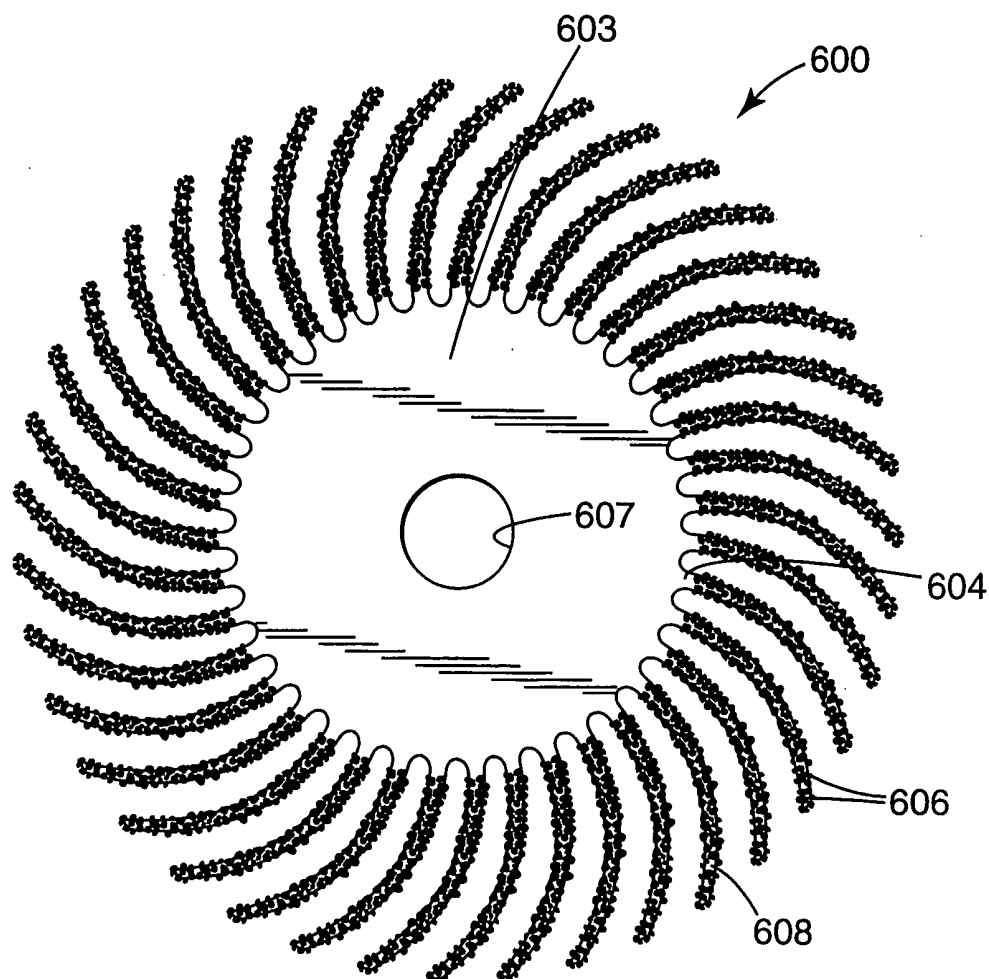


Fig. 4

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**Fig. 5****Fig. 6**

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 03/32673

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 C08G18/62 C08G18/80 B24D3/34

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 7 C08G B24D

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)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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X	----- EP 0 653 468 A (HERBERTS) 17 May 1995 (1995-05-17) page 3, line 31 - page 5, line 49; claims 1-3,5; examples ac-3,1	1-5
A	----- WO 00/39181 A (AKZO NOBEL) 6 July 2000 (2000-07-06) page 3, line 19 - page 10, line 9 page 21, line 8 - line 11; claim 1; examples 1-5	1
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Date of the actual completion of the international search

9 February 2004

Date of mailing of the international search report

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C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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VIII-2-1	Declaration: Entitlement to apply for and be granted a patent Declaration as to the applicant's entitlement, as at the international filing date, to apply for and be granted a patent (Rules 4.17(ii) and 51bis.1(a)(ii)), in a case where the declaration under Rule 4.17(iv) is not appropriate: Name:	in relation to this international application 3M INNOVATIVE PROPERTIES COMPANY is entitled to apply for and be granted a patent by virtue of the following:
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