

(19) World Intellectual Property  
Organization  
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date  
21 July 2005 (21.07.2005)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number  
**WO 2005/066236 A1**

(51) International Patent Classification<sup>7</sup>: **C08G 18/28**,  
18/08, 18/79, C04B 26/10

TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM,  
ZW.

(21) International Application Number:  
PCT/US2004/039885

(22) International Filing Date:  
29 November 2004 (29.11.2004)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:  
10/748,739 30 December 2003 (30.12.2003) US

(71) Applicant: **3M INNOVATIVE PROPERTIES COM-  
PANY** [US/US]; 3M Center, Post Office Box 33427, Saint  
Paul, Minnesota 55133-3427 (US).

(72) Inventors: **COGGIO, William, D.**; Post Office Box  
33427, Saint Paul, Minnesota 55133-3427 (US). **FAN,  
Wayne, W.**; Post Office Box 33427, Saint Paul, Minnesota  
55133-3427 (US).

(74) Agents: **JORDAN, Robert, H.** et al.; Office of Intellec-  
tual Property Counsel, Post Office Box 33427, Saint Paul,  
Minnesota 55133-3427 (US).

(81) Designated States (*unless otherwise indicated, for every  
kind of national protection available*): AE, AG, AL, AM,  
AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,  
CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI,  
GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE,  
KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD,  
MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG,  
PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM,

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

**Declarations under Rule 4.17:**

- *as to applicant's entitlement to apply for and be granted  
a patent (Rule 4.17(ii)) for the following designations* AE,  
AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ,  
CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE,  
EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS,  
JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA,  
MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM,  
PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ,  
TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM,  
ZW, ARIPO patent (BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA,  
SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ,  
BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE,  
BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU,  
IE, IS, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI  
patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML,  
MR, NE, SN, TD, TG)
- *as to the applicant's entitlement to claim the priority of the  
earlier application (Rule 4.17(iii)) for all designations*

**Published:**

- *with international search report*

*For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guid-  
ance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the begin-  
ning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.*

(54) Title: STAIN RESISTANT GROUT

(57) Abstract: Polymeric grout formulations comprising one or more urethane oligomers of at least two polymerized units comprising the reaction product of: (a) one or more polyfunctional isocyanate compounds; (b) one or more polyols; (c) one or more monoalcohols selected from the group consisting of fluorocarbon monoalcohols; and (d) one or more silanes. In another embodiment, the polymeric grout composition comprises an additive comprising an oligomer comprising at least two polymerized units, each said polymerized unit comprising a urethane group, and said oligomer being substituted with (i) one or more covalently bonded perfluoroalkyl groups, or one or more covalently bonded perfluoroheteroalkyl groups, and (ii) one or more covalently bonded silyl groups.



WO 2005/066236 A1

## STAIN RESISTANT GROUT

### Field of Invention

The present invention relates to stain-resistant polymeric grout.

5

### Background of Invention

Polymeric grouts have become well known; illustrative examples are disclosed in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,616,050, 4,472,540, and 3,859,233.

Known polymeric grout formulations are subject to staining. Currently grout protective sealers are widely used to protect grout from staining. However, this entails an additional sealing procedure which in many cases is time consuming. Moreover, the ceramic tiles do not need any coating, therefore it is difficult to coat only the narrow grout. The need exists for improved grout formulations that will provide increased stain resistance and require no additional protective coating.

15

### Summary of Invention

The present invention provides stain-resistant polymeric grout.

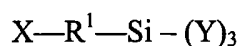
In brief summary, the invention provides polymeric grout formulations that comprise an additive comprising one or more urethane oligomers of at least two polymerized units. The oligomers comprise the reaction product of:

20

- (a) one or more polyfunctional isocyanate compounds;
- (b) one or more polyols;
- (c) one or more monoalcohols selected from the group consisting of fluorocarbon monoalcohols; and

25

- (d) one or more silanes of the following formula:



wherein

X is  $-NH_2$ ;  $-SH$ ;  $-OH$ ; or  $-NRH$ , where R is selected from the group consisting of phenyl, straight and branched aliphatic, alicyclic, and aliphatic ester groups;

30

$R^1$  is an alkylene, heteroalkylene, aralkylene, or heteroaralkylene group; and

each Y is independently a hydroxyl; a hydrolyzable moiety selected from the group consisting of alkoxy, acyloxy, heteroalkoxy, heteroacyloxy, halo, and oxime; or a non-

hydrolyzable moiety selected from the group consisting of phenyl, alicyclic, straight-chain aliphatic, and branched-chain aliphatic, wherein at least one Y is a hydrolyzable moiety.

In another aspect, the present invention provides polymeric grout compositions comprising an additive comprising an oligomer comprising at least two polymerized units, each said polymerized unit comprising a urethane group, and said oligomer being substituted with (i) one or more covalently bonded perfluoroalkyl groups, or one or more covalently bonded perfluoroheteroalkyl groups, and (ii) one or more covalently bonded silyl groups.

Grout compositions of the invention exhibit improved water-repellency, oil-repellency, and stain-resistance.

### Definitions

Unless otherwise stated, the following terms used in the specification and claims have the following meanings:

“Acyloxy” means a radical --OC(O)R where R is, alkyl, alkenyl, and cycloalkyl, for example, acetoxy, 3,3,3-trifluoroacetoxy, propionyloxy, and the like.

“Alkoxy” means a radical --OR where R is an alkyl group as defined below, for example, methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, butoxy, and the like.

“Alkyl” means a linear saturated monovalent hydrocarbon radical having from one to about twelve carbon atoms or a branched saturated monovalent hydrocarbon radical having from three to about twelve carbon atoms, for example, methyl, ethyl, 1-propyl, 2-propyl, pentyl, and the like.

“Alkylene” means a linear saturated divalent hydrocarbon radical having from one to about twelve carbon atoms or a branched saturated divalent hydrocarbon radical having from three to about twelve carbon atoms, for example, methylene, ethylene, propylene, 2-methylpropylene, pentylene, hexylene, and the like.

“Aralkylene” means an alkylene radical defined above with an aromatic group attached to the alkylene radical, for example, benzyl, pyridylmethyl, 1-naphthylethyl, and the like.

“Fluorocarbon monoalcohol” means a compound having one hydroxyl group and a perfluoroalkyl or a perfluoroheteralkyl group, for example,  $C_4F_9SO_2N(CH_3)CH_2CH_2OH$ ,  $C_4F_9CH_2CH_2OH$ ,  $C_2F_5O(C_2F_4O)_3CF_2CONHC_2H_4OH$ ,  $c-C_6F_{11}CH_2OH$ , and the like.

“Halo” means fluoro, chloro, bromo, or iodo, preferably fluoro and chloro.

“Hard substrate” means any rigid material that maintains its shape, for example, glass, ceramic, concrete, natural stone, wood, metals, plastics, and the like.

“Heteroacyloxy” has essentially the meaning given above for acyloxy except that one or more heteroatoms (for example, oxygen, sulfur, and/or nitrogen) can be present in the R group and the total number of carbon atoms present can be up to 50, for example,  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{C}(\text{O})\text{O}-$ ,  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{C}(\text{O})\text{O}-$ ,  $\text{CH}_3\text{O}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})_n\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{C}(\text{O})\text{O}-$ , and the like.

“Heteroalkoxy” has essentially the meaning given above for alkoxy except that one or more heteroatoms (for example, oxygen, sulfur, and/or nitrogen) can be present in the alkyl chain and the total number of carbon atoms present can be up to 50, for example,  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O}-$ ,  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O}-$ ,  $\text{CH}_3\text{O}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})_n\text{H}$ , and the like.

“Heteroalkyl” has essentially the meaning given above for alkyl except that one or more heteroatoms (for example, oxygen, sulfur, and/or nitrogen) can be present in the alkyl chain, these heteroatoms being separated from each other by at least one carbon, for example,  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2-$ ,  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2-$ ,  $\text{C}_4\text{F}_9\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{SCH}_2\text{CH}_2-$ , and the like.

“Heteroalkylene” has essentially the meaning given above for alkylene except that one or more heteroatoms (for example, oxygen, sulfur, and/or nitrogen) can be present in the alkylene chain, these heteroatoms being separated from each other by at least one carbon, for example,  $-\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{O}-$ ,  $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2-$ ,  $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$ ,  $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{SCH}_2\text{CH}_2-$ , and the like.

“Heteroaralkylene” means an aralkylene radical defined above except that catenated oxygen, sulfur, and/or nitrogen atoms can be present, for example, phenyleneoxymethyl, phenyleneoxyethyl, benzyleneoxymethyl, and the like.

“Long-chain hydrocarbon monoalcohol” means a compound having one hydroxyl group and a long chain hydrocarbon group having 10 to 18 carbons which can be saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic, and can optionally be substituted with one or more chlorine, bromine, trifluoromethyl, or phenyl groups, for example,  $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{10}\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ ,  $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{14}\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ , and the like.

“Oligomer” means a polymer molecule consisting of only a few (for example, from 2 to about 20) repeat (polymerized) units.

“Perfluoroalkyl” has essentially the meaning given above for “alkyl” except that all or essentially all of the hydrogen atoms of the alkyl radical are replaced by fluorine atoms and the number of carbon atoms is preferably from 2 to about 6, for example, perfluoropropyl, perfluorobutyl, perfluorohexyl, and the like.

5 “Perfluoroalkylene” has essentially the meaning given above for “alkylene” except that all or essentially all of the hydrogen atoms of the alkylene radical are replaced by fluorine atoms, for example, perfluoropropylene, perfluorobutylene, perfluorooctylene, and the like

10 “Perfluoroheteroalkyl” has essentially the meaning given above for “heteroalkyl” except that all or essentially all of the hydrogen atoms of the heteroalkyl radical are replaced by fluorine atoms and the number of carbon atoms is from 3 to about 100, for example,  $\text{CF}_3\text{CF}_2\text{OCF}_2\text{CF}_2-$ ,  $\text{CF}_3\text{CF}_2\text{O}(\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{O})_3\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_2-$ ,  $\text{C}_3\text{F}_7\text{O}(\text{CF}(\text{CF}_3)\text{CF}_2\text{O})_m\text{CF}(\text{CF}_3)\text{CF}_2-$  where m is from about 10 to about 30, and the like.

15 “Perfluoroheteroalkylene” has essentially the meaning given above for “heteroalkylene” except that all or essentially all of the hydrogen atoms of the heteroalkylene radical are replaced by fluorine atoms, and the number of carbon atoms is from 3 to about 100, for example,  $-\text{CF}_2\text{OCF}_2-$ ,  $-\text{CF}_2\text{O}(\text{CF}_2\text{O})_n(\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{O})_m\text{CF}_2-$ , and the like.

20 “Perfluorinated group” means an organic group wherein all or essentially all of the carbon bonded hydrogen atoms are replaced with fluorine atoms, for example, perfluoroalkyl, perfluoroheteroalkyl, and the like.

25 “Polyfunctional isocyanate compound” means a compound containing two or more isocyanate radicals,  $-\text{NCO}$ , attached to a multi-valent organic group, for example, hexamethylene diisocyanate, the biuret and iscyanurate of hexamethylene diisocyanate, and the like.

“Polyol” means an organic compound or polymer with an average of at least about 2 primary or secondary hydroxyl groups per molecule, for example, ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, 1,6-hexanediol, and the like.

30 “Polyalkylsiloxane diol” means a molecule having two hydroxyl groups and a repeating unit with the structure,  $-(\text{Si}(\text{R})_2\text{O})-$ , for example,  $\text{HOR}[\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{O}]_n\text{SiROH}$ , wherein each R is independently straight- or branched-chain alkyl.

“Polyarylsiloxane diol” means a molecule having two hydroxyl groups and a repeating unit with the structure,  $-(\text{Si}(\text{Ar})_2\text{O})-$ , for example,  $\text{HOR}[\text{Si}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{O}]\text{SiROH}$ , wherein each R is independently straight- or branched-chain alkyl.

“Repellency” is a measure of a treated substrate’s resistance to wetting by oil and/or water and/or adhesion of particulate soil. Repellency can be measured by the test methods described herein.

“Resistance,” in the context of soiling or staining, is a measure of the treated substrate’s ability to avoid staining and/or soiling when contacted by stain or soil respectively.

“Release” is a measure of the treated substrate’s ability to have soil and/or stain removed by cleaning or laundering.

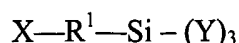
“Silane group” means a group comprising silicon to which at least one hydrolyzable group is bonded, for example,  $-\text{Si}(\text{OCH}_3)_3$ ,  $-\text{Si}(\text{OOCCH}_3)_2\text{CH}_3$ ,  $-\text{Si}(\text{Cl})_3$ , and the like.

## Detailed Description of Illustrative Embodiments

### Additives

The additives for polymeric grouts of the present invention comprise one or more stabilized urethane oligomers having at least two polymerized units. The polymerized units are selected from the group consisting of fluorine-containing urethane oligomers. This oligomer comprises the reaction product of (a) one or more polyfunctional isocyanate compounds, (b) one or more polyols, (c) one or more monoalcohols selected from the group consisting of fluorochemical monoalcohols, (d) one or more silanes, and optionally (e) one or more stabilizers selected from the group consisting of UV absorbers comprising one or more isocyanate-reactive groups and HALS comprising one or more isocyanate-reactive groups. Preferably, the oligomer further comprises the reaction product of (f) one or more water-solubilizing compounds comprising one or more water-solubilizing groups and at least one isocyanate-reactive hydrogen containing group.

The silanes are of the following formula:



wherein:

X is  $\text{-NH}_2$ ;  $\text{-SH}$ ;  $\text{-OH}$ ; or  $\text{-NRH}$ , where R is a phenyl, straight or branched aliphatic, alicyclic, or aliphatic ester group;

$\text{R}^1$  is an alkylene, heteroalkylene, aralkylene, or heteroaralkylene group; and

each Y is independently a hydroxyl; a hydrolyzable moiety selected from the group consisting of alkoxy, acyloxy, heteroalkoxy, heteroacyloxy, halo, and oxime; or a non-hydrolyzable moiety selected from the group consisting of phenyl, alicyclic, straight-chain aliphatic, and branched-chain aliphatic, wherein at least one Y is a hydrolyzable moiety.

The oligomer comprises at least two polymerized units. Each polymerized unit comprises a urethane group that is derived or derivable from the reaction of at least one polyfunctional isocyanate compound and at least one polyol. The oligomer comprises one or more of the following covalently bonded to the polymerized units of the oligomer: (i) one or more perfluoroalkyl groups, one or more perfluoroheteroalkyl groups; (ii) one or more silyl groups; and (iii) one or more stabilizer moieties. These groups can be pendant from the backbone or the polymerized unit or terminal.

The oligomer can further comprise one or more covalently bonded water-solubilizing groups, these solubilizing groups independently being pendant from the polymerized unit or terminal.

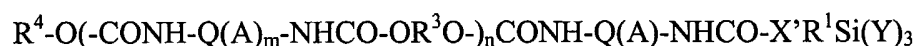
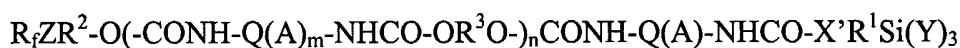
In one preferred embodiment, additives of the present invention comprise a mixture of urethane molecules arising from the reaction of (a) one or more polyfunctional isocyanate compounds, (b) one or more polyols, (c) one or more fluorochemical monoalcohols, (d) one or more silanes as described above, and optionally (e) one or more stabilizers comprising one or more isocyanate-reactive groups.

In another preferred embodiment, the chemical composition of the present invention comprises a mixture of urethane molecules arising from the reaction of (a) one or more polyfunctional isocyanate compounds, (b) one or more polyols, (c) one or more fluorochemical monoalcohols, (d) one or more silanes as described above, (e) (optionally) one or more stabilizers selected from the group consisting of UV absorbers comprising one or more isocyanate-reactive groups and HALS comprising one or more isocyanate-reactive groups, and (f) one or more water-solubilizing compounds comprising one or more water-solubilizing groups and at least one isocyanate-reactive hydrogen containing group.

Water-solubilizing compounds of the present invention can be represented in general by "W-R<sup>1</sup>-X," wherein W is one or more water-solubilizing groups, X is an isocyanate-reactive group such as -NH<sub>2</sub>; -SH; -OH; or -NRH, where R is a phenyl, straight or branched aliphatic, alicyclic, or aliphatic ester group; and R<sup>1</sup> is an alkylene, heteroalkylene, aralkylene, or heteroaralkylene group.

The composition can further contain fluorine-containing urethane compounds having fewer than two polymerized units. The mixture of urethane molecules preferably comprises urethane molecules having a varying number of polymerized units, including one, two, and more polymerized units. This mixture of urethane molecules comprising a varying number of polymerized units allows simple blending of the above components in preparing the fluorochemical composition.

Preferred classes of urethane oligomers that can be present are represented by the following general formulas:



wherein:

R<sub>f</sub>ZR<sup>2</sup>- is a residue of at least one of the fluorochemical monoalcohols;

R<sub>f</sub> is a perfluoroalkyl group having 3 to about 8 carbon atoms, or a perfluoroheteroalkyl group having 3 to about 50 carbon atoms;

Z is a covalent bond, sulfonamido (-SO<sub>2</sub>NR-), or carboxamido (-CONR-) where R is hydrogen or alkyl;

R<sup>1</sup> is an alkylene, heteroalkylene, aralkylene, or heteroaralkylene group;

R<sup>2</sup> is a divalent straight- or branched-chain alkylene, cycloalkylene, or heteroalkylene group of 1 to 14 carbon atoms (preferably, 1 to 8 carbon atoms; more preferably, 1 to 4 carbon atoms; most preferably, two carbon atoms; and preferably, R<sup>2</sup> is alkylene or heteroalkylene of 1 to 14 carbon atoms);

Q is a multi-valent organic group which is a residue of the polyfunctional isocyanate compound;



$R^3$  is a divalent organic group which is a residue of the polyol and can be optionally substituted with or contain (i) water-solubilizing groups, (ii) perfluorinated groups or (iii) silane groups;

$X'$  is  $-O-$ ,  $-S-$ , or  $-N(R)-$ , wherein  $R$  is hydrogen or alkyl;

5  $R^4$  is an optionally substituted long-chain hydrocarbon derived from the long-chain hydrocarbon monoalcohol;

each  $Y$  is independently a hydroxy; a hydrolyzable moiety selected from the group consisting of alkoxy, acyloxy, heteroalkoxy, heteroacyloxy, halo, and oxime; or a non-hydrolyzable moiety selected from the group consisting of phenyl, alicyclic, straight-chain  
10 aliphatic, and branched-chain aliphatic, wherein at least one  $Y$  is a hydrolyzable moiety;

$A$  is a pendent group derived from a stabilizer or a water solubilizing group, provided that at least one  $A$  is a stabilizer;

$m$  is an integer from 0 to 2; and

$n$ , which is the number of polymerized units, is an integer from 2 to 10.

15 Polyfunctional isocyanate groups that are useful in the present invention comprise isocyanate radicals attached to the multi-valent organic group,  $Q$ , which can comprise a multi-valent aliphatic, alicyclic, or aromatic moiety; or a multi-valent aliphatic, alicyclic or aromatic moiety attached to a biuret, an isocyanurate, or a uretdione, or mixtures thereof. Preferred polyfunctional isocyanate compounds contain two or three  $-NCO$   
20 radicals. Compounds containing two  $-NCO$  radicals are comprised of divalent aliphatic, alicyclic, araliphatic, or aromatic moieties to which the  $-NCO$  radicals are attached. Preferred compounds containing three  $-NCO$  radicals are comprised of isocyanatoaliphatic, isocyanatoalicyclic, or isocyanatoaromatic, monovalent moieties, which are attached to a biuret or an isocyanurate.

25 Representative examples of suitable polyfunctional isocyanate compounds include isocyanate functional derivatives of the polyfunctional isocyanate compounds as defined herein. Examples of derivatives include, for example, those selected from the group consisting of ureas, biurets, allophanates, dimers and trimers (such as uretdiones and isocyanurates) of isocyanate compounds, and mixtures thereof. Any suitable organic  
30 polyisocyanate, such as an aliphatic, alicyclic, araliphatic, or aromatic polyisocyanate, can be used either singly or in mixtures of two or more.

The aliphatic polyfunctional isocyanate compounds generally provide better light stability than the aromatic compounds. Aromatic polyfunctional isocyanate compounds, on the other hand, are generally more economical and reactive toward polyols and other poly(active hydrogen) compounds than are aliphatic polyfunctional isocyanate compounds. Suitable aromatic polyfunctional isocyanate compounds include, for example, those selected from the group consisting of 2,4-toluene diisocyanate (TDI), 2,6-toluene diisocyanate, an adduct of TDI with trimethylolpropane (available as DESMODUR™ CB from Bayer Corporation, Pittsburgh, PA), the isocyanurate trimer of TDI (available as DESMODUR™ IL from Bayer Corporation, Pittsburgh, PA), diphenylmethane 4,4'-diisocyanate (MDI), diphenylmethane 2,4'-diisocyanate, 1,5-diisocyanato-naphthalene, 1,4-phenylene diisocyanate, 1,3-phenylene diisocyanate, 1-methoxy-2,4-phenylene diisocyanate, 1-chlorophenyl-2,4-diisocyanate, and mixtures thereof.

Examples of useful alicyclic polyfunctional isocyanate compounds include, for example, those selected from the group consisting of dicyclohexylmethane diisocyanate (H<sub>12</sub>MDI, commercially available as DESMODUR™ W, available from Bayer Corporation, Pittsburgh, PA), 4,4'-isopropyl-bis(cyclohexylisocyanate), isophorone diisocyanate (IPDI), cyclobutane-1,3-diisocyanate, cyclohexane 1,3-diisocyanate, cyclohexane 1,4-diisocyanate (CHDI), 1,4-cyclohexanebis(methylene isocyanate) (BDI), 1,3-bis(isocyanatomethyl)cyclohexane (H<sub>6</sub>XDI), 3-isocyanatomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexyl isocyanate, and mixtures thereof.

Examples of useful aliphatic polyfunctional isocyanate compounds include for example, those selected from the group consisting of 1,4-tetramethylene diisocyanate, hexamethylene 1,4-diisocyanate, hexamethylene 1,6-diisocyanate (HDI), 1,12-dodecane diisocyanate, 2,2,4-trimethyl-hexamethylene diisocyanate (TMDI), 2,4,4-trimethyl-hexamethylene diisocyanate (TMDI), 2-methyl-1,5-pentamethylene diisocyanate, dimer diisocyanate, the urea of hexamethylene diisocyanate, the biuret of hexamethylene 1,6-diisocyanate (HDI) (available as DESMODUR™ N-100 and N-3200 from Bayer Corporation, Pittsburgh, PA), the isocyanurate of HDI (available as DESMODUR™ N-3300 and DESMODUR™ N-3600 from Bayer Corporation, Pittsburgh, PA), a blend of the isocyanurate of HDI and the uretdione of HDI (available as

DESMODUR™ N-3400 available from Bayer Corporation, Pittsburgh, PA), and mixtures thereof.

5 Examples of useful araliphatic polyisocyanates include, for example, those selected from the group consisting of m-tetramethyl xylylene diisocyanate (m-TMXDI), p-tetramethyl xylylene diisocyanate (p-TMXDI), 1,4-xylylene diisocyanate (XDI), 1,3-xylylene diisocyanate, p-(1-isocyanatoethyl)-phenyl isocyanate, m-(3-isocyanatobutyl)-phenyl isocyanate, 4-(2-isocyanatocyclohexyl-methyl)-phenyl isocyanate, and mixtures thereof.

10 Preferred polyisocyanates, in general, include those selected from the group consisting of hexamethylene 1,6-diisocyanate (HDI), 1,12-dodecane diisocyanate isophorone diisocyanate, toluene diisocyanate, dicyclohexylmethane 4,4'-diisocyanate, MDI, derivatives of all the aforementioned, including DESMODUR™ N-100, N-3200, N-3300, N-3400, N-3600, and mixtures thereof.

15 Suitable commercially available polyfunctional isocyanates are exemplified by DESMODUR™ N-3200, DESMODUR™ N-3300, DESMODUR™ N-3400, DESMODUR™ N-3600, DESMODUR™ H (HDI), DESMODUR™ W (bis[4-isocyanatocyclohexyl]methane), MONDUR™ M (4,4'-diisocyanatodiphenylmethane), MONDUR™ TDS (98% toluene 2,4-diisocyanate), MONDUR™ TD-80 (a mixture of 80% 2,4 and 20% 2,6-toluene diisocyanate isomers), and DESMODUR™ N-100, each  
20 available from Bayer Corporation, Pittsburgh, PA.

Other useful triisocyanates are those obtained by reacting three moles of a diisocyanate with one mole of a triol. For example, toluene diisocyanate, 3-isocyanatomethyl-3,4,4-trimethylcyclohexyl isocyanate, or m-tetramethylxylene diisocyanate can be reacted with 1,1,1-tris(hydroxymethyl)propane to form triisocyanates.  
25 The product from the reaction with m-tetramethylxylene diisocyanate is commercially available as CYTHANE™ 3160 (American Cyanamid, Stamford, Conn.).

Polyols suitable for use in preparing additives of the present invention include those organic polyols that have an average hydroxyl functionality of at least about 2 (preferably, about 2 to 5; more preferably, about 2 to 3; most preferably, about 2, as diols are most preferred). The hydroxyl groups can be primary or secondary, with primary  
30 hydroxyl groups being preferred for their greater reactivity. Mixtures of diols with polyols that have an average hydroxyl functionality of about 2.5 to 5 (preferably, about 3 to 4;

more preferably, about 3) can also be used. It is preferred that such mixtures contain no more than about 20 percent by weight of such higher polyols, more preferably no more than about 10 percent, and most preferably no more than about 5 percent. Preferred mixtures are mixtures of diols and triols.

5           Suitable polyols include those that comprise at least one aliphatic, heteroaliphatic, alicyclic, heteroalicyclic, aromatic, heteroaromatic, or polymeric moiety. The polyols may be fluorinated polyols, such as perfluoropolyether diols. Preferred polyols are aliphatic or polymeric polyols that contain hydroxyl groups as terminal groups or as groups that are pendant from the backbone chain of the polyol.

10           The molecular weight (that is, the number average molecular weight) of hydrocarbon polyols can generally vary from about 60 to about 2000, preferably, from about 60 to about 1000, more preferably, from about 60 to about 500, most preferably, from about 60 to about 300. The equivalent weight (that is, the number average equivalent weight) of hydrocarbon polyols generally can be in the range of about 30 to about 1000,  
15           preferably, from about 30 to about 500, more preferably, from about 30 to about 250. Polyols of higher equivalent weight can have a tendency to reduce the stain-release properties provided by the chemical compositions of the present invention unless the polyol contains an  $R_f$  group or the polyol comprises a perfluoropolyether. If the polyol comprises a perfluoropolyether, it can have a molecular weight as high as approximately  
20           7000 and can still provide adequate stain-release properties.

          When the polyols of the present invention are diols, the diols can be substituted with or contain other groups. Thus, a preferred diol is selected from the group consisting of a branched- or straight-chain hydrocarbon diol, a diol containing at least one water solubilizing group, a fluorinated diol comprising a monovalent or divalent perfluorinated  
25           group, a diol comprising a silane group, a polyalkylsiloxane diol, a polyarylsiloxane diol, and mixtures thereof. Solubilizing groups include carboxylate, sulfate, sulfonate, phosphate, phosphonate, ammonium, quaternary ammonium, and the like.

          Perfluorinated monovalent groups ( $R_f$ ) can be perfluoroalkyl and perfluoroheteroalkyl, and perfluorinated divalent groups can be perfluoroalkylene and perfluoroheteroalkylene. Perfluoroalkyl groups are preferred, with perfluoroalkyl groups  
30           having from 2 to 6 carbon atoms being more preferred and perfluoroalkyl groups having 4 carbon atoms being most preferred. Another embodiment comprises perfluoroheteroalkyl

groups having 6 to 50 carbon atoms. Perfluorinated divalent groups are preferably perfluoroheteroalkylene groups. Perfluoroheteroalkylene groups are preferably perfluoropolyether groups having from about 3 to about 50 carbon atoms.

When the diol further comprise a silane group, the silane groups of the diol can contain one, two, or three hydrolyzable groups on the silicon atom. Hydrolyzable groups are as defined below. Polyalkylsiloxane diols include, for example, hydroxyalkyl terminated polydimethyl siloxanes, and the like. Polyarylsiloxane diols are essentially the same as the polyalkylsiloxanes with some or all of the methyl groups replaced with phenyl groups, such as hydroxyalkyl terminated polydiphenylsiloxane and hydroxyalkyl terminated dimethyl-diphenylsiloxane copolymer.

Representative examples of suitable non-polymeric polyols include alkylene glycols, polyhydroxyalkanes, and other polyhydroxy compounds. The alkylene glycols include, for example, 1,2-ethanediol; 1,2-propanediol; 3-chloro-1,2-propanediol; 1,3-propanediol; 1,3-butanediol; 1,4-butanediol; 2-methyl-1,3-propanediol; 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediol (neopentylglycol); 2-ethyl-1,3-propanediol; 2,2-diethyl-1,3-propanediol; 1,5-pentanediol; 2-ethyl-1,3-pentanediol; 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol; 3-methyl-1,5-pentanediol; 1,2-hexanediol; 1,5-hexanediol; 1,6-hexanediol; 2-ethyl-1,6-hexanediol; bis(hydroxymethyl)cyclohexane; 1,8-octanediol; bicyclo-octanediol; 1,10-decanediol; tricyclo-decanediol; norbornanediol; and 1,18-dihydroxyoctadecane.

The polyhydroxyalkanes include, for example, glycerine; trimethylolethane; trimethylolpropane; 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol; 1,2,6-hexanetriol; pentaerythritol; quinitol; mannitol; and sorbitol.

Other polyhydroxy compounds include, for example, di(ethylene glycol); tri(ethylene glycol); tetra(ethylene glycol); tetramethylene glycol; dipropylene glycol; diisopropylene glycol; tripropylene glycol; bis(hydroxymethyl)propionic acid; N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)-3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane; bicine; N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl) Perfluorobutylsulfonamide; 1,11-(3,6-dioxadecane)diol; 1,14-(3,6,9,12-tetraoxatetradecane)diol; 1,8-(3,6-dioxa-2,5,8-trimethyloctane)diol; 1,14-(5,10-dioxatetradecane)diol; castor oil; 2-butyne-1,4-diol; N,N-bis(hydroxyethyl)benzamide; 4,4'-bis(hydroxymethyl)diphenylsulfone; 1,4-benzenedimethanol; 1,3-bis(2-hydroxyethoxy)benzene; 1,2-dihydroxybenzene; resorcinol; 1,4-dihydroxybenzene; 3,5-dihydroxybenzoic acid; 2,6-dihydroxybenzoic acid; 2,5-dihydroxybenzoic acid; 2,4-

5 dihydroxybenzoic acid; 1,6-dihydroxynaphthalene; 2,6-dihydroxynaphthalene; 2,5-dihydroxynaphthalene; 2,7-dihydroxynaphthalene; 2,2'-biphenol; 4,4'-biphenol; 1,8-dihydroxybiphenyl; 2,4-dihydroxy-6-methyl-pyrimidine; 4,6-dihydroxypyrimidine; 3,6-dihydroxypyridazine; bisphenol A; 4,4'-ethylidenebisphenol; 4,4'-isopropylidenebis(2,6-dimethylphenol); bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)methane; 1,1-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-1-phenylethane (bisphenol C); 1,4-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)piperazine; bis(4-hydroxyphenyl) ether; as well as other aliphatic, heteroaliphatic, saturated alicyclic, aromatic, saturated heteroalicyclic, and heteroaromatic polyols; and the like, and mixtures thereof.

10 Representative examples of useful polymeric polyols include polyoxyethylene, polyoxypropylene, and ethylene oxide-terminated polypropylene glycols and triols of molecular weights from about 200 to about 2000, corresponding to equivalent weights of about 100 to about 1000 for the diols or about 70 to about 700 for triols; polytetramethylene glycols of varying molecular weight; polydialkylsiloxane diols of varying molecular weight; hydroxy-terminated polyesters and hydroxy-terminated  
15 polylactones (for example, polycaprolactone polyols); hydroxy-terminated polyalkadienes (for example, hydroxyl-terminated polybutadienes); and the like. Mixtures of polymeric polyols can be used if desired.

Useful commercially available polymeric polyols include CARBOWAX™ poly(ethylene glycol) materials in the number average molecular weight ( $M_n$ ) range of  
20 from about 200 to about 2000 (available from Union Carbide Corp., Danbury, CT); poly(propylene glycol) materials such as PPG-425 (available from Lyondell Chemical Company, Houston, TX); block copolymers of poly(ethylene glycol) and poly(propylene glycol) such as PLURONIC™ L31 (available from BASF Corporation, Mount Olive, NJ); bisphenol A ethoxylate, Bisphenol A propyloxylate, and Bisphenol A  
25 propoxylate/ethoxylate (available from Sigma-Aldrich, Milwaukee, WI); polytetramethylene ether glycols such as POLYMEG™ 650 and 1000 (available from Quaker Oats Company, Chicago, IL) and the TERATHANE™ polyols (available from E.I. duPont de Nemours, Wilmington, DE); hydroxyl-terminated polybutadiene resins such as the POLY BD™ materials (available from Elf Atochem, Philadelphia, PA); the  
30 "PeP" series (available from Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, MI) of polyoxyalkylene tetrols having secondary hydroxyl groups, for example, "PeP" 450, 550, and 650; polycaprolactone polyols with  $M_n$  in the range of about 200 to about 2000 such

as TONE™ 0201, 0210, 0301, and 0310 (available from Union Carbide Corp., Danbury, CT); "PARAPLEX™ U-148" (available from Rohm and Haas Co., Philadelphia, PA), an aliphatic polyester diol; polyester polyols such as the MULTRON™ poly(ethyleneadipate)polyols (available from Mobay Chemical Corp., Irvine, CA);  
 5 polycarbonate diols such as DURACARB™ 120, a hexanediol carbonate with  $M_n = 900$  (available from PPG Industries, Inc., Pittsburgh, PA); and the like; and mixtures thereof.

Useful non-fluorinated polyols include 2,2-bis(hydroxymethyl)propionic acid; N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)-3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane; bicine; 3,5-dihydroxybenzoic acid; 2,4-dihydroxybenzoic acid; 1,2-ethanediol; 1,2- and 1,3-propanediol; 1,3-butanediol;  
 10 1,4-butanediol; neopentylglycol; 1,5-pentanediol; 3-methyl-1,5-pentanediol; 1,2-hexandiol; 1,5-hexanediol; 1,6-hexanediol; bis(hydroxymethyl)cyclohexane; 1,8-octanediol; 1,10-decanediol; di(ethylene glycol); tri(ethylene glycol); tetra(ethylene glycol); di(propylene glycol); di(isopropylene glycol); tri(propylene glycol); poly(ethylene glycol) diols (number average molecular weight of about 200 to about 1500);  
 15 poly(di(ethylene glycol) phthalate) diol (having number average molecular weights of, for example, about 350 or about 575); poly(propylene glycols) diols (number average molecular weight of about 200 to about 500); block copolymers of poly(ethylene glycol) and poly(propylene glycol) such as PLURONIC™ L31 (available from BASF Corporation, Mount Olive, NJ); polydimethylsiloxane diol; polycaprolactone diols  
 20 (number average molecular weight of about 200 to about 600); resorcinol; hydroquinone; 1,6-dihydroxynaphthalene; 2,5-dihydroxynaphthalene; 2,6-dihydroxynaphthalene; 2,7-dihydroxynaphthalene; 4,4'-biphenol; bisphenol A; bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)methane; and the like; and mixtures thereof.

More preferred polyols include bis(hydroxymethyl)propionic acid; bicine; N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)perfluorobutylsulfonamide; 1,2-ethanediol; 1,2-propanediol; 1,3-propanediol; 1,4-butanediol; neopentylglycol; 1,2-hexanediol; 1,6-hexanediol; di(ethylene glycol); tri(ethylene glycol); 1,4-bis(1-hydroxy-1,1-dihydroperfluoropropoxy)perfluoro-n-butane ( $\text{HOCH}_2\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{O}(\text{CF}_2)_4\text{OCF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ ); fluorinated oxetane polyols made by the ring-opening polymerization of fluorinated oxetane such as POLY-3-FOX™ (available  
 30 from Omnova Solutions, Inc., Akron Ohio); poly(di(ethylene glycol) phthalate) diol (having number average molecular weights of, for example, about 350 or about 575); poly(ethylene glycol) diols (having number average molecular weights of, for example,

about 200, 300, 400); polydimethylsiloxane diol; polypropylene glycol (having a number average molecular weight of, for example, about 425); dimer diol; polycaprolactone diol (having a number average molecular weight of, for example, about 530); 3,5-dihydroxybenzene; bisphenol A; resorcinol; hydroquinone; and mixtures thereof.

5 The polyol may further be selected from fluorinated polyols.

Representative examples of suitable fluorinated polyols include

$R_fSO_2N(CH_2CH_2OH)_2$  such as N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)perfluorobutylsulfonamide;  $R_fOC_6H_4SO_2N(CH_2CH_2OH)_2$ ;  $R_fSO_2N(R')CH_2CH(OH)CH_2OH$  such as  $C_6F_{13}SO_2N(C_3H_7)CH_2CH(OH)CH_2OH$ ;  $R_fCH_2CON(CH_2CH_2OH)_2$ ;  $R_fCON(CH_2CH_2OH)_2$ ;  $CF_3CF_2(OCF_2CF_2)_3OCF_2CON(CH_3)CH_2CH(OH)CH_2OH$ ;  $R_fOCH_2CH(OH)CH_2OH$  such as  $C_4F_9OCH_2CH(OH)CH_2OH$ ;  $R_fCH_2CH_2SC_3H_6OCH_2CH(OH)CH_2OH$ ;  $R_fCH_2CH_2SC_3H_6CH(CH_2OH)_2$ ;  $R_fCH_2CH_2SCH_2CH(OH)CH_2OH$ ;  $R_fCH_2CH_2SCH(CH_2OH)CH_2CH_2OH$ ;  $R_fH_2CH_2CH_2SCH_2CH(OH)CH_2OH$  such as  $C_5F_{11}(CH_2)_3SCH_2CH(OH)CH_2OH$ ;  $R_fCH_2CH_2CH_2OCH_2CH(OH)CH_2OH$  such as  $C_5F_{11}(CH_2)_3OCH_2CH(OH)CH_2OH$ ;  $R_fCH_2CH_2CH_2OC_2H_4OCH_2CH(OH)CH_2OH$ ;  $R_fCH_2CH_2(CH_3)OCH_2CH(OH)CH_2OH$ ;  $R_f(CH_2)_4SC_3H_6CH(CH_2OH)CH_2OH$ ;  $R_f(CH_2)_4SCH_2CH(CH_2OH)_2$ ;  $R_f(CH_2)_4SC_3H_6OCH_2CH(OH)CH_2OH$ ;  $R_fCH_2CH(C_4H_9)SCH_2CH(OH)CH_2OH$ ;  $R_fCH_2OCH_2CH(OH)CH_2OH$ ;  $R_fCH_2CH(OH)CH_2SCH_2CH_2OH$ ;  $R_fCH_2CH(OH)CH_2SCH_2CH_2OH$ ;  $R_fCH_2CH(OH)CH_2OCH_2CH_2OH$ ;  $R_fCH_2CH(OH)CH_2OH$ ;  $R_fR''SCH(R'''OH)CH(R'''OH)SR''R_f$ ;  $(R_fCH_2CH_2SCH_2CH_2SCH_2)_2C(CH_2OH)_2$ ;  $((CF_3)_2CFO(CF_2)_2(CH_2)_2SCH_2)_2C(CH_2OH)_2$ ;  $(R_fR''SCH_2)_2C(CH_2OH)_2$ ; 1,4-bis(1-hydroxy-1,1-dihydroperfluoroethoxyethoxy)perfluoro-n-butane ( $HOCH_2CF_2OC_2F_4O(CF_2)_4OC_2F_4OCF_2CH_2OH$ ); 1,4-bis(1-hydroxy-1,1-dihydroperfluoropropoxy)perfluoro-n-butane ( $HOCH_2CF_2CF_2O(CF_2)_4OCF_2CF_2CH_2OH$ ); fluorinated oxetane polyols made by the ring-opening polymerization of fluorinated oxetane such as Poly-3-Fox<sup>™</sup> (available from Omnova Solutions, Inc., Akron Ohio); polyetheralcohols prepared by ring opening addition polymerization of a fluorinated organic group substituted epoxide with a



compound containing at least two hydroxyl groups as described in U.S. Pat. No. 4,508,916 (Newell et al); and perfluoropolyether diols such as Fomblin™ ZDOL (HOCH<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>2</sub>O(CF<sub>2</sub>O)<sub>8-12</sub>(CF<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>2</sub>O)<sub>8-12</sub>CF<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OH, available from Ausimont); wherein R<sub>f</sub> is a perfluoroalkyl group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, or a

5 perfluoroheteroalkyl group having 3 to about 50 carbon atoms with all perfluorocarbon chains present having 6 or fewer carbon atoms, or mixtures thereof; R' is alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms; R'' is branched or straight chain alkylene of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, alkylenethio-alkylene of 2 to 12 carbon atoms, alkylene-oxyalkylene of 2 to 12 carbon atoms, or alkylene iminoalkylene of 2 to 12 carbon atoms, where the nitrogen atom

10 contains as a third substituent hydrogen or alkyl of 1 to 6 carbon atoms; and R''' is a straight or branched chain alkylene of 1 to 12 carbon atoms or an alkylene-polyoxyalkylene of formula C<sub>r</sub>H<sub>2r</sub>(OC<sub>s</sub>H<sub>2s</sub>)<sub>n</sub> where r is 1-12, s is 2-6, and t is 1-40.

Preferred fluorinated polyols include N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl) perfluorobutylsulfonamide; fluorinated oxetane polyols made by the ring- opening

15 polymerization of fluorinated oxetane such as Poly-3-Fox« (available from Omnova Solutions, Inc., Akron Ohio); polyetheralcohols prepared by ring opening addition polymerization of a fluorinated organic group substituted epoxide with a compound containing at least two hydroxyl groups as described in U.S. Pat. No. 4,508,916 (Newell et al); perfluoropolyether diols such as Fomblin ZDOL (HOCH<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>2</sub>O(CF<sub>2</sub>O)<sub>8-12</sub>(CF<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>2</sub>O)<sub>8-12</sub>CF<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OH, available from Ausimont); 1,4-bis(1-hydroxy-1,1-

20 dihydroperfluoroethoxyethoxy)perfluoro -n-butane (HOCH<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>2</sub>OC<sub>2</sub>F<sub>4</sub>O(CF<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>OC<sub>2</sub>F<sub>4</sub>OCF<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OH); and 1,4-bis(1-hydroxy-1,1-dihydroperfluoropropoxy)perfluoro-n-butane (HOCH<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>2</sub>O(CF<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>OCF<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OH).

More preferred polyols comprised of at least one fluorine- containing group

25 include N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)perfluorobutylsulfonamide; 1,4-bis(1-hydroxy-1,1-dihydroperfluoropropoxy)perfluoro-n-butane (HOCH<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>2</sub>O(CF<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>OCF<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OH).

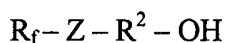
Fluorochemical monoalcohols suitable for use in preparing additives of the present invention include those that comprise at least one R<sub>f</sub> group. The R<sub>f</sub> groups can contain

30 straight-chain, branched-chain, or cyclic fluorinated alkylene groups or any combination thereof. The R<sub>f</sub> groups can optionally contain one or more heteroatoms (for example,

oxygen, sulfur, and/or nitrogen) in the carbon-carbon chain so as to form a carbon-heteroatom-carbon chain (that is, a heteroalkylene group). Fully-fluorinated groups are generally preferred, but hydrogen or chlorine atoms can also be present as substituents, provided that no more than one atom of either is present for every two carbon atoms. It is additionally preferred that any  $R_f$  group contain at least about 40% fluorine by weight, more preferably at least about 50% fluorine by weight. The terminal portion of the group is generally fully-fluorinated, preferably containing at least three fluorine atoms (for example,  $CF_3O-$ ,  $CF_3CF_2-$ ,  $CF_3CF_2CF_2-$ ,  $(CF_3)_2N-$ ,  $(CF_3)_2CF-$ , or  $SF_5CF_2-$ ).

Perfluorinated aliphatic groups (that is, those of the formula  $C_nF_{2n+1}-$ ) wherein  $n$  is 2 to 6 inclusive are the preferred  $R_f$  groups, with  $n = 3$  to 5 being more preferred and with  $n = 4$  being the most preferred.

Useful fluorine-containing monoalcohols include compounds of the following formula:



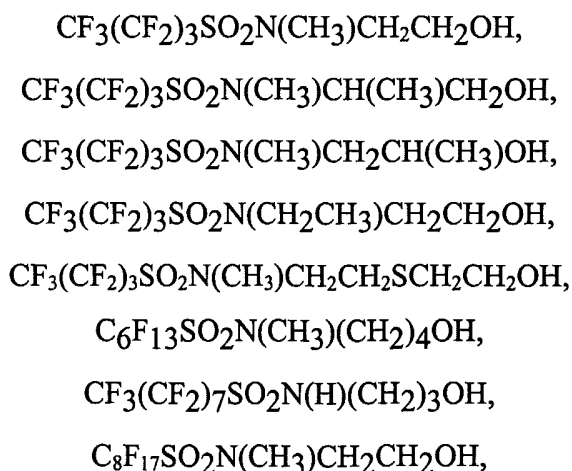
wherein:

$R_f$  is a perfluoroalkyl group or a perfluoroheteroalkyl group as defined above;

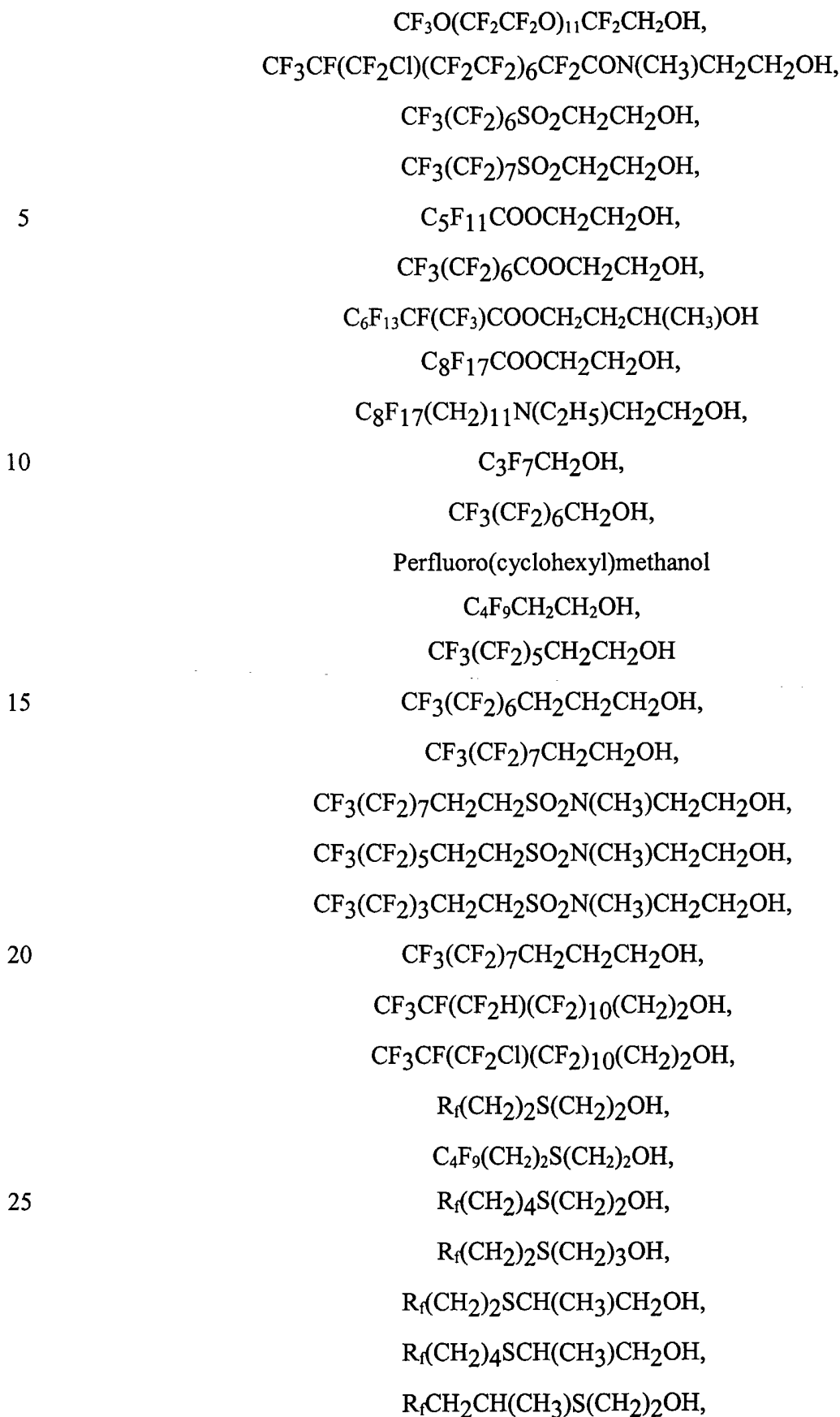
$Z$  is a connecting group selected from a covalent bond, a sulfonamido group, a carboxamido group, a carboxyl group, or a sulfinyl group; and

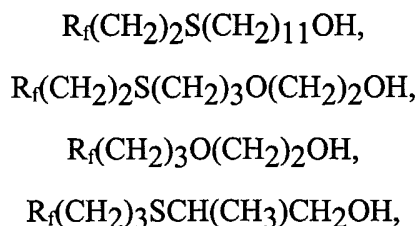
$R^2$  is a divalent straight- or branched-chain alkylene, cycloalkylene, or heteroalkylene group of 1 to 14 carb, 1 to 4 carbon atoms; most preferably, 2 carbon atoms).

Representative examples of useful fluorine-containing monoalcohols include the following:



- $\text{CF}_3(\text{CF}_2)_7\text{SO}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{OH}$ ,  
 $\text{C}_8\text{F}_{17}\text{SO}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)(\text{CH}_2)_{11}\text{OH}$ ,  
 $\text{CF}_3(\text{CF}_2)_7\text{SO}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ ,  
 $\text{CF}_3(\text{CF}_2)_7\text{SO}_2\text{N}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)(\text{CH}_2)_6\text{OH}$ ,  
5  $\text{CF}_3(\text{CF}_2)_7\text{SO}_2\text{N}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)(\text{CH}_2)_{11}\text{OH}$ ,  
 $\text{CF}_3(\text{CF}_2)_6\text{SO}_2\text{N}(\text{C}_3\text{H}_7)\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ ,  
 $\text{CF}_3(\text{CF}_2)_7\text{SO}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ ,  
 $\text{CF}_3(\text{CF}_2)_9\text{SO}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ ,  
 $\text{CF}_3(\text{CF}_2)_7\text{SO}_2\text{N}(\text{C}_4\text{H}_9)\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ ,  
10  $\text{CF}_3(\text{CF}_2)_7\text{SO}_2\text{N}(\text{C}_4\text{H}_9)(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{OH}$ ,  
2-(N-methyl-2-(4-perfluoro-(2,6-diethylmorpholinyl))perfluoroethylsulfonamido)ethanol,  
 $\text{C}_3\text{F}_7\text{CONHCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ ,  
 $\text{C}_7\text{F}_{15}\text{CON}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ ,  
 $\text{C}_7\text{F}_{15}\text{CON}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ ,  
15  $\text{C}_8\text{F}_{17}\text{CON}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ ,  
 $\text{C}_8\text{F}_{17}\text{CON}(\text{CH}_3)(\text{CH}_2)_{11}\text{OH}$ ,  
 $\text{C}_4\text{F}_9\text{CF}(\text{CF}_3)\text{CON}(\text{H})\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$   
 $\text{C}_6\text{F}_{13}\text{CF}(\text{CF}_3)\text{CON}(\text{H})\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$   
 $\text{C}_7\text{F}_{15}\text{CF}(\text{CF}_3)\text{CON}(\text{H})\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$   
20  $\text{C}_2\text{F}_5\text{O}(\text{C}_2\text{F}_4\text{O})_3\text{CF}_2\text{CONHC}_2\text{H}_4\text{OH}$ ,  
 $\text{CF}_3\text{O}(\text{CF}(\text{CF}_3)\text{CF}_2\text{O})_{1-36}\text{CF}(\text{CF}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ ,  
 $\text{C}_2\text{F}_5\text{O}(\text{CF}(\text{CF}_3)\text{CF}_2\text{O})_{1-36}\text{CF}(\text{CF}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ ,  
 $\text{C}_3\text{F}_7\text{O}(\text{CF}(\text{CF}_3)\text{CF}_2\text{O})_{1-36}\text{CF}(\text{CF}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ ,  
 $\text{C}_4\text{F}_9\text{O}(\text{CF}(\text{CF}_3)\text{CF}_2\text{O})_{1-36}\text{CF}(\text{CF}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ ,  
25  $\text{C}_3\text{F}_7\text{O}(\text{CF}(\text{CF}_3)\text{CF}_2\text{O})_{12}\text{CF}(\text{CF}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ ,  
 $\text{CF}_3\text{O}(\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{O})_{1-36}\text{CF}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ ,  
 $\text{C}_2\text{F}_5\text{O}(\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{O})_{1-36}\text{CF}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ ,  
 $\text{C}_3\text{F}_7\text{O}(\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{O})_{1-36}\text{CF}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ ,  
 $\text{C}_4\text{F}_9\text{O}(\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{O})_{1-36}\text{CF}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ ,  
30  $\text{n-C}_4\text{F}_9\text{OC}_2\text{F}_4\text{OCF}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$

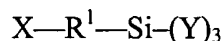




5 and the like, and mixtures thereof, wherein  $R_f$  is a perfluoroalkyl group of 2 to 16 carbon atoms. If desired, rather than using such alcohols, similar thiols can be utilized.

Preferred fluorine-containing monoalcohols include 2-(N-methylperfluorobutanesulfonamido)ethanol, 2-(N-ethylperfluorobutanesulfonamido)ethanol, 2-(N-methylperfluorobutanesulfonamido)propanol, N-methyl-N-(4-hydroxybutyl)perfluorohexanesulfonamide, 1,1,2,2-tetrahydroperfluorooctanol,  $\text{C}_4\text{F}_9\text{OC}_2\text{F}_4\text{OCF}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ ,  $\text{C}_3\text{F}_7\text{CON}(\text{H})\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ ,  $\text{C}_3\text{F}_7\text{O}(\text{CF}(\text{CF}_3)\text{CF}_2\text{O})_{1-36}\text{CF}(\text{CF}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ ,  $\text{CF}_3\text{O}(\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{O})_{1-36}\text{CF}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ , and the like, and mixtures thereof.

15 Silane compounds suitable for use in the chemical compositions of the present invention are those of the following formula:



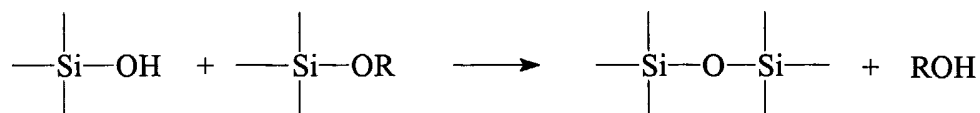
wherein X,  $\text{R}^1$ , and Y are as defined previously. Therefore, these silane compounds contain one, two, or three hydrolyzable groups (Y) on the silicon and one organic group including an isocyanate-reactive or an active hydrogen reactive radical ( $\text{X}-\text{R}^1$ ). Any of the conventional hydrolyzable groups, such as those selected from the group consisting of alkoxy, acyloxy, heteroalkoxy, heteroacyloxy, halo, oxime, and the like, can be used as the hydrolyzable group (Y). The hydrolyzable group (Y) is preferably alkoxy or acyloxy and more preferably alkoxy.

25 When Y is halo, the hydrogen halide liberated from the halogen-containing silane can cause polymer degradation when cellulose substrates are used. When Y is an oxime group, lower oxime groups of the formula  $-\text{N}=\text{CR}^5\text{R}^6$ , wherein  $\text{R}^5$  and  $\text{R}^6$  are monovalent lower alkyl groups comprising about 1 to about 12 carbon atoms, which can be the same or different, preferably selected from the group consisting of methyl, ethyl, propyl, and butyl, are preferred.

30 Representative divalent bridging radicals ( $\text{R}^1$ ) include, for example, those selected from the group consisting of  $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$ ,  $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$ ,  $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2-$ ,  $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$ , and  $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O})_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$ .

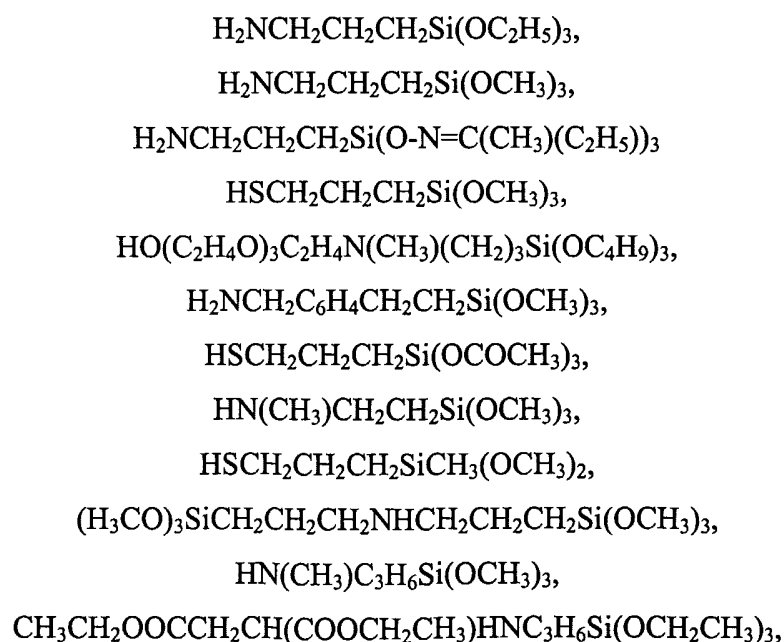
Other preferred silane compounds are those which contain one or two hydrolyzable groups, such as those having the structures  $R^2OSi(R^7)_2R^1XH$  and  $(R^8O)_2Si(R^7)R^1XH$ , wherein  $R^1$  is as previously defined, and  $R^7$  and  $R^8$  are selected from the group consisting of a phenyl group, an alicyclic group, or a straight or branched aliphatic group having from about 1 to about 12 carbon atoms. Preferably,  $R^7$  and  $R^8$  are a lower alkyl group comprising 1 to 4 carbon atoms.

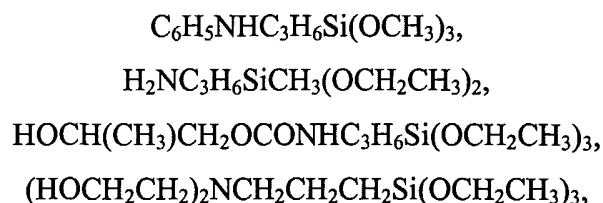
Following the hydrolysis of some of these terminal silyl groups, inter-reaction with a substrate surface comprising  $-SiOH$  groups or other metal hydroxide groups to form siloxane or metal-oxane linkages, for example,



can occur. Bonds thus formed, particularly Si-O-Si bonds, are water resistant and can provide enhanced durability of the stain-release properties imparted by the chemical compositions of the present invention.

Such silane compounds are well known in the art and many are commercially available or are readily prepared. Representative isocyanate-reactive silane compounds include, for example:



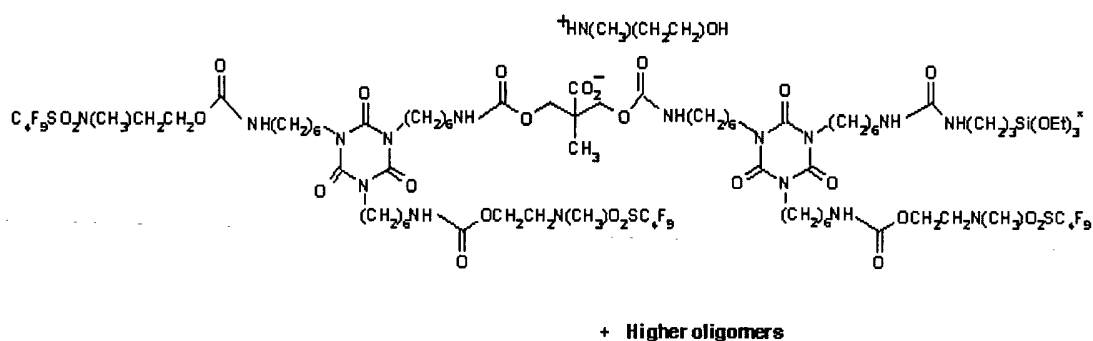


5

and mixtures thereof.

Representative examples of hydroxyl-reactive silane compounds include, for example, 3-isocyanatopropyltriethoxysilane, 3-isocyanatopropyltrimethoxysilane, and the like.

10 An illustrative fluorochemical urethane which may be used in additives of the present invention is a water-borne dispersion comprising:

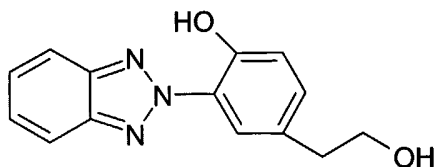


15 Optionally additives of the invention may further comprise stabilizers including, for example, ultraviolet (UV) absorbers and hindered amine light stabilizers that comprise isocyanate-reactive groups that enable covalent incorporation into the polyurethane. Such reactable stabilizers can comprise, for example, one or more isocyanate-reactive groups such as amine, hydroxyl or similar groups. Preferably, the reactable stabilizers comprise hydroxyl groups.

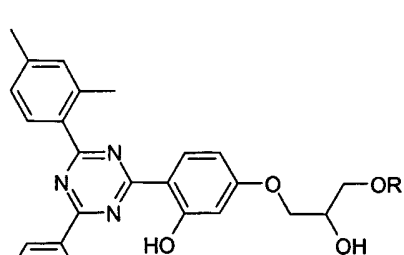
20 Some examples of UV absorbers that are suitable for use in the present invention protect the composition by absorbing radiation in the range of about 270 – 500 nanometers and releasing the energy into the environment through non-destructive means. Suitable UV absorbers include, for example, isocyanate-reactable cinnamate esters,

hydroxybenzophenones, benzotriazoles, substituted acrylates, salicylates, oxanilides, hydroxyphenyltriazines, and the like.

Representative examples of suitable reactable UV absorbers include 2-amino-5-

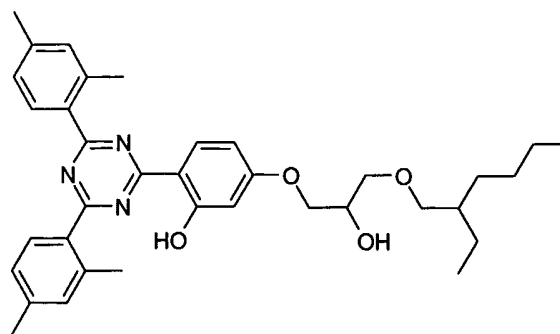


chlorobenzophenone, Tinuvin™ R-600 ,



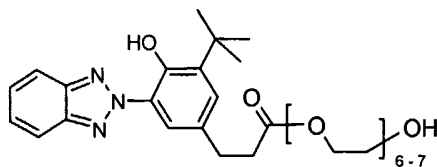
where R = mixture of -C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>25</sub> and -C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>27</sub>

Tinuvin™ 400-2 ,

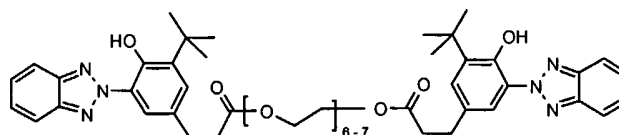


Tinuvin™ 405 ,

and Tinuvin™ 1130:



50%



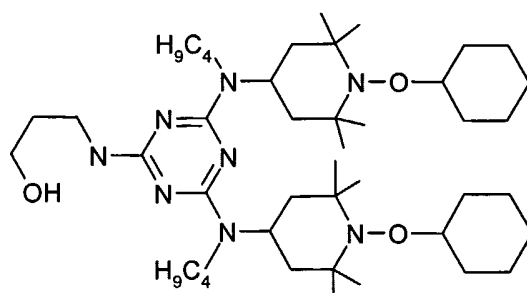
38%

H(OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>6-7</sub>OH, 12%.

Preferred UV absorbers include, for example, Tinuvin™ 405 and Tinuvin™ 1130.



Hindered amine light stabilizers (HALS) function by inhibiting degradation of the binder in grout coatings, which has already formed free radicals. An example of a suitable



reactable HALS is

CGL-052

Antioxidants and thermal stabilizers can optionally be included in additives of the invention. Antioxidants and thermal stabilizers can help minimize the degradative effects of thermal, photoinduced, and auto-catalytic degradation processes. Suitable antioxidant and/or thermal stabilizers include, for example, sterically hindered phenols, bisphenols, aminophenols, secondary aromatic amines, hydroxybenzyl compounds, alkyl and arylthioethers, thiobisphenols, phosphates and phosphonites, zinc-thiocarbamates, benzofuranone lactone-based antioxidants, nickel quenchers, metal deactivators or complexing agents, and the like.

Additives of the invention can optionally contain water-solubilizing compounds (W-R<sup>1</sup>-X) comprising one or more water-solubilizing groups and at least one isocyanate-reactive group. These water-solubilizing compounds include, for example, diols and monoalcohols comprising one or more water-solubilizing groups, added in addition to the one or more polyols and one or more monoalcohols as described above.

The solubilizing groups of the water-solubilizing compounds include, for example, carboxylate, sulfate, sulfonate, phosphate, phosphonate, ammonium, and quaternary ammonium groups. Such groups can be represented as -CO<sub>2</sub>M, -OSO<sub>3</sub>M, -SO<sub>3</sub>M, -OPO<sub>3</sub>M, -PO(OM)<sub>2</sub>, -NR<sub>2</sub>HX, -NR<sub>3</sub>X, -NRH<sub>2</sub>X, and -NH<sub>3</sub>X, respectively, wherein M is H or one equivalent of a monovalent or divalent soluble cation such as sodium, potassium, calcium, and NR<sub>3</sub>H<sup>+</sup>; X is a soluble anion such as those selected from the group consisting of halide, hydroxide, carboxylate, sulfonates, and the like; and R is selected from the group consisting of a phenyl group, a cycloaliphatic group, or a straight or branched aliphatic group having from about 1 to about 12 carbon atoms. Preferably, R is a lower alkyl group having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms. The group -NR<sub>3</sub>X is a salt of a water-

soluble acid, for example trimethyl ammonium chloride, pyridinium sulfate, etc. or an ammonium substituent. The group  $-NR_2HX$  is the salt of a water-soluble acid, such as dimethyl ammonium acetate or propionate. The group  $-NRH_2X$  is the salt of a water-soluble acid, such as methyl ammonium acetate or propionate. The group  $-NH_3X$  is the salt of a water-soluble acid, such as ammonium acetate or propionate. The salt form can be made by simple neutralization of the acid group with a base such as an amine, a quaternary ammonium hydroxide, an alkali metal carbonate or hydroxide, or the like; or alternatively by simple reaction of the amino group with a carboxylic acid, a sulfonic acid, a halo acid, or the like. Carboxylic acid groups in salt form are preferred because they have been found to impart water solubility to the chemical compositions of the present invention without causing undue loss of the durable stain-release properties imparted by the chemical composition.

The isocyanate-reactive hydrogen containing group is selected from the group consisting of  $-OH$ ,  $-SH$ ,  $NH_2$ , and  $NRH$  wherein R is selected from the group consisting of a phenyl group, a cycloaliphatic group, or a straight or branched aliphatic group having from about 1 to about 12 carbon atoms. Preferably, R is a lower alkyl group having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms. A representative suitable diol with a solubilizing group is 2,2-bis(hydroxymethyl)propionic acid and its salts such as its ammonium salt. A representative suitable monoalcohol with a solubilizing group is glycolic acid ( $HOCH_2COOH$ ) and its salts. The amount of water-solubilizing group should be sufficient to solubilize the chemical composition.

Typically, the isocyanate:solubilizing group ratio should be from about 3:1 to about 16:1, preferably from about 5:1 to about 11:1. Illustrative water-solubilizing compounds having suitable water-solubilizing groups include, but are not limited to, those independently selected from the group consisting of  $HOCH_2COOH$ ;  $HSCH_2COOH$ ;  $(HOCH_2CH_2)_2NCH_2COOH$ ;  $HOC(CO_2H)(CH_2CO_2H)_2$ ;  $(H_2N(CH_2)_nCH_2)_2NCH_3$  wherein n is an integer of 1 to 3;  $(HOCH_2)_2C(CH_3)COOH$ ;  $(HO(CH_2)_nCH_2)_2NCH_3$  wherein n is an integer of 1 to 3;  $HOCH_2CH(OH)CO_2Na$ ; N-(2-hydroxyethyl)iminodiacetic acid ( $HOCH_2CH_2N(CH_2COOH)_2$ ); L-glutamic acid ( $H_2NCH(COOH)(CH_2CH_2COOH)$ ); aspartic acid ( $H_2NCH(COOH)(CH_2COOH)$ ); glycine ( $H_2NCH_2COOH$ ); 1,3-diamino-2-propanol-N,N,N',N'-tetraacetic acid ( $HOCH(CH_2N(CH_2COOH)_2)_2$ ); iminodiacetic acid ( $HN(CH_2COOH)_2$ ); mercaptosuccinic acid ( $HSCH(COOH)(CH_2COOH)$ );

$\text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CH}(\text{COOH})\text{N}(\text{CH}_2\text{COOH})_2$ ;  $\text{HOCH}(\text{COOH})\text{CH}(\text{COOH})\text{CH}_2\text{COOH}$ ;  
 $(\text{HOCH}_2)_2\text{CHCH}_2\text{COO}^-(\text{NH}(\text{CH}_3)_3)^+$ ;  $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}(\text{OH})(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{CO}_2\text{K}$ ;  
 $\text{H}_2\text{NCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OSO}_3\text{Na}$ ;  $\text{H}_2\text{NC}_2\text{H}_4\text{NHC}_2\text{H}_4\text{SO}_3\text{H}$ ;  $\text{H}_2\text{NC}_3\text{H}_6\text{NH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{SO}_3\text{H}$ ;  
 $(\text{HOC}_2\text{H}_4)_2\text{NC}_3\text{H}_6\text{OSO}_3\text{Na}$ ;  $(\text{HOCH}_2\text{CH}_2)_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OSO}_2\text{OH}$ ; N-methyl-4-(2,3-  
 5 dihydroxypropoxy)pyridinium chloride,  $((\text{H}_2\text{N})_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{SO}_3)^-(\text{NH}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3)^+$ ;  
 dihydroxybenzoic acid; 3,4-dihydroxybenzoic acid; 3-(3,5-dihydroxyphenyl)propionic  
 acid; salts of the above amines, carboxylic acids, and sulfonic acids; and mixtures thereof.

Additives of the present invention can be made according to the following step-  
 wise synthesis. As one skilled in the art would understand, the order of the steps is non-  
 10 limiting and can be modified so as to produce a desired chemical composition. In the  
 synthesis, the polyfunctional isocyanate compound, the reactable stabilizers, and the  
 polyol are dissolved together under dry conditions, preferably in a solvent, and then  
 heating the resulting solution at approximately 40 to 80 °C (preferably, approximately 60  
 to 70 °C) with mixing in the presence of a catalyst for one-half to two hours, preferably  
 15 one hour.

Depending on reaction conditions (for example, reaction temperature and/or  
 polyfunctional isocyanate used), a catalyst level of up to about 0.5 percent by weight of  
 the polyfunctional isocyanate/polyol/stabilizer mixture may be used, but typically about  
 0.00005 to about 0.5 percent by weight is required, 0.02 to 0.1 percent by weight being  
 20 preferred. Suitable catalysts include, but are not limited to, tertiary amine and tin  
 compounds. Examples of useful tin compounds include tin II and tin IV salts such as  
 stannous octoate, dibutyltin dilaurate, dibutyltin diacetate, dibutyltin di-2-ethylhexanoate,  
 and dibutyltin oxide. Examples of useful tertiary amine compounds include triethylamine,  
 tributylamine, triethylenediamine, tripropylamine, bis(dimethylaminoethyl) ether,  
 25 morpholine compounds such as ethyl morpholine, and 2,2'-dimorpholinodiethyl ether, 1,4-  
 diazabicyclo[2.2.2]octane (DABCO, Sigma-Aldrich Chemical Co., Milwaukee, WI), and  
 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0.]undec-7-ene (DBU, Sigma-Aldrich Chemical Co., Milwaukee,  
 WI). Tin compounds are preferred.

A mixture of polyols can be used instead of a single polyol. For example, in a  
 30 preferred embodiment a polyol mixture comprising a polyol with a water-solubilizing  
 group and a polyol with an  $\text{R}_f$  group is used. When the polyfunctional isocyanate  
 compound is a triisocyanate, the polyol is preferably a diol to prevent undesired gelation,

which can occur when polyols having three or more hydroxyl groups are reacted with a triisocyanate.

The resulting isocyanate functional urethane oligomers and compounds are then further reacted with one or more of the monoalcohols described above, along with the reactive stabilizers, if desired. The monoalcohol(s) is (are) added to the above reaction mixture, and react(s) with a substantial portion of the remaining NCO groups. The above temperatures, dry conditions, and mixing are continued one-half to two hours (preferably, one hour). Terminal fluorine-containing and/or long-chain hydrocarbon groups and stabilizer moieties are thereby bonded to the isocyanate functional urethane oligomers and compounds.

These oligomers and compounds are further functionalized with silane groups described above by reacting a portion or all of the remaining NCO groups in the resulting mixture with one or more of the isocyanate-reactive silane compounds described above. Thus, the silane compound(s) is (are) added to the reaction mixture, using the same conditions as with the previous additions. Aminosilanes are preferred, because of the rapid and complete reaction that occurs between the -NCO groups and the silane compound's amino groups. Isocyanato functional silane compounds may be used and are preferred when the ratio of polyfunctional isocyanate compound to the polyol and monoalcohol is such that the resulting oligomer has a terminal hydroxyl group.

Water-solubilizing compounds can be added and reacted with all or a portion of the -NCO groups under the conditions described above in any of the steps described above. For example, as mentioned above, the water-solubilizing compound can be added as a mixture with the polyol. Alternatively, the water-solubilizing compound can be added after reaction of the polyol with the polyfunctional isocyanate, as a mixture with the monoalcohol(s), after reaction of the polyol and monoalcohol with the polyfunctional isocyanate, as a mixture with the silane, or after the reaction of the polyol, monoalcohol, and silane with the polyfunctional isocyanate.

When the water-solubilizing compound is a monoalcohol, it is preferably added as a mixture with the fluorine-containing monoalcohol or the long-chain hydrocarbon monoalcohol. When the water-solubilizing compound is a diol, it is preferably added as a mixture with the polyol.

When the chemical composition of the present invention contains a urethane oligomer having one or more carboxylic acid groups, solubility of the composition in water can be further increased by forming a salt of the carboxylic acid group(s). Basic salt-forming compounds, such as tertiary amines, quaternary ammonium hydroxides, and inorganic bases, including, for example, those selected from the group consisting of sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, cesium hydroxide, lithium hydroxide, calcium hydroxide, magnesium hydroxide, zinc hydroxide, and barium hydroxide, can be used in a sufficient amount (that is, in an amount to maintain a pH of greater than about 6). These basic salt-forming compounds preferably can be added in the water phase, but optionally in the preparation of the urethane oligomers, to form salts with the incorporated, pendant and/or terminal carboxylic acid groups on the urethane oligomer.

Examples of useful amine salt-forming compounds include, for example, those selected from the group consisting of ammonia, trimethylamine, triethylamine, tripropylamine, triisopropylamine, tributylamine, triethanolamine, diethanolamine, methyldiethanolamine, morpholine, N-methylmorpholine, dimethylethanolamine, and mixtures thereof.

Preferred salt forming compounds include, for example, those selected from the group consisting of ammonia, trimethylamine, dimethylethanolamine, methyldiethanolamine, triethylamine, tripropylamine, and triisopropylamine, since the chemical compositions prepared therefrom are not excessively hydrophilic upon coating and curing.

Because certain salts formed by the reaction of salt forming compounds, such as potassium hydroxide in combination with a carboxylic acid group, could result in undesired reaction with NCO groups, it is preferred to add the salt forming compound in a water phase after all of the diols, alcohol, and silane compounds have been reacted with the NCO groups of the polyfunctional isocyanate compound.

The molar ratios of the components of additives of the present invention are approximately as follows:

one or more polyfunctional isocyanate compounds and one or more polyols are used in a molar ratio of from about 1:0.25 to about 1:0.45;

one or more polyfunctional isocyanate compounds and one or more monoalcohols are used in a molar ratio of from about 1:0.30 to about 1:0.60;

one or more polyfunctional isocyanate compounds and one or more silanes are used in a molar ratio of from about 1:0.001 to about 1:0.15;

one or more polyfunctional isocyanate compounds and one or more stabilizers are used in a molar ratio of from about 1:0.001 to about 1:0.1; and

5 one or more polyfunctional isocyanate compounds and one or more water-solubilizing compounds are used in a molar ratio of from about 1:0 to about 1:1.6.

The molar ratios of the components of additives of the present invention are preferably as follows:

10 one or more polyfunctional isocyanate compounds and one or more polyols are used in a molar ratio of from about 1:0.35 to about 1:0.42;

one or more polyfunctional isocyanate compounds and one or more monoalcohols are used in a molar ratio of from about 1:0.45 to about 1:0.55;

one or more polyfunctional isocyanate compounds and one or more silanes are used in a molar ratio of from about 1:0.03 to about 1:0.08;

15 one or more polyfunctional isocyanate compounds and one or more stabilizers are used in a molar ratio of from about 1:0.01 to about 1:0.05; and

one or more polyfunctional isocyanate compounds and one or more water-solubilizing compounds are used in a molar ratio of from about 1:0 to about 1:1.0.

## 20 Other Ingredients

Polymeric grouts contain a polymeric resin material and filler. Illustrative examples include epoxy-containing resins and acrylate-containing resins. Illustrative examples of fillers include particles of silica sand, limestone, titanium dioxide, talc, and the like.

25 Illustrative examples of polymeric grouts are disclosed in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,616,050, 4,472,540, and 3,859,233.

## Mixing

30 Grout compositions of the invention can be readily made by mixing additives as described herein with the other component materials of the polymeric grout by any suitable means.

Polymeric grout compositions of the invention typically contain from about 0.01 to about 1 weight percent of the additive based on a dry basis.

5 Grout compositions of the invention can optionally comprise biocides (for example, mildicides) to inhibit the growth of biological material such as algae, mildews, and molds on coated substrates. A preferred biocide, for example, is zinc pyridenethione. Additionally, it may be desirable to add surfactants, anti-foam agents, anti-slip particles, and/or colorants (for example, stains, or pigments).

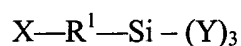
#### Applications

10 Grout compositions of the invention can be used in any of a variety of interior and exterior applications with a variety of tile materials, e.g., ceramic tile, stone, etc. for a variety of applications including flooring, pool decks, walls, shower surrounds, etc.

What is claimed is:

1. A polymeric grout composition comprising one or more urethane oligomers of at least two polymerized units, wherein said oligomers comprise the reaction product of:

- 5 (a) one or more polyfunctional isocyanate compounds,  
(b) one or more polyols,  
(c) one or more monoalcohols selected from the group consisting of fluorocarbon monoalcohols, optionally substituted long-chain hydrocarbon monoalcohols, and mixtures thereof; and  
10 (d) one or more silanes of the following formula:



wherein

- X is an isocyanate reactive group selected from  $-\text{NH}_2$ ,  
15  $-\text{SH}$ ,  $-\text{OH}$ , or  $-\text{NRH}$ , where R is selected from the group consisting of phenyl, straight and branched aliphatic, alicyclic, and aliphatic ester groups,  
 $\text{R}^1$  is an alkylene, heteroalkylene, aralkylene, or heteroaralkylene group, and  
each Y is independently a hydroxyl, a hydrolyzable moiety selected from the group consisting of alkoxy, acyloxy, heteroalkoxy, heteroacyloxy, halo, and oxime, or a non-  
20 hydrolyzable moiety selected from the group consisting of phenyl, alicyclic, straight-chain aliphatic, and branched-chain aliphatic, wherein at least one Y is a hydrolyzable moiety.



## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

/US2004/039885

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 C08G18/28 C08G18/08 C08G18/79 C04B26/10

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 C04B

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.
A	WO 03/082997 A (3M INNOVATIVE PROPERTIES COMPANY) 9 October 2003 (2003-10-09) claim 1	1
A	----- EP 1 262 464 A (3M INNOVATIVE PROPERTIES COMPANY) 4 December 2002 (2002-12-04) paragraph '0042!	1

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

## \* Special categories of cited documents :

- \*A\* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- \*E\* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- \*L\* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- \*O\* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- \*P\* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- \*T\* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- \*X\* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- \*Y\* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- \* & \* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

8 February 2005

Date of mailing of the international search report

01/04/2005

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2  
 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk  
 Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,  
 Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Lanz, S

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

/US2004/039885

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date		Patent family member(s)		Publication date
WO 03082997	A	09-10-2003	US	2003105263 A1		05-06-2003
			WO	03082997 A1		09-10-2003
<hr/>						
EP 1262464	A	04-12-2002	EP	1262464 A1		04-12-2002
			AT	277877 T		15-10-2004
			CA	2446668 A1		05-12-2002
			DE	60105982 D1		04-11-2004
			WO	02096822 A1		05-12-2002
			US	2003051639 A1		20-03-2003
<hr/>						