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SPRUSON & FERGUSON

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

PATENTS ACT 1952



CONVENTION APPLICATION FOR A STANDARD PATENT

SECTION 34(4)(a) DIRECTION SEE FOLIO

NAME DIRECTED Formica Corporation Inc.  
1245 Viceroy Drive Dallas, Texas 75227 U.S.A.

"DECORATIVE LAMINATES AND METHOD OF PRODUCING SAME"

which is described in the accompanying complete specification.

DETAILS OF BASIC APPLICATION

Number of Basic Application:-  
674,219

Name of Convention Country in which Basic  
Application was filed:-  
United States of America

Date of Basic application:-  
23 November 1984

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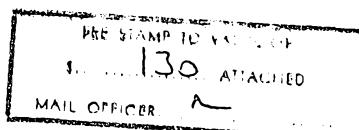


DATED this TWENTIETH day of NOVEMBER 1985

FORMICA CORPORATION

By:

*M.J. Anderson*



Registered Patent Attorney.

TO: THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS  
AUSTRALIA

APPLICATION ACCEPTED AND AMENDMENTS

ALLOWED 21.11.89

DECLARATION IN SUPPORT OF A  
CONVENTION APPLICATION FOR A PATENT

In support of the Convention Application made for a  
patent for an invention entitled: "DECORATIVE LAMINATES AND METHOD  
OF PRODUCING SAME"

## Title of Invention

Full name(s) and  
address(es) of  
Declarant(s)

I/XXX RICHARD FRANCIOSE  
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do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:

Full name(s) of  
Applicant(s)

-I am/We are the applicant(s) for the patent-

(or, in the case of an application by a body corporate)

- I am/We are authorised by

FORMICA CORPORATION

the applicant(s) for the patent to make this declaration on  
its/their behalf.

- The basic application(s) as defined by Section 141 of the  
Act was/were made

in United States of America

on November 23, 1984

Basic Applicant(s)

by RICHARD FREDERICK JAISLE, HENRY CARL MOLLMANN, MARTHA  
JANE ALBERS & JAMES HARDIN BURGESS, citizens of the  
United States of America

Full name(s) and  
address(es) of  
inventor(s)

-I am/We are the actual inventor(s) of the invention referred  
to in the basic application(s)-

(or where a person other than the inventor is the applicant)

- RICHARD FREDERICK JAISLE, HENRY CARL MOLLMAN, MARTHA  
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Loveland, State of Ohio, United States of America respectively  
is/are the actual inventor(s) of the invention and the facts upon  
which the applicant(s) is/are entitled to make the application are  
as follows: 1 Assignment dated November 14, 1984  
assigning said invention from said inventors  
to the said company.

Set out how Applicant(s)  
derive title from actual  
inventor(s) e.g. The  
Applicant(s) is/are the  
assignee(s) of the  
invention from the  
inventor(s)

- The basic application(s) referred to in paragraph 2 of this  
Declaration was/were the first application(s) made in a Convention  
country in respect of the invention(s) the subject of the application.

Declared at Wayne, NJ this 9th day of October 1985

FORMICA CORPORATION  
BY:

To: The Commissioner of Patents

  
Richard Franciose  
Treasurer

11/81

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(12) PATENT ABRIDGMENT (11) Document No. AU-B-50285/85  
(19) AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE (10) Acceptance No. 593226

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(54) Title  
DECORATIVE LAMINATES

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(56) Prior Art Document  
GB 1069203

(57) Claim

1. A method of producing a heat and pressure consolidated laminate which comprises forming a laminate assembly of, in superimposed relationship, a plurality of resin impregnated, pigmented paper core sheets and a melamine/formaldehyde resin impregnated,  $\alpha$ -cellulose-containing pigmented or printed decor sheet(s), wherein said core resin is a polyester resin which contains a peroxide catalyst and is colorless, and wherein the polyester resin is impregnated into the core sheets in an amount of from 25 to 60% by weight thereof, and heat and pressure consolidating said assembly.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA  
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(ORIGINAL)

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Complete Specification for the invention entitled:

"DECORATIVE LAMINATES AND METHOD OF PRODUCING SAME"

The following statement is a full description of this invention,  
including the best method of performing it known to us.

DECORATIVE LAMINATES AND  
METHOD FOR PRODUCING SAME

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The production of high pressure, decorative laminates from thermosetting resin impregnated, cellulosic sheets is well known in the art. These laminates are generally manufactured from a core layer, a decorative layer and optionally, an overlay layer. The core layer usually comprises from 2-12 sheets of phenolic resin impregnated kraft paper, the decorative layer usually comprises a melamine-formaldehyde resin impregnated,  $\alpha$ -cellulose-containing pigmented or printed paper sheet and the overlay layer usually comprises a melamine-formaldehyde resin impregnated,  $\alpha$ -cellulose-containing paper sheet which is transparent when the three layers are heat and pressure consolidated into the ultimate laminate. The thickness of these laminates normally ranges from about 1/16 inch to 3/8 inch although thicker high pressure laminates have been produced i.e. up to about 3/4 - 1 inch. Difficulties in the manufacture of such thick, high pressure, laminates, such as edge crazing under ambient dry conditions or at high temperature, have, however, mitigated against the production thereof such that these laminates constitute a very small percentage of the overall laminate market.

Attempts to produce thicker articles by gluing thin, high pressure, decorative laminates to one another have not proven successful because of the unattractive dark edge of the thin, laminates which is attributable to the phenolic

resin in the core sheets and which is transferred to the thicker article. Additionally, the use of most commercially available adhesives to glue thin, high pressure, decorative laminates to one another also imparts a distinct color to the 5 edges of the thicker articles at the points where the thin, high pressure, decorative laminates are cemented together.

A recent development in the laminate industry has resulted in the production of thin, high pressure, decorative laminates having an edge color consistent with the color of 10 the decorative sheet. This result is accomplished by using pigmented kraft paper sheets in the core of the same color as that of the pigmented decorative sheet. The phenolic resin in the core is replaced by a non-darkening resin thereby eliminating the undesirable dark edge, see U.S. Patent No. 15 <sup>U.S. Patent No. 4530823</sup> 4,424,261 and ~~pending U.S. Application, Serial No. 650,559~~ filed September 13, 1984, hereby incorporated herein by reference. The production of thicker, high pressure, decorative laminates containing these newer, colored sheets also suffers from the same difficulties in production as the 20 thicker, darker edge, high pressure, decorative laminates i.e. incomplete curing of the resin, edge crazing, etc. Accordingly, if an article could be produced which does not have the tendency to craze at its edges upon subjection to high temperature and/or ambient dryness, a step forward in 25 the art would be achieved.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It has now been found that thick articles which do not 30 suffer from the deficiencies normally connected with thick articles produced from an assembly of resin impregnated sheets (i.e. they are free from edge crazing), can be produced by forming an assembly of polyester resin impregnated core sheets and a melamine/formaldehyde thermosetting resin im- 35 pregnated decorative sheet, sufficient core sheets being used to achieve the desired thickness e.g. 1/32 - 1 1/2 inches. The assembly, when heat and pressure consolidated,



results in the formation of a thick article whose edge exhibits the color of the edges of the individual core sheets from which the thick article is produced. If a plurality of pigmented core sheets all of the same color, e.g. white, are superimposed atop a second plurality of pigmented core sheets of a second color e.g. blue, the edge of the resultant thick article will be white and blue. A striped effect in the thick article can be achieved by utilizing many series of pluralities of different colored core sheets. It is indeed surprising that the polyester impregnated core sheets used to produce the novel decorative articles of the present invention are capable of bonding to the melamine/formaldehyde resin impregnated decor sheet because it was previously believed that such sheets would not consolidate with other under the conditions of heat and pressure used to produce such articles.

A further feature of the process of the present invention is the absence of a need to cool the laminating press before the heat and pressure consolidated laminate can be removed therefrom. Conventional laminate production requires that the press be cooled to about ambient temperature under pressure in order that the properties of the resultant laminate conform to the standards prescribed therefor. However, the laminates of the present invention exhibit these desired properties if the press is opened hot and the laminate is removed immediately. Thus, a savings of time and energy is realized.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION  
INCLUDING PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

According to a first embodiment of this invention there is provided a method of producing a heat and pressure consolidated laminate which comprises forming a laminate assembly of, in superimposed relationship, a plurality of resin impregnated, pigmented paper core sheets and a melamine/formaldehyde resin impregnated,  $\alpha$ -cellulose-containing pigmented or printed decor sheet(s), wherein said core resin is a polyester resin which contains a peroxide catalyst and is colorless, and wherein the polyester resin is impregnated into the core sheets in an amount of from 25 to 60% by weight thereof, and heat and pressure consolidating said assembly.

Typically the laminate is one having a thickness ranging from about 1/32 inch preferably 1/8 inch, to about 1 1/2 inches or more.

According to a second embodiment of this invention there is provided: a heat and pressure consolidated laminate comprising:

- 1) a core comprising a plurality of resin impregnated pigmented paper sheets, and,



2) at least one melamine/formaldehyde resin impregnated,  $\alpha$ -cellulose-containing pigmented or printed decor sheet wherein said core sheets are impregnated with a heat hardenable polyester unsaturated resin which contains a peroxide catalyst and is colorless and wherein said 5 polyester resin is impregnated into the core sheets in an amount of from 25 to 60% by weight thereof.

Any polyester resin conforming to the limitations expressed above may be used to impregnate the core sheets used to produce the novel articles of the present invention. These polyester resins are generally well known in 10 the art and are normally unsaturated polyesters produced from such acids and anhydrides as isophthalic anhydride, oleic acid, adipic acid, maleic anhydride and the like, and such polyhydroxy alcohols as ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, 1,3-propanediol, 1,2-butanediol, 1,4-butanediol, glycerol, pinacol, 1,2-cyclopentanediol and the like. Such monomers as 15 styrene, vinyl toluene, diallyl phthalate, vinyl acetate, methyl methacrylate and the like may be used in conjunction with alcohols and acids or anhydrides mentioned above.

The polyester resin per se is colorless, but may be pigmented in any color, if desired. It contains a peroxide catalyst such as t-butyl 20 perbenzoate peroxide in order to assure complete curing thereof under the conditions of heat and pressure consolidation. The molecular weight of the resin <sup>typically</sup> ~~should~~ ranges from about 1-4 million, preferably about 3 million and is generally employed as a solution in any appropriate solvent such as acetone.

25 The polyester resin is used to impregnate cellulosic paper sheets and the sheets are then employed as the core in the production of the instant decorative articles, the polyester resin replacing the phenolic resin conventionally used in the core sheets of such articles.

30 The core layer of such laminates is usually made up of a plurality of paper sheets, that is 2-100, or more. The



core sheets are usually constructed of kraft paper, which can be extensible or non-extensible or used as a combination of such sheets. The kraft sheets can be unbleached kraft, bleached kraft, pigmented kraft, pigmented bleached kraft, 5 and so forth; sheets produced from other known pulp furnishings i.e. cotton, rayon etc. may also be used in the formation of articles in accordance with the present invention.

The core sheets are preferably pigmented in a color so as to conform to the color of the decorative sheet so that 10 when the articles are cut or trimmed to size, the edge appears of a color complementary to the color of the articles' surface resulting from the decor sheet. A series of pigmented core sheets of one color may also be positioned atop a second series of core sheets pigmented in a second color to thereby 15 produce a multi-colored edged article. The properties of the resultant articles meet accepted and required NEMA and ISO standards and when exposed to high temperature or ambient dryness do not exhibit deleterious crazing on their edges. When exact matches to the surface color are required, the core 20 sheets may be paper comprised of the same cellulosic furnish and pigments as the decor sheet and, as necessary, contain a high amount of alpha-cellulose.

The polyester resin ~~may be~~<sup>is</sup> used to impregnate the cellulosic paper core sheets of the decorative articles 25 produced in accordance with the present invention in an amount ranging from ~~about~~ 25% to ~~about~~ 60%, by weight, based on the weight of the impregnated sheet, preferably, about 30-45%.

Any melamine-formaldehyde resin known to be useful for 30 the production of decorative laminates may be used to impregnate the decor sheet or sheets of the laminates of the present invention. They are impregnated into the decor sheets in standard amounts i.e. ~~about~~ 25-55%, by weight, based on the weight of the impregnated sheet.

The novel decorative articles of the present invention 35 range in thickness from about 1/32" to 1 1/2" or more and may be used as tops for vanities, counters, tables and the like.



The following examples are set forth for purposes of illustration only and are not to be construed as limitations on the present invention except as set forth in the appended claims. All parts and percentages are by weight unless 5 otherwise specified.

EXAMPLE 1

Three rolls of ninety-seven pound/3000 ft<sup>2</sup> basis weight bleached kraft paper are each individually pigmented red, white and blue with appropriate pigments and saturated 10 with a polyester resin produced from 1 mole of isophthalic anhydride, 1 mole of maleic anhydride and 2.2 moles of propylene glycol. The resin has a molecular weight of about 3-4 million and contains t-butyl perbenzoate peroxide as a catalyst. The paper is impregnated to a 35% Rb resin level. The rolls are 15 then dried and cut into 4' x 10' sheets.

Thirty-two sheets of the white pigmented paper (as a mass) are then placed between thirty-three sheets of the red pigmented paper (as a mass) and thirty-three sheets of the blue pigmented paper (as a mass). A sheet of blue pigmented 20 alpha-cellulose paper which is impregnated with melamine/-formaldehyde resin is then placed atop the blue polyester resin impregnated sheets and a sheet of red pigmented alpha-cellulose paper which is impregnated with the same melamine/formaldehyde resin is placed atop the red polyester 25 resin impregnated sheets. The resultant assembly is then heat and pressure consolidated at 140°C for 30 minutes. The press is then allowed to cool to ambient temperature, opened and the resultant article recovered. The article is about 11/16" in thickness, blue on one side, red on the other and 30 red, white and blue at its edges.

The article exhibits no edge crazing after 20 hours at 80°C.

EXAMPLE 2

The procedure of Example 1 is again followed except 35 that the 33 sheets of white, pigmented paper are reduced to 3 sheets, and each of the 33 sheets of blue and red pigmented paper are eliminated. The melamine/formaldehyde resin imp-

regnated, alpha-cellulose sheets are both white. The resultant laminate is about 1/32 inch in thickness and completely white throughout.

EXAMPLES 3 - 5

5 Again following the procedure of Example 1, excellent laminates are produced when the polyester resin is replaced by the following polyester resins:

- 3) adipic acid/propylene glycol/styrene of 2.5 million molecular weight.
- 10 4) isophthalic anhydride/ethylene glycol/propylene glycol/methylmethacrylate of 2-3 million molecular weight.
- 15 5) Maleic anhydride/phthalic anhydride/1,4-butanediol/styrene having a molecular weight of 3.75 million.

EXAMPLE 6

The procedure of Example 1 is again followed except that the press is not allowed to cool to ambient pressure before it is opened and the article recovered. Again, no edge 20 crazing is exhibited by the article after 20 hours at 80°C. All other properties remain equivalent.

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The claims defining the invention are as follows:

1. A method of producing a heat and pressure consolidated laminate which comprises forming a laminate assembly of, in superimposed relationship, a plurality of resin impregnated, pigmented paper core sheets and a melamine/formaldehyde resin impregnated,  $\alpha$ -cellulose-containing pigmented or printed decor sheet(s), wherein said core resin is a polyester resin which contains a peroxide catalyst and is colorless, and wherein the polyester resin is impregnated into the core sheets in an amount of from 25 to 60% by weight thereof, and heat and pressure consolidating said assembly.

2. A method according to Claim 1 wherein said decor sheet and said core sheets are pigmented in the same color.

3. A method according to Claim 1 wherein said core sheets are kraft paper sheets.

4. A method according to Claim 3 wherein all of said core sheets are pigmented in the same color.

5. A method according to Claim 3 wherein said core sheets are pigmented in a plurality of colors.

6. A method according to any one of Claims 1 to 5, wherein the laminate is recovered immediately after heat and pressure consolidation and without cooling the press.

7. A method according to any one of Claims 1 to 5, wherein said decor sheet(s) has from 25-55% by weight of melamine/formaldehyde resin impregnant.

8. A heat and pressure consolidated laminate comprising:

1) a core comprising a plurality of resin impregnated pigmented paper sheets, and,

2) at least one melamine/formaldehyde resin impregnated,  $\alpha$ -cellulose-containing pigmented or printed decor sheet wherein said core sheets are impregnated with a heat hardenable polyester unsaturated resin which contains a peroxide catalyst and is colorless and wherein said polyester is impregnated into the core sheets in an amount of from 25 to 60% by weight thereof.

9. A laminate according to Claim 8 wherein said decor sheet and said core sheets are pigmented in the same color.

10. A laminate according to Claim 8 wherein said core sheets are kraft paper sheets.

11. A laminate according to Claim 10 wherein all of said core sheets



are pigmented in the same color.

12. A laminate according to Claim 10 wherein said core sheets are pigmented in a plurality of colors.

13. A laminate according to any one of claims 8 to 12 wherein the polyester resin prior to polymerization in the laminate is a copolymer of isophthalic anhydride, maleic anhydride and propylene glycol in mole ratios of about 1:1 2.2, respectively.

14. A laminate according to any one of claims 8 to 12 wherein the polyester resin prior to polymerization in the laminate is a copolymer of adipic acid, propylene glycol and styrene.

15. A laminate according to any one of claims 8 to 12 wherein the polyester resin prior to polymerization in the laminate is a copolymer of maleic anhydride, phthalic anhydride, 1.4-butanediol and styrene.

16. A heat and pressure consolidated laminate substantially as herein described with reference to any one of Examples 1 to 6.

17. A method of forming a heat and pressure consolidated laminate, substantially as herein described with reference to any one of Examples 1 to 6.

DATED this THIRTY-FIRST day of MARCH 1989

Formica Technology Inc.

Patent Attorneys for the Applicant  
SPRUSON & FERGUSON

