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(54) Title: LUMINESCENT GREEN USING A DYE, INK OR PAINT AND LUMINOUS PIGMENT

(57) Abstract: The invention concerns a composition of a liquid and a solid substance in which a luminous pigment is worked up, consisting of SrA 1204: Eu, Dy, but can also consist of a sulfide composition, or be made of alkaline rare earth, or other materials such as calcium, strontium, barium, or each pigment capable of beaming back visible light into the dark, by dispersing these luminous pigments into a synthetic or nonsynthetic solution, such as an acrylatesolution consisting of water, emulsifier E 650, white spirit, synthetic acrylate thickener, polyacratebinder, katalysator P and ammonia, or another composition of a solid substance and a liquid by which flowers, plants, trees, branches, and bushes can be applied with a luminous paint or ink in the dark, by dipping the flower in the concerning; composition or the flower with spray-gunttechniques, aerosol, airbrush or other applicationtechniques apply with a paintcoat or ink in which the luminous pigment is worked up on or in a flower, Plant, tree, branch or bush or other flora, or artificial flower, plant, branch, or bush that will emerge with a luminous effect in the dark, after the flower has absorbed artificial or daylight, by varying the colour of the luminous pigment a flower emerges, capable of shining in the dark in other colours, such as yellow-green, light blue, red or orange, the luminous effect can be alternated.
Luminous green using a dye, ink or paint and luminous pigment

The invention relates to a composition of solid matter and a liquid for the use as a dye or ink, which can be made of a synthetic acrylatethickener, a polyacrylatebinder, an emulsionfier E 650, white spirit, a katalysator P, ammonia, a luminous pigment consisting of SrAl2O4, but it can also contain a sulfidcomposition, or be made of Alkaline rare earth (?), or other metals such as calcium, strontium, barium or each other pigment capable of beaming back visible light into the dark, by which a composition emerges of the above mentioned luminous pigment and a liquid, for example an ink, paint or dye or another composition with a different chemical structure not further defined, by which flowers, branches of bushes, branches of trees, plants, trees and not further specified natural green, included other material, for example dried flowers or plants, flowers and plants, made out of plastic or textile, such as silk, cotton, polyester, suitable for the sitting-room, office or public places, or serving as Decoration, can be immersed or by using spray-gun-techniques, such as an aerosol or airbrush, or other not further mentioned techniques can be applied or inserted, for example by feeding the plant or the flowers with luminous pigments, or by...to use described pigment on and in artifical flowers, by which a natural green or flora emerges as described above, glowing in the dark, the paint or ink also can be made of a composition of the in alinea 4-13 defined luminous pigment and other liquids, synthetic or not synthetic paints or inks, made with the purpose to provide flowers with a dye, paintcoat or ink, not further described in this patent. Also a synthetic ink or water or a synthetic paint, made of PP, PE, PA, PC, PVC,
PVB, PMMA, PU or other material can serve as a bearer applying a coat of luminous pigment, as described in alinea 8-13, onto flowers, the applying method may also vary: spray-gun techniques, aerosol technology, spray paint technology, dipping techniques, brush, airbrush powder coating, or a paint or ink, or a plastic bath or other not further mentioned applying methods by which a coat of pigment can be applied onto the flower.

A recepture of the paint or ink resulting into a luminous flower, or plant or branch of a bush, tree, artificial flower or other related natural green can be made of:

If the total recepture consists of 100 parts, water 43 parts, emulsionfier E 650 0.01 parts - 5 parts, White spirit 0.5 parts - 20 parts, synthetic acrylatethickener 0.1 parts - 20 parts, katalysator P 0.1 - 5 parts, ammonia 0.2 - 5 parts, and 0.2 parts - 99 parts luminous pigment as described page 1, alinea 8-13, in which the total consists of 100 parts, a recepture can be water 43 parts - 53 parts, emulsionfier E 650 0.5 parts, white spirit 5 parts, synthetic acrylatethickener 1.5 parts, polyacrylate binder 10 - 20 parts, katalysator P 2 parts and 2 parts ammonia with 30 parts luminous pigment as described page 1, alinea 8-13.
Claims

1. The invention relates to a flower or flowers, sitting-room and office plants, branches of trees or bushes or otherwise decorative, artificial or not artificial material such as artificial flowers, branches or plants made of plastic, cotton, silk or other material not further mentioned, serving the sitting-room, offices, public places or other places, which are treated with a paint or ink or dye, by which this natural green as described before shines in the dark, the luminous flower obtains this quality using a composition of a luminous pigment, which consists out of SrAl204:Eu, Dy, But may also consist of a sulfide composition, or be made of alkaline rare earth, or other metals such as calcium, strontium, barium, or each pigment capable of beaming back visible light into the dark, and an acrylate or synthetic paint or another not further mentioned paint or ink, by preference a dye or ink, consisting out of water, emulsifier E 650, white spirit, synthetic acrylate thickener, polyacrylate binder, katalysator P and ammonia, which with different methods such as dipping, painting, spray-gun techniques, aerosol, airbrush and other techniques can be applied onto and into the flower, by which a flower or flowers are obtained, which after absorbing artificial or daylight a luminous effect in the dark.

2. The luminous pigment as described in conclusion 1, has several colours shining in the dark, for example yellow-green, light blue, orange, yellow, red and other colours, by attuning this specific colour to the colour of the flower a natural luminous effect will be obtained, by varying the colour of the flower and the colour of the luminous pigment as described in conclusion 1, the
background color of the flower will change the colour of the pigment somewhat, by which a composed, new colour will emerge in the dark of the flower.

3. The above mentioned composition in conclusions 1 and 2 of a solid substance and a liquid can also be applied onto artificial flowers, plants, or branches, made of materials, such as cotton, silk or other materials, or can be made of plastic materials, such as PP, PE, PS, PA, PC, PVC, PVB, PMMA and other materials containing luminescent pigment that contains the chemical composition as described in conclusion 1,