



Office de la Propriété
Intellectuelle
du Canada

Un organisme
d'Industrie Canada

Canadian
Intellectual Property
Office

An agency of
Industry Canada

CA 2359324 C 2007/07/24

(11)(21) **2 359 324**

(12) **BREVET CANADIEN
CANADIAN PATENT**

(13) **C**

(86) Date de dépôt PCT/PCT Filing Date: 1999/01/15
(87) Date publication PCT/PCT Publication Date: 2000/07/20
(45) Date de délivrance/Issue Date: 2007/07/24
(85) Entrée phase nationale/National Entry: 2001/07/12
(86) N° demande PCT/PCT Application No.: US 1999/001035
(87) N° publication PCT/PCT Publication No.: 2000/041881

(51) Cl.Int./Int.Cl. *B32B 7/12* (2006.01),
B32B 27/20 (2006.01), *B32B 5/16* (2006.01),
B41J 31/09 (2006.01)

(72) Inventeurs/Inventors:
NIENABER, RENATE, DE;
BRADLEY, CREG G., US;
SASTRY, SHYAMY R., US

(73) Propriétaire/Owner:
BIC CORPORATION, US

(74) Agent: OSLER, HOSKIN & HARCOURT LLP

(54) Titre : BANDE DE CORRECTION DOTEE DE PROPRIETES DE BLOCAGE DE LA MIGRATION DU COLORANT
(54) Title: CORRECTION TAPE HAVING DYE MIGRATION BLOCKING PROPERTIES

(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

The present invention is directed to a correction tape that has a support member, a transfer layer, and a correction medium layer. The correction medium layer includes an opacifying pigment, binding polymer, and bleed inhibitor. Suitable bleed inhibitors include polyvinyl amines, phospholipids, tallow amines or combinations thereof. The bleed inhibitor is present in an amount of between about 0.1 % to 10 % by weight.



**PCT**WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
International Bureau

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶ : B32B 5/16, B41J 31/09	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 00/41881 (43) International Publication Date: 20 July 2000 (20.07.00)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US99/01035 (22) International Filing Date: 15 January 1999 (15.01.99) (71) Applicant: BIC CORPORATION [US/US]; 500 Bic Drive, Milford, CT 06460 (US). (72) Inventors: NIENABER, Renate; Jakob-Stefan-Strasse 14, D-55122 Mainz (DE). BRADLEY, Creg, G.; Apartment 112B, 3714 Grandview Drive, Simpsonville, SC 29680 (US). SASTRY, Shyamy, R.; 18 Selwyn Drive, Greenville, SC 29615 (US). (74) Agents: FANUCCI, Allan, A. et al.; Pennie & Edmonds LLP, 1155 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036 (US).		(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, 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, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>With international search report.</i>
(54) Title: CORRECTION TAPE HAVING DYE MIGRATION BLOCKING PROPERTIES (57) Abstract The present invention is directed to a correction tape that has a support member, a transfer layer, and a correction medium layer. The correction medium layer includes an opacifying pigment, binding polymer, and bleed inhibitor. Suitable bleed inhibitors include polyvinyl amines, phospholipids, tallow amines or combinations thereof. The bleed inhibitor is present in an amount of between about 0.1 % to 10 % by weight.		

CORRECTION TAPE HAVING DYE MIGRATION BLOCKING PROPERTIESBACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is directed to correction tapes
5 having dye migration blocking properties. More specifically,
the present invention includes a correction medium layer
comprising an opacifying pigment, binding agent, and bleed
inhibitor and a transfer layer on a support member to form a
correction tape that can be used to mask erroneous markings
10 with improved resistance to ink bleed through.

Correction tape is a commonly used method to correct
erroneous markings. The tape typically comprises two parts,
a polymeric tape as a base, and a corrective composition that
may be multi-layered. The corrective composition may contain
15 pigments, fillers, such as clay, a polymeric binder and
dispersant to anchor the pigments to the paper, as well as, a
dispersant medium or solvent to maintain fluid viscosity.

A layer of correction medium is deposited onto a tape
which is later transferred onto paper once pressure is
20 applied on the tape. The result is a layer of correction
medium layer over the erroneous marking.

Correction tapes allow ink dyes to bleed through, or
into, the applied correction material. Typically, latex
binder polymer emulsions are acrylic copolymers and/or
25 ethylene vinyl acetate copolymers, which minimize the
diffusion of underlying ink markings into or through the
correction layer which is applied over the ink markings.
Such dissolution of the marking causes so-called bleeding or
smudging of the marking into the correction fluid, which
30 causes a discoloration of the film and corrected spot.
Bleeding means that the white correction layer assumes a
bluish or reddish tint or other type of blemish color due to
the ink dye penetrating the surface being corrected. This
bleeding effect is a major shortcoming of the presently used
35 correction tapes.

WO 00/41881

PCT/US99/01035

European Patent No. 0 647 689 A1 discloses a correction fluid capable of preventing bleedthrough which uses an aminosilane in combination with an acid-functional vinyl polymer to create a correction fluid with effectively fixes
5 the aqueous based ink dyes and prevent them from migrating into white type-out correction fluids.

German Patent No. WO 92/07039 discloses a correction fluid capable of preventing bleeding which contains water or a mixture of water and volatile organic water-miscible
10 solvents as suspension medium, and a cationically active film-forming binder to fix the dyes in the area to be corrected.

PCT patent application WO 94/29393 discloses an aqueous correction fluid with a cationic polymer suitable for
15 application to marks made with water-fast inks. The aqueous correction fluid includes water, an opacifying pigment dispersed in the water, a cationic polymer that inhibits bleeding, and a water insoluble film-forming polymer. The cationic polymer inhibits bleeding of the ink through the
20 corrective coating by hindering the movement of anionic dyes from the ink mark through the corrective coating.

PCT patent application WO 96/01878 discloses a correction fluid with a cationic stain blocking agent which primarily serves as a binder, enabling the correction fluid
25 to effectively bind pigments to paper and form a continuous dry film at room temperature. The correction fluid contains an opacifying agent, which includes a blend of titanium dioxide, and a clay which act in combination with the stain blocking agent to improve the hiding power of the correction
30 fluid.

PCT patent application WO 98/30641 discloses a correction fluid which includes an opacifying agent, a cationic film-forming polymer, a nonionic film-forming agent, and a dispersing agent. The cationic film-forming polymer
35 serves as a binder, enabling the correction fluid to

effectively bind to a paper substrate and to form a continuous film on the paper substrate upon drying at room temperature. The opacifying agent comprises of two grades of titanium dioxide. A first grade of titanium dioxide selected
5 to provide hiding power, and a second grade of titanium dioxide selected to provide suspension redispersability, a film-forming layer, and water. Thus, the combination of two types of titanium dioxide allow to maximize the masking ability of the liquid while minimizing the solubility of the
10 masking agent.

Despite these efforts to formulate correction fluids which prevent bleed through, correction tapes having better bleed through resistance are still desired by the industry. As new water and solvent based ink compositions are
15 developed, new compositions and formulations of correction tapes are necessary to maintain good bleed through resistance.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

20 The present invention is directed to a correction tape comprising a support member, a correction medium layer, and a transfer layer. The support member is typically paper, a thermoplastic film, or metallic foil. The correction medium layer includes an opacifying pigment in an amount sufficient
25 to mask printed or ink matter on a substrate; a bleed inhibitor in an amount sufficient to prevent or reduce ink transmission through the correction medium layer; and a binding polymer for retaining the opacifying pigment and bleed inhibitor in the correction medium layer to facilitate
30 deposition of the layer on the support member and transfer of the layer onto printed or ink matter on a substrate.

Advantageously, the bleed inhibitor comprises at least one of a polyvinyl amine, a phospholipid, a tallow amine, or a mixture thereof. Preferably, the bleed inhibitor includes
35 the combination of the polyvinyl amine and the phospholipid,

WO 00/41881

PCT/US99/01035

optionally with the tallow amine, if desired. The bleed inhibitor is typically present in the correction medium layer in an amount between about 0.01% to about 10% by weight.

Generally, the opacifying pigment comprises TiO_2 . The correction medium layer further comprises one or more of a biocide, filler, defoamer, wax emulsion, or surfactant. If desired, at least one toner or coloring agent can be included to impart a color to the correction medium layer.

The transfer layer facilitates the deposition of the correction medium layer onto a surface containing erroneous markings. The transfer layer comprises at least one pressure sensitive adhesive which is applied over the correction medium layer.

15 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention resolves the problem of bleed-through of dyes through correction compositions by introducing a chemical additive in the correction medium layer which serves a dual function. The first function is to prevent dye migration, and the second function to prevent smearing of inks written over the correction medium layer.

The present invention provides several benefits. One embodiment of the invention provides a two layered correction tape that increases bleed through resistance. Another advantage of the two-layered tape is that the present invention can be used on conventional machinery, thus not requiring additional equipment for the manufacture of the two-layered tape. Yet another advantage of the present invention is that the bleed inhibitor provides improved ink bleed resistance in the correction tape. Additionally the write-over ability of the correction tapes is improved over the conventional prior art tapes without sacrificing other properties of the correction medium layer such as opacity, film integrity, water resistance, and color.

The invention is directed to two layered correction tapes with a transfer layer and a correction medium layer containing at least one bleed inhibitor additive. The bleed inhibitor has a dual effect; it decreases ink bleed and
5 allows for overwriting without smearing.

The invention features correction medium layers that have good bleed resistance when used to cover marks made with inks. As used herein, the term "inks" means an ink which is either water based or solvent based and which is deposited
10 from writing instruments or printing devices.

The invention preferably comprises a correction tape which includes a support member coated with the correction medium layer which is then coated with a transfer layer. The correction medium layer comprises opacifying pigment, polymer
15 binder, and bleed inhibitor.

The support member includes a support layer that can receive the correction medium layer. Suitable support members can be coiled into rolls and used in correction tape dispensers. Suitable correction tape dispensers include
20 those disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,556,469 issued to Koyama et al. Preferred support members include paper, plastic films, such as polyester, polycarbonate, polyacrylic, polyolefin, polystyrene, etc., and metal foils such as aluminum, zinc, brass, etc. More
25 preferred support members include controlled release siloxane double coated glassine paper such as Item #17513 (50 lb. white coated two sided moderate release) manufactured by Siltech.

The correction medium layer includes compounds capable
30 of carrying the opacifying pigment and bleed inhibitor onto the support member or support surface, as well as onto the paper or other substrate that contains the erroneous markings to be corrected. A preferred compound is a binding agent such as polymers, other additives such as biocides, fillers,

defoamers, dispersants, waxes, and surfactants, can also be included.

As used in the present invention, "biocide" means a chemical agent capable of killing living organisms, i.e., a preservative. The preservative or biocide is used to prevent bacteria or fungi from contaminating the correction medium layer. Bacteria and fungi attack polymers, and are often found dormant in some of the ingredients. A sufficient amount of biocide should be used to prevent bacterial growth. Biocides include Troysan™ 174, Troysan™ 186, Troysan™ 395, manufactured by Troy, Paradyme™, manufactured by Zeneca, Canguard™ 442 and Canguard™ 327 manufactured by Angus, mixtures thereof, or any number of compounds known as recognized by those skilled in the art. Preferably, biocide should be in the amount between about 0.001% to about 1% by weight. More preferably, biocide should be in the amount between about 0.05% to about 0.5%.

Fillers incorporated into the correction medium layer are the normally commercially available fillers. Such fillers typically include magnesium carbonate, calcium carbonate, barium carbonate, barium sulfate, aluminum oxide, silicon dioxide, sellaite, clay, talc, or mixtures thereof. The amount of fillers present in the correction medium layer is between about 5% to about 40% by weight. Preferably, the amount of fillers present in the correction medium layer is between about 10% to about 30% by weight.

As used in the present invention, "defoamer" is a compound capable of reducing foam within the correction medium layer during application to the support member. Suitable defoamers include Dee Fo™ 97-3 made by UltraAdditives, Foamaster™ 111 manufactured by Henkel, Antifoam™, 62 Additive, 65 Additive manufactured by Dow Corning, Dapro™ DF 944 manufactured by ELEMENTIS, Colloid™ 643 manufactured by Rhone-Poulenc, Surfynol™ DF-58 manufactured by Air Products, and mixtures thereof. The amount of defoamers

present in the correction medium layer is between about 0.01% to about 2% by weight, preferably between about 0.1% to about 0.75% by weight.

As used in the present invention, a "surfactant" is a compound capable of reducing the surface tension of the correction medium layer during coating, such that the coating will apply smoothly and evenly to the support member. Suitable surfactants include FC-120 manufactured by 3M, BYK™ 345, BYK™ 346, and BYK™ 348 manufactured by BYK Chemie, Surfynol™ 104A, Surfynol™ 104BC, Surfynol™ 104E, and Surfynol™ 104H manufactured by Air Products, Triton™ X-102, Triton™ CF-10, Triton™ X-35 manufactured by Union Carbide, and mixtures thereof. The amount of surfactants present in the correction medium layer is between about 0.1% to about 3% by weight, preferably between about 0.1% to about 1.5% by weight.

Any suitable opacifying pigment having adequate hiding power to cover ink may be utilized as the primary pigment in the correction medium layer. A preferred opacifying primary pigment is titanium dioxide, TiO_2 , as it provides for maximum hiding and is a white pigment which can be toned to match a variety of bright paper stock colors. More than one type of TiO_2 may be used to maximize hiding and optimize the viscosity of the correction coating.

Sufficient opacifying pigment should be included so that a mark on paper is not visible after curing, but not so much that it interferes with the correction medium layer's physical strength (i.e., make the correction medium layer too brittle). Opacifying pigments include at least pigments such as TiO_2 , however other filler pigments may be used. Preferably, the opacifying pigment should include TiO_2 between about 20% to about 80% and more preferably between about 30% to about 70%, of the pigment by weight of the correction medium layer. Suitable TiO_2 pigments include commercially available R-700, R-706, R-902, R-931, R-960, R-900

manufactured by Dupont, Tronox™ CR-813, Tronox™ CR-822, Tronox™ CR-828 manufactured by Kerr-McGee, Kronos™ 2020, Kronos™ 2090, Kronos™ 2102, Kronos™ 2131 manufactured by Kronos, and mixtures thereof. The various grades have different levels of surface
5 treatment to promote dispersability, hiding power, and stability. One of ordinary skill in the art can select the best type of specific pigment for any particular formulation of correction medium layer by conducting routine tests. Suitable filler pigments include commercially available Huber
10 90C, and Polygloss™ 90 made by Huber.

The correction medium layer is typically colored white because articles to be subjected to masking-correction are generally white paper. Where a paper sheet or a like article colored in a color other than white is to be subjected to
15 masking correction, the masking layer is preferably colored in substantially the same color as the background color of the article so that masked portions thereof are neither distinguished from the background nor outstanding.

Typically, TiO_2 is used as a white pigment for the
20 opacifying pigment, because it has excellent hiding power. The opacifying pigment color may be adjusted by using a coloring agent or toner together with the white pigment. Examples of specific coloring agents or toners include aluminum powder, copper powder, brass powder, and dyes.

25 Examples of color pigments other than white pigment include inorganic pigments such as Titanium Yellow, iron oxide pigments, Ultramarine Blue, Cobalt Blue, Chromium Oxide Green, Spinel Green, Chrome Yellow, Chrome Vermilion, Cadmium Yellow, Cadmium Red, and organic pigments such as azo lake
30 pigments, Hanza pigments, benzimidazolone pigments, monoazo pigments, diarylide pigments, pyrazolone pigments, condensed azo pigments, phthalocyanine pigments, quinacridone pigments, perylene pigments, perinone pigments, dioxazine pigments, anthraquinone pigments, and isoindolinone pigments.

Binding polymers include any polymer capable of holding the opacifying pigment within the polymer matrix of the correction medium layer. Preferred binding polymers include Rovene™ 4170, Rovene™ 4176, Rovene™ 4041, manufactured by
5 Mallard Creek, UCAR LATEX 480, UCAR LATEX 651, UCAR LATEX 169, UCAR LATEX 379, UCAR 149, UCAR 441 manufactured by Union Carbide, AIR FLEX™ 465, AIR FLEX™ 401, AIR FLEX™ 124, AIR FLEX™ 114 manufactured by Air Products, GCRYL™ 1256, GCRYL™ 1238 GCRYL™ 1224, ACX 12-924 manufactured by Henkel, NEOCRYL™ A-
10 5044, NEOCRYL™ BT62, NEOCRYL™ XA 2022, NEOCRYL™ A-5047 manufactured by Zeneca. More preferred binding polymers include acrylic and methacrylic multipolymers having a Tg range of between about -60°C to about 20°C, preferably between about -50°C to about 5°C. Polymers may be blended as is well
15 known in the art.

The amount of binding polymer present in the correction medium layer is between about 1% to about 35%. Preferably, the amount is between about 5% to about 25%.

The term "bleed inhibitor" means a chemical additive
20 which, when present, prevents ink from migrating into a correction medium layer after the correction medium is applied to erroneous markings. Suitable bleed inhibitors include polyvinyl amine or salts thereof, phosphatidyl choline (mixtures of diglycerides of fatty acids linked to
25 the choline ester of phosphoric acid), tallow amines, and mixtures thereof.

Preferably, two or more bleed inhibitors can be used together in the correction medium layer. A preferred combination of two bleed inhibitors includes the polyvinyl
30 amine in an amount of 20% to 80% of the total amount of bleed inhibitor and phospholipid in an amount of 80% to 20%. In this combination, it is often desirable to include a greater amount (i.e., more than 50%) of the polyvinyl amine. More preferably, all three bleed inhibitors can be used in the
35 correction medium layer. In this combination, the polyvinyl

amine may be present in an amount of between about 30% to about 80%, the phospholipid in an amount of between about 10% to about 35%, and the tallow amine in an amount of between about 10% to about 35%, wherein all three components total 5 100% of the bleed inhibitor.

Whether composed of one, two or more components, the bleed inhibitor is present in the correction medium in an amount between about 0.1% to about 10%, preferably between about 0.5% to about 5% by weight and more preferably between 10 about 1% to about 4%.

A typical process for the preparation of a correction tape comprises applying a uniform coating of a correction medium layer onto a support member in conventional manner. The correction medium layer may be applied using a standard 15 coating machine which applies a uniform amount of liquid and dries the wet film. The dry film thickness is between about 5 microns to about 45 microns. Preferably, the dry film thickness is between about 15 microns to about 28 microns.

The pressure sensitive adhesive of the transfer layer 20 may also be applied to on top of the correction medium layer in the same manner as the coating was applied. Suitable pressure sensitive adhesives include Nacor™ 4554, Nacor™ 8685, Nacor™ 9926 manufactured by National Starch and Chemical Company, Fulatex™ PN-3181-K, Fulatex™ PN-3819-G manufactured by 25 H.B. Fuller, Acronal™ v 275, Acronal™ A 220, Acronal™ 3432 manufactured by BASF, Covinax™ 210-00, Covinax™ 225-00, Covinax™ 222-00 manufactured by Franklin International, and mixtures thereof. The minimum amount of adhesive applied is that which enables the correction medium layer to adhere to the 30 substrate. One of ordinary skill in the art can easily determine the amounts to use by routine testing.

EXAMPLES

Certain embodiments and features of the invention are now illustrated, but not limited, by the following working examples.

5

Example 1

This example illustrates a general method for formulating the correction medium of the invention. Water, an alkanol amine (for pH adjustment), and a defoamer are added in a vessel and mixed under low shear via a high speed
10 disperser or rotor stator disperser. After mixing for approximately five minutes, lecithin is added and mixed for 45 minutes under high shear. The resin and wax emulsion are added and mixed under low shear, subsequently, pigments and fillers are mixed in under high shear. Other additives
15 included in the correction medium layer or transfer layer are biocide, toners, and surfactants. Upon completion of mixing, the correction medium should be held for 24 hours. The composition is then coated onto a support member via a coating machine which applies a uniform amount of liquid and
20 dries the wet film to a thickness of 14-28 microns. A pressure sensitive adhesive layer is then applied by the same method on top of the correction medium layer to form the correction tape of the invention.

25

Example 2

Water 28-32% by weight, AMP™ -95 by ANGUS CHEMICAL Co. 0.1 to 2% by weight, and a foam suppressing dispersion defoamer, Dee Fo™ 97-3 by Ultra Additives 0.1 to 2% by weight are added in a vessel and mixed under low shear via a high speed
30 disperser or rotor stator disperser. After mixing for approximately five minutes, polyvinyl amine PVA made by Polysciences 0.5 to 1.5% by weight, is added as a bleed inhibitor and mixed for 45 minutes under high shear. A resin emulsion ACRONOL™ V-210 by BASF at 5-8%, and a wax emulsion,
35 SLIP-AYD™ SL 340 E made by ELEMENTIS at 6-8% by weight, are

added and mixed under low shear. Subsequently, pigments, rutile TiO_2 , 30-50% by weight, and fillers, totaling 13-20% by weight, are mixed in under high shear. Other additives included in the correction medium are biocide, KATHON™ PFM by ROHM & HAAS 0.1 to 5% by weight, toners, TINTAYD™ WD 2115 Violet and TINTAYD™ WD 2228 0.015% total of 2% by weight, and surface tension modifiers, surfactant FC-120 by 3M at 0.5 to 1.5% by weight. Upon completion of mixing, the correction medium should be held for 24 hours. The composition then is coated onto a support member via coating machine which applies a uniform amount of liquid and dries the wet film to a thickness of 14-28 microns. Subsequently, a layer of pressure sensitive adhesive is applied on the correction medium layer to form the correction tape of the invention.

15

Example 3

Water 28-32% by weight, AMP™-95 by ANGUS CHEMICAL Co. 0.1 to 2% by weight, and a foam suppressing dispersion defoamer, Dee Fo™ 97 by ULTRA ADDITIVES 0.1 to 2% by weight are added in a vessel and mixed under low shear via a high speed disperser or rotor stator disperser. After mixing for approximately five minutes, 0.5% to 1.5% by weight of a bleed inhibitor mixture of about 2 parts polyvinyl amine, about 1 part lecithin and about 1 part tallow amine, is added and mixed for 45 minutes under high shear. The resin emulsion ACRONOL™ V-210 by BASF at 5-8% and the wax emulsion, SLIP-AYD™ SL 340-E by ELEMENTIS at 6-8% by weight, are added and mixed under low shear. Subsequently, pigments, rutile TiO_2 , 30-50% by weight, and fillers, totaling 13-20% by weight, are mixed in under high shear. Other additives included in the correction medium are biocide, KATHON™ PFM by ROHM & HAAS 0.1 to 0.5% by weight, toners, TINTAYD™ WD 2115 Violet and TINTAYD™ WD 2228 by ELEMENTIS 0.015% by weight, and surface tension modifiers, surfactant FC-120 by 3M at 0.5 to 1.5% by weight. Upon completion of mixing, the correction medium should be held

35

for 24 hours. The composition is coated onto a support member via coating machine which applies a uniform amount of liquid and dries the wet film to a thickness of 14-28 microns. Subsequently, a layer of pressure sensitive adhesive is applied on the correction medium layer to form the correction tape of the invention.

Example 4

The correction tape of Examples 1-3 were applied onto various erroneous markings on white bond paper, as compared to commercially available tape corrections without bleed inhibitor. Results are as follows:

Sample	Erroneous marking made by:		
	BIC Round Stick Red Medium Ball Pen	Rose Art Red Medium Ball Point Stick Pen	Cross Red 8515 Medium Ball Point Pen
15 Tape of Example 3	None	Slight	Slight
20 Tape of Example 3 without Bleed Inhibitor	Slight	Moderate	Moderate

Test Procedure:

The three test inks listed above were applied in a straight line onto Hammermill Tidal DP Long Grain 75g/m² white paper. The inks were allowed to dry for 30 minutes, after which the correction tape was applied over the ink marking. After this initial application, the underlying ink marking was completely hidden by the correction tape. Subsequently, the correction tapes applied over the ink markings were kept in a 24°C, 48% relative humidity environment for 48 hours. The display containing the correction tapes placed over the ink markings was then visually observed for any signs of ink

WO 00/41881

PCT/US99/01035

bleeding. Ink bleed is graded by the level of ink color visually detected on the white correction tape. The degree of ink bleed were judged on a scale from None to Slight to Moderate to Severe.

5 The results of Example 4 clearly demonstrate the reduced bleed through obtained with tapes embodying the present invention. As shown in Example 4, the amount of bleed through in the tape embodying the present invention, i.e., the tape of Example 3, is substantially less than bleed
10 through in a conventional correction tape which does not contain bleed inhibitors.

 The invention described and claimed herein is not to be limited in scope by the specific embodiments herein disclosed, since these embodiments are intended as
15 illustrations of several aspects of the invention. Any equivalent embodiments are intended to be within the scope of this invention. Indeed, various modifications of the invention in addition to those shown and described herein will become apparent to those skilled in the art from the
20 foregoing description. Such modifications are also intended to fall within the scope of the appended claims.

CLAIMS

What is claimed:

1. A correction tape comprising:
 - a support member;
 - a correction medium layer which includes:
 - an opacifying pigment in an amount sufficient to mask printed or ink matter on a substrate;
 - a bleed inhibitor in an amount sufficient to prevent or reduce ink transmission through the correction medium layer; and
 - a polymeric binder for retaining the opacifying pigment and bleed inhibitor in the correction medium layer to facilitate deposition of the layer onto the support member and to retain integrity when the layer is transferred to the substrate to mask the printed or ink matter thereon; and
 - a transfer layer which includes a pressure sensitive adhesive for adhering the correction medium layer to the printed or ink matter and substrate.
2. The correction tape of claim 1 wherein the support member is paper, thermoplastic film, or metallic foil.
3. The correction tape of claim 1 wherein the support member is a coated glassine paper to facilitate removal of the correction medium layer.
4. The correction tape of claim 1 wherein the bleed inhibitor comprises at least one polyvinyl amine, phospholipid, tallow amine, or a mixture thereof.

5. The correction tape of claim 4 wherein the bleed inhibitor includes both the polyvinyl amine and the phospholipid.

6. The correction tape of claim 5 wherein the polyvinyl amine is present between about 20% to about 80% by weight of the bleed inhibitor, and the phospholipid between about 80% to 20% by weight of the bleed inhibitor.

7. The correction tape of claim 5 wherein the polyvinyl amine is present in an amount which is greater than that of the phospholipid.

8. The correction tape of claim 4 wherein the bleed inhibitor includes the polyvinyl amine, the phospholipid, and the tallow amine.

9. The correction tape of claim 8 wherein the polyvinyl amine is present in an amount between about 30% to about 80% by weight of the bleed inhibitor, the phospholipid is present in an amount between about 10% to about 35% by weight of the bleed inhibitor, and the tallow amine is present in amounts between 10% and about 35% by weight of the bleed inhibitor.

10. The correction tape of claim 8 wherein the phospholipid is a complex combination of a diglyceride of a fatty acid linked to the choline ester of phosphoric acid.

11. The correction tape of claim 8 wherein the phospholipid is lecithin, the tallow amine is N-tallow amine, and the polyvinyl amine is a homopolymer of vinyl amine having a weight average molecular weight of between about 1000 to about 100,000.

12. The correction tape of claim 1 wherein the bleed inhibitor is present in the correction medium layer in an amount between about 0.01% to about 10% by weight.

13. The correction tape of claim 1 wherein the bleed inhibitor is present in the correction medium layer in amounts between about 0.5% to about 5% by weight.

14. The correction tape of claim 8 wherein the total amount of the three components of the bleed inhibitor is between about 0.01% to about 10% by weight of the bleed inhibitor.

15. The correction tape of claim 8 wherein the total amount of the three components of the bleed inhibitor is between about 0.5% to about 5% by weight of the bleed inhibitor.

16. The correction tape of claim 1 wherein the opacifying pigment comprises TiO_2 .

17. The correction tape of claim 1 wherein the correction medium layer further comprises at least one of a filler, biocide, defoamer, wax emulsion, or surfactant.

18. The correction tape of claim 1 further comprising at least one toner in an amount sufficient to impart a color to the correction medium layer.