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(54) Title: ELECTRET WEBS WITH CHARGE-ENHANCING ADDITIVES

(57) Abstract: Electret webs include a thermoplastic resin and a charge-enhancing additive. The charge-enhancing additive is a divalent metal-containing substituted-mercaptobenzimidazolate salt. The electret webs may be a non-woven fibrous web or a film. The electret webs are suitable for use as filter media.



ELECTRET WEBS WITH CHARGE-ENHANCING ADDITIVES

Field of the Disclosure

5 This disclosure relates to electret webs, including non-woven fibrous webs such as non-woven thermoplastic microfiber webs, containing charge-enhancing additives and uses thereof.

Background

10 An electret is a dielectric material that exhibits a quasi-permanent electrical charge. Electrets are useful in a variety of devices including, for example, cling films, air filters, filtering facepieces, and respirators, and as electrostatic elements in electro-acoustic devices such as microphones, headphones, and electrostatic recorders.

15 The performance of microfibrous webs used for aerosol filtration can be improved by imparting an electrical charge to the fibers, forming an electret material. In particular, electrets are effective in enhancing particle capture in aerosol filters. A number of methods are known for forming electret materials in microfibrous webs. Such methods include, for example, bombarding melt-blown fibers as they issue from the die orifices, as the fibers are formed, with electrically charged particles such as electrons or ions. Other methods include, 20 for example, charging the fibers after the web is formed, by means of a corona discharge or imparting a charge to the fiber mat by means of carding and/or needle tacking (tribocharging). In addition, a method in which jets of water or a stream of water droplets impinge on a non-woven web at a pressure sufficient to provide filtration enhancing electret charge has also been described (hydrocharging).

25 A number of materials have been added to polymeric compositions to modify the properties of the polymeric composition. For example, in US Patent No. 5,914,186 (Yau et al.), heat-resistant anti-static pressure sensitive adhesive tapes are described that comprise a substrate having coated on it a microparticle adhesive having a diameter of at least 1 micrometer. The microparticles have a conductive coating formed from a polymer electrolyte

base polymer, at least one ionic salt of an alkali or alkaline earth metal, and at least one thermal stabilizer selected from the group consisting of hindered amines, salts of substituted toluimidazoles, and mixtures thereof.

Examples of electrets that have additives added include electrets with antibacterial additives as described in Japanese Patent Publication JP 08284063 which describes N-n-butylcarbamic acid 3-9 iodo-2-propynyl ester containing either an amidine or guanidine group, and 2-(4-thiazolyl) benzimidazole, and PCT Publication WO 93/14510 which describes hindered amine compounds, nitrogenous hindered phenol compounds, metallic salt hindered phenol compounds, phenol compounds, sulfur compounds, and phosphorous compounds. Japanese Patent Publication JP 06254319 describes the use of metal salts of long chain organic acids in polyolefin electrets to lessen the attenuation of the electrification quantity. European Patent Publication No. EP 623,941 describes the use of Charge Control Agents from various chemical classes in polymer electrets.

Also described are processes for producing high stability electrets, such as European Patent Publication No. EP 447,166 which describes a process for producing electrets comprising alternating at least two cycles of applying electric charge and subsequently heating, and also describes electrets containing polar high-molecular weight compounds, and US Patent No. 4,874,659 (Ando et al.) which describes a process comprising placing a fiber sheet between a non-contact voltage-applied electrode and an earth electrode and supplying electricity between the electrodes.

Summary

Described herein are electret webs and electret filter media. The electret webs may be a non-woven fibrous web or a film. The electret webs comprise a thermoplastic resin and a charge-enhancing additive comprising a divalent metal-containing substituted-mercaptobenzimidazolate salt. The electret webs are suitable for use as filter media.

Detailed Description

The need remains for electret webs with improved properties. Presented in this disclosure are electret webs containing charge-enhancing additives. These charge-enhancing additives provide electret webs that are easy to charge by a variety of different charging mechanisms such as tribocharging, corona discharge, hydrocharging or a combination thereof. In some embodiments, the electret webs of this disclosure are capable of being charged by corona discharge alone, particularly DC corona discharge, without the need for additional charging mechanisms.

Electret webs useful in the present disclosure include a blend of a thermoplastic resin and a charge-enhancing additive. Webs prepared from such blends can show enhanced properties over webs prepared with the thermoplastic resins alone. Useful charge-enhancing additives include a divalent metal-containing substituted-mercaptobenzimidazolate salt.

The electret webs may be in a variety of forms. For example the web may be a continuous or discontinuous film, or a fibrous web. Fibrous webs are particularly useful for the formation of filtration medium. In some embodiments the web is a non-woven microfibrous web. Typically microfibers are 1-100 micrometers, or more typically 2-30 micrometers in effective diameter (or average diameter if measured by a method such as scanning electron microscopy) and the microfibers need not have a circular cross-section.

The terms “a”, “an”, and “the” are used interchangeably with “at least one” to mean one or more of the elements being described.

The term “electret” refers to a material that exhibits a quasi-permanent electric charge. The electric charge may be characterized by the X-ray Discharge Test as described in the examples section.

The term “alkyl” refers to a monovalent group that is a radical of an alkane, which is a saturated hydrocarbon. The alkyl can be linear, branched, cyclic, or combinations thereof and typically has 1 to 20 carbon atoms. In some embodiments, the alkyl group contains 1 to 18, 1 to 12, 1 to 10, 1 to 8, 1 to 6, or 1 to 4 carbon atoms. Examples of alkyl groups include, but are not limited to, methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl (t-butyl), n-pentyl, n-hexyl, cyclohexyl, n-heptyl, n-octyl, and ethylhexyl.

The term “heteroalkyl” refers to an alkyl group which contains heteroatoms. These heteroatoms may be pendant atoms, for example, halogens such as fluorine, chlorine, bromine, or iodine or catenary atoms such as nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur. An example of a heteroalkyl group is a polyoxyalkyl group such as $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2(\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2)_n\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_3$.

5 The term “alkoxy” refers to a group of the type $-\text{OR}$, where R is an alkyl, substituted alkyl, aryl, or aralkyl group.

The term “substituted alkyl” refers to an alkyl group which contains substituents along the hydrocarbon backbone. These substituents may be alkyl groups, heteroalkyl groups or aryl groups. An example of a substituted alkyl group is a benzyl group.

10 The term “aryl” refers to an aromatic carbocyclic group that is a radical containing 1 to 5 rings which may be connected or fused. The aryl group may be substituted with alkyl or heteroalkyl groups. Examples of aryl groups include phenyl groups, naphthalene groups and anthracene groups.

15 The terms “polymer” and “polymeric material” refer to both materials prepared from one monomer such as a homopolymer or to materials prepared from two or more monomers such as a copolymer, terpolymer, or the like. Likewise, the term “polymerize” refers to the process of making a polymeric material that can be a homopolymer, copolymer, terpolymer, or the like. The terms “copolymer” and “copolymeric material” refer to a polymeric material prepared from at least two monomers.

20 The terms “room temperature” and “ambient temperature” are used interchangeably to mean temperatures in the range of 20°C to 25°C.

25 The term “hot melt processable” as used herein, refers to a composition that can transform, for example, by heat and pressure from a solid to a viscous fluid. The composition should be capable of being hot melt processed without being substantially chemically transformed, degraded or rendered unusable for the intended application.

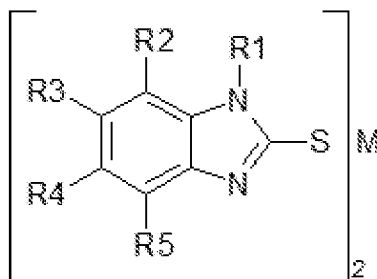
Unless otherwise indicated, all numbers expressing feature sizes, amounts, and physical properties used in the specification and claims are to be understood as being modified in all instances by the term “about.” Accordingly, unless indicated to the contrary,

the numbers set forth are approximations that can vary depending upon the desired properties using the teachings disclosed herein.

Thermoplastic resins useful in the present disclosure include any thermoplastic nonconductive polymer capable of retaining a high quantity of trapped electrostatic charge when formed into a web and charged. Typically, such resins have a DC (direct current) resistivity of greater than 10^{14} ohm-cm at the temperature of intended use. Polymers capable of acquiring a trapped charge include polyolefins such as polypropylene, polyethylene, and poly-4-methyl-1-pentene; polyvinyl chloride; polystyrene; polycarbonates; polyesters, including polylactides; and perfluorinated polymers and copolymers. Particularly useful materials include polypropylene, poly-4-methyl-1-pentene, blends thereof or copolymers formed from at least one of propylene and 4-methyl-1-pentene.

Examples of suitable thermoplastic resins include, for example, the polypropylene resins: ESCORENE PP 3746G commercially available from Exxon-Mobil Corporation, Irving, TX; TOTAL PP3960, TOTAL PP3860, and TOTAL PP3868 commercially available from Total Petrochemicals USA Inc., Houston, TX; and METOCENE MF 650W commercially available from LyondellBasell Industries, Inc., Rotterdam, Netherlands; and the poly-4-methyl-1-pentene resin TPX-MX002 commercially available from Mitsui Chemicals, Inc., Tokyo, Japan.

The charge-enhancing additives are divalent metal-containing substituted-mercaptobenzimidazolate salts. These salts can be described by the general structure of Formula 1 shown below:



Formula 1

wherein M comprises a divalent metal; the group R1 comprises a hydrogen atom, or an alkyl group; the groups R2, R3, R4, and R5 independently comprise a hydrogen atom, an alkyl, an aryl, a heteroalkyl, a substituted alkyl, substituted aryl, or alkoxy.

Typically M comprises Zn, Ni, or Fe, and the group R1 comprises a hydrogen atom, or an alkyl group with 1-3 carbon atoms. Typically, at least one of R2, R3, R4, and R5 is not a hydrogen atom. In some embodiments, the group R2, comprises an alkyl group with 1-3 carbon atoms, and the groups R3, R4, and R5 independently comprise a hydrogen atom, an alkyl, an aryl, a heteroalkyl, a substituted alkyl, substituted aryl, or alkoxy.

In some particularly suitable embodiments, M comprises Zn, the groups R1, R3, R4, and R5 each comprise a hydrogen atom, and the group R2 comprises a methyl group.

The charge-enhancing additive can be added in any suitable amount. The charge-enhancing additives of this disclosure have been shown to be effective even in relatively small quantities. Typically the charge-enhancing additive is present in a thermoplastic resin and charge-enhancing additive blend in amounts of up to about 10 % by weight, more typically in the range of 0.02 to 5 % by weight based upon the total weight of the blend. In some embodiments, the charge-enhancing additive is present in an amount ranging from 0.1 to 3 % by weight, 0.1 to 2% by weight, 0.2 to 1.0 % by weight, or 0.25 to 0.5 % by weight.

The blend of the thermoplastic resin and the charge-enhancing additive can be prepared by well-known methods. Typically, the blend is processed using melt extrusion techniques, so the blend may be preblended to form pellets in a batch process, or the thermoplastic resin and the charge-enhancing additive may be mixed in the extruder in a continuous process. Where a continuous process is used, the thermoplastic resin and the charge-enhancing additive may be pre-mixed as solids or added separately to the extruder and allowed to mix in the molten state.

Examples of melt mixers that may be used to form preblended pellets include those that provide dispersive mixing, distributive mixing, or a combination of dispersive and distributive mixing. Examples of batch methods include those using a BRABENDER (e. g. a BRABENDER PREP CENTER, commercially available from C.W. Brabender Instruments, Inc.; South Hackensack, NJ) or BANBURY internal mixing and roll milling equipment (for

example, equipment available from Farrel Co.; Ansonia, CT). After batch mixing, the mixture created may be immediately quenched and stored below the melting temperature of the mixture for later processing.

5 Examples of continuous methods include single screw extruding, twin screw extruding, disk extruding, reciprocating single screw extruding, and pin barrel single screw extruding. The continuous methods can include utilizing both distributive elements, such as cavity transfer mixers (for example, CTM, commercially available from RAPRA Technology, Ltd.; Shrewsbury, England) and pin mixing elements, static mixing elements or dispersive mixing elements (commercially available from for example, MADDOCK mixing elements or
10 SAXTON mixing elements).

Examples of extruders that may be used to extrude preblended pellets prepared by a batch process include the same types of equipment described above for continuous processing. Useful extrusion conditions are generally those which are suitable for extruding the resin without the additive.

15 The extruded blend of thermoplastic resin and charge-enhancing additive may be cast or coated into films or sheets or may be formed into a fibrous web using any suitable techniques. Films can be made into a variety of articles including filtration media by the methods described in, for example, US Patent No. 6,524,488 (Insley et al.). Fibrous webs can be made from a variety of fiber types including, for example, melt-blown microfibers, staple
20 fibers, fibrillated films, and combinations thereof. Techniques for preparing fibrous webs include, for example, air laid processes, wet laid processes, hydro-entanglement, spunbond processes, melt-blown processes, and combinations thereof. Melt-blown and spunbond, non-woven microfibrous webs are particularly useful as filtration media.

25 Melt-blown and spunbond, non-woven microfibrous electret filters are especially useful as an air filter element of a respirator, such as a filtering facepiece, or for such purposes as home and industrial air-conditioners, air cleaners, vacuum cleaners, medical air line filters, and air conditioning systems for vehicles and common equipment, such as computers, computer disk drives and electronic equipment. In some embodiments, the electret filters are combined with a respirator assembly to form a respiratory device designed to be used by a

person. In respirator uses, the electret filters may be in the form of molded, pleated, or folded half-face respirators, replaceable cartridges or canisters, or prefilters.

Melt-blown microfibers useful in the present disclosure can be prepared as described in Van A. Wentz, "Superfine Thermoplastic Fibers," Industrial Engineering Chemistry, vol. 48, pp. 1342-1346 and in Report No. 4364 of the Naval Research Laboratories, published May 25, 1954, entitled "Manufacture of Super Fine Organic Fibers" by Van A. Wentz et al.

Spunbond microfibers may be formed using a spunbond process in which one or more continuous polymeric free-fibers are extruded onto a collector, as described, for example, in US Patent Nos. 4,340,563 and 8,162,153 and US Patent Publication No. 2008/0038976.

Useful melt-blown and spunbond microfibers for fibrous electret filters typically have an effective fiber diameter of from about 1-100 micrometers, more typically 2 to 30 micrometers, in some embodiments from about 7 to 15 micrometers, as calculated according to the method set forth in Davies, C. N., "The Separation of Airborne Dust and Particles," Institution of Mechanical Engineers, London, Proceedings 1B, 1952.

Staple fibers may also be present in the web. The presence of staple fibers generally provides a more lofty, less dense web than a web of only blown microfibers. Generally, no more than about 90 weight percent staple fibers are present, more typically no more than about 70 weight percent. Examples of webs containing staple fiber are disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 4,118,531 (Hauser).

Sorbent particulate material such as activated carbon or alumina may also be included in the web. Such particles may be present in amounts up to about 80 volume percent of the contents of the web. Examples of particle-loaded webs are described, for example, in U.S. Pat. No. 3,971,373 (Braun), U.S. Pat. No. 4,100,324 (Anderson) and U.S. Pat. No. 4,429,001 (Kolpin et al.).

Various optional additives can be blended with the thermoplastic composition including, for example, pigments, light stabilizers, primary and secondary antioxidants, metal deactivators, hindered amines, hindered phenols, fatty acid metal salts, triester phosphites, phosphoric acid salts, fluorine-containing compounds and combinations thereof. Particularly suitable additives include HALS (Hindered Amine Light Stabilizers) and antioxidants, as

these may also act as charge-enhancing additives. In addition, other charge-enhancing additives may be combined with the thermoplastic composition. Possible charge additives include thermally stable organic triazine compounds or oligomers, which compounds or oligomers contain at least one nitrogen atom in addition to those in the triazine ring, see, for example, U.S. Patents 6,268,495, 5,976,208, 5,968,635, 5,919,847, and 5,908,598 to Rousseau et al. Another additive known to enhance electrets is "CHIMASSORB 944: (poly[[6-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl) amino]-s-triazine-2,4-diyl][[(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidyl) imino] hexamethylene [(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidyl) imino]]], available from BASF, Ludwigshafen, Germany. The charge-enhancing additives may be N-substituted amino aromatic compounds, particularly tri-amino substituted compounds, such as 2,4,6-trianilino-p-(carbo-2'-ethylhexyl-1'-oxy)-1,3,5-triazine commercially available as "UVINUL T-150" from BASF, Ludwigshafen, Germany. Another charge additive is 2,4,6-tris-(octadecylamino)-triazine, also known as tristearyl melamine ("TSM"). Further examples of charge-enhancing additives are provided in U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 61/058,029, U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 61/058,041, US Patent No. 7,390,351 (Leir et al.), US Patent No. 5,057,710 (Nishiura et al.), and US Patent Nos. 4,652,282 and 4,789,504 (Ohmori et al.).

In addition the web may be treated to chemically modify its surface. Surface fluorination can be achieved by placing a polymeric article in an atmosphere that contains a fluorine-containing species and an inert gas and then applying an electrical discharge to modify the surface chemistry of the polymeric article. The electrical discharge may be in the form of a plasma such as an AC corona discharge. This plasma fluorination process causes fluorine atoms to become present on the surface of the polymeric article. The plasma fluorination process is described in a number of U.S. Patents: 6,397,458, 6,398,847, 6,409,806, 6,432,175, 6,562,112, 6,660,210, and 6,808,551 to Jones/Lyons et al. Electret articles that have a high fluorosaturation ratio are described in U.S. Patent 7,244,291 to Spartz et al., and electret articles that have a low fluorosaturation ratio, in conjunction with heteroatoms, is described in U.S. Patent 7,244,292 to Kirk et al. Other publications that disclose fluorination techniques include: U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,419,871, 6,238,466, 6,214,094, 6,213,122, 5,908,598, 4,557,945, 4,508,781, and 4,264,750; U.S. Publications US 2003/0134515 A1 and US 2002/0174869 A1; and International Publication WO 01/07144.

The electret filter media prepared according to the present disclosure generally have a basis weight (mass per unit area) in the range of about 10 to 500 g/m², and in some embodiments, about 10 to 100 g/m². In making melt-blown microfiber webs, the basis weight can be controlled, for example, by changing either the collector speed or the die throughput.

5 The thickness of the filter medium is typically about 0.25 to 20 millimeters, and in some embodiments, about 0.5 to 2 millimeters. Multiple layers of fibrous electret webs are commonly used in filter elements. The solidity of the fibrous electret web typically is about 1% to 25%, more typically about 3% to 10%. Solidity is a unitless parameter that defines the solids fraction of the web. Generally the methods of this disclosure provide electret webs
10 with generally uniform charge distribution throughout the web without regard to basis weight, thickness, or solidity of the medium. The electret filter medium and the resin from which it is produced should not be subjected to any unnecessary treatment which might increase its electrical conductivity, for example, exposure to ionizing radiation, gamma rays, ultraviolet irradiation, pyrolysis, oxidation, etc.

15 The electret web may be charged as it is formed or the web may be charged after the web is formed. In electret filter medium, the medium is generally charged after the web is formed. In general, any standard charging method known in the art may be used. For example, charging may be carried out in a variety of ways, including tribocharging, corona discharge and hydrocharging. A combination of methods may also be used. As mentioned
20 above, in some embodiments, the electret webs of this disclosure have the desirable feature of being capable of being charged by corona discharge alone, particularly DC corona discharge, without the need of additional charging methods.

Examples of suitable corona discharge processes are described in U.S. Pat. Re. No. 30,782 (van Turnhout), U.S. Pat. Re. No. 31,285 (van Turnhout), U.S. Pat. Re. No. 32,171
25 (van Turnhout), U.S. Pat. No. 4,215,682 (Davis et al.), U.S. Pat. No. 4,375,718 (Wadsworth et al.), U.S. Pat. No. 5,401,446 (Wadsworth et al.), U.S. Pat. No. 4,588,537 (Klaase et al.), U.S. Pat. No. 4,592,815 (Nakao), and US Pat. No. 6,365,088 (Knight et al.).

Another technique that can be used to charge the electret web is hydrocharging. Hydrocharging of the web is carried out by contacting the fibers with water in a manner

sufficient to impart a charge to the fibers, followed by drying of the web. One example of hydrocharging involves impinging jets of water or a stream of water droplets onto the web at a pressure sufficient to provide the web with filtration enhancing electret charge, and then drying the web. The pressure necessary to achieve optimum results varies depending on the type of sprayer used, the type of polymer from which the web is formed, the type and concentration of additives to the polymer, the thickness and density of the web and whether pre-treatment, such as corona surface treatment, was carried out prior to hydrocharging. Generally, water pressures in the range of about 10 to 500 psi (69 to 3450 kPa) are suitable. The jets of water or stream of water droplets can be provided by any suitable spray device. One example of a useful spray device is the apparatus used for hydraulically entangling fibers. An example of a suitable method of hydrocharging is described in US Patent No. 5,496,507 (Angadjivand et al.). Other methods are described in US Patent No. 6,824,718 (Eitzman et al.), US Patent No. 6,743,464 (Insley et al.), US Patent No. 6,454,986 (Eitzman et al.), US Patent No. 6,406,657 (Eitzman et al.), and US Patent No. 6,375,886 (Angadjivand et al.). The hydrocharging of the web may also be carried out using the method disclosed in the US Patent No. 7,765,698 (Sebastian et al.).

To assess filtration performance, a variety of filtration testing protocols has been developed. These tests include measurement of the aerosol penetration of the filter web using a standard challenge aerosol such as dioctylphthalate (DOP), which is usually presented as percent of aerosol penetration through the filter web (% Pen) and measurement of the pressure drop across the filter web (ΔP). From these two measurements, a quantity known as the Quality Factor (QF) may be calculated by the following equation:

$$QF = -\ln(\% \text{ Pen}/100)/\Delta P,$$

where \ln stands for the natural logarithm. A higher QF value indicates better filtration performance, and decreased QF values effectively correlate with decreased filtration performance. Details for measuring these values are presented in the Examples section. Typically, the filtration medium of this disclosure have measured QF values of 0.3 (mm of H_2O)⁻¹ or greater at a face velocity of 6.9 centimeters per second.

To verify that a particular filter medium is electrostatically charged in nature, one may examine its performance before and after exposure to ionizing X-ray radiation. As described in the literature, for example, *Air Filtration* by R.C. Brown (Pergamon Press, 1993) and “Application of Cavity Theory to the Discharge of Electrostatic Dust Filters by X-Rays”, A. J. WAKER and R. C. BROWN, *Applied Radiation and Isotopes*, Vol. 39, No. 7, pp. 677-684, 1988, if an electrostatically charged filter is exposed to X-rays, the penetration of an aerosol through the filter will be greater after exposure than before exposure, because the ions produced by the X-rays in the gas cavities between the fibers will have neutralized some of the electric charge. Thus, a plot of penetration against cumulative X-ray exposure can be obtained which shows a steady increase up to a constant level after which further irradiation causes no change. At this point all of the charge has been removed from the filter.

These observations have led to the adoption of another testing protocol to characterize filtration performance, the X-ray Discharge Test. In this testing protocol, select pieces of the filter medium to be tested are subjected to X-ray radiation to discharge the electret web. One attribute of this test is that it confirms that the web is an electret. Because it is known that X-rays quench electret charge, exposure of a filter medium to X-rays and measuring the filter performance before and after this exposure and comparing the filter performances indicates whether the filter medium is an electret. If the filter performance is unchanged after exposure to X-ray radiation, that is indicative that no charge was quenched and the material is not an electret. However, if the filter performance diminishes after exposure to X-ray radiation, that is indicative that the filter medium is an electret.

When the test is run, typically, the filtration performance is measured before and after exposure of the filter medium to the X-ray radiation. A % Penetration Ratio can be calculated according to the following equation: $\% \text{ Penetration Ratio} = (\ln(\text{initial } \% \text{ DOP Penetration}/100)/(\ln(\% \text{ DOP Penetration after 60 min of X-ray exposure}/100))) \times 100$, when tested according to the Filtration Performance Test Method, as described in the Examples section below. In order for the web to have sufficient charge for use as a filter, the % Penetration Ratio is typically at least 300%. As the % Penetration Ratio increases, the filtration performance of the web also increases. In some embodiments, the % Penetration

Ratio is at least 400%, 500%, or 600%. In preferred embodiments, the % Penetration Ratio is at least 750% or 800%. In some embodiments, the web exhibits a % Penetration Ratio of at least 1000%, or at least 1250%.

The initial Quality Factor (prior to exposure to X-rays) is typically at least 0.3 (mm of H₂O)⁻¹, more typically at least 0.4 or even 0.5 (mm of H₂O)⁻¹ for a face velocity of 6.9 cm/s when tested according to the Filtration Performance Test Method, as described in the Examples section below. In some embodiments, the initial Quality Factor is at least 0.6 or 0.7 (mm of H₂O)⁻¹. In other embodiments, the initial Quality Factor is at least 0.8, at least 0.90, at least 1.0, or even greater than 1.0 (mm of H₂O)⁻¹. The Quality Factor after 60 minutes exposure to X-rays is typically less than 50% of the initial Quality Factor. In some embodiments, the initial Quality Factor is at least 0.5 (mm of H₂O)⁻¹ or greater and the Quality Factor after 60 minutes exposure to X-rays is less than 0.15 (mm of H₂O)⁻¹.

The disclosure includes the following embodiments:

Included are embodiments of electret webs. A first embodiment is an electret web comprising: a thermoplastic resin; and a charge-enhancing additive comprising a divalent metal-containing substituted-mercaptobenzimidazolate salt.

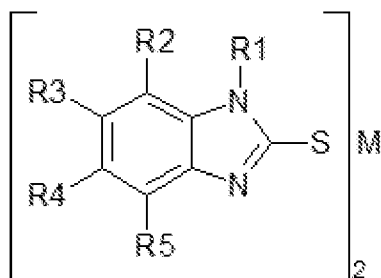
Embodiment 2 is the electret web of embodiment 1, wherein the web comprises a non-woven fibrous web.

Embodiment 3 is the electret web of embodiment 2, wherein the web comprises a non-woven microfiber web.

Embodiment 4 is the electret web of embodiment 1, wherein the web comprises a film.

Embodiment 5 is the electret web of any of embodiments 1-4, wherein the divalent metal-containing substituted-mercaptobenzimidazolate salt comprises a salt with the structure (a):

(a)



wherein M comprises a divalent metal; the group R1 comprises a hydrogen atom, or an alkyl group; the groups R2, R3, R4, and R5 independently comprise a hydrogen atom, an alkyl, an aryl, a heteroalkyl, a substituted alkyl, substituted aryl, or alkoxy.

Embodiment 6 is the electret web of any of embodiments 1-5, wherein the divalent metal-containing substituted-mercaptobenzimidazole salt comprises a salt with the structure (a):

wherein M comprises Zn, Ni, or Fe; the group R1 comprises a hydrogen atom, or an alkyl group with 1-3 carbon atoms; the group R2, comprises an alkyl group with 1-3 carbon atoms; and the groups R3, R4, and R5 independently comprise a hydrogen atom, an alkyl, an aryl, a heteroalkyl, a substituted alkyl, substituted aryl, or alkoxy.

Embodiment 7 is the electret web of any of embodiments 1-6, wherein the divalent metal-containing substituted-mercaptobenzimidazole salt comprises a salt with the structure (a):

wherein M comprises Zn; the groups R1, R3, R4, and R5 each comprise a hydrogen atom; and the group R2 comprises a methyl group.

Embodiment 8 is the electret web of any of embodiments 1-7, wherein the thermoplastic resin comprises: polyolefin; polyvinyl chloride; polystyrene; polycarbonate; or polyester.

Embodiment 9 is the electret web of any of embodiments 1-8, wherein the thermoplastic resin comprises: polypropylene; poly(4-methyl-1-pentene); copolymers of propylene and 4-methyl-1-pentene; or mixtures thereof.

Embodiment 10 is the electret web of any of embodiments 1-9, wherein the divalent metal-containing substituted-mercaptobenzimidazolate salt comprises 0.02-5.0 % by weight of the web.

5 Embodiment 11 is the electret web of any of embodiments 1-9, wherein the divalent metal-containing substituted-mercaptobenzimidazolate salt comprises 0.1-3.0 % by weight of the web.

Embodiment 12 is the electret web of any of embodiments 1-9, wherein the divalent metal-containing substituted-mercaptobenzimidazolate salt comprises 0.1 to 2 % by weight of the web.

10 Embodiment 13 is the electret web of any of embodiments 1-9, wherein the divalent metal-containing substituted-mercaptobenzimidazolate salt comprises 0.2 to 1.0 % by weight of the web.

Embodiment 14 is the electret web of any of embodiments 1-9, wherein the divalent metal-containing substituted-mercaptobenzimidazolate salt comprises 0.25 to 0.50 % by weight of the web.

Embodiment 15 is the electret web of any of embodiments 1-14, wherein the web contains an electrostatic charge, wherein the charge is imparted through corona treatment, hydrocharging, or a combination thereof.

20 Embodiment 16 is the electret web of any of embodiments 1-14, wherein the web contains an electrostatic charge, wherein the charge is imparted through corona treatment.

Embodiment 17 is the electret web of any of embodiments 1-16, wherein the web further comprises at least one additional additive selected from pigments, light stabilizers, primary and secondary antioxidants, metal deactivators, hindered amines, hindered phenols, fatty acid metal salts, triester phosphites, phosphoric acid salts, fluorine-containing compounds and combinations thereof.

Embodiment 18 is the electret web of any of embodiments 1-17, wherein the web further comprises at least one additional additive selected from hindered amines, antioxidants, and combinations thereof.

Also included are embodiments of electret filter medium. Embodiment 19 is an electret filter medium comprising: a web comprising: a thermoplastic resin; and a charge-enhancing additive comprising a divalent metal-containing substituted-mercaptobenzimidazolate salt.

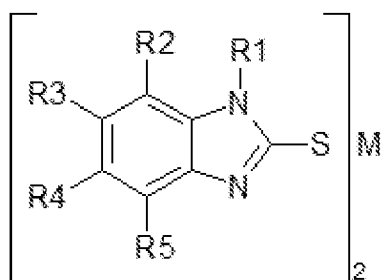
Embodiment 20 is the electret filter medium of embodiment 19, wherein the web comprises a non-woven fibrous web.

Embodiment 21 is the electret filter medium of embodiment 20, wherein the web comprises a non-woven microfiber web.

Embodiment 22 is the electret filter medium of embodiment 19, wherein the web comprises a film.

Embodiment 23 is the electret filter medium of any of embodiments 19-22, wherein the divalent metal-containing substituted-mercaptobenzimidazolate salt comprises a salt with the structure (a):

(a)



wherein M comprises a divalent metal; the group R1 comprises a hydrogen atom, or an alkyl group; the groups R2, R3, R4, and R5 independently comprise a hydrogen atom, an alkyl, an aryl, a heteroalkyl, a substituted alkyl, substituted aryl, or alkoxy.

Embodiment 24 is the electret filter medium of any of embodiments 19-23, wherein the divalent metal-containing substituted-mercaptobenzimidazolate salt comprises a salt with the structure (a):

wherein M comprises Zn, Ni, or Fe; the group R1 comprises a hydrogen atom, or an alkyl group with 1-3 carbon atoms; the group R2, comprise an alkyl group with 1-3 carbon

atoms; and the groups R3, R4, and R5 independently comprise a hydrogen atom, an alkyl, an aryl, a heteroalkyl, a substituted alkyl, substituted aryl, or alkoxy.

Embodiment 25 is the electret filter medium of any of embodiments 19-24, wherein the divalent metal-containing substituted-mercaptobenzimidazolate salt comprises a salt with the structure (a): wherein M comprises Zn; the groups R1, R3, R4, and R5 each comprise a hydrogen atom; and the group R2 comprises a methyl group.

Embodiment 26 is the electret filter medium of any of embodiments 19-25, wherein the web comprises a non-woven microfiber web comprising polyolefin; polyvinyl chloride; polystyrene; polycarbonate; or polyester.

Embodiment 27 is the electret filter medium of any of embodiments 19-26, wherein the non-woven microfiber web comprises: polypropylene; poly(4-methyl-1-pentene); copolymers of propylene and 4-methyl-1-pentene; or mixtures thereof.

Embodiment 28 is the electret filter medium of any of embodiments 19-27, wherein the divalent metal-containing substituted-mercaptobenzimidazolate salt comprises 0.02-5.0 % by weight of the web.

Embodiment 29 is the electret filter medium of any of embodiments 19-27, wherein the divalent metal-containing substituted-mercaptobenzimidazolate salt comprises 0.1-3.0 % by weight of the web.

Embodiment 30 is the electret filter medium of any of embodiments 19-27, wherein the divalent metal-containing substituted-mercaptobenzimidazolate salt comprises 0.1 to 2 % by weight of the web.

Embodiment 31 is the electret filter medium of any of embodiments 19-27, wherein the divalent metal-containing substituted-mercaptobenzimidazolate salt comprises 0.2 to 1.0 % by weight of the web.

Embodiment 32 is the electret filter medium of any of embodiments 19-27, wherein the divalent metal-containing substituted-mercaptobenzimidazolate salt comprises 0.25 to 0.50 % by weight of the web.

Embodiment 33 is the electret filter medium of any of embodiments 19-32, wherein the web contains an electrostatic charge, wherein the charge is imparted through corona treatment, hydrocharging, or a combination thereof.

5 Embodiment 34 is the electret filter medium of any of embodiments 19-32, wherein the web contains an electrostatic charge, wherein the charge is imparted through corona treatment.

10 Embodiment 35 is the electret filter medium of any of embodiments 19-34, wherein the web further comprises at least one additional additive selected from pigments, light stabilizers, primary and secondary antioxidants, metal deactivators, hindered amines, hindered phenols, fatty acid metal salts, triester phosphites, phosphoric acid salts, fluorine-containing compounds and combinations thereof.

Embodiment 36 is the electret filter medium of any of embodiments 19-35, wherein the web further comprises at least one additional additive selected from hindered amines, antioxidants, and combinations thereof.

15 Embodiment 37 is the electret filter medium of any of embodiments 19-36, wherein the filter medium comprises: a respirator filter, a room ventilation system filter, a vehicle ventilation system filter, an air conditioner filter, a furnace filter, a room air purifier filter, a vacuum cleaner filter, or a computer disk drive filter.

20 Embodiment 38 is the electret filter medium of any of embodiments 19-37, wherein the filter medium in combination with a respirator assembly is a component of a respiratory device designed to be used by a person.

Embodiment 39 is the electret filter medium of any of embodiments 19-38, wherein the filter medium has a % Penetration Ratio of at least 300% at a face velocity of 6.9 centimeters per second when tested according to the X-ray Discharge Test.

25 Embodiment 40 is the electret filter medium of any of embodiments 19-39, wherein the filter medium has an Initial Quality Factor of at least $0.3 \text{ (mm of H}_2\text{O)}^{-1}$ at a face velocity of 6.9 centimeters per second, and after exposure to X-rays for 60 minutes, a Quality Factor of less than 50% of the Initial Quality Factor, when tested according to the X-ray Discharge Test.

Embodiment 41 is the electret filter medium of any of embodiments 19-40, wherein the filter medium retains at least 85% filtration performance as measured by Quality Factor after aging for 72 hours at 71°C.

5

Examples

These examples are merely for illustrative purposes only and are not meant to be limiting on the scope of the appended claims. All parts, percentages, ratios, etc. in the examples and the rest of the specification are by weight, unless noted otherwise. Solvents and other reagents used were obtained from Sigma-Aldrich Chemical Company; Milwaukee, Wisconsin unless otherwise noted.

10

Table of Abbreviations

<u>Abbreviation or Trade Designation</u>	<u>Description</u>
Charge Additive-1	Zinc-2-mercaptotoluimidazole, VANOX XMTI, commercially available from R.T. Vanderbilt, Norwalk, CT.
Charge Additive-2	Zinc-5-ethoxy-2-mercaptobenzimidazole
Charge Additive-3	CAS: 136504-96-6 an oligomeric hindered amine, commercially available from 3V Inc., Hackensack, NJ.
PMP	Polymethylpentene commercially available as "TPX" from Mitsui Chemicals.
PP-1	Polypropylene resin grade 1, Total 3866, commercially available from Total Petrochemicals USA Inc., Houston, TX.
PP-2	Polypropylene resin grade 2, PP-650W, commercially available from LyondellBasell Industries, Houston, TX.
PP-3	Polypropylene resin grade 3, PP-650X, commercially available from LyondellBasell Industries, Houston, TX.

PP-4	Polypropylene resin grade 4, Total 3860X, commercially available from Total Petrochemicals USA Inc., Houston, TX.
PP-5	Polypropylene resin grade 5, Total M3865, commercially available from Total Petrochemicals USA Inc., Houston, TX.

Test Methods

Filtration Testing, Non-wovens

The samples were tested for %DOP and/or %NaCl aerosol penetration (% Pen) and pressure drop (ΔP), and the quality factor (QF) was calculated. The filtration performance (% Pen and QF) of the nonwoven microfiber webs were evaluated using an Automated Filter Tester AFT Model 8127 (available from TSI, Inc., St. Paul, MN) using dioctylphthalate (DOP) or sodium chloride (NaCl) as the challenge aerosol and a MKS pressure transducer that measured pressure drop (ΔP (mm of H₂O)) across the filter. The DOP aerosol was nominally a monodisperse 0.33 micrometer mass median (MMD)diameter having an upstream concentration of 50-200 mg/m³ and a target of 100 mg/m³. The NaCl aerosol MMD is 0.26 with an upstream concentration of 12-20 mg/m³ and a target of 15 mg/m³. The aerosol was forced through a sample of filter media at a calibrated flow rate of 42.5 liters/minute (face velocity of 6.9 cm/s) with the aerosol ionizer turned off for DOP aerosols and turned on for NaCl aerosols. The total testing time was 23 seconds (rise time of 15 seconds, sample time of 4 seconds, and purge time of 4 seconds). The concentration of DOP and NaCl aerosols was measured by light scattering both upstream and downstream of the filter media using calibrated photometers. The DOP % Pen is defined as: % Pen = 100×(DOP concentration downstream/DOP concentration upstream) and likewise for NaCl. For each material, 6 separate measurements were made at different locations on the melt-blown web and the results were averaged.

The % Pen and ΔP were used to calculate a QF by the following formula:

$$QF = -\ln(\% \text{ Pen}/100)/\Delta P,$$

where ln stands for the natural logarithm. A higher QF value indicates better filtration performance and decreased QF values effectively correlate with decreased filtration

performance. The quality factor of the as generated webs without exposure to other environments is typically designated as “Q₀” the Initial Quality Factor.

Filtration Testing, Non-woven melt-blown spunbond webs

5 The samples were tested for %NaCl aerosol penetration (% Pen) and pressure drop (ΔP), and the quality factor (QF) was calculated. The test method is similar to the method described above, where the only difference is the flow rate. The flow rate for these tests was 85.0 liters per minute (face velocity of 8.28 m/min). For each material, 6 separate measurements were made at different locations on the melt-blown web and the results were
10 averaged.

Filtration Testing, Structured Surface Media Array

 The filtration media in this example are tested against a sodium chloride aerosol in a method similar to the above method. The face velocity was 5.3 cm/s. Filtration efficiency
15 was measured, and not the pressure drop, and is reported as $-\ln(\%Pen/100)$.

Thermally Stimulated Discharge Current Measurement, flat films

 The effective charge density of the flat films was determined by integrating the absolute discharge current measured using a Solomat TSDC /RMA Model 91000
20 Spectrometer with a pivot electrode, distributed by TherMold Partners, L. P., Stamford, CT. Samples were cut and secured between a lower fixed electrode and an upper spring-loaded electrode in the Solomat TSDC /RMA. The area of the upper electrode is 0.38 cm² (about 7 mm in diameter). In the TSDC /RMA instrument, a thermometer is disposed adjacent to, but not touching the sample. The samples were optically dense, such that there are no holes
25 visible through the sample. Since the electrode is about 7 mm in diameter, the samples were cut larger than the 7 mm in diameter. To ensure good electrical contact with the electrodes, the samples were compressed in thickness by a factor of about 10. Air and moisture were evacuated from the sample cell through a series of flushing stages and the cell was back-filled

with helium to approximately 1100 mbar. The sample cell was cooled by liquid nitrogen as desired by the specific test protocol.

Current measurements were made while heating the sample at a controlled temperature ramp rate of 5°C/min up to 175°C. During such a thermally stimulated discharge, charges stored in the electret become mobile and are neutralized either at the electrodes or in the bulk sample by recombination with charges of opposite sign. This will generate an external current that shows a number of peaks when recorded as a function of temperature. The shape and location of these peaks depends on charge trapping energy levels and the physical location of the trapping sites. By integrating the current versus temperature plot, one can calculate an effective charge density (pC/mm²).

The films were integrated using the trapezoid rule, where the curve is divided into a series of trapezoids with an area that equals the average height multiplied by the width. The areas are summed together and divided by the heating rate to obtain the amount of charge in Coulombs.

Accelerated Aging Performance

In order to determine the stability of the filtration performance, accelerated aging was tested by comparing the initial quality factor of charged melt-blown webs with its quality factor after storage at different temperatures for different periods of time.

In one test, the webs are stored for 72 hours at 71°C in air. This quality factor after aging at this condition is typically designated as “Q₃”. The performance retention is calculated by the following equation:

$$\% \text{ Retention (Q}_3\text{)} = (\text{Q}_3 \text{ (after aging for 72 hours at 71°C)} / \text{Q}_0 \text{ (initial)}) \times 100\%$$

Similarly, the filtration efficiency of structured films was measured before and after aging:

$$\% \text{ Retention} = (\% \text{Pen (after aging for 72 hours at 71°C)} / \% \text{Pen (initial)}) \times 100\%$$

X-ray Discharge Test

The Quality Factor and % Penetration of sample webs to be tested were determined prior to exposure to X-ray radiation using the test method described above. The Initial Quality Factor is designated as “QF₀”. The sample web was exposed on each side to X-rays using the system described below, ensuring that the entire sample was uniformly exposed to the X-ray radiation. After X-ray exposure, the sample of filter media was tested again to measure its filter performance (QF and % Pen). The procedure was repeated until the filter performance reached a plateau value, indicating all of the sample’s electrostatic charge had been neutralized. The % Penetration Ratio (% Pen Ratio) is also reported. The % Pen Ratio was calculated from the % Pen at 0 minutes and 60 minutes using the equation where \ln stands for the natural logarithm:

$$\% \text{ Pen Ratio} = \frac{\% \text{ Pen at 60 minutes}}{\% \text{ Pen at 0 minutes}} \times 100\%$$

X-ray exposure was carried out using a Baltograph 100/15 CP (Balteau Electric Corp., Stamford, CT) X-ray exposure system consisting of a constant potential end grounded generator rated at 100 KV at 10 mA with a beryllium window (0.75 mm inherent filtration) with an output of up to 960 Roentgen/min at 50 cm from the focal spot of 1.5 mm x 1.5 mm was employed. The voltage was set to 80 KV with a corresponding current of 8 mA. A sample holder was set up at an approximate distance of 57.2 centimeters (22.5 inches) from the focal spot to produce an exposure of about 580 Roentgen /min.

Synthesis Examples

Synthesis Example 1: Preparation of Charge Additive 2

CA-2 was prepared by dissolving 10 grams of 5-ethoxy-2-benzimidazolethiol in 150 grams of ethanol at 70°C in a beaker. To this, 52 mL of 1 M KOH was added and the solution turned yellow. To a second beaker, 5.6 grams of zinc acetate dihydrate was added and dissolved in de-ionized water (approximately 100 mL). This solution was poured into

the yellow solution and allowed to stand overnight. The resulting precipitate was vacuum filtered and dried in a vacuum oven at 110°C.

Examples 1-29 and Comparative Examples C1-C12

For each of the Examples and Comparative Examples, the procedures described below were followed. The data for these Examples are presented in Tables 1-4.

Film Sample Preparation

Preparation of flat films:

For the film examples, 0.2 grams of one of the charge additives described above was selected and compounded for 1 minute with 130 grams polypropylene in a 5 zone 30 mm twin screw extruder. After compounding, the material was cast out of a 4 inch (10.2 cm) drop die and coated between two silicone liners. The nominal coating weight was 1 mil (25.4 micrometers). The extrusion temperatures ranged from 185 °C – 250°C. The films were then charged using Charging Method 1 (see below) and tested using Thermally Stimulated Current (TSDC) (see below).

Preparation of structured films:

Electrostatically charged filtration media similar to those described in US Patent No. 6,589,317 were constructed from structured polypropylene films. A charge additive was added to the polypropylene in the form of a pre-compounded masterbatch pellet that was co-extruded with the polypropylene resin.

Non-woven Sample Preparation

Step A - Preparation of Non-woven Webs:

1. Meltblown microfiber webs

For each Example, one of the Charging Additives described above (and in some Examples PMP was additionally used) was selected and dry blended with one of the 3 grades of polypropylene at the concentration shown in Table 1, and the blend was extruded as described in Van A. Went, "Superfine Thermoplastic Fibers," Industrial Engineering

Chemistry, vol. 48, pp. 1342-1346. The extrusion temperature ranged from about 250°C – 300°C and the extruder was a BRABENDER conical twin-screw extruder (commercially available from Brabender Instruments, Inc.) operating at a rate of about 2.5 to 3 kg/hr (5-7 lb/hr). The die was 25.4 cm (10 in) wide with 10 holes per centimeter (25 holes per inch).
5 Melt-blown webs were formed having basis weights of about 50-60 g/m², effective fiber diameters of about 6.5 – 9.5 micrometers and a thicknesses of about 0.75 – 2 millimeters.

Likewise, for each Comparative Example, a melt-blown web was prepared from the same grade of polypropylene as the corresponding Examples web, but no charge additive was added. Table 1 summarizes the specific web characteristics for each of the examples.

10 2. Meltblown spunbond webs

For Example 27, one of the Charging Additives described above (and in some Examples PMP was additionally used) was selected and dry blended with one of the 4 grades of polypropylene at the concentration shown in Table 1. The web was extruded and bonded
15 by a process similar to that described in US Patent No. 7,947,142 (Fox et al.).

The extrusion head had 18 rows of 36 orifices each, split into two blocks of 9 rows separated by a 0.063 in. (0.16 cm) gap in the middle of the die making a total of 648 holes. The extrusion temperature was nominally 250°C. The webs were deposited on a collection belt. The mass of fibers was then passed underneath a controlled-heating bonding device to
20 autogenously bond at least some of the fibers together. The web had sufficient strength to be self-supporting and handleable after the bonding process.

Likewise, the Comparative Example C10 was prepared by the same process, but no charge additive was added. Table 1 summarizes the specific web characteristics.

25 Step B - Electret Preparation:

Each of the melt-blown webs prepared in Step A (Examples 1-26 and Comparative Examples C1-C10) or films prepared as above (Examples 27-29 and Comparative Examples C11-C12) was charged by one of three electret charging methods: hydrocharging, corona

charging, or corona pre-treatment and hydrocharging. Tables 1 and 3 summarize the specific charging method applied to each of the samples.

Charging Method 1 – Corona Charging:

5 The selected melt-blown webs or films prepared above were charged by DC corona discharge. The corona charging was accomplished by passing the web on a grounded surface under a corona brush source with a corona current of about 0.01 milliamp per centimeter of discharge source length at a rate of about 3 centimeters per second. The corona source was about 3.5 centimeters above the grounded surface on which the web was carried. The corona
10 source was driven by a positive DC voltage.

Charging Method 2 – Hydrocharging:

 A fine spray of high purity water having a conductivity of less than 5 microS/cm was continuously generated from a nozzle operating at a pressure of 896 kiloPascals (130 psig)
15 and a flow rate of approximately 1.4 liters/minute. The selected melt-blown webs prepared in Step A were conveyed by a porous belt through the water spray at a speed of approximately 10 centimeters/second while a vacuum simultaneously drew the water through the web from below. Each melt-blown web was run through the hydrocharger twice (sequentially once on each side) and then allowed to dry completely overnight prior to filter testing.

Charging Method 3 – Corona Pre-treatment and Hydrocharging:

 The selected melt-blown webs prepared in Step A above were pretreated by DC corona discharge as described in Charging Method 1 and then charged by hydrocharging as described in Charging Method 2.

Filtration and Electret Testing Procedures

Melt-blown Webs : Initial Filtration Performance:

 Each of the charged samples prepared in Step B above was cut into two 1 meter sections. One section was tested in its initial state for % DOP and %NaCl aerosol penetration

(% Pen) and pressure drop (ΔP), and the quality factor (QF_0) was calculated as described in the Test Methods given above. Another section was aged for 72 hours at 71°C and tested in its aged state for % DOP and %NaCl aerosol penetration (% Pen) and pressure drop (ΔP). These values were used to compute QF_3 . These results are reported in Table 2 below as Initial and Aged % Pen, Initial and Aged ΔP , QF_0 and QF_3 . We also report the ratio of QF_3 to QF_0 .

X-ray Discharge of Electret Filter Media:

Using the procedure described in the test methods above, selected samples of filter media were exposed to ionizing X-rays. Table 5 reports the filtration performance of each sample prior to exposure to X-rays (time = 0 minutes) and after 60 minutes of total X-ray exposure.

Table 1: Melt-Blown Webs

Example	Resin	Additives	Additive Amount (wt %)	Charge Method	Eff. Fiber Diam. (μm)	Solidity (%)	Basis Wt. (g/m ²)
C1	PP-1	None	0.00	1	56	5.6	8.4
C2	PP-1	None	0.00	1	56	5.6	8.4
C3	PP-1	None	0.00	3	56	5.6	8.4
C4	PP-1	None	0.00	3	56	5.6	8.4
E1	PP-1	CA-1	0.50	1	55	5.3	7.7
E2	PP-1	CA-1	0.50	1	55	5.3	7.7
E3	PP-1	CA-1	0.50	3	55	5.3	7.7
E4	PP-1	CA-1	0.50	3	55	5.3	7.7
E5	PP-1	CA-1	1.00	1	52	6.1	7.9
E6	PP-1	CA-1	1.00	1	52	6.1	7.9
E7	PP-1	CA-1	1.00	3	52	6.1	7.9
E8	PP-1	CA-1	1.00	3	52	6.1	7.9
E9	PP-1	CA-1/PMP	0.10/1.00	1	55	5.2	8.2
E10	PP-1	CA-1/PMP	0.10/1.00	3	55	5.2	8.2
C5	PP-2	None	0.00	1	57	5.6	8.3
C6	PP-2	None	0.00	3	57	5.6	8.3
C7	PP-2	None	0.00	2	57	5.6	8.3
E11	PP-2	CA-1	0.05	1	58	6.0	8.3
E12	PP-2	CA-1	0.05	3	58	6.0	8.3
E13	PP-2	CA-1	0.10	1	57	6.0	8.4
E14	PP-2	CA-1	0.10	3	57	6.0	8.4
E15	PP-2	CA-1	0.25	1	56	5.5	8.5
E16	PP-2	CA-1	0.25	3	56	5.5	8.5
E17	PP-2	CA-1	0.25	2	56	5.5	8.5
C8	PP-3	None	0.00	1	NM	NM	NM
C9	PP-3	None	0.00	1	NM	NM	NM
E18	PP-3	CA-2	0.25	1	NM	NM	NM
E19	PP-3	CA-2	0.25	1	NM	NM	NM
E20	PP-3	CA-1	0.25	1	NM	NM	NM
E21	PP-2	CA-1/CA-3	0.25/0.50	1	55	5.7	8.6
E22	PP-2	CA-1/CA-3	0.25/0.50	3	55	5.7	8.6
E23	PP-2	CA-1/CA-3	0.25/0.50	2	55	5.7	8.6
E24	PP-2	CA-1/CA-3	0.50/0.50	1	59	5.9	8.3
E25	PP-2	CA-1/CA-3	0.50/0.50	3	59	5.9	8.3
E26	PP-2	CA-1/CA-3	0.50/0.50	2	59	5.9	8.3
C10	PP-5	None	0.00	1	65.9	11.0	17.7

E27	PP-5	CA-1	0.20	1	64.9	11.2	16.9
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NM = Not Measured

Table 2: Quality Factor Data Melt-Blown Webs

Example	Test Method	Initial %Pen	Initial ΔP (1/mm H ₂ O)	Q ₀	Aged %Pen	Aged ΔP (1/mm H ₂ O)	Q ₃	Ratio
C1	NaCl	16.4	2.3	0.81	28.6	1.9	0.65	0.80
C2	DOP	32.0	2.3	0.51	49.9	1.8	0.39	0.76
C3	NaCl	1.4	2.1	2.02	7.0	1.9	1.43	0.70
C4	DOP	7.0	2.0	1.35	15.3	1.8	1.03	0.71
E1	NaCl	7.6	2.1	1.20	11.3	2.0	1.08	0.92
E2	DOP	18.9	2.1	0.80	22.1	1.9	0.78	0.97
E3	NaCl	0.4	2.1	2.71	0.6	2.0	2.58	0.95
E4	DOP	2.9	2.2	1.59	3.4	1.9	1.82	1.14
E5	NaCl	6.1	2.6	1.10	8.7	2.3	1.07	0.97
E6	DOP	16.4	2.6	0.69	15.6	2.3	0.82	1.18
E7	NaCl	0.4	2.6	2.20	0.5	2.2	2.42	1.10
E8	DOP	2.5	2.5	1.52	2.1	2.1	1.82	1.19
E9	DOP	24.4	2.0	0.82	18.2	1.8	0.92	1.12
E10	DOP	9.9	2.0	1.69	17.8	1.6	1.83	1.08
C5	DOP	24.9	2.0	0.66	26.2	2.1	0.64	0.97
C6	DOP	11.7	1.9	1.17	19.7	1.7	1.12	0.96
C7	DOP	48.9	2.1	0.34	54.3	1.9	0.31	0.91
E11	DOP	15.2	2.5	0.76	21.8	2.1	0.73	0.96
E12	DOP	7.8	2.3	1.12	8.3	2.2	1.12	1.00
E13	DOP	16.1	2.4	0.77	20.9	2.0	0.79	1.02
E14	DOP	9.4	2.1	1.10	10.7	2.1	1.08	0.98
E15	DOP	20.2	2.1	0.75	26.6	1.8	0.73	0.97
E16	DOP	9.2	2.0	1.21	10.3	1.9	1.22	1.01
E17	DOP	34.1	1.9	0.56	37.2	1.9	0.52	0.53
C8	NaCl	11.8	2.8	0.77	20.3	2.6	0.62	0.80
C9	DOP	27.3	2.5	0.53	33.9	2.2	0.50	0.94
E18	NaCl	7.9	2.6	0.98	11.6	2.3	0.93	0.95
E19	DOP	23.2	2.2	0.67	20.5	2.2	0.73	1.08
E20	DOP	24.7	2.0	0.71	28.4	1.8	0.71	1.00
E21	DOP	16.0	2.2	0.85	26.3	1.9	0.70	0.82
E22	DOP	12.11	2.1	1.02	13.4	1.8	1.09	1.07
E23	DOP	0.8	2.2	2.17	1.9	2.0	1.98	0.91
E24	DOP	15.0	2.9	0.65	23.1	2.5	0.59	0.91
E25	DOP	8.8	2.6	0.92	11.3	2.4	0.92	1.00
E26	DOP	0.3	2.9	1.98	1.1	2.7	1.72	0.87
C10	NaCl	51.2	1.4	0.49	NM	NM	NM	NM
E27	NaCl	42.0	1.5	0.56	NM	NM	NM	NM

Table 3: Films

Example	Film Type	Resin	Additive	Additive Amount (wt %)	Charge Method
C11	Flat	PP-1	None	0.00	1
E28	Flat	PP-1	CA-1	0.10	1
C12	Structured	PP-4	None	0.00	1
E29	Structured	PP-4	CA-1	0.10	1

5

Table 4: Quality Factor for Films

Example	Test	T _m (°C)	Area (pC/mm ²)	Initial %Pen	Final %Pen	% Retention
C11	TSDC	154	0.74 ^a	NM	NM	NM
E28	TSDC	148	0.18 ^b	NM	NM	NM
C12	%Eff	NM	NM	55	72	54
E29	%Eff	NM	NM	49	58	76

^a Integrated from 90°C to 159°C^b Integrated from 90°C to 160°C

NM = Not Measured

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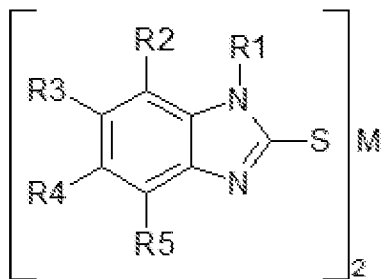
Table 5: Filtration Performance after Exposure to X-Rays

Example	Test	Before Exposure			After Exposure (60 minutes)			%Pen Ratio
		Initial %Pen	Initial ΔP (1/mm H ₂ O)	Q ₀	Initial %Pen	Initial ΔP (1/mm H ₂ O)	Q ₀	
C9	X-Ray	27.3	2.5	0.53	76.9	2.3	0.11	494%
E20	X-Ray	24.7	2.0	0.71	80.5	1.8	0.10	645%

What is claimed is:

1. An electret web comprising:
a thermoplastic resin; and
a charge-enhancing additive comprising a divalent metal-containing substituted-mercaptobenzimidazolate salt.
2. The electret web of claim 1, wherein the web comprises a non-woven fibrous web.
3. The electret web of claim 1, wherein the web comprises a film.
4. The electret web of claim 1, wherein the divalent metal-containing substituted-mercaptobenzimidazolate salt comprises a salt with the structure (a):

(a)



wherein M comprises a divalent metal;

the group R1 comprises a hydrogen atom, or an alkyl group;

the groups R2, R3, R4, and R5 independently comprise a hydrogen atom, an alkyl, an aryl, a heteroalkyl, a substituted alkyl, substituted aryl, or alkoxy.

5. The electret web of claim 1, wherein the divalent metal-containing substituted-mercaptobenzimidazolate salt comprises a salt with the structure (a):

wherein M comprises Zn, Ni, or Fe;

the group R1 comprises a hydrogen atom, or an alkyl group with 1-3 carbon atoms;

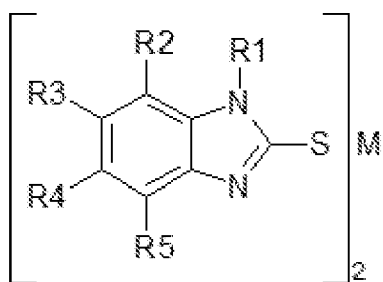
the group R2, comprises an alkyl group with 1-3 carbon atoms; and
the groups R3, R4, and R5 independently comprise a hydrogen atom, an alkyl, an aryl, a
heteroalkyl, a substituted alkyl, substituted aryl, or alkoxy.

- 5 6. The electret web of claim 1, wherein the divalent metal-containing substituted-
mercaptobenzimidazolate salt comprises a salt with the structure (a):
wherein M comprises Zn;
the groups R1, R3, R4, and R5 each comprise a hydrogen atom; and
the group R2 comprises a methyl group.
- 10 7. The electret web of claim 1, wherein the thermoplastic resin comprises:
polyolefin; polyvinyl chloride; polystyrene; polycarbonate; or polyester.
- 15 8. The electret web of claim 1, wherein the divalent metal-containing substituted-
mercaptobenzimidazolate salt comprises 0.02-5.0 % by weight of the web.
9. The electret web of claim 1, wherein the web contains an electrostatic charge, wherein the
charge is imparted through corona treatment, hydrocharging, or a combination thereof.
- 20 10. The electret web of claim 1, wherein the web contains an electrostatic charge, wherein
the charge is imparted through corona treatment.
- 25 11. The electret web of claim 1, wherein the web further comprises at least one additional
additive selected from pigments, light stabilizers, primary and secondary antioxidants, metal
deactivators, hindered amines, hindered phenols, fatty acid metal salts, triester phosphites,
phosphoric acid salts, fluorine-containing compounds and combinations thereof.
12. An electret filter medium comprising:
a web comprising:

a thermoplastic resin; and
 a charge-enhancing additive comprising a divalent metal-containing substituted-mercaptobenzimidazolate salt.

- 5 13. The electret filter medium of claim 12, wherein the divalent metal-containing substituted-mercaptobenzimidazolate salt comprises a salt with the structure (a):

(a)



- 10 wherein M comprises a divalent metal;
 the group R1 comprises a hydrogen atom, or an alkyl group;
 the groups R2, R3, R4, and R5 independently comprise a hydrogen atom, an alkyl, an aryl, a heteroalkyl, a substituted alkyl, substituted aryl, or alkoxy.
- 15 14. The electret filter medium of claim 12, wherein the divalent metal-containing substituted-mercaptobenzimidazolate salt comprises a salt with the structure (a):
 wherein M comprises Zn, Ni, or Fe;
 the group R1 comprises a hydrogen atom, or an alkyl group with 1-3 carbon atoms;
 the group R2, comprise an alkyl group with 1-3 carbon atoms; and
 20 the groups R3, R4, and R5 independently comprise a hydrogen atom, an alkyl, an aryl, a heteroalkyl, a substituted alkyl, substituted aryl, or alkoxy.

14. The electret filter medium of claim 12, wherein the divalent metal-containing substituted-mercaptobenzimidazolate salt comprises a salt with the structure (a):

wherein M comprises Zn;

the groups R1, R3, R4, and R5 each comprise a hydrogen atom; and

the group R2 comprises a methyl group.

5 15. The electret filter medium of claim 12, wherein the thermoplastic resin comprises:
polyolefin; polyvinyl chloride; polystyrene; polycarbonate; or polyester.

16. The electret filter medium of claim 12, wherein the divalent metal-containing substituted-
mercaptobenzimidazolate salt comprises 0.02-5.0 % by weight of the web.

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18. The electret filter medium of claim 12, wherein the web contains an electrostatic charge,
wherein the charge is imparted through corona treatment, hydrocharging, or a combination
thereof.

15 18. The electret filter medium of claim 12, wherein the web contains an electrostatic charge,
wherein the charge is imparted through corona treatment.

19. The electret filter medium of claim 12, wherein the web further comprises at least one
additional additive selected from pigments, light stabilizers, primary and secondary
20 antioxidants, metal deactivators, hindered amines, hindered phenols, fatty acid metal salts,
triester phosphites, phosphoric acid salts, fluorine-containing compounds and combinations
thereof.

20. The electret filter medium of claim 12, wherein the filter medium has a % Penetration
25 Ratio of at least 300% at a face velocity of 6.9 centimeters per second when tested according
to the X-ray Discharge Test.

21. The electret filter medium of claim 12, wherein the filter medium has an Initial Quality
Factor of at least $0.3 \text{ (mm of H}_2\text{O)}^{-1}$ at a face velocity of 6.9 centimeters per second, and after

exposure to X-rays for 60 minutes, a Quality Factor of less than 50% of the Initial Quality Factor, when tested according to the X-ray Discharge Test.

22. The electret filter medium of claim 12, wherein the filter medium retains at least 85%
5 filtration performance as measured by Quality Factor after aging for 72 hours at 71°C.

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER**B01D 39/16(2006.01)i, B01D 39/08(2006.01)i, D04H 1/42(2006.01)i, D06M 10/02(2006.01)i**

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)

B01D 39/16; D04H 1/42; D04H 13/00; D04H 3/16; D04H 3/14; B32B 5/16; B01D 39/08; D06M 10/02

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Korean utility models and applications for utility models

Japanese utility models and applications for utility models

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

eKOMPASS(KIPO internal) & Keywords: electret web, electret, thermoplastic resin, polyolefin, polystyren, polycarbonate, charge enhance, charge, mercaptobenzimidazolate

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	WO 2010-114742 A2 (3M INNOVATIVE PROPERTIES COMPANY.) 7 October 2010. See abstract; claims 1,2,7,9-1117,21,22; page 1, line 29 - page 2, line 9; page 2, lines 20-27; and page 9, lines 16-20.	1-4,7-13,15-22
A		5,6,14,14(1)
Y	US 5914186 A (YAU, S. D.) 22 June 1999. See abstract; claims 1,3-4; column 4, lines 11-28; and column 5, lines 13-39.	1-4,7-13,15-22
A		5,6,14,14(1)
Y	WO 2009-076064 A1 (3M INNOVATIVE PROPERTIES COMPANY.) 18 June 2009. See abstract; claims 1-2,7,9-11,15,17-18,20; page 1, lines 26-31; and page 2, lines 1-7, lines 18-20.	22
A		1-21
A	WO 2009-148744 A2 (3M INNOVATIVE PROPERTIES COMPANY.) 10 December 2009. See abstract; claims 1-2,8,10-12,17,19-21; page 1, lines 28-31; page 2, lines 1-7, lines 19-24; and page 4, lines 20-22.	1-22
A	SHIMIZU, M. et al. 'Effects of Zinc 2-Mercaptobenzimidazolate on Pregnant Ra ts by Oral Treatment' Journal of Health Science 45(4) page 184-190, 6 April 1999. See abstract; page 184,188-190; and figure 1.	1-22



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family 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 application or patent 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 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

20 August 2013 (20.08.2013)

Date of mailing of the international search report

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Name and mailing address of the ISA/KR

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/US2013/031824

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		US 2011-0154987 A1	30/06/2011
		WO 2009-148744 A3	25/02/2010

Note :

For the claim 14(1), the claim was renumbered by this authority because the claim 14 was found twice.

For the claim 17, the claim was renumbered by this authority because the claim 18 was found twice.