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TITLE OF INVENTION

54	A WATER-SOLUBLE POLYMER DISPERSION AND A METHOD OF PRODUCING A WATER-SOLUBLE POLYMER DISPERSION
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57	ABSTRACT (NOT MORE THAN 150 WORDS)	NUMBER OF SHEETS	46
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If no classification is finished, Form P.9 should accompany this form.
The figure of the drawing to which the abstract refers is attached.

ABSTRACT

The present invention relates to a water-soluble polymer dispersion comprising:a dispersed polymer made up of at least one water-soluble monomer A and at least one water-soluble cationic monomer B, at least one stabiliser C, and at least one cationic polyelectrolyte as co-stabiliser D. It also relates to a method of producing a polymer dispersion and to a paper-making process.

A WATER-SOLUBLE POLYMER DISPERSION AND A METHOD OF PRODUCING A WATER-SOLUBLE POLYMER DISPERSION

The present invention relates to a new polymer dispersion and a method of 5 producing a polymer dispersion. It also relates to a paper-making process.

Cationic polymers, in particular copolymers based on acrylamide, are used commercially on a large scale as process aids for the implementation of separation processes during water processing and waste water treatment, in the coal and ore industry, in particular however in the paper industry in order to improve retention and 10 accelerate de-watering.

The radical polymerisation of commercially relevant cationic monomers, such as for example diallyldimethylammonium chloride (DADMAC), (meth-) acryloyloxyethyltrimethylammonium chloride (MADAM or ADAM), (meth-) acryloyloxyethylbenzyldimethylammonium chloride (MADAMBO or ADAMBO), or 15 trimethylmethacrylamidopropylammonium chloride (TMAPMA) leads to water-soluble cationic polymers, so-called cationic polyelectrolytes. In contrast, a most extensively non-ionic water-soluble polymer results from the radical polymerisation of acrylamide. The co-polymerisation of acrylamide with cationic monomers leads to the formation of copolymers with different charge density, which is dependent upon the proportion of the 20 cationic monomer used for the co-polymerisation, which is incorporated in the polymer chain.

According to the state of the art, the production of these polymers is effected by radical polymerisation in homogeneous, aqueous solution or in heterogeneous phase.

US 5403883 describes the production of aqueous dispersions of water-soluble 25 polymers, formed by polymerisation of a mixture comprising water-soluble, hydrophobic and possibly amphiphilic monomers in the presence of a polymeric dispersing agent.

EP 0 664 302 discloses a process for the production of water-soluble polymer dispersions.

There is an object of the present invention to provide a water-soluble dispersion 30 of a water-soluble polymer which can show a combination of beneficial properties such as low viscosity, a high active content of polymer, and/or a high molecular weight of the polymer. The polymer can also be produced without the use of hydrophobic or amphiphilic monomers.

This object is achieved by a water-soluble polymer dispersion comprising a 35 dispersed polymer made up of at least one water-soluble monomer A and at least one water-soluble cationic monomer B, at least one polymer stabiliser C, and at least one cationic polyelectrolyte as a co-stabiliser D.

There is a further object of the present invention to provide a method which renders it possible production of an aqueous polymer dispersion which has a low viscosity, a high active content of polymer, a high molecular weight of the polymer. At the same time, the dispersion should suitably be producible in as simple a manner as 5 possible, and suitably in the absence of hydrophobic or amphiphilic monomers.

This object is achieved by a method of producing an aqueous polymer dispersion comprising polymerising at least one water-soluble monomer A and at least one water-soluble cationic monomer B in an aqueous solution in the presence of a polymer stabiliser C and a co-stabiliser D. The method is suitably implemented in one 10 stage, by which is herein meant that the above-described monomers reacting are converted in one step. The method is suitably implemented in a salt-free reaction medium.

By "active content" is herein meant the total content of dispersed polymer and stabilisers, including co-stabilisers.

15 Suitably, the water-soluble polymer dispersion comprises from about 50 to about 99 mole % of the at least one water-soluble monomer A, preferably from about 75 to about 99 mole %, most preferably from about 85 to about 92 mole %, and suitably from about 1 to about 50 mole % of the at least one water-soluble cationic monomer B, preferably from about 1 to about 25 mole %, most preferably from about 8 to about 15 20 mole %, relative respectively to the molecular weight mole-mass of the polymer.

The molar ratio between monomer A and monomer B is suitably from about 99:1 to about 50:50, preferably from about 95:5 to about 75:25, most preferably from about 92:8 to about 85:15.

25 Suitably, the water-soluble polymer dispersion comprises from about 0.05 to about 10 weight % of the polymer stabiliser C, preferably from about 0.1 to about 5 weight %, most preferably from about 0.5 to about 2 weight %, relative to the total mass of the dispersion.

30 Suitably, the aqueous polymer dispersion comprises up to about 25 weight % of the co-stabiliser D, preferably from about 1 to about 25 weight %, most preferably from about 3 to about 15 weight %, relative respectively to the total mass of the dispersion.

Suitably, the aqueous polymer dispersion comprises from about 1 to about 50% by weight of the dispersed polymer, preferably from about 5 to about 40% by weight, most preferably from about 10 to about 30% by weight, relative to the total mass of the dispersion.

35 The weight average molecular weight of the dispersed polymer is suitably at least 1.000.000 g/mole, suitably from about 1.000.000 to about 15.000.000 g/mole,

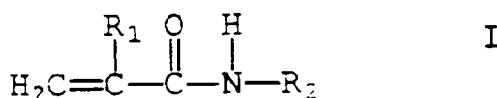
preferably from about 3.000.000 to about 10.000.000 g/mole, most preferably from about 4.000.000 to about 7.000.000 g/mole.

The total mass of the dispersion is defined as the mass of all components in the dispersion, including water.

5 Suitably, the mass ratio of stabilisers and co-stabilisers to the polymer in the aqueous polymer dispersion (C+D)/(A+B), is < 1, also suitably from about 0.01 to about 1, preferably < 0.8, also preferably from about 0.1 to about 0.8 most preferably < 0.6, also most preferably from about 0.3 to about 0.6.

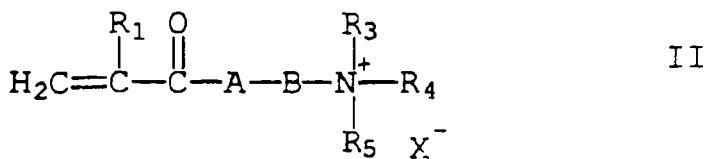
According to one embodiment of the invention, the water-soluble polymer
10 dispersion comprises from about 1 to about 25 weight % of a polymer having an average molecular weight M_w of at least 10^6 g/mol made up of from about 75 to about 99 mole % of at least one water-soluble monomer A and from about 1 to about 25 mole % of at least one water-soluble cationic monomer B, relative respectively to the molecular weight of the polymer, from about 0.1 to about 5 weight % of at least one copolymer with block
15 structure as polymer stabiliser C, from about 1 to about 25 weight % of at least one cationic polyelectrolyte as co-stabiliser D, and, up to 100 weight % additional proportions of water, relative respectively to the total mass of the dispersion, wherein the mass ratio of stabilisers and co-stabilisers to the polymer is (C+D)/(A+B) < 1.

The water-soluble monomers, A and B, suitably comprise vinyl monomers,
20 preferably the water-soluble monomer A is a non-ionic monomer, and the water-soluble monomer B is a cationic monomer. The non-ionic monomer A is preferably a compound of the general formula I:



with R_1 = H, or methyl, R_2 = H, methyl, ethyl, isopropyl, methyloyl, hydroxyethyl, or 2-hydroxypropyl. Preferred monomers A include acrylamide, methacrylamide, N-isopropylacrylamide, N-isopropylmethacrylamide, N-t-butylacrylamide, N-t-butylmethacrylamide, N-methylolacrylamide, and N-methylolmethacrylamide. Most preferably, the monomer A is acrylamide or methacrylamide.

The monomer B is suitably a compound of the general formula II:



with R_1 = H, or methyl, R_3 , R_4 , R_5 = independently of each other H, alkyl (C₁-C₈), benzyl or alkylbenzyl, A = NH, or O, B = alkyl (C₁-C₁₀) or hydroxyalkyl (C₁-C₁₀), and, X^- = an anionic counterion, suitably a monovalent anion, e.g. halogen such as chloride, or methyl sulphate. Preferred monomers B include acryloyl-oxyethyl-trimethylammoniumchloride

5 (ADAM-MQ), acryloyloxyethyl-benzylidemethyl-ammoniumchloride (ADAM-BQ),
 methacryloyloxyethyl-trimethylammoniumchloride (MADAM), methacryloyl-oxyethyl-
 benzylidemethylammonium-chloride (MADAM-BQ), acrylamidopropyl-
 trimethylammoniumchloride (TMAPAA), acrylamidopropyl-benzyl-
 dimethylammoniumchloride (BDMAPAA), methacryl-amidopropyl-trimethylammonium-
 10 chloride (TMAPMA), and methacrylamidopropyl-benzylidemethylammoniumchloride
 (BDMAPMA).

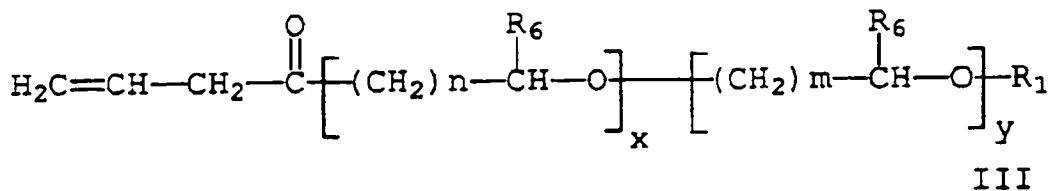
The present polymer formed from monomers A and B can be prepared in the absence of hydrophobic and amphiphilic monomers. However, hydrophobic and amphiphilic monomers can, of coarse, also be present. Examples of suitable hydrophobic monomers include: styrene, alpha.-methylstyrene, p-methylstyrene, p-vinyltoluene, vinylcyclopentane, vinylcyclohexane, vinylcyclooctane, isobutene, 2-methylbutene-1, hexene-1, 2-methylhexene-1, 2-propylhexene-1, ethyl(meth)acrylate, propyl(meth)acrylate, isopropyl(meth)acrylate, butyl(meth)arylate, isobutyl(meth)acrylate, pentyl(meth)acrylate, hexyl(meth)acrylate, heptyl(meth)acrylate, 20 octyl(meth)acrylate, cyclopentyl(meth)acrylate, cyclohexyl(meth)acrylate, 3,3,5-trimethylcyclohexyl(meth)acrylate, cyclooctyl(meth)acrylate, phenyl(meth)acrylate, 4-methylphenyl(meth)acrylate, 4-methoxyphenyl(meth)acrylate. Furthermore, ethylene, vinylidene chloride, vinylidene fluoride, vinyl chloride or other predominantly (ar)aliphatic compounds with polymerizable double bonds can be used. Examples of preferred 25 hydrophobic monomers include: ethyl(meth)acrylate, propyl(meth)acrylate, isopropyl(meth)acrylate, butyl(meth)arylate, isobutyl(meth)acrylate, pentyl(meth)acrylate, hexyl(meth)acrylate, heptyl(meth)acrylate, octyl(meth)acrylate, cyclopentyl(meth)acrylate, cyclohexyl(meth)acrylate, 3,3,5-trimethylcyclohexyl(meth)acrylate, cyclooctyl(meth)acrylate, phenyl(meth)acrylate, 4-methylphenyl(meth)acrylate, and 4-methoxyphenyl(meth)acrylate. The amount of hydrophobic monomers is suitably less 30 than 5 mole %, preferably less than 1 mole % in the dispersed polymer.

The polymer stabiliser C is suitably a co-polymer made up from at least one monomer which is diallyldimethylammonium chloride (DADMAC), vinylpyridinium

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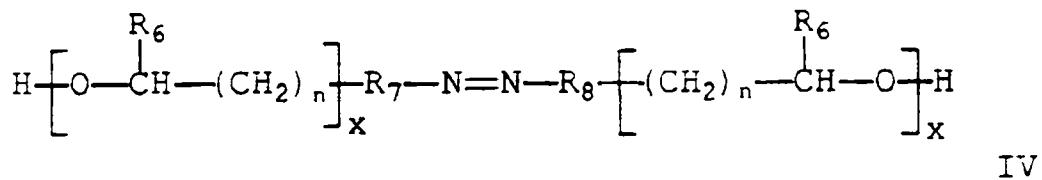
chloride, N-vinylimidazoline chloride, vinylbenzyltrimethylammonium chloride or and mixtures thereof, and/or compounds of the general formula II, and at least one compound of at least one of the general formulas III, IV, and V. In one embodiment of the invention, the polymer stabiliser C is suitably a random co-polymer. In this case, the polymer stabiliser C suitably comprises a monomer unit originating from a compound of at least one of the general formulas III or V. In another embodiment of the invention, the polymer stabiliser C is suitably a block co-polymer. In this case, the polymer stabiliser C suitably comprises a monomer unit originating from a compound of the general formula IV. In this case, the polymer stabiliser C may also comprise monomer units originating from compounds of the general formulas III and/or V.

A compound of the general formula III is a monofunctionally allyl-terminal polyether:



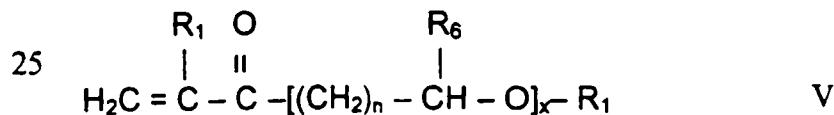
with $R_1 = H$, or methyl, $R_6 = \text{independently of each other } H$, methyl, or ethyl, $n = 1$ or 3, $m = 1$ to 3, $x = 5$ to 50, and $y = 5$ to 50.

A compound of the general formula IV is a macroinitiator:



with R_1 = H. or methyl, R_6 = independently of each other H. methyl, or ethyl, R_7 , R_8 = independently of each other alkyl, cyanoalkyl, or carbalkoxyalkyl, (C_1-C_8), n = 1 or 3 and x = 5 to 100.

A compound of the general formula V is a monofunctionally vinyl-terminal polyether:



with $R_1 = H$, or methyl, $R_2 = H$, methyl, or ethyl, $n = 1$ or 3 and $x = 5$ to 50.

The polymer stabiliser C may also be a mixture of the above-mentioned co-polymers.

The polymer stabiliser C suitably comprises from about 80 to about 99.9 mole % of monomer(s) which is/are belonging to the group of cationic monomers II, preferably 5 from about 90 to about 99 mole %, most preferably from about 92 to about 98.5 mole %.

The polymer stabiliser C suitably comprises from about 0.1 to about 20 mole % of monomer(s) belonging to the general formulas IV, V, and VI, preferably from about 1 to about 10 mole %, most preferably from about 1.5 to about 8 mole %.

The polymer stabiliser C suitably has a molecular weight of from about 20.000 to 10 about 3.000.000 g/mole, preferably from about 100.000 to about 2.000.000 g/mole, most preferably from about 200.000 to about 800.000 g/mole.

The co-stabiliser D is suitably a cationic polyelectrolyte or a cationic polymer. Examples of suitable co-stabilisers D are polymers and co-polymers of DADMAC, N-trimethylammoniumpropyleacrylamide, acryloyloethyltrimethylammoniumchloride, 15 methacryloyloethyltrimethylammoniumchloride, ADAM BQ, and vinylpyridine. Preferably, DADMAC or N-trimethylammoniumpropyleacrylamide, most preferably DADMAC. Optionally, in combination with non-ionic monomers such as (meth)acrylamide. Further examples of suitable co-stabilisers D are polyethylenimine, and polyamines.

The co-stabiliser D suitably has a molecular weight of from about 1.000 to about 20 500.000 g/mole, preferably from about 2.000 to about 100.000 g/mole, most preferably from about 3.000 to about 10.000 g/mole. The co-stabiliser D can also be a mixture of different cationic polyelectrolytes with the above-mentioned molecular weight.

The aqueous polymer dispersion is suitably a salt-free dispersion. By "salt-free" 25 is herein meant that no substantial amount of an inorganic polyvalent anion salt is present. By "substantial amount" is herein suitably meant less than about 1 weight %, preferably less than 0.5 weight %, most preferably less than 0.1 weight %.

The water-soluble polymer dispersions of the invention show a comparatively 30 low viscosity also at comparatively high active contents. This leads to a substantial improvement in the ability to handle and process polymer dispersions. The Brookfield viscosity at 25°C of the water-soluble polymer dispersion is suitably from about 100 to about 10.000 mPas, preferably from about 500 to about 5.000 mPas, most preferably from about 1.000 to about 3.000 mPas.

The hydrophilic-hydrophobic balance of the polymer stabiliser C or stabiliser 35 mixtures is suitably optimized in respect to the co-stabiliser used or the co-stabiliser mixture used.

The method suitably comprises polymerisation in a salt-free reaction medium. The polymerisation is suitably implemented in the presence of a radical initiator. Suitably,

a water-soluble peroxide or a water-soluble azo initiator is used as radical initiator such as e.g. V50, VA044 (Firm Wako). The amount of initiator in the reaction mixture is suitably from about 10^{-5} to about 1 weight %, preferably from about 10^{-4} to about 10^{-1} weight % with respect to the total mass of the dispersion. The initiator can be added in 5 total at the beginning of the polymerisation, but it is also possible that dosing is effected over the entire course of the polymerisation. In a similar manner, the monomers A) and B) can be added in total or as an inflow over the entire course of the polymerisation. The polymerisation temperature is suitably from about 0 to about 100°C, preferably from about 40 to about 80°C.

10 Preferably, the method is implemented under protective gas, e.g. an argon atmosphere. The final conversion is suitably above 99 weight %, preferably above 99.9 weight %, with respect to monomers A and B. The reaction duration is suitably from about 1 to about 24 hours.

15 The present invention further relates to a water-soluble polymer dispersion obtainable by a method as described above.

The water-soluble polymer dispersions are suitably used in large scale as process aids for the implementation of separation processes in water processing and waste water treatment, in the coal and ore industry, in particular however in the paper industry in order to improve the retention and in order to accelerate de-watering.

20 Thus, the invention further relates to the use of a polymer dispersion as retention aid for paper manufacturing, as thickening agent and/or as soil improvement agent. The preferred absence of organic solvents ensures safe handling and an ecologically safe use of the polymer dispersion according to the invention, e.g. as retention means for paper production.

25 Finally, the present invention comprises a process for the production of paper from an aqueous suspension containing cellulosic fibres, and optional fillers, which comprises adding to the suspension a water-soluble polymer dispersion according to the invention, forming and draining the suspension on a wire. Suitably, one or more additional components can be added to the suspension. Examples of such additional components 30 include anionic organic particles, e.g. silica-based particles and bentonite, and anionic as well as cationic polymers.

The subject according to the invention is now intended to be explained in more detail with reference to the following examples without restricting said subject to the breadth of these embodiments.

ExamplesExample 1:

5 142 g 50% aqueous AAM solution, 37 g 80% aqueous ADAM-BQ solution, 10 g stabiliser poly-DADMAC, block copolyether-modified (HLB 6.9, 10 mole %), 200 g 30% aqueous poly-TMAPMA solution, 5 g 10% EDTA solution, 10 g glycerine and 595 g water are degassed in a reactor with argon and heated to 50°C during agitation. Next, 1 ml 1% aqueous V50 solution is added. After 6 hours, the temperature is increased to 60°C and 10 3 ml 10% V50 solution are added. The polymerisation is ended after a further 2 hours.

Example 2:

15 142 g 50% aqueous AAm solution, 37 g 80% aqueous ADAM-BQ solution, 10g stabiliser poly-(DADMAC/ADAM-MQ/PEG-acrylate) (45/45/10 mole %), 200 g 30% aqueous poly-TMAPMA solution, 5 g 10% EDTA solution, 10 g glycerine and 595 g water are degassed in a reactor with argon and heated to 50°C during agitation. Next, 1 ml 1% aqueous V50 solution is added. After 6 hours, the temperature is increased to 60°C and 3 ml 10% V50 solution are added. The polymerisation is ended after a further 2 hours.

Example 3:

20 142 g 50% aqueous AAm solution, 37 g 80% aqueous ADAM-BQ solution, 5 g stabiliser poly-DADMAC, block copolyether-modified (HLB 6.9, 10 mole %), 5 g stabiliser poly-(DADMAC/ADAM-MQ/PEG-acrylate) (45/45/10 mole %), 200 g 30% aqueous poly-TMAPMA solution, 5 g 10% EDTA solution, 10 g glycerine and 595 g water are degassed 25 in a reactor with argon and heated to 50°C during agitation. Next, 1 ml 1% aqueous V50 solution is added. After 6 hours, the temperature is increased to 60°C and 3 ml 10% V50 solution are added. The polymerisation is ended after a further 2 hours.

Example 4:

30 142 g 50% aqueous AAm solution, 37 g 80% aqueous ADAM-BQ solution, 10 g stabiliser poly-DADMAC, block copolyether-modified (HLB 6.9, 10 mole %), 150 g 40% aqueous poly-DADMAC solution, 5 g 10% EDTA solution, 10 g glycerine and 645 g water are degassed in a reactor with argon and heated to 50°C during agitation. Next, 1 ml 1% aqueous V50 solution is added. After 6 hours, the temperature is increased to 60°C and 35 3 ml 10% V50 solution are added. The polymerisation is ended after a further 2 hours.

Example 5:

142 g 50% aqueous AAm solution, 37 g 80% aqueous ADAM-BQ solution, 10 g stabiliser poly-DADMAC, block copolyether-modified (HLB 6.9, 10 mole %), 150 g 40% aqueous poly-DADMAC solution, 5 g 10% EDTA solution, 10 g glycerine and 645 g water are degassed in a reactor with argon and heated to 50°C during agitation. Next, 1 ml 1% aqueous V50 solution is added. After 6 hours, the temperature is increased to 60°C and 3 ml 10% V50 solution are added. The polymerisation is ended after a further 2 hours.

Example 6:

142 g 50% aqueous AAm solution, 37 g 80% aqueous ADAM-BQ solution, 5 g stabiliser poly-DADMAC, block copolyether-modified (HLB 6.9, 10 mole %), 5 g stabiliser poly-(DADMAC/ADAM-MQ/PEG-acrylate) (45/45/10 mole %), 150 g 40% aqueous poly-DADMAC solution, 5 g 10% EDTA solution, 10 g glycerine and 645 g water are degassed in a reactor with argon and heated to 50°C during agitation. Next, 1 ml 1% aqueous V50 solution is added. After 6 hours, the temperature is increased to 60°C and 3 ml 10% V50 solution are added. The polymerisation is ended after a further 2 hours.

Example 7:

142 g 50% aqueous AAm solution, 37 g 80% aqueous ADAM-BQ solution, 5 g stabiliser poly-DADMAC, block copolyether-modified (HLB 6.9, 10 mole %), 5 g stabiliser poly-(DADMAC/ADAM-MQ) (70/30 mole %), 150 g 40% aqueous poly-DADMAC solution, 5 g 10% EDTA solution, 10 g glycerine and 645 g water are degassed in a reactor with argon and heated to 50°C during agitation. Next, 1 ml 1% aqueous V50 solution is added. After 6 hours, the temperature is increased to 60°C and 3 ml 10% V50 solution are added. The polymerisation is ended after a further 2 hours.

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Example 8:

142 g 50% aqueous AAm solution, 37 g 80% aqueous ADAM-BQ solution, 5 g stabiliser poly-DADMAC, block copolyether-modified (HLB 6.9, 10 mole %), 5 g stabiliser poly-(DADMAC/ADAM-MQ) (50/50 mole %), 150 g 40% aqueous poly-DADMAC solution, 5 g 10% EDTA solution, 10 g glycerine and 645 g water are degassed in a reactor with argon and heated to 50°C during agitation. Next, 1 ml 1% aqueous V50 solution is added. After 6 hours, the temperature is increased to 60°C and 3 ml 10% V50 solution are added. The polymerisation is ended after a further 2 hours.

35 **Example 9:**

142 g 50% aqueous AAm solution, 37 g 80% aqueous ADAM-BQ solution, 5 g stabiliser poly-DADMAC, block copolyether-modified (HLB 6.9, 10 mole %), 5 g stabiliser

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poly-(DADMAC/ADAM-MQ) (70/30 mole %), 200 g 30% aqueous poly-TMAPMA solution, 5 g 10% EDTA solution, 10 g glycerine and 595 g water are degassed in a reactor with argon and heated to 50°C during agitation. Next, 1 ml 1% aqueous V50 solution is added. After 6 hours, the temperature is increased to 60°C and 3 ml 10% V50 solution 5 are added. The polymerisation is ended after a further 2 hours.

Example 10:

142 g 50% aqueous AAm solution, 37 g 80% aqueous ADAM-BQ solution, 5 g stabiliser poly-DADMAC, block copolyether-modified (HLB 6.9, 10 mole %), 5 g stabiliser 10 poly-(DADMAC/ADAM-MQ) (50/50 mole %), 200 g 30% aqueous poly-TMAPMA solution, 5 g 10% EDTA solution, 10 g glycerine and 695 g water are degassed in a reactor with argon and heated to 50°C during agitation. Next, 1 ml 1% aqueous V50 solution is added. After 6 hours, the temperature is increased to 60°C and 3 ml 10% V50 solution are added. The polymerisation is ended after a further 2 hours.

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Example 11:

213 g 50% aqueous AAm solution, 45 g 80% aqueous ADAM-BQ solution, 5 g stabiliser poly-DADMAC, block copolyether-modified (HLB 6.9, 10 mole %), 5 g stabiliser 20 poly-(DADMAC/ADAM-MQ) (70/30 mole %), 200 g 30% aqueous poly-TMAPMA solution, 5 g 10% EDTA solution, 10 g glycerine and 505.5 g water are degassed in a reactor with argon and heated to 50°C during agitation. Next, 1 ml 1% aqueous V50 solution is added. After 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 hours, respectively 2.1 g 80% aqueous ADAM-BQ solution are added in doses. After 6 hours, the temperature is increased to 60°C and 3 ml 10% V50 solution are added. The polymerisation is ended after a further 2 hours.

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Example 12:

213 g 50% aqueous AAm solution, 45 g 80% aqueous ADAM-BQ solution, 5 g stabiliser poly-DADMAC, block copolyether-modified (HLB 6.9, 10 mole %), 5 g stabiliser 30 poly-(DADMAC/ADAM-MQ/PEG-acrylate) (45/45/10 mole %), 150 g 40% aqueous poly-DADMAC solution, 5 g 10% EDTA solution, 10 g glycerine and 555.5 g water are degassed in a reactor with argon and heated to 50°C during agitation. Next, 1 ml 1% aqueous V50 solution is added. After 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 hours, respectively 2.1 g 80% aqueous ADAM-BQ solution are added in doses. After 6 hours, the temperature is increased to 60°C and 3 ml 10% V50 solution are added. The polymerisation is ended after a further 2 35 hours.

Example 13:

213 g 50% aqueous AAm solution, 45 g 80% aqueous ADAM-BQ solution, 5 g stabiliser poly-DADMAC, block copolyether-modified (HLB 6.9, 10 mole %), 5 g stabiliser poly-(DADMAC/ADAM-MQ/PEG-acrylate) (45/45/10 mole %), 112.5 g 40% aqueous 5 poly-DADMAC solution, 150 g 30% aqueous poly-TMAPMA solution, 5 g 10% EDTA solution, 10 g glycerine and 443 g water are degassed in a reactor with argon and heated to 50°C during agitation. Next, 1 ml 1% aqueous V50 solution is added. After 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 hours, respectively 2.1 g 80% aqueous ADAM-BQ solution are added in doses. After 6 hours, the temperature is increased to 60°C and 3 ml 10% V50 solution are added. The 10 polymerisation is ended after a further 2 hours.

Example 14:

213 g 50% aqueous AAm solution, 45 g 80% aqueous ADAM-BQ solution, 5 g stabiliser poly-DADMAC, block copolyether-modified (HLB 6.9, 10 mole %), 5 g stabiliser 15 poly-(DADMAC/ADAM-MQ) (70/30 mole %), 112.5 g 40% aqueous poly-DADMAC solution, 150 g 30% aqueous poly-TMAPMA solution, 5 g 1% EDTA solution, 10 g glycerine and 443 g water are degassed in a reactor with argon and heated to 50°C during agitation. Next, 1 ml 1% aqueous V50 solution is added. After 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 hours, respectively 2.1 g 80% aqueous ADAM-BQ solution are added in doses. After 6 hours, 20 the temperature is increased to 60°C and 3 ml 10% V50 solution are added. The polymerisation is ended after a further 2 hours.

Example 15:

142 g 50% aqueous AAM solution, 37 g 80% aqueous ADAM-BQ solution, 10 g 25 stabiliser poly-DADMAC, block copolyether-modified (HLB 6.9, 10 mole %), 200 g 30% aqueous poly-TMAPMA solution, 5 g 10% EDTA solution, 10 g glycerine and 595 g water are degassed in a reactor with argon and heated to 50°C during agitation. Next, 1 ml 1% aqueous V50 solution is added. After 6 hours, the temperature is increased to 60°C and 3 ml 10% V50 solution are added. The polymerisation is ended after a further 2 hours.

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Example 16:

142 g 50% aqueous AAm solution, 37 g 80% aqueous ADAM-BQ solution, 10g stabiliser poly-(ADAM-MQ/ADAM-BQ)-b-PEG, 200 g 30% aqueous poly-TMAPMA solution, 5 g 10% EDTA solution, 10 g glycerine and 595 g water are degassed in a 35 reactor with argon and heated to 50°C during agitation. Next, 1 ml 1% aqueous V50 solution is added. After 6 hours, the temperature is increased to 60°C and 3 ml 10% V50 solution are added. The polymerisation is ended after a further 2 hours.

Example 17:

142 g 50% aqueous AAm solution, 37 g 80% aqueous ADAM-BQ solution, 5 g stabiliser poly-DADMAC, block copolyether-modified (HLB 6.9, 10 mole %), 5 g stabiliser 5 poly-(ADAM-MQ/ADAM-BQ)-b-PEG, 200 g 30% aqueous poly-TMAPMA solution, 5 g 10% EDTA solution, 10 g glycerine and 595 g water are degassed in a reactor with argon and heated to 50°C during agitation. Next, 1 ml 1% aqueous V50 solution is added. After 6 hours, the temperature is increased to 60°C and 3 ml 10% V50 solution are added. The polymerisation is ended after a further 2 hours.

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Example 18:

142 g 50% aqueous AAm solution, 37 g 80% aqueous ADAM-BQ solution, 10 g stabiliser poly-DADMAC, block copolyether-modified (HLB 6.9, 10 mole %), 150 g 40% aqueous poly-DADMAC solution, 5 g 10% EDTA solution, 10 g glycerine and 645 g water 15 are degassed in a reactor with argon and heated to 50°C during agitation. Next, 1 ml 1% aqueous V50 solution is added. After 6 hours, the temperature is increased to 60°C and 3 ml 10% V50 solution are added. The polymerisation is ended after a further 2 hours.

Example 19:

20 142 g 50% aqueous AAm solution, 37 g 80% aqueous ADAM-BQ solution, 10 g stabiliser poly-(ADAM-MQ/ADAM-BQ)-b-PEG, 150 g 40% aqueous poly-DADMAC solution, 5 g 10% EDTA solution, 10 g glycerine and 645 g water are degassed in a reactor with argon and heated to 50°C during agitation. Next, 1 ml 1% aqueous V50 solution is added. After 6 hours, the temperature is increased to 60°C and 3 ml 10% V50 25 solution are added. The polymerisation is ended after a further 2 hours.

Example 20:

142 g 50% aqueous AAm solution, 37 g 80% aqueous ADAM-BQ solution, 5 g stabiliser poly-DADMAC, block copolyester-modified (HLB 6.9, 10 mole %), 5 g stabiliser 30 poly-(ADAM-MQ/ADAM-BQ)-b-PEG, 150 g 40% aqueous poly-DADMAC solution, 5 g 10% EDTA solution, 10 g glycerine and 645 g water are degassed in a reactor with argon and heated to 50°C during agitation. Next, 1 ml 1% aqueous V50 solution is added. After 6 hours, the temperature is increased to 60°C and 3 ml 10% V50 solution are added. The polymerisation is ended after a further 2 hours.

35

Example 21:

213 g 50% aqueous AAm solution, 45 g 80% aqueous ADAM-BQ solution, 5 g stabiliser poly-DADMAC, block copolyether-modified (HLB 6.9, 10 mole %), 5 g stabiliser poly-(ADAM-MQ/ADAM-BQ)-b-PEG, 75 g 40% aqueous poly-DADMAC solution, 100 g 5 30% aqueous poly-TMAPMA solution, 5 g 10% EDTA solution, 10 g glycerine and 530.5 g water are degassed in a reactor with argon and heated to 50°C during agitation. Next, 1 ml 1% aqueous V50 solution is added. After 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 hours, respectively 2.1 g 80% aqueous ADAM-BQ solution are added in doses. After 6 hours, the temperature is increased to 60°C and 3 ml 10% V50 solution are added. The polymerisation is ended 10 after a further 2 hours.

Example 22:

213 g 50% aqueous AAm solution, 45 g 80% aqueous ADAM-BQ solution, 5 g stabiliser poly-DADMAC, block copolyether-modified (HLB 6.9, 10 mole %), 5 g stabiliser 15 poly-(ADAM-MQ/ADAM-BQ)-b-PEG, 112.5 g 40% aqueous poly-DADMAC solution, 150 g 30% aqueous poly-TMAPMA solution, 5 g 10% EDTA solution, 10 g glycerine and 443 g water are degassed in a reactor with argon and heated to 50°C during agitation. Next, 1 ml 1% aqueous V50 solution is added. After 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 hours, respectively 2.1 g 80% aqueous ADAM-BQ solution are added in doses. After 6 hours, the temperature is increased to 60°C and 3 ml 10% V50 solution are added. The polymerisation is ended 20 after a further 2 hours.

Example 23:

142 g 50% aqueous AAm solution, 37 g 80% aqueous ADAM-BQ solution, 5 g 25 stabiliser poly-DADMAC, block copolyether-modified (HLB 6.9, 10 mole %), 5 g stabiliser poly-(ADAM-MQ/ADAM-BQ)-b-PEG, 112.5 g 40% aqueous poly-DADMAC solution, 150 g 30% aqueous poly-TMAPMA solution, 5 g 10% EDTA solution, 10 g glycerine and 353.5 g water are degassed in a reactor with argon and heated to 50°C during agitation. Next, 1 ml 1% aqueous V50 solution is added. After 5 hours, a mixture of 142 g 50% 30 aqueous AAm solution and 37 g 80% aqueous ADAM-BQ solution are added in doses over 10 hours. After 18 hours, the temperature is increased to 60°C and 3 ml 10% V50 solution are added. The polymerisation is ended after a further 2 hours.

Example 24 (application test):

Application tests regarding retention and dewatering in papermaking processes were made. To a furnish of 4g/L with a conductivity of 7 mS/cm was added a polymer dispersion both according to the invention and a similar commercial available polymer dispersion as a reference which contained no co-stabiliser D.

The turbidity (NTU) and the retention time (s) was measured at different polymer loads.

Two different polymer dispersions (I) and (II) according to the invention were tested. The first polymer dispersion (I) was produced according to the procedure 10 described in Example 2, but with an aqueous poly-DADMAC solution used instead of the poly-TMAPMA solution, and the amount monomers A and B, and stabilisers C and co-stabilisers D, selected so that the ratio C+D/A+B is about 0.5. The active content was 32 weight %

The second polymer dispersion (II) was produced according to the general 15 procedure described in, Example 2, but with the amount monomers A and B, and stabilisers C and co-stabilisers D, selected so that the ratio C+D/A+B is about 0.5. according to Example 22. The active content was 26 weight %.

The retention/dewatering tests were made at two different test occasions, thus with different furnish batches.

20

Table 1. Tests with polymer dispersion (I).

Polymer dispersion	Ratio stabiliser(s) /polymer, (C+D)/(A+B)	Polymer load (kg/t)	Application test	
			Turbidity (NTU)	Retention time (s)
I	0.5	0.5	47	11.8
I	0.5	1.0	27	7.2
Reference (comparative)	1.2	0.5	52	12.5
Reference (comparative)	1.2	1.0	34	10.0

Table 2. Tests with polymer dispersion (II).

Polymer dispersion	Ratio stabiliser(s) /polymer, (C+D)/(A+B)	Polymer load (kg/t)	Application test	
			Turbidity (NTU)	Retention time (s)
II	0.5	0.5	60	11.6
II	0.5	1.0	48	7.8
Reference (comparative)	1.2	0.5	70	14.2
Reference (comparative)	1.2	1.0	66	12.0

The process viscosity was lower than 3000 mPas for both dispersions according 5 to the invention. It is concluded that the dispersions using dispersants according to the invention show excellent results in retention and dewatering.

Example 25:

The shelf life, measured as sedimentation stability, was tested for the polymer 10 dispersions (I) and (II) of Example 24. Samples of the dispersions were centrifuged for 30 minutes at 3000 rpm. The amount of polymer sediment was determined for each sample.

Table 3. Sedimentation stability

Polymer dispersion	Active content (%)	Amount polymer sediment (%)
I	32	0
II	26	0

15 It is concluded that polymer dispersions with long shelf life can be obtained by the present invention, also at high active contents.

16
Claims

1. A water-soluble polymer dispersion comprising:
 - a dispersed polymer made up of at least one water-soluble monomer A and at least one water-soluble cationic monomer B,
 - at least one stabiliser C, and
 - at least one cationic polyelectrolyte as co-stabiliser D.
2. A water-soluble polymer dispersion comprising:
 - from about 1 to about 25 weight % of a dispersed polymer having an average molecular weight M_w of at least 10^6 g/mole made up of
 - from about 75 to about 99 mole % of at least one water-soluble monomer A and
 - from about 1 to about 25 mole % of at least one water-soluble cationic monomer B,
 - from about 0.1 to about 5 weight % of at least one copolymer as stabiliser C,
 - from about 1 to about 25 weight % of at least one cationic polyelectrolyte as co-stabiliser D and
 - up to 100 weight % additional proportions of water,

relative respectively to the total mass of the dispersion, wherein the mass ratio of stabilisers and co-stabilisers to the polymer is

$$\frac{C + D}{A + B} < 1$$

20

3. A method of producing a water-soluble polymer dispersion comprising polymerising at least one water-soluble monomer A and at least one water-soluble cationic monomer B in an aqueous solution in the presence of a polymer stabiliser C and a co-stabiliser D.

25 4. A water-soluble polymer dispersion according to claim 1, or a method according to claim 3, characterised in that it comprises from about 75 to about 99 mole % of the at least one water-soluble monomer A and from about 1 to about 25 mole % of the at least one water-soluble cationic monomer B.

30 5. A water-soluble polymer dispersion according to any one of the claims 1 or 4, or a method according to any one of the claims 3-4, characterised in that the polymer stabiliser C is present in an amount of from about 0.1 to about 5 weight %.

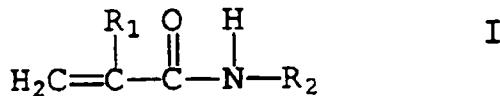
6. A water-soluble polymer dispersion according to any one of the claims 1 or 4-5, or a method according to any one of the claims 3-5, characterised in that the co-stabiliser D is present in an amount of up to about 25 weight %.

7. A water-soluble polymer dispersion according to any one of the claims 1 or 4-6 or a method according to any one of the claims 3-6, characterised in that the polymer dispersion comprises from about 1 to about 25 weight % of the dispersed polymer.

5 8. A water-soluble polymer dispersion according to any one of the claims 1 or 4-7, or a method according to any one of the claims 3-7, characterised in that the mass ratio of stabilisers and co-stabilisers to the dispersed polymer is:

$$\frac{C + D}{A + B} < 1$$

9. A water-soluble polymer dispersion according to any one of the claims 1-8, 10 or a method according to any one of the claims 3-8, characterised in that the monomer A is a compound of the general formula I



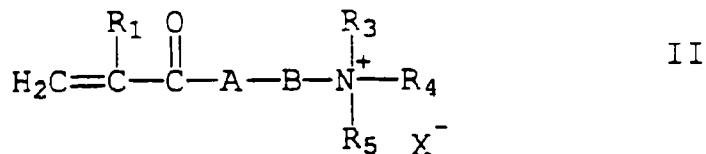
with

$R_1 = H$, or methyl,

15 $R_2 = H$, methyl, ethyl, isopropyl, methyloyl, hydroxyethyl, or 2-hydroxypropyl.

10. A water-soluble polymer dispersion according to any one of the claims 1-9, or a method according to any one of the claims 3-9, characterised in that the monomer B is a compound of the general formula

II



20

with

$R_1 = H$, or methyl,

$R_3, R_4, R_5 = \text{independently of each other } H, \text{ alkyl (C}_1\text{-C}_8\text{), benzyl, or alkylbenzyl}$

$A = NH, O,$

25 $B = \text{alkyl (C}_1\text{-C}_{10}\text{) or hydroxyalkyl (C}_1\text{-C}_{10}\text{),}$

$X = \text{an anionic counterion.}$

11. A water-soluble polymer dispersion according to any one of the claims 1-10, or a method according to any one of the claims 3-10, characterised in that the polymer is present in a concentration between 5 and 20% by weight relative to the total mass of the dispersion.

5 12. A water-soluble polymer dispersion according to any one of the claims 1-11, or a method according to any one of the claims 3-11, characterised in that the polymer stabiliser C has a molecular weight between 20.000 and 3.000.000 g/mole.

10 13. A water-soluble dispersion according to any one of the claims 1-12, or a method according to any one of the claims 3-12, characterised in that the polymer stabiliser C is present in a concentration between 0.5 and 2 weight %.

14. A water-soluble polymer dispersion according to any one of the claims 1-13, or a method according to any one of the claims 3-13, characterised in that the polymer stabiliser C is a block co-polymer

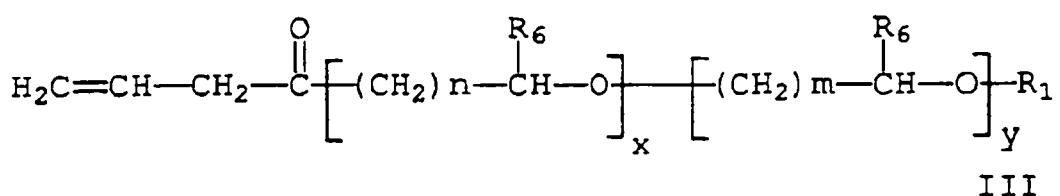
15. 15. A water-soluble polymer dispersion according to any one of the claims 1-14, or a method according to any one of the claims 3-14, characterised in that the polymer stabiliser C is a copolymer comprising:

- at least one monomer, selected from the group diallyldimethylammonium chloride (DADMAC), vinylpyridinium chloride, N-vinylimidazoline chloride, 20 vinylbenzyltrimethylammonium chloride and mixtures thereof,

and/or

- compounds of the general formula II, and

25 - at least one monofunctionally allyl-terminal polyether of the general formula III



with

R_1 = H, or methyl,

R_6 = independently of each other H, methyl, or ethyl,

30 $\text{n} = 1$ or 3,

$\text{x} = 5$ to 50, and

$\text{y} = 5$ to 50.

16. A water-soluble polymer dispersion according to any one of the claims 1-14, or a method according to any one of the claims 3-14, characterised in that the polymer stabiliser C is a co-polymer comprising

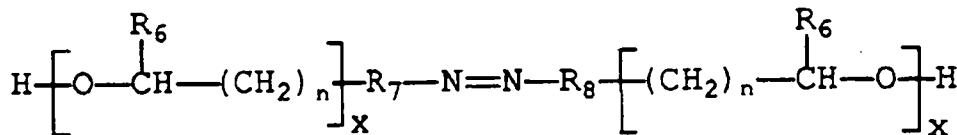
5 - at least one monomer, selected from the group diallyldimethylammonium chloride (DADMAC), vinylpyridinium chloride, N-vinylimidazoline chloride, vinylbenzyltrimethylammonium chloride and mixtures thereof,

and/or

10

- compounds of the general formula II and

- at least one macroinitiator of the general formula IV



IV

15 with

$\text{R}_1 = \text{H, or methyl,}$

$\text{R}_6 = \text{independently of each other H, methyl, or ethyl,}$

$\text{R}_7, \text{R}_8 = \text{independently of each other alkyl, cyanoalkyl, carbalkoxyalkyl, (C}_1\text{-C}_8\text{), n = 1 or 3}$
and

20 $\text{x} = 5 \text{ to } 100.$

17. A water-soluble polymer dispersion according to any one of the claims 1-13, or a method according to any one of the claims 3-13, characterised in that the stabiliser C is a random co-polymer.

18. A water-soluble polymer dispersion according to any one of the claims 1-13
25 or 17, or a method according to any one of the claims 3-13 or 17, characterised in that the polymer stabiliser C is a co-polymer comprising:

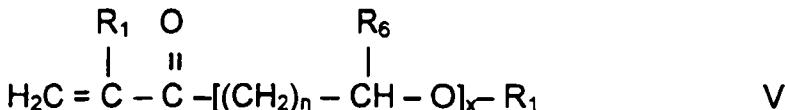
- at least one monomer, selected from the group diallyldimethylammonium chloride (DADMAC), vinylpyridinium chloride, N-vinylimidazoline chloride,

30 vinylbenzyltrimethylammonium chloride and mixtures thereof,

and/or

- compounds of the general formula II and,
- a monofunctionally vinyl-terminal polyether of the general formula V

5



10

with

R_1 = H, or methyl,

R_6 = H, methyl, or ethyl,

15 n = 1 or 3 and

x = 5 to 50.

19. A water-soluble polymer dispersion according to any one of the claims 1-18, or a method according to any one of the claims 3-18, characterised in that the co-stabiliser D is a cationic polyelectrolyte with a molecular weight between 1.000 and 20 500.000 g/mole.

20. A water-soluble polymer dispersion according to any one of the claims 1-19, or a method according to any one of the claims 3-19, characterised in that the polymer dispersion is substantially free from an inorganic polyvalent salt.

21. A method for producing a water-soluble polymer dispersion according to any 25 one of the claims 3 to 20, characterised in that the method is implemented in one stage.

22. A method according to any one of the claims 3-21, characterised in that the polymerisation is implemented in a salt-free reaction medium.

23. A water-soluble polymer dispersion obtainable by a method according to any 30 one of the claims 3-22.

24. Use of a water-soluble polymer dispersion according to any one of the claims 1-20 or 23 as retention aid for paper manufacturing, as thickening agent and/or as soil improvement agent.

25. A process for the production of paper from an aqueous suspension 35 containing cellulosic fibres, and optional fillers, which comprises adding to the suspension a water-soluble polymer dispersion according to any one of the claims 1-20 or 23, forming and draining the suspension on a wire.