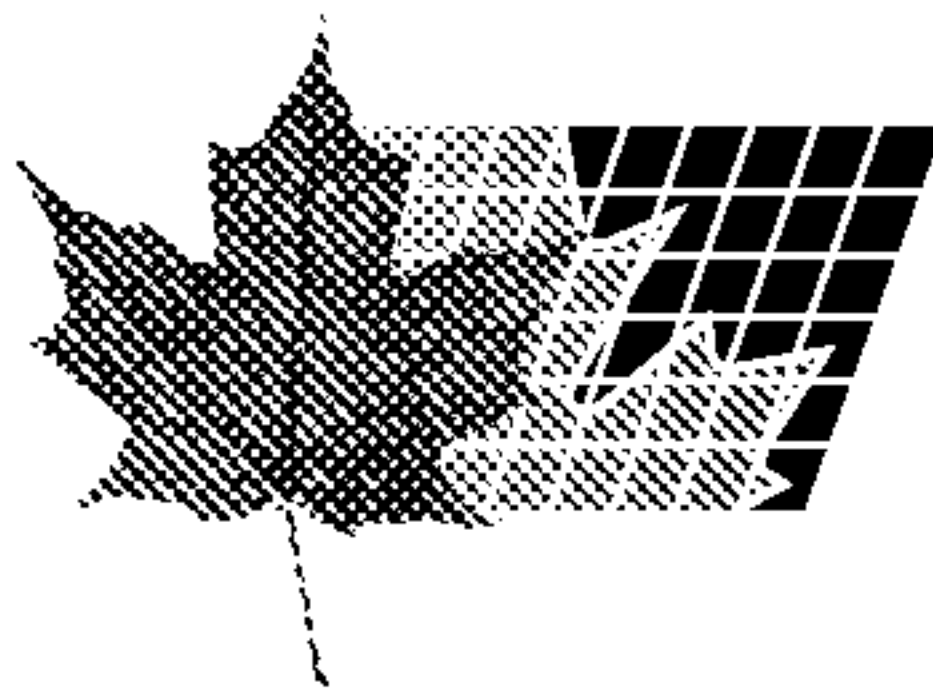




(72) BUWALDA, PIETER LYKLE, NL

(72) GUNS, JACOBUS, NL

(72) LACROIX, JACQUES, FR

(71) COOPERATIEVE VERKOOP-EN PRODUCTIEVERENIGING VAN

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(54) **EPAISSISSANT POUR PEINTURE DEPILATOIRE**

(54) **DEPILATORY PAINT THICKENER**

(57) Cette invention se rapporte à l'épilation ou au délainage (dépilation) de peaux ou de fourrures d'animaux, et concerne plus précisément une peinture dépilatoire ainsi qu'un épaississant pour peinture dépilatoire que l'on utilise lors de procédés de dépilation dans des mégisseries, par exemple. Cette invention concerne essentiellement un épaississant pour peinture dépilatoire qui comprend un amidon contenant uniquement des molécules d'amylopectine. Cet épaississant est entre autres facilement soluble dans l'eau froide, et améliore la diffusion des produits chimiques, tels que le sulfure ou la chaux, à travers la peau. Cet épaississant améliore en outre la viscosité ou la résistance au cisaillement de cette peinture, ce qui permet d'utiliser moins d'amidon pour obtenir un effet similaire. Cet épaississant permet en outre d'accroître la capacité de mise en suspension de la chaux, ce qui permet d'utiliser moins de chaux et d'offrir des avantages en ce qui concerne l'environnement et l'élimination des déchets.

(57) The invention relates to the dehairing or dewooling (depilating) of animal pelts, hides or skins, more specifically to depilatory paint and depilatory paint (depilation paint) thickener used in the depilation process in for example fellmongeries. The invention provides a depilatory paint thickener comprising a starch containing essentially only amylopectin molecules. Such a thickener is among others easily soluble in cold water; improves diffusion of chemicals (like sulphide or lime) throughout the skin; improves viscosity or resistance to shear of a paint, whereby less starch is needed to exert a similar effect; and increases the suspendability of a lime, allowing less lime to be used which creates environmental advantages in waste disposal.

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(21) International Application Number: PCT/NL99/00461 (22) International Filing Date: 19 July 1999 (19.07.99) (30) Priority Data: 98202457.2 22 July 1998 (22.07.98) EP (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): COÖPERATIEVE VERKOOP- EN PRODUCTIEV- ERENIGING VAN AARDAPPELMEEL EN DERIVATEN AVEBE B.A. [NL/NL]; Beneden Oosterdiep 27; NL-9641 JA Veendam (NL). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): BUWALDA, Pieter, Lykle [NL/NL]; Mondriaanstraat 32, NL-9718 MJ Groningen (NL). GUNS, Jacobus [NL/NL]; Kalkwijk 19, NL-9603 BB Hoogezand (NL). LACROIX, Jacques [FR/FR]; 24 Allée Jean Rostand, F-91000 Evry (FR). (74) Agent: OTTEVANGERS, S., U.; Vereenigde Octrooibureaux, Nieuwe Parklaan 97, NL-2587 BN The Hague (NL).		(81) Designated States: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>With international search report.</i>
(54) Title: DEPILATORY PAINT THICKENER (57) Abstract The invention relates to the dehairing or dewooling (depilating) of animal pelts, hides or skins, more specifically to depilatory paint and depilatory paint (depilation paint) thickener used in the depilation process in for example fellmongeries. The invention provides a depilatory paint thickener comprising a starch containing essentially only amylopectin molecules. Such a thickener is among others easily soluble in cold water; improves diffusion of chemicals (like sulphide or lime) throughout the skin; improves viscosity or resistance to shear of a paint, whereby less starch is needed to exert a similar effect; and increases the suspendability of a lime, allowing less lime to be used which creates environmental advantages in waste disposal.		

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Title: Depilatory paint thickener

The invention relates to the dehairing or dewooling (depilating) of animal pelts, hides or skins, more specifically to depilatory paint and depilatory paint (depilation paint) thickener used in the depilation process in for example
5 fellmongeries.

Depilation is a process whereby a depilatory paint is applied to a (sometimes pre-shorn) hide or skin and let to soak for several hours during which chemicals act to de-hair the skin. During that time, the paint should remain in place to provide for
10 continuous chemical action, for which a certain thickness or viscosity is required. After depilation, the skins or hides (now often called slats) are washed and cleaned for further processing. Depilated hair is in general not further useful, depilated wool (now often called slipe wool) sometimes finds
15 further use.

Traditionally (see depilatory thickeners, S. M. Cooper, New Zealand Leather and Shoe Research Institute) hydrated lime has been used for thickening depilatory paint. It has a number of
20 advantages. It works well as a thickener because of its low solubility. It provides an alkali reserve for the depilation processes to keep the pH high enough for hair or wool loosening. It is readily available, and best of all it is cheap. Lime is still used for paint thickening
25 in quite a high proportion of fellmongeries. However lime does have disadvantages when used as a thickener. In general, it does not stay in suspension. Furthermore, pelts painted with a low lime-paint tend to have a brighter grain, and they require less washing out of lime and are easier to delime. A number of
30 alternative thickeners have been tried. Among the most successful are pregelatinised potato starch ethers. Pregelatinised potato starch ethers give good thickening at low concentrations of 1.5

to 3 percent. They are reasonably easy to mix into the paint, at least compared to some of the alternative non-lime thickeners, and they do not require any heating. However, in general they are not as easy to mix as lime. Unlike some of the non-lime
5 thickeners, they are not so tacky that they cause sticking problems, with pelts sticking to each other or the boards of the pulling machines. They do not tend to have drip problems, and paint thickened with these thickeners is stable when sprayed under pressure. With some thickeners thinning under pressure
10 leads drip problems. By using some lime in the system to act as an alkali reserve, sodium hydroxide is not needed to increase the pH. However there have been some problems in production. Paints thickened with these thickeners not always have behaved completely consistently when sprayed onto pelts, and this has
15 caused problems of too much or too little paint on the pelts, or uneven coverage. This can lead to difficult pulling or residual wool problems or in some cases pelt damage.

It is thought that these inconsistencies are due to small changes in the viscosity of the paint from day to day, due to
20 slight changes in the proportion of ingredients or the method of mixing, or even the temperature during mixing or application of the paint. Small differences in viscosity could lead to differences in application rate because a spray system is very sensitive to viscosity changes.

25 The operation of the depilation process can be looked at in two ways;

a) *The processes taking place in the fellmongery*

30 These are the observable processes that are carried out in the fellmongery on the skin and are controlled by the fellmongery manager. The process-steps involved may consist of;
Wash; pre-flesh; squeeze or spin dry; apply depilatory paint; hold skins; remove wool.

35 Each of these processes are controlled to give good clean hair or wool removal with minimal damage to the skin.

b) *The underlying processes*

This requires an understanding of what is occurring as the
5 depilatory paint is penetrating the skin, i.e.
how do sulphide and hydroxide penetrate the skin;
how much hydroxide and sulphide bind to the collagen in the
corium layer;
how the sulphide and hydroxide react with the wool roots;
10 the equilibrium between sulphide and hydrosulphide.

To date, depilation research has looked at the processes
carried out on the skin and their improvement without looking at
the underlying processes that are occurring in the skin.
Approaching depilation from the view of the underlying processes
15 will enable the critical processes to be determined. These
processes can then be optimised to give better depilation
performance.

The optimisation and control of these critical processes
depend on the ability to observe what is occurring, both on the
20 underlying processes and the processes carried out. Factors which
are of importance during depilation are:
thickness of skin; paint performance; paint application rate;
rate of penetration of chemicals.

Current techniques for application of depilatory paint
25 involve applying a larger amount of depilatory paint to the
centre of the skin. This is to compensate for the assumed 2:1
ratio between the thick and thin regions of the skin. However
the actual ratio between the thick and thin regions of the skin
may be much larger than assumed. This may mean that the
30 differential spraying technique may not deliver enough paint to
the thicker areas of the skin.

If the correct amount of paint at the correct concentration
is applied to the skin, there may still be problems with
depilation if the spray pattern does not hold. Common starch
35 thickeners are currently used in the industry to hold the spray
pattern. However, even with the addition of common starch

thickeners it is often found that when the skins are stacked or pole hung that the spray pattern will shift. A correctly thickened paint should not produce such paint migration.

To ensure that paint migration does not occur, a depilatory paint must be thickened correctly with a suitable thickener. The means of determining the suitability of a thickener for depilatory paints has not always been well understood. Often the thickener used has relied on suggestions from chemical companies. The selection of a thickener by this means may not always meet the requirements of depilation. To determine the suitability of a thickener for a depilatory paint, the requirements of depilatory thickeners must be understood. These requirements can be put into four categories:

1) Viscosity requirements

For a thickener to be considered suitable, the thickener must provide the required level of viscosity consistently and simply. Special handling requirements limit the use of the thickener in the fellmongery situation. To satisfy this the thickener should;

- Thicken at normal temperatures (20-25°C) without requiring heating.
- easily disperse without lumping into sulphide solutions without the need for high speed agitators.
- not be sensitive to shear.

2) Stability requirements

- Not only should a depilatory thickener provide the required level of viscosity, but it should also be stable, ie the thickener should not be broken down or form solid gels by process or chemical conditions. This can be satisfied if the thickener;
- is not thinned excessively by mixing too long.
 - is stable under high NaOH and sulphide concentrations, e.g. does not gel or thin over time.

- provides paints of consistent viscosity, e.g. will make the same paint again and again.

3) Tack requirements

5

When two skins are placed together flesh to flesh after depilatory has been applied, there maybe some adhesion of the skins making pulling apart difficult. To be acceptable as a depilatory paint thickener, the thickener should not adhere skins
10 when skins are placed together flesh to flesh for 2-3 hours.

4) Downstream processing requirements

The use of the thickener should not have any adverse effects
15 on any further processing that may be carried out. The thickener;
- should not affect the quality of the slats produced.
- should not affect the quality of the slipe wool produced.
- should not increase the waste treatment loading.
-should easily be washed out.

20

The invention provides a depilatory paint thickener comprising a starch containing essentially only amylopectin molecules. Such a thickener is among others easily soluble in cold water; improves diffusion of chemicals (like sulphide or
25 lime) throughout the skin; improves viscosity or resistance to shear of a paint, whereby less starch is needed to exert a similar effect; and increases the suspendability of a lime, allowing less lime to be used which creates environmental advantages in waste disposal.

30 Starches, both of the common variety containing both amylose and amylopectin, obtained from both cereals and tubers or roots and of the waxy variety, containing essentially only amylopectin molecules (e.g. 0-5% amylose), obtained from cereals, are widely used in foodstuff.

35 Common starch consists of two major components, an, in essence, linear $\alpha(1-4)$ D-glucan polymer (branching is found at a

low level) and a elaborately branched $\alpha(1-4$ and $1-6)$ D-glucan polymer, called amylose and amylopectin, respectively. Amylose has in solution a helical conformation with a molecular weight in the order of $10^4 - 10^5$, or higher. Amylopectin consists of short
5 chains of α -D-anhydroglucopyranose units primarily linked by (1-4) bonds with (1-6) branches and with a molecular weight of up to 10^7 , or higher.

Amylose/amylopectin ratios in native starches in plants are generally anywhere at 10-40 amylose/90-60% amylopectin, also -
10 depending on the variety of plant studied. In a number of plant species mutants are known which deviate significantly from the above mentioned percentages. These mutants have long been known in maize (corn) and some other cereals. Waxy corn or waxy maize has been studied since the beginning of this century. Therefore,
15 the term waxy starch has often been equated with amylose free starch, despite the fact that such starch was in general not known from other starch sources such as potato but mainly derived from corn. However, industrial use of an amylose free starch has never occurred in depilation processes in fellmongeries.

20 In a preferred embodiment of the invention a depilatory paint thickener is provided wherein said starch containing essentially only amylopectine molecules has been derived from a genetically modified plant. Amylose production in a plant is among others regulated by the enzyme granule-bound starch
25 synthase (GBSS), which is involved in generating the amylose content of starch, and it has been found that many of the waxy cereal mutants described above lack this enzyme or its activity, thereby causing the exclusive amylopectin character of these apparently naturally genetically modified cereal mutants.

30 An example of a thickener provided by the invention is a starch obtained from an amylose-free potato plant which is for example lacking GBSS activity or GBSS protein altogether, thereby lacking amylose and having essentially only amylopectin molecules. In a preferred embodiment of the invention a
35 depilatory paint thickener is provided wherein said starch from is derived from a genetically modified non-cereal plant, for

example from a potato, banana, yam, canna or cassave. Genetic modification of non-cerealeal plants such as tuber or root plants is a skill available to the artisan, and for example involves modification, deletion of or insertion in or (antisense)

5 reversion of (parts of) a gene, such as a gene encoding granule-bound starch synthase (GBSS), which is involved in determining the amylose content of starch. In order to manipulate such crop plants, efficient transformation systems and isolated genes are available, especially of potato, and others are found by analogy.
10 Traits, such as absence of amylose, that are introduced in one variety of a crop plant can easily be introduced into another variety by cross-breeding. In the experimental part of this description a thickener is provided wherein said modified starch is obtained from a genetically modified potato, for example from
15 a genetically modified potato plant variety. Examples of such a potato plant variety are the variety Apriori, Apropos or Apropect, or varieties derived thereof.

In a further embodiment of the invention a depilatory paint thickener is provided wherein said starch is a cross-linked
20 starch, such as a epichlorohydrin cross-linked starch. Crosslinking starch is in itself a method available to the artisan, various cross-linking agents are known, examples are epichlorohydrin, sodium trimetaphosphate, phosphorous oxychloride, chloroacetic acid, adipic anhydride, acrolein,
25 dichloro acetic acid or other reagents with two or more anhydride, halogen, halohydrin, epoxide or glycidyl groups or combinations thereof which all can be used as crosslinking agents.

In a preferred embodiment a depilatory paint thickener is
30 provided having a degree of cross-linking varying from 0.001% to 0.5%, preferably varying from 0.01% to 0.1%, more preferably varying from 0.025% to 0.05%, for example varying on whether the cross-linking occurs in solution or suspension. In the experimental part of this description a much preferred thickener
35 is provided having a degree of cross-linking of between 0.025% to 0.05%, such as 0.033%, cross-linked in solution.

In yet another embodiment of the invention a depilatory paint thickener is provided wherein said starch is a stabilised starch, such as a hydroxyalkylated starch. Stabilisation by hydroxyalkylation or carboxymethylation of starch is for example
5 obtained with reagents containing a halogen, halohydrin, epoxide or glycidyl group as reactive site. Chloro acetic acid (or its salt) is used as carboxymethylation reagent. In one embodiment of the invention said starch is stabilised by hydroxypropylation, hydroxybutylation, hydroxyethylation and/or carboxymethylation.

10 In a preferred embodiment of the invention a depilatory paint thickener is provided comprising a stabilised starch having a molar degree of substitution (MS) varying from 0.01 to 1.6, preferably from 0.1 to 1.2, more preferably from 0.2 to 0.8.

In a further embodiment, the invention provides a depilatory
15 paint thickener wherein said starch is an pregelatinised or cold-water soluble or instant starch, providing easy solubility to a thickener. In general starch or starch derivatives are relatively insoluble in cold water. Viscosity and water binding is achieved by heating or cooking. For convenience starches are sometimes
20 pre-gelatinised i.e. pre-cooked and dried. These starches are referred to as instant starches and perform without heating or cooking. Pre-gelatinisation can for example be achieved by spray cooking, spray drying, roll drying, drum drying, extrusion heating in aqueous water-miscible organic solvents or under high
25 pressure.

A paint thickener as provided by the invention provides good and stable viscosity and shear resistance to a depilatory paint. Due to its high and stable viscosity and water binding properties, it can in general be used at lower concentrations
30 than a thickener comprising a common starch with normal contents of amylose. It provides protection against abrasion of skins, especially during the stacking of the skins. It furthermore enables easier separation of stacked, limed pelts as it prevents drying out of the paint due to its high water binding properties.

35 The invention furthermore provides a depilatory paint comprising a thickener as provided by the invention. Such a

depilatory paint can advantageously be used in a depilation process. Such a paint provides faster penetration of the paint chemicals through fat deposits, whereby it emulsifies the fat. In such a paint, the lime concentration or pH is easy to adjust, due
5 to the stable viscosity of the product under various concentrations of chemicals used. In general, less lime is needed to exert a similar function and sulphide strength is increased.

The invention further more provides a method for depilating an animal hide or skin comprising treating said hide or skin with
10 a depilatory paint provided with a depilatory paint thickener according to the invention. Such a method provides easier and effective pulling, contributing to an even and high quality of the produced slats and leather. The risk of abrasion is minimised, thereby reducing the number of damaged slats or pelts
15 to go into the pickling and chrome tanning process, thereby reducing the number of pelts that turn out as damaged wet-blue after tanning.

The invention furthermore provides a depilated hide or skin produced by a method according to the invention and provides
20 leather or a leather product derived thereof. Such hides or skin and leather and leather products are characterised by more even tanning and less abrasions, having a good clear grain and no mottle

The invention further provides (slipe) wool obtained from a hide
25 or skin treated by a method according to the invention. Such a wool is brighter and softer and less damaged than ordinary slipe wool, and finds better use.

The invention is further described in examples, tables and figures in the experimental part of the description which are not
30 limiting the invention.

Example 1

The main properties required for a thickener of depilatory paints
35 are:

- high thickening power in depilatory paints,

- stability on ageing,
- good reproducibility of the preparations,
- good stability to shear,
- easy dispersion of the flakes in the depilatory paints, no lump
5 forming.

In example 1 the properties of 3 commercial products, based on potato starch, commonly used in the depilatory paints (products A, B and C) have been compared with 2 other products also based
10 on potato starch (products O and P) and a product based on amylopectin potato starch (product I).

1 - EXPERIMENTS

15 1.1 - Measurements of Brookfield viscosity in tap water

Preparation of a solution by:

- dispersion under mechanical stirring at 450 rpm (6 holes-blade stirrer) of the starch in tap water in order to have a total
20 weight of 500 g;
- stirring at 450 rpm for 30 minutes;
- rest for 15 minutes;
- measurement of the viscosity at 20°C with a Brookfield viscometer RVT at 50, 20 and 10 rpm.

25

Measurements have been done at several concentrations for each product depending on their level of viscosity. With the products O and P, the addition of a few drops of an anti-foaming agent is necessary.

30

1.2 - Stability to ageing

The stability to ageing has been evaluated by measuring the Brookfield viscosities of the previous preparations after 4 hours
35 and 24 hours resting time.

1.3 - Stability with lime

The viscosities of preparations containing 2% lime have been compared with the viscosities of the preparations without lime. 2 different methods have been used for the preparations with lime.

a) addition of lime before starch:

- dispersion under mechanical stirring of 10g lime in tap water in order to have a total weight with starch of 510 g;

- stirring at 450 rpm (6 holes-blade stirrer) for 5 minutes; -

- 10 - dispersion at 450 rpm of the starch and stirring at 450 rpm for 30 minutes;

- rest for 15 minutes;

- measurement of the viscosity at 20°C with a Brookfield viscometer RVT at 50, 20 and 10 rpm.

15 b) addition of lime after starch:

- dispersion under mechanical stirring at 450 rpm (6 holes-blade stirrer) of the starch in tap water in order to have a total weight with lime of 510 g;

- stirring at 450 rpm for 30 minutes;

- 20 - dispersion at 450 rpm of 10 g lime and stirring for 1 minute at 450 rpm;

- rest for 15 minutes;

- measurement of the viscosity at 20°C with a Brookfield viscometer RVT at 50, 20 and 10 rpm.

25 In the 2 methods, the viscosities have been measured again after 24 hours rest.

The tests with lime have been made on preparations having a Brookfield viscosity at 20°C, 20 rpm of about 5000 mPa.s ± 500
30 mPa.s

1.4 - Stability to shear

The viscosities of the preparations submitted to 30 minutes of
35 intense shear at 1500 rpm have been compared to the viscosities of the same preparations before shear:

- dispersion under mechanical stirring at 450 rpm (6 holes-blade stirrer) of the starch in tap water with a few drops of an anti-foaming agent in order to have a total weight of 500 g;
- stirring at 450 rpm for 30 minutes;
- 5 - rest for 15 minutes;
- measurement of the viscosity at 20°C with a Brookfield viscometer RVT at 50, 20 and 10 rpm;
- stirring at 1500 rpm (6 holes-blade stirrer) for 30 minutes;
- immediately after, measurement of the viscosity at 20°C with-a
- 10 Brookfield viscometer RVT at 50, 20 and 10 rpm;
- rest for 24 hours and measurement of the viscosity at 20°C with a Brookfield viscometer RVT at 50, 20 and 10 rpm.

1.5 - viscosities in a formulation of depilatory paint

15

Formulation:

- tap water: 270 g
- lime (calcium hydroxide): 6 g
- sodium sulphide 35%: 72 g
- 20 - starch thickener: 4.5 or 6 g.

This corresponds to:

- water: 100 g
- lime: 2 g
- 25 - sodium sulphide 60%: 14 g
- starch thickener: 1.5 or 2 g.

The following method has been used for the preparation and viscosity measurements:

- dissolving of the sodium sulphide in the water;
- 30 - dispersion of the lime under mechanical stirring and stirring for 5 minutes;
- dispersion of the starch at 450 rpm (4 blades propeller) and stirring for 30 minutes;
- rest for 15 minutes;
- 35 - measurement of the viscosities at 20°C with a Ford cup nr 4 and with a Brookfield viscometer RVT at 100, 50, 20 and 10 rpm.

2 - RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

5 2.1 - Viscosities of preparations in tap water

See table 2.

10 A Brookfield viscosity at 20 rpm of about 5000 mPa.s $\pm$ 500 mPa.s
is obtained with:

- product A at the concentration of 3.5%,
- product B at the concentration of 7.5%,
- product C at the concentration of 6.3%,
- product O at the concentration of 10.0%,
- 15 - product I at the concentration of 3.5%.

Product I based on amylopectin potato starch has a viscosity comparable with the product A at the concentration of 3.5%. The preparations of product I are fairly transparent and have a
20 smooth and short texture, rather comparable with the preparations of product C. The speed of swelling for product I is a little bit slower than for product C, but is faster than for products A and B.

25 The products O and P have a comparable viscosity which is much lower than the viscosity of the 4 other products. They generate an important amount of foam in case of stirring without anti-foaming agent. Their preparations have also a texture different from the other products, much longer which indicates that their
30 effective degree of crosslinking is lower than the degree of crosslinking of the other considered products.

2.2 - Stability to ageing

35 See table 3.

The preparations in tap water are perfectly stable during at least 24 hours for all the products.

2.3 - Stability with lime

5

In the range of tests with lime, preparations of the products A and I at 3.5%, product C at 6.3%, product O at 10%, which have without lime about the same viscosity, have been compared. The 4 compared starches exhibit with lime different behaviours (see -
10 table 4).

- For product I, the addition of lime causes an increase of the viscosity, probably due to better swelling in alkaline conditions. It is interesting to remark that the increase of
15 viscosity is about the same whatever the addition of the lime is done before of after the addition of the starch. The viscosities obtained with lime are stable on ageing during at least 24 hours. This indicates that the viscosity of alkaline preparations is not dependent on the order of introduction of the reagents.

20

- For product O, the increase of viscosity with lime is more important than for product I. The texture of the preparations has changed a lot by taking a highly rubbery character, especially after 24 hours ageing.

25

- The product C is the only product for which a strong decrease of viscosity is observed with lime, probably due to its low hydroxypropyl MS, in comparison with the other products.

2.4 - Stability to shear

30

For the tests of stability to shear, again preparations of the products A and I at 3.5%, C at 6.3%, and O at 10% have been compared (see table 5).

35

The decrease of viscosity is more important for the products I and O (loss of about 1/2 of the initial viscosity) than for the products A and C (loss of about 1/3 of the initial viscosity). Most part of the initial viscosity is recovered after 24 hours rest. The resistance to shear of the 4 products can be judged satisfactory, considering the severity of the laboratory test. Under factory conditions, the shear stresses applied during the preparation and the storage of the depilatory paints are probably much lower.

2.5 - Viscosities in the formulation of depilatory paint

See table 6.

Product I has in the depilatory paint a much higher thickening power than all the other products, at the concentration of 2%, whatever the shear rate of the viscosity measurement. At the concentration of 1.5%, the viscosity curves of the products I and C are comparable, apart from the measurement at 10 rpm which is a little bit higher for product C.

The 2 other products O and P, which have a low viscosity in tap water, exhibit also a low viscosity in the depilatory paint.

3 - CONCLUSION

The product I based on amylopectin potato starch has very good thickening properties in tap water as well as in depilatory paint. In addition to that, it is easy to prepare and dissolves rather quickly, has a good behaviour with lime, and has a satisfactory resistance to shear. Consequently such a product presents a great interest for an application in depilatory paints.

Certain characteristics of the product I are different from the products A and C. In comparison with the product A, the product I has:

- 5 - a much higher viscosity in depilatory paint, especially at the concentration of 2%,
 - a higher speed of swelling,
 - a better behaviour with lime.

In comparison with the product C, the product I has:

- 10 - a much higher viscosity in depilatory paint,
 - a much higher viscosity in tap water and alkaline water,
 - a better resistance to lime.

15 The 3 products B, O and P based on potato starch have a much lower thickening effect than the other products both in depilatory paint as in tap water.

Example 2

20

The example I has shown that the product I based on amylopectin potato starch I has very good characteristics for an application as thickener in depilatory paints for fellmongeries.

25 The crosslinking of the product I has been realized in suspension. Example 2 relates to samples of a comparable type of amylopectin potato starch, but prepared according to the process of crosslinking in solution, and also to samples of a comparable type of starch based on waxy-maize starch and crosslinked in
30 suspension.

9 samples have been tested which can be classified in 3 ranges of products:

- 35 - 4 samples based on amylopectin potato starch with a hydroxypropyl MS of 0.6, crosslinked in solution with different amount of epichlorohydrin(ECH),

* 3 samples based on amylopectin potato starch with a hydroxypropyl MS of 0.2, crosslinked in solution with different amount of epichlorohydrin,

5 * 2 samples based on waxy-maize starch with a hydroxypropyl MS of 0.6, crosslinked in suspension with different amount of epichlorohydrin.

The viscosities of these 9 samples have been measured according to similar methods in the same formulation of depilatory paint.

10 The results have been compared to the viscosities measured on the products I, A and C, previously discussed in example 1.

1 - EXPERIMENTS

15

The same procedures as in example 1 have been used concerning the measurements of viscosity in tap water and in the formulation of depilatory paint, the stability to ageing, with lime and to shear.

20

The speed of swelling of the different starches have been evaluated by recording, with a Haake viscometer RV 12, curves of viscosity as function of the time (dispersion of the flakes in water in about 2 seconds, time 0 = end of the dispersion of the flakes in water, total time of record: 15 min). Samples have been
25 added at the concentration of 4% (2.40g sample for 60g tap water), apart from for the low viscous products, i.e. the products B at 7% and C at 6%.

For trials with water alkalized with lime, 1.20g lime (2%) has
30 been dispersed in water prior to the addition of the starch.

2 - RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

2.1 - Viscosities of preparations in tap water

5 See table 7.

All 9 samples have a much higher viscosity than product C. At the concentration of 5%, for the 3 ranges of samples, the viscosities are all higher when the degree of crosslinking is
10 higher. It is the opposite at the concentration of 2%: the viscosities appear lower when the degree of crosslinking increases. This can be explained by an incomplete swelling of the product during the stirring time when the starch concentration is low, and the concentration of swollen material
15 is all the lower as the degree of crosslinking increases.

For a same degree of crosslinking, the samples based on amylopectin potato starch with a hydroxypropyl MS of 0.6 have a higher viscosity than the samples based on amylopectin potato
20 starch with a hydroxypropyl MS of 0.2. The 2 samples based on waxy-maize starch have also a lower viscosity than the samples based on amylopectin potato starch with the same hydroxypropyl MS of 0.6. A Brookfield viscosity at 20 rpm of about 5000mPa.s $\pm$ 500 mPa.s is obtained at the concentration of:

- 25 - 3.3% for product E,
 - 3.5% for products A and I,
 - 3.6% for product G,
 - 4.0% for products K, J and M,
 - 5.0% for product D,
30 - 6.3% for product C.

The viscosity curves as function of the concentration are comparable for the products E and I.

2.2 - Stability to ageing

See table 8.

5 In difference with product I, a slight loss of viscosity can be observed for most of the new samples after 24 hours storage. This loss is all the higher as the degree of crosslinking is lower, and is also higher for the products having a hydroxypropyl MS of 0.2 instead of 0.6. The difference of viscosity after 24
10 hours storage is not significant for the more crosslinked products based on amylopectin potato starch (products H, G and L), but is important for the less crosslinked products (products D and J).

15 2.3 - Speed of swelling

See table 9.

* In tap water, the speed of swelling is higher for the products
20 based on amylopectin potato starch having a hydroxypropyl MS of 0.6, than for:

- the products based on amylopectin potato starch having a hydroxypropyl MS of 0.2,
- the products based on waxy-maize,
- 25 - the product A based on potato starch.

The products with the highest degree of crosslinking in each range of samples have a lower speed of swelling. The products E and I give comparable curve of swelling.

30 Although its high degree of crosslinking, product B has a high speed of swelling if prepared at high concentration (7%).

* With water containing 2% lime, the samples based on amylopectin potato starch having a hydroxypropyl MS of 0.6 have a higher
35 viscosity than in tap water, especially those having the highest degree of crosslinking. The speeds of swelling are not very

different from the speed of swelling in tap water. The products E and I give again comparable curve of swelling.

For products based on amylopectin potato starch having a hydroxypropyl MS of 0.2, the end-viscosities are much lower than
5 in tap water, and the speeds of swelling are still low.

The product A exhibits a very low speed of swelling in alkaline water. After 15 min stirring, its swelling is far to be complete.

10

The product C swells very fast, but the end-viscosity is much lower than in tap water. The low end-viscosity in water alkalized with lime is a consequence of its low hydroxypropyl MS.

15

2.4 - Viscosities in the formulation of depilatory paint

See:

- tables 10 and 11 for viscosities of depilatory paints
20 containing 2.0% starch,
- table 12 for viscosities of depilatory paints containing 1.5% starch.

For the range of samples based on amylopectin potato starch with
25 MS 0.6, the highest viscosities are obtained for the product E having an intermediary degree of crosslinking (% ECH: 0.025). The more crosslinked product (product H - % ECH: 0.10) gives the lowest viscosities. The 2 other samples (product G - % ECH: 0.05 and product D - % ECH: 0.0125) have an intermediary thickening
30 power. The curve of viscosity of the product E at the concentration of 2.0% is very close to the curve of the product I. At the concentration of 1.5%, the product E gives even higher viscosities than the product I.

* For the range of samples based on amylopectin potato starch
35 with MS 0.2, the viscosities are all the highest as the degree of crosslinking is lower. As for the previous range of amylopectin

potato starch samples, the more viscous product has been produced with 0.025% ECH (product J). At the concentration of 2.0%, the products with MS 0.6 are more viscous than products with MS 0.2 for a same degree of crosslinking. At the concentration of 1.5%,
5 the product J has a slightly lower viscosity than the product E when measured at a high shear rate (100 and 50 rpm), but is characterised by a higher viscosity when measured at a low shear rate (10 rpm). The best products of
10 the range of samples based on amylopectin potato starch with MS 0.2 have a better thickening power than the products A, B and C based on potato starch.

* The 2 waxy-maize based products have lower viscosities than the amylopectin potato starch based products. The product M, which is
15 the less crosslinked, is the more viscous of these 2 products.

* A decrease of viscosity is observed on the depilatory paints during storage, with certain samples based on amylopectin potato starch and MS 0.6, especially at the concentration of 2% and for
20 measurements at low shear rate (10 and 20 rpm). This decrease is of the order of 10% for the measurements at 20 rpm, the most part occurs during the first 4 hours storage. This is not observed with the samples based on amylopectin potato starch and MS 0.2, for which a small increase of viscosity rather occurs. An
25 explanation could be that for products with MS 0.6 and at the concentration of 2%, the first measurement after preparation corresponds to a state at/or near the peak of swelling. At a lower concentration, e.g. 1.5%, there is no peak during the swelling, and consequently the measurements of viscosity after
30 preparation and after 4 hours are close. The products with MS 0.2 need a longer time for a complete swelling, and have no viscosity peak at the 2 considered concentrations (see also table 9).

On the whole, each of the 3 ranges of products, and especially
35 the ranges of products based on amylopectin potato starch, contains products which enable to obtain high viscosities in

depilatory paint. Its curve of viscosity at the concentration of 2.0% is very close to the curve of the product I. At the concentration of 1.5%, E gives even higher viscosities than I.

5 2.5 - Stability with lime

Certain samples (those which have given the best results in depilatory paints for each range of products) have been prepared with 2% lime at the following or concentration:

- 10 - product E (amylopectin potato starch - MS 0.6): 3.3%
- product J (amylopectin potato starch - MS 0.2): 4.0%
- product M (waxy-maize starch - MS 0.6): 4.0%.

These concentrations enable to reach in tap water about the same level of viscosity (see table 13). The table 9 has also to be
15 taken into account.

A different behaviour is observed between the samples with a MS of 0.6 and the products with a MS of 0.2.

20 * The products with MS of 0.6 give in the presence of lime slightly increased viscosities, not very dependent of the order of introduction of the lime. Only the viscosities after 24 hours of storage when lime is added after the swelling of the starch are significantly higher.

25 * For the product J, the swelling is strongly inhibited when lime is added before starch, and in any case the viscosity after 24 hours of storage are very low. This behaviour is also different from the behaviour of the product C, for which the viscosities are much lower with lime than in tap water.

30 It must also be noted that the behaviour of certain of the considered products in water with 2% lime is rather different to the behaviour in the depilatory paint which contains in addition sodium sulphide; e.g. the products C and J give very low
35 viscosities in water with lime, but relatively high viscosities

in the depilatory paint. The product E gives high viscosities in water with lime as well as in depilatory paints.

2.6 - Stability to shear

5

The tests of stability to shear have been done on the same samples and at the same concentration than tests with lime (see table 14).

10 As previously mentioned for product I, a higher decrease of viscosity is observed for the products E and J than for the products A and C. The product M based on waxy-maize starch has given intermediary results. The recovery of viscosity is low after 24 hours rest for the product J which has a low
15 hydroxypropyl MS.

It must be recalled that this test is probably much more severe than the shear stresses applied during the preparation and the storage of the depilatory paints.

20

3 - CONCLUSION

* The products based on amylopectin potato starch, especially
25 those having a hydroxypropyl MS of 0.6 such as the product E, have good thickening properties for the depilatory paints. The characteristics of the product E are very close to the characteristics of the product I.

30 The products based on amylopectin potato starch, especially the products E and I, have as main advantages in front of the products A and C based on potato starch, of a higher viscosity in depilatory paint and a lower sensitivity to lime. They have also in front of the product A the advantages of a much higher speed
35 of swelling.

* High viscosities in depilatory paint can also be obtained with the products based on amylopectin potato starch with a MS of 0.2, such as the products J and K. The best products of this range of samples have a better thickening power than the products A and C based on common potato starch.

* The samples based on waxy-maize starch have lower viscosities and a slightly lower speed of swelling than the best products based on amylopectin potato starch with a MS of 0.6. Their thickening power in depilatory paints is nevertheless comparable and in certain conditions higher than the products based on common potato starch.

Example 3

Pregelatinized hydroxypropylated crosslinked starch based on amylopectin potato starch, especially the products E and G, have very good characteristics for an application as thickener in depilatory paints for fellmongeries.

Another sample (product F) based on amylopectin potato starch has been prepared according to the same process of production (crosslinking in solution) as the products E and G. The new sample has the same hydroxypropyl MS (0.6), but has an intermediary degree of crosslinking (0.033% epichlorohydrin instead of 0.025% for E and 0.050% for G).

The characteristics of the product F (viscosities in tap water and in a depilatory paint, speed of swelling, characteristics of stability) have been measured according to similar methods as in example 2 and compared to the characteristics of the products E and G.

1 - EXPERIMENTS

The test procedures are identical to the procedures described in example 2.

5

The measurements of viscosity in tap water and in the depilatory paint, and the stabilities to ageing have been made again on the products E and G, in order to check the repeatability of the results. The figures mentioned in the tables of this report are averages of the new results and the results previously indicated in example 2.

10

A test of swelling in water containing lime and sodium sulphide has

15

been added to the tests of swelling in tap water and in water alkalized with 2% lime, according to the same procedure (recorded with a Haake viscometer RV 12).

20

The amounts of water (50.6g), lime (1,2g) and sodium sulphide 35% (14,4g) have been calculated in order to have the same ratios than in the formulation of the depilatory paint, e.g.: 100% water - 2% lime - 14% sodium sulphide 60%. The amount of starch added is 2,4g (4%). This percentage is much higher than in the depilatory paints, but is necessary for being in the range of viscosities which can be detected by the Haake viscometer. The order of introduction of the reagent is:

25

1. water
 2. solubilization of the sodium sulphide;
 3. dispersion of the lime, stirring during 2 minutes;
 4. addition of the starch, start of the record of the swelling
- curve, (total time of record: 15 min).

30

2 - RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

2.1 - Viscosities of preparations in tap water

5 See table 15.

A Brookfield viscosity at 20°C and 20 rpm of about 5000 mPa.s $\pm$ 500 mPa.s is obtained at the concentration of:

- 3.4% for product E,
- 10 - 3.5% for products F and A,
- 3.6% for product G.

15 The 3 products based on amylopectin potato starch and also the product A have about the same viscosity at the concentration of 4.0%. Below 4.0%, the less crosslinked product (product E) has the highest viscosity and the more crosslinked product (product G) the lowest viscosity. It is the opposite at the concentration of 5.0%, the viscosity increases when the degree of crosslinking increases.

20 The new measurements of viscosity on the products E and G are not significantly different from the measurements mentioned in example 2.

25 2.2 - Stability to ageing

See table 16.

30 At very low concentration (2.0%), the viscosities after 24 hours rest are much higher than after preparation. To the difference of the preparations at higher concentration, not completely swollen particles can be observed in the preparations at 2%. The low concentrations, for which the viscosity reached after 30 minutes stirring is very low and not sufficient for suspending
35 the not completely swollen material, need in fact a longer time of stirring.

At the intermediary concentrations (3.0 - 4.0%), a slight increase of the viscosity after 24 hours is generally observed.

- 5 At the concentration of 5.0%, there is a loss of viscosity after 24 hours rest which is all the lower as the degree of crosslinking is higher. For the 2 more crosslinked products (F and G), the difference of viscosity after 24 hours is very low.

10 2.3 - Viscosities in the formulation of depilatory paint

See table 17.

- 15 The product F has significantly the highest viscosity when added at the concentration of 1.5%, and is very close to the less crosslinked product (product E) at the concentration of 2.0%. These 2 samples are the most viscous products (with product I - see examples 1 and 2) in depilatory paint amongst all the considered products. The more crosslinked product (product G)
20 has a lower thickening power than the 2 other samples based on amylopectin potato starch.

- The decrease of viscosity during storage is in fact low for these 3 products. The new measurements of viscosity on samples E and G
25 are not significantly different from the measurements mentioned in example 2.

2.4 - Speed of swelling

- 30 See table 18.

- The speed of swelling in the 3 mediums (tap water, water alkalized with 2% lime, water containing 2% lime and 14% sodium sulphide) of the 3 samples based on amylopectin potato starch
35 have been compared to the curves of swelling of the products A, B and C.

The behaviours of these products are very different as function of the kind of water.

5 * For the 3 samples based on amylopectin potato starch, the speed of swelling is close in tap water and in water alkalized with lime, but the viscosity is higher with lime. The speed of swelling is a little bit higher in the presence of sodium sulphide. The highest speed of swelling with sodium sulphide is
10 observed for F. The final viscosity is lower with sodium sulphide than with only lime for the less crosslinked product (product E), identical for the intermediary crosslinked product (product F), higher for the more crosslinked product (product G).

15 The property of for example product F to give very close viscosities in water containing only 2% lime and in water containing 2% lime + 14% sodium sulphide is very interesting for an application in depilatory paints, because that means that the product will have the same behaviour whatever the percentage of
20 sodium sulphide in the depilatory paint.

* The product A needs a longer time for swelling than the 3 previous products, whatever the kind of water. The addition of 2% lime decreases the speed of swelling and the viscosity. The
25 presence of the sodium sulphide in the alkaline water has a beneficial effect concerning the speed of swelling and the viscosity. But the final viscosity with lime and sodium sulphide is much lower than the 3 previous samples.

30 * The product B has another type of behaviour . The speed of swelling is much faster in alkaline medium than in tap water, and viscosities are much higher. But the addition of sodium sulphide has an unfavourable effect on viscosity. The viscosities reached with the product B are much lower than with the 3 samples based
35 on amylopectin potato starch.

* The product C has also a behaviour different to all the other products. The swelling is very fast whatever the type of water. The presence of sodium sulphide provokes a strong increase of the viscosity in comparison with tap water or water with only lime.

5

2.5 - Stability with lime

See table 19.

10 * For the 2 more crosslinked products (products F and G), the addition of lime provokes a significant increase of the viscosity. The increase of viscosity is about the same when the addition of lime is done before or after the starch. The obtained viscosities are stable to ageing during at least 24
15 hours. This indicates that for these 2 products, the viscosity of the alkaline preparation is not very dependent on the order of addition of the reagents.

* For the less crosslinked product (product E), the increase of
20 viscosity in the presence of lime is lower, especially when lime is added before starch. A significantly higher viscosity is observed after 24 hours storage when lime is added after the swelling of the starch. Consequently the viscosity in the presence of lime is for the product E more dependent on the order
25 of addition of the reagents than the 2 previous products.

2.6 - Stability to shear

See table 20.

30

The decrease of viscosity is lower for the more crosslinked products (products F and G) than for the product E. The results of the test of shear are about the same for the products F and G. The resistance to shear of these products can be judged
35 satisfactory considering the severity of the laboratory test.

3 - CONCLUSION

The products based on amylopectin potato starch have good properties for an application in depilatory paints. They are characterised by:

- a high thickening power in depilatory paint, high viscosities can be obtained even at low concentration (1.5%), especially with the products E and F;
- a fast speed of swelling in the presence of lime and sodium sulphide;
- a viscosity not very dependent on the percentage of sodium sulphide, especially for the product F;
- a satisfactory stability to shear;
- a good stability to ageing.

These products can advantageously replace in this application the products based on common starch, such as product A due mainly to their higher viscosity in depilatory paint and their much higher speed of swelling, and such as product C which has a lower thickening effect in depilatory paint and a higher sensitivity to lime.

Example 4

This example illustrates the use of a thickener of the present invention for the dehairing of hide or skin, according to a quick-pull system. In such a system, the pulling of the hairs from the skin can start no more than 2 hours after the paint has been sprayed on the skin. Typical depilation paints for quick-pull systems are characterized by the presence of sodium hydroxide and a high amount of sodium sulphide in their formulation.

The product A based on potato starch and the product F based on amylopectin potato starch have been tested in the following formulation:

- | | |
|--------------------|-------|
| - water: | 100 g |
| - sodium hydroxide | 2.3 g |

- lime (calcium hydroxide): 3 g
- sodium sulphide 60%: 35 g
- starch thickener: 2.2 g for A and 1.5 g for F.

5 The viscosities obtained with the products A and F after preparation are indicated in table 21. As already seen in the example 3, the product F has a higher thickening power than the product A. The same viscosity can be obtained at the concentration of 1.5% for the product F and at the concentration
10 of 2.2% for the product A. The stability of the viscosity during time of the depilation paint with the product F is satisfactory. Only a small increase of viscosity is noted: from an initial viscosity of 270 mPa.s (at 20 rpm), the viscosity increase to 302 mPa.s after 4 hours storage and to 320 mPa.s after 24 hours
15 storage.

Example 5

 This example illustrates the use of a thickener of the present invention for the dehairing of hide or skin, according to
20 a long-pull system. In long-pull systems, the paint has a more gentle action of dehairing than in quick-pull systems, which decreases the risks of damage of the skins. Consequently the time of action of the paint must be longer (e.g. 5 hours) before starting the pulling of the hairs from the skin. Generally sodium
25 hydroxide is not used in the formulation of the paints for long-pull systems.

 Different products based on potato starch, amylopectin potato starch, and waxy-maize starch have been tested in the following formulation:

- 30 - tap water: 100 g
- lime (calcium hydroxide): 4 g
- sodium sulphide 60%: 14 g
- starch thickener: 1.5 g or 2.0 g.

35 For an easy dehairing, it is important to have a good migration of the paint through the skin, the paint being sprayed

on what was the flesh side of the skin. This characteristic has been appraised by the help of a test of migration. The principle of the test is to measure the weight of paint which has been absorbed by a filter-paper after migration through a piece of leather during a given time. the procedure of the test is the following:

- sticking of a disc of leather on a metallic ring;
- placing of the ring on a weighed standardized paper-filter (disc of leather in contact with the paper-filter);
- 10 - pouring in the ring of 30 g depilation paint prepared according to the previous formulation;
- weighing of the paper-filter after a time of contact with the disc of leather of 15-30 and 60 minutes;
- calculation of the weight of liquid absorbed by the paper-
- 15 filter after 15-30 and 60 minutes.

The speed of migration through the disc of leather is all the faster as the weight of liquid absorbed by the paper-filter after 15 minutes is higher.

The viscosities and the weight of liquid absorbed by the paper-filter are indicated for the different products tested according this formulation, in table 22.

A much higher viscosity can be reached with the products based on amylopectin potato starch, than with the other types of starch. The products H - L and Q, all based on amylopectin potato starch, have at the concentration of 1.5% a viscosity equal or higher to the viscosity at the concentration at 2.0% of the more viscous product of the samples based on potato starch (product C).

Certain products based on amylopectin potato starch combine a high thickening power with a high speed of migration through a leather skin. This is especially the case of the product Q, which despite the high viscosity of its preparation at the concentration of 1.5%, enables to prepare a depilation paint with a high speed of migration, comparable with the speed of migration measured on preparations (at the concentration of 2.0%) of the best samples based on potato starch.

Table 1: List of the products considered in the examples

Product	Starc h	Crosslinking*	ECH %	Hydroxy- propylation*	MS (HP)
A	PS	solution	0,02	solution	0,7
B	PS	suspension	0,08	solution	0,8
C	PS	suspension	0,025	suspension	0,14
D	APS	solution	0,0125	solution	0,6
E	APS	solution	0,025	solution	0,6
F	APS	solution	0,033	solution	0,6
G	APS	solution	0,050	solution	0,6
H	APS	solution	0,100	solution	0,6
I	APS	suspension	0,010	solution	0,6
J	APS	solution	0,025	solution	0,2
K	APS	solution	0,033	solution	0,2
L	APS	solution	0,050	solution	0,2
M	WMS	suspension	0,02	solution	0,6
N	WMS	suspension	0,03	solution	0,6
O	PS	solution	0,0188	solution	0,66
P	PS	solution	0,0188	solution	0,75
Q	APS	solution	0.192	solution	0.2

a. Method of derivatizing

- 5 a): Method of derivatizing
 PS = potato starch
 APS = amylopectin potato starch
 WMS = waxy maize starch

Table 2: Brookfield viscosities (mPa.s) at 20°C of preparations in tap water as function of the concentration.

Concentration	2.0%	3.0%	3.5%	4.0%	5.0%	6.0%	6.5%	7.0%	7.5%	8.0%	10.0%
Product A	10 rpm	470	3040	6960	15880	37200					
	20 rpm	390	2320	4670	10320	23250					
	50 rpm	290	1470	3000	5640	12300					
Product B	10 rpm					80		3140	5880	13000	42000
	20 rpm					83		2550	4600	9450	26000
	50 rpm					84		1750	3050	5740	14120
Product C	10 rpm	24				2960	5200	21100	30000		
	20 rpm	10				2200	3730	14100	20500		
	50 rpm	18				1480	2430	8520	11900		
Product O	10 rpm					1220	11860	2820	41000	4200	6280
	20 rpm					920	8870	2120	25750	3100	4740
	50 rpm					640	4680	1440	14420	2100	3220
Product P	10 rpm					1130					
	20 rpm					870					
	50 rpm					610					
Product I	10 rpm	260		7920	11200	16500					
	20 rpm	200		5060	7160	10650					
	50 rpm	134		2860	4020	6050					

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Table 3: Stability to ageing of the preparations in tap water - Brookfield viscosities (mPa.s) at 20°C.

Product	A	B	C	O	I
Concentration	3.5%	10.0%	6.3%	10.0%	3.5%
Viscosity after:					
- preparation					
10 rpm	6960	42000	7520	6280	7920
20 rpm	4670	26000	5260	4740	5060
50 rpm	3000	14120	3360	3220	2860
- 24 hours					
10 rpm	7060	58000	7820	5650	7960
20 rpm	4620	37600	5440	4340	5080
50 rpm	2980	19800	3420	2930	2860

Table 4: Effect of lime on the Brookfield viscosities (mPa.s) at 20°C.

Product	A	C	O	I
Concentration	3.5%	6.3%	10.0%	3.5%
Viscosity - without lime 10 rpm 20 rpm 50 rpm	6960 4670 3000	7520 5260 3360	6280 4740 3220	7920 5060 2860
- with 2% lime added before starch, measurement after preparation 10 rpm 20 rpm 50 rpm measurement after 24 hours 10 rpm 20 rpm 50 rpm	3260 2080 1150 4400 2880 1640	1430 1010 670 2420 1720 990	17300 11650 7140 20500 13500 8200	18700 11000 5700 17000 9880 4880
- with 2% lime added after starch, measurement after preparation 10 rpm 20 rpm 50 rpm measurement after 24 hours 10 rpm 20 rpm 50 rpm	12600 8460 5130 10520 7240 4900	760 550 327 880 616 362	22500 14650 8520 30500 19350 11200	14200 8600 4420 15000 8620 4260

Table 5: Effect of shear on the Brookfield viscosities (mPa.s) at 20°C.

Product	A	C	O	I
Concentration	3.5%	6.3%	10.0%	3.5%
Viscosity after:				
- preparation				
10 rpm	6960	7520	6280	7920
20 rpm	4670	5260	4740	5060
50 rpm	3000	3360	3220	2860
- 30 mn shear at 1500 rpm				
10 rpm	4620	4940	3360	3700
20 rpm	3450	3550	2580	2460
50 rpm	2220	2320	1800	1500
- after 30 mn shear and 24 h rest				
10 rpm	6900	5920	4680	6500
20 rpm	4640	4230	3680	4120
50 rpm	3040	2720	2560	2400
Ratio:				
vis. after shear/ initial viscosity				
10 rpm	0.66	0.66	0.54	0.47
20 rpm	0.74	0.67	0.55	0.49
50 rpm	0.74	0.69	0.58	0.52
Ratio:				
vis. after shear and rest/ initial viscosity				
10 rpm	0.99	0.79	0.75	0.82
20 rpm	0.99	0.80	0.78	0.82
50 rpm	1.01	0.81	0.80	0.84

Table 6: Ford cup 4 and Brookfield viscosities (mPa.s) of depilation paints (20°C) .

Product	A		B	C		O	P	I	
Concentration	1.5%	2.0%	2.4%	1.5%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	1.5%	2.0%
pH	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9
Measurements after preparation									
Ford cup 4 (s)	11.6	13.3	11.9	11.7	13.1	15.0	14.7	11.8	19.0
Brookfield									
10 rpm	99	308	284	190	390	177	143	160	828
20 rpm	75	197	157	116	234	145	123	107	580
50 rpm	60	117	70	67	125	123	105	73	364
100 rpm	51	93	55	58	92	112	98	67	258
Measurements after 4 hours									
Ford cup 4 (s)	11.6	13.3	11.2	11.7	13.1	14.7	14.3	11.6	18.3
Brookfield									
10 rpm	92	304	77	190	367	145	144	147	812
20 rpm	70	195	58	118	227	122	122	99	560
50 rpm	58	117	46	68	127	103	104	69	348
100 rpm	51	93	41	55	93	100	100	64	250
Measurements after 24 hours									
Ford cup 4 (s)	11.7	13.4	11.1	11.7	13.4	14.7	14.2	11.6	19.0
Brookfield									
10 rpm	95	308	67	193	384	133	140	145	800
20 rpm	73	202	54	120	250	113	118	100	558
50 rpm	60	122	44	69	140	97	101	70	352
100 rpm	51	94	39	57	108	93	97	64	252

Table 7: Brookfield viscosities (mPa.s) at 20°C of preparations in tap water as function of the concentration.

Concentration	2.0%	3.0%	3.3%	3.5%	3.6%	4.0%	5.0%	6.0%	6.3%
Product A									
PS 10 rpm	470	3040		6960		15880	37200		
MS 0.7 20 rpm	390	2320		4670		6960	23250		
50 rpm	290	1470		3000		4670	12300		
Product I									
APS 10 rpm	260			7920		11200	16500		
MS 0.6 20 rpm	200			5060		7160	10650		
50 rpm	134			2860		4020	6050		
Product H									
APS 10 rpm							25800		
MS 0.6 20 rpm							16100		
50 rpm							8720		
Product G									
APS 10 rpm	138	2610		6400	7920		25000		
MS 0.6 20 rpm	114	1705		4160	5120		15550		
50 rpm	89	1060		2360	2880		8400		
Product E									
APS 10 rpm	312		7080	9400			15800		
MS 0.6 20 rpm	220		4560	6000			10500		
50 rpm	148		2550	3360			5620		
Product D									
APS 10 rpm	640						8000		
MS 0.6 20 rpm	430						5360		
50 rpm	258						3220		
Product L									
APS 10 rpm							18000		
MS 0.2 20 rpm							11400		
50 rpm							6260		
Product K									
APS 10 rpm	156					7820	13880		
MS 0.2 20 rpm	120					4990	8840		
50 rpm	84					2820	4980		
Product J									
APS 10 rpm	191			4500		7840	12960		
MS 0.2 20 rpm	137			2870		5000	8360		
50 rpm	97			1650		2840	4740		
Product N									
WMS 10 rpm							13760		
MS 0.6 20 rpm							8580		
50 rpm							4740		
Product M									
WMS 10 rpm	125					7240	12400		
MS 0.6 20 rpm	109					4600	7820		
50 rpm	79					2580	4340		

Table 8: Stability to ageing of the preparations in tap water - Brookfield viscosities at 20°C and 20 rpm.

Product	Base	Hydroxy propyl MS	% ECH	Concent- ration (%)	Viscosity after preparation (mPa.s)	Viscosity after 24 hours ageing (mPa.s)
A	PS	0.7	0.02	3.5	4670	4620
I	APS	0.6	0.01	3.5	5060	5080
H	APS	0.6	0.1	5.0	16100	15800
F	APS	0.6	0.05	3.6	5120	4940
E	APS	0.6	0.025	3.3	4560	4100
D	APS	0.6	0.0125	5.0	5360	2920
L	APS	0.2	0.05	5.0	11400	10520
K	APS	0.2	0.033	4.0	4990	3850
J	APS	0.2	0.025	4.0	5000	3110
N	WMS	0.6	0.03	5.0	8580	7500
M	WMS	0.6	0.02	4.0	4600	4870

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Table 9: Swelling in tap water and in water alkalinized with 2% lime.

Product	Base	Hydroxy propyl MS	% ECH	Medium and concen- tration	Swelling		
					Peak time	Peak viscosity	Viscosity after 15 min
A	PS	0.7	0.02	TW 4% AW 4%	≥ 15' ≥ 15'	- -	142 42
B	PS	0.8	0.08	TW 7% AW 7% AW 4%	≥ 15' nm 0'45"	- nm 30	71 nm 19
C	PS	0.14	0.025	TW 6% AW 6%	4' 1'55"	89 42	82 29
I	APS	0.6	0.010	TW 4% AW 4%	4'15" 4'50"	129 172	97 131
H	APS	0.6	0.100	TW 4% AW 4%	8' 7'30"	61 135	60 127
G	APS	0.6	0.050	TW 4% AW 4%	4'25" 4'30"	108 160	93 136
E	APS	0.6	0.025	TW 4% AW 4%	4'45" 5'00"	136 160	92 115
D	APS	0.6	0.0125	TW 4% AW 4%	3'35" 3'45"	141 123	76 86
L	APS	0.2	0.050	TW 4% AW 4%	15' 10'	51 25	51 24
K	APS	0.2	0.033	TW 4% AW 4%	8' 12'	79 27	72 26
J	APS	0.2	0.025	TW 4% AW 4%	10'50" 14'	78 45	74 44
N	WMS	0.6	0.03	TW 4% AW 4%	15' 6'	45 86	44 78
M	WMS	0.6	0.02	TW 4% AW 4%	9' 6'10	62 96	58 82

TW = tap water

AW = water alkalinized with 2% lime

nm = not measurable

Table 10: Ford cup 4 and Brookfield viscosities of depilation paints (mPa.s) at 20°C containing 2.0% starch, for amylopectin potato starch based products with a hydroxypropyl MS of 0.6

Product	A	C	I	H	G	E	D
Characteristics							
base	PS	PS	APS	APS	APS	APS	APS
MS	0.7	0.14	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
% ECH	0.02	0.025	0.010	0.1	0.05	0.025	0.0125
Measurements after preparation							
Ford cup 4 (s)	13.3	13.1	19.0	14.8	16.1	20.2	18.8
Brookfield							
10 rpm	308	390	828	392	448	720	508
20 rpm	197	234	580	268	315	514	372
50 rpm	117	125	364	170	205	334	254
100 rpm	93	92	258	132	160	246	197
Measurements after 4 hours							
Ford cup 4 (s)	13.3	13.1	18.3	14.5	15.9	20.5	18.5
Brookfield							
10 rpm	304	367	812	348	374	650	475
20 rpm	195	227	560	240	284	478	356
50 rpm	117	127	348	168	197	320	248
100 rpm	93	93	250	130	156	240	194
Measurements after 24 hours							
Ford cup 4 (s)	13.4	13.4	19.0	14.9	15.9	20.2	18.0
Brookfield							
10 rpm	308	384	800	326	362	630	440
20 rpm	202	250	558	236	276	472	336
50 rpm	122	140	352	164	196	320	236
100 rpm	94	108	252	128	157	236	186

Table 11: Ford cup 4 and Brookfield viscosities of depilation paints (mPa.s) at 20°C containing 2.0% starch, for amylopectin potato starch based products with a hydroxypropyl MS of 0.2, and for waxy-maize starch based products with a hydroxypropyl MS of 0.6.

Product	A	C	I	L	K	J	N	M
Characteristics								
base	PS	PS	APS	APS	APS	APS	WMS	WMS
MS	0.7	0.14	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6
% ECH	0.02	0.025	0.010	0.05	0.033	0.025	0.03	0.02
Measurements after preparation								
Ford cup 4 (s)	13.3	13.1	19.0	14.9	15.7	16.1	14.2	15.2
Brookfield								
10 rpm	308	390	828	280	324	396	172	260
20 rpm	197	234	580	204	248	290	140	198
50 rpm	117	125	364	144	178	198	119	146
100 rpm	93	92	258	121	145	154	106	126
Measurements after 4 hours								
Ford cup 4 (s)	13.3	13.1	18.3	14.6	15.7	16.1	13.8	14.7
Brookfield								
10 rpm	304	367	812	320	332	432	172	228
20 rpm	195	227	560	224	250	310	140	176
50 rpm	117	127	348	148	178	203	116	136
100 rpm	93	93	250	121	144	159	104	120
Measurements after 24 hours								
Ford cup 4 (s)	13.4	13.4	19.0	14.8	15.7	16.1	13.8	14.9
Brookfield								
10 rpm	308	384	800	320	324	404	160	232
20 rpm	202	250	558	224	244	300	124	180
50 rpm	122	140	352	153	174	201	114	138
100 rpm	94	108	252	124	143	158	105	121

Table 12: Ford cup 4 and Brookfield viscosities of depilation paints (mPa.s) at 20°C containing 1.5% starch.

Product	A	C	I	G	E	D	K	J	M
Character- istics									
base									
MS	PS	PS	APS	APS	APS	APS	APS	APS	WMS
% ECH	0.7 0.02	0.14 0.025	0.6 0.01	0.6 0.05	0.6 0.025	0.6 0.0125	0.2 0.033	0.2 0.025	0.6 0.02
Measurements after preparation									
Ford cup 4 (s)	11.6	11.7	11.8	12.8	13.2	13.2	12.5	12.5	12.0
Brookfield									
10 rpm	99	190	160	174	218	145	123	245	118
20 rpm	75	116	107	125	158	119	92	152	86
50 rpm	60	67	73	86	112	96	76	101	68
100 rpm	51	58	67	81	100	89	73	88	63
Measurements after 4 hours									
Ford cup 4 (s)	11.6	11.7	11.6	12.6	13.2	13.2	12.5	12.5	12.0
Brookfield									
10 rpm	92	190	147	152	196	153	130	240	116
20 rpm	70	118	99	112	144	125	100	152	85
50 rpm	58	68	69	82	105	99	78	97	67
100 rpm	51	55	64	78	95	92	73	84	63
Measurements after 24 hours									
Ford cup 4 (s)	11.7	11.7	11.6	12.6	13.2	13.2	12.7	12.6	12.0
Brookfield									
10 rpm	95	193	145	144	202	152	132	244	115
20 rpm	73	120	100	109	154	122	98	161	85
50 rpm	60	69	70	81	117	98	77	110	68
100 rpm	51	57	64	77	103	90	72	96	64

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Table 13: Effect of lime on the Brookfield viscosities (mPa.s) at 20°C and 20 rpm.

Product	A	C	I	E	J	M
Characteristics						
base	PS	PS	APS	APS	APS	WMS
MS	0.7	0.14	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.6
% ECH	0.02	0.025	0.010	0.025	0.025	0.02
Concentration	3.5%	6.3%	3.5%	3.3%	4.0%	4.0%
Viscosity without lime	4670	5260	5060	4560	5000	4600
Viscosity with 2% lime added before starch - measurement after: preparation	2080	1010	11000	5310	1130	6400
24 hours rest	2880	1720	9880	5750	210	7340
Viscosity with 2% lime added after starch - measurement after: preparation	8460	550	8600	7000	6560	6240
24 hours rest	7240	616	8620	9300	454	9940

Table 14: Effect of shear on the Brookfield viscosities (mPa.s) at 20°C and 20rpm.

Product	A	C	I	E	J	M
Characteristics						
base	-	-	AP	AP	AP	WM
MS	-	-	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.6
% ECH	-	-	-	0.025	0.025	0.02
Concentration	3.5%	6.3%	3.5%	3.3%	4.0%	4.0%
Viscosity before shear	4670	5260	5060	4560	5000	4600
Viscosity after 30 mn shear at 1500 rpm	3450	3550	2460	2020	1870	2400
Viscosity after 30 mn shear and 24 hours rest	4640	4230	4120	2720	2030	3640
Ratio viscosity after shear / initial viscosity	0.74	0.67	0.55	0.44	0.37	0.52
Ratio viscosity after shear and rest / initial viscosity	0.99	0.80	0.78	0.60	0.41	0.79

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Table 15: Brookfield viscosities (mPa.s) at 20°C) of preparations in tap water as function of the concentration.

Concentration	Product A	Product E	Product F	Product G
10 rpm	470	312	300	138
2.0% 20 rpm	390	220	220	114
50 rpm	290	148	148	89
10 rpm	3040	3600	3430	2550
3.0% 20 rpm	2320	2420	2280	1680
50 rpm	1470	1430	1330	1050
10 rpm		6930		
3.3% 20 rpm		4500		
50 rpm		2430		
10 rpm	6960	8740	7920	6400
3.5% 20 rpm	4670	5700	5000	4160
50 rpm	3000	3240	2800	2360
10 rpm				7800
3.6% 20 rpm				5070
50 rpm				2850
10 rpm	15880	10780	11560	10480
4.0% 20 rpm	6960	6900	7220	6720
50 rpm	4670	3850	4000	3740
10 rpm	37200	15960	19800	24500
5.0% 20 rpm	23250	10600	12400	15280
50 rpm	12300	5670	6760	8280

Table 16: Stability to ageing of the preparations in tap water -
Brookfield viscosities (mPa.s) at 20°C and 20 rpm.

Concentration	Product E (0.025%ECH)	Product F (0.033%ECH)	Product G (0.050%ECH)
2.0%			
after prep.	220	220	114
after 24 h	400	354	284
3.0%			
after prep.	2420	2280	1680
after 24 h	2720	2480	2060
4.0%			
after prep.	6900	7220	6720
after 24 h	6460	7500	7060
5.0%			
after prep.	10600	12400	15280
after 24 h	8300	11450	14420

Table 17: Ford cup 4 and Brookfield viscosities of depilation paints (mPa.s) at 20°C. Comparison with products A and C.

Product	A		C		E		F		G	
Concentration	1.5%	2.0%	1.5%	2.0%	1.5%	2.0%	1.5%	2.0%	1.5%	2.0%
Measurements after preparation										
Ford cup 4 (s)	11.6	13.3	11.7	13.1	13.3	20.5	13.4	20.1	12.8	16.3
Brookfield										
10 rpm	99	308	190	390	224	728	306	668	179	453
20 rpm	75	197	116	234	161	517	204	476	127	318
50 rpm	60	117	67	125	114	334	132	315	87	207
100 rpm	51	93	58	92	101	246	108	232	81	162
Measurements after 4 hours										
Ford cup 4 (s)	11.6	13.3	11.7	13.1	13.3	20.0	13.5	19.4	12.6	16.1
Brookfield										
10 rpm	92	304	190	367	202	657	274	626	161	393
20 rpm	70	195	118	227	148	481	190	456	116	294
50 rpm	58	117	68	127	107	322	123	308	85	201
100 rpm	51	93	55	93	96	241	102	227	80	159
Measurements after 24 hours										
Ford cup 4 (s)	11.7	13.4	11.7	13.4	13.3	20.0	13.6	19.5	12.6	16.2
Brookfield										
10 rpm	95	308	193	384	200	639	264	616	155	382
20 rpm	73	202	120	250	151	474	186	450	113	286
50 rpm	60	122	69	140	112	321	119	308	84	199
100 rpm	51	94	57	108	100	237	101	226	79	158

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Table 18: Swelling in tap water, in water alkalized with 2% lime, and in water containing 2% lime + 14% sodium sulphide.

Product	Medium	Concentration	Swelling		
			Peak time	Peak viscosity	Viscosity after 15 min
A	TW	4%	≥ 15'	-	152
	AW	4%	≥ 15'	-	42
	SW	4%	≥ 15'	-	62
B	TW	7%	≥ 15'	-	71
	AW	7%	nm	nm	nm
	AW	4%	0'45"	30	19
	SW	4%	≥ 15'	-	11
C	TW	6%	4'	89	82
	AW	6%	1'55"	42	29
	SW	6%	nm	nm	nm
	SW	4%	3'00"	71	58
E	TW	4%	4'55"	136	92
	AW	4%	5'00"	160	115
	SW	4%	5'20"	109	95
F	TW	4%	4'15"	115	91
	AW	4%	3'30"	163	125
	SW	4%	3'00"	154	125
G	TW	4%	4'25"	108	93
	AW	4%	4'30"	160	136
	SW	4%	3'40"	187	153

TW = tap water

AW = water alkalized with 2% lime

SW = water containing 2% lime and 14% sodium sulphide

nm = not measurable

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Table 19: Effect of lime on the Brookfield viscosities (mPa.s) at 20°C and 20 rpm.

Product	A	E	F	G
Concentration	3.5%	3.3%	3.5%	3.6%
Viscosity without lime	4670	4560	5000	5120
Viscosity with 2% lime added before starch - measurement after: preparation	2080	5310	8140	10260
24 hours rest	2880	5750	8960	11000
Viscosity with 2% lime added after starch - measurement after: preparation	8460	7000	9040	10560
24 hours rest	7240	9300	9940	11200

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Table 20: Effect of shear on the Brookfield viscosities (mPa.s) at 20°C and 20rpm.

Product	A	E	F	G
Concentration	3.5%	3.3%	3.5%	3.6%
Viscosity before shear	4670	4560	5000	5120
Viscosity after 30 mn shear at 1500 rpm	3450	2020	3000	3160
Viscosity after 30mn shear and 24 hours rest	4640	2720	4060	4180
Ratio viscosity after shear / initial viscosity	0.74	0.44	0.60	0.62
Ratio viscosity after shear and rest / initial viscosity	0.99	0.60	0.81	0.82

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Table 21: Ford cup 4 and Brookfield viscosities at 20°C in a depilation paint for quick-pull system.

Product	A	F
Concentration	2.2%	1.5%
pH	12.6	12.6
Measurements after preparation		
Ford cup 4 (second)	14.1	14.0
Brookfield (mPa.s)		
10 rpm	420	448
20 rpm	262	270
50 rpm	146	148
100 rpm	107	108

Table 22: Viscosities at 20°C and speed of migration in a depilation paint for long-pull system.

Product	A	B	C	H	L	Q	N
Characteristics							
base	PS	PS	PS	PS	PS	PS	PS
MS	0.7	0.8	0.14	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.6
% ECH	0.02	0.08	0.025	0.10	0.05	0.19	0.03
Concentration (%)	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.0
Viscosity							
Ford cup 4 (second)	13.5	11.2	13.7	13.8	12.9	13.6	14.8
Brookfield (mPa.s)							
10 rpm	432	23	660	708	672	828	312
20 rpm	270	24	400	422	388	494	224
50 rpm	148	25	208	222	192	246	147
100 rpm	101	27	135	141	111	151	122
Migration test (*) - weight of absorbed liquid (g) after:							
15 mn	-	15.4	13.3	-	5.2	14.4	-
30 mn	0.1	-	16.0	5.2	7.0	-	0.1
60 mn	0.3	-	-	7.8	8.6	-	0.4

(*): the maximum capacity of liquid absorption of the used paper-filter is about 17-18 g.

CLAIMS

1. A depilatory paint thickener comprising a starch derived from a starch containing essentially only amylopectin molecules.
2. A depilatory paint thickener according to claim 1 wherein
5 said starch is obtained from tubers or roots.
3. A depilatory paint thickener according to claim 1 or 2 wherein said starch is derived from a genetically modified plant.
4. A depilatory paint thickener according to claim 3 wherein
10 said plant is a potato.
5. A depilatory paint thickener according to any one of claims 1 to 4 wherein said starch is a cross-linked starch, such as a epichlorohydrin cross-linked starch.
6. A depilatory paint thickener according to any one of
15 claims 1 to 5 wherein said starch is a stabilised starch, such as a hydroxyalkylated starch.
7. A depilatory paint thickener according to any one of claims 1 to 6 wherein said starch is an instant starch.
8. A depilatory paint comprising a thickener according to
20 anyone of claims 1 to 7.
9. A method for depilating an animal hide or skin comprising treating said hide or skin with a depilatory paint according to claim 8.
10. A depilated hide or skin produced by a method according
25 to claim 9.
11. Leather or a leather product produced from a depilated hide or skin according to claim 10.
12. Wool obtained from a hide or skin treated by a method according to claim 9.