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DESCRIPTION

[0001] The ubiquitous adhesive label is available in a myriad of configurations for use in various applications, including specialty applications. The typical an adhesive label includes pressure-sensitive adhesive on its back side and initially laminated to an underlying release liner.

[0002] Adhesive labels may be found in individual sheets, or joined together in a fan-fold stack, or in a continuous roll. Label rolls are typically used in commercial applications requiring high volume use of labels.

[0003] One type of label roll may be in the form of a web and does not include a liner sheet. Such label rolls are known as linerless label rolls. The labels may be formed of thermal paper for sequential printing of individual labels in a direct thermal printer. Or, a thermal transfer printer may also be used. The front surface of the label web may be coated with a release coating. In the fast food industry, linerless labels may be used in identifying individual food products in typical sales transactions.

[0004] A preferred release coating for use with all types of adhesive labels is silicone. WO01/85865 describes a silicone polymer lattice to be used as release coatings for pressure-sensitive adhesive coated paper. However, silicone is perceived to be environmentally unfriendly.

[0005] Moreover, the standard adhesive used for silicone tends to be too tacky and causes blocking or picking with non-silicone release coatings. GB2170755 describes the use of an adhesive containing elastomeric polymer microspheres in combination with a starch release layer for a non-thermal label product. Further, high-tack adhesives can cause print jams or even stop printing all together. Adhesives, if not properly formulated, can also include chemicals that can image any thermal print layer on a label when those adhesives come into contact with the thermal print layer. Still further, if the adhesive is too similar to the release layer, the adhesive film can split and adhere to the thermal print layer. So, the adhesive needs a strong bonding capability to prevent adhesive film splitting. WO2007/136767 describes a thermally printable label having a strip of adhesive along the whole label - which can cause printer feed jams.

[0006] Therefore, it would be desirable to provide a label having a silicone-free release layer with a strong-bonding adhesive that does not adversely impact printers that image the label.

[0007] A repositionable linerless thermal label in accordance with claim 1 is provided.

[0008] An example label includes a substrate and a water-based release coating applied to a first surface of the substrate as a mixture, the mixture including: a formulation of a fluorochemical, a starch, a defoamer, a cross linker, a release agent, and a catalyst.

[0009] The substrate can be a thermal coated paper or a top coated paper (over the thermal coating).

[0010] The adhesive is optionally applied to at least two different portions of the second surface, each portion having a different amount and size for the adhesive from a remaining portion.

[0011] The adhesive optionally extends from one side of the substrate to a center line of the substrate on the second surface.

[0012] The substrate is optionally a low caliper paper.

[0013] The substrate optionally has a glossy top coat.

[0014] The water-based release coating is optionally lane coated on the substrate.

[0015] The adhesive optionally exhibits dissimilar qualities from the water-based release coating.

[0016] The viscosity of the water-based release coating is optionally adjustable based on performance metrics of a press that applies the water-based release coating to the first surface of the substrate.

[0017] The viscosity is optionally adjustable using a starch component added to the water-based release coating.

[0018] The adhesive is optionally adapted to be dried on the second surface using one or more fans after each of one or more driers of a press that coats the water-based release coating and the low-tack microsphere adhesive on the first and second surfaces of the substrate.

[0019] The water-based release coating optionally includes a fluorochemical component.

[0020] According to a second aspect of the present invention there is provided a method of operating a press in accordance with claim 9 is provided.

[0021] Applying the water-based adhesive optionally further includes adding the water-based adhesive as a mixture that includes a fluorochemical component.

[0022] Applying the water-based adhesive optionally further includes adjusting the mixture with a starch component based on performance metrics of the press.

[0023] The method optionally further includes modifying the press by removing chill rolls during

drying of the adhesive on the second surface.

[0024] Modifying the press optionally further includes adding fans after driers associated with the press to assist in drying the adhesive on the second surface.

[0025] These and other aspects of the present invention will become apparent from the following specific description, given by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1A is a diagram depicting example adhesive patches on left and right sides of a sample receipt label, according to an example embodiment;

FIG. 1B is a diagram depicting example adhesive patches on one side of a sample receipt label, according to an example embodiment;

FIG. 1C is a diagram depicting a comparison between two different microsphere adhesives, according to an example embodiment;

FIGS. 1D-1H are diagrams depicting example substrate testing results, according to an example embodiment;

FIG. 2 is a view of a thermal printer dispensing pressure labels, according to an embodiment;

FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view of a linerless label, according to an embodiment;

FIG. 4 is a view of a second surface of the linerless label of FIG. 3, including printed text, according to an embodiment;

FIG. 5 is a view of a first surface of the linerless label of Fig. 3, including a strip of activated adhesive, according to an embodiment;

Fig. 6 is an example apparatus for applying release coatings and adhesive patches, according to an example embodiment; and

FIG. 7 is an example double-sided thermal printer for printing labels, according to an embodiment.

[0026] As will be described more completely herein and below, the labels with water-based release (water-based and environmentally-friendly) coatings and pressure sensitive adhesive patches improve paper feeds for printers and other performance and processing properties for repositionable linerless thermal labels.

Silicone-Free Water-Based Release Coating

[0027] The release coating presented herein is a formulation having of optimized mixture having various components, which work with the water-based adhesives to achieve the desired properties of a final label. Such formulation has low release from the roll and the high peel force from the substrate, and it has a minimal negative impact on the thermal print quality of the label when printed.

[0028] This non-silicone release coating (water-based release coating) may be used in combination with various adhesive patterns including a single line of adhesive patches on one side of the back of the label as well as any other combination or orientation of small or large adhesive patches of any of numerous possible designs.

[0029] The formulated mixture includes an optimized water-based combination of starch, defoamer, cross linker, fluorochemical, a non-silicone release agent, and a catalyst that functions with a chosen water-based adhesive to produce a liner-less label product, which releases well from itself and adheres well to a wide range of substrates. This combination achieves a low release force when peeling from the roll but a high peel force when peeling from the substrates to which it is attached. The label is repositionable meaning it can be removed from the substrate and re-attached to it or to another substrate.

[0030] The materials are chosen not only to achieve the desired label properties but also to ensure the consistent manufacturability of the product. The viscosity of the material applied to the thermal paper has to be within a specified range. The materials were chosen to achieve this range.

[0031] In an embodiment, the starch is selected is supplied by Penford under the chemical name as PenCote L1000, which functions as Starch L-1000. The starch is approximately 53.62% of the dry weight for the total dry weight for the mixture and approximately 35.87% of the wet weight for the total wet weight of the mixture. The cross linker is supplied by Omnova under the chemical name Aquarez 755 and is approximately 4.02% of the dry weight for the total dry weight for the mixture and approximately 2.45% of the total wet weight of the mixture. The fluorochemical is supplied by Daikin under the chemical name Unidyne TG8151 and is approximately 21.45% of the dry weight for the total dry weight for the mixture and approximately 35.87% of the total weight of the mixture. The defoamer is supplied by BASF under the chemical name Afranil F and is approximately 1.61% of the total dry weight for the mixture and approximately 2.69% of the total wet weight for the mixture. The non-silicone release agent is supplied by Sustainable Fiber Solutions and is approximately 17.37% of the total dry weight for the mixture and approximately 2.39% of the total wet weight for the mixture. In an embodiment, the catalyst is supplied by Sustainable Fiber Solutions and is approximately 1.93% of the total dry weight for the mixture and approximately 1.61% of total wet weight for the mixture.

[0032] In an embodiment, the starch component is a dry starch such as Pencote D HV that increases the shelf-life of the release coating.

[0033] Moreover, in an embodiment, when the release coating is applied at a size press of a paper machine or a dryer, the viscosity of the release coating is reduced (such as by at least one order of magnitude) depending on the desired application. In such a case, the starch component (in addition to any binder component) is a rheology modifier for the release coating.

[0034] The starch increases the viscosity of the release coating due to its high viscosity and the viscosity permits the release coating to run well in the press. Therefore, in an embodiment, different lower viscosity starches are used for each different application based on the specific equipment and that equipment's metrics, configuration, and requirements. So, the viscosity is adjustable based on the equipment applying the novel release coating by selecting different viscosity starches for the release coating formulation.

[0035] The release coating formulations provided herein are and provide: a non-silicone release coating; formulated in combination with water-based adhesive (as discussed below); sticks to a wide variety of substrates; labels that are easily peeled from a roll; the labels are repositionable; the labels do not fall off during packaging; print quality from such labels is of a high and consistent quality; and there is little build-up in thermal printers that print the labels on the print heads and cutters, which maximizes the lives of the printers.

[0036] The phrases "silicone-free" and "non-silicone" are intended to mean "substantially free of silicone." That is, any formulation having 5% or less of silicone is considered to be "silicone-free" or a "non-silicone" formulation for the release coating.

Repositionable Microsphere Adhesive for Silicone-Free (Water-based) Release Coating

[0037] In an embodiment, a repositionable low-tack adhesive is used. The adhesive includes microspheres. This low-tack adhesive can be applied by itself with different adhesive patches or in combination with a high-tack adhesive. In addition a third component could be added to the blend of adhesives. The third component is a rheology modifier, such as a thickener that is compatible with both adhesives. This rheology modifier is additive. That is, even if added to each component separately, it still modifies the final adhesive blend when added to the mixture of both adhesives.

[0038] During trials, in spite of relative low tack when tested on stainless steel, the adhesive adheres very well to the many different substrates for both the grill and beverage industries. Moreover, some patches enhance the performance of the adhesive (examples of these are given in the FIGS. 1A and 1B).

[0039] In an embodiment, the adhesive is applied on a Flexographic press with anilox rolls. Depending on the degree of tack needed for the different applications, the press has the flexibility of a two bump application where one adhesive patch is printed on one printing station and a second bump is printed on the second printing station. Since the second adhesive patch

is printed in the same exact location as the first patch, registration is important. The microspheres tend to be almost transparent and hard to see when the press is running at 350 fpm. To facilitate registration, small lines are printed when printing the sense marks. The lines fit the contour of selected adhesive patches. In addition, an optical brightening agent or dye can be added to the adhesive or blend of adhesives to make the adhesive more distinct.

[0040] Low-tack adhesives have very low solids content and low viscosity, which is not the recommended rheology for a Flexo press. So, in an embodiment extreme driers (placed at each station) are used to remove the large amount of water (65% to 70%) from the adhesive in a relative amount of time. This prevents the water from the adhesive from breaking the release coating layer and penetrating through the thermal or back coat. To do this, the adhesive is dried rapidly at approximately 148.9 Centigrade (300F) for 80 mm wide roll and approximately 154.4 Centigrade (310F) for 40 mm wide roll. Normally, a chiller roll is used in between the two adhesive stations to cool down the paper to prevent imaging. However, since the adhesive has a high concentration of water, there is no need to use the chiller roll. This is easier with thermal paper that can withstand high temperature. A FTIR (Fourier Transform Infrared) spectra of two microsphere adhesives "R" and "S" can be seen in the FIG. 1C. Although both of them appear to have similar peaks, adhesive "S" works better with the non-silicone release coating.

[0041] Customers want a silicone-free product that is environmentally friendly. Silicone is known to be very sturdy, but at the same time brittle. Because of this sturdiness and water proof surface, the print quality tends to suffer, but high tack adhesive can be used. The adhesive presented is a silicone free (water-based) product.

[0042] Moreover, the adhesive presented is compatible with the release coating presented above and:

1. 1. is compatible with the coating;
2. 2. has strong bonding to prevent film splitting;
3. 3. cleans the thermal printer by removing debris deposits;
4. 4. does not jam the thermal printers;
5. 5. sticks well to the substrates in spite of its very low tack;
6. 6. is repositionable;
7. 7. does not block or pick when in contact with the release coating;
8. 8. is water based, but the coating process is been modified to dry the adhesive fast;
9. 9. can be printed rather than coated;
10. 10. can have a modified rheology for use in a Flexo printer;
11. 11. reduces by chemical and mechanical means

[0043] The adhesive includes microspheres. In addition, its tack, rheology, and color can be modified with chemicals, such as rheology modifiers, optical brightening agents, runnability enablers, such as defoamers. In addition to chemical modification, there are also mechanical modifications, such as running the driers without chiller rolls, adding fans after the driers to

circulate the air and prevent puckering. The tension roll of the winder can be slightly loosened to prevent imprinting of the adhesive upper edge, which could eventually break the coating and cause blocking.

[0044] In an embodiment, the rheology of the adhesive is modified to make it similar to the rheology of the ink to print on a Flexo press. This is particularly difficult due to the high water content and low viscosity of the adhesive.

[0045] The selected microsphere adhesive has at least two requirements. One is that no matter what is added to the adhesive, the bonding of all the chemicals has to be strong enough to ensure integrity of the adhesive film. The second is that the adhesive should not be too similar to the release coating, because this will cause the film to split and to adhere not only to the back coat, but also to the release coating. In this instance, one of the coating's components is a starch, which could be used also as an adhesive. It is noted that certain microspheres tend to bond to the release coating that contains the starch forming bonds with the release coating and splitting the film or blocking.

[0046] This ensures that the selected microsphere adhesive (used in the adhesive formulation) is compatible with the new and novel silicone free (water-based) release coating presented above. Normally, high tack adhesives are used with silicone and the adhesive coat weight is around 16 gsm, however, with the microsphere adhesive the coat weight is around 9 gsm. The tack obtained with this adhesive is 2 orders of magnitude lower than the standard linerless product. However, the product adheres well to the substrates and other surfaces, such as cups, etc.

[0047] The formulated adhesive has: good adhesion, dries quick enough to reduce the tendency of the underlying paper to wrinkle, works with lower caliper (thinner) papers, does not pre-activate any thermally active coating of the paper (or other substrate), and inhibits printer-feed problems. Further, the formulated adhesive can be wound into roll form without the adhesive penetrating the smooth coating of the opposing surface and causing surface damage (i.e. picking) when the roll is unwound. This is a difficult set of performance criteria to meet and prior efforts in the industry using an adhesive with microspheres gave non-uniform coat weights, splattering of the adhesive, low peel forces, and failure of the paper feed apparatus (jamming) when the initial adhesion strength (tack) was increased (elevated viscosity improves tack). Further, the prior attempted adhesives contained selected microspheres that tend to gel rapidly when the adhesive exceeds some upper viscosity level, which rendered those adhesives impractical from a production standpoint. Conversely, too low a viscosity for the adhesive will prevent successful printing by the flexographic technique.

Linerless Thermal Label

[0048] A linerless thermal label is presented that includes: thermal paper with different activation temperatures; a repositionable microsphere adhesive (as presented above and,

perhaps, designed in patches to provide better adhesion to different substrates); and a water based, and non-silicone release coating (as presented above, which is environmentally friendly). The label is manufactured and converted unconventionally on a printing press. The result is an environmentally friendly linerless label that (by way of example only):

1. 1. is more resistant to: oil, heat, light and moisture resistant (especially when the high temperature thermal paper is used);
2. 2. is cost effective to manufacture by:
 1. a. applying a new release coating (as discussed above) to a substrate that has no top coat (assuming the thermal paper has been applied uniformly);
 2. b. using a lower caliper paper (with the adequate stiffness), which can not only reduce the price of the linerless label, but can also increase the footage of the roll reducing the number of times the roll is changed;
 3. c. Lane coating the release coating formulation could half the cost of the coating - this will also help with the keeping the printer cleaner on the side where there is no adhesive;
3. 3. is of enhanced print quality, such as by using a substrate with a glossier top coat that imparts much better bolder print quality;
4. 4. has better cleaning capabilities, such as by using 2 different sized adhesive patches per inch (in between sense marks) on the left-hand side (LHS), the FIG. 1A, with a repositionable microsphere adhesive cleans both sides of the printer faster; when the adhesive is applied only on one side of the label (LHS), the printing on that side (LHS) has fewer missing characters (characters can disappear while printing a few receipts and then re-appear once the deposit on the print head has been cleaned by either the coating formulation or the adhesive;
5. 5. includes a human factor aspect, such as by using 1 large adhesive patch that goes from one side of the receipt to the center line (FIG. 1 B) that contributes to the human factor aspect, which is very important not only for corporate office but also for store operators; and the speed at which the orders have to be served in a fast food restaurant is what makes the linerless label so necessary to reduce the time of order processing; so, by adding the adhesive on just one side of the receipt label (FIG. 1 B), operators can apply the label without their gloves sticking to the adhesive on the back of the receipt;
6. 6. is unlike silicone because a pencil, pen, or marker can be used to write on the non-silicone release coating;
7. 7. is the same coating formulation and adhesive can be used for a 80 MM, 40 MM or 58 MM width paper rolls; the novel label is silicone free and among other attributes it has good printability, cleans the print head of the thermal printer and restores missing characters.

[0049] So, the linerless label includes: high temperature paper, a new release coating formulation, and newly formulated adhesive applied in patches to maximize surface area and a repositionable microsphere adhesive that in spite of having low peel force when tested on stainless steel, it attaches well to a variety substrates.

[0050] Different thermal paper or film grades can be used to make the linerless labels described herein.

[0051] In trials four different substrates were tested and their physical properties are given in the FIG. 1D. The porosity and PPS smoothness are similar once the paper has been coated. These characteristics will ensure good adhesion of the release coating to the thermal paper or its top coat. The coat weight of the release liner will vary according to the substrate where the release coating is applied. One example of this application is the high temperature thermal paper, which has an initial activation temperature of 120 Centigrade (248 F) when the paper is dried. This allows the thermal paper to stand a dryer temperature of approximately 148.9 Centigrade (300F) when the paper web is wet with the release coating. The release coating has low solids and relatively low viscosity, which requires more drying capacity. The paper is exposed to this temperature for 3.5 seconds in each of the dryers while traveling at a speed of 350 fpm. The paper cools down after exiting the dryer. The web heats up again upon entering the second dryer and cools down again. The coat weight is between 0.9 gsm to 2 gsm. Data is given in the FIG. 1E. The adhesive patches are then applied using the same dryers at the same speed. The adhesive is applied at each of the adhesive stations and the two extreme dryers are set at approximately 154.4 Centigrade (310F). The temperature is higher because the adhesive only has 1 dryer residence time (3.5 seconds) to dry enough the first adhesive patch before the second patch is applied. The second patch is applied at the second adhesive station and the second dryer dries the second adhesive patch. The extreme dryer has eight zones and each zone is set at approximately 154.4 Centigrade (310F). The FIG. 1E shows that even though the dryer is set at approximately 154.4 Centigrade (310F) and initial activation starts at 120 Centigrade (248F), the paper does not reach this temperature and therefore does not activate the thermal layer. Testing in the FIG. 1F shows low peel force, however for the microsphere adhesive the peel force either on stainless steel or on the substrate does not predict the strong adhesion of this adhesive to the customers' substrates. Release is one of the major parameters for the release coating. If the release is too high, it can cause blocking/picking and the printer could be unable to unwind the roll to print. The release from the roll with the microsphere adhesive is given in the FIGS. 1G and 1H for two different substrates. When the paper is slit, if the tension in the winder is too high the top of the adhesive patch will make a dent on the release coating. If the dent is deep enough it can break the surface of the coating and cause blocking. Therefore, it is necessary to loosen the press and the slitter winders' tension to avoid blocking

[0052] The novel label with water-based release coating and compatible adhesive formulation offers a complete linerless label solution having a substrate, release coating and adhesive. All these components work together well and can be manufactured using a printing press. The resulting label provides: printability, self-cleaning, avoids printer jamming, and offers a superior thermal print quality label for that which is available in the industry today.

Moreover, the label is oil, moisture, light and heat resistant, and environmentally friendly.

[0053] Other embodiments of the invention are now discussed with reference to the FIGS. 2-7.

[0054] FIG. 2 is a view of a thermal printer dispensing pressure sensitive labels (having the release coating and adhesive formulation discussed above), according to an embodiment. With reference to Fig. 2, a printer 10 configured for printing in sequence individual labels 12 for use in a typical fast food application. For example, food may be placed in a suitable food package 14 such as the paper box illustrated, or simple wrapping paper. Printer 10 may include a thermal printer, such as a single or double-sided thermal printer (as shown in the FIG. 6).

[0055] Print or identifying indicia 16 is printed on a label 12 in printer 10 for identifying the contents of the package, for example. The individual printed label 12 may then be removed from printer 10 and applied using the adhesive mixture 38 to the food package 14 as illustrated in the a method (12 printed from 10 to 16 to APPLY LABEL to 12 applied to 14 using 38 (adhesive patch)), which is shown in Fig. 2.

[0056] FIGS. 3-5 illustrate an example linerless label 100 that includes a printable surface including imaging material on one side and a heat-activated adhesive surface on the other side having a release coating, according to embodiments of the invention. It is to be noted that other types of labels are also envisioned.

[0057] FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view of a linerless label having an adhesive patch, according to an embodiment.

[0058] With reference to FIG. 3, linerless label 100 is formed of layers including a substrate 102, a thermal print layer 104, a heat-activated adhesive layer 106 (having the adhesive formulation discussed above), and a release coating 108 (having the release coating formulation discussed above). The adhesive layer 106 overlies a first surface 112 of the substrate 102 and the print layer 104 overlies a second surface 114 of the substrate 102 of the print layer 104. The release coating 108 overlies surface 116 of the print layer 104. The adhesive layer 106 having an adhesive patch comprised of the adhesive mixture (with or without a thickener) as discussed in detail above.

[0059] In some embodiments, substrates may be thermally resistant in order to prevent heat applied to one side of the substrate from activating materials on the other side of the substrate.

[0060] Linerless label 100 may be wound into a roll. The adhesive layer 106 comes into contact with the release coating 108, thereby minimizing adhesion between the adhesive layer 106 and the print layer 104 or underlying substrate 102.

[0061] The print layer 104 can include one or more layers of thermal imaging material. For instance, the print layer 104 can include a thermal transfer receptive coating suitable for thermal transfer printing. Alternately or additionally, the print layer 104 may include one or more thermally sensitive coatings which are adapted to change color upon application of heat thereto by which direct thermal printing is provided.

[0062] The adhesive layer 106 may include water based adhesives and may be applied in patches (in any of the manners discussed above) using a printing press.

[0063] As an alternative to using a separate print layer 104, substrate 102 could comprise thermochromic paper. A thermal print head can print visible patterns on thermochromic paper without requiring an additional print layer to be formed on the substrate.

[0064] FIG. 4 is a view of a second surface of the linerless label of the FIG. 3, including an example printed or imaged text, according to an embodiment.

[0065] That is, FIG. 4 illustrates an example of a second surface 202 of the linerless label 100 after printing. In this example, the label 100 is a receipt for a fast food meal. As shown in FIG. 3, the second surface 202 of the linerless label 100 has been printed with transaction information by, for example, direct thermal printing of one or more thermally sensitive compounds in the print layer 104.

[0066] FIG. 5 is a view of a first surface of the linerless label of FIG. 3, including a strip of activated adhesive (having the adhesive mixture), according to an embodiment.

[0067] The first surface 302 includes a wet adhesive portion in the form of a tacky strip 310 of heat-activated adhesive material that has been activated by, for example, a thermal print head. In this example, the tacky strip 310 can be used to attach the receipt to an associated bag of food. Consequently, the bag and the receipt can be handed to a customer simultaneously.

[0068] The tacky strip 310 can be formed in one of at least two different methods. In the first method, the entire first surface 112 of the substrate 102 can be overlaid by a heat-activated adhesive that is dry and non-tacky prior to activation. Then, only a selected portion of the heat-activated adhesive, the portion defining the strip 310, is activated by heat applied with a thermal print head. Depending on the embodiment, such activation may occur at or substantially at the same time as, or at some time after the second surface 202 of the receipt has been printed with transaction information. In the second method, a portion of the first surface 302 defining the strip 310 can be overlaid with a heat-activated adhesive that is dry and non-tacky prior to use. The entire heat-activated adhesive can be activated by a thermal print head, which activation may, depending on the embodiment, occur at or substantially at the same time as, or at some time after the second surface 202 of the receipt has been printed with transaction information. Either manner will result in a tacky adhesive strip 310. When a double-sided thermal printer is used, a first thermal print head can print on the second surface 202 of the receipt while a second thermal print head activates the first surface 302 of the receipt.

[0069] The substrate can be paper, such as a base paper, a single layer coated paper, a several layer coated paper, a thermal coated paper, a top coated paper (over the thermal coating), film, or any other substrate that can receive coated layers.

[0070] Fig. 6 is an example apparatus for applying adhesive patches, according to an example embodiment.

[0071] An example press 400 is illustrated. The example press is a flexographic or "flexo" printing press.

[0072] FIG. 7 is an example double-sided thermal printer for printing labels having an adhesive patch, according to an embodiment.

[0073] An example double-sided thermal printer includes a first print head assembly 510, a second print head assembly 520, and a motor. The first print head assembly 510 includes a first print head 550 and a first platen 570 rotatable about a first shaft 590. Similarly, the second print assembly 520 comprises a second print head 560 and a second platen 580 rotatable about a second shaft 600.

[0074] During operation of the double-sided thermal printer, the motor drives the first and second shafts 590 and 600 to turn the first and second platens 570 and 580. Accordingly, when a label 500 is fed into the printer, rotation of the first and second platens 570 and 580 pushes the label 500 in a direction indicated by a vertical arrow. As the label 500 passes through the printer, the first and second print heads 550 and selectively heat the two sides of label 500 to perform printing operations. More particularly, first print head 550 performs printing operations on a side of label 500 indicated by an arrow 610 and second print head 560 performs printing operations a side of label 500 indicated by an arrow 620.

[0075] In an embodiment, when the applied adhesive is applied to the substrate it can be a pressure-sensitive adhesive. In such a case, pressure can be applied to the adhesive at a customer's location for the receipt to adhere to customer items, such as, but not limited to: paper/foil wraps, cardboard boxes, clam shells, fries sleeves, cups, etc.

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Patent documents cited in the description

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- GB2170755A [0005]

- WO2007136767A [0005]

Patentkrav**1.** Repositionerbart indlægsløst termomærke (100) omfattende:

- 5 et papirsubstrat (102), som har en første overflade (112) og en anden overflade (114), hvor nævnte substrat (102) er enten i) et termokromt papir eller ii) inkluderer et tryklag (104) på dets anden overflade (114), hvor nævnte tryklag (104) inkluderer en termisk overførsel-modtagende coating egnet til termisk overførselstryk og/eller inkluderer en eller flere termisk sensitive coatinger, som er indrettet til at skifte farve ved påføring af varme dertil med direkte termisk tryk;
- 10 mindst et varmeaktiveret klæbepatch (106) påført til den første overflade (112) af substratet (102), hvor nævnte klæbepatch inkluderer mikrokugler; og
- 15 en silikonefri vandbaseret frigivelsescoating (108) omfattende 5 % eller mindre af silikone påført til den anden overflade (114) af substratet eller, hvis tryklaget (104) er til stede, til den udvendige overflade (116) af tryklaget (104).

- 2.** Mærket ifølge krav 1, hvor klæbepatchet (106) er påført til mindst to forskellige dele af den første overflade (112) af substratet, hvor hver del har en
- 20 forskellig mængde og størrelse for klæbestoffet fra en resterende del.

- 3.** Mærket ifølge krav 1 eller 2, hvor klæbepatchet (106) strækker sig fra en side af substratet til en midterlinje af substratet på den første overflade.

- 25 **4.** Mærket ifølge et hvilket som helst foregående krav, hvor substratet har et blankt øverste lag.

- 5.** Mærket ifølge et hvilket som helst foregående krav, hvor frigivelsescoatingen (108) er belagt på substratet i en bane.

6. Mærket ifølge et hvilket som helst foregående krav, hvor klæbepatchet (106) har forskellige kvaliteter fra frigivelsescoatingen (108).

7. Mærket ifølge et hvilket som helst foregående krav, hvor frigivelsescoatingen (108) omfatter en stivelseskomponent til at justere en viskositet af frigivelsescoatingen (108).

8. Mærket ifølge et hvilket som helst foregående krav, hvor frigivelsescoatingen (108) inkluderer en fluorkemisk komponent.

10

9. Fremgangsmåde til at drive en presse (400), hvilken fremgangsmåde omfatter:

påføring af en silikonefri vandbaseret frigivelsescoating (108) til et papirsubstrat (102) af et indlægsløst termomærke (100), hvor nævnte coating (108) påføres til enten i) en anden overflade (114) af substratet (102), som er et termokromt papirsubstrat eller ii) til en overflade (116) af et tryklag (104) lokaliseret på en anden overflade (114) af et papirsubstrat (102); og

påføring af mindst et varmeaktiveret klæbepatch (106) til en første overflade (112) af det termiske papirsubstrat (102), hvor nævnte klæbestof inkluderer mikrokugler og har en bindeevne der muliggør repositionering af mærket,

20

hvor nævnte coating (108) omfatter 5 % eller mindre af silikone.

10. Fremgangsmåden ifølge krav 9, hvor påføring af frigivelsescoatingen (108) yderligere inkluderer tilsætning af et vandbaseret klæbestof som en blanding der inkluderer en fluorkemisk komponent.

25

11. Fremgangsmåden ifølge krav 9 eller 10, hvor påføring af frigivelsescoatingen (108) yderligere inkluderer justering af en viskositet af den vandbaserede frigivelsescoating (108) ved tilsætning af en stivelseskomponent.

30

12. Fremgangsmåden ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 9 til 11 yderligere inkluderende at modificere pressen (400) ved at fjerne kølevalser under tørring af klæbepatchet (106) på den første overflade (112).

DRAWINGS

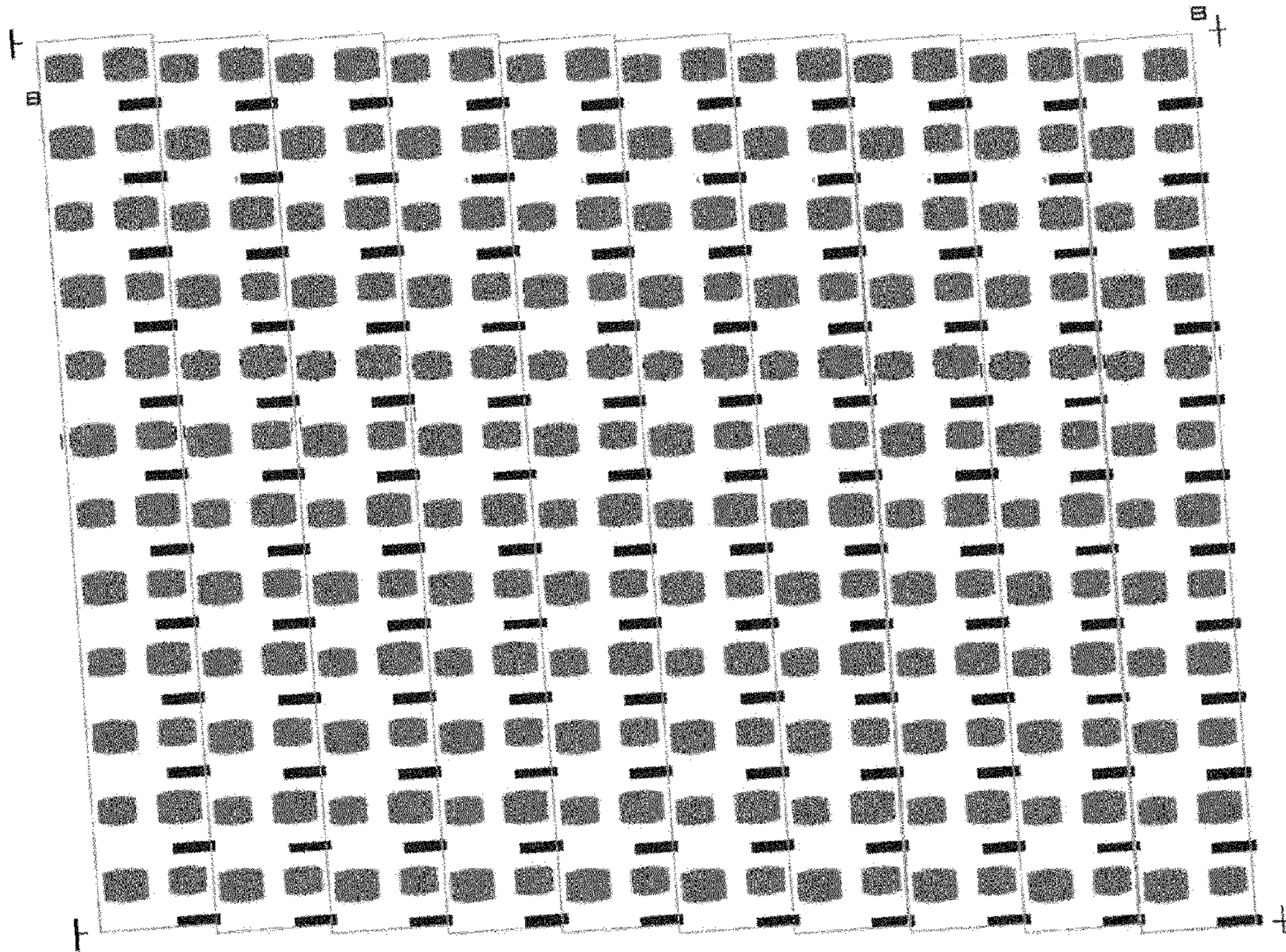


Fig 1A

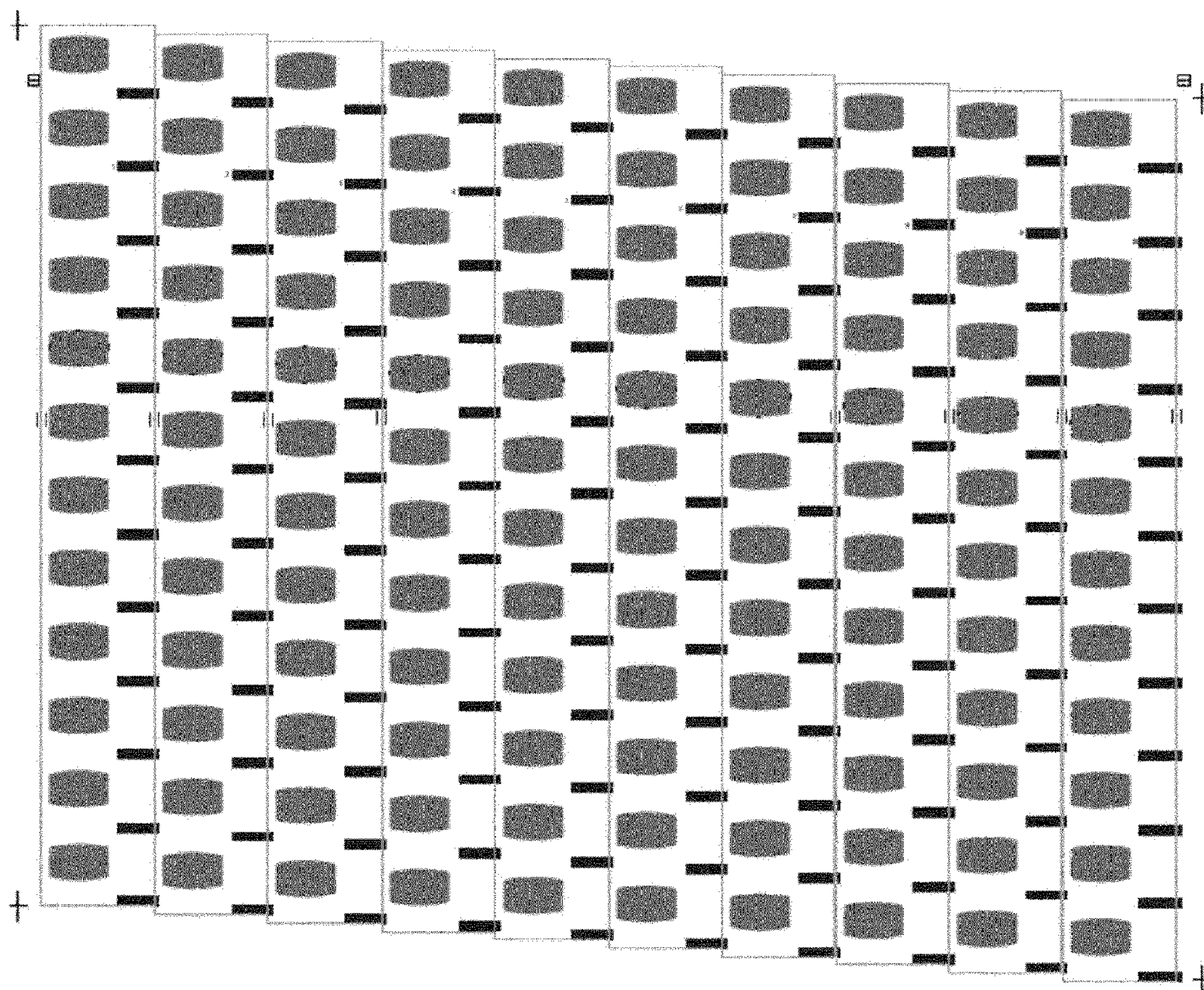
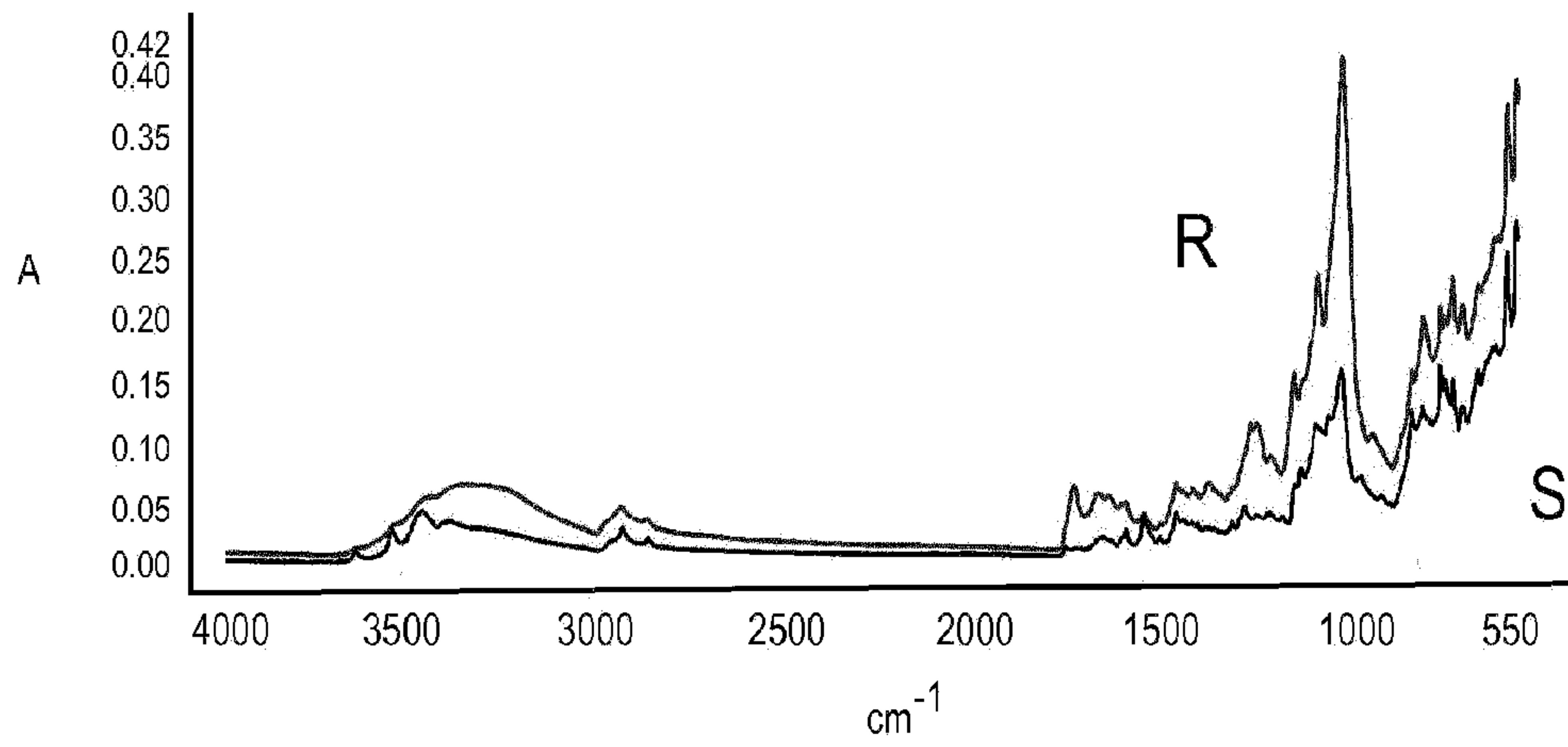


Fig 1B



microsphere adhesive "S" on reverse side of thermal layer

microsphere adhesive "R" on reverse side of thermal layer

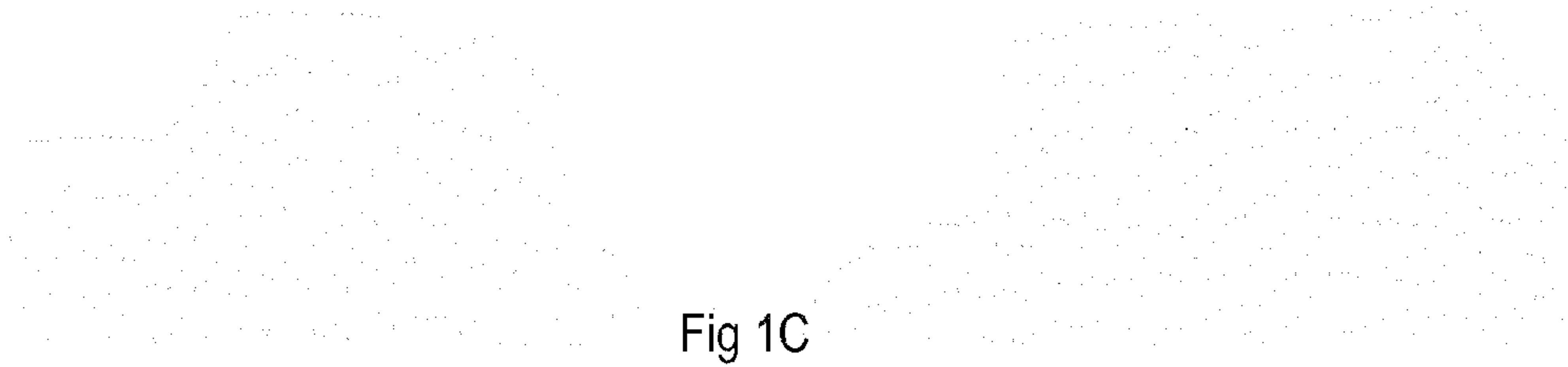


Fig 1C

Porosity and Caliper of Paper Substrates Tested

	KL370NCR		APP L077-02		Mitsubishi TF 8067		Ricoh N150 LA-2	
	Porosity		Porosity		Porosity		Porosity	
	Coated	Uncoated	Coated	Uncoated	Coated	Uncoated	Coated	Uncoated
Average	26.9	610.3	32.5	345.8	40.0	313.3	26.8	399.8
St. Dev.	6.60	44.74	3.97	23.66	3.07	28.61	2.72	13.47

	KL370NCR		APP L077-02		Mitsubishi TF 8067		Ricoh N150 LA-2	
	PPS Roughness		PPS Roughness		PPS Roughness		PPS Roughness	
	Coated	Uncoated	Coated	Uncoated	Coated	Uncoated	Coated	Uncoated
Average	1.2	5.0	1.5	3.9	1.6	3.7	1.3	3.9
St. Dev.	0.04	0.32	0.04	0.08	0.06	0.08	0.02	0.11

Fig 1D

Sample Specifications for Water-Based Release Coating and Compatible Adhesive Formulation

Temperature, Solids, Viscosity and Coat Weights for Release Coating and Adhesive SR Repositionable Microspheres								
	Dryer Temperatures Speed / Time	Temperature Entering Dryer #1	Temperature Exiting Dryer #1	Temperature Entering Dryer #2	Temperature Exiting Dryer #2	Solids (%)	Viscosity (cps)	Coat Weight (gsm)
NCR Release Coating Target	300 F @ 350 fpm / 7 sec	76	153	97	155	35	2625 @ 10 RPM, 24C, Spindle # 4	1.7
NCR Release Coating Range		70-80	140-175	90-105	130-170	32-37	2200-3000	0.9-2.0
Adhesive Standard Register 2A - 191 - Target	310 F @ 350 fpm / 3.5 sec	86	143	91	125	40	1625 @ 10 RPM, 24C, Spindle # 4	9
Adhesive Standard Register 2A - 191 - Range		84-89	125-165	85-100	100-145	40	1300-1800	7-11

Fig 1E

Release off Press from Roll

Release from the CoatedPaper off the Press (lbf) Adhesive SR Microspheres (T2014040)		Release from the Roll (lbf) Adhesive SR Microspheres (T040/T038)	
Max	Average	40mm	40mm
0.015	0.013	0.15	0.21

Fig 1F

Peel Force 80 mm Sticky Media

T2014040	Stainless Steel 180 degree		US McD Yellow Wrap T-peel					
	10 min wait at room temperature		Printed Side		Unprinted Side		Release from Roll	
C2B-SRLP	Max	Average	Max	Average	Max	Average	Max	Average
Average	0.10	0.09	0.25	0.23	0.08	0.07	0.35	0.33
Lower Limit	0.09	0.08	0.24	0.22	0.07	0.06	0.30	0.28
Upper Limit	0.11	0.10	0.26	0.23	0.09	0.08	0.40	0.38

Fig 1G

Peel Force 40 mm Sticky Media

T2014038	Stainless Steel 180 degree		US McD Yellow Wrap T-peel									
	10 min wait at room temperature		Printed Side		Unprinted Side		Release from Roll		McCafe Styrofoam Cup		McCafe Plastic Cup	
C2B-RLP	Max	Average	Max	Avg	Max	Avg	Max	Avg	Max	Avg	Max	Avg
Average	0.036	0.033	0.153	0.135	0.042	0.037	0.122	0.177	0.211	0.183	0.056	0.053
Lower Limit	0.032	0.03	0.147	0.133	0.034	0.034	0.113	0.111	0.2	0.173	0.046	0.04
Upper Limit	0.039	0.035	0.162	0.136	0.051	0.043	0.135	0.127	0.22	0.193	0.065	0.06

Fig 1H

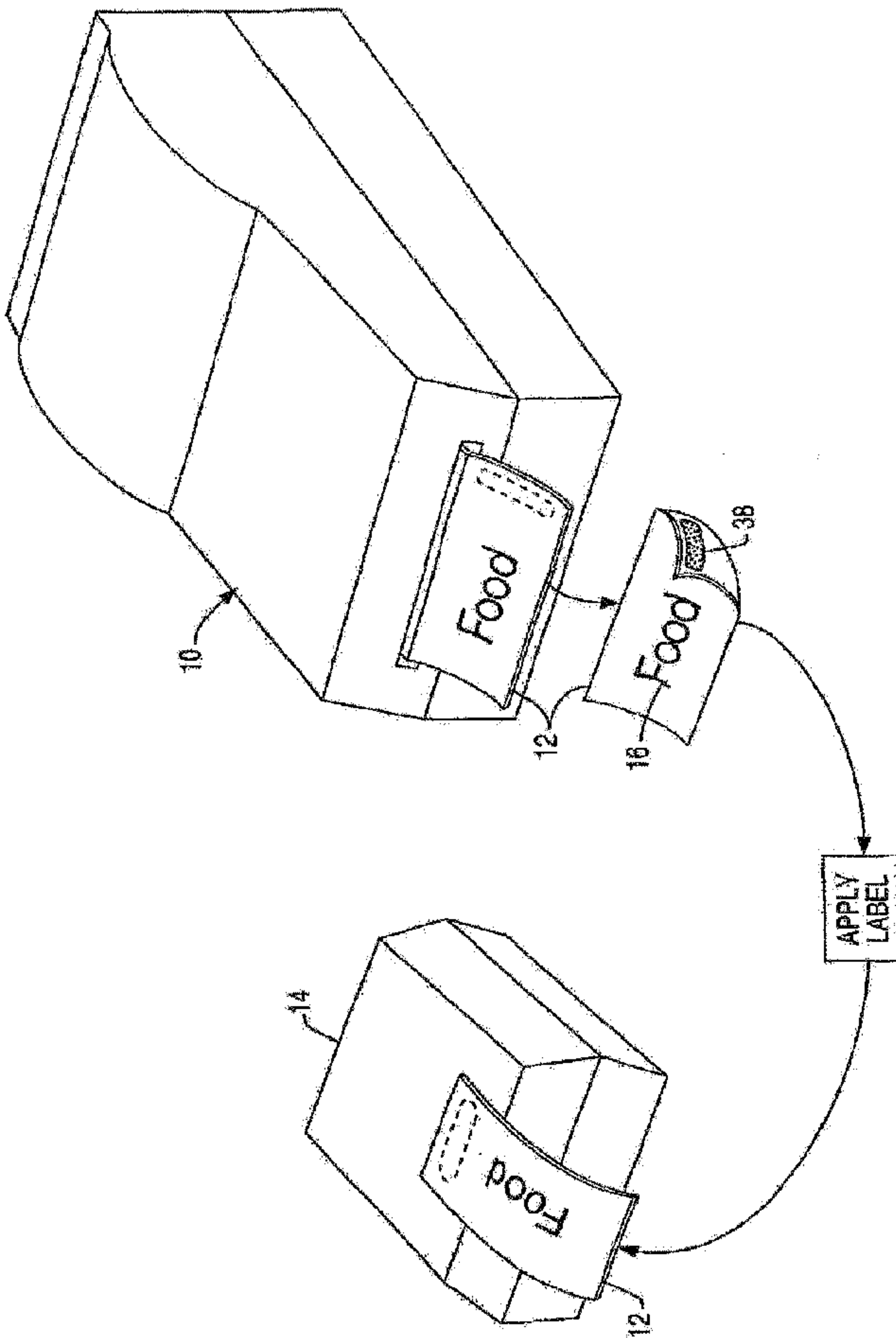


Fig 2

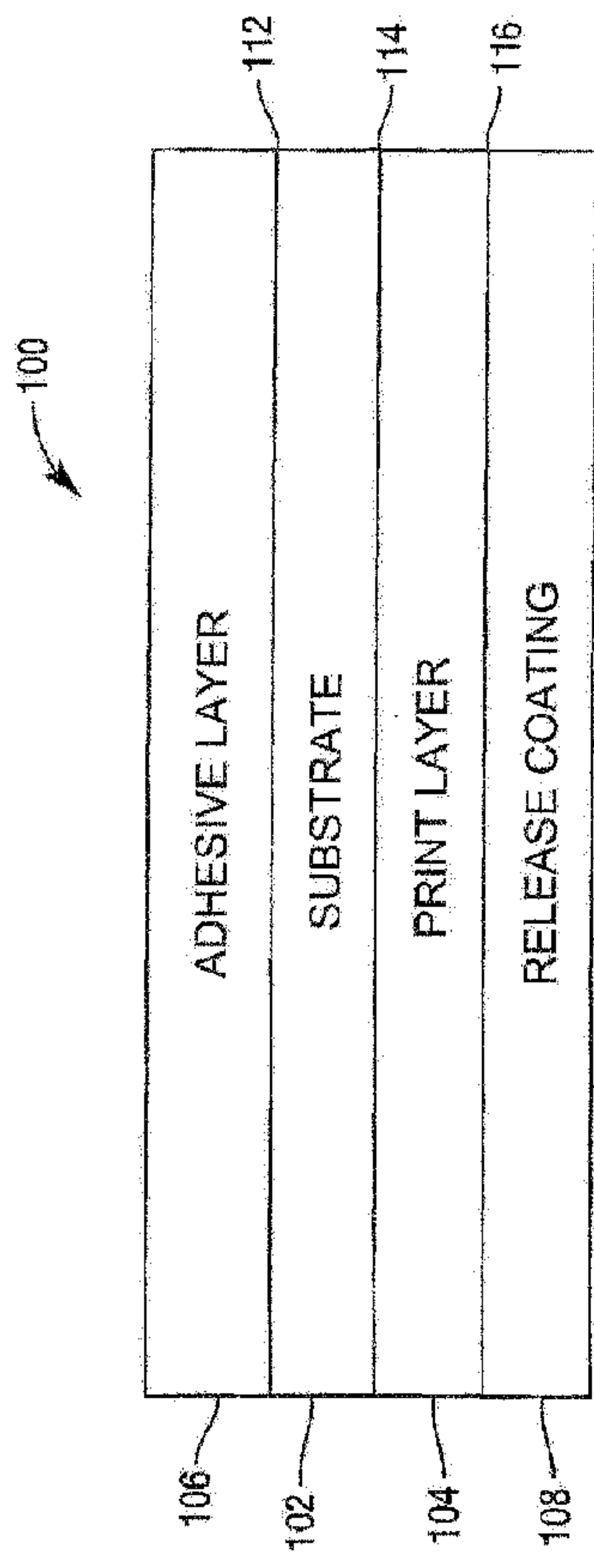


Fig 3

Fig 4

100 →

Fast Food Restaurant	
	<u>202</u>
Items:	
Hamburger	\$2.90
Large Fries	\$0.99
Small Milkshake	\$0.99
Total:	\$4.88
Cash:	\$5.00
Change:	\$0.12

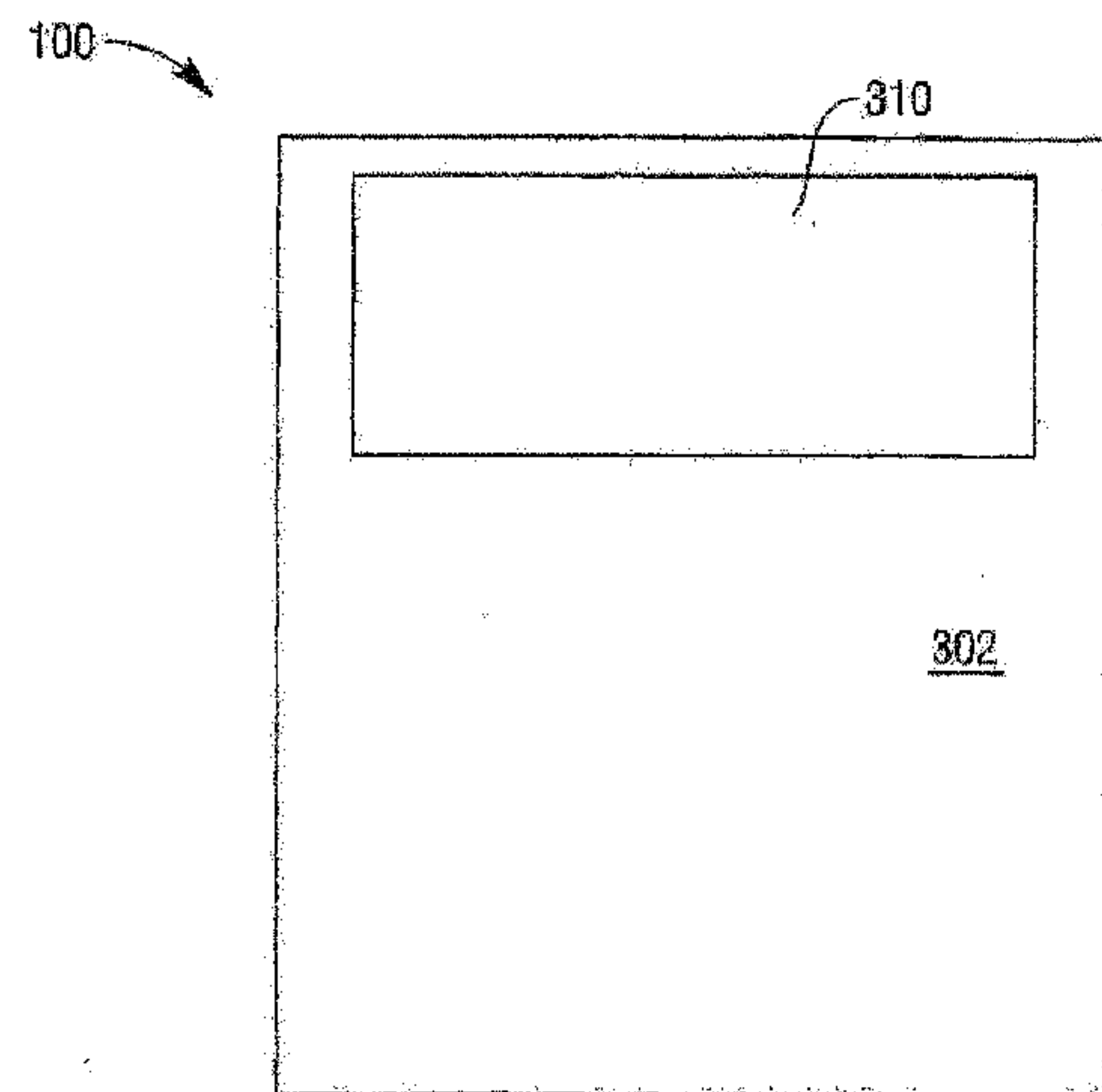


Fig 5

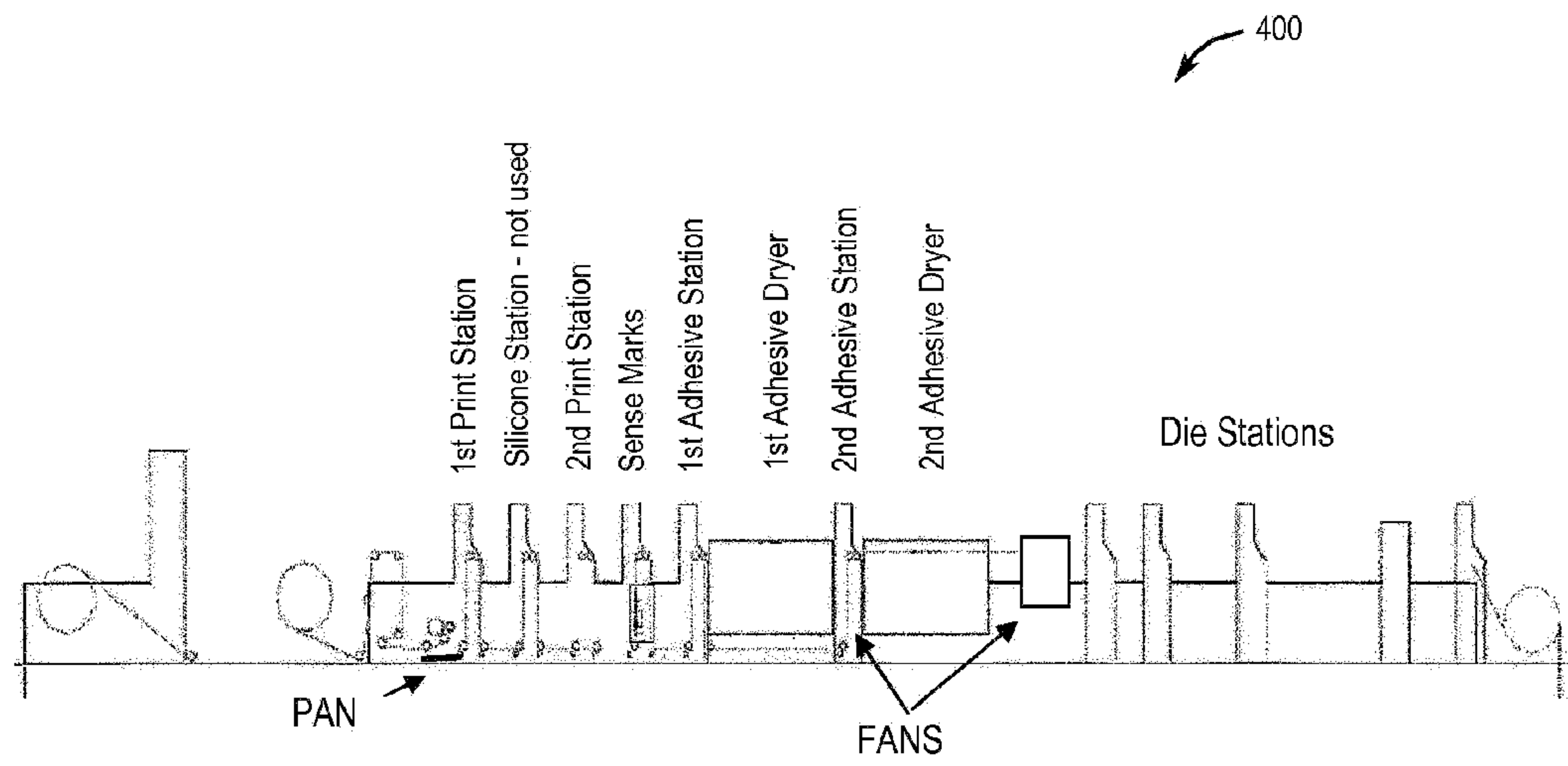


Fig 6

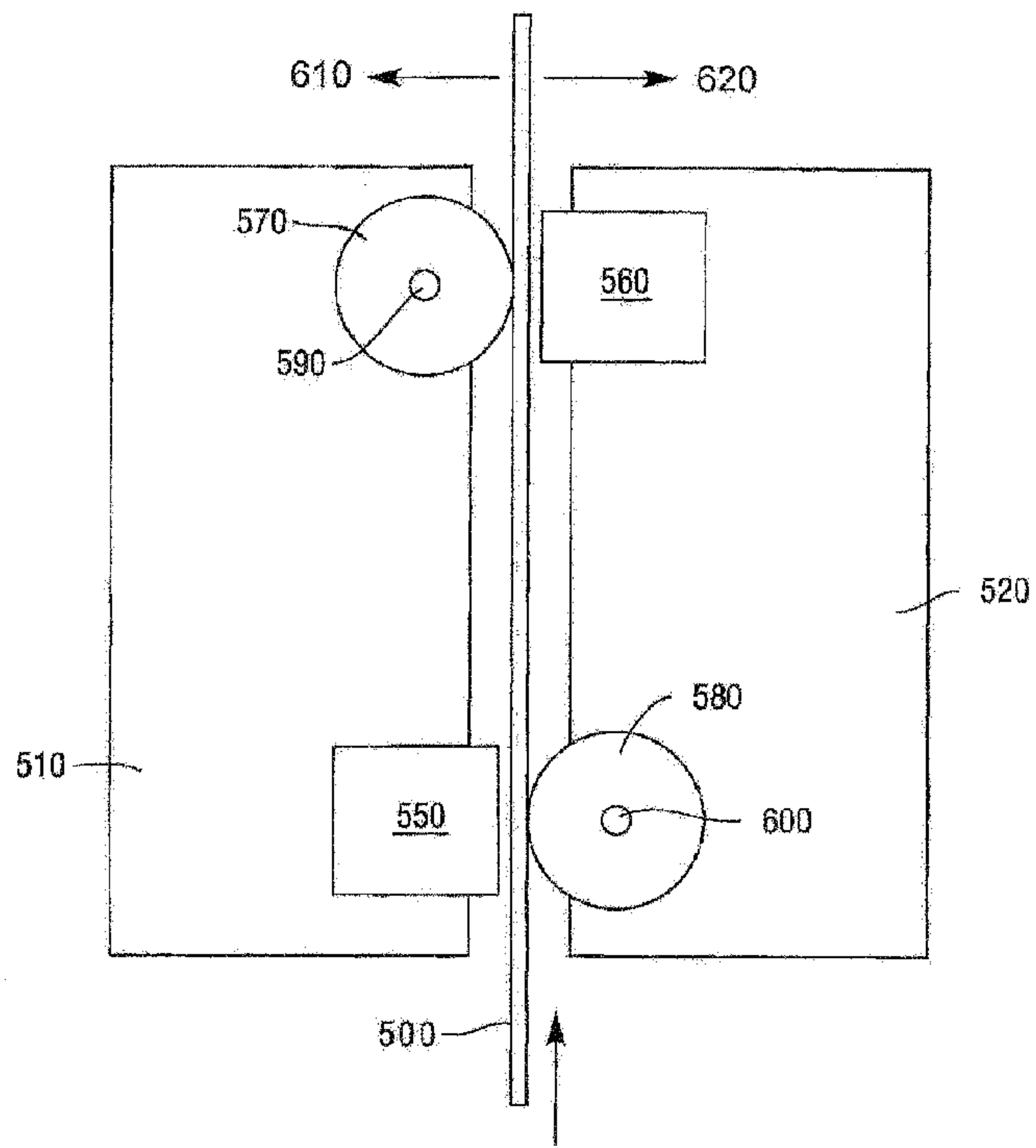


Fig 7