Claims

1. Aqueous colorant preparation for colouring of thermoplastic polymer moulding materials, characterized in that it comprises

a) 1% by weight to 49% by weight of dispersing additive with a mass loss of the pure dispersing additive in dried form of not more than 15% by weight, preferably 0.1 to 10% by weight, more preferably 0.5 to 7% by weight, even more preferably 0.5 to 5% by weight and especially preferably 1 to 4% by weight in isothermal thermogravimetric analysis at 260°C for 60 min,

b) 0.5% by weight to 50% by weight of a pigment or of a pigment mixture and

c) 0% by weight to 50% by weight of assistants, and

d) 0% by weight to 98.5% by weight of water, preferably demineralized water, where the portions by weight of components a) to d) add up to 100% by weight

the pigment or at least one pigment in the pigment mixture according to b) being selected from the group consisting of diazo dyes, perylenes, anthraquinones, anthrapyrimidines, perinones, Thermoplast Red® 454, Macrolex Yellow® G, zinc chromate, cadmium sulphide, chromium oxide, ultramarine pigments, metal flakes and $BaSO_4$.

2. Aqueous colorant preparation according to Claim 1, characterized in that

the pigment or at least one pigment in the pigment mixture according to b) is Sandoplast® Red G / Solvaperm® Red G.

3. Aqueous colorant preparation according to Claim 1 or 2, characterized in that

~~the proportion of the dispersing additive is between 5% by weight and 45% by weight, preferably 10% by weight to 40% by weight and more preferably 20% by weight to 35% by weight, based in each case on the total amount of the colorant preparation.~~

~~4. Aqueous colorant preparation according to any of Claims 1 to 3,~~
~~characterized in that~~
~~the dispersing additive used is a high molecular weight copolymer comprising at least maleic anhydride, styrene and an amino polyether as monomer units.~~

~~5. Aqueous colorant preparation according to any of Claims 1 to 3,~~
~~characterized in that~~
~~the dispersing additive used is a copolymer of methacrylic acid with hydrophobic methacrylate.~~

~~6. Aqueous colorant preparation according to any of Claims 1 to 3,~~
~~characterized in that~~
~~the dispersing additives used are copolymers of polyethers, preferably ethylene oxide, propylene oxide and/or butylene oxide, and styrene oxide.~~

~~7. Aqueous colorant preparation according to any of Claims 1 to 6,~~
~~characterized in that~~
~~the assistant present is a thickener, especially a carboxylate-containing polymer or a cellulose, especially ethylcellulose.~~

CLAIMS

~~8~~1. Use of an aqueous colorant preparation for colouring thermoplastic polymer moulding materials, the aqueous colorant preparation comprising

a) 1% by weight to 49% by weight of dispersing

additive with a mass loss of the pure dispersing additive in dried form of not more than 15% by weight, preferably 0.1 to 10% by weight, more preferably 0.5 to 7% by weight, even more preferably 0.5 to 5% by weight and especially preferably 1 to 4% by weight in isothermal thermogravimetric analysis at 260°C for 60 min,

b) 0.5% by weight to 50% by weight of a pigment or of a pigment mixture and

c) 0% by weight to 50% by weight of assistants, and

d) 0% by weight to 98.5% by weight of water, preferably demineralized water, where the portions by weight of components a) to d) add up to 100% by weight;

the pigment or at least one pigment in the pigment mixture according to b) being selected from the group consisting of diazo dyes, perylenes, anthraquinones, anthrapyrimidines, perinones, Thermoplast Red® 454, Macrolex Yellow® G, zinc chromate, cadmium sulphide, chromium oxide, ultramarine pigments, metal flakes and $BaSO_4$.

92. Thermoplastic polymers,
characterized in that
they have been coloured with an aqueous colorant preparation for colouring of thermoplastic polymer moulding materials,
the aqueous colorant preparation comprising

a) 1% by weight to 49% by weight of dispersing additive with a mass loss of the pure dispersing additive in dried form of not more than 15% by weight, preferably 0.1 to 10% by weight, more preferably 0.5 to 7% by weight, even more preferably 0.5 to 5% by weight and especially preferably 1 to 4% by weight in isothermal thermogravimetric analysis at 260°C for 60 min,

b) 0.5% by weight to 50% by weight of a pigment or of

a pigment mixture and

c) 0% by weight to 50% by weight of assistants, and

d) 0% by weight to 98.5% by weight of water, preferably demineralized water, where the portions by weight of components a) to d) add up to 100% by weight

the pigment or at least one pigment in the pigment mixture according to b) being selected from the group consisting of diazo dyes, perylenes, anthraquinones, anthrapyrimidines, perinones, Thermoplast Red® 454, Macrolex Yellow® G, zinc chromate, cadmium sulphide, chromium oxide, ultramarine pigments, metal flakes and $BaSO_4$.

~~103~~. Poly(alkyl)(meth)acrylate,
characterized in that
it has been coloured with an aqueous colorant preparation for colouring of thermoplastic polymer moulding materials,
the aqueous colorant preparation comprising

a) 1% by weight to 49% by weight of dispersing additive with a mass loss of the pure dispersing additive in dried form of not more than 15% by weight, preferably 0.1 to 10% by weight, more preferably 0.5 to 7% by weight, even more preferably 0.5 to 5% by weight and especially preferably 1 to 4% by weight in isothermal thermogravimetric analysis at 260°C for 60 min,
b) 0.5% by weight to 50% by weight of a pigment or of a pigment mixture and
c) 0% by weight to 50% by weight of assistants, and
d) 0% by weight to 98.5% by weight of water, preferably demineralized water, where the portions by weight of components a) to d) add up to 100% by weight

the pigment or at least one pigment in the pigment mixture according to b) being selected from the group consisting of diazo dyes, perylenes, anthraquinones, anthrapyrimidines, perinones, Thermoplast Red® 454, Macrolex Yellow® G, zinc chromate, cadmium sulphide, chromium oxide, ultramarine pigments, metal flakes and $BaSO_4$.

~~114~~. Process for colouring thermoplastic polymers,
characterized in that
an aqueous colorant preparation for colouring of thermoplastic polymer moulding materials is used, the aqueous colorant preparation comprising

a) 1% by weight to 49% by weight of dispersing additive with a mass loss of the pure dispersing additive in dried form of not more than 15% by weight, preferably 0.1 to 10% by weight, more

preferably 0.5 to 7% by weight, even more preferably 0.5 to 5% by weight and especially preferably 1 to 4% by weight in isothermal thermogravimetric analysis at 260°C for 60 min,

b) 0.5% by weight to 50% by weight of a pigment or of a pigment mixture and

c) 0% by weight to 50% by weight of assistants, and

d) 0% by weight to 98.5% by weight of water, preferably demineralized water, where the portions by weight of components a) to d) add up to 100% by weight

the pigment or at least one pigment in the pigment mixture according to b) being selected from the group consisting of diazo dyes, perylenes, anthraquinones, anthrapyrimidines, perinones, Thermoplast Red® 454, Macrolex Yellow® G, zinc chromate, cadmium sulphide, chromium oxide, ultramarine pigments, metal flakes and $BaSO_4$.

~~12~~5. Process according to Claim ~~11~~4, characterized in that the thermoplastic polymer used is poly(alkyl)-(meth)acrylate.

~~13~~6. Process according to Claim ~~11~~4 or ~~12~~5, characterized in that the thermoplastic polymer used is an impact-modified poly(alkyl)(meth)acrylate.

7~~14~~. Thermoplastic polymer moulding material obtainable by a process according to any of Claims ~~11~~4 to ~~13~~6.

8~~15~~. Polymer moulding produced by injection moulding or extrusion of the thermoplastic polymer moulding material described in Claim 7~~14~~.