Claims

1. A method for producing polyester comprising:

   a step for preparing an oligomer comprising a dicarboxylic acid diester by an esterification reaction or a transesterification reaction between a dicarboxylic acid or an ester-forming derivative thereof and a glycol,

   a step for subjecting the oligomer to melt-polycondensation to provide polyester as melt-polycondensate, and then

   a step for subjecting the polyester as melt-polycondensate to solid-polycondensation to provide polyester as solid-polycondensate,

   wherein at least in the step of subjecting the oligomer to the melt-polycondensation, the oligomer is subjected to the melt-polycondensation in the presence of titanium nitride and, as a polycondensation catalyst, particles of hydrotalcite having a coating layer of titanic acid on the surfaces, thereby to provide polyester as melt-polycondensate, and

   wherein the solid-polycondensate is provided in the solid-polycondensation of melt-polycondensate at an increased rate of polycondensation in comparison to the case where titanium nitride is not used together with the polycondensation catalyst.

2. The method for producing polyester according to claim 1, wherein the dicarboxylic acid is an aromatic dicarboxylic acid, the glycol is an alkylene glycol, and the oligomer comprising a dicarboxylic acid diester is an oligomer comprising an aromatic dicarboxylic acid bis(hydroxyalkyl) ester.

3. The method for producing polyester according to claim 1, wherein titanium nitride is present in an amount of 3 to 50 ppm in term of titanium, and the polycondensation catalyst in an amount of 5-500 ppm, each per weight of polyester to be obtained.