

RADIATION CURABLE ACRYLATE POLYESTERSField of the Invention

This invention pertains to certain acrylated
5 polyesters and to radiation-curable compositions
containing them.

Background of the Invention

Owing to environmental concerns and the high cost of
solvents, commercial interest in radiation - curable
10 compositions is constantly increasing. Legislation which
restricts the amount of solvent and other pollutants that
can be vented to the atmosphere is one reason for this
increased interest. Other reasons are the concerns
expressed by unions and individuals over the possible
15 toxic effects of prolonged exposure to volatile organic
materials and also the high cost of petroleum derived
solvents. Generally, radiation curable systems are
essentially 100 percent reactive systems, i.e.
substantially all of the components react to produce the
20 final product. Such systems can be cured by exposure to
medium- to high-energy ionizing radiation or to actinic
radiation in the presence of photoinitiators.

Various types of ethylenically unsaturated compounds
have been used in making radiation curable compositions.
25 Examples of such compounds include acrylated epoxide
resins, such as those described in U.S. Patents Nos.
3,676,398, 3,770,602, 4,072,529 and 4,511,732. Acrylated
urethanes, such as those described in U.S. Patents Nos.
3,700,643 and 4,511,732, have also been used in radiation
30 curable compositions. Other acrylated urethane compounds
made from a poly(alkylene oxide polyol), a polyisocyanate
and an unsaturated active hydrogen-containing compound are
described in U.S. Patents Nos. 4,133,723 and 4,188,455.
These urethane compounds are said to be radiation curable
35 in the presence of oxygen.

Unsaturated polyesters based on maleic anhydride or
fumaric acid have been used in combination with styrene
and later with multifunctional acrylates as ultraviolet-



cured wood fillers and topcoats. The cure rates of these polyesters are slow due to the relatively unreactive nature of the unsaturated polyester internal double bond. In order to obtain faster curing compositions, acrylated
5 polyesters have been developed. As described in U.S. Patent No. 4,206,025, such polyesters are generally made by the direct esterification of a polyester polyol with acrylic acid.

Although acrylated polyesters are faster curing than
10 unsaturated polyesters, they still cure more slowly than epoxy acrylates owing to the absence of the beta-hydroxy group, which has been shown to minimize the effects of oxygen inhibition during ultraviolet (UV) cure. The manufacture of such polyester acrylates involves a two-
15 step esterification reaction that can be complex, thereby affecting productivity and cost.

U.S. Patents Nos. 3,089,863 and 4,659,778 describe a one-step process for preparing polyesters by addition polymerization involving the reaction of a polyol, a
20 dibasic acid anhydride and a wide range of monoepoxides. When the monoepoxide is glycidyl acrylate, a beta-hydroxy acrylic ester is formed.

Summary of the Invention

In one aspect, this invention provides acrylated
25 polyesters which are the reaction product of a polyoxyalkylene diol with a dibasic acid anhydride and glycidyl acrylate.

The present invention provides, especially, an acrylated polyester that contains about 2 to about 6
30 unsaturated acrylic groups per molecule and that is made by reacting a diol, a dibasic acid anhydride and glycidyl acrylate in the ratio of one mole of diol to about 2 to about 6 moles of dibasic acid anhydride and about 2 to about 6 moles of glycidyl acrylate; preferably, the
35 amounts, in moles, of dibasic acid anhydride and glycidyl acrylate are equal. The diol is polyoxyethylene glycol or polyoxytetramethylene glycol having a molecular weight of about 650 to about 3000.



In another aspect, this invention provides radiation curable compositions based on acrylated polyesters, particularly such compositions that are obtained when an acrylated polyester of this invention is blended with a polyethylenically unsaturated radiation curable compound and, optionally, a monoethylenically unsaturated radiation polymerizable monomer.

The present invention provides, especially, a radiation curable composition comprising a blend of (A) about 20 to about 80 weight percent of an acrylated polyester of this invention; (B) about 20 to about 80 weight percent of a polyethylenically unsaturated radiation curable compound that is different from (A); and 0 to about 50 weight percent of a monoethylenically unsaturated radiation polymerisable monomer, wherein the said weight percentages are based on the total weight of (A), (B) and (C).

The compositions of this invention may be utilized as coating, ink and adhesive compositions and can be cured by, for example, medium- to high-energy electrons or by ultraviolet light if a photoinitiator is added. These compositions cure at rates much higher than those of conventional acrylated polyesters.

Description of preferred embodiments

The acrylated polyesters of this invention may be made by the process described in U.S. Patent 3,089,863. The polyesterification process involves the reaction of a diol, a dicarboxylic acid anhydride and a monoepoxide. The reaction is a stepwise reaction which is initiated by the reaction of the diol with the anhydride to form an ester group and a carboxylic acid group. The carboxylic acid group then reacts with an epoxide group forming another ester group and a hydroxyl group. The hydroxyl group can then react with another anhydride group. The reaction will continue until terminated resulting in either a hydroxyl group or a carboxylic acid group functionality.

The diols used to make the polyesters of this



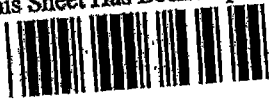
invention are polyoxyethylene glycols and polyoxytetramethylene glycols having molecular weights of about 650 to about 3000, preferably about 1000 to about 2000. These polyoxyalkylene glycols are well known compositions which are made by ring-opening polymerization of ethylene oxide and tetrahydrofuran, respectively.

The dicarboxylic acid anhydrides useful in this invention include certain cyclic anhydrides derived from dibasic acids wherein the carboxyl groups are attached to adjacent carbon atoms. These anhydrides generally have molecular weights of 98 to about 375. Examples of such anhydrides are maleic anhydride, succinic anhydride, phthalic anhydride, tetrahydrophthalic anhydride, hexahydrophthalic anhydride, nadic anhydride, nadic methyl anhydride, and chlorendic anhydride.

The monoepoxide used to make the polyesters of this invention is glycidyl acrylate.

The polyesters of this invention contain on average about 2 to about 6, preferably about 3 to about 4, unsaturated acrylic ester groups per molecule. The polyesters are obtained by reacting the three components in the molar ratio of one mole of diol to about 2 to about 6 moles of anhydride and about 2 to about 6 moles of glycidyl acrylate. In the reaction, the moles of anhydride are generally equal to the moles of glycidyl acrylate so that the polyester is terminated with a beta hydroxyl group and not a carboxylic acid group. However, if it is desirable for the polyester to have an acid value, a slight excess of anhydride can be used.

The polyester can be prepared by mixing all of the components together and heating them until the esterification reactions are complete. However, preferably the anhydride and polyol are mixed together and heated to melt the anhydride if it is a solid and then the glycidyl acrylate is added incrementally. The reaction is conducted at a temperature of about 100 to about 140°C until the reaction is complete, as evidenced by the disappearance of epoxy content and/or acid content.

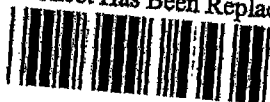


When used in radiation-curable compositions, the acrylated polyesters are usually blended with polyethylenically unsaturated radiation polymerizable compounds and, optionally, monoethylenically unsaturated radiation polymerizable monomers.

The polyethylenically unsaturated radiation polymerizable compounds which can be blended with the acrylated polyesters are compounds which contain two or more ethylenically unsaturated groups and, preferably, two to about six ethylenic groups. The ethylenically unsaturated groups include acrylate and methacrylate groups, vinyl groups and allyl groups. Compounds which contain the acrylate or methacrylate groups include acrylic or methacrylic esters of polyols wherein the polyols have two or more hydroxyl groups per molecule. Examples of such compounds are the diacrylic or dimethacrylic acid esters of ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, butanediol, butenediol, hexanediol, polyoxyethylene glycols, polyoxypropylene glycols, polyoxybutylene glycols, di- and triacrylic or methacrylic acid esters of glycerine and hexanetriol, trimethylolpropane, trimethylolethane and di-, tri-, tetra-, penta-, and hexa-acrylic or methacrylic acid esters of dipentaerythritol. Other polyacrylates or methacrylates are the acrylated and methacrylated glycidyl ethers of dihydric phenols, acrylated and methacrylated epoxidized vegetable oils and acrylated and methacrylated urethanes.

The preferred polyethylenically unsaturated radiation polymerizable compounds are the acrylic acid esters of aliphatic polyols.

Monoethylenically unsaturated radiation polymerizable monomers which can be used in this invention are the well known monomeric compounds which contain one ethylenically unsaturated group per molecule. Examples of such monomers are alkyl acrylates and methacrylates wherein the alkyl group contains from 1 to 12 carbon atoms, mono- and polyalkoxyalkylacrylates and methacrylates wherein the



alkoxy groups and alkyl groups each contain from 1 to 4 carbon atoms and wherein the molecules contain from 1 up to 20 alkoxy groups, hydroxyalkyl acrylates and methacrylates wherein the alkyl group contains from 2 to 6 carbon atoms, vinyl aromatic compounds, vinyl halides, vinyl pyrrolidone, vinyl pyridine, and vinyl carbazole.

The radiation curable compositions can be cured by any of the normal actinic radiation curing methods. The radiation can be ionizing radiation (either particulate or nonparticulate) or non-ionizing agents. As a suitable source of particulate radiation, one can use any source which emits electrons or charged nuclei. Particulate radiation can be generated, for example, by electron accelerators, such as the Van der Graff accelerator, resinous transformers, and radioactive elements, such as cobalt 60, strontium 90, and the like. As a suitable source of nonparticulate non-ionizing radiation, any source which emits radiation in the range of from 10^{-3} angstroms (0.1 pm) to 2000 angstroms (200 nm) can be used. Suitable sources included vacuum ultraviolet lamps, such as xenon or krypton arcs. As a suitable source of non-ionizing radiation, any source which emits radiation from 2000 angstroms (2000 nm) to 4000 angstroms (400 nm) can be used. Suitable sources include mercury arcs, carbon arcs, tungsten filament lamps, sun lamps and lasers. All of these devices and sources are well known in the art and those skilled in radiation technology are fully aware of the manner in which radiation is generated and the precautions to be taken in its use.

When the radiation curable coating compositions are to be cured by exposure to non-ionizing radiation, e.g. ultraviolet radiation, photoinitiators are added to the composition. Suitable photoinitiators, which are well known in the art, include 2,2-diethoxy-acetophenone, 2,3 or 4-bromoacetophenone, benzaldehyde, benzoin, benzophenone, 9,10-dibromoanthracene, 4,4'-dichlorobenzophenone, 2,3-pentanedione, hydroxycyclohexyl phenyl ketone and xanthone. Such photoinitiators are



generally added in amounts of from about 0.1 weight percent up to 10 weight percent, and preferably 1 to 5 weight percent, based on the weight of the total curable composition.

5 Photoactivators can also be used in combination with the photoinitiators. Examples of photoactivators are methylamine, tributylamine, 2-aminoethylethanolamine, cyclohexylamine, diphenylamine and tribenzylamine.

10 The radiation curable compositions are preferably used as coating, ink and adhesive compositions. The compositions can be applied by conventional means, including spraying, curtain coating, dip padding, roll coating and brushing procedures. The compositions can be applied to any acceptable substrate, for example wood,
15 metal, glass, fabric, paper, fiber, or plastics.

20 The radiation curable compositions can be made by blending the components in the amounts of about 20 to about 80 weight percent acrylated polyester, about 20 to about 80 weight percent polyethylenically unsaturated compound and 0 to about 50 weight percent
25 monoethylenically unsaturated monomer wherein the weight percents are based on the total weight of the three components. Preferably, the compositions will contain about 50 to about 70 weight percent acrylated polyester, about 20 to about 30 weight percent polyethylenically
30 unsaturated compound and about 10 to about 20 weight percent monoethylenically unsaturated monomer. The amounts of each component used will vary depending on the needed application viscosity and the properties required for the cured product.

Additional additives which can be used in the compositions include wetting agents, fillers, defoamers, dyes and pigments, the uses of which are well known in the art.

35 The following examples illustrate the invention in more detail. Parts and percentages are by weight unless otherwise designated.

Example 1



To a suitable reactor equipped with agitator, condenser, temperature measuring device, and addition funnel were added 487 parts of polyoxytetramethylene glycol having an average molecular weight of 974, 222 parts of phthalic anhydride and 0.18 part of phenothiazine. Heat and agitation were applied raising the temperature to 284°F (140°C) in about 50 minutes, at which point a homogeneous solution was obtained. 1.4 parts of chromium salt catalyst were added, the temperature was lowered to 260°F (126.7°C) and was held at 250-260°F (121.1 - 126.7°C) for 2 hours. Glycidyl acrylate, 192 parts, and hydroquinone, 0.09 part, were added to the addition funnel. The temperature in the reactor was lowered to 230°F (110°C) and slow addition of the glycidyl acrylate was begun. The addition was completed in one hour. Heating at about 230°F (110°C) was continued for about 23 hours to complete the esterification reaction. Hydroquinone, 0.09 part, was added and heating was discontinued.

The resulting product had an epoxide equivalent weight of 91,000, an acid value of 1.89, a Gardner color of 4 and a viscosity of 3110 cps (mPa.s) at 150°F (65.6°C).

Example 2

Using the same procedure described in Example 1, an acrylated polyester was prepared by reacting 487 parts of polyoxytetramethylene glycol having an average molecular weight of 974 with 150 parts of succinic anhydride and 192 parts of glycidyl acrylate using the same catalysts and inhibitors described in Example 1. The resulting product had an epoxide equivalent weight of 42,800, an acid value of 4.17, a Gardner color of 3 and a viscosity of 2250 cps (mPa.s) at 150°F (65.6°C)

Example 3

Using the procedure described in Example 1, polyester acrylates were made by reacting long-chain glycols with anhydrides and glycidyl acrylate in the mole ratios of 1 mole of glycol with 3 moles of anhydride and 3 moles of



glycidyl acrylate. Polyester acrylates were made with the following long chain glycols.

Polyoxytetramethylene glycol 250	(PTMG 250)
Polyoxytetramethylene glycol 650	(PTMG 650)
Polyoxytetramethylene glycol 1000	(PTMG 1000)
Polyoxyethylene glycol 400	(PEG 400)
Polyoxyethylene glycol 1000	(PEG 1000)
Polyoxypropylene glycol 425	(PPG 425)
Polyoxypropylene glycol 1010	(PPG 1010)

The numbers following "glycol" refer to the approximate molecular weight of the glycols.

Dicarboxylic acid anhydrides used to make the polyester acrylates were as follows:

- Succinic anhydride (SA)
- Phthalic anhydride (PA)
- Hexahydrophthalic anhydride (HPA)
- Dodecenyl succinic anhydride (DDSA)
- Nadic methyl anhydride (NMA)
- Chlorendic anhydride (CA)

Data relating to the polyester acrylates are shown in the following tables.

The abbreviations in the tables have the following meaning:

Theor MW	Theoretical molecular weight
Wt/DB	Theoretical molecular weight per double bond
Visc	Viscosity
AV	Acid value

WPE Weight per epoxide (epoxide equivalent weight)

Color Gardner color

Each of the polyesters shown in the tables has a theoretical unsaturated acrylic functionality of 3.

Table A

Polyester Acrylates with PTMG 250

Polyester	Anhydride	Theor. M.W.	Wt/ DB	Visc.@ 150°F (65.6°C)	AV	WPE	Color
A1	SA	934	311	2930	2.8	24,300	14
A2	PA	1078	359	4760	4.8	26,600	6
A3	HPA	1096	365	2240	0.5	38,700	7
A4	DDSA	1432	477	1570	4.4	13,400	14
A5	NMA	1168	389	4600	3.8	23,700	5
A6	CA	1747	582	Gel			

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Table B

Polyester Acrylates with PTMG 650

Polyester	Anhydride	Theor M.W.	Wt/ D.B	Visc.@ 150°F (65.6°C)	AV	WPE	Color
B1	SA	1334	445	3750	3.6	27,800	4
B2	PA	1478	493	40,000	1.0	30,000	4
B3	HPA	1496	499	790	4.0	93,300	4
B4	DDSA	1832	611	940	5.9	38,000	14
B5	NMA	1568	523	1230	4.2	30,600	5
B6	CA	2147	716	Gel			

Table C

Polyester Acrylates with PTMG 1000

Polyester	Anhydride	Theor M.W.	Wt/ D.B	Visc.@ 150°F (65.6°C)	AV	WPE	Color
C1*	SA	1684	561	2250	4.2	42,800	3
C2**	PA	1828	609	3110	1.9	91,000	4
C3	HPA	1846	615	720	2.9	59,000	5
C4	DDSA	2182	727	1490	3.8	22,400	12
C5	NMA	1918	639	990	5.1	31,500	4
C6	CA	2497	832	59,500	3.4	31,000	4

*Polyester of Example 2

**Polyester of Example 1

Table D

Polyester Acrylates with PEG 400

Polyester	Anhydride	Theor M.W.	Wt/ D.B	Visc. @ 150°F (65.6°C)	AV	WPE	Color
D1	SA	1084	361	2000	2.71	29,000	13
D2	PA	1228	409	4590	1.4	20,000	13
D3	HPA	1246	415	1090	1.9	80,300	5
D4	DDSA	1582	527	4300	4.06	29,800	13
D5	NMA	1318	439	2025	3.9	23,400	6
D6	CA	1897	632	Gel			

Table E

Polyester Acrylates with PEG 1000

Polyester	Anhydride	Theor M.W.	Wt/ D.B	Visc. @ 150°F (65.6°C)	AV	WPE	Color
E1	SA	1684	561	600	5.2	49,700	15
E2	PA	1828	609	3580	2.4	93,000	6
E3	HPA	1846	615	375	3.7	95,000	13
E4	DDSA	2182	727	635	4.4	28,000	12
E5	NMA	1918	639	450	4.0	22,000	8
E6	CA	2497	832	10,750	3.8	71,000	9

Table F

Polyester Acrylates with PPG 425

Polyester	Anhydride	Theor M.W.	Wt/ D.B	Visc. @ 150°F (65.6°C)	AV	WPE	Color
F1	SA	1109	370	2035	1.7	28,900	11
F2	PA	1253	418	7675	0.7	21,700	10
F3	HPA	1271	424	1475	1.4	74,300	5
F4	DDSA	1607	536	1170	3.8	36,600	15
F5	NMA	1343	448	2280	3.6	42,000	5
F6	CA	1922	641	Gel			

Table G

Polyester Acrylates with PPG 1010

Polyester	Anhydride	Theor M.W.	Wt/ D.B	Visc. @ 150°F (65.6°C)	AV	WPE	Color
G1	SA	1684	561	400	4.5	28,400	2
G2	PA	1828	609	1590	2.9	47,000	3
G3	HPA	1846	615	400	4.7	96,000	2
G4	DDSA	2182	727	350	4.2	26,000	13
G5	NMA	1918	639	475	4.3	34,000	3
G6	CA	2497	832	18,000	4.0	41,000	4

Example 4

Each of the polyesters shown in the tables of Example 3 was formulated into radiation curable coating

5 compositions as follows:

60 weight percent polyester acrylate

25 weight percent tripropylene glycol diacrylate

15 weight percent isobornyl acrylate

4 pph hydroxycyclohexylphenyl ketone

10 Each of the coating compositions was drawn down on untreated aluminium Q panels with a No. 6 Mayer rod to give 0.5 mil (12.7 μ m) films. The films were cured using two 300 watt/inch (118 watt/cm) Fusion System electrodeless lamps at the maximum belt speed that gave a
15 tack free film. The cure speed is shown in Table 4 as feet per minute (1 ft/min = 0.3048 m/min), the higher the number the faster the cure.

Solvent resistance of the cured coatings was determined using methylethyl ketone (MEK) and is reported
20 in Table 4 in number of double rubs. (Procedure described in "Radiation Curing" Vol. 10, No. 4, November, 1983, pp 8-13).

Example 5

Several commercial polyester acrylates were
25 formulated using the same amounts of components as described in Example 4. These formulations were cured at the maximum belt speed that gave a tack-free film and tested for solvent resistance as previously described. See Table 5.

Table 4
Cure Speed and Solvent Resistance
of Cured Polyester Acrylates

Polyester	Cure Speed	Solvent Resistance
A1	50	8
A2	25	60
A3	15	54
A4	2p @15	3
A5	25	160
A6	--	--
B1	150	22
B2	200	21
B3	40	7
B4	15	2
B5	40	14
B6	--	--
C1	125	6
C2	125	4
C3	60	6
C4	25	5
C5	50	4
C6	150	38
D1	+	+
D2	50	22
D3	25	11
D4	2p @15	8
D5	25	84
D6	--	--
E1	50	3
E2	125	2
E3	50	2
E4	15	2
E5	50	2
E6	150	4
F1	25	9
F2	25	35
F3	2p @15	12
F4	4p @15	2
F5	15	13
F6	--	--
G1	15	2
G2	25	2
G3	2p @15	3
G4	tacky	tacky
G5	15	3
G6	50	7

p = passes

+ = incompatible in formulation

tacky = film could not be cured to tack free state

Table 5
Cure Speed and Solvent Resistance
of Commercial Polyester Acrylates

Polyester	Cure Speed	Solvent Resistance
Synocure 3120	25	67
Ebecryl 150	25	48
Ebecryl 657	15	34
Ebecryl 810	2p @15	130
Ebecryl 830	15	>200
Aronix M-8030	2p @15	>200
Aronix M-8060	2p @15	>200
Aronix M-8100	15	>200
Setacure AP-575	15	195
Photomer 5018	2p @15	52

The trade names in the first column of Table 5 may comprise registered trade marks.

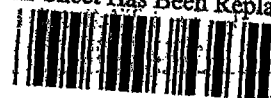
It will of course be understood that the present invention has been described above purely by way of example and that modifications of detail can be made within the scope of the invention.

The teaching in U.S. Patent Application 07/313,876 is incorporated herein by reference.



CLAIMS

1. A radiation curable acrylated polyester having about 2 to about 6 unsaturated acrylic groups per molecule, made by reacting a diol, a dibasic acid anhydride and glycidyl acrylate in the molar ratio of one mole of diol to about 2 to about 6 moles of dibasic acid anhydride and about 2 to about 6 moles of glycidyl acrylate, wherein the diol is polyoxyethylene glycol or polyoxytetramethylene glycol having a molecular weight of about 650 to about 3000.
2. The acrylated polyester of claim 1, wherein the moles of dibasic acid anhydride and glycidyl acrylate are equal.
3. The acrylated polyester of claim 1 or 2 wherein the dibasic acid anhydride is a dicarboxylic acid anhydride having a molecular weight of about 98 to about 375.
4. The acrylated polyester of claim 1 or 2, wherein the dibasic acid anhydride is succinic acid anhydride or phthalic acid anhydride.
5. The acrylated polyester of any of claims 1 to 4, wherein the diol has a molecular weight of about 1000 to about 2000.
6. The acrylated polyester of any of claims 1 to 4, wherein the diol is polyoxytetramethylene glycol having an average molecular weight of about 650 to about 1000.
7. The acrylated polyester of any of claims 1 to 4 wherein the diol is polyoxyethylene glycol having an average molecular weight of about 1000.
8. The acrylated polyester of any of claims 1 to 7 having about 3 to about 4 unsaturated acrylic groups per molecule.
9. A radiation curable composition comprising a blend of:
 - (A) about 20 to about 80 weight percent of an acrylated polyester;
 - (B) about 20 to about 80 weight percent of a polyethylenically unsaturated radiation curable compound



different from (A); and

(C) 0 to about 50 weight percent of a monoethylenically unsaturated radiation polymerizable monomer, wherein the weight percents are based on the total weight of (A), (B) and (C), and wherein said acrylated polyester (A) is according to any of claims 1 to 8.

10. The radiation curable composition of claim 9 containing (A) about 50 to about 70 weight percent acrylated polyester; (B) about 20 to about 30 weight percent polyethylenically unsaturated radiation polymerizable compound different from (A); and (C) about 10 to about 20 weight percent monoethylenically unsaturated monomer.

11. The radiation curable composition of claim 9 or 10, wherein the polyethylenically unsaturated radiation curable compound is an acrylic acid ester of a polyol.

12. The radiation curable composition of claim 11, wherein the polyethylenically unsaturated radiation polymerizable compound is tripropylene glycol diacrylate.

13. The radiation curable composition of any of claims 9 to 12, wherein the monoethylenically unsaturated monomer is an alkyl acrylate or polyalkoxyalkylacrylate.

14. The radiation curable composition of any of claims 9 to 12 wherein the monoethylenically unsaturated monomer is isobornyl acrylate.

15. The radiation curable composition of any of claims 9 to 14 containing a photoinitiator.

16. The radiation curable composition of claim 15 wherein the photoinitiator is hydroxycyclohexyl phenyl ketone.

17. A process for producing an acrylated polyester which comprises reacting a diol, a dibasic acid anhydride and glycidyl acrylate in the ratio of one mole of diol to about 2 to about 6 moles of dibasic acid anhydride and about 2 to about 6 moles of glycidyl acrylate, the diol being polyoxyethylene glycol or polyoxytetramethylene glycol having a molecular weight of from about 650 to



about 3000.

18. A process according to claim 17, wherein the amount in moles of anhydride is substantially equal to the amount in moles of glycidyl acrylate.

5 19. A process according to claim 17 or 18, wherein the said diol and the said anhydride are mixed together and the glycidyl acrylate is added thereto incrementally, the reaction being conducted at a temperature of from about 100°C to about 140°C.

10 20. A method of producing a radiation curable composition which comprises forming a blend of (A) from about 20 to about 80 weight percent of an acrylated polyester, (B) from about 20 to about 80 weight percent of a polyethylenically unsaturated radiation-curable compound
15 that is different from the acrylated polyester in (A) and, optionally, (C) up to about 50 weight percent of a monoethylenically unsaturated radiation polymerisable monomer, wherein the weight percentages are based on the total weight of (A), (B) and (C), and wherein the said
20 acrylated polyester in (A) contains from about 2 to about 6 unsaturated acrylic ester groups per molecule and is made by the reaction of (1) a diol, (2) a dibasic acid anhydride and (3) glycidyl acrylate in the molar ratio of one mole of (1) to about 2 to about 6 moles of (2) and
25 about 2 to about 6 moles of (3), the diol being polyoxyethylene or polyoxytetramethylene glycol having a molecular weight of from about 650 to about 3000.

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RADIATION CURABLE ACRYLATE POLYESTERS

Abstract

Acrylate polyesters are made by the reaction of a diol (in particular polyoxyethylene or
5 polyoxytetramethylene glycol), a dibasic acid anhydride (e.g. succinic or phthalic anhydride) and glycidyl acrylate. The polyester can be formulated into radiation curable compositions, in particular by blending it with a polyethylenically unsaturated radiation-curable compound
10 and, optionally, a monoethylenically unsaturated radiation-polymerizable monomer, which compositions can be used as coatings, inks, and adhesives which cure at high rates when exposed to actinic radiation.

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Substitute sheet - 21/3/98

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REPLACEDCLAIMS:

1. A radiation curable acrylated polyester having 2 to 6 unsaturated acrylic groups per molecule, made by reacting (a) polyoxytetramethylene glycol having an average molecular weight of 650 to 1000, (b) a dibasic acid anhydride selected from succinic acid anhydride and phthalic acid anhydride and (c) glycidyl acrylate in the molar ratio of one mole of glycol to 2 to 6 moles of dibasic acid anhydride and 2 to 6 moles of glycidyl acrylate.
2. The acrylated polyester of claim 1, wherein the moles of dibasic acid anhydride and glycidyl acrylate are equal.
3. The acrylated polyester of claim 1 or 2 having 3 to 4 unsaturated acrylic groups per molecule.
4. A radiation curable composition comprising a blend of:
 - (A) 20 to 80 weight percent of an acrylated polyester;
 - (B) 20 to 80 weight percent of a polyethylenically unsaturated radiation curable compound different from (A); and
 - (C) 0 to 50 weight percent of a monoethylenically unsaturated radiation polymerizable monomer, wherein the weight percents are based on the total weight of (A), (B) and (C), and wherein said acrylated polyester (A) contains 2 to 6



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REPLACEMENT SHEET

26 MAR 1998

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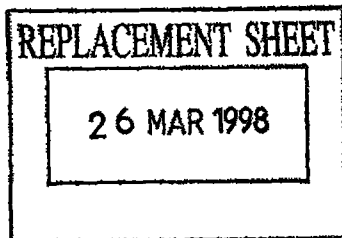
unsaturated acrylic groups per molecule, and is made by reacting (a) polyoxytetramethylene glycol having an average molecular weight of 650 to 1000, (b) a dibasic acid anhydride selected from succinic acid anhydride and phthalic acid anhydride and (c) glycidyl acrylate in the molar ratio of one mole of glycol to 2 to 6 moles of dibasic acid anhydride and 2 to 6 moles of glycidyl acrylate.

5. The radiation curable composition of claim 4 containing (A) 50 to 70 weight percent acrylated polyester; (B) 20 to 30 weight percent polyethylenically unsaturated radiation polymerizable compound different from (A); and (C) 10 to 20 weight percent of a monoethylenically unsaturated monomer.
6. The radiation curable composition of claim 4 or 5, wherein the polyethylenically unsaturated radiation curable compound is an acrylic acid ester of a polyol.
7. The radiation curable composition of claim 6, wherein the polyethylenically unsaturated radiation polymerizable compound is tripropylene glycol diacrylate.
8. The radiation curable composition of any of claims 4 to 7, wherein the monoethylenically unsaturated monomer is an alkyl acrylate or



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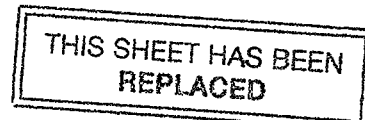
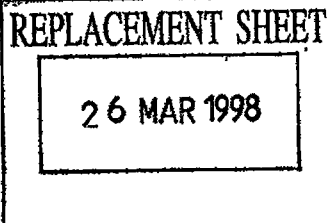


polyalkoxyalkylacrylate.

9. The radiation curable composition of any of claims 4 to 7, wherein the monoethylenically unsaturated monomer is an isobornyl acrylate.
10. The radiation curable composition of any of claims 4 to 9 containing a photoinitiator.
11. The radiation curable composition of claim 10 wherein the photoinitiator is hydroxycyclohexyl phenyl ketone.
12. The radiation curable composition of any of claims 4 to 11 wherein the moles of dibasic acid anhydride and glycidyl acrylate are equal.
13. The radiation curable composition of any of claims 4 to 12 wherein the acrylated polyester has 3 to 4 unsaturated acrylic groups per molecule.
14. A process for producing an acrylated polyester which comprises reacting (a) polyoxytetramethylene glycol having an average molecule weight of 650 to 1000, (b) a dibasic acid anhydride selected from succinic acid anhydride and phthalic acid anhydride and (c) glycidyl acrylate in the ratio of one mole of glycol to 2 to 6 moles of dibasic acid anhydride and 2 to 6 moles of glycidyl acrylate.

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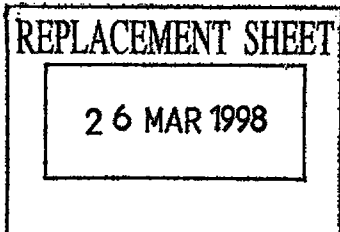
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15. A process according to claim 14, wherein the amount in moles of anhydride is substantially equal to the amount in moles of glycidyl acrylate.
16. A process according to claim 14 or 15, wherein the said glycol and the said anhydride are mixed together and the glycidyl acrylate is added thereto incrementally, the reaction being conducted at a temperature of from 100°C to 140°C.
17. A method of producing a radiation curable composition which comprises forming a blend of (A) from 20 to 80 weight percent of an acrylated polyester, (B) from 20 to 80 weight percent of a polyethylenically unsaturated radiation-curable compound that is different from the acrylated polyester in (A) and, optionally, (C) up to 50 weight percent of a monoethylenically unsaturated radiation polymerisable monomer, wherein the weight percentages are based on the total weight of (A), (B), and (C), and wherein the said acrylated polyester in (A) contains from 2 to 6 unsaturated acrylic ester groups per molecule and is made by the reaction of (1) a diol, (2) a dibasic acid anhydride and (3) glycidyl acrylate in the molar ratio of one mole of (1) to 2 to 6 moles of (2) and 2 to 6 moles of (3), the said diol being polyoxytetramethylene glycol having a molecular weight of from 650 to 1000 and the said dibasic acid anhydride being selected from succinic acid anhydride and phthalic acid



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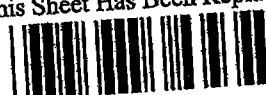
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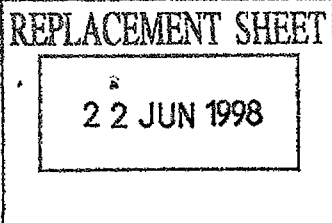


anhydride.

18. A method according to claim 17, wherein the amount in moles of anhydride is substantially equal to the amount in moles of glycidyl acrylate.

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Field of the Invention

This invention pertains to certain acrylated polyesters and to radiation-curable compositions containing them.

Background of the Invention

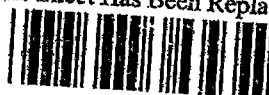
Owing to environmental concerns and the high cost of solvents, commercial interest in radiation - curable compositions is constantly increasing. Legislation which restricts the amount of solvent and other pollutants that can be vented to the atmosphere is one reason for this increased interest. Other reasons are the concerns expressed by unions and individuals over the possible toxic effects of prolonged exposure to volatile organic materials and also the high cost of petroleum derived solvents. Generally, radiation curable systems are essentially 100 percent reactive systems, i.e. substantially all of the components react to produce the final products. Such systems can be cured by exposure to medium- to high-energy ionizing radiation or to actinic radiation in the presence of photoinitiators.

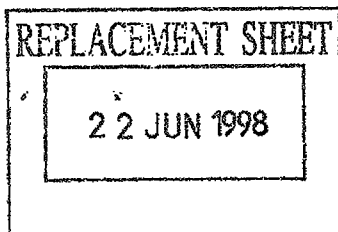
Various types of ethylenically unsaturated compounds have been used in making radiation curable compositions. Examples of such compounds include acrylated epoxide resins, such as those described in U.S. Patents Nos. 3,676,398, 3,770,602, 4,072,529 and 4,511,732. Acrylated urethanes, such as those described in U.S. Patents Nos. 3,700,643 and 4,511,732, have also been used in radiation curable compositions. Other acrylated urethane compounds made from a poly(alkylene oxide polyol), a polyisocyanate and an unsaturated active hydrogen-containing compound are described in U.S. Patents Nos. 4,133,723 and 4,188,455. These urethane compounds are said to be radiation curable in the presence of oxygen.

Unsaturated polyesters based on maleic anhydride or fumaric acid have been used in combination with styrene and later with multifunctional acrylates as ultraviolet-cured wood fillers and topcoats. The cure rates of these polyesters are slow due to the relatively unreactive nature of the unsaturated polyester internal double bond. In order to obtain faster curing compositions, acrylated polyesters have been developed. As described in U.S. Patent No. 4,206,025, such polyesters are generally made by the direct esterification of a polyester polyol with acrylic acid.

Although acrylated polyesters are faster curing than unsaturated polyesters, they still cure more slowly than epoxy acrylates owing to the absence of the beta-hydroxy group, which has been shown to minimize the effects of oxygen inhibition during ultraviolet (UV) cure. The manufacture of such polyester acrylates involves

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a two-step esterification reaction that can be complex, thereby affecting productivity and cost.

U.S. Patents Nos. 3,089,863 and 4,659,778 describe a one-step process for preparing polyesters by addition polymerization involving the reaction of a polyol, a dibasic acid anhydride and a wide range of monoepoxides. When the monoepoxide is glycidyl acrylate, a beta-hydroxy acrylic ester is formed.

Summary of the Invention

In one aspect, this invention provides acrylated polyesters which are the reaction product of a polyoxyalkylene diol with a dibasic acid anhydride and glycidyl acrylate.

The present invention provides, especially, an acrylated polyester that contains 2 to 6 unsaturated acrylic groups per molecule and that is made by reacting (a) polyoxytetramethylene glycol having an average molecular weight of 650 to 1000, (b) a dibasic acid anhydride selected from succinic acid anhydride and phthalic acid anhydride and (c) glycidyl acrylate in the ratio of one mole of glycol to 2 to 6 moles of dibasic acid anhydride and 2 to 6 moles of glycidyl acrylate; preferably, the amounts, in moles, of dibasic acid anhydride and glycidyl acrylate are equal.

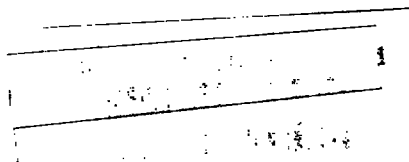
In another aspect, this invention provides radiation curable compositions based on acrylated polyesters, particularly such compositions that are obtained when an acrylated polyester of this invention is blended with a polyethylenically unsaturated radiation curable compound and, optionally, a monoethylenically unsaturated radiation polymerizable monomer.

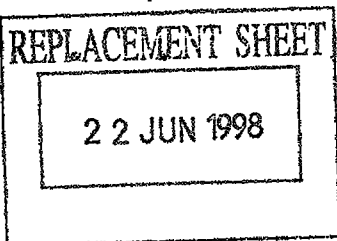
The present invention provides, especially, a radiation curable composition comprising a blend of (A) 20 to 80 weight percent of an acrylated polyester of this invention; (B) 20 to 80 weight percent of a polyethylenically unsaturated radiation curable compound that is different from (A); and (C) 0 to 50 weight percent of a monoethylenically unsaturated radiation polymerisable monomer, wherein the said weight percentages are based on the total weight of (A), (B) and (C).

The compositions of this invention may be utilized as coating, ink and adhesive compositions and can be cured by, for example, medium- to high-energy electrons or by ultraviolet light if a photoinitiator is added. These compositions cure at rates much higher than those of conventional acrylated polyesters.

Description of preferred embodiments

The acrylated polyesters of this invention may be made by the process described in U.S. Patent 3,089,863. The polyesterification process involves the





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reaction of a diol, a dicarboxylic acid anhydride and a monoepoxide. The reaction is a stepwise reaction which is initiated by the reaction of the diol with the anhydride to form an ester group and a carboxylic acid group. The carboxylic acid group then reacts with an epoxide group forming another ester group and a hydroxyl group. The hydroxyl group can then react with another anhydride group. The reaction will continue until terminated resulting in either a hydroxyl group or a carboxylic acid group functionality.

The glycols used to make the polyesters of this invention are polyoxytetramethylene glycols having molecular weights of 650 to 1000. These polyoxytetramethylene glycols are well known compositions which are made by ring-opening polymerization of tetrahydrofuran.

The dicarboxylic acid anhydrides useful in this invention are succinic anhydride and phthalic anhydride.

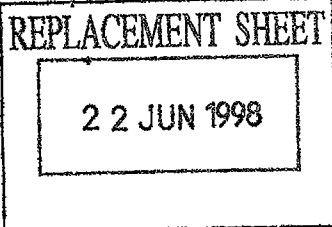
The monoepoxide used to make the polyesters of this invention is glycidyl acrylate.

The polyesters of this invention contain on average 2 to 6, preferably 3 to 4, unsaturated acrylic ester groups per molecule. The polyesters are obtained by reacting the three components in the molar ratio of one mole of glycol to 2 to 6 moles of anhydride and 2 to 6 moles of glycidyl acrylate. In the reaction, the moles of anhydride are generally equal to the moles of glycidyl acrylate so that the polyester is terminated with a beta hydroxyl group and not a carboxylic acid group. However, if it is desirable for the polyester to have an acid value, a slight excess of anhydride can be used.

The polyester can be prepared by mixing all of the components together and heating them until the esterification reactions are complete. However, preferably the anhydride and glycol are mixed together and heated to melt the anhydride if it is a solid and then the glycidyl acrylate is added incrementally. The reaction is conducted at a temperature of 100 to 140°C until the reaction is complete, as evidenced by the disappearance of epoxy content and/or acid content.

When used in radiation-curable compositions, the acrylated polyesters are usually blended with polyethylenically unsaturated radiation polymerizable compounds and, optionally, monoethylenically unsaturated radiation polymerizable monomers.

The polyethylenically unsaturated radiation polymerizable compounds which can be blended with the acrylated polyesters are compounds which contain two or more ethylenically unsaturated groups and, preferably, two to six ethylenic groups.



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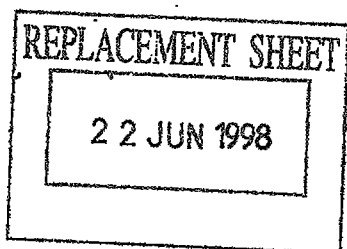
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The ethylenically unsaturated groups include acrylate and methacrylate groups, vinyl groups and allyl groups. Compounds which contain the acrylate or methacrylate groups include acrylic or methacrylic esters of polyols wherein the polyols have two or more hydroxyl groups per molecule. Examples of such compounds are the diacrylic or dimethacrylic acid esters of ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, butanediol, butenediol, hexanediol, polyoxyethylene glycols, polyoxypropylene glycols, polyoxybutylene glycols, di- and triacrylic or methacrylic acid esters of glycerine and hexanetriol, trimethylolpropane, trimethylolethane and di-, tri-, tetra-, penta-, and hexa-acrylic or methacrylic acid esters of dipentaerythritol. Other polyacrylates or methacrylates are the acrylated and methacrylated glycidyl ethers of dihydric phenols, acrylated and methacrylated epoxidized vegetable oils and acrylated and methacrylated urethanes.

The preferred polyethylenically unsaturated radiation polymerizable compounds are the acrylic acid esters of aliphatic polyols.

Monoethylenically unsaturated radiation polymerizable monomers which can be used in this invention are the well known monomeric compounds which contain one ethylenically unsaturated group per molecule. Examples of such monomers are alkyl acrylates and methacrylates wherein the alkyl group contains from 1 to 12 carbon atoms, mono- and polyalkoxyalkylacrylates and methacrylates wherein the alkoxy groups and alkyl groups each contain from 1 to 4 carbon atoms and wherein the molecules contain from 1 up to 20 alkoxy groups, hydroxyalkyl acrylates and methacrylates wherein the alkyl group contains from 2 to 6 carbon atoms, vinyl aromatic compounds, vinyl halides, vinyl pyrrolidone, vinyl pyridine, and vinyl carbazole.

The radiation curable compositions can be cured by any of the normal actinic radiation curing methods. The radiation can be ionizing radiation (either particulate or nonparticulate) or non-ionizing agents. As a suitable source of particulate radiation, one can use any source which emits electrons or charged nuclei. Particulate radiation can be generated, for example, by electron accelerators, such as the Van der Graff accelerator, resinous transformers, and radioactive elements, such as cobalt 60, strontium 90, and the like. As a suitable source of nonparticulate non-ionizing radiation, any source which emits radiation in the range of from 10^{-3} angstroms (0.1 pm) to 2000 angstroms (200 nm) can be used. Suitable sources included vacuum ultraviolet lamps, such as xenon or krypton arcs. As a suitable source of non-ionizing radiation, any source which emits radiation from 2000 angstroms (200 nm) to 4000 angstroms (400 nm) can be



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used. Suitable sources include mercury arcs, carbon arcs, tungsten filament lamps, sun lamps and lasers. All of these devices and sources are well known in the art and those skilled in radiation technology are fully aware of the manner in which radiation is generated and the precautions to be taken in its use.

When the radiation curable coating compositions are to be cured by exposure to non-ionizing radiation, e.g. ultraviolet radiation, photoinitiators are added to the composition. Suitable photoinitiators, which are well known in the art, include 2,2-diethoxy-acetophenone, 2,3 or 4-bromoacetophenone, benzaldehyde, benzoin, benzophenone, 9,10-dibromoanthracene, 4,4'-dichlorobenzophenone, 2,3-pentanedione, hydroxycyclohexyl phenyl ketone and xanthone. Such photoinitiators are generally added in amounts of from 0.1 weight percent up to 10 weight percent, and preferably 1 to 5 weight percent, based on the weight of the total curable composition.

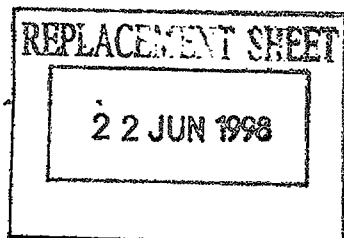
Photoactivators can also be used in combination with the photoinitiators. Examples of photoactivators are methylamine, tributylamine, 2-aminoethylethanolamine, cyclohexylamine, diphenylamine and tribenzylamine.

The radiation curable compositions are preferably used as coating, ink and adhesive compositions. The compositions can be applied by conventional means, including spraying, curtain coating, dip padding, roll coating and brushing procedures. The compositions can be applied to any acceptable substrate, for example wood, metal, glass, fabric, paper, fiber, or plastics.

The radiation curable compositions can be made by blending the components in the amounts of 20 to 80 weight percent acrylated polyester, 20 to 80 weight percent polyethylenically unsaturated radiation curable compound and 0 to 50 weight percent monoethylenically unsaturated radiation polymerisable monomer wherein the weight percents are based on the total weight of the three components. Preferably, the compositions will contain 50 to 70 weight percent acrylated polyester, 20 to 30 weight percent polyethylenically unsaturated compound and 10 to 20 weight percent monoethylenically unsaturated monomer. The amounts of each component used will vary depending on the needed application viscosity and the properties required for the cured product.

Additional additives which can be used in the compositions include wetting agents, fillers, defoamers, dyes and pigments, the uses of which are well known in the art.

The following examples illustrate the invention in more detail. Parts and percentages are by weight unless otherwise designated.



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Example 1

To a suitable reactor equipped with agitator, condenser, temperature measuring device, and addition funnel were added 487 parts of polyoxytetramethylene glycol having an average molecular weight of 974, 222 parts of phthalic anhydride and 0.18 part of phenothiazine. Heat and agitation were applied raising the temperature to 284°F (140°C) in about 50 minutes, at which point a homogeneous solution was obtained. 1.4 parts of chromium salt catalyst were added, the temperature was lowered to 260°F (126.7°C) and was held at 250-260°F (121.1 - 126.7°C) for 2 hours. Glycidyl acrylate, 192 parts, and hydroquinone, 0.09 part, were added to the addition funnel. The temperature in the reactor was lowered to 230°F (110°C) and slow addition of the glycidyl acrylate was begun. The addition was completed in one hour. Heating at about 230°F (110°C) was continued for about 23 hours to complete the esterification reaction. Hydroquinone, 0.09 part, was added and heating was discontinued.

The resulting product had an epoxide equivalent weight of 91,000, an acid value of 1.89, a Gardner color of 4 and a viscosity of 3110 cps (mPa.s) at 150°F (65.6°C).

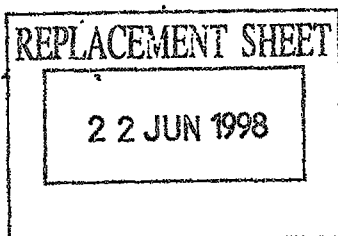
Example 2

Using the same procedure described in Example 1, an acrylated polyester was prepared by reacting 487 parts of polyoxytetramethylene glycol having an average molecular weight of 974 with 150 parts of succinic anhydride and 192 parts of glycidyl acrylate using the same catalysts and inhibitors described in Example 1. The resulting product had an epoxide equivalent weight of 42,800, an acid value of 4.17, a Gardner color of 3 and a viscosity of 2250 cps (mPa.s) at 150°F (65.6°C).

Example 3

Using the procedure described in Example 1, polyester acrylates were made by reacting long-chain glycols with anhydrides and glycidyl acrylate in the mole ratios of 1 mole of glycol with 3 moles of anhydride and 3 moles of glycidyl acrylate. Polyester acrylates were made with the following long chain glycols.

Polyoxytetramethylene glycol 250	(PTMG 250)	*
Polyoxytetramethylene glycol 650	(PTMG 650)	



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Polyoxytetramethylene glycol 1000	(PTMG 1000)
Polyoxyethylene glycol 400	(PEG 400) *
Polyoxyethylene glycol 1000	(PEG 1000) *
Polyoxypropylene glycol 425	(PPG 425) *
Polyoxypropylene glycol 1010	(PPG 1010) *

* By way of comparison.

The numbers following "glycol" refer to the approximate molecular weight of the glycols.

Dicarboxylic acid anhydrides used to make the polyester acrylates were as follows:

Succinic anhydride (SA)

Phthalic anhydride (PA)

Data relating to the polyester acrylates are shown in the following tables.

The abbreviations in the tables have the following meaning:

Theor MW	Theoretical molecular weight
Wt/DB	Theoretical molecular weight per double bond
Visc	viscosity
AV	Acid value
WPE	Weight per epoxide (epoxide equivalent weight)
Color	Gardner color .

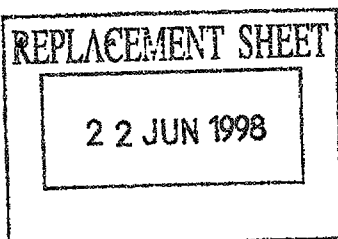
Each of the polyesters shown in the tables has a theoretical unsaturated acrylic functionality of 3.

Table A

Polyester Acrylates with PTMG 250 *

Polyester	Anhydride	Theor. M.W.	Wt/ DB	Visc.@ 150°F (65.6°C)	AV	WPE	Color
A1	SA	934	311	2930	2.8	24,300	14
A2	PA	1078	359	4760	4.8	26,600	6

* By way of comparison



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Table B

Polyester Acrylates with PTMG 650

Polyester	Anhydride	Theor. M.W.	Wt/ DB	Visc.@ 150°F (65.6°C)	AV	WPE	Color
B1	SA	1334	445	3750	3.6	27,800	4
B2	PA	1478	493	40,000	1.0	30,000	4

Table C

Polyester Acrylates with PTMG 1000

Polyester	Anhydride	Theor. M.W.	Wt/ DB	Visc.@ 150°F (65.6°C)	AV	WPE	Color
C1*	SA	1684	561	2250	4.2	42,800	3
C2**	PA	1828	609	3110	1.9	91,000	4

* Polyester of Example 2

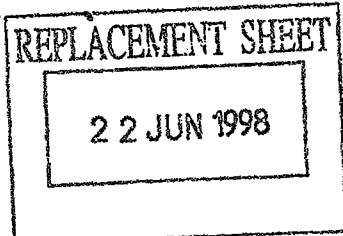
** Polyester of Example 1

Table D

Polyester Acrylates with PEG 400 *

Polyester	Anhydride	Theor. M.W.	Wt/ DB	Visc.@ 150°F (65.6°C)	AV	WPE	Color
D1	SA	1084	361	2000	2.71	29,000	13
D2	PA	1228	409	4590	1.4	20,000	13

* By way of comparison



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Table E

Polyester Acrylates with PEG 1000 *

Polyester	Anhydride	Theor. M.W.	Wt/ DB	Visc.@ 150°F (65.6°C)	AV	WPE	Color
E1	SA	1684	561	600	5.2	49,700	15
E2	PA	1828	609	3580	2.4	93,000	6

* By way of comparison

Table F

Polyester Acrylates with PPG 425 *

Polyester	Anhydride	Theor. M.W.	Wt/ DB	Visc.@ 150°F (65.6°C)	AV	WPE	Color
F1	SA	1109	370	2035	1.7	28,900	11
F2	PA	1253	418	7675	0.7	21,700	10

* By way of comparison

Table G

Polyester Acrylates with PPG 1010 *

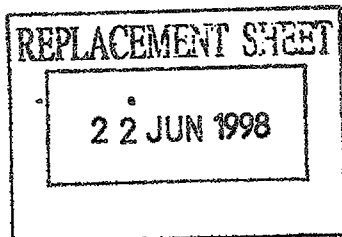
Polyester	Anhydride	Theor. M.W.	Wt/ DB	Visc.@ 150°F (65.6°C)	AV	WPE	Color
G1	SA	1684	561	400	4.5	28,400	2
G2	PA	1828	609	1590	2.9	47,000	3

* By way of comparison

Example 4

Each of the polyesters shown in the tables of Example 3 was formulated into radiation curable coating compositions as follows:

- 60 weight percent polyester acrylate
- 25 weight percent tripropylene glycol diacrylate
- 15 weight percent isobornyl acrylate
- 4 pph hydroxycyclohexylphenyl ketone



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Each of the coating compositions was drawn down on untreated aluminium Q panels with a No. 6 Mayer rod to give 0.5 mil (12.7 μ m) films. The films were cured using two 300 watt/inch (118 watt/cm) Fusion System electrodeless lamps at the maximum belt speed that gave a tack free film. The cure speed is shown in Table 4 as feet per minute (1 ft/min = 0.3048 m/min), the higher the number the faster the cure.

Solvent resistance of the cured coatings was determined using methylethyl ketone (MEK) and is reported in Table 4 in number of double rubs. (Procedure described in "Radiation Curing" Vol. 10, No. 4, November, 1983, pp 8-13).

Example 5

Several commercial polyester acrylates were formulated using the same amounts of components as described in Example 4. These formulations were cured at the maximum belt speed that gave a tack-free film and tested for solvent resistance as previously described. See Table 5.

Table 4
Cure Speed and Solvent Resistance of Cured Polyester Acrylates

Polyester	Cure Speed	Solvent Resistance
Al*	50	8
A2*	25	60
B1	150	22
B2	200	21
C1	125	6
C2	125	4
D1*	+	+
D2*	50	22
E1*	50	3
E2*	125	2
F1*	25	9
F2*	25	35
G1*	15	2
G2*	25	2

+ = incompatible in formulation

* = by way of comparison

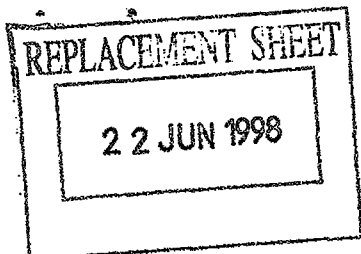


Table 5

Cure Speed and Solvent Resistance of Commercial Polyester Acrylates

Polyester	Cure Speed	Solvent Resistance
Synocure 3120	25	67
Ebecryl 150	25	48
Ebecryl 657	15	34
Ebecryl 810	2p @15	130
Ebecryl 830	15	> 200
Aronix M-8030	2p @15	> 200
Aronix Yi-8060	2p @15	> 200
Aronix M-8100	15	> 200
Setacure AP-575	15	195
Photomer 5018	2p @15	52

Note: p = passes

The trade names in the first column of Table 5 may comprise registered trade marks.

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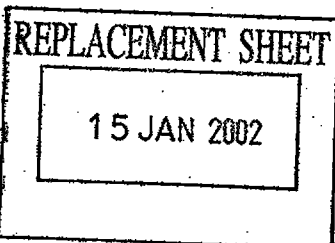
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CLAIMS:

1. A radiation curable acrylated polyester having 2 to 6 unsaturated acrylic groups per molecule, made by reacting (a) polyoxytetramethylene glycol having an average molecular weight of 650 to 1000, (b) a dibasic acid anhydride selected from succinic acid anhydride and phthalic acid anhydride and (c) glycidyl acrylate in the molar ratio of one mole of glycol to 2 to 6 moles of dibasic acid anhydride and 2 to 6 moles of glycidyl acrylate.
2. The acrylated polyester of claim 1, wherein the moles of dibasic acid anhydride and glycidyl acrylate are equal.
3. The acrylated polyester of claim 1 or 2 having 3 to 4 unsaturated acrylic groups per molecule.
4. A radiation curable composition comprising a blend of:
 - (A) 20 to 80 weight percent of an acrylated polyester;
 - (B) 20 to 80 weight percent of a polyethylenically unsaturated radiation curable compound different from (A); and
 - (C) 0 to 50 weight percent of a monoethylenically unsaturated radiation polymerizable monomer, wherein the weight percents are based on the total weight of (A), (B) and (C), and wherein said acrylated polyester (A) contains 2 to 6



* C L M S *



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unsaturated acrylic groups per molecule, and is made by reacting (a) polyoxytetramethylene glycol having an average molecular weight of 650 to 1000, (b) a dibasic acid anhydride selected from succinic acid anhydride and phthalic acid anhydride and (c) glycidyl acrylate in the molar ratio of one mole of glycol to 2 to 6 moles of dibasic acid anhydride and 2 to 6 moles of glycidyl acrylate.

5. The radiation curable composition of claim 4 containing (A) 50 to 70 weight percent acrylated polyester; (B) 20 to 30 weight percent polyethylenically unsaturated radiation polymerizable compound different from (A); and (C) 10 to 20 weight percent of a monoethylenically unsaturated monomer.
6. The radiation curable composition of claim 4 or 5, wherein the polyethylenically unsaturated radiation curable compound is an acrylic acid ester of a polyol.
7. The radiation curable composition of claim 6, wherein the polyethylenically unsaturated radiation polymerizable compound is tripropylene glycol diacrylate.
8. The radiation curable composition of any of claims 4 to 7, wherein the monoethylenically unsaturated monomer is an alkyl acrylate or



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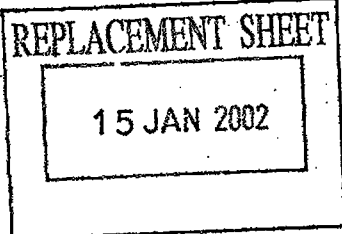


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polyalkoxyalkylacrylate.

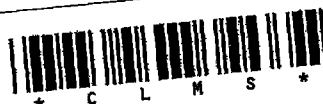
9. The radiation curable composition of any of claims 4 to 7, wherein the monoethylenically unsaturated monomer is an isobornyl acrylate.
10. The radiation curable composition of any of claims 4 to 9 containing a photoinitiator.
11. The radiation curable composition of claim 10 wherein the photoinitiator is hydroxycyclohexyl phenyl ketone.
12. The radiation curable composition of any of claims 4 to 11 wherein the moles of dibasic acid anhydride and glycidyl acrylate are equal.
13. The radiation curable composition of any of claims 4 to 12 wherein the acrylated polyester has 3 to 4 unsaturated acrylic groups per molecule.
14. A process for producing an acrylated polyester which comprises reacting (a) polyoxytetramethylene glycol having an average molecule weight of 650 to 1000, (b) a dibasic acid anhydride selected from succinic acid anhydride and phthalic acid anhydride and (c) glycidyl acrylate in the ratio of one mole of glycol to 2 to 6 moles of dibasic acid anhydride and 2 to 6 moles of glycidyl acrylate.

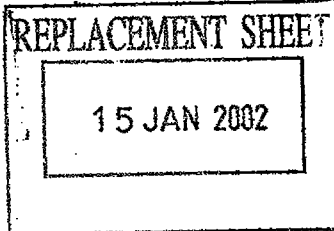


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15. A process according to claim 14, wherein the amount in moles of anhydride is substantially equal to the amount in moles of glycidyl acrylate.
16. A process according to claim 14 or 15, wherein the said glycol and the said anhydride are mixed together and the glycidyl acrylate is added thereto incrementally, the reaction being conducted at a temperature of from 100°C to 140°C.
17. A method of producing a radiation curable composition which comprises forming a blend of (A) from 20 to 80 weight percent of an acrylated polyester, (B) from 20 to 80 weight percent of a polyethylenically unsaturated radiation-curable compound that is different from the acrylated polyester in (A) and, optionally, (C) up to 50 weight percent of a monoethylenically unsaturated radiation polymerisable monomer, wherein the weight percentages are based on the total weight of (A), (B), and (C), and wherein the said acrylated polyester in (A) contains from 2 to 6 unsaturated acrylic ester groups per molecule and is made by the reaction of (1) a diol, (2) a dibasic acid anhydride and (3) glycidyl acrylate in the molar ratio of one mole of (1) to 2 to 6 moles of (2) and 2 to 6 moles of (3), the said diol being polyoxytetramethylene glycol having a molecular weight of from 650 to 1000 and the said dibasic acid anhydride being selected from succinic acid anhydride and phthalic acid





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anhydride.

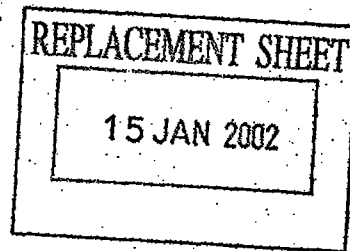


18. A method according to claim 17, wherein the amount in moles of anhydride is substantially equal to the amount in moles of glycidyl acrylate.

RADIATION CURABLE ACRYLATE POLYESTERS

Abstract

Acrylate polyesters are made by the reaction of a diol (in particular polyoxyethylene or polyoxytetramethylene glycol), a dibasic acid anhydride (e.g. succinic or phthalic anhydride) and glycidyl acrylate. The polyester can be formulated into radiation curable compositions, in particular by blending it with a polyethylenically unsaturated radiation-curable compound and, optionally, a monoethylenically unsaturated radiation-polymerizable monomer, which compositions can be used as coatings, inks, and adhesives which cure at high rates when exposed to actinic radiation.



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RADIATION CURABLE ACRYLATE POLYESTERSField of the Invention

This invention pertains to certain acrylated polyesters and to radiation-curable compositions containing them.

Background of the Invention

Owing to environmental concerns and the high cost of solvents, commercial interest in radiation - curable compositions is constantly increasing. Legislation which restricts the amount of solvent and other pollutants that can be vented to the atmosphere is one reason for this increased interest. Other reasons are the concerns expressed by unions and individuals over the possible toxic effects of prolonged exposure to volatile organic materials and also the high cost of petroleum derived solvents. Generally, radiation curable systems are essentially 100 percent reactive systems, i.e. substantially all of the components react to produce the final products. Such systems can be cured by exposure to medium- to high-energy ionizing radiation or to actinic radiation in the presence of photoinitiators.

Various types of ethylenically unsaturated compounds have been used in making radiation curable compositions. Examples of such compounds include acrylated epoxide resins, such as those described in U.S. Patents Nos. 3,676,398, 3,770,602, 4,072,529 and 4,511,732. Acrylated urethanes, such as those described in U.S. Patents Nos. 3,700,643 and 4,511,732, have also been used in radiation curable compositions. Other acrylated urethane compounds made from a poly(alkylene oxide polyol), a polyisocyanate and an unsaturated active hydrogen-containing compound are described in U.S. Patents Nos. 4,133,723 and 4,188,455. These urethane compounds are said to be radiation curable in the presence of oxygen.

Unsaturated polyesters based on maleic anhydride or fumaric acid have been used in combination with styrene and later with multifunctional acrylates as ultraviolet-cured wood fillers and topcoats. The cure rates of these polyesters are slow due to the relatively unreactive nature of the unsaturated polyester internal double bond. In order to obtain faster curing compositions, acrylated polyesters have been developed. As described in U.S. Patent No. 4,206,025, such polyesters are generally made by the direct esterification of a polyester polyol with acrylic acid.

Although acrylated polyesters are faster curing than unsaturated polyesters, they still cure more slowly than epoxy acrylates owing to the absence of the beta-hydroxy group, which has been shown to minimize the effects of oxygen inhibition during ultraviolet (UV) cure. The manufacture of such polyester acrylates involves